



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
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3 July 2013

Kathryn M. Lombardi
Michael Baker Jr., Inc.
Airside Business Park
100 Airside Drive
Moon Township, PA 15108

Re: ER# 2006-2823-003-LL
DEP: Phase I/II Archaeological Report, Lower Hill
Redevelopment Area, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County

Dear Ms. Lombardi:

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project. The Bureau for Historic Preservation (the State Historic Preservation Office) reviews projects in accordance with state and federal laws. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, is the primary federal legislation. The Environmental Rights amendment, Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the Pennsylvania History Code, 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 500 et seq. (1988) is the primary state legislation. These laws include consideration of the project's potential effects on both historic and archaeological resources.

This report meets our standards and specifications as outlined in *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Pennsylvania* (BHP 2008) and the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation. We agree with the recommendations of this report. It is our opinion that the 88-90 Crawford Street (36AL0636) and Trinity Church and School Site (36AL0637) are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is also our opinion that the 29 Fulton Street Site (36AL0635) is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, based on the amount of the site that has been excavated to date, we do not believe that additional excavation would provide additional information. Consequently, no further archaeological fieldwork is necessary for this project.

We would like to take the opportunity at this time to complement the excellent quality of the work, both archaeological fieldwork and historic background research, undertaken for this project. This report is well written and well researched, as well as a fine example of how historic background research and archaeological data can be used in tandem to deliver a more holistic interpretation of history. The Lower Hill District has been underrepresented in the archaeological record of Pittsburgh. We feel that the information collected as part of the Phase I/II investigation

Page 2
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Ms. Lombardi
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has helped to fill this gap and collect/record valuable information that would have otherwise been lost.

We believe that the information collected for this project is of a quality that an attempt should be made to make the results of the archaeological work available to the greater public. We would like to see, as part of this project, a popular booklet produced or possibly a local exhibit created illustrating what this project discovered about life in the Lower Hill District prior to the 1958 redevelopment project. Please contact Kira Heinrich to discuss potential public outreach options.

Please send three copies of the final report (one unbound) for our files and distribution to the various repositories. For all copies, photographs must adhere to the National Register Photo Policy. If you need further information in this matter please consult Kira Heinrich at (717) 705-0700.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. McLearen', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Douglas C. McLearen, Chief
Division of Archaeology &
Protection

DCM/kmh

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LOWER HILL
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA

ER # 2006-2823-003



Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue (from the Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection 1937)

DRAFT REPORT

JUNE 2013

PREPARED FOR

BY

SPORTS AND EXHIBITION
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ALLEGHENY COUNTY
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**Archaeological Survey of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project,
City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

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ER # 2006-2823-003

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A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Kathryn M. Lombardi", is positioned above a horizontal line.

June 2013

ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of Phase I/II archaeological investigations conducted within the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project Area, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The survey was conducted by Michael Baker Jr., Inc. for the Sports and Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. Proposed project activities include reinstating the street grid within the previous location of the Civic/Mellon Arena and adjacent surface parking, which will allow redevelopment of the 11.5 ha (28.48 acre area).

The majority of the 11.5 ha (28.48 ac) Area of Potential Effects (APE) had been heavily disturbed by construction of the Civic Arena, beginning in 1957. Only the easternmost section of the APE, Lot 2-C-300 (the Melody Tent Lot), was considered to have any potential for archaeological sites. Phase I survey consisted of background research, including a study of historic maps of the Project Area, and the excavation of five backhoe trenches at locations determined by examining the historic maps. Although the entire Melody Tent Lot was considered to have a high probability for containing archaeological sites, trench locations were restricted to the northern edge of the lot, just west of Crawford Street, because the entire lot is an active and busy public parking lot serving hospital, retail, and public employees, among others. Five trenches were excavated during Phase I survey, three of which (Trenches 1, 3, and 4) contained archaeological sites.

The 29 Fulton Street site (36AL635) was identified in Trench 1. This site was identified based on the presence of two features, the demolition layer of rubble and what was preliminarily interpreted as a probable well or privy. The feature contained a large number of glass containers dating from the early-to-mid-twentieth century. The 88-90 Crawford Street site (36AL636) was identified in Trench 4 based on the presence of several features including brick foundations and walkways. Trench 4 was placed in order to examine the backyards of row houses along Crawford Street. As with the 29 Fulton Street site, the artifact assemblage consisted of glass and ceramic artifacts dating from the early-to-mid twentieth century. The Holy Trinity Church and School site (36AL637) was identified in Trench 3 based on the presence of several features, including the possible foundation corner for the school building. The artifact assemblage is similar to that recovered at the 29 Fulton Street site and the 88-90 Crawford Street site, glass and ceramic artifacts dating from the early-to-mid-twentieth century.

Based on the results of the Phase I survey, Phase II investigations were conducted in March 2013. In addition to the field excavations, intensive lot-specific land use histories of the three site areas, as well as 15 additional properties within the APE were prepared. These investigations served to assist in the interpretation and evaluation of the sites identified during the Phase I survey in order to make recommendations regarding their eligibility inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Also, the research contributed to a better understanding of the Project Area.

Phase II investigations at the 29 Fulton Street site consisted of exposing 61.10 m² (657.67 ft²), encompassing 43.4 % of the site area. What was thought to be a well or privy, in fact turned out to be a large, short term historic dump containing over 2,000 artifacts and ecofacts. Based on the recovered artifacts, this historic dump was created between 1925 and 1935. Historic background research into this property revealed that the structure was constructed ca. 1890 and occupied until ca. 1958 when the buildings were demolished as part of the Civic Arena construction. The trash dump and associated artifact assemblage may relate to the 1910-1923 period when the building functioned as an Elks Lodge and multi-family residence. The archaeological investigations of the site yielded information important to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania history, including information on the socio-economic status, ethnicity, and diet and health of the residents of this portion of the City of Pittsburgh. Therefore, the 29 Fulton Street site is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. However, no additional

archaeological work is recommended since 43% of the site was investigated during the combined Phase I and Phase II survey. Further work is unlikely to yield additional significant information.

Phase II investigations at the 88-90 Crawford Street site consisted of the exposure of 41.48 m² (446.49 ft²) of the site was investigated, encompassing 27.7 % of the site area. Identified features consisted of those associated with the demolition of these structures and a brick lined privy. The majority of the 701 recovered artifacts and ecofacts originated in the ca. 1944 demolition episode that capped the site. During the fieldwork, it became apparent that the privy had been cleaned prior to being in-filled by the demolition episode. The site's artifact assemblage, dominated by glass containers, reflects a date range from the late nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. The 88-90 Crawford Street site was continuously occupied from approximately 1850/1855 until ca. 1943 when the buildings were demolished. The artifacts recovered at the site reflect the twentieth century portion of this occupation, originating from a single un-stratified context. Earlier deposits were identified as stratified historic surfaces of the courtyard. The artifacts recovered from these deposits were, however, small and generally nondiagnostic. The sparse contents of these deposits suggests that there is little association between the majority of the artifact assemblage and discrete cultural deposits that resulted from the ca. 1944 demolition episode, the 88-90 Crawford Street site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Any additional excavations would only produce redundant data on the buildings that once stood at the site since valuable descriptive information about them was accessed through historic background research. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

Phase II investigations at the Holy Trinity Church and School site consisted of the exposure of 84.87 m² (913.53 ft²) of the 1,594.40 m² (17,161.98 ft²) historic lot. Excavations resulted in the exposure of primarily structural remains of the ca. 1884 school building. No structural remnants of the monastery or church were identified. The 229 artifacts and ecofacts were recovered from contexts involving the destruction of the neighborhood in 1958 and five historic features. Two of the features relate directly to activities occurring in and around the school, one identified as a window well of the school basement and one in the courtyard between the church and monastery. Artifacts recovered from these features were, as with the 88-90 Crawford Street site, small and generally non-diagnostic. The Holy Trinity Church and School site was continuously occupied from approximately 1856 until 1958 when the buildings were sold just prior to their demolition. Based on the archaeological findings and the background research, the Holy Trinity Church and School site is recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Historic background research into the church property yielded information on the history of the structures once located on this lot. Additional excavations at the site would result in the recovery of redundant data on the construction and uses of the church, school, and monastery. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Purpose and Administration

In 2007, the Sports & Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (SEA) along with the City, County, and Commonwealth reached a basic understanding with the Penguins regarding the redevelopment of the Lower Hill/Civic Arena site. The understanding contained terms for the construction of a new arena adjacent to the now-raised Civic Arena, and reinstating the street grid within the previous location of the Civic Arena and adjacent surface parking, which will allow redevelopment of the 11.5 ha (28.48 ac) area. The parties agreed to commence the drawdown period within two years after the demolition of the Civic Arena, as it post-dated the construction of the new arena.

As a state undertaking, the proposed Lower Hill Redevelopment project requires compliance with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania's History Code and Historic Preservation Act (37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 500 *et seq.*, 1995). To date, no federal involvement that invokes Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act has occurred. However, the SEA elected to follow the procedures as defined for Section 106 undertakings excluding participation by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or a Federal agency responsible for oversight of the process.

The Cultural Resources Section of Michael Baker Jr., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania conducted Phase I/II archaeological investigations within the archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE) August 27-31, 2012 and March 20-29, 2013. This report presents the results of background research and fieldwork performed as part of the archaeological survey of the Lower Hill Redevelopment project in the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

Area of Potential Effects

The proposed APE encompasses three parcels situated within the Hill District neighborhood in the 2nd and 3rd Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania (Figure 1). The parcels are designated in the Register of Deeds Office of Allegheny County as Lot 2-B-400 (Parcel 1), Lot 2-C-400 (Parcel 2), and Lot 2-C-300 (Parcel 3). Lot 2-B-400 is the site of a parking lot southwest of the arena that is bounded by Washington Place to the east, Centre Avenue to the south, and Crosstown Boulevard to the west. It measures approximately 0.40 ha (0.99 ac). Lot 2-C-400 is the site of the former Civic/Mellon Arena (Arena) located at 66 Mario Lemieux Place. It is bounded by Bedford Avenue to the north, Centre Avenue to the south, Washington Place to the west, and Lot 2-C-300 to the east. The lot covers an area of approximately 7.51 ha (18.57 ac). Lot 2-C-300 is the site of the Melody Tent Lot that is bounded by Bedford Street to the north, Crawford Street to the east, Centre Avenue to the south, and Lot 2-C-400 to the west. It measures approximately 3.96 ha (9.8 ac).

In total, the parcels comprising the APE measure approximately 11.5 ha (28.48 ac). The wedge-shaped APE is bounded by Bedford Avenue on the north, Crawford Street on the east, Centre Avenue on the south, and Crosstown Boulevard on the west, with Washington Place cross-cutting the westernmost portion of the Project Area. The APE is situated on the 7.5' USGS *Pittsburgh West, Pennsylvania* and the adjacent *Pittsburgh East, Pennsylvania* quadrangles (Figure 2).

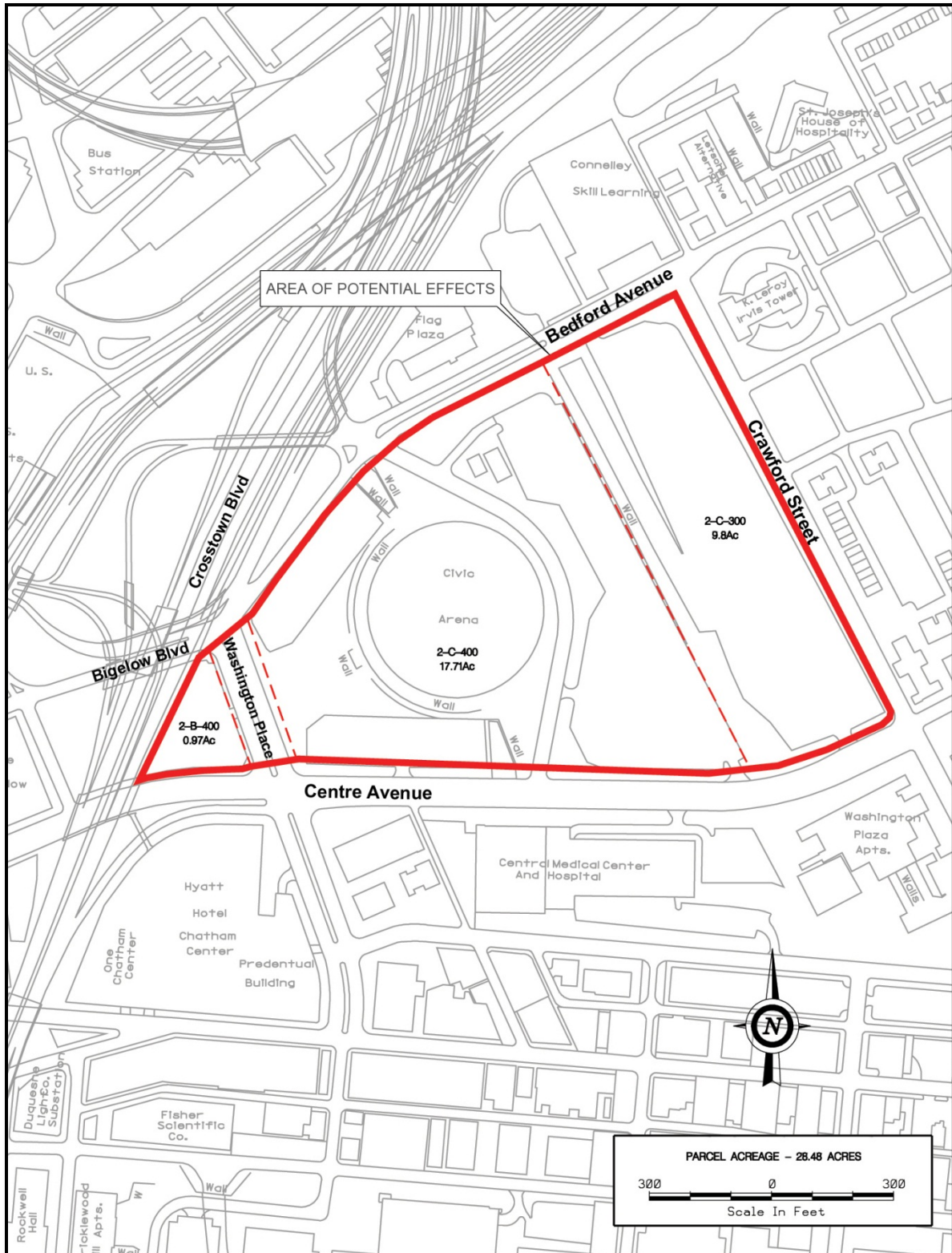


Figure 1: Area of Potential Effects showing the three contributing parcels.

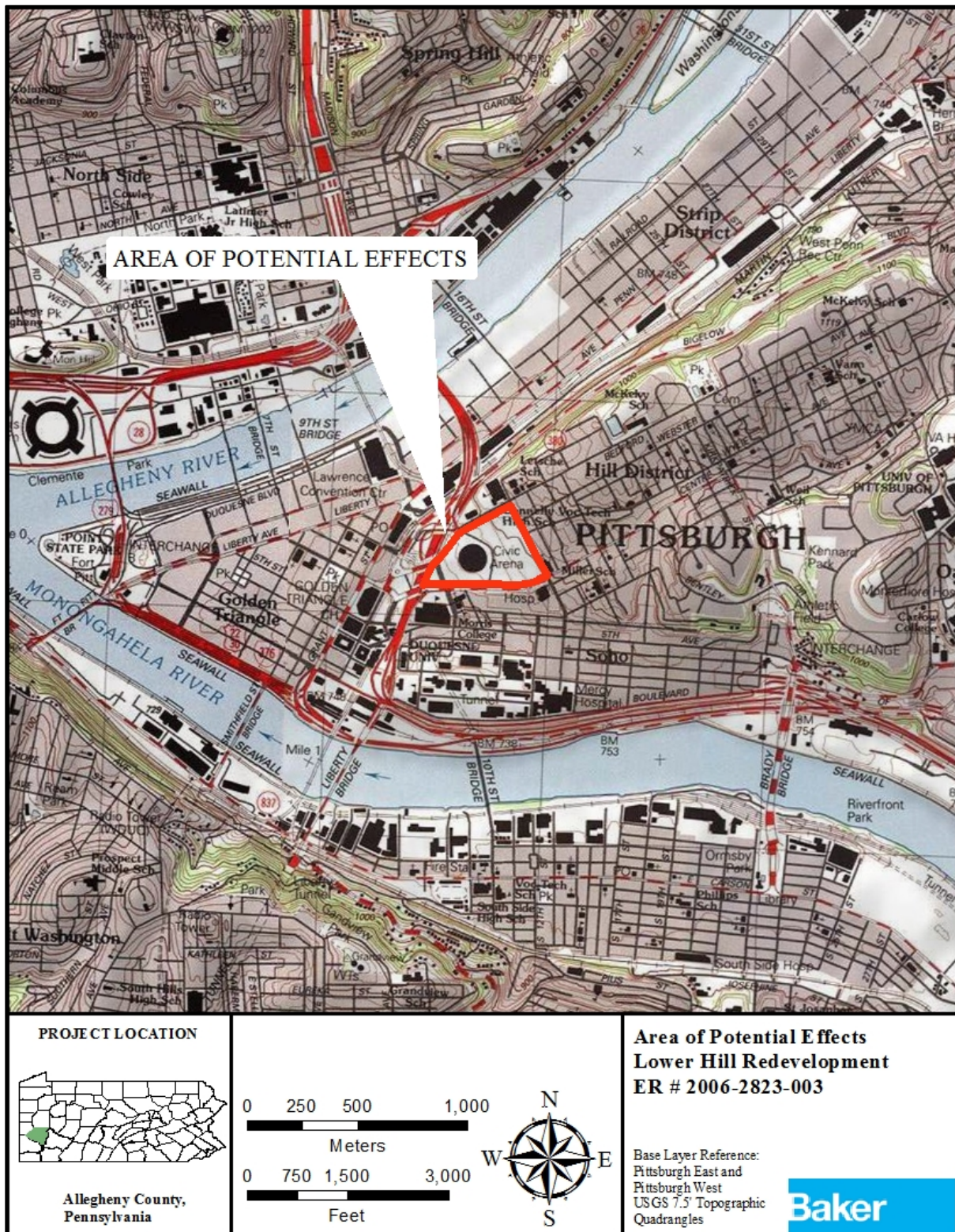


Figure 2: The proposed Area of Potential Effects shown on the Pittsburgh East, Pennsylvania 7.5' U.S.G.S quadrangle maps.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Physiography

The Lower Hill District Redevelopment Project's APE is situated within the Pittsburgh Low Plateau section of the Appalachian Plateaus physiographic province (Figure 3). The Appalachian Plateau is a broad northeast to southwest trending highland that extends through much of the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia and some of Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee (Pirkle and Yoho 1977). It is bounded by the Valley and Ridge physiographic province to the east and the Interior Low Plateau and Central Lowland provinces to the north and west (Fennemen and Johnson 1946). In Pennsylvania, the Appalachian Plateaus includes the Northwestern Glaciated, High Plateau, Pittsburgh Low Plateau, Waynesburg Hills, Allegheny Mountain, Allegheny Front, Deep Valleys, Glaciated High Plateau, Glaciated Low Plateau, and Glaciated Pocono Plateau sections.

The Pittsburgh Low Plateau section covers much of western and southwestern Pennsylvania, including all of Armstrong County, large portions of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Clearfield, Indiana, Jefferson, and Westmoreland Counties, and smaller portions of Cambria, Cameron, Clinton, Elk, Fayette, Lawrence, Venango, and Washington Counties (Sevon 2000). It consists of a smooth undulating surface cut by numerous, narrow and relatively shallow stream valleys. The region exhibits low to moderate relief of less than 60.96 m (200 ft) within the uplands and as much as 182.88 m (600 ft) between valley bottoms and upland surfaces. Valley sides are moderately steep except in the more gently-sloped upper reaches of streams. Elevations range from 201.17 m to 518.16 m (660 to 1,700 ft) above sea level.

The APE is also located within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the northern boundary of the Waynesburg Hills section. This section is characterized by a very hilly terrain with narrow hilltops and steep-sloped, narrow valleys (Sevon 2000). Relief is moderate, ranging between 182.88 and 304.80 m (600-1000 ft) while elevations reach between 258.47 and 499.26 m (848-1,638 ft) above sea level.

Bedrock Geology

The bedrock underlying the APE is comprised of the Pennsylvanian-aged (290-323 million years) Casselman Formation of the Conemaugh Group (Figure 4). This formation consists of cyclical sequences of sandstone, shale, siltstone, red beds, thin impure limestone, and thin non-persistent coal (Berg et al. 1980). Natural resources found within the Conemaugh Group, Casselman Formation, and nearby bedrock units such as the Monongahela Group provided opportunities for economic development during the historic growth of Pittsburgh. In the nearby Schenley Heights region of the Hill District, the Pittsburgh Coal seam at the base of the Monongahela Group provided an early source of coal for Pittsburgh (Carlisle et al. 1991; Wagner et al. 1970). In the adjoining Crawford-Roberts section of the Lower Hill District, the top rock stratum was identified as thick sandstone that belonged to the Casselman Formation (AWK Consulting Engineers 1990). Carlisle et al. (1991) suggested that this sandstone may have been quarried locally for use as construction material for buildings and building foundations. Similarly, clays found in the Conemaugh Group may have provided raw materials for the Keiff brickworks, which was in operation prior to 1872 (Carlisle et al. 1991).

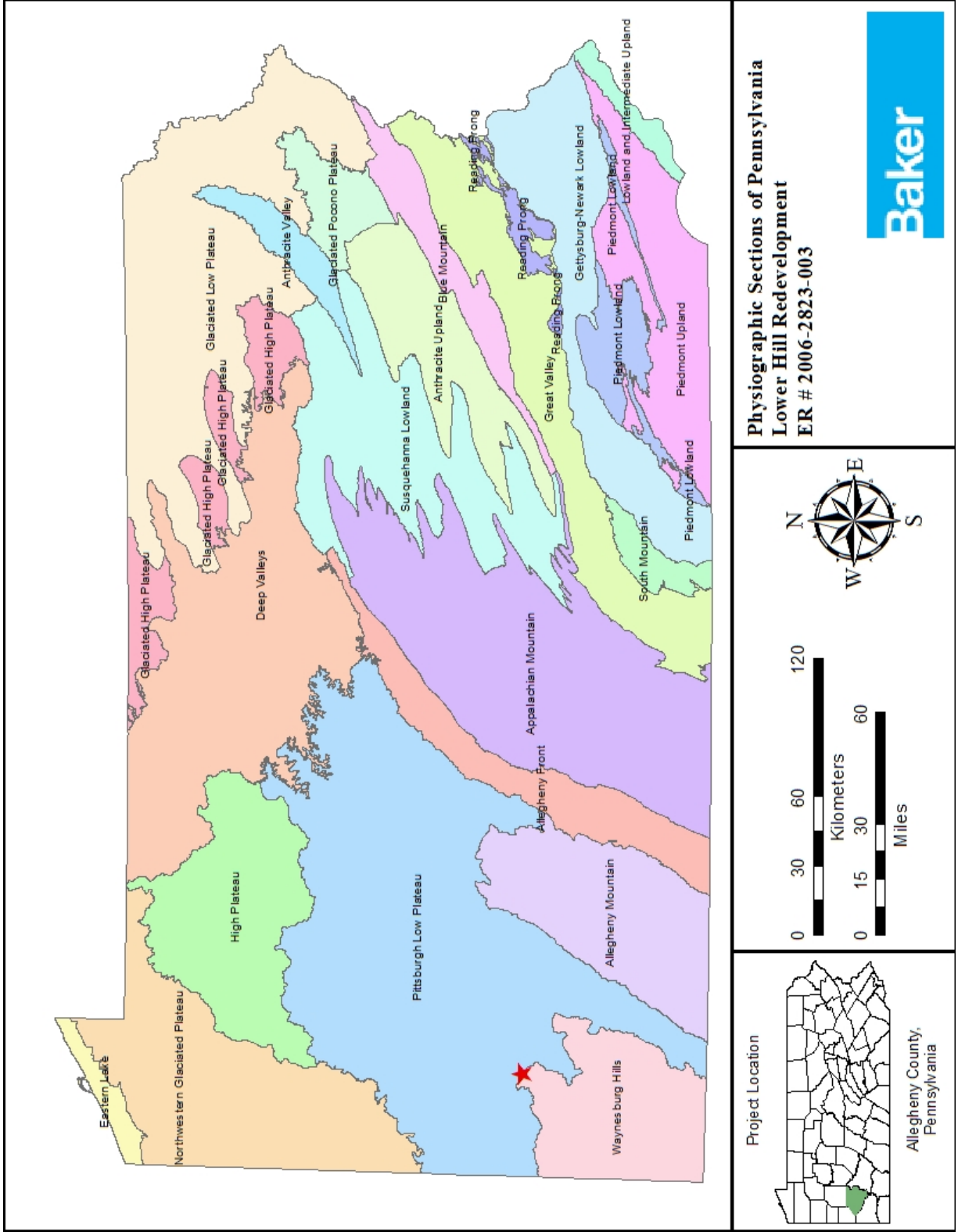


Figure 3: Physiographic Sections of Pennsylvania in relation to the Lower Hill District Redevelopment Project's Location.

Soils

Soils in and near the Lower Hill District Redevelopment Project Area are classified as Urban due to the highly developed and urbanized land in this section of Pittsburgh. Urban soils develop from human activities on the landscape, such as grading, compaction, in-filling, and the introduction of non-native soils (United States Environmental Protection Agency 2011). Such activities result in the mixing of soil profiles and alter the physical and chemical characteristics of the native soils.

According to Newbury et al. (1981), soils in the APE are assigned to three mapping units, UCB (Urban land-Culleoka Complex, gently sloping), UCD (Urban land-Culleoka complex, moderately sloping), and URB (Urban land-Rainsboro Complex) (Figure 5). The predominant soil unit is UCD. It is a well-drained soil composed of 50% Urban land and 40% Culleoka and similar soils on 8 to 25% slopes. Typical profiles consist of approximately 66.04 cm (26 in) of channery silt loam underlain by 12.7 cm (5 in) of very channery silt loam. Bedrock occurs at a depth of 78.74 to 83.82 cm (31-33 in). UCB is mapped only along a small section of the eastern boundary of the APE. Its composition and profile is similar to UCD soil unit, although it occurs on 0 to 8% slopes. URB is mapped on the western-most tip of the wedge-shaped APE. It is a moderately well-drained soil composed of 75% Urban land, 15% Rainsboro and similar soils, and 5% minor components on 0 to 8% slopes. Typical profile consists of 101.6 cm (40 in) of silt loam underlain by 50.8 cm (20 in) of sandy clay loam below which gravelly sandy loam occurs to a depth of 182.9 cm (72 in).

Climate

Allegheny County has a humid, continental climate characterized by a great annual range of temperature with hot summers and cold winters. Summers have high monthly mean temperatures as well as high maximum temperatures, small diurnal ranges, and high humidity. The average annual temperature near the APE, as measured at the Greater Pittsburgh International Airport, is approximately 10.2°C (50.4°F). Summers are hot with mean monthly temperatures for June, July, and August near 21.2°C (70.2°F). Winters are cold with the mean monthly temperature for December, January, and February at approximately -1.7°C (28.9°F).

Although there is no seasonal dry period, approximately 55% of the annual precipitation falls during the summer months, with total annual precipitation averaging 92 cm (36.2 in). The driest month of the year is November with an average of 5.9 cm (2.3 in) while July is the wettest month with an average of 10.2 cm (3.8 in) (Ruffner 1985). Typically, prevailing westerly winds bring storm systems in from the mid-continent up the Ohio River drainage into Pennsylvania (Dailey 1975), although the region occasionally experiences effects from tropical storm systems originating in the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean. The growing season, or the interval between the last frost in the spring and the first frost in the autumn, averages 180 days in and around the APE (Newbury et al. 1981:91).



Figure 4: Bedrock Geology associated with the Lower Hill District Redevelopment Project's APE.

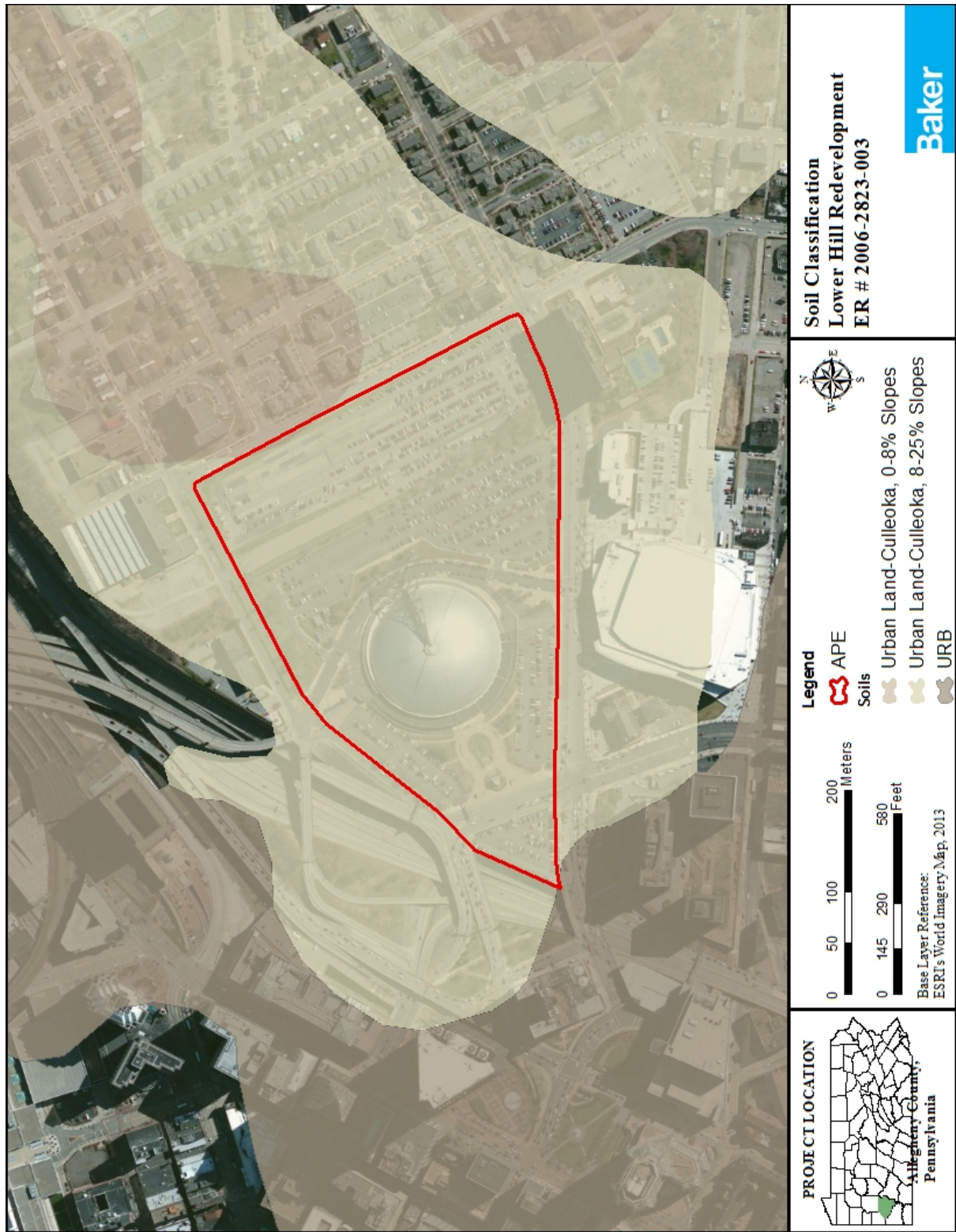


Figure 5: Soils associated with the Lower Hill District Redevelopment Project's APE.

Flora and Fauna

Allegheny County lies in the Appalachian Oak forest, a widespread and diverse forest found over much of southern Pennsylvania (Braun 1950). The Society for American Foresters (1954) recognize at least 12 distinct forest cover types within this region, each characterized by a unique combination of one or more dominant species. Chestnut oak and scarlet oak dominate drier regions while pure stands of chestnut oak occupy dry rocky ridges. Other species characteristic of dry regions includes the black oak, pignut hickory, and black gum. Prior to devastating blight in the early 1900s, the American chestnut was also common in these areas. Although, the white oak and northern red oak also occur on dry, exposed slopes, they are most common on northern and eastern slopes, coves, ravines, and valley floors (Smith 1989). Associated trees include tulip poplar, sweet birch, bitternut hickory, and a number of species representative of the Northern Hardwood Forest, such as white pine, hemlock, sugar maple, beech, and American basswood (Smith 1989; Utech 1989).

The regional animal population is typical of the Carolinian assemblage, comprising a wide range of terrestrial and avian fauna. Common feral mammals include the white-tailed deer, black bear, gray and red fox, several species of squirrels and bats, skunk, chipmunk, groundhog, raccoon, cottontail rabbit, porcupine, opossum, meadow and woodland voles, meadow jumping and white-footed mice, mink, and muskrat (Doutt et al. 1977). This inventory included mountain lion, timber wolf, elk, wildcat, otter, wild turkey, and passenger pigeon less than 200 years ago.

The avifauna perhaps reflects greater change during the past two centuries than the mammalian population. Today, open area species dominate whereas 200 years ago forest-dwelling birds were common, including migratory waterfowl such as swans, ducks, and geese. Presently, over 30 species of birds and three species of bats make up the regional avifaunal assemblage. Among the most common indigenous species are the ruffed grouse, Carolina wren, cardinal, robin, and red-bellied woodpecker (Sutton 1928). Additionally, several species of birds were introduced during historic times, including the rock dove, sparrow, ringneck pheasant, and starling.

Terrestrial and riverine reptiles are largely restricted to the black snake, garter snake, copperhead snake, and box and snapping turtles. The amphibian population generally includes tree frogs, bullfrogs, and toads. Freshwater mollusks, while apparently abundant during prehistoric times, are now almost wholly absent. No fewer than 159 species of fish have been recorded in Pennsylvania (Cooper 1983). The most common species to the region include perch, pike, bass, trout, and carp.

Present Land Use Patterns

The Lower Hill District APE has been heavily altered by urban development associated with the growth of Pittsburgh. Such development has seen the area change from agricultural land, to city neighborhood, and, currently, to commercial space. Until recently, the Arena, a high occupancy building used for sporting and entertainment events, covered a large portion of the APE. The remaining portions of the APE were used for parking by patrons of the Arena and nearby businesses and by commuters working in downtown Pittsburgh. Today, the APE is strictly used or being developed as a parking facility prior to the planned changes associated with the Lower Hill District Redevelopment project.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC LAND-USE CONTEXT

Prehistoric Land-Use

EARLY MAN AND PALEOINDIAN PERIODS (15,000-8500 B.C.)

The Early Man, or Pre-Clovis, and Paleoindian periods encompass the end of the Pleistocene and include the waning stadial of the Late Wisconsinan glaciation. This was a time of full glacial climate characterized by a cold, dry, and windy environment (Watts 1979:458-459). A grassy tundra was in place in southeastern Pennsylvania at Longswamp on the edge of the Great Valley in Berks County, ca. 60 km (37.3 mi) south of the ice front, as late as ca. 13,000 B.C. The climate in southwestern Pennsylvania can be seen as approximating that in eastern Pennsylvania. The Project Area is situated ca. 70 km (44 mi) southeast of the terminal Wisconsinan moraine. The waning of the ice at ca. 13,500 B.C. marks the first evidence for climatic change at the end of the full glacial. This event is marked by a birch pollen peak in a pine-spruce dominated pollen assemblage. This event is followed by a relatively long period which displayed a pollen assemblage indicative of an open forest tundra dominated by stands of white spruce intermingled with dwarf shrubs and wet meadows with tall herbs. This floral assemblage persisted until ca. 11,310 B.C., when it was succeeded by an abrupt and large increase in both woodland and aquatic species pollen.

The fauna present during the Paleoindian period was dominated by a mosaic community of boreal and temperate species that appears to have developed in response to the moderate but somewhat cooler climate that characterized the terminal Pleistocene (Guilday et al. 1964:174-180). Although megafauna such as mammoths and mastodons were available to be hunted, evidence gathered from settlement pattern studies and projectile point distributions in the northern part of the Midwest and Northeast, as well as ethnographic analogs, suggest an overwhelming dependence on caribou in the subsistence activities of the Paleoindian peoples across the Northeast and upper Midwest. This posited dependence on caribou may have been augmented to some extent by the taking of white-tailed deer in what appear to have been more temperate locales, such as the Upper and Middle Ohio River Valley and the environs of Chesapeake Bay. However, the most distinct diagnostic tool of the Paleoindian tool kit, the fluted lanceolate projectile point/knife (pp/k), appears to have been hafted and used as a bayonet, and as such this unbarbed projectile would have been particularly unsuited for the efficient ambushing and taking of the characteristically solitary white-tailed deer. Conversely, this projectile point is most efficacious for bringing down gregarious herd ungulates, like caribou, wherein a premium is placed on the number of animals that can be rapidly wounded with the smallest expenditure of energy (Caldwell 1958).

Evidence from Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36Wh297) in the Cross Creek Valley, Washington County, Pennsylvania, suggests that early hunters and foragers may have been present in this portion of the Upper Ohio River Valley by 17,650 B.C., although the date has a large sigma of error of 2,400 years (Adovasio and Carlisle 1986:7). A series of sequential dates from higher levels in lower Stratum IIa at Meadowcroft Rockshelter range from 14,225 B.C. (in direct association with lithic tools and debitage) to 10,850 B.C. (Adovasio and Carlisle 1986:9). Although still considered to be controversial, these dates continue to represent the best evidence for the presence of "Pre-Clovis" populations in the eastern United States following the Woodfordian maximum.

Gramly and Funk (1990:5-12) note that human populations during the terminal Pleistocene in the Northeast were either small or belated arrivals (or both) when compared with the density of fluted pp/ks and Paleoindian sites in the Southeast. Few sites, attributable to pioneering hunting groups, are known, however. In the formerly glaciated Northeast, Paleoindians apparently favored outwash terraces in valleys of second-, third- and fourth-order streams for the location of habitation sites, seemingly ignoring

flood plains of streams and larger rivers. Major fluted pp/k sites tend to occur on riverine terraces but usually in areas on or south of the terminal Wisconsinan moraine.

Gramly and Funk (1990:13-16) recognize five types of Paleoindian sites in the Northeast including quarry-workshops, habitations, kill-butcherer sites, burials or caches, and isolated/stray finds. Habitation sites frequently display multiple "hot spots" of artifact concentrations separated by relatively sterile areas. These generally range in size from 6 to 20 m (19.7 to 65.6 ft) and are thought to represent the sites of individual band encampments or individual tent sites. Carr (1989:21-24), in his analysis of the Shoop site, has identified a number of attributes of site location and configurations and tool kit variability that seem to distinguish the settlement patterns of eastern Paleoindian sites in the largely glaciated north (Great Lakes and New England) from those to the south. Citing Custer's (1984) model, which is based on Gardner's earlier work, Carr sees two lithic procurement strategies in the East, the first a cyclical pattern in which seasonal rounds are focused on a single large quarry with base camps located at the quarry. This pattern seems to typify Paleoindian sites in the South. The second strategy is a serial pattern in which a number of quarries are utilized and base camps are located in settings that are especially favorable for hunting. This pattern exhibits sites displaying a greater variety of lithic raw material sources but with one type seeming to dominate and composing 70-80% of the raw material in the assemblage. Sites in the North tend to be defined by this pattern. There are some large sites not situated at quarries, and some are not directly associated with apparently favorable hunting locales. The tool kits tend to exhibit a relatively large number of finished pp/ks. Some sites display large quantities of tools, and a high ratio of tools to unutilized debitage.

Diagnostic artifacts of the so-called pre-Clovis time period, ca. 15,000 - 10,000 B.C., are extremely difficult to separate from later cultural materials even by an experienced analyst (see Boldurian 1985). The Miller Lanceolate pp/k, putatively diagnostic of the close of this pre-Paleoindian interlude, is dated at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36Wh297) between 10,850 and 9350 B.C. (Adovasio and Carlisle 1986:9). This pp/k form has also been identified at the nearby Pershina site (36Wh608) in the Raccoon Creek basin and at the Krajacic site (36Wh35), situated on the drainage divide between Cross Creek and Buffalo Creek to the south of the immediate study area (Boldurian 1985:129, 303).

So-called Plano pp/ks, relatively long-stemmed and lanceolate forms, are believed to be diagnostic of the close of the Paleoindian period in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system. These forms were putatively hafted and utilized like fluted pp/ks as thrusting spears or bayonets for hunting big game. Buker (1970b:9) reports a few stemmed Plano pp/k varieties for the Chartiers Creek Valley. Boldurian (1985:131, 134) reports seven McConnell Lanceolate-like and six Sawmill Stemmed-like pp/ks from the upland Krajacic site (36Wh351). These specimens, if correctly identified, could indicate the presence of a relatively open woodland or parkland in extreme western Pennsylvania at the beginning of the Holocene or at least an occasional foray of these big game hunters into the lower-most portion of the Upper Ohio River Valley.

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (8500-6000 B.C.)

The Early Archaic immigrants appear to have radiated from the Appalachian Mid-South in successive waves. These people are primarily interpreted to have been hunters of the white-tailed deer that ranged in the open white pine-oak forest. With the exception of a change in projectile point styles to types more suited to the taking of white-tailed deer in ambush (i.e., various barbed and tanged forms), the lithic tool kit of the Early Archaic hunters (except for the addition of flaked stone adzes/celts) remained essentially the same as that of the Paleoindians, suggesting direct cultural derivation and continuity. The technology utilized in the processing of meat, hides, bones, and other products, however, does not appear to have changed substantially, as the balance of the Early Archaic tool kits remained essentially the same.

Modern temperate faunal evidence at Hosterman's Pit in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province in central Pennsylvania (Guilday 1967) suggests the presence of a more-or-less modern forest east and south of the Allegheny Front by ca. 7800 B.C., and by extension, west of the Allegheny Mountain section at least in the unglaciated portions of southwestern Pennsylvania. A mixed mesophytic forest was clearly in place in the lower Upper Ohio River Valley shortly after the initiation of the Early Archaic period if not sooner.

Projectile point/knife forms diagnostic of two of three of Tuck's (1974: 75-77) Early Archaic period stylistic horizons are regularly reported from the Upper Ohio River Valley area. These include the side-notched Big Sandy and corner-notched Kirk horizons. Most numerous of the Early Archaic pp/ks are the various bifurcated base forms of Chapman's (1975: 236-268) late Early Archaic bifurcate base point horizon/tradition. The Big Sandy horizon is represented by a series of side-notched varieties including the transitional Hardaway Side-Notched form, the Kessell Side-Notched type, and the Big Sandy I variety (Peck and Painter 1984: 21, 23, 27; Broyles 1971: 61; Futato 1977: 38).

Tuck (1974: 76-77) speculates that the side-notched Big Sandy morph evolved into the corner-notched Kirk forms. The various Early Archaic corner-notched forms are far more numerous than the earlier, ancestral lanceolate and side-notched types and display a much wider distribution across the eastern United States. Tuck (1974: 76-77) suggests that this was the result of the warm climatic optimum during the latter half of the Early Archaic interlude. Chapman (1976, 1977) has divided the Early Archaic corner-notched varieties into an older Lower Kirk Corner-Notched Cluster and a younger Upper Kirk Corner-Notched Cluster. Included in the Lower Kirk Corner-Notched Cluster are the St. Charles, Plevna, Lost Lake, and Charleston Corner-Notched types. Projectile point/knife forms assigned to both the small and large variants of the Kirk Corner-Notched type and the Palmer Corner-Notched and Decatur categories are all considered by Chapman (1976, 1977) to be varieties of the basic Upper Kirk Corner-Notched Cluster theme.

The MacCorkle Stemmed type is seen by Broyles (1971:29, 71) and Chapman (1975:245; 1978:73-74) as a transitional form between the large variety Kirk Corner-Notched and the bifurcated base St. Albans type. A so-called "Nottoway" bifurcate, which appears to be nearly identical to the MacCorkle form, dates to the latter part of this period. The Kanawha Stemmed type is the last named form in the bifurcate base tradition theme.

A second pp/k theme appears to be evolving in a parallel fashion with the late Early Archaic bifurcate base point tradition. The Kirk Stemmed form seems to represent the early end of this cline, while the later square-stemmed Kirk Serrated variety appears in the terminal Early Archaic period (Broyles 1971:29; Chapman 1975:211, Table 26, 212; 1978:45). This latter variety persists through the early part of the succeeding Middle Archaic period.

Early Archaic period pp/ks are recorded in some frequency in the Upper Ohio River Valley, particularly those affiliated with Chapman's (1975) bifurcate base point horizon/tradition. The presence of a high frequency of Early Archaic forms, especially those displaying bifurcated stem bases on the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau of northwestern Pennsylvania indicates the presence there of large numbers of mast producing hardwoods by the beginning of the seventh millennium B.C. (Johnson et al 1979:Figure 7; 60-61). Buker (1970a 4-5) reports scattered finds of Early Archaic Kirk Corner-Notched and Kirk Stemmed (Serrated?) pp/ks in both the Chartiers and Raccoon creek drainages. Eisert (1981:28) notes one Kirk Corner-Notched specimen from the upland Wylie No. 1 site (36Wh274). Slightly farther afield, Fitzgibbons (1982:109, Table 4) and Boldurian (1985:135) report numerous early Early Archaic forms from two upland locales along the rim of the Cross Creek drainage basin. These pp/ks include Palmer, Charleston Corner-Notched, Kirk Corner-Notched, and Big Sandy I types. Johnson (Johnson et al. 1979:59-60) has suggested that in the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau section of northwestern Pennsylvania,

the dramatic increase in the numbers of later Early Archaic pp/ks may be linked to the arrival in the area of nut-bearing trees other than oak. This would have provided a broader subsistence base for deer-hunting human populations. This event may be correlated to the beginning of the essentially modern mixed mesophytic forest in the general study area.

MIDDLE ARCHAIC PERIOD (6000-4000 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period corresponds to the early portion of the Atlantic episode, a time of moist, warm climatic conditions when the temperature was warmer than at present. In the Upper Ohio River Valley the initial Middle Archaic period is represented by the Stanly Stemmed form, representing the end of the bifurcated base continuum, and the late Kirk Serrated form.

During the latter part of the Middle Archaic period, there appears to be an Amos Corner-Notched-like presence in the Upper Ohio River Valley. Previously thought to be an early Early Archaic form (Broyles 1971:55), Amos pp/ks are now known to be radiometrically dated to 4790 and 4365 B.C. at the type station, the Amos Power Plant site (46Pu60).

The initial Middle Archaic Stanly Stemmed type is relatively infrequently recovered only from the lower Upper Ohio River Valley. No examples are reported from the Chartiers and Raccoon creeks study area, and only one is noted for the nearby Cross Creek drainage (Fitzgibbons 1982:109, Table 4). Only the Big Sandy II/Otter Creek/Pymatuning Side-Notched type is reported for the wider study area (Buker 1970b:9-10) with, however, no statement regarding its areal distribution or absolute frequency of occurrence. Mayer-Oakes (1954:57) illustrates a single example from the Scarem site (36Wh22), situated on a Pleistocene terrace above Raccoon Creek. Fitzgibbons (1982:109, Table 4) reports 23 Big Sandy II pp/ks from the upland Mungai Farm locale in the Cross Creek drainage.

LATE ARCHAIC PERIOD (4000-2000/1900 B.C.)

The Late Archaic period, as configured here, brackets the latter part of the Atlantic episode and first half of the succeeding Sub-Boreal episode. The precise nature of the environment in the greater Middle Atlantic region is not clearly understood. Carbone, Custer, and their allies (e.g., Custer 1989; Curry and Custer 1982) have argued that the Sub-Boreal episode represents a warm-dry interval, following the warm-moist Atlantic episode, and is dated between ca. 3000 and 800 B.C. More particularly, they have stressed that the interval between 2200 and 800/200 B.C. represents the post-glacial xerothermic maximum. In short, the post-Pleistocene climatic optimum in the East is interpreted as occurring during the earlier Atlantic episode between ca. 7000/5500 B.C. and 3000/2000 B.C. This correlates with palynological and microfaunal data from the northern Great Plains and Midwest, where the Altithermal maximum occurred between 4500 B.C. and 4200 B.C.

In the greater Northeast, Middle Atlantic, and Upper Ohio River Valley regions, the latter part of the Late Archaic period apparently represents the apogee of the post-glacial Mid-Holocene climatic maximum, characterized by conditions that were considerably drier and milder than any other which has occurred since the end of the Pleistocene. The amelioration of the climate during the latter part of the Late Archaic interlude may have facilitated the movement of late Laurentian tradition and succeeding narrow point tradition Lamoka complex groups from the northern Allegheny High Plateau section in central and western New York to cross over into the south- and west-flowing tributaries of the Allegheny River (see Johnson et al. 1979).

The first 15 centuries of the Late Archaic period in western Pennsylvania are dominated by variously notched pp/ks of the Laurentian tradition Brewerton and Otter Creek series. The Otter Creek forms are dated back into the latter part of the Middle Archaic period and into the early part of the Late Archaic

interlude. Early Late Archaic Laurentian tradition Brewerton and Brewerton-like pp/ks are common in the wider study area (Buker 1970b:11) as they are elsewhere in the Upper Ohio River Valley.

The latter part of the Late Archaic period in the lower part of the Upper Ohio River Valley is primarily represented by pp/k forms ascribed to the Steubenville Lanceolate and Steubenville Stemmed types. These pp/k forms are one of the diagnostics of the Panhandle Archaic complex of the lower Upper Ohio River Valley (Mayer-Oakes 1955:132-136). Steubenville Stemmed and Lanceolate forms appear frequently in the excavations of later components at sites along the Ohio River and in surface collections derived from eroded bluff tops along the mainstem valley, particularly around the mouth of Raccoon Creek (Emil Alam 1980, pers. comm.).

TERMINAL ARCHAIC PERIOD (1800-1000 B.C.)

The Terminal Archaic period is characterized by pp/k forms diagnostic of the broadspear/ Susquehanna tradition and the descendant and derivative fishtail tradition. The various pp/k forms are related in an ancestral-descendant fashion to the terminal Late Archaic/initial Terminal Archaic Savannah River Stemmed/Koens-Crispin/Lehigh Broad form, although some varieties clearly represent parallel developments of morphologically distinct types in more-or-less separate areas. Carved stone bowls of steatite (and, occasionally, sandstone in the Ohio River drainage basin) are normally associated with later broadspear/Susquehanna and fishtail tradition components, particularly those characterized by Susquehanna Broad, Dry Brook and Orient Fishtail pp/ks. The pp/ks represented in the broadspear/Susquehanna tradition include the Savannah River Stemmed/Koens-Crispin/Lehigh Broad continuum, Perkiomen Broad, and Susquehanna Broad forms. The derivative fishtail varieties include the Dry Brook and the Early Woodland period Orient and "Forest Notched" types. The latter form seems to be an undescribed Upper Ohio River variant. Susquehanna Broad pp/ks either evolved into descendent Early Woodland Orient Fishtail or Forest Notched forms or were replaced by Meadowood or still other Early Woodland pp/k types.

Notably, early experimental ceramics seem to be associated with several broadspear/Susquehanna and fishtail tradition components in the West Branch of the Susquehanna River Valley. Low-fired, untempered sherds are putatively associated with the Canfield complex at the Canfield Island site (36Ly37). More certainly, early quartz/sand-tempered cord-marked ceramics and carved steatite bowl fragments are associated with the Susquehanna Broad component at the Canfield Island site (Bressler et al. 1983:28; 42; 43, Table 6; 51). At the adjacent Bull Run site (36Ly119), an Orient Fishtail component is associated with steatite-tempered Marcey Creek Plain ceramics (Bressler 1980:38-40, Table 1).

Terminal Archaic pp/ks of the broadspear or Susquehanna tradition are apparently relatively rare in the general area. George (1991:81, Figure 4) lists five Susquehanna tradition sites for the same general study area, including three loci on the mainstem Ohio River and two along Raccoon Creek, however, without being explicit about the associated diagnostics. Eisert (1981:29-30) reports single examples of the Lehigh Broad and Perkiomen forms from the upland Wylie No. 1 site (36Wh274), located along the divide between Chartiers and Little Chartiers creeks. A steatite bowl fragment is recorded from site 36A15 (Mayer-Oakes 1955:145, Plate 84), situated on the mainstem of the Ohio River and one of the sites displayed by George (1991).

EARLY WOODLAND PERIOD (1000 B.C.-A.D. 1)

The Woodland period is distinguished from the preceding Archaic interlude solely on the basis of the appearance of ceramics, ca. 1000 B.C., at least in the Upper Ohio River Valley, Middle Atlantic, and Northeast. With the accumulation of data from controlled excavations at deeply stratified river terrace sites and in closed stations, the timing of the introduction of fired clay ceramic technology is constantly

being pushed back further into the thirteenth and even the fourteenth centuries B.C. Fired clay ceramic technology appears to have diffused up the Piedmont and Coastal Plain from the Savannah River Valley.

The initial series ceramics in the Middle Atlantic Chesapeake Bay area are characterized by steatite temper (Marcey Creek Plain ware), by clay temper (Croaker Landing ware), and by a variety of fine clastic materials including schist, grog, steatite, fiber, and minute particles of bone and shell (Bushnell ware). Early vessels are hand-molded with flat bottoms and smooth exterior and interior wall surfaces. Vessel forms often reflect the sub-rectangular shape and flat bottoms of the antecedent carved steatite pots. The fired clay vessels frequently have opposed lugs as do the earlier stone bowls (Egloff and Potter 1982:95, 97).

Fired clay pottery technology seems to have gradually diffused from the Chesapeake-Delaware Bay area northward over the Appalachian Mountains, where the technology itself was apparently reworked. The result was a new ware, Vinette 1, which was grit-tempered and coil-constructed. The coils were welded together by malleating the vessel walls with a cord- or fabric-roughened paddle. There were also innovations in the shape of the vessels with concoidal bases, out-sloping walls, and more-or-less round orifices replacing the flat-bottomed "bathtub-shaped" initial series form.

Whatever its origin, this northern tradition soon spread south out of the Lower Great Lakes hearth area and rapidly supplanted the initial ceramic tradition. These technological innovations spread into the lower Upper Ohio River Valley either down the Allegheny River from upstate New York or, more likely, over the Appalachian Mountains from the Susquehanna or Potomac river basins. The new technology included the construction of vessels with symmetrical orifices, concoidal bases, and walls built from successive coils which were then welded together by malleating the exterior wall against a cord or textile-wrapped anvil with a similarly roughened paddle. The basic vessel shape during most of the Early Woodland interlude in the Ohio River Valley, however, remained a flat-bottomed flower pot or barrel shape. Vessels there also continued to display a set of opposed lugs. Although Mayer-Oakes (1955:184, 189-190) included a single example of a Vinette 1 type concoidal base in his Half-Moon Cordmarked type, this form is exceedingly rare in the Upper Ohio River Valley.

Half-Moon Cordmarked ware is the overwhelmingly predominant ceramic form in the lower Upper Ohio River Valley during the Early Woodland period. It is coil-constructed and is characterized by an eclectic variety of temper types, including pulverized igneous rock, sandstone, shale, chert, ironstone, fire clay, limestone, and various combinations of these clastic materials. Temper selection seems to have been opportunistic and was probably governed by available surficial rock sources. Vessel exterior and, frequently, interior surfaces exhibit prominent, coarse cord or twined textile impressions.

The earliest dated ceramics in the Upper Ohio River Valley were recovered from a terminal Archaic context at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36Wh297) in the Cross Creek drainage. Here, a large underfired sherd tempered with pulverized ironstone was recovered from the bottom lens in a large fire pit, significantly in association with a single squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) seed and wood charcoal radiometrically assayed at 1115 B.C. \pm 80. A rim sherd from a second, technically more sophisticated Half-Moon Cordmarked vessel, was recovered from a stratigraphically higher lens in the same fire feature at Meadowcroft Rockshelter, and it is dated by a second assay of 865 B.C. \pm 85 (Johnson 1982:154).

Initial Early Woodland pp/k forms common elsewhere in the Northeast and Lower Great Lakes area, including the fishtail tradition Dry Brook and Orient varieties and the Meadowood form are rare to unreported beyond the terminal Wisconsin moraine in southwestern Pennsylvania. The still undescribed and largely undated "Forest Notched" form seems to be ascribable to the early half of the Early Woodland interlude. The Forest Notched type is the diagnostic pp/k form of an initial Woodland manifestation centered on the Middle and Upper Allegheny River Valley (Mayer-Oakes 1955:58-63). It

seems to represent yet another localized and degenerate variety of the Susquehanna Broad pp/k theme and may be equivalent to the derivative fishtail tradition Dry Brook and Orient pp/k types. Forest Notched pp/ks are associated with carved clay and stone tubular pipes and, apparently, the earliest ceramics in the Middle Allegheny River Valley. Forest Notched pp/ks in association with Half-Moon Cordmarked ceramics persist in the Monongahela and mainstem Ohio River valleys into the fifth century B.C.

Diagnostic pp/k forms of the late Early Woodland Adena culture include the Cresap, the Adena Ovale Base, the straight base Adena Stemmed, and Robbins types. The straight stemmed, square-base Adena form seems to persist along with the Adena Ovale Base type until very late to terminal Adena times, when both are replaced by the Robbins form. The Cresap variety seems to have declined in popularity at an earlier time. The various Adena stemmed pp/ks are associated with coil-constructed, flat-bottomed, flower pot/barrel-shaped Adena Plain ceramics in the Middle and lower Upper Ohio River Valley. Adena Plain ceramics normally exhibit a thickened rim strip and, not infrequently, opposed lugs. In the lower Ohio River Valley, they are also associated with Half-Moon Cordmarked and McKees Rocks Plain ceramics. The latter type is a predominantly chert-tempered local variant of the Adena Plain type.

A number of burial mounds are associated with the Adena-related occupation of the lower Upper Ohio Valley. Although most Early Woodland mounds are of modest proportions, several, including the Natrium (46Mr2), Cresap (46Mr7), McKees Rocks (36Al4), and Grave Creek (46Mr1) mounds are quite large (Carpenter 1951; Dragoo 1963; Hemmings 1977; Mayer-Oakes 1955; Solecki 1952). The Grave Creek Mound in Moundville, West Virginia, is the largest Adena mortuary site recorded in the Ohio River Valley, while the McKees Rocks Mound (36Al6) represents the largest earth mound upstream from the Grave Creek Mound. The lowest two of three construction levels at the McKees Rocks Mound are attributable to late Adena mortuary activity based on evidence from the rather limited burial modes and grave furniture at the site (Carpenter 1951:346; McMichael 1956:143-144).

With the exception of two squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) seeds, each associated with the dated Half-Moon ceramics from Meadowcroft Rockshelter (36Wh297), there is no evidence for the presence of other members of the Eastern Agricultural Complex in the Upper Ohio River Valley during the Early Woodland period. Although goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) is identified from the Crawford-Grist site (36Fa262), the seeds are apparently not carbonized and, therefore, must be considered to be modern contaminants (Grantz 1986:16; 17, Table 3). In the upper Middle Ohio River Valley above the confluence of the Scioto River, domesticated members of both the oily and starchy seed components of the weedy seed Eastern Agricultural Complex have been reported from both Adena domestic and mortuary contexts during the last four centuries of the first millennium B.C. Taxa include sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*, var. *macrocarpus*), sumpweed (*Iva annua*, var. *macrocarpa*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri*, ssp. *jonesianum*), maygrass (*Phalaris caroliniana*), and little barley (*Hordium pusillum*) (Abrams 1989:23, Table 4; 24; Niquette et al. 1987:35-37; 41, Table 5; 45, Table 6; Niquette et al. 1988:59; Wymer 1989:140, Table 7-8; 142, Table 7-9; 1989b:113, Table 6).

There seems to be a heavy emphasis on the collection and the processing of nuts, reflecting patterns elsewhere in the Northeast if not those in the Middle Ohio River Valley. Interestingly, acorn meats and shell were the major nut remains recovered from the Crawford-Grist site (Grantz 1986:17, Table 3). This is particularly significant because acorn shell is normally under-represented *vis-à-vis* *Carya* spp. and *Juglans* spp. in archaeological contexts because of their thin shells and the method by which they were processed.

MIDDLE WOODLAND PERIOD (A.D. 1-400)

The Middle Woodland period in the Middle and lower Upper Ohio River Valley is defined by the appearance, florescence, and collapse of the Scioto tradition Hopewell culture of the Middle Ohio River

Valley. The transition of local lower Upper Ohio River Valley Adena-influenced groups to ones displaying evidence of Hopewell interaction is not easily perceived. This is perhaps a function of the fact that the Scioto tradition late Adena culture simply evolved directly into early Hopewell (see Greber 1991). Although Greber was confining her observations to Ohio, they are equally applicable to the Upper Ohio River Valley. In the Middle Ohio River Valley in drainage basins which do not cross-cut the terminal Wisconsin moraine such as the Big Sandy, Kanawha, and Hocking, Late Adena Robbins phase-like complexes appear to persist into the first two centuries of the first millennium A.D. In the lower Upper Ohio River Valley on the periphery of this phenomenon, this progression is even less visible in the archaeological record. There is a paucity of locally excavated sites, with adequate radiocarbon dated associations from this interlude. Additionally, local Upper Ohio River Valley groups interacted differently with the down river Hopewell groups than they had with the earlier Adena. Physical evidence in the form of mortuary mounds and exotic artifacts and raw materials suggests a less intensive interaction with the Hopewell core than with the preceding Adena. Conversely, local Middle Woodland groups on the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau and in the Middle and Upper Allegheny River Valley seem to have been drawn more directly into the Hopewell Interaction Sphere, suggesting a reorientation of trade networks emanating from the Middle Ohio River Valley.

In the lower Upper Ohio River Valley, many Middle Woodland mortuary contexts contain grave furniture which represent a curious mixture of late Adena and Hopewell-related items, e.g., the Anderson Mound (36AI96) in Oakmont on the Allegheny River (George 1978). In fact, one burial from the Anderson Mound was interred with a cache of Fox Creek pp/ks, derived from beyond the Appalachian Mountains, thus helping to place the mortuary activity in its proper Middle Woodland context.

The collapse of the Hopewell Interaction Sphere is even harder to precisely fix archaeologically in western Pennsylvania. Several late Middle Woodland pp/k styles and other diagnostic lithics persist into the early Late Woodland period, e.g., Chesser Notched pp/ks and lamellar blades struck from polyhedral cores. Mortuary ceremonialism and burial mound construction also continue well into the Late Woodland period. In spite of these problems, the close of the Middle Woodland period is arbitrarily set at A.D. 400 to conform with Middle Ohio River Valley practice. During the Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods the lower Upper Ohio River Valley, if peripheral, still reflects cultural patterns and trends evolving further downstream.

In the Upper Ohio River Valley, the Middle Woodland interlude is characterized by a number of corner-notched and expanding stemmed pp/k forms, derived directly from Ohio Scioto and Illinois Havana tradition Hopewell sources or inspired by these prototypes, as well as by lamellar bladelets struck from prepared polyhedral cores of multi-colored Vanport (Flint Ridge) chert from central Ohio. These pp/k forms include Snyders, Manker Corner-Notched, Gibson, Norton, so-called "Hopewell", Manker Stemmed, and Lowe Flared Base/Steuben Expanding Stem forms. Locally, particularly in the Allegheny and Lower Youghiogheny river valleys and in the interior of Washington and Greene counties, the later part of the Middle Woodland and the succeeding early Late Woodland period are represented by a series of relatively small corner-notched pp/k forms, including the Kiski-Notched, Garvers Ferry Corner-Notched, Murphys Stemmed (George 1982) types in the former area and the Bennington Corner-Notched form (Boldurian 1985; Fitzgibbons 1982:109, Table 4) in the latter. The precise chronological affiliation of all these forms is somewhat problematical.

Diagnostic ceramics include undecorated pedestrian, limestone-tempered Watson Cordmarked and igneous grit-tempered Mahoning Cordmarked wares. Watson ware is characteristic of the lower Upper Ohio River Valley area, particularly that area lying south of the terminal Wisconsin moraine. Although Mahoning Cordmarked ware is present to the essential exclusion of Watson ware within the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau, it also occurs with some frequency on sites beyond the terminal Wisconsin moraine,

particularly on sites along the mainstem of the Upper Ohio and the Middle and Upper Allegheny river valleys.

A few low earth and stone slab burial mounds in the lower Upper Ohio River Valley can be associated with the Middle Woodland interlude. Compared to the earlier late Early Woodland and contemporary Hopewell tumuli in the Middle Ohio Valley, burial modes are bland and undistinguished, at least outside the terminal Wisconsin moraine. On the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau and in the Upper Allegheny River Valley, Middle Woodland mounds appear to be quantifiably different from those recorded in the lower Upper Ohio River Valley. The mounds in northwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent northeastern Ohio and southwestern New York are generally larger in size and ordinarily employ earth-fill construction with stone slab retaining walls and stone slab-lined cists and covered burial pits. Some are surrounded by gravel rings. All of these traits are more reminiscent of the classic Scioto Hopewell mounds of central Ohio. Cremations and in-flesh burials frequently associated with red ochre have been recovered. More particularly, "high church" Hopewell (HIS) artifacts and exotic raw material such as platform monitor pipes, cut mica, freshwater pearls, copper beads and crescents, and native silver-encased reed panpipes are present while cache blades and lamellar flake knives of Vanport (Flint Ridge) chert, gorgets, and pendants are common and often present in some numbers (Cadzow 1935; Carpenter 1956; Clark et al. 1960; Guthe 1950, 1951; Parker 1922; Zakucia 1956, 1961, 1974).

Projectile point/knives diagnostic of the Middle Woodland are generally rare (though present) in the region. Data relating to local Middle Woodland subsistence strategies are virtually unknown for the Upper Ohio River Valley. There is no uncontroversial evidence for the presence of members of the Eastern Agricultural Complex, except for the aforementioned Meadowcroft Rockshelter squash seeds and the controversial maize. The *in situ* presence of the latter taxon in even the Middle and Late Woodland levels at Meadowcroft Rockshelter has been questioned (Ford 1987).

Watson and Mahoning ware are the two dominant ceramic series of the Middle and Late Woodland interludes in the Upper Ohio River Valley. They are almost exclusively pedestrian, cord-marked, and undecorated for essentially all but the last few centuries of the first millennium A.D. After ca. A.D. 700, Mahoning ware, at least on the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau, frequently exhibits decoration in the form of horizontal bands of parallel or opposed oblique cord-wrapped paddle edge-stamped impressions on vessel sublips and occasionally rectilinear trailed lines on necks. Vessel rims occasionally display castellations. Later, Mahoning ware vessels more frequently evidence added-on or folded-over collars. These are often decorated with horizontal bands of parallel, opposed, or criss-crossed oblique cord-wrapped paddle edge or linear stamped impressions. Only rarely do Watson ware vessels display a low added-on collar or rim strip and then only on sites along the mainstem Ohio River nearest the terminal Wisconsin moraine. Otherwise, assignment of Watson or Mahoning ware sherds, particularly undecorated body sherds, to either a Middle or Late Woodland provenience is essentially impossible out of excavation context or in the absence of associated diagnostic pp/ks or radiometric assays.

LATE WOODLAND PERIOD (A.D. 400-1050)

The Late Woodland period in the lower Upper Ohio River Valley runs from A.D. 400, an arbitrarily selected date for the end of Middle Woodland Hopewellian influence, until the appearance of the Late Prehistoric period Monongahela culture village-dwelling horticulturists. The upper end of this interlude is more securely fixed at ca. A.D. 1050. The Late Woodland period in the Upper Ohio River Valley seems to include at least four and possibly five cultural traditions (see Johnson et al. 1979). At least one of these putative traditions may be attributable to a cultural horizon that cross-cuts several different traditions. The other four represent more certainly cultural traditions with their origins at least as far back as the post-A.D. 400 Late Woodland period. At least three of these traditions persisted until the Protohistoric period. One of these traditions, however, may represent only a widespread stylistic horizon.

In the lower Upper Ohio River Valley, particularly along the mainstem Ohio, Lower and Middle Monongahela, and Lower Allegheny river valleys, the entire Late Woodland interlude seems to be characterized first by the presence of the Chesser Notched pp/k form. This type has been considered to be related in a descendant and apparent degenerate fashion to the terminal Middle Woodland-early Late Woodland Middle Ohio Valley Lowe Flared Base/Steuben Expanding Stem pp/k continuum. Chesser Notched pp/ks are dated generally between ca. A.D. 300 and A.D. 1000 by a large number of acceptable radiocarbon assays from sites in the Middle Ohio River Valley.

Apparently associated with the Chesser Notched form in the lower Upper Ohio River Valley is the recently recognized and defined smaller and thinner Backstrum Side-Notched type (George 1992:68). The Backstrum Side-Notched form distribution is centered on the Lower Youghiogheny River Valley. This form has not been directly dated, but George (1992) suggests that the A.D. 690 ± 50 radiometric assay obtained by NPW Associates from a feature at the type station, Backstrum site (36Wm453) (Ballweber 1989:73, Table 6) could date the occupation associated with the Backstrum pp/ks.

The Bennington Corner-Notched type in interior Washington and Greene counties and the diminutive Kiski Notched and Garvers Ferry Corner-Notched forms, centered on the Lower Allegheny, Kiskiminetas, and Lower Youghiogheny river drainages, may also persist into or be completely confined to the Late Woodland interlude.

Undecorated and undistinguished limestone-tempered Watson Cordmarked ware is the predominant ceramic type associated with the Late Woodland occupation in the lower Upper Ohio River Valley. Rarely, along the mainstem valley of the Upper Ohio River, terminal Late Woodland Watson vessels will exhibit added-on/folded-over collars, mimicking a style exhibited by late Mahoning ware vessels from the nearby Glaciated Allegheny Plateau. Sandstone-tempered cord-marked ware is also characteristically recovered from some terminal Late Woodland components along the Lower Allegheny River (George 1964).

Burial ceremonialism in the form of mounds with largely stone slab-lined and covered cists and stone slab matrices continues through the Late Woodland period at least in the lower Upper Ohio River Valley. Burial furniture is usually minimal and reflects a pattern evident in the Middle Woodland period in the same area.

The diagnostic pp/k form of the initial Late Woodland period within the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau immediately to the north of the study area is unknown, unless the occasionally reported Chesser Notched forms are attributable to this interlude (see, e.g., Johnson et al. 1979:Figure 7). The dominant Late Woodland pp/k forms on the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau and in the Upper Allegheny River Valley, however are the closely related Jack's Reef Corner-Notched, Jack's Reef Pentagonal, Raccoon Notched, and Levanna forms, which have been included within Lantz's (1989) Raccoon Notched point assemblage and Seeman's (1992) Jack's Reef horizon/Intrusive Mound complex. The Jack's Reef varieties and the Raccoon Notched form are gradually supplanted by the Levanna triangle form during the ninth century A.D. (Funk 1976:283, Figure 25). This complex of related pp/k and distinctively decorated ceramics is generally dated to the sixth through ninth centuries A.D. on the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau and in the Upper Allegheny River Valley. Although many have speculated that these four related and often co-occurring forms mark the initial appearance of the bow and arrow complex in the Middle and Upper Ohio River Valley, Lower Great Lakes and Northeast, Seeman (1992:41-42) seems to have demonstrated this fact.

Locally, the Raccoon Notched point assemblage/Jack's Reef horizon pp/ks are associated with igneous grit-tempered and cord-marked or fabric-marked ceramics which are decorated with horizontal bands of cord-wrapped paddle edge-stamped impressions in parallel oblique, opposed oblique and criss-cross

patterns. This decoration is confined to the sublip of vessels. Added-on collars are only occasionally present in the ceramic assemblages from sites in northwestern Pennsylvania from this early-middle Late Woodland time horizon. The distinctive ceramics and the associated pp/ks have been assigned to an Allegheny River phase (A.D. 500-950) by Lantz (1989:47-50) and, alternatively and tentatively, to an Edinburg phase by Johnson et al. (1989:25, Figure 6), perhaps emphasizing perceived relationships of the ceramic design and application technique attributes to complexes to the northeast and southwest, respectively.

Seeman (1992:43) sees the Intrusive Mound complex/Jack's Reef horizon as a rapidly spreading cultural horizon associated with the introduction of the bow and arrow, if not explicitly with an intrusive population movement. Custer et al. (1990:62) entertain the possibility that the appearance of the intrusive Webb complex is associated with the spread of the Eastern Algonkian-speakers.

The center of the concentration of the Raccoon Notched form is west-central Pennsylvania, along the Ohio border, although this fact is obscured by Lantz's (1989) presentation of the distribution data for the Jack's Reef and Raccoon Notched varieties. Jack's Reef, Raccoon Notched, and Levanna pp/k forms exhibit a thin but widespread distribution throughout the rest of the lower Upper Ohio River basin. Their distribution, particularly south of the terminal Wisconsin moraine, tends to be in upland locales away from the flood plain of the mainstem fifth-order streams, indicating a settlement/seasonal round pattern apart from that exhibited by the distribution of the Backstrum, Chesser, Bennington, Kiski, and Garvers Ferry forms. This fact, in turn, has suggested the presence of two different traditions and the intriguing possibility of two different populations in southwestern Pennsylvania during the Late Woodland interlude (George 1992; Johnson 1986:20-22).

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (A.D. 1050-1580) AND PROTOHISTORIC PERIOD (A.D. 1580-1635)

During the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods, the Upper Ohio River Valley experienced a dramatic population explosion that is manifested in the form of numerous large and visible village sites, which not infrequently served as the locus for several successive reoccupations. Accompanying this population expansion was a change in emphasis in settlement location along with an apparently radical shift in subsistence strategy away from the prevailing Woodland pattern to one that emphasized the occupation of interior upland locales (Johnson et al. 1989). In these two time periods, the lower reaches of the Upper Ohio River drainage were occupied by people of the Monongahela culture. The Monongahela people lived in planned, nucleated, normally stockaded villages. The preferred loci for Monongahela villages include upland benches, saddles, and knobs, in descending order of frequency, located either on or directly adjacent to the drainage divides of tributary streams of the Monongahela, Youghiogheny, Allegheny, Kiskiminetas and Ohio rivers. Their subsistence base emphasized maize horticulture, hunting, and fishing with the harvesting of nuts as a minor focus. The rapid population expansion at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period was undoubtedly the result of a reorientation of their subsistence economy toward a dependence on maize, which was of particular value as a storable resource. The frequency of charred nut shells on Monongahela sites (usually far outnumbering charred maize kernel and cob remains), however, suggests that the older Woodland economic base was not totally abandoned.

In the material culture of the Monongahela, the most obvious change from earlier Woodland manifestations appears with the introduction of a new ceramic manufacturing technology accompanied by new vessel forms and decorative modes. The various changes in ceramic tradition, subsistence economy, and pp/k forms appear to have diffused piecemeal from the Middle Ohio River and were subsequently grafted onto an *in situ* Woodland base. Final twist direction studies of cordage impressions preserved on the exterior surfaces of Middle-Late Woodland and Monongahela culture ceramic sherds (Johnson and Speedy 1993) indicate that probably no appreciable population replacement occurred in the Upper Ohio

River Valley between the Late Woodland and Late Prehistoric periods. The mainstem of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers appears to form the effective northern boundary of Monongahela culture territory.

Distinctions between Early Monongahela period (A.D. 1050-1250) and Middle Monongahela period (A.D. 1250-1580) sites are based solely on the presence or absence of certain temper aplastic, ceramic surface finish and decorative attributes. Any correlation between these changes and the brief deterioration of the climate in the Northeast at the end of the Neo-Atlantic climatic episode, ca. A.D. 1200-1250, and the apparently concomitant contraction of Monongahela territory by the end of the thirteenth century (Johnson 1981:79-82) is not immediately apparent.

Considering the documented presence of two and possibly three distinct cultural (and possibly ethnic) groups in the general study area during the Late Prehistoric period, it is of interest that much of the evidence for traumatic human death in Monongahela mortuary populations comes from sites excavated along the mainstem of the Ohio River (Alam 1957:5; 1961:69; 1976:35; Mayer-Oakes et al. 1952). This evidence includes the recovery of "trophy skulls" and fragmentary human bone from fire pits at the Ohioview site (36Bv9) (Alam 1976:35). Of more specific importance are the three mutilated burials (Burials 6, 7, and 8) recovered from the same feature at the Ohioview site. Two Fort Ancient so-called "Philo" arrow points of exotic Middle Ohio River Valley cherts were recovered within the thoracic cavity of Burial 8 (Alam 1961:69; 1991, pers. comm.). Two and possibly four of five triangular points recovered from the thoracic cavity of Burial 3 excavated at the Lower Shippingport site (36Bv4) are also of the diagnostic Philo type, again made from exotic lithic material (Mayer-Oakes et al. 1952:69, 72; Emil Alam 1990, pers. comm.). Published photographs of other triangular points from these sites suggested that the distinctive Early Fort Ancient (Roseberry and Philo phase) Philo arrow points are not otherwise diagnostic of the sites along the mainstem Ohio River in this area. This suggests the possibility of raiding by downstream Roseberry, early Blennerhassett or Philo phase Fort Ancient people rather than intra-group Monongahela competition for available resources. By Middle Monongahela period times, real competition for resources may have occurred between local Craters and Raccoon creek and mainstem Ohio River Monongahela populations on the one hand and the Riker-Whittlesey populations associated with a series of intrusive components along the Ohio River at the McKees Rocks Village (36A116), Lower Georgetown (36Bv29), and Wellsburg (46Br2) sites.

The ethnic and linguistic identities of any of these Late Prehistoric groups in the general study area are uncertain. Descendent villages representative of two of these three groups persisted into the Protohistoric period in this region of the Upper Ohio River Valley, although, in general, none survived into the Historic period. The only clear references to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Upper Ohio River Valley by Europeans who actually saw them are from early to mid-seventeenth century English, Swedish and Dutch sources and secondary French ones. They identify the indigenous trans-Appalachian Indians as the *Massawomeck* (English); the Black Minqua, allies of the Susquehannock or White Minqua (Swedish and Dutch); and the *Attiouanderon* (Johnson 2001). In A.D. 1632, the *Massawomeck* told the English at *Anacostank* at the falls of the Potomac River that their four constituent tribes were the *Tonhoga*, *Usserahak*, *Shaunnetowa*, and *Mosticum*. Only the fourth name is not clearly Iroquoian. This is significant because these were the terms the *Massawomeck* used to refer to themselves (Pendergast 1991:44-45). It is certain that the Eastern Algonquian term "Minqua" also meant Iroquoian-speaker to the Swedes and Dutch (Hoffman 1964:202). Finally, *Attiouanderon* is a reciprocal term used by the Iroquoian Neutral and Huron for each other. It means approximately "people who speak nearly the same language as we do" (Trigger 1969). The source for the secondary French reference to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Upper Ohio River Valley in the late 1630s was the Huron. The early Protohistoric inhabitants of the Upper Ohio River Valley were clearly Iroquoian speakers. In the absence of any other archaeological candidates they can only be the Monongahela people.

Historic Land-Use

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF PITTSBURGH

Pittsburgh's development over time relates to the area's wealth of natural resources and its geographical layout. The importance of the Ohio, Monongahela, and Allegheny Rivers for the transport of people and goods also led to much of the city's growth. Grids of development were laid out parallel to these rivers, converging at the Point where the Ohio River begins. Original land grants were titled to the state by the Penn Family, and distributed after the War for Independence (Figure 6). On May 31, 1784, John Woods laid out the first city grid with the aid of the Penn family (Historical Society of Pennsylvania [HSP] 1889:11). As can be seen in the resulting map, present day street names and lot numbers have remained unchanged (Figure 6) (HSP 1889:11; Woods 1784).

Woods' work was contracted by Fench Francis, Esq., attorney for John Penn Jr., and John Penn, heirs of William Penn. His insertion of a public square, known as Market Square, was likely influenced by William Penn's layout of Philadelphia, stemming from his professional relationship with the Penn family. The periphery of the downtown grid consisted of rural tracts of land. The land contained in the project APE was, at that time, known as Farm No. 3, and owned by A. Reed (Figure 7). Reed's lots were then subdivided into parcels owned by General Adamson Tannehill. Overall, this was the pedestrian city, laid out to the scale of people on foot and horseback. Saw mills, gristmills and glass works were early industries in the region, while boat building and outfitting became prosperous.

In 1794, Pittsburgh was designated a borough. It became known as the "gateway to the west." To this end, the city was a major destination for settlers expanding to the nation's western frontier via covered wagons as well as water transport down the Ohio River. The Darby map depicting 1795 Pittsburgh (Figure 8) illustrates a developed downtown grid, with Braddock's Field Road heading east beyond Grant Street (Darby 1815). Just north of this was the battle ground where Major Grant was defeated on September 15, 1758. This area became known as Grant's Hill.

The transition of the rural plots may be seen between the transition of the 1830 map (Figure 9) and the 1855 map (Figure 10). Blocks and streets in the APE were laid out, transforming the Hill District into a residential neighborhood in the late 1840s, when "Thomas Mellon bought a tract of farmland on the slopes nearest the city. He subdivided the tract into smaller, city-sized plots, selling them at a tidy profit. This began the Hill's development as a settled community versus a farmstead (Pittsburgh Neighborhood Alliance [PNA] 1977:2).

The commerce and transportation of goods in this early city were shipped mainly via the rivers and the newly established roads. The Pennsylvania Canal was just west of the APE, shown in Figure 9. Canal Lane and the Pittsburgh & Coal Hill Turnpike were early roads that ran through the APE in the 1830s. Later in the 1850s, the importance of rail contributed to the distribution of goods in and out of the city. This may be seen to the northwest corner of the map outside of the APE. The lines may be seen in Figures 10 and 11.

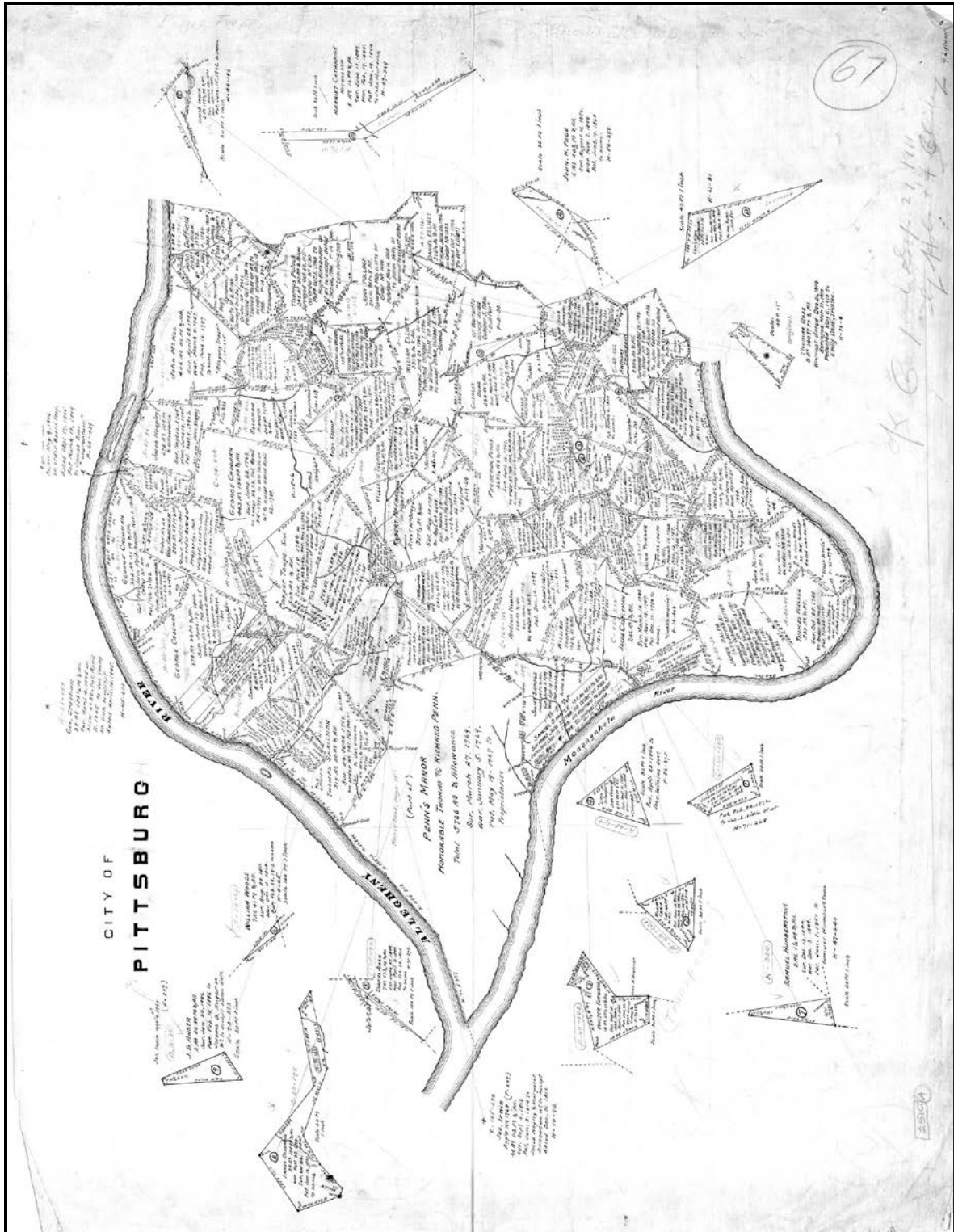


Figure 6: Warrantee Atlas of Pittsburgh
(Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs 1914:Plate 9).

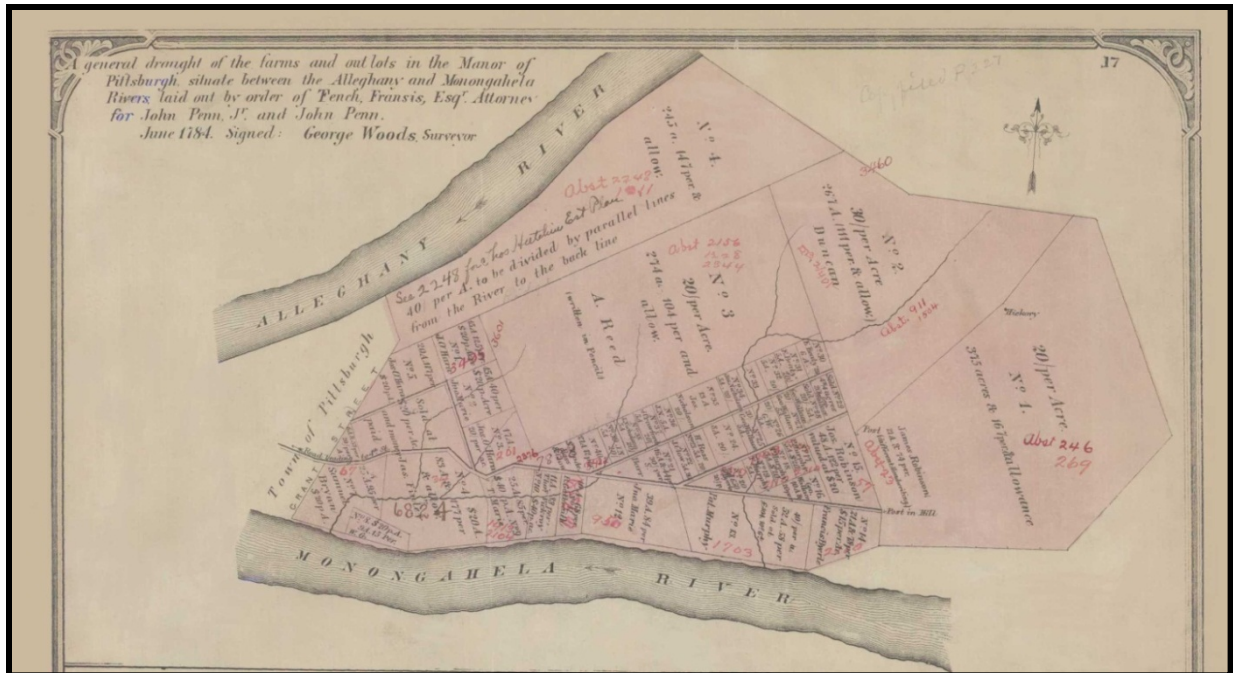


Figure 7: 1784 George Woods Survey of Pittsburgh (Woods 1784).

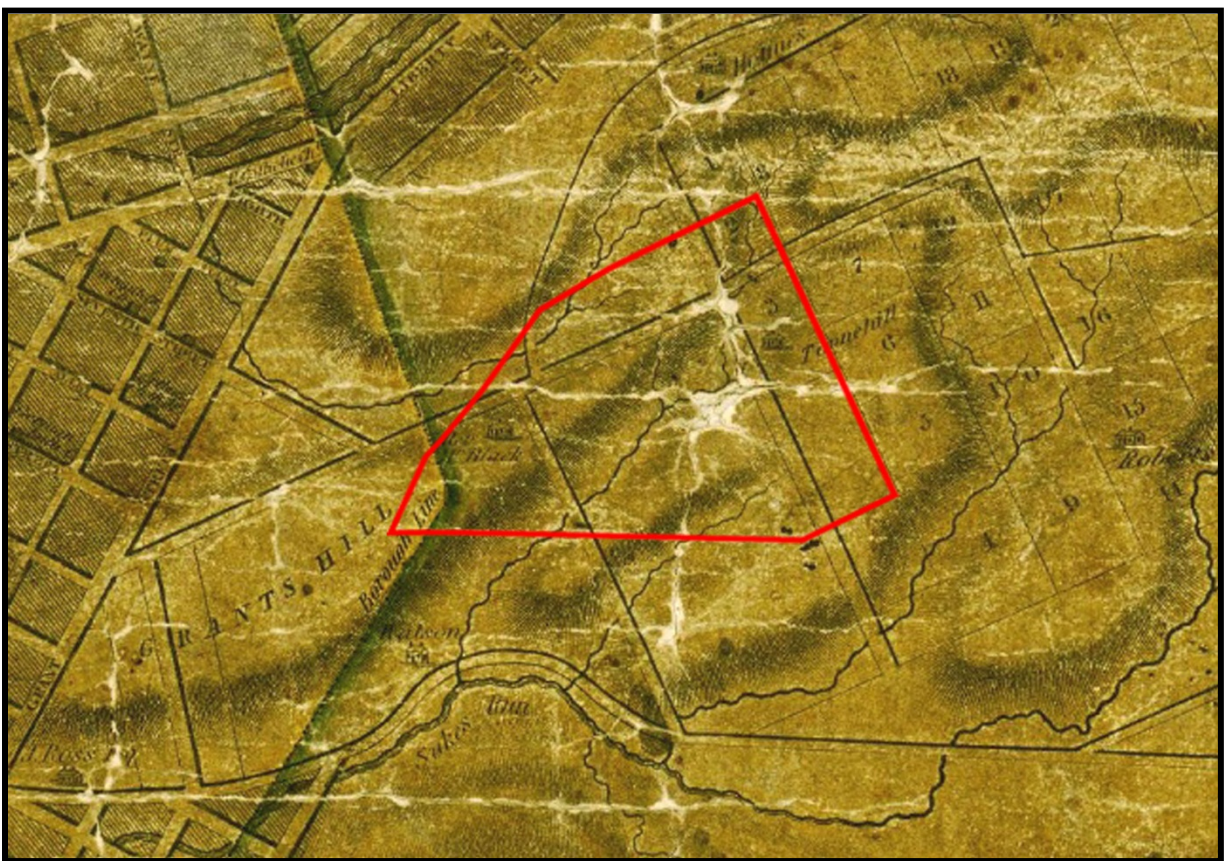


Figure 8: Archaeological APE shown on the 1795 Plan of Pittsburgh (Darby 1815).

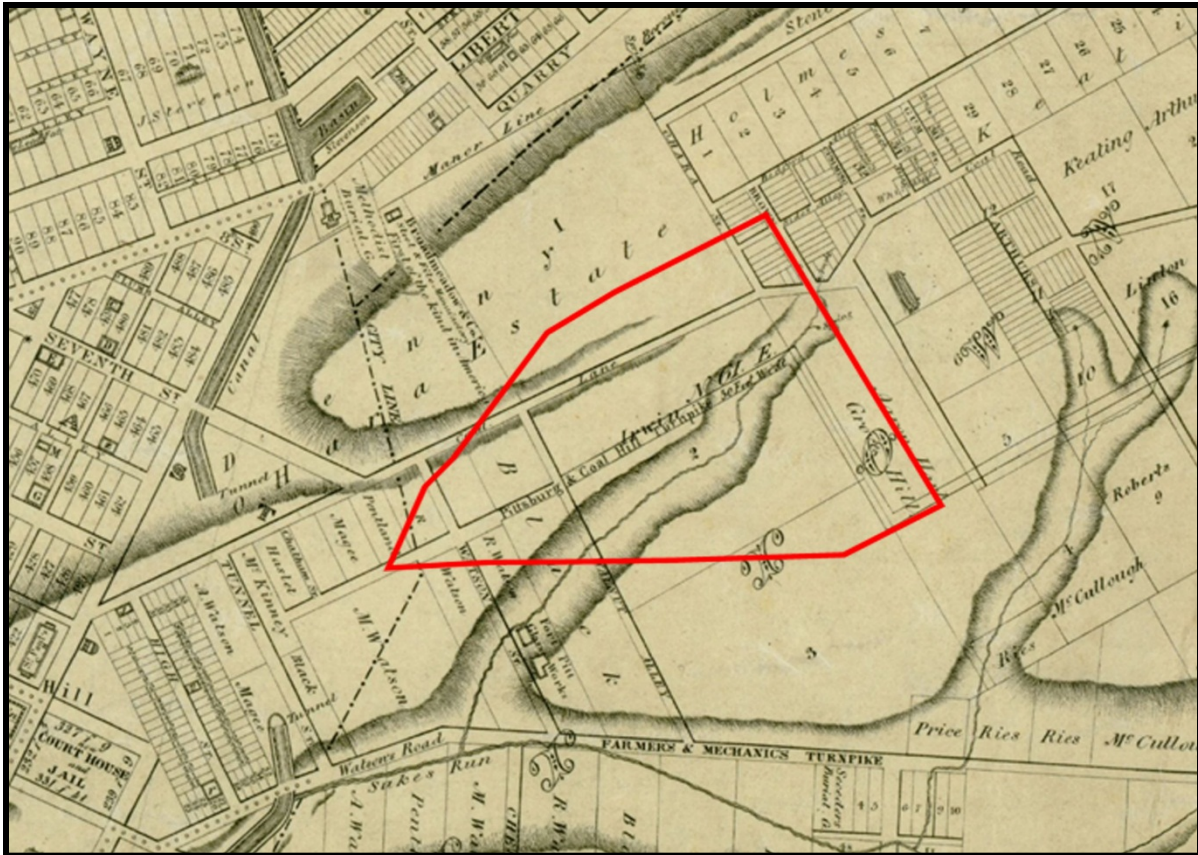


Figure 9: Archaeological APE shown on the 1830 map of Pittsburgh (Molineux 1830).

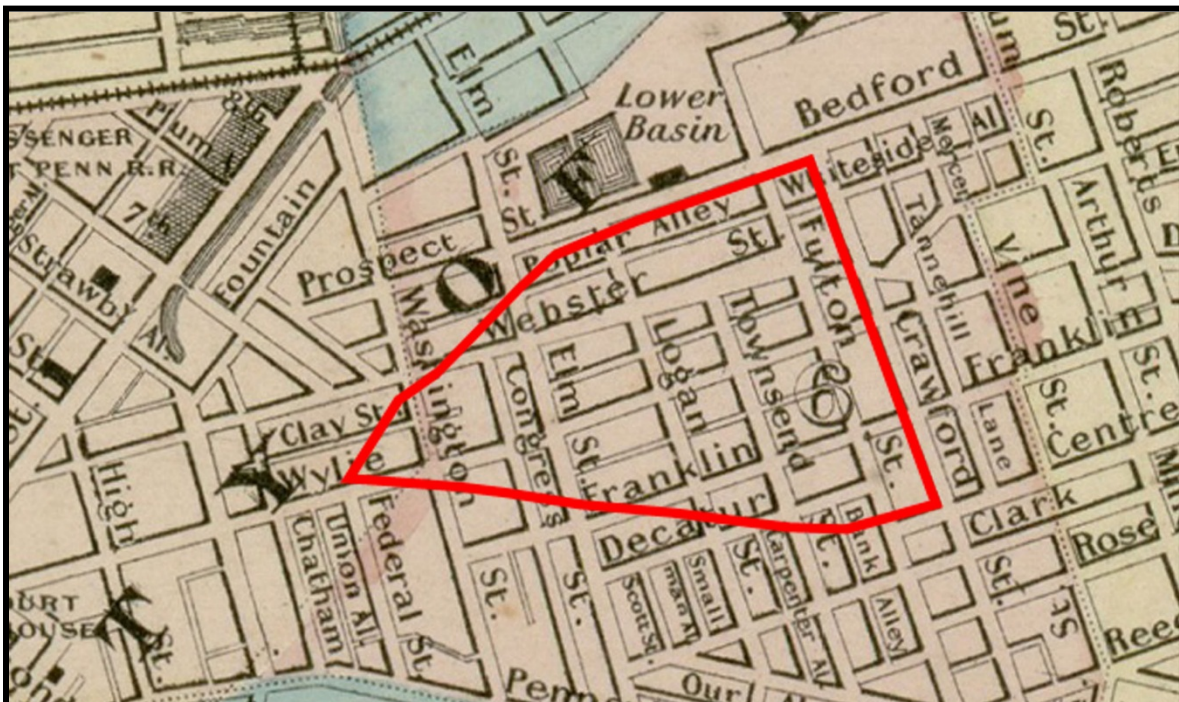


Figure 10: Archaeological APE shown on the 1855 map of Pittsburgh (Colton 1855).

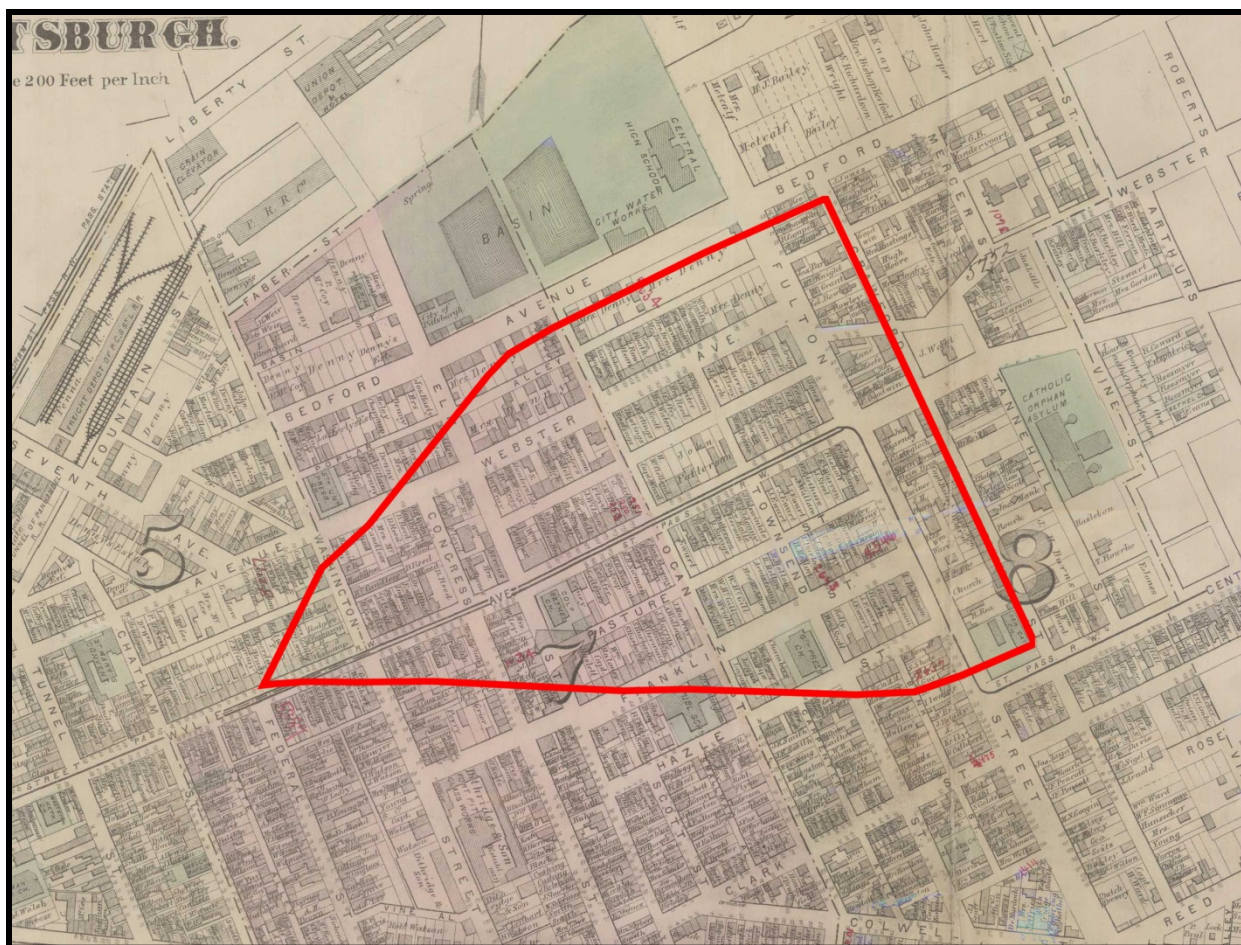


Figure 11: Archaeological APE shown on the 1872 Hopkins map of Pittsburgh (Hopkins 1872).

Between the 1850s and 1870s, the influx of commerce and industry workers led to the increased residential density of the APE (see Figure 11). The close proximity to downtown to the west, rail operations to the north, and glass and other industries to the south of the APE made the area desirable as a residential area. Low-rise frame houses and small associated supporting businesses were interspersed throughout the area to accommodate the workers.

By the turn of the twentieth century, industry was on the rise. Taller buildings began to be erected as building technology began to advance, and many factories spewing smoke are depicted in the drawings of the era. Such prosperity came with a price, however, with heavy pollution resulting from the industrial processes. The monikers "Steel City" and "Smoky City" resulted from its place in materials production. This Industrial-era city was defined by the congestion, rapid expansion, and a changing urban landscape, which included the automobile, streetcars and trains.

The Hill District's expansion was similar to that of other urban ethnic enclaves in budding industrial cities. The railroad lines to the northwest of the APE served as a boundary between downtown Pittsburgh and the expanding community. Dense development, composed mostly of two to three story frame and brick residences and supporting commerce were evident in the Hill of the 1880s. Lumber and furniture sales, cigar factories, stables and horse sales, picture framers, carpenter shops, drug stores, bakeries, print shops and restaurants were interspersed throughout the APE. Five blocks to the northwest of the APE was the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company (PC&St.L) roundhouse, and also two beer

depots, horse stables and sales, as well as the Evans & Cunningham lumber yard. Located just outside the south edge of the APE were the A.J. Logan mattress factory and the notable Fort Pitt Glassworks, part of Dithridge & Company. Just south of this lot sat the Bani Israel synagogue. Within the APE, religious institutions developed at this time as well. A Baptist church, a Catholic college, and the already well-established Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Sixth Presbyterian Church, the Mt. Olivet M.E. Church, Holy Trinity R.C. Church, School, and the Carmelite Convent were all located within the APE. In addition to the daily living needs of the residents, their children were served by the Hancock Public School (Sanborn 1884).

“Jewish immigrants comprised the first group to replace the original settlers. Between 1870 and 1890, great numbers arrived from Europe’s ghettos. After the Jews came the Italians, the Syrians, the Greeks, and the Poles. Blacks began arriving [in greater numbers] from the South between 1880 and 1890” (PNA 1977:2). In the 1850s, part of the Lower Hill, was known as “Little Hayti.” This area of inexpensive housing and the proximity to downtown became an urban enclave for blacks seeking work and refuge from slavery in the South (Pittsburgh History and Landmark Foundation [PHLF] 1995:4).

The 1893 Sanborn map shows that majority of the buildings within the vicinity of the APE were residential. Commercial enterprises interspersed throughout the neighborhood included drug stores, bakeries, laundries and liverys. Churches included the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the Welsh Baptist Church, in addition to the inclusion of a children’s home, the Imperial hotel, and Zalkind house, a Jewish social organization (Sanborn 1893).

The low income, working class residents of the Hill (and the APE) were not without aid, however. Influenced by the progressive social improvement efforts of his noted pastor, Reverend George Hodges, industrialist Henry Clay Frick donated funds to relocate the downtown Kingsley House settlement house to the Hill at Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street in 1897. This and other social improvement organizations aimed at improving the conditions of the poor. Many such efforts were interspersed throughout the Hill at the turn of the century (Bauman and Muller 2006:38-40).

Further development of the housing stock in the APE is viewed by comparing the Hopkins maps of 1903 (Figure 12) and 1923 (Figure 13). Aging frame buildings began to give way to low-rise brick structures with increasing density. Areas outside the APE, but which affected the residents within the APE continued to change. The northwest periphery sector of the 1905 Sanborn revealed that the previous areas filled by the railroad roundhouse, lumber and foundry businesses were now composed of dense housing and businesses (Sanborn 1905). This infill also occurred within the APE. These maps also suggest that small businesses increased to support the growing residential population. They included more cafes and restaurants, barber shops, a second hand furniture shop, coopers, a locksmith, tin wares, carpenters, printers and office and storage spaces as well as pool halls. Tenement apartments also began appearing on these maps. Religious and social institutions also increased at this time. The Epiphany R.C. parish and school replaced the site of the old glass works across Epiphany Street just outside of the APE. Within the APE, these religious institutions were plentiful, including a Syria Temple Masonic lodge, the Pittsburgh Bible Institute, the Catholic Lyceum, the Watson House, St. Anne’s R.C. Church, a synagogue, and the Franklin public school. The number of stables also decreased at this time, reflecting the changes in transportation.

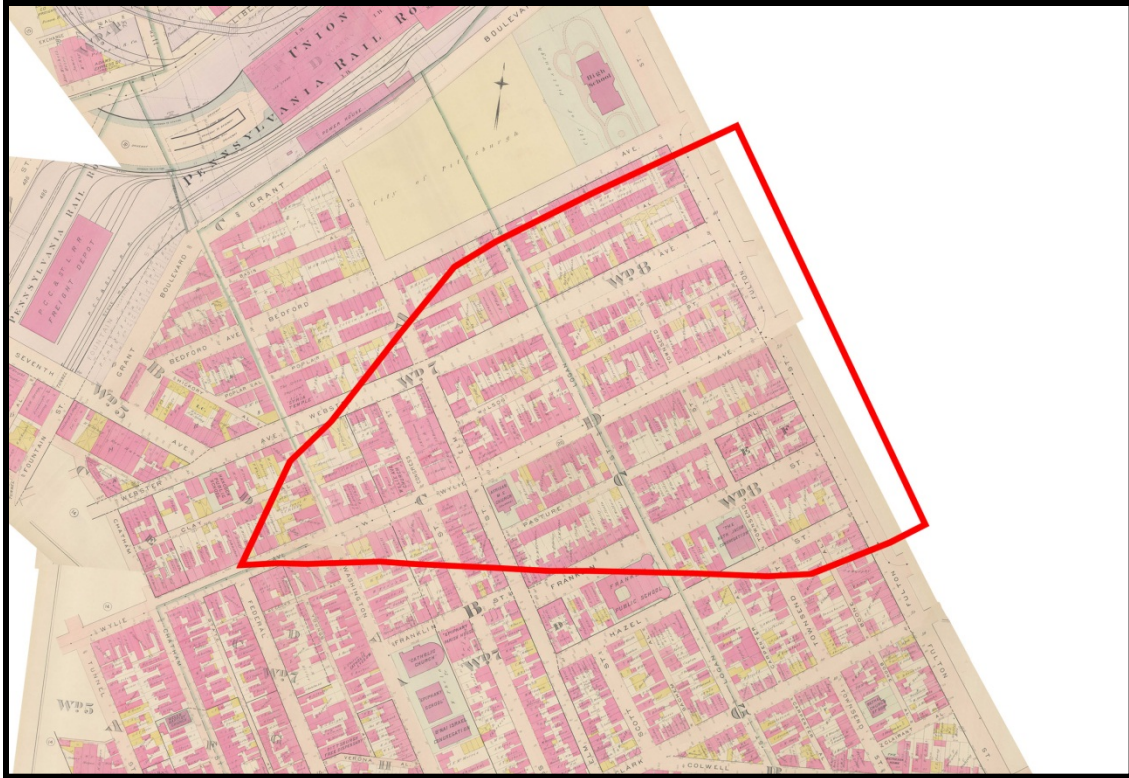


Figure 12: Archaeological APE shown on the 1903 Hopkins real estate map of Pittsburgh (Hopkins 1903).

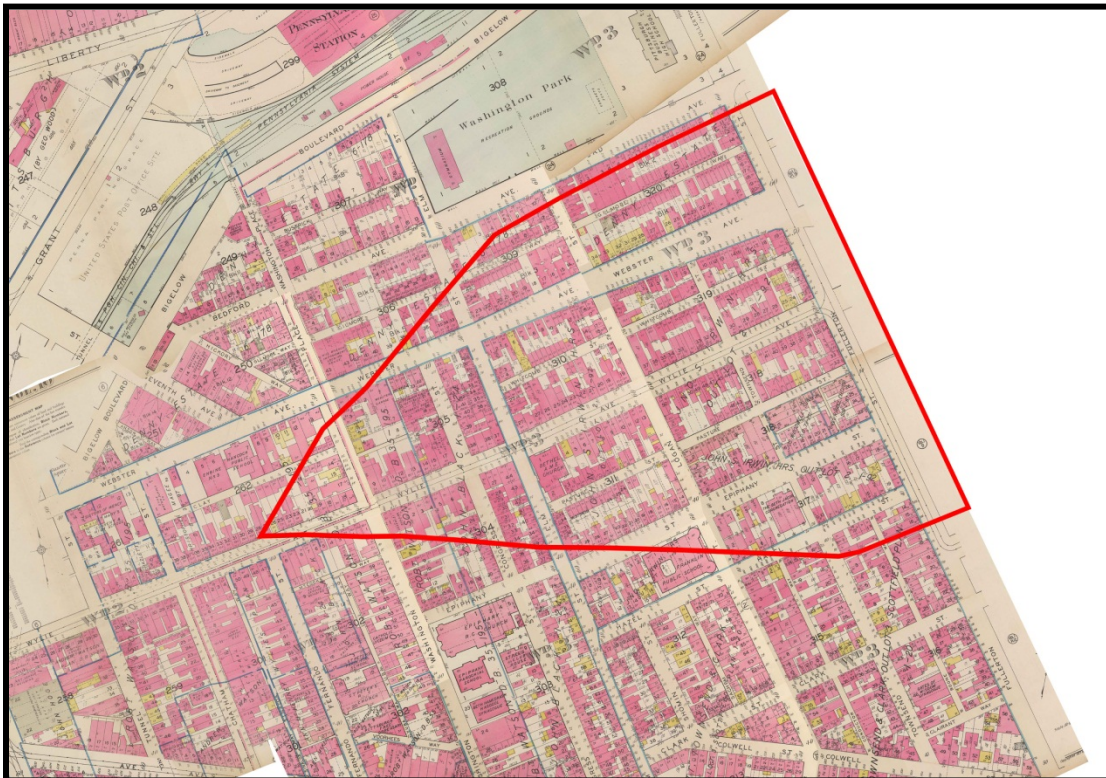


Figure 13: Archaeological APE shown on the 1923 Hopkins real estate map of Pittsburgh (Hopkins 1923).

“During the years leading to World War I and after...Blacks from the South...were urged to come by the industry recruiters who also promised relief from the segregation laws of their birthplace...Blacks continued to come to Pittsburgh and the Hill District through the 1960s” (Miles 1984:A4). However, following the class marginalization and economies of the Hill residents, between 1889 and 1943, “In the Hill District and other poor or working-class neighborhoods where decent housing was scarce and where most residents in the late nineteenth century were either European immigrants or African Americans, landlords [often] refused to connect their decrepit tenements to water lines, sewers, or electricity” (Bauman and Muller 2006:30).

The 1923 Hopkins map (Figure 13) and the 1927 Sanborn map revealed yet another increase in the density of the area. The five block area beyond the northwest edge of the APE showed only the Humane Society, surrounded by dense housing, and vacant previously industrial lots. There also was a newly constructed Washington Recreation Center and playground on the grounds of the former reservoir across Bedford Avenue directly north of the APE. Within the APE, new construction was interspersed in the area at this time incorporating the latest fireproofing principles, including concrete construction and steel frames. These new structures were therefore able to be taller than their predecessors.

Several social improvement organizations continued to serve the needs of the working class and poor in the early part of the century. One vibrant example of this was the Hill District Community Council (HDCC) established December 1936 (Urban League of Pittsburgh Papers 1936). These papers revealed committees that were concerned with gardens, housing, health, law observance and enforcement, juvenile delinquency, and recreation. Other important social welfare organizations included the Irene Kaufman Settlement House, located at 1835 Centre Avenue (founded in 1895), the Kay Community Club for Boys at 2038 Bedford Avenue (a member of the Boys Club of America), and the YWCA at 59 Chatham Street. Photographs illustrating the fair condition of the housing stock at this time may be seen in Figure 14 through Figure 17. They demonstrate modest masonry two and three-story residences and commercial blocks.

PITTSBURGH’S RENAISSANCE AND URBAN RENEWAL

Following national trends, urban renewal in the context of Pittsburgh placed the power of redevelopment in the hands of Pittsburgh's Allegheny Conference on Community Development (ACCD) and the Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh (URA). Their collaboration occurred in the name of progress, without regard to the opinion of the people who it affected drastically. The ACCD combined the efforts of politicians, industrialist-turned philanthropists, and business leaders. Specifically, the efforts were spearheaded by Mayor David L. Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh and Chairman of the URA. Typical of urban renewal efforts, people and businesses affected by their decisions were not involved in the process of "improvement." These leaders desired a clean, business-oriented atmosphere, as opposed to the smoky city of its industrial heyday.

One such desired improvement was to extend the grid of downtown eastward, to create a new Cultural Center. There, plans were made to clear a portion of the primarily African-American neighborhood, to make way for a new multi-purpose arena. The Hill’s vibrant culture and jazz scene, lending it to be known as “Little Harlem,” was largely ignored by the politicians that were guiding the decision-making of the Hill’s fate. Famous jazz artists, such as Sarah Vaughn, Lena Horne, Billy Eckstine, Oscar Peterson, Miles Davis, John Coltrane, Dizzy Gillespie, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, and Stanley Turrentine all played the Hill (Fuoco 1999).



Figure 14: Typical Hill District thoroughfare, July 1938.
(courtesy of the Library of Congress).



Figure 15: Typical Hill District alley, July 1938.
(courtesy of the Library of Congress).



Figure 16: Typical Hill District infill, July 1938. Note ghost of removed frame building on residence at photo center, above the sheds.

(courtesy of the Library of Congress).



Figure 17: Typical Hill District residential street, July 1938, with solid low-rise masonry construction.

(courtesy of the Library of Congress).

Thousands of displaced African-Americans were forced to leave the Hill District, without much aid in their relocation. Most went to the first tier suburbs, or shifted to neighborhoods on the periphery. Cities' lack of effort to aid the displaced spawned Richard L. Leach, in *The Federal Urban Renewal Program: A Ten Year Critique*, to note that "Perhaps the Achilles heel of urban renewal will turn out to be the relocation of the residents of areas to be renewed" (Leach 1994). The far-reaching socio-economic results of the great experiment have exacerbated problems of racial tension, and the continued marginalization of the underclass. The Urban Renewal teams' "out of sight, out of mind" attitude along with implied racism managed to uproot minorities, perceived as a slum, despite the actual diversity and rich culture that existed in places like Pittsburgh's Hill District.

Between 1940 and 1970, Pittsburgh's Central City population decreased by 151,543 to 520,177 down from 671,659 persons. This number, taken from census data, illustrates the trends of suburbanization and "White Flight" from the city. In 1939, the APE is seen in an aerial image (Figure 18). The smoky haze of industrial processes clouds the view of a residential street in the APE looking towards the Gulf Tower in downtown (Figure 19). Suburbanization, spawned by the return of GI's after WWII, and the parallel dedication to the building of new highways by the Federal Highway Administration, largely left inner city neighborhoods to blacks and new developments outside city centers to whites. "The FHA [Federal Housing Authority] refused to guarantee suburban loans to poor people, nonwhites, Jews, and other 'inharmionious' racial and ethnic groups" (Chudacoff and Smith 2000:270).

This reduction in white population is in contrast to the Black population increase of 42,585 persons from 62,216 to 104,904 over the same 30 years. This increase is typical of the "Great Migration" of black Southerners northward to industrial cities. In this period, blacks often flocked to inner cities where housing was affordable, though less desirable to already established white immigrant populations (Chudacoff and Smith 2000:272).

Residents of many older urban neighborhoods were increasingly likely to be either poor white ethnics, who could not afford to move to the periphery, or new nonwhite migrants. A fierce struggle for available housing and an escalating anxiety in white communities adjacent to swelling black areas resulted from the sudden rise in minority populations (Chudacoff and Smith 2000:271).

In 1939, Robert Moses, the infamous New York urban planner, visited Pittsburgh to aid in its budding planning process. This began in earnest in 1943, with the creation of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development (ACCD). It was granted a charter by the state in 1944.



Figure 18: Archaeological APE shown on a 1939 aerial photograph of the Project Area.



Figure 19: Typical Hill District residential street, January 1941.

(courtesy of the Library of Congress).

The Allegheny Conference on Community Development was formed as a private citizens' organization to spearhead improvement programs such as the Penn-Lincoln Parkway. When the war concluded in 1945, work on the parkway was ready to begin. Through the influence of the Attorney General James H. Duff and Richard K. Mellon, Governor Edward Mrinz approved \$57 million for the improvements of Pittsburgh, of which were the Parkway, Cross-town Boulevard, and Point State Park construction. The plan was devised by Robert Moses, who was known for planning New York City's highway transportation system (Kitsko 2009).

As cities, such as Pittsburgh, worked to rejuvenate poor neighborhoods, a Federal bill in 1945 "set a goal of 1.25 million new housing units a year to be built for all social classes during the next 10 years" (Chudacoff and Smith 2000:273). With the lobbying influence of the national Association of Real Estate Boards, realtors and builders, in turn "supported government subsidy for private redevelopment of what they labeled as blighted, meaning unprofitable, tracts in inner cities" (Chudacoff and Smith 2000:273). This in turn modified the focus of the 1937 Housing Act to slum clearance. The legislation was finally enacted in the U.S. Housing Act of 1949. This set in motion the nation-wide trend of Urban Renewal, enabling

...slum clearance, public housing, and expanded mortgage insurance through the FHA...Title I of the bill established the principle of *urban redevelopment*, committing federal funds to the clearance of slums by local redevelopment agencies (Chudacoff and Smith 2000:274).

The Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA) of Pittsburgh was formed in 1946, enabling Pittsburgh to have the authority to engage in municipal renewal efforts. The tool by which renewal efforts were undertaken was eminent domain, by which governmental authorities were permitted to seize private property for public use, with "just" compensation.

Soon after this, in 1947, noted downtown retailer Edgar Kaufmann sponsored architects Mitchell and Ritchey to create the *Pittsburgh Progress Plan* (Figure 20). The purpose of this study was to examine the potential for development of the Lower Hill, and to incorporate the latest architectural ideas of modernism into the city fabric. They were influenced by popular design theories of modernism that incorporated streamlined profiles, and strong geometric forms. Following these notions, they were very likely inspired by Le Corbusier's Radiant City plan, cruciform towers (a copy built as Gateway Center downtown) and super blocks (Aurand 2006:54-61).

The Sun Telegraph reported in 1947 that "...churches will not be affected by the program. Residents of the district, which has been classified as 'blighted,' might be housed in projects possibly built by the Pittsburgh Housing Authority" (Sun Telegraph 1947). This projection, however, did not prove to be true. During the subsequent urban renewal of the Lower Hill District, several religious buildings were demolished in the current APE and throughout the Lower Hill, along with the rundown tenements and other residential and commercial buildings within the corridor. One of the most notable was the razing of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church.

Additionally, the Allegheny County Department of Economic Development (ACDED) was created in 1950 to participate in countywide development efforts. This unique public-private partnership along with the ACCD and the URA pooled the resources of civic leaders and prominent businessmen. Their collaborations led to Pittsburgh's "Renaissance," making Pittsburgh one of the first U.S. cities to engage in extensive urban renewal.

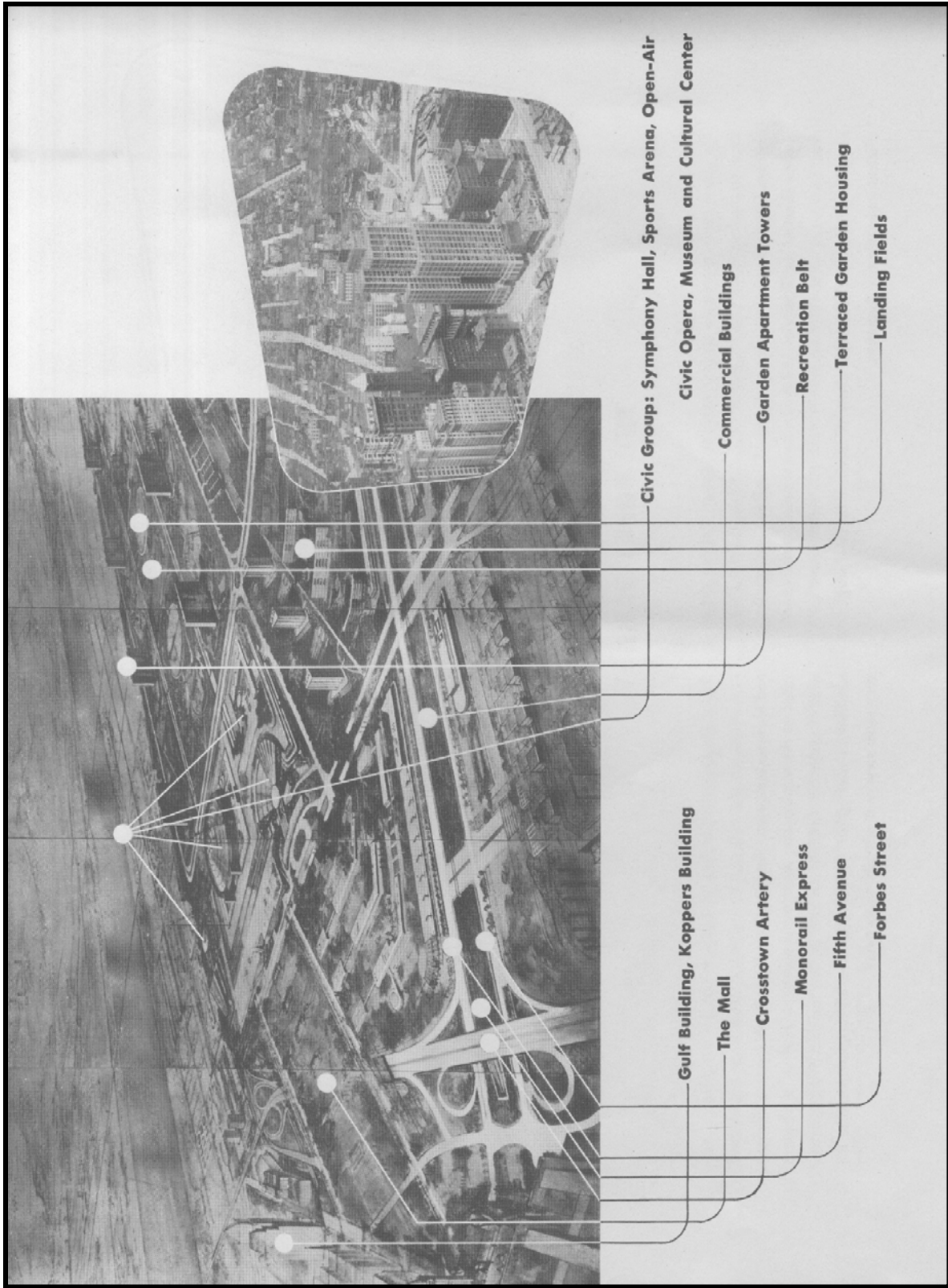


Figure 20: 1947 Pittsburgh Progress Plan.

Change to the built environment of the Lower Hill District officially began in 1950 when the City of Pittsburgh Commission on Planning (CPCP) published reports that designated 91.693 acres as blighted. These CPCP reports of 1950 and 1951 examined the Lower Hill District, parcel by parcel, scrutinizing housing deficiencies in accordance with the Urban Redevelopment Law of 1945. These areas are seen in the 1951 Sanborn Map (Figure 21). The blighted area was described as “An area bounded by Bigelow Boulevard, the line between the Second and Third Wards, Ridgway Street, Crawford Street, Bedford Avenue, Fullerton Street, Colwell Street, Pride Street, Fifth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Wylie Avenue, and Tunnel Street” (City Planning Commission of Pittsburgh [CPCP] 1950). A year later, the CPCP increased that designation by 13.885 acres (Figure 22). This wider swath of 105.578 acres included “An area bounded by Fullerton Street, Bedford Avenue, Crawford Street, Ridgway Street, the line of the projection of Manilla Street between Ridgway and Cliff Sts., Manilla Street, Bedford Avenue, Crawford Street, and Colwell Street” (CPCP 1951).

The CPCP reports used seven federally mandated criteria to define blight. The criteria were: 1) unsafe, unsanitary, inadequate or overcrowded condition of dwellings; 2) inadequate planning of the area; 3) excessive land coverage by buildings; 4) lack of proper light, air and open space; 5) defective design and arrangement of buildings; 6) faulty street and lot layout; and 7) economically or socially undesirable land uses (CPCP 1950). These criteria were applied to the Lower Hill District properties, and this area of the Lower Hill then became known as “Redevelopment Area Number 3” (Figure 23) (CPCP 1951).

Primarily African American housing and businesses were subsequently razed to make way for public housing, luxury high-rise towers (seen in Figure 21), and a massive I. M. Pei-designed apartment complex (Figure 24). The giant scale of this housing complex did not relate well to the rest of the low-rise neighborhood.

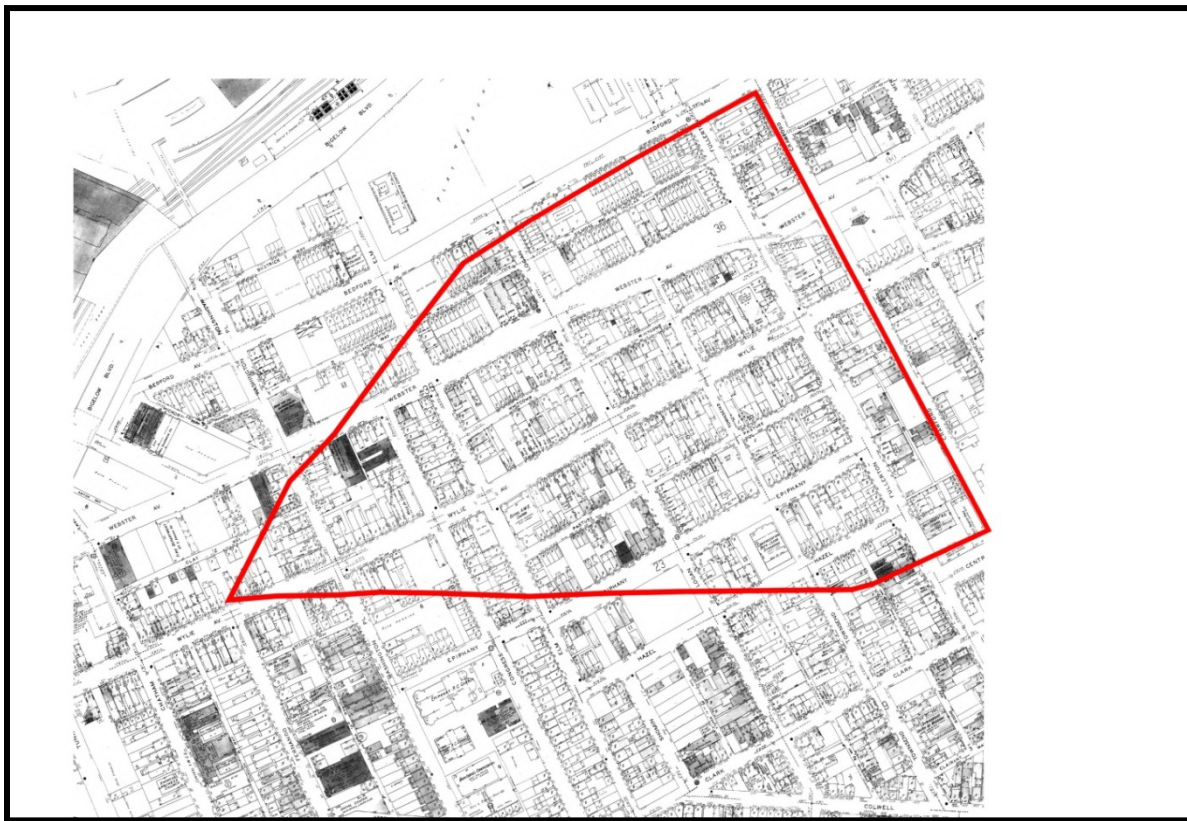


Figure 21: Archaeological APE shown on the 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn 1951).

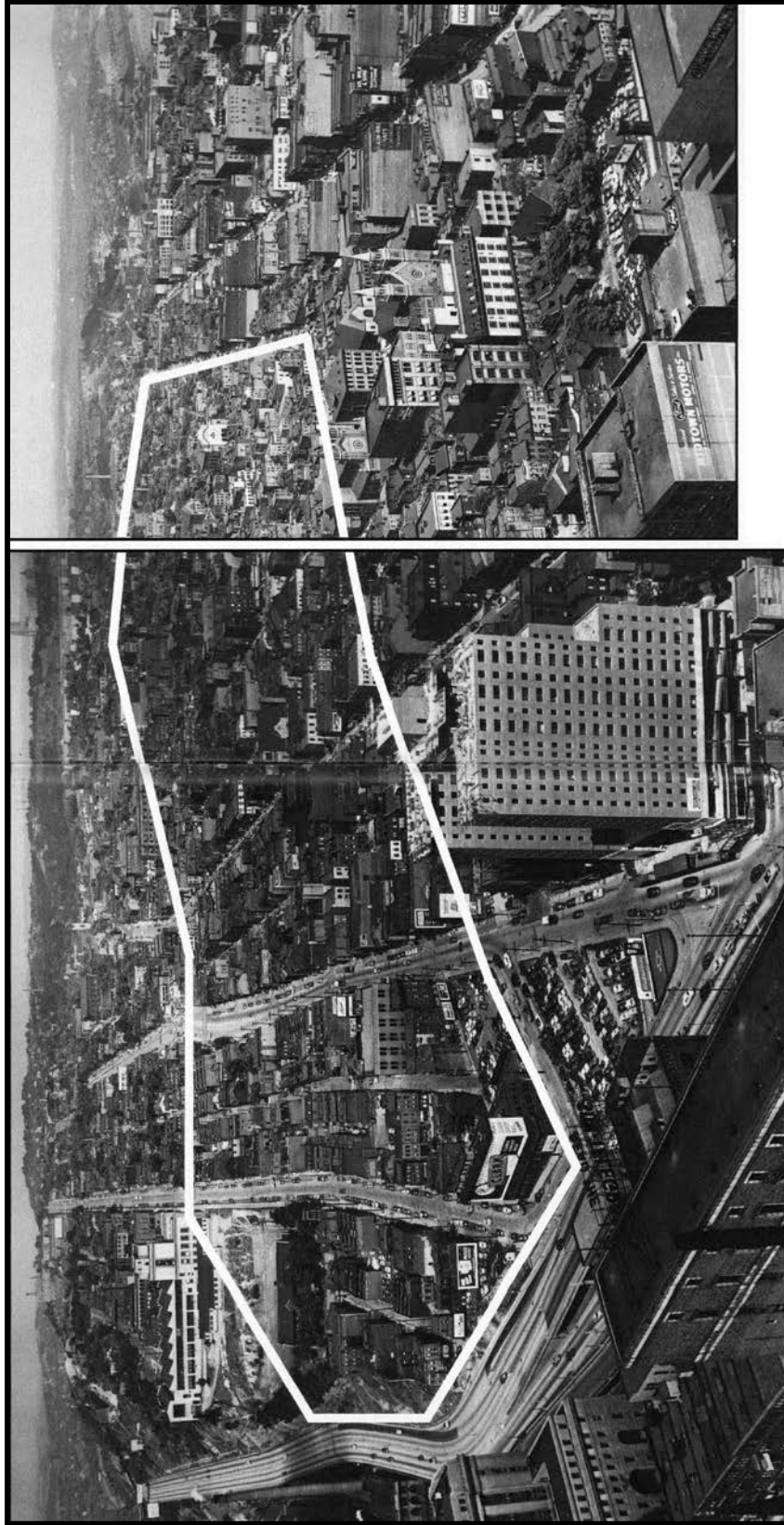


Figure 22: Lower Hill before demolition, 15 July 1951. White line outlines slated demolition area.
(courtesy of the Carnegie Mellon University Hunt Library Architecture Archives.)

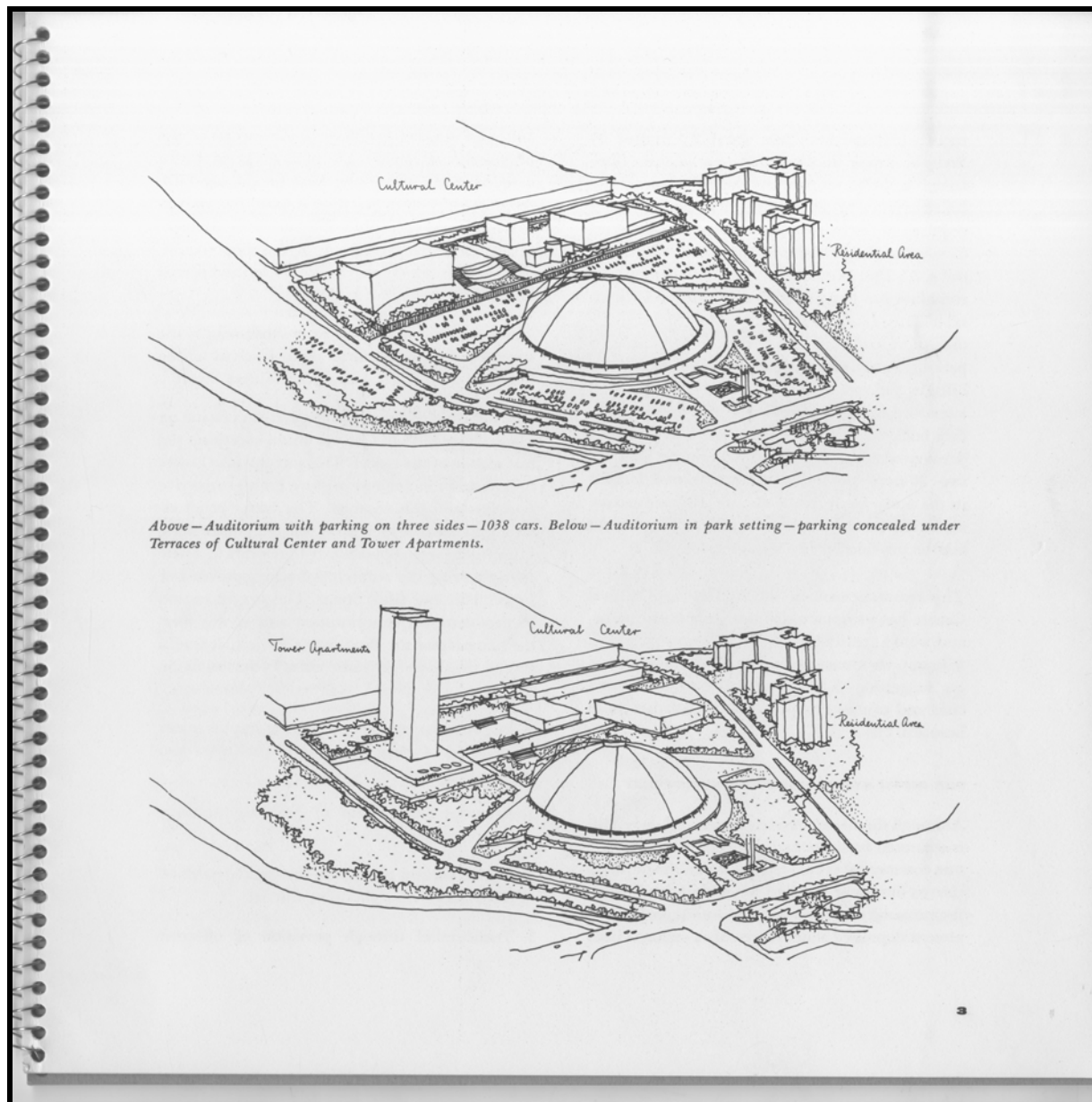


Figure 24: I.M. Pei proposed Hill District apartment and cultural center schemes.
 (courtesy of the Carnegie Mellon University Hunt Library Architecture Archives).

ARENA CONSTRUCTION TO PRESENT

The URA announced its plans to renew the Lower Hill District on March 16, 1951. Over the next few years, several redevelopment schemes for re-use of the property were considered. The Pittsburgh architectural firm of Mitchell & Ritchey was retained in 1953 to examine the Hill's potential for reuse. They were subsequently hired to design a new multi-use public auditorium, later known as the Civic Auditorium, the Civic Arena, and most recently as the Mellon Arena. The URA began to purchase approximately 1,000 parcels of property covering 95 acres in the Lower Hill District on March 26, 1956. Planned use of the area included 20 acres for the Civic Auditorium with retractable roof, parking spaces and park-like surroundings, 10 acres for future cultural developments such as a theatre, symphony hall and an art gallery, 12 acres for residential use in the form of modern apartment buildings, 20 acres for commercial use, permitting the expansion of commercial activities beyond the present boundaries of the Golden Triangle, 32 acres for streets, including the right-of-way for the Crosstown Boulevard Chamber of Commerce of Greater Pittsburgh [CCGP] 1961). The only structure spared from demolition was the Epiphany Catholic Church (CCGP 1961).

About 1,600 families, or 8,500 people, were displaced as a result of these renewal endeavors. Groundbreaking for the new arena was on April 25, 1956, and the first concrete was poured on October 29, 1958. Figures 26 through 30 illustrate the construction process through completion. Finally, the new public auditorium opened on September 17, 1961 (CCGP 1961).

The Arena was demolished in 2012, following the construction of the Consol Energy Center, just south of the APE, next to the Epiphany Roman Catholic Church. The Consol Energy Center is the new home of the Pittsburgh Penguins. East of the APE, measures have been taken recently to reverse the bulldozer renewal trends of the 1950s and 1960s. The City of Pittsburgh's redevelopment efforts have in recent years been working in tandem to counteract the damage done by urban renewal, utilizing new public-private partnerships for development. This in part has been attempted on the Lower Hill via weaving New Urbanism trends into the existing urban fabric, including the Crawford Square development in 1995 and the Bedford Hills Homes in 1999. Both projects attempted to add residential density, at a human scale into the neighborhood. These efforts thereby abandoned the titan scale of the 1950s and 1960s redevelopment schemes. The important social component of these mixed-income developments was to not distinguish between market rate and subsidized housing. Eliminating the stigma of assisted living was important to the success of these projects.

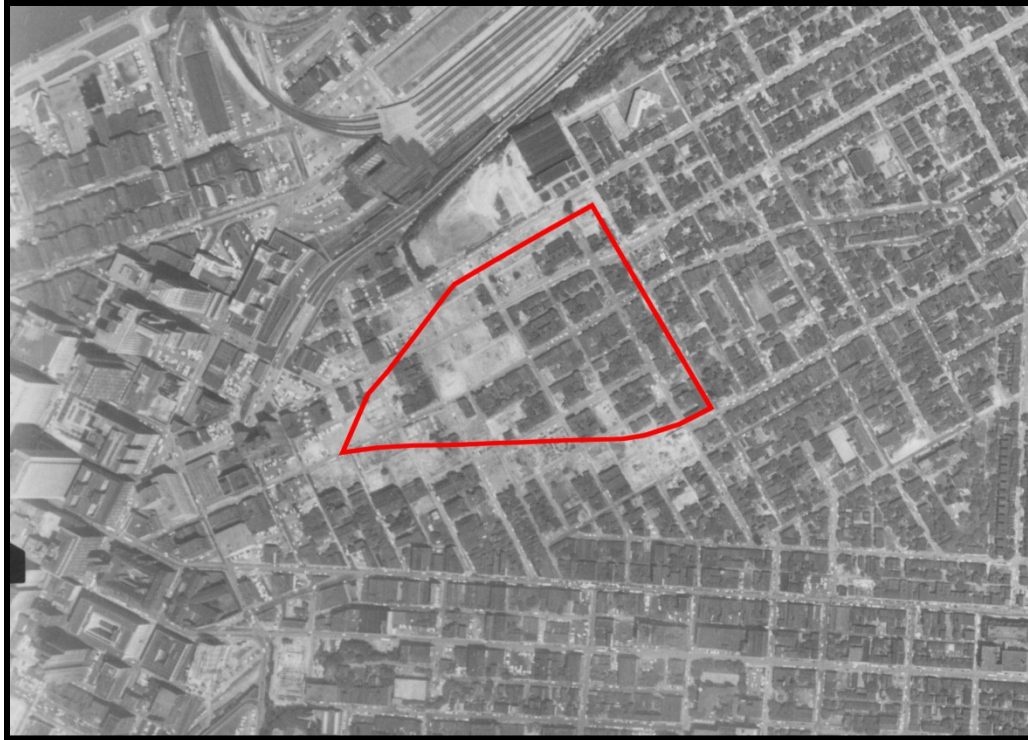


Figure 25: Archaeological APE shown on a 1957 aerial photograph.
(Keystone Mapping Company 1957)



Figure 26: Project area in June 1958.
(courtesy Heinz History Center Archives)



Figure 27: Project area in August 1958.
(courtesy Heinz History Center Archives)



Figure 28: Project area in January 1959.
(courtesy Heinz History Center Archives)

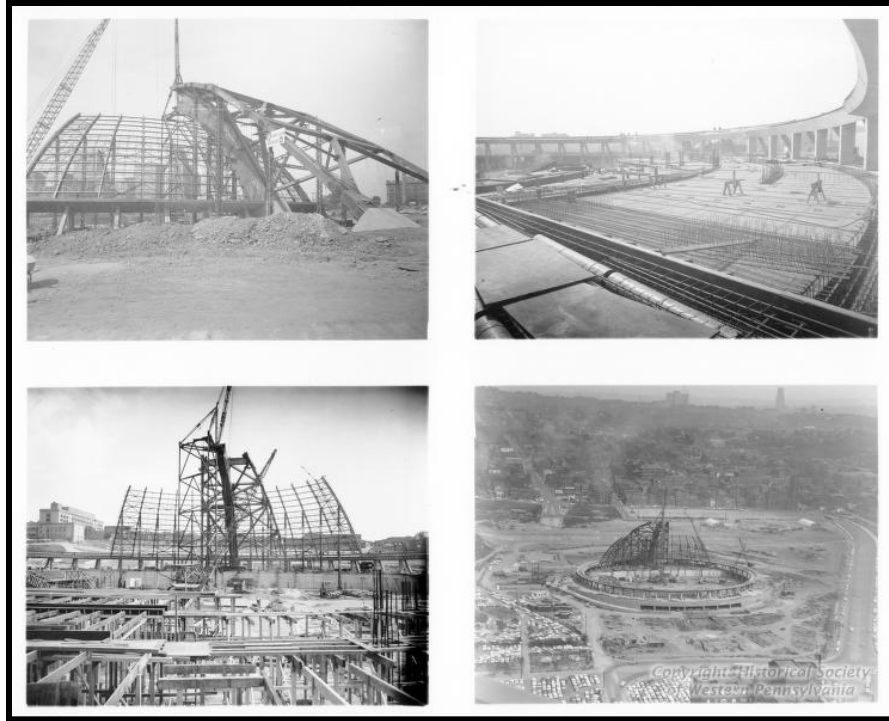


Figure 29: Civic Arena under construction, 1958-61.

(courtesy Heinz History Center Archives)

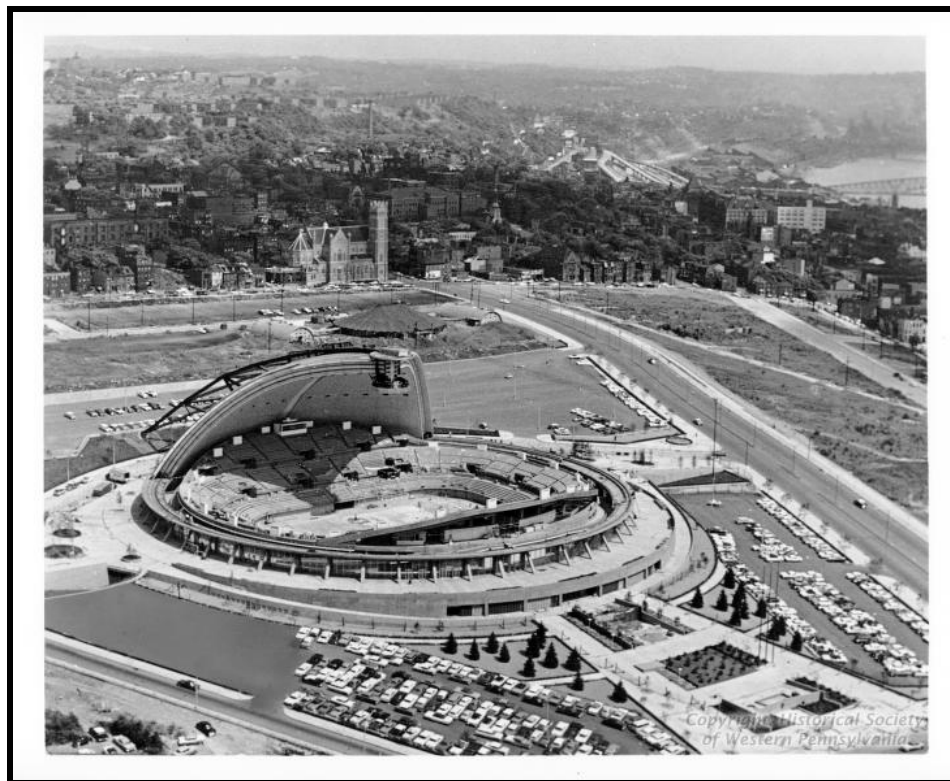


Figure 30: Civic Arena, ca. 1961.

(courtesy Heinz History Center Archives)

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Prior to the Phase I/II archaeological investigations, background research was conducted utilizing the Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission, Bureau for Historic Preservation's (BHP) Cultural Resource Geographic Information System (CRGIS) web-based database. CRGIS provided information on previously recorded archaeological sites, Cultural Resource Management surveys, and historic structures within the APE, the adjacent Hill District to the east, and the central business district (Golden Triangle) to the west. Additional research was conducted at the BHP in Harrisburg on December 9 and 10, 2009. The Pennsylvania Archaeological Site Survey files were reviewed for any additional information that promotes a better understanding of archaeological resources already recorded within the above-designated area. Supplemental information was also obtained from cultural resource survey reports, National Register nomination files, and a variety of historic maps, aerial imagery, and photographs.

Archaeological Sites

No archaeological sites were located within the Lower Hill District Redevelopment APE. However, research indicated that 31 previously registered sites are situated within a short distance of the Project Area. Of these, 13 are classified as multiple-type historic sites, 7 as historic domestic sites, 3 as historic commercial sites, 3 as historic industrial sites, 2 as mixed historic/prehistoric sites, 1 as a historic military site, 1 as a historic religious site, and 1 site lacks temporal and functional designation. Table 1 lists the previously recorded archaeological sites within the central business and Hill districts of Pittsburgh.

Table 1: Archaeological Sites within the Central Business and Hill Districts of the City of Pittsburgh

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Topographic Setting	Comments
36AL91	Fort Pitt	Historic Military Site	Historic	Floodplain	
36AL228	PPG	Historic-Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	Historic/ Possible Prehistoric	Floodplain	Features - a standing building/structure, foundation, cistern, water well, privy and kiln; Artifacts - historic ceramics, glass, metal, gunflints, redware, clay pipes; possible unknown prehistoric component
36AL229	Gateway Center Station Feature 4	Historic Domestic Site	1825-1875	Floodplain	Features – water well, cistern Artifacts – historic glass, ceramics, clay pipes, and metal
36AL230	Gateway Center Station Feature 5	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	Historic	Floodplain	Feature – water well Artifacts – historic glass
36AL231	Gateway Center Station Feature 6	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1850-1875	Floodplain	Feature - water well; Artifacts - historic ceramics both foreign and domestic, glass, perishables; 1 of 5 closely associated wells/cisterns uncovered during subway construction

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Topographic Setting	Comments
36AL232	Gateway Center Station Feature 7	None given	1850-1875	Floodplain	Feature – water well Artifacts – historic glass and ceramic
36AL233	Gateway Center Station Feature 8	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1800-1900	Floodplain	Features – cistern, pit
36AL250	Pitt Light Rail Transit System-F9	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1850-1900	Rise in Floodplain	Feature - water well; 1 of 6 wells/cisterns uncovered during subway construction
36AL253	First Side Parking Lot	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1800-1900	Floodplain	Features - foundation and water well; Artifacts - historic ceramics and glass
36AL262	Eighth Street	Historic and Prehistoric	Historic/Prehistoric	Floodplain	Features - foundation, water well and privy; Artifacts include lithic debitage (1 flake), historics span 19 th century
36AL264	Seventh Street	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1800-1900	Floodplain	Features present include historic
36AL311	City Center Site	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1800-1900	Terrace	Canal tunnel
36AL337	Cokain Coke Ovens	Historic Industrial Site	1825-1850	Terrace	No features found
36AL338	Arthursville	Historic Domestic Site	1825-1850	Terrace	19 th Century historic neighborhood
36AL339	Enochville	Historic Domestic Site	1825-1850	Terrace	Early 19 th century historic neighborhood; may have been associated with the Underground Railroad
36AL341	St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1875-1900	Terrace	Feature - standing building/structure
36AL342	African Methodist Episcopal Church	Historic Religious Site	1825-1850	Terrace	Feature - building/structure
36AL343	Cesspool Site	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1800-1900	Terrace	Feature - privy
36AL344	St. Joseph Protectors for Homeless Boys	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1875-1925+	Terrace	Feature - foundation
36AL345	Brick Kilns	Historic Industrial Site	1800-1900	Terrace	Features - kilns

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Topographic Setting	Comments
36AL441	Lazarus Lot No 122	Historic Commercial Site	1800-1925	--	Feature – #8 & #9 brick lined water wells; Artifacts – represent commercial and domestic occupation dating to ca. 1850s-late 19 th /early 20 th century period and include ceramics, glass and bone
36AL442	Lazarus Lot #296	Historic Domestic Site	1800-1925	--	Feature – #3 brick lined well, #4 pit/well/privy, #5 pit/well/privy, #6 brick lined well; Artifacts from #3 and #6 include 19 th – 20 th century domestic debris including ceramics and bone; #4 and #5 artifacts consist of a domestic assemblage ca. 1810-1030s of ceramics and bone
36AL443	Lazarus Lot #299	Historic Commercial Site	1800-1925	--	Features - #1 brick lined well, #7 brick foundation; Artifacts from #1 indicate a presence of minimally 2 commercial occupations including a drug store and a china/glassware shop; #7 artifacts include glass, ceramic and misc. architectural debris
36AL501	Lead Factory Site	Historic Industrial Site	1800-1900	Terrace	Features – Foundation; Artifacts – ceramics, oyster shells, mammal bone, glass and leather shoe fragments
36AL520	Ogle Way Site	Historic Domestic Site	1900-1925	Terrace	Features – brick lined open shaft, iron pipe, concrete and stone footers, tile pipe, deposit of cinders, ash and 20th c. window glass; Artifacts - glass
36AL526	Synagogue Site	Historic Domestic Site	1800-1900	Terrace	Features – foundation; Artifacts – historic ceramic; possibly eligible under Criterion D

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Topographic Setting	Comments
36AL527	Colonel Anderson Site	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	1775-1850	Terrace	Features – brick and stone foundation walls; Artifacts – historic ceramics; possibly eligible under Criterion D
36AL531	Liberty Center Site	Historic – Unknown/Other/Multiple Types	Historic	Terrace	Features – wall, foundation, canal bed; Artifacts – historic ceramics, clay pipe, glass, textiles, wood, faunal, metal
36AL536	The Ingoldsby Inn Site	Historic Commercial Site	Ca. 1850-1920	Terrace	Feature – Brick well shaft; Artifacts include ceramics, glass, and metal
36AL537	Arena	Historic Domestic Site	1850-1925+	Terrace	Features – foundation, storage/trash pits; Artifacts – Textiles, coins, buttons, toys, brick, clay pipes, redware, historic ceramics, metal, glass, faunal
36AL581	Forks of the Ohio	Historic/Prehistoric	Archaic, Woodland, Protohistoric, Contact-Historic, 1550-1925+	Floodplain	Features – circular houses, hearths/fire pits, midden areas, postmolds, burials, cellar, fence line, fortification, foundation, pit/posthole/postmold, privy, standing building/structure, wall; Artifacts include prehistoric ceramics, pp/ks, debitage, Historic ceramics, glass, glass trade beads, gunflints, metal, redware, textiles; Radiocarbon dates – 7220 +/-40, 7320 +/- 40, 4490 +/- 40, 4970 +/- 40

In total, eight sites are within 1 km (0.6 mi) radius of the APE. The Arena Site (36AL537) is located near the southwestern corner of the APE. Consisting of brick and stone foundations and storage/trash pits, it represents a historic domestic locus dating from ca. 1850 to 1925. Seven other sites (36AL338, 36AL339, 36AL341, 36AL342, 36AL343, 36AL344 and 36AL345) are located in a fairly tight cluster northeast of the APE. Two of these, the Arthursville (36AL338) and Enochville (36AL339) sites, are historic 19th century neighborhoods. Both were predominantly Black neighborhoods with possible associations with the Underground Railroad. Three sites, St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (36AL341), the African Methodist Episcopal Church (36AL342), and the St. Joseph Protectory for Homeless Boys (36AL344), have religious affiliations. The Cesspool site (36AL343) is a privy site dating to 1800 to 1900. Finally, the Brick Kilns site (36AL345) is an 1800 to 1900 historic industrial site with kiln features.

Cultural Resource Surveys

Eight cultural resource surveys have been conducted within, immediately adjacent to, or within 0.80 km (0.5 mi) of the Lower Hill District Redevelopment APE.

Christine Davis Consultants, Inc. (CDC) undertook a number of investigations in the 2000s related to the then-proposed New Pittsburgh Arena/New Multi-Purpose Arena (Davis 2006; Davis and See 2002, 2006), known as the Consol Energy Center since its construction in 2010. In 2002, they developed an historic overview focusing on land-use change to help identify existing and potential cultural resources within the project's APE and Area of Ground Disturbance (AGD) (Davis and See 2002). The APE encompassed the Civic Arena and a section of the Lower Hill District that lies directly south of the Civic Arena while the AGD encompassed land directly south of the Civic Arena across Centre Avenue. The survey identified several Areas of Potential Archaeological Testing and five structures that required new or revised Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey forms to determine their eligibility for the National Register, including the Civic Arena. No further work was recommended for three other historic structures within the APE.

In 2006, CDC undertook a Criteria of Effect survey for the project (Davis and See 2006). The APE was located south of Centre Avenue. Background research, consultation, a site visit, and field survey were conducted to assess the effects of demolition on historic properties within the APE. Only one historic resource, the Epiphany Church Complex, was recommended for the National Register of Historic Places. The undertaking was determined to have an adverse effect on the resource since three of the four building comprising the complex were scheduled for demolition. Recommended resolutions of the effects included documentation of the property according to state-level standards along with a published article in a local journal focusing on the Epiphany Church Complex and its relationship to the Lower Hill District.

Also in 2006, CDC conducted Phase I and II archaeological surveys for the project (Davis 2006). Phase I testing consisted of a pedestrian reconnaissance and four deep test trenches. The presence of intact cultural features and associated artifacts from two trenches resulted in the identification of the Arena site (36AL537). A Phase II survey was conducted to assess the archaeological integrity of the site and to evaluate its significance for inclusion in the National Register. In total, 40% of the site was excavated through the expansion of one of the Phase I trenches and the hand excavations of one-meter units. Seventeen archaeological features were recorded, including three foundations, two stone walls, two areas of sheet refuse deposits, two postmolds, a builder's trench, a fireplace, a utility vault and pipes, a deposit of ca. 1850 artifacts, a brick feature, a semi-circular feature, and a square feature. Artifacts recovered totaled 2,648. The Arena site represents three chronological periods that include ca. 1840 to 1850, ca. 1890 to 1920 and the demolition level that dates from ca. 1950. Artifacts and features correlate with increases in immigrants to Pittsburgh to meet the needs of the steel industry. The Arena site was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion D for the information it yielded concerning the history of Pittsburgh, although no additional work was recommended.

The University of Pittsburgh's Cultural Resource Management Program conducted land-use historical assessments along with a Phase I archaeological survey in the Crawford-Roberts Redevelopment Area (Carlisle and Fox 1990; Carlisle et al. 1991; Fox and Carlisle 1990). The project's APE was bounded by Crawford Street to the west, Roberts Street to the east, Bedford Avenue to the North, and Reed Street to the south. Based on documentary research, three areas were mechanically stripped and hand excavated. Five archaeological sites were recorded: St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (36AL341), African Methodist Episcopal Church (36AL342), Cesspool (36AL343), St. Joseph Protectory for Homeless Boys (36AL344), and Brick Kilns (36AL345). No above-ground structures were identified within the APE. Recommendations included Phase III-level artifact analysis, publication of a monograph focusing on the history of the antebellum African-American community in Arthursville, erection of commemorative

plaques, and archaeological monitoring during construction. However, no additional archaeological work was recommended.

CDC conducted a historic overview for the Crawford Square Phase 3 project to document land-use change and identify existing and potential cultural resources within the project's APE (Davis 1997). The project's APE was bounded by Centre Avenue to the north, Roberts Street to the west, Heldman Street to the east, and Clark Way to the south, including properties on both sides of Clark Way. No archaeological survey work was recommended. One structure within the APE was determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register. As a result, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation was recommended to mitigate the demolition of the Smolevitz Building. No additional work was recommended for a second historic structure within the APE.

The Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CMNH) conducted a cultural resource survey of the Interstate 279/579 Highway project, including the Crosstown Boulevard I-579 L.R. 1026 Section 3 portion that lies 0.1 to 0.4 mi (0.16-0.64 km) north and west of the Lower Hill District Redevelopment APE (Lantz et al. 1980). The first phase of the survey involved preliminary literature research and informant interviews, through which little archaeological knowledge was gained. The CMNH determined that no significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources would be affected by the project due to the extensive physical alterations that had already resulted from industrialization, urban development, and redevelopment. They recommended that those involved be made aware of the possibility of uncovering artifacts during the construction of this section of the highway.

Wilber Smith and Associates conducted preliminary research as well as Phase I and Phase II cultural resource investigations for the Pittsburgh City Center Project in 1987 and 1990 (Wilber Smith & Associates 1987, 1990). The City Center Project Area lies directly outside the southwestern corner of the Lower Hill District Redevelopment APE. The project included an assessment of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites along with evaluation of historic structures adjacent to the Project Area. No above-ground structures met the National Register criteria of significance and archaeological potential was considered low for most of the APE. Background research determined that impacts to Grant's Hill Tunnel of the Pennsylvania Canal (recorded as the Pennsylvania Canal Tunnel site [36AL311]) would occur. Subsequent Phase II testing resulted in the recovery of artifacts, exposure of building foundations, and identification of the tunnel, yielding important information about bucolic estates in the early 19th Century, canal construction in the 1828-1831 period, immigrant occupation from the 1840s through the turn of the century, and later urban settlement until the 1950s when it was razed to provide parking for the expanding Golden Triangle of Pittsburgh.

Finally, the Light Rail Transit Project encompassed six separate areas within the downtown and North Side portions of the City of Pittsburgh according to CRGIS. One section of this project, designated as ER# 1989-1675-003 in CRGIS, is located approximately 0.1 mi (0.16 km) to the west of the Lower Hill Redevelopment APE. No project information or archaeological sites were found in CRGIS for this section of the project. Therefore, no report was accessed during the site file research trip to Harrisburg.

Historic Maps, Aerial Images, and Photographic Collections

An examination of historic maps, aerials images, and photographic collections was conducted to ascertain the potential for prehistoric and historic materials within the APE. Prior to 1795, historic maps and background research do not indicate any structures within the APE. The first buildings in the area appear on Darby's (1815) *Plan of Pittsburgh and Adjacent County* in 1795 (see Figure 8). An individual named Black had a house near the western portion of the APE, while Tannehill had a residence to the east at the head of an unnamed stream. Topography within the area appears to be typified by the unnamed stream

drainage cross-cutting the eastern portion of Grant's Hill. Additionally, an unnamed road running east from between Fifth and Sixth Street crossed through the northern portion of the APE.

By 1830, Molineux's (1830) map shows both buildings were razed and several roads and streets added to the area. The roads consisted of the Pittsburg and Coal Turnpike crossing through the center of the APE and Walnut Alley and Watson Street to the west (see Figure 9). Between 1830 and 1855, the area appears to have been extensively altered, transitioning from farmlands to residential neighborhoods as depicted by Colton's (1855) map (see Figure 10). The large drainage in the central portion of the APE appears to have been in-filled and streets and alleys subdivided the entire area. The primary streets within the APE were Prospect, Webster, Wylie, Franklin, Washington, Congress, Elm, Logan, Townsend, and Fulton (Figure 10).

The 1872 Hopkins map and the slightly later 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance map show the area composed primarily of a dense residential development, small businesses, and a public school (see Figure 11). The residences were typically 2 to 3 story frame buildings. Businesses consisted of lumber and furniture sales, cigar factories, stables and horse sales, picture framers, carpenter shops, drug stores, bakeries, print shops and restaurants. The Hancock Public School was located at the corner of Franklin and Logan along the southern boundary of APE. Ethnic religious institutions were also present within the neighborhood and consisted of the previously established Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Sixth Presbyterian Church, the Mt. Olivet M.E. Church, Holy Trinity R.C. Church, the Carmelite Convent, a Baptist church, and a Catholic college. Additionally, a passenger rail line ran followed Wylie Avenue to Fulton Street and continued on Center Avenue.

Throughout the early Twentieth Century, Hopkins (1903, 1923, 1929) and Sanborn (1905, 1927) maps indicate that population and businesses increased within the APE. The majority of frame buildings were replaced by brick constructions. The local commercial community included cafes, restaurants, barber shops, second hand furniture shops, coopers, locksmiths, tin wares, carpenters, printers, storage spaces, and pool halls (see Figure 12 and Figure 13). The old Hancock School was also razed and replaced by the Franklin Public School ca. 1903. A corresponding increase in social and religious institutions and tenement housing began to appear within the neighborhood by 1929. The earliest photograph within the APE depicts Wylie Avenue near Logan Street looking east in 1918 (Figure 31). It shows a wide cobblestone street with two trolley lines flanked by two- and three-story residential buildings and storefronts. A portion of a Coca-Cola advertisement can be seen on the side of a building.

Photographs in the Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection and the Carnegie Museum of Art's Charlie "Teenie" Harris collection that span the 1920s through 1950s show a bustling, predominantly black neighborhood comprised of mixed residential-commercial buildings (Figure 32). Additional businesses seen in the photographs include money loan, liquor and beer, and grocery stores, dry goods and butcher shops, pharmacies, hotels, laundromats, fruit stands, and a gas station. The neighborhood's commercial district was located along Wylie Avenue and Logan Street. In comparing Figure 30 and Figure 31, the character of Wylie Avenue remained unchanged between 1918 and 1936 with the exception increased motor vehicle use.

A 1957 aerial image shows that several blocks within the APE were razed for the construction of the Arena as depicted in Figure 25. Photographs in the Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection from 1957 depict the areas within the APE being demolished by wrecking balls and debris removal by dump trucks (Figure 33). The arena was completed in 1961, and a 1967 historic aerial image shows the extensive alteration to the area (Figure 34). Currently, the APE is occupied by parking lots separated by landscaped vegetation, pedestrian walkways, and the construction zone previously occupied by the arena (Figure 35).



Figure 31: Wylie Avenue near Logan Street in 1918, looking east.
(Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection)



Figure 32: Wylie Avenue near Logan Street in 1936, looking west.
(Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection)



Figure 33: Demolition within the APE related to the construction of the Civic Arena, 1957.
(Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection)



Figure 34: Archaeological APE shown on a 1967 aerial photograph.



Figure 35: Archaeological APE shown on 2006 aerial photograph.

(Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and United States Geologic Survey 2006)

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Historic Period Resource Potential

This discussion of the potential for historic period archaeological resources is based on the information gathered concerning historic period land use within the project APE. Further, this discussion is integrated with a discussion of Thematic Study Units that have been developed for the Project Area.

Thematic Study Units

Building upon the data on historic land use of the Project Area, a number of Thematic Study Units have been defined to focus and guide the Phase I/II investigations. These study units were developed following Cowin's (1985) discussions of the need for directed study in the Pittsburgh urban environment.

In *Pittsburgh Archaeological and National Register Survey*, Cowin (1985) suggests that archaeological projects in the City of Pittsburgh need to develop specific research study units, even at the Phase I level of investigation. The purpose of these study units is to allow the archaeologist to define specific topics that, based on the results of background research, will help to focus the field testing stages as well as allow those resources identified at the Phase I level to be better evaluated as to their potential significance to the interpretation of the development of the Pittsburgh area both before and after European settlement. Therefore, four thematic study units have been defined for the Lower Hill District Redevelopment Project Area:

- Ethnicity
- Socio-Economics
- Diet and Health
- Early Commercial and Urban Development

These study units are not mutually exclusive, but rather overlap. This is especially true of ethnicity, within which issues of diet and health, and socio-economic status will be examined.

Ethnicity

This study unit addresses issues of changing ethnic composition of the Project Area from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. Initially, the Lower Hill District was populated with German and other European immigrants. Jewish immigrants settled in the area during the late nineteenth century and the African-American population increased during the 1880s and in the years surrounding World War I. The Lower Hill District shifted from a neighborhood of primarily European immigrants to an African-American neighborhood over a period of several years. Therefore, it provides an opportunity to examine the shift in ethnic composition of a Pittsburgh neighborhood. Further, since some Euro-American families and businesses remained into the mid-twentieth century, an opportunity exists to compare material cultures of the two groups who were living side-by-side. Additionally, diachronic changes within these two groups can also be examined. Topics to be examined with respect to ethnicity are diet and health, socio-economic conditions and changes, and land use of individual properties.

The archaeological examination of this study unit is dependent upon the preservation of archaeological deposits associated with both ethnic groups. Furthermore, these deposits must contain sufficient chronological markers that enable them to be tied into the surviving historical documents related to the ethnic occupation of a specific property over time. Archaeological deposits capable of meeting these requirements include privies, wells and stratified yard deposits. These deposits would be found in yard areas associated with former residential areas.

Socio-Economic Status

During the early historic occupation of the Lower Hill District, the inhabitants tended to be European immigrants. The neighborhood began to change into a well-known predominantly African-American community in the years following World War I. This resulted in an influx of unskilled laborers in addition to the large numbers of African-American owned businesses that developed in the Lower Hill District. Thus the Project Area is suitable for examining the changing socio-economic landscape of a Pittsburgh neighborhood. Because of the shift in ethnic status of the neighborhood concomitant with the change in economic standing, these two thematic study units are closely tied. The requirements for archaeological remains needed in order to examine this study unit are the same as those given above for Ethnicity.

Diet and Health

Dietary practices and health are often closely linked with issues of ethnicity and socio-economic status. With the changing ethnic make-up and economic shift in the Lower Hill District during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Project Area holds the potential to examine issues of diet and health among different ethnic groups synchronically as well as diachronically. Further changes in dietary practice should be able to be addressed diachronically within a single ethnic group as socio-economic changes occurred in the early years of the twentieth century.

Archaeological deposits that most readily lend themselves to the study of diet and health are those that have the highest potential for the preservation of both faunal and floral remains; features such as former wells and privies being optimal. However, these types of remains are often recovered from the matrix of other types of features as well as scree deposits of trash found in stratified yard deposits. Again, the most likely archaeological remains to contain artifacts and ecofacts needed to address this study unit are privies, wells, and stratified yard deposits found in direct association with specific properties for which historical documents related to ethnic and socio-economic status are available.

Early Commercial Development and Urban Development

The Lower Hill District Project Area was witness to early and continued commercial development in the City of Pittsburgh. These early businesses included cigar factories, pharmacies, hotels and restaurants, laundries, clothing stores, and grocery stores among others. The Project Area offers the opportunity to examine archaeologically these early commercial endeavors. Remains associated with these properties would be foundations, and features specific to the individual industries such as collections of glass containers associated with pharmaceutical use.

Historic Archaeological Potential

Using information gathered and presented in the Historic Land Use section of the report, the Project Area was evaluated for its potential to contain significant, historic period, archaeological resources that can be used to address the thematic study units just defined. Based on historic documentation, including maps, the following types of resources are anticipated.

Domestic Resources

Three of the four study units, Ethnicity, Socio-Economic Status, and Diet and Health, are all dependent on the identification of intact privies, wells, and stratified yard deposits associated with residential structures. The most likely areas in which to find these deposits include the backyard areas of frame houses, row houses, and apartment complexes found throughout the APE.

Industrial Resources

Industrial resources may help address the Early Commercial Development and Urban Development thematic study unit as well as provide information on socio-economic status. Small-scale factories within the APE likely attracted skilled and unskilled laborers, helping the neighborhood grow and urbanize. Diachronic changes in socio-economic status may be evident with the residents of the Lower Hill District as industries emerged and receded.

Commercial Resources

In a similar fashion as industrial resources, commercial resources may help address the Early Commercial Development and Urban Development thematic study unit and provide information on socio-economic status. Historic maps of the APE show numerous small businesses within a heavily mixed commercial-residential neighborhood. Such businesses provided goods and services to the residents of the Lower Hill District, and archaeological evidence along with archival research may reveal consumer patterns related to socio-economic standing.

Religious Resources

As with domestic resources, religious resources can address the Ethnicity, Socio-Economic Status, and Diet and Health thematic study units. A number of religious institutions tied to particular ethnicities existed within the APE. Evidence of their adaptability to the changing ethnic composition of the neighborhood may be evident along with fluctuations in their social standing as these changes occurred. Moreover, many of these institutions also served as residences for clergy. Therefore, they may contain evidence of diet and health within domestic features such as wells and privies.

Unknown/Other/Multiple Resources

Historic maps of the APE reveal a number of places that do not classify under the above resource types. Such places include bathhouses, social clubs, social halls, and a movie theater. These resources can reveal information on the Ethnicity and Socio-Economic Status thematic study units. Ethnicity and social standing may have restricted membership and access to bathhouses and social clubs.

Prehistoric Archaeological Potential

The potential for intact, significant prehistoric archaeological sites within the Project Area is considered to be very low. The disturbance due to urban development over the history of the City of Pittsburgh has been extensive. However, using historic mapping, two trench locations were chosen based on the locations of long existing roads, with the hope that there would have been less disturbance in these areas.

Archaeological Testing Restrictions

Trench locations were chosen based on a review of the historic maps within the testable area. This portion of the APE contained a predominance of domestic and religious resources. As a result, Phase I archaeological testing focused on the identification and recovery of data from these two resource types.

Two domestic parcels were chosen. The first is located at the northeastern corner of the APE, at what was 29 Fulton Street. The second is located along the eastern edge of the APE, at what was 88-90 Crawford Street. These parcels are depicted on the majority of the available historic mapping, dating from as early as 1820 to the early 1950s. Both have been designated as having a high potential for containing intact, potentially significant archaeological resources.

One parcel in the southeast corner of the Project Area is shown as belonging to the Holy Trinity Church and School from the 1850s through the 1950s. This parcel is likely to have potential for intact, potentially significant archaeological resources.

Field Methods

PHASE I

A site visit was conducted on August 22, 2012 to assess the potential to encounter archaeological resources within the APE. With the demolition of the arena in 2012, no standing structures remained. Moreover, no above-ground archaeological remains were encountered. Extensive land modification was noted due to the construction and demolition of the Arena, including an over 100-foot drop in elevation from Lot 2-C-300 (eastern parking lot) adjacent to Crawford Street to Washington Place (Figure 36). Such land modification precluded any expectations that intact buried archaeological deposits would be encountered in much of the APE. Based on the site visit, Lot 2-C-300 was identified as having the greatest potential for containing buried archaeological deposits.

A review of historic mapping and aerial photographs helped locate five areas for subsurface testing within Lot 2-C-300. Two of these areas were selected in order to locate evidence of the neighborhood's infrastructure and historic grid system and possibly intact A horizons under the roadbeds. Such evidence may help spatially orient the findings of the archaeological excavations in relation to historic maps. One area was placed near the perceived location of the ca. 1884 Holy Trinity School. A fourth test area was placed behind a section of row houses adjacent to Crawford Street near its intersection with Centre Avenue in an effort to identify refuse-related features within the backyards of these houses. Similarly, a fifth test area was placed within a small residential block first identified on the 1828 Darby map adjacent to Bedford, Fullerton, and Crawford Streets.

Mechanical trenching determined the presence or absence of buried cultural deposits and defined the vertical extent of those deposits within the areas selected for subsurface testing. Testing consisted of a single 4.5 x 1.5 m (14.76 x 4.92 ft) trench in each of the locations identified during the background research. The trench locations were marked with spray paint prior to excavations, after which a concrete saw was used to cut the parking lot surface. One trench was excavated each day to accommodate parking operations and traffic was restricted near each excavation area according to approved safety protocol. All trenches were backfilled and repaved at the end of the project.

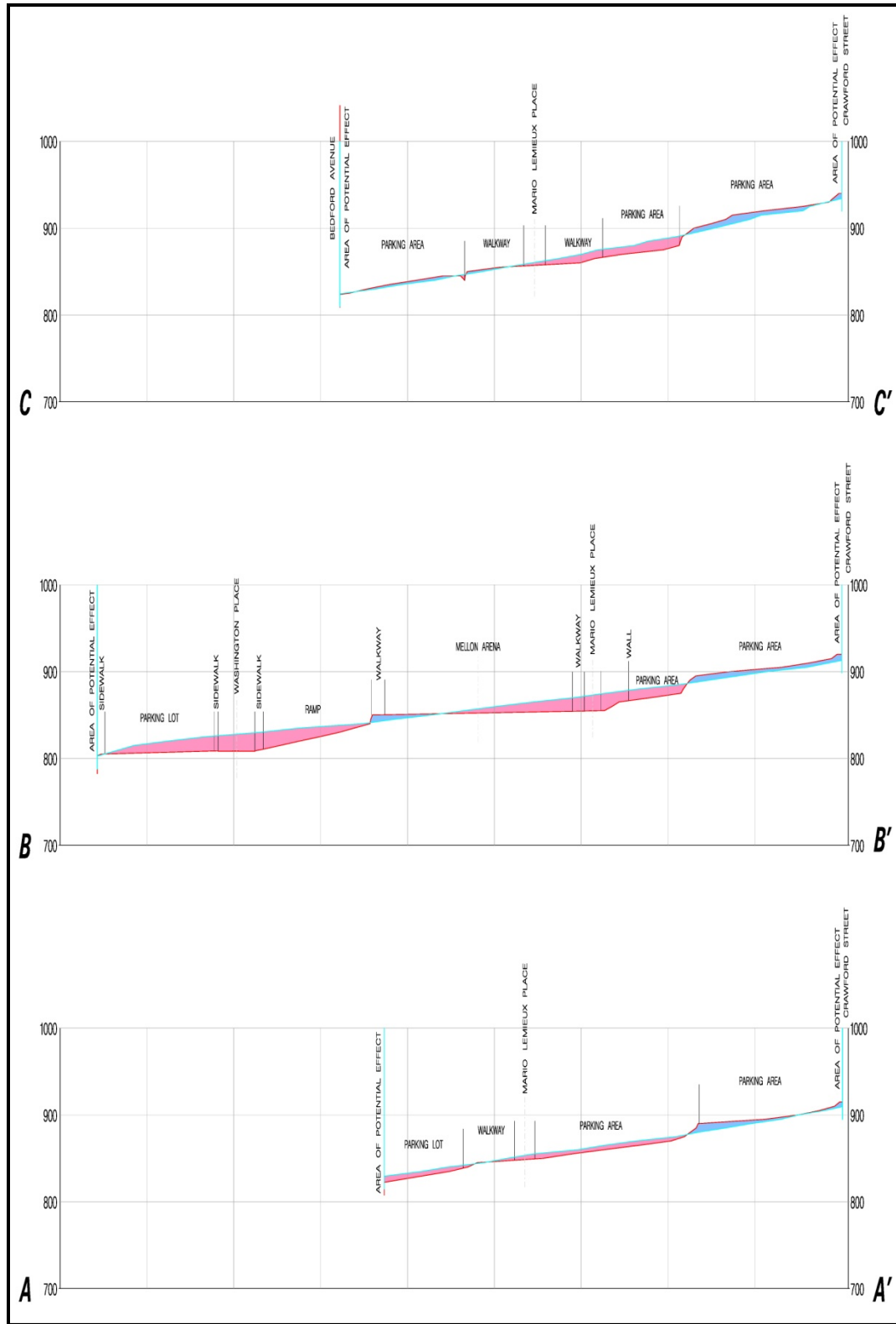


Figure 36: Cross-sections showing cut and fill areas within the Area of Potential Effects.

A-Level Construction, Inc. conducted the trench excavations using a Bobcat E55 compact excavator (Figure 37). Baker archaeologists monitored and directed trench excavations to insure proper documentation and recovery of artifacts and features. The maximum depths of excavations were reached when intact cultural features or culturally sterile soils were encountered. Trenches were mapped in profile and planview, and arbitrary designations ("F" numbers) were assigned to defined strata and cultural features (Jennings 1957). Stratigraphy and features were defined based on subjective criteria such as texture, compaction, friability, apparent composition, and color (following Munsell Color, Inc. notations). Potentially diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the spoil piles as the trenches were excavated. Recovered artifacts were provenienced by trench and retained for subsequent analysis, although in some instances, artifacts were assigned to stratigraphic units or features within trenches. Spatial data for each corner of the trench were recorded using a Trimble GeoXH handheld global positioning system (GPS) using the North American Datum of 1983 geodetic reference system and the Universal Transverse Mercator Zone 17N coordinate system.



Figure 37: Operation of a Bobcat E55 Compact Excavator, facing northeast.

PHASE II

Three archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I survey. Based on the artifacts recovered and the features identified during Phase I investigations, the three sites were recommended for Phase II excavations. Phase II investigations consisted of additional excavations at the three identified sites and intensive background research into 18 properties, including the three archaeological sites, in order to evaluate the identified sites potential eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

Additional Lot Specific Land Use Histories

Using a variety of historic documents, detailed land use histories were developed for 18 historic lots, including the three sites identified during the Phase I survey. The 15 additional lots were chosen based on the thematic study units discussed above.

Land use history research began with a review of available historic mapping. Available maps included Colton's (1855) map of the Cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny from 1855, Hopkins Pittsburgh Estate and Plat Maps from 1872, 1882, 1890, 1900, 1910, and 1923 as well as Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1884, 1893, 1905, 1927, and 1951. The Hopkins maps were accessed as ArcGIS layer files from ESRI's web-based resource center (<http://resources.arcgis.com/en/home/>). These layer files represented geo-referenced mosaics of map sheets originally found in bounded Hopkins atlases archived by the Historic Pittsburgh website (<http://digital.library.pitt.edu/maps/hopkins.html>). The Sanborn Maps were certified and issued in digital format by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. Each map sheet depicting the Melody Lot was geo-referenced in ArcGIS v. 10.1 with the Georeferencing toolbar by linking known points in the modern landscape with corresponding points in the historic maps. Colton's (1855) map was geo-referenced in a similar fashion. By geo-referencing the historic maps and layering them in a GIS, the lots were traced from their earliest appearance to their current context, highlighting changes to building construction and use.

Initially, research of deed records at the Allegheny County courthouse was attempted to identify historic ownership of the 18 lots. However, tracing ownership proved difficult due to a large purchase of lots in the Lower Hill District by the URA between 1952 and 1958. Moreover, historic ownership was not necessarily reflective of occupancy since most housing was tenant-based. As a result, Pittsburgh City directories from 1850 to 1956 were accessed from the Historic Pittsburgh website (<http://digital.library.pitt.edu/p/pitttextdir/>) and ancestry.com for information about the use and occupants of the 18 lots. City directory information included the names of heads of households and other employed individuals along with their occupations. Such information supplemented the more detailed data contained in United States Census from 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940 accessed through ancestry.com. These records included data regarding the names, age, race, marital status, occupations, country of origin, and parental country of origin for each resident of the 18 lots. The country of origin of the residents and their parents revealed trends in immigration into the Hill District.

Digital historic photographs from a number of archives were accessed to help describe the historic lots and help illuminating the overall character of the Hill District in the 20th Century. These archives included the Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection through the Historic Pittsburgh website (<http://digital.library.pitt.edu/images/pittsburgh/cityphotographer.html>) and the Charlie "Teenie" Harris Collection through the Carnegie Museum of Art (<http://teenie.cmoa.org/>). Similarly, newspaper archives, specifically the *Pittsburgh Courier*, *Pittsburgh Press*, *Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph*, and the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* were accessed and searched through Proquest.com and Google Archives. These sources contained stories, including photographs, about the neighborhood and some of the residents.

Finally, valuable information regarding the buildings at 29 Fulton/Fullerton Street, 31 Fulton/Fullerton Street, and 88-90 Crawford Street sites was accessed through the Western Pennsylvania Genealogical Society (WPGS), archives of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) Home Survey project. This survey inspected every home in Allegheny County between 1936 and 1937 for the County Assessment Board (WPGS 2013). The survey used architects, surveyors, draftsmen, and other individuals with similar skills to compile data on each property. The resulting information was typed into datasheets listing three properties per sheet. The front of each sheet contained details regarding the location, dimension, type of structure, construction materials, and utilities associated with the home as well as qualitative information such as the condition of the building, workmanship, and rental value. The back

side of the sheets included plan and elevation schematic maps of each building. They noted the dimensions of the building, additions, and porches as well as the depth of the basement, heights of each story, and the type of roof construction and its height.

All together, these sources allowed for the production of detailed property histories. These histories showed the evolution of this portion of the Lower Hill District from the 1850s until its destruction in the 1950s. In addition, historic building footprints, parcels, blocks, and streets were digitized based on the 1910 Hopkins map to facilitate analysis and graphic display of the information gleaned by the historic research (Figure 38).

Field Investigations

Each of the sites identified during the Phase I survey were evaluated utilizing mechanical equipment to excavate at least 5-25% of the defined site area. Two of the initial trenches placed during the Phase I survey were reopened and expanded in order to further explore identified historic features. Additional trenches at one of the sites (Holy Trinity Church and School) were excavated at different locations to better sample the site. Test units were also excavated in order to sample culture-bearing deposits. Specifically:

- **29 Fullerton Street Site (36AL0635)** - Phase I survey at this site revealed a portion of a building foundation and a large deposit of historic artifacts containing a large number of whole glass bottles and containers. These glass artifacts dated primarily from the 1910s through the 1950s. Phase II excavations encompassed 61.10 m² (657.67 ft²) of the defined site area, which measures 140.76 m² (1,515.13 ft²) in total extent.
- **88-90 Crawford Street Site (36AL 0636)**—Phase I survey at this site identified 10 features likely associated with the ca. late 19th century rowhouses along Crawford Street. These features include possible brick foundations and a prepared floor. Phase II excavations at this site exposed more of what is believed to be the backyards of the rowhouses, including courtyard and a privy. Phase II excavations encompassed 41.48 m² (446.49 ft²) of the defined site area, which measures 149.71 m² (1,611.47 ft²) in total extent.
- **Holy Trinity Church and School Site (36AL0637)**—Phase I survey at this site revealed a corner of a stone foundation, a probable undisturbed Ap horizon, a prepared floor and a brick walkway. Phase II excavations at this site exposed additional portions of the school foundation and school yard. Phase II excavations encompassed 77.22 m² (831.19 ft²) of the defined site area which measures 1,594.40 m² (17,161.98 ft²) in total extent.

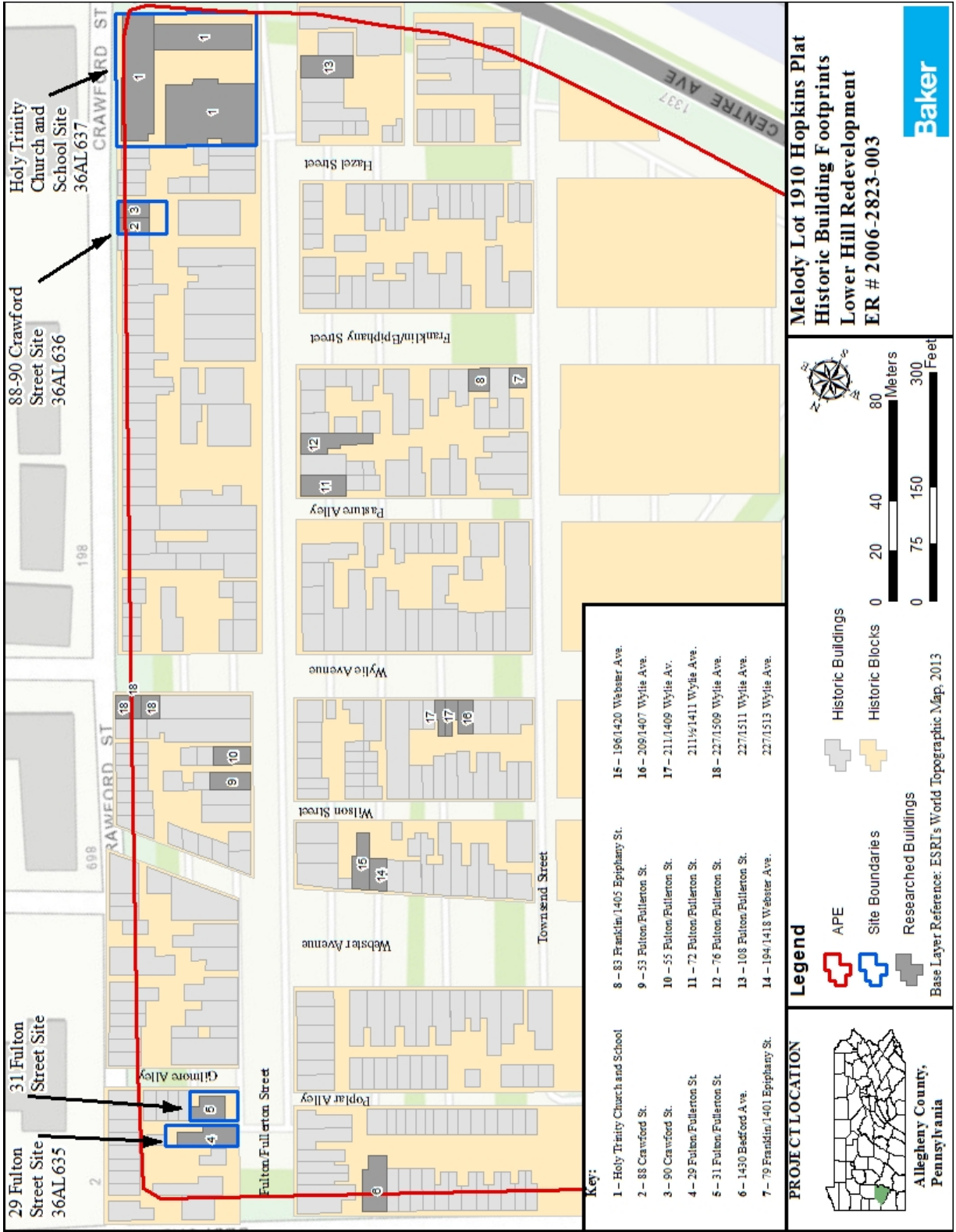


Figure 38: Locations of researched properties.

Laboratory Methods

All artifacts recovered in the course of the field work were processed according to Pennsylvania Historic Museum Commission (PHMC) *Curatorial Guidelines* (State Museum of Pennsylvania 2006).

All artifacts recovered from trench excavations were provenienced by stratum. Upon receipt of artifacts from the field, each artifact lot was assigned a Field Specimen (FS) number associated with its provenience within a trench. All non-perishable artifacts were washed and gently brushed in water. Artifacts were allowed to air dry and bagged in clean, 4-mil, polyethylene zip-lock bags with their associated field tag.

Following assignation of the FS# and washing, the artifacts were analyzed by the appropriate analysts according to temporal period/material type (prehistoric lithic, prehistoric pottery, historic, bone). The results of the analyses were then input into an inventory, a listing of individual artifacts/quantities by field specimen number.

Subsequently, a catalog was generated for each site, thereby assigning a unique catalog number to each discrete provenience within the site. As per the PHMC curatorial guidelines, each catalog number consists of the Smithsonian trinomial site number, a catalog (lot) number, and, where warranted, a specimen number. Smithsonian trinomial site numbers were provided by the PHMC.

All artifacts greater than an inch in size were labeled with the complete catalog number. First, a clear coat of Paraloid B72 in an acetone solution was applied as a base coat. The catalog number was written using black or where necessary, white waterproof ink and a clear overcoat of the Paraloid B72 solution was applied. Artifacts too small to be labeled were placed in 4-mil, polyethylene, zip-lock bags. The exterior of each bag was labeled in waterproof marker with the catalog number, and the information was duplicated in acid-free ink on an acid-free paper tag which was placed in the bag. Thereafter, the artifacts were packaged by catalog number in larger polyethylene, zip-lock bags, packaged by site, and stored in Hollinger acid-free boxes.

Finally, queries and artifact tables were generated for each site. A variety of queries were generated for sites as needed by the analysts in order to assist in site analysis. Artifact provenience tables including analysis data were generated for each site by excavation method. All data management, including creation of the catalogs, inventories, artifact tables, and queries was conducted using Microsoft Access 2010. Additional information regarding analytical terminology as it appears in the inventories is presented below.

HISTORIC ARTIFACT ANALYSES

Historic-period artifacts were separated and analyzed according to material type, function, and diagnostic attributes (e.g., form, style, and decoration). Where applicable, date ranges and references for material types and diagnostic attributes are recorded. Each entry has a check box to indicate if the artifact(s) has been thermally altered or has a maker's mark. Additionally, the end of each entry has space for pertinent and descriptive written comments.

Ceramics - Historic ceramics were first separated on the basis of ware type, including porcelains, stonewares, and earthenwares. Earthenwares were further divided into unrefined or coarse earthenwares (e.g., buff-bodied, terra cotta, and redware) and refined earthenwares (e.g., cream-colored, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, semi-vitreous, white earthenware, yellow ware, and ball clay). The porcelain group was less sub-divided (e.g., bisque, Parian, and porcelain). Following the assignation of a ceramic ware or sub-type, each artifact was examined for a full range of attributes: portion, type, method

of manufacture, interior and exterior finished, decorative technique(s), decorative color(s), decorative pattern(s), and location of decoration. Unless otherwise noted, it was assumed that all ceramics, excluding brick, always had a clear glazed exterior and interior surface finish. As such, this attribute was recorded in the historic ceramic database.

Brick was initially analyzed as an independent artifact type but was included in the ceramic group. Artifact type (e.g., common, fire, paving, etc.) was first assigned. Then each artifact was examined for exterior finish, decoration, shape, functional attribute, portion, production/manufacture, and manufacture subtype.

Glass - Glass was first categorized by major functional group (i.e., container, tableware, closure, architectural/furnishing, lighting/electrical, personal/clothing, toy, and unidentified) followed by more specific subtypes (e.g., canning jar, tumbler, lid, lamp chimney, etc.). The glass artifacts were then examined according to method of manufacture, color, decoration (technique, type, and motif), and portion. If the artifact was a glass container, whether whole or a diagnostic fragment, another set of attributes was applied. This set included lip, bore, string rim, neck, shoulder, horizontal and vertical body shape, heel, resting point, base shape, and pontil mark.

Metal - All metal was first categorized by material type (e.g., iron, brass, lead, etc.). The metal, with the exception of nails, was separated into major functional groups: hardware, tools, architectural, wire, furniture, lighting, personal, clothing, kitchen, closure, arms, coin, animal related, vehicle related, and miscellaneous. The functional groups were then separated into specific artifact types (e.g., bolt, hinge, hook, etc.). Each artifact was then examined for method of manufacture, decoration, and portion.

Nails, although included with the metal group, were analyzed as an independent artifact group. After being categorized according to material type (e.g., iron, steel, brass, etc.) the next attribute recorded was method of manufacture: hand-wrought, cut, steel cut, UID cut, wire, and UID. Techno-chronological types as defined by Edwards and Wells (1993) were assigned, where applicable. These types were based on method of manufacture and manufacturing attributes. The nails were further subdivided by functional type (e.g., brad, roofing, framing, etc.) and portion. If the nail was whole, it was measured for total length in inches. Arbitrary length categories in 1.8 cm (0.5 in) increments begin at “<1” and end at “6 to <6.5”.

Miscellaneous - The miscellaneous artifacts were first separated by material (e.g., leather, plastic, cement, rubber, etc.). The material groups were then divided into artifact types (e.g., architectural/furnishing, miscellaneous, personal, tool, etc.). The artifact types were then divided into artifact subtypes (e.g., tarpaper, clothes pin, comb, handle, etc.). Each artifact was then examined according to method of manufacture, decoration, modification, and portion.

FAUNAL REMAINS

The faunal specimens were identified to taxon and element by reference to Brown and Gustafson (1979), and Gilbert (1990). Each specimen was weighed and examined for evidence of thermal alteration, butchering, cutting, and gnawing.

Curation of Project Materials

Cultural materials from this project not returned to the respective landowners upon their request, along with project field records, maps, photos, original illustrations, etc., will be submitted to the PHMC for permanent curation following their standards and guidelines. For artifact collections requested by the landowners, diagnostic materials will be electronically scanned or photographed and the artifacts delivered to the landowner(s) on behalf of SEA/URA.

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RESULTS

Individual Property Land-use Summaries

INTRODUCTION

Based on a review of archival information (e.g., historic mapping, Pittsburgh city directories, U.S. population census records, historic photos), brief land-use histories were developed for a total of 18 individual properties selected for study within the 9.8 ac (4.0 ha) Project Area (Table 2). Select Pittsburgh city directory and census data are presented for each property in Appendix IV. Also, a collection of newspaper articles from the Hill District's African American newspaper, the *Courier*, providing information on persons associated with the 18 researched properties, is found in Appendix V. From these historical data sources, general land-use patterns for the 18 selected properties were developed to provide a contextual basis for assisting in the interpretation and evaluation of the archaeological deposits recovered from the sites examined or identified during Phase II excavations.

Table 2: Historically Researched Lower Hill Properties¹

Resource Number	Address	Archaeological Site Number	Archaeologically Testing
1	Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church & School, Centre Avenue & Fulton St.	36AL637	X
2	88 Crawford St.	36AL636	X
3	90 Crawford St.	36AL636	X
4	29 Fulton/ Fullerton St.	36AL635	X
5	31 Fulton/ Fullerton St.		X
6	1430 Bedford Ave.		
7	79 Franklin/ 1401 Epiphany St.		
8	83 Franklin/ 1405 Epiphany St.		
9	53 Fulton/ Fullerton St.		
10	55 Fulton/ Fullerton St.		
11	72 Fulton/ Fullerton St.		
12	76 Fulton/ Fullerton St.		
13	108 Fulton/ Fullerton St.		
14	194/ 1418 Webster Ave.		
15	196/ 1420 Webster Ave.		
16	209/ 1407 Wylie Ave.		
17	211-211½/ 1409, 1411 Wylie Ave.		
18	227/ 1509, 1511, 1513 Wylie Ave.		

Minimally, information from the 1880, 1900, 1920, and 1940 census data were collected for each property, although data from other census years also were examined for those properties where archaeological testing was conducted. Likewise, Pittsburgh city directory data, which were available for the Project Area since 1850, were selectively sampled and compared with available Hopkins and Sanborn maps (ca. 1872-1951) showing detailed views of streets and buildings. The city directories, which were generally published annually, provided information such as the names of heads of families, widows, and businesses, as well as resident occupations, and street addresses. From the census, additional information was collected, including information on race, birthplace, sex, age, and marital status, as well as occupation. Ownership information, when available, was recorded from available historic mapping.

ARCHAEOLOGICALLY TESTED PROPERTIES

(1) Holy Trinity Church and School Site (36AL637)

The Holy Trinity Church and School site is located within the current Allegheny County Tax Parcel 2-C-300. Historically, it was located in Aaron Hart's Plan of Lots, within Grove Hill Farm. These lots were recorded in Plan Book (PB) 1, page 68, dated March 29, 1834. The parcel was comprised of Lots 52-56, bounded on the west and south by Coal Hill Turnpike, on the east by Walnut Street (Crawford St.), and on the north by Lot 51. The parcel was sold to George Holdship in 1849 (Deed Book [DB] 59, Page 223) by Robert McElhinney.

During the mid-nineteenth century, German immigrants began moving the Hill District from their original settlement along the Allegheny River as the neighborhood was changing from residential to commercial and industrial. The new residents of what was then known as Riceville wished to have their own Catholic parish and began to pursue purchasing land for a church.

A lot measuring 128 x 132 ft. was acquired by the St. Philomena Parish in 1856 for \$7,000 from Eliza Ann Holdship, et al. The diocese established a separate parish called The German Parish of the Most Holy Trinity on the hill in September of 1856. Plans were drawn to construct a brick church measuring 44 x 88 ft. However, construction did not begin until the late spring of 1857. The parish dedicated the new church on November 22, 1857.

The original pastors of the parish were the Redemptorist Fathers, who left once the parish was established. A series of secular priests, defined as priests not affiliated with a particular religious order, ran the parish until 1865 when the Benedictine Fathers took over and ran the parish for the next five years. In 1870, the parish was again ministered by a series of secular priests until 1875, when the Carmelite Fathers took over. It was at this time that the monastery was constructed. The Carmelite Fathers ran the parish for the remainder of its existence.

The monastery building was constructed in 1875 for a cost of \$10,000, after the Carmelite Fathers took over the operation of the parish (Figure 39). The monastery was described as:

“a very practical building of three stories, roomy and well adapted. The corridors are in the front and most of the rooms face the school in the rear. This is rather strange, but evidently it was the intention of Father Kroll to have the rooms face the garden, which at that time was located where the school now stands. It has three offices, a large refectory and double library on the first floor. The second floor has a beautiful chapel with the regular choir stalls, bathroom, linen-room and four living rooms. The third floor has seven living rooms. Above this is a spacious attic. The kitchen, laundry and store rooms are in the basement (Dressel 1932:20).

The priests constructed a porch on the rear of the third floor of the monastery in June 1916. “The neighborhood having become so frightfully congested it was found necessary to have some place to find fresh air in the summer months (Dressel 1932:82).



Figure 39: West and front elevations of the monastery prior to ca. 1932 (Dressel 1932:50).

A school was planned for the parish from the beginning. The first three school buildings were replaced by a large brick structure in 1884, constructed at a cost of \$30,000 (Figure 40). It was described as “having eight classrooms, club rooms, a spacious hall and a stage on the third floor” (Dressel 1932:21). The school building was also used as a community recreation center where plays were performed and other activities were conducted to support the parish. Both the monastery and the school were constructed by Uhlman and Frieman, Contractors, who were assisted by members of the parish.

Initially, the school was staffed by lay teachers. The first teacher was Professor Henry Mitter who opened the first classes and became the first principal by October 1856. There were 14 teachers at this time, including Professor Mitter (Dressel 1932:21). The Sisters of Divine Providence took over two of the classes in 1877 and the remaining classes after the resignation of a Mr. Boegele, the last remaining lay teacher, who taught for 19 years and was also the organist and choir director. The Sisters of Divine Providence taught at the school for the remainder of its existence. At its peak, the enrollment at the school was 500 students. By 1932, enrollment had fallen to 125 students (Dressel 1932:59).



Figure 40: Holy Trinity School, west and front elevations, prior to ca. 1932 (Dressel 1932:53).

By 1889, the parish had grown considerably and plans were made to build a larger church at the corner of Crawford Street and Centre Avenue, on property acquired by the parish for \$43,000 in 1892 (Dressel 1932:23). The new church was constructed by L. Bems and Sons for a cost of \$48,600 (Figure 41). After the dedication of the new church in 1895, the old church was used as a hall. The dedication of a much larger church in the parish at the end of the nineteenth century proved to be ironic as it coincided with a change in the population of the Hill District, recorded in the Diamond Jubilee booklet for the parish:

Strange to say, but with the completion of this church the neighborhood began to change. Many of the parishioners, feeling that they had better opportunities, moved to Oakland and East Liberty. Many of them sold their property to Jews and, while we have no argument against the Jewish people and have many good friends among them, they were not of our faith and therefore of no use to a Catholic surrounding. They gradually became very strong in numbers and soon the parish noticed that the number of faithful was decreasing (Dressel 1932:23).

Population of Holy Trinity

As stated above, the parish was run by a succession of priests beginning with the Redemptorist Order until the Carmelite Fathers came to the parish in 1875. The number of priests living at the monastery varied from year to year (Appendix VI). An examination of city directories, beginning in 1860 generally only lists the name of the pastor. The Carmelite Fathers were listed in the directories beginning in 1876. Individual assistant pastors are recorded in the 1880 census, along with three nuns of the Sisters of Charity, who are recorded as two school teachers and a house keeper. The nuns are not listed in the directories



Figure 41: Laying the cornerstone of the new church in 1894 (Dressel 1932:48).

Note first church at left in photo. Also shown are the 88 and 90 Crawford Street properties at left indicated by the red arrows.

The addresses recorded in the censuses where the priests and nuns resided varied as well. In 1880 five priests are recorded as living at 2 Centre Avenue. The three Sisters of Charity in the above paragraph are recorded at 105 Fulton Avenue. Interestingly, the 1880 City Directory has no listing for this address. By 1900 an African-American family is recorded at this address in the census and a grocer is listed in the directory. In 1900 the priests are recorded at 1501 Centre Avenue. This corresponds with the monastery and remains constant through 1940. No nuns that appear to be associated with Holy Trinity are recorded in the 1920 census. The 1940 census records a Sister Superior and 11 nuns, all of whom are listed as teachers at Holy Trinity and members of the Sisters of Divine Providence.

Holy Trinity Church from 1932 to 1958

Not much is recorded for the Holy Trinity Church and School between its Diamond Jubilee in 1932 and its destruction in 1958. The Hill District continued to change and school enrollment and parish membership continued to fall. Shortly before the property was acquired by the URA, Holy Trinity parish was merged with St. Brigid parish. The 1895 Holy Trinity Church was used and the church name was changed to St. Brigid Church (Catholic Diocese of Pittsburgh 2013) (Figure 42). The parcel containing the church hall, monastery, and school were sold to the URA in a transaction dated April 16, 1958 (Deed Book 3688 page 636). The lot was then added to the scheduled destruction of the Lower Hill for the construction of the Civic Arena, as recorded in a Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph article dated May 16, 1958:

The next wrecking contract will complete large scale demolition operations in the Lower Hill, according to Sidney Galvin, project engineer for URA. It will take out all those remaining business properties on Fullerton Street, including Trinity School and the Rhumba, and on the west side of Crawford, the eastern border of the redevelopment area.

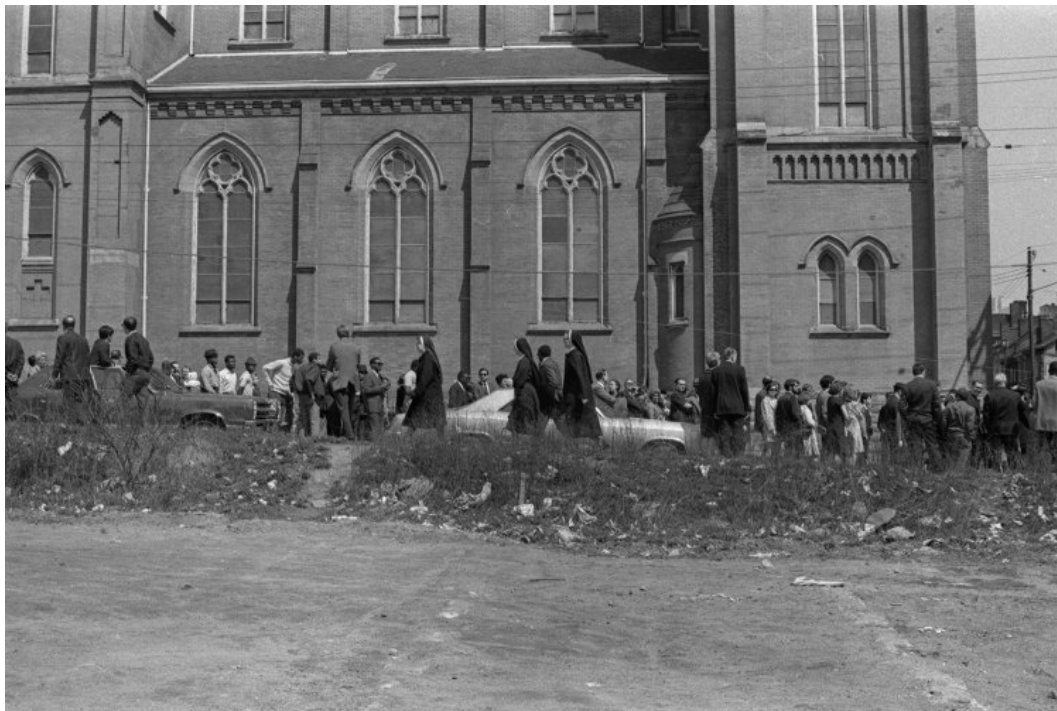


Figure 42: View of civil rights workers and demonstrators walking along Crawford Street on the Martin Luther King National Day of Mourning, April 7, 1968.

St. Benedict the Moor Catholic Church is visible (background) as are structural footprints of the first Holy Trinity Church (foreground). (Charles R. Martin Photograph Collection courtesy of Archives Service Center, University Library, University of Pittsburgh.)

(2) 88 Crawford Street and (3) 90 Crawford Street (36AL636)

The 88 - 90 Crawford Street site encompasses two adjoining residential properties located within the current Allegheny County Tax Parcel 2-C-300 and formerly designated as 88 and 90 Crawford Street. An examination of public records for the properties (i.e., deed books and city directories), as well as historic mapping, indicates that the two properties were first occupied by the early to middle 1850s.

The two lots were originally part of a large parcel of land designated as Farm #3 in the Proprietaries Manor Pittsburgh established in the late 18th century. From this parcel, Aaron Hart, laid out a plan of lots in 1834 known as Grove Hill, consisting of slightly over 10 acres (DB W2 Vol. 46:97; PB 1:68. The plan was revised in 1893 (PB 13:151). Following Hart's death in 1843, Grove Hill was sold to Scudder Hart for \$6,500 (DB 3rd Y, Vol. 72:94). There is no evidence that the property was developed during Scudder Hart's period of ownership, which continued only until 1846 when he conveyed 13 lots (nos. 37-49) to William Ward (Pittsburgh), Madison Bailey (Pittsburgh), and Jacob Hough (Westmoreland County) (DB 75:394). The lots were located along Coal Hill Turnpike (later renamed Fulton, then Fullerton Street) and Walnut Street (later renamed Crawford Street) between what was later to become Wylie and Centre avenues.

Information derived from Pittsburgh city directories suggest that the earliest occupancy at each property occurred by 1850 (90 Crawford) and 1855 (88 Crawford). In 1850, Albert Wallace was residing at 90 Crawford Street, with his occupation simply listed as "B. house" or boarding house. The federal census for that year (1850) lists him as a 30 year-old Irish immigrant residing with (presumably) his 56 year old mother, Margaret, the head of the household. Other residents included Albert's Irish-born wife Sarah and their two young children, as well as seven boarders consisting of 3 cabinet makers, 2 carpenters, 1 painter, and 1 tea peddler, all within their early twenties. The seven boarders comprised family and non-family members born in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Ireland, and England.

In 1855, Isaac Walker was listed in the city directory as living and/or working as a hatter at 88 Crawford Street. In the 1850 federal census, though not living on Crawford Street, he was listed as a 48 year old hatter born in England, as was his 44 year old wife, Leah, and his presumed sister-in-law, Alice Walker. Isaac Walker's children, ranging in age from 2 to 19 were all born in Pennsylvania, indicating that the family had immigrated to the United States at least by ca. 1831.

Since the initial city directory listings in the 1850s, the land-use history for 88 and 90 Crawford Street followed similar trajectories. Until ca. 1858-1860, both properties housed single, working-class individuals or families (i.e., iron workers, millwrights, and book keepers). Thereafter, the buildings on each property served as multi-family residences and/or businesses.

For several years between ca. 1858 and 1862, 90 Crawford Street was home to church ministers Rev. Cadwallader and, later, Rev. James Treacey (also Tracey) and his family. Following the departure of these ministerial residents by the early 1860s, both buildings became home to one or more widows, which was not an unusual occurrence, as husbands were lost during the Civil War and potential husbands were in shorter supply for years thereafter.

The 1872 Hopkins map of the city, the first to show individual buildings within the Hill District (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872), indicated the presence of single buildings fronting onto 88 and 90 Crawford Street. The 88 Crawford Street lot was then owned or associated with a church of unknown affiliation, which may account for the presence of the ministers during the late 1850s and early 1860s. This church was later (in 1884) shown to be the location of the Mount Olivet Methodist Episcopal (M.E.) Church (Appendix V; Sanborn 1884), which was located directly behind the 88 and 90 Crawford Street buildings and separated from them by a narrow yard behind the apartments and a narrow alley. Still later,

in 1906, this adjoining church was obtained by the “Greek Community” and still later (1923) was known as the Peter Robinson Memorial Tabernacle of the Christian and Missionary Alliance (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1906, 1923).

In 1886, the lots were sold to John Weber of Pittsburgh, who continued operating the buildings as apartment dwellings. The 1886 Hopkins map of the city indicates the presence of single brick buildings on each of the two lots, which the 1893 Sanborn map depicts as three-story edifices (Hopkins 1886; Sanborn 1893). A historic photograph of the new Holy Trinity Church construction from 1894 shows the buildings fronting Crawford Street in the background (see Figure 41; Dressel 1932). The buildings at 88 and 90 Crawford Street are depicted as three-story red brick row houses with flat roofs. Each building appears to be two bays wide. Porches stood in the rear of the buildings by at least 1893 (Sanborn 1893), which overlooked a courtyard and a narrow alley in between Crawford and Fulton/Fullerton Streets.

A property survey conducted by the WPA on January 26, 1937 provided additional details about the buildings (WPA 1937). It described both as three-story, brick row type houses of fair workmanship that contained eight rooms and no bathrooms. Each house measured 9.4 x 5.2 m (31 x 17 ft) with an elevation of 11 m (36 ft), giving each a total volume of 554.6 m³ (19,584 ft³). A flat tar roof covered the buildings. The interiors consisted of plain plaster with white pine trim and white pine flooring. The basements are described as having cement and dirt floors. The survey indicated that toilets were located on the second floors and on the outside of the buildings. The second floor toilets were likely added when the buildings were connected to the city’s sewer system well after their construction. The outside toilets probably refer to outbuildings in the rear courtyard of the buildings.

From the earliest years of occupation, there was a high transient rate among residents of the two properties, with names changing every few years or less. During the first 20-30 years following the end of the Civil War, most residents could be classified as skilled and unskilled labor (e.g., livery hands, seamstresses, glass blowers and mould makers, teamsters, painters, cabinet makers, firemen, barbers, laborers, stencil cutters, carpenters, contractors, drivers, porters, milliners, shearmen, etc.). Also during this time, federal census and city directory data suggest that the most of the residents were of English, Irish, or German birth or ancestry. The building at 90 Crawford Street included two African American families in 1880-1882, which were among the many thousands who immigrated from the South between 1870 and 1900, ranking Pittsburgh’s Black community the sixth largest in the nation (Glascoe 1989:4). The federal census and city directories list the household heads of these two families as John W. Askins (ward constable) and Albert Jackson (laborer/fireman), both born in Virginia.

By the turn of the twentieth century the 88 and 90 Crawford Street apartments had transitioned to predominantly Jewish occupancy for the next few decades. The 1900-1920 federal census shows that most of residents of 88 and 90 Crawford were born in Eastern Europe (e.g., Poland, Romania, and Russia), and the 1920 census listed them as Yiddish speakers. The general occupations among the residents during these years included tailors, clerks, cigar makers, peddlers/hucksters, salesmen, tinnerns, janitors, laborers, bakers, machinists, bankers, teachers, bartenders, electricians, canvassing agents, as well as a manager of a “motion theater” (likely a movie theater). The 88 Crawford Street Jewish residents (the Amdurky, Abrams/Abramson, Lefkosky families) were less transient than many of the previous and future renters, having remained on the property for at least 15 years. By 1923, ownership of the two properties had transferred to Samuel Nathan, who did not reside there, but continued to operate the three-story rowhouses as multi-family dwellings (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1923).

By at least 1937, the apartment buildings had galvanized plumbing, were connected to the city’s sewer system, were heated by coal and gas stoves, and had electrical power. That year, however, their condition was described as very poor, with rental values of \$15.00 per month (WPA 1937). Sometime between ca. 1940 and 1948, the buildings at 88 and 90 Crawford Street, as well as several adjacent buildings to the

northwest were demolished and the properties remained as open, vacant lots (Appendix V; Sanborn 1951). In 1958, Crawford Street was widened and the remaining buildings along the west side of the street were demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project (*Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph* 1958). Based on a historic photograph (Figure 42), the lots on the west side of Crawford Street, including parcels 88 and 90, remained unpaved and exposed until at least 1968, and possibly later. The area was later paved with concrete to facilitate parking for city workers, visitors, and Civic Arena attendees.

(4) 29 Fulton/Fullerton Street (36AL635)

The 29 Fulton Street site encompasses a former residential property located within current Allegheny County Tax Parcel 2-C-300 and formerly designated as 29 Fulton Street, later (ca. 1910) renamed Fullerton Street. An examination of public records for the properties (i.e., deeds and city directories), as well as historic mapping, indicates that the property was first occupied by ca. 1850. The property was originally part of a large parcel of land described as Dr. Bedford's plan of lots (#1, 2, 3, 4, and 35) on Stone Quarry Hill, from which another plan of lots was laid out by James Brown in 1832 (DB 42:209). The Brown plan, consisting of 30 lots, was bordered by O'Hara Street (later renamed Fulton, then Fullerton, Street), Bedford's Street (later, Bedford Avenue), and Coal Lane (later renamed Webster Avenue; Figure 43; DB 42:209). Bisecting the plan were the north-south trending Brown Street (later renamed Crawford Street) and the east-west Whiteside Alley (later renamed Poplar Alley). Lot 8 in Dr. Bedford's plan became 29 Fulton Street.

Information derived from Pittsburgh city directories suggests that the earliest known occupancy of Lot 8 was in 1850. Owner, James Stuart (also Stewart), a Irish-born painter who owned \$3,000 worth of real estate, did not live in the vicinity of the property (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850), but apparently rented it to Irish immigrant Hannah McKenna (age 50), who resided there with her son(?), Stephen McKenna (age 17), who was born in Pennsylvania. Also in residence was another Irish immigrant, Elizabeth Billingsly (age 44) and her daughter, Ann (age 10), who also was born in Pennsylvania. Of the four residents, only Stephen McKenna was listed in the 1850 federal census as having an occupation (laborer). Between the years of 1860 and 1889, city directories listed residents for 29 Fulton Street only in 1864-1866 and again in 1883. In the interim, beginning in 1863, the 12 Crawford Street address was the only one to appear in the directories, representing the rear half of Lot 8, which fronted onto Crawford Street. Further, in 1864-1865, residents are listed at both addresses. Hopkins' 1872 map of the city (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872) shows the presence of a single frame building, later depicted as a residence, on Lot 8, located closer to Crawford Street than to Fulton Street. Possibly, there was confusion with assigning an address because the frame building was set back from the street, nearer the center of the lot.

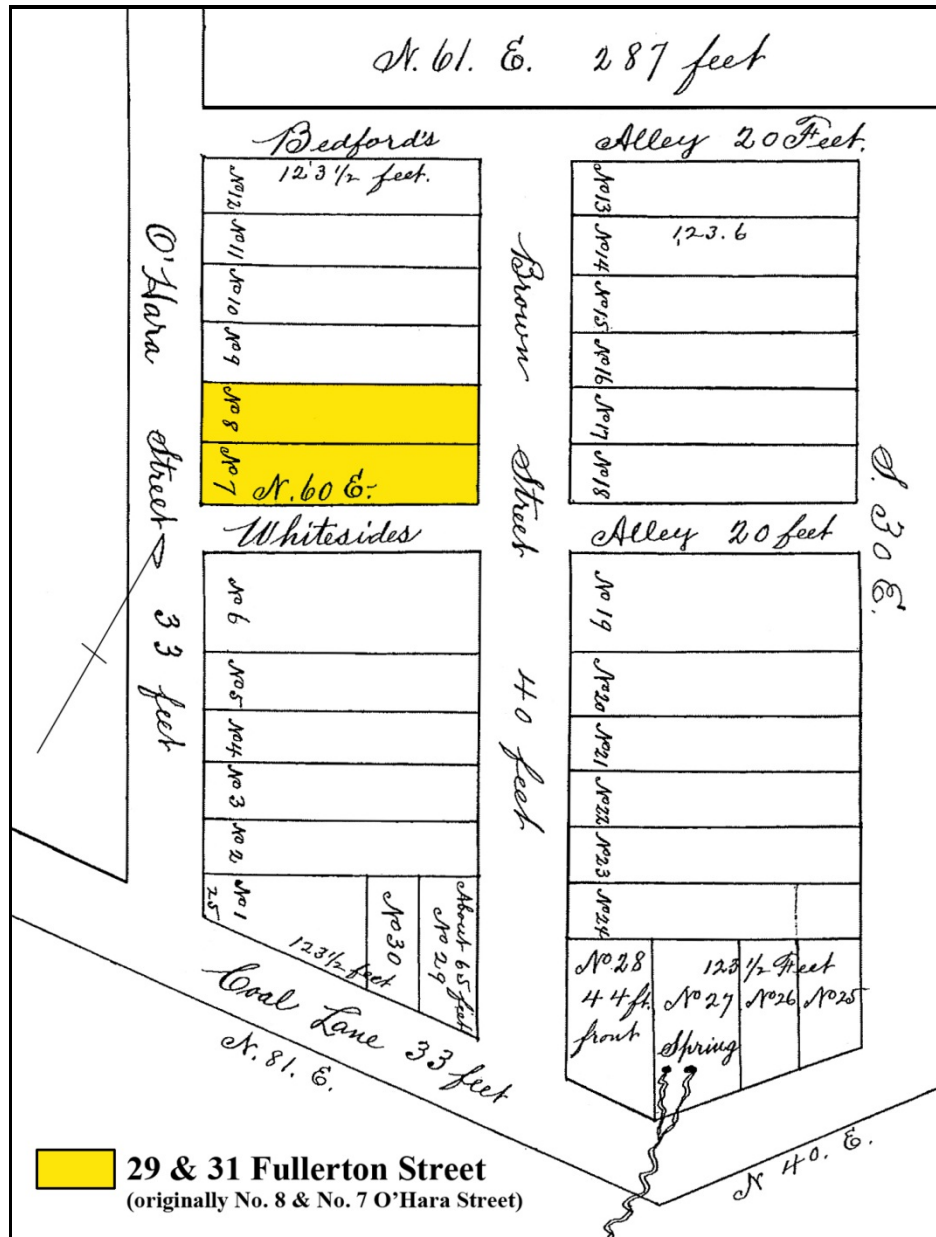


Figure 43: Plan of lots laid out by James Brown in 1832 (DB 42:209) showing the placement of 29 and 31 Fulton/Fullerton Street (in yellow).

Alternatively, a second building may have been constructed on the Fulton Street side of Lot 8 by ca. 1850, disappearing by ca. 1867. However, there is no available historic mapping or other information to support the latter explanation. Therefore, it seems more plausible that Lot 8 contained only one building – a frame residence – from at least ca. 1850 to 1889-1890, and that building was set back from Crawford Street. In 1863, the 12 Crawford Street address was listed in the city directory as the residence of Robert S. Campbell. The 1860 federal census describes him as a 27 year old mulatto barber, born in Maryland. The household also included his mulatto wife, Charlotte (age 25), their three small children, and a mulatto servant, L. Powell (age 14). Interestingly, in the 1864-1865 city directory, Campbell was listed as residing at 12 Crawford Street while attorney James M. Gallagher, was listed as residing at 29 Fulton Street. Similarly, in 1866, while Robert Campbell was listed at the 12 Crawford Street address, two others – glassblower Frederick Young and carpenter James Farley were listed as residing at the 29 Fulton Street address.

In 1865, Robert Campbell purchased the eastern portion of Lot 8 for \$550 (DB 187:403). In 1870, the Campbells also had a boarder, James Farley, whose occupation was listed as a watchman. In another year, 1873, Ralph Campbell, also a barber and a possible family member, also was listed as a resident at 12 Crawford Street. Robert Campbell died ca. 1873-1874, and his family moved out their Crawford Street home around 1880. For at least several years afterward, the building served as a multi-family residence for working class individuals and families.

Among the working class residents who lived at 12 Crawford Street after the Campbell's departure was teamster A. J. Simmons, who was of Irish ancestry. In 1880, the federal census listed him as residing at 12 Crawford Street with his wife Mary J. Simmons, and their two children, all of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Between 1880 and 1885, as few as two and as many as six workers (and likely their families) were living on the property in any given year. They consisted mainly of laborers, as well as one waiter, all with Anglo/Irish surnames (i.e., Brown, Winston, Thornton, Hyde, Robinson Henson, and Young).

In 1885, the entire 120 ft-long Lot 8 was purchased by John Flynn (also Flinn), who constructed a large residential building fronting onto Fulton Street ca. 1889-90. The 1893 Sanborn map (Appendix V; Sanborn 1893) shows the structure as a large, three-story dwelling, with a walkway/passageway between it and the neighboring property to the south (31 Fulton Street). The two-story frame dwelling shown on the map behind (east of) the three-story edifice is labeled as 29½ Fulton Street. This frame structure may be the same one that was occupied intermittently since at least 1850 and referred to in the city directories either as 12 Crawford Street, 29 Fulton Street, or both during the years between 1850 and 1889. About the same time that the three-story residence was built on Fulton Street, John Flynn constructed two other (two-story) brick dwellings east of the frame building on the same lot, fronting directly onto Crawford Street. On the 1893 Sanborn map, these buildings were labeled as 12 and 12½ Crawford Street. Because the archaeological investigations focused on the western half of Lot 8, between the early two-story frame residence and Fulton Street, the land-use discussion of the property for the years since 1889 hereafter focus only on the 29 Fulton Street address.

The 1890 city directory indicated that owner John Flynn was residing on the 12 Crawford Street portion of his property, as was Robert Close, who was recorded as selling cigars in the large, newly constructed, brick building at 29 Fulton Street. Unfortunately, because most of the federal census records for 1890 were lost, additional information on these residents is not available for that year. However, the 1900 census showed day laborer John Flynn (age 50) to be an Irish immigrant, as was his wife Mary (age 51). Their children, ages 7-23, were all born in Pennsylvania. The family was listed as residing at the 29 Fulton Street address. Other residents included bookkeeper Charles Krauss, from Ohio, and his German-born wife Tillie, as well as two native-born female tenants (no occupation) who were born in Illinois and Ohio; neither had listed occupations.

The city directories show that 29 Fulton Street continued to function as a multi-family dwelling throughout most of its history. It also continued to serve as the home of owner John Flynn until his death ca. 1904-1905 and his family, into 1908. The tenants during those years all were Euro-Americans primarily of English/Irish and to a lesser extent, German, ancestry. All were working class individuals such as laborers, carpenters, teamsters, salesmen drivers, waiters, butchers, clerks, secretaries, and plumbers, as well as widows. John Flynn also was listed as a grocer between the years 1900 and 1902.

Ca. 1908, the Flynn family moved and probably sold the property, although no deed reference was found. Between 1910 and 1912, the Benevolent Order of Elks was listed in the city directories as the sole tenant. However, the 1910 census lists three single African Americans unskilled workers living at that address. Around the same time, ca. 1910, the name of Fulton Street was changed to Fullerton Street. Although the Elks continued to use the building for another year, other tenants were listed as well beginning in 1913.

The 1923 Hopkins map showed the owner that year as C. V. Branch. An article in Pittsburgh's African American newspaper, the *Courier*, that year suggests that the Elks were still using 29 Fullerton Street address in 1923, although they were not listed again in the city directories after 1913. The greatest number of listed tenants occurred in 1929 and 1930, with 10 and 11 individuals/families, respectively for those years. Several Italian immigrants were listed among the residents for the first time in 1913 and again in 1914 and worked either as laborers or in the junk business. Most of the tenants from ca. 1914-1929 were likely African Americans, although there are no listings for the property in the 1910 and 1920 federal census to confirm this. Most of the tenants during this period held jobs as laborers, porters, and domestics, although other occupations – such as decorator, mechanic, clerk, and “billiards” were also represented. Federal census data from 1930 and 1940 reveal that all of the residents of 29 Fullerton Street were African Americans who relocated from Southern states. Only a relative few were documented as having been born in the North (i.e., Pennsylvania and Ohio). Most of the inhabitants held labor or service jobs such as railroad porters, construction and sewer workers, iron industry workers, servants, etc.

The building at the 29 Fulton Street address consisted of a detached, three-story red brick row house with a rear ell. A historic photograph from 1937 in which the building is in partial view shows a three-bay wide façade with a front-gabled roof (Figure 44). The front door was set four steps above street level on the right side of the building. There was also a basement entrance in the front, which is in better view in a second historic photograph from 1930 (Figure 45). A basement entrance was also present in the southern side of the building as depicted in the 1893 and 1905 Sanborn maps. However, the entrance does not appear in later maps (Appendix V; Sanborn 1927, 1951). The 1930 photograph also depicts a coursed sandstone block foundation that extended between three and four courses above street surface.

A property survey conducted by the WPA on January 26, 1937 provided additional details about the building (WPA 1937). It described it as a three-story single house, solid brick construction of fair workmanship that contained 11 rooms and one bathroom. The front of the building measured 10.7 x 6.0 m (35 x 19.6 ft) while the rear wing measured 5.5 x 4.9 m (18 x 16 ft). The building had an elevation an elevation of 10.7 m (35 ft), including the 2.1 m (7 ft) deep basement. In total, the building had a volume of 980.2 cubic meters (34,615 cubic feet). A slate “Mansard” roof covered the front of the building and a shed roof covered the rear wing. The interior consisted of plain plaster with yellow pine trim and yellow pine flooring. The basement is described as having a concrete floor.

By at least 1937, the apartment building had galvanized plumbing, was connected to the city's sewer system, was heated by a coal and gas stove, and had electrical power. That year, however, the condition of the building was described as poor with a rental value of \$30.00 per month (WPA 1937). The building at 29 Fullerton remained standing and in use until 1958 when it was acquired by the Pittsburgh Urban Redevelopment Authority and demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.



Figure 44: View in 1937 of Fullerton Street road repaving, facing southeast from Bedford Avenue intersection. The façade of the 29 Fullerton Street residence is indicated by a red arrow at center left.

Photo courtesy of Pittsburgh City Photographers Collection (www.retrographer.org).

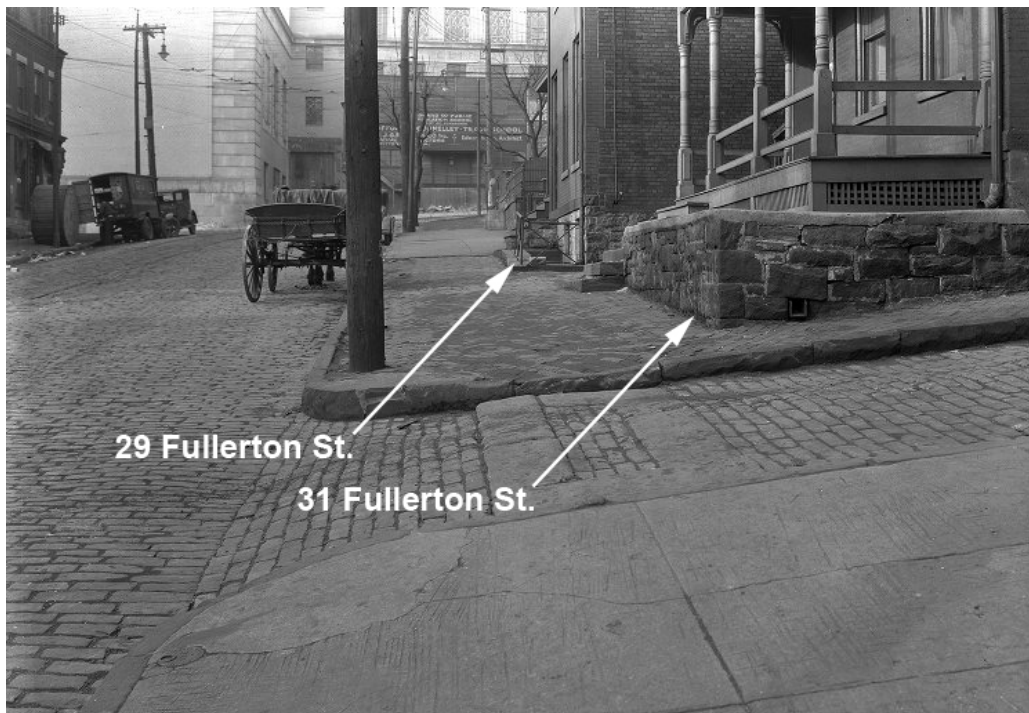


Figure 45: 1930 view along Fullerton Street, facing north from near Gilmore Street. Portions of the 29 and 31 Fullerton Street residences are visible in the upper right quadrant.

Photo courtesy of Pittsburgh City Photographers Collection (www.retrographer.org).

(5) 31 Fulton/Fullerton Street

The 31 Fulton Street site encompasses a former residential property located within current Allegheny County Tax Parcel 2-C-300 and formerly designated as 31 Fulton Street; later (ca. 1910) renamed Fullerton Street. An examination of public records for the properties (i.e., deeds and city directories), as well as historic mapping, indicates that the property was first occupied ca. 1856.

The property was originally part of a large parcel of land described as Dr. Bedford's plan of lots (#1, 2, 3, 4, and 35) on Stone Quarry Hill, from which another plan of lots was laid out by James Brown in 1832 (DB 42:209). The Brown plan, consisting of 30 lots, was bordered by O'Hara Street (later renamed Fulton, then Fullerton, Street), Bedford's Street (later, Bedford Avenue), and Coal Lane (later renamed Webster Avenue; see Figure 43). Bisecting the plan were the north-south trending Brown Street (later renamed Crawford Street) and the east-west Whiteside Alley (later renamed Poplar Alley). Lot 7 in Dr. Bedford's plan became 31 Fulton Street.

The 1856 city directory listed the property solely as the residence of Henry McGeary of the unspecified firm of Marshall & McGeary. Thereafter for the next several decades the property served as the residence largely to individuals and families of professional/technical/clerical wage earners, comprising fire marshals and firemen, attorneys, clerks, printers, chemists, telephone operators, grocers, etc., intermixed with a few lower income workers such as laborers and waiters. Through the 1880s, most of the residents possessed names indicating English, Irish ancestry. Also, from the combined historic mapping and the city directories, none of the owners appeared to have been residents of the building throughout its history.

Set back slightly back from Fulton Street, the building first depicted on historic maps (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872) is shown on a later (1882) Hopkins map as a frame building and on 1890 Hopkins and 1893 Sanborn maps (Appendices IV and V) as a three-story brick dwelling. This suggests a possible replacement of the earlier frame dwelling with one of brick construction between ca. 1882 and 1889. This brick edifice is characterized as a detached, three-story building with a rear ell.

No census data were found for residents of 31 Fulton Street prior to 1900. In that year, preacher Albert Acken, originally from New Jersey, and his family of six were residents there, as was boarder Harry O. Elder, a chemist from Ohio. Census data for 1910 show a transition to all African American residents. That year, an unmarried resident, Mary King, was housekeeper for a boarding house on the property, the address of which was changed that year to 31 Fullerton Street. Over the next few years, the building served as the headquarters for the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union, though it also served as a multi-family residence for various semi-skilled and unskilled African American workers such as waiters, porters, maids, laborers, etc., a pattern of use continued at least through the 1920s. No listings could be found in the 1930 city directory or census, suggesting a possible vacancy attributable to property conveyance.

A historic photograph from 1930 in which the building is in partial view shows a three-bay wide façade with a wooden front porch (see Figure 45). The porch sat on a masonry platform six steps above street level. The rear wing of the building abutted a set of row houses to the east on Gilmore Street (Hopkins 1910; Sanborn 1893). Window openings existed on all three floors in the rear of the building and the side of the building fronting Gilmore Street (Sanborn 1927).

A property survey conducted by the WPA on January 26, 1937 provided additional details about the building (WPA 1937). It described it as a three-story single house, solid brick construction of fair workmanship that contained six rooms and one bathroom. The front of the building measured 7.9 x 7.2 m (26 x 23.6 ft) while the rear wing measured 3.5 x 1.8 m (11.6 x 6 ft). The building had an elevation of 11.9 m (39 ft), including the 2.1 m (7 ft)-deep basement. In total, the building had a volume of 694.9 m³

(24,529 ft³). A gable front tin roof covered the front of the building and a flat tin roof covered the rear wing. The 1.8 m (6 ft)-deep front open porch spanned the entire width of the building. The interior consisted of plain plaster with yellow pine trim and yellow pine flooring. The basement is described as having a concrete floor. By at least 1937, the apartment building had galvanized plumbing, was connected to the city's sewer system, was heated by a coal and gas stove, and had electrical power. That year, the condition of the building was described as fair with a rental value of \$20.00 per month (WPA 1937).

The 1940 census shows an integration of both White and African American tenants at 31 Fullerton, all of whom worked in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. The building remained in use as a multifamily residence until at least 1953. By 1956 it was listed as a vacant property, suggesting that the building may already have been demolished prior to commencement of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

PROPERTIES NOT ARCHAEOLOGICALLY TESTED

(6) 1430 Bedford Avenue

A review of the Pittsburgh city directories and historic mapping (Hopkins 1872, 1882, 1889, 1900; Sanborn 1884, 1893; 1905) suggest that 1430 Bedford Avenue was undeveloped land until ca. 1905 when a large three-story brick building was constructed by new owner Joseph Calabrese. The 1910 census lists him as an Italian immigrant, who worked as a druggist and proprietor of his own retail drugstore on Webster Avenue until ca. 1914. During the lattermost year of his proprietorship, Joseph's cousin Thomas Calabrese also worked there as a druggist.

At the time of the 1920 census, 10 African-Americans, representing as many as nine families, were documented as living in the three-story building. Nearly all had migrated from the South or had parents who were born in the South. All of the (nine) individuals listed as having jobs were semi-skilled or unskilled workers (i.e., mill laborers, fish cleaners, hotel chambermaids, hod carriers, porters, lunch counter keepers).

In 1921, the property was acquired by George W. Benson, an African-American, whose occupation in 1922 was listed as a porter. Under Benson's ownership, the building was known as the Hotel Benson, where the Benson family made their residence and ran the hotel for 20+ years. The 1940 census shows that while the Benson family was African-American, all of the hotel's 100 listed tenants were White, representing as many as 21 families, in addition to the Bensons. The residents represented a mix of white collar professional and clerical workers as well as blue-collar laborers and service industry workers. Among those in the professional/clerical category were a medical doctor, professional baseball player (M. J. Haslin, who played for the New York Giants in 1933-1938), newspaper editor of his own newspaper, a teacher at a private school, secretary, clerk, stenographer, and a treasurer of a machine shop. Craftsman/skilled workers included a jeweler, and the remainder consisted of WPA laborers, truckmen, maids, and mechanics. Also living in the hotel was a fortune teller (palmist).

Though unconfirmed, George W. Benson possibly was related to Grammy award winning jazz musician George Benson, who was born in the Hill District in 1943. A *Courier* newspaper article dated December 12, 1953 reports that "George Benson, former *Courier* newspaper boy and son of Thomas Benson of 1430 Bedford Avenue, signed a contract to make a record for Victor's new label "X" in the next couple of week." While Thomas Benson is not listed at this address in any of the city directories or the 1940 census, it is likely he was related to the owners. In the "Marriage Applications" column of the *Courier* newspaper, dated January 23, 1954, Thomas Benson and Erma Collier, both of 1430 Bedford Avenue applied for a marriage license.

According to the city directories, the hotel remained in business minimally through the early 1950s, and possibly later and still served as the Benson family residence until at least 1956. Within the next few years, the building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(7) 79 Franklin/1401 Franklin/1401 Epiphany Street

Pittsburgh city directories indicate that 79 Franklin (later 1401 Franklin/1401 Epiphany Street) was first occupied by ca. 1858. These early tenants consisted of a coal digger, carpenter, and tinner. The brick building, first shown on the Hopkins 1872 map (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872) was owned and occupied by Irish immigrant Henry Mellon of the firm Mellon & Burke, who was the carpenter listed in the 1858 city directory. After his death ca. 1875, the Mellons continued living at the address and renting other units in the three-story building that they inherited (Appendices IV and V: Sanborn 1884; Hopkins 1889). During that time, the renters comprised a mix of skilled and unskilled laborers, clerical workers, and proprietors (e.g., lamp washer, unspecified laborers, clerks, railroaders, porters, cooks, policemen, peddlers, waiters, grocers, firemen, puddlers) as well as widows. The Mellons listed their occupations as cigar makers, bartenders, and plumbers. Although the 1880 city directory listed Mellons among the property's occupants, they were not listed in the census for the same year. Instead, only tailor John. C. Wagner, of Pennsylvania, and his English born wife (?) were the listed occupants.

Sometime between 1900 and 1903, the Mellons conveyed the property to S. Fauberg. Around the same time (by 1900), the address was changed from 79 to 1401 Franklin Street. The 1900 census shows that all of the 12 tenants in the building that year were African American, nearly all of whom emigrated from the South (Virginia) or had parents who were born in the South. The early years of the twentieth century, however, saw an influx of Jewish tenants mainly from Eastern Europe, as well as some Middle Eastern residents. Most had occupations as bakers, salesmen, janitors, tailors, and steel mill laborers, while some others ran small businesses. Around 1914, the address was again changed - to 1401 Epiphany Street.

By 1940, the composition of the tenants on the property had changed again, as the Jewish and Middle Eastern residents were slowly displaced by African Americans. By 1940, all of the residents at 1401 Epiphany were listed in the census as Black, most emigrating from the South. The three-story apartment building remained standing and in use at least until the mid to late-1950s when the building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

One of the property's more noteworthy residents, Roosevelt Richardson, was the subject of an article in Pittsburgh's Black weekly newspaper, the *Courier*, in 1945, announcing his promotion to Captain within the 332nd Fighter Group of the celebrated U.S. Army Air Corps known as the Tuskegee Airmen (aka, Red Tails). The Tuskegee Airmen were the first African-American aviators in the armed forces, having formed in 1941. Richardson was assigned to the fighter group in 1942. Although born to a low income family, he graduated from the University of Pittsburgh and immediately entered into New York University Meteorological School (White 2006:25) as an aviation cadet before being assigned to military action in Europe. After the War, Richardson returned to Pittsburgh, where he became one of city's first African American physicians. He died in 1995 after 35 years of general family practice in the Homewood and East Liberty section Pittsburgh (*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* May 5, 1995).

(8) 83 Franklin/1405 Epiphany Street

The earliest available city directory (1850) shows three residents living at 83 Franklin (later 1405 Epiphany) Street, consisting of two widows and a porter. Thereafter, the building on the property was continuously used throughout its history as a multifamily dwelling, generally housing a variety of skilled and unskilled workers and occasional non-working widows.

The 1872 Hopkins map shows a structure on the lot, owned by a P. Burke (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872). Later maps (Hopkins 1882, 1889; Appendix V: Sanborn 1884) show a three-story brick structure with two-story additions. The 1880 census lists all of the tenants as White Euro-Americans, all born in the United States (Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and Virginia). Occupants listed in the city directories and census during the 1850s through 1880s consisted primarily of skilled laborers and clerical workers (pilots, rivermen, postal clerks, salesmen, and bookkeepers) as well as a (grocery store) proprietor.

Ca. 1896, the street name and address was changed to 1405 Epiphany Street. Beginning in the 1890s, the building became more heavily populated by lower skilled workers, such as laborers, janitors, and launderers, although more skilled and clerical workers were still counted among the tenants, though in proportionally fewer numbers. For several years between 1900 and 1910, Jewish owner/resident Samuel Blitzstein was listed in the city directory as selling meats. Also living there briefly was Jewish peddler, Abraham Levin. However, census records show a general transition from predominantly White to African American tenants beginning with the 1900 census and continuing through the most recent available census, 1940. The majority of the African American tenants in the 1920 and 1940 census had relocated from Southern states (e.g., Maryland, Washington D.C., and Virginia).

The apartment building at 1405 Epiphany Street remained in use at least through 1957, when one of the female residents was arrested for keeping an “assignation house,” or bordello, at a nearby location (Appendix VII; *Pittsburgh Courier* 1957). The building was demolished within the next few years as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(9) 53 Fulton/Fullerton Street

Pittsburgh city directories indicate that 53 Fulton (later Fullerton) Street was first occupied by ca. 1850. The occupants listed for that year in the city directory were described as a porter and laborer. From 1850 to ca. 1913, the residents comprised mainly working class individuals (skilled laborers/craftsmen to unskilled laborers) such as shoemakers, cabinet makers, upholsters, cooks glassblowers, drivers, porters, waiters, policemen, dressmakers, barbers, etc.) as well as widows. In addition, a “tailoress” (1856) and a musician were among the less common job listings. Several early African American residents, documented during the 1860s to 1870, were listed as laborers, barbers, and widows.

The 1880 census listed a single resident for that year - widow Rosanna Keefe - a native of Ireland. She kept house for herself and eight family members, two of whom worked as laborers; the rest either too young for school or were also listed as “keeping house” or “assists keeping house.” The 1884 Sanborn map shows a two- and two and a half-story building, with a two-story semi-detached building on the lot (Appendix V: Sanborn 1884). The 1893 Sanborn map records two multi-unit buildings on the lot, ranging from two to four stories (Appendix V; Sanborn 1893).

The 1900 census indicates that, with the exception of three members of the Rosanna Keefe (Keef) family, all of the 24 other residents were African Americans. Half of the African Americans were born in Pennsylvania and other half relocated from the more southern states of Maryland, Texas, Virginia, and Washington D.C.

While functioning as a multi-family residence, the property may have also housed a retail drugstore in 1905. Around 1914, the Burke’s Theater opened at 53 Fullerton Street. In 1927, the property also was listed in the city directory as Royal Garden Hall. By that time, the original two-story brick building on the lot had had been replaced with a large, two-story, steel framed, brick structure that spanned both the 53 and adjoining 55 Fullerton Street addresses (Appendix V; Sanborn 1927). The map also shows the location of the movie theater on the first floor and a “hall” on the second floor. In 1930, the indoor

Egyptian Gardens Golf Course opened next to the theater on the same property. Burke's Theater ran movies through the mid-1950s and became known as the Rhumba Theater around 1940.

In the basement of the theater, the Ritz Café opened around 1932, offering dining, dancing, and "special novelty entertainment" (Appendix VII; Pittsburgh Courier 1932, 1941, 1945a, 1945b). In 1946, the café was succeeded by the Bambola Club, a private, after-hours social club for African Americans members. It became one of the Hill District's most popular clubs. Among the more notable performers were Gypsy Rose Lee, female impersonator Gilda Gray, singer Bea Henderson, blues singers Jo Jo Thompson and Andrew Tibbs, and dancers Billy and Cricket. Floor shows began at 2:00 A.M., after the regular bars closed. The Bambola was one of many clubs and other night spots that lined the streets of the Lower Hill District, particularly Wylie and Centre Avenues and Fullerton Street, making Pittsburgh a major center for jazz musicians during the early to middle decades of the twentieth century. The Rhumba Theater and Bambola Club closed ca. 1956 and shortly afterward the building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(10) 55 Fulton/Fullerton Street

Pittsburgh city directories indicate that 53 Fulton (later Fullerton) Street was first occupied by ca. 1850. The two occupants listed for that year in the city directory were described as a porter and shop keeper. Until after the close of the Civil War, no more than three individuals or families were listed for this property in the city directory. In addition to the porter and shop keeper noted above, resident occupations consisted variably of an engineer, carter, painter, soldier, and laborer.

One of the earlier tenants, Richard Keefe, who was first listed in the directory as a carter (1856), and later as a laborer (1865-1866), and still later as a merchant grocer (1872) appears to have owned the property, and probably operated his grocery there at least briefly in the early 1870s. He may have been a relative to John Keefe who owned the neighboring building at 53 Fulton/Fullerton Street (described above) around the same time.

Between 1875 and 1880, Bernard Tague, an Irish American, had opened a saloon on the front side of the 55 Fulton Street building, shown on an 1884 and 1889 Hopkins map as a three-story brick building consisting of four adjoining units. The 1880 census shows that Tague and his wife Annie shared the apartment building with several other tenants and their families, which consisted of an Irish American laborer and his family, and five African Americans, two of whom worked respectively as a waiter and domestic servant. Bernard Tague's premature death ca. 1881-1882 left his young widow, Annie, in charge of the saloon for several years before converting it to a retail grocery store, by 1889.

The grocery store was apparently a short-lived venture, as it did not appear in the city directory after 1890. The 1900 census shows a continuation use of the property an integrated apartment building, with eight African American residents and two Euro Americans tenants. The African Americans held jobs that included washing/ironing, scaffold building, chambermaid, and street cleaner; the Euro-American worked as a boat fireman. Around the same year, Thomas Gant (also listed as Gent) opened a barber shop, which he operated for at least several years until ca. 1906.

Between ca. 1910-1914 there were no city directory listings for the property. Beginning in 1915 a billiards parlor operated by the Williams Brothers was the sole tenant. In the early 1920s, the property was managed by Thomas Burke, as part of Burke's Theater (which showed "moving pictures" next door at 53 Fulton/Fullerton Street. Between 1925 and 1931, the city directory variably listed the building as either the billiards parlor of Mose (also listed as Moses) Romeah or Alex M. Williams, the Monarch Bowling and Billiard Academy, or Burke's Theater. The 1927 Sanborn map shows that the original three-story brick building on the lot had had been replaced with a large, two-story, steel framed, brick

structure that spanned both the 55 and adjoining 53 Fullerton Street addresses (Appendix V; Sanborn 1927). The map also shows the location of the movie theater on the first floor and a “hall” on the second floor. Burke’s Theater ran movies through the mid-1950 and became known as the Rhumba Theater around 1940. Below the theater was the Ritz Café, which opened by 1932 and was succeeded by the Bambola Club in 1946 (see **53 Fulton/Fullerton Street, above**). No listings appeared in the 1940 directory for the address and by 1951, the property was shown on Sanborn mapping as vacant (Appendix V; Sanborn 1951). However, the Rhumba Theater and Bambola Club continued to operate into the 1950s (as per data derived from the city directories and Harper 2011). It is likely that the buildings on both 53 and 55 Fullerton were simply listed under the neighboring 53 Fullerton address during those years. The Rhumba Theater and Bambola Club closed ca. 1956 and shortly thereafter were demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(11) 72 Fulton/Fullerton Street

Pittsburgh city directories indicate that 72 Fulton (later Fullerton) Street, which was located at the corner of Fulton and Pasture Street/Alley, was first occupied by 1861, with resident Charles Eisell listed as a saloon keeper. Ca. 1868, a bakery was established at that location. The 1872 Hopkins map, however, shows no structures fronting onto Fulton Street at that location, although a brick building is set back from the street toward the rear of the lot; the owner is listed as J. Karr. A later (1889) Hopkins map (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1889) shows a large brick structure owned by baker T. Nicholds (also listed as Thomas Nicholas); the building was later confirmed through Sanborn maps to be a three-story edifice. For some years during the 1870s through ca. 1906 the Nicholas family operated a bakery in the building probably on the first floor and resided there as well, renting out other apartments in the building. The 1905 Sanborn map shows that an oven was located in the basement, probably for use in the bakery. In the 1880 census, owner Thomas Nicholas was listed as a 24-year-old immigrant baker from Germany, who was assisted by his brother (?) Andrew Nicholas. By 1899, Thomas’ wife Catherine was working as a confectioner, while son William assumed the role of baker. Thomas’ name was not included in the 1900 census, suggesting that he may have been deceased.

By 1906, the property had been sold to G. Trau, and the bakery closed within the year. In its place a dining room opened on the property, replaced within several years by a pool hall (ca. 1914) and later a confectionary (1920), drugstore (1925), and possibly a restaurant (1930). Also during those years, ownership of the building changed hands several times, but none of the owners were listed among the inhabitants. The 1920s census revealed the presence of 12 residents, all of whom were African American; over half had migrated from the South. Five of the eight job-holding residents were semi- or unskilled workers, while two other tenants were listed as proprietors of a pool room and a confectioner, respectively.

Between 1931 and 1956, a barber shop was operated in the building, as well as a billiards room in the 1930s and 1940s. As in the 1920 census, all of the recorded tenants in 1940 were African American. In the mid- to late-1950s, the building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(12) 76 Fulton/Fullerton Street

Pittsburgh city directories indicate that 76 Fulton (later Fullerton) Street was first occupied by ca. 1850. The single occupant listed for that year in the city directory was described as a stone cutter. Several years later, African American brothers (?) Gabriel and Augustus Briscoe, both listed as barbers, were living at 76 Fulton Street, although their place of business was located elsewhere in the city. During the next 30 or so years, a variety of mainly skilled workers/craftsmen (e.g., jeweler, watchmaker, plasterer, turnkey, glass mixer) as well as a widow, laborer and a salesman resided at 76 Fulton, with no more than one, two, or three tenants listed at any given time. The building housing these earlier tenants apparently served as a

rental property, as the owner (H. Carson) shown on the 1872 Hopkins map (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872) was not listed among the residents.

In 1880, “turnkey” (policeman) Dorsey C. Jones, was the only resident of the property listed in the city directory. However, the census for that year listed eight residents, including five members of a Welsh family, the Pennsylvania-born Jones and his wife, and a German-born boarder. Their occupations included a laborer, dressmaker, clerk, and policeman; none of the renters were African American.

The 1884 Sanborn map (Appendix V; Sanborn 1884) shows a vacant lot at this location, denoting the destruction of the earlier brick building shown on the 1872 Hopkins map. However, the city directory for the same year (1884) listed two occupants at the address – a teamster and a slater. Possibly they lived in the earlier building before it was destroyed or in the later building that may have been constructed after the Sanborn map was drawn. By the mid to late 1880s, ownership of the property transferred to Welsh immigrant Ellis Williams, a laborer/slater/roofer who lived in the building since the early to mid-1870s. The now three-story brick building continued as a multi-family residence used mainly by skilled labor/craftsmen as well as a relative few semi-skilled and unskilled workers and widows. The 1890 city directory shows that five of the six residents that year, including owner Ellis Williams, worked as slaters.

By 1900, the apartment building housed a mix of Euro-American (Welsh and Pennsylvania-born) and African American residents. Ellis Williams, now an elderly landlord, and his wife, Jane, managed the apartment building filled largely with semi-skilled and unskilled workers (e.g., cooks porter, waitresses, valets, nightwatchmen) as well as an attorney and his wife. Also in 1900, the building was used briefly by the Knights of Pythias, an international, non-sectarian fraternal order, established in 1864 and the first fraternal order to be chartered by an Act of Congress (www.pythias.org). After 1904, the Williams name disappeared from the city directories.

In 1905, Jentons, Price & Company operated a bookstore on the property. A year later, Samuel Golden and W. J. Morris purchased the property and opened a second-hand store, apparently replacing the bookstore. In 1907, the store was succeeded by a saloon, operated by resident Harry S. Daly. The saloon, like the businesses before it, proved to be ephemeral, closing within a year or two. In its place, non-resident Samuel Saniel opened an electrician’s shop. The 1920 census lists the Pennsylvania Light Company as the electricians doing business at shop that year. The 1920 census shows that all five tenants in the building were African Americans, most from southern states such as Georgia, North Carolina, and Mississippi and all were either unemployed or working as waiters, or laborers in the steel mill or railroad industries.

In 1925, Samuel Brutsky began selling soft drinks at the address and within two years, the business and/or the name changed to the Fullerton Café, which is shown on the 1927 Sanborn map as a two-story store building (Appendix V; Sanborn 1927), suggesting a replacement in the mid-1920s of the earlier three-story brick edifice or a removal of the loss/removal of the third floor. In 1929, the Fullerton Café was succeeded by the Thomas and Thomas Restaurant, operated by Thomas Sterling and Anna Thomas. In November of the same year, the *Pittsburgh Courier* (1929; Appendix VII) announced the opening of the new Chauncey Café, which served lunches and dinners. The business was soon replaced (in 1930) by a Chinese restaurant, which in 1953 became known as Lee’s Chinese Restaurant Jew Hop Sing, which remained in business until the building’s demolition ca. 1957 as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(13) 108 Fulton/Fullerton Street

Pittsburgh city directories indicate that 108 Fulton (later Fullerton) Street was first occupied by ca. 1865. The occupants listed for the years 1865-1880 in the city directories consisted of a retail druggist and one

or two clerks or drug clerks, suggesting that the location of an early retail drugstore. Detailed maps of the area (Appendix IV: Hopkins 1872, 1910; Hopkins 1882, 1889, 1900, 1910; Appendix V; Sanborn 1884, 1893, 1905) confirm the presence of a two-story brick building owned as early as 1872 by J. Guy and later (by 1889) sold to P. Weber, and continuing use as a drugstore through ca. 1910.

Throughout its 40+ years of operations, the drugstore employed a variety of druggists and clerks, some of whom resided above the shop. The building also housed a few other individuals/families who did not work at the drugstore. In 1880, the only residents listed in the census at 108 Fulton Street belonged to the Luke and Ellen Loomas family. Luke Loomas was employed as a “salesman in a glass warehouse”. Though born in Pennsylvania, Loomas’ parents hailed from New England. Loomas’ wife Ellen, also American born, was the daughter of Irish immigrants.

Around 1887, Fred J. Kellenberger (of White & Kellenberger druggists) purchased the property and moved his family into the building and served as druggist there for nearly the next 20 years until his death in 1905-06 at the approximate age of 40. Born in Pennsylvania, Kellenberger was of German ancestry, as was the one other tenant in the building in 1900 – John J. Fritscher, listed in the census and city directory as a porter. That the two-story building was described on the 1905 Sanborn map (Appendix V; Sanborn 1905) as a three-story structure suggests that it was enlarged or that a the earlier two-story drugstore was replaced with the taller, three-story edifice. For the next several years following Kellenberger’s death, drugstore operations continued under druggist William Schuchman. Around 1914 the drugstore closed and the building was used for several years as the Pres Hebrew Mission, which was one of many synagogues in the Lower Hill District neighborhood serving the growing Jewish population.

Around 1920, Russian Jewish immigrant, Harry Fairman, established a wallpaper store in the building and resided there with his family and several other Russian Jewish immigrants, one of whom – Harry Goldstein - was the proprietor of a clothing store. The wallpaper store was replaced by a retail hardware store around 1923, which operated into the 1930s. In the late 1920s, the hardware business was taken over by Abraham Kirshenbaum (also listed as Kilshenbaum). The same year, tenant Louis Simon was also reportedly operating a blacksmith at the same location. The Kirshenbaums closed the hardware store in the 1930s and established in its place a tavern known as Abe’s Bar and Grill, which remained in business minimally until the mid to late 1950s when the building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(14) 194/1418 Webster Avenue

The earliest documented occupants listed in the city directories for the 194 (later 1418) Webster Avenue were tinner Hugh Doris and laborer James Sullivan, in 1870. James Sullivan may have been the brother of Michael Sullivan, who was shown on the Hopkins 1872 map as owner of the property, which contained a building, shown on later maps (Hopkins 1882; Appendix V: Sanborn 1884) to be a two-story brick store. Based on the city directories, second generation Irishman Michael Sullivan opened a retail grocery business on the property ca. 1871, but lived elsewhere within the city. He apparently closed the business ca. 1886 and by 1889, fellow Irish American Phillip Newman opened a fish market in its place. At the same time, owner Michael Sullivan apparently moved onto the lot and was listed in the city directories as first a machinist and later, an engineer. In 1896, the property address was changed from 194 to 1418 Webster Avenue.

A two-story rear section was added to the building between ca. 1900 and 1905, possibly coinciding with transfer of the property to M. Morrone (Appendix V: Sanborn 1905; Hopkins 1906). For several years, ca. 1904-1907, Charles Lorenzetti manufactured cigars on the property while in residence there. Afterwards, the building alternately or concurrently served as the bakery and grocery store of the Zaffuto family for the next 40+ years beginning ca. 1910, with brothers Ignazio and Joseph purchasing the

property in 1924. The 1920 census lists members of three Italian immigrant families residing and working on the property – Steve and Serne Piazza, Luca Santolascio, and James and Josephine Gaffeto – the lattermost name being a variation of the Zaffuto name listed in the city directories. The Zaffuto bakery/grocery store was still listed in 1956 city directory, but was demolished within the next several years as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(15) 196/1420 Webster Avenue

Tailor E. Hanragan was the first documented resident for the former 196 (later 1420) Webster Avenue address, as listed in the Pittsburgh 1856-57 city directories. There were no other directory listings again until William Moore's name appeared in 1869-70, although no additional information was included. In the 1872 directory, Moore was listed as employee or owner of a saloon at the address and was also living there, as was laborer Amos Jenkins. Neither resident was identified as the owner on the Hopkins 1872 map (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872).

The 1880 census describes the two tenants at that time – George W. Shelly (also listed as Schelly) and John Weber (also spelled Webber) as an upholsterer and liquor store worker, respectively. The Schellys relocated from Virginia, while the Webbers emigrated from Switzerland. The building which they apparently rented was a two-story brick dwelling with an attached frame structure (or rear addition), which John Weber purchased prior to ca. 1882 (Hopkins 1882) and owned until ca. 1901-02. Ca. 1896, the property address was changed to from 196 to 1420 Webster. By 1900, John Weber had become foreman of a liquor store, while his sons - Andrew, Merne, and Oscar - worked as a bookkeeper, possibly in the same liquor store, a mechanical draftsman, and a letter carrier, respectively (Bureau of the Census 1900). The family maintained a (German-born) servant, indicating some degree of affluence.

In the first years of the twentieth century, the property changed hands at least twice, ending with the ca. 1904 purchase by Jewish peddler Herman (also spelled Hyman) Abrams. The city directories indicate that the building was used solely by the Abrams family as their residence through 1920. The census that year lists Herman and his wife Dora as Polish/Russian immigrants. While Herman was not listed as being employed or in business in the 1920 census and city directory, his children held jobs as salespersons or bookkeepers in local jewelry and shoe stores. By 1923, the Abrams had moved from their 1420 Webster Avenue home, although possibly still owning the building for some years. The 1927 Sanborn map (Appendix V; Sanborn 1927) shows the structure as being three stories, suggesting that the earlier two-story brick building was either enlarged or replaced in the mid-1920s with a larger edifice.

Residents during the late 1920s and 1930s included the George and Josephine Joseph family and Italian immigrants Fiore (Frank) and Congetta Puliano. The Josephs were confectioners at 1217 Webster and the Fiore Pugliano was a laborer. The 1940 census lists only the Pugliano family at the 1420 Webster Street address, indicating that Fiore was a laborer with the Highway Department and that two sons were working as a bookkeeper and a laborer, respectively. Their names disappear from the city directory before 1951. Afterwards, for several years, the building was used as the residence of Trevelyn Slade and later Albert Rogers, the latter of whom was in the trucking business. The building was demolished by the late 1950s as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(16) 209/1407 Wylie Avenue

The earliest available city directory (1850) indicated no one living or working at 209 (later 1407) Wylie Avenue at that time. The earliest documented resident was plumber John Boyd in the 1856 directory. Boyd continued living and working out of his home for over 10 years, in a partnered plumbing business ca. 1870 known as Boyd and Scott. Another early resident was Henry Bauer, a likely partner in the German printing firm of Backoffen & Bauer, whose business location was described in the business

section of the city directory only as the “Gazette Building.” Also, in the 1860s, Jane Boyd was listed as a dressmaker at the same address.

The 1872 Hopkins map (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872) depicts the lot as vacant, suggesting that an earlier building on the property may have been destroyed. However, there were no years between 1856 and 1872 when occupants of the property were not listed in the city directory. Either the map incorrectly depicted the vacancy of the lot, or a later building was constructed after publication of the 1872 map. The owner of the property – Mrs. Foran – was not listed among the residents. The 1880 census lists John Boyd, who was living on the property as early as 1856, as a retired laborer of Irish birth. That his son and daughter also were born in Ireland suggests that dressmaker Jane Boyd may have been his first wife, although he was married to Pennsylvania-born Mary Boyd at the time of the 1880 census. Two other boarders in the Boyd household at the time – Hugh Jackson and Sarah Jackson -- also were Irish born immigrants.

English immigrant William D. Pownall (also spelled Pownell), listed in the 1880 census as a carpenter, opened an undertaking establishment at 209 Wylie Avenue in 1880. The business remained at that location for 20+ years. Hopkins’ 1882 map depicts a frame building on the lot, which was occupied that year as the business of carpet weaver C. H. Smith (deceased) on the west side and William Pownall’s undertaker business on the east side. The one-story frame building also included an adjoining carpenter shop at the rear, as shown on the Sanborn 1884 map (Appendix V; Sanborn 1884). During the 1880s and 1890s, other businesses such as painters and a tailor, were operating concurrently with Pownall’s funeral establishment.

Between ca. 1893 and 1900, the one-story frame building was replaced with a three-story brick edifice, possibly coinciding with the land purchase by R. McEldowney. Also, in 1896, the address had changed from 209 to 1407 Wylie Avenue. There were no listings for the address in the 1900 census, suggesting that the building was unoccupied or being used only for commercial purposes that year. The former scenario is not likely given that Pownall was still in business at that location for several more years, until ca. 1903. Within six years, a funeral parlor was reopened by African American Daniel Edwards, of Edwards and Company, who also resided at the same location. In 1910, Edwards was described as only one of two Black undertakers in the city (Appendix VII: *Pittsburgh Courier* 1960). With the construction of the three-story brick building in the 1890s, the number of occupants increased, comprising a mix of working class people (e.g., firemen, laborers, janitors electricians, porters, barbers, etc.) as well as business owners such as Italian fish merchant Domenick Armenti and his family (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920).

Ca. 1923, a restaurant business was established by William S. and Effie Berwell. Within two years, Gus Greenlee took over the business and renamed it the Greenlee and Williams Restaurant, but it, too, closed within a few years. Gus Greenlee went on to become a prominent businessman in the Hill District as owner of the Crawford Grill and the Pittsburgh Crawfords baseball team (clpgh.org). In the late 1920s, Hyman Shapiro operated a bank loan office for two years and was replaced in 1930 by the Crystal Smoke Shop and Confectionary of Leonard Williams and June Turner. By 1940, that business was succeeded by a shoe repair shop, a novelty shop (L & R Novelty Co.), a music store called the Down Beat Record Shop, and by 1950, the Deluxe Barber Shop. The 1940 census indicates that all of the residents (Jenkins, Wilson, Howell, and Reed families) were African Americans who had immigrated from the South. The barber shop was still operating in 1956 but within the next few years building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

(17) 211-211½/1409-1411 Wylie Avenue

The earliest available city directory (1850) listed two occupants – John Abbot and Joseph Beale -- at 211-211½ (later 1409-1411) Wylie Avenue; they were listed as a laborer and painter, respectively. During the 1850s and 1860s, the members of the Keefe or Keefer family were living on the property, which became known as “Keefe’s Court” as referred to in the city directories of the period. In 1860, resident Patrick Keefer was listed in the city directory as a carter. The 1872 Hopkins map (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872) labeled this parcel as “205,” showing a single structure owned by J. Boyd, who was listed in the 1870 city directory as a resident plumber. Other building residents included skilled and unskilled workers such as painters, laborers, carters, and shoemakers.

The 1880 census listed two resident families in the westernmost apartment of the duplex (211 Wylie). They were Polish (Russian) Jewish immigrants, headed by jeweler Benjamin Block and laborer A. Jacobson at 211 Wylie. In the neighboring apartment within the duplex (211½ Wylie) were Irish immigrant (Mary O’Conner) and her family as well as an Anglo American family of laborer Johnson Stewart and his Irish immigrant wife, Elizabeth. The 1882 Hopkins and 1884 Sanborn maps (Appendix V; Sanborn 1884) collectively depict a three-story brick duplex, both labeled as stores on the Sanborn map, although the upper floors would also have served as residences.

The 1890 city directory listed only grocer Thomas Jobes of Jobes, White, & Company at 211 Wylie Avenue address. No listings were found for 211½ Wylie. The 1893 Sanborn map (Appendix V; Sanborn 1893) shows a cigar factory and a Chinese laundry operating in the building that year. Apartment residents during the 1890s were a mix of skilled and unskilled workers as well as proprietors of the grocery store and tobacco factory that operated on-site. In 1896, the duplex building was split into two addresses and changed to 1409 and 1411; they are further discussed individually below.

1409

The 1900 census lists all of the residents at 1409 Wylie Avenue as African Americans, belonging to the Charles A. and Mary C. Howard family, and including a boarder. That the 38-year-old Charles and his mother were originally from Virginia and his father was English, suggests that Charles was a mulatto born of a planter father and slave mother, although this has not been confirmed. Charles was listed in the census as a constable, while another possible member of the household was listed as a manicurist. During the first decade of the 1900s, at least three different businesses occupied the property – a barber shop, followed by a restaurant and later a notions shop. Around 1910, the shop became home to a confectionary operated by eastern European Jewish immigrants, including Howard Schwartz, listed in the 1920 as having been born in Poland (Russia). Although the confectionary continued to be listed in the city directories through at least 1940, a stationer and later a clothes cleaner also were listed briefly in the 1930s. By 1951 a commercial photograph had replaced the confectionary and continued in business through at least the early 1950s. In 1955, Ketchum’s Tailor Shop moved into the building, but was demolished within the next few years as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

1411

With the exception of Chinese immigrant and laundryman Yee Yucan, the 1900 census lists all the occupants of 1411 Wylie as being African-Americans and either belonging to the James and Lizzie L. Everett family or living with them as boarders; James Everett was listed as a constable. Ca. 1906, the barbershop of Wiley and Cook was listed for the property but was replaced ca. 1910 by a men’s furnishing store. Between ca. 1920 and 1957, 1411 Wylie was the site of a jewelry store owned and operated by Clifford McEvoy, an African-American who, with his wife, emigrated from Georgia and lived above the store.

Clifford McEvoy was trained as a watchmaker in Macon, Georgia and came to Pittsburgh in 1915 at the age of 18. He first worked for Levinson Brothers in the Bessemer Building, before spending some time in Chicago. When he returned to Pittsburgh, he was employed by the Pittsburgh Watch Company. When the owner sold the company, he encouraged McEvoy to start his own business. McEvoy's first store was a small one room shop at 1416 Wylie Avenue. He moved his store to 1411 Wylie Avenue in 1919 and became a well-known fixture in the Hill District until 1957, when he was forced to relocate as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project (Appendix VII; *Pittsburgh Courier* 1927, 1957, 1977). McEvoy decided to retire rather than move the store to Homewood where several of the Hill District businesses had relocated. Clifford McEvoy died February 18, 1977 in Penn Hills, an eastern suburb of Pittsburgh. He was recognized as a prominent member of Hill District society from the 1920s until his retirement in 1958 (Appendix VII; *Pittsburgh Courier* 1927, 1957, 1977).

(18) 227/1509, 1511, 1513 Wylie Avenue

The earliest detailed mapping for 227 (later 1509, 1511, 1513) Wylie Avenue, in 1872 (Appendix IV; Hopkins 1872), shows a vacant lot at that location on the corner of Wylie Avenue and Crawford Street, owned by F. Goodwin; however, no names are listed as occupants in the city directory for that address. The 1876 directory lists a liquor store at 227 Wylie, owned still by F. Goodwin, who is described as living next door at 225 Wylie Avenue. In 1880, the federal census and the city directory list the address as a commercial property – a flour, grain, and feed store – operated by Carr & Boyle.

In 1882, 227 Wylie was listed in the city directory as the home and business of Margaret McConomy, a dress maker also dealing in retail notions, although the Hopkins 1882 map show the building to be a frame stable/shed. A later (1884) Sanborn map (Appendix V; Sanborn 1884) clarify that a one-story office building is located on the west side of the address, while a one-story stable/shed is present on the east side. The 1889 Hopkins map further reveals that both are frame buildings, still owned by F. Goodwin.

By 1893, Kate Clark, widow of retail grocer Thomas J. Clark is listed as one of three residents at the address. The other two – William Johnson and George White – are listed in the directory as a fireman and laborer, respectively. The Sanborn map for that year (Appendix V; Sanborn 1893) shows that the one-story building on the west side of the lot includes an outside oven, possibly associated with the grocery store of the late Thomas G. Clark. Grocers E.N. and H.M. Boyd are listed in the directory as residing and conducting business there, as is dress maker Ruth Wamser.

In 1896, the address changed from the single address of 227 to three individual addresses – 1509, 1511, and 1513 Wylie Avenue. Ca. 1906, M. Burke acquired ownership of the lot that contained 1509-1513 Wylie Avenue and continued the renting the buildings primarily for commercial use, as discussed individually below:

1509

In 1896, shoe maker Michael Rotunno was listed in the directory as the sole occupant, living and working at the same address. The following year, that business was replaced by a dining room operated by Joseph Countee. That business, too, was short lived, having been replaced by the barber shop of Joseph S. Simmons by 1900. Simmons was listed in the 1900 federal census as an unmarried African American, who also resided at his place of business. The barber shop established there in 1900 continued operations for the next 50+ years, although under no less than seven different barbers. By 1951, it was known as the Good Shepherd Barber Shop. The business remained open until at least 1956, and within the next few years the building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

1511

In 1897, Matt Harris was listed in the city directory as a barber. It is not clear if he worked in association with the barber shop next door at 1509 Wylie Avenue or maintained an independent business. Around 1900, the barber business was replaced by a lunch room, operated by various member of the Samuel or Samuels family until ca. 1915. Thereafter, the one-story frame shop housed a shoemaker's shop (ca. 1920-1927), the Midway Restaurant (ca. 1929-1931), George's Shoe Shine (ca. 1930s-1940s), and the Winfield Variety grocery store (ca. 1940s-1950s). The grocery store remained open until the mid to late 1950s when the building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

1513

Ca. 1896 a billiards parlor operated by George P. Webb moved into the one-story frame building and was soon (1897) managed by William G. Johnson, who continued in business there through 1905-1906. With the closure of the pool room came the establishment of a confectionary business owned or managed first by Eastern Jewish immigrant Abraham Meritzer and subsequently by one of five others, mostly Jewish immigrants who maintained the business at that location until the 1940s. In the 1950s it was listed in the city directories as a radio repair shop and later a grocery, operating through at least 1956. Within the next few years, the building was demolished as part of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project.

SUMMARY

Following are general observations regarding land-use and changing social patterns for the 18 examined properties/lots within the Lower Hill District Project Area, based on data extracted from available Pittsburgh city directories (ca. 1850-1956), historic Hopkins and Sanborn mapping (ca. 1872-1951; (Table 3), and select census data from 1880 through 1940.

Table 3: Historically Researched Lower Hill Properties¹

Address	Property/Business/Other Name ²	Initial Occupation Date	Property Use	Commercial Use	Archaeological Site
Archaeologically Tested Properties					
Centre Avenue & Fulton St.	Holy Trinity German Catholic Church and School (1860-1951)	1856-57	Church, school, convent, pastoral residence		36AL637
88 Crawford St.		1855	Single/multi-family residence		36AL636
90 Crawford St.		By 1850	Single/multi-family residence		36AL636
29 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Benevolent Order of Elks (1910-1913)	By 1850	Single/multi-family residence		36AL635
31 Fulton (Fullerton) St.		1856	Single/multi-family residence		
Properties Not Archaeologically Tested					
1430 Bedford Ave.	Hotel Benson (1920-1940)	1900-1905	Single/multi-family residence		
79 Franklin (1401 Epiphany) St.		1858	Multi-family residence/business	Express/transfer, bakery	
83 Franklin (1405 Epiphany) St.		By 1850	Multi-family residence		
53 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Burke's Theater (1920-1931), Royal Garden Hall (1927) Egyptian Gardens Golf Course (1930-?) Ritz Café (1932-1941+) Rhumba Theater (1932-1956) Bambola Club	By 1850	Multi-family residence/business	Theater	
55 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Burke's Theater (1920-1930), Williams Bros. Billiards (1915) Williams Billiard Parlor (1929), Egyptian Gardens Golf Course (1930-?) Ritz Café (1932-1941+) Monarch Bowling & Billiard Academy (1931)	By 1850	Multi-family residence/business	Saloon, grocery, movie theater, billiard parlor	
72 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Stein's Hall (1910) McCoy Drug Company (1927)	1861	Business, single/multi-family residence	Bakery, dining room, billiards parlor, drugstore, barber shop	
76 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Fullerton Café (1927), Thomas & Thomas Restaurant (possibly same as Chauncey Café, 1929), Fong & Lee Restaurant (1930-1951), Lee's Chinese Restaurant (1953-1956)	By 1850	Single/multi-family residence	Second hand store, saloon, electrician's shop, soft drink shop, restaurant	
108 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	President Hebrew Mission (1920), Abe's Bar and Grill (1940-1956)	1865	Business, single/multi-family residence, synagogue	Drugstore, wall paper store, hardware store, blacksmith, restaurant	
194 (1418) Webster Ave.	E. Zaffuto & Brothers (grocery, 1921-1956)	1870	Business, single/multi-family residence	Grocery, fish merchant, cigar manufacturer, bakery/confectionary, grocery	

Address	Property/Business/Other Name ²	Initial Occupation Date	Property Use	Commercial Use	Archaeological Site
196 (1420) Webster		1856-1857	Business, single/multi-family residence	Saloon/tavern	
209 (1407) Wylie Ave.	Greenlee and Williams Restaurant (1925-1926), Avenue Lunch (1927), Crystal Smoke Shop (1931-1932), Modern Shoe Repair (1940), Downbeat Record Shop (1946) Deluxe Barber Shop (1951-1953), Williams Deluxe Barber Shop (1956)	1856	Duplex business, single/multi-family residence	Possible plumber, undertaker, carpenter shop, restaurant, bank loan office, smoke shop, confectionary, shoe repair shop, barber shop	
211-211½ (1409, 1411) Wylie Ave.	1409: Hoyle & Brooks (1927) Valet Shop Clothes Cleaners (1932) 1411: C. McEvoy Jewelry Store (1919-1958) Ketchum's Tailor Shop (1955)	By 1850	Duplex business, single/multi-family residence	Cigar factory, Chinese laundry, barber shop, dining room, notions store, confectionary, clothes cleaners, photography studio; tailor shop(?), jewelry store	
227 (1509, 1511, 1513) Wylie Ave.	1509: Good Shephard Barbershop (1940-1956), 1511: Midway Restaurant (1931), Winfield Variety (1951-1956) 1513: Mahfood Radio Repair (1951), Sam Sargo Grocery (1953)	1876	Business (3 store unit by 1927), single/multi-family residence	Liquor store; flour, grain, & feed store; notions store; grocery, shoe maker; dining room, barber shop; lunch room/dining room, billiard parlor, confectionary, radio repair shop	

¹ All properties were occupied or in commercial use until the mid- to late 1950s, with the exception of 88 and 90 Crawford Avenue, the buildings on these properties, as well as several others on the same block, were removed ca. 1944-1948 and remained as vacant lots until paved after ca. 1968.

² Dates refer to years when listed in the Pittsburgh city directories.

Seven properties (38.9%) were initially being occupied as early 1850 – during the early phase of development for the Hill District, which began in the late 1840s (www.carnegielibrary.org). The majority of properties (n=10, 55.6%) were first occupied between ca. 1850-1875, and only one property (5.5 %) was first occupied after 1900 (but before ca. 1905). A look at the historic Hopkins and Sanborn mapping reveals that most of the Project Area had been developed for residential, commercial, or other use and buildings had been constructed on most of the lots by 1872. A notable exception was the 100 block along Bedford Avenue and its back street (Poplar Alley), between Fulton and Logan Streets, which remained undeveloped in 1872 and only partially developed as late as 1893.

While a substantial number of buildings appearing on the Hopkins maps of the 1880 and 1890s were recorded as frame structures, approximately 80% of the 18 examined properties in the Project Area were three- (or less frequently) two-story brick buildings. Six properties (33.3%) functioned solely as multi-family dwellings, while eleven (61.1%) combined mixed commercial and residential use; one property (5.6%) was the site of the church, monastery, and related school.

As shown in Table 4 and based on collected census data for the 18 studied properties, residents prior to the 1880s consisted almost entirely of White Euro-Americans of Anglo or Germanic ancestry. Notable exceptions were 29 Fulton/Fullerton Street, where the Mulatto family of Robert Campbell resided from ca. 1860 to 1880; 88 and 90 Crawford Street, where all of the residents in the 1880 census were listed as Black, and 55 Fulton/Fullerton Street, where half of the residents in the 1880 census were listed as Black. According to Glascoe (1986), Pittsburgh's African American population in 1850 consisted of approximately 2,000 individuals, which were centered in "Little Hayti," an area located just off Wylie Avenue in the Lower Hill District. They arrived with the earliest settlers, as trappers, pioneers, soldiers, and slaves (Glascoe 1986). Pittsburgh's growing industries after the Civil War attracted many more Blacks to the county, with numbers more than quadrupling between 1860 (n=2,725) and 1890 (n=13,501) and more than doubling again by 1900 (n=27, 853; Tucher 424-425). That Robert Campbell owned is home and operated a barber shop is consistent with the Tucker's (1914) and Glascoe's (1986) statements that the first area's first African-Americans to set up businesses of their own tended to be barbers and hairdressers. Most others could find work only as day laborers, janitors, porters, coachmen, waiters, and stewards. Many Black wives were forced to seek work outside the home as servants, domestics, and washerwomen to offset their husbands' low earnings.

By the time of the 1900 census, there was a marked demographic change among the 18 studied properties, as greater numbers of African-Americans as well as Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe began moving into the area. According to Reed (1914:420), the greater part of Pittsburgh's Jewish community first became established in the Hill District. In 1900, Blacks occupied at least half of the 18 examined properties in the Project Area, either solely or integrated with Euro-Americans, or in one instance, with Chinese immigrants. At two other properties, Jewish immigrant families were the sole residents.

The 1920 census shows an increasing number of properties occupied either solely by African-Americans or Jews, as nine of the fourteen residential properties (64.3%) that year were housing members of these two dominant racial/ethnic groups. Italian immigrants also accounted for two additional properties, and at one location (79 Crawford Street), the building was shared by Jewish and Syrian families. Similar patterns were observed in the 1940 census. These patterns are consistent with the 1914 observations by Anna Reed and Helen A. Tucker of the growing African-American and Jewish presence of the Hill District during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Based on the 1914 survey of a two-block area adjacent to Centre Avenue of 143 Jewish families, 110 (76.9%) had emigrated from Russia, 27 (18.9%) came from Romania, and only 6 (4.2%) arrived from Austria-Hungary or Germany.

Table 4: Racial/Ethnic Affiliation of Historically Researched Lower Hill Properties from 1880, 1900, 1920, and 1940 Census

Address	Property/Business/Other Name ²	Racial Group ¹			
		1880	1900	1920	1940
Archaeologically Tested Properties					
1501-1503 Centre Avenue & 109 Fulton Street	Holy Trinity German Catholic Church and School (1860-1951)				
88 Crawford St.		Black	White (Jewish)	White (Jewish)	Black
90 Crawford St.		Black	White (Jewish)	White (Jewish)	Black
29 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Benevolent Order of Elks (1910-1913)	--	White ¹	--	Black
31 Fulton (Fullerton) St.		--	White	Black	Integrated White & Black
Properties Not Archaeologically Tested					
1430 Bedford Ave.	Hotel Benson (1920-1940)	Vacant	Vacant	Black	White (with Black hotel proprietor
79 Franklin (1401 Epiphany) St.		White	Black	White (mixed Jewish & Syrian)	Black
83 Franklin (1405 Epiphany) St.		White	Black	Black	Black
53 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Burke's Theater (1920-1931), Royal Garden Hall (1927) Egyptian Gardens Golf Course (1930-?) Ritz Café (1932-1941+) Rhumba Theater (1932-1956) Bambola Club	White	Black	-- (Commercial use only)	-- (Commercial use only)
55 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Burke's Theater (1920-1930), Williams Bros. Billiards (1915) Williams Billiard Parlor (1929), Egyptian Gardens Golf Course (1930-?) Ritz Café (1932-1941+) Monarch Bowling & Billiard Academy (1931)	Integrated White & Black	Integrated White & Black	-- (Commercial use only)	-- (Commercial use only)
72 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Stein's Hall (1910) McCoy Drug Company (1927)	White	White	Black	Black
76 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Fullerton Café (1927), Thomas & Thomas Restaurant (possibly same as Chauncey Café, 1929), Fong & Lee Restaurant (1930-1951), Lee's Chinese Restaurant (1953-1956)	White	Integrated White & Black	Black	-- (Commercial use only)
108 Fulton (Fullerton) St.	Pres Hebrew Mission (1920), Abe's Bar and Grill (1940-1956)	White	White (Jewish?)	White (Jewish)	White (Jewish)
194 (1418) Webster Ave.	E. Zaffuto & Brothers (grocery, 1921-1956)	White	White	White (Italian)	White (Italian)
196 (1420) Webster		White	White (Swiss/Germa	White (Jewish)	White (Italian)

Address	Property/Business/Other Name ²	Racial Group ¹			
		1880	1900	1920	1940
			n American)		
209 (1407) Wylie Ave.	Greenlee and Williams Restaurant (1925-1926), Avenue Lunch (1927), Crystal Smoke Shop (1931-1932), Modern Shoe Repair (1940), Downbeat Record Shop (1946) Deluxe Barber Shop (1951-1953), Williams Deluxe Barber Shop (1956)	White	-- (No listing)	White (Italian)	Black
211 (1409) 211½ (1411) Wylie Ave.	1409: Hoyle & Brooks (1927) Valet Shop Clothes Cleaners (1932) 1411: C. McEvoy Jewelry Store (1919-1958) Ketchum's Tailor Shop (1955)	White White (Jewish)	Black & Chinese Black	White (Jewish) Black	-- Black
227 (1509, 1511, 1513) Wylie Ave.	1509: Good Shephard Barbershop (1940-1956), 1511: Midway Restaurant (1931), Winfield Variety (1951-1956) 1513: Mahfood Radio Repair (1951), Sam Sargo Grocery (1953)	(Commercial use only)	Black	(Commercial use only)	(Commercial use only)

¹ "White" refers to Caucasian Americans and Western Europeans unless otherwise noted,

Tucker (1914:425) further observed that Wylie Avenue was the principal location for African-Americans and that the Hill District was composed largely of Blacks and immigrants in a non-segregated setting. The author contends that while native-born Whites tended to relocate when a substantial number of Blacks moved into an area, Jewish immigrants of varying economic levels were not averse to living with African-American neighbors on the same block or in the same building. Among the 18 studied properties in the Project Area, however, buildings tended to be occupied by one racial group or the other. In relatively few instances (at 31, 55, and 76 Fulton/Fullerton Street) there *was* evidence of racial integration in the 1900 and 1940 census. Of note, however, is the Hotel Benson (1430 Bedford Avenue), which was owned and operated by an African-American, but whose entire client base of 100 residents was listed as White in the 1940 census.

The businesses operating at the 18 examined properties during the late nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries generally consisted of individual- or family-owned enterprises such as confectionaries/bakeries, groceries, drugstores, restaurants/dining rooms, hardware stores, tailor shops, saloons, billiard parlors. Also among the studied properties were a funeral parlor, a Chinese laundry, jewelry store, movie theater/night club (Burke's/Rhumba Theater and Bambola Social Club). Also present were social organizations, such as the Elks Club, and religious organizations (Holy Trinity Catholic German Church and School and Pres Hebrew mission). While a number of businesses such as the Burke/Rhumba Theater, McEvoy's Jewelry Store, Hotel Benson, E. Zaffuto & Bros. Grocery, etc. successfully continued

operations for a prolonged period (more than 20 to 30 years), most of the businesses at the examined properties were less enduring -- either having closed within several years, changed proprietors, or were replaced by other businesses. With the exception of the theater and a few others, the vast majority of the businesses among the 18 studied properties were managed or owned by persons who leased, rather than owned, their respective work spaces. Commonly, the business operators both lived and worked within the same building, which also served as multi-family dwellings.

An even greater degree of transience was observed among residents of the 18 researched properties, from the time of early settlement (ca. 1850) until removal of the buildings by the URA for the Lower Hill Development Project in the mid- to-late 1950s. Relatively few of the properties were owner occupied for any length of time, and therefore some degree of transience among renters is expected. However, the city directories for many of the researched properties showed that renters routinely changed their place of residence, often on a yearly basis or perhaps more often. Reed (1914:420) noted that among Pittsburgh workers, it was not uncommon for a family to move six or more times in a year in search of more livable quarters.

Economically, the city directory and census data show a predominance of working class individuals among the residents of the 18 examined properties. For the several archaeologically examined properties for which pre-1880 census data was collected, the most commonly represented occupations listed included skilled and unskilled laborers/craftsmen, barbers, saloon keepers, druggists, and plumbers. Included in the 1880 census were a broader range of listed occupations, including hatters, millwrights, salesmen book keepers, livery hands, seamstresses, glass blowers, painters, cabinet makers, firemen, barbers, grocers, rivermen, (river?) pilots, railroaders, clerks, coal diggers, tanners, carpenters, liquor dealers, lamp washers, watchmen, porters, shoemakers, tailors, upholsters, dressmakers, engineers, carters, attorneys, tobacconists, bakers, jewelers/watchmakers, police, druggists, undertakers, printers, plumbers, shearmen, and unspecified laborers.

With the rapid growth of steel industry in the late nineteenth century came an even more expanded mix of professional/management, clerical, and labor occupations to the 18 examined properties. Most of the earlier listed occupations, e.g., laborers, druggists, barbers, clerks, bakers, bartenders/liquor dealers, cigar makers, bookkeepers, continued to be represented among the residents as well as other professions such as shoe shiners, charwomen, cooks, butchers, laundresses, porters, janitors, baggage masters, advertising agents, contractors, teachers, bankers, constables, teamsters, peddlers, postal clerks, merchants, restaurant owners, chemists, musicians, stewards, packers, waiter/waitress, puddlers, broom makers, attorneys, nurse, managers, secretaries, elevator operators, junk dealers, domestics, brick layers, theater operator, billiards proprietor, telephone operator, slater, booksellers, electricians, second hand store proprietors, wall paper proprietors, hardware proprietors, blacksmith, cigar manufacturers, smoke shop proprietors, bank loan officers, piano teachers, hod carriers, booking agents, radio repairmen. Service industry jobs such as porters, janitors, shoe shiners, domestics, charwomen cooks, and waiters/waitresses were common positions among migrant Black residents, who were largely shut out of most other higher wage jobs or opportunities for business ownership. Among Jewish immigrants, cigar manufacturing and peddling, sales, and bookkeeping were commonly listed professions, although many held semi and lower skilled jobs such as laborers, seamstresses, tailors, tanners, etc.

FULTON/FULLERTON STREET AND WYLIE AVENUE CENSUS OVERVIEW

In order to examine the cultural environment within the Project Area more systematically, census data from four years 1880, 1900, 1920, and 1940 were systematically collected for two sample areas located within the Project Area on Fulton/Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue. Data was not collected for years prior to 1880 because of the lack of address information nor for years after 1940, as census data are not currently available. The two similarly sized sample areas included all properties on both sides of the streets within the 1200 block of Wylie Avenue, between Elm and Logan streets, as well as Fulton/Fullerton Street, between Webster and Bedford avenues. The total number of residents for whom the census data was collected is shown by census year in Table 5.

Table 5: Number of Surveyed Individuals in 1880-1940 Federal Census – Fulton/Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue

Census Year	Fulton (Fullerton) St. No. Surveyed	Wylie Ave. No. Surveyed	Total
1880	48	118	166
1900	87	144	231
1920	78	121	199
1940	112	161	273

The data examined included the resident's place of birth (Table 6), parents' place of birthplace (Table 7), racial affiliation (Table 8), and occupation categories (Table 9 and Table 10). From these collected data, some generalizations can be extrapolated regarding the cultural and racial composition as well as the general socioeconomic character of these two sample blocks, minimally, and possibly for the Project Area and Lower Hill District, more generally.

Only individuals 16 years of age or older were included in the data collection, as younger individuals were not as likely to be counted as wage earners. Racial classifications appeared in the census either as White, Black or Negro, Mulatto, Chinese, or Indian. Because not all individuals classified as "Black" or "Negro" were born in the United States, the term African-American does not apply to these non-native-born individuals. Therefore, the term "Black" is used here when referring to the historically referenced "Black/Negro" racial group.

Loosely following David Grusky's 1986 *American Social Mobility in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, the occupations listed in the 1880-1940 census for the two sample groups are divided in six categories: Technical/Professional, Proprietor/Manager, Clerical/Sales, Craft/Skilled Labor, Semi-skilled and Unskilled Labor, and Other. These classifications are further collapsed into two more generalized groupings of White Collar Workers and Blue Collar Workers (Table 9). The listed professions assigned to each category are presented in Table 10. Occupation data were collected only for those adults who were wage earners; individuals described as "keeping house" or having no job were not included in this occupation data set. The usefulness of the occupational data in addressing broad economic issues is rather limited and can be applied in only the most general terms, as the information provided in the census was occasionally found to be too vague to accurately place occupations within more specific categories. For example, the job of "confectioner" could be interpreted either as a worker in a confectionary shop, implying a lower wage semi- or unskilled job, or the more highly compensated owner/proprietor. In addition, a discussion of wealth cannot be addressed in the absence of corresponding income data for the wide ranging occupations described in the census.

1880

An examination of the 1880 census shows that the vast majority of the 166 working residents in the two study blocks were American born or had migrated from western European countries (i.e., Ireland, England, Wales, Germany). The only noted deviation was a 3.4% presence on Wylie Avenue of Eastern European (Rus-Pole) immigrants. Those born in the U.S. were almost exclusively natives of Pennsylvania (n=88.3-92%), with the rest relocating from New York. Similarly, most of the parents were born either in the U.S. (19.8-41.5%) or Western Europe (45.4-65.6%), primarily Ireland. Notably more parents were born in Western Europe (primarily Ireland and Germany), particularly those on Fulton/Fullerton Street, denoting that many of the American residents in the study group were second generation Euro-Americans. Racially, all of the residents on Fulton (Fullerton) Street were listed as White, and only 2.5% of Wylie Avenue residents were reported as “Black” or “Mulatto,” with the remainder listed as White.

The study groups consisted primarily of Blue Collar workers (67.2% - 84.2%). Among the 15.8%-32.8% of those assigned to the White Collar group were a county treasurer, policeman, minister, retail grocer, commission merchant, candy store (owner?), carpet dealer, retired contractor, various clerks and bookkeepers, peddlers, photo agent, wholesale liquor dealer, salesmen, lawyers, manufacture of machines, and teachers/professors. The Blue Collar group represented a wider range of job types, some of which were related to the railroad, glass, construction, and nascent steel industrial, e.g., glass blowers, machinists, plumbers, boiler makers, brakeman, roofers, stone masons, engineer, varnisher, brass fitter, painter, etc. Relatively few workers were employed in the service or cottage industries (e.g., servants, bartenders, tailors/tailoresses, dress makers, livery workers).

1900

Similar to observed patterns in the 1880 census, the vast majority of the 231 working residents on both streets were American-born or Western European immigrants, although the percentages of immigrants from Western Europe decreased substantially (by 20-28.3%). At the same, the numbers of Eastern European immigrants and particularly African-Americans from the Deep South began to increase, though no Blacks were found in the Fulton/Fullerton Street study block in either the 1880 or 1900 census years. On Wylie Avenue, 12.5% of the study group consisted of Blacks, many emigrating from Southern states. The 4.0-14.7% of residents in the two study blocks that were of Eastern European birth primarily came from Russia and Poland, Hungary, and Romania. Based on surnames, most appeared to be ethnic Jews. The larger percentage of these immigrants lived in the Wylie Avenue study block. Also on Wylie Avenue was a small (3.4%) group of English Canadian and Jamaican immigrants.

Table 6: Percentage of Resident Birthplaces for Fulton/Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue Sample Blocks Based on Census Data

Census Year	United States			Western Europe ³	Eastern Europe ⁴	Middle East ⁵	Other ⁶
	North ¹	South ²	U.S. Total				
Fulton/Fullerton Street							
1880	100.0	0.0	52.1	47.9			
1900	91.0	9.0	77.0	19.6	3.4		
1920	38.5	61.5	83.3	3.8	11.5		1.4 (Mexico)
1940	47.1	52.9	77.7	--	--	3.6	18.7 (Italy)
Wylie Avenue							
1880	93.0	7.0	72.9	23.7	3.4		
1900	80.4	19.6	68.1	16.0	12.5		3.4 (Canada, Jamaica, At Sea)
1920	46.9	53.1	79.3	--	5.8	12.4	2.5 (Canada, Italy)
1940	38.3	61.7	95.7	0.6	--	1.2	2.5 (Italy, Cuba)

Table 7: Percentage of Parents' Birthplace for Fulton/Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue Sample Blocks Based on Census Data

Census Year	United States			Western Europe ³	Eastern Europe ⁴	Middle East ⁵	Other ⁶
	North ¹	South ²	U.S. Total				
Fulton/Fullerton Street							
1880	89.5	10.5	19.8	80.2			
1900	83	17.0	35.3	60.2	4.5		
1920	27.6	72.4	75.4	7.8	11.6		5.2 (Italy, Mexico)
1940 ⁷	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wylie Avenue							
1880	96	4.0	41.7	54.0	3.0		1.3 (Canada, West Indies, Cuba
1900	70.5	29.5	48.3	33.6	14.7		3.4 (Italy, Jamaica, Canada
1920	26.2	73.8	71.4	4.5	7.8	15.1	1.2 (Italy, Canada)
1940 ⁷	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1 Includes all Eastern states north of the Mason Dixon Line, as well as the Midwestern states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois

2 Includes all Eastern states south of the Mason Dixon Line, as well as the Midwestern and Southern Plains states of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas

3 Includes England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, Switzerland, Holland

4 Includes Russia, Poland, Hungary, Romania

5 Includes Syria, Palestine, Turkey

6 Includes Italy, Canada, West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba, Mexico, At Sea

7 Information category not included in census

Table 8: Percentage of Racial Groups in Fulton/Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue Sample Blocks Based on Census Data

Census Year	White	Black	Mulatto
Fulton/Fullerton Street			
1880	100.0	0.0	
1900	100.0	0.0	
1920	29.5	70.5	
1940	46.4	53.6	
Wylie Avenue			
1880	97.5	0.8	1.7
1900	87.5	12.5	
1920	24.0	76.0	
1940	8.7	91.3	

Table 9: Percentage of Occupation Classifications for Fulton/Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue Sample Blocks Based on Census Data

	Technical/ Professional	Proprietor/ Manager	Clerical/ Sales/ Routine Non-Manual	Other	White Collar Total	Craft/Skilled Labor	Semi-Skilled & Unskilled Labor	Blue Collar Total
Fulton/Fullerton Street								
1880	0.0	5.3	5.3	5.2	15.8	31.6	52.6	84.2
1900	7.1	0.0	14.3	0.0	21.4	35.7	42.9	78.6
1920	0.0	7.0	15.8	0.0	22.8	15.8	61.4	77.2
1940	0.0	1.5	10.8	4.6	16.9	18.5	64.6	83.1
Wylie Avenue								
1880	11.4	10.0	11.4	0.0	32.8	38.6	28.5	67.2
1900	4.1	12.2	20.4	8.2	44.9	12.2	42.9	55.1
1920	3.3	13.0	5.4	1.1	22.8	7.6	69.5	77.1
1940	2.0	3.1	5.1	0.0	10.2	12.2	77.6	89.8

**Table 10: Occupation Categories Represented in Fulton/Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue Sample Blocks
Based on Census Data**

White Collar Occupation				Blue Collar Occupation		
Technical/ Professional	Proprietor/ Manager	Clerical/Sales/ Routine Non- Manual	Other	Craft/Skilled Labor	Semi-Skilled & Unskilled Labor	
doctor/doctress	cigar maker	bookkeeper	minister	machinist	brick maker	bath house worker
professor	boarding house proprietor	drug clerk	writer/ author	masseuse	hotel bellhop	construction
chemist	grocer	stenographer	musician	butcher	porter	coal miner
alderman	contractor	railroad mail clerk	artist	hatter	servant	launderer
ward constable	commission merchant	advertising clerk	sexton	tinner	teamster/ roader	janitor
county treasurer	carpet dealer	grocery clerk	promoter	carpenter	railroad oiler	usher
policeman	manufacturer of machinery	salesperson	actor	painter	boot black/shoe shiner	city sweeper
teacher	store keeper	insurance sales	singer	stencil cutter	rubbish hauler	dish washer
nurse	saloon keeper/ liquor dealer	telephone operator		barber	stable hostler	domestic
fireman	restaurant proprietor	photo agent		cook	parking attendant	elevator operator
	confectionary proprietor	clerk		iron moulder	tailor presser	night watchman
	hotel manager	office abstractor		seamstress/ dressmaker	steel mill wire puller	house keeper
	proprietor- wholesale barber supplies	typist		tailor/tailoress	chauffer	mill laborer
	huckster/ peddler	receptionist		auto mechanic	bowling pin setter	butler
	collector			railroad conductor	rolling mill man	WPA laborer
	candy store (owner?)			construction foreman	stationary engineer	CCC sprayer
				stone mason	steward/ stewardess	
				boiler maker	varnisher	
				electrician	rubbish hauler	
				locomotive engineer	Car washer	
				railroad brakeman	window washer	
				electroplater	glass packer	
				driller	delivery man	
				printer	brick layer	
				bridge builder		
				brass fitters		
				bakery designer		
				cement finisher		
				confectioner		
				bartender		
				livery stable keeper		
				decorator		
				jeweler		
				beautician		
				roofer		

Economically, the two study blocks were still dominated by Blue Collar workers (55.1-78.6%), however, on Fulton/Fullerton Street the number of residents holding White Collar jobs increased by 5.6% to a total of 21.4% since 1880, while the number of White Collar jobs in the Wylie Avenue group, increased by 12.1% to a total of 44.9%. The greater increase in White Collar jobs among the Wylie Avenue study group may reflect the increased presence of the Eastern European Jewish immigrants, many of whom were listed as cigar manufacturers, store keepers, peddlers, store clerks, and bookkeepers, as well as sales people. Other notable White Collar occupations listed in the 1900 study groups included an actor, musician, artist, promoter, contractor, as well as the more typical school teacher, physician, chemist, minister, aldermen, etc.

With the increasing number of White Collar jobs represented in the two study blocks in 1900 came a proportional decrease in the total number of Blue Collar job listings. The number of semi- and unskilled labor jobs was the same in both study groups at 42.9%. However, between 1880 and 1900, the number had risen 14.4% among the Wylie Avenue group while it decreased 9.7% among the Fulton/Fullerton Street group, possibly reflecting the increased presence of migrant Black residents, most of who moved to the North in search of factory jobs (Glascoe 1986).

1920

In the 1920 census, the vast majority of the 199 residents in the two study blocks (79.3-83.3%) were listed as American born, 70.5-76% of whom were Black, primarily from the South or born of Southern parents. This represented a 70.5% increase in the number of Blacks in the Fulton/Fullerton study group since 1900 and a 63.5% increase in the Wylie Avenue group, where Black residents had been recorded in fewer numbers since at least the 1880s.

Those emigrating from Western European countries had decreased from a high of 23.7-47.9% in 1880 to 0-3.8% in 1920. Of course, many native-born residents were of Western European ancestry, but also many had Eastern European antecedents and by 1920, the Eastern Europeans were the second most dominant immigrant group (5.8-7.8%) occupying the two study blocks. From the inclusion of a line item designated as “mother tongue” in the 1920 census, it is confirmed that almost all of the Eastern Europeans living in the two study blocks that year were Jewish, which coincides with Reed’s (1914) observations that the greater Jewish community of Pittsburgh first became established in the Hill District. In the 1920 census, however, immigrants from Middle East – predominantly Syria, and to a lesser extent, Palestine, and Turkey -- surpassed the immigrant Eastern European Jewish population in the Wylie Avenue study block; no Middle Eastern immigrants were listed in the Fulton/Fullerton study block. This reflects the beginning of the general relocation of the Jewish population east to the Squirrel Hill section of Pittsburgh, where they still maintain a strong community presence today. A small group (1.4-2.5%) of immigrants from other miscellaneous countries (i.e., Italy, Canada, and Mexico) also was represented in the 1920 census for the two study blocks.

Despite the similar numbers and (dominance) of Black residents within both study blocks, variable patterns were observed with regard to occupation types. On Fulton/Fullerton Street, the proportion of residents holding White Collar jobs versus those listing Blue Collar jobs remained relatively static between 1900 and 1920. For the same period, the Wylie Avenue study block shows a marked decrease in the number of residents holding White Collar jobs (36.7 to 22.8%) and a substantial increase in the number of Blue Collar positions (55.1 to 77.1%). Within the latter category, semi- and unskilled jobs increased over 26% and craft and skilled labor jobs decreased over 5.5% since 1900 within the Wylie Avenue study block.

1940

In the 1940 census, virtually no Western or Eastern European immigrants were listed among the 273 residents in the two study blocks. A small number of immigrants from Middle Eastern Syria (1.2-3.6%) were counted among the residents in both study blocks. Equally small numbers of Italians and Cubans (combined total of 2.5%) were listed on Fulton/Fullerton, while a more sizeable Italian population (18.7%) occupied the Wylie Avenue study block. Parents' birthplaces were no longer being documented at the time of the 1940 census. While the percentage of Black residents in the Wylie Avenue group soared to 91.3%, up from 76% in 1920, their presence on Fulton/Fullerton Street showed a decline by nearly the same percentage (from 70.5% in 1920 to 53.6% in 1940), clearly indicating a displacement by Italian and Syrian immigrants. Also, by 1940, there was no longer a prominent Jewish presence within the study blocks specifically, or the Hill District, more generally, as most Jews had relocated to the Squirrel Hill section of the city beginning in the 1920s.

There was a significant drop in the frequency of White Collar occupations among residents in both study blocks (from 22.8% to 16.9% on Fulton/Fullerton Street and from 21.7% to 10.2% on Wylie Avenue). While some of these numbers may reflect the increased presence of Blacks residents, who generally held semi- and unskilled positions, the primary reason may be more related to the timing of the census near the end of the Great Depression. A substantial 64.6-77.6% of the Blue Collar positions held by residents in the two study blocks were semi- and unskilled jobs consisting mainly of steel workers, unspecified laborers, domestic help, and waiters/waitresses.

Summary

The collected census data for the Fulton/Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue study blocks reflects trends similar to those observed for the 18 individually researched properties with regard to patterns of race, ethnicity, and occupation. The Project Area during the first several decades of settlement beginning in the late 1840s consisted almost entirely of working class Euro-Americans or Western European immigrants (primarily Irish, Welsh, English, or German). In the 1880 census, African-Americans were present, but in comparatively small numbers and nearly all were Northern (mainly Pennsylvania) born. Relatively few Eastern European immigrants (mostly ethnic Jews) were listed in the 1880 census. Over the next several decades, both groups had increased their numbers significantly within the neighborhood, with Blacks largely coming from the Deep South, and Eastern European Jews emigrating primarily from Russia, Poland, Romania, and Hungary.

By the early 1900s, the Hill District had become a major center for the city's Jewish population, many of whom operated small businesses such as cigar making, peddling, retail grocery sales, etc. or who worked as salespeople, clerks, bookkeepers, etc. in these or similar businesses. The Hill District also became home to the largest percentage of Blacks in the city, with the Lower District described as the most densely inhabited area and home to "the most disadvantaged of the disadvantaged" (Glascoe 1986). A comparatively small percentage of African-Americans within the study blocks operated their own businesses, first as barbers/hairdressers, and later as pool room operators, printers, plasters, decorators, jewelry proprietors, hotel owners, doctors, etc. However, most of the city's Black residents came from the Deep South during the Great Migration in the early twentieth century and were forced to accept jobs as unskilled laborers in the iron and steel industry, on road construction crews, or as service industry workers (e.g., porters, janitors, chauffeurs, laundresses, waiters/waitresses, servants, etc.), fueled by racial repression and restrictive segregation policies.

Other immigrant groups also were counted among the residents beginning with the 1920 census, such as those emigrating from Italy, the Middle East (Syria, Turkey, Palestine), Canada, Mexico, China, and the Caribbean islands (Jamaica, Cuba, West India), but were present in significantly fewer numbers. By the

time of the 1940 census, the Black population accounted for approximately 91% of residents listed in the Wylie Avenue sample block and approximately 54%, in the Fulton/Fullerton Street sample block. By that time, much of the sizable Jewish population had vacated the Hill District in favor of the Squirrel Hill neighborhood to the east, where the major portion of the city's Jewish population currently resides. After World War II, city "urban renewal" efforts in areas classified as blighted slums resulted in the displacement of some 1,500 Black families (approximately 8,500 individuals) from the Lower Hill District (including the Project Area), resulting in the permanent destruction of the social fabric of this once culturally-rich section of Pittsburgh.

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Five trenches were excavated during the Phase I archaeological investigations of the Lower Hill District Redevelopment Project between August 27 - 31, 2012 (Figure 46). All of the trenches were placed within Lot 2-C-300, an active asphalt parking lot. This portion of the APE exhibited the highest potential for containing buried archaeological deposits. The trenches were excavated along the eastern boundary of the lot to allow continued parking operations while fieldwork was performed.

Based on the background research and the thematic study units outlined above, the trench locations were selected to identify specific landscape and cultural features. Trenches 2 and 5 were excavated to find evidence of Gilmore Street and Wylie Avenue, Trenches 1 and 4 were excavated within backyards of domestic buildings, and Trench 3 was excavated to locate the Holy Trinity/German Roman Catholic Church and School. Logistical issues prevented the excavation of a sixth trench at the western edge of the lot.

Historic mapping varies slightly in the representation of the street names and addresses. Prior to the 1923 Hopkins and 1927 Sanborn maps, the street paralleling Crawford Street to the west was known as Fulton Street. After those dates, the street name became Fullerton. Street addresses along Fulton Street north of Gibson Street were ascribed to the 20 and 30 block of the street prior to 1905. Between 1905 and 1910, street addresses in that same section were attributed to the 700 block of Fulton. After 1910, the address where once again listed as the 20 and 30 block of Fulton/Fullerton Street.

The 1872 Hopkins map shows the footprint of Trench 1 within the empty portion of a lot owned by *R. Campbell*. A single building is located on the eastern portion of parcel along Crawford Street (Figure 47). The small square block was first identified on the 1828 Darby map of Pittsburgh and an 1855 map shows the block divided into six lots (see Figures 8 and 11). The property was later owned by *J. Flynn* in 1890 and identifies the building as frame (Figure 49). By 1893, the frame structure was razed and a three-story brick structure along Fulton Street and a two-story frame structure near Crawford Street were built on the parcel (Figure 50). Trench 1 appears to be located in the footprint of the brick building. The 1923 Hopkins map identified the lot owned by *C. V. Branch* (Figure 51). Subsequent historic mapping and aerials show the parcel remained unchanged through 1951 (Figure 52 and Figure 53). By 1957, historic aerials show the area devoid of any structures.

The 1872 Hopkins map shows the footprint of Trench 2 within unnamed alley. The alley is first identified on the 1828 Darby map of Pittsburgh (Figure 7). Subsequent mapping identify it as Sides Alley (1835), Whiteside Alley (1855), Gibson (1890), and Gilmore (post 1900) (see Figure 10). The recorded width of the alley was 20 ft. It connected Fulton/Fullerton and Crawford streets (Figures 47-53).

The 1872 Hopkins map shows the footprint of Trench 3 spanning two lots. The southern half is between two buildings owned by the German Catholic Church, while the northern half is in the empty portion of a lot owned by *H. Rea* (Figure 47). The rear church building was razed by 1884 and the Holy Trinity School built on the location (Figures 48-49). The three-story brick building with basement had a cupola on the southern elevation. By 1893, the northern parcel was transferred to *H. Rea Jr.* and a small frame building built near the footprint of Trench 3 (Figure 50). The remainder of the parcel had four three-story brick row houses along Crawford and three-story brick store fronts along Fulton Street. The parcels and buildings remained unchanged until the 1957 demolition (Figures 51-53).

The 1872 Hopkins map shows the footprint of Trench 3 within a lot owned by *Church* with three buildings along Crawford Street (Figure 47). By 1884, the entire block along Crawford Street is owned by *Bailey Ward & Hough* (Figure 48). The three-story buildings (probable row houses) facing that street are brick and a small alley separates the parcels from the *Mount Olivet M.E. Church* along Fulton Street. The trench footprint appears to be near the rear of the row houses. By 1890, the parcel facing Crawford is owned by *J. Weber* and contains four dwellings (Figure 49). No substantial developments occurred over the next six decades with the exception of property ownership until the church along Fullerton (Fulton) Street and five row houses along Crawford were razed by 1951 (Figures 51-53).

Wylie Avenue is first identified on the 1855 map of Pittsburgh and the 1872 Hopkins map shows the footprint of Trench 5 within the roadbed. Subsequent historical mapping continue to show the trench location within the street. The recorded width of the Wylie Avenue was 50 ft (Figures 47-53).

Three sites were identified during Phase I survey based on the recovery of historic artifacts and features. The 29 Fulton Street site was identified within Trench 1, the Holy Trinity Church and School site was identified within Trench 3, and the 88-90 Crawford Street site was identified within Trench 4. All sites were recorded according the historic lot number as recorded on the 1893 Hopkins map. A possible manhole was identified in Trench 2, located within Gilmore Street and a portion of Wylie Avenue was identified in Trench 5. Based on consultation with the PHMC, these features were not identified as archaeological sites.

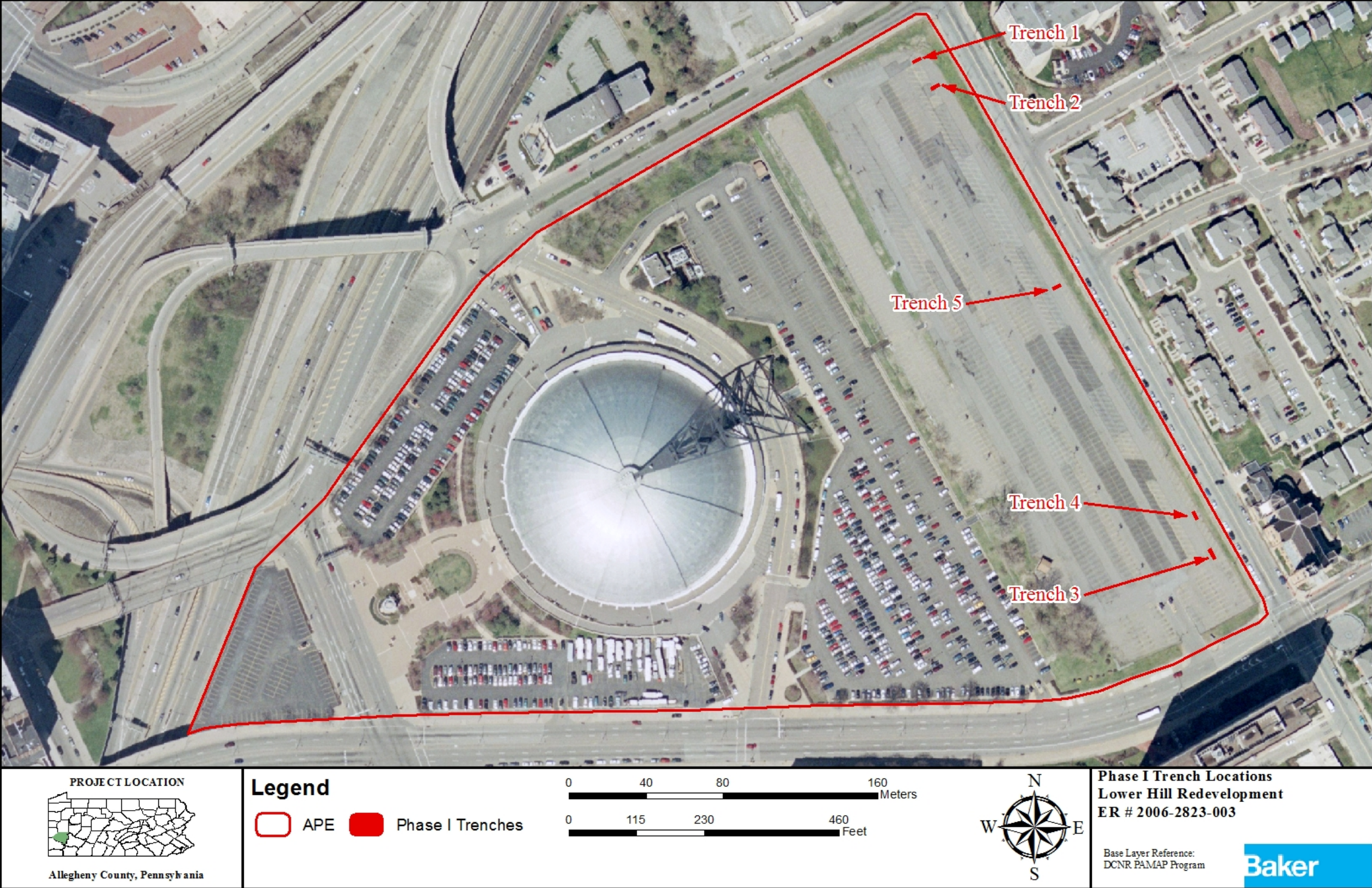


Figure 46: Aerial photograph of the Project Area showing the locations of the Phase I trenches. APE is shown in red.

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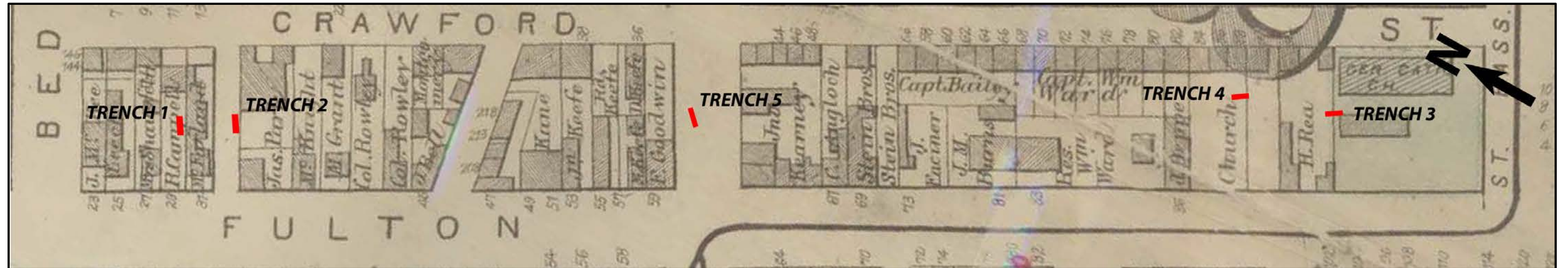


Figure 47: Portion of the 1872 map of Pittsburgh showing the location of Phase I trench excavations.

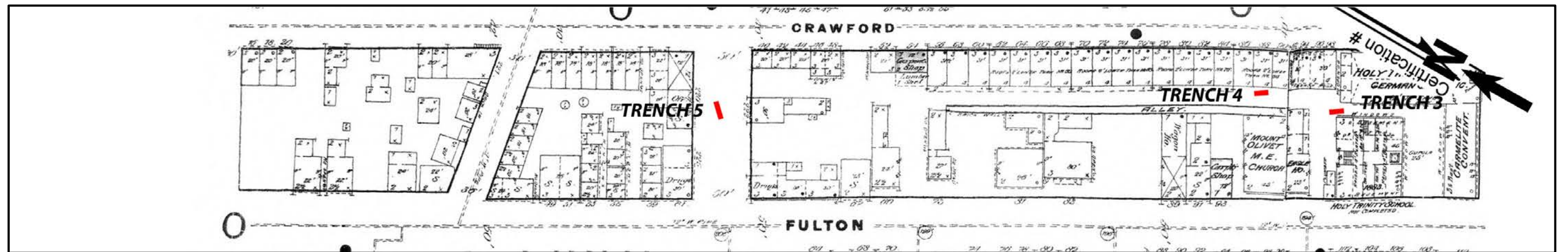


Figure 48: Portion of the 1884 map of Pittsburgh showing the location of Phase I trench excavations.

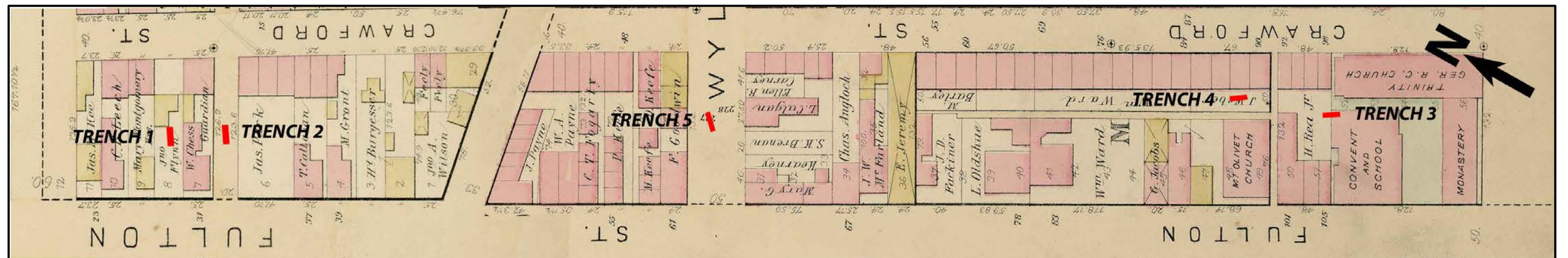


Figure 49: Portion of the 1890 map of Pittsburgh showing the location of Phase I trench excavations.

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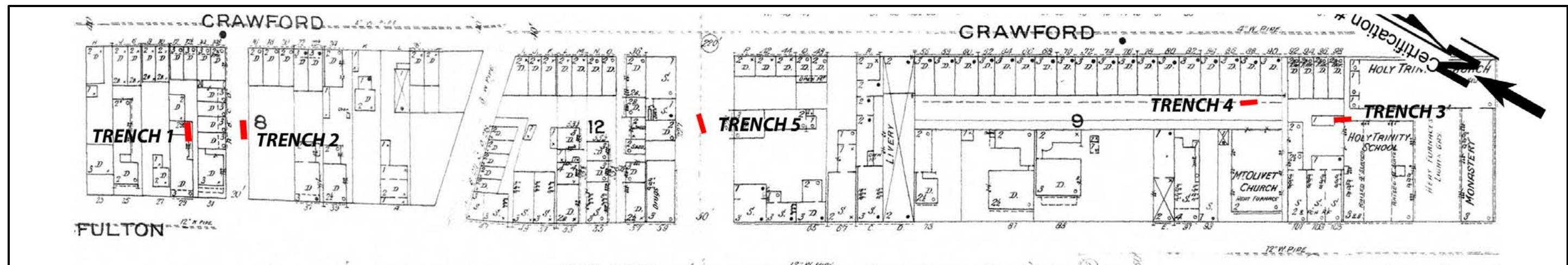


Figure 50: Portion of the 1893 map of Pittsburgh showing the location of Phase I trench excavations.

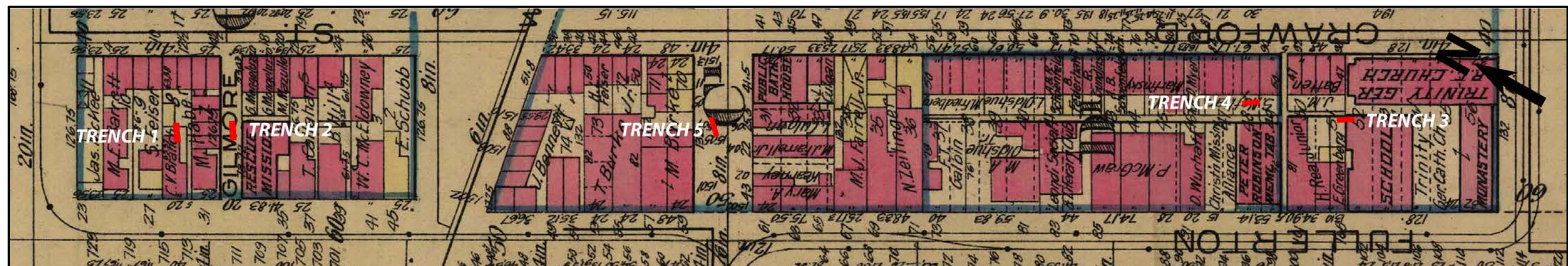


Figure 51: Portion of the 1923 map of Pittsburgh showing the location of Phase I trench excavations.

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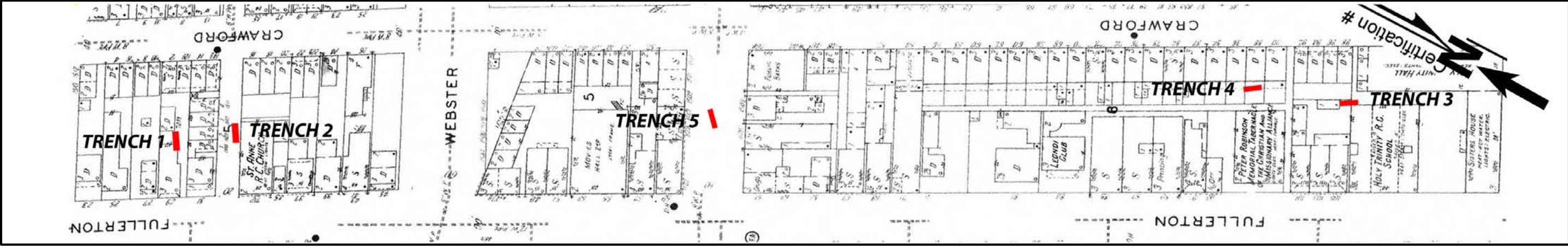


Figure 52: Portion of the 1927 map of Pittsburgh showing the location of Phase I trench excavations.

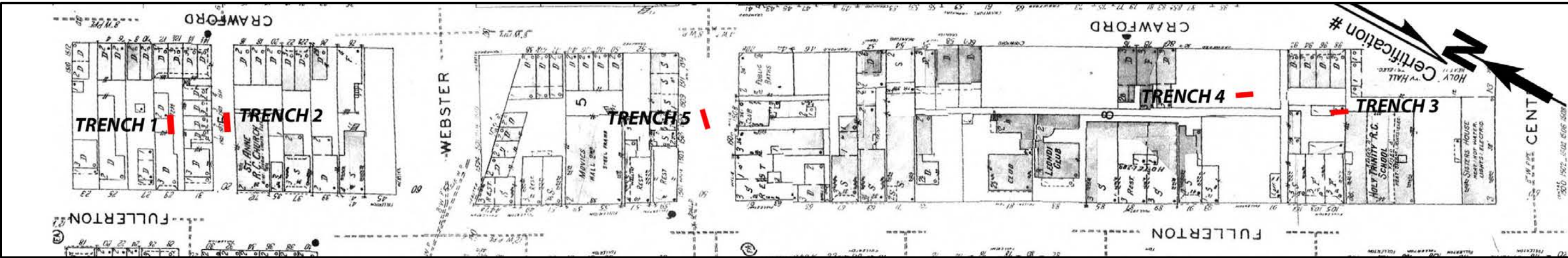


Figure 53: Portion of the 1951 map of Pittsburgh showing the location of Phase I trench excavations.

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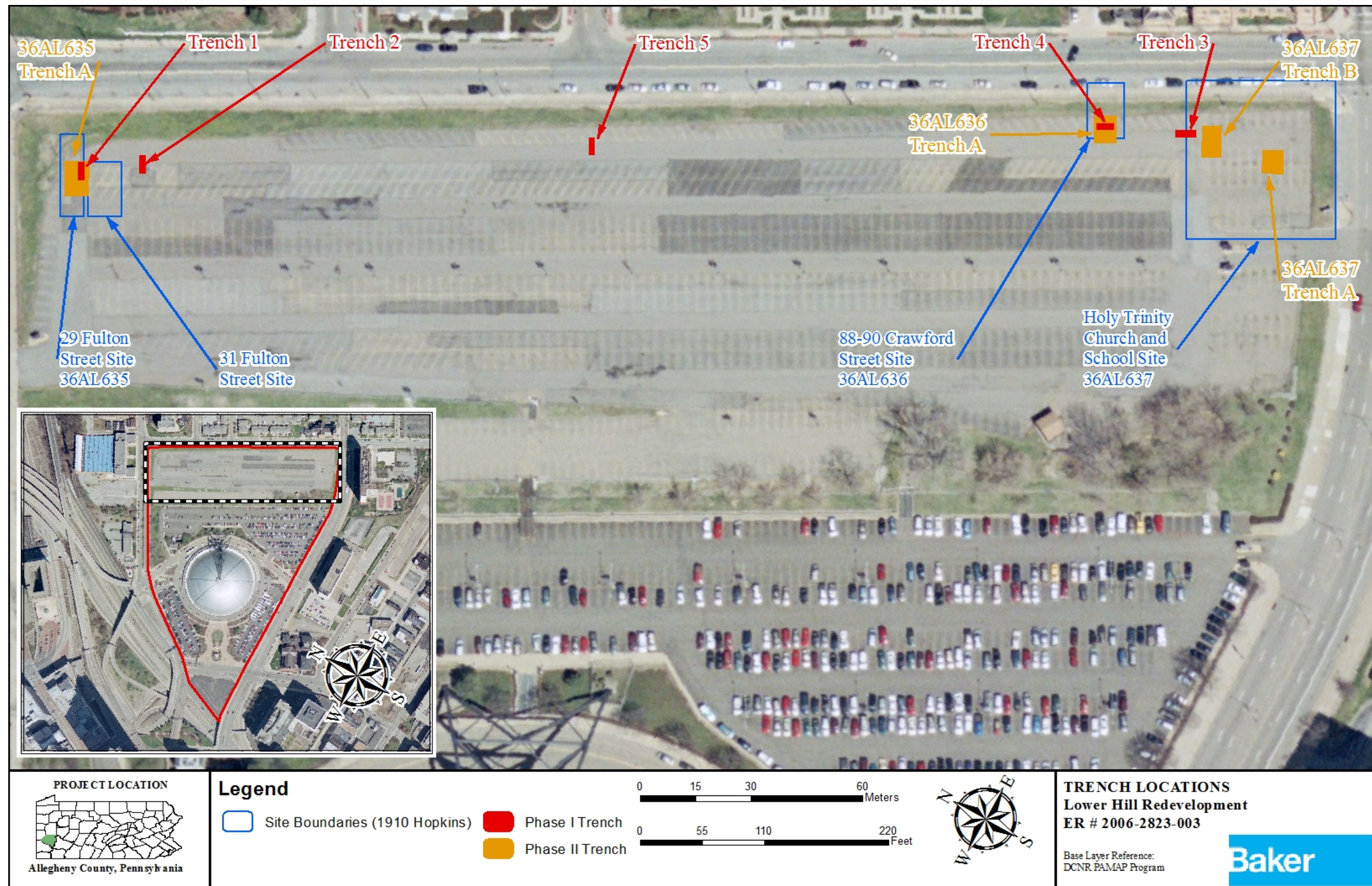


Figure 54: Aerial photograph of Melody Tent Lot showing the locations of Phase I trenches, Phase II trenches, and identified archaeological sites.

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Phase II Archaeological Survey

The Phase II archaeological survey focused on three archaeological sites identified during the Phase I survey. These sites were recorded in the PASS files as the 29 Fulton Street site (36AL635), the 88-90 Crawford Street site (36AL636), and the Holy Trinity Church and School site (36AL637). During the course of the Phase II investigations, a fourth site, the 31 Fulton Street site (site number pending) was identified. In total, four trenches were excavated mechanically during the Phase II survey, including one each at the 29 Fulton Street and 88-90 Crawford Street sites and two at the Holy Trinity Church and School. Figure 47 illustrates the location of the Phase I and Phase II trenches as well as the site boundaries based on the 1910 Hopkins Pittsburgh Estate and Plate map. The following sections describe the stratigraphy, cultural features, and artifacts recovered from both the Phase I and Phase II efforts.

29 Fulton Street Site (36AL635)

OVERVIEW OF SITE

The 29 Fulton Street site is situated in the northeastern corner of Lot 2-C-300 near the intersection of Crawford Street and Bedford Avenue within an asphalt parking lot at an elevation of 284 m (932 ft) amsl (Figure 46). Based on the boundaries of the historic lot (Hopkins 1910), the site area measures approximately 140.76 m² (1,515.13 ft²).

The site was identified during the Phase I portion of the survey based on the identification of cultural features and the recovery historic artifacts in Trench 1. Trench 1 measured approximately 4.5 m (14.8 ft) in length (E-W) by 1.6 m (5.3 ft) in width (N-S), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.6 m (5.3 ft). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner of Trench 1 are N4477490.62 E585801.00. Trench 1 had been emplaced in an attempt to identify cultural features related to mid-19th through early 20th century dwellings in a small square block located along Fulton/Fullerton, Gilmore, and Crawford Streets.

Additional features and artifacts were identified after the expansion of the trench during the Phase II effort (Figure 55). The expanded trench was designated Trench A during the Phase II fieldwork. It measured approximately 9.4 m (30.8 ft) in length (E-W) and 6.5 m (21.3 ft) in width (N-S), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5 m (8.2 ft). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner of Trench A are N4477488.07 E585797.02. In total, 61.10 m² (657.67 ft²) of the site were investigated, encompassing 43.4 % of the site area. Figure 56 shows the location of the excavation trenches in relation to the historic building footprints based on the 1910 Hopkins map.

As a result of the expanded trench, an additional archaeological site was identified that pertained to the adjacent historic lot. This site was designated the 31 Fulton Street site, and is described elsewhere in the report.

The 29 Fulton Street site consists of a building foundation with associated structural elements, a short-term use historic dump, a 1958 demolition episode that capped the site, and an intrusive modern utility trench. In addition, three strata were identified, including one natural soil horizon as well as two anthropogenic horizons related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot. Table 11 provides a description of stratigraphy and features observed at the site.

STRATIGRAPHY

Three strata were identified during the archaeological investigations of the 29 Fulton Street site. They are labeled in ascending order from oldest (lowest) to youngest (uppermost) and are described below.

Stratum I (Field Designation F5)

Stratum I represents a truncated B horizon consisting of a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam with siltstone and manganese inclusions. It was originally identified in Trench 1 during the Phase I investigation. The stratum spanned the entire trench, although portions of the building foundation and historic dump intruded into the stratum in the north and west profiles of Trench 1.

Stratum I was re-identified during the Phase II expansion of the trench. At that point, however, it was determined that the stratum did not occur continuously across the site, limited to the area between the foundations for the 29 Fulton Street and 31 Fulton Street sites. Where it occurred, Stratum I originated at a depth of 22 to 28 cm (8.7 to 11.0 in) below ground surface (bgs). The stratum continued to the base of excavations at a depth of approximately 250 cm (98.4 in) bgs. This deeper portion occurred below the eastern section of the building foundation. No cultural materials were recovered from Stratum I.

Stratum II (Field Designation F4)

Stratum II consisted of a 12 to 18 cm (4.7 to 7.1 in) thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly silt loam that extended to an approximate depth of 22 to 28 cm (8.7 to 11.0 in) bgs. The stratum occurred across most of the site area except for the northern portion of Trench A where it was truncated by an electrical utility trench linking existing light poles. Stratum II represents a former gravel parking lot surface for the Arena. According to Raymond Wolowicz (personal communication, March 2013), General Manager of Parking for the Consol Energy Center, a gravel parking lot was in operation until the 1980s when it was replaced by an asphalt surface. All cultural features related to the 29 Fulton Street site were identified below Stratum II.

Stratum III (Field Designation F3)

Stratum III is the uppermost stratum at the 29 Fulton Street site. It consisted of an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick layer of asphalt used as the existing parking lot surface. The stratum extended across the entire site area.

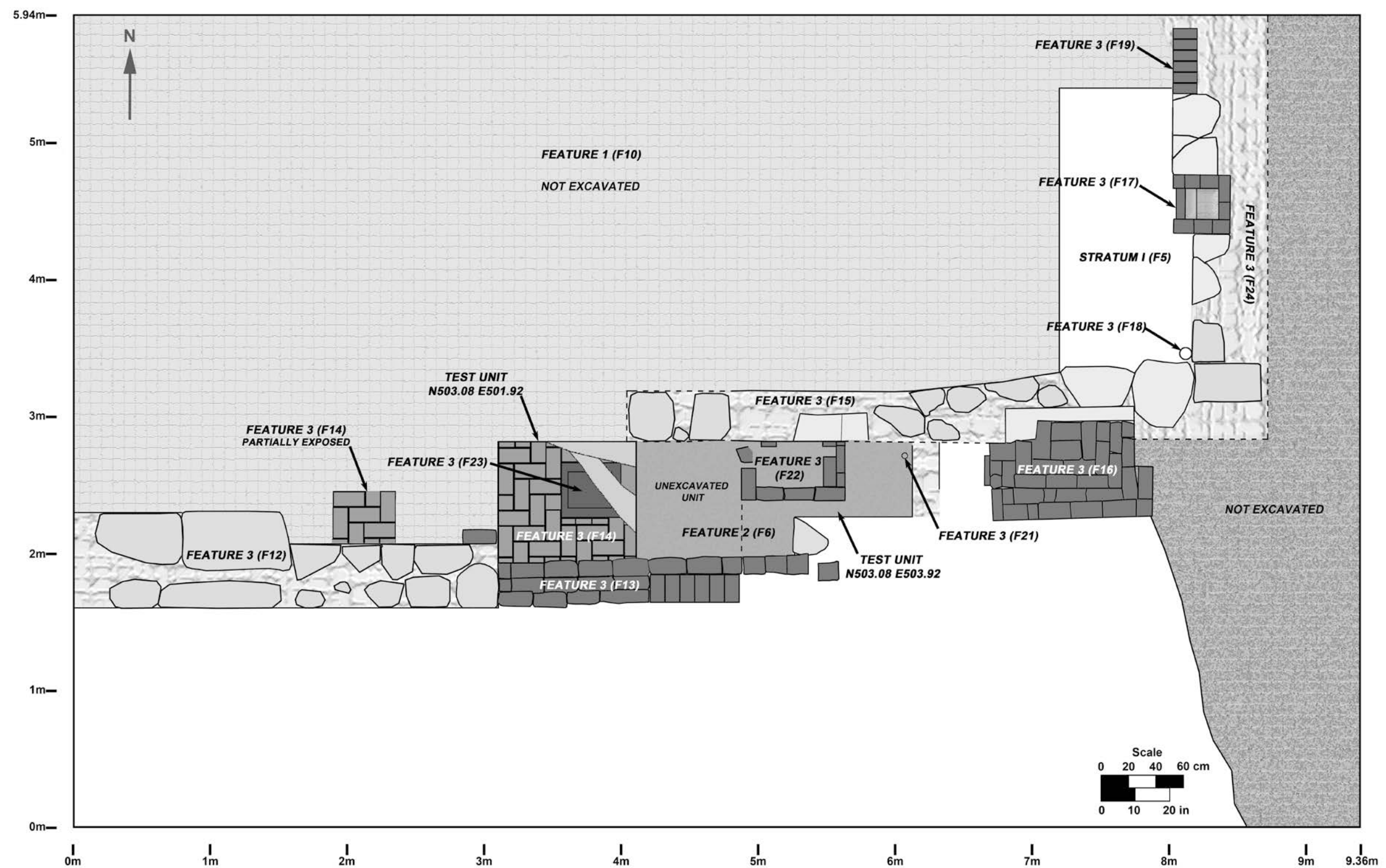


Figure 55: Plan view of Trench A showing the excavated area and identified features.

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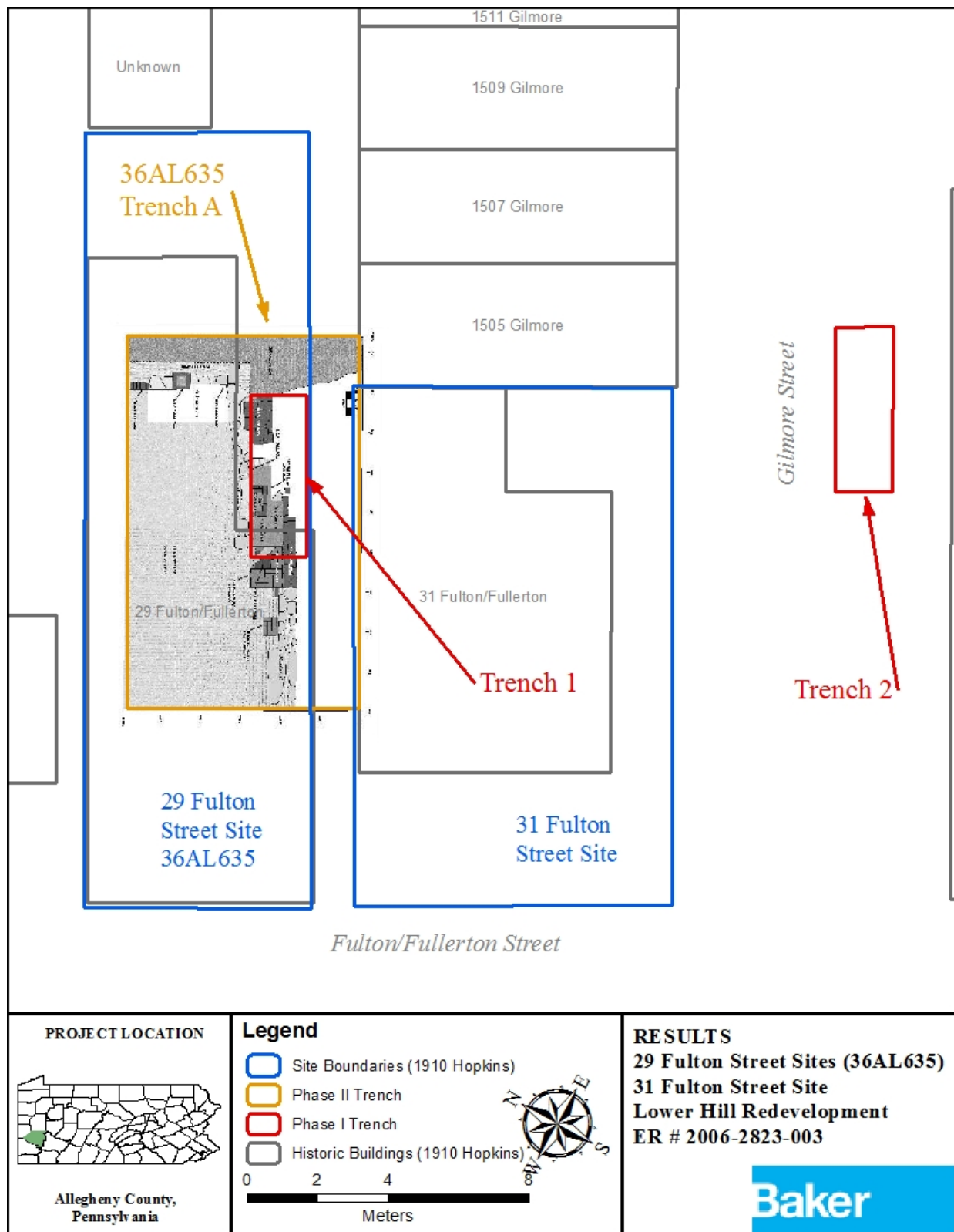


Figure 56: Excavation trench locations in relation to historic building footprints at the 29 and 31 Fulton Street sites.

Table 11: Description of Stratigraphy and Features Observed at the 29 Fulton Street Site (36AL635).

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Stratum III	F3	Trench 1, Trench A	-	Asphalt parking lot	Uppermost level 0 to 10 cm (0 to 3.9 in) bgs
Stratum II	F4	Trench 1, Trench A	Brown (10YR 4/3) to a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravely silty sand	Gravel parking lot	Underlies Stratum III 10 to 22/28 cm (3.9to 8.7/11.0 in) bgs
Stratum I	F5	Trench 1, Trench A	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam	B Horizon	Underlies all strata and cultural features 22/28 to 250 cm (8.7/11.0 to 98.4 in) bgs
Feature 1	F8/F10	Trench 1, Trench A	-	Compressed layer of brick and stone from 1958 demolition of nearby buildings including building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Stratum II 16to194 cm (6.3 to 76.4 in) bgs
Feature 2	F6	Trench 1, Trench A	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	Short-term use historic dump	Underlies Feature 1 40/44 to 194 cm (15.7/17 to 76.4 in) bgs
Feature 3	F7/F13	Trench 1, Trench A		Brick and mortar wall supported by F12	Underlies Feature 1
	F12	Trench 1, Trench A	-	Rubble masonry wall representing the southern foundation of the front of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1
	F14	Trench A		Brick floor in western basement of the building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1 and Feature 2
	F15	Trench A		Rubble masonry wall representing the southern foundation of the rear of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 3	F16	Trench A		Window sill in rear of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1, rests on F15
	F17	Trench A		Southern chimney in rear of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1, rests in F24
	F18	Trench A		Vertical cast iron drainage pipe in southeastern corner of the basement of building at 29 Fulton Street Site	Underlies Feature 1, intrudes into Stratum I
	F19	Trench A		Northern chimney in rear of building at 29 Fulton street. Retains ceramic flue.	Underlies Feature 1, rests in F24
	F20	Trench A		Electrical grounding rod adjacent to F12	Underlies Feature 1, intrudes into Stratum I
	F21	Trench A		Electrical grounding rod adjacent to F15	Underlies Feature 1, intrudes into Stratum I
	F22	Trench A		Brick element adjacent to F15, may represent a planting box	Underlies Feature 2
	F23	Trench A		Drain in brick floor (F14) of basement of the building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 2
	F24	Trench A		Rubble masonry wall representing the eastern foundation of the rear of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 4	F11	Trench A		Modern utility trench	Underlies Stratum III

FEATURES

Four cultural features were identified during the archaeological investigations of the 29 Fulton Street site. They include a layer of destruction debris (Feature 1), a historic dump (Feature 2), a building foundation with associated structural elements (Feature 3), and a modern utility trench (Feature 4). The features are described below.

Feature 1 (Field Designations F8 and F10)

Feature 1 represents a discontinuous layer of destruction debris related to the 1958 demolition of this portion of the Lower Hill District for the construction of the Arena (Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph 1958). The feature consisted of an unconsolidated matrix of bricks and stone. A small section of the feature was identified in the north profile of Trench I during the Phase I investigation. It occurred immediately above the building foundation, historic dump and a portion of Stratum I. Additional evidence of Feature 1 appeared during the Phase II expansion of the trench. It was re-identified above the historic dump but also within the building foundation (Figures 57 and 58). Feature 1 extended from approximately 16 cm (6.3 in) bgs to a maximum depth of 194 cm (76.4 in) bgs at a brick floor in the interior of the foundation



Figure 57: Photograph of 29 Fulton Street site showing Feature 1, destruction debris, and Feature 3, structural remains, facing southwest.



Figure 58: Photograph of 29 Fulton Street site showing Feature 1, destructional bebris, Feature 2, historic dump, and Feature 3, structural remains, facing south.

(Feature 3). Portions of the feature were removed mechanically to facilitate documentation of the underlying cultural features. Two artifacts, fragments of a slate fireplace mantle were recovered in Feature 1.

Feature 2 (Field Designation F6)

Feature 2 represents a short-term use historic dump. It consisted of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam. Initially, an edge of the feature was identified in the north wall of Trench 1 during the Phase I survey. Sections of brick and cut stone pertaining to the aforementioned foundation were also uncovered. At that point, it appeared that Feature 2 occurred in the interior of the foundation, although it remained inconclusive due to the limited areal extent of the trench. Expansion of the trench during the Phase II investigation uncovered additional portions of Feature 2 and Feature 3.

The Phase II trenching revealed that Feature 2 occurred in the interior of the building's foundation (Figure 58). The horizontal extent of the feature was constricted partially by a set of parallel walls comprising the southern foundation of the building (Feature 3). The layout of these parallel walls suggests an entryway into the basement from the building's exterior and a convenient access point for dumping trash. The 1893 and 1905 Sanborn fire insurance maps also depict an opening at this location. The exposed portion of the feature measured about 292 cm (115.0 in) in length (E-W) and between 88 and 90 cm (34.6 to 35.4 in) in width (N-S). In addition, the feature appeared to continue into the western chamber of the building's basement.

Feature 2 occurred beneath a thin layer of Feature 1 at approximately 40 to 44 cm (15.7 to 17.3 in) bgs. It extended to a depth of 194 cm (76.4 in) bgs at the base of Feature 3, where it terminated at a brick floor in the interior of the foundation (Figure 61). The uppermost 4 cm (1.6 in) in the eastern portion and 84 cm

(33.1 in) in the western portion of the feature were removed during the mechanical excavation of Trench A. Subsequently, two 100 x 88 cm (39.4 x 34.6 in) test units were hand-excavated in extant portions of the feature. One test unit removed between 53 and 71 cm (20.9-28.0 in) of the western section of the feature until F14 was uncovered (Figure 59). The second unit removed between 44 and 50 cm (17.3-19.7 in) of the eastern section, at which point a rectangular brick element (Field Designation F22) associated with the southern foundation (F15) was encountered (Figure 60). No discrete strata were identified during the excavation of the feature.

A total of 1,902 historic artifacts, 221 faunal elements, and a single peach were recovered at the 29 Fulton Street site. All but two of the historic artifacts were recovered in Feature 2 as well as the peach pit. All of the faunal elements were recovered in Feature 2. These are discussed below in the Historic Artifacts and Faunal Material sections.

Feature 3 (Field Designations F7, F12-F24)

Feature 3 represents the foundation walls and associated architectural elements of the building at 29 Fulton/Fullerton Street. An approximately 50 cm (19.7 in) section of the southern foundation wall was uncovered in the northwest corner of Trench I during the Phase I survey. Expansion of the trench during the Phase II revealed additional sections of the foundation (Figures 57 and 58). In plan, the building was rectangular with a rear el wing. The long axis of the building was east to west. Three masonry walls were exposed, including an eastern wall and two southern walls. Excavations uncovered a 388 cm (152.8 in) section of the eastern wall and an 840 cm (330.7 in) section of the southern walls along with the southwestern corner of the building. The top of the foundation walls occurred at a depth ranging from 20 to 34 cm (7.9 to 13.4 in) bgs and their bases ranged between 194 and 224 cm (76.4 to 88.2 in) bgs (Figure 62). Stratum I occurred below the eastern portion of the foundation. Several architectural elements in addition to the foundation walls comprise Feature 3. They include a basement entryway, a window sill, two chimneys, electrical grounding rods, an interior brick floor, and drains. The individual elements constituting Feature 3 are described below.



Figure 59: Photograph of Test Unit N503.08 E501.92 within Feature 2.

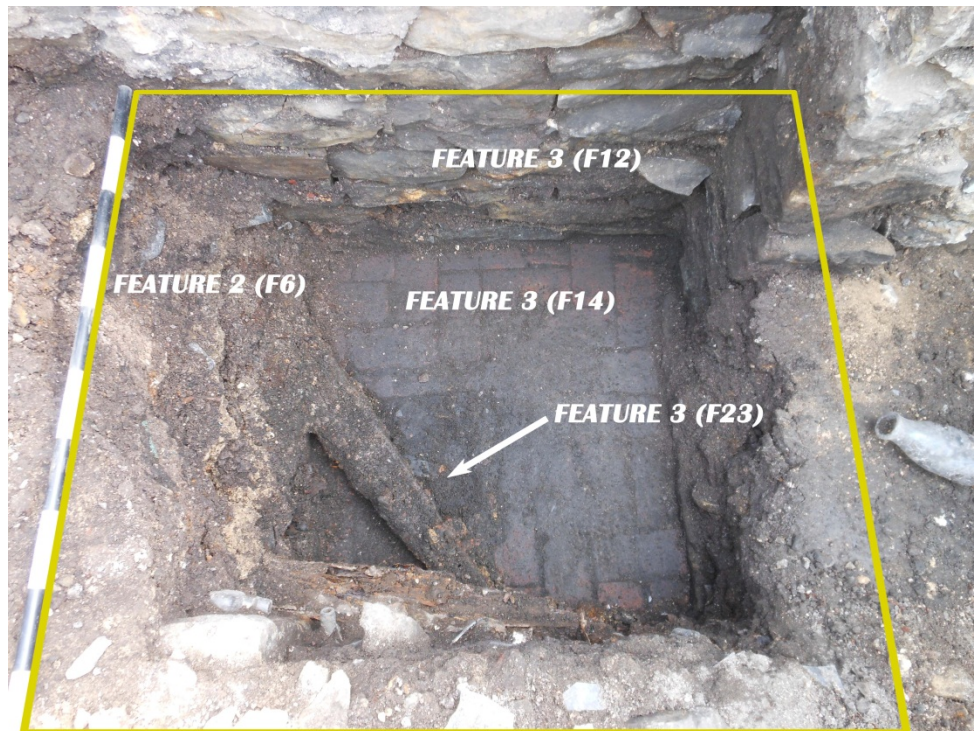


Figure 60: Photograph of Test Unit within Feature 2, showing the brick floor..

SITE 36AL635 SOUTH WALL PROFILE

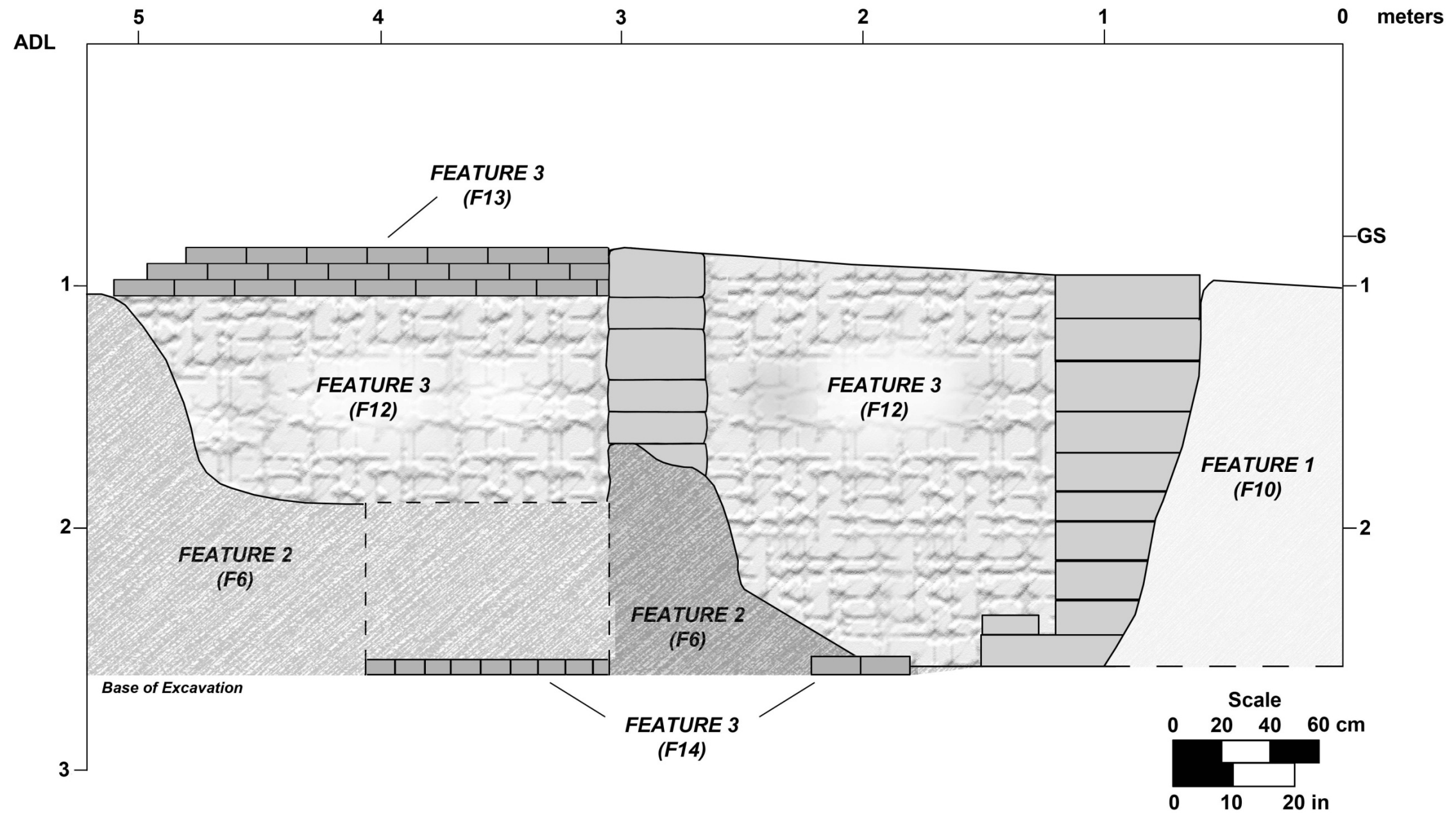


Figure 61: South wall profile of Trench A showing the vertical extent of Features 2 and 3.

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SITE 36AL635 TRENCH A - EAST WALL PROFILE

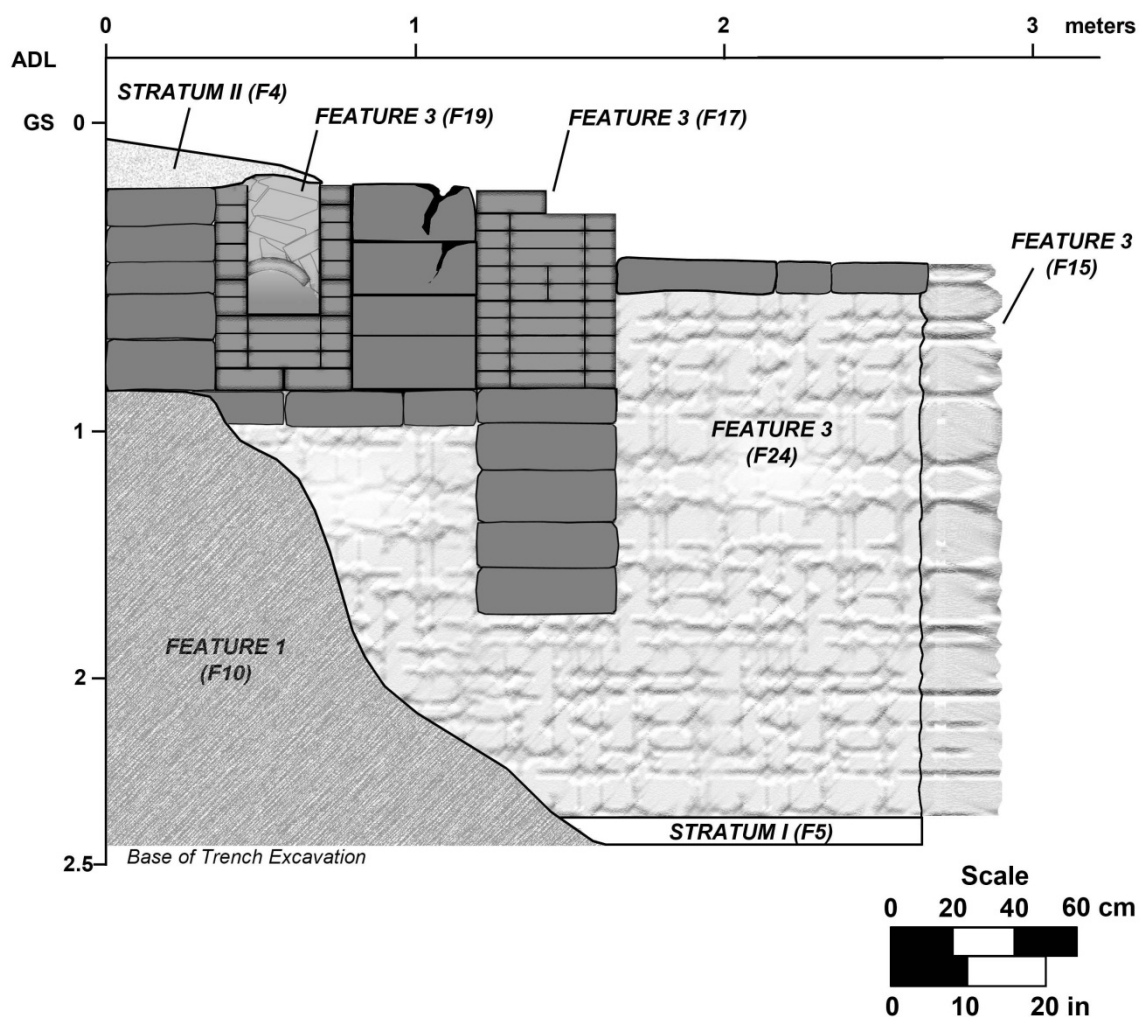


Figure 62: East wall profile of Trench A showing the vertical extent of Feature 3.

As noted, three masonry foundation walls were uncovered (F12, F15, and F24), two of which form the southern foundation (Figure 63). The southernmost wall (F12) provided support for the western portion of the building fronting Fulton/Fullerton Street. The wall consisted of uncoursed rubble except for the upper section, which contained coursed sandstone blocks. A historic streetscape photograph partially showing the front of the building depicts three courses of sandstone blocks above the ground surface (PCPC 1930). The second southern wall (F15) was located 88 cm (34.6 in) north of F12. The two walls paralleled one another for a distance of 134 cm (52.8 in). The gap between these two walls contained Feature 2 and represented the basement entrance. In addition, the paralleling portion of F12 footed a brick and mortar wall (F7/F13) that was three courses wide and three to four courses high. Two sections of F12 were widened for additional load-bearing support, including one possibly for a wooden beam at the basement entryway and another to the west of that location for an undetermined purpose.

Consisting of uncoursed rubble, F15 supported the rear wing of the building. A rear basement window sill (F16) was present on F15 (Figure 64). The sill had a stone slab base overlaid by a course of bricks. The stone slab sat directly on the foundation wall. The sill was bordered by a rectangular brick enclosure. The extant portion of this element was up to six courses high and two courses wide. F24 represents the eastern foundation wall, which also supported the rear wing of the building. The wall contained remnants of two brick chimneys (F17 and F19), each placed within narrow niches in the wall (Figures 65 and 66). The section of the wall containing the chimneys was widened to provide additional load-bearing support. The northern chimney (F19) retained a collapsed ceramic flue liner.

The interior of the foundation contained several architectural elements. A section of a brick floor (F14) was uncovered during the mechanical removal of Feature 1 while another section was identified beneath Feature 2. This floor occurred in the western chamber of the foundation and extended into the basement entryway demarcated by the space between F12 and F15. The section beneath Feature 2 contained a metal drain (F23) (Figure 67). The brick floor did not occur in the rear wing of the building. Instead, that portion of the basement had a dirt floor. The rear wing interior contained a vertical iron pipe (F18) in the southwestern corner of the foundation. The pipe intruded into Stratum I at the base of Feature 3.

Other architectural elements associated with Feature 3 occurred on the exterior of the foundation (Figure 68). Two electrical grounding rods (F20 and F21) were located along the southern wall adjacent to F12 and F15, respectively. In addition, a small un-mortared brick enclosure (F22) was uncovered adjacent to F15 during the excavation of Feature 2. The enclosure measured 76 cm (29.9 in) in length and 44 cm (17.3 in) in width. The enclosure may have served as a small planting box adjacent to the building.

Feature 4 (Field Designation F11)

Feature 4 represents a modern electrical utility trench. It was identified as a linear gravel feature that slanted southwest across Trench A from the northeast corner. The electrical line connects two light poles in the northern part of the Melody parking lot. Excavation in that portion of the trench ceased once the feature was recognized as an existing electrical line, and therefore, the feature was not fully exposed. Based on its direction, the trench impacted portions of Feature 1 and Feature 3 (northeast corner and west foundation wall).



Figure 63: Photograph of the southeast corner of the 29 Fulton Street site showing the identified features, facing southeast.



Figure 64: Photograph showing the window well in the southern wall of the 29 Fulton Street site, facing east.

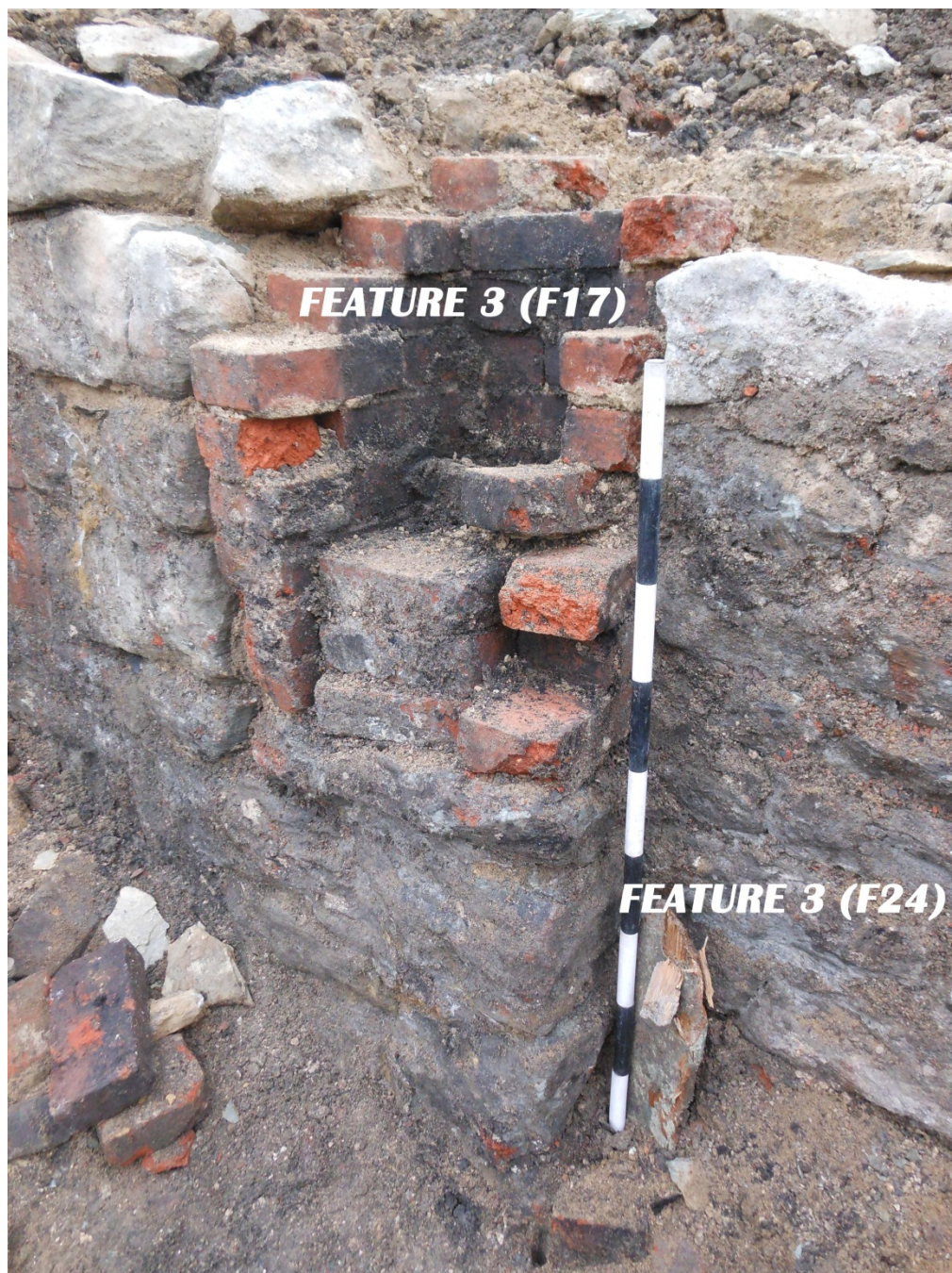


Figure 65: Photograph showing one of the chimneys (F17) in the east foundation wall of 29 Fulton Street.

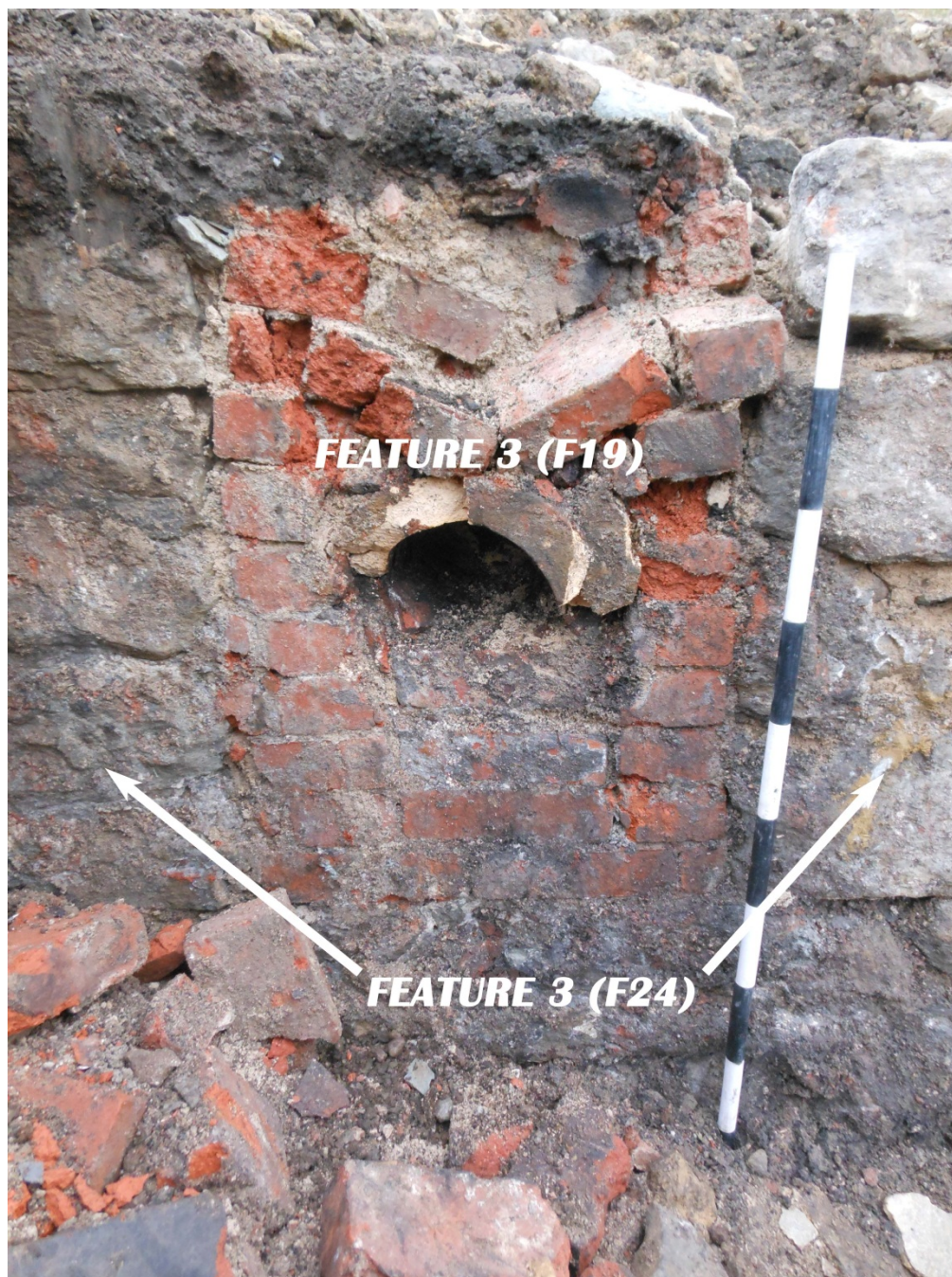


Figure 66: Photograph showing one of the chimneys (F19) in the east foundation wall of 29 Fulton Street.



Figure 67: Photograph of the metal drain (F23) identified beneath Feature 2.



Figure 68: Photograph of Features 2 and 3.

ARTIFACTS AND ECOFACTS

Historic Artifacts

Phase I/II archaeological testing at the 29 Fulton Street site yielded 1,902 historic artifacts. This total includes, in decreasing order of abundance, 1,119 (59%) glass artifacts, 453 (24%) metal objects, 202 (11%) miscellaneous artifacts, and 128 (7%) historic ceramic artifacts.

Glass Artifacts

The glass assemblage consists of 731 container-related fragments (including 6 closures), 331 architectural and furnishing-related elements, 23 tableware fragments, 20 lighting and electrical-related artifacts, 2 miscellaneous artifacts, and 1 kitchenware-related artifact. Eleven (11) unidentified glass artifacts were also collected during the course of Phase I/II investigations. These elements consist of non-diagnostic, colorless-, opaque white-, and cranberry-colored fragments/spalls as well as melted glass and are not further discussed herein.

Container-related Glass Artifacts

The container-related assemblage includes 725 containers or container fragments and 6 closure-related elements. Of the 725 total container elements recovered, 432 were able to be classified according to function. The largest portion of the identified container glass is beverage-related (n=284), with examples of pharmaceutical-related (n=67), toiletry-related (n=47), and food preparation/storage-related (n=21) elements also recovered. An additional 13 containers and/or container elements were classified as miscellaneous and included household chemicals (n=12), and a single ink bottle. A large portion of the container glass assemblage could not be definitively assigned as to function (n=293); however, many elements exhibited diagnostic hallmarks enabling refined chronology.

In addition to this material, six (6) container-related closures were also identified.

Beverage-related Container Glass

The beverage-related assemblage contains, in decreasing order of abundance, 115 alcohol-related bottles or bottle fragments, 103 milk and/or milk bottle fragments, 55 soda bottles, as well as 11 unidentified forms.

The alcohol-related category contains 47 hard liquor, 37 wine/champagne, and 31 beer/ale bottles or bottle fragments. The entirety of the hard liquor bottle assemblage consists of half pint and full pint flask-and/or dandy flask-shaped bottles (n=10) and/or bottle fragments (n=37). The most common finish observed on these bottles was a brandy-type finish. It is likely that the majority of these bottles and/or bottle fragments predate Prohibition (i.e., 1920 -1933) as they are not embossed with the post prohibition text forbidding resale. Identified maker's marks include an "H" in a Triangle used by J.T. and A. Hamilton, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania between ca. 1900-1943; a square surrounding an "O" that was employed by the Owens Bottle Company between ca. 1911-1929; and a "T" inside an inverted triangle; a mark used by the Turner Brothers Glass Company of Terre Haute, Indiana between ca. 1915-1929. One brand, Gordon's Dry Gin, was identified through an embossed product label that corresponds with a ca. 1920 production date (e.g., Petrich-Guy et al. 2010).

The majority of the wine bottle assemblage (n=22; 59%) is comprised of bottles (n=4) and/or bottle fragments (n=18) that originated from the Pinehurst Vineyard Company of Vina Vista Station, Pinehurst N.C. (Figure 69) A brief article from 1915 appearing in the Volume 29, No. 11 edition of the *Wine and Spirit Bulletin* reads:



Figure 69: Example of Pinehurst Vineyard Company wine bottle recovered from 36AL365

Mr W. H. Reinhart returned from Pinehurst, N. C., after spending two weeks there during the pressing season. The Pinehurst Vineyard Company, located at Vina Vista, N. C., near Pinehurst, pressed hundreds of tons of Scuppernong grapes, making unfermented grape juice and wine; also making unfermented grape juice out of the James grapes, which is a very large, dark grape of the muscadine family and makes a delicious unfermented grape juice as well as wine. The Pinehurst Vineyard Company is owned by the Sweet Valley Wine Company of this city. Mr. Reinhart is very enthusiastic over the prospects in the South. He likes the country and the climate.

As noted, the Pinehurst Vineyard Co. was owned by the Sweet Valley Wine Company. The latter company was located in Sandusky, Ohio and continued in sporadic operation (largely due to the effects of Prohibition) until 1943 with the death of William H. Reinhart. The firm was bought out by the National Distillers Products Corp. and continued through 1954 (*The Blade*, Toledo, Ohio Nov. 25, 1969). With his base in Sandusky, Ohio, it is likely that Reinhart promoted his Pinehurst wines in the immediate major regional markets such as Pittsburgh.

The recovered clear bottles and bottle fragments are all similar in morphology and show evidence of machine-made, usually Owen's method, manufacture (1904 – early 1950s; Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39). Many are embossed with (or portions of) a stylized “PV” on shoulder and “PINEHURST VINEYARD/COMPANY/VINA VISTA STATION/PINEHURST, N.C./REFILLING PROHIBITED” on body. No maker's marks were observed, however two bottle bases were embossed with a diamond mark containing the embossed “B35.” It is undetermined if this is a formal maker's mark – however a plain diamond mark was used after 1924 by the Diamond Glass Company of Royersford, Pennsylvania.

The remaining wine bottle fragments consist of generally non-diagnostic, dark olive green, body and or body and base fragments. However, one base exhibits a large mamelon indicating production by turn-mold manufacture, employed ca. 1880 – 1910 (e.g., www.sha.org/bottle/bases.htm).

The 31 artifacts (9 of which are complete bottles) comprising the beer/ale-related category consist of brown-, light blue-, light green-, and light aqua-colored bottles or bottle fragments. At least four different brewing companies, and two bottlers, the Pittsburgh Bottling Company and the Southside Bottling Works, were identified in this assemblage. Identified brewers include the United States Brewing Company (Chicago, Illinois; 1889-1955), the Atlas Brewing Company (Chicago, Illinois; 1896-1962), the Independent Brewing Company (Pittsburgh, PA; 1905-1933), and Blatz Beer (Milwaukee, Wisconsin; 1851-1959).

Little published information exists on the plethora of early to mid-20th century bottling companies that once supported the Pittsburgh market. A review of Pittsburgh City Directories indicates that the South Side Bottling Works operated a facility at 2322 Josephine Street minimally between ca. 1915 and 1934. The second bottler, the Pittsburgh Bottling Company, proved somewhat more elusive as no business under that name was listed in the directories; however a business under the guise of the Pittsburgh Bottling House was listed in the directories minimally from ca. 1928 through 1934 at 2154 Webster Avenue, relatively near the current Project Area. Still, reference is made to a fire having damaged/destroyed a “Pittsburgh Bottling Company” building located at 6011 Broad Street in the city's Highland Park area in 1930 (*Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* July 31, 1930 edition) leaving room for doubt as to the relationship between the Pittsburgh Bottling Company and the Pittsburgh Bottling Works.

The next largest class of beverage-related glass is comprised of 103 milk bottles and bottle fragments. The assemblage contains 20 whole specimens (represented by 31 artifacts). The use of bottles for milk packaging was introduced ca. 1886 (Pittman 1987:56). Five company names (represented by 81 artifacts) were noted in the assemblage. These include portions of, or whole bottles from, Rieck's Pure Milk & Dairy (n=66), J.D. Page & Sons Pure Milk & Cream (n = 3), Hermes Grove (n = 10), Davidson's Pure Milk & Cream (n=1), and Wm. Fischer Sweet Home Dairy (n = 1) (Figure 70).

Probably the most prominent of these firms is that of Rieck's. Edward Rieck founded what would eventually become a nationwide dairy concern in 1886 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. With Rieck's entry into the pasteurized milk market in 1896 and, soon thereafter, the ice cream market, the business expanded exponentially. Rieck's offices were established at the corner of Forbes and Stevenson (Scott 1908: 127-128). By 1923, the firm became a majority partner of the newly formed National Dairy Products Corporation. The Rieck name remained influential through 1944, upon Edward Rieck's death. Still, the firm that bore his name would go on for over a decade, only eventually to be phased out with National Dairy's promotion of the Sealtest line by the late 1950s (Fisher 1998:71-81). The Rieck milk bottles recovered from the 29 Fulton/Fullerton deposits typically display evidence of machine manufacture via the press-and-blow method of manufacture that results in a tell-tale valve mark on the bottle base. A process typically used during the manufacture of wide-mouthed food/beverage bottles, it was most commonly employed from the early 1900s through the 1940s (Lindsey 2013).

Pittsburgh City Directories indicate that J.D. Page & Sons Pure Milk & Cream Dairy was established ca. 1927 at 1906 Bedford Avenue. Prior to that time, John D. Page is listed as a grocer as early as 1906 at the same address. In 1927 John D. Page is listed as grocer and dairy, and by 1929, the firm name was formally established. The name continues in the directories until at least 1934; it is not listed in the 1937 directory.

The Hermes-Grove Dairy Company (that became the Liberty Dairy Products Corp. by 1928/1929) was founded in 1919 with the acquisition by the Ohio & Pittsburgh Milk Co. of the Joseph Groves Co. The newly formed company was advertised under the trade name, Hermes-Groves Dairy Co. The Pittsburgh plant was located on the corner of Forbes and Sixth Ave (First National Bank 1925). According to Pittsburgh City Directories, the firm operated until ca. 1930 (PCD 1930; 1931; 1932; 1935). No listing for the successor Liberty Dairy Products Corp. was identified after ca. 1930 as well.

The Sweet Home Dairy Company was located at 4015 Evergreen Road in what then was loosely defined as Pittsburgh's North Side. Under the ownership of William Fischer, the firm appears to have operated between the years ca. 1929 to at least 1934. The firm is no longer listed after 1937; it is not known if the dairy survived into 1935/1936 due to incomplete city directory files (PCD 1920, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1934, 1937, 1938).

No definitive information could be found with regard to the bottle embossed with "Davidson's Pure Milk & Cream." The firm does not appear in any of the Pittsburgh City Directories, implying that it may not be a local concern. An H.Z. Davidson is listed in the Pittsburgh area in the 1915, 1917, and 1919 of the *Monthly Bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture: Dairy and Food Bureau* report; but no corroborating evidence could be found.

Many of the milk bottles noted in the assemblage were manufactured for the various dairy concerns by J.T. and A. Hamilton of Pittsburgh. The heel of many of the milk bottles (n=11) is embossed with "J.T. & A.H. 14", a mark traditionally attributed to this glass company (Hawkins 2009:243-248). The firm was



Figure 70: Sample of milk bottles recovered from 36AL365.

a) J.D. Page & Sons milk bottle; b) Davidson's Pure Milk & Cream bottle; c) William Fischer's Sweet Home Dairy bottle; d-e) two variants of Rieck's Dairy bottles

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extant from ca. 1879 – 1943. Interestingly, at least between 1895 and 1932, the firm is specifically listed in the city directories as a producer of glass milk bottles in the city (PCD 1890, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1900, 1918, 1920, 1928, 1932, 1935, 1939).

The soda bottle assemblage consists of 55 elements inclusive of 22 whole bottle and/or fragments mending to form whole bottles, as well as 12 base and body fragments, 8 lip to base fragments, 3 lip, neck and body fragments, 2 body shards, 2 shoulder fragments, 2 neck fragments, 2 lip to neck elements, 1 lip, neck and shoulder fragment, and a single basal shard.

Several maker's marks, bottling companies, and brands were identified in the soda bottle-related assemblage. Among these include bottle or bottle fragments from the Pittsburgh Valley Bottling Company (Pittsburgh, PA; n=26), the E. & J. Khalil Bottling Works (Pittsburgh, PA; n=4), the State Bottling Works (New Kensington, PA; n=2), Keystone Bottling & Supply Company (Pittsburgh, PA; n=2), the Glendale Bottling Works (Carnegie, PA; n=1), and the Eagle Soda Water Company (Pittsburgh, PA; n=1). Trademarked brands identified include Clicquot Club and Coca-Cola.

As mentioned previously, information on many of these bottling firms is spotty at best. Pittsburgh City Directories indicate that the Pittsburgh Valley Bottling Company operated at 1904 Bedford Avenue (relatively close to the Project Area) minimally between ca. 1924 and 1934. The bottles are clear, display a crown-type finish, and are typically embossed with four intertwined "SL" cartouches around the circumference of the neck and "REGISTERED / PITTSBURGH VALLEY / BOTTLING CO. / PITTSBURGH" in a central circular cartouche or "PITTSBURGH VALLEY BOTTLING COMPANY" located just below and around shoulder area. The embossed "SL" cartouche stands for Sam Lachman, the owner of the firm. Many of the bottles are embossed on the base with "PV." (Figure 71)

The E. & J. Khalil Bottling Works appears to have been founded around ca. 1922 (Bizapedia.com 2013). The firm's proprietor, Elias Khalil, was born in Syria and had immigrated to the United States in ca. 1912. Prior to starting the bottling works, Elias is listed in the 1920 census as a retail merchant in dry goods. By the 1930 census, he is shown as the proprietor of a bottle shop. The available Pittsburgh City Directories indicate that the firm existed between ca. 1923 and 1933/34; by 1934, the PCD indicate that Elias was a factory worker and no further mention of the bottling firm could be found. During the roughly 10 years that the firm was in business, Jobour Khalil is listed as Elias' partner; a Michael Khalil is added to the partnership by ca. 1932 (PCD 1932). Depending on the source, the firm address was listed at either 1318 Webster (e.g., PCD 1925) or 1308-1310 Gilmore Way (e.g. PCD 1929). The Khalil bottles are light aqua to aqua in color and typically embossed just above the heel "E. & J. KHALIL BOTT. WKS. / PITTSBURGH, PA." One bottle base is embossed with a large "K".

Little to no information could be found on the State Bottling Works, New Kensington, PA. A review of available New Kensington city directories for the years 1911, 1915, 1927, and 1940 did not list any bottlers under that name. The single bottle, comprised of two mending pieces, is embossed on the body "REGISTERED/STATE BOTTLING WORKS/NEW KENSINGTON, PA" The letters "CRC" are embossed on base. The recovered bottle shows evidence of machine manufacture that minimally indicates a post 1892 date of production (Jones and Sullivan 1985:163).

The Keystone Bottling & Supply Co. also appears by 1922 at 24 Charles Street, Pittsburgh, PA (Bizapedia 2013). The firm, owned by William Americus and Sidney Harris, continued in operation minimally through 1935, where it is listed at 427-433 Melwood Avenue (PCD 1922, 1923, 1927, 1929, 1930, 1935). The recovered mending bottle fragments display a circular cartouche encasing "KEYSTONE BOTTLING/&SUPPLY CO./PITTSBURGH, PA...." The base is embossed with a keystone symbol.



Figure 71: Sample of soda bottles recovered from 36AL635.

The bottle on the left is from the Pittsburgh Valley Bottling Company, while the bottle on the right is an example of a ca. 1928 hobble-skirt type Coca-Cola bottle.

The Glendale Bottling Works was located on Hill Street in the Glendale section of Carnegie, PA. Unfortunately, very little information exists concerning this bottling works, although it does appear in the 1928 edition of the *Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania*. The firm does not appear to exist prior to ca. 1919 in a review of available Carnegie, PA City Directories (CCD 1919; 1916; 1914; 1912; 1910; 1907; 1902). The recovered whole bottle obverse is embossed “REGISTERED / GLENDALE / BOTTLING / WORKS / CARNEIGE, P.A.” The reverse is embossed “THIS BOTTLE BOT TO BE SOLD.” The base is embossed “GBW.”

A single soda-related bottle displays an embossed American eagle on the shoulder underlain by “CON 6 ½ FL OZ.” The lower body is composed of molded columns. The reverse displays a similar figural eagle over “REGISTERED.” The base is embossed “EAGLE/S.W.CO./PGH.” The Eagle Soda Water Company is listed as being incorporated in 1920 (Bizapedia.com 2013) with an address of 3206 Niagara Street. The firm, operating under the ownership of William Goldman, existed through 1937; by 1938/1939 the Unatin Cheer Up Beverage Company opened at that location (PCD 1925, 1926, 1930, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940).

Soda brand names recovered in the 29 Fulton/29 Fullerton Street assemblage include that of Coca-Cola (n=4) and Clicquot Club (n=1). The recovered Coca-Cola bottles or bottle fragments are of the so-called “Hobble Skirt”-type originally patented in November 1915 but were not put into production until ca. 1917 (see Figure 71). One complete hobble-skirt type bottle is embossed on the obverse body, just below the shoulder, script “Coca-Cola/TRADEMARK REGISTERED/CONTENTS 6 FL OZ”; while the reverse displays the same information plus “BOTTLE PAT'D Nov 16, 1915.” The bottle shape is the original patented “smooth” form and additionally exhibits a manufacturer’s mark, date code, and city/state. Embossed on the obverse heel is “ROOT”; a weekly embossed “28” flanks this mark on the right; and an indecipherable alpha-numeric designation is located to the left of the ROOT mark. The base is embossed with “PITTSBURGH, PA.” The “28” is a date code indicating manufacture in 1928. A body and base to another similar bottle denotes the same information, however it’s weakly embossed date mark appears to be “25” for 1925 (Lockhart and Porter 2010:48-47).

The solitary, machine-made, green-colored Clicquot (pronounced “Klee-Ko”) Club soda bottle originated from the Clicquot Club Company. The bottle body is embossed “TRADE/CLICQUOT CLUB/MARK” and “REGISTER” on the heel. The base is embossed with a figural Eskimo and two indecipherable triangular marks flanking the Eskimo on the left. The Clicquot Club Company was founded in 1881 by Henry Millis and was based in Massachusetts. By the 1930s, the company operated several bottling plants across the country. The company produced several soda flavors – ginger ale perhaps being their most well-known. The company existed for ca. 80 years until it was eventually subsumed into, and subsequently shut down by, Canada Dry in 1965. The use of the figural Eskimo as a trademark for the company began in 1913, thereby refining the date of the recovered bottle to 1913-1965 (<http://millispcd.net/index.cfm?pid=10188>; version current May 2013; http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clicquot_Club_Company; version current May 2013).

Pharmaceutical-related Container Glass

The pharmaceutical glass assemblage is comprised of 51 whole specimens, 7 body shards, 4 base and body shards, 2 lip, neck and body shards, 2 neck and lip fragments, and a single complete dropper/applicator. Brand names identified in the assemblage include *Capudine* (n=1), *Bromo-Seltzer* (n=1), *Citrate of Magnesia* (n=3), *Milk of Magnesia* (n=1), *Pluto Water* (n=1), *Caldwell’s Syrup* (n=2), *Sloan’s Liniment* (n=2), *Listerine* (n=3), *Tonsiline* (n=1), *Glover’s Imperial* (n=1), *Vaseline* (n=4), *Musterole* (n=2), *Vick’s Vaporub* (n=2), *Cardui* (n=1), *Tanlac* (n=1), and *Mercurochrome* (n=1). Identified pharmaceutical bottle/container glass maker’s include the Illinois Glass Company (“I” in a diamond mark), the Owen’s Glass Company (“O” in a square mark), J.T. & A. Hamilton (J.T. & A.H.

heel mark), the Root Glass Co. (ROOT heel mark), the Maryland Glass Corporation ("M" in a circle mark), and Obear-Nester Glass Co. ("N" in a square mark). All of these firms operated principally during the early part of the 20th century. Table 12 provides a summary of identified pharmaceutical-related medicines recovered from the 29 Fulton Street site. Figure 72 shows a sample of recovered pharmaceutical bottles.

Toiletry-related Container Glass

Forty-seven (47) artifacts, including 37 whole containers, are classified as toiletry related. The assemblage includes products such as cold cream, deodorant, nail polish, hair tonic, perfume, and toilet water.

Eighteen (18) whole containers are identified as perfume or toilet water containers. Included in the assemblage are three ampules or tubes that were used as sample size containers (Figure 73). Four of the bottles exhibit product labels. One bottle is labeled with the elaborate label of Eduard Pinaud after shave, likely "Lilac Vegetal" and the base is embossed "BOTTLE PROPERTY OF H & G KLOTZ COMPANY REGISTERED." This bottle likely dates post ca. 1920 when the company opened its New York office (wiki.badgerandblade.com 2013). The second bottle is a trial sized bottle of Hoyt's German or Eau de Cologne that includes the metal and cork stopper. The embossed product label reads "E.W. HOYT & CO./PERFUMERS/LOWELL/MASS., USA. The bottle also exhibits a maker's mark of the Illinois Glass Company of Alton, Illinois, used ca. 1916-1929. A third bottle exhibits a label reading "COLGATE & CO./PERFUMERS/NEW YORK." Based on the presence of an Owen's scar on the base of the bottle and the logo of Colgate & Company, the bottle likely dates to ca. 1904-1928. In 1928 Colgate merged with Palmolive-Peet to become the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company (Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39; www.colgate.com). One bottle exhibits an embossed label reading "Vanline's" in script just above the heel on opposite sides of the square base bottle. The bottle resembles a Vanline's toilet water bottle. The maker's mark consists of a triangle surrounding an "H", used by J.T. & A Hamilton ca.1900-1943 (Toulouse 1971:290). Another bottle is possibly an atomizer bottle and is embossed with four roses, one on each of four segments of the bottle. No product label is present on this bottle. The remaining perfume bottles are unremarkable with the exception of three that exhibit the maker's mark used by the Owens Bottle Company ca. 1911-1929 (Toulouse 1971:393).

Twelve artifacts, 10 whole containers and two fragments, were identified as cold cream containers. All of these are small jars of opaque white glass and were identified by their appearance, none of the artifacts exhibit a product label. Four of the whole containers exhibit a maker's mark for the Hazel Atlas Glass Company of Wheeling, West Virginia that was used ca. 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239).

Two deodorant containers are present in the assemblage. Both are whole and exhibit a label for the Mum Deodorant Company, located in Philadelphia, on the base, a paper label would have been on the body of the container. The label reads: "MUM/MFG. CO./PHILA PA". Mum Mfg. Co. created the first deodorant in 1888. The company was sold to Bristol Meyers in 1931 (Mental Floss.com 2003).

Two fingernail polish containers were recovered. One of these has the applicator brush and cork stopper attached. No product label is present. The second container is embossed with the Cutex logo on the base. Cutex introduced nail polish in 1917, replacing the paste, cake, or powder that had been used for millennia (<http://www.cutexnails.com/about-cutex/through-the-years> 2013).

Table 12: Summary of Identified Pharmaceutical-Related Medicines from 36AL635

Brand	Manufacturer	Medicinal Type	Product Dates	Bottle Dates	Reference
Capudine	Capudine Chemical Company	Cure for Headaches	Ca. 1890 – 1948+	ca. 1904 – early 1950s based on evidence of machine manufacture using the Owen's method; shape of bottle resembles T&T extract listing in 1926 Illinois Glass Company catalog.	Fike 1987:166 Jones & Sullivan 1985:38-39
Bromo-Seltzer	Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, MD	Antacid / Digestive Issues	1888 – 2008 (first discontinued in 1975; reformulated and discontinued again in 2008.	before 1960 when the use of glass bottles was phased out in favor of plastic	Internet website: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bromo-Seltzer ;
Citrate of Magnesia	Various Companies; McCullough Drug Company	Laxative / Digestive Issues	Advertised as early as 1896/1897; still produced	ca. 1904 – early 1950s based on evidence of machine manufacture using the Owen's method	Fike 1987:140-141
Milk of Magnesia	Charles H. Phillips Chemical Company, Glenbrook, CT	Laxative / Digestive Issues	1873 – Present; formally patented in 1906; still produced	post ca. 1924; date based on introduction of screw top bottle design	Fike 1987:141
Pluto Water/America's Physic	French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, IN	Laxative / Digestive Issues	Early 20 th century – 1971	1926 based on Root Glass Company heel mark and associated date mark "26."	Internet website: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pluto_Water
Dr. W.B. Caldwell's Syrup	Pepsin Syrup Company, Monticello, Illinois	Laxative / Digestive Issues	Ca. 1889 – 1962	Bottle dates ca. 1910 -1942	Internet website: http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/w-b-caldwells-monticello-il-bottles/ ; http://www.bottlebooks.com
Sloan's Liniment	Dr. Earl S. Sloan	Liniment for Muscle and Joint Pain/Rheumatism	1852 – 1985+	Two bottles recovered; one displays embossed M in a circle of the Maryland Glass Corp. used since 1916. Presence of Owen's scar indicates date at least into early 1950s. Bottles date ca. 1916 – 1950.	Fike 1987: 37
Listerine	Lambert Pharmacal Company	Mouth Wash for Chronic Halitosis	Introduced 1879; marketed as over the counter mouthwash by 1914; continues to be produced. Lambert Pharmacal Company marketed and sold Listerine from 1885 – 1955. Still produced.	Bottles date ca. 1911 – 1929 based on Owen's Bottle Company maker's mark (i.e. "O" in a square); ca. 1916 – 1929 based on the diamond surrounding an "I" mark used by Illinois Glass Company, and post 1915 "N" in a square mark of Obeir-Nester Glass Co.	Munsey 2006

Brand	Manufacturer	Medicinal Type	Product Dates	Bottle Dates	Reference
Tonsiline	Harry Harper Ink	Remedy for tonsillitis, acute and chronic sore throat, coughs, colds, hoarseness, and similar ailments of the mouth and throat	Ca. 1892-1963; formally patented 1909; produced well into 20 th century	Bottle dates 1916 – 1929 based on the diamond surrounding an "I" mark used by Illinois Glass Company	Fike 1987:183 http://www.trademarkia.com/tonsiline-71046441.html
Glover's Imperial	H. Clay Glover Co., NY	Mange / Dandruff / Skin Disorders	Introduced 1888; marketed through ca. 1980s	Bottle dates ca. 1904 – early 1950s based on evidence of machine manufacture using the Owen's method	Internet websites: http://www.antiquemedicines.com ; http://www.bottlebooks.com
Vaseline	Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, NY	Salve	Introduced 1872; product continues to be produced	Common jar form post ca. 1890; Recovered jars likely early 20 th century	Internet websites: http://www.vaselineskinfund.com/Carousel.aspx?Path=Consumer/AboutUs/History#stage4 http://www.glassbottlemarks.com/chesebrough-manufg-co-vaseline-jars/
Musterole	Musterole Co.	Ointment for Colds and Congestion	Ca. 1905/6-1956+	Ca. 1905/6-1956+	Fike 1987:174; Encyclopedia of Cleveland History 2013
Vick's Vaporub	1905 - Vicks Family Remedies Company 1948 – Vick's Chemical Company	Treatment for colds or congestion	Introduced ca. 1905; first marketed under current name ca. 1912; continues to be produced	---	Munsey 2008
Cardui, the Woman's Tonic (aka Wine of Cardui)	Chattanooga Medicine Company	Tonic for Woman's Menstrual Relief	Introduced 1879 by R. I McElree; Sold to Chattanooga Medicine Co. in 1882. Company becomes Chattem Labs and continues production until 1982.	Bottle dates ca. 1904 – early 1950s based on evidence of machine manufacture using the Owen's method	Fike 1987:55
Tanlac	Cooper Medicine Company, Dayton, OH	Tonic cure-all and System Purifier	Early 20 th century Advertised in 1915, 1916, 1922, 1925, 1928, 1929, 1931	Bottle dates ca. 1904 – early 1950s based on evidence of machine manufacture using the Owen's method	Internet websites: http://newspapers.rawson.lib.mi.us/chronicle/cc1916%20(E)/issues/06-09-1916_6.pdf http://sag.stparchive.com/Archive/SAG/SAG10011925P03.php
Mercurochrome	Various companies (e.g., H.W. & Dunning)	Topical Antiseptic	1918 – 1998 (use in U.S. ends in 1998)	Glass Applicator only	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merbromin



Figure 72: Sample of pharmaceutical-related containers recovered from 36AL635.

a) Glover's Imperial Mange Medicine; b) Dr. W.B. Caldwell's Pepsin Syrup bottle; c) Tonsiline bottle; d) Bromo-Seltzer bottle; e) Vaseline jar; f) Milk of Magnesia bottle; g) Citrate of Magnesia bottle; h) Capudine bottle

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Figure 73: Sample of perfume and toilet water-related bottles recovered from 36AL635.

- a) atomizer-style perfume bottle with embossed roses; b) *Eduard Pinaud* after shave bottle; c) toothpick card cologne ("ten cent handkerchief cologne"); d) sample perfume vial; e) "Lily"-shaped toilet water bottle (appears in 1920 and 1926 Illinois Glass Co. catalog); Owens Bottle Co.-made (1911-1929) perfume bottle with stopper and cork seal.

Two whole hair tonic bottles were recovered. These bottles have the distinctive “Sprinkle-top” closure unique to bottles used for hair tonic and other barber shop related products. The bottles were popular ca. early 1920s - 1960s (Lindsey 2013). One of the bottles exhibits an embossed label “WILDROOT” on both narrow sides of the rectangular bottle. Wildroot Hair Tonic, Cream, and Oil were produced by the Wildroot Company in Buffalo, New York between 1911 and 1959, when the company was purchased by Colgate-Palmolive (forgottenbuffalo.com).

Three different kinds of cream containers were recovered. The first is a colorless bottle embossed with the label of Hinds Honey and Almond Cream. This was a body, face, and hand cream manufactured by the A. S. Hinds Company of Portland, Maine between 1875 and 1948. Although the company was purchased by Lehn & Fink in 1907, the cream was available under the Hinds name until 1948 (friends of Hinds.com 2013). The bottle also exhibits the maker’s mark used by the Illinois Glass Company ca. 1916-1929 (Toulouse 1971: 265). The second cream container is a rectangular, opaque white glass container embossed "NADINOLA CREAM/A COMPLEXION BEAUTIFIER/NATIONAL TOILET CO./PARIS, TENN, U.S.A.". Nadinola was a popular “skin whitener” produced in Paris, Tennessee beginning in 1899 (downtown Paris Assoc. 1913). a second skin whitener, Derma Viva, was also recovered. This container is a rectangular bottle with rounded corners and a cork seat. It is embossed “DERMA” on shoulder obverse, and VIVA on shoulder reverse. The base is embossed "DERMAVIVA/CO.CHICAGO." Little information was available for the history of the Derma Viva company, however, the product appears in newspaper and magazine ads from the 1900s-1920s.

Eight container or container fragments are labeled “unidentified” as to their use. Two of these containers have sprinkle top finishes often seen on products like hair tonic or cologne. This type of finish was in used ca. the early 1920s - 1960s (Lindsey 2013). One of the sprinkle top containers is embossed "FLORAL PRODUCTS INC." on the shoulder. One of the containers exhibits the maker's mark is of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company used ca. 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239). The remaining unidentified toiletry containers are unremarkable.

Food Preparation and Storage-related Glass

The 21 artifacts comprising the food preparation and storage-related assemblage consists of 17 food packer jars, 3 condiment bottles/jars, and 1 vinegar jug. The machine-made vinegar jug displays a ring handle and a spout, and is embossed on the base “PATENT PENDING.” The majority of the food packer jars (n=15) served a dual purpose. Initially intended for food packing--after the contents were emptied, the glass transitioned to use as a drinking tumbler. These jars-turned-tumbler exhibit anchor-type closures evidenced by single or multiple horizontal bands of tightly spaced vertical ridges/ribs, usually located just below lip area. One other jar displays a continuous thread, screw top, finish. Two of jars display maker’s marks. The first mark is the embossed “H over and A” mark of the Hazel Atlas Glass Co. (ca. 1915 – 1929; Toulouse 1971: 239) and the other mark is the “capstan” trademark of the Capstan Glass Co., South Connellsville, PA (ca. 1919 – 1938; Bernas 2007).

The food condiment bottles include a paneled, machine-made, H. J. Heinz bottle, a Hellman’s Mayonnaise jar, and a condiment bottle of unknown function. This latter bottle displays an embossed craqueleur-like pattern across the entire exterior surface. The bottle embossed with “H.J. HEINZ CO./III/PAT.” is a mark employed by the H.J. Heinz Glass Company, Sharpsburg, PA between 1892 and 1946. The bottle exhibits an Owen’s scar (ca. 1904 – early 1950s) and a lighting-type closure that was used between ca. late 1870s and the 1920s (see also www.sha.org/bottle/closures). After that date, crown caps become the norm. Based on these hallmarks, this particular artifact dates ca. 1904 – 1920s. The Hellman’s jar is embossed on base "HELLMANS'S/BLUE RIBBON/REGISTERED/3, “O” in a Square, 6.” Hellman’s Blue Ribbon was developed for the market in 1912. The “O” in a square is a mark used by

the Owen's Bottle Company between 1911 and 1929 (Toulouse 1971:393). This jar dates ca. 1912 – 1929.

Miscellaneous Container Glass

Twelve (12) artifacts, consisting of nine (9) whole bottles and three (3) fragments, are identified as household chemicals. Eight whole, amber to brown colored, Lysol bottles and three fragments of an additional bottle were recovered. All of the whole bottles are of the same style; short, with rounded shoulders, and a cork seat. "Lysol" in vertical script is embossed on the body, overlying graduated lines. Lysol is known as the "first international disinfectant" (hbs.edu). The product was invented by the Schulke & Mayr Company of Hamburg, Germany and was introduced to the United States by Lehn & Fink Products Company in 1890. Lehn & Fink began producing Lysol in 1912 in the United States under a licensing agreement with the German company. They purchased the rights to Lysol in 1922. Based on the company information embossed on the base of these bottles, many are dated no later than the 1930s. This information includes information such as the location of the company: "LYSOL INCORPORATED BLOOMFIELD" and "N.J.; LYSOL, INC./NEW YORK" and where the bottle was manufactured: "BOTTLE MADE IN U.S.A.". Four of the bottles also exhibit the maker's mark of the Owens Bottle Company that was employed ca. 1911-1929 (Toulouse 1971:393).

The final household chemical bottle is a whole bottle labeled "LIQUID STOVE POLISH/MANUFACTURED BY/J.L. PRESCOTT CO./NEW YORK" embossed in a recessed panel. The J.L Prescott Company was founded in 1870 in North Berwick, Maine and moved to Passaic, New Jersey. This bottle was likely manufactured ca. 1904-early 1950s based on the presence of an Owens scar.

One ink bottle was also recovered during archaeological investigations at 29 Fulton Street. The vertical cylindrical-style bottle exhibits an embossed label reading "WATERMAN'S INK" on the edge of the shoulder. The opposite side of the shoulder is marked "2 OZ." The base is embossed "THIS CONTAINER MADE IN USA" over "2". The bottle is machine made with a cork stopper finish. Waterman's Ink was created for the fountain pen, which was invented by Lewis Edson Waterman in 1836. Waterman patented over a dozen different inks for Waterman pens. Waterman's Ink is still manufactured today and is popular with artists and calligraphers.

Unidentified Container-related Glass

Many of the container glass fragments were unable to be definitively classified according to function and have been subsumed into a general unidentified container category (n=293). This assemblage contains 56 unidentified bottles/fragments, 6 unidentified jars/jar fragments, 215 unidentified container/container fragments, and 16 non-descript specimens that were unable to be classified due to excessive fragmentation or spalling.

Eight whole specimens were recovered and include 5 jars, 1 bottle, and 2 unidentified containers. These consist of a possible perfume and/or medicine vial, as well as a possible food container. Five specimens exhibit maker's marks or manufacturing attributes that help to assign a date range for manufacture and use. Among these are three container or container fragments with Owens scars (ca. 1904-early 1950s; Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39), one with the maker's mark of the Owens Bottling Company used ca. 1911-1929 (Toulouse 1971:393), and one that exhibits machine-made attributes (post 1889; Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39). The remaining whole bottle is entirely unremarkable.

Of the remaining 285 unidentified container-related artifacts, only 18 display attributes of manufacture or design that help to assign a date of manufacture and/or use. These attributes include 11 fragments with an

Owens scar (ca. 1904 – early 1950s; Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39), 5 exhibiting attributes of machine made containers (post 1889; Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39, 1 example of solarized glass (ca. 1875 – 1920; Jones and Sullivan 1985:13), and 1 highly weathered, possible painted product label (1934 – present; Jones and Sullivan 1985:76). The remainder of the unidentified fragments are unexceptional and are not further discussed.

Container-related Closures

Six artifacts are identified as closures. Four of these are club sauce-type stoppers that broadly date from the late 19th through the early 20th centuries (Jones and Sullivan 1985:152). One of the stoppers is enclosed by a tin cover displaying the Gordon's Gin logo used ca. 1902/03-1913/14 (Petrich-Guy, Swords, Haught, and Kienholz 2011). One elongated prismatic stopper (and desiccated cork) is associated with a perfume bottle made by the Owens Bottle Company (ca. 1911-1929). The sixth closure is an opaque white round lid that is likely from a cold cream jar.

Non-Container-Related Glass

The non-container glass assemblage is comprised of 331 flat glass fragments, 23 tableware fragments, 20 lighting and electrical related fragments, 11 unidentified fragments, 1 mixing bowl fragment, 1 magic lantern slide, and 1 antiseptic applicator (see Table 12 for a discussion of this applicator).

Architectural and Furnishing-related Glass

The identified flat glass assemblage is composed of 277 window pane fragments of flat drawn sheet glass dating post ca. 1917 (Fowle 1924:58), 24 fragments of plate glass, and 7 window pane fragments manufactured of cylinder glass (pre ca. 1926; Schrafenberger 2004:62). Five (5) of the plate glass fragments, ¼ inch in thickness, exhibit one surface toughened/roughened and/or embossed with tightly spaced parallel ridges. It is possible this material was for shelving or some form of safety/privacy glass. An additional 23 flat glass fragments were unable to be accurately classified. The flat glass assemblage was recovered throughout Feature 2 and is likely associated with the structure at 29 Fulton Street.

Tableware-related Glass

The small tableware assemblage consists of 22 colorless (clear) elements and one (1) solarized (amethyst-colored) fragment. Identified functional categories include 14 drinking-related elements, 5 serving-related artifacts, and 1 dining-related element. Three (3) fragments exact function could not be determined.

The drinking-related assemblage contains 2 cordial/wine glass elements, 4 shot glass/juice tumbler elements, 6 tumbler fragments, and 2 probable drinking-related glass fragments whose exact function could not be determined. All elements are molded and/or press-molded of soda-lime based glass. The two cordial/wine glass elements likely belong to the same artifact, although they do not mend. One element consists of the bowl to stem/knop portion of the glass, while the other element is a portion of a hexagonal base. The bowl exhibits a press-molded paneled exterior complimented by four wheel-engraved, star-like flowers on stems. The tops of the arched panels exhibit wheel-cut, vertical, and parallel notches. Paneled flute designs are typically classified under the attribution of so-called "Colonial" patterns and were most popular between the ca. 1890s and the 1930s. Such regional glass companies as Heisey (Newark, OH), Imperial (Bellaire, OH), Westmoreland (Jeanette, PA), Cooperative Flint Glass (Beaver Falls, PA), and Indiana (Indiana, PA), among many others all had *Colonial* variants (e.g., Archer 1978; Wilson 1996; Brown 2005; Dunbar 2000; Husfloen 1992; Autenreith & Autenreith 2008). Although the recovered cordial resembles Heisey's *Colonial* pattern in form, the knop is not

correct (Husfloen 1992:136-137). Another possible candidate is Westmoreland's *1776 Colonial* pattern, first introduced in 1911, with engraved sunburst variants appearing after ca. 1912 (Wilson 1996:42). The more likely match, however, mirrors Cooperative's *Martha Washington* pattern shape (with identical knop area) that was introduced ca. 1910 and produced through 1920s if not into the 30s (Autenreith & Autenreith 2008:152-153) (Figure 74).



Figure 74: Cordial bowl and foot in what appears to be Cooperative Flint Glass Co.'s *Martha Washington* pattern.

The four shot glass/juice tumbler artifacts consist of 2 base and body fragments, 1 rim and body fragment, and a single lip to base fragment that comprises about 60% of the overall vessel. This latter artifact, 3 ¼ inch in height, displays press-molded columns on its upper half, and panels/flutes on the lower half. The base exhibits the maker's mark (i.e., an embossed H over an A) of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, Washington, PA. This mark was used ca. 1920 – 1964. The exact pattern could not be identified. Two other artifacts also display a combination of press molded ribs/columns and flutes/panels. One base and body fragment is plain and tapers out from base.

The tumbler assemblage includes 2 lip and body fragments, 2 base and body fragments, 1 lip fragment, and a single whole specimen. All are colorless, save for one of the base and body fragments that has been solarized due to exposure to sunlight (ca. 1875 – 1920; Jones and Sullivan 1985:13). Decorative motifs observed in the tumbler assemblage include alternating press molded panels and mitres (n=2), arched flutings (n=1), and glued and fired frit (n=2). This latter decorative category was a late Victorian through early 20th decorative technique that involved taking granulated glass (i.e., frit) and gluing it via adhesive to the exterior of an item, and subsequently re-firing that piece (Bredehoft 2004:230). Two non-mending lip and body fragments belonging to the same tumbler display a wreath, ribbon, and swag pattern produced using this decorative technique.

The serving-related tableware assemblage consists of a possible lid to a sugar bowl or covered dish (n=3) as well as two mending portions to a 1 gallon capacity water pitcher. The artifacts, a press-molded handle and the base, body and handle base mend to form a 12-sided, exterior paneled pitcher with interior diagonal twists. The paneled pitcher conforms to Colonial-inspired shapes/patterns characteristic of the early 20th century (see above discussion) (Figure 75).

The single dining-related element is the bowl portion to a pedestaled sundae/sherbet dessert dish. The artifact displays exterior flared panels. Many companies produced this form. The Paden City Glass Manufacturing Company, Paden City, WV, for example, produced this very shape in the ca. 1916 – 1933 period under the name No. 77 6 oz Colonial Sundae (Brown 2000:70) (Figure 76).

The unidentified tableware assemblage consists of a single body shard displaying an exterior etched pattern of grapes and leaves, a press-molded rim and body shard with an unidentifiable faceted design, and a lip and body fragment to a possible bowl.

Lighting and Electrical-related Glass

Items related to a lighting and electrical classification include 14 light bulb fragments, 3 lamp shade or globe fragments, 1 possible radio tube and another radio tube fragment, and 1 fuse window. The majority of these artifacts can be loosely attributed to an early 20th century affiliation; radio tubes were introduced ca. 1927 (Net Industries and Licensors 2013).

Miscellaneous Glass Artifacts

A single colorless, flat glass disk measuring 2 ¼ inch in diameter and depicting a reverse painted image of a horse was recovered from Feature 2 (Figure 77). The artifact is possibly a slide used in a so-called “magic lantern.” Magic lanterns were basically slide projectors and have been in use in some form since the ca. 1650s. Variants continued in popularity through the first half of the 20th century. A variety of slide types were used in these early slide projector forerunners. Some circular slides, such as the example recovered, were housed in wooden frames either as single slides or three to a frame (i.e., multiple slide) (Internet website: <http://www.magiclantern.org.uk/>; version current May 2013).



Figure 75: Colonial-pattern style water pitcher.



Figure 76: Bowl portion of a common early 20th century pedestaled dessert/sundae dish

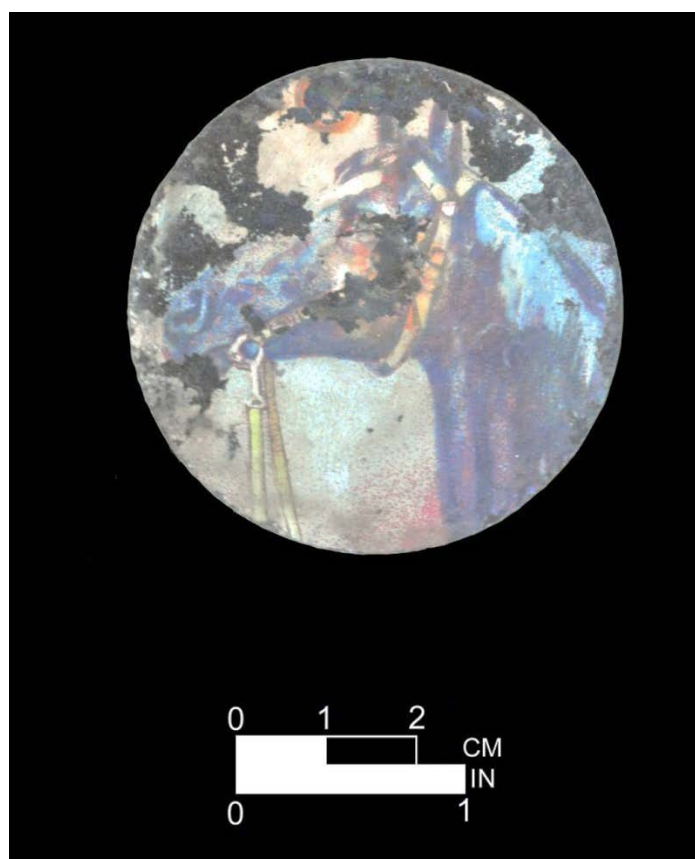


Figure 77: Probable magic lantern glass slide depicting a bridled horse head

Overview of Glass Artifacts from the 29 Fulton Street Site

The glass assemblage from the 29 Fulton Street site was recovered entirely from deposits designated as Feature 2. The feature is classified as a short-term use trash dump that appears to principally date ca. 1920s – 1930s. The glass assemblage supports this supposition as the clear majority of diagnostic glass artifacts date to this period. Furthermore, there does not appear to be any definitive evidence for stratification within the feature deposit based on the temporally diagnostic portions of the glass assemblage. Such an observation may corroborate the idea that this dump was used in a relatively bracketed period of time. Functionally, items noted in the glass assemblage can be subsumed into categories including drinking, dining, health and beauty, food consumption and storage, recreation, and architectural. The architectural flat glass elements more than likely are associated with the house that once stood at 29 Fulton. The remainder of the glass assemblage seems to reflect an interesting mix of household, personal, and commercial-related materials. Such a diversity in items would not be entirely unexpected in a site that has variously transitioned from single dwelling, to multi-family residence, to Elks Lodge, and a return to a multi-family dwelling. Certainly, it is likely that a portion of the assemblage may be able to be linked to the use of the building by the Elks at least from the 1910s into the 1920s during their occupancy tenure.

Metal Artifacts

The metal assemblage recovered from the 29 Fulton Street site is comprised of iron and steel, aluminum, brass, copper, lead, tin, and zinc artifacts. The iron and/or steel assemblage includes 169 architectural and furnishing elements, 115 closures, 39 container-related elements, 1 example of kitchenware, 1 personal object, 40 miscellaneous items, and 21 unidentified fragments. Table 13 provides a list of the iron or steel artifacts. Thirty-four (34) of the nails were further identified as wire nails manufactured post 1885 (Adams 2002:73). Continuous thread caps and crown caps were identified within the closure assemblage. Continuous thread caps have been manufactured since 1919, while crown caps have been used since 1892 (Lief 1965). Cans have been used since 1810 (Busch 1981:95-104).

Non-ferrous artifacts include 18 architectural and furnishing-related objects, 3 arms group-related artifacts, 14 closures, 9 container-related elements, 3 lighting and electrical-related artifacts, 5 miscellaneous objects, 10 personal items, 1 tool, 1 vehicle-related artifact, and 3 unidentified fragments. Table 14 provides a list of the non-ferrous artifacts while Figure 78 presents a sampling of these artifacts.

Two brass wood screws were machine-made and postdate 1846 (Pittman 1987:54). Several of the closure-related artifacts were further identified as a threaded canning jar lid, a continuous cap, and a crown cap. Threaded canning jar lids date post 1915, while continuous caps have been manufactured since 1919, and crown caps have been used post 1892 (Lief 1965). Highly oxidized can fragments recovered in the assemblage minimally indicate post 1810 manufacture (Busch 1981:95-104).

Several artifacts (n=6) display embossing and stamping. These include a brass nut embossed with “CP” on the exterior and textured for grip, a brass toilet flushing mechanism embossed with “FROST PAT APPD FOR KENOSHA” (this item was produced by Frost Manufacturing Company and patented in 1922), an unfired .38 caliber cartridge case stamped “US” on the primer (no manufacturer stamp was visible), and a brass cap for a *Karess* brand talcum powder shaker tin. The tin is embossed with a Greek key pattern border and four flowers. Associated text reads: “TALCUM/KARESS/WOODWORTH/NEW YORK”. The *Karess* line was first introduced by CB Woodworth Sons Company of Rochester, NY in 1922 (Unknown 2011). Also recovered was a brass identification pin for the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation. The pin is in the shape of a shield with an eagle below the company name. ID number “6445” was stamped below the eagle (Figure 79).

Table 13: Summary of Iron or Steel Artifacts Recovered from 36AL635

ARTIFACT	QUANTITY	ARTIFACT	QUANTITY
ARCHITECTURAL AND FURNISHING			
Bolt	2	Screw, Unidentifiable	1
Bracket	1	Spring	3
Cable	5	Strap/Band	3
Caster	1	Tack	1
Escutcheon	1	Unidentifiable Construction	1
Nail	62	Unidentifiable Hardware	4
Nail, Wire	34	Window Grating	2
Padlock	1	Window Screen	12
Pipe	15	Wire, Common	1
Pipe Hose	2	Wire, Unidentifiable	15
Pipe/Tubing	1	Unidentifiable Fragments	1
CLOSURES			
Lid/Cover	1	Cap, Crown	106
Cap, Clicking Dome	1	Cap, Unidentifiable	3
Cap, Continuous Thread	3	Unidentifiable Closure	1
CONTAINERS			
Canister	1	Medicine Tin	3
Bucket	2	Unidentifiable Container	11
Can	22	-	
KITCHENWARE			
Pot/Kettle	1	-	
PERSONAL			
Compact	1	-	
MISCELLANEOUS			
Machinery	4	Disc	1
Sheet Metal	35	-	
UNIDENTIFIABLE			
Unidentifiable Fragments	21	-	

Table 14: Summary of Non-Ferrous Metal Artifacts Recovered from the 29 Fulton Street Site

ARTIFACT	QUANTITY	ARTIFACT	QUANTITY
ARCHITECTURAL AND FURNISHING			
Drawer Pull	1	Unidentifiable Hardware	1
Nut	1	Unidentifiable Disc	1
Pipe	1	Unidentifiable Strap	1
Screw, Pointed, Wood	2	Washer	2
Toilet Flushing Mechanism	1	Wire, Unidentifiable	7
ARMS GROUP			
Unfired Ammunition	1	Cartridge Case	2
CLOSURES			
Cap	1	Cap, Crown	1
Lid/Cover	8	Cap, Unidentifiable	3
Cap, Continuous Thread	1	-	
CONTAINERS			
Can	4	Tube	1
Canister	1	Unidentifiable Container	3
LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL			
On-Off Light Switch	1	Wall Sconce Fixture for Gas Light-	1
Plug Fuse	1	-	
PERSONAL			
Adjustment Slide	1	Ring	2
Grommet/Eyelet	2	Safety Pin	1
Perfume/Cologne Bottle	1	Suspender Buckle	1
Pin	1	Suspender Loop	1
MISCELLANEOUS			
Sheet Metal	4	Figural Artifact	1
TOOL			
File	1	-	
UNIDENTIFIABLE			
Unidentifiable Fragments	3	-	
VEHICLE RELATED			
Valve Stem	1	-	

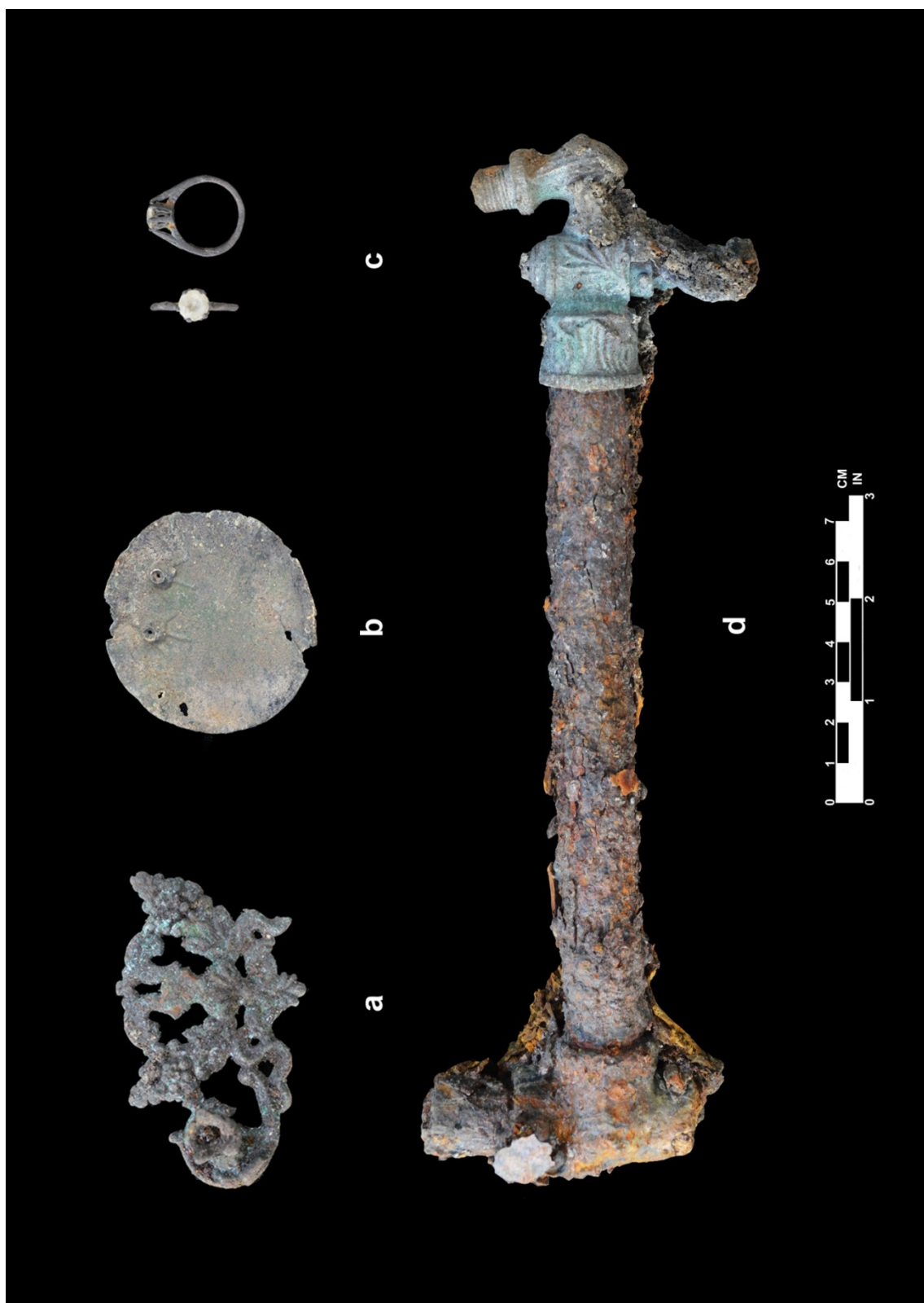


Figure 78: Examples of non-ferrous metal artifacts recovered from 36AL365.

- a) Brass drawer pull/back plate;
- b) Base of unidentified white metal/spelter figural artifact showing bird feet standing on a lily pad;
- c) brass ring with imitation glass diamond;
- d) brass and iron gas wall sconce/fixture.



Figure 79: Brass, shield-shaped pin from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

A total of 202 miscellaneous artifacts were recovered during archaeological investigations at the 29 Fulton Street site. The assemblage is comprised of leather, wood, and rubber shoe fragments, shell buttons, Bakelite, plastic, celluloid, bone, cotton, graphite, slate, cotton, and composite material artifacts. All but two of the miscellaneous artifacts were recovered from Feature 2. These latter slate artifacts were recovered during “General Collection” of destruction rubble during Phase II excavations.

The 111 shoe fragments are not well preserved. They are manufactured from leather, rubber, and wood and comprise 55% of the miscellaneous artifact category. They include upper, insole, and heel fragments of what appear to be men’s work boots as well as men’s and women’s dress shoes.

Seventeen (17) buttons, manufactured of shell, wood, and plastic, were recovered. They are further identified as 15 two-holed shell, 1 four-holed, bone, and 1 two-holed plastic sew-through varieties. The buttons are likely all from underclothing, shirt, or waistcoats as they measure less than 15 mm in diameter (Lindbergh 1999:51).

Three types of plastic are represented in the miscellaneous assemblage and are described in order of abundance. Sixteen artifacts are identified as plastic. These include 4 unidentified fragments, 3 comb fragments, 2 unidentified container fragments, 1 file tab, 1 Mum’s deodorant applicator, 1 button (also listed above), 1 hairpin, 1 toothbrush, 1 doll foot, and 1 advertising calendar from 1925 (Figure 80).

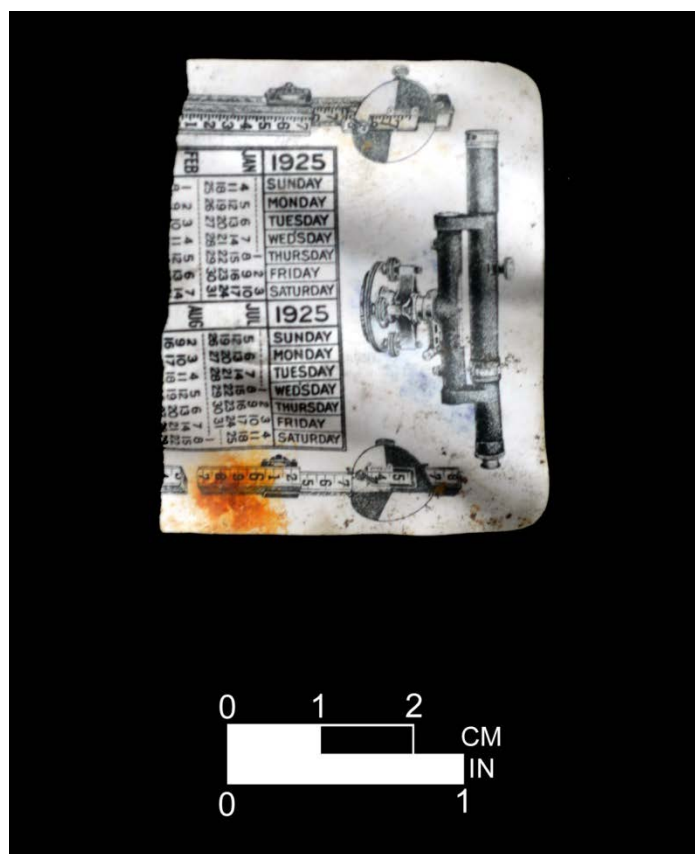


Figure 80: 1925 pocket/wallet calendar advertising the Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, New Jersey.

Modern plastic evolved from the use of cellulose nitrate and camphor (celluloid), patented in 1870, to manufacture items such as billiard balls. By the end of the nineteenth century, formaldehyde was being blended with casein (milk protein) and phenol to produce resins used to manufacture buttons and electrical insulation. In 1907, Leo Hendrik Baekeland was the first to become successful using phenolics after he discovered a way “to control and modify the reaction so that useful products could be made from it” (plasticsindustry.org 2013).

The plastic toothbrush is stamped "SOFT/STERILIZED/GAURANTEED/PRO-PHY-LACTIC/IN US PAT. OFF./A CLEAN TOOTH NEVER DECAYS/MADE IN/FLORENCE, .MASS./USA". This label appeared on Pro-Brush toothbrushes beginning in 1924 (Erhardt 2013).

One of the comb fragments, possibly for a doll or child, exhibits the name ELLA MAE SMAY scratched into one side (Figure 81). A cursory review of historic records shows an Ella Mae Smay in the 1910 U.S. Census at the age of 2 indicating a birth year of 1908. Her family is listed as residing in the 12th Ward of Pittsburgh, PA. She is listed the 1940 U.S. Census as continuing to reside at home in the 13th Ward. Her profession is listed as that of public school teacher. An earlier 1938 article has her teaching at the Brushton School.



Figure 81: Plastic comb recovered from 36AL635 inscribed with the name Ella Mae Smay.

The nine artifacts manufactured from Bakelite include a footed bowl from a dresser set, a cigarette holder, 5 comb fragments, 1 douche nozzle, and 1 ring measuring 7.6-10 cm (3-4 in) in diameter. Bakelite is an early plastic manufactured ca. 1907 – 1945 (Bucher 1996:33; Pittman 1987:57). Eight artifacts are manufactured from celluloid, including 5 comb fragments, 2 fingernail buffers, and an unidentified fragment. Celluloid was an early plastic manufactured ca. 1853 – 1920 (Fenichell 1997:41; Springate 1997:63; Ford 1992:47; Grasso 1996:14).

Three artifacts are manufactured from bone, including the button described above and two toothbrushes. Both of the toothbrushes are stamped with maker's marks/logos and their place of manufacture. One brush is stamped on the underside, "COGU..A" and "WARRANTED BEST" arched over "MADE IN JAPAN." The upside of this toothbrush's handle had been crudely incised with "TH" - likely reflecting owner's name. Interestingly, a Thomas Huddleston is listed at this address in the 1940 census (Figure 82). The second toothbrush is stamped "FRANCE" on the neck; "Crown/REGISTERED" on the shoulder; "ROYAL CROWN.." on the handle; and "REPLACEMENT/BRISTLES.." on the handle tip.

Six artifacts are identified as portions of batteries and include such materials as graphite and manganese oxide. Two artifacts are identified as radio battery blocks. These are groupings of batteries that were employed to power radios during the 1920s and 1930s. Three fragments of battery blocks are also present in the assemblage.

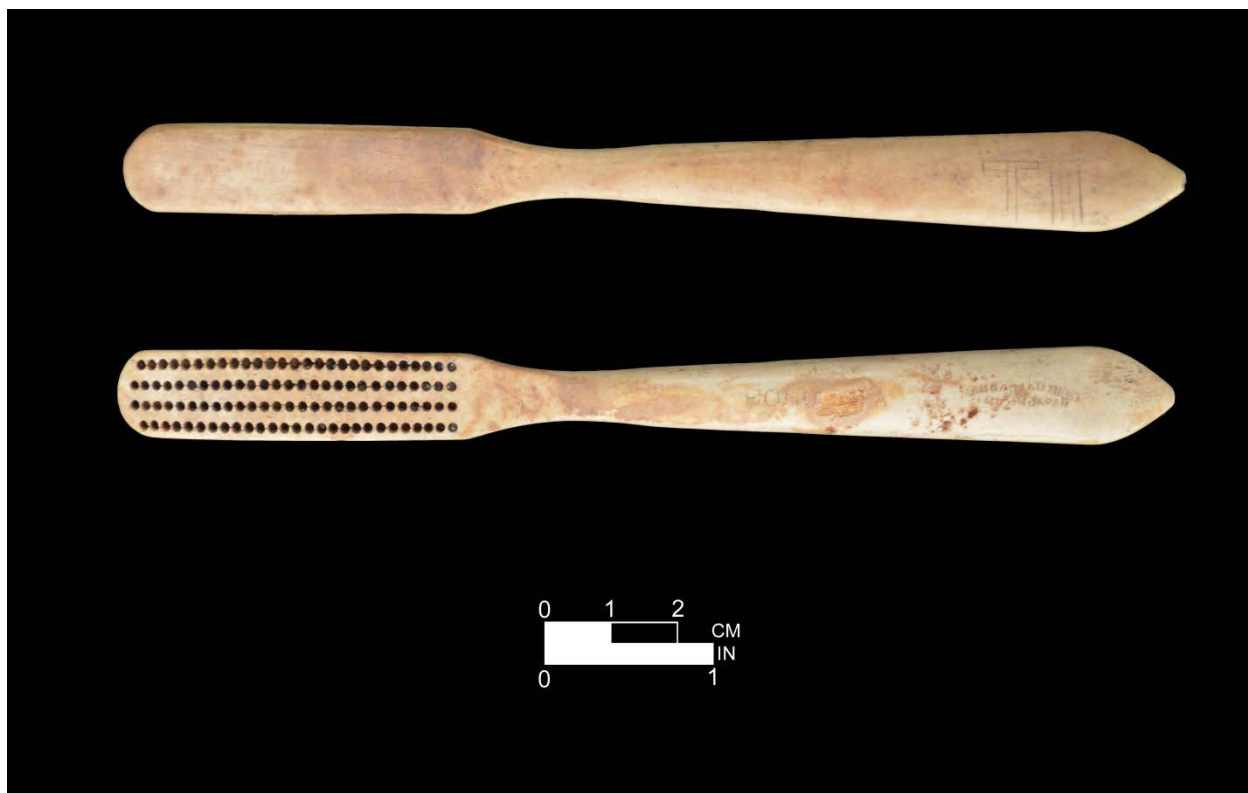


Figure 82: Bone toothbrush with initial “TH” etched into one surface of the handle.

Asphalt, cellophane, cotton fabric, slate, the eraser end of a pencil, and wood form the balance of materials in the miscellaneous assemblage recovered from the site. Many of these items were unidentifiable beyond their material. The slate artifacts consist of two crossmending side fragments of a slate mantle. The obverse exhibits a geometric incised rectilinear pattern in-filled by red; the incising appears to have been highlighted by "gilding". A center medallion on the surround consists of diamond with a cross. The reverse exhibits incised number "6839." This design was popular during the late Victorian period and into the early twentieth century (www.gascoals.com 2013), and would not be unexpected in a house that was constructed in the late 19th century.

The largest number of miscellaneous artifacts falls into the personal category, those artifacts related to grooming or usually owned or used by a single person. These include the shoe fragments, buttons, comb fragments, toothbrushes, and grooming items. At 154 artifacts, the personal category comprises 76% of the miscellaneous artifact assemblage. This seems to suggest that Feature 2 is, at least in part, domestic and/or residential in origin.

Ceramic Artifacts

The 128 ceramic artifacts recovered during archaeological investigations at the 29 Fulton Street site consist of 61 whiteware-, 43 earthenware-, 11 semi-vitreous-, 11 porcelain-, and 2 stoneware- artifacts. The ceramics were recovered exclusively from Feature 2.

Whiteware comprises the largest portion of the ceramic assemblage with 61 artifacts. The sherds are further identified as 38 tableware sherds, 22 sherds from a single large wash basin, and a single sherd from a thick walled, unidentified container. Tableware specimens include 14 fragments from unidentified tableware vessels, nine sherds deriving from bowl forms, 5 saucer fragments, 5 plate sherds, 4

unidentified dining vessel fragments, and a single cup fragment. Twenty-two (22) of the tableware sherds exhibit some form of decoration including applied decal designs (i.e., Decalcomania), hand painted, molded designs, and transfer printed flow blue designs.

Ten sherds are decorated with Decalcomania designs. Decalcomania as a decorative technique became popular after 1880 as a less expensive alternative to transfer printed decorations (Kamm 1956:viii; Pittman 1987:54). Five of these sherds exhibit designs that were popular in the early twentieth century. Three sherds display a stylized cartouche in blues and tans containing a spray of two pink roses and leaves, a common design element produced ca. late 1910s - 1920s (Jasper 1996). One sherd depicts a metallic gold band along the edge of the rim and is underlain by a repeating geometric pattern over an undulating swag of pink roses. Although the pattern was not identified, it too is similar to patterns produced by various companies during the ca. 1900 – 1920s period (e.g., Jasper 1996:158, 167, 197, 223). Lastly, one sherd exhibits a bold floral decoration located just below the lip consisting of a cluster of three blue bells, and petaled flowers connected by green curling stems. This style of decoration is consistent with a ca.1920 – 1930s attribution.

The large wash basin is decorated with a dark red/maroon-colored decal floral design reminiscent of transfer printing in a wide band around the interior of the vessel. The rim is decorated with gold sponging and the foot ring exhibits a metallic gold band. No maker's mark was observed on any of the recovered 22 specimens belonging to this vessel, however, based on the use of the decalcomania technique, the basin dates post ca. 1880.

The 43 earthenware artifacts consist of 40 redware artifacts, 1 yellow brick, 1 buff-bodied incense burner lid, and 1 earthenware door knob. Redware elements include 34 unglazed flowerpot sherds and six whole flowerpots of various sizes. The door knob is glazed with a black opaque glaze and is attached to a heavily oxidized iron rod. Such stock doorknobs were common in buildings and residences constructed during the 19th and early 20th centuries and this example most likely relates to the house that once stood at 29 Fulton. Nearby East Liverpool, Ohio was the location of the country's most prolific manufacturers of these ceramic knobs at least between the mid-19th century and the early years of the 20th century (e.g., McCord 1905:176).

The buff-bodied earthenware incense burner lid is virtually identical to incense burner forms originating from Japan and dating from the early twentieth century. Virtually identical burners are often found marked Nippon, which is the English spelling for Japan, and was a mark used on Japanese imported pottery between 1891 and 1921 (after which time “Japan” was used as the place of origin) (Internet website: <http://www.collectorsweekly.com/asian/nippon-porcelain>; version current May 2013). The recovered lid exhibits traces of silver paint on the exterior (Figure 83).

The semi-vitreous ceramic assemblage is comprised of seven fragments of a single washbowl, 2 plate fragments, 1 cup handle fragment, and an unidentified fragment. The white-glazed washbowl exhibits a molded design of bosses and swags. A maker's mark was observed on basal elements and consists of "THE COLONIAL CO." inside of a bell with an eagle head. This was a mark used by the Colonial Pottery Company of East Liverpool, OH between ca. 1915-1929/1930 (Lehner 1988:100; DeBolt 1994:35). The base sherd from a plate also exhibits a portion of a maker's mark: "...SEMI-VITREOUS"/"...ERS CO-OP..." This mark was not able to be identified.



Figure 83: Earthenware incense burner lid.

The 11 porcelain artifacts include 5 electrical items, 2 tableware sherds, 1 doll arm, 1 button, and a novelty souvenir. The electrical artifacts are further identified as three gaslight mantle rings, an insulator, and a toggle switch plate with heavily oxidized elements attached. The button is white and measures 13.12 mm in diameter, suggesting that it was an underclothing, shirt, or waistcoat button (Lindbergh 1999:51). The souvenir is a porcelain toilet-shaped vessel with transfer printed text, “For Gentlemen Only” (Figure 84). This was likely an ashtray that originally had a wooden “toilet seat” attached.

The two stoneware artifacts are crossmending sherds from a single spittoon exhibiting an open sponged and hand painted cobalt-colored decoration over a Bristol glaze. Based on these attributes, the piece dates to the early twentieth century (Blue & White Pottery Club 2013). Over 75% of the vessel is extant. (Figure 85).

The ceramic assemblage recovered from the 29 Fulton Street site is consistent with an urban domestic site. Research into the 29 Fulton Street site shows that for most of its history it served as a multi-unit residential dwelling. Items such as the wash basins and the several different patterns of tableware suggest that there were many different contributors to this historic dump. The souvenir toilet may be related to the years that the site was used by the Iron City Lodge 17, of the B.P.O.E.



Figure 84: Porcelain ashtray recovered from 36AL635 stamped “FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY”



Figure 85: Sponge decorated, Bristol-glazed stoneware spittoon recovered from 36AL635.

Faunal Material

A total of 221 vertebrate faunal elements, with a combined weight of 616.6 g (21.8 oz), were recovered during testing at 29 Fullerton. Approximately 92% (n = 203) was identifiable to the level of Class while 8% (n = 18) was considered indeterminate due to fragmentation. The majority of the material was classed as Mammalia (77%, n = 170) and the remainder Aves (19.5%, n = 43). The mammalian material was comprised of 118 indeterminate taxa, 38 pig (*Sus scrofa*), 3 cow (*Bos Taurus*), and 1 rat (*Rodentia*). The avian material included 37 indeterminate taxa, 5 chicken (*Gallus gallus*), and 1 turkey (*Meleagris*).

Identifiable elements include: Indeterminate Mammalia (1 femur, 1 scaphoid); *Sus scrofa* (13 phalanx/carpals, 1 tusk root, 3 molar, 2 scaphoid, 5 femur, 1 humerus, 1 tibia) *Bos Taurus* (1 femur, 1 rib, 1 sacrum); *Rodentia* (1 humerus); indeterminate Aves (1 femur, 2 tarsometatarsus); *Gallus gallus* (5 femur); *Meleagris gallopavo* (1 femur). Although only two avian taxa are identified in the assemblage, the relative size of the indeterminate elements suggests they either represent additional specimens of chicken and turkey or similarly sized domesticates such as duck or game hen.

Of the 221 elements examined, 14% (n = 31) were calcined as a result of thermal alteration and 0.5% (n = 1) exhibited gnawing by carnivore. Cut marks (chiefly as a result of butchering) was evident on 11% (n = 24) of the elements. In the specimens of pig (*Sus scrofa*) most of the saw cuts were on long bones.

A number of well-preserved pig phalanx/carpals were also recovered. The lack of observable saw cuts on these elements suggest the butchering of whole feet at the location of the soft cartilage. Based on property history information for 29 Fullerton Street it is probable that the material represents the consumption of "pickled pig's feet," a favorite form of pork in the Southern United States as well as, African-American and Korean cuisines.

The feet of hogs are typically salted and smoked in the same manner as other pork cuts, such as hams and bacon. It is common to preserve them in a manner very similar to home canning and processes for pickled vegetables; typically a saturation of hot vinegar brine is used. Such methods allow them to be preserved without the need for refrigeration until the jar is opened.

Pig's feet that are pickled are usually consumed as something of a snack or a delicacy rather than as the primary focus of a meal as its meat course. However, pig's feet are not always pickled and may be cooked as a part of a meal, often with vinegar and water to preserve their natural flavor. They have a high fat content, with almost an equal portion of saturated fat to protein.

The faunal assemblage also included five invertebrate specimens of pelecypoda with total weight of 102.7 g (3.6 oz) were retrieved. Of this total, one specimen was too eroded for identification as to taxon. The remaining specimens are examples of Atlantic, or more commonly Eastern, Oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*).

Floral Material

One floral specimen, a peach pit, was recovered at the 29 Fulton Street site. It is identified as a *Prunus* sp. and was recovered from Feature 2 during Phase II excavations.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 29 Fulton Street site was identified based on the presence of subsurface features related to the building at 29 Fulton/Fullerton Street. Phase II excavations were planned based on these identified locations, and the work exposed a building foundation with related structural elements and a short-term use trash dump deposited within the building's foundation. The site was capped by a demolition layer related to the destruction of this and nearby buildings. In total, 1,902 historic artifacts, 221 faunal elements, and one floral specimen were recovered during the Phase I/II investigations, and all but two of the historic artifacts originated in the short-term use trash dump (Feature 2). This deposit dates between ca. 1925 and 1935 based on glass and ceramic artifacts. Analysis of the artifacts show that the occupants of the 29 Fulton Street site consumed beverages such as whiskey, wine, soda, and milk. The recovered faunal material consisted pig foot bones, chicken and other poultry bones, and oyster shells. Several bottles that once contained digestive aids and patent medicines were also recovered. These artifacts suggest that the residents suffered from ailments associated with poor diet, and poor and working class living conditions in the first half of the twentieth century.

The 29 Fulton Street site was continuously occupied from ca. 1890 until ca. 1958 when the buildings were demolished as part of the Civic Arena construction. All of the artifacts recovered at the site reflect the twentieth century portion of this occupation. More specifically, the trash dump and associated artifact assemblage likely relate to the 1910-1923 period when the building functioned as an Elks Lodge and multi-family residence. The feature appears to have been protected from the 1958 demolition episode by the foundation walls of the building at 29 Fulton/Fullerton Street and preserved by the overlaying demolition layer.

The foundation of the building at the 29 Fulton Street site is typical of row houses in the City of Pittsburgh, and does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic value, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Extant examples of row houses can be seen within historic districts of various City of Pittsburgh neighborhoods. The archaeological investigations of the site, however, did yield information important to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania history. More specifically, datasets recovered from the trash dump addressed two of the Thematic Study Units defined for the project; Ethnicity and Diet and Health in a highly urbanized and culturally marginalized section of Pittsburgh during the early twentieth Century. Therefore, the 29 Fulton Street site is considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. However, no additional archaeological work is recommended since 43% of the site and over 60% of the trash dump was investigated during the combined Phase I and Phase II survey. Further work is unlikely to yield additional significant information to that already recovered.

31 Fulton Street Site

The 31 Fulton Street site is situated in the northeastern corner of Lot 2-C-300 near the intersection of Crawford Street and Bedford Avenue within an asphalt parking lot at an elevation of 284 m (932 ft) amsl (Figure 54). Based on the boundaries of the historic lot (Hopkins 1910), the site area measures approximately 134.65 m² (1,449.36 ft²). This lot is adjacent to the lot containing the 29 Fulton Street site (36AL635). Due to their proximity, the 31 Fulton Street site was identified during the Phase II investigation of the 29 Fulton Street site, with evidence limited to the south profile of Trench A (Figure 86). Trench A measured approximately 9.4 m (30.8 ft) in length (E-W) and 6.5 m (21.3 ft) in width (N-S), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5 (8.2 ft). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner of Trench A are N4477488.07 E585797.02.

The 31 Fulton Street site consists of a building foundation and a 1958 demolition episode (Figure 87). In addition, two strata related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot were identified. No artifacts were recovered from any of the cultural features at the 31 Fulton Street site.



Figure 86: The 31 Fulton Street site shown in the southern wall of Trench A.

STRATIGRAPHY

Two strata were identified at the 31 Fulton Street site (Figure 87). They are labeled in ascending order from oldest (lowest) to youngest (uppermost) and are described below.

Stratum I (Field Designation F4)

Stratum I consisted of an 8 to 12 cm (3.1-4.7 in) thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly silt loam that extended to an approximate depth of 18 to 22 cm (7.1-8.7 in) bgs. The stratum occurred across the entire southern profile of the trench. Stratum I represents a former gravel parking lot surface for the Arena. According to Raymond Wolowicz (personal communication, March 2013), General Manager of Parking for the Consol Energy Center, a gravel parking lot was in operation until the 1980s when it was replaced by an asphalt surface. All cultural features related to the 31 Fulton Street site were identified below Stratum II. No artifacts were recovered in Stratum I.

Stratum II (Field Designation F3)

Stratum II is the uppermost stratum at the 31 Fulton Street site. It consisted of an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick layer of asphalt used as the existing parking lot surface. The stratum extended across the entire profile of the trench. No artifacts were recovered in Stratum II.

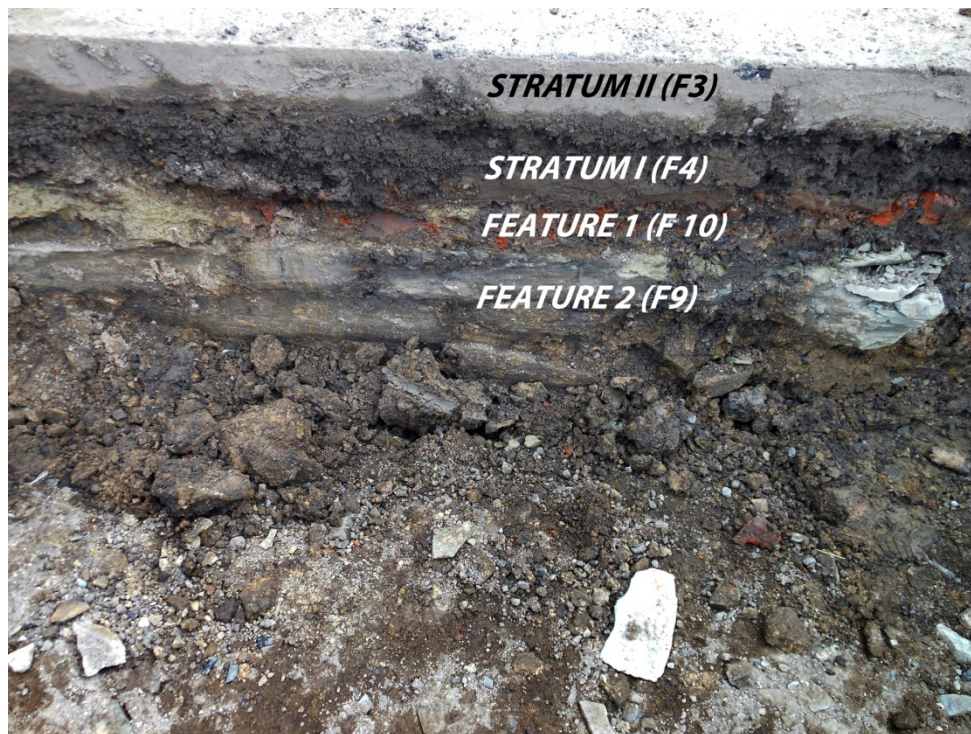


Figure 87: Detail of the southern wall of Trench A showing the 31 Fulton Street site with identified strata and features.

FEATURES

Two cultural features were identified at the 31 Fulton Street site. They include a layer of destruction debris (Feature 1) and a building foundation (Feature 2).

Feature 1 (Field Designation F10)

Feature 1 represents a discontinuous layer of destruction debris related to the 1958 demolition of this portion of the Lower Hill District for the construction of the Arena (Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph Staff 1958). The feature consisted of an unconsolidated matrix of bricks. A small section of the feature was identified in the western quarter of the southern profile of Trench A. It occurred immediately above the building foundation. Feature 1 extended from approximately 18 cm (7.1 in) bgs to a maximum depth of 32 cm (12.6 in) bgs. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 1.

Feature 2 (Field Designation F9)

Feature 2 represents the northern masonry foundation wall of a building at 31 Fulton/Fullerton Street. Consisting of uncoursed rubble, the wall occurred continuously across the 750 cm (295.3 in) length of the southern profile of Trench A (Figure 88). The top of the wall originated at a depth of approximately 18 to 32 cm (7.1-12.6 in) bgs. It was overlaid by Stratum II in the eastern three-quarters and Feature 1 in the western quarter of the profile. The feature extended to the base of the excavation in this portion of the trench at approximately 56 to 68 cm (22.0-26.8 in) bgs. The foundation wall in the western quarter of the profile showed a 10-cm (3.9-in) drop in elevation. This particular feature of the wall may correspond to a stone platform for the building's front porch as seen on a historic streetscape photograph that partially shows the building (PCPC 1930 see Figure 45). No artifacts were recovered in Feature 2.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 31 Fulton Street site was identified during Phase II investigations of the 29 Fulton Street site and consists of a building foundation and a 1958 demolition episode. In addition, two strata related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot were identified. No artifacts were recovered from any of the cultural features at the 31 Fulton Street site.

Only the northern edge of this site was investigated. The foundation wall that comprises the identified portion of this site was recorded as part of the investigation of the 29 Fulton Street site. The excavations were not expanded. Historic documentary research was conducted for this address and the findings were unremarkable. Based on the limited amount of excavation at this site no determination of eligibility can be made.

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31 FULTON STREET
TRENCH A - SOUTH WALL PROFILE

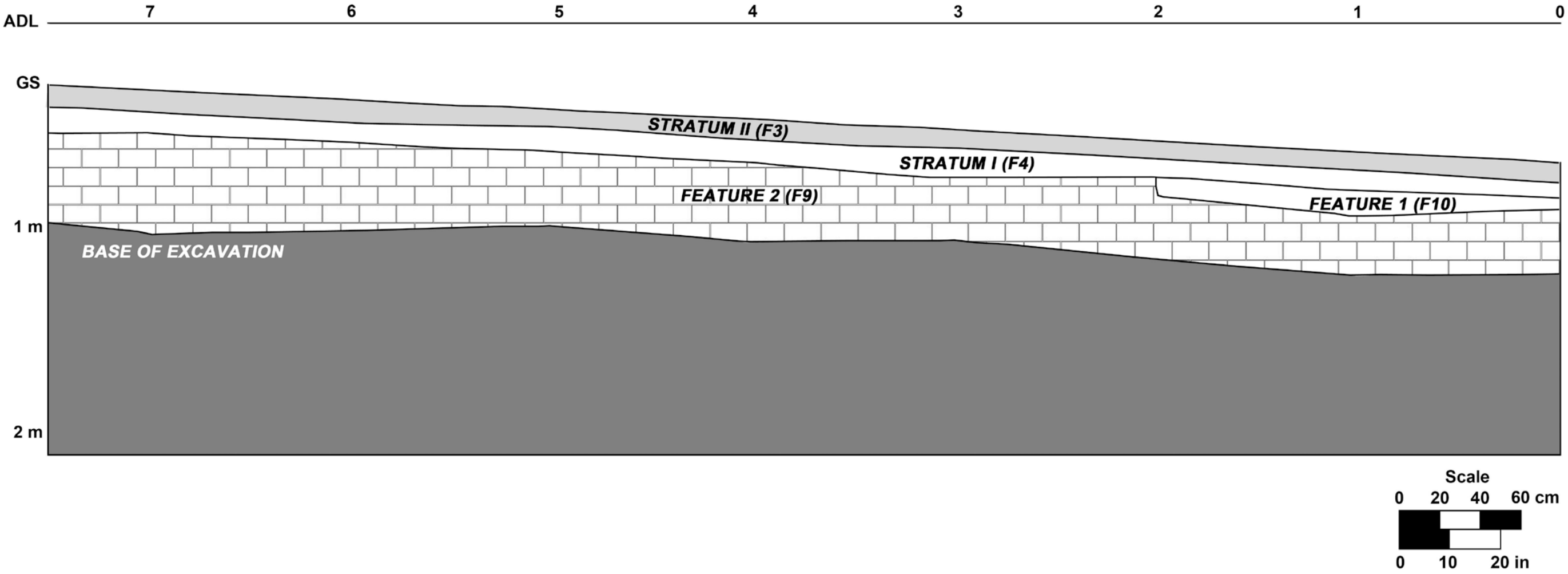


Figure 88: South wall profile of Trench A, showing the foundation wall (Feature 2) of 31 Fulton Street site.

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88-90 Crawford Street Site (36AL636)

The 88-90 Crawford Street site is located in the southeastern corner of Lot 2-C-300 approximately 58 m (190 ft) north of the intersection of Crawford Street and Centre Avenue. The site is situated within an asphalt parking lot at an elevation of 275 m (901 ft) amsl (Figure 54). Based on the boundaries of the historic lot (Hopkins 1910), the site area measures approximately 149.71 m² (1,611.47 ft²). The site was identified during the Phase I portion of the survey based on the recovery of cultural features and historic artifacts in Trench 4. Trench 4 measured approximately 4.6 m (15.2 ft) in length (N-S) by 1.6 m (5.2 ft) in width (E-W), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 84 cm (33.1 in). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner of Trench 1 are N4477254.97 E585946.71. This trench had been emplaced to identify cultural features related to mid-nineteenth through early twentieth century dwellings along Crawford Street.

Additional features and artifacts were identified after the expansion of the trench during the Phase II effort. The expanded trench was designated Trench A during the Phase II fieldwork (Figure 89). It measured approximately 6.8 m (22.3 ft) in length (E-W) and 6.1 m (20.0 ft) in width (N-S), and was excavated to a maximum depth of approximately 2.5 m (8.2 ft). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner of Trench A are N4477252.49 E585943.34. In total, 41.48 m² (446.49 ft²) of the site was investigated, encompassing 27.7 % of the site area. Figure 90 shows the location of the excavation trenches in relation to the historic building footprints based on the 1910 Hopkins map.

The 88-90 Crawford Street site consists of a courtyard, a retaining wall, and a privy in the rear of the historic lots at 88 and 90 Crawford Street as well as a wood and tin outbuilding and a concrete structure in the alley west of the lots, all capped by a demolition episode dating sometime ca. 1944. In addition, six strata were identified, including one natural soil horizon, three historic period horizons, and two horizons related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot. Stratigraphy and cultural features observed at the 88-90 Crawford Street site are described below and summarized in Table 15.

Stratigraphy

Six strata were identified during the archaeological investigations of the 88-90 Crawford Street site. They are labeled in ascending order from oldest (lowest) to youngest (uppermost) and are described below.

Stratum I (Field Designation F33)

Stratum I represents a B horizon consisting of a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam with siltstone and manganese inclusions. It was identified during the Phase II investigation beneath the demolition layer (Feature 1) at approximately 178 cm (70.1 in) bgs in the western edge of Trench A and beneath the privy (Feature 4) at approximately 206 (81.1 in) bgs in the south-central portion of the trench.

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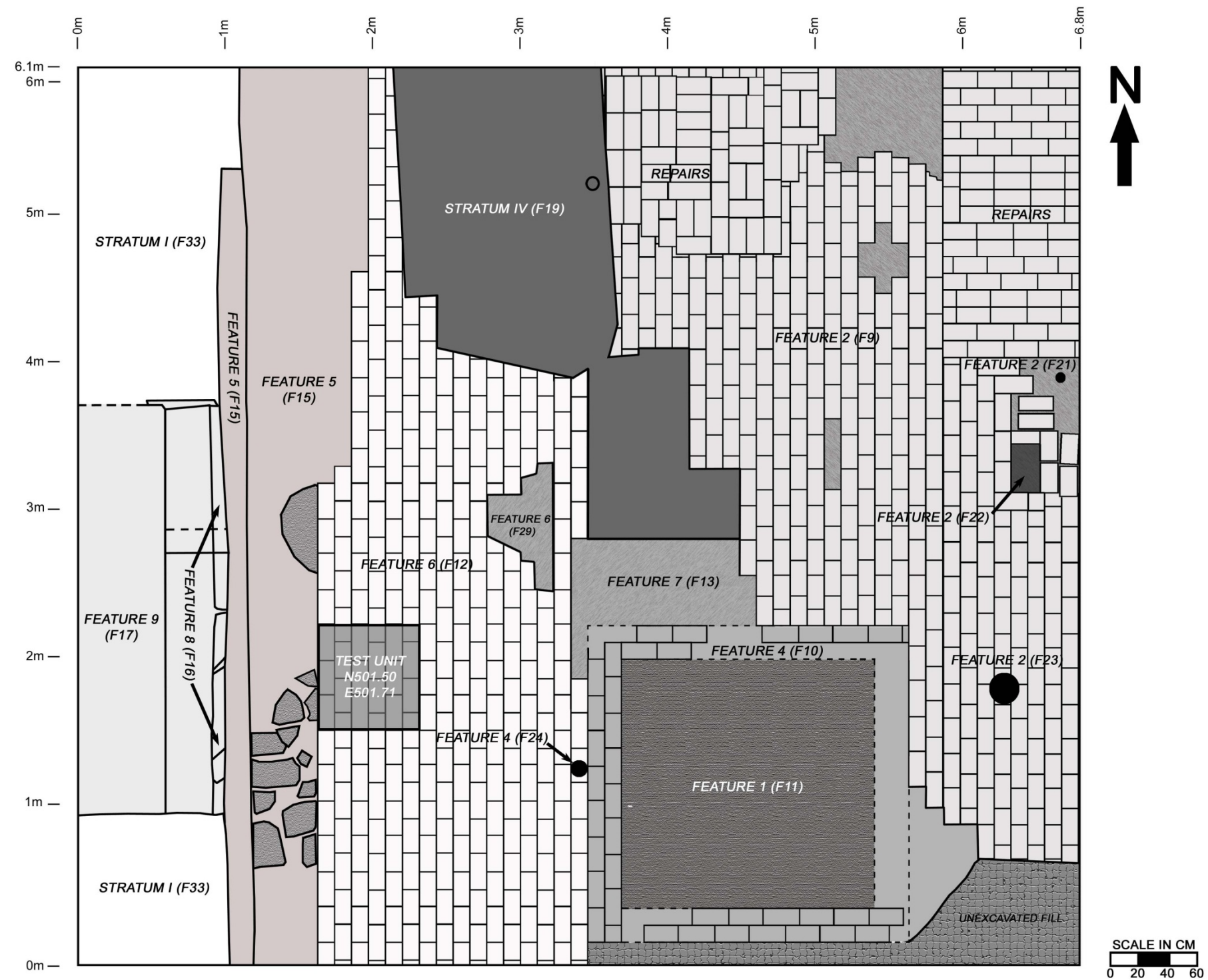


Figure 89: Plan view of Trench A, showing identified Strata and Features.

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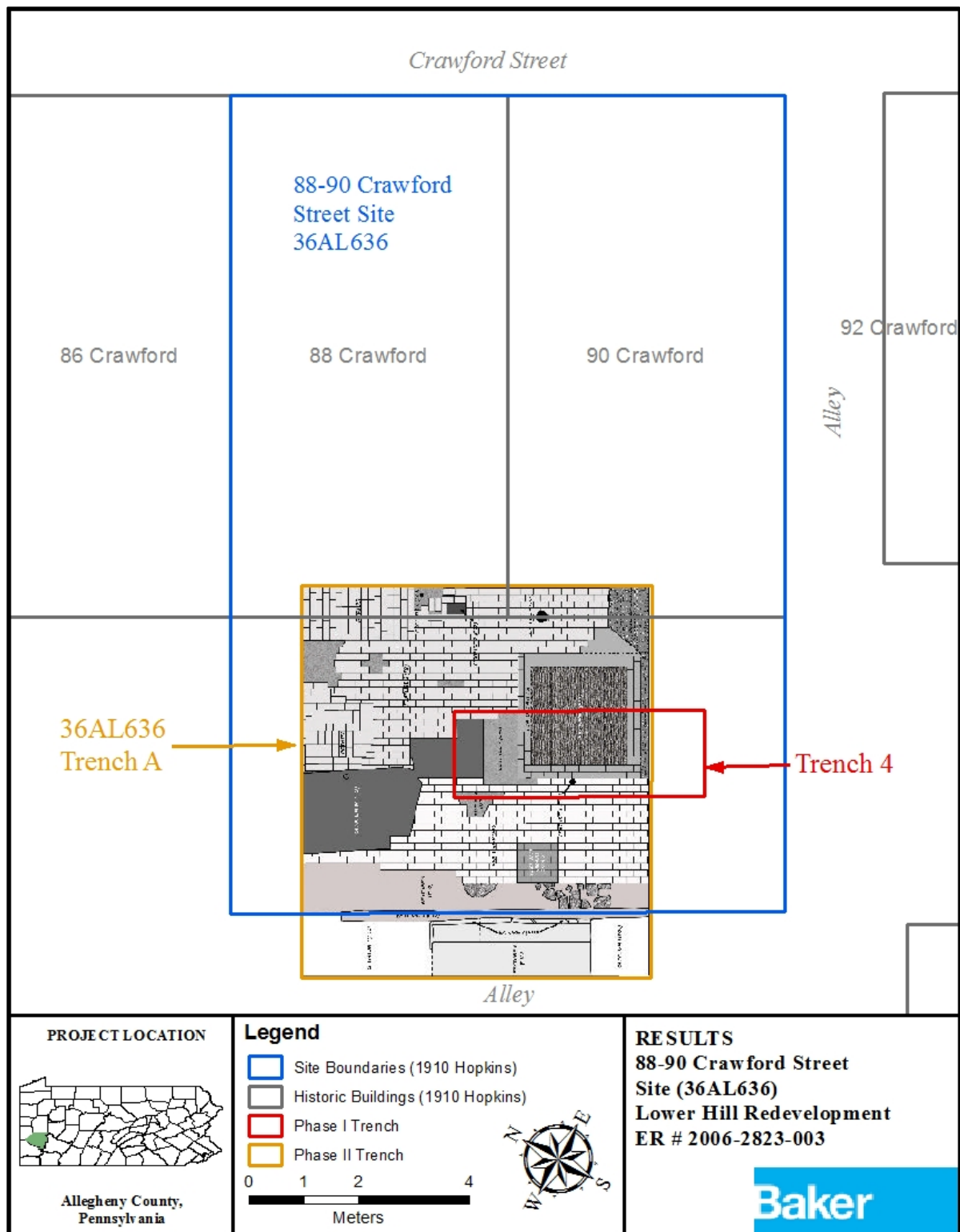


Figure 90: Excavation trench locations in relation to historic building footprints at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.

Table 15: Description of Stratigraphy and Features Observed at the 88-90 Crawford Street Site (36AL636).

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Stratum VI	F3	Trench 4, Trench A	-	Asphalt parking lot	Uppermost level 0 to 10 cm (0 to 3.9 in) bgs
Stratum V	F4	Trench 4, Trench A	Brown (10YR 4/3) to a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravely silty sand	Gravel parking lot	Underlies Stratum VI 10 to 14/18 cm (3.9 to 5.5/7.1 in) bgs
Stratum IV	F19	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 1 60 to 70 cm (23.6 to 27.6 in) bgs
Stratum III	F8	Trench 4	Mottled brownish yellow (10YR 4/2) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 2 66 to 80 cm (26.0 to 31.5 in) bgs
Stratum II	F18	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) silt loam	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 6 58/72 to 63/75 cm (22.8/28.3 to 24.8/29.5 in) bgs
Stratum I	F33	Trench A	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam	B horizon	Underlies all strata and cultural features 178/206 cm 70.1/81.1 in) bgs
Feature 1	F7/F11	Trench 4, Trench A	-	Compressed layer of brick and stone from 1940-1948 demolition of nearby buildings including 88 and 90 Crawford Street	Underlies Stratum V 14/18 to 60/70 cm (3.9/7.1 to 23.6/27.6 in) bgs
	F5	Trench 4, Trench A	Mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay	Lens in F7/F11	
	F6			Lens of roofing slate and composite roofing material in F7/F11	
	F25		Black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam	Lens in F7/F11	
	F26		Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay	Lens in F7/F11	
Feature 2	F9	Trench 4, Trench A		Brick courtyard	Underlies Feature 1 60 cm (23.6 in) bgs
	F21	Trench 4, Trench A		Vertical cast iron pipe in floor of F9	
	F22	Trench 4, Trench A		Drainage opening in floor of F9	
	F23	Trench 4, Trench A		Cast iron ventilation pipe in floor of F9	
Feature 3	F8			See Stratum III	
Feature 4	F10	Trench 4, Trench A		Brick-lined privy	Underlies Features 1 68 to 220 cm (26.8 to 86.6 in) bgs
	F24	Trench 4, Trench A		Vertical cast iron pipe adjacent to western exterior of F10	
	F34	Trench 4, Trench A		Copper pipe at base of eastern interior of F10	
Feature 5	F15	Trench A		Masonry stone retaining wall	Underlies Feature 1 68 to 178 cm (26.8 to 70.1 in) bgs

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Feature 6	F12	Trench 4, Trench A		Brick courtyard	Underlies Feature 1 70 cm (27.6 in) bgs
	F14/F29	Trench 4, Trench A		Area of missing bricks in F12	
Feature 7	F13	Trench 4, Trench A	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay	Historic fill	Underlies Feature 1 78 cm (30.7 in) bgs
Feature 8	F18	Trench A		Remnants of concrete structure	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 9	F17	Trench A		Wood and galvanized tin shed or outbuilding	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 10	F27	Trench A		Brick courtyard	Underlies Stratum II 63/75 to 69/81 cm (24.8/29.5 to 27.2/31.9 in) bgs
Feature 11	F28	Trench A	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay	Prepared floor for Feature 11	Underlies Feature 11 69/81 cm (27.2/31.9 in) bgs

Stratum II (Field Designations F18)

Stratum II represents a buried historic soil horizon consisting of black (10YR2/1) silt loam. It was identified in between two levels of brick courtyard (Feature 6 and Feature 10) during the Phase II excavation of TU N501.50 W501.71. The stratum originated between 58 and 72 cm (22.8-28.3 in) bgs and extended to a maximum depth of 63 to 75 (24.8-29.5 in) bgs, with a slight dip to the south. The stratum likely accumulated as sheet wash on the surface of Feature 10 before it was bricked over to create the surface of Feature 6.

Fifty-two (52) artifacts were recovered in Stratum II. The ceramic assemblage consists of 10 earthenware container sherds, 18 whiteware sherds, and 6 porcelain artifacts. The whiteware sherds are comprised of four plate sherds and 14 unidentified tableware sherds. Five of the sherds are decorated with transfer printed designs. One sherd exhibits a portion of a maker's mark that resembles that of Whittaker & Co, Hallfield Pottery, Hanley, consisting of a ring of flowers surrounding the name "W & Co./Hanley", possibly separated by the pattern name. This mark was in use ca. 1886-1892 (Godden 1964:667). The porcelain portion of the assemblage consists of three doll parts, two tableware sherds, and a button. The doll parts are small and include a lower leg and foot, the upper torso and left arm, and a portion of a head with molded hair.

The glass assemblage is comprised of 28 fragments including 13 container, 7 window pane, 5 tableware, 2 unidentified fragments, and 1 lamp cover fragment. The container and tableware fragments are nondescript with the exception of a bottle neck that exhibits a finishing tooled lip (ca. 1820s - 1920s; Jones and Sullivan 1985:43).

Stratum III (Field Designation F8)

Stratum III represents a buried historic soil horizon consisting of a mottled brownish yellow (10YR 4/2) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay. It was identified in the east profile of Trench 4 below the courtyard (Feature 2) at approximately 66 cm (26.0 in) bgs. It extended to base of Trench 4 excavations at approximately 80 cm (31.5 in) bgs. The horizon was not clearly defined during the Phase II investigation.

Stratum IV (Field Designation F19)

Stratum IV represents a 10 cm (3.9 in) thick buried historic soil horizon consisting of black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam. The stratum was limited to the north-central section of Trench A where it was identified immediately below the demolition layer (Feature 1) at approximately 60 cm (23.6 in) bgs and over the brick courtyard (Feature 6). The stratum likely resulted from the accumulation of sheet wash on the surface of the courtyard.

Stratum V (Field Designation F4)

Stratum V consists of a 4 to 8 cm (1.6-3.1 in) thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly silt loam that extended to an approximate depth of 14 to 18 cm (5.5-7.1 in) bgs. The stratum occurred continuously across the site area investigated by Trench 4 and Trench A. It represents a former gravel parking lot surface for the Arena. According to Raymond Wolowicz (personal communication, March 2013), General Manager of Parking for the Consol Energy Center, a gravel parking lot was in operation until the 1980s when it was replaced by an asphalt surface. All cultural features related to the 88-90 Crawford Street site were identified below Stratum V.

Stratum VI (Field Designation F3)

Stratum VI is the uppermost stratum at the 88-90 Crawford Street site. It consists of an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick layer of asphalt used as the existing parking lot surface. The stratum extends across the entire site area.

Features

Nine cultural features were identified during the archaeological investigations of the 88-90 Crawford Street site. The majority of features are associated with the courtyard in the rear of the historic lots at 88 and 90 Crawford Street. The features are described below.

Feature 1 (Field Designations F5, F6, F7, F11, F25, and F26)

Feature 1 represents a continuous layer of destruction debris related to the demolition of a section of row houses (82 to 90 Crawford Street) that occurred ca. 1944. The feature consisted of an unconsolidated matrix of brick and stone (F7/F11) with lenses of roofing slate and composite roofing material (F6), mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay (F5), black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam (F25), and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay (F26). It was identified in Trench 4 during the Phase I survey and re-identified after the expansion of the trench during the Phase II investigation. The feature covered a historic surface defined by a courtyard (Features 2 and 6) behind the buildings at 88 and 90 Crawford Street. It occurred immediately below Stratum V across the tested site area, and, in general, extended to a depth of 60-70 cm (23.6-27.6 in) bgs. It exceeded those depths in two areas, including a depth of 177 cm (69.7 in) along the western edge of Trench B where a drop in elevation of the historic surface was marked by a retaining wall (Feature 5) as well as a maximum depth of 206 cm (81.1 in) bgs within the privy (Feature 4). Feature 1 was removed mechanically to facilitate documentation of the underlying cultural features (Figures 91 and 92).

A total of 355 artifacts were recovered from Feature 1. The assemblage includes 250 glass, 15 ceramic, 82 metal, and 8 miscellaneous artifacts.

The largest portion of the artifact assemblage is the glass. The 250 glass fragments include 238 identified as containers, including 32 whole containers. The containers are further identified as 20 beverage, 7 toiletry, 6 pharmaceutical, 6 food, 6 miscellaneous, and 192 from unidentified containers. The beverage containers include liquor, milk, and soda bottles, several of which exhibit diagnostic attributes; either

embossed product labels or maker's marks (Table 16). The toiletry and pharmaceutical bottles also exhibit identifying attributes; including aspirin, cod liver oil, and hair pomade containers.

Non-container glass recovered in Feature 1 consists of 5 fragments of unidentified glass tubing including one with a cased white stripe and a blue center stripe, 4 light bulb fragments, 3 window pane fragments, one cold cream jar lid fragment, 1 radio tube, and 1 fragment of a Depression glass tableware vessel. The Depression glass exhibits the Florentine pattern, "Poppy No. 2". This pattern was manufactured by the Hazel Atlas Glass Company between 1932 and 1935.

Table 16: Diagnostic Glass Artifacts Recovered in Feature 1

Artifact type	Date Range	References	Diagnostic Attribute	Qty.
Liquor			Flask Shape	1
	1935-1964	Lindsey 2012	Portion or whole embossed statement: FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE.	7
Milk	post 1886	Pittman 1987:56	Bottle shape and text.	6
	1930s - early 1950s	Miller and Sullivan 1984:93	Bottle shape, Embossed "RIECK" on bottle neck/shoulder. Reick's Dairy was established in Pittsburgh area around 1872.	1
Soda	1929-1954	Toulouse 1971:403	Bottle shape, Owens-Illinois mark and "G6" on base.	1
UID Beverage			Bottle shape	3
	1904 - early 1950s	Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39	Bottle shape, Owens Illinois Glass Company mark	1
Condiment	1920-1964	Toulouse 1971:239	Container shape, Hazel Atlas Glass Company maker's mark.	1
	1920-1964	Toulouse 971:239	Container shape, Hazel Atlas Glass Co. mark on base.	1
Food Jar			Container shape	1
	1930s - early 1950s	Miller and Sullivan 1984:93	Container shape, Valve mark on base.	1
	1937 - 1968	Anchor Hocking Glass Museum 2003	Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation "anchor over H" mark used 1937 to 1968. Lug seat-type closure.	1
Pepper Sauce	1932-1953	Toulouse 1971:271	Container shape, Maker's mark is J within a Keystone:Knox Glass Bottle Co., Jackson, Miss., 1932-1953	1
Beaker			Container shape	1
Clorox Bottle			"...LORO..." is embossed on the heel	1

Artifact type	Date Range	References	Diagnostic Attribute	Qty.
Pennzoil Bottle			Embossed text on shoulder: "ONE QUART TO LINE". Base is embossed with an anchor, "5" to the left, "7" to the right, and "L-865-A", Anchor Hocking. A portion of the painted product label is present. Pennzoil label with Liberty Bell.	3
Bayer Aspirin	1940	Lockhart 2004	Embossed label, maker's mark of Owens-Illinois Glass Company.	1
Sloan's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	1942	Lockhart 2004:2-3	Embossed label, maker's mark of Owens-Illinois Glass Company.	1
Sloan's Liniment			Embossed label	1
Father John's Medicine			Embossed label	1
UID Pharmaceutical	1924-early 1950s	Toulouse 1971:293; Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39	Knox Glass Bottle Co., Knox, PA mark used 1924-1968. Gradation marks on front panel 10-20-30-40-50.	1
UID Pharmaceutical	ca. 1920 - early 1950s	Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39; Tuolouse 1971:242	Hazel Atlas Glass Company used 1920-1964.	1
Vapo-Rub			Embossed label.	1
Cold Cream			Glass type and container shape	1
Cold Cream			Small jar marked "PONDS" on base.	1
Hair Pomade	ca. 1942 - 1960s		Base embossed: "DIXIE PEACH/8/HAIR POMADE/LANDER/THE ORIGINAL" Pomade used from ca. 1942 - 1960s.	1
Perfume/Cologne	1904 - early 1950s	Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39	Base stamped: "MADE IN USA/ U.S. DES/PAT. APPLD. FOR"; threaded closure for screw cap	1
Vaseline			Base is embossed: "CHEESEBROUGH/7/MFG/CO.CD/NEW YORK".	1
UID Cold Cream	ca. 1932 - 1953	Toulouse 1971:271	Glass type and container shape Knox Glass Bottle Co., Jackson, Miss. mark. Used between ca. 1932 - 1953.	1
Woodbury Lotion	post ca. 1938	Toulouse 1971:48	Anchor Hocking Glass Company mark and product label	1
Total				45

The ceramic portion of the assemblage consists of 13 whiteware sherds, one semi-vitreous sherd and a single stoneware sherd. The whiteware is further identified as eight bowl fragments and five sherds of unidentified tableware. The bowl fragments include one that exhibits a maker's mark of Taylor, Smith and Taylor, Chester, WV, 1899/1900 – 1982 that was used prior to 1920; six from a single vessel decorated with a Willow like transfer printed pattern that likely dates to the early twentieth century; and one that exhibits a decal decoration with a floral design. The semi-vitreous sherd is a portion of a large basin, possibly for scientific or pharmacological use.

The 82 metal artifacts are comprised of 69 iron or steel, 5 copper, 3 aluminum, 2 brass, 2 nickel silver spoons, and 1 tin artifact. The iron and steel artifacts primarily consist of heavily oxidized items such as unidentified nails, a railroad spike, pipe fragments, wire, and can fragments. However, artifacts such as crown style bottle caps and a table knife with a wood handle were also recovered. The three aluminum artifacts consist of fragments of a non-descript band. The copper artifacts are unremarkable with the exception of a wheat penny. Wheat pennies were produced from 1909 to 1958, however, the penny is corroded and the date is not legible. The brass artifacts are further identified as a suspender strap adjuster and the pin back for the tin Lone Ranger pin in this assemblage. One of the nickel silver spoons is backstamped "FEDERAL". This is the mark of the Federal Silver Company, NYC that was used ca. 1920 – 1960 (silvercollection.it 2013). The tin Lone Ranger pin includes a picture of the Lone Ranger in the center of the horseshoe below the text "LONE RANGER" and above additional text that may say "Silver's Lucky Horseshoe". This badge dates from the 1930s (collectible pinbacks 2013).

The miscellaneous artifacts include 4 asphalt shingle fragments, 1 dry cell battery rod, one electrical fuse with an embossed patent date of 1920, 1 leather shoe fragment, and one heart-shaped plastic pin.

Faunal material recovered in Feature 1 consisted of 34 bone and bone fragments. The assemblage includes 23 *Aves* sp. bones, 4 *Sus scrofa*, 4 unidentified mammal bones, 2 *Bos taurus*, and 1 *Ostreichthyes* sp.

Feature 1 was likely created when this portion of the block was demolished in the early 1940s. The artifact assemblage conforms to this timeline. The 23 whole containers recovered from Feature 1 date between the early 1920s and the 1940s. The assemblage also includes the two bottles with maker's marks noting the exact year of their manufacture, the Bayer Aspirin bottle and the Scott's Emulsion cod liver oil bottle.

Feature 2 (Field Designations F9 and F21-F23)

Feature 2 represents a brick courtyard and associated architectural elements comprising a portion of the historic surface in the rear of the buildings at 88 and 90 Crawford Street (Figure 91). It was initially identified in the east wall of Trench 4 underlying Feature 1 at approximately 60 cm (23.6 in) bgs. Expansion of the trench during the Phase II investigation uncovered additional sections of the feature. Feature 2 occurred across the eastern half of Trench B except where the privy (Feature 4) and historic fill (Feature 7) were identified (Figure 93). The brick courtyard (F9) consisted of un-mortared bricks placed on a north-south long axis except for two areas that were likely repaired. Additional damage to the courtyard was evident through three areas of missing bricks. The courtyard also contained three architectural elements related to utilities at the site, including a vertical cast iron pipe (F21), a drainage opening in the courtyard (F22), and a cast iron ventilation pipe (F23) that may have been associated with the privy (Feature 4) (Figure 94).

Feature 3 (Field Designation F8)

Recorded as Feature 3 at the completion of the Phase I survey, F8 actually represents Stratum III (see above).



Figure 91: Photograph of the 88-90 Crawford Street site showing the identified features, facing east.

SITE 36AL636 - SOUTH WALL PROFILE

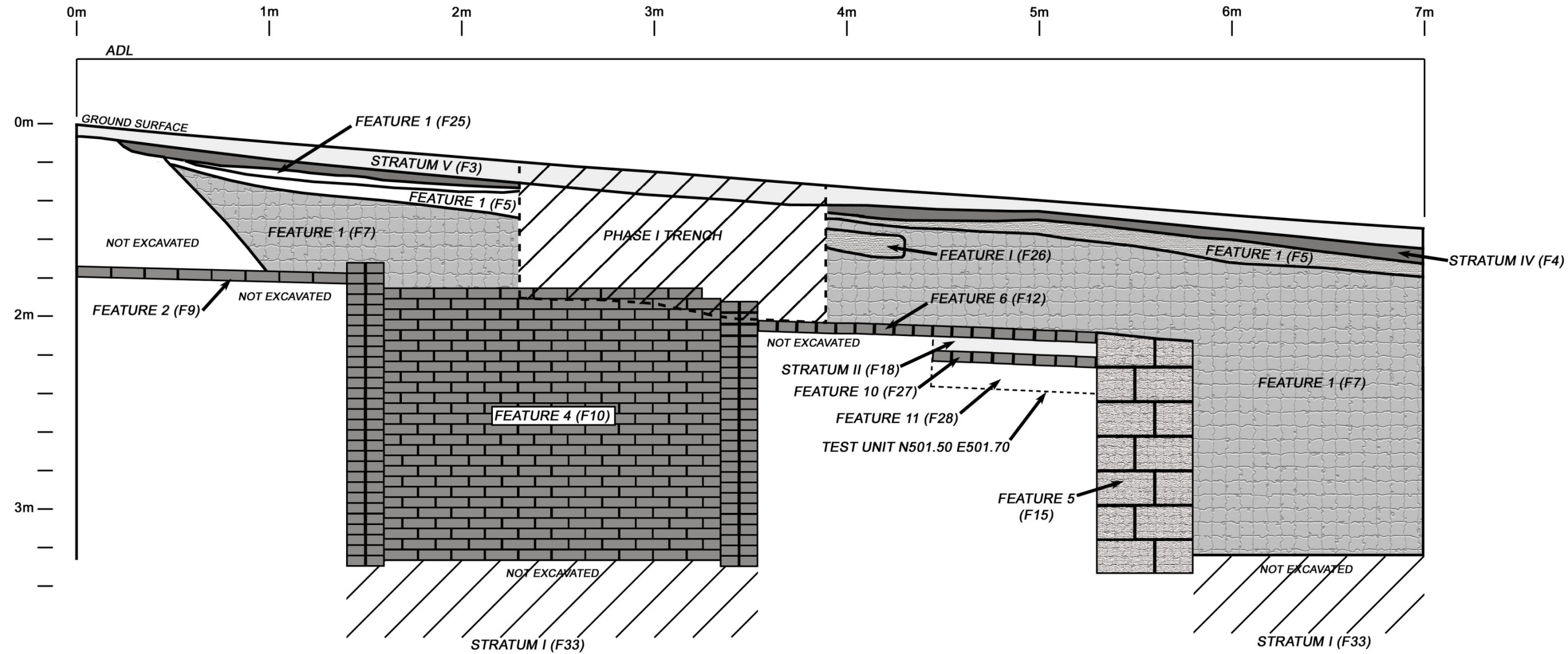


Figure 92: South wall profile of Trench A showing the vertical extent of identified Features and Strata.

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Figure 93: Photograph showing Feature 2 and the area of repaired brick courtyard.

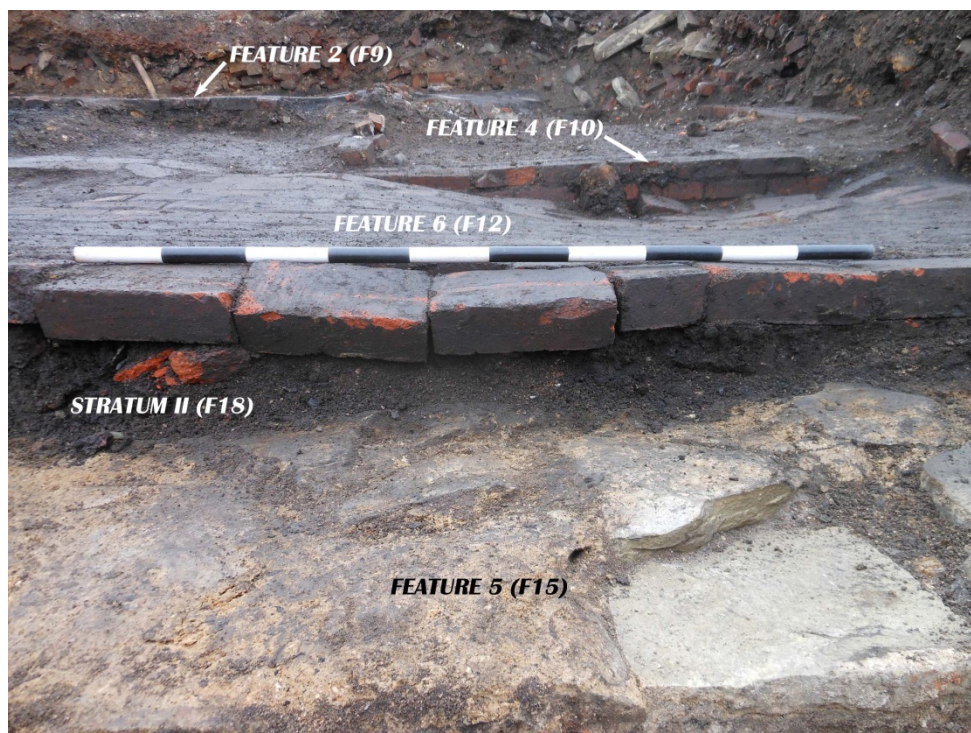


Figure 94: Photograph showing profile view of the southern portion of the 88-90 Crawford Street site with identified features.

Feature 4 (Field Designations F10, F24, and F34)

Feature 4 represents a brick-lined privy (F10) located in the courtyard behind the buildings at 88 and 90 Crawford Street. The privy likely contained the outside toilets indicated by the 1937 WPA Home Survey of the residences at 88 and 90 Crawford Street (WPA 1937). A portion of the feature was identified in the center of Trench 4 beneath Feature 1 at approximately 68 cm (26.8 in) bgs. The full extent of it, however, was uncovered during the excavation of Trench A (Figure 95). Roughly square, Feature 4 measured 232 by 214 cm (91.3 by 84.3 in). The vault measured 176 by 170 cm (69.3 by 66.9 in), with a depth of approximately 152 cm (59.8 in) below the historic surface (Figure 96). The brick walls lining the privy were two courses wide, and on average, measured 20 cm (7.9 in) in width. The upper portion of the east wall privy exhibited damage.

Initial sampling of the fill in the vault through the excavation of a test unit revealed that the privy had been in-filled by Feature 1 during the demolition of nearby buildings. As a result, Feature 1 was removed mechanically in an attempt to identify any culture-bearing deposits related to its. No such deposits were encountered. The lack of historic deposits within the privy suggests that it had been cleaned at some point before the demolition of the buildings. Stratum I was reached beneath the shaft at approximately 206 cm (81.1 in) bgs.

In addition to the brick-lined privy, two architectural elements possible related to its use are included as part of Feature 4. F24 represents a vertical cast iron pipe placed adjacent to the west wall of the privy. F34 represents a section of a copper pipe placed at the base of the east wall. The functions of both elements are undetermined.

Historic photographs from the Lower Hill District suggest that wooden structures of varying sizes were placed over the privy vaults (Figure 97). These structures may have been marked with the corresponding house or apartment number and vertical, cast iron pipes were used to ventilate some of the structures. Clean-out openings are also evident in some of the photographs. Evidence of a wooden structure associated with Feature 4 was not encountered and a clean-out opening was not discernible during excavations of the feature.

Feature 5 (Field Designation F15)

Feature 5 represents a section of wall constructed from uncut, irregularly-coursed rubble used to terrace the rear of the historic lots fronting Crawford Street, including 88 and 90 Crawford Street (Figures 94 and 98). The feature was identified in the western section of Trench A during the Phase II investigation. The wall extended from south to north paralleling the west wall of the trench. Its vertical extent occurred from approximately 68 cm (26.8 in) bgs to a maximum depth of 178 cm (70.1 in) bgs, where it sat on a stone footer. On average, the wall measured 50 cm (19.7 in) in width. Based on historic mapping (Hopkins 1910), the retention wall marked the western boundary of 18 lots fronting Crawford Street, spanning 121.9 m (400 ft) from 56 to 90 Crawford Street. The terraced lots sat above an unnamed alley way in between and paralleling Crawford and Fulton/Fullerton Streets.

Feature 6 (Field Designations F12 and F14/29)

Feature 6 represents a brick courtyard comprising a portion of the historic surface in the rear of the buildings at 88 and 90 Crawford Street. It was initially identified in the northwest corner of Trench 4 underlying Feature 1 at approximately 70 cm (27.6 in) bgs. Expansion of the trench during the Phase II investigation uncovered additional sections of the feature (Figure 91). Feature 6 occurred across the central portion of Trench B. The brick courtyard (F12) consisted of un-mortared bricks placed on a north-south long axis. It displayed some damage, evident by a small area of missing bricks (F14/F29). In addition, the northern section of the courtyard was covered by Stratum IV.

SITE 36AL636 - EAST WALL PROFILE

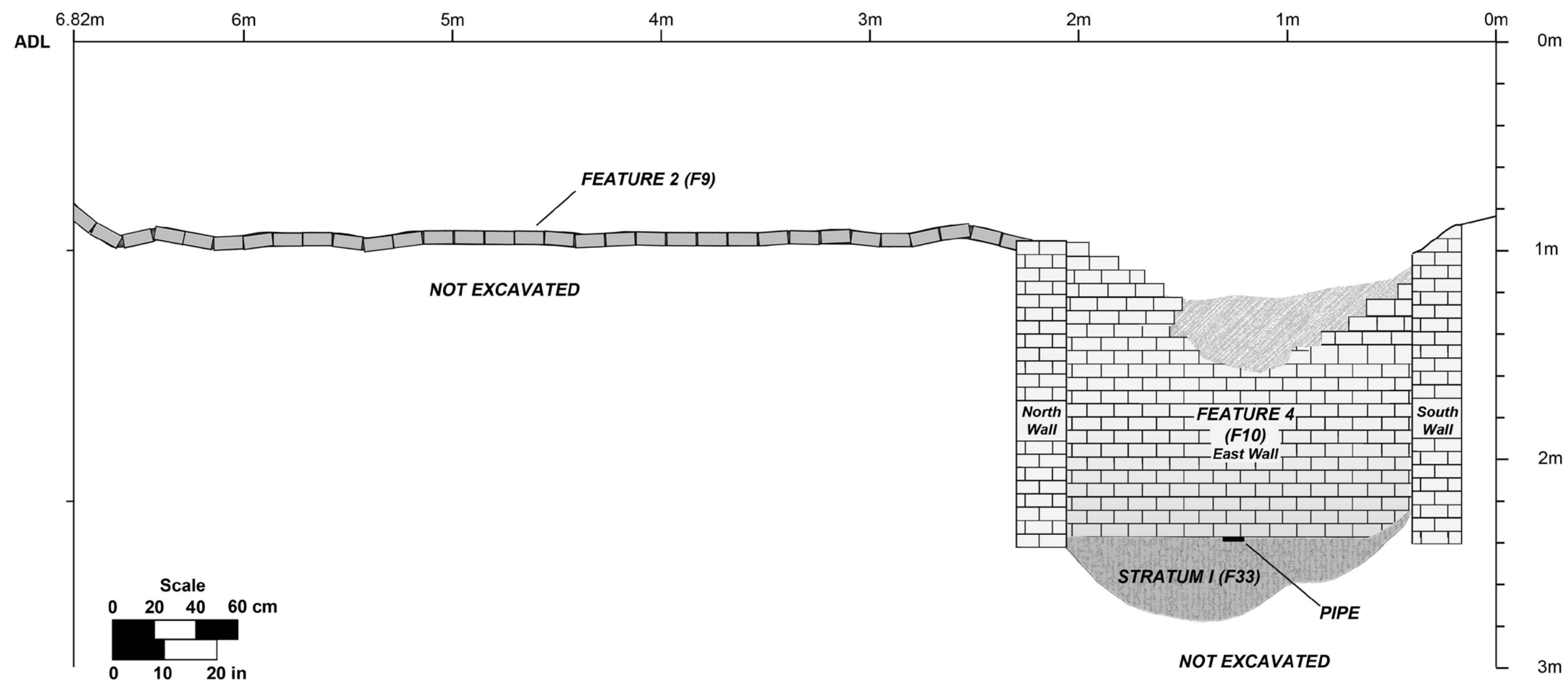


Figure 95: East wall profile of Trench A, showing the vertical extent of Feature 4.

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Eleven artifacts were recovered during the investigation of Feature 6. The assemblage consists of 3 ceramic sherds, 7 glass fragments, and a single heavily oxidized nail fragment. The ceramic sherds are described as 1 whole brick, possibly hand struck; one stoneware crock fragment, and a single whiteware sherd from an unidentified tableware vessel. The glass fragments consist of seven unidentified container fragments, one of which exhibits a maker's mark: "Duraglas" in script. This mark has been used by Owens Illinois Glass Company since 1940 (Toulouse 1971:403).

Faunal material recovered in Feature 6 consisted of three bone fragments; identified as 2 Aves sp. and 34 unidentified mammal bones. The mammal bones are classified as 32 rib fragments, 1 forelimb, and 1 indeterminate.



Figure 96: Photograph of Feature 4, after excavation.



Figure 97: Historic photograph of a courtyard privy in the Hill District.

(Courtesy of Pittsburgh City Photographer Collection)

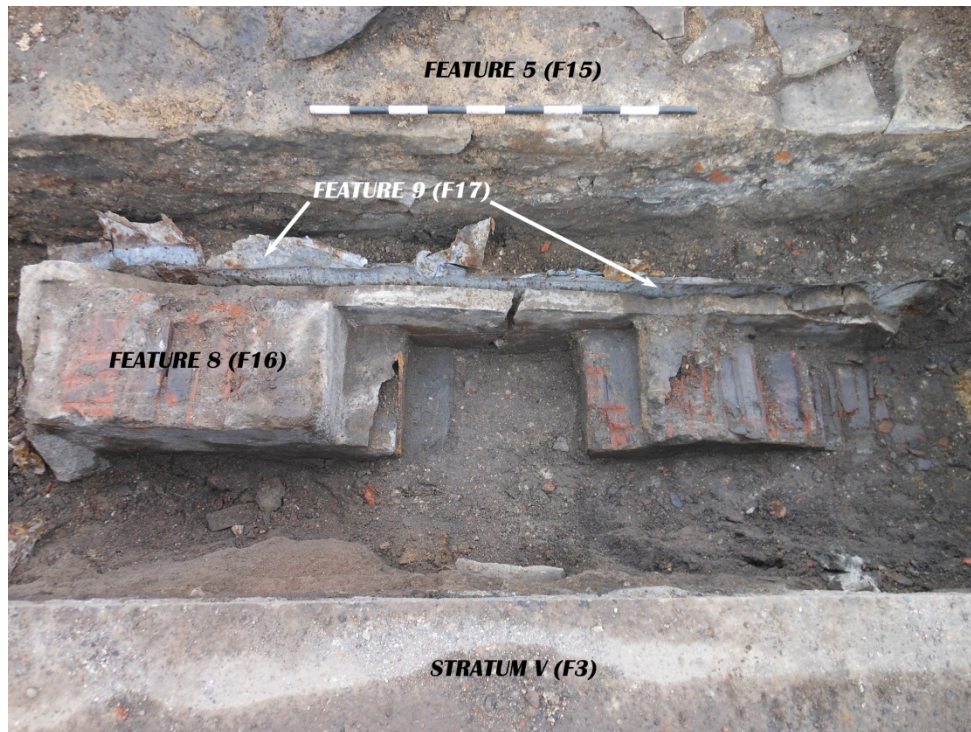


Figure 98: Photograph showing Feature 5 in relation to Feature 9 and Stratum V, facing east.

Feature 7 (Field Designation F13)

Feature 7 represents a deposit of historic fill consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. A portion of the feature was initially identified below Feature 1 at approximately 78 cm (30.7 in) bgs during the excavation of Trench 4. Excavation of Trench A during the Phase II investigation uncovered the full extent of the feature. Roughly square, it was located adjacent to the northern wall of Feature 4. Feature 7 measured 112 by 102 cm (44.1 by 40.2 in). The exact nature of the feature is uncertain, however, it may have resulted from the accumulation of soil within a section of the courtyard missing its brick surface.

Two ceramic artifacts were recovered in Feature 7, a terra cotta drainage pipe fragment and a whiteware sherd from an unidentified tableware vessel. Faunal material recovered in Feature 7 consists of a single *Bos taurus* rib.

Feature 8 (Field Designations F16)

Feature 8 represents remnants of a concrete structure of undetermined functioned. It was identified during the Phase II investigation in the west-central section of Trench A. The feature occurred at street level below the terraced courtyard west of the historic lots fronting Crawford Street. Feature 8 consisted of a two concrete piers and a thin, vertical concrete slab lining the exterior of the piers. The top of the piers were lined with brick tiles. The feature measured approximately 276 by 40 cm (108.7 by 15.7 in). In addition, the feature appeared to have been encased by a tin and wood structure (see Feature 9).

Feature 9 (Field Designation F17)

Feature 9 represents remnants of a shed or outbuilding that occurred at street level below the terraced courtyard west of the historic lots fronting Crawford Street (Figure 99). It was identified during the Phase II investigation in the west-central section of Trench A. The structure was constructed from wooden boards and, based on the direction of extant nails; its interior was lined with galvanized tin. Floor boards were preserved beneath the tin and staining from the wall boards was evident on the retaining wall (Feature 5) adjacent to the feature. In addition, thin, flat stones were placed over the tin on the floor of the structure. Feature 9 measured 276 m (108.7 in) north-south, and only 100 cm (39.4 in) east-west was exposed since the feature extended into the west wall of Trench A. As noted above, Feature 8 occurred in what would have been the interior of this structure.

Feature 10 (Field Designation F27)

Feature 10 represents a brick courtyard comprising a portion of the historic surface in the rear of the buildings at 88 and 90 Crawford Street. It was identified beneath Stratum II and above Feature 11 during the Phase II excavation of TU N501.50 W501.71 (Figure 100). Consisting of un-mortared bricks one course thick, the feature originated between 63 to 75 (24.8-29.5 in) bgs and extended to a maximum depth of 69 to 81 cm (27.2 to 31.9 in) bgs, with a slight dip to the south. The stratigraphic position of Feature 10 indicates that it represents an older historic surface than the other brick courtyards (Features 2 and 6).



Figure 99: Photograph showing Feature 9.

Feature 10 appears to have been constructed on a prepared clay floor (Feature 11) as the original historic surface, and buried by sheet wash (Stratum II) over time before a second brick surface was added to the courtyard (Figure 101).

Thirty-eight artifacts were recovered during the investigation of Feature 10. The assemblage includes 12 ceramic sherds, 16 glass fragments, 9 metal fragments, and a writing slate fragment.

The ceramic assemblage is further identified as 5 whiteware sherds, 3 porcelain artifacts, 2 stoneware crock sherds, and 1 brick. The whiteware sherds are all described as tableware, one of which is decorated with a flow black transfer printed design dating to ca. 1828 – 1867 (Stoltzfus and Snyder 1997:15; Samford 1997:23-24). Two of the other whiteware sherds are decorated; however, the techniques and styles are not distinctive. The porcelain artifacts consist of two unidentified tableware sherds and a button.

The 16 glass fragments are comprised of 14 container fragments, a canning jar lid liner fragment, and an unidentified fragment described as colorless with one surface cased in pink. The container fragments include one wine bottle fragment and a neck and lip fragment of an unidentified pharmaceutical bottle. The remaining fragments are unidentified.

The nine metal fragments consist of eight heavily oxidized nail fragments, and the bowl portion of a nickel silver ladle.

SITE 36AL636 - EAST PROFILE OF TEST UNIT N501.50 E501.70

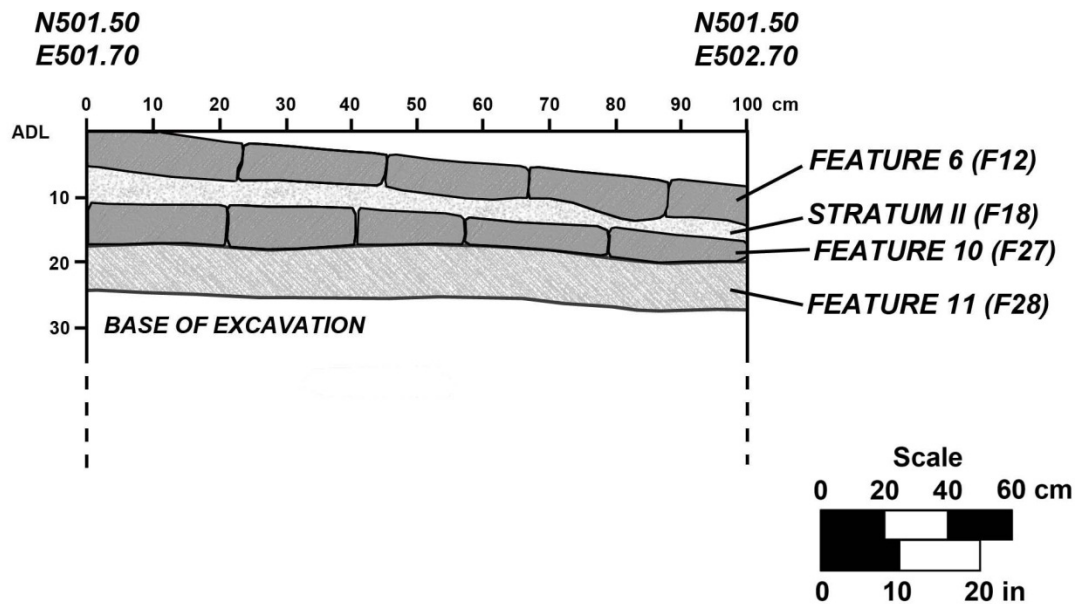


Figure 100: East Profile of Test Unit 501.50 E501.70 showing the relationships of identified Features and Strata.

Feature 11 (Field Designation F28)

Feature 11 represents a prepared floor for a brick courtyard surface (Feature 10). It consisted of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay. It was identified beneath Feature 10 during the Phase II excavation of TU N501.50 W501.71. Dipping slightly to the south, the feature originated between 69 to 81 cm (27.2 to 31.9 in) bgs and extended to the base of test unit excavation approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) below the top of the feature (Figure 101).

Thirty-two artifacts were recovered during the excavation of Feature 11. The assemblage is comprised of 14 ceramic sherds, 6 glass fragments, and 12 heavily oxidized nail fragments. The ceramic assemblage is further identified as 7 whiteware sherds, 3 stoneware sherds, 2 yellow ware sherds, 1 porcelain tableware sherd, and 1 clay marble. Four of the whiteware sherds are decorated, two with a transfer printed design, and one with a hand painted design. The stoneware sherds consist of two crock fragments and a drainage pipe fragment. The yellow ware sherds are identified as unidentified tableware, one sherd is decorated with a hand painted band design. Clay marbles were common toys produced between 1884 and 1920 (Randall 1971:103-104).



Figure 101: Photograph showing the locations of Features 10 and 11 in relation to Stratum I.

ARTIFACTS AND ECOFACTS

Historic Artifacts

The artifacts and ecofacts recovered during Phase I/II investigations at the 88-90 Crawford Street site are comprised of 617 historic artifacts. The artifact assemblage consists of 379 glass artifacts, 93 ceramic sherds, 121 metal fragments, and 24 miscellaneous artifacts. The artifacts were primarily recovered from contexts involving the destruction of the structures at 82-90 Crawford Street ca. 1944. However, three Features (6, 10, and 11) and Stratum II were identified underlying this destruction rubble and may contain in situ artifacts.

Glass

The largest group of artifacts in the assemblage is the glass, comprised of whole and partial containers, window pane fragments, light bulb fragments, unidentified glass tubes, and tableware artifacts. The identifiable container glass, including 49 whole containers, consists of items such as beverage bottles, pharmaceutical bottles, cold cream jars, and perfume bottles. Several of these containers are embossed with product labels or labels identifying the bottling company. When possible, information was gathered on the product or bottling company. However, the most important attributes in identifying the containers in this assemblage were the maker's marks and marks on the containers that identify the method of manufacture.

Beverage bottles, 10 of which are whole, accounted for 37 of the identified container glass. These bottles and fragments are further identified as 11 liquor, 10 milk, 5 wine or champagne, 3 soda, and 2 beer. The liquor bottle fragments were identified based on their shape, the common half-pint flask. All but one of the liquor bottles are embossed with the statement "Federal law forbids sale or reuse of this bottle". This

statement was required on all liquor bottles with the end of Prohibition. It first appeared in 1935 and was used until the law was repealed in 1964 (Lindsey 2012). Milk bottles were also identified by their distinctive shape. Of the 10 milk bottles in the assemblage, five exhibit embossed product labels. Represented dairies include Rieck's, Meadow Gold, and Zeugers. All of these dairies were active during the 1920s-1950s. Information on specific dairies can be found in the discussion of the 29 Fulton Street site. Four fragments of bottles described as wine or champagne bottles were recovered. None of these exhibit any product labels or other diagnostic attributes. Three soda bottles were recovered. Two of these exhibit the embossed label of the Park Drive Beverage Company. The Park Drive Beverage Company was incorporated in Pittsburgh in June 1940 (Bizapedia 2013). The company was located at 337 Garnet Way in the Bloomfield section of Pittsburgh and existed into the 1960s. The site is currently a vacant lot. The two beer bottles recovered at the site do not exhibit product labels but they do exhibit a maker's mark denoting that they were manufactured by the Brockway Machine Bottle Co. of Brockway, PA post ca. 1925 (Toulouse 1971:59). Seven of the beverage container fragments are classified as unidentified as to type of beverage. One whole bottle is embossed "CONTENTS ONE FULL QUART" around the base and includes the maker's mark for the Owens Illinois Glass Company indicating it was manufactured in Huntingdon, West Virginia in 1941 (Lockhart 2004). The remaining container fragments are unremarkable.

Seven whole bottles and one bottle fragment are identified as pharmaceutical. Products represented in the assemblage include Bayer Aspirin, Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil, Sloan's Liniment, Father John's Medicine, and Vick's Vapo-Rub (Figure 102). As with the other containers recovered at this site, the pharmaceutical bottles date to the first half of the twentieth century, based on the product use or a maker's mark. The Bayer Aspirin and cod liver oil bottles exhibit maker's marks of the Owens Illinois Glass Company that show the exact year of manufacture, 1940 and 1942, respectively. Two of the unidentified pharmaceutical bottles also exhibit maker's marks that denote dates of manufacture. One bottle exhibits the mark of the Knox Glass Bottle Co., Knox, PA used 1924-1968 and also an Owens scar, suggesting this bottle was manufactured between 1924 and the early 1950s (Toulouse 1971: 293; Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39). The second bottle also exhibits an Owens scar, but also exhibits the mark of the Hazel Atlas Glass Company used ca. 1920-1964, suggesting this bottle was manufactured between 1920 and the early 1950s (Toulouse 1971:242; Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39).

The recovered toiletry containers include cold cream jars, hair pomade containers, and perfume bottles. Products represented in the assemblage include Ponds and Woodbury cold cream, Dixie Peach hair pomade, and Vaseline. Most of these products were produced for long periods of time; however, the Dixie Peach pomade was first manufactured in 1942 and was popular into the 1960s. The date ranges of manufacture for the remaining containers were determined based on maker's marks. Two containers, both embossed with the Woodbury product label, exhibit the Anchor Hocking maker's mark used after 1938 (Toulouse 1971:48). One possible cold cream jar is unmarked except for the maker's mark of the Knox Glass Bottle Company of Jackson, Mississippi, used between ca. 1932 – 1953 (Toulouse 1971:271). The two perfume bottles are small, one is in the shape of two bells, possibly Christmas related (Figure 103). As with the other containers recovered at this site, the toiletry containers date to the first half of the twentieth century.

Seven other types of containers were recovered including three whole Pennzoil bottles. These exhibit portions of a painted label and an embossed horizontal line on the shoulder with "ONE QUART TO LINE" embossed above the line (Figure 104). The "Pennzoil" spelling was adopted post ca. 1913 (Pennzoil.com 2013).

Non-container glass fragments recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site consist of items such as 18 window pane fragments, 12 unidentified glass tubing fragments, 8 light bulb fragments, 1 cold cream jar lid, 1 canning jar lid fragment, 1 lamp cover, 1 radio tube, 1 glass marble and 4 unidentified fragments.

None of these exhibit any diagnostic attributes beyond broad dates of manufacture. One fragment of Depression glass was recovered, however. This fragment is decorated with the Florentine pattern, "Poppy No. 2". This pattern was manufactured by the Hazel Atlas Glass Co. 1932-1935 (Florence 1994:88).

Ceramic Artifacts

Ninety-three (93) ceramic artifacts were recovered during Phase I/II investigations at the 88-90 Crawford Street site. The assemblage is comprised of tableware sherds (Figure 105), crock and jug fragments, buttons, marbles, and electrical parts.

The 60 ceramic sherds identified as tableware include 50 whiteware, 7 porcelain, 2 semi-vitreous, and 1 yellow ware sherd. While 28 of the sherds are decorated, the techniques used are common and were used for long periods of time. The date ranges for the ceramic assemblage range from very broad for whiteware (ca. 1820-1900+; Ramsay 1947:152-153) and semi-vitreous ware (1850+; Ramsay 1947:153) to just a few decades as with the clay marble, ca. 1884-1920, (Randall 1971:103-104). One of the tableware sherds is a cup fragment decorated with a flow black transfer printed design dating to ca. 1828 – 1867 (Stoltzfus and Snyder 1997:15; Samford 1997:23-24). The remaining ceramic artifacts are unremarkable and consist of brick, drain pipe, electrical porcelain, porcelain doll parts, unidentified container sherds, pressed porcelain buttons, and a flower pot.



Figure 102: Assortment of glass pharmaceutical bottles recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.

a.) Sloan's Liniment; b.) Vick's Vapo-Rub; c.) Bayer Aspirin; d.) Father John's Medicine.



Figure 103: Bell-shaped perfume bottle recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.



Figure 104: Pennzoil bottle recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site. Note detail of painted label.

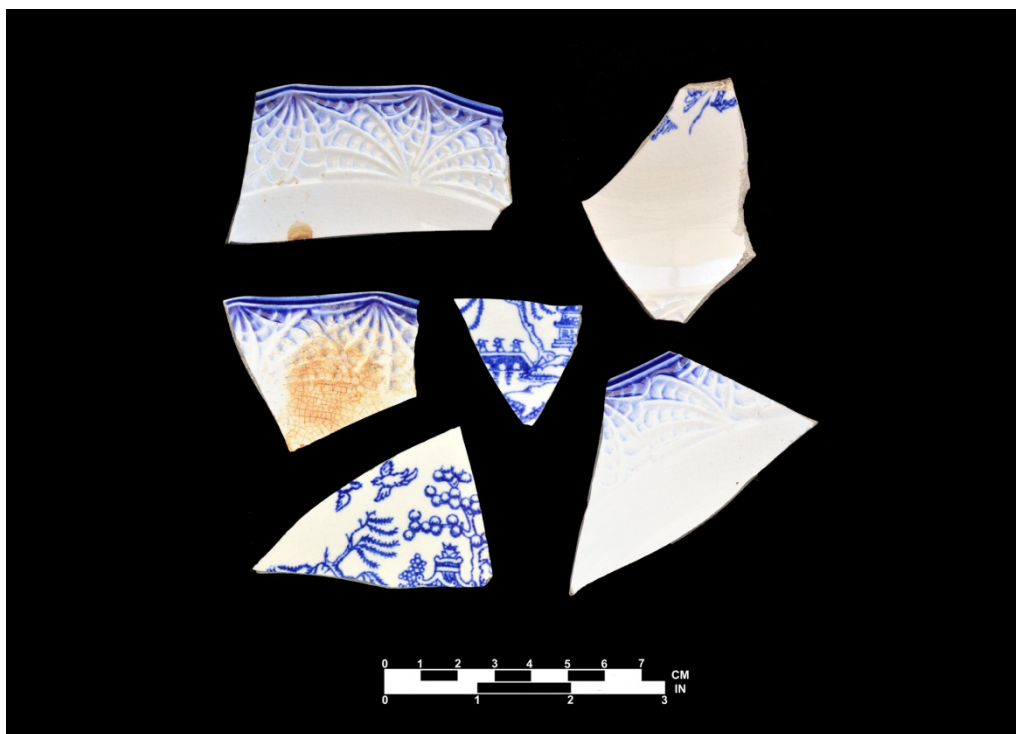


Figure 105: Ceramic artifacts recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street Site.

Metal Artifacts

The metal assemblage recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site is comprised of iron and steel, aluminum, brass, copper, nickel silver, and stainless steel artifacts. The iron or steel artifacts include 103 that are described as “heavily oxidized.” These are further identified as 47 nail fragments (only one of which was identified as to type—wire), 45 can fragments, 4 crown bottle caps, 1 drain flange, 1 railroad spike, 1 pipe fragment, and 1 unidentified wire.

Non-ferrous artifacts include items such as a suspender strap adjuster, a corroded watch, five dining utensils, and a Lone Ranger pin that dates to the 1930s (Collectible Pinbacks 2013) (Figure 106). The utensils consist of four of nickel silver, including two with company names stamped on the back (Figure 107). One of these exhibits a le portion of a backstamp that appears to read: “_A___Y DORIA SILVERPLATE”. The embossed floral and urn “colonial revival” design on spoon handle was a common motif on flatware ca. 1915 - 1930s. The second marked utensil is a teaspoon with a backstamp “FEDERAL”, the mark used by the Federal Silver Company, NYC, ca. 1920 – 1960 (silvercollection.it 2013). The third marked utensil, a fork, is backstamped “PURE SILVERPLATE” but exhibits no company name. One stainless steel table knife was also recovered, dating to post ca. 1920 based on the manufacture dates of stainless steel.



Figure 106: Lone Ranger badge recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.



Figure 107: Silver plated utensils recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.

Fourteen miscellaneous artifacts were recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site. The assemblage includes 4 asphalt shingle fragments, 2 dry cell battery rods, 1 electrical fuse stamped with a patent date of 1920, 1 leather shoe fragment, 1 wood and steel utensil fragment, 1 plastic heart-shaped pin, 1 writing slate fragment, 1 slate tile fragment, and 1 record fragment. The electrical fuse is the only miscellaneous artifact with a meaningful date. The other artifacts, such as the asphalt shingles and the battery parts, were first manufactured at the turn of the twentieth century and are still in use today.

Faunal Material

A total of 84 vertebrate faunal elements, with a combined weight of 106.2 g (3.7 oz), were recovered during testing at 36AL636. Due to fragmentation 92% (n = 77) of the assemblage was identifiable only to the level of Class. The recovered material was classed as Mammalia (63%, n = 53), Aves (36%, n = 30), and Osteichthyes (1%, n = 1). The mammalian material was comprised of 46 indeterminate taxa, 4 pig (*Sus scrofa*), and 3 cow (*Bos Taurus*). The avian and piscine material was comprised entirely of indeterminate taxa.

Identifiable elements include: Indeterminate Mammalia (1 phalanx, 1 thoracic vertebra, 34 ribs); *Bos Taurus* (2 rib); Indeterminate Aves (1 femur, 1 tibiotarsus, 28 egg shell fragments); Indeterminate *Osteichthyes* (1 vertebra). The relative size of the indeterminate avian fragments suggest they likely represent specimens of chicken and turkey or similarly sized domesticates such as duck or game hen.

Of the faunal elements examined, only a cow rib, representing 1% (n = 1) of the assemblage, exhibited carnivore gnawing. Cut marks (chiefly as a result of butchering) was evident on 43% (n = 36) of the elements, many of which were rib fragments. None of the elements were calcined as a result of thermal alteration although many presented a brownish coloration suggesting the bone had been boiled/cooked. The faunal assemblage is entirely consistent with historic domestic remains.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 88-90 Crawford Street site was identified based on the presence of subsurface features related to the shared brick courtyard within the yards behind the two row houses at 88 and 90 Crawford Street. Phase II excavations were planned based on these identified locations, and the work exposed the brick courtyard, a privy, and several related features. In total, 617 historic artifacts and 84 faunal elements were recovered during the Phase I/II investigations. The majority of the artifacts (78%, n = 484) originated in the ca. 1944 demolition episode (Feature 1) that capped the site. During the Phase II fieldwork, it became apparent that the privy (Feature 4) had also been in-filled by the demolition episode after it had been cleaned prior to the demolition of the buildings. The site's artifact assemblage, dominated by glass containers, reflects a date range from the late nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. The faunal assemblage is consistent with a domestic site. The small assemblage was primarily recovered from the General Collection, and because of its small size, only broad assumptions can be made about the diet of the inhabitants of the site.

Only four deposits (Feature 6, 10, and 11, and Stratum II) produced in situ artifacts. Each of these contexts was related to the stratified historic surface of the courtyard. Here, the earliest level consisted of a prepared floor (Feature 11) for the lower brick surface (Feature 10). A single clay marble, popular between 1884 and 1920 (Randall 1971:103-104), was recovered among the glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts from this level. A whiteware sherd decorated with a flow black transfer printed design dating to ca. 1828 – 1867 (Stoltzfus and Snyder 1997:15; Samford 1997:23-24) was recovered during the removal of bricks from the overlying Feature 10. Stratum II, a thin horizon separating the lower brick surface from the upper brick surface (Feature 6), contained a whiteware sherd with a maker's mark in use ca. 1886-1892 (Godden 1964:667) and a bottle neck with a finishing tooled lip dating ca. 1820-1920 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:43). Feature 6, the uppermost historic surface, produced a glass container fragment exhibiting a maker's mark in use since 1940 (Toulouse 1971:403). All together, the limited data suggests that the prepared floor and the lower brick surface of the courtyard were constructed during the late nineteenth century while the upper brick surface was emplaced during the first half of twentieth century, but most likely sometime after 1920.

The 88-90 Crawford Street site was continuously occupied from approximately 1850/1855 until ca. 1943 when the buildings were demolished. The vast majority of the artifacts recovered at the site reflect the twentieth century portion of this occupation, and moreover, they originated from a single un-stratified context. This context, identified as Feature 1, represents a continuous layer of destruction debris related to the ca. 1944 demolition of a large section of row houses (82 to 90 Crawford Street). Since multiple properties were demolished simultaneously, the artifacts recovered from Feature 1 may not be representative of the occupants at the 88-90 Crawford Street site. Earlier deposits that retain integrity were identified beneath Feature 1 as stratified courtyard surfaces. However, artifacts from these contexts tended to be small and non-diagnostic, suggesting some cleaning and maintenance of the historic surfaces. Furthermore, of the 133 artifacts recovered from Features 6, 10, and 11, and Stratum II, only six (5%) exhibited chronological attributes more specific than broad dates of manufacture.

Due to the loss of association between the majority of the artifact assemblage and discrete cultural deposits that resulted from the ca. 1944 demolition episode, the 88-90 Crawford Street site is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. In total, 28% of the site was excavated during the combined Phase I/II investigations, and these investigations were entirely focused on identifying cultural deposits in portions of the historic lots that were devoid of foundations. Any additional excavations would only produce redundant data on the buildings that once stood at the site since valuable descriptive information about them was accessed through historic maps, photographs, and the WPA Home survey project. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

Holy Trinity Church and School Site (36AL637)

The Holy Trinity Church and School site is located in the southeastern corner of Lot 2-C-300 near the intersection of Crawford Street and Centre Avenue. The site is situated within an asphalt parking lot at an elevation of 274 m (899 ft) amsl (Figure 54). Based on the boundaries of the historic lot (Hopkins 1910), the site area measures approximately 1,594.40 m² (17,161.98 ft²). The site was identified during the Phase I portion of the survey based on the recovery of cultural features and historic artifacts in Trench 3 (Figure 108). Trench 3 measured approximately 4.5 m (15.2 ft) in length (N-S) by 1.7 m (5.8 ft) in width (E-W), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.36 m (4.6 ft). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner are N4477228.62 E585956.54. This trench was emplaced to identify cultural features related to the ca. late nineteenth century Holy Trinity/German Roman Catholic Church and School.

Additional features and artifacts were uncovered after two additional trenches were excavated at the site during the Phase II investigation. The Phase II trenches were designated Trench A and Trench B. Trench A, the southernmost trench, measured approximately 6.2 m (20.3 ft) in length (E-W) and 5.6 m (18.4 ft) in width (N-S), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.1 m (3.6 ft) (Figure 109). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner of Trench A are N4477208.86 E585958.45. Trench B measured approximately 8.5 m (27.9 ft) in length (E-W) and 5.0 m (16.4 ft) in width (N-S), and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.2 m (7.2 ft) (Figure 110). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner of Trench B are N4477225.47 E585954.26. In total, 84.87 m² (913.53 ft²) was investigated, or 5.3 % of the site. Figure 111 shows the location of the excavation trenches in relation to the historic building footprints based on the 1910 Hopkins map.

The Holy Trinity Church and School site consists of a building foundation and associated structural elements, landscape features such as walls and walkways, and two destruction episodes, including the 1958 demolition that capped the site. In addition, six strata were identified, including two natural soil horizon, two historic horizons, and two horizons related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot. Stratigraphy and cultural features observed at the Holy Trinity Church and School site are described below and summarized in Table 17.

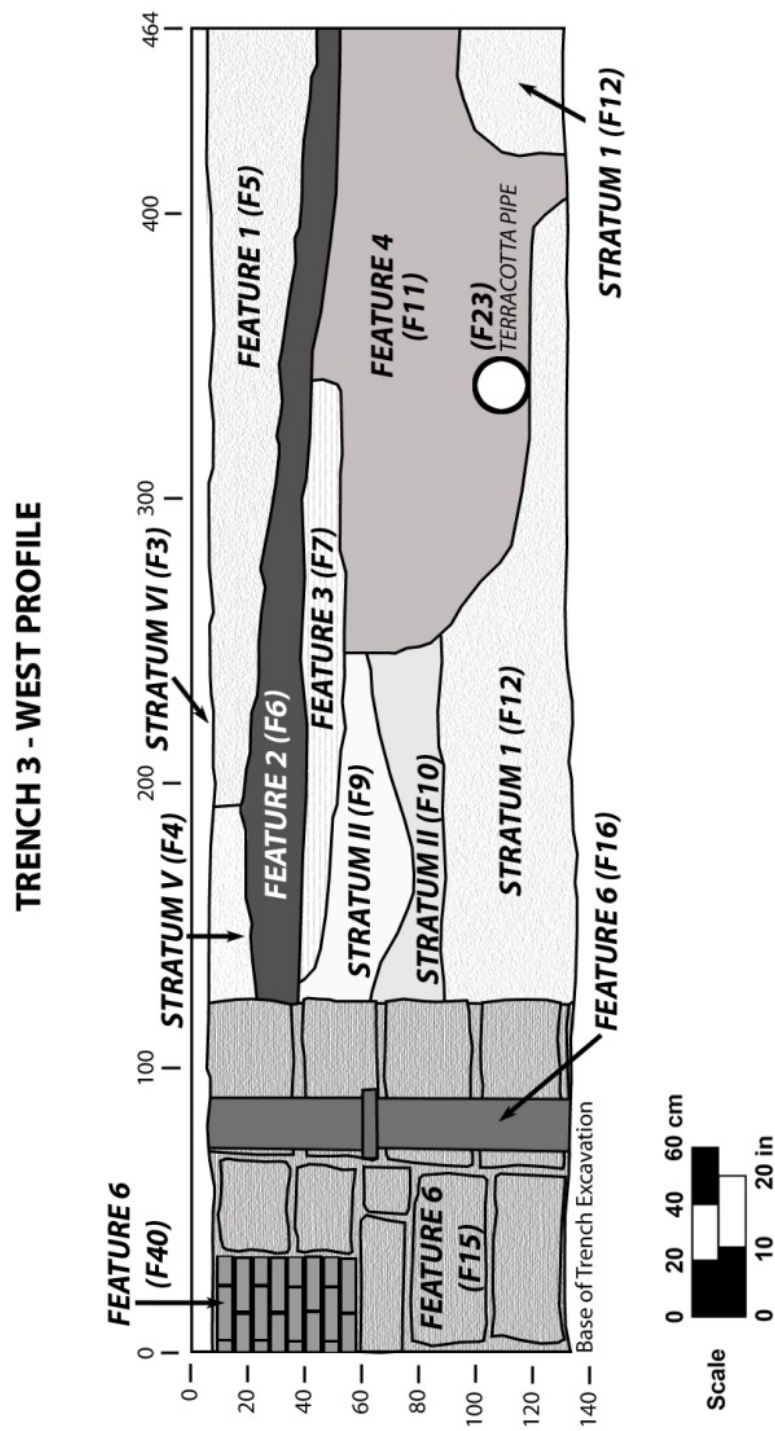


Figure 108: West wall profile of Trench 3 showing identified Features and Strata.

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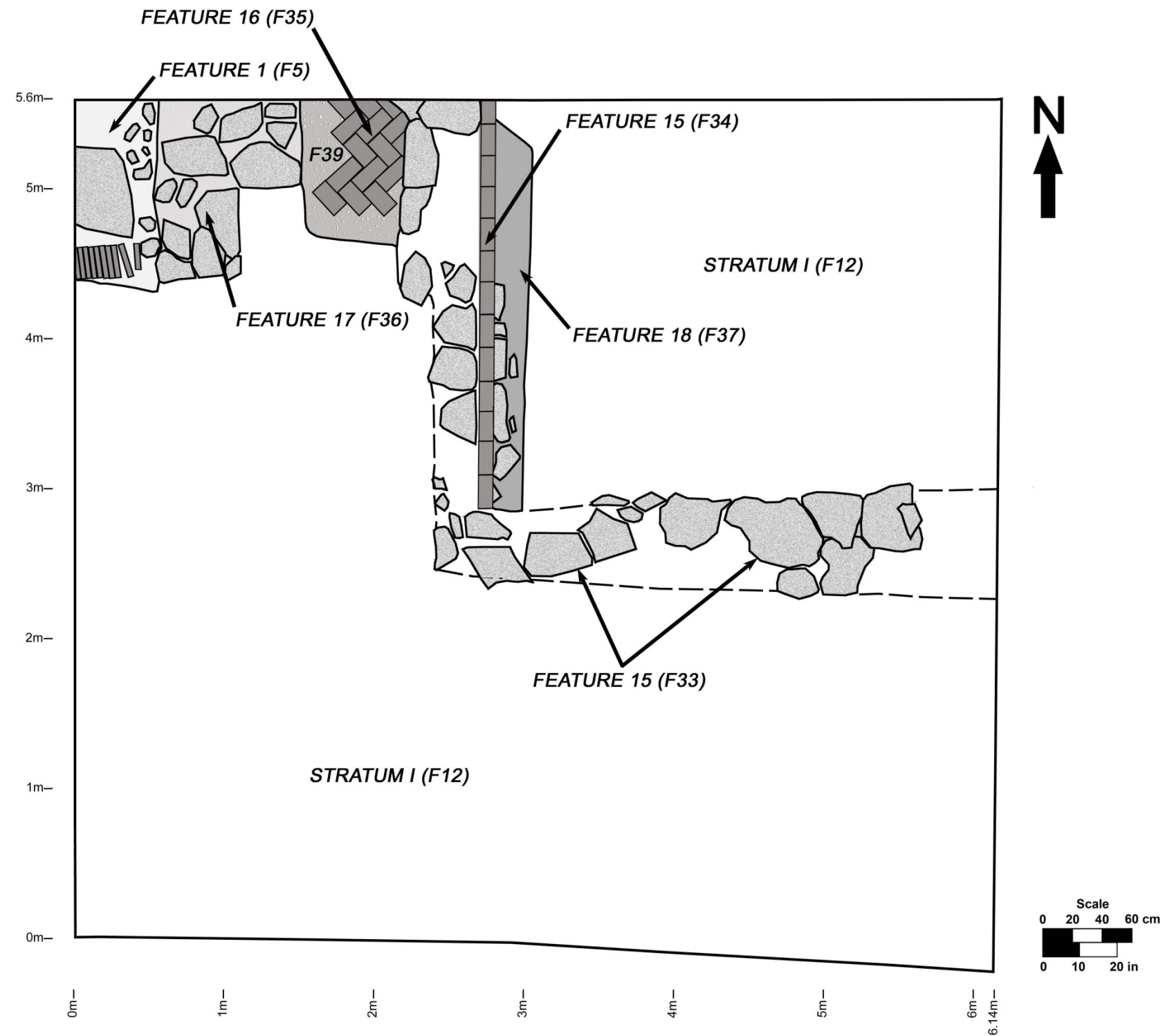


Figure 109: Plan view of Trench A showing identified Features and Strata.

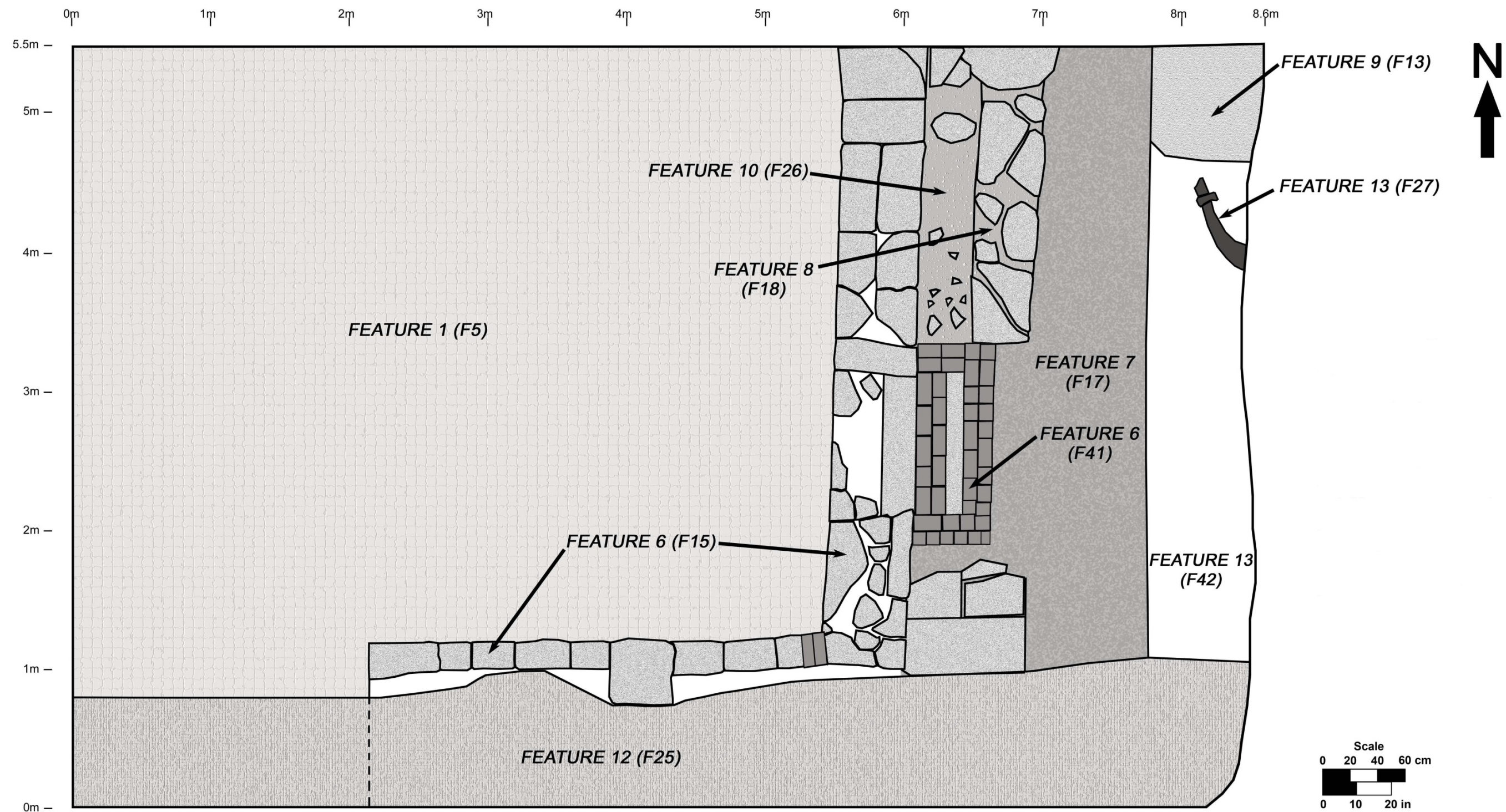


Figure 110: Plan view of Trench B showing identified Features and Strata.

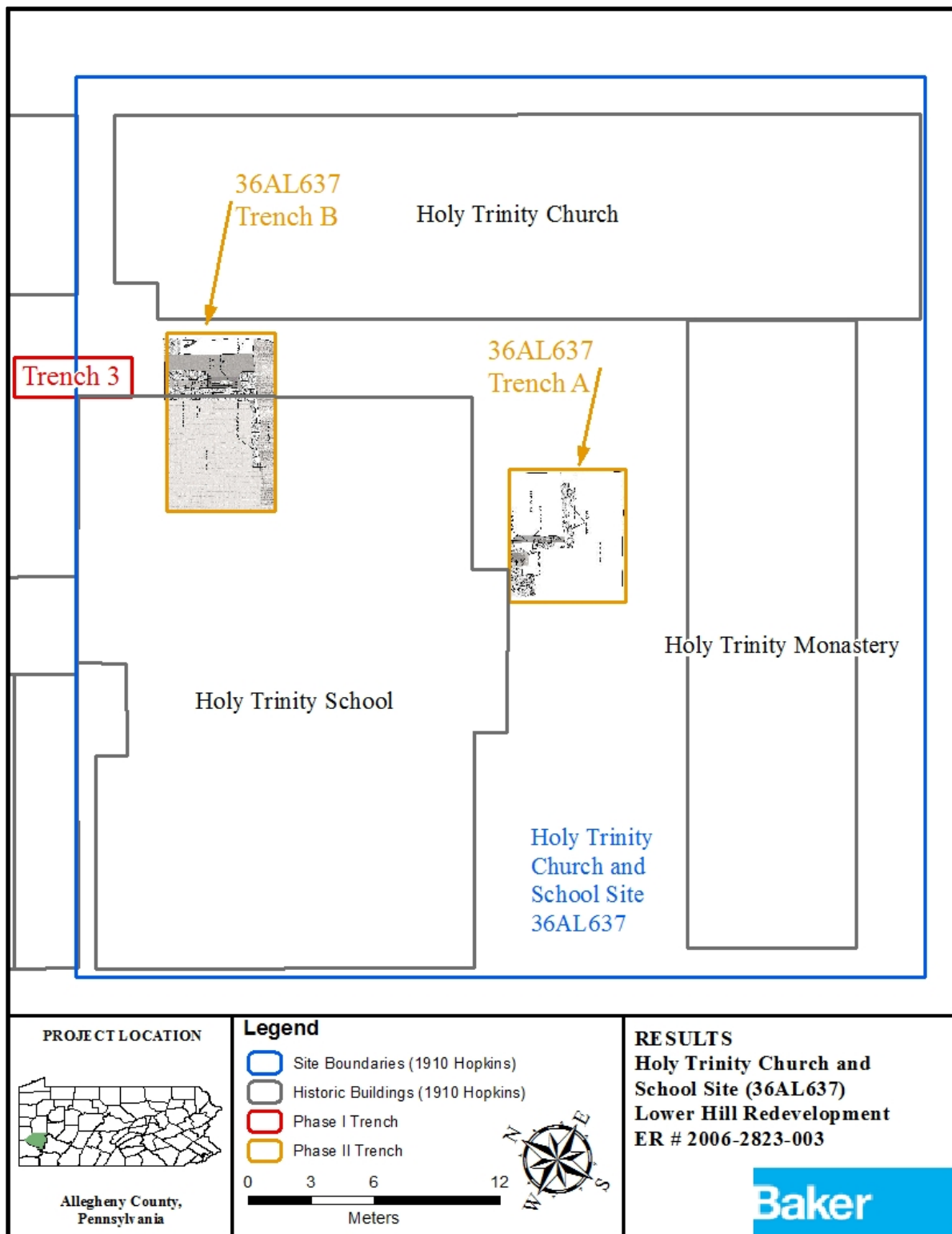


Figure 111: Excavation trench locations in relation to historic building footprints at the Holy Trinity Church and School site.

STRATIGRAPHY

Six strata were identified during the archaeological investigations of the Holy Trinity Church and School site (Table 17). They are labeled in ascending order from oldest (lowest) to youngest (uppermost) and are described below.

Stratum I (Field Designation F12)

Stratum I represents a B horizon consisting of a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam with siltstone and manganese inclusions. It was originally identified in Trench 3 during the Phase I investigation and re-identified during the Phase II excavations of Trench A and Trench B (Figure 112). It originated at a depth of 52 to 94cm (20.5-37.0 in) bgs and continued to the base of excavations, which reached a maximum depth of approximately 222 cm (87.4 in) bgs in Trench B. The stratum spanned each trench underlying all strata and cultural features, although several features intruded into the horizon. They include masonry walls (Features 6, 8, 15, and 17), historic utility trenches (Features 4 and 13), and a historic builder's trench (Feature 7). No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I.

Table 17: Description of Stratigraphy and Features Observed at the Holy Trinity Church and School Site (36AL637).

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Stratum VI	F3	Trench 3, Trench A, Trench B	-	Asphalt parking lot	Uppermost level 0 to 10 cm (0 to 3.9 in) bgs
Stratum V	F4	Trench 3, Trench A, Trench B	Brown (10YR 4/3) to a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravely silty sand	Gravel parking lot	Underlies Stratum VI 10 to 12/20 cm (3.9 to 4.7/7.9 in) bgs
Stratum IV	F28/F29	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 1 37/44 to 46/52 cm (14.6/17.3 to 18.1/20.5 in) bgs
Stratum III	F31	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 14 56/64 to 70/80 cm (22/25.2 to 27.6/31.5 in) bgs
Stratum II	F9/F10	Trench 3	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay	Possible relic Ap Horizon	Underlies Feature 3 38 to 90 cm (15.0 to 35.4 in) bgs
Stratum I	F12	Trench 3, Trench A, Trench B	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam	B horizon	Underlies all strata and cultural features
Feature 1	F5	Trench 3, Trench A, Trench B	-	Compressed layer of brick and stone from 1958 demolition of nearby buildings including Holy Trinity Church and School	Underlies Stratum V 12/18 to 222 cm (4.7/7.1 to 87.4 in) bgs
Feature 2	F6	Trench 3	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) (10YR 3/2) silt clay	Historic Fill	Underlies Feature 1 22 to 52 cm (3.1 to 20.5 in) bgs
Feature 3	F7	Trench 3	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and very dark gray (10YR 2/2) cindery silt loam (F7)	Prepared floor for brick walkway	Underlies Feature 2 38 to 54 (15.0 to 21.3 in) bgs
	F8	Trench 3		Un-mortared brick walkway	

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Feature 4	F11	Trench 3	Mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay	Historic utility trench	Underlies Features 2 and 3 42 to 140 cm (16.5 to 55.1 in) bgs
	F23	Trench 3		Terracotta pipe at the base of F11	
Feature 5	F14	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) mottled with brown 10YR 4/4) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay	Possible historic postmold	Underlies Feature 1 56 to 106 cm (22.0 to 41.7 in) bgs
Feature 6	F15	Trench 3, Trench B		Coursed stone masonry foundation wall and interior load-bearing wall for the ca. 1884 Holy Trinity School	Underlies Feature 1 8/18 to 222 cm (3.1/7.1 to 87.4 in) bgs
	F40	Trench 3		In-laid brick element of foundation wall	Underlies Feature 1, rests in F15
	F16	Trench 3		Terracotta pipe downspout	Underlies Feature 1, adjacent to F15
	F41	Trench B		Window sill made from stone, brick, and mortar.	Underlies Feature 1, rests on F15
Feature 7	F17	Trench 3, Trench B	Mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam	Historic builder's trench for 1884 Holy Trinity School (Feature 6) and possibly earlier buildings (Feature 8)	Underlies Feature 1 26 to 140 cm (10.2 to 55.1 in) bgs at base of excavation in Trench 3
Feature 8	F18	Trench 3, Trench B		Masonry wall possibly related to buildings predating the 1884 holy Trinity School	Underlies Feature 1 10 to 102 cm (3.9 to 40.2 in) in Trench 3
Feature 9	F13	Trench 3, Trench B	Mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay	Historic fill	Underlies Feature 1 26 to 70 cm (10.2 to 27.6 in) bgs in Trench 3
Feature 10	F19	Trench 3	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand	Historic in-filling	Underlies Stratum V 12 to 22 cm (4.7 to 8.7 in) bgs
	F20	Trench 3	Black (10YR 2/1) sand	Historic in-filling	Underlies F19 22 to 26 cm (8.7 to 10.2 in) bgs
	F21	Trench 3	Mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam	Historic in-filling	Underlies F20 26 to 58 (10.2 to 22.8 in) bgs
	F22	Trench 3	Black (10YR 2/1) silt loam	Historic in-filling	Underlies F21 58 to 116 (22.8 to 45.7 in) (bgs)
	F26	Trench B	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay containing stone rubble	Historic in-filling	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 11	F24	Trench B	Black (10YR 2/1) silt loam	Historic in-filling in window sill (F41) of Feature 6	Underlies Feature 1 25 to 35 cm (9.8 to 13.8 in) bgs
Feature 12	F25	Trench B		Modern utility trench	Underlies Stratum IV
Feature 13	F27	Trench B	Mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay	Historic utility trench	Underlies Feature 1
	F42	Trench B		Joint cast iron and terracotta drainage pipe in F27	

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Feature 14	F30	Trench A	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay with fragments of brick and stone	Demolition episode, possible related to the destruction of buildings predating the 1884 Holy Trinity School	Underlies Stratum IV 42 to 76 cm (16.5 to 29.9 in) bgs
Feature 15	F33	Trench A		Dry stack stone wall	Underlies Stratum IV 26 to 58 cm (10.2 to 22.8 in) bgs
	F34	Trench A		Un-mortared brick wall lining F33	
Feature 16	F35	Trench A		Herringbone-patterned brick walkway/pavement	Underlies Feature 19 35 to 43 cm (13.8 to 16.9 in) bgs
	F39	Trench A	Mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay	Prepared floor for F35	Underlies F35 43 to 51 cm (16.9 to 20.1 in) bgs
Feature 17	F32/F36	Trench A		Masonry wall supporting front steps to the 1884 Holy Trinity School	Underlies Feature 1 16 to 106 cm (6.3 to 41.7 in) bgs
Feature 18	F37	Trench A	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay	Remnant historic surface	Underlies Stratum III
Feature 19	F38	Trench A	Yellow (10YR 7/6) compact clay that contained coal and slate fragments	Historic fill	Underlies stratum IV 20 to 34 cm (7.9 to 13.4 in) bgs

Stratum II (Field Designations F9 and F10)

Stratum II represents a possible buried Ap horizon. It was observed during the Phase I survey in the central portion of Trench 3 (Figure 112). The stratum consisted of an undulating layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) to very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay. It originated at depth of 38 cm (15.0 in) below a brick walkway (Feature 3), and extended to a maximum depth of 90 cm (35.4 in). Feature 4, Feature 5, and Feature 6 truncated the stratum. Stratum II was not observed in Trench A or Trench B during the Phase II investigations.

Stratum III (Field Designation F31)

Stratum III consists of a 6 to 14 cm (2.4-5.5 in) thick layer of black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam that extended to an approximate depth of 70 to 80 cm (27.6-31.5 in) bgs. The stratum was identified in the north profile of Trench A immediately below Feature 1 and above Feature 14. It was truncated by Feature 17. Stratum III was not observed in Trench 3 or Trench B.

Stratum IV (Field Designations F28 and F29)

Stratum IV consists of a 2 to 15 cm (0.8-5.9 in) thick layer of black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam that extended to an approximate depth of 46 to 52 cm (18.1-20.5 in) bgs. The stratum was identified in the eastern half of the north profile of Trench A immediately below Feature 14 and above Stratum I. It was truncated by Feature 15. Stratum IV was not observed in Trench 3 or Trench B.

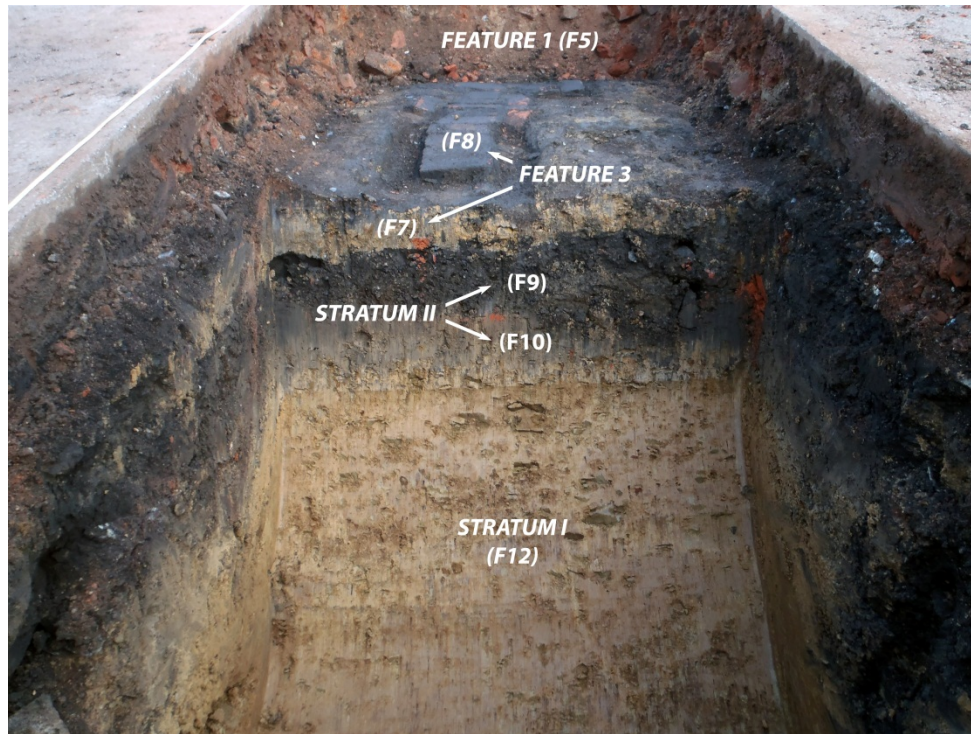


Figure 112: Trench 3 showing the locations of Strata I and II and Features 1 and 3, facing north.

Stratum V (Field Designation F4)

Stratum V consists of a 2 to 10 cm (0.8-3.9 in) thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly silt loam that extended to an approximate depth of 12 to 20 cm (4.7-7.9 in) bgs. The stratum occurred continuously across the site area investigated by Trench 3, Trench A, and Trench B, except for the southern edge of Trench B where it was truncated by a modern electrical utility trench (Feature 12). Stratum II represents a former gravel parking lot surface for the Arena. According to Raymond Wolowicz (personal communication, March 2013), General Manager of Parking for the Consol Energy Center, a gravel parking lot was in operation until the 1980s when it was replaced by an asphalt surface. All cultural features related to the Holy Trinity Church and School site were identified below Stratum V.

Stratum VI (Field Designation F3)

Stratum VI is the uppermost stratum at the Holy Trinity Church and School site. It consists of an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick layer of asphalt used as the existing parking lot surface. The stratum extends across the entire site area.

FEATURES

Nineteen cultural features were identified during the archaeological investigations of the Holy Trinity Church and School site. The majority of features appear to be associated with the construction, use, and destruction of the ca. 1884 Holy Trinity School. The features are described below.

Feature 1 (Field Designation F5)

Feature 1 represents a mainly continuous layer of destruction debris related to the 1958 demolition of this portion of the Lower Hill District for the construction of the Arena (Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph Staff 1958). The feature consisted of an unconsolidated matrix of bricks, stone, and other building debris (Figure 113).

It was identified in all trenches immediately below Stratum V. The feature originated between 8 to 18 cm (3.1-7.1 in) bgs and extended to a maximum depth of 222 cm (87.4 in) bgs within Feature 6 (Field Designation F15). The base of Feature 1 in the exterior of Feature 6 ranged from 14 to 50 cm (5.5-19.7 in) bgs. Feature 12 and Feature 17 (Field Designation F36) truncated Feature 1. Portions of the feature were removed mechanically to facilitate documentation of the underlying cultural features (Figure 115 and 116).

Ten artifacts were recovered in Feature 1. The assemblage is comprised of ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts including the base and body portion of a shaving cup with the maker's mark of Mayer China, which was established in 1881, a cut nail (post ca. 1790s; Edwards and Wells 1993:15-16), and an unidentified glass container with the Glenshaw Glass Company mark that was adopted in 1932 (Toulouse 1971:211). The stoneware jug fragment is likely from a stoneware gin bottle.



Figure 113: Photograph showing Feature 1 in relation to Features and Strata identified at the Holy Trinity Church and School site, facing west.

Feature 2 (Field Designation F6)

Feature 2 represents a historic fill layer consisting of a very dark gray (10YR 3/1) silty clay. The 30-cm (11.8-in) thick feature was identified in Trench 3 below Feature 1, extending from 22 to 52 cm (3.1-20.5 in) bgs (Figure 114). The feature dipped to the north. It was not observed in either Trench A or Trench B during the Phase II investigation. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 2.

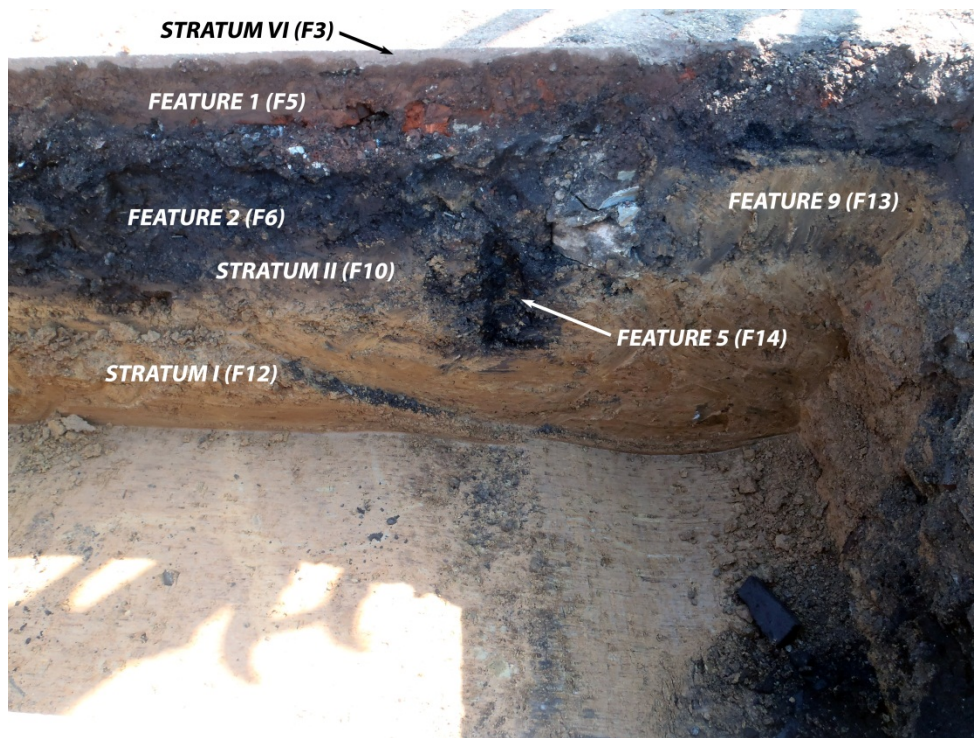


Figure 114: Photograph showing east profile of Trench 3. Note locations of Features 1, 2, 5, and 9.

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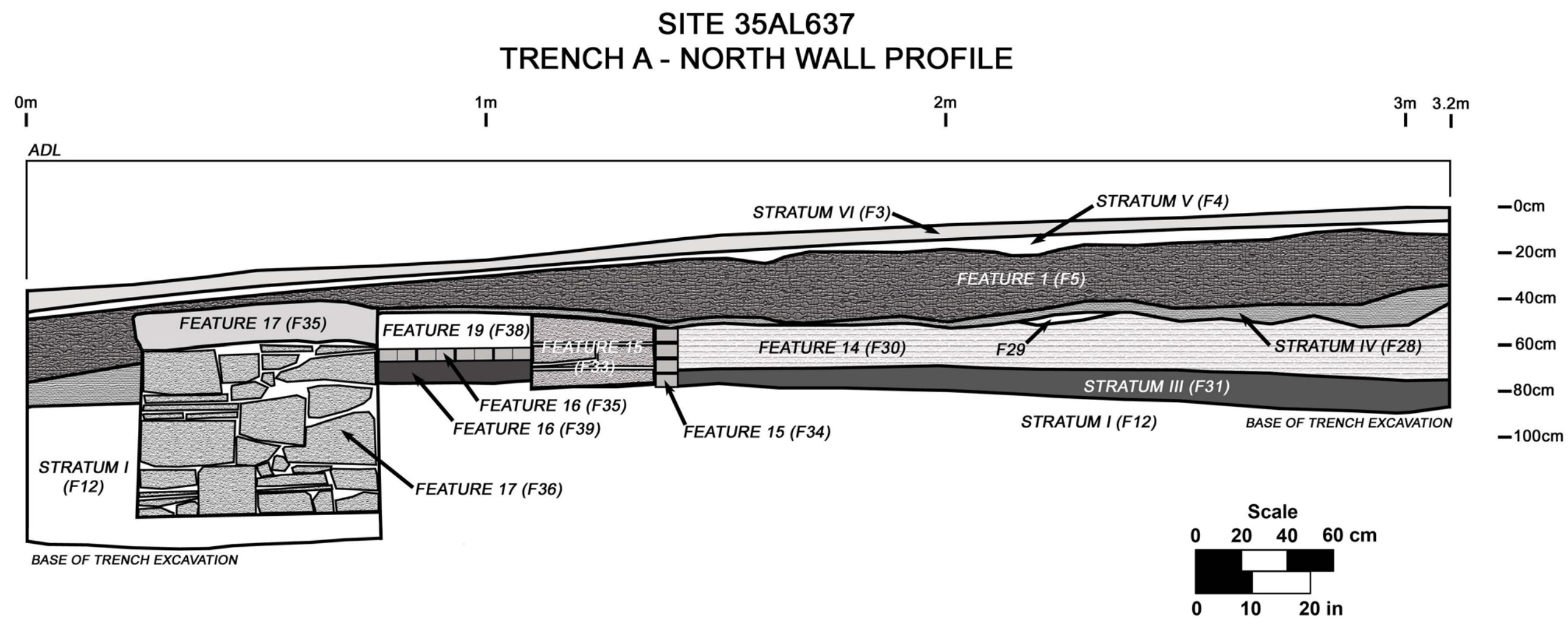


Figure 115: North wall profile of Trench A, showing identified Features and Strata.

SITE 36AL637
TRENCH B - NORTH WALL PROFILE

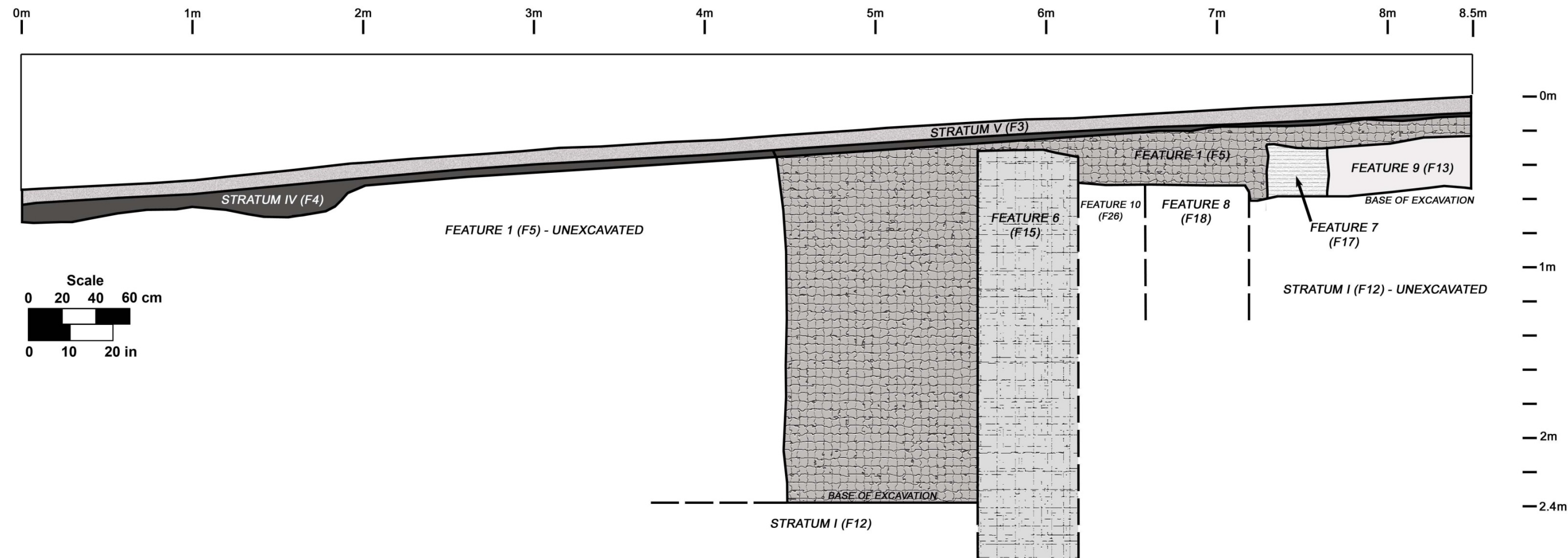


Figure 116: North wall profile of Trench B, showing identified Features and Strata.

Feature 3 (Field Designations F7 and F8)

Feature 3 represents a portion of a brick walkway. It was identified in the northern half of Trench 3 between 38 and 54 cm (15.0-21.3 in) bgs (Figure 117). The feature consisted of un-mortared bricks (F8) placed within a prepared floor (F7) of mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and very dark gray (10YR 2/2) cindery silt loam. The extant portion of the brick element measured approximately 96 cm (37.8 in) in length (N-S) and 40 cm (15.7 in) in width (E-W). It is not conclusive if the prepared floor and brick walkway were associated with the Holy Trinity property or the row houses north of the historic lot boundary. The feature was not observed in either Trench A or Trench B during the Phase II investigation. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 3.

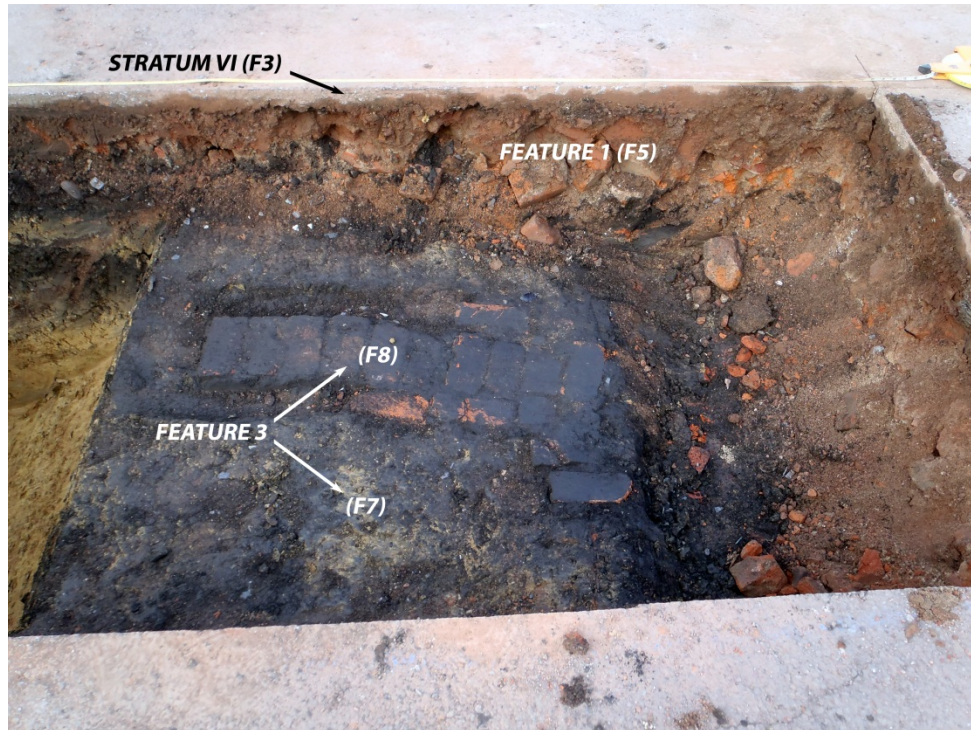


Figure 117: Photograph showing the northern portion of Trench 3, facing west. Note the location of Feature 3.

Feature 4 (Field Designations F11 and F23)

Feature 4 represents a historic utility trench. It was identified in the northern half of Trench 3 between 42 and 140 cm (16.5-55.1 in) bgs. The matrix of the trench (F11) consisted of mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay. The base of the feature contained a terracotta pipe (F23). The bearing of the pipe suggests that it was placed in a northeast to southwest direction towards the school's foundation. The utility trench and pipe were probably constructed prior to or at the same time as the school (ca. 1884) due their stratigraphic relationship within Trench 3. The feature was not observed in either Trench A or Trench B during the Phase II investigation. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 4.

Feature 5 (Field Designation F14)

Feature 5 represents a possible historic postmold. It was identified in the eastern wall of Trench 3 between 56 and 106 cm (22.0-41.7 in) bgs (Figure 120). The matrix of the feature consisted of a mottled black (10YR2/1), brown (10YR 4/4), and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay. The purpose of the feature is uncertain. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 5.

Feature 6 (Field Designations F15, F16, F40, and F41)

Feature 6 represents the foundation walls and associated architectural elements of the ca. 1884 Holy Trinity School (Figures 118 and 119). Initially, Feature 6 was identified in Trench 3 during the Phase I survey. Excavation of Trench B approximately 225 cm (88.6 in) south of Trench 3 uncovered more of the feature. Feature 6 occurred below Feature 1 at depths between 8-18 cm (3.1-7.1 in) and 222 cm (87.4 in) bgs at the base of Trench B.

The exposed portions of Feature 6 consist of two masonry walls, a terracotta pipe downspout, and a window sill. The coursed stone masonry walls include segments of the eastern foundation wall and an interior load-bearing basement wall (both included in Field Designation F15) that supported the school building. The northeastern corner of the foundation, along with a portion of the eastern wall, occurred in the western profile of Trench 1. The wall exhibited an inlaid brick element 8 courses high (Field Designation F40). An intact segment of a terracotta pipe downspout (Field Designation F16) occurred near this corner. A historic photograph shows downspouts leading down from the roof's gutters at the southwestern and southeastern corners of the school building (Figure 40; Dressel 1932:53), the only two visible corners in the picture. The building likely had downspouts at each corner.



Figure 118: Photograph of Feature 6 and surrounding features, facing west.



Figure 119: Photograph showing window well in Feature 6, facing east.

As identified in Trench B, the eastern wall extended south from the northeast corner for a length of approximately 7.2 m (23.6 ft). A modern utility trench (Feature 12) disturbed the wall near the southern limits of Trench B. Historic maps indicate that the wall would have extended south for an additional 11.4 m (37.4 ft) (Hopkins 1910). The interior load-bearing wall was placed perpendicular to the eastern foundation wall at approximately 7.0 m (23.0 ft) south of the northeast corner of the building. This wall extended west from for approximately 3.3 m (10.8 ft). It terminated at what was likely a passage way in the basement of the building. In addition, the eastern wall contained a window sill (Field Designation F41) near the juncture of the two walls described above. The sill is comprised of a stone slab ledge and brick and mortar enclosure. The enclosure consists of five courses of horizontally-stacked bricks and one vertical course supported by a brick base. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 6.

Feature 7 (Field Designation F17)

Feature 7 represents an approximately 60 cm (23.6 in) wide builder's trench for the construction of the ca. 1884 Holy Trinity School or earlier buildings. The feature was identified in the south profile of Trench 3, the north profile of Trench B, and parallel (in plan) to Features 6 and 8 in Trench B (Figure 120). It occurred below Feature 1 at a depth of 26 cm (10.2 in) bgs, and extended to 140 cm (55.1 in) bgs at the base of excavations in Trench 3. Presumably, the feature would have extended to a similar depth as Feature 6. The matrix consisted of a mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam. Feature 7 was truncated by the modern utility trench (Feature 12). No artifacts were recovered in Feature 7.

Feature 8 (Field Designation F18)

Feature 8 represents remnants of masonry wall(s) that paralleled the eastern foundation wall of Feature 6 between 38 and 40 cm (15.0-15.7 in) to the east. The feature was initially identified in the south profile of Trench 3 (Figure 120). As identified in Trench B, the wall extended southward for 4.3 m (14.1 ft) up

to the window sill (F41) element of Feature 6. The portion identified in Trench 3 was constructed from brick while the wall in Trench B was made from uncoursed stone rubble. The exact function of the feature is undetermined, although it may represent one or more foundation walls of buildings present on the lot that predated the ca. 1884 Holy Trinity School (Hopkins 1872, 1882). No artifacts were recovered in Feature 8.

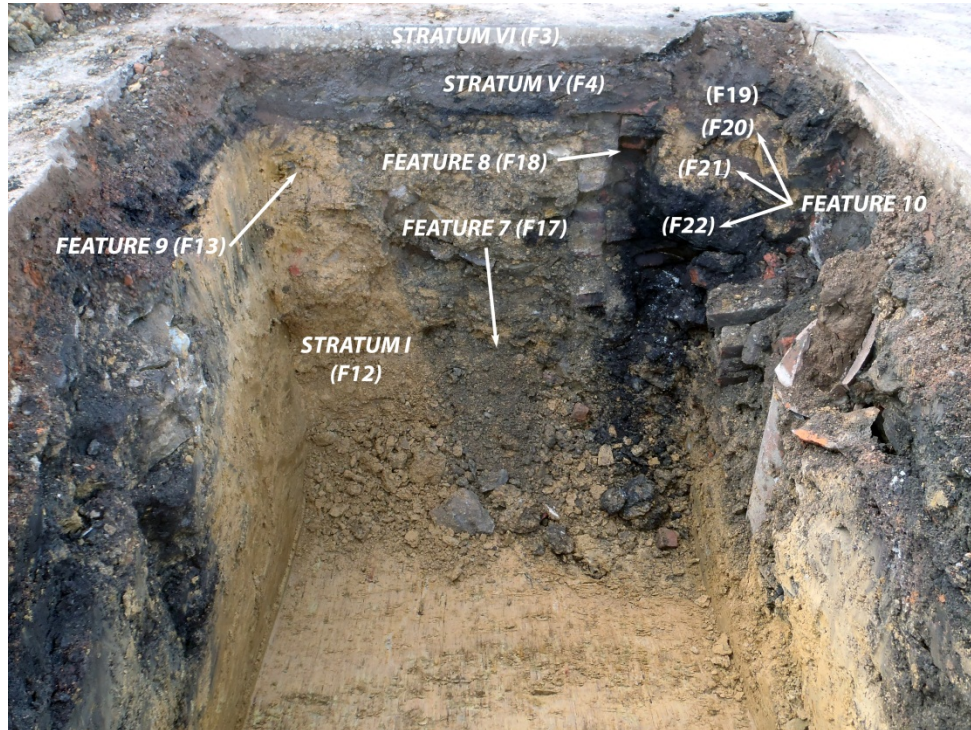


Figure 120: Photograph showing the south profile of Trench 3, facing south. Note the locations of Features 7, 8, 9, and 10.

Feature 9 (Field Designation F13)

Feature 9 represents historic fill of undetermined origin. It was identified in the south profile of Trench 3 and north profile of Trench B (Figure 120). The feature occurred below Feature 1 between 26 and 70 cm (10.2-27.6 in) bgs. The matrix of the feature consisted of a mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 9.

Feature 10 (Field Designations F19-F22 and F26)

Feature 10 represents a series of in-filling episodes that occurred between the masonry walls of Feature 6 and Feature 9. The feature occurred below Stratum V at approximately 12 cm (4.7 in) bgs, and extended to a maximum depth of 100 cm (39.4 in) bgs. Four soil lenses were recognized in the south profile of Trench 3 and the surface of a fifth soil type was identified in Trench B (Figure 120). In trench 3, the uppermost lens consisted of a 4 to 10 cm (1.6-3.9 in) thick very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand (F19). F19 was underlain by a thin layer (ca. 4 cm [1.6 in]) of black (10YR 2/1) sand (F20). Two relatively thicker soil packages occurred below F20. F21 consisted of a 32 cm (12.6 in) thick mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam. The lowermost deposit (F22) was an approximately 48 cm (18.9 in) thick layer of black (10YR 2/1) silt loam. The portion of the feature (F26) identified in Trench B consisted of a dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay containing stone rubble. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 10.

Feature 11 (Field Designation F24)

Feature 11 represents an in-filling soil lens contained in the window sill (F41) of Feature 6. It was identified in Trench B underlying Feature 1 at approximately 25 cm (9.8 in) bgs. The matrix of the feature consisted of a black (10YR 2/1) silt loam that extended for 10 cm (3.9 in) and terminated at the brick base of the window sill.

Eighty-four (84) artifacts were recovered in Feature 11, consisting of 50 glass, 2 ceramic, 11 metal, and 21 miscellaneous items likely related to the daily activities of the church and school. Glass comprises the largest portion of the assemblage and includes 23 window pane fragments, 15 unidentified container fragments, 9 light bulb fragments, and 2 unidentified fragments. With the exception of the Waterman's Ink bottle described above, the glass assemblage is unremarkable. The window pane fragments are all flat drawn sheet glass, manufactured since 1917 (Fowle 1924:58) and one of the light bulb fragments is from an incandescent bulb, and seven light bulb fragments are unidentified.

The miscellaneous artifact category is comprised of items manufactured of Bakelite, plastic, porcelain and metal electrical items, a wooden pencil top (with eraser), cork, a shell button, and a slate fragment. The Bakelite (ca. 1907 – 1945; Bucher 1996:33; Pittman 1987:57) consist of the Waterman's Ink bottle cap described above and a Navy Pea Coat button. Nine plastic artifacts were recovered, including a fragment of a strip of camera film. The shell button is square and includes a portion of the metal shank.

The 84 artifacts recovered in Feature 11 can be attributed to the daily activities of the school and the surrounding neighborhood prior to its destruction in 1958. Items such as the ink bottle and cap and the pencil fragment may relate directly to the school.

Feature 12 (Field Designation F25)

Feature 12 represents a modern electrical utility trench. It was identified below Stratum VI as a linear gravel trench along the southern edge of Trench B. The electrical line connects an existing light pole in the southern part of the Melody parking lot with a structure at the entrance of the lot. Excavation in that portion of the trench ceased once the feature was recognized as an existing electrical line, and therefore, the feature was not fully exposed. Based on its direction, the trench impacted portions of Features 1, 6, and 7. The feature did not occur in Trench 3 or Trench A. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 12.

Feature 13 (Field Designations F27 and F42)

Feature 13 represents a historic utility trench. It was identified in the eastern edge of Trench B beneath Feature 1 at approximately 54 (21.3 in) bgs. The matrix of the trench (F42) consisted of mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay. Segments of joint cast iron and terracotta drainage pipes were uncovered during the excavation of the trench. The iron portion of the pipe exhibited a 15.2 cm (6 in) diameter. The bearing of the pipe suggests that it was placed in a northwest to southeast direction towards the school's foundation. Due to their stratigraphic relationship within Trench B, the drainage pipe was probably installed during or shortly after the construction of the ca. 1884 school. The feature was not observed in Trench 3 or Trench A. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 13.

Feature 14 (Field Designation F30)

Feature 14 represents a demolition episode of undetermined origin, although it may be related to the destruction of earlier buildings (Hopkins 1872, 1882) for the construction of the ca. 1884 Holy Trinity School. The feature consisted of a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay with fragments of brick and stone. It was identified in the eastern half of the north profile of Trench A below Stratum IV between 42 and 76 cm (16.5 and 29.9 in) bgs. In the profile, it appeared to be truncated by Features 15 and 17. Feature 14 was not observed in either Trench 3 or Trench B. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 14.

Feature 15 (Field Designations F33 and F34)

Feature 15 represents a dry stack stone and brick wall that may have functioned as a landscape feature in the courtyard of the Holy Trinity Church and School. It was identified in the northeastern section of Trench A. The wall, which occurred immediately below Stratum IV at 26 cm (10.2 in) bgs, intruded into Stratum I. The base of the feature occurred at 58 cm (22.8 in) bgs. The exposed portion of the dry stack stone wall (F33) exhibited an L-shaped plan. A one-course wide brick element (F34) that reached one to two courses high lined the interior of the north-south section of F33. On average, the individual bricks of F34 measured 21.5 x 10 cm (8.5 x 3.9 in).

Twenty (20) plaster fragments were recovered in Feature 15, described as a dry stone and brick wall in the courtyard between the school and monastery. One surface of the fragments is painted, either red or white, and may be from an interior wall of the school.

Feature 16 (Field Designations F35 and F39)

Feature 16 represents remnants of brick walkway/pavement and prepared floor in the courtyard of the Holy Trinity Church and School. Flanked by Features 15 and 17, it was identified in the eastern half of Trench A. The feature occurred between 35 and 51 cm (13.8-20.1 in) bgs, below a layer of historic fill (Feature 19) and above Stratum I. The upper portion of the feature consisted of a one-course thick, brick surface (F35) arranged in a herringbone pattern. The bricks were placed on a prepared floor that consisted of an 8-cm (3.1 in) layer of mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay.

Eleven historic artifacts were recovered from Feature 16, all from F39. The assemblage includes 7 ceramic sherds, 3 glass fragments, and 1 wire nail (post ca. 1885; Adams 2002:73). The ceramic sherds are further identified as 4 whiteware (ca. 1820-1900+; Ramsay 1947:152-153), 1 semi-vitreous (1850+; Ramsay 1947:153; Wetherbee 1985:15), 1, redware, and 1 stoneware. Only the whiteware sherds exhibit any decorative attributes. The sherds crossmend and exhibit a transfer printed geometric design in cobalt. The transfer print method of decorating ceramics was popular into the early 1900s (Miller 1991:9; Samford 1997:4). The glass fragments include 2 window pane fragments and a fragment of an unidentified food container.

Feature 17 (Field Designations F32/F36)

Feature 17 represents a masonry support wall for the front steps of the Holy Trinity Church. Comprised of uncoursed rubble, the wall was identified in the western section of the north profile of Trench B. It occurred below Feature 1 at approximately 16 cm (6.3 in) bgs. The feature intruded into Stratum I, reaching a maximum depth of 106 cm (41.7 in) bgs. The upper portion of the wall (F32) appeared to be disturbed, likely as result of the 1958 demolition of this portion of the Lower Hill District for the construction of the Arena (Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph Staff 1958). No artifacts were recovered in Feature 17.

Feature 18 (Field Designation F37)

Feature 18 represents a remnant historic surface identified abutting Feature 15 in the north-central portion of Trench A. The feature consisted of a thin lens of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay between 1 and 3 cm (0.4-1.2 in) thick. Appearing only in plan, it measured approximately 266 cm (104.7 in) in maximum length and 24 cm (9.4 in) in maximum width, occurring below Stratum III and above Stratum I.

Thirty-five (35) artifacts were recovered in this feature, including 14 glass, 12 metal, 7 ceramic, and 2 miscellaneous artifacts. The glass assemblage is comprised entirely of window pane fragments including 11 with intentionally scratched vertical lines on both surfaces. The 12 metal artifacts consist of heavily

oxidized iron, seven of which are unidentified nails. The ceramic assemblage consists of 3 clay marbles, two pressed porcelain buttons, and an unidentified whiteware fragment. These artifacts, particularly the marbles, buttons, and window pane fragments, may relate directly to the daily activities of the school. All of the 35 artifacts recovered in Feature 18 are small and/or thin, suggesting that they may have fallen through a brick floor or walkway.

Feature 19 (Field Designations F38)

Feature 19 represents historic fill of undetermined origin identified in the north profile of Trench A. It occurred immediately below Stratum IV and above Feature 16 between 20 and 34 cm (7.9-13.4 in) bgs. The matrix of the feature consisted of a yellow (10YR 7/6) compact clay that contained coal and slate fragments. No artifacts were recovered in Feature 6.

ARTIFACTS AND ECOFACTS

The artifacts and ecofacts recovered during Phase I/II investigations at the Holy Trinity Church and School site consist of 212 historic artifacts and 17 faunal elements. The artifact assemblage consists of 107 glass artifacts, 33 ceramic sherds, 28 metal fragments, and 44 miscellaneous artifacts primarily recovered from contexts involving the destruction of the neighborhood in 1958. However, five Features (1, 11, 15, 16 and 18) were identified underlying this destruction rubble and likely contain in situ artifacts.

Glass

The largest group of artifacts in the assemblage is the glass, comprised of whole and partial containers, window pane fragments, light bulb fragments, an eye dropper, unidentified glass tubes, and tableware artifacts.

The identifiable container glass, including 15 whole containers (Figure 121), consists of items such as beverage bottles, pharmaceutical bottles, cold cream jars, ink and glue bottles, and perfume bottles. Several of these containers are embossed with product labels or labels identifying the bottling company. When possible, information was gathered on the product or bottling company. However, the most important attributes in identifying the containers in this assemblage were the maker's marks and marks on the containers that identify the method of manufacture.

Thirteen toiletry related containers were recovered, all but one during Phase I survey. Twelve of these containers are whole and are identified as Pond's cold cream, perfume, Jergens lotion, and Noxzema containers. While these products have been in use for many years; Noxzema since 1914 and Pond's since ca. 1840s, maker's marks on the containers narrow these dates considerably. The Noxzema jar exhibits an Owen's scar, a manufacturing mark that is often seen on containers manufactured ca. 1904-early 1950s (Jones and Sullivan 1984:38-39). The name Cheesebrough does not appear on the Pond's jar, suggesting it was manufactured prior to 1955, when Pond's merged with Cheesebrough (Ponds Institute 2012). Three of the containers exhibit a maker's mark for the Hazel -Atlas Glass Co., that was used ca. 1920-1964 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39), and the Jergens bottle was manufactured by the Carr-Lowery Glass Co., and exhibits a maker's mark used ca.1920-1963 (Toulouse 1971:135). The remaining toiletry containers were not identifiable beyond their basic function.

Seven glass fragments were identified as beverage bottle fragments. The assemblage includes 3 liquor bottles, 2 soda bottles, 1 beer bottle, and 1 possible soda bottle. The liquor bottle fragments were identified based on their shape, the common half-pint flask. The soda bottles were identified based on shape; however two of them are embossed with bottling company logos, one of which is a local company: The Imperial Bottling Company of Pittsburgh. The second soda bottle fragment exhibits a portion of a logo: "...C. BUF..." in large letters over "PIT...", likely from a local Pittsburgh company. A third

possible soda bottle fragment is embossed "Scotch.../Registered/Phila." The beer bottle exhibits a maker's mark, "W.F. & S. MIL...". This mark resembles the mark used by William Franzen & Son, Milwaukee, WI ca. 1900-1929 (Toulouse 1971:536-537).

The container assemblage also includes three ink bottles and a glue container. With the exception of one ink bottle, these were recovered during the Phase I survey. As with the toiletry containers, two of these are embossed with brand names of inks that have been manufactured for many years, but dates of manufacture and use can be determined based on maker's marks. One of the ink bottles is embossed "Higgins Drawing Ink". Higgins Ink has been manufactured since 1880 and is still made today (Higginsinks.com 2013). However, the mark on this bottle shows that the bottle was manufactured by the Hazel Atlas Glass Company of Wheeling, WV ca. 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239). The second ink bottle is a two ounce Waterman's ink bottle recovered from Feature 11 during Phase II excavations (Figure 122). It exhibits an Owen's Illinois Glass Company maker's mark used ca. 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971). One container is identified as a pharmaceutical bottle. This whole bottle is embossed with a dosage mark, "3iii", and the maker's mark "Duraglass" in script that was used by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company beginning in 1940 (Toulouse 1971:403).

The majority of the container glass was recovered during the Phase I survey in Trench 3, from a stratum labeled General Collection. These artifacts have been redistributed by the demolition process and are not in situ. Two containers were recovered from features: a bottle exhibiting a maker's mark of the Glenshaw Glass Company and dating ca. post 1932 (Toulouse 1971:211) was recovered in Feature 1, the demolition debris over the excavated portion of the site. The second, a whole Waterman's Ink bottle, was recovered in Feature 11, and was likely dropped by one of the students, priests, or nuns on the school grounds.

The four glass tableware fragments in the assemblage include a tumbler fragment, a fragment of a possible refrigerator box, and two unidentified fragments. The tumbler fragment was manufactured by Libbey Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio and exhibits a mark that was used beginning in 1955. This fragment was recovered during the Phase I survey from the stratum labeled General Collection.

One glass artifact was identified as a lid for a dressing table jar. It is opaque aqua with a small handle and concentric design on exterior (Figure 123).



Figure 121: Assortment of whole glass containers recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site



Figure 122: Waterman's ink bottle recovered in Feature 11.



Figure 123: Glass lid recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School Site.

Forty (40) flat glass fragments were recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site, all during Phase II testing and all but two from Features 11 and 18. The provenience of these fragments suggests that these are window pane fragments from either the school or the monastery. All but one of the fragments were manufactured using the flat drawn sheet method (since 1917; Fowle 1924:58). Interestingly, 11 of the fragments recovered from Feature 18 exhibit deliberately made linear scratches on both side of the fragments. The assemblage also includes three glass tube fragments, an eye dropper, and nine light bulb fragments. The glass tubing and eye dropper were within the General Collection and the light bulb fragments were all recovered from Feature 11.

Ceramic Artifacts

Thirty-three (33) ceramic artifacts were recovered during Phase I/II investigations at the Holy Trinity Church and School site. The assemblage is comprised of whiteware, semi-vitreous ware, stoneware, porcelain, redware. The artifacts were recovered from the General Collection and Features 1, 11, and 18.

The 11 whiteware sherds are all identified as tableware. Nine are decorated with transfer printed designs. The decorative motifs include geometric and floral. Transfer printed ceramics first appeared in the eighteenth century and were beginning to be replaced by applied decal decorations in the early twentieth century (Miller 1991:9; Samford 1997:4). The remaining whiteware sherds are unremarkable.

Six semi-vitreous sherds were recovered. Semi-vitreous ware, a harder, more durable ceramic than whiteware, was first produced in the 1850s (Ramsay 1947:153; Wetherbee 1985:15). This type of ware was often used in institutional or restaurant settings. Five sherds are identified as tableware and include portions of both dining and serving vessels. One, approximately half of a small plate exhibits a maker's mark consisting of a portion of the impressed "Greenwood China/Trenton, NJ". This mark was used beginning in 1886 (DeBolt 1994:58). Two other sherds exhibit maker's marks. An entire small creamer with pouring lip, decorated with a thick green band above a thin green band just below the lip and a thin green band around the center, exhibits a maker's mark consisting of JACKSON/Vitrified/CHINA inside a circle. Based on this mark, the creamer was manufactured ca. 1923-1946 (Cunningham 1995:161). A base and body sherd of an unidentified tableware vessel exhibits a portion of a maker's mark consisting of "The Sebring..." in script, denotes the Sebring Pottery Company, which operated from 1887-the early 1940s (Lehner 1988:414). The base and body portion of a shaving cup was recovered with the maker's mark of Mayer China, which was established in 1881 (Figure 124). The remaining semi-vitreous tableware sherds are unremarkable.

The three clay marbles are of a white-bodied earthenware and were all recovered from Feature 18. Clay marbles were common toys produced between 1884 and 1920 (Randall 1971:103-104). These dates correspond with the highest enrollment for the school, which started to decline in the years following World War I (Dressel 1932:59).

Four stoneware sherds were recovered, all crock or jug fragments. One is the rim and body portion of a small jug that probably held gin (Figure 125), the others are crock fragments.

The porcelain artifacts consist of four buttons, a tile fragment, and a fragment of an electrical insulator. Redware sherds consist of two unidentified container fragments. The four pressed porcelain buttons were recovered from Feature 18 and trench spoil. All of the buttons measure less than 15 mm in diameter, suggesting that they were underclothing, shirt, or waistcoat buttons (Figure 126) (Lindbergh 1999:51).



Figure 124: Base and body fragment of a probable shaving mug with maker's mark on base.



Figure 125: Top portion of stoneware jug, probably for gin.

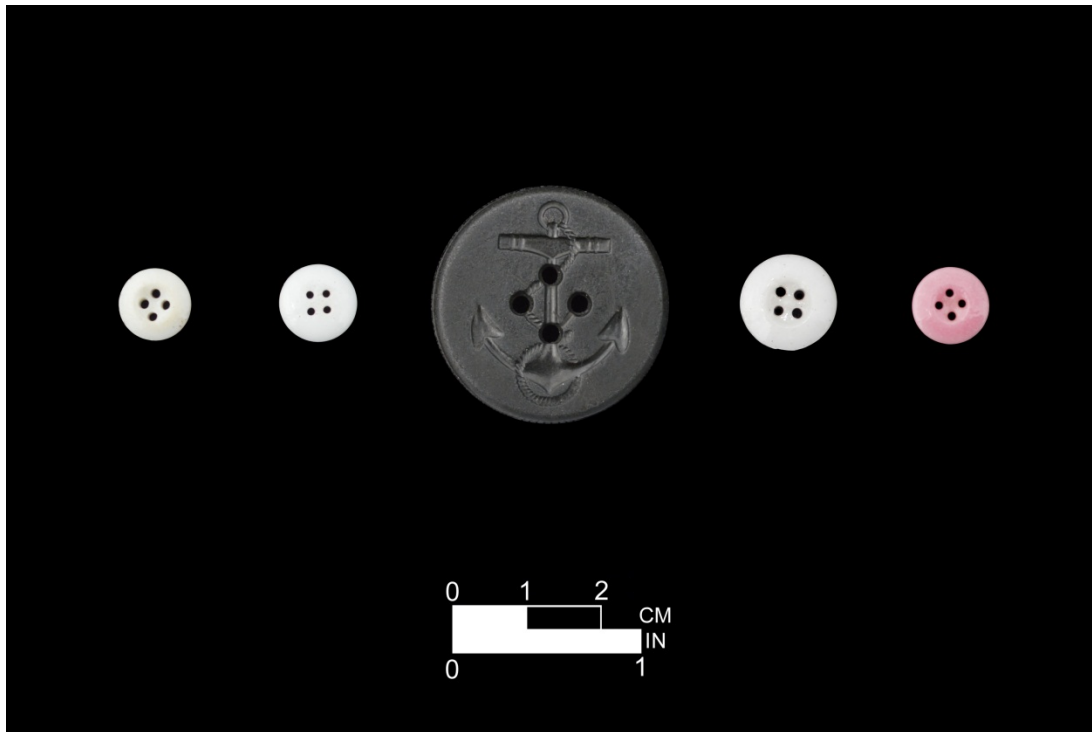


Figure 126: Pressed porcelain and Bakelite buttons recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site.

Metal Artifacts

Twenty-eight (28) metal artifacts were recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site, 26 identified as iron or steel and two unidentified brass artifacts. The iron or steel artifacts include 23 that are described as “oxidized” or “heavily oxidized.” The remaining three consist of a watch back and two nails, further identified as one cut nail (post ca. 1790; Edwards and Wells 1993:15-16) and one wire nail (post ca. 1885; Adams 2002:73). The watch back was recovered from Feature 11. It is stamped: FOND ACIER/INOXYDABLE/2819”, a French statement that translates to “stainless steel back”. The watch is likely Swiss made. All but two of the metal artifacts were recovered from Features 1, 11, and 18. The non-feature artifacts are described as one wire nail and one iron rod, both from the General Collection.

Miscellaneous Artifacts

The 44 miscellaneous artifacts consist of those artifacts in the assemblage that are not glass, ceramic, or metal. The majority of the miscellaneous category consists of items such as plaster fragments, unidentified plastic fragments, cork fragments, and other non-diagnostic items. However, seven artifacts, a Bakelite ink bottle cap and four buttons, exhibit diagnostic attributes. The bottle cap recovered in Feature 11 is likely the cap from the Waterman’s Ink bottle recovered in the same feature. The buttons include a Bakelite Peacoat button and two shell buttons (Figures 127 and 128). All but one of the miscellaneous artifacts were recovered from Features 11, 15, and 18. Twenty of the miscellaneous artifacts are plaster fragments recovered in Feature 15 and are likely part of an interior wall of the school.



Figure 127: Bakelite Waterman's ink bottle cap recovered in Feature 11.

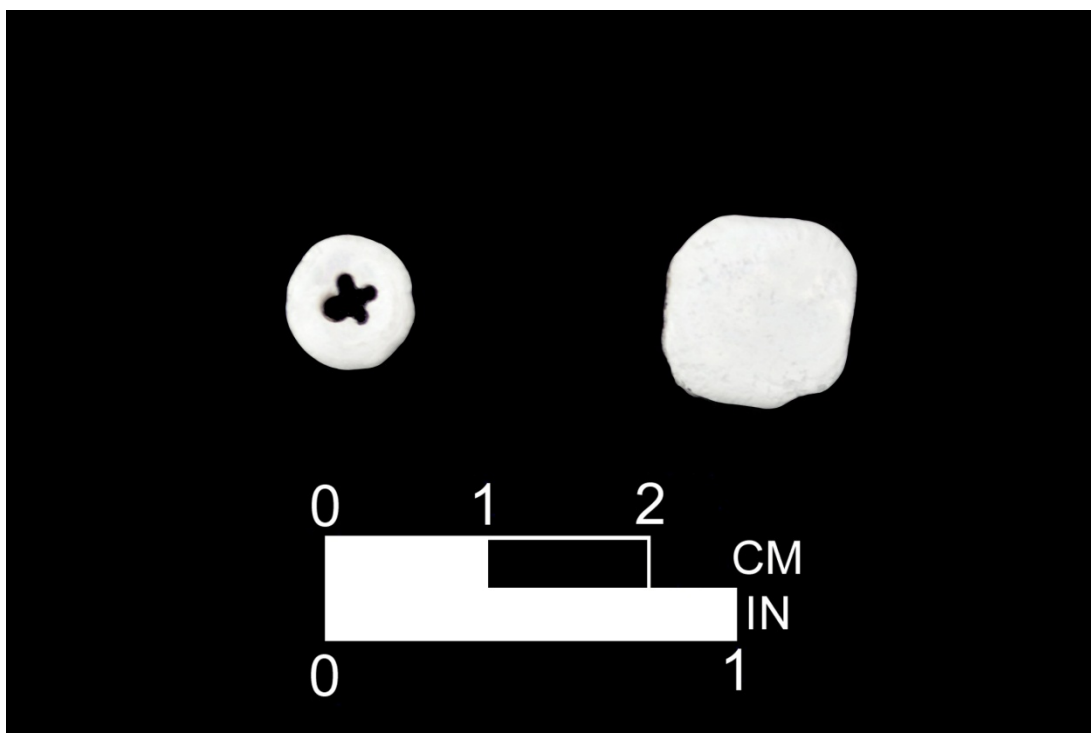


Figure 128: Shell buttons recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site.

Faunal Material

Seventeen (17) vertebrate faunal elements, with a combined weight of 259.1 g (9.1 oz), were recovered during testing at 36AL637. All of the faunal material was recovered from the General Collection (n=9), Feature 11 (n=3), and Feature 18 (n=5). The recovered material was classed as Mammalia (65%, n = 11) and Aves (35%, n = 6). The mammalian material was comprised of 2 indeterminate taxa, 3 pig (*Sus scrofa*), 4 cow (*Bos taurus*), and 2 rat (*Rodentia*). The avian material was comprised entirely of 5 indeterminate taxa and 1 turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Identifiable elements include: *Sus scrofa* (1 humerus, 1 tibia, 1 vertebra) *Bos taurus* (1 humerus, 1 rib); *Rodentia* (1 femur, 1 incisor); indeterminate *Aves* (1 humerus, 1 tibiotarsus, 3 egg shell); *Meleagris gallopavo* (1 tarsometatarsus). Although only two avian taxa are identified in the assemblage, the relative size of the indeterminate elements suggests they either represent additional specimens of turkey or similarly sized domesticates such as chicken, duck, or game hen.

Of the faunal elements examined, all of the cow and pig material exhibits cut marks as a result of butchering. None of the elements were calcined as a result of thermal alteration although many presented a brownish coloration suggesting the bone had been boiled/cooked. The faunal assemblage is entirely consistent with historic domestic remains.

Floral Material

Floral material recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site consists of 104 grape seeds recovered from the soil adhered to artifacts within the General Collection.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Holy Trinity Church and School site was identified based on the presence of subsurface architectural features, including the foundation and support walls of the Holy Trinity School. Through the use of historic mapping, documents, and photographs the locations of the three buildings on the site were identified. Phase II excavations were planned based on these identified locations, and the work exposed foundation walls of the school and possible landscape features within the school yard. None of the identified features are believed to be parts of the church or monastery. In total, 212 historic artifacts and 17 faunal elements were recovered during the Phase I/II investigation. Forty-four percent (n = 93) of the artifacts originated in the 1958 demolition episode (Feature 1) that capped the site. The site's artifact assemblage, dominated by glass containers, reflects a date range from the late nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century. The faunal assemblage is consistent with a domestic site. However, only broad assumptions can be made about the diet of the inhabitants of the site because of its small size.

Features 11 and 18 are the only two features containing artifacts that were identified in situ. Artifacts recovered from these features are directly connected to activities at the school. These include an ink bottle and cap, pencil fragment, clay marbles, and pressed porcelain, shell, and Bakelite buttons. The majority of the artifacts from these features are small and/or thin. For Feature 11, the artifacts may have accumulated as sheet wash or similar processes within the exposed window sill of the school's foundation. As for Feature 18, they may have fallen through a brick floor or walkway in the school yard.

The Holy Trinity Church and School site was continuously occupied from approximately 1856 until 1958 when the buildings were sold just prior to their demolition. Artifacts recovered at the site reflect the twentieth century portion of this occupation. Few of the artifacts date to the nineteenth century and although date ranges were assigned to 82 artifacts, many of these dates reflect broad dates of manufacture and not years of use. A large portion of the assemblage was recovered from a single un-stratified context. This context, identified as Feature 1, represents a continuous layer of destruction debris related to the

1958 demolition of the church, monastery, and school at the Holy Trinity Church as well as a small section of row houses between 92 and 98 Crawford Street in the adjacent historic lots. Since multiple properties were demolished simultaneously, the artifacts recovered from Feature 1 may not be representative of the use and occupants of the Holy Trinity Church and School site. Deposits that retain integrity were identified as Features 11 and 18. However, artifacts from these contexts tended to be small and non-diagnostic. Furthermore, of the 119 artifacts recovered from these features, only two (< 2%) exhibited chronological attributes more specific than broad dates of manufacture.

Due to the loss of association between a sizeable portion of the artifact assemblage and discrete cultural deposits that resulted from the 1958 demolition episode, coupled with a small artifact assemblage resulting from an overall lack of artifact bearing deposits, the Holy Trinity Church and School is recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Any additional excavations would produce redundant data. Further excavations would yield data on the foundations of the multiple buildings that once stood at the site. However, valuable descriptive information about them was already accessed through historic maps, photographs, and other sources (i.e. Dressel 1932). Furthermore, deposits that may contain significant data are not anticipated to occur at the site, with features similar to Feature 11 and 18 likely being the norm. Therefore, no additional archaeological work is recommended.

Non-Site Areas

Trench 2 was located in the northeastern corner of Lot 2-C-300 near the intersection of Crawford Street and Bedford Avenue (Figure 46). It is situated within an asphalt parking lot at an elevation of 283 m (928 ft) amsl. The trench measured 4.6 m (15.1 ft) in length (E-W) by 1.6 m (5.3 ft) in width (N-S) and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.4 m (4.6 ft). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner are N4477478.34 E585809.79. It was emplaced to identify whether intact natural soils (A Horizon) was preserved under historic roadbeds.

Trench 2 was excavated to a maximum depth of 140 cm (55 in) bgs identifying two natural soil horizons and a historic feature underlying fill and asphalt (Figure 122). The uppermost level was an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick asphalt parking lot surface (Field Designation F3). Underlying the asphalt was Field Designation F4 described as a brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly silt loam that extended to an average depth of 30 cm (11.8 in) below ground surface (bgs). The F4 likely represents a fill episode related to the 1957 demolition of the Lower Hill District for the construction of the Arena. A truncated B horizon (Field Designation F5) was identified underlying F4. The F5 is described as a reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) silt loam with manganese inclusions. It originated 30 cm (11.8 in) bgs and extended to the base of excavations at approximately 140 cm (55 in) bgs. A second B Horizon (Field Designation F8) was observed at the base of the trench. It is described as a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay with siltstone and manganese inclusions.

Feature 1, a possible in-filled manhole, was identified in the western half of Trench 2 (Figure 123). The feature consisted of a soil matrix described as a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam mixed with brick, ash, and cinders (Field Designation F7) enclosed by a circular courses of brick (Field Designation F6). The top of Feature 1 was identified underlying the fill layer (F4) at 44 cm (17.3 in) bgs and extended to an unknown depth. The diameter of the feature was 130 cm (51.2 in). The feature was not excavated and no artifacts were recovered from the trench.

Trench 5 was located in along the northern edge of Lot 2-C-300 near adjacent to Crawford Street (Figure 54). It is situated within an asphalt parking lot at an elevation of 277 m (910 ft) amsl. The trench measured 4.6 m (15.1 ft) in length (E-W) by 1.6 m (5.3 ft) in width (N-S) and excavated to a maximum depth of 10 cm (3.9 in). UTM coordinates for the southwest corner are N4477373.83 E585872.64. It was emplaced to identify whether intact natural soils (A Horizon) was preserved under historic roadbeds.

Trench 5 was excavated to a maximum depth of 10 cm (3.9 in) bgs identifying one feature underlying fill and asphalt (Figure 124). The uppermost level was an approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) thick asphalt parking lot surface (Field Designation F3). Underlying the asphalt was Field Designation F4 described as a brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly silt loam that extended to a maximum depth of 12 cm (4.7 in) bgs. The F4 likely represents a fill episode related to the 1957 demolition of the Lower Hill District for the construction of the Arena.

Feature 1 (F5) was identified underlying the entire extent of Trench 5 (Figure 125). The feature is a portion of Wylie Avenue consisting of a brick roadbed. The top of Feature 1 was identified underlying the fill layer (F4) at 12 cm (4.7 in) bgs. The brick roadbed is 10 cm (3.9 in) and slopes northeast to southwest. No artifacts were recovered from the trench.

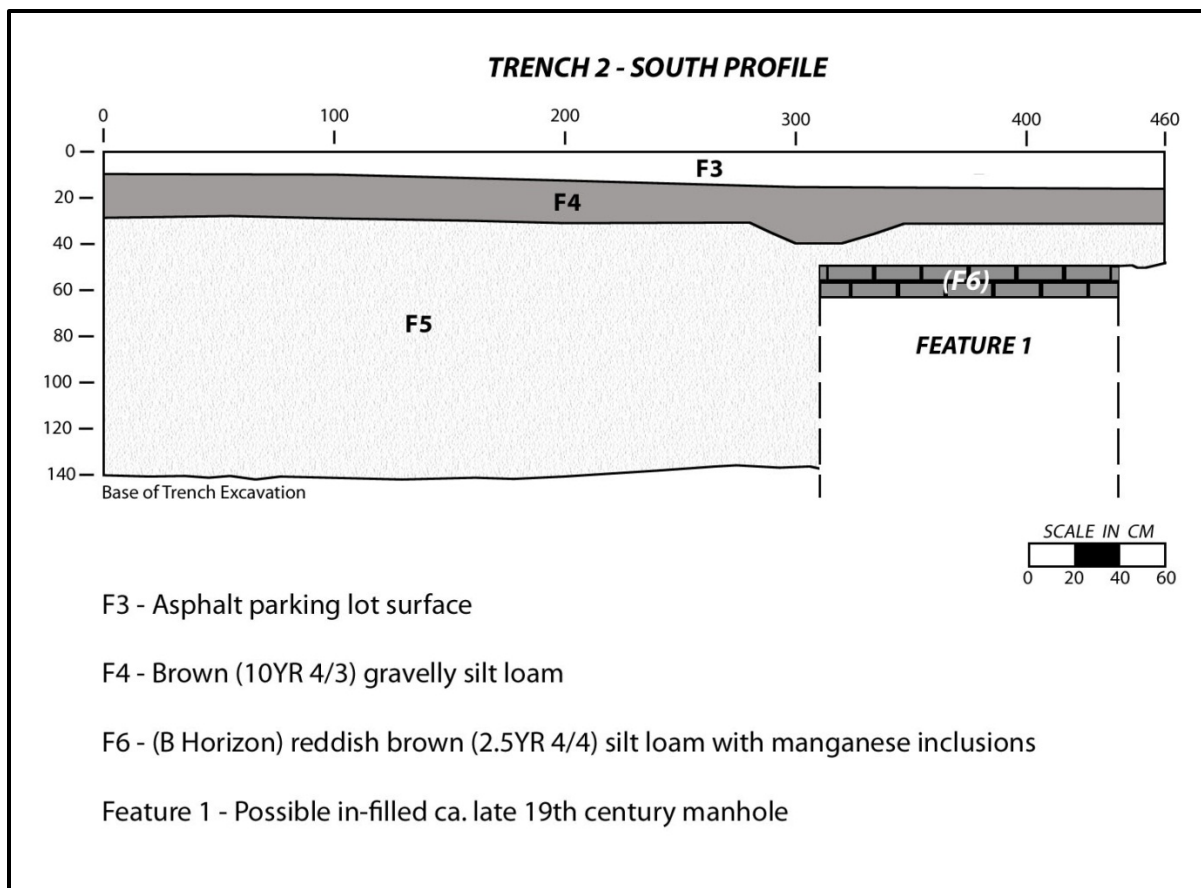


Figure 129: Trench 2 – South Profile.



Figure 130: Trench 2 – showing Feature 1 (F6 and F7), looking west.

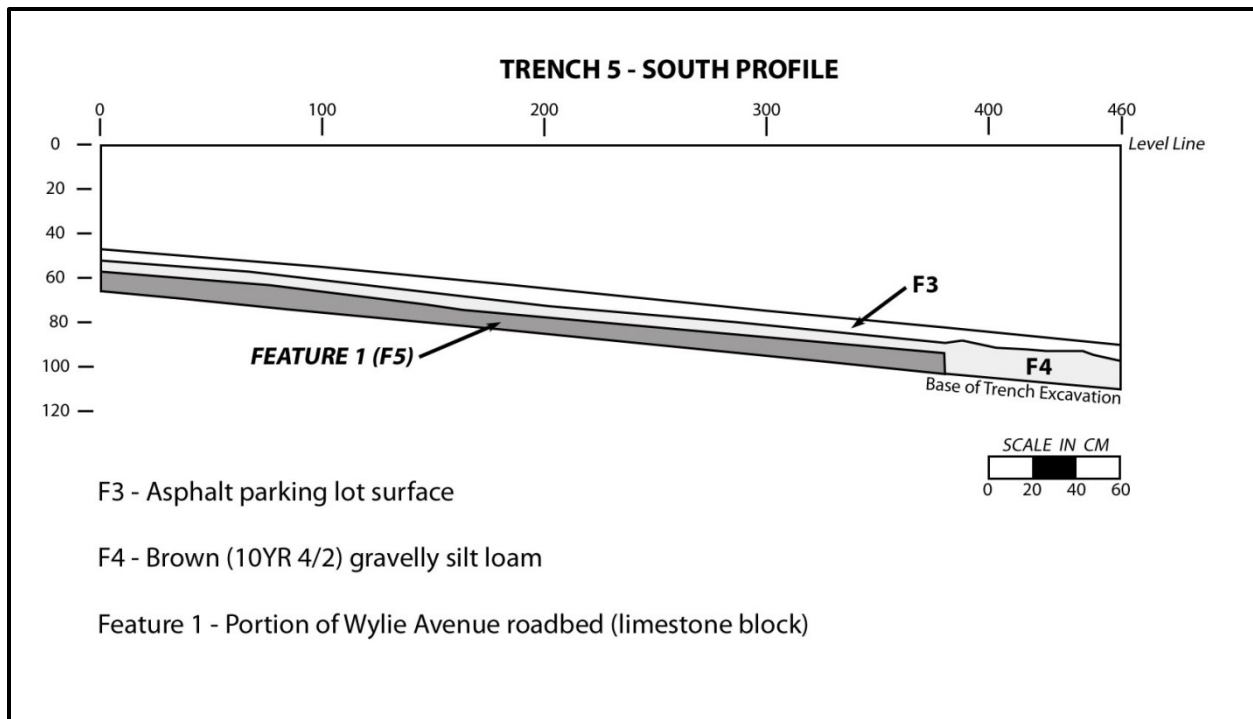


Figure 131: Trench 5 – South Profile.



Figure 132: Trench 5 – showing Feature 1 (F6 and F7), looking west.

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CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Field and Archival Investigations

Phase I/II archaeological investigations were conducted within the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project Area on behalf of the Sports and Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County (SEA) as part of the efforts of the SEA to redevelop the 28 acre site of the Civic Arena. The 11.3 ha (28 ac) APE for the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project Area encompasses the former location of the Civic Arena and its parking lots. Examination of construction plans and topographical maps revealed that only the 4.0 ha (9.8 ac) easternmost portion of the Project Area, the Melody Tent Lot, was suitable for archaeological testing. The area west of the Melody Tent lot was previously excavated as part of the construction of the arena, with up to 7.62 m (25 ft) of elevation change. Based on this information, it was determined that only the Melody Tent Lot would be examined archaeologically.

Phase I survey in this portion of the APE resulted in the identification of three archaeological sites: the 29 Fulton Street site (36AL635), the 88-90 Crawford Street site (36AL 636), and the Holy Trinity Church and School site (36AL637). Phase II testing was recommended for these sites to further investigate their potential NRHP eligibility. These excavations resulted in the recovery of nearly 3,000 artifacts, two-thirds of which were recovered from the 29 Fulton Street site. A review of historic mapping, city directories, census data, and newspaper archives supplemented the research of these parcels.

Additionally, intensive historic background research was conducted for 15 historic parcels within the boundaries of the Melody Tent Lot. This research provided contextual information regarding the structures located on these parcels and the residents in this part of the Lower Hill District. The information gathered from the resources listed above not only revealed the names of the residents of these parcels, but also a glimpse into the evolution of the Lower Hill District from a neighborhood where several waves of immigrants first settled to a center of African-American culture that one prominent Harlem Renaissance poet labeled the “Crossroads of the World” (Glascoe 1989).

Four thematic study units were defined for the overall Lower Hill Redevelopment project in order to focus and guide the excavations and historic research. These study units include ethnicity, socio-economics, diet and health, and early commercial and urban development. The recovery of artifacts from three of the identified sites helped to address these themes. The archival research into the 15 historic parcels coupled with the information gathered during the archaeological investigations revealed many details about life in the Lower Hill prior to its demolition. The 29 Fulton Street and 88-90 Crawford Street sites were multi-family residential loci. The research revealed the transient nature of the occupations and multiple uses of these properties over time. Although these sites produced a large quantity of artifact, the vast majority could not be associated specifically with any of the multiple occupations. The Holy Trinity Church and School site was not only a church and school, but also a monastery and nun’s residence. Artifacts recovered from this site do not compare well with those from the residential sites. Very few artifacts were recovered from the church and school site and those that were recovered were largely non-diagnostic and functionally unidentifiable fragments.

The historic research showed that at least three prominent citizens lived and worked within the four to five block area encompassed by the modern Melody Tent Lot. Clifford McEvoy, a prominent jeweler from the 1920s through the 1950s, lived and worked at 1411 Wylie Avenue. Gus Greenlee, owner of the Crawford Grills and the Negro League baseball team the Pittsburgh Crawfords opened his first restaurant at 1407 Wylie Avenue. Roosevelt Richardson, who grew up at 1401 Epiphany Street, was a meteorologist for the Tuskegee Airmen and later became a prominent physician in the Hill District and other African-American neighborhoods in Pittsburgh.

Site Significance and Eligibility Recommendations

29 FULTON STREET SITE (36AL635)

The 29 Fulton Street site consists of the foundation and adjacent walkway of 29 Fulton Street. The main feature of the site is a large historic dump identified within the basement of the structure containing over 2,000 artifacts and faunal material, including over 100 whole glass bottles. In addition to this feature, a buried (northern) foundation wall of the structure on the neighboring property at 31 Fulton also was exposed. Based on the analysis of the artifacts, the historic dump on the 29 Fulton Street site was created between ca. 1925 and 1935. Historic research identified the residents of this address and likely the creators of this historic dump. The ethnicity of the residents changed over time. The first residents were recorded as mulatto from the 1850s through the 1870 census. Residents recorded in the 1880 census were listed as white, of Irish descent. The 1900 census lists Irish-Americans as well. All of the residents in the 1910, 1930, and 1940 census are recorded as African-American. The occupants' socio-economic status also consisted of a mix of skilled through unskilled workers as well as white collar job holders (usually proprietors of small businesses and clerical workers). Evidence of diet and health at the 29 Fulton Street site is evidenced by the container glass and faunal material recovered from the historic dump (Feature 2). Analysis of these artifacts and ecofacts show that the occupants of the 29 Fulton Street site consumed beverages such as whiskey, wine, soda, and milk. The recovered faunal material consisted pig foot bones, chicken and other poultry bones, and oyster shells. Several bottles that once contained digestive aids and patent medicines were also recovered. These artifacts suggest that the residents suffered from ailments associated with poor diet, and poor and working class living conditions in the first half of the twentieth century. Less evidence was archaeologically apparent for the last thematic study unit, early commercial and urban development. The background research into this property contributes to the knowledge of the development of this area of Pittsburgh. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and Hopkins maps show the evolution of this lot beginning in 1872. City directories and newspaper archives list this address as an Elk's lodge, Iron City Lodge, No. 17, ca. 1910-1923. During this time period, the address was also used as a multi-family residence. The Elks were an important benevolent association in the Hill District and eventually built a large lodge hall on Centre Avenue. The presence of the Elks at 29 Fulton Street is evidence of how the neighborhood was developing, where some residents were becoming successful enough to help others.

The site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C since it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. However, the archaeological investigations and historic research of the site yielded information important to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania history, including information on the socio-economic status, ethnicity, and diet and health of the residents of this portion of the City of Pittsburgh. Therefore, the site is recommended as eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D. However, over 43% of the site has been excavated as part of the combined Phase I and II investigations, and it is unlikely that further archaeological work or historic research would yield additional important information. As a result, no further work is recommended at the 29 Fulton Street site.

88-90 CRAWFORD STREET SITE (36AL636)

The excavated portion of the 88-90 Crawford Street site consists of the shared brick courtyard within the yards behind the two row houses and the alley behind 88 and 90 Crawford Street. Although the excavations revealed a probable brick-lined privy, no artifacts were recovered within this feature. The

majority of the 617 recovered artifacts is associated with the destruction rubble and, therefore, was not considered in situ. Research into the history of these lots revealed that the residents were transient, generally not living at these addresses for longer than a year. The ethnicity of the residents changed over time. The first residents were recorded as Irish and Irish-American. Residents recorded in the 1880 census were listed as African-American. The 1900 census lists Polish and Russian (mostly Jewish) immigrants and the 1920 census identifies the residents as Romanian (also Jewish) immigrants. By 1940, all of the residents are recorded as African-American. This trend is similarly reflected throughout the APE. The occupants' socio-economic status also varied, as a mix of people in skilled through unskilled labor jobs as well as white collar positions (usually proprietors of small businesses and clerical workers) resided at these addresses. Diet and health is evidenced by the container glass and faunal material recovered during archaeological excavations. All forms of beverage containers were recovered, including alcohol, soda, and milk containers. Few food containers were recovered. Several patent medicine bottles were recovered, including Bayer aspirin and Sloan's Liniment. Unlike the assemblage at the 29 Fulton Street site, no digestive aid containers were recovered. However, the majority of these artifacts and ecofacts were recovered from rubble likely associated with the destruction of these structures and it cannot be said with certainty that the artifacts were used by the residents of 88 and 90 Crawford Street. Less evidence was archaeologically apparent for the last thematic study unit, early commercial and urban development. The background research into these properties contributes to the knowledge of the development of this area of Pittsburgh. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and Hopkins maps show the evolution of these lots beginning in 1872. The WPA Home Survey of 1937 noted that these properties were in "very poor condition" and city directories do not list these addresses, or nearby 82 and 84 Crawford Street, after 1943, suggesting that they had been demolished by this date.

The site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C since it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, is not associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The site is also not considered eligible under Criterion D due to a lack of association between the majority of the artifact assemblage and discrete cultural deposits. In total, 28% of the site was excavated during the combined Phase I/II investigations, and these investigations were entirely focused on identifying cultural deposits in portions of the historic lots that were devoid of foundations. Any additional excavations would only produce redundant data on the buildings that once stood at the site since valuable descriptive information about them was accessed through historic maps, photographs, and the WPA Home survey project. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH AND SCHOOL SITE (36AL637)

The Holy Trinity Church and School site consists of the church, school, schoolyard, and monastery that were located on these grounds. Excavations revealed portions of the school's foundation and basement and the school yard between the school and the monastery. The excavation of the foundation and basement of the school and a portion of the yard resulted in the recovery of 212 artifacts, primarily from the demolition episode. A small number of artifacts are defined as being related to the children or the daily life at school (i.e. marbles and ink bottles), but it is unlikely that further investigations would result in the discovery of additional features or important archaeological information. The thematic study units were the least useful in investigating the Holy Trinity Church and School site. The site is not residential or commercial, and revealed few details of typical daily life in the Hill District.

The site is not considered eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, B, or C since it is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, is not

associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The site is also not considered eligible under Criterion D due to a lack of association between a sizeable portion of the artifact assemblage and discrete cultural deposits, coupled with a small artifact assemblage resulting from an overall lack of artifact bearing deposits. Any additional excavations would produce redundant data. Further excavations would yield data on the foundations of the multiple buildings that once stood at the site. However, valuable descriptive information about them was already accessed through historic maps, photographs, and other sources (i.e. Dressel 1932). Furthermore, deposits that may contain significant data are not anticipated to occur at the site. Therefore, no additional archaeological work is recommended.

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APPENDIX I: ARTIFACT TABLES

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase I**

Cat#	2	Unit Trench 1	Stratum F6	Level	Depth 28-145						
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Miscellaneous	Souvenir/Novelty			Porcelain	Bisque			Transfer Print		1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Club Sauce				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1910s - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base	Embossed		post 1933	3
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Condiment				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Ointment				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1919-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1919-1929	2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Plastic			Machine-Made				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	4	Unit N E	Stratum F6	Level Me	Depth 82-164						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Spittoon		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied			Open Sponged and Hand Painted	ca. 1900 - 1940s	2
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Molded	ca. 1915 - 1930	7
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania		1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	ca. 1900 - 1920	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Blue; Gilt; Molded	ca. 1880s - 1910	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	ca. late 1910s - 1920s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania; Molded		2
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Saucer		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Saucer		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	late ca. 1910s - 1920s	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1933	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Adhesive		post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		pre ca. 1935	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made			early 1900s - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed			5
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		after ca. 1906 - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		early 1900s - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		1917-1930	2

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	4	Unit N E	Stratum F6	Level Me	Depth 82-164							
Feature	2											
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post 1892	3	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Cruet				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Ink				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical					Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Citrate of Magnesia				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1900-1943	3	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Liniment				Machine-Made	Embossed		since 1916 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Liniment				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Listerine				Machine-Made	Embossed		1915 - 1955	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Listerine				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1911-1929	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Milk of Magnesia				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1924	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Physic				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Salve				Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Salve				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1907-1956	2	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Free Blown			Jones and Sullivan 1985: 38-39	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	3	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical		ca. 1911-1929	2	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	2	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1911-1929	2	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Vaseline				Machine-Made	Embossed		1890-1970	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded				1	

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	4	Unit N E	Stratum F6	Level Me	Depth 82-164						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded			1920-1964	3
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Deodorant				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Derma Viva							1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Hair Tonic				Molded	Embossed		ca. early 1920s - 1960s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Nadinola				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Nail Polish				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1900-1943	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded			ca. 1920 - 1963	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed		1904 - ca. 1928	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded			early 1920s -	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Press Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Miscellaneous	Magic Lantern Slide					Unidentified	Adhesive			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Caster	Iron and Porcelain			Cast				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Toilet Flushing Mechanism	Brass			Cast			1922	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified	Brass and Iron			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified Strap	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Window Grating	Iron			Cast				2
Metal	Closures	Cap		Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Miscellaneous	Canister with Cap	Unidentified			Machine-Made				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Toothbrush	Bone			Machine-				

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II											
Cat#	4	Unit N E	Stratum F6	Level Me	Depth 82-164						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture Made	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb	tibia				left			26.7000	1
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb	femur				left			96.8000	1
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb	humerus				left			27.8	1
Cat#	5	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 106-117						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	5	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 106-117						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Incense Burner		Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied			Molded		1
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	51
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Free Blown	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1920	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	6
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				19
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous					Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	5	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 106-117							
Feature	2											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified Nail				4	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	3	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Washer	Brass			Molded				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Washer	Zinc			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Drawer Pull	Brass			Stamped				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	PipeHose	Steel			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Spring	Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Arms Group	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	6	
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Unidentified			Machine-Made				3	
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Steel			Molded				1	
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Pin/Brooch	Brass			Stamped				1	
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				5	
Metal	Vehicle-Related	Motorized	Valve Stem	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Unidentified		Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Lathed				1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				4	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Bakelite			Machine-Made			ca. 1907 - 1945	2	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - limb			carpal						2.70000	2
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton			phalanx						6.5	1
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb									18.1	3

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II							
Cat#	5	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 106-117		
Feature	2						
mammalia		indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb	femur	fragment	0.40000	1
mammalia		Bos taurus	axial skeleton - vertebral column	sacrum/ sacral vertebra		10.1000	1
Description		Common Name	Botanical Name	Classification	Charred	Wt. (g)	Qty.
pit		peach	Prunus sp.	fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>		1
Cat#	6	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 117-127		

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	6	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 117-127						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					2
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Gaslight Mantle Ring			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				1850+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	23
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Club Sauce				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded				7
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			post 1886	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				5
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded	Embossed			4
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Ointment				Molded	Chemical			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Tonsiline				Molded	Embossed		1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded			1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Free Blown				3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			ca. 1820s - 1920s	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	6	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 117-127						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				27
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Continuous Thread	Steel			Machine-Made			1919	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Steel			Molded				1
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Steel			Unidentified				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Lathed				6
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				13
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
indeterminate	indeterminate									2.5	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - cranium		tusk root						2	1
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		scaphoid		distal				16.1000	1
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - vertebral column								9.5	3
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								12.7	5
mammalia	indeterminate									18	13
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
pelecypoda	Crassostrea virginica	general								57.2000	2
Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Knob		Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania, Gilt		1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania; Gilt	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Saucer		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Saucer		Porcelain	Unidentified			Transfer Print, Hand Painted	ca. 1760 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Toy	Doll Arm			Porcelain	Bisque					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Plate				1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified				1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	37
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Plate				12
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Club Sauce				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor							ca. 1915-1929	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk					Embossed		1930s - early	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made				4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-	Embossed;		Ca. 1923 - 1932	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
							Made	Molded			
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1915	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Machine-Made	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			4
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made			post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded			1919 - 1938	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Mayonnaise Jar				Machine-Made			1912 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Machine-Made	Embossed		after 1918 - early 1950s	4
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Citrate of Magnesia Bottle				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1912 - 1931??	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed		1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Two Piece Mold w/Separate Base	Embossed		after ca. 1911 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Machine-Made			post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cream				Molded	Embossed		1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded				13
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Pattern Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				4
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1875 - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				18
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made			post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Tube					Mold Blown				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Cordial/Wine				Press Molded	Abrasive		ca. 1890s - 1930s	1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Machine-Made			ca. 1875 - 1920	1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler or Juice				Press Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Serving	Bowl				Molded				3
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Bolt	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Wire			post ca. 1885	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Escutcheon	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified	Iron			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified Disk	Brass			Stamped				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Iron			Molded				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Window Screen	Steel			Wire				7
Metal	Closures	Cap	Continuous Thread	Tin			Machine-Made			1919	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	6

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Stamped			post 1892	4
Metal	Closures	Lid/Cover		Steel			Stamped				1
Metal	Closures	Lid/Cover	Unidentified	Tin			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Iron			Machine-Made			post ca. 1810	4
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Grommet/Eyelet	Unidentified White Metal			Stamped				1
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Adjustment Slide	Tin			Stamped				1
Metal	Tool	Miscellaneous	File	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				2
Metal	Unidentified			Lead			Molded				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Machine-Made				2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Container	Miscellaneous	Footed Bowl	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Battery	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Radio Battery	Composite			Machine-Made				3
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Radio Battery Block	Composite			Machine-Made				2
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Advertising Trade Card/Calendar		Plastic			Molded/Cast	Printed		1925	1
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Office Supply	File Tab	Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Plastic			Molded/Cast	Incised			1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Made			post ca. 1849	1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Wood			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Douche Nozzle	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Fingernail Buffer	Celluloid			Molded/Cast			Ca. 1853 - 1920	2
Misc.	Unidentified			Composite							1
Misc.	Unidentified			Fabric			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Unidentified			Leather			Sewn				1
Misc.	Unidentified			Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate	indeterminate								3.20000	2
aves	indeterminate									10.9	13
aves	Gallus gallus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			femur		right			3	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb			femur					14.6	3
mammalia	rodentia	appendicular skeleton - forelimb			humerus		right			0.5	1
mammalia	indeterminate	indeterminate								12.4	3
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								4.2	3
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								21.3000	6
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
pelecypoda	Crassostrea virginica	general								18	1

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					12
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania		2
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania/Gilt		3
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania/Gilt	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Gilt	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Plate	Embossed			1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	17
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale							ca. 1905 - 1933	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			post 1889	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made			post 1889	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made			post 1889 - 1920	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed			19
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			post 1886	7
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-	Embossed			4

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Made				
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed		after 1913 - 1965	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made			1920 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Machine-Made	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Mold Blown			1880s - late 1910s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Condiment				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1904 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Machine-Made	Embossed		1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical					Machine-Made			1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical					Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - 1948	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Bromo-Seltzer				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1891 - 1960	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made				2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Unidentified	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Machine-Made			post 1889	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				15
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Press Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Fuse Window								1
Glass	Miscellaneous	Pharmaceutical	Dropper/Applicator				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Cordial/Wine				Press Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Shot Glass/Tumbler				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Molded				2
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed, Etched			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Unidentified		Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Continuous Thread	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Molded			post 1892	4
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Stamped			post 1892	15

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Closures?	Lid/Cover?		Unidentified			Cast				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Stamped				4
Metal	Container	Miscellaneous	Tube	Tin			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified	Can	Tin			Stamped				1
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Ring	Brass			Cast				1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Container	Unidentified		Plastic			Machine-Made				2
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Zinc Carbon Battery	Manganese Oxide			Machine-Made			after ca. 1898	1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Bone			Carved				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Composite			Machine-Made				12
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				10
Misc.	Unidentified			Plastic			Molded/Cast	Molded			1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limbs								6.7	4
aves	indeterminate									2.80000	4
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - vertebral column								0.60000	1
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - limb		carpal						7.7	5
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								6.30000	5
Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					9
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	2
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania, Gilt	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania; Gilt		1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Gilt	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Gaslight Mantle Ring			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Toggle Switch Plate		Porcelain	Electrical Porcelain					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Sprayed; Relief Molded	ca. 1880 - 1930	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Cup		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				1850+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	18
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Unidentified				2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Free Blown	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	5
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Chemical		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1917-1934	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			post 1892	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			6
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Chemical		1904 - early 1950s	3
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Ointment				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Pepsin Syrup				Molded	Embossed		1910-1940	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Hair Tonic				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				7
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				12
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Shot Glass				Press Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Bolt	Iron & Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Screw, Pointed Wood	Brass			Machine-Made			post 1846	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Cable	Steel			Machine-Made				5
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Copper			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Steel			Molded				2
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Strap/Band	Iron			Unidentified				3
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Iron			Wire				3

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157							
Feature	2											
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Clicking Dome	Steel			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	5	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Container	Miscellaneous	Bucket	Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Container	Pharmaceutical	Medicine Tin	Steel			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Iron			Unidentified				5	
Metal	Lighting and Electrical	Fuse	Plug Fuse	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Miscellaneous	Disc		Steel and Plastic			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Miscellaneous	Figural		Unidentified White Metal			Cast				1	
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Brass			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Suspender Adjustment Slide/Buckle	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Perfume/Cologne Bottle	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				2	
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Siding and Nails	Wood and Iron			Sawn				1	
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Unidentified		Wood and Plastic			Molded/Cast				2	
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Sheeting		Plastic			Molded/Cast				1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				3	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Unidentified	Cotton			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Cigarette Holder	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1960	1	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Celluloid			Machine-Made			Ca. 1853 - 1920	4	

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Hair Comb	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Hair Comb	Celluloid			Molded/Cast			Ca. 1853 - 1920	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Hairpin	Plastic			Molded/Cast				1
Misc.	Toy	Doll		Plastic			Molded/Cast				1
Misc.	Unidentified			Celluloid			Machine-Made			Ca. 1853 - 1920	1
Misc.	Unidentified	Ring		Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate									14.9	6
aves	Gallus gallus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		femur			right			6.8	2
aves	Gallus gallus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		femur			left			4.90000	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - vertebral column								5.5	2
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								11	5
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								1.70000	1
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		scaphoid						8.7	1
mammalia	Bos taurus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb		femur		medial/	axial			21	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
pelecypoda	Crassostrea virginica									16.8	1
Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					12
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	3
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Gaslight Mantle Ring			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Cup		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	10
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Plate				9
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			ca. 1904 - 1943	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			post 1889	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	8
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded			1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed			3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1889 - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed		1931 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1905 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made			1915 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Machine-	Embossed		1911-1929	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
							Made				
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical					Machine-Made	Embossed		1915 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Mange Medicine				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1915 - 1929	2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1867 - 1915	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Vaseline Jar				Machine-Made	Embossed		post ca. 1890	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded			1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made			1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made			post 1889 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made	Embossed		1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded			post 1889 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Toilet Water				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made			post 1889	4
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Adhesive		1934 - present	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				12
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1911-1929	1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Juice Tumbler				Press Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Molded	Adhesive		late 19th - early 20th century	2
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified				Molded				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				3
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Wire			post ca. 1885	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Tack	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Unidentified	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Padlock	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified	Iron			Unidentified				2
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Iron			Cast				9
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Iron			Wire				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Steel			Unidentified				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	3
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Stamped			post 1892	4
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Canister		Iron			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1810	1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				3
Metal	Lighting and Electrical	On-Off Light Switch		Brass and			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Miscellaneous	Machinery		Steel			Machine-Made				4
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Suspender Loop	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Ring	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Compact	steel, glass, cellophane			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				2

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Plaster	Composite			Molded/Cast				2
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Unidentified	Rope	Cotton			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				33
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Sewn				4
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather and Brass			Machine-Made			post 1823; popular after 1874	1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-Made			after 1899	1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Wool Felt			Machine-Made				3
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Lipstick	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Toothbrush	Bone			Carved				1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	Gallus gallus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		femur						3	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - limb		carpal						7.6	1
mammalia	rodentia	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		humerus						0.9	1
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - vertebral column								5.5	1
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								17.9	6
mammalia	Bos taurus	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum		rib						30	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
pelecypoda	indeterminate									10.7	1
Cat#	11	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 7	Depth 167-177						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	11	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 7	Depth 167-177						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Unidentified				Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Unidentified		1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Plate				1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified	Embossed			1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Cylinder			pre ca. 1926	7
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	11
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Unidentified				19
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Perfume/Cologne Unground Shank				Press Molded			1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made				2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			post 1889	11
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk							1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		1930s - early	8
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		Pittman 1987: 56	3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Salve				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made	Embossed		1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-			post 1889	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	11	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 7	Depth 167-177						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
							Made				
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				6
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			9
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				10
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Shade/Globe				Molded				1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Shade/Globe				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Shade/Globe				Optic Molded	Chemical			1
Glass	Tableware	Dining	Desert Bowl				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Serving	Pitcher				Press Molded			since 1825	1
Glass	Tableware	Serving	Water Pitcher				Press Molded	Embossed		ca. 1910s - 1920s	1
Glass	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	Tubing				Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified				1
							Nail				
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe/Tubing	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Window Screen	Steel			Unidentified				5
Metal	Closures	Cap	Continuous Thread	Iron			Machine-Made			1919	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Aluminum			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	9
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Tin			Machine-Made			post ca. 1810	1
Metal	Container	Unidentified	Can	Tin			Machine-Made				2
Metal	Kitchenware	Preparation	Pot/Kettle	Steel			Machine-Made	Enameled		since ca. 1871	1
Metal	Lighting and Electrical	Gas Lamp	Wall Sconce Fixture	Brass and Iron			Machine-Made	Embossed			1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	11	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 7	Depth 167-177						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				2
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Composite			Machine-Made				2
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Misc.	Unidentified			Cellophane			Machine-Made			Since ca. 1905	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate	indeterminate								0.5	1
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			tarsometatarsus					2.3	2
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			femur					1.20000	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb			femur					3.20000	1
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								5.30000	3
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								5.2	1
mammalia	indeterminate									1.10000	1
Cat#	12	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 26-37						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	12	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 26-37						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					2
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	12
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Club Sauce				Molded			ca. 1902/03-1913/14	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1922	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				17
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded				13
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Machine-Made				43
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nut	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Screw, Pointed Wood	Brass			Machine-Made			post 1846	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe Hose	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				9
Metal	Arms Group	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass			Molded				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	3
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Steel			Machine-Made				33
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Grommet/Eyelet	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Safety Pin	Brass			Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Plaster	Composite							2
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Composite			Machine-				6

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	12	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 26-37						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Made				4
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Bakelite			Machine-Made			Pittman 1987: 54	1
Misc.	Unidentified			Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Unidentified			Wood							4
Misc.	Unidentified	Slate		Stone							1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	Meleagris gallopavo	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			femur					6.80000	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	indeterminate								8	8
Cat#	13	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 37-47						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	13	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 37-47							
Feature	2											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	8	
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1911-1929	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Deodorant				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1888-1931	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				6	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Machine-Made				8	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	3	
Metal	Closures	Lid/Cover		Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Dry Cell Battery Rod	Graphite			Machine-Made			since 1888	1	
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Unidentified		Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				3	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-Made				2	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate										1.5	3
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		scaphoid							6.30000	1
Cat#	14	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 47-57							

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	14	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 47-57						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Common Brick		Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Yellow					1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					2
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Insulator			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	53
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1931	8
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				18
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			ca. 1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified				Molded	Adhesive			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	19
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Screw, Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Bracket	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Spring	Steel			Machine-Made				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	14	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 47-57						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Common	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Copper			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Arms Group	Ammunition	Bullet	Brass			Machine-Made	Stamped			1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	9
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				2
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				4
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Unidentified			Brass			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal			Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				3
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched	Stamped			1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Wood			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Pencil	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Toothbrush	Plastic			Machine-Made			post ca. 1924	1
Misc.	Unidentified			Asphalt							2
Misc.	Unidentified			Textile			Sewn				2
Misc.	Unidentified			Wood							3
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
indeterminate	indeterminate									2.5	4
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II									
Cat#	14	Unit	N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum	F6	Level	3	Depth	47-57
Feature	2								
mammalia		indeterminate		axial skeleton - vertebral column				10.1000	6
mammalia		indeterminate						17.9	20
Cat#	15	Unit	N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum	F6	Level	4	Depth	57-67

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	15	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 57-67						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Blue, Molded	ca. 1835 - early 1900s	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	23
Glass	Closures	Lid/Cover					Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1931	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Nail Polish				Molded	Embossed		post 1917	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			4
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				22
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Kitchenware	Preparation	Mixing Bowl				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Unidentified	Adhesive			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	9
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Copper			Drawn				2
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Copper			Unidentified				4
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made				12
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	12
Metal	Closures	Lid/Cover	Canning Jar Band, Threaded	Zinc			Machine-Made			post 1915	5
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1810	7

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	15	Unit	N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum	F6	Level	4	Depth	57-67					
Feature	2													
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.			
Metal	Container	Pharmaceutical	Medicine Tin	Steel			Molded				1			
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Copper			Unidentified				2			
Metal	Unidentified			Brass			Unidentified				1			
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				1			
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty					
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - vertebral column						16.5	5					
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum						1	1					
mammalia	indeterminate							13.2	16					
Cat#	16	Unit	N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum	F6	Level	5	Depth	67-77					

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	16	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 67-77						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	14
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				5
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made	Chemical			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Listerine				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				8
Glass	Unidentified						Unidentified				4
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	9
Metal	Closures	Unidentified		Steel			Unidentified				1
Metal	Container	Pharmaceutical	Medicine Tin	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				3
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Pencil	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate									0.60000	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Surface Collection

Phase II Test Area: Trench A

FS #: 2		SC General Collect									
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Mantle Jamb/Leg	Slate			Carved	Incised		late Victorian - early 20th century	2

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N E	Stratum F7	Level							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print; Blue Edge; Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	6
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Soup Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania and Molded	prior to ca. 1920	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded			1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Condiment				Molded			1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Condiment				Molded	Embossed		1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made			1937 - 1968	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Pepper Sauce				Machine-Made			1932-1953	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Beaker				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Motor Oil				Molded	Adhesive			3
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Bayer Aspirin				Machine-Made	Embossed		1940	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Cod Liver Oil				Machine-Made	Embossed		1942	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Ointment				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1920 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed		1924-early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Vapo-Rub				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream					Embossed			1

88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	10	Unit N E	Stratum F7	Level							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Hair Pomade				Machine-Made			ca. 1942 - 1960s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Pattern Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Abrasive		ca. 1932 - 1953	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made	Embossed		1945 - 1960	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made			1945-1960	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made			1937 to 1968	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made			post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made	Embossed		post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Miscellaneous	Tube					Molded	Adhesive			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Railroad Spike	Iron			Cut				1
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Table Spoon	Nickel Silver			Stamped	Embossed			1
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Tea Spoon	Nickel Silver			Stamped			ca. 1920 - 1960	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Dry Cell Battery Rod	Carbon/Copper			Machine-Made			since 1888	1
Cat#	11	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 1							

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	11	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 1							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Free Blown				5
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			5
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Chemical			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				64
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded				1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded				3
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Machine-Made				2
Metal	Coin	Cent	Lincoln, Wheat	Copper			Stamped			1909 - 1958	1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				20
Metal	Unidentified			Aluminum			Machine-Made				2
Metal	Unidentified			Copper			Unidentified Nail				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Roofing	Asphalt			Machine-Made				3
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum		vertebral rib						5.30000	2
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								3.90000	1
mammalia	Bos taurus	axial skeleton - vertebral column								23.4	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
osteichthyes	indeterminate	vertebral column		vertebra						0.10000	1

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	12	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 2							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Unidentified				Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				1850+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	2
Glass	Closures	Lid/Cover					Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	5
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous					Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				58
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			8
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded				3
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Radio Tube				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed		ca. 1932-1935	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Molded				9
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Iron			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				10
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Suspender Strap Adjuster	Brass			Molded				1

88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	12	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 2								
Feature	1											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Pin/Brooch	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Pin/Brooch	Tin			Machine-Made	Painted		ca. 1930s	1	
Metal	Unidentified			Copper			Unidentified				3	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Shingle	Asphalt			Machine-Made			since 1903	1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Jewelry	Pin	Plastic			Machine-Made				1	
Class		Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia		Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - limb		indeterminate		medial				5.70000	4
Cat#	13	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 3								

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	13	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 3							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania, Molded	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				12
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Machine-Made				2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Fuse		Composite			Machine-Made			post ca. 1920	1
Cat#	14	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 4							

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	14	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 4							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified					Embossed		post ca. 1938	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				13
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified Nail				2
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				15
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Aluminum			Machine-Made			post ca. 1891	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - vertebral column		thoracic vertebra						0.9	1
Cat#	15	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 5							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied			Molded		1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				3
Glass	Miscellaneous						Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified Nail				2
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Table Knife	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Cat#	16	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F12	Level 1	Depth 56-62						

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	16	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F12	Level 1	Depth 56-62							
Feature	6											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Common Brick		Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Red					1	
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied					1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed		since 1940	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				4	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified Nail				1	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			tibiotarsus		medial				0.5	1
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			femur		medial				0.9	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	indeterminate									0.40000	1
Cat#	17	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72							

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	17	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72						
Feature	10										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied			Molded		7
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Yellow					1
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied					2
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Molded/Cast				1
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1886-1892	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Black	ca. 1828 - 1867	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	15
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified			Molded		1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Blue	ca. 1835 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					4
Ceramic	Toy	Doll	Bisque		Porcelain	Bisque			Molded		1
Ceramic	Toy	Doll	China		Porcelain	Unidentified					2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	7
Glass	Closures	Lid Liner					Molded	Embossed		post 1869	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1820s - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			4

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	17	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72						
Feature	10										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				8
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				5
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Adhesive			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded				5
Glass	Unidentified						Molded	Adhesive			3
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				9
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Ladle	Nickel Silver			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Dry Cell Battery Rod	Graphite			Machine-Made			since 1888	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Writing Slate	Stone			Hand-Made				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied			Molded		7
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Yellow					1
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied					2
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Molded/Cast				1
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1886-1892	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Black	ca. 1828 - 1867	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	15
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified			Molded		1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	1

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	17	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72						
Feature	10										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Blue	ca. 1835 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					4
Ceramic	Toy	Doll	Bisque		Porcelain	Bisque			Molded		1
Ceramic	Toy	Doll	China		Porcelain	Unidentified					2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	7
Glass	Closures	Lid Liner					Molded	Embossed		post 1869	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1820s - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			4
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				8
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				5
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Adhesive			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded				5
Glass	Unidentified						Molded	Adhesive			3
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				9
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Ladle	Nickel Silver			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Dry Cell Battery Rod	Graphite			Machine-Made			since 1888	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Writing Slate	Stone			Hand-Made				1
Cat#	18	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72						

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	18	Unit	N 501.5	E 501.71	Stratum	F27	Level	1	Depth	67-72							
Feature	10																
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1			Subtype 2		Material Subtype		Ware Type		Ware Subtype		Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction			Common Brick				Coarse Earthenware		Brick, Red						1

88-90 Crawford Street Site Material Tabulation by Provenience: Surface Collection

Phase II Test Area: Trench A

Cat#	6 SC General Collect										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	White Earthenware			Relief Molded	ca. 1912	1
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Buff-Bodied Earthenware			Relief Molded		1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Fork	Nickel-Silver			Stamped	Embossed			1
Class	Taxon		AnatomicalRegion	Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g) Qty
mammalia	indeterminate		indeterminate								3.40000 8

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The 88-90 Crawford Street Site Material Tabulation by Provenience: Trench

Phase I

Cat#	2	Trench 4	Unit Trench 4	Stratum General Col Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Unidentified			Porcelain	Bisque					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post ca. 1925	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Adhesive		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1932	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed		Post ca. 1933-1954	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Paint				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1938	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1938	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Press Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded			ca. 1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1927-1956	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			post ca. 1938	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Drain Flange	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Table Knife	Stainless Steel			Machine-Made			post 1920s	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate				egg shell					0	5

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The 88-90 Crawford Street Site Material Tabulation by Provenience: Trench

Phase I

Cat#	3	Trench 4	Unit Trench 4	Stratum F4	Level							
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container		Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Miscellaneous		Graduated Tube					Molded				1
Glass	Miscellaneous		Tubing					Free Blown				1
Glass	Miscellaneous		Tubing					Molded				8
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Unidentified				Stone							1
Cat#	4	Trench 4	Unit Trench 4	Stratum F11	Level	Surface						
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware		Drinking	Cup		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Hand Painted	1850+	1
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container		Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post ca. 1925	1
Glass	Container		Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container		Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container		Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Tableware		Dining	Utensil	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Unidentified				Wood							1
Class		Taxon		AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g) Qty
aves		indeterminate				egg shell						0 23
Class		Taxon		AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g) Qty
mammalia		Bos taurus		axial skeleton - ribs and sternum		vertebral rib		proximal				18 1
Cat#	5	Trench 4	Unit Trench 4	Stratum F13	Level	Surface						
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing		Construction	Drainage Pipe		Coarse Earthenware	Terra Cotta					1
Ceramic	Tableware		Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Class		Taxon		AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g) Qty
mammalia		Bos taurus		axial skeleton - ribs and sternum		vertebral rib		medial/ axial				13.8000 1

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase I

Cat#	2	Unit Trench 4	Stratum	General Col	Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Unidentified			Porcelain	Bisque					1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post ca. 1925	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Adhesive		1935-1964	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1929-1954	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1932	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed		Post ca. 1933-1954	1	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Paint				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1938	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1938	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Press Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded			ca. 1920-1964	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1927-1956	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1929-1954	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1930s - early	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			post ca. 1938	1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Drain Flange	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Table Knife	Stainless Steel			Machine-Made			post 1920s	1	
Class	Taxon	Anatomical	Region	Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty		
aves	indeterminate			egg shell					0	5		

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units**Phase I****Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F28	Level 1							
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Drainage Pipe		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					2
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Yellow Ware				ca. 1820 - 1940	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	2
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Yellow Ware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1940	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	2
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Toy	Gaming Piece	Marble		Refined Earthenware	White-Bodied					1
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				12
Cat#	8	Unit N 503 E 503	Stratum F29	Level 1							
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified				4
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1930s - early	1

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503 E 503	Stratum F29	Level 1								
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				8	
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical			3	
Glass	Toy	Gaming Piece	Marble				Molded				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				4	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	1	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1	
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Watch	Brass			Unidentified				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Record		Unidentified			Machine-Made				1	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum			vertebral rib						29.4	32
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - forelimb			phalanx						0.40000	1
Cat#	9	Unit N 503 E 503	Stratum F29	Level 2								
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Redware					2	
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania, Hand Painted	post ca. 1880	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	2	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	2	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	3	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Free Blown				1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			3	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				7	
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical			1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				5	

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N E	Stratum F5	Level							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jug		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Toiletry			Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Hand Painted	post ca.1881	1
Ceramic	Unidentified				Coarse Earthenware	Redware					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1932	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified				2
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Cut	Iron			Cut			post ca. 1790	1
Cat#	8	Unit N E	Stratum F24	Level 1	Depth 0-10						

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	8	Unit N E	Stratum F24	Level 1	Depth 0-10							
Feature	11											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Insulator	Tube		Porcelain	Unidentified					1	
Ceramic	Unidentified				Porcelain	Unidentified					1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified				1	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	23	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Ink				Molded	Embossed		1929-1954	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				13	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Incandescent				Machine-Made				1	
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded				8	
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				5	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Chain Link	Iron			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Hook	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Watch	Steel			Machine-Made	Embossed			1	
Metal	Unidentified			Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Closures	Cap	Pry-off	Bakelite			Machine-Made	Embossed			1	
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous		Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Film		Plastic			Machine-Made				2	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Bakelite			Machine-Made	Stamped	Stamped	ca. 1907 - 1945	1	

Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	8	Unit N E	Stratum F24	Level 1	Depth 0-10							
Feature	11											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Composite							1	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Pencil	Composite			Hand-Made				1	
Misc.	Unidentified			Cork							5	
Misc.	Unidentified			Plastic			Machine-Made				7	
Misc.	Unidentified			Stone			Hand-Made				2	
Class		Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves		Meleagris gallopavo	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		tarsometatarsus		complete/ full	right			2.70000	1
aves		indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - wings		humerus		medial/ axial				1.4	1
aves		indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		tibiotarsus		medial/ axial				0.40000	1

Cat#	9	Unit N E	Stratum F34	Level wal							
Feature	15										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Plaster	Composite			Machine-Made				20

Cat#	10	Unit N E	Stratum F37	Level 1							
Feature	18	Feature H/Q N									
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	10
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				5
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty		
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb						4.7	1		

Cat#	11	Unit N E	Stratum F37	Level 1
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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	11	Unit N E	Stratum F37	Level 1								
Feature	18	Feature H/Q S										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1	
Ceramic	Toy	Gaming Piece	Marble		Refined Earthenware	White-Bodied					2	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	3	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				7	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Stamped				1	
Misc.	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified	Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Class		Taxon	Anatomical	Region	Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia		rodentia		axial skeleton - maxilla	incisor						0.10000	1
mammalia		Bos taurus		axial skeleton - ribs and sternum	vertebral rib						7.5	2

Cat#	12 . 1	Unit Artifact ID# 1	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 503.32	PP East 502.93					
Feature	18										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Toy	Gaming Piece	Marble		Refined Earthenware	Unidentified					1

Cat#	12 . 2	Unit Artifact ID# 2	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 504.18	PP East 502.9					
Feature	18										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed			since 1840	1

Cat#	12 . 3	Unit Artifact ID# 3	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 504.76	PP East 502.82					
Feature	18										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1

Cat#	12 . 4	Unit Artifact ID# 5	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 504.88	PP East 502.87					
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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	12.4	Unit Artifact ID# 5	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 504.88	PP East 502.87					
Feature	18										
Class		Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty	
mammalia		Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum	vertebral rib					14.9	1	

Cat#	12.5	Unit Artifact ID# 4	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 504.92	PP East 502.82					
Feature	18										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1

Cat#	12.6	Unit Artifact ID# 6	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 505.11	PP East 502.83					
Feature	18										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	1

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase I

Cat#	2	Unit Trench 3	Stratum	General Col	Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Tile		Porcelain	Bisque					1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				post ca. 1886	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Serving	Pitcher		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Hand Painted	ca. 1923-1946	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				ca. 1887-early 1940s	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - 1900+	2	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Closures	Lid/Cover					Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			1900-1929	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded			post ca. 1920s	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Ink				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base			post 1938	1	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Ink				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base	Embossed		1920-1964	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical		post ca. 1940	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded			pre ca. 1955	2	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded			ca. 1920-1963	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1920-1964	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				2	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1920-1964	2	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1	

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase I

Cat#	2	Unit Trench 3	Stratum General Col Level								
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base			ca. 1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			ca. 1929-1954	2
Glass	Miscellaneous	Eye Dropper					Molded				1
Glass	Miscellaneous	Tubing									2
Glass	Miscellaneous	Tubing					Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate				egg shell					0	3
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb			tibia					19	1
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb			humerus					14.1000	1
mammalia	rodentia	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb			femur					0.10000	1
mammalia	indeterminate	indeterminate			indeterminate					0.30000	1
mammalia	Bos taurus	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								6.5	1
mammalia	Bos taurus	appendicular skeleton - forelimb			humerus	medial/ axial				187.300	1
Description	Common Name	Botanical Name	Classification	Charred						Wt. (g)	Qty.
seed	grape	Vitus sp.	fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>							76
Description	Common Name	Botanical Name	Classification	Charred						Wt. (g)	Qty.
seed fragment	grape	Vitus sp.	fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>							28
Cat#	3	Unit Trench 3	Stratum North Wall	Level Under Ban							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Glue				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Cat#	4	Unit Trench 3	Stratum Sub Floor	Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied			Hand Painted		1
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					1

36AL637

Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase I

Cat#	4	Unit Trench 3	Stratum	Sub Floor	Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Transfer Print, Hand Painted	1850+- early 1900s	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1	
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Molded			post ca. 1955	1	
Glass	Tableware	Serving	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Press Molded	Embossed		since 1825	1	
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Machine-Made				1	

Phase II

Cat#	5	Unit Trench Spoil	Stratum	Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed			since 1840	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	1
Cat#	6	Unit Trench A	Stratum F39	Level 1							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	4
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				1850+	1
Ceramic	Unidentified				Stoneware	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Unidentified				Coarse Earthenware	Redware					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	2
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	1

Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase II

APPENDIX II: REPORT SUMMARY FORM

(see attached cd)

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Archaeological Report Summary Form

ER# _____
DATE 6/7/2013

PROJECT CHECKLIST: Please fill out a copy of this checklist and include it with your initial report submission, (including with management summaries or draft reports). This form may be downloaded and expanded as needed, but please do not eliminate any fields.

1. **Report Title** Archaeological Survey of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project Area, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

2. **PI** Kathryn M. Lombardi (☒ MA, ☐ PhD) **/Firm** or Institution Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

3. **Report Date** (Month/Day/Year) 06/07/2013

4. **Number of Pages** 290

5. **Agency Name** Sports and Exhibition Authority of Allegheny County Federal ☐
State ☒

6. **Project Area County/Municipality** (list all)

County	Municipality
Allegheny	City of Pittsburgh

7. **Project Area Drainage(s)**, (list all)

Sub-basin	Watershed
18	A

8. **Project Area Physiographic Zone(s)** (list All) (Use DCNR Map 13 compiled by W.D. Sevon, Fourth Edition, 2000.)

Physiographic Zone
Pittsburgh Low Plateau

9. **Report Type** (some reports are combinations, check as many as apply to this report)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase IA/Sensitivity Study | <input type="checkbox"/> Historic Structures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I | <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphology |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase II | <input type="checkbox"/> Determination of Effects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase III | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |

10. **Total Project Area** 11.5 hectares

11. **Low Probability/Disturbed Areas** 7.91 hectares = 69 % of project area

12. Phase I Methods used for total project (check as many as apply)

- ☐ shovel tests, ☐ controlled test units/deep tests,
☐ surface survey, ☐ informant interview, ☒ other: trenching

13. Total Number of Sites Encountered/Phase I 3Total Sites Tested/Phase II 3

Total Sites Excavated/Phase III _____

14. Updated PASS Information: Please complete an updated PASS form **for each site** reported by this report. Updated forms need only include the new information and the site number and name.

15. PASS Site Specific Information: In addition, the following pages must also be completed **for each site**. Complete only the portions that pertain to the current report. If the report is a stand-alone Phase II, you do not need to fill in the Phase I methods, since they should have been included in the summary form for the previous report.

15. PASS Site Specific Information

Please complete the following **for each site** reported by this report.

PASS NUMBER 36AL0635

A. Phase I Methods (how the site was located - check as many as apply)

- ☐ shovel tests, ☐ controlled test units/deep tests,
☐ surface survey, ☐ informant interview, ☒ other: trenching

B. Phase II Methods

- ☐ controlled surface collection
☐ controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
☐ mechanical stripping of plowzone (____%)
☐ deep excavation units
☐ remote sensing
☒ other Mechanical Trenching with excavation of Test Units

square meters of site tested: 61.10 sq. m

% of site area tested: 43.4 %

C. Phase III Methods

- ☐ controlled surface collection
☐ controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
☐ mechanical stripping of plowzone ____%
☐ deep excavation
☐ block excavations
☐ remote sensing
☐ environmental reconstruction (soils, floral, pollen)
☐ dietary reconstruction (floral, faunal)
☐ intensive lithic analysis (functional)
☐ intensive lithic analysis (technological)
☐ raw material sourcing
☐ ceramic analysis (seriation)
☐ ceramic analysis (functional)
☐ blood residue
☐ other _____

square meters of site tested: _____ sq. m

% of site area tested: _____ %

Recommendations (normally completed only after Phase II):

-- NR Eligibility recommendation

☒ eligible, ☐ ineligible, ☐ undetermined

-- reasons for determination (check as many as apply; expand as needed)

☐ eligible: Criterion A. Explain _____☐ eligible: Criterion B. Explain _____☐ eligible: Criterion C. Explain _____☒ eligible: Criterion D:☐ settlement patterning (intersite patterning)☐ intrasite artifact patterning☐ features☐ radiocarbon dating☐ organic preservation☐ evidence of culture change through time☐ stratified ☐ temporally discrete clusters☐ burials/human remains☐ technological☒ economics☒ ethnicity☒ dietary☒ other(specify): Health☐ ineligible☐ disturbed☐ ephemeral occupation☐ redundant information☐ undatable☐ other (specify): _____**E. Artifacts/Collections**☐ will be donated to the State Museum of Pennsylvania☐ gift agreement from private owner enclosed**- or -**☐ transfer of responsibility from State Agency enclosed☐ election of repository from Federal Agency enclosed☐ artifacts washed/marked/cataloged following State
Museum guidelines

-- collection will be submitted by _____(date)

☐ will be donated to other approved repository (**this option must be negotiated with the BHP and State Museum or stated as stipulation in MOA**)

☐ curation agreement enclosed

☐ artifacts washed/marked/cataloged following host guidelines

-- collection will be submitted by _____(date)

☒ will be retained by land owner (☒ whole or ☐ partial collection)

☒ expanded documentation enclosed for items retained

☒ proof enclosed that owner was notified of the option to

donate the collection to the State Museum and chose to retain the collection:

☐ letter from owner indicating desire to retain collection

- or -

☒ agency or representative discussed donation option with owner on 3/2013(date)

- and -

☐ copy of letter and certified letter receipt indicating that the owner was offered this option in writing.

15. PASS Site Specific Information

Please complete the following **for each site** reported by this report.

PASS NUMBER 36AL0636

A. Phase I Methods (how the site was located - check as many as apply)

- ☐ shovel tests, ☐ controlled test units/deep tests,
☐ surface survey, ☐ informant interview, ☒ other: trenching

B. Phase II Methods

- ☐ controlled surface collection
☐ controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
☐ mechanical stripping of plowzone (____%)
☐ deep excavation units
☐ remote sensing
☒ other Mechanical Trenching with excavation of Test Units

square meters of site tested: 41.48 sq. m

% of site area tested: 27.7 %

C. Phase III Methods

- ☐ controlled surface collection
☐ controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
☐ mechanical stripping of plowzone ____%
☐ deep excavation
☐ block excavations
☐ remote sensing
☐ environmental reconstruction (soils, floral, pollen)
☐ dietary reconstruction (floral, faunal)
☐ intensive lithic analysis (functional)
☐ intensive lithic analysis (technological)
☐ raw material sourcing
☐ ceramic analysis (seriation)
☐ ceramic analysis (functional)
☐ blood residue
☐ other _____

square meters of site tested: _____ sq. m

% of site area tested: _____ %

Recommendations (normally completed only after Phase II):

-- NR Eligibility recommendation

☐ eligible, ☒ ineligible, ☐ undetermined

-- reasons for determination (check as many as apply; expand as needed)

☐ eligible: Criterion A. Explain _____☐ eligible: Criterion B. Explain _____☐ eligible: Criterion C. Explain _____☐ eligible: Criterion D:☐ settlement patterning (intersite patterning)☐ intrasite artifact patterning☐ features☐ radiocarbon dating☐ organic preservation☐ evidence of culture change through time☐ stratified ☐ temporally discrete clusters☐ burials/human remains☐ technological☐ economics☐ ethnicity☐ dietary☐ other(specify): _____☐ ineligible☒ disturbed☐ ephemeral occupation☒ redundant information☐ undatable☒ other (specify): Lack of site integrity**E. Artifacts/Collections**☐ will be donated to the State Museum of Pennsylvania☐ gift agreement from private owner enclosed**- or -**☐ transfer of responsibility from State Agency enclosed☐ election of repository from Federal Agency enclosed☐ artifacts washed/marked/cataloged following State
Museum guidelines

-- collection will be submitted by _____(date)

☐ will be donated to other approved repository (**this option must be negotiated with the BHP and State Museum or stated as stipulation in MOA**)

☐ curation agreement enclosed

☐ artifacts washed/marked/cataloged following host guidelines

-- collection will be submitted by _____(date)

☒ will be retained by land owner (☒ whole or ☐ partial collection)

☒ expanded documentation enclosed for items retained

☒ proof enclosed that owner was notified of the option to

donate the collection to the State Museum and chose to retain the collection:

☐ letter from owner indicating desire to retain collection

- or -

☒ agency or representative discussed donation option with owner on 3/2013(date)

- and -

☐ copy of letter and certified letter receipt indicating that the owner was offered this option in writing.

15. PASS Site Specific Information

Please complete the following **for each site** reported by this report.

PASS NUMBER 36AL0637

A. Phase I Methods (how the site was located - check as many as apply)

- ☐ shovel tests, ☐ controlled test units/deep tests,
☐ surface survey, ☐ informant interview, ☒ other: trenching

B. Phase II Methods

- ☐ controlled surface collection
☐ controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
☐ mechanical stripping of plowzone (____%)
☐ deep excavation units
☐ remote sensing
☒ other Mechanical Trenching with excavation of Test Units

square meters of site tested: 84.87 sq. m

% of site area tested: 5.3 %

C. Phase III Methods

- ☐ controlled surface collection
☐ controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
☐ mechanical stripping of plowzone ____%
☐ deep excavation
☐ block excavations
☐ remote sensing
☐ environmental reconstruction (soils, floral, pollen)
☐ dietary reconstruction (floral, faunal)
☐ intensive lithic analysis (functional)
☐ intensive lithic analysis (technological)
☐ raw material sourcing
☐ ceramic analysis (seriation)
☐ ceramic analysis (functional)
☐ blood residue
☐ other _____

square meters of site tested: _____ sq. m

% of site area tested: _____ %

Recommendations (normally completed only after Phase II):

-- NR Eligibility recommendation

☐ eligible, ☒ ineligible, ☒ undetermined

-- reasons for determination (check as many as apply; expand as needed)

☐ eligible: Criterion A. Explain _____☐ eligible: Criterion B. Explain _____☐ eligible: Criterion C. Explain _____☐ eligible: Criterion D:☐ settlement patterning (intersite patterning)☐ intrasite artifact patterning☐ features☐ radiocarbon dating☐ organic preservation☐ evidence of culture change through time☐ stratified ☐ temporally discrete clusters☐ burials/human remains☐ technological☐ economics☐ ethnicity☐ dietary☐ other(specify): _____☒ ineligible☒ disturbed☐ ephemeral occupation☒ redundant information☐ undatable☒ other (specify): Lack of site integrity**E. Artifacts/Collections**☐ will be donated to the State Museum of Pennsylvania☐ gift agreement from private owner enclosed**- or -**☐ transfer of responsibility from State Agency enclosed☐ election of repository from Federal Agency enclosed☐ artifacts washed/marked/cataloged following State
Museum guidelines

-- collection will be submitted by _____(date)

☐ will be donated to other approved repository (**this option must be negotiated with the BHP and State Museum or stated as stipulation in MOA**)

☐ curation agreement enclosed

☐ artifacts washed/marked/cataloged following host guidelines

-- collection will be submitted by _____(date)

☒ will be retained by land owner (☒ whole or ☐ partial collection)

☒ expanded documentation enclosed for items retained

☒ proof enclosed that owner was notified of the option to

donate the collection to the State Museum and chose to retain the collection:

☐ letter from owner indicating desire to retain collection

- or -

☒ agency or representative discussed donation option with owner on 3/2013(date)

- and -

☐ copy of letter and certified letter receipt indicating that the owner was offered this option in writing.

APPENDIX III: PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORMS

(see attached cd)

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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Identification and Location

SITE NAME 29 Fulton Street SITE NUMBER 36AL0635 UPDATE? Y☒ / N

PUBLISHED REFERENCES (Including compliance reports.) Espino et al. 2012, Archaeological Survey of the Lower Hill
Redevelopment Project, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

ER# 2006-2823-003

COUNTY Allegheny TWP. City of Pittsburgh NEAREST TOWN Pittsburgh

Site Characteristics

SITE AREA 140.76 SQUARE METERS BASIS: ☐ COMPUTED ON THE GROUND OR ☒ COMPUTED ON MAP

Basis for site boundary definition: Historic Lot Boundary

STRATIFIED? ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NO

☒ YES : ☐ TOP STRATUM VISIBLE OR ☐ BURIED UNDER STERILE

SITE DISCOVERY METHOD: (check primary one only) ☐ Previously Recorded (update)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Auger probing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collector interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Shovel testing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collector interview with field check | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic test units |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface survey | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel testing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing | |

POTENTIAL FOR ORGANIC PRESERVATION: (check one)

- ☐ Unknown
☐ None
☒ Low potential for organic preservation
☐ Conditions favorable for organic preservation, none documented
☐ Organic material recovered, unknown quality of preservation
☐ Organic material recovered, poor quality of preservation
☐ Organic material recovered, good quality of preservation

SITE TYPE:

Prehistoric

- ☐ Unknown function surface scatter less than
20m radius
☐ Open habitation, prehistoric
☐ Rockshelter/Cave
☐ Quarry
☐ Lithic Reduction
☐ Village (including historic Indian)
☐ Shell Midden
☐ Earthwork
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph
☐ Burial Mound
☐ Cemetery
☐ Other specialized aboriginal site
☐ Isolated fluted point locus

- ☐ Isolated find (diagnostic artifact)
☐ Paleontological site
☐ Path

Historic

- ☐ Historic and Prehistoric
☒ Domestic Site
☐ Military Site
☐ Industrial Site
☐ Shipwreck Site
☐ Commercial Site
☐ Religious Site
☐ Unknown/other/multiple types
☐ Farmstead

SITE NAME 29 Fulton Street SITE NUMBER 36- AL-0635 DATE 6/11/2013 .

SITE NUMBER OR KEY NUMBER OF ANY ASSOCIATED RESOURCES: _____

CHRONOLOGY (check all that apply)

Prehistoric

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional Tradition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late | <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Proto Historic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late | |

Historic

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact-Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1825 <input type="checkbox"/> 1825-1850 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1550-1600 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1850-1875 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1875-1900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1650 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1650-1700 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1925 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1925-1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1800 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1950-1975 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975+ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1725 <input type="checkbox"/> 1725-1750 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1750-1775 <input type="checkbox"/> 1775-1800 | |

BASIS FOR CHRONOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic lithic artifacts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Documentation (attach bibliography) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic types | <input type="checkbox"/> Radiocarbon Dates (list below) |

RADIOCARBON DATES _____ ± _____
 _____ ± _____

FEATURES? ☐ NONE FOUND ☒ YES (identify below) If count is not known, use a "P" for present.

Prehistoric

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Present, Prehistoric
	Bundle Burials
	Burial Mound
	Burials
	Burned Areas
	Cache Pits
	Circular Houses
	Cremation Burials
	Earthworks

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Extended Burials
	Fish Weir
	Flexed Burials
	Hearth/Thermal Feature
	House Pattern
	Longhouses
	Midden Areas
	Ossuary
	Other, Prehistoric _____

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Path
	Petroglyph/Pictograph
	Postmolds
	Quarry Pit
	Semi-Subterranean Structures (e.g. Keyhole Structures)
	Shell Heap
	Stockade
	Storage Pits/Trash Pits

Historic (Please include any **associated** features or buildings visible outside of the site areas)

Quantity	Historic Features
4	Present, Historic
	Burial
	Canal Bed
	Canal Lock
	Canal Tunnel

Quantity	Historic Features
	Cellar
	Cemetery
	Cistern
	Dam
	Ditch

Quantity	Historic Features
	Fenceline
	Flower Garden/Bed
	Fortification
1	Foundation
	Ice House

Quantity	Historic Features
	Iron Furnace
	Kiln
	Midden
	Millrace
	Monument/Boundary Marker
	Oil Well
2	Other, Historic <u>Demolition Layer</u> <u>Trash Dump</u>

Quantity	Historic Features
	Oven
1	Pipeline
	Pit
	Posthole/Postmold
	Privy
	Quarry/Mine
	Railroad
	Road
	Root Cellar

Quantity	Historic Features
	Shipwreck
	Springhouse/Springbox
	Standing Building or Structure
	Still
	Vat
	Walk/Path
	Wall
	Water Well
	Wharf

Artifacts (Complete inventories may be attached, but please complete the summaries below)

ARTIFACT DATA RECOVERY METHOD:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-provenienced | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Controlled excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface collection not representative of all artifacts | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of all artifacts (tools and/or debitage, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-controlled excavation (i.e. artifact location not mapped and/or not all artifacts collected) | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of tools only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on surface collections and/or excavation |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on informant interview |

LITHIC MATERIALS FOUND ON SITE:

Quantity	Material
	Argillite
	Chalcedony
	Chert/Flint
	Crystal Quartz
	Diabase
	Diorite
	English Flint
	French Flint
	Granite

Quantity	Material
	Hematite
	Hornfels
	Ironstone
	Jasper
	Limestone/Dolomite
	Metabasalt/Greenstone
	Metasandstone
	Onondaga Chert
	Quartz

Quantity	Material
	Quartzite
	Rhyolite (Metarhyolite)
	Sandstone
	Shale
	Siltstone
	Slate
	Steatite
	Vanport Chert (Flint Ridge)
	Unidentified

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES (Use the comments section to list any artifacts not categorize in these tables. Include either exact quantities or relative as follows:

B	Less than 25
C	25 - 50
D	51 - 100

E	101 - 200
F	201 - 400
G	401 - 800

H	801 or More
I	Present, Quantity Unknown

J	Present, Common
---	-----------------

Prehistoric (Include quantity by material type if appropriate, using the LITHIC list above.

Examples:

D	Stone Debitage	52 rhyolite / 26 chert
2	Grooved Axes	sandstone

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Adzes	
	Antler & Bone Artifacts	
	Bannerstones	
	Celts	
	Ceramics (Prehistoric)	
	Chipped Stone Tools	
	Clay Pipes (Prehistoric)	
	Cordage	
	Core	
	Fire Cracked Rock	
	Gorgets/Pendants/Non-Utilitarian Lithics	
	Grooved Axes	
	Ground & Polished Stone Tools	
	Hammerstones	

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Hoes	
	Human Bone	
	Netsinkers	
	Non-Artifactual Bone or Antler	
	Non-Artifactual Floral Remains	
	Non-Artifactual Shell	
	Pestles/Grinding/Pitted Stones	
	Shell Artifacts	
	Steatite Bowls/Fragments	
	Stone Debitage	
	Stone Pipes	
	Wooden Artifacts	

Historic (Include Quantities by Group as appropriate from table below):

		Material Class						
		Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Geological	Plastic	Biological	Composite
Functional Class	Architectural	2	331	187	2			
	Personal	8	116	11		19	18	111
	Kitchen	43	329	1				
	Arms/Weapons			3				
	Activities	40	12					
	Industrial (Tools)			5				
	Electrical	5	21	3				
	Furniture							
	Unidentified	2	304	246		7		

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS

Prehistoric Projectile Points (Include counts by material types, using the LITHIC list above.

Examples:

7	Broadspears	5 rhyolite / 2argillite
2	Lehigh/Snook Kill	chert

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
-----	Paleoindian Points	-----
	Pre-Clovis	
	Clovis	
	Mid-Paleo (Folsom)	
	Late Paleo (Plano)	
	Hardaway-Dalton	
	Fluted Point	
-----	Early Archaic Points	-----
	Palmer	
	Kirk Corner-notched	
	St. Charles	
	Thebes	
	Charleston	
-----	Middle Archaic Points	-----
	Bifurcate Points	
	Middle Archaic Notched/Stemmed Points	
	MacCorkle	
	Saint Albans	
	LeCroy	
	Otter Creek	
	Kanawha	
	Kirk Stemmed	
-----	Late Archaic Points	-----
	Piedmont Tradition	

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
	Laurentian Tradition	
	Steubenville	
-----	Transitional Tradition	-----
	Koens Crispin/Savannah River	
	Broadspears	
	Lehigh/Snook Kill	
	Perkiomen	
	Susquehanna	
-----	Early Woodland Points	-----
	Adena (Stemmed)	
	Meadowood	
	Helgramite	
	Orient	
-----	Middle Woodland Points	-----
	Raccoon Notched	
	Snyders	
	Basal Notched	
	Jacks Reef	
	Fox Creek	
-----	Late Woodland Points	-----
	Triangles (Late Woodland)	
-----	Proto Historic Points	-----
	Triangles (Proto Historic)	

Prehistoric Ceramic Types (Include counts by temper types - if not implied in name - using the LITHIC list above. Additional options include “grit”, “grog” or “shell.”.)

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
-----	Early Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Accokeek Ware	
	Adena Plain	
	Grit Tempered Flat Bottom	
	Half-Moon Cordmarked	
	Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Small Temper-Conical/Globular	
	Marcy Creek	
	Steatite Tempered	
	Vinette I (Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Large Temper-Conical/Globular)	
-----	Middle Woodland/Middle to Late Woodland Ohio Valley Ceramics	-----
	Abbott Zoned	
	Grit Tempered Exterior	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Cordmarked-Conical/Globular	
	Grit Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Point Peninsula Series	
	Shell Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Watson Cord Marked	
-----	Late Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Blue Rock Valanced	
	Chance Series	
	Chautauqua Cordmarked	
	Clemson Island/Princess Point Series	
	Early Ontario Iroquois	
	Erie Series	
	Funk Incised	
	Keyser Cordmarked	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Lancaster Incised	
	Mahoning Cord Marked	
	McFate Incised	
	McFate/Quiggle Undifferentiated	
	Meade Island Series	
	Minguannan Series	
	Monongahela (Undifferentiated)	
	Monongahela Cordmarked-Late Woodland	
	Monongahela Incised	
	Monongahela Plain	
	Monongahela Somerset Phase	
	Oak Hill Series	
	Overpeck	
	Owasco Series	
	Page Cordmarked	
	Potomac Creek Cord Impressed	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Proto-Susquehannock	
	Quiggle Incised	
	Richmond Incised	
	Schultz Incised	
	Shenks Ferry (Undifferentiated)	
	Shenks Ferry Cordmarked	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Blue Rock Phase)	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Stewart Phase)	
	Shepard Cordmarked	
	Strickler Cordmarked	
	Susquehannock (Undifferentiated)	
	Townsend	
	Tribal Series	
	Washington Boro Incised	
	Whittlesey	
	Wyoming Valley Series	

Historic Diagnostics (For comparable site data, using general diagnostic categories. **More specific identification related to decoration, form, or markings should be included in the comments or site inventory**).

Quantity	Historic Artifact
<i>Ceramics</i>	
	Whieldon
	Creamware
	Pearlware (All Decoration Types)
	Transitional Whiteware
	Ironstone
	Chinese Porcelain
	English Porcelain
	American Stoneware (Blue and Gray)
	European Stoneware (white salt-glazed, English Brown, Rhenish, Fulham, Nottingham)
	Redware (All types)

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Basalt
	European Redware (Jackfield, dry-bodied)
	Tin-Glazed Earthenware
	Yellowware (Rockingham)
	Clay pipes
<i>Glass</i>	
	Blown Bottle Base
301	Machine-Made Bottle Base (Owen's Scar)
	Snapcase Bottle
	Pressed Glass

Quantity	Historic Artifact
<i>Metal</i>	
	Wrought Nails
	Cut Nails
34	Wire Nails
<i>Arms & Weapons</i>	
	French Gunflint
	English Gunflint
	Gun parts
	Ammunition
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
	Coin
	Button
	Bead
	Toy

Physical Data and Site Condition Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site.

On site SOIL ASSOCIATION Urban Land SOIL MAPPING UNIT UCD
 Most common other mapped SOIL UNIT(S) within 500 meters UCB (may list two)
 MAP ELEVATION 920 ft SLOPE PERCENTAGE 8-25% SLOPE DIRECTION West
 SLOPE BASIS ☐ MEASURED ON SITE ☒ ESTIMATED FROM SOIL SURVEY OR MAP
 BEDROCK Casselman Formation Most predominant other BEDROCK(S) within 5 km Glenshaw Formation and Monongahela
 Group (may list two)
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Low Plateau (If within 10 km of a Physiographic Province boundary, name
 the neighboring PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Waynesburg Hills)
 TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (check the one that best describes the setting):

<input type="checkbox"/> Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill/Ridge Toe
<input type="checkbox"/> Beach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat
<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop
<input type="checkbox"/> Rise in Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream Bench (along low order	<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace (Pleistocene along river)	stream)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle

 IMMEDIATE VEGETATION None PERCENTAGE OF SITE STILL INTACT Undetermined
 PRIMARY DISTURBANCE Redevelopment POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION High

Water Drainage Area Information Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site. Distance to water is particularly critical.

SUBBASIN 18 WATERSHED A MAJOR STREAM Allegheny River MINOR STREAM Monongahela River
 NEAREST WATER: Distance 700 M Elevation 740 ft Direction Northwest Order 8 Type Perennial Stream
 2ND NEAREST WATER: Distance 1,100 M Elevation 738 ft Direction South Order 7 Type Perennial Stream
 NEAREST PERENNIAL STREAM CONFLUENCE:
 Distance 2,150 M Elevation 735 ft Direction West Order below confluence 8
 RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST AND SECOND WATER (check one)
☐ Do not represent a stream confluence.
☒ Site is located upstream from the confluence and between the 2 water sources.
☐ Site is located upstream from the confluence, but not between the 2 water sources.
☐ Site is located downstream from the confluence.
☐ None of the above apply.

COMMENTS The 29 Fulton Street site consists of a building foundation with associated structural elements, a short-term use historic dump, a 1958 demolition episode that capped the site, and an intrusive modern utility trench. In addition, three strata were identified, including one natural soil horizon as well as two anthropogenic horizons related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot. Table 1 provides a description of stratigraphy and features observed at the site.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☒ 7.5 MIN USGS map with **site boundaries** indicated and quad name identified
- ☒ Photographs or drawings of diagnostic artifacts with scale. Identify lithic material per artifact using description or key.
- ☒ Site plans.
- ☒ General site photographs or excavation photographs or drawings may also be included.
- ☒ Diagnostic Artifact Table
- ☒ Bibliography

We encourage the inclusion of as many illustrations as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION (CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS HIGHLIGHTED)

7.5 QUAD NAME Pittsburgh East EDITION 1997 UP ACROSS

(Measure in centimeters from the bottom printed edge upward, and the right printed edge across)

-OR-

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17N NORTHING 4477489 EASTING 585798

OWNER Sports and Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County

ADDRESS Suite 2750, Regional Enterprise Tower, 425 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

TAX PARCEL ID TAX MAP DATE

☐ PRIVATE LANDOWNER ☒ PUBLIC LANDOWNER - ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ LOCAL

COLLECTION LOCATIONS

INFORMANTS

RECORDING REASON

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Informant Interview/Amateur Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-PHMC institution affiliated research |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State or Federal Compliance Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> PHMC Research |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PHMC Grant | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in 'Comments' section at end of form) |

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION Eligible under Criterion D

SUBMITTED BY Jason Espino ADDRESS Airside Business Park, 100 Airside Drive

CITY Moon Township STATE PA DATE 6/11/2013

PHONE NUMBER 412-269-6300 EMAIL ADDRESS Jason.Espino@mbakercorp.com

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS

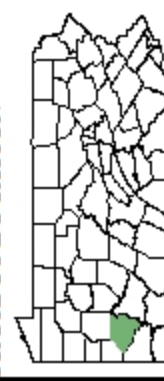
Remember! Ask the landowner's permission before you collect artifacts on private property. It is a violation of state law to collect artifacts on state lands and a violation of federal law to collect artifacts on federal lands.

Completed forms should be sent to:

Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Bldg, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

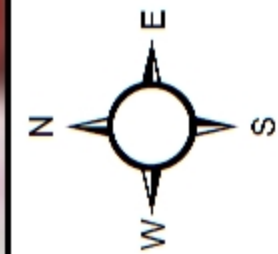
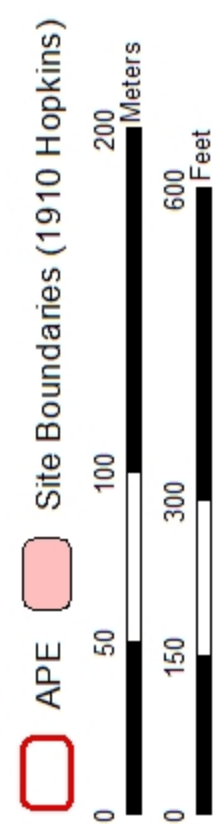


PROJECT LOCATION



Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Legend



SITE LOCATIONS
Lower Hill Redevelopment
ER # 2006-2823-003

Base Layer Reference:
ESRI's World Imagery, 2013

Baker

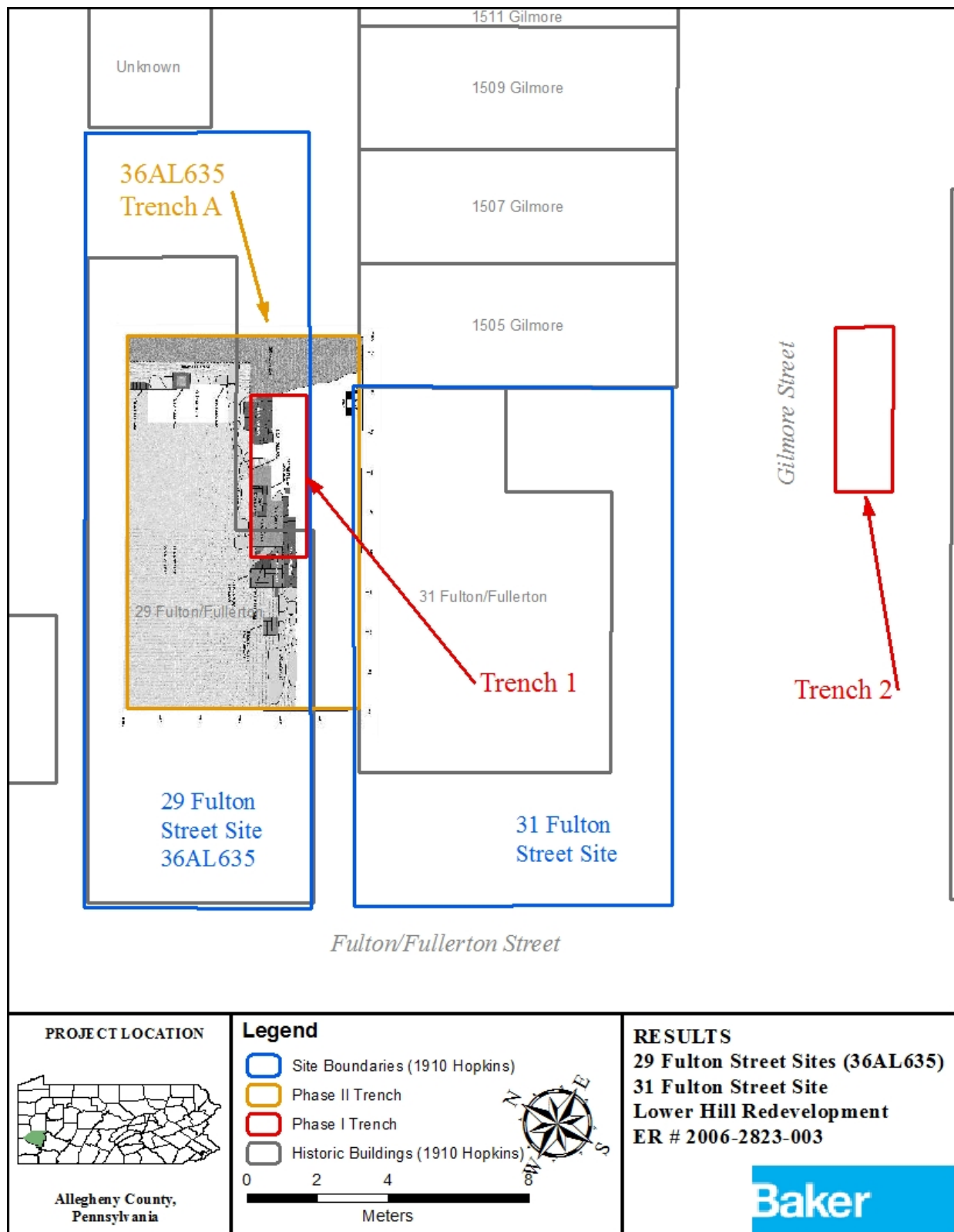


Figure 1: Excavation trench locations in relation to historic building footprints at the 29 and 31 Fulton Street sites.

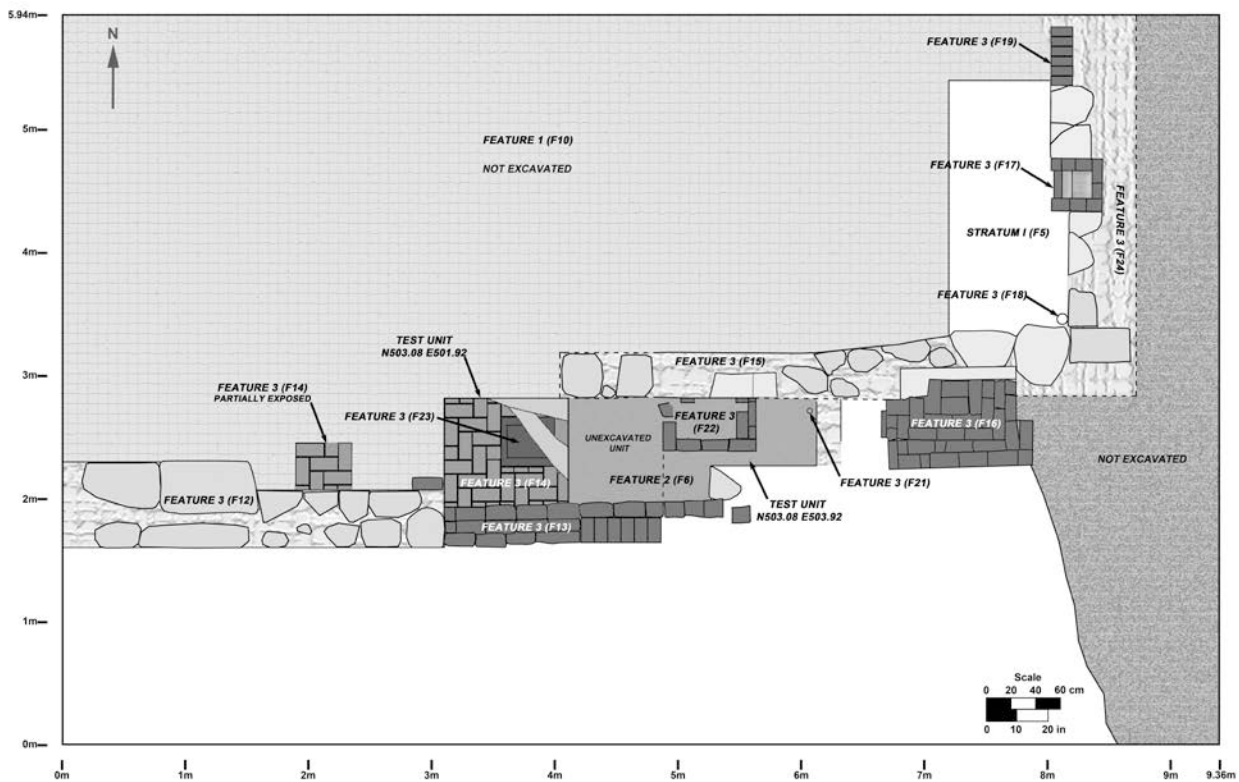


Figure 2: Plan view of Trench A showing the excavated area and identified features.

SITE 36AL635 **SOUTH WALL PROFILE**

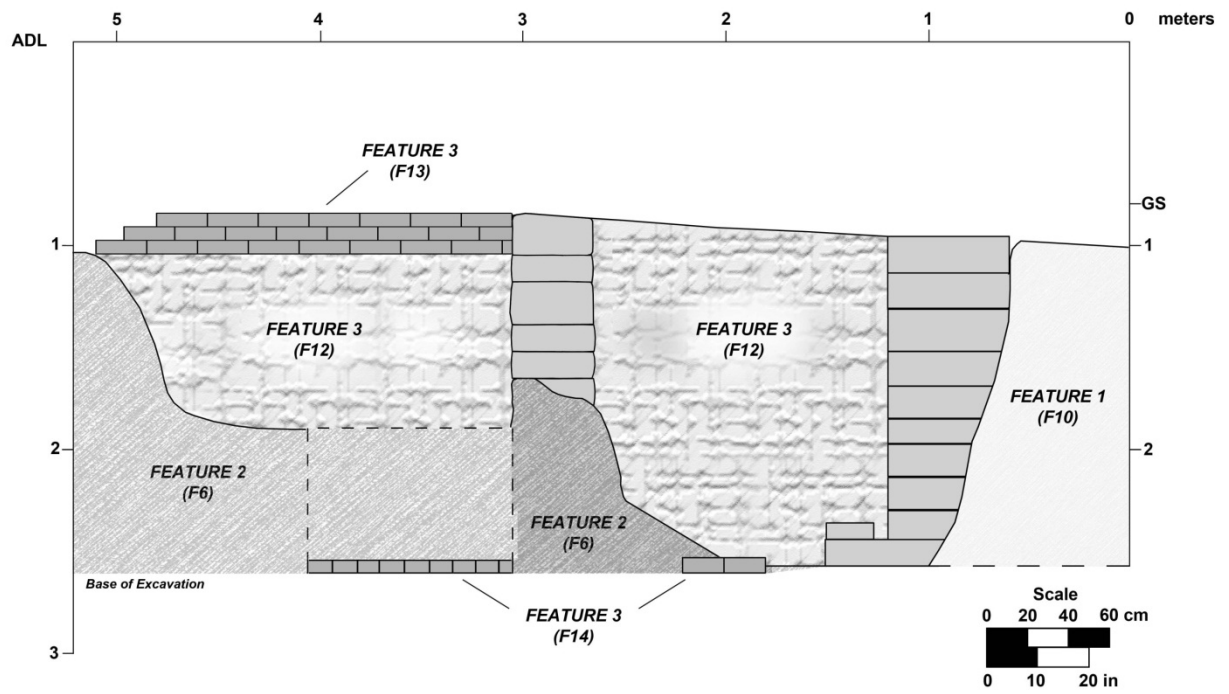


Figure 3: South wall profile of Trench A showing the vertical extent of Features 2 and 3.

SITE 36AL635
TRENCH A - EAST WALL PROFILE

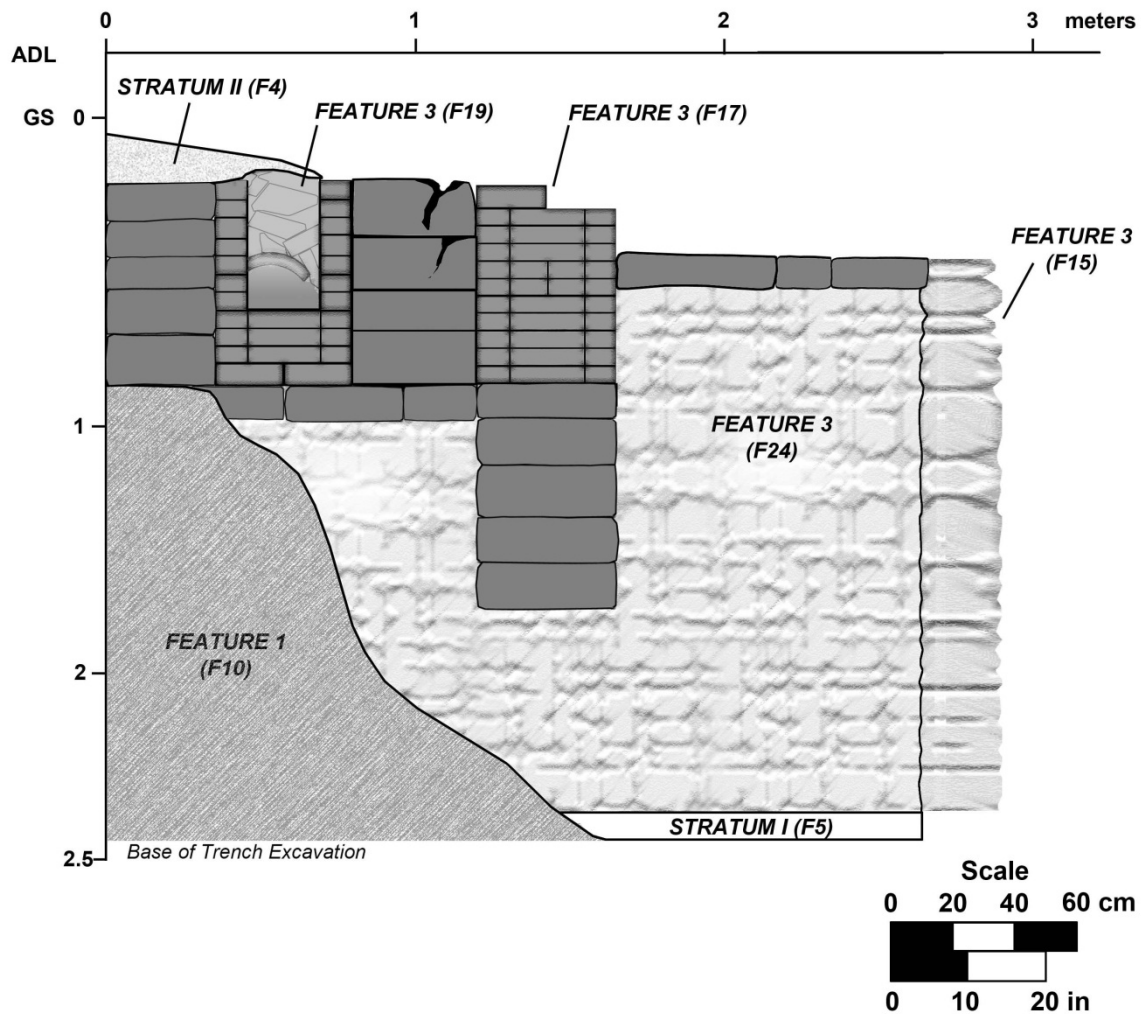


Figure 4: East wall profile of Trench A showing the vertical extent of Feature 3.



Figure 5: Photograph of 29 Fulton Street site showing Feature 1, destruction debris, and Feature 3, structural remains, facing southwest.



Figure 6: Photograph of 29 Fulton Street site showing Feature 1, destruction debris, Feature 2, historic dump, and Feature 3, structural remains, facing south.



Figure 7: Photograph of Test Unit N503.08 E501.92 within Feature 2.

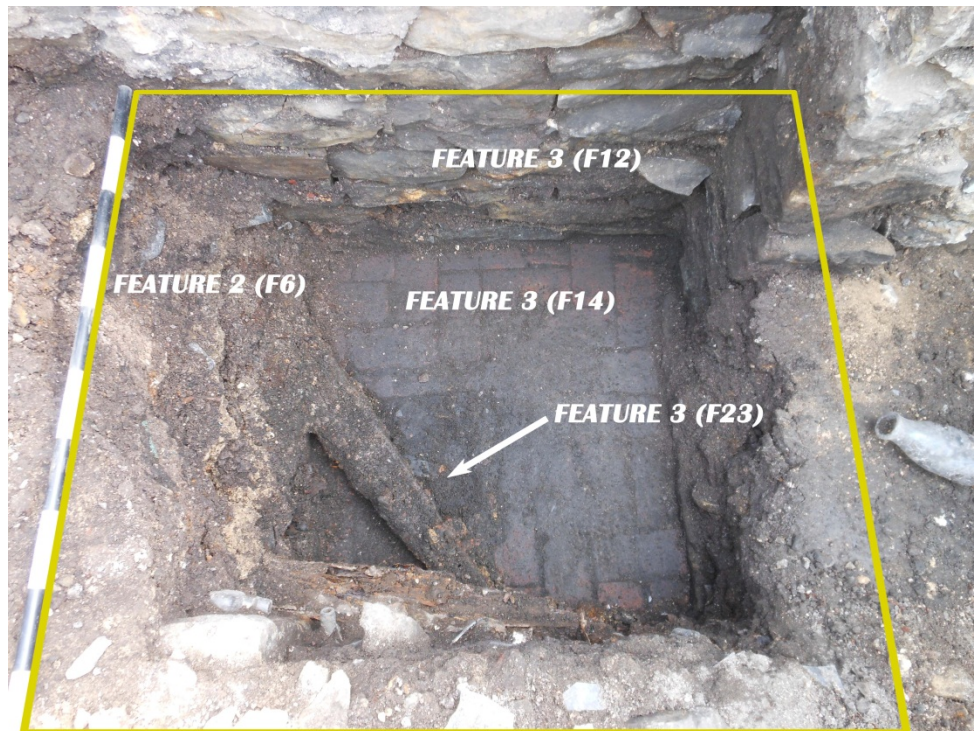


Figure 8: Photograph of Test Unit within Feature 2, showing the brick floor..



Figure 9: Photograph of the southeast corner of the 29 Fulton Street site showing the identified features, facing southeast.



Figure 10: Photograph showing the window well in the southern wall of the 29 Fulton Street site, facing east.

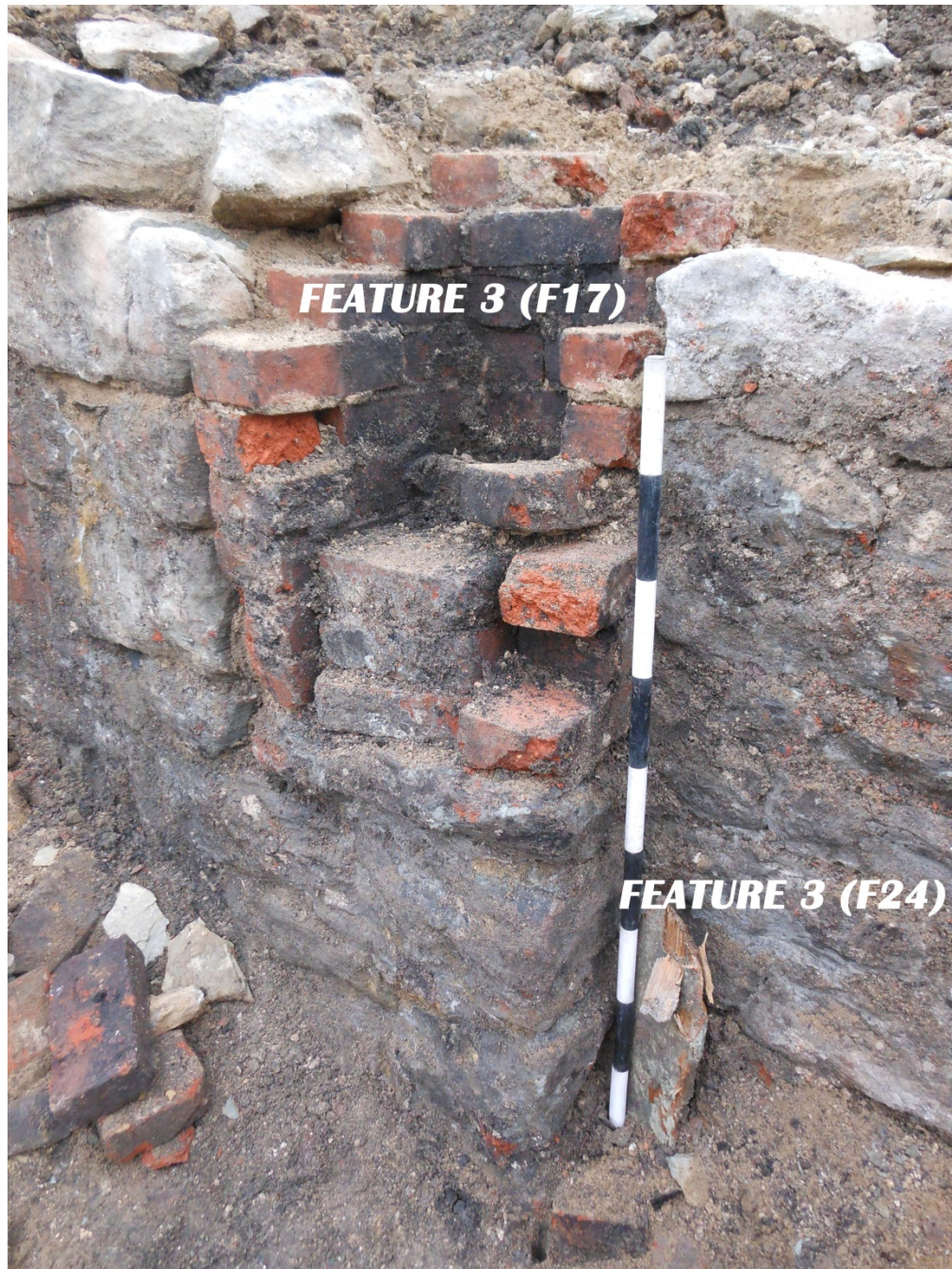


Figure 11: Photograph showing one of the chimneys (F17) in the east foundation wall of 29 Fulton Street.

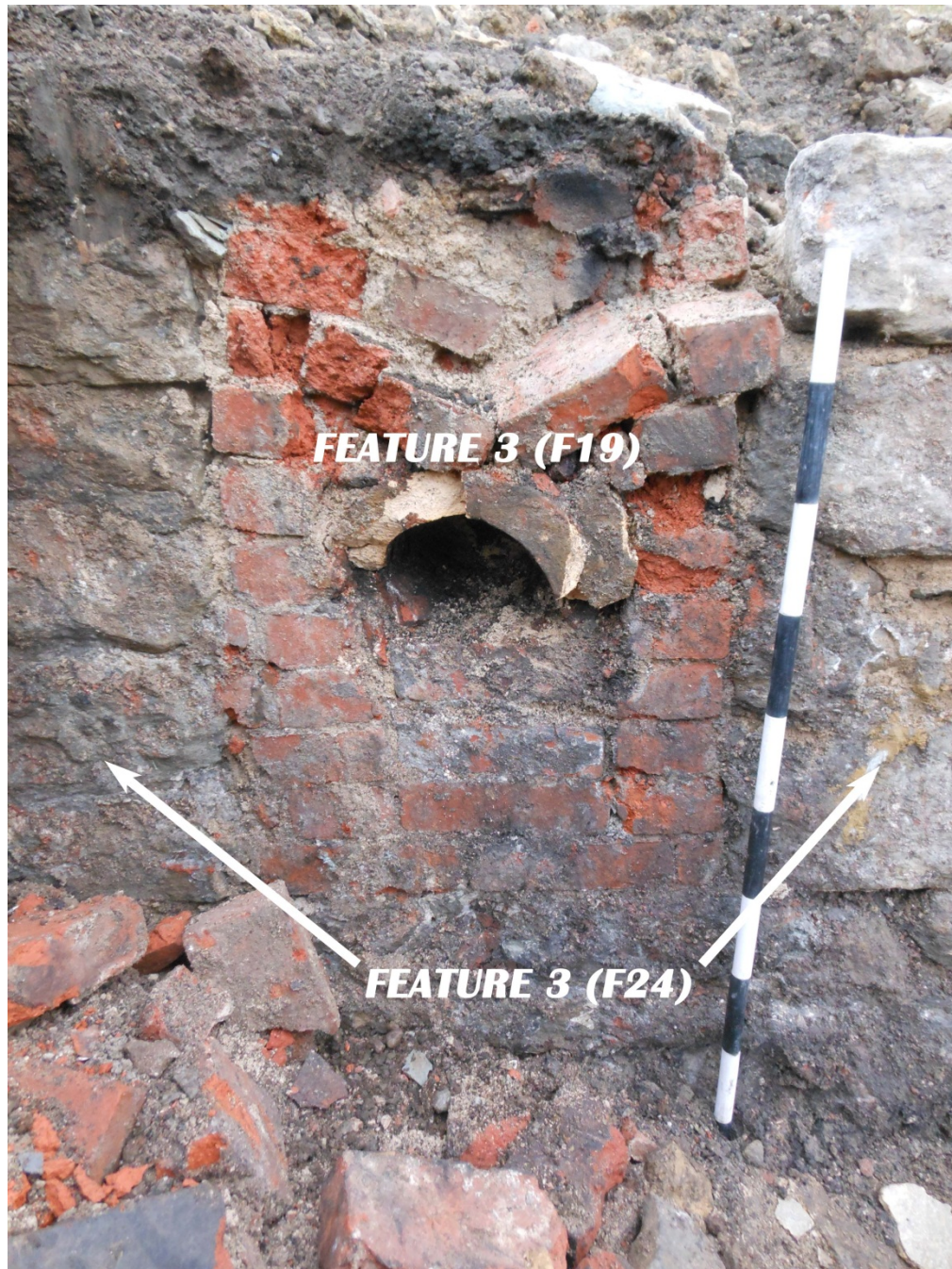


Figure 12: Photograph showing one of the chimneys (F19) in the east foundation wall of 29 Fulton Street.



Figure 13: Photograph of the metal drain (F23) identified beneath Feature 2.

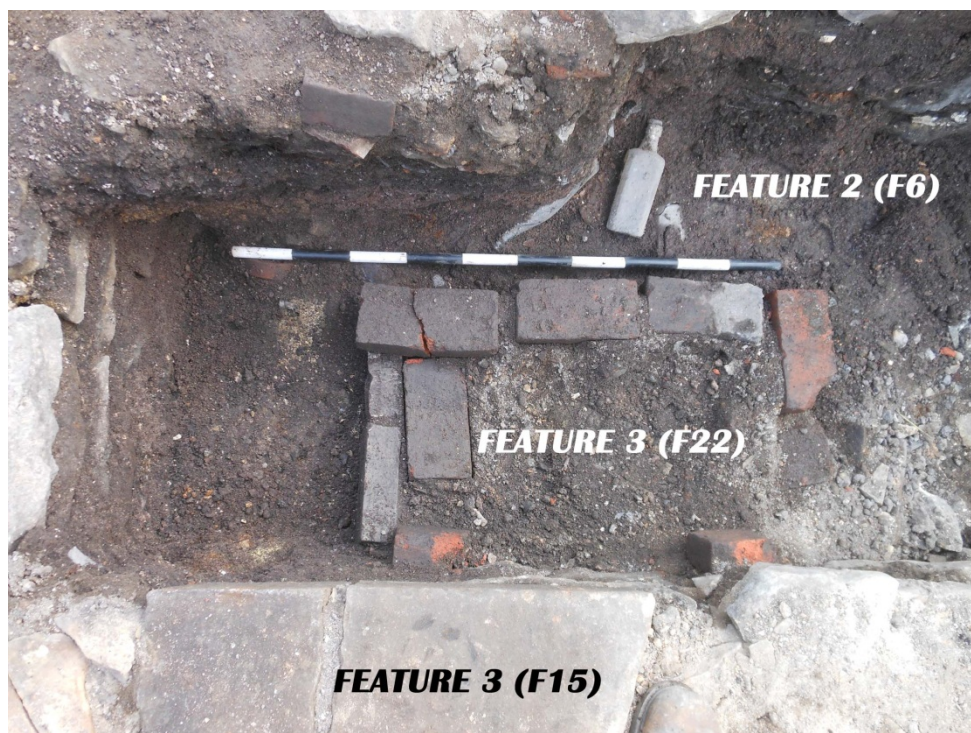


Figure 14: Photograph of Features 2 and 3.



Figure 15: Example of Pinehurst Vineyard Company wine bottle recovered from 36AL365



Figure 16: Sample of milk bottles recovered from 36AL365.

a) J.D. Page & Sons milk bottle; b) Davidson's Pure Milk & Cream bottle; c) William Fischer's Sweet Home Dairy bottle; d-e) two variants of Rieck's Dairy bottles



Figure 17: Sample of soda bottles recovered from 36AL635.

The bottle on the left is from the Pittsburgh Valley Bottling Company, while the bottle on the right is an example of a ca. 1928 hobble-skirt type Coca-Cola bottle.



Figure 18: Sample of pharmaceutical-related containers recovered from 36AL635.

a) Glover's Imperial Mange Medicine; b) Dr. W.B. Caldwell's Pepsin Syrup bottle; c) Tonsiline bottle; d) Bromo-Seltzer bottle; e) Vaseline jar; f) Milk of Magnesia bottle; g) Citrate of Magnesia bottle; h) Capudine bottle



Figure 19: Sample of perfume and toilet water-related bottles recovered from 36AL635.

- a) atomizer-style perfume bottle with embossed roses; b) *Eduard Pinaud* after shave bottle; c) toothpick card cologne ("ten cent handkerchief cologne"); d) sample perfume vial; e) "Lily"-shaped toilet water bottle (appears in 1920 and 1926 Illinois Glass Co. catalog); Owens Bottle Co.-made (1911-1929) perfume bottle with stopper and cork seal.



Figure 20: Cordial bowl and foot in what appears to be Cooperative Flint Glass Co.'s *Martha Washington* pattern.



Figure 21: Colonial-pattern style water pitcher.



Figure 22: Bowl portion of a common early 20th century pedestaled dessert/sundae dish

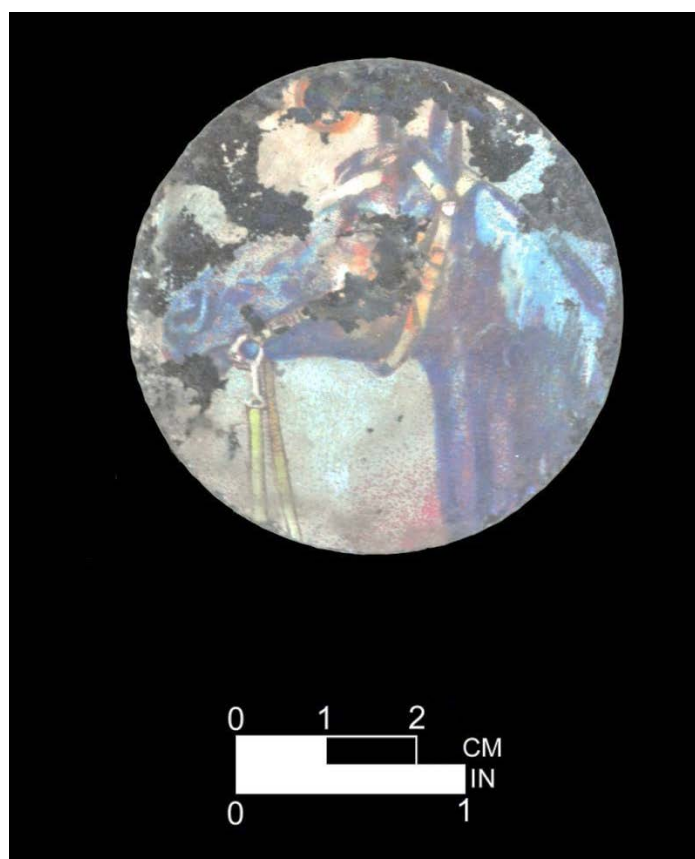


Figure 23: Probable magic lantern glass slide depicting a bridled horse head



Figure 24: Examples of non-ferrous metal artifacts recovered from 36AL365.

a) Brass drawer pull/back plate; b) Base of unidentified white metal/spelter figural artifact showing bird feet standing on a lily pad; c) brass ring with imitation glass diamond; d) brass and iron gas wall sconce/fixture



Figure 25: Brass, shield-shaped pin from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

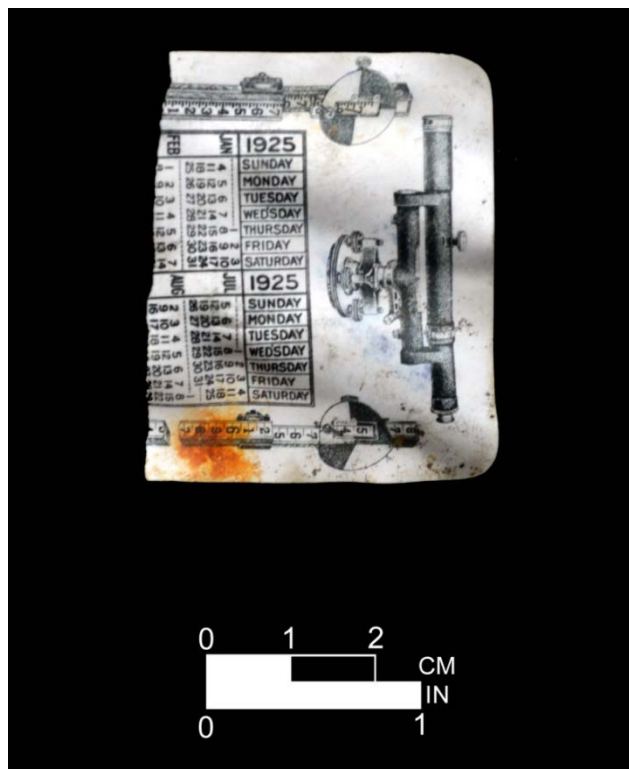


Figure 26: 1925 pocket/wallet calendar advertising the Keuffel & Esser Co., Hoboken, New Jersey.



Figure 27: Plastic comb recovered from 36AL635 inscribed with the name Ella Mae Smay.

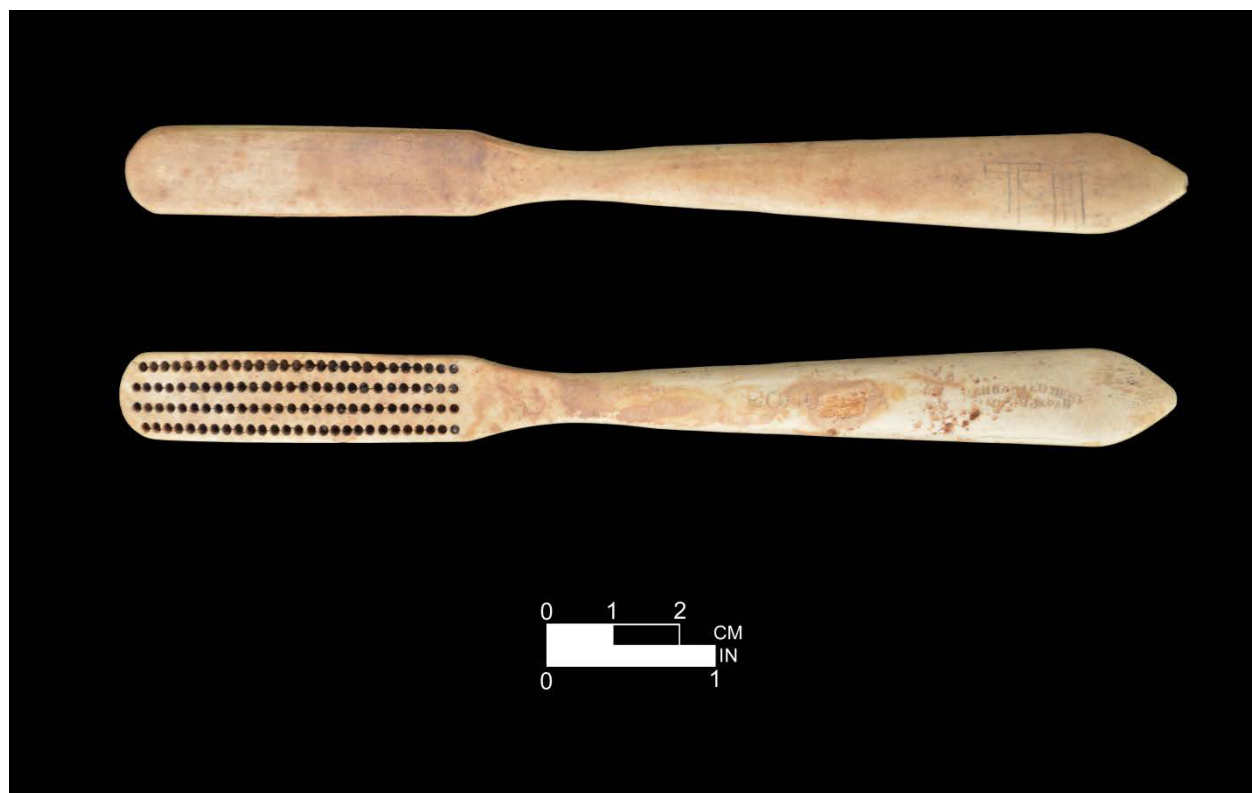


Figure 28: Bone toothbrush with initial "TH" etched into one surface of the handle.



Figure 29: Earthenware incense burner lid.



Figure 30: Porcelain ashtray recovered from 36AL635 stamped "FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY"



Figure 31: Sponge decorated, Bristol-glazed stoneware spittoon recovered from 36AL635.

Table 1: Description of Stratigraphy and Features Observed at the 29 Fulton Street Site (36AL635).

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Stratum III	F3	Trench 1, Trench A	-	Asphalt parking lot	Uppermost level 0 to 10 cm (0 to 3.9 in) bgs
Stratum II	F4	Trench 1, Trench A	Brown (10YR 4/3) to a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravely silty sand	Gravel parking lot	Underlies Stratum III 10 to 22/28 cm (3.9to 8.7/11.0 in) bgs
Stratum I	F5	Trench 1, Trench A	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam	B Horizon	Underlies all strata and cultural features 22/28 to 250 cm (8.7/11.0 to 98.4 in) bgs
Feature 1	F8/F10	Trench 1, Trench A	-	Compressed layer of brick and stone from 1958 demolition of nearby buildings including building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Stratum II 16to194 cm (6.3 to 76.4 in) bgs
Feature 2	F6	Trench 1, Trench A	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) to very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam	Short-term use historic dump	Underlies Feature 1 40/44 to 194 cm (15.7/17 to 76.4 in) bgs
Feature 3	F7/F13	Trench 1, Trench A		Brick and mortar wall supported by F12	Underlies Feature 1
	F12	Trench 1, Trench A	-	Rubble masonry wall representing the southern foundation of the front of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1
	F14	Trench A		Brick floor in western basement of the building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1 and Feature 2
	F15	Trench A		Rubble masonry wall representing the southern foundation of the rear of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 3	F16	Trench A		Window sill in rear of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1, rests on F15
	F17	Trench A		Southern chimney in rear of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1, rests in F24
	F18	Trench A		Vertical cast iron drainage pipe in southeastern corner of the basement of building at 29 Fulton Street Site	Underlies Feature 1, intrudes into Stratum I
	F19	Trench A		Northern chimney in rear of building at 29 Fulton street. Retains ceramic flue.	Underlies Feature 1, rests in F24
	F20	Trench A		Electrical grounding rod adjacent to F12	Underlies Feature 1, intrudes into Stratum I
	F21	Trench A		Electrical grounding rod adjacent to F15	Underlies Feature 1, intrudes into Stratum I
	F22	Trench A		Brick element adjacent to F15, may represent a planting box	Underlies Feature 2
	F23	Trench A		Drain in brick floor (F14) of basement of the building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 2
	F24	Trench A		Rubble masonry wall representing the eastern foundation of the rear of building at 29 Fulton Street	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 4	F11	Trench A		Modern utility trench	Underlies Stratum III

36AL635

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Surface Collection

Phase II Test Area: Trench A

FS #: 2		SC General Collect									
---------	--	--------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Mantle Jamb/Leg	Slate			Carved	Incised		late Victorian - early 20th century	2

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase I**

Cat#	2	Unit Trench 1	Stratum F6	Level	Depth 28-145						
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Miscellaneous	Souvenir/Novelty			Porcelain	Bisque			Transfer Print		1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Club Sauce				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1910s - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base	Embossed		post 1933	3
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Condiment				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Ointment				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1919-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1919-1929	2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Plastic			Machine-Made				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	4	Unit N E	Stratum F6	Level Me	Depth 82-164						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Spittoon		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied			Open Sponged and Hand Painted	ca. 1900 - 1940s	2
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Molded	ca. 1915 - 1930	7
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania		1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	ca. 1900 - 1920	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Blue; Gilt; Molded	ca. 1880s - 1910	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	ca. late 1910s - 1920s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania; Molded		2
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Saucer		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Saucer		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	late ca. 1910s - 1920s	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1933	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Adhesive		post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		pre ca. 1935	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made			early 1900s - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed			5
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		after ca. 1906 - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		early 1900s - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		1917-1930	2

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	4	Unit N E	Stratum F6	Level Me	Depth 82-164						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post 1892	3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Cruet				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Ink				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical					Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Citrate of Magnesia				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1900-1943	3
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Liniment				Machine-Made	Embossed		since 1916 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Liniment				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Listerine				Machine-Made	Embossed		1915 - 1955	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Listerine				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Milk of Magnesia				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1924	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Physic				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Salve				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Salve				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1907-1956	2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Free Blown			Jones and Sullivan 1985: 38-39	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	3
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical		ca. 1911-1929	2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1911-1929	2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Vaseline				Machine-Made	Embossed		1890-1970	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded				1

36AL635

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	4	Unit N E	Stratum F6	Level Me	Depth 82-164						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded			1920-1964	3
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Deodorant				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Derma Viva							1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Hair Tonic				Molded	Embossed		ca. early 1920s - 1960s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Nadinola				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Nail Polish				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1900-1943	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded			ca. 1920 - 1963	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed		1904 - ca. 1928	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded			early 1920s -	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Press Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Miscellaneous	Magic Lantern Slide					Unidentified	Adhesive			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Caster	Iron and Porcelain			Cast				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Toilet Flushing Mechanism	Brass			Cast			1922	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified	Brass and Iron			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified Strap	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Window Grating	Iron			Cast				2
Metal	Closures	Cap		Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Miscellaneous	Canister with Cap	Unidentified			Machine-Made				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Toothbrush	Bone			Machine-				

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II											
Cat#	4	Unit N E	Stratum F6	Level Me	Depth 82-164						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture Made	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty		
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb	tibia		left			26.7000	1		
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb	femur		left			96.8000	1		
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb	humerus		left			27.8	1		
Cat#	5	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 106-117						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	5	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 106-117						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Incense Burner		Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied			Molded		1
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	51
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Free Blown	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1920	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	6
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				19
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous					Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	5	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 106-117						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified Nail				4
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	3
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Washer	Brass			Molded				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Washer	Zinc			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Drawer Pull	Brass			Stamped				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	PipeHose	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Spring	Steel			Machine-Made				2
Metal	Arms Group	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	6
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Unidentified			Machine-Made				3
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Steel			Molded				1
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Pin/Brooch	Brass			Stamped				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				5
Metal	Vehicle-Related	Motorized	Valve Stem	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Unidentified		Composite			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Lathed				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				4
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Bakelite			Machine-Made			ca. 1907 - 1945	2
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - limb		carpal						2.70000	2
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton		phalanx						6.5	1
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								18.1	3

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II							
Cat#	5	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 106-117		
Feature	2						
mammalia		indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb	femur	fragment	0.40000	1
mammalia		Bos taurus	axial skeleton - vertebral column	sacrum/ sacral vertebra		10.1000	1
Description		Common Name	Botanical Name	Classification	Charred	Wt. (g)	Qty.
pit		peach	Prunus sp.	fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>		1
Cat#	6	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 117-127		

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	6	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 117-127						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					2
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Gaslight Mantle Ring			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				1850+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	23
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Club Sauce				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded				7
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			post 1886	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				5
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded	Embossed			4
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Ointment				Molded	Chemical			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Tonsiline				Molded	Embossed		1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded			1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Free Blown				3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			ca. 1820s - 1920s	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	6	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 117-127						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				27
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Continuous Thread	Steel			Machine-Made			1919	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Steel			Molded				1
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Steel			Unidentified				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Lathed				6
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				13
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
indeterminate	indeterminate									2.5	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - cranium		tusk root						2	1
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		scaphoid		distal				16.1000	1
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - vertebral column								9.5	3
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								12.7	5
mammalia	indeterminate									18	13
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
pelecypoda	Crassostrea virginica	general								57.2000	2
Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Knob		Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania, Gilt		1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania; Gilt	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Saucer		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Saucer		Porcelain	Unidentified			Transfer Print, Hand Painted	ca. 1760 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Toy	Doll Arm			Porcelain	Bisque					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Plate				1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified				1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	37
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Plate				12
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Club Sauce				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor							ca. 1915-1929	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk					Embossed		1930s - early	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made				4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-	Embossed;		Ca. 1923 - 1932	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
							Made	Molded			
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1915	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Machine-Made	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			4
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made			post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded			1919 - 1938	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Mayonnaise Jar				Machine-Made			1912 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Machine-Made	Embossed		after 1918 - early 1950s	4
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Citrate of Magnesia Bottle				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1912 - 1931??	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed		1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Two Piece Mold w/Separate Base	Embossed		after ca. 1911 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Machine-Made			post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cream				Molded	Embossed		1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded				13
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Pattern Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				4
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1875 - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				18
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made			post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Tube					Mold Blown				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Cordial/Wine				Press Molded	Abrasive		ca. 1890s - 1930s	1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Machine-Made			ca. 1875 - 1920	1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler or Juice				Press Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Serving	Bowl				Molded				3
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Bolt	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Wire			post ca. 1885	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Escutcheon	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified	Iron			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified Disk	Brass			Stamped				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Iron			Molded				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Window Screen	Steel			Wire				7
Metal	Closures	Cap	Continuous Thread	Tin			Machine-Made			1919	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	6

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Stamped			post 1892	4
Metal	Closures	Lid/Cover		Steel			Stamped				1
Metal	Closures	Lid/Cover	Unidentified	Tin			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Iron			Machine-Made			post ca. 1810	4
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Grommet/Eyelet	Unidentified White Metal			Stamped				1
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Adjustment Slide	Tin			Stamped				1
Metal	Tool	Miscellaneous	File	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				2
Metal	Unidentified			Lead			Molded				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Machine-Made				2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Container	Miscellaneous	Footed Bowl	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Battery	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Radio Battery	Composite			Machine-Made				3
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Radio Battery Block	Composite			Machine-Made				2
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Advertising Trade Card/Calendar		Plastic			Molded/Cast	Printed		1925	1
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Office Supply	File Tab	Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Plastic			Molded/Cast	Incised			1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 127-137						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Made			post ca. 1849	1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Wood			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Douche Nozzle	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Fingernail Buffer	Celluloid			Molded/Cast			Ca. 1853 - 1920	2
Misc.	Unidentified			Composite							1
Misc.	Unidentified			Fabric			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Unidentified			Leather			Sewn				1
Misc.	Unidentified			Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate	indeterminate								3.20000	2
aves	indeterminate									10.9	13
aves	Gallus gallus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		femur			right			3	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb		femur						14.6	3
mammalia	rodentia	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		humerus			right			0.5	1
mammalia	indeterminate	indeterminate								12.4	3
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								4.2	3
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								21.3000	6
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
pelecypoda	Crassostrea virginica	general								18	1

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					12
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania		2
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania/Gilt		3
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania/Gilt	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Gilt	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Plate	Embossed			1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	17
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale							ca. 1905 - 1933	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			post 1889	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made			post 1889	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made			post 1889 - 1920	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed			19
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			post 1886	7
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-	Embossed			4

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
							Made				
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed		after 1913 - 1965	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made			1920 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Machine-Made	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Mold Blown			1880s - late 1910s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Condiment				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1904 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Machine-Made	Embossed		1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical					Machine-Made			1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical					Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - 1948	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Bromo-Seltzer				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1891 - 1960	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made				2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Unidentified	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Machine-Made			post 1889	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				15
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Press Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Fuse Window								1
Glass	Miscellaneous	Pharmaceutical	Dropper/Applicator				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Cordial/Wine				Press Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Shot Glass/Tumbler				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Molded				2
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed, Etched			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Unidentified		Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Continuous Thread	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Molded			post 1892	4
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Stamped			post 1892	15

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 137-147						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Closures?	Lid/Cover?		Unidentified			Cast				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Stamped				4
Metal	Container	Miscellaneous	Tube	Tin			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified	Can	Tin			Stamped				1
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Ring	Brass			Cast				1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Container	Unidentified		Plastic			Machine-Made				2
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Zinc Carbon Battery	Manganese Oxide			Machine-Made			after ca. 1898	1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Bone			Carved				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Composite			Machine-Made				12
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				10
Misc.	Unidentified			Plastic			Molded/Cast	Molded			1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limbs								6.7	4
aves	indeterminate									2.80000	4
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - vertebral column								0.60000	1
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - limb		carpal						7.7	5
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								6.30000	5
Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					9
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	2
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania, Gilt	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania; Gilt		1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Gilt	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Gaslight Mantle Ring			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Toggle Switch Plate		Porcelain	Electrical Porcelain					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Sprayed; Relief Molded	ca. 1880 - 1930	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Cup		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				1850+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	18
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Unidentified				2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Free Blown	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	5
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Chemical		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1917-1934	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			post 1892	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			6
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Chemical		1904 - early 1950s	3
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Ointment				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Pepsin Syrup				Molded	Embossed		1910-1940	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Hair Tonic				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				7
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				12
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Shot Glass				Press Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Bolt	Iron & Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Screw, Pointed Wood	Brass			Machine-Made			post 1846	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Cable	Steel			Machine-Made				5
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Copper			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Steel			Molded				2
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Strap/Band	Iron			Unidentified				3
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Iron			Wire				3

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157							
Feature	2											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Clicking Dome	Steel			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	5	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Container	Miscellaneous	Bucket	Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Container	Pharmaceutical	Medicine Tin	Steel			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Iron			Unidentified				5	
Metal	Lighting and Electrical	Fuse	Plug Fuse	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Miscellaneous	Disc		Steel and Plastic			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Miscellaneous	Figural		Unidentified White Metal			Cast				1	
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Brass			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Suspender Adjustment Slide/Buckle	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Perfume/Cologne Bottle	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				2	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Siding and Nails	Wood and Iron			Sawn				1	
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Unidentified		Wood and Plastic			Molded/Cast				2	
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Sheeting		Plastic			Molded/Cast				1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				3	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Unidentified	Cotton			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Cigarette Holder	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1960	1	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Celluloid			Machine-Made			Ca. 1853 - 1920	4	

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	9	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 147-157						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Hair Comb	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Hair Comb	Celluloid			Molded/Cast			Ca. 1853 - 1920	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Hairpin	Plastic			Molded/Cast				1
Misc.	Toy	Doll		Plastic			Molded/Cast				1
Misc.	Unidentified			Celluloid			Machine-Made			Ca. 1853 - 1920	1
Misc.	Unidentified	Ring		Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate									14.9	6
aves	Gallus gallus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		femur			right			6.8	2
aves	Gallus gallus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		femur			left			4.90000	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - vertebral column								5.5	2
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								11	5
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								1.70000	1
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		scaphoid						8.7	1
mammalia	Bos taurus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb		femur		medial/ axial				21	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
pelecypoda	Crassostrea virginica									16.8	1
Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					12
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wash Basin		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	3
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Gaslight Mantle Ring			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Cup		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	10
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Plate				9
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			ca. 1904 - 1943	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			post 1889	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	8
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded			1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed			3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1889 - 1920	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed		1931 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1905 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made			1915 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Machine-	Embossed		1911-1929	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
							Made				
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical					Machine-Made	Embossed		1915 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Mange Medicine				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1915 - 1929	2
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1867 - 1915	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Vaseline Jar				Machine-Made	Embossed		post ca. 1890	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded			1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made			1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made			post 1889 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made	Embossed		1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded			post 1889 - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Toilet Water				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made			post 1889	4
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Adhesive		1934 - present	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				12
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1911-1929	1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Juice Tumbler				Press Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Molded	Adhesive		late 19th - early 20th century	2
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified				Molded				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				3
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Wire			post ca. 1885	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Tack	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Unidentified	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Padlock	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Unidentified	Iron			Unidentified				2
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Iron			Cast				9
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Iron			Wire				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Steel			Unidentified				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	3
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Stamped			post 1892	4
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Canister		Iron			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1810	1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				3
Metal	Lighting and Electrical	On-Off Light Switch		Brass and			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Miscellaneous	Machinery		Steel			Machine-Made				4
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Suspender Loop	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Ring	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Compact	steel, glass, cellophane			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Unidentified			Steel			Unidentified				2

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 6	Depth 157-167						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Plaster	Composite			Molded/Cast				2
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Unidentified	Rope	Cotton			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				33
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Sewn				4
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather and Brass			Machine-Made			post 1823; popular after 1874	1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-Made			after 1899	1
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Wool Felt			Machine-Made				3
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Lipstick	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Toothbrush	Bone			Carved				1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	Gallus gallus	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		femur						3	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - limb		carpal						7.6	1
mammalia	rodentia	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		humerus						0.9	1
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - vertebral column								5.5	1
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								17.9	6
mammalia	Bos taurus	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum		rib						30	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
pelecypoda	indeterminate									10.7	1
Cat#	11	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 7	Depth 167-177						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	11	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 7	Depth 167-177						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Unidentified				Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Unidentified		1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Plate				1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified	Embossed			1
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Cylinder			pre ca. 1926	7
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	11
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Unidentified				19
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Perfume/Cologne Unground Shank				Press Molded			1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made				2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made			post 1889	11
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk							1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Machine-Made	Embossed		1930s - early	8
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		Pittman 1987: 56	3
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	4
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded			post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Machine-Made	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Salve				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Machine-Made	Embossed		1911 - 1929	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-			post 1889	1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	11	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 7	Depth 167-177						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
							Made				
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				6
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			9
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				10
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Shade/Globe				Molded				1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Shade/Globe				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Shade/Globe				Optic Molded	Chemical			1
Glass	Tableware	Dining	Desert Bowl				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Serving	Pitcher				Press Molded			since 1825	1
Glass	Tableware	Serving	Water Pitcher				Press Molded	Embossed		ca. 1910s - 1920s	1
Glass	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	Tubing				Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified				1
							Nail				
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe/Tubing	Iron			Unidentified				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Window Screen	Steel			Unidentified				5
Metal	Closures	Cap	Continuous Thread	Iron			Machine-Made			1919	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Aluminum			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	9
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Tin			Machine-Made			post ca. 1810	1
Metal	Container	Unidentified	Can	Tin			Machine-Made				2
Metal	Kitchenware	Preparation	Pot/Kettle	Steel			Machine-Made	Enameled		since ca. 1871	1
Metal	Lighting and Electrical	Gas Lamp	Wall Sconce Fixture	Brass and Iron			Machine-Made	Embossed			1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	11	Unit N 503.08 E 501.92	Stratum F6	Level 7	Depth 167-177						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				2
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Composite			Machine-Made				2
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Bakelite			Molded/Cast			ca. 1907 - 1945	1
Misc.	Unidentified			Cellophane			Machine-Made			Since ca. 1905	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate	indeterminate								0.5	1
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			tarsometatarsus					2.3	2
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			femur					1.20000	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb			femur					3.20000	1
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								5.30000	3
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								5.2	1
mammalia	indeterminate									1.10000	1
Cat#	12	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 26-37						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	12	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 26-37						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					2
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	12
Glass	Closures	Stopper	Club Sauce				Molded			ca. 1902/03-1913/14	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1922	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				17
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded				13
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Machine-Made				43
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nut	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Screw, Pointed Wood	Brass			Machine-Made			post 1846	1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe Hose	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				9
Metal	Arms Group	Ammunition	Cartridge Case	Brass			Molded				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	3
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Steel			Machine-Made				33
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Grommet/Eyelet	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Safety Pin	Brass			Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Plaster	Composite							2
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Composite			Machine-				6

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	12	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 1	Depth 26-37						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
							Made				
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				4
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Bakelite			Machine-Made			Pittman 1987: 54	1
Misc.	Unidentified			Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Unidentified			Wood							4
Misc.	Unidentified	Slate		Stone							1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	Meleagris gallopavo	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			femur					6.80000	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	indeterminate								8	8
Cat#	13	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 37-47						

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	13	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 2	Depth 37-47							
Feature	2											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	8	
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1911-1929	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Deodorant				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1888-1931	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				6	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Machine-Made				8	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	3	
Metal	Closures	Lid/Cover		Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Dry Cell Battery Rod	Graphite			Machine-Made			since 1888	1	
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Unidentified		Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				3	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-Made				2	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate										1.5	3
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		scaphoid							6.30000	1
Cat#	14	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 47-57							

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	14	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 47-57						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Common Brick		Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Yellow					1
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Coarse Earthenware	Redware					2
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Insulator			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	53
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded			post 1892	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1931	8
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				18
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			ca. 1911-1929	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified				Molded	Adhesive			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	19
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Screw, Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Bracket	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Spring	Steel			Machine-Made				1

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	14	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 3	Depth 47-57							
Feature	2											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Common	Steel			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Copper			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Arms Group	Ammunition	Bullet	Brass			Machine-Made	Stamped			1	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	9	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				4	
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Unidentified			Brass			Unidentified				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Personal			Plastic			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				3	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched	Stamped			1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Rubber			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Wood			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Pencil	Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Toothbrush	Plastic			Machine-Made			post ca. 1924	1	
Misc.	Unidentified			Asphalt							2	
Misc.	Unidentified			Textile			Sewn				2	
Misc.	Unidentified			Wood							3	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
indeterminate	indeterminate										2.5	4
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II									
Cat#	14	Unit	N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum	F6	Level	3	Depth	47-57
Feature	2								
mammalia		indeterminate		axial skeleton - vertebral column				10.1000	6
mammalia		indeterminate						17.9	20
Cat#	15	Unit	N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum	F6	Level	4	Depth	57-67

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	15	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 4	Depth 57-67						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Blue, Molded	ca. 1835 - early 1900s	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	23
Glass	Closures	Lid/Cover					Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1931	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Nail Polish				Molded	Embossed		post 1917	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			4
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				22
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Kitchenware	Preparation	Mixing Bowl				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Unidentified	Adhesive			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	9
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Copper			Drawn				2
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Copper			Unidentified				4
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made				12
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	12
Metal	Closures	Lid/Cover	Canning Jar Band, Threaded	Zinc			Machine-Made			post 1915	5
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1810	7

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	15	Unit	N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum	F6	Level	4	Depth	57-67					
Feature	2													
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.			
Metal	Container	Pharmaceutical	Medicine Tin	Steel			Molded				1			
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Copper			Unidentified				2			
Metal	Unidentified			Brass			Unidentified				1			
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				1			
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty					
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - vertebral column						16.5	5					
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum						1	1					
mammalia	indeterminate							13.2	16					
Cat#	16	Unit	N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum	F6	Level	5	Depth	67-77					

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29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	16	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 67-77						
Feature	2										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	14
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded				5
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made	Chemical			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Listerine				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1916-1929	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				8
Glass	Unidentified						Unidentified				4
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	9
Metal	Closures	Unidentified		Steel			Unidentified				1
Metal	Container	Pharmaceutical	Medicine Tin	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Punched				3
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Comb	Plastic			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Pencil	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate									0.60000	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty

29 Fulton Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	16	Unit N 503.08 E 503.92	Stratum F6	Level 5	Depth 67-77					
Feature	2									
indeterminate		indeterminate						4.2	13	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - vertebral column							4.6	3
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb		carpal					13.8000	4
mammalia	Sus scrofa								4.1	2
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum							3.20000	6

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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Identification and Location

SITE NAME 31 Fulton Street SITE NUMBER 36AL UPDATE? Y☐ / N☒
PUBLISHED REFERENCES (Including compliance reports.) Espino et al. 2013, Archaeological Survey of the Lower Hill
Redevelopment Project, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

ER# 2006-2823-003
COUNTY Allegheny TWP. City of Pittsburgh NEAREST TOWN Pittsburgh

Site Characteristics

SITE AREA 134.65 SQUARE METERS BASIS: ☐ COMPUTED ON THE GROUND OR ☒ COMPUTED ON
MAP

Basis for site boundary definition: Historic Lot Boundary

STRATIFIED? ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NO
☒ YES : ☐ TOP STRATUM VISIBLE OR ☐ BURIED UNDER STERILE

SITE DISCOVERY METHOD: (check primary one only) ☐ Previously Recorded (update)
☐ Unknown ☐ Auger probing
☐ Collector interview ☐ Shovel testing
☐ Collector interview with field check ☒ Systematic test units
☐ Non-systematic surface survey ☐ Extensive excavation
☐ Systematic surface survey
☐ Systematic shovel testing
☐ Remote sensing

POTENTIAL FOR ORGANIC PRESERVATION: (check one)
☐ Unknown
☐ None
☒ Low potential for organic preservation
☐ Conditions favorable for organic preservation, none documented
☐ Organic material recovered, unknown quality of preservation
☐ Organic material recovered, poor quality of preservation
☐ Organic material recovered, good quality of preservation

SITE TYPE:

Prehistoric

- ☐ Unknown function surface scatter less than 20m radius
- ☐ Open habitation, prehistoric
- ☐ Rockshelter/Cave
- ☐ Quarry
- ☐ Lithic Reduction
- ☐ Village (including historic Indian)
- ☐ Shell Midden
- ☐ Earthwork
- ☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph
- ☐ Burial Mound
- ☐ Cemetery
- ☐ Other specialized aboriginal site

- ☐ Isolated fluted point locus
- ☐ Isolated find (diagnostic artifact)
- ☐ Paleontological site
- ☐ Path

Historic

- ☐ Historic and Prehistoric
- ☒ Domestic Site
- ☐ Military Site
- ☐ Industrial Site
- ☐ Shipwreck Site
- ☐ Commercial Site
- ☐ Religious Site
- ☐ Unknown/other/multiple types

☐ Farmstead

CHRONOLOGY (check all that apply)

☐ Unknown Prehistoric
☐ Paleoindian
☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late
☐ Archaic
☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late

- ☐ Transitional Tradition
☐ Woodland
☐ Early ☐ Middle ☐ Late
☐ Proto Historic

- ☐ Unknown Historic
- ☐ Contact-Historic
- ☐ 1550-1600
- ☐ 1600-1650
- ☐ 1650-1700
- ☐ 1700-1800
- ☐ 1700-1725
- ☐ 1725-1750
- ☐ 1750-1775
- ☐ 1775-1800

- ☒ 1800-1900 ☐ 1800-1825 ☐ 1825-1850
 ☒ 1850-1875 ☒ 1875-1900
☒ 1900- ☒ 1900-1925 ☒ 1925-1950
 ☒ 1950-1975 ☐ 1975+

☐ Diagnostic lithic artifacts ☒ Historical Documentation (attach bibliography)
☐ Ceramic types ☐ Radiocarbon Dates (list below)

FEATURES? ☐ NONE FOUND ☒ YES (identify below) If count is not known, use a "P" for present.

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Present, Prehistoric
	Bundle Burials
	Burial Mound
	Burials
	Burned Areas
	Cache Pits
	Circular Houses
	Cremation Burials
	Earthworks

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Extended Burials
	Fish Weir
	Flexed Burials
	Hearth/Thermal Feature
	House Pattern
	Longhouses
	Midden Areas
	Ossuary
	Other, Prehistoric

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Path
	Petroglyph/Pictograph
	Postmolds
	Quarry Pit
	Semi-Subterranean Structures (e.g. Keyhole Structures)
	Shell Heap
	Stockade
	Storage Pits/Trash Pits

Quantity	Historic Features
2	Present, Historic
	Burial
	Canal Bed

Quantity	Historic Features
	Canal Lock
	Canal Tunnel
	Cellar

Quantity	Historic Features
	Cemetery
	Cistern
	Dam

Quantity	Historic Features
	Ditch
	Fenceline
	Flower Garden/Bed
	Fortification
1	Foundation
	Ice House
	Iron Furnace
	Kiln
	Midden
	Millrace
	Monument/Boundary Marker

Quantity	Historic Features
	Oil Well
1	Other, Historic <u>Demolition Layer.</u>
	Oven
	Pipeline
	Pit
	Posthole/Postmold
	Privy
	Quarry/Mine
	Railroad
	Road
	Root Cellar

Quantity	Historic Features
	Shipwreck
	Springhouse/Springbox
	Standing Building or Structure
	Still
	Vat
	Walk/Path
	Wall
	Water Well
	Wharf

Artifacts (Complete inventories may be attached, but please complete the summaries below)

ARTIFACT DATA RECOVERY METHOD:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-provenienced | <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface collection not representative of all artifacts | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of all artifacts (tools and/or debitage, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-controlled excavation (i.e. artifact location not mapped and/or not all artifacts collected) | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of tools only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on surface collections and/or excavation |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on informant interview |

LITHIC MATERIALS FOUND ON SITE:

Quantity	Material
	Argillite
	Chalcedony
	Chert/Flint
	Crystal Quartz
	Diabase
	Diorite
	English Flint
	French Flint
	Granite

Quantity	Material
	Hematite
	Hornfels
	Ironstone
	Jasper
	Limestone/Dolomite
	Metabasalt/Greenstone
	Metasandstone
	Onondaga Chert
	Quartz

Quantity	Material
	Quartzite
	Rhyolite (Metarhyolite)
	Sandstone
	Shale
	Siltstone
	Slate
	Steatite
	Vanport Chert (Flint Ridge)
	Unidentified

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES (Use the comments section to list any artifacts not categorize in these tables. Include either exact quantities or relative as follows:

B	Less than 25
C	25 - 50
D	51 - 100

E	101 - 200
F	201 - 400
G	401 - 800

H	801 or More
I	Present, Quantity Unknown

J	Present, Common
---	-----------------

Prehistoric (Include quantity by material type if appropriate, using the LITHIC list above.

Examples:

D	Stone Debitage	52 rhyolite / 26 chert
2	Grooved Axes	sandstone

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Adzes	
	Antler & Bone Artifacts	
	Bannerstones	
	Celts	
	Ceramics (Prehistoric)	
	Chipped Stone Tools	
	Clay Pipes (Prehistoric)	
	Cordage	
	Core	
	Fire Cracked Rock	
	Gorgets/Pendants/Non-Utilitarian Lithics	
	Grooved Axes	
	Ground & Polished Stone Tools	
	Hammerstones	

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Hoes	
	Human Bone	
	Netsinkers	
	Non-Artifactual Bone or Antler	
	Non-Artifactual Floral Remains	
	Non-Artifactual Shell	
	Pestles/Grinding/Pitted Stones	
	Shell Artifacts	
	Steatite Bowls/Fragments	
	Stone Debitage	
	Stone Pipes	
	Wooden Artifacts	

Historic (Include Quantities by Group as appropriate from table below):

		Material Class						
		Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Geological	Plastic	Biological	Composite
Functional Class	Architectural							
	Personal							
	Kitchen							
	Arms/Weapons							
	Activities							
	Industrial (Tools)							
	Electrical							
	Furniture							
	Unidentified							

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
Prehistoric Projectile Points (Include counts by material types, using the LITHIC list above.)

Examples:

7	Broadspears	5 rhyolite / 2 argillite
2	Lehigh/Snook Kill	chert

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
-----	Paleoindian Points	-----
	Pre-Clovis	
	Clovis	
	Mid-Paleo (Folsom)	
	Late Paleo (Plano)	
	Hardaway-Dalton	
	Fluted Point	
-----	Early Archaic Points	-----
	Palmer	
	Kirk Corner-notched	
	St. Charles	
	Thebes	
	Charleston	
-----	Middle Archaic Points	-----
	Bifurcate Points	
	Middle Archaic Notched/Stemmed Points	
	MacCorkle	
	Saint Albans	
	LeCroy	
	Otter Creek	
	Kanawha	
	Kirk Stemmed	
-----	Late Archaic Points	-----
	Piedmont Tradition	

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
	Laurentian Tradition	
	Steubenville	
-----	Transitional Tradition	-----
	Koens Crispin/Savannah River	
	Broadspears	
	Lehigh/Snook Kill	
	Perkiomen	
	Susquehanna	
-----	Early Woodland Points	-----
	Adena (Stemmed)	
	Meadowood	
	Helgramite	
	Orient	
-----	Middle Woodland Points	-----
	Raccoon Notched	
	Snyders	
	Basal Notched	
	Jacks Reef	
	Fox Creek	
-----	Late Woodland Points	-----
	Triangles (Late Woodland)	
-----	Proto Historic Points	-----
	Triangles (Proto Historic)	

Prehistoric Ceramic Types (Include counts by temper types - if not implied in name - using the LITHIC list above. Additional options include "grit", "grog" or "shell".)

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
-----	Early Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Accokeek Ware	
	Adena Plain	
	Grit Tempered Flat Bottom	
	Half-Moon Cordmarked	
	Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Small Temper-Conical/Globular	
	Marcy Creek	
	Steatite Tempered	
	Vinette I (Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Large Temper-Conical/Globular)	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
-----	Middle Woodland/Middle to Late Woodland Ohio Valley Ceramics	-----
	Abbott Zoned	
	Grit Tempered Exterior Cordmarked-Conical/Globular	
	Grit Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Point Peninsula Series	
	Shell Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Watson Cord Marked	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
-----	Late Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Blue Rock Valanced	
	Chance Series	
	Chautauqua Cordmarked	
	Clemson Island/Princess Point Series	
	Early Ontario Iroquois	
	Erie Series	
	Funk Incised	
	Keyser Cordmarked	
	Lancaster Incised	
	Mahoning Cord Marked	
	McFate Incised	
	McFate/Quiggle Undifferentiated	
	Meade Island Series	
	Minguannan Series	
	Monongahela (Undifferentiated)	
	Monongahela Cordmarked-Late Woodland	
	Monongahela Incised	
	Monongahela Plain	
	Monongahela Somerset Phase	
	Oak Hill Series	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Overpeck	
	Owasco Series	
	Page Cordmarked	
	Potomac Creek Cord Impressed	
	Proto-Susquehannock	
	Quiggle Incised	
	Richmond Incised	
	Schultz Incised	
	Shenks Ferry (Undifferentiated)	
	Shenks Ferry Cordmarked	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Blue Rock Phase)	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Stewart Phase)	
	Shepard Cordmarked	
	Strickler Cordmarked	
	Susquehannock (Undifferentiated)	
	Townsend	
	Tribal Series	
	Washington Boro Incised	
	Whittlesey	
	Wyoming Valley Series	

Historic Diagnostics (For comparable site data, using general diagnostic categories. **More specific identification related to decoration, form, or markings should be included in the comments or site inventory**).

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	<i>Ceramics</i>
	Whieldon
	Creamware
	Pearlware (All Decoration Types)
	Transitional Whiteware
	Ironstone
	Chinese Porcelain
	English Porcelain
	American Stoneware (Blue and Gray)
	European Stoneware (white salt-glazed, English Brown, Rhenish, Fulham, Nottingham)
	Redware (All types)

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Basalt
	European Redware (Jackfield, dry-bodied)
	Tin-Glazed Earthenware
	Yellowware (Rockingham)
	Clay pipes
	<i>Glass</i>
	Blown Bottle Base
	Machine-Made Bottle Base (Owen's Scar)
	Snapcase Bottle
	Pressed Glass
	<i>Metal</i>
	Wrought Nails

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Cut Nails
	Wire Nails
	<i>Arms & Weapons</i>
	French Gunflint
	English Gunflint
	Gun parts
	Ammunition
	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
	Coin
	Button
	Bead
	Toy

Physical Data and Site Condition Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site.

On site SOIL ASSOCIATION Urban Land SOIL MAPPING UNIT UCD
 Most common other mapped SOIL UNIT(S) within 500 meters UCB (may list two)
 MAP ELEVATION 920 ft SLOPE PERCENTAGE 8-25% SLOPE DIRECTION West
 SLOPE BASIS ☐ MEASURED ON SITE ☒ ESTIMATED FROM SOIL SURVEY OR MAP
 BEDROCK Casselman Formation Most predominant other BEDROCK(S) within 5 km Glenshaw Formation and Monongahela
 Group (may list two)
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Low Plateau (If within 10 km of a Physiographic Province boundary, name
 the neighboring PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Waynesburg Hills)
 TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (check the one that best describes the setting):

<input type="checkbox"/> Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill/Ridge Toe
<input type="checkbox"/> Beach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat
<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop
<input type="checkbox"/> Rise in Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream Bench (along low order	<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace (Pleistocene along river)	stream)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle

 IMMEDIATE VEGETATION None PERCENTAGE OF SITE STILL INTACT Undetermined
 PRIMARY DISTURBANCE Redevelopment POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION High

Water Drainage Area Information Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site. Distance to water is particularly critical.

SUBBASIN 18 WATERSHED A MAJOR STREAM Allegheny River MINOR STREAM Monongahela River
 NEAREST WATER: Distance 710 M Elevation 740 ft Direction Northwest Order 8 Type Perennial Stream
 2ND NEAREST WATER: Distance 1,090 M Elevation 738 ft Direction South Order 7 Type Perennial Stream
 NEAREST PERENNIAL STREAM CONFLUENCE:
 Distance 2,150 M Elevation 735 ft Direction West Order below confluence 8
 RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST AND SECOND WATER (check one)
☐ Do not represent a stream confluence.
☒ Site is located upstream from the confluence and between the 2 water sources.
☐ Site is located upstream from the confluence, but not between the 2 water sources.
☐ Site is located downstream from the confluence.
☐ None of the above apply.

COMMENTS The 31 Fulton Street site was identified during Phase II investigations of the 29 Fulton Street site, and only the northern edge was investigated. The site consists of a 1958 demolition episode (Feature 1) and a building foundation (Feature 2). In addition, two strata related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot were identified. Stratum I represents an older gravel parking lot surface and Stratum II represents the more recent asphalt surface. No artifacts were recovered from any of the cultural features at the 31 Fulton Street site. Based on the limited amount of excavation at this site no determination of eligibility can be made.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☒ 7.5 MIN USGS map with **site boundaries** indicated and quad name identified
- ☐ Photographs or drawings of diagnostic artifacts with scale. Identify lithic material per artifact using description or key.
- ☒ Site plans.
- ☒ General site photographs or excavation photographs or drawings may also be included.
- ☐ Diagnostic Artifact Table
- ☒ Bibliography

We encourage the inclusion of as many illustrations as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION (CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS HIGHLIGHTED)

7.5 QUAD NAME Pittsburgh East EDITION 1997 UP ACROSS

(Measure in centimeters from the bottom printed edge upward, and the right printed edge across)

-OR-

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17N NORTHING 4477484 EASTING 585799

OWNER Sports and Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegeheny County

ADDRESS Suite 2750, Regional Enterprise Tower, 425 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

TAX PARCEL ID _____ TAX MAP DATE _____

☐ PRIVATE LANDOWNER ☒ PUBLIC LANDOWNER - ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ LOCAL

COLLECTION LOCATIONS

INFORMANTS

RECORDING REASON

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Informant Interview/Amateur Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-PHMC institution affiliated research |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State or Federal Compliance Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> PHMC Research |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PHMC Grant | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in 'Comments' section at end of form) |

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION

SUBMITTED BY Jason Espino ADDRESS Airside Business Park, 100 Airside Drive

CITY	Moon Township	STATE	PA	DATE	6/11/2013
------	---------------	-------	----	------	-----------

PHONE NUMBER 412-269-6300 EMAIL ADDRESS Jason.Espino@mbakercorp.com

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS

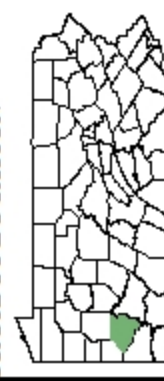
Remember! Ask the landowner's permission before you collect artifacts on private property. It is a violation of state law to collect artifacts on state lands and a violation of federal law to collect artifacts on federal lands.

Completed forms should be sent to:

Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Bldg, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

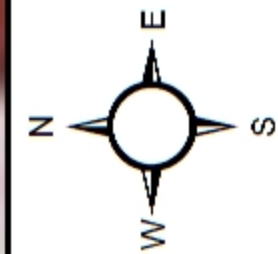
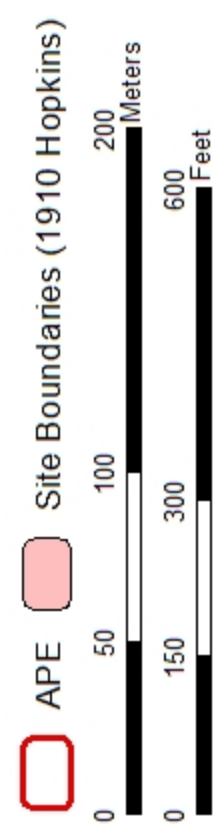


PROJECT LOCATION



Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Legend



SITE LOCATIONS
Lower Hill Redevelopment
ER # 2006-2823-003

Base Layer Reference:
ESRI's World Imagery, 2013

Baker

31 FULTON STREET TRENCH A - SOUTH WALL PROFILE

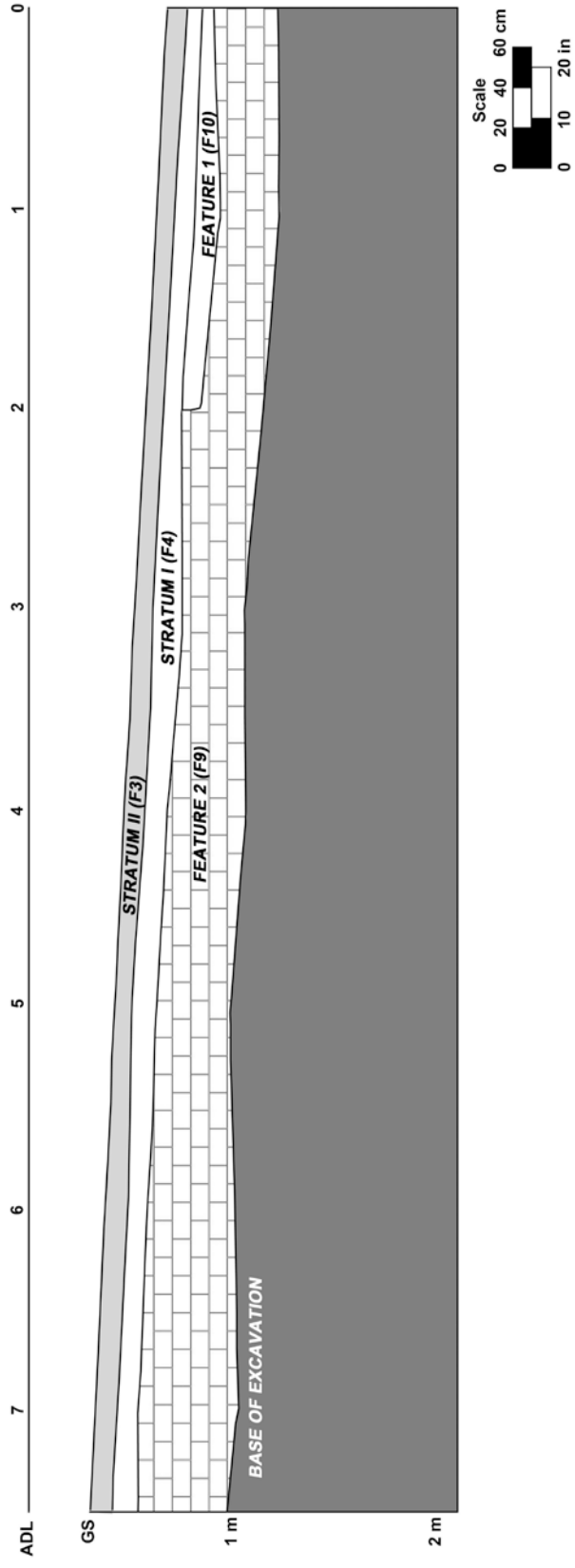


Figure 1: South wall profile of Trench A, showing the foundation wall (Feature 2) of 31 Fulton Street site.



Figure 21: General view of 29 Fulton Street (foreground) and 31 Fulton Street (background) sites.

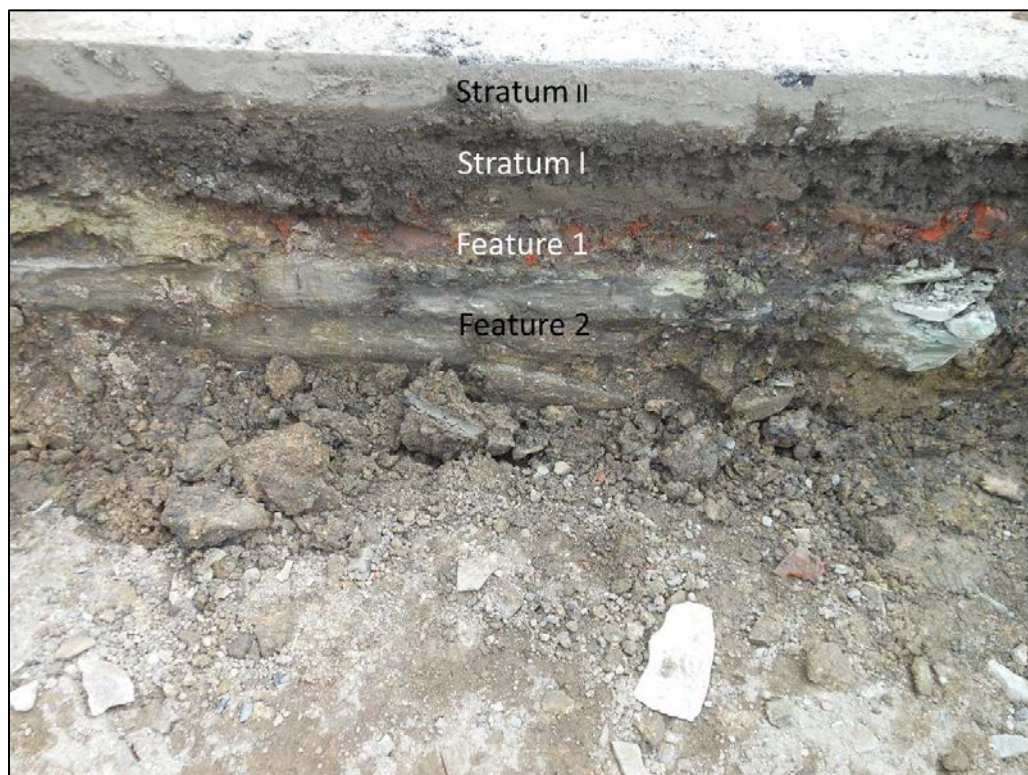


Figure 32: Stratigraphy and cultural features at the 31 Fulton Street site.

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- 1815 Plan of Pittsburgh and Adjacent Country. William Darby, Pittsburgh.
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- 1903 Real Estate Plat-book of the City of Pittsburgh: from Official Records, Private Plans and Actual Surveys. Volume 3: Supplement to Pittsburgh. G. M. Hopkins and Company, Philadelphia.
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Keystone Mapping Company

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Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs

- 1914 Warrantee Atlas of Pittsburgh. Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg.

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- 1893 Certified Sanborn Map Report, Milford, CT: Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
- 1905 Certified Sanborn Map Report, Milford, CT: Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
- 1927 Certified Sanborn Map Report, Milford, CT: Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
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Sevon, W. D.

2000 *Physiographic Provinces of Pennsylvania*. Fourth Edition. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey. Electronic document, <http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/topogeo/field/map13/index.htm>, accessed October 29, 2012.

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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Identification and Location

SITE NAME 88-90 Crawford Street SITE NUMBER 36AL0636 UPDATE? ☒ Y / ☐ N

PUBLISHED REFERENCES (Including compliance reports.) Espino et al. 2013, Archaeological Survey of the Lower Hill

Redevelopment Project, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

ER# 2006-2823-003

COUNTY Allegheny TWP. City of Pittsburgh NEAREST TOWN Pittsburgh

Site Characteristics

SITE AREA 149.71 SQUARE METERS BASIS: ☐ COMPUTED ON THE GROUND OR ☒ COMPUTED ON MAP

Basis for site boundary definition: Historic Lot Boundary

STRATIFIED? ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NO

☒ YES : ☐ TOP STRATUM VISIBLE OR ☐ BURIED UNDER STERILE

SITE DISCOVERY METHOD: (check primary one only) ☐ Previously Recorded (update)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Auger probing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collector interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Shovel testing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collector interview with field check | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic test units |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface survey | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel testing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing | |

POTENTIAL FOR ORGANIC PRESERVATION: (check one)

- ☐ Unknown
☐ None
☒ Low potential for organic preservation
☐ Conditions favorable for organic preservation, none documented
☐ Organic material recovered, unknown quality of preservation
☐ Organic material recovered, poor quality of preservation
☐ Organic material recovered, good quality of preservation

SITE TYPE:

Prehistoric

- ☐ Unknown function surface scatter less than 20m radius
☐ Open habitation, prehistoric
☐ Rockshelter/Cave
☐ Quarry
☐ Lithic Reduction
☐ Village (including historic Indian)
☐ Shell Midden
☐ Earthwork
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph
☐ Burial Mound
☐ Cemetery
☐ Other specialized aboriginal site
☐ Isolated fluted point locus

- ☐ Isolated find (diagnostic artifact)
☐ Paleontological site
☐ Path

Historic

- ☐ Historic and Prehistoric
☒ Domestic Site
☐ Military Site
☐ Industrial Site
☐ Shipwreck Site
☐ Commercial Site
☐ Religious Site
☐ Unknown/other/multiple types
☐ Farmstead

SITE NUMBER OR KEY NUMBER OF ANY ASSOCIATED RESOURCES: _____

CHRONOLOGY (check all that apply)

Prehistoric

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional Tradition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late | <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Proto Historic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late | |

Historic

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact-Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1825 <input type="checkbox"/> 1825-1850 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1550-1600 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1850-1875 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1875-1900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1650 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1650-1700 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1925 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1925-1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1800 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1950-1975 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975+ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1725 <input type="checkbox"/> 1725-1750 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1750-1775 <input type="checkbox"/> 1775-1800 | |

BASIS FOR CHRONOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic lithic artifacts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Documentation (attach bibliography) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic types | <input type="checkbox"/> Radiocarbon Dates (list below) |

RADIOCARBON DATES _____ ± _____
 _____ ± _____

FEATURES? ☐ NONE FOUND ☒ YES (identify below) If count is not known, use a "P" for present.

Prehistoric

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Present, Prehistoric
	Bundle Burials
	Burial Mound
	Burials
	Burned Areas
	Cache Pits
	Circular Houses
	Cremation Burials
	Earthworks

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Extended Burials
	Fish Weir
	Flexed Burials
	Hearth/Thermal Feature
	House Pattern
	Longhouses
	Midden Areas
	Ossuary
	Other, Prehistoric _____

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Path
	Petroglyph/Pictograph
	Postmolds
	Quarry Pit
	Semi-Subterranean Structures (e.g. Keyhole Structures)
	Shell Heap
	Stockade
	Storage Pits/Trash Pits

Historic (Please include any **associated** features or buildings visible outside of the site areas)

Quantity	Historic Features
9	Present, Historic
	Burial
	Canal Bed
	Canal Lock
	Canal Tunnel

Quantity	Historic Features
	Cellar
	Cemetery
	Cistern
	Dam
	Ditch

Quantity	Historic Features
	Fenceline
	Flower Garden/Bed
	Fortification
	Foundation
	Ice House

Quantity	Historic Features
	Iron Furnace
	Kiln
	Midden
	Millrace
	Monument/Boundary Marker
	Oil Well
7	Other, Historic <u>Demolition Layer, 3</u> <u>Courtyard Surfaces,</u> <u>Historic Fill, Concrete</u> <u>Structure, Wood and Tin</u> <u>Outbuilding Remnants</u>

Quantity	Historic Features
	Oven
	Pipeline
	Pit
	Posthole/Postmold
1	Privy
	Quarry/Mine
	Railroad
	Road
	Root Cellar
	Shipwreck
	Springhouse/Springbox

Quantity	Historic Features
	Standing Building or Structure
	Still
	Vat
	Walk/Path
1	Wall
	Water Well
	Wharf

Artifacts (Complete inventories may be attached, but please complete the summaries below)

ARTIFACT DATA RECOVERY METHOD:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-provenienced | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Controlled excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface collection not representative of all artifacts | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of all artifacts (tools and/or debitage, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-controlled excavation (i.e. artifact location not mapped and/or not all artifacts collected) | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of tools only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on surface collections and/or excavation |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on informant interview |

LITHIC MATERIALS FOUND ON SITE:

Quantity	Material
	Argillite
	Chalcedony
	Chert/Flint
	Crystal Quartz
	Diabase
	Diorite
	English Flint
	French Flint
	Granite

Quantity	Material
	Hematite
	Hornfels
	Ironstone
	Jasper
	Limestone/Dolomite
	Metabasalt/Greenstone
	Metasandstone
	Onondaga Chert
	Quartz

Quantity	Material
	Quartzite
	Rhyolite (Metarhyolite)
	Sandstone
	Shale
	Siltstone
	Slate
	Steatite
	Vanport Chert (Flint Ridge)
	Unidentified

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES (Use the comments section to list any artifacts not categorize in these tables. Include either exact quantities or relative as follows:

B	Less than 25
C	25 - 50
D	51 - 100

E	101 - 200
F	201 - 400
G	401 - 800

H	801 or More
I	Present, Quantity Unknown

J	Present, Common
---	-----------------

Prehistoric (Include quantity by material type if appropriate, using the LITHIC list above.

Examples:

D	Stone Debitage	52 rhyolite / 26 chert
2	Grooved Axes	sandstone

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Adzes	
	Antler & Bone Artifacts	
	Bannerstones	
	Celts	
	Ceramics (Prehistoric)	
	Chipped Stone Tools	
	Clay Pipes (Prehistoric)	
	Cordage	
	Core	
	Fire Cracked Rock	
	Gorgets/Pendants/Non-Utilitarian Lithics	
	Grooved Axes	
	Ground & Polished Stone Tools	
	Hammerstones	

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Hoes	
	Human Bone	
	Netsinkers	
	Non-Artifactual Bone or Antler	
	Non-Artifactual Floral Remains	
	Non-Artifactual Shell	
	Pestles/Grinding/Pitted Stones	
	Shell Artifacts	
	Steatite Bowls/Fragments	
	Stone Debitage	
	Stone Pipes	
	Wooden Artifacts	

Historic (Include Quantities by Group as appropriate from table below):

		Material Class						
		Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Geological	Plastic	Biological	Composite
Functional Class	Architectural	4	10	30				4
	Personal	5	18	4	1	1		1
	Kitchen	49	50	51				1
	Arms/Weapons							
	Activities		16					
	Industrial (Tools)							
	Electrical	1	6		1			2
	Furniture							
	Unidentified	8	235	11	1			

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS

Prehistoric Projectile Points (Include counts by material types, using the LITHIC list above.)

Examples:

7	Broadspears	5 rhyolite / 2 argillite
2	Lehigh/Snook Kill	chert

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
-----	Paleoindian Points	-----
	Pre-Clovis	
	Clovis	
	Mid-Paleo (Folsom)	
	Late Paleo (Plano)	
	Hardaway-Dalton	
	Fluted Point	
-----	Early Archaic Points	-----
	Palmer	
	Kirk Corner-notched	
	St. Charles	
	Thebes	
	Charleston	
-----	Middle Archaic Points	-----
	Bifurcate Points	
	Middle Archaic Notched/Stemmed Points	
	MacCorkle	
	Saint Albans	
	LeCroy	
	Otter Creek	
	Kanawha	
	Kirk Stemmed	
-----	Late Archaic Points	-----
	Piedmont Tradition	

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
	Laurentian Tradition	
	Steubenville	
-----	Transitional Tradition	-----
	Koens Crispin/Savannah River	
	Broadspears	
	Lehigh/Snook Kill	
	Perkiomen	
	Susquehanna	
-----	Early Woodland Points	-----
	Adena (Stemmed)	
	Meadowood	
	Helgramite	
	Orient	
-----	Middle Woodland Points	-----
	Raccoon Notched	
	Snyders	
	Basal Notched	
	Jacks Reef	
	Fox Creek	
-----	Late Woodland Points	-----
	Triangles (Late Woodland)	
-----	Proto Historic Points	-----
	Triangles (Proto Historic)	

Prehistoric Ceramic Types (Include counts by temper types - if not implied in name - using the LITHIC list above. Additional options include "grit", "grog" or "shell".)

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
-----	Early Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Accokeek Ware	
	Adena Plain	
	Grit Tempered Flat Bottom	
	Half-Moon Cordmarked	
	Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Small Temper-Conical/Globular	
	Marcy Creek	
	Steatite Tempered	
	Vinette I (Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Large Temper-	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Conical/Globular)	
-----	Middle Woodland/Middle to Late Woodland Ohio Valley Ceramics	-----
	Abbott Zoned	
	Grit Tempered Exterior Cordmarked-Conical/Globular	
	Grit Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Point Peninsula Series	
	Shell Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Watson Cord Marked	
-----	Late Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Blue Rock Valanced	
	Chance Series	
	Chautauqua Cordmarked	
	Clemson Island/Princess Point Series	
	Early Ontario Iroquois	
	Erie Series	
	Funk Incised	
	Keyser Cordmarked	
	Lancaster Incised	
	Mahoning Cord Marked	
	McFate Incised	
	McFate/Quiggle Undifferentiated	
	Meade Island Series	
	Minguannan Series	
	Monongahela (Undifferentiated)	
	Monongahela Cordmarked-Late Woodland	
	Monongahela Incised	
	Monongahela Plain	
	Monongahela Somerset Phase	
	Oak Hill Series	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Overpeck	
	Owasco Series	
	Page Cordmarked	
	Potomac Creek Cord Impressed	
	Proto-Susquehannock	
	Quiggle Incised	
	Richmond Incised	
	Schultz Incised	
	Shenks Ferry (Undifferentiated)	
	Shenks Ferry Cordmarked	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Blue Rock Phase)	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Stewart Phase)	
	Shepard Cordmarked	
	Strickler Cordmarked	
	Susquehannock (Undifferentiated)	
	Townsend	
	Tribal Series	
	Washington Boro Incised	
	Whittlesey	
	Wyoming Valley Series	

Historic Diagnostics (For comparable site data, using general diagnostic categories. **More specific identification related to decoration, form, or markings should be included in the comments or site inventory**).

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	<i>Ceramics</i>
	Whieldon
	Creamware
	Pearlware (All Decoration Types)
	Transitional Whiteware
	Ironstone
1	Chinese Porcelain
	English Porcelain
	American Stoneware (Blue and Gray)
	European Stoneware (white salt-glazed, English Brown, Rhenish, Fulham, Nottingham)
	Redware (All types)

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Basalt
	European Redware (Jackfield, dry-bodied)
	Tin-Glazed Earthenware
	Yellowware (Rockingham)
	Clay pipes
	<i>Glass</i>
	Blown Bottle Base
48	Machine-Made Bottle Base (Owen's Scar)
	Snapcase Bottle
	Pressed Glass
	<i>Metal</i>
	Wrought Nails

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Cut Nails
	Wire Nails
	<i>Arms & Weapons</i>
	French Gunflint
	English Gunflint
	Gun parts
	Ammunition
	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
1	Coin
	Button
	Bead
	Toy

Physical Data and Site Condition Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site.

On site SOIL ASSOCIATION Urban Land SOIL MAPPING UNIT UCD
 Most common other mapped SOIL UNIT(S) within 500 meters UCB (may list two)
 MAP ELEVATION 900 ft SLOPE PERCENTAGE 8-25% SLOPE DIRECTION West
 SLOPE BASIS ☐ MEASURED ON SITE ☒ ESTIMATED FROM SOIL SURVEY OR MAP
 BEDROCK Casselman Formation Most predominant other BEDROCK(S) within 5 km Glenshaw Formation and Monongahela
 Group (may list two)
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Low Plateau (If within 10 km of a Physiographic Province boundary, name the neighboring PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Waynesburg Hills)
 TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (check the one that best describes the setting):

<input type="checkbox"/> Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill/Ridge Toe
<input type="checkbox"/> Beach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat
<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop
<input type="checkbox"/> Rise in Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream Bench (along low order stream)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace (Pleistocene along river)		<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle

 IMMEDIATE VEGETATION None PERCENTAGE OF SITE STILL INTACT Undetermined
 PRIMARY DISTURBANCE Redevelopment POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION High

Water Drainage Area Information Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site. Distance to water is particularly critical.

SUBBASIN 18 WATERSHED A MAJOR STREAM Allegheny River MINOR STREAM Monongahela River
 NEAREST WATER: Distance 860 M Elevation 738 ft Direction South Order 8 Type Perennial Stream
 2ND NEAREST WATER: Distance 990 M Elevation 740 ft Direction Northwest Order 7 Type Perennial Stream
 NEAREST PERENNIAL STREAM CONFLUENCE:
 Distance 2,300 M Elevation 735 ft Direction West Order below confluence 8
 RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST AND SECOND WATER (check one)
☐ Do not represent a stream confluence.
☒ Site is located upstream from the confluence and between the 2 water sources.
☐ Site is located upstream from the confluence, but not between the 2 water sources.
☐ Site is located downstream from the confluence.
☐ None of the above apply.

COMMENTS The 88-90 Crawford Street site consists of a courtyard, a retaining wall, and a privy in the rear of the historic lots at 88 and 90 Crawford Street as well as a wood and tin outbuilding and a concrete structure in the alley west of the lots, all capped by a demolition episode dating sometime ca. 1944. In addition, six strata were identified, including one natural soil horizon, three historic period horizons, and two horizons related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot. Stratigraphy and cultural features observed at the 88-90 Crawford Street site are described below and summarized in Table 1.

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☒ 7.5 MIN USGS map with **site boundaries** indicated and quad name identified
- ☒ Photographs or drawings of diagnostic artifacts with scale. Identify lithic material per artifact using description or key.
- ☒ Site plans.
- ☒ General site photographs or excavation photographs or drawings may also be included.
- ☒ Diagnostic Artifact Table
- ☒ Bibliography

We encourage the inclusion of as many illustrations as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION (CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS HIGHLIGHTED)

7.5 QUAD NAME	Pittsburgh East	EDITION	1997	UP	ACROSS
---------------	-----------------	---------	------	----	--------

(Measure in centimeters from the bottom printed edge upward, and the right printed edge across)

-OR-

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE	17N	NORTHING	4477256	EASTING	585950
--------------------------	-----	----------	---------	---------	--------

OWNER Sports and Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegeheny County

ADDRESS Suite 2750, Regional Enterprise Tower, 425 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

TAX PARCEL ID	TAX MAP DATE
---------------	--------------

☐ PRIVATE LANDOWNER ☒ PUBLIC LANDOWNER - ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ LOCAL

COLLECTION LOCATIONS

INFORMANTS

RECORDING REASON

☐ Informant Interview/Amateur Survey☒ State or Federal Compliance Survey

 PHMC Grant

☐ Non-PHMC institution affiliated research

PHMC Research

☐ Other (Explain in 'Comments' section at end of form)

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION Not Eligible

SUBMITTED BY Jason Espino ADDRESS Airside Business Park, 100 Airside Drive

CITY	Moon Township	STATE	PA	DATE	6/11/2013
------	---------------	-------	----	------	-----------

PHONE NUMBER 412-269-6300 EMAIL ADDRESS Jason.Espino@mbakercorp.com

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS

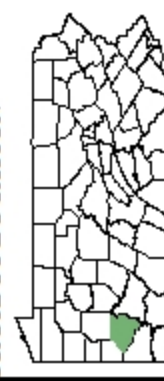
Remember! Ask the landowner's permission before you collect artifacts on private property. It is a violation of state law to collect artifacts on state lands and a violation of federal law to collect artifacts on federal lands.

Completed forms should be sent to:

Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Bldg, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093



PROJECT LOCATION

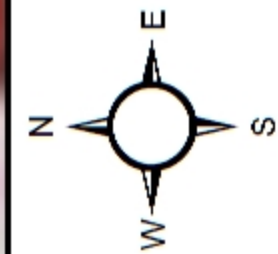


Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Legend



Site Boundaries (1910 Hopkins)



SITE LOCATIONS
Lower Hill Redevelopment
ER # 2006-2823-003

Base Layer Reference:
ESRI's World Imagery, 2013

Baker

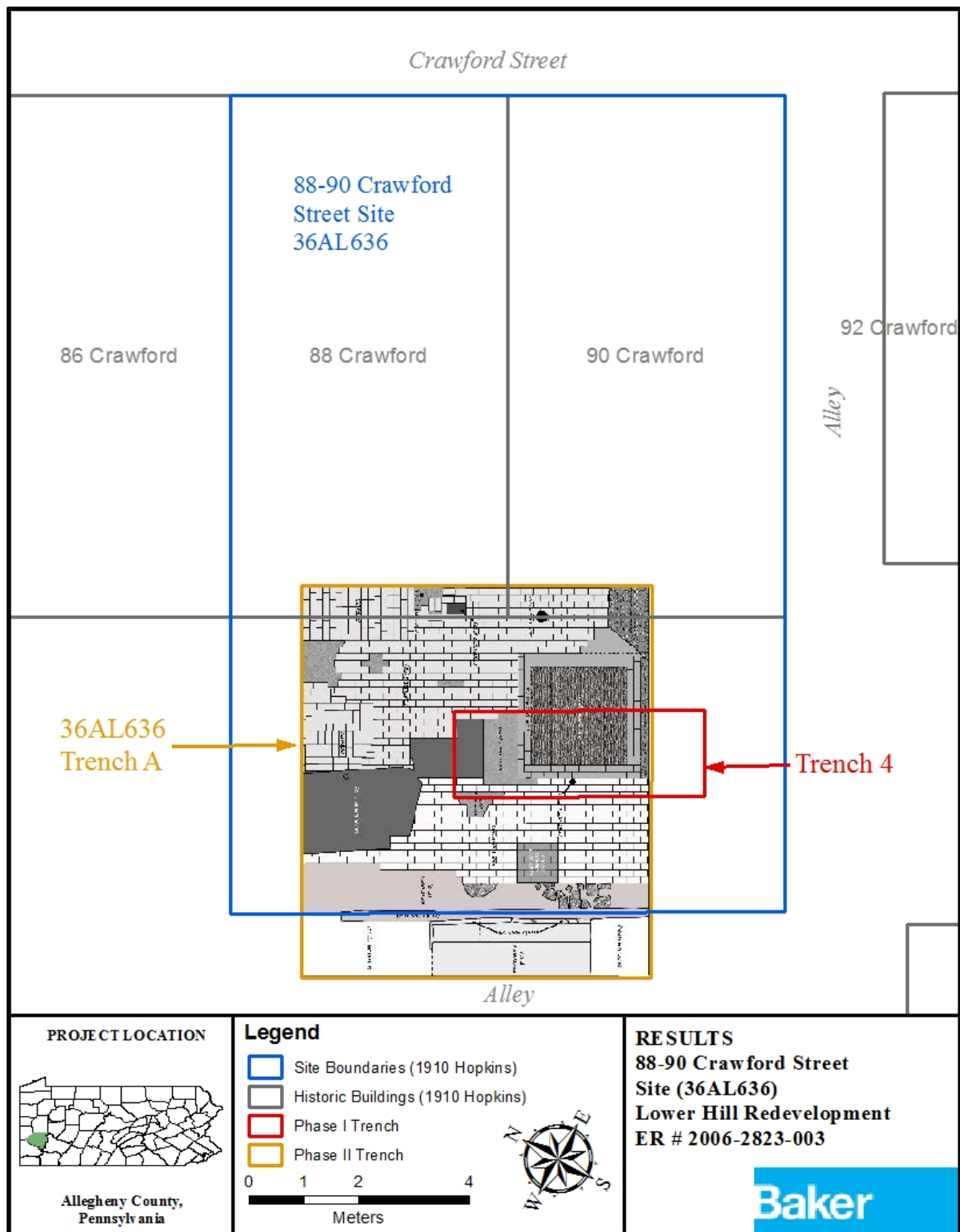


Figure 1: Excavation trench locations in relation to historic building footprints at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.

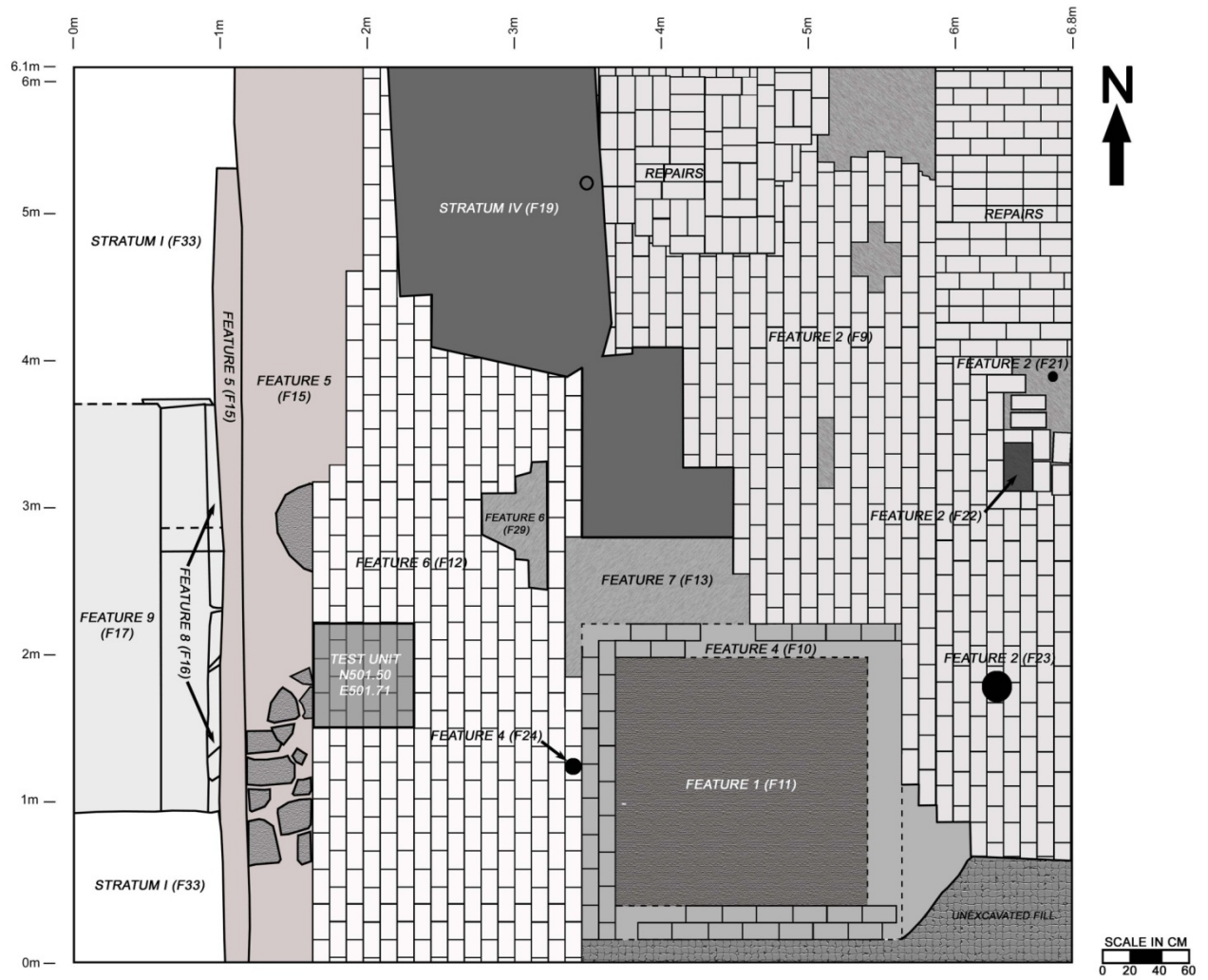


Figure 2: Plan view of Trench A, showing identified Strata and Features.



Figure 3: Photograph of the 88-90 Crawford Street site showing the identified features, facing east.

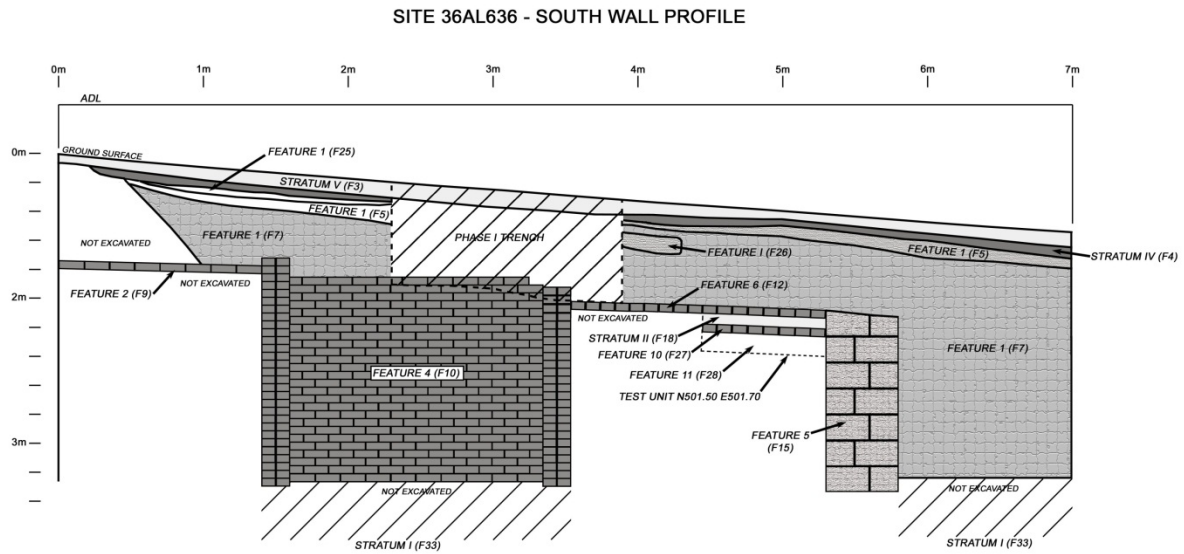


Figure 4: South wall profile of Trench A showing the vertical extent of identified Features and Strata.

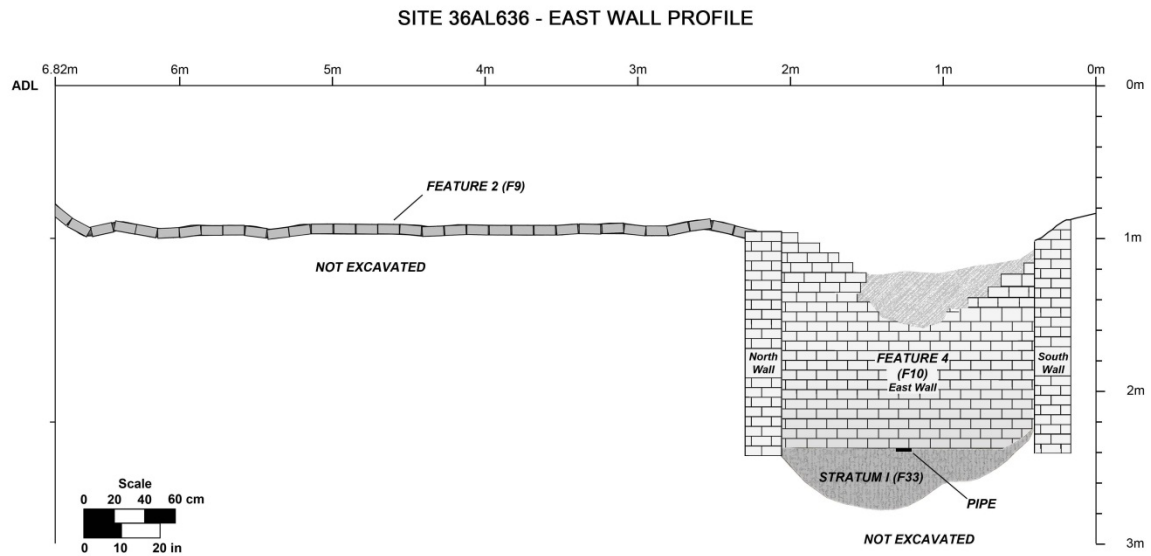


Figure 5: East wall profile of Trench A, showing the vertical extent of Feature 4.

SITE 36AL636 - EAST PROFILE OF TEST UNIT N501.50 E501.70

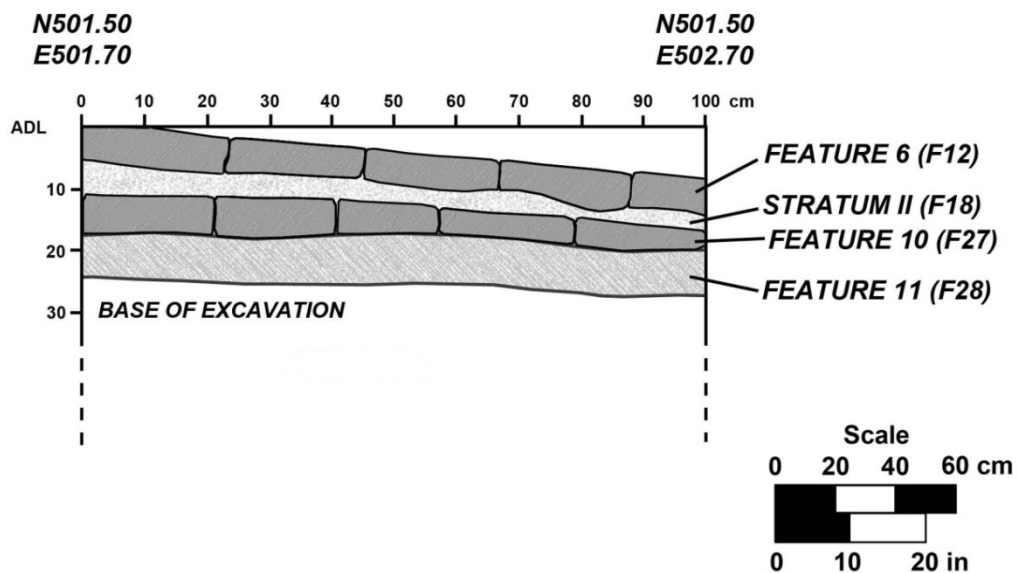


Figure 6: East Profile of Test Unit 501.50 E501.70 showing the relationships of identified Features and Strata.



Figure 7: Photograph showing Feature 2 and the area of repaired brick courtyard.

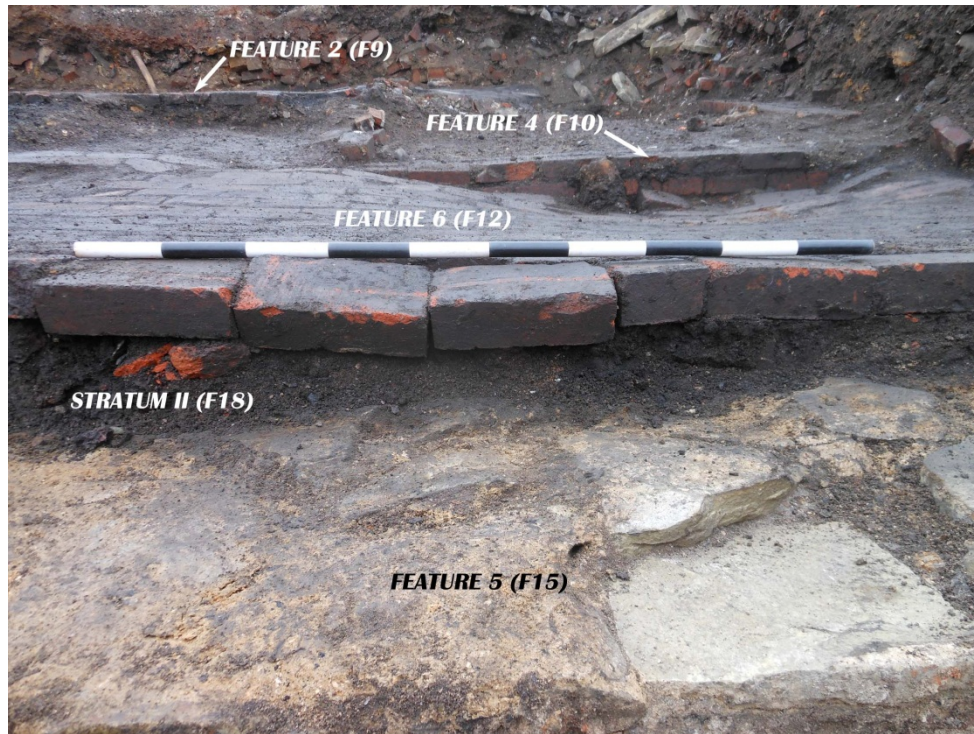


Figure 8: Photograph showing profile view of the southern portion of the 88-90 Crawford Street site with identified features.



Figure 9: Photograph of Feature 4, after excavation.

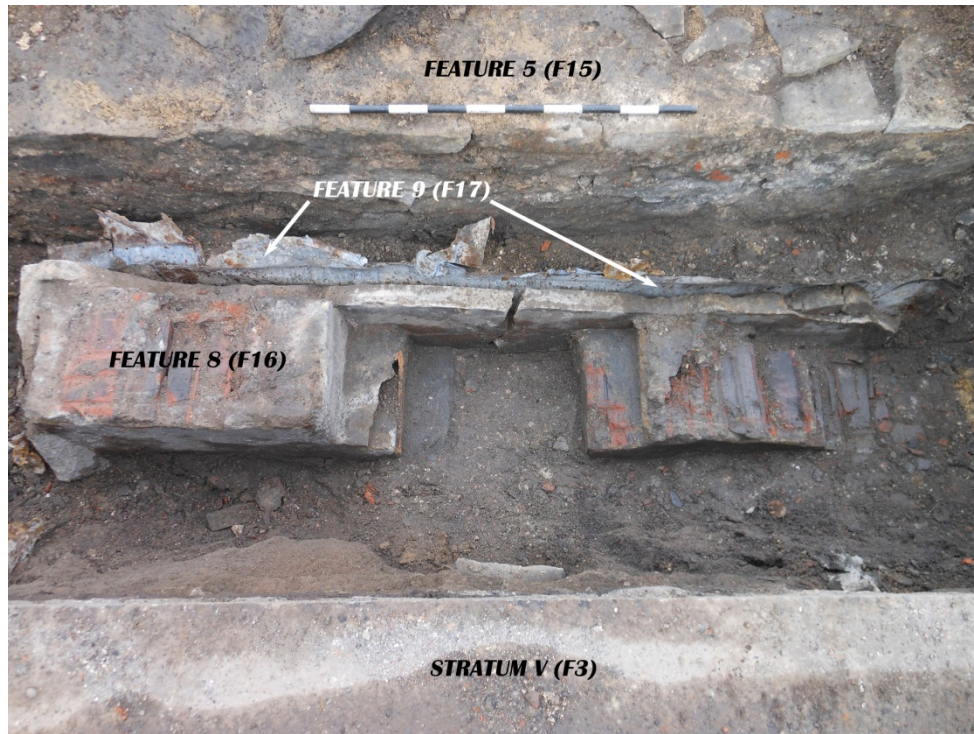


Figure 10: Photograph showing Feature 5 in relation to Feature 9 and Stratum V, facing east.



Figure 11: Photograph showing Feature 9.



Figure 12: Photograph showing the locations of Features 10 and 11 in relation to Stratum I.



Figure 13: Assortment of glass pharmaceutical bottles recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.

a.) Sloan's Liniment; b.) Vick's Vapo-Rub; c.) Bayer Aspirin; d.) Father John's Medicine.



Figure 14: Bell-shaped perfume bottle recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.



Figure 15: Pennzoil bottle recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site. Note detail of painted label.

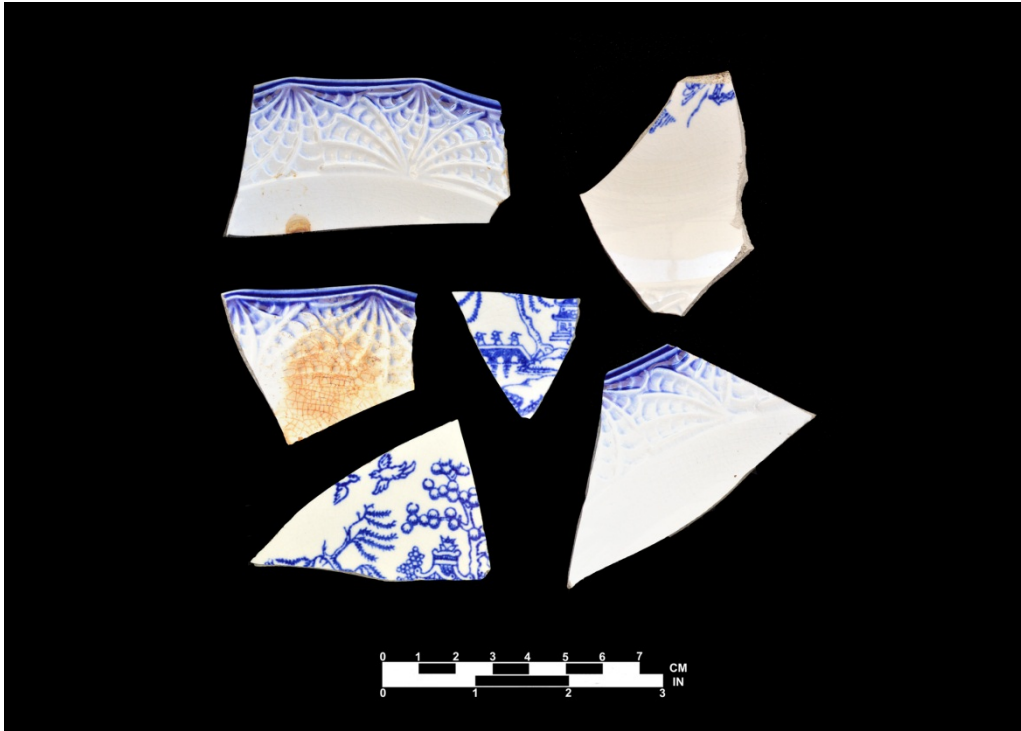


Figure 16: Ceramic artifacts recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street Site.

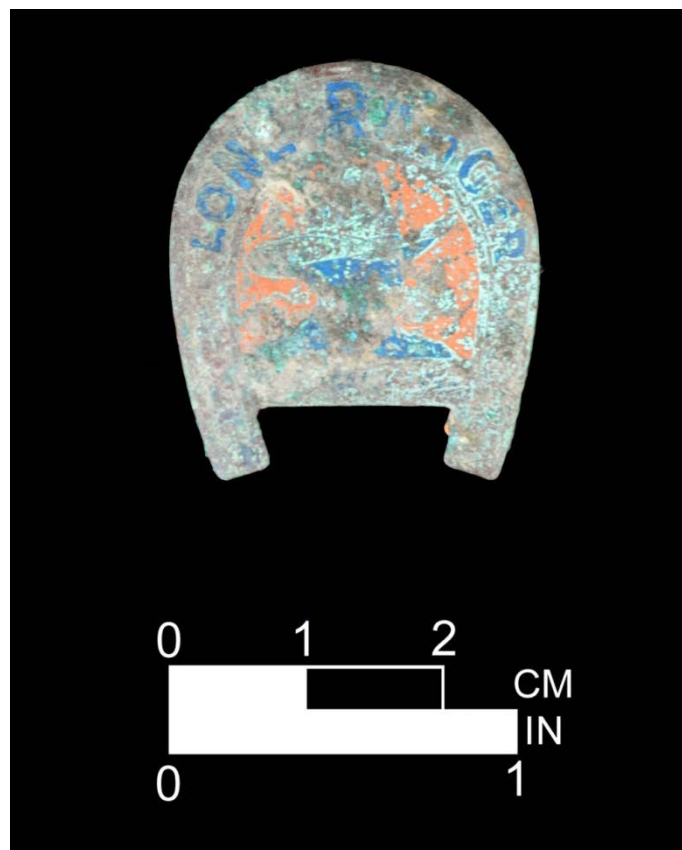


Figure 17: Lone Ranger badge recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.



Figure 18: Silver plated utensils recovered at the 88-90 Crawford Street site.

Table 1: Description of Stratigraphy and Features Observed at the 88-90 Crawford Street Site (36AL636).

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Stratum VI	F3	Trench 4, Trench A	-	Asphalt parking lot	Uppermost level 0 to 10 cm (0 to 3.9 in) bgs
Stratum V	F4	Trench 4, Trench A	Brown (10YR 4/3) to a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravely silty sand	Gravel parking lot	Underlies Stratum VI 10 to 14/18 cm (3.9 to 5.5/7.1 in) bgs
Stratum IV	F19	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 1 60 to 70 cm (23.6 to 27.6 in) bgs
Stratum III	F8	Trench 4	Mottled brownish yellow (10YR 4/2) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 2 66 to 80 cm (26.0 to 31.5 in) bgs
Stratum II	F18	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) silt loam	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 6 58/72 to 63/75 cm (22.8/28.3 to 24.8/29.5 in) bgs
Stratum I	F33	Trench A	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam	B horizon	Underlies all strata and cultural features 178/206 cm 70.1/81.1 in) bgs
Feature 1	F7/F11	Trench 4, Trench A	-	Compressed layer of brick and stone from 1940-1948 demolition of nearby buildings including 88 and 90 Crawford Street	Underlies Stratum V 14/18 to 60/70 cm (3.9/7.1 to 23.6/27.6 in) bgs
	F5	Trench 4, Trench A	Mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay	Lens in F7/F11	
	F6			Lens of roofing slate and composite roofing material in F7/F11	
	F25		Black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam	Lens in F7/F11	
	F26		Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay	Lens in F7/F11	
Feature 2	F9	Trench 4, Trench A		Brick courtyard	Underlies Feature 1 60 cm (23.6 in) bgs
	F21	Trench 4, Trench A		Vertical cast iron pipe in floor of F9	
	F22	Trench 4, Trench A		Drainage opening in floor of F9	
	F23	Trench 4, Trench A		Cast iron ventilation pipe in floor of F9	
Feature 3	F8			See Stratum III	
Feature 4	F10	Trench 4, Trench A		Brick-lined privy	Underlies Features 1 68 to 220 cm (26.8 to 86.6 in) bgs
	F24	Trench 4, Trench A		Vertical cast iron pipe adjacent to western exterior of F10	
	F34	Trench 4, Trench A		Copper pipe at base of eastern interior of F10	
Feature 5	F15	Trench A		Masonry stone retaining wall	Underlies Feature 1 68 to 178 cm (26.8 to 70.1 in) bgs

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Feature 6	F12	Trench 4, Trench A		Brick courtyard	Underlies Feature 1 70 cm (27.6 in) bgs
	F14/F29	Trench 4, Trench A		Area of missing bricks in F12	
Feature 7	F13	Trench 4, Trench A	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay	Historic fill	Underlies Feature 1 78 cm (30.7 in) bgs
Feature 8	F18	Trench A		Remnants of concrete structure	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 9	F17	Trench A		Wood and galvanized tin shed or outbuilding	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 10	F27	Trench A		Brick courtyard	Underlies Stratum II 63/75 to 69/81 cm (24.8/29.5 to 27.2/31.9 in) bgs
Feature 11	F28	Trench A	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay	Prepared floor for Feature 11	Underlies Feature 11 69/81 cm (27.2/31.9 in) bgs

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The 88-90 Crawford Street Site Material Tabulation by Provenience: Trench

Phase I

Cat#	2	Trench 4	Unit Trench 4	Stratum General Col Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Unidentified			Porcelain	Bisque					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post ca. 1925	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Adhesive		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1932	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed		Post ca. 1933-1954	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Paint				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1938	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1938	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Press Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded			ca. 1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1927-1956	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			post ca. 1938	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Drain Flange	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Table Knife	Stainless Steel			Machine-Made			post 1920s	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate				egg shell					0	5

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The 88-90 Crawford Street Site Material Tabulation by Provenience: Trench

Phase I

Cat#	3	Trench 4	Unit Trench 4	Stratum F4	Level							
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container		Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Miscellaneous		Graduated Tube					Molded				1
Glass	Miscellaneous		Tubing					Free Blown				1
Glass	Miscellaneous		Tubing					Molded				8
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Unidentified				Stone							1
Cat#	4	Trench 4	Unit Trench 4	Stratum F11	Level	Surface						
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware		Drinking	Cup		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Hand Painted	1850+	1
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container		Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post ca. 1925	1
Glass	Container		Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container		Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container		Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Tableware		Dining	Utensil	Composite			Machine-Made				1
Misc.	Unidentified				Wood							1
Class		Taxon		AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g) Qty
aves		indeterminate				egg shell						0 23
Class		Taxon		AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g) Qty
mammalia		Bos taurus		axial skeleton - ribs and sternum		vertebral rib		proximal				18 1
Cat#	5	Trench 4	Unit Trench 4	Stratum F13	Level	Surface						
Material	Artifact		Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing		Construction	Drainage Pipe		Coarse Earthenware	Terra Cotta					1
Ceramic	Tableware		Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Class		Taxon		AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g) Qty
mammalia		Bos taurus		axial skeleton - ribs and sternum		vertebral rib		medial/ axial				13.8000 1

88-90 Crawford Street Site Material Tabulation by Provenience: Surface Collection

Phase II Test Area: Trench A

Cat#	6 SC General Collect											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	White Earthenware			Relief Molded	ca. 1912	1	
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Buff-Bodied Earthenware			Relief Molded		1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Fork	Nickel-Silver			Stamped	Embossed			1	
Class	Taxon		AnatomicalRegion	Element			Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate		indeterminate								3.40000	8

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	10	Unit N E	Stratum F7	Level							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print; Blue Edge; Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	6
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Soup Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania and Molded	prior to ca. 1920	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded			1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Condiment				Molded			1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Condiment				Molded	Embossed		1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jar				Machine-Made			1937 - 1968	1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Pepper Sauce				Machine-Made			1932-1953	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Beaker				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Motor Oil				Molded	Adhesive			3
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Bayer Aspirin				Machine-Made	Embossed		1940	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Cod Liver Oil				Machine-Made	Embossed		1942	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Ointment				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed		ca. 1920 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Embossed		1924-early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Vapo-Rub				Machine-Made				1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream					Embossed			1

88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	10	Unit N E	Stratum F7	Level							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Hair Pomade				Machine-Made			ca. 1942 - 1960s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Pattern Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Machine-Made	Abrasive		ca. 1932 - 1953	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made	Embossed		1945 - 1960	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Machine-Made			1945-1960	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made			1937 to 1968	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made			post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made	Embossed		post 1889	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Machine-Made			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Miscellaneous	Tube					Molded	Adhesive			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Railroad Spike	Iron			Cut				1
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Table Spoon	Nickel Silver			Stamped	Embossed			1
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Tea Spoon	Nickel Silver			Stamped			ca. 1920 - 1960	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Dry Cell Battery Rod	Carbon/Copper			Machine-Made			since 1888	1
Cat#	11	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 1							

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	11	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 1							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Household Chemical				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Free Blown				5
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			5
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Chemical			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				64
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded				1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded				3
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Machine-Made				2
Metal	Coin	Cent	Lincoln, Wheat	Copper			Stamped			1909 - 1958	1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				20
Metal	Unidentified			Aluminum			Machine-Made				2
Metal	Unidentified			Copper			Unidentified Nail				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Roofing	Asphalt			Machine-Made				3
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum		vertebral rib						5.30000	2
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb								3.90000	1
mammalia	Bos taurus	axial skeleton - vertebral column								23.4	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
osteichthyes	indeterminate	vertebral column		vertebra						0.10000	1

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	12	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 2							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Unidentified				Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				1850+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	2
Glass	Closures	Lid/Cover					Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	2
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	5
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous					Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed		1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				58
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			8
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded				3
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Radio Tube				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed		ca. 1932-1935	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Molded				9
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Pipe	Iron			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				10
Metal	Personal	Clothing	Suspender Strap Adjuster	Brass			Molded				1

88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	12	Unit	N 501.25	E 504.605	Stratum	F11	Level	2				
Feature	1											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Pin/Brooch	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Personal	Jewelry	Pin/Brooch	Tin			Machine-Made	Painted		ca. 1930s	1	
Metal	Unidentified			Copper			Unidentified				3	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Shingle	Asphalt			Machine-Made			since 1903	1	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Personal	Jewelry	Pin	Plastic			Machine-Made				1	
Class	Taxon	Anatomical	Region	Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty		
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular	skeleton - limb	indeterminate	medial				5.70000	4		
Cat#	13	Unit	N 501.25	E 504.605	Stratum	F11	Level	3				

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	13	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 3							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania, Molded	post ca. 1880 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		post 1886	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				12
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Wire, Unidentified	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Machine-Made				2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Fuse		Composite			Machine-Made			post ca. 1920	1
Cat#	14	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 4							

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	14	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 4							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	2
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified					Embossed		post ca. 1938	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				13
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified Nail				2
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Can	Steel			Machine-Made				15
Metal	Miscellaneous	Sheet Metal		Aluminum			Machine-Made			post ca. 1891	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - vertebral column		thoracic vertebra						0.9	1
Cat#	15	Unit N 501.25 E 504.605	Stratum F11	Level 5							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Miscellaneous	Flower Pot		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied			Molded		1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				3
Glass	Miscellaneous						Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified Nail				2
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Table Knife	Steel			Machine-Made				1
Cat#	16	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F12	Level 1	Depth 56-62						

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	16	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F12	Level 1	Depth 56-62							
Feature	6											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Common Brick		Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Red					1	
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied					1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed		since 1940	1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				4	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Steel			Unidentified Nail				1	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			tibiotarsus		medial				0.5	1
aves	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs			femur		medial				0.9	1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	indeterminate									0.40000	1
Cat#	17	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72							

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	17	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72						
Feature	10										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied			Molded		7
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Yellow					1
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied					2
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Molded/Cast				1
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1886-1892	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Black	ca. 1828 - 1867	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	15
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified			Molded		1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Blue	ca. 1835 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					4
Ceramic	Toy	Doll	Bisque		Porcelain	Bisque			Molded		1
Ceramic	Toy	Doll	China		Porcelain	Unidentified					2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	7
Glass	Closures	Lid Liner					Molded	Embossed		post 1869	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1820s - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			4

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	17	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72						
Feature	10										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				8
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				5
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Adhesive			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded				5
Glass	Unidentified						Molded	Adhesive			3
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				9
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Ladle	Nickel Silver			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Dry Cell Battery Rod	Graphite			Machine-Made			since 1888	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Writing Slate	Stone			Hand-Made				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied			Molded		7
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Brick, Yellow					1
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Buff-Bodied					2
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Molded/Cast				1
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1886-1892	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Black	ca. 1828 - 1867	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	15
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified			Molded		1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	1

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	17	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72						
Feature	10										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer, Flow Blue	ca. 1835 - early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					4
Ceramic	Toy	Doll	Bisque		Porcelain	Bisque			Molded		1
Ceramic	Toy	Doll	China		Porcelain	Unidentified					2
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	7
Glass	Closures	Lid Liner					Molded	Embossed		post 1869	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1820s - 1920s	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded				2
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded	Embossed			4
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				8
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			2
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				5
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Adhesive			1
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Lamp Cover	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded				5
Glass	Unidentified						Molded	Adhesive			3
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				9
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Ladle	Nickel Silver			Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous	Dry Cell Battery Rod	Graphite			Machine-Made			since 1888	1
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Writing Slate	Stone			Hand-Made				1
Cat#	18	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F27	Level 1	Depth 67-72						

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	18	Unit	N 501.5	E 501.71	Stratum	F27	Level	1	Depth	67-72							
Feature	10																
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1			Subtype 2		Material Subtype		Ware Type		Ware Subtype		Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction			Common Brick				Coarse Earthenware		Brick, Red						1

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units**Phase I**

<i>Cat#</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Unit Trench 4</i>	<i>Stratum</i>	<i>General Col</i>	<i>Level</i>						
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Unidentified			Porcelain	Bisque					1
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			post ca. 1925	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Adhesive		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed		1935-1964	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Milk				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1932	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded	Embossed		Post ca. 1933-1954	1
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Paint				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1938	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1938	1
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Press Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified					Molded			ca. 1920-1964	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1927-1956	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			1930s - early	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			ca. 1940-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			post ca. 1938	1
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Drain Flange	Brass			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Container	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				1
Metal	Tableware	Dining	Table Knife	Stainless Steel			Machine-Made			post 1920s	1
<i>Class</i>	<i>Taxon</i>	<i>AnatomicalRegion</i>		<i>Element</i>		<i>Portion</i>	<i>Side</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Wt. (g)</i>	<i>Qty</i>
aves	indeterminate			egg shell						0	5

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units**Phase I****Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N 501.5 E 501.71	Stratum F28	Level 1							
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Drainage Pipe		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					2
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Yellow Ware				ca. 1820 - 1940	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	2
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Yellow Ware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1940	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Hand Painted	ca. 1820 - 1900+	2
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	3
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Toy	Gaming Piece	Marble		Refined Earthenware	White-Bodied					1
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				3
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				12
Cat#	8	Unit N 503 E 503	Stratum F29	Level 1							
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania	post ca. 1880	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Porcelain	Unidentified					1
<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified				4
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Wine/Champagne				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded			1930s - early	1

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88-90 Crawford Street Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units**Phase II**

Cat#	8	Unit N 503 E 503	Stratum F29	Level 1								
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				8	
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical			3	
Glass	Toy	Gaming Piece	Marble				Molded				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				4	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	1	
Metal	Closures	Cap	Crown	Steel			Machine-Made			post 1892	1	
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Watch	Brass			Unidentified				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Record		Unidentified			Machine-Made				1	
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	indeterminate	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum			vertebral rib						29.4	32
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - forelimb			phalanx						0.40000	1
Cat#	9	Unit N 503 E 503	Stratum F29	Level 2								
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Kitchenware	Unidentified			Coarse Earthenware	Redware					2	
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Bowl		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Decalcomania, Hand Painted	post ca. 1880	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	2	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	2	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	3	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Free Blown				1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			3	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				7	
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical			1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				5	

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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

Identification and Location

SITE NAME Holy Trinity Church and School SITE NUMBER 36AL0637 UPDATE? Y☒ / N☐

PUBLISHED REFERENCES (Including compliance reports.) Espino et al. 2013, Archaeological Survey of the Lower Hill Redevelopment Project, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

ER# 2006-2823-003

COUNTY Allegheny TWP. City of Pittsburgh NEAREST TOWN Pittsburgh

Site Characteristics

SITE AREA 1594.40 SQUARE METERS BASIS: ☐ COMPUTED ON THE GROUND OR ☒ COMPUTED ON MAP

Basis for site boundary definition: Historic Lot Boundary

STRATIFIED? ☐ UNKNOWN ☐ NO

☒ YES : ☐ TOP STRATUM VISIBLE OR ☐ BURIED UNDER STERILE

SITE DISCOVERY METHOD: (check primary one only) ☐ Previously Recorded (update)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Auger probing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collector interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Shovel testing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collector interview with field check | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic test units |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Extensive excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface survey | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel testing | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing | |

POTENTIAL FOR ORGANIC PRESERVATION: (check one)

- ☐ Unknown
☐ None
☒ Low potential for organic preservation
☐ Conditions favorable for organic preservation, none documented
☐ Organic material recovered, unknown quality of preservation
☐ Organic material recovered, poor quality of preservation
☐ Organic material recovered, good quality of preservation

SITE TYPE:

Prehistoric

- ☐ Unknown function surface scatter less than 20m radius
☐ Open habitation, prehistoric
☐ Rockshelter/Cave
☐ Quarry
☐ Lithic Reduction
☐ Village (including historic Indian)
☐ Shell Midden
☐ Earthwork
☐ Petroglyph/Pictograph
☐ Burial Mound
☐ Cemetery
☐ Other specialized aboriginal site
☐ Isolated fluted point locus

- ☐ Isolated find (diagnostic artifact)
☐ Paleontological site
☐ Path

Historic

- ☐ Historic and Prehistoric
☒ Domestic Site
☐ Military Site
☐ Industrial Site
☐ Shipwreck Site
☐ Commercial Site
☒ Religious Site
☐ Unknown/other/multiple types
☐ Farmstead

SITE NUMBER OR KEY NUMBER OF ANY ASSOCIATED RESOURCES: _____

CHRONOLOGY (check all that apply)

Prehistoric

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional Tradition |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late | <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> Proto Historic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Late | |

Historic

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact-Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1825 <input type="checkbox"/> 1825-1850 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1550-1600 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1850-1875 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1875-1900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1650 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900- |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1650-1700 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1925 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1925-1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1800 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1950-1975 <input type="checkbox"/> 1975+ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1725 <input type="checkbox"/> 1725-1750 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1750-1775 <input type="checkbox"/> 1775-1800 | |

BASIS FOR CHRONOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION (check all that apply):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diagnostic lithic artifacts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historical Documentation (attach bibliography) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ceramic types | <input type="checkbox"/> Radiocarbon Dates (list below) |

RADIOCARBON DATES _____ ± _____
 _____ ± _____

FEATURES? ☐ NONE FOUND ☒ YES (identify below) If count is not known, use a "P" for present.

Prehistoric

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Present, Prehistoric
	Bundle Burials
	Burial Mound
	Burials
	Burned Areas
	Cache Pits
	Circular Houses
	Cremation Burials
	Earthworks

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Extended Burials
	Fish Weir
	Flexed Burials
	Hearth/Thermal Feature
	House Pattern
	Longhouses
	Midden Areas
	Ossuary
	Other, Prehistoric _____

Quantity	Prehistoric Features
	Path
	Petroglyph/Pictograph
	Postmolds
	Quarry Pit
	Semi-Subterranean Structures (e.g. Keyhole Structures)
	Shell Heap
	Stockade
	Storage Pits/Trash Pits

Historic (Please include any **associated** features or buildings visible outside of the site areas)

Quantity	Historic Features
	Present, Historic
	Burial
	Canal Bed
	Canal Lock

Quantity	Historic Features
	Canal Tunnel
	Cellar
	Cemetery
	Cistern

Quantity	Historic Features
	Dam
	Ditch
	Fenceline
	Flower Garden/Bed

Quantity	Historic Features
	Fortification
2	Foundation
	Ice House
	Iron Furnace
	Kiln
	Midden
	Millrace
	Monument/Boundary Marker
	Oil Well

Quantity	Historic Features
9	Other, Historic 2 Demolition Layers, 6 Historic Fill Layers, Builder's Trench
	Oven
3	Pipeline
	Pit
1	Posthole/Postmold
	Privy
	Quarry/Mine
	Railroad
	Road

Quantity	Historic Features
	Root Cellar
	Shipwreck
	Springhouse/Springbox
	Standing Building or Structure
	Still
	Vat
2	Walk/Path
2	Wall
	Water Well
	Wharf

Artifacts (Complete inventories may be attached, but please complete the summaries below)

ARTIFACT DATA RECOVERY METHOD:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-provenienced | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Controlled excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface collection not representative of all artifacts | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of all artifacts (tools and/or debitage, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-controlled excavation (i.e. artifact location not mapped and/or not all artifacts collected) | <input type="checkbox"/> Representative sample of tools only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Controlled surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on surface collections and/or excavation |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Estimate based on informant interview |

LITHIC MATERIALS FOUND ON SITE:

Quantity	Material
	Argillite
	Chalcedony
	Chert/Flint
	Crystal Quartz
	Diabase
	Diorite
	English Flint
	French Flint
	Granite

Quantity	Material
	Hematite
	Hornfels
	Ironstone
	Jasper
	Limestone/Dolomite
	Metabasalt/Greenstone
	Metasandstone
	Onondaga Chert
	Quartz

Quantity	Material
	Quartzite
	Rhyolite (Metarhyolite)
	Sandstone
	Shale
	Siltstone
	Slate
	Steatite
	Vanport Chert (Flint Ridge)
	Unidentified

ARTIFACT CATEGORIES (Use the comments section to list any artifacts not categorize in these tables. Include either exact quantities or relative as follows:

B	Less than 25
C	25 - 50
D	51 - 100

E	101 - 200
F	201 - 400
G	401 - 800

H	801 or More
I	Present, Quantity Unknown

J	Present, Common
---	-----------------

Prehistoric (Include quantity by material type if appropriate, using the LITHIC list above.

Examples:

D	Stone Debitage	52 rhyolite / 26 chert
2	Grooved Axes	sandstone

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Adzes	
	Antler & Bone Artifacts	
	Bannerstones	
	Celts	
	Ceramics (Prehistoric)	
	Chipped Stone Tools	
	Clay Pipes (Prehistoric)	
	Cordage	
	Core	
	Fire Cracked Rock	
	Gorgets/Pendants/Non-Utilitarian Lithics	
	Grooved Axes	
	Ground & Polished Stone Tools	
	Hammerstones	

Quantity	Prehistoric Artifact Types	Material Type
	Hoes	
	Human Bone	
	Netsinkers	
	Non-Artifactual Bone or Antler	
	Non-Artifactual Floral Remains	
	Non-Artifactual Shell	
	Pestles/Grinding/Pitted Stones	
	Shell Artifacts	
	Steatite Bowls/Fragments	
	Stone Debitage	
	Stone Pipes	
	Wooden Artifacts	

Historic (Include Quantities by Group as appropriate from table below):

		Material Class						
		Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Geological	Plastic	Biological	Composite
Functional Class	Architectural	1	40	18				20
	Personal	8	18	1		1	2	2
	Kitchen	19	11					1
	Arms/Weapons							
	Activities		1			2		
	Industrial (Tools)							
	Electrical	1	9					1
	Furniture							
	Unidentified	4	27	8	1	8		

DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS

Prehistoric Projectile Points (Include counts by material types, using the LITHIC list above.)

Examples:

7	Broadspears	5 rhyolite / 2 argillite
2	Lehigh/Snook Kill	chert

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
-----	Paleoindian Points	-----
	Pre-Clovis	
	Clovis	
	Mid-Paleo (Folsom)	
	Late Paleo (Plano)	
	Hardaway-Dalton	
	Fluted Point	
-----	Early Archaic Points	-----
	Palmer	
	Kirk Corner-notched	
	St. Charles	
	Thebes	
	Charleston	
-----	Middle Archaic Points	-----
	Bifurcate Points	
	Middle Archaic Notched/Stemmed Points	
	MacCorkle	
	Saint Albans	
	LeCroy	
	Otter Creek	
	Kanawha	
	Kirk Stemmed	
-----	Late Archaic Points	-----
	Piedmont Tradition	

Quantity	Prehistoric Point Types	Material
	Laurentian Tradition	
	Steubenville	
-----	Transitional Tradition	-----
	Koens Crispin/Savannah River	
	Broadspears	
	Lehigh/Snook Kill	
	Perkiomen	
	Susquehanna	
-----	Early Woodland Points	-----
	Adena (Stemmed)	
	Meadowood	
	Helgramite	
	Orient	
-----	Middle Woodland Points	-----
	Raccoon Notched	
	Snyders	
	Basal Notched	
	Jacks Reef	
	Fox Creek	
-----	Late Woodland Points	-----
	Triangles (Late Woodland)	
-----	Proto Historic Points	-----
	Triangles (Proto Historic)	

Prehistoric Ceramic Types (Include counts by temper types - if not implied in name - using the LITHIC list above. Additional options include "grit", "grog" or "shell".)

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
-----	Early Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Accokeek Ware	
	Adena Plain	
	Grit Tempered Flat Bottom	
	Half-Moon Cordmarked	
	Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Small Temper-Conical/Globular	
	Marcy Creek	
	Steatite Tempered	
	Vinette I (Interior-Exterior Cordmarked Large Temper-	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Conical/Globular)	
-----	Middle Woodland/Middle to Late Woodland Ohio Valley Ceramics	-----
	Abbott Zoned	
	Grit Tempered Exterior Cordmarked-Conical/Globular	
	Grit Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	
	Point Peninsula Series	
	Shell Tempered Net Impressed-Conical/Globular	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Watson Cord Marked	
-----	Late Woodland Ceramics	-----
	Blue Rock Valanced	
	Chance Series	
	Chautauqua Cordmarked	
	Clemson Island/Princess Point Series	
	Early Ontario Iroquois	
	Erie Series	
	Funk Incised	
	Keyser Cordmarked	
	Lancaster Incised	
	Mahoning Cord Marked	
	McFate Incised	
	McFate/Quiggle Undifferentiated	
	Meade Island Series	
	Minguannan Series	
	Monongahela (Undifferentiated)	
	Monongahela Cordmarked-Late Woodland	
	Monongahela Incised	
	Monongahela Plain	
	Monongahela Somerset Phase	
	Oak Hill Series	

Quantity	Prehistoric Ceramics	Temper
	Overpeck	
	Owasco Series	
	Page Cordmarked	
	Potomac Creek Cord Impressed	
	Proto-Susquehannock	
	Quiggle Incised	
	Richmond Incised	
	Schultz Incised	
	Shenks Ferry (Undifferentiated)	
	Shenks Ferry Cordmarked	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Blue Rock Phase)	
	Shenks Ferry Incised (Stewart Phase)	
	Shepard Cordmarked	
	Strickler Cordmarked	
	Susquehannock (Undifferentiated)	
	Townsend	
	Tribal Series	
	Washington Boro Incised	
	Whittlesey	
	Wyoming Valley Series	

Historic Diagnostics (For comparable site data, using general diagnostic categories. **More specific identification related to decoration, form, or markings should be included in the comments or site inventory**).

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	<i>Ceramics</i>
	Whieldon
	Creamware
	Pearlware (All Decoration Types)
	Transitional Whiteware
	Ironstone
	Chinese Porcelain
	English Porcelain
	American Stoneware (Blue and Gray)
	European Stoneware (white salt-glazed, English Brown, Rhenish, Fulham, Nottingham)
	Redware (All types)

Quantity	Historic Artifact
	Basalt
	European Redware (Jackfield, dry-bodied)
	Tin-Glazed Earthenware
	Yellowware (Rockingham)
	Clay pipes
	<i>Glass</i>
	Blown Bottle Base
19	Machine-Made Bottle Base (Owen's Scar)
	Snapcase Bottle
	Pressed Glass
	<i>Metal</i>
	Wrought Nails

Quantity	Historic Artifact
1	Cut Nails
1	Wire Nails
	<i>Arms & Weapons</i>
	French Gunflint
	English Gunflint
	Gun parts
	Ammunition
	<i>Miscellaneous</i>
	Coin
3	Button
	Bead
	Toy

Physical Data and Site Condition Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site.

On site SOIL ASSOCIATION Urban Land SOIL MAPPING UNIT UCD
 Most common other mapped SOIL UNIT(S) within 500 meters UCB (may list two)
 MAP ELEVATION 900 ft SLOPE PERCENTAGE 8-25% SLOPE DIRECTION West
 SLOPE BASIS ☐ MEASURED ON SITE ☒ ESTIMATED FROM SOIL SURVEY OR MAP
 BEDROCK Casselman Formation Most predominant other BEDROCK(S) within 5 km Glenshaw Formation and Monongahela
 Group (may list two)
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Pittsburgh Low Plateau (If within 10 km of a Physiographic Province boundary, name the neighboring PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE Waynesburg Hills)
 TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (check the one that best describes the setting):

<input type="checkbox"/> Island	<input type="checkbox"/> Lower Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill/Ridge Toe
<input type="checkbox"/> Beach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Middle Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat
<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Hillslope	<input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop
<input type="checkbox"/> Rise in Floodplain	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream Bench (along low order stream)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge Top
<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace (Pleistocene along river)		<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle

 IMMEDIATE VEGETATION None PERCENTAGE OF SITE STILL INTACT Undetermined
 PRIMARY DISTURBANCE Redevelopment POSSIBILITY OF DESTRUCTION High

Water Drainage Area Information Instructions available. Please fill out as much as is known, especially those items that are measured or observed on site. Distance to water is particularly critical.

SUBBASIN 18 WATERSHED A MAJOR STREAM Allegheny River MINOR STREAM Monongahela River
 NEAREST WATER: Distance 790 M Elevation 738 ft Direction South Order 7 Type Perennial Stream
 2ND NEAREST WATER: Distance 1030 M Elevation 740 ft Direction Northwest Order 8 Type Perennial Stream
 NEAREST PERENNIAL STREAM CONFLUENCE:
 Distance 2,280 M Elevation 735 ft Direction West Order below confluence 8
 RELATIONSHIP OF FIRST AND SECOND WATER (check one)
☐ Do not represent a stream confluence.
☒ Site is located upstream from the confluence and between the 2 water sources.
☐ Site is located upstream from the confluence, but not between the 2 water sources.
☐ Site is located downstream from the confluence.
☐ None of the above apply.

COMMENTS The Holy Trinity Church and School site consists of a building foundation and associated structural elements, landscape features such as walls and walkways, and two destruction episodes, including the 1958 demolition that capped the site. In addition, six strata were identified, including two natural soil horizon, two historic horizons, and two horizons related to the modern use of the site area as a parking lot. Stratigraphy and cultural features observed at the Holy Trinity Church and School site are described below and summarized in Table 1

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☒ 7.5 MIN USGS map with **site boundaries** indicated and quad name identified
- ☒ Photographs or drawings of diagnostic artifacts with scale. Identify lithic material per artifact using description or key.
- ☒ Site plans.
- ☒ General site photographs or excavation photographs or drawings may also be included.
- ☒ Diagnostic Artifact Table
- ☒ Bibliography

We encourage the inclusion of as many illustrations as possible.

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION (CONFIDENTIAL ITEMS HIGHLIGHTED)

7.5 QUAD NAME Pittsburgh East EDITION 1997 UP ACROSS

(Measure in centimeters from the bottom printed edge upward, and the right printed edge across)

-OR-

U.T.M. COORDINATES: ZONE 17N NORTHING 4477215 EASTING 585959

OWNER Sports and Exhibition Authority of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County

ADDRESS Suite 2750, Regional Enterprise Tower, 425 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

TAX PARCEL ID TAX MAP DATE

☐ PRIVATE LANDOWNER ☒ PUBLIC LANDOWNER - ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☒ LOCAL

COLLECTION LOCATIONS

INFORMANTS

RECORDING REASON

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Informant Interview/Amateur Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-PHMC institution affiliated research |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State or Federal Compliance Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> PHMC Research |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PHMC Grant | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in 'Comments' section at end of form) |

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER INCLUSION Not Eligible

SUBMITTED BY Jason Espino ADDRESS Airside Business Park, 100 Airside Drive

CITY Moon Township STATE PA DATE 6/11/2013

PHONE NUMBER 412-269-6300 EMAIL ADDRESS Jason.Espino@mbakercorp.com

S.P.A. CHAPTER AFFILIATION

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS

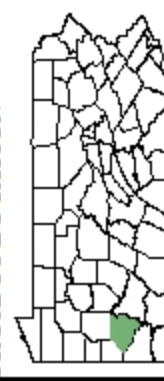
Remember! Ask the landowner's permission before you collect artifacts on private property. It is a violation of state law to collect artifacts on state lands and a violation of federal law to collect artifacts on federal lands.

Completed forms should be sent to:

Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Bldg, 2nd Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, PA 17120-0093

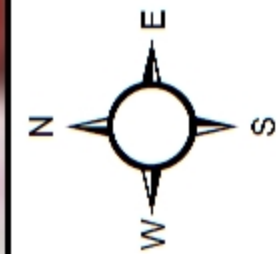
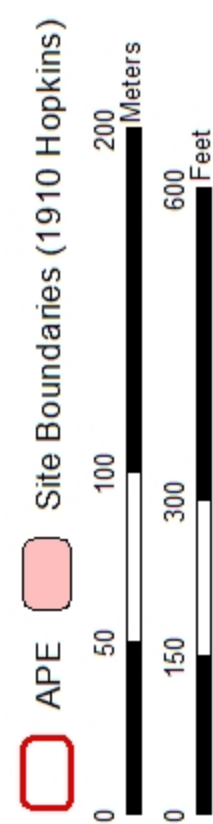


PROJECT LOCATION



Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

Legend



SITE LOCATIONS
Lower Hill Redevelopment
ER # 2006-2823-003

Base Layer Reference:
ESRI's World Imagery, 2013

Baker

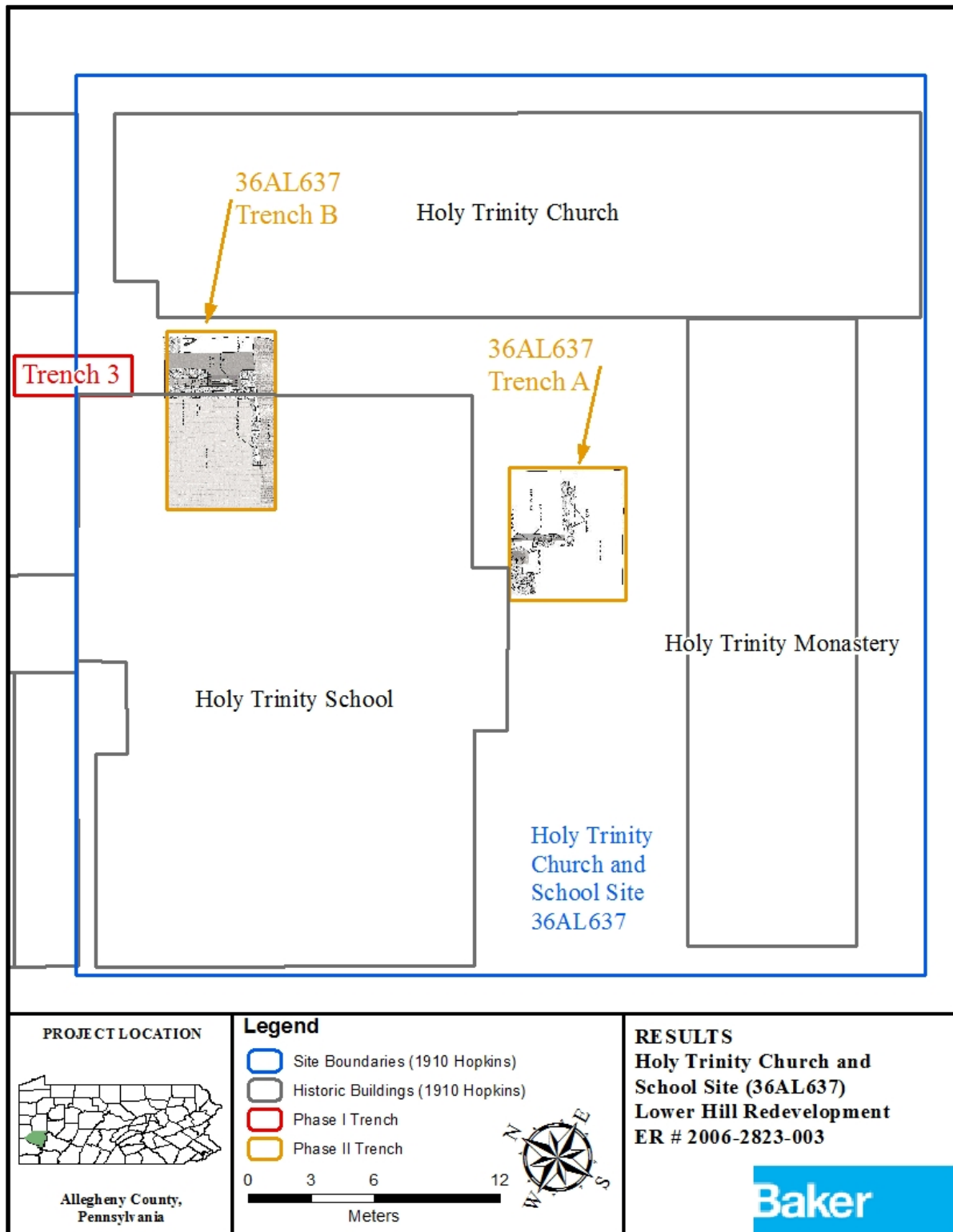


Figure 1: Excavation trench locations in relation to historic building footprints at the Holy Trinity Church and School site.

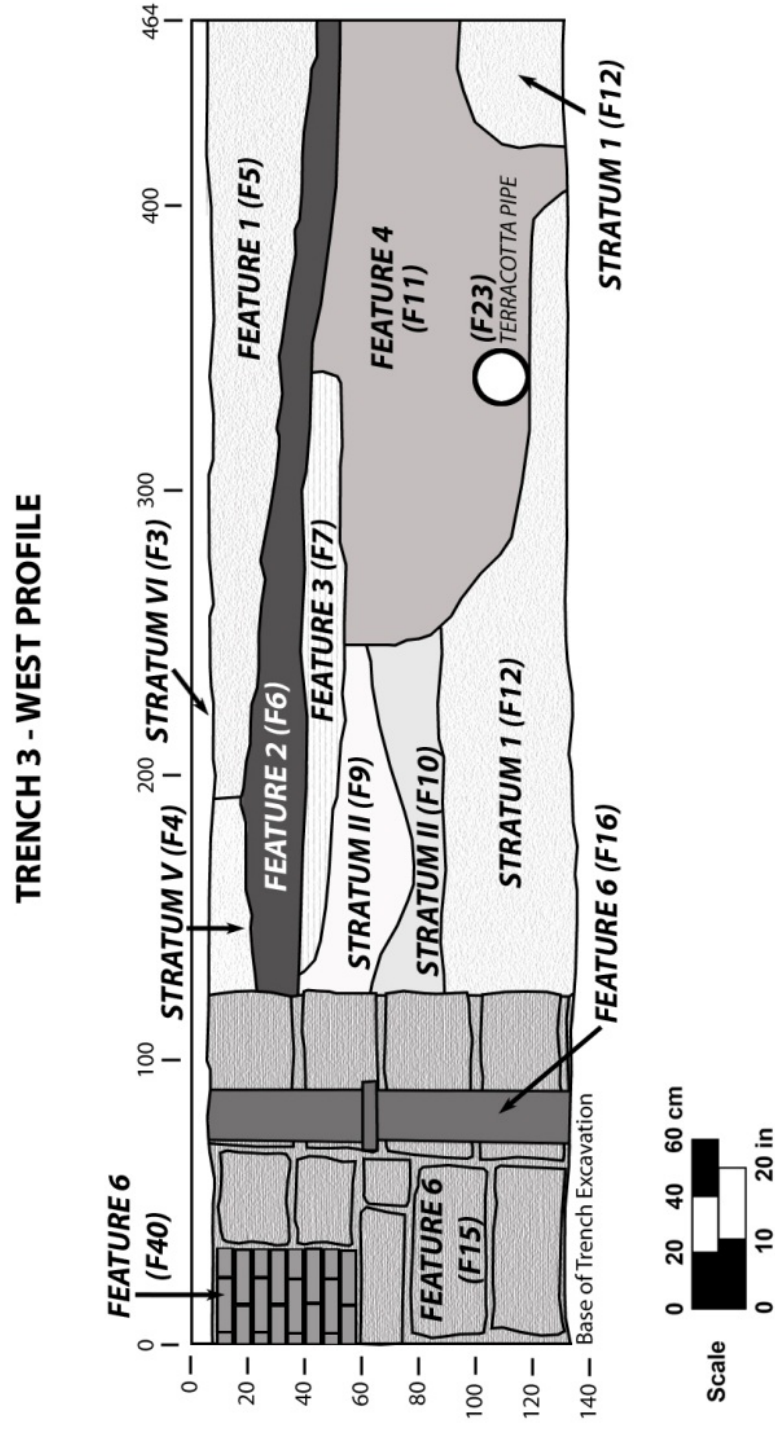


Figure 2: West wall profile of Trench 3 showing identified Features and Strata.

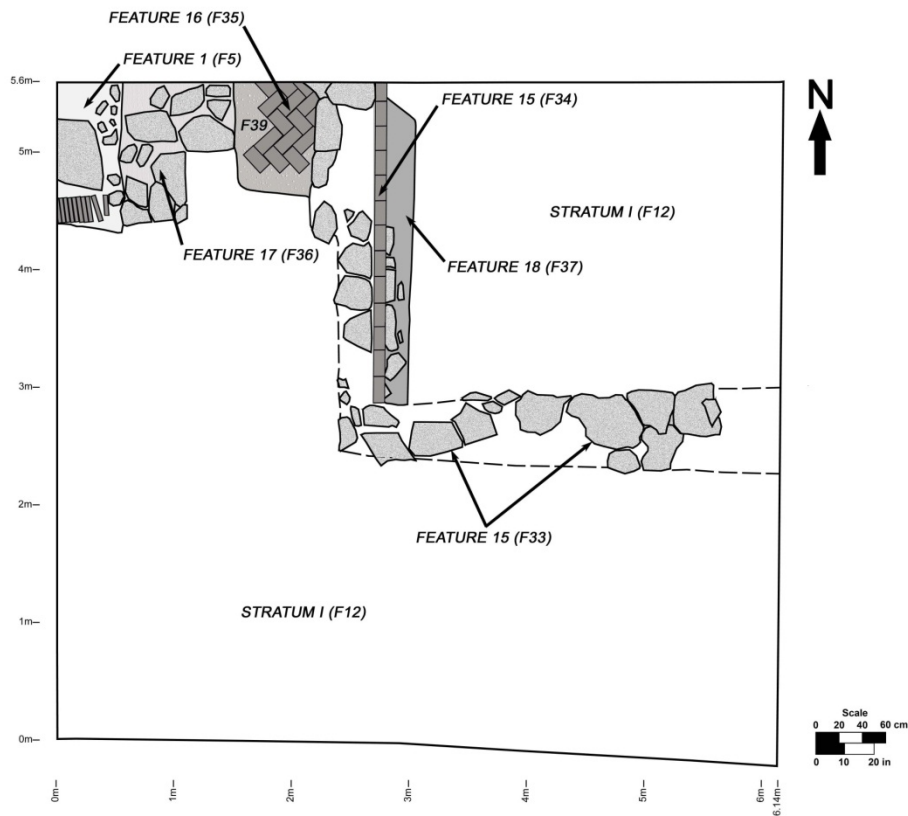


Figure 3: Plan view of Trench A showing identified Features and Strata.

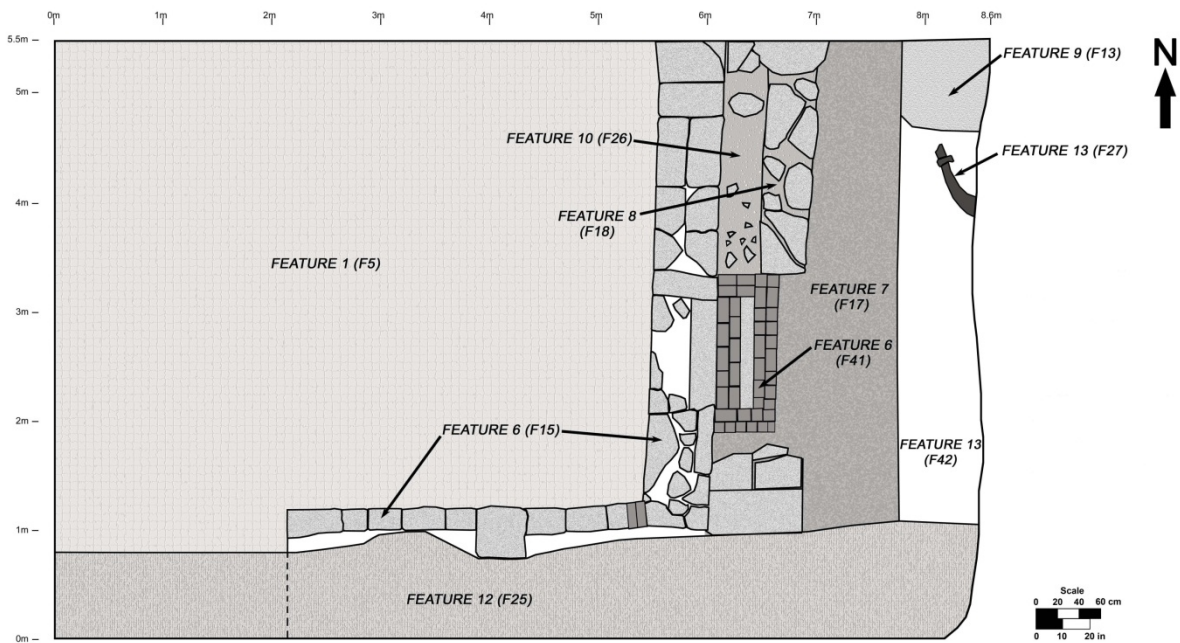


Figure 4: Plan view of Trench B showing identified Features and Strata.

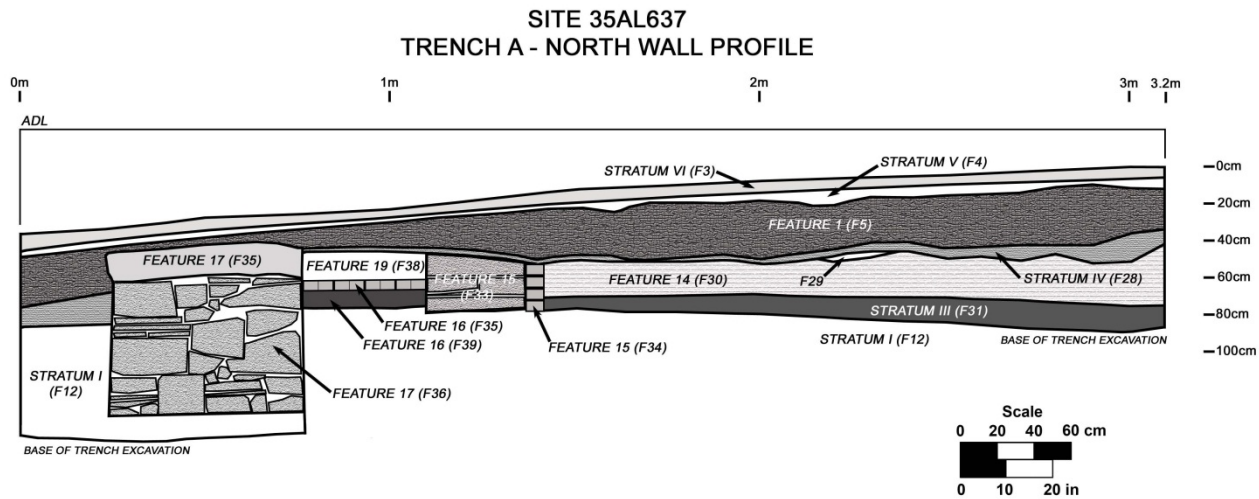


Figure 5: North wall profile of Trench A, showing identified Features and Strata.

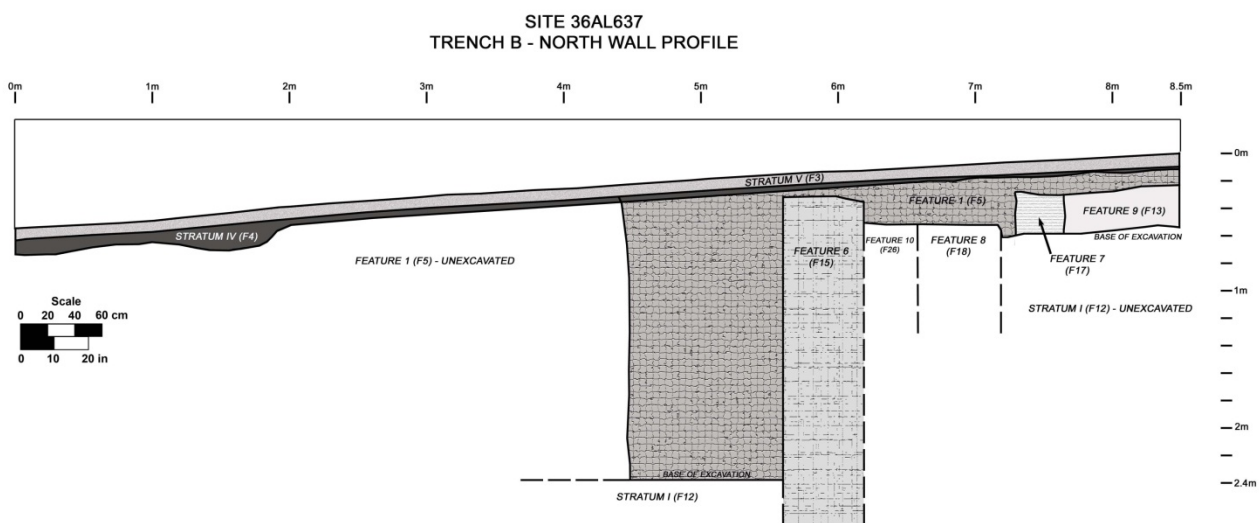


Figure 6: North wall profile of Trench B, showing identified Features and Strata.



Figure 7: Photograph showing Feature 1 in relation to Features and Strata identified at the Holy Trinity Church and School site, facing west.



Figure 8: Trench 3 showing the locations of Strata I and II and Features 1 and 3, facing north.

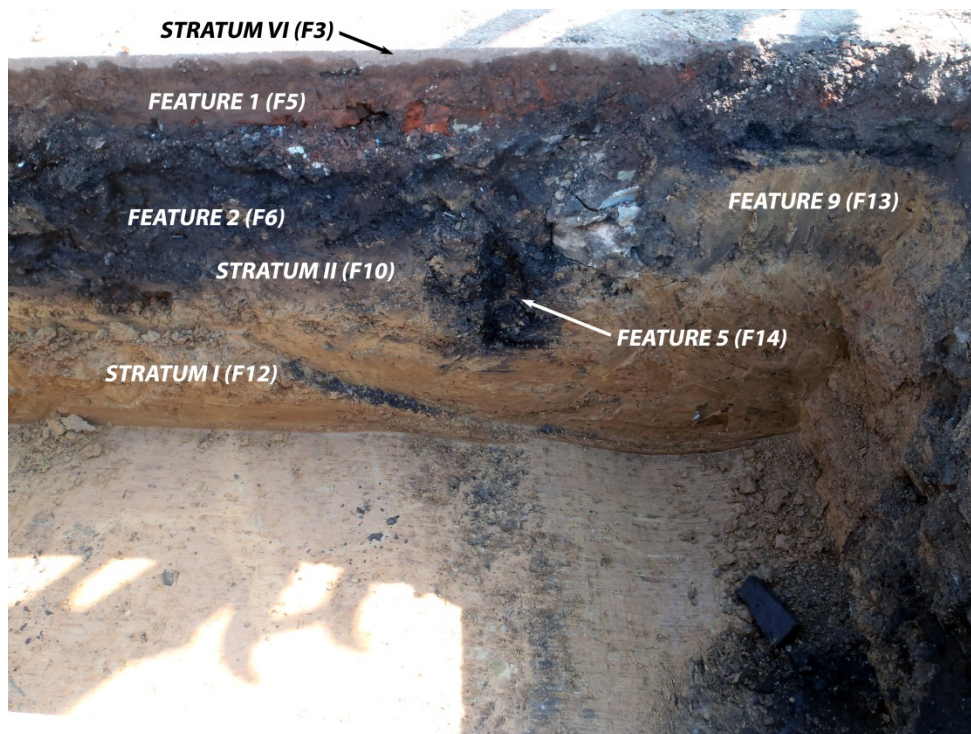


Figure 9: Photograph showing east profile of Trench 3. Note locations of Features 1, 2, 5, and 9.

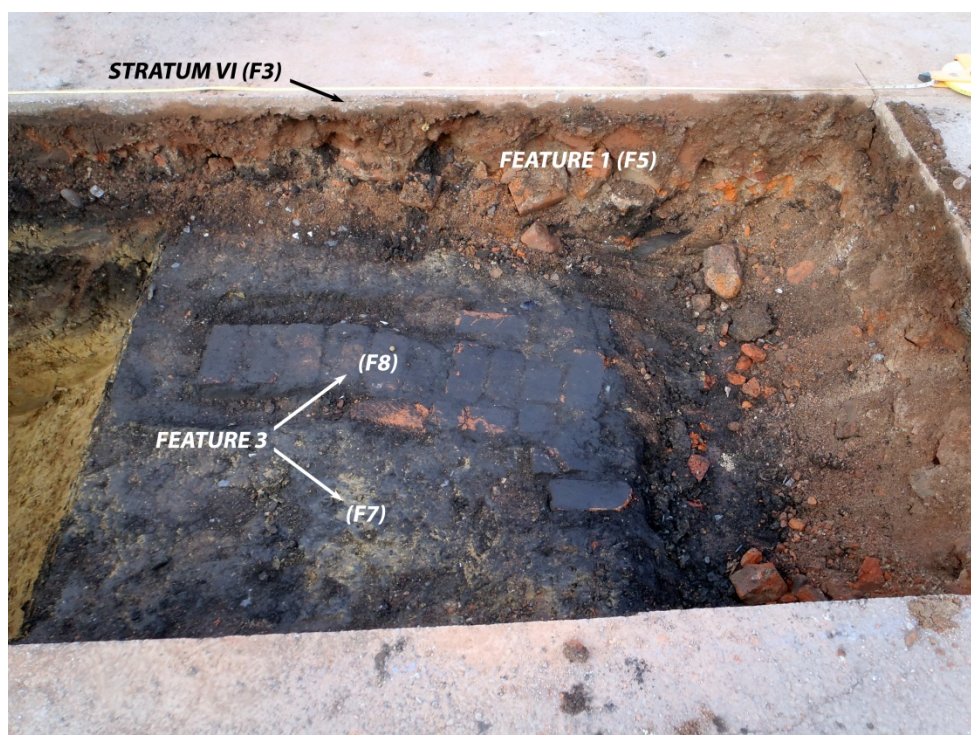


Figure 10: Photograph showing the northern portion of Trench 3, facing west. Note the location of Feature 3.



Figure 11: Photograph of Feature 6 and surrounding features, facing west.



Figure 12: Photograph showing window well in Feature 6, facing east.

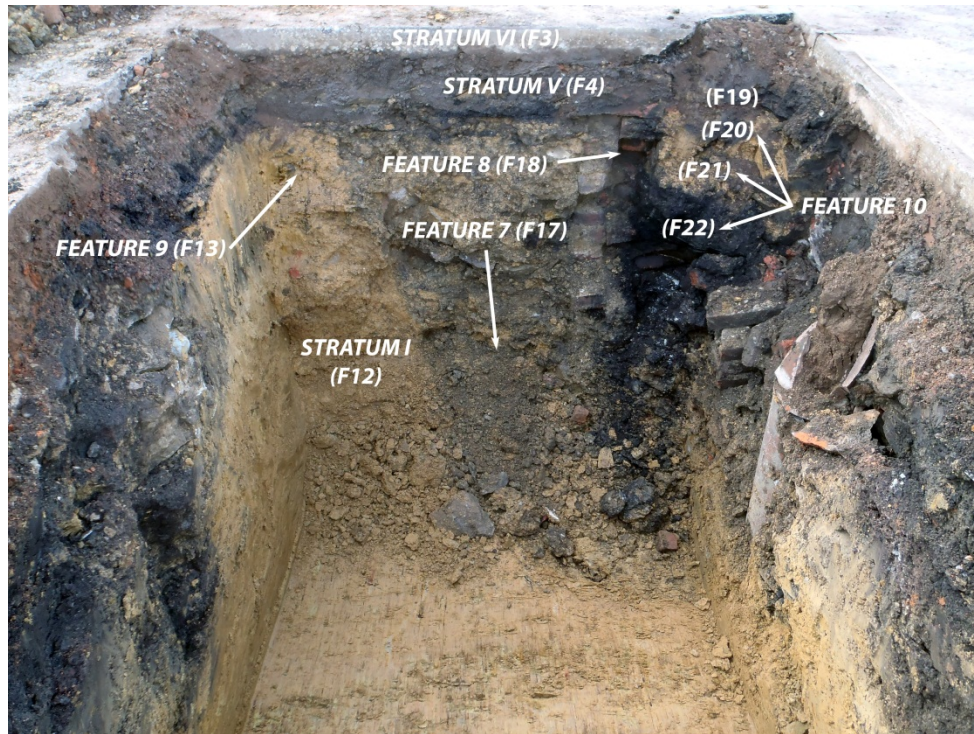


Figure 13: Photograph showing the south profile of Trench 3, facing south. Note the locations of Features 7, 8, 9, and 10.



Figure 14: Assortment of whole glass containers recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site



Figure 15: Waterman's ink bottle recovered in Feature 11.



Figure 16: Glass lid recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School Site.



Figure 17: Base and body fragment of a probable shaving mug with maker's mark on base.



Figure 18: Top portion of stoneware jug, probably for gin.

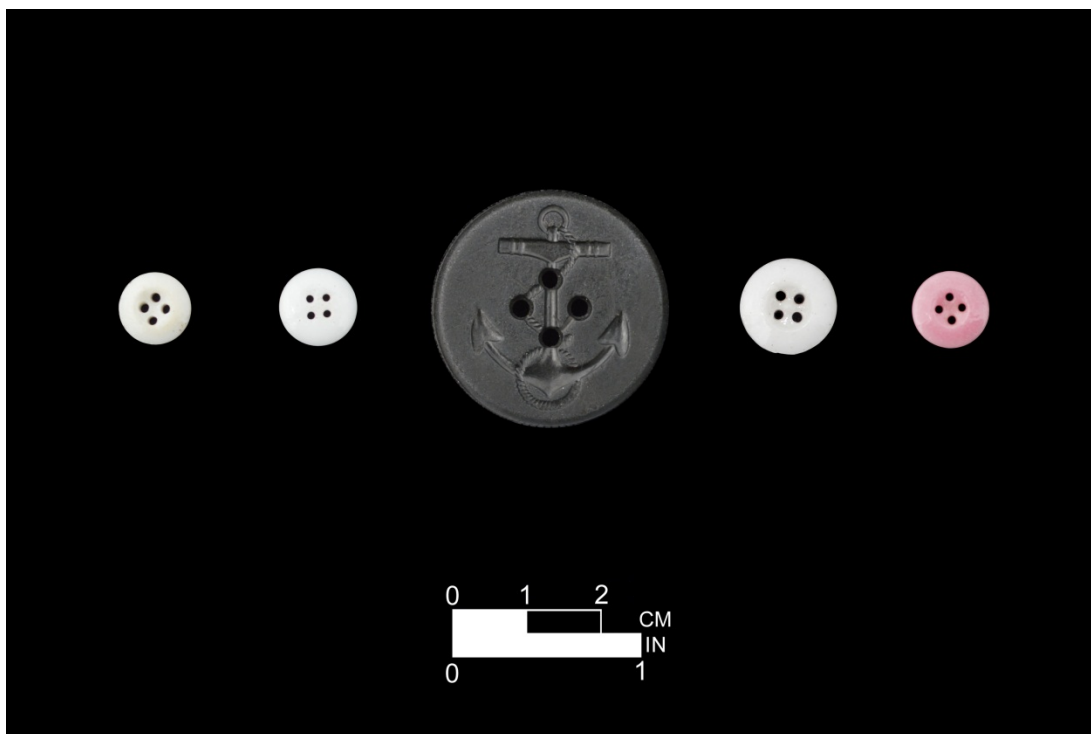


Figure 19: Pressed porcelain and Bakelite buttons recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site.



Figure 20: Bakelite Waterman's ink bottle cap recovered in Feature 11.

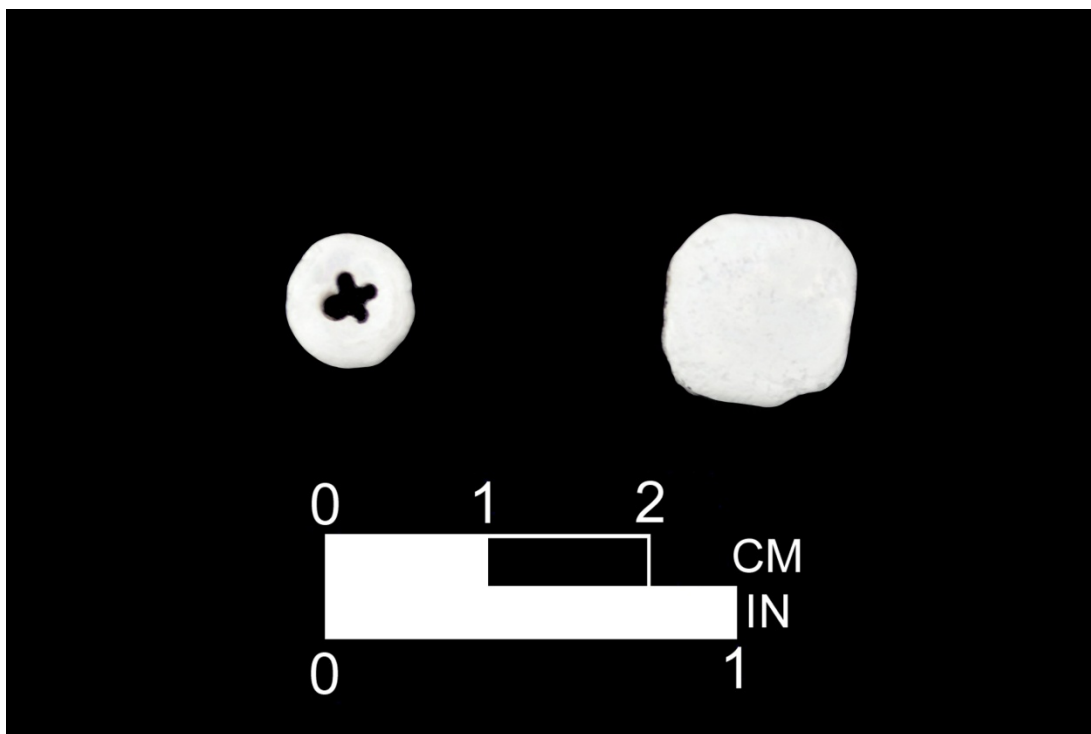


Figure 21: Shell buttons recovered at the Holy Trinity Church and School site.

Table 1: Description of Stratigraphy and Features Observed at the Holy Trinity Church and School Site (36AL637).

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Stratum VI	F3	Trench 3, Trench A, Trench B	-	Asphalt parking lot	Uppermost level 0 to 10 cm (0 to 3.9 in) bgs
Stratum V	F4	Trench 3, Trench A, Trench B	Brown (10YR 4/3) to a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravely silty sand	Gravel parking lot	Underlies Stratum VI 10 to 12/20 cm (3.9 to 4.7/7.9 in) bgs
Stratum IV	F28/F29	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 1 37/44 to 46/52 cm (14.6/17.3 to 18.1/20.5 in) bgs
Stratum III	F31	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) cindery silt loam	Historic soil horizon	Underlies Feature 14 56/64 to 70/80 cm (22/25.2 to 27.6/31.5 in) bgs
Stratum II	F9/F10	Trench 3	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay	Possible relic Ap Horizon	Underlies Feature 3 38 to 90 cm (15.0 to 35.4 in) bgs
Stratum I	F12	Trench 3, Trench A, Trench B	Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam	B horizon	Underlies all strata and cultural features
Feature 1	F5	Trench 3, Trench A, Trench B	-	Compressed layer of brick and stone from 1958 demolition of nearby buildings including Holy Trinity Church and School	Underlies Stratum V 12/18 to 222 cm (4.7/7.1 to 87.4 in) bgs
Feature 2	F6	Trench 3	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) (10YR 3/2) silt clay	Historic Fill	Underlies Feature 1 22 to 52 cm (3.1 to 20.5 in) bgs
Feature 3	F7	Trench 3	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) and very dark gray (10YR 2/2) cindery silt loam (F7)	Prepared floor for brick walkway	Underlies Feature 2 38 to 54 (15.0 to 21.3 in) bgs
	F8	Trench 3		Un-mortared brick walkway	
Feature 4	F11	Trench 3	Mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay	Historic utility trench	Underlies Features 2 and 3 42 to 140 cm (16.5 to 55.1 in) bgs
	F23	Trench 3		Terracotta pipe at the base of F11	
Feature 5	F14	Trench A	Black (10YR 2/1) mottled with brown 10YR 4/4) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay	Possible historic postmold	Underlies Feature 1 56 to 106 cm (22.0 to 41.7 in) bgs
Feature 6	F15	Trench 3, Trench B		Coursed stone masonry foundation wall and interior load- bearing wall for the ca. 1884 Holy Trinity School	Underlies Feature 1 8/18 to 222 cm (3.1/7.1 to 87.4 in) bgs
	F40	Trench 3		In-laid brick element of foundation wall	Underlies Feature 1, rests in F15
	F16	Trench 3		Terracotta pipe downspout	Underlies Feature 1, adjacent to F15
	F41	Trench B		Window sill made from stone, brick, and mortar.	Underlies Feature 1, rests on F15

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Feature 7	F17	Trench 3, Trench B	Mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam	Historic builder's trench for 1884 Holy Trinity School (Feature 6) and possibly earlier buildings (Feature 8)	Underlies Feature 1 26 to 140 cm (10.2 to 55.1 in) bgs at boe in Trench 3
Feature 8	F18	Trench 3, Trench B		Masonry wall possibly related to buildings predating the 1884 holy Trinity School	Underlies Feature 1 10 to 102 cm (3.9 to 40.2 in) in Trench 3
Feature 9	F13	Trench 3, Trench B	Mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), and yellow (10YR 7/6) silty clay	Historic fill	Underlies Feature 1 26 to 70 cm (10.2 to 27.6 in) bgs in Trench 3
Feature 10	F19	Trench 3	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand	Historic in-filling	Underlies Stratum V 12 to 22 cm (4.7 to 8.7 in) bgs
	F20	Trench 3	Black (10YR 2/1) sand	Historic in-filling	Underlies F19 22 to 26 cm (8.7 to 10.2 in) bgs
	F21	Trench 3	Mottled brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay loam	Historic in-filling	Underlies F20 26 to 58 (10.2 to 22.8 in) bgs
	F22	Trench 3	Black (10YR 2/1) silt loam	Historic in-filling	Underlies F21 58 to 116 (22.8 to 45.7 in) bgs
	F26	Trench B	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silty clay containing stone rubble	Historic in-filling	Underlies Feature 1
Feature 11	F24	Trench B	Black (10YR 2/1) silt loam	Historic in-filling in window sill (F41) of Feature 6	Underlies Feature 1 25 to 35 cm (9.8 to 13.8 in) bgs
Feature 12	F25	Trench B		Modern utility trench	Underlies Stratum IV
Feature 13	F27	Trench B	Mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) and brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay	Historic utility trench	Underlies Feature 1
	F42	Trench B		Joint cast iron and terracotta drainage pipe in F27	
Feature 14	F30	Trench A	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) clay with fragments of brick and stone	Demolition episode, possible related to the destruction of buildings predating the 1884 Holy Trinity School	Underlies Stratum IV 42 to 76 cm (16.5 to 29.9 in) bgs
Feature 15	F33	Trench A		Dry stack stone wall	Underlies Stratum IV 26 to 58 cm (10.2 to 22.8 in) bgs
	F34	Trench A		Un-mortared brick wall lining F33	
Feature 16	F35	Trench A		Herringbone-patterned brick walkway/pavement	Underlies Feature 19 35 to 43 cm (13.8 to 16.9 in) bgs
	F39	Trench A	Mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy clay	Prepared floor for F35	Underlies F35 43 to 51 cm (16.9 to 20.1 in) bgs
Feature 17	F32/F36	Trench A		Masonry wall supporting front steps to the 1884 Holy Trinity School	Underlies Feature 1 16 to 106 cm (6.3 to 41.7 in) bgs
Feature 18	F37	Trench A	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay	Remnant historic surface	Underlies Stratum III

Stratum/ Feature #	F #	Location	Munsell	Description	Stratigraphic Sequence
Feature 19	F38	Trench A	Yellow (10YR 7/6) compact clay that contained coal and slate fragments	Historic fill	Underlies stratum IV 20 to 34 cm (7.9 to 13.4 in) bgs

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase I

Cat#	2	Unit Trench 3	Stratum	General Col	Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Tile		Porcelain	Bisque					1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				post ca. 1886	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Serving	Pitcher		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Hand Painted	ca. 1923-1946	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				ca. 1887-early 1940s	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Molded	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1	
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - 1900+	2	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Closures	Lid/Cover					Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Beer/Ale				Molded			1900-1929	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded			post ca. 1920s	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed		1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Beverage	Unidentified				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Ink				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base			post 1938	1	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Ink				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base	Embossed		1920-1964	1	
Glass	Container	Pharmaceutical	Unidentified				Molded	Chemical		post ca. 1940	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded			pre ca. 1955	2	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Cold Cream				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded			ca. 1920-1963	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Perfume/Cologne				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed		ca. 1920-1964	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				2	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded			ca. 1920-1964	2	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1	

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase I

Cat#	2	Unit Trench 3	Stratum General Col Level								
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Three Piece Mold w/Separate Base			ca. 1929-1954	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Jar				Molded			ca. 1929-1954	2
Glass	Miscellaneous	Eye Dropper					Molded				1
Glass	Miscellaneous	Tubing									2
Glass	Miscellaneous	Tubing					Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Molded				1
Glass	Unidentified						Unidentified				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Shoe	Leather			Machine-Made				1
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves	indeterminate				egg shell					0	3
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion			Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb			tibia					19	1
mammalia	Sus scrofa	appendicular skeleton - forelimb			humerus					14.1000	1
mammalia	rodentia	appendicular skeleton - hindlimb			femur					0.10000	1
mammalia	indeterminate	indeterminate			indeterminate					0.30000	1
mammalia	Bos taurus	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum								6.5	1
mammalia	Bos taurus	appendicular skeleton - forelimb			humerus	medial/ axial				187.300	1
Description	Common Name	Botanical Name	Classification	Charred	Wt. (g) Qty.						
seed	grape	Vitus sp.	fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>	76						
Description	Common Name	Botanical Name	Classification	Charred	Wt. (g) Qty.						
seed fragment	grape	Vitus sp.	fruit	<input type="checkbox"/>	28						
Cat#	3	Unit Trench 3	Stratum North Wall	Level Under Ban							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Glue				Molded			1904 - early 1950s	1
Cat#	4	Unit Trench 3	Stratum Sub Floor	Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied			Hand Painted		1
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Crock		Stoneware	Gray-Bodied					

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase I

Cat#	4	Unit Trench 3	Stratum	Sub Floor	Level						
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Transfer Print, Hand Painted	1850+- early 1900s	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Drinking	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - 1900+	1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Soda				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Bottle				Molded				1
Glass	Tableware	Drinking	Tumbler				Molded			post ca. 1955	1
Glass	Tableware	Serving	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Tableware	Unidentified					Press Molded	Embossed		since 1825	1
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Machine-Made				1

Phase II

Cat#	5	Unit Trench Spoil	Stratum	Level							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed			since 1840	1
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	1
Cat#	6	Unit Trench A	Stratum F39	Level 1							
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Tableware	Dining	Plate		Refined Earthenware	Whiteware			Transfer Print	ca. 1820 - early 1900s	4
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous				1850+	1
Ceramic	Unidentified				Stoneware	Unidentified					1
Ceramic	Unidentified				Coarse Earthenware	Redware					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	2
Glass	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Unidentified				Molded	Embossed			1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Wire	Steel			Machine-Made			post ca. 1885	1

Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Units

Phase II

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

Cat#	7	Unit N E	Stratum F5	Level							
Feature	1										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Container	Food Prep/Storage	Jug		Stoneware	Buff-Bodied					1
Ceramic	Container	Toiletry			Refined Earthenware	Semi-Vitreous			Hand Painted	post ca.1881	1
Ceramic	Unidentified				Coarse Earthenware	Redware					1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded	Embossed			1
Glass	Container	Beverage	Hard Liquor				Molded				1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed		post ca. 1932	1
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				1
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified				2
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail, Cut	Iron			Cut			post ca. 1790	1
Cat#	8	Unit N E	Stratum F24	Level 1	Depth 0-10						

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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	8	Unit N E	Stratum F24	Level 1	Depth 0-10							
Feature	11											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Lighting and Electrical	Insulator	Tube		Porcelain	Unidentified					1	
Ceramic	Unidentified				Porcelain	Unidentified					1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Unidentified				1	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	23	
Glass	Container	Miscellaneous	Ink				Molded	Embossed		1929-1954	1	
Glass	Container	Toiletry	Unidentified				Molded				1	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded				13	
Glass	Container	Unidentified	Container				Molded	Embossed			1	
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Incandescent				Machine-Made				1	
Glass	Lighting and Electrical	Light Bulb	Unidentified				Molded				8	
Glass	Unidentified						Molded				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				5	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Chain Link	Iron			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Hardware	Hook	Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Unidentified		Steel			Machine-Made				2	
Metal	Personal	Miscellaneous	Watch	Steel			Machine-Made	Embossed			1	
Metal	Unidentified			Brass			Machine-Made				1	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Closures	Cap	Pry-off	Bakelite			Machine-Made	Embossed			1	
Misc.	Lighting and Electrical	Miscellaneous		Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Misc.	Miscellaneous	Film		Plastic			Machine-Made				2	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Bakelite			Machine-Made	Stamped	Stamped	ca. 1907 - 1945	1	

Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	8	Unit N E	Stratum F24	Level 1	Depth 0-10							
Feature	11											
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Composite							1	
Misc.	Personal	Miscellaneous	Pencil	Composite			Hand-Made				1	
Misc.	Unidentified			Cork							5	
Misc.	Unidentified			Plastic			Machine-Made				7	
Misc.	Unidentified			Stone			Hand-Made				2	
Class		Taxon	AnatomicalRegion		Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
aves		Meleagris gallopavo	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		tarsometatarsus		complete/ full	right			2.70000	1
aves		indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - wings		humerus		medial/ axial				1.4	1
aves		indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - hindlimbs		tibiotarsus		medial/ axial				0.40000	1

Cat#	9	Unit N E	Stratum F34	Level wal							
Feature	15										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Misc.	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Plaster	Composite			Machine-Made				20

Cat#	10	Unit N E	Stratum F37	Level 1							
Feature	18	Feature H/Q N									
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	10
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Metal	Architectural and Furnishing	Construction	Nail	Iron			Unidentified Nail				5
Class	Taxon	AnatomicalRegion	Element	Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty		
mammalia	indeterminate	appendicular skeleton - limb						4.7	1		

Cat#	11	Unit N E	Stratum F37	Level 1
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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features

Phase II

Cat#	11	Unit N E	Stratum F37	Level 1								
Feature	18	Feature H/Q S										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1	
Ceramic	Toy	Gaming Piece	Marble		Refined Earthenware	White-Bodied					2	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Window				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	3	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Metal	Unidentified			Iron			Unidentified				7	
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.	
Misc.	Personal	Clothing	Button	Shell			Stamped				1	
Misc.	Tableware	Dining	Unidentified	Composite			Machine-Made				1	
Class		Taxon	Anatomical	Region	Element		Portion	Side	Sex	Age	Wt. (g)	Qty
mammalia		rodentia		axial skeleton - maxilla	incisor						0.10000	1
mammalia		Bos taurus		axial skeleton - ribs and sternum	vertebral rib						7.5	2

Cat#	12 . 1	Unit Artifact ID# 1	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 503.32	PP East 502.93					
Feature	18										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Toy	Gaming Piece	Marble		Refined Earthenware	Unidentified					1

Cat#	12 . 2	Unit Artifact ID# 2	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 504.18	PP East 502.9					
Feature	18										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed			since 1840	1

Cat#	12 . 3	Unit Artifact ID# 3	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 504.76	PP East 502.82					
Feature	18										
Material	Artifact	Subtype 1	Subtype 2	Material Subtype	Ware Type	Ware Subtype	Manufacture	Decoration	Decorative Technique	Date Range	Qty.
Ceramic	Personal	Clothing	Button		Porcelain	Unidentified	Pressed				1

Cat#	12 . 4	Unit Artifact ID# 5	Stratum F37	Level 1	PP North 504.88	PP East 502.87					
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Holy Trinity Church and School Material Tabulation by Provenience: Features**Phase II**

<i>Cat#</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>Unit Artifact ID# 5</i>	<i>Stratum F37</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>PP North 504.88</i>	<i>PP East 502.87</i>
<i>Feature</i>	<i>18</i>					

<i>Class</i>	<i>Taxon</i>	<i>AnatomicalRegion</i>	<i>Element</i>	<i>Portion</i>	<i>Side</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Wt. (g)</i>	<i>Qty</i>
mammalia	Sus scrofa	axial skeleton - ribs and sternum	vertebral rib					14.9	1

<i>Cat#</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>Unit Artifact ID# 4</i>	<i>Stratum F37</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>PP North 504.92</i>	<i>PP East 502.82</i>
<i>Feature</i>	<i>18</i>					

<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Ceramic	Tableware	Unidentified			Refined Earthenware	Whiteware				ca. 1820 - 1900+	1

<i>Cat#</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>Unit Artifact ID# 6</i>	<i>Stratum F37</i>	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>PP North 505.11</i>	<i>PP East 502.83</i>
<i>Feature</i>	<i>18</i>					

<i>Material</i>	<i>Artifact</i>	<i>Subtype 1</i>	<i>Subtype 2</i>	<i>Material Subtype</i>	<i>Ware Type</i>	<i>Ware Subtype</i>	<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Decoration</i>	<i>Decorative Technique</i>	<i>Date Range</i>	<i>Qty.</i>
Glass	Architectural and Furnishing	Flat Glass	Unidentified				Flat-Drawn Sheet			since 1917	1

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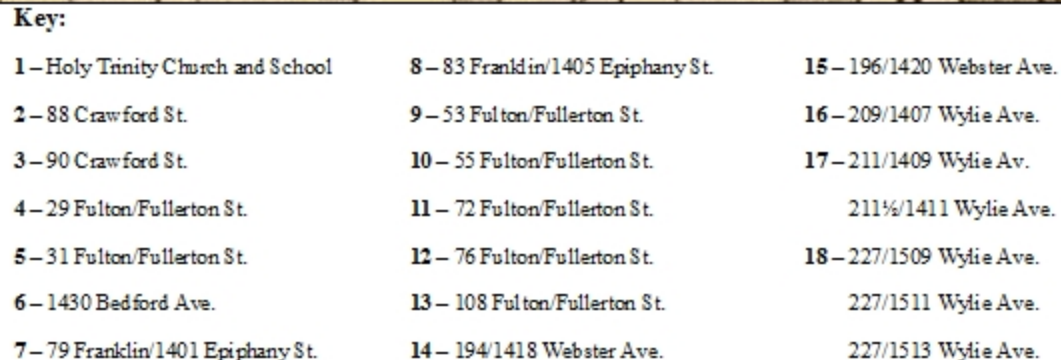
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**APPENDIX IV: HOPKINS MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF INVESTIGATED
PROPERTIES**

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|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 – Holy Trinity Church and School | 2 – 88 Crawford St. | 3 – 90 Crawford St. | 4 – 29 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 5 – 31 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 6 – 1430 Bedford Ave. | 7 – 79 Franklin/1401 Epiphany St. | 8 – 83 Franklin/1405 Epiphany St. | 9 – 53 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 10 – 55 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 11 – 72 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 12 – 76 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 13 – 108 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 14 – 194/1418 Webster Ave. | 15 – 196/1420 Webster Ave. | 16 – 209/1407 Wyllie Ave. | 17 – 211/1409 Wyllie Av. | 18 – 227/1509 Wyllie Ave. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Melody Lot
Pittsburgh Estate and Plat Map of 1890
Lower Hill Redevelopment
ER # 2006-2823-003



Baker



Key:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 – Holy Trinity Church and School | 8 – 83 Franklin/1405 Epiphany St. | 15 – 196/1420 Webster Ave. |
| 2 – 88 Crawford St. | 9 – 53 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 16 – 209/1407 Wylie Ave. |
| 3 – 90 Crawford St. | 10 – 55 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 17 – 211/1409 Wylie Av. |
| 4 – 29 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 11 – 72 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 211½/1411 Wylie Ave. |
| 5 – 31 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 12 – 76 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 18 – 227/1509 Wylie Ave. |
| 6 – 1430 Bedford Ave. | 13 – 108 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 227/1511 Wylie Ave. |
| 7 – 79 Franklin/1401 Epiphany St. | 14 – 194/1418 Webster Ave. | 227/1513 Wylie Ave. |

Melody Lot
Pittsburgh Estate and Plat Map of 1910
Lower Hill Redevelopment
ER # 2006-2823-003



Baker



Key:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 – Holy Trinity Church and School | 8 – 83 Franklin/1405 Epiphany St. | 15 – 196/1420 Webster Ave. |
| 2 – 88 Crawford St. | 9 – 53 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 16 – 209/1407 Wylie Ave. |
| 3 – 90 Crawford St. | 10 – 55 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 17 – 211/1409 Wylie Av. |
| 4 – 29 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 11 – 72 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 211½/1411 Wylie Ave. |
| 5 – 31 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 12 – 76 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 18 – 227/1509 Wylie Ave. |
| 6 – 1430 Bedford Ave. | 13 – 108 Fulton/Fullerton St. | 227/1511 Wylie Ave. |
| 7 – 79 Franklin/1401 Epiphany St. | 14 – 194/1418 Webster Ave. | 227/1513 Wylie Ave. |

Melody Lot
Pittsburgh Estate and Plat Map of 1923
Lower Hill Redevelopment
ER # 2006-2823-003



Baker

APPENDIX V: SANBORN MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF INVESTIGATED BUILDINGS

(see attached cd)

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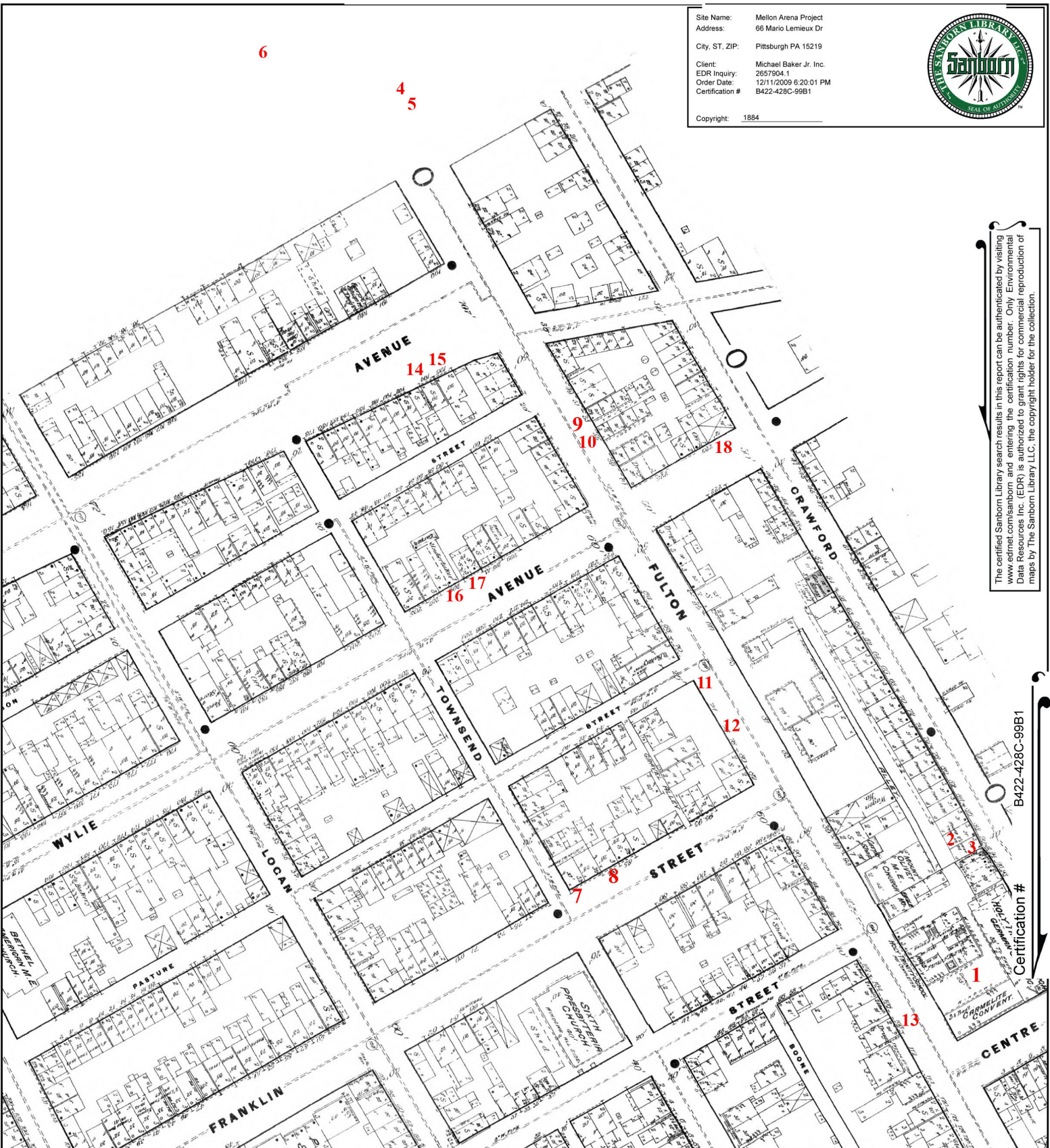
1884 Certified Sanborn Map

Site Name: Mellon Arena Project
Address: 66 Mario Lemieux Dr
City, ST, ZIP: Pittsburgh PA 15219
Client: Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
EDR Inquiry: 2657904.1
Order Date: 12/11/2009 6:20:01 PM
Certification #: B422-428C-99B1

Copyright: 1884

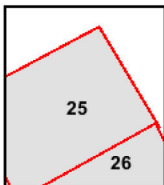
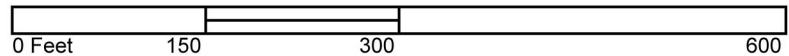


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Certification # B422-428C-99B1

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Volume 1, Sheet 26

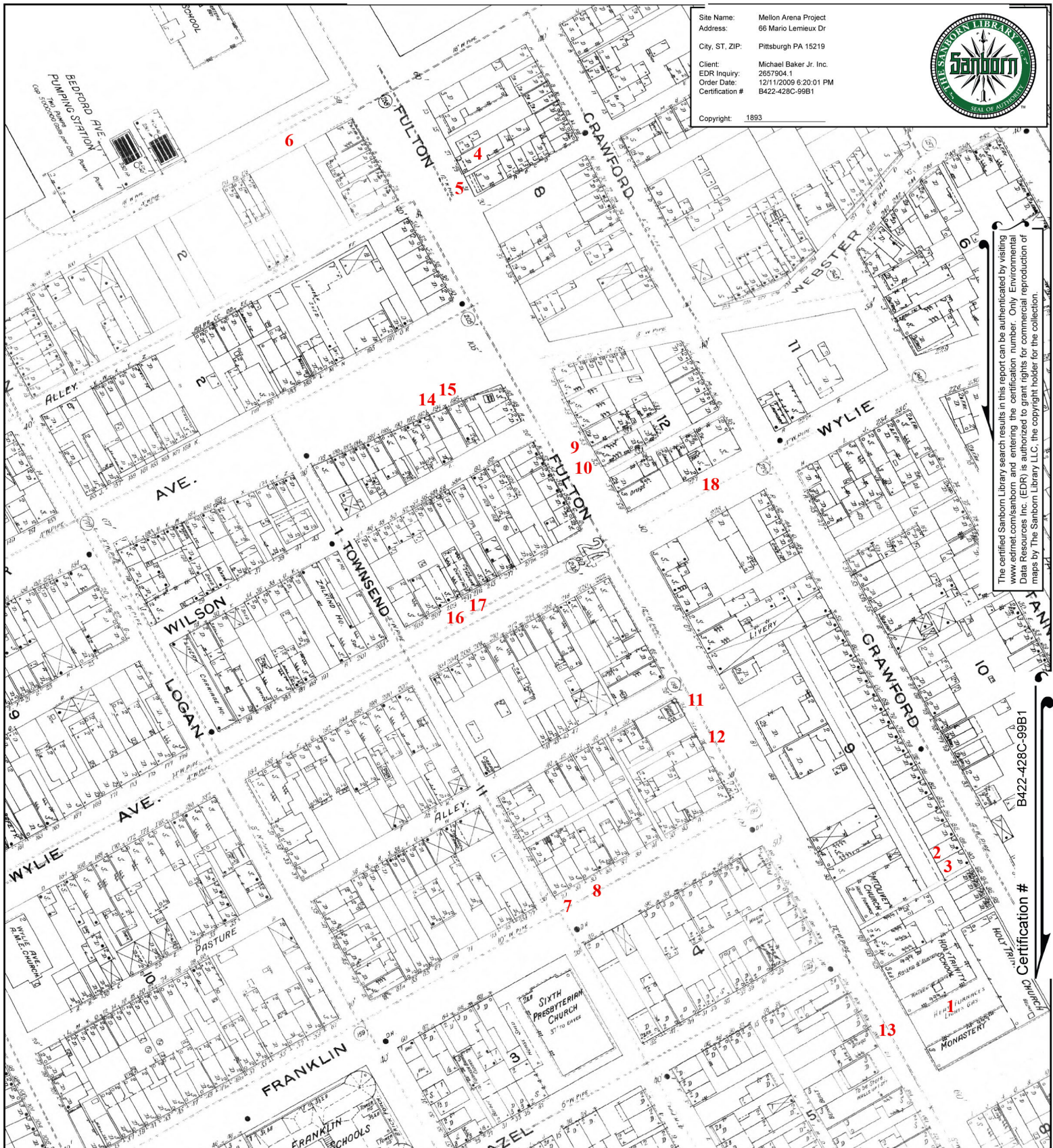


1893 Certified Sanborn Map

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 City, ST, ZIP: Pittsburgh PA 15219
 Client: Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
 EDR Inquiry: 2657904.1
 Order Date: 12/11/2009 6:20:01 PM
 Certification #: B422-428C-99B1
 Copyright: 1893

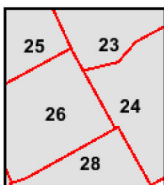
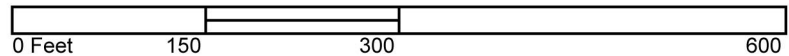


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 Volume 1, Sheet 25
 Volume 1, Sheet 26
 Volume 1, Sheet 28

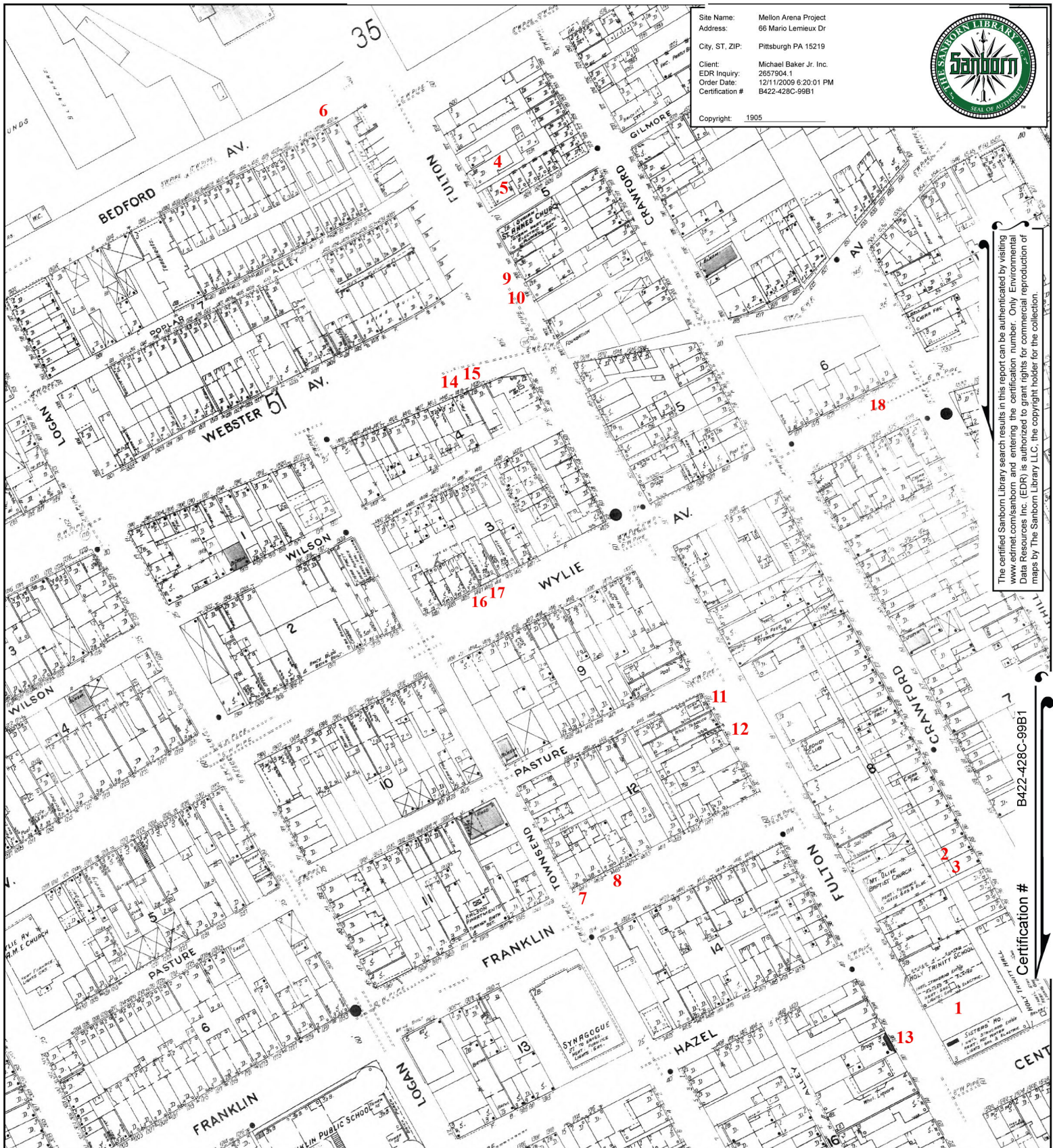


1905 Certified Sanborn Map

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 City, ST, ZIP: Pittsburgh PA 15219
 Client: Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
 EDR Inquiry: 2657904.1
 Order Date: 12/11/2009 6:20:01 PM
 Certification #: B422-428C-99B1
 Copyright: 1905



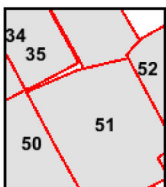
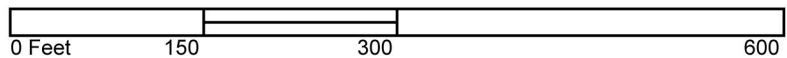
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Volume 1, Sheet 34
 Volume 1, Sheet 35
 Volume 1, Sheet 50
 Volume 1, Sheet 51
 Volume 1, Sheet 52

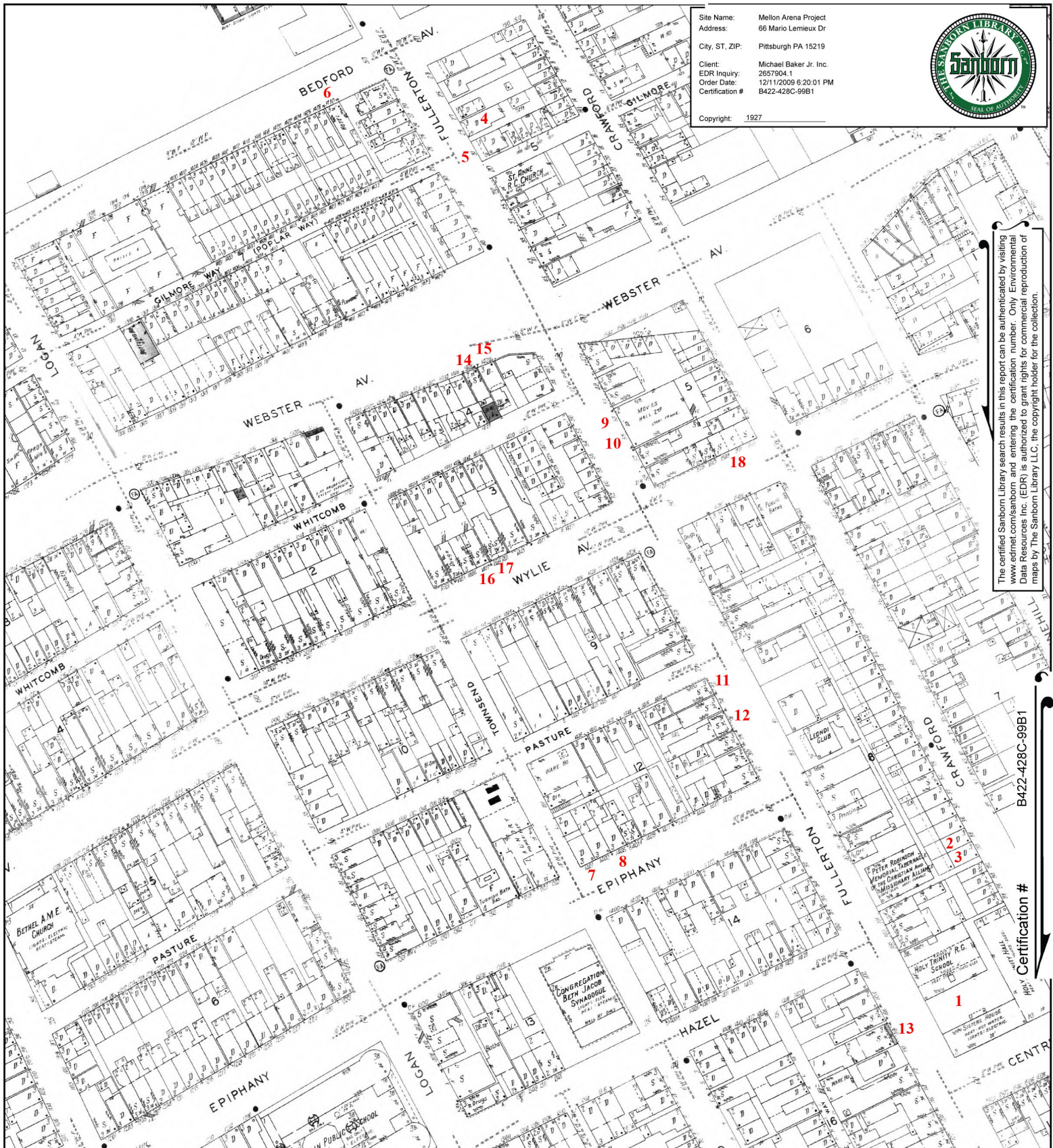


1927 Certified Sanborn Map

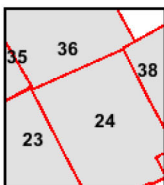
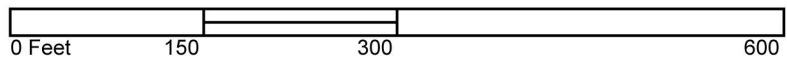
Site Name: Mellon Arena Project
 Address: 66 Mario Lemieux Dr
 City, ST, ZIP: Pittsburgh PA 15219
 Client: Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
 EDR Inquiry: 2657904.1
 Order Date: 12/11/2009 6:20:01 PM
 Certification #: B422-428C-99B1
 Copyright: 1927



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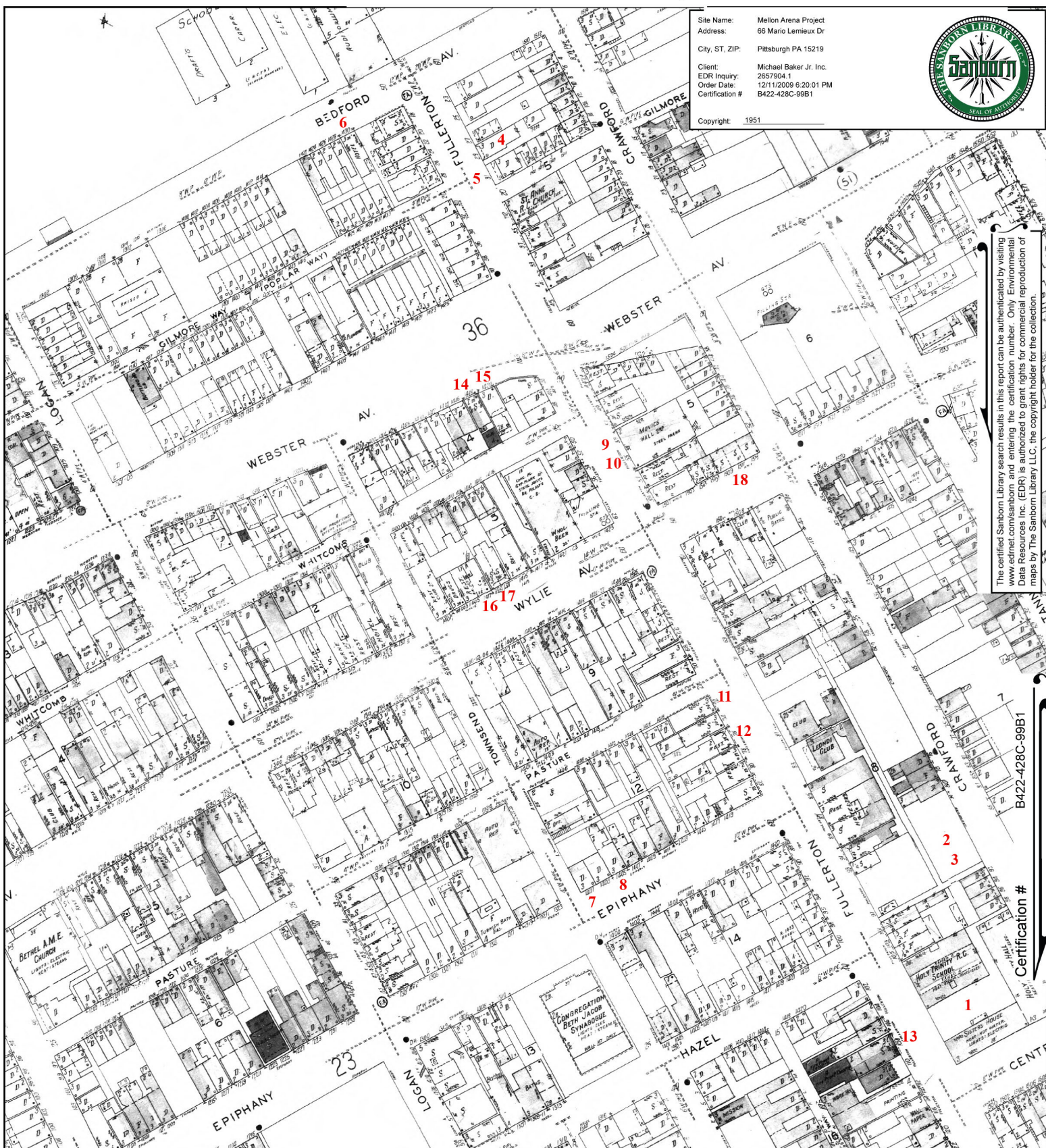
- Volume 1, Sheet 23
- Volume 1, Sheet 24
- Volume 1, Sheet 35
- Volume 1, Sheet 36
- Volume 1, Sheet 38



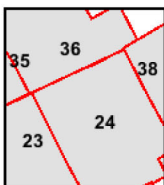
Site Name: Mellon Arena Project
Address: 66 Mario Lemieux Dr
City, ST, ZIP: Pittsburgh PA 15219
Client: Michael Baker Jr. Inc.
EDR Inquiry: 2657904.1
Order Date: 12/11/2009 6:20:01 PM
Certification # B422-428C-99B1
Copyright: 1951



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A horizontal number line with tick marks at 0, 150, 300, and 600. A rectangle is drawn from 150 to 300, and a smaller rectangle is drawn inside it from 175 to 275.



Volume 1, Sheet 45
Volume 1, Sheet 48
Volume 1, Sheet 35
Volume 1, Sheet 36
Volume 1, Sheet 38



APPENDIX: VI: CITY DIRECTORY AND CENSUS INFORMATION TABLES

(see attached cd)

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Holy Trinity Church and School City Directory Study

Year	Address	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1834		Robert McElhinney			Comprised of Lots 52, 53, 54, 55, 56 in Aaron Hart's Plan of Lots
1849		George Holdship			
1856-57		Right Reverend Edward McMahon	German Catholic Congregation of Trinity	Church, School, Residence	
1860		Holy Trinity German Catholic Church	Rev. Joseph Kauffman		
1870	Centre Ave., near Fulton	Holy Trinity (German)	Rev. Father Celestine		
1872					Hopkins: German Catholic Church and small building, probably original school
1882	Corner Fulton and Centre Aves.	Holy Trinity (German)	Rev. John Verheyen Carmelite Fathers		Hopkins: Church and two buildings to the west, school and pastoral residence
1884	Corner Fulton and Centre Aves.	Holy Trinity (German)	Very Rev. R. Mayer, prior Carmelite Fathers		Sanborn: School building noted as not completed Carmelite residence shown as "convent"
1889	Fulton and Centre Aves.	Holy Trinity (German)	Very Rev. Pius R. Mayer, prior Carmelite Fathers		Hopkins: Trinity German R.C. Church Monastery Convent and School
1890	Fulton and Centre Aves.	Holy Trinity (German)	Very Rev. Pius R. Mayer, prior Carmelite Fathers		
1893	Fulton and Centre Aves.	Holy Trinity (German)	Very Rev. Pius R. Mayer, prior Carmelite Fathers		Sanborn: Structures same as 1884 Convent now labeled as Monastery
1900	Center Ave. and Fulton St.	Holy Trinity (German)	Revs. Ambrose Bruder, Jerome Reichwein		Hopkins: same as 1889
1903					

Year	Address	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1905	Center Ave. and Fulton	Holy Trinity Church (German)	Revs. Ambrose Bruder, P. M. Mayes, Gabriel Brown, Albert Wagner, Isidore Martin, Ancelus Lacer		Sanborn: Holy Trinity School, Church is labeled as "Hall" and monastery labeled "Sister's House" Bell phone Grant 2757
1906	Center Ave. and Fulton	Holy Trinity Church (German)	Revs. Ambrose Bruder, P. M. Mayes, Gabriel Brown, Albert Wagner, Isidore Martin, Ancelus Lacer		Includes Pastors' residence Bell phone Grant 2757 Hopkins: same as 1900
1910	Center Ave. and Fullerton	Holy Trinity (German)	Revs. Berthold Langrean, Sebastian Urnauer, Gabriel Browne, Albert Wagner, Isidore Martin, Basil Kahler, Dominic P. O'Malley, Vincent Metzler, A. Sywalski		
1914	Centre Ave. and Fullerton	Holy Trinity (German)	Rev. Boniface Hunt		Hopkins: same as 1906
1920	Centre Ave. and Crawford Pastoral Residence 1501 Centre Ave.	Holy Trinity (German)	Rev. Vincent A. Metzler, Asst. Pastors Rev. Anthony Dressel, Anastasius Kreidt Jerome Reichwein		
1923	Centre Ave. and Crawford Pastoral Residence 1501 Centre Ave.	Holy Trinity (German)	Rev. Vincent A Metzler Asst. Pastors Phillip A. Best, Albert M. Murphy, Jerome Reichwein (asst. rector), Francis X. Tynan (asst. rector)		Hopkins: Trinity Ger. R.C. Church School Monastery
1927					Sanborn: Same information as 1905
1929	Church 1517-1523 Centre Ave. Pastoral Residence 1505 Centre Ave. Holy Trinity Roman Catholic School 1501-03 Centre Ave.		Rev. Sebastian Urnauer Asst. Pastors Anthony Dressel, Bernard Fink, Sylvester Snee		Hopkins: Volume 10 not available

Year	Address	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1930	Church 1517-1523 Centre Ave. Pastoral Residence 1505 Centre Ave. Holy Trinity Roman Catholic School 1501-03 Centre Ave.	Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church	Pastors Rev. Anthony Dressel and Rev. Sebastian Urnauer Asst. Pastors Telesphorus W. Becher, Rev. George W. Klasinski (prior),		
1951					Same information as 1927

Holy Trinity Church and School Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Occupation/Order	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	2 Centre Ave.	J. Verheyen	White	Male	49	Priest	Prussia	Prussia	Holland
		Hubert Peters	White	Male	29	Priest	Prussia	Prussia	Prussia
		Bernard Fink	White	Male	27	Priest	New York	Bavaria	Bavaria
		Raymond Hermann	White	Male	47	Priest	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
		Bonaventure Tenhaaf	White	Male	34	Priest	Bavaria	Bavaria	Bavaria
	105 Fulton St.	Aumi Stephens	White	Female	31	Teaching School/Sister of Charity	Hessen	Hessen	Hessen
		Addie Thresia	White	Female	23	Keeping House/Sister of Charity	Hessen	Hessen	Hessen
		Annie Dominick	White	Female	25	Teaching School/Sister of Charity	Hessen	Hessen	Hessen
1900	1501 to 1509 Centre Ave.	Ambrose F. Bruder	White	Male	37	Roman Catholic Priest	New York	Germany	Germany
		Birthead Lanza	White	Male	39	Roman Catholic Priest	French Canada	French Canada	French Canada
		Jerome Reichwein	White	Male	39	Roman Catholic Priest	Germany	Germany	Germany
		Paul W. Ryan	White	Male	39	Roman Catholic Priest	New York	Ireland	Ireland
		Isidore Martin	White	Male	23	Roman Catholic Priest	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Andrew Cavanaugh	White	Male	40	Roman Catholic Priest	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
		Gregory Vandererf	White	Male	40	Roman Catholic Priest	Holland	Holland	Holland
1920	1501 Centre Ave.	Anthony Dressel	White	Male	38	Prior	Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany
		Vincent Metzler	White	Male	45	Pastor	German	German	German
		Albert Murphy	White	Male	70	Asst. Pastor	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
		Anastasus Kreidt	White	Male	61	Asst. Pastor	New Jersey	Germany	Germany
		Ferdinand Vanderstay	White	Male	60	Asst. Pastor	Missouri	Missouri	Missouri

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Occupation/Order	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
		Jerome Reichwein	White	Male	60	Asst. Pastor	Germany	Germany	Germany
		Roertanus Bauer	White	Male	31	Asst. Pastor	Germany	Germany	Germany
		Baptust Goor	White	Male	58	Brother	Germany	Germany	Germany
		Mary Strobel	White	Female	55	Cook	Germany	Germany	Germany
		Mary Meuller	White	Female	52	Cook	Germany	Germany	Germany
1940	1501 Centre Ave.	Vincent Metzler	White	Male	64	Prior	Germany		
		Edward Geringer	White	Male	40	Asst. Priest	Illinois		
		Arthur Sanman	White	Male	37	Asst. Priest	Pennsylvania		
		Hugo Austin	White	Male	36	Ass.t Priest	Massachusetts		
		Ambrose Hurley	White	Male	25	Helper	Illinois		
	109 Fullerton	Anna Marie Burkhart	Female	White	37	Sister Superior/Sisters of Divine Providence	Pennsylvania		
		Margaret Gilliam	Female	White	37	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	West Virginia		
		Ruth Strauss	Female	White	25	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	Pennsylvania		
		Mary Whereling	Female	White	29	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	Pennsylvania		
		Edna Herbst	Female	White	26	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	West Virginia		
		Olga Paul	Female	White	23	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	Pennsylvania		
		Bertha Scheid	Female	White	36	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	Pennsylvania		
		Helen Schneider	Female	White	33	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	Pennsylvania		
		Dorothy Huberman	Female	White	31	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	Pennsylvania		
		Helen O'Mara	Female	White	34	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	Ohio		
		Louise Huber	Female	White	31	Nun/Teacher//Sisters of Divine Providence	Pennsylvania		
		Helen Trabert	Female	White	27		Pennsylvania		

88 Crawford Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1843	Scudder Hart (city of Pittsburgh) from George Cochran (Executor for Aaron Hart, deceased, of Pitt Township) DB 72:94, \$6,500	unknown	--	The property was part of Aaron Hart's plan of lots known as Grove Hill, consisting of 10 acres 4 perches and formerly part of Farm #3 in the Proprietaries Manor of Pittsburgh. The Grove Hill lots were laid out March 29, 1834 (DB W2 Vol. 46:97; Plan Book 1:68). Hart's will devised the lots to his executor for public or private sale (DB 3 rd Y, Vol. 72:94). Designated as Ward 6.
1846	William Ward (Pittsburgh), Madison Bailey (Pittsburgh), and Jacob Hough (Westmoreland County) from Scudder & Wilhelmina Hart (Westmoreland County) DB 75:394, no price listed	unknown	--	13 lots (37-49) in Aaron Hart's plan (Grove Hill)
1855	Bailey, Ward, and Hough	Isaac Walker	Hatter	
1858		James M. Kelly	Millwright	
1859-60		James Haney James Haney John Haney	Warehouseman Salesman Book keeper	
1861		Mrs. Charles Collins John W. Haney	Widow Driver	
1862		Elizabeth Gettis	Widow-John Gettis	
1863		Mary Born Michael Saner	Widow-Adam Born Livery hand	
1864		Elizabeth Born Calina Heille Balser Shubert	Widow-John Born Widow-Arthur Heille Tailor	
1865		Elizabeth Born John Neighbourer Barbara Yeast	-- Porter --	
1866		Elizabeth Born Barbery Rolfe	-- Seamstress	
1867		John H. Schick	Glass blower	
1868		Elizabeth Born Barbara Yaist	Widow-John Born Widow-George Yaist	
1870		John Born John Born	Painter Mould maker	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
		John Casey Samuel Dickson	Cabinet maker Laborer	
1872	Bailey, Ward, and Hough	Anna Cunningham	Widow-John Cunningham	Hopkins: building owned or associated with unidentified church
1875		James A. Jackson	Painter	
1880		Samuel Pearson	Stencil cutter	
1882		Emma C. Benedict	Widow	Hopkins: brick building owned by Bailey, Ward, & Hough
1884		James Collins Walter Eggle Moses Logan William Nest	Fireman Fireman Millman barber	Sanborn: 3-story building
1885		James Collins Walter Eaglain Moses Liggins Isaac Moore	Laborer Fireman Laborer Laborer	
1886	John Weber (Pittsburgh) from James M. Miller, Executor for John Hough (Washington County) DB 541:214, \$4,902			Designated in deed as located in Ward 8
1889		Frank Aisell G.W. Lowry George Robinson Jerome Sheaffer	Laborer Advertising agent Engineer --	Hopkins: one of four brick buildings (84-90 Crawford Street) owned by J. Weber in Bailey, Ward, & Hough subdivision
1890		James McLoughlin	Carpenter	
1893		John F. Easley	Contractor	Sanborn: 3-story dwelling
1895		A. Marcus Peter Marcus Simon Rotstein	Teacher Driver Driver	
1900	Estate of John Weber	Benjamin Amdursky, Jr. Frank A. Amdursky Herman Amdursky Nathan Amdursky Samuel Amdursky Kyve Horvitz	Clerk Clerk -- Salesman Clerk Cigar maker	Hopkins: brick building owned by estate of J. Weber in Bailey, Ward, & Howe (Hough) subdivision
1903		No listing	--	
1905		H. Amdursky Samuel Amdursky Benjamin Amdursky	Laborer -- Huckster	Sanborn: 3-story dwelling
1906		Hyman Amdursky Noah Amdursky	-- B. Amdursky Bros. men's	Residence

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
			furnishings	Hopkins: brick building owned by estate of J. Weber in Baily, Ward, & Howe subdivision
1910		Isaac Abramson Meyer Kramer	Baker Machinist	Hopkins: 3 –story brick building in Bailey, Ward, & Hough subdivision
1914	Estate of John Weber	Isaac Abrams Isaac Abrams Jacob Lefkosky Israel Lefkosky Elk Sneyer	Peddler Baker Clerk Bartender Teacher	Hopkins: 3-story brick building owned by J. Weber
1915		Isaac Abrams Max Abramson Isaac Abramson Israel Lefkosky	Peddler Electrician Laborer Clerk	
1920		No listing	--	
1923	Samuel Nathan	Paul Stein (Esther) Thomas Emdoria (Maedline)	Cigar maker Laborer	Hopkins: brick building owned by S. Nathan in Bailey, Ward, & Hough subdivision
1925		John Britt Peter Parker George Scott	Laborer Roofer Janitor	
1927		No listing	--	Sanborn: 3-story dwelling
1929-1930	Samuel Nathan	Mrs. Gertrude Newton	--	Hopkins: brick building owned by S. Nathan
1931		Rose Jones Mrs. Gertrude Newton Roy Windbush	-- -- --	
1940		Walker Williams Arthur Jiles Frank Watts Fred Clark	-- -- -- --	
1941		Mrs. Francis Allen Arthur Jiles Grant N. Watts Fred Clark	-- -- -- --	
1944		No listing	--	No listing for 88 Crawford; Also no listings for 82, 84, 86, and 90 Crawford
1951		No listing	--	Sanborn: vacant lot
1953		No listing	--	
1956		No listing	--	

90 Crawford Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1843	Scudder Hart (city of Pittsburgh) from George Cochran (Executor for Aaron Hart, deceased, of Pitt Township) DB 72:94, \$6,500	unknown		The property was part of Aaron Hart's plan of lots known as Grove Hill, consisting of 10 acres 4 perches and formerly part of Farm #3 in the Proprietaries Manor of Pittsburgh. The Grove Hill lots were laid out March 29, 1834 (DB W2 Vol. 46:97; Plan Book 1:68). Hart's will devised the lots to his executor for public or private sale (DB 3 rd Y, Vol. 72:94). Designated as Ward 6.
1846	William Ward (Pittsburgh), Madison Bailey (Pittsburgh), and Jacob Hough (Westmoreland County) from Scudder & Wilhelmina Hart (Westmoreland County) DB 75:394, no price listed	unknown		13 lots (37-49) in Aaron Hart's plan (Grove Hill)
1850	Bailey, Ward, and Hough	Albert Wallace	B. house	
1856		John Barr	Iron worker	
1858		Rev. Cadwallader	--	
1859-60		Albert Gordon	Book keeper	
1861		Rev. James Tracey John Tracey	-- Gentleman	
1862		Rev. James Treacy Alfred Treacy Bridget Treacy Dennis J. Treacy John Treacy Mary Treacy	-- Student Milliner Student Gentleman Milliner	
1863		Annie McClarren (r) Jane McClarren	Widow - ? McClarren Widow - John McClarren	
1864-65		Jane McClarren	Widow-Hugh McClarren	
1866		Jane McClarren	Widow-Hugh McClarren	
1867		Hart T. McClaren Jennie (Jane) McClaren	-- --	
1868-70		Jennie (Jane) McClarrin	Widow-Hugh McClarrin	
1871		Mrs. J. McClaren S.B. McClaren	Widow Shearman	
1872	Bailey, Ward, and Hough	John Born Elizabeth Boon Elizabeth Boran	Mould maker Widow-John Boon Widow	Hopkins: building owned or associated with unidentified church
1873		G.J. Born	Pattern maker	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
		Elizabeth Born John B. Born Richard B. Brown Robert McCreery	Widow-John Born Glass mould maker Carpenter Glass blower	
1875		Elizabeth Born John B. Born	Widow-John Born Mould maker	
1880		J.W. Askins Albert Jackson	Constable Fireman	Hopkins: brick building owned by Bailey, Ward, & Hough
1882		John Askins	Police	Sanborn: 3-story building
1884		Joseph Keefe R.J. Keefe	Clerk Teamster	
1885		Frank Jackson P.H. Robinson Frank Williams	Porter Porter Fireman	Designated in deed as located in Ward 8
1886	James M. Miller (Executor for John Hough, Washington County) to John Weber (Pittsburgh) DB 541:214, \$4,902			Hopkins: one of four brick buildings (84-90 Crawford Street) owned by J. Weber in Bailey, Ward, & Hough subdivision
1889		Joseph Keefe R.J. Keefe	Clerk Teamster	
1890		Joseph Keefe R.J. Keefe	Clerk Teamster	Sanborn: 3-story dwelling
1893		Richard Keefe	Laborer	
1895		No listing	--	Hopkins: brick building owned by estate of J. Weber in Bailey, Ward, & Howe (Hough) subdivision
1900		Maurice Ostrovsky Benjamin Shapeare	Clerk Tailor	
1903		Morris Krantz Samuel Shapiro	Cigar maker Peddler	Sanborn: 3-story dwelling
1905		No listing	--	Residence Hopkins: brick building owned by estate of J. Weber in Baily, Ward, & Howe subdivision
1906		Abram Cooperberg Carl Cuperberg Samuel Speer	Tinner Tinner Peddler	Hopkins: 3 –story brick building in Bailey, Ward, & Hough subdivision
1910		Heyman Miller Joseph Sugar	Peddler Peddler	Hopkins: 3-story brick building owned by J. Weber
1914		Myer Schlansky D.L. Shalan	Janitor Keystone Electric Co.	
1915		Myer Schlansky	Janitor	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1920		No listing	--	Hopkins: brick building owned by S. Nathan in Bailey, Ward, & Hough subdivision
1923		Thomas Emdoria	laborer	
1925		Edwin Steven Ella Tittly Mack White	Waiter Charwoman laborer	Sanborn: 3-story dwelling
1929-1930		William Jackson James Rowe	-- --	Hopkins: brick building owned by S. Nathan
1931		George Daniels William Clark Lantham Fulton Mrs. Anna F. Worthy	-- -- -- --	
1940		Mrs. Ezra Bradley Bester Cureton Otis Lipscomb Henry Stroud Charles A. Butler	-- -- -- -- --	
1941		Harry Matthews Mrs. Lucille Smith William Williams George Butler	-- -- -- --	
1944		Not listed	--	No listing for 90 Crawford Also no listings for 82, 84, 86, and 88
1951		Not listed	--	Sanborn: vacant lot
1953		Not listed	--	
1956		Not listed	--	

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Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
1850	Isaac Walker	W	M	48		Hatter	England			
	Leah Walker	W	F	44			England			
	Mary W. Walker	W	F	19			Pennsylvania			
	Matthew Walker	W	M	18			Pennsylvania			
	Emma Walker	W	F	16			Pennsylvania			
	Anna Walker	W	F	8			Pennsylvania			
	Alice Walker	W	F	5			Pennsylvania			
	Albert Walker	W	M	2			Pennsylvania			
	Alice Walker	W	F	42			England			
	William Walker	W	M	18			Pennsylvania			
	Margaret Walker	W	M	11			Pennsylvania			
	Henry Walker	W	F	6			Pennsylvania			
	Jacob Jones	W	M	41			Pennsylvania			
1880	Samuel F. Pearson	W	M	29	M	Stencil Cutter	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	
	Harriett D. Pearson	W	F	32	M	Keeping home	England	England	England	
	Ida Pearson	W	F	15	S	At home	Pennsylvania	Ohio	England	
	Charles Pearson	W	M	13	S	At school	Pennsylvania	Ohio	England	
	Elizabeth C. Pearson	W	F	7	S	At school	Pennsylvania	Ohio	England	
	John Jones	W	M	45		Huckster	England	England	England	
	Laura Glentz	W	F	18		Works in confectionary	Pennsylvania	Baden (Germany)	Ireland	
	Samuel Ramsey	W	M	67		Shoe maker	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	
1900	Hyman Amdursky	W	M	52	M	Tailor (presser)	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Ella Amdursky	W	F	51	M		Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Frank A. Amdursky	W	M	26	S	Commercial traveler(?)	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Max Amdursky	W	M	22	S	Salesman, Gants(?) Foundry	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Samuel Amdursky	W	M	19	S	Salesman, same	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Dora Amdursky	W	F	18	S	Tailoress, finisher	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Nor Amdursky	W	M	16	S	At school	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Bella Amdursky	W	F	15	S	Tailoress, finisher	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Kivy Horwitz	W	M	28	M	Toby manufacturer	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Ida Horwitz	W	F	26	M		Poland	Poland	Poland	
1920	Morris Stein	W	M	28	S	Tobie maker	Russia	Russia	Russia	
	Sarah Stein	W	F	27	S		Russia	Russia	Russia	

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
1940	Francis Allen	B	F	35	WD	Road construction laborer	Kentucky			
	Grant Watts	B	M	40	M		South Carolina			
	Alma Watts	B	F	30	M	Seamstress	South Carolina			
	Rose Lee Watts	B	F	11	S	Steel mill laborer	South Carolina			
	Georgie Watts	B	F	9	S		South Carolina			
	Allen Watts	B	M	7	S		Pennsylvania			
	Clara Lou Watts	B	F	6	S		Pennsylvania			
	Elenore Watts	B	F	1	S		Pennsylvania			
	Arthur Giles	B	M	33	M	Road construction laborer	South Carolina			
	Fred Clark	B	M	49	M	Road construction laborer	Georgia			
	Lucy Clark	B	F	44	M		Alabama			

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Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
1850	Margaret Wallace	W	F	56			Ireland			
	Albert Wallace	W	M	30			Ireland			
	Sarah Wallace	W	F	24			Ireland			
	Margaret Wallace	W	F	4			Pennsylvania			
	Josephine Wallace	W	F	2			Pennsylvania			
	John Drought	W	M	20		Painter	Pennsylvania			
	James Wallace	W	M	21		Carpenter	Ireland			
	William Gould	W	M	20		Cabinet Maker	Ohio			
	Adam Glass	W	M	20		Cabinet Maker	Pennsylvania			
	William Gould	W	M	20		Tea Peddler	England			
	Joseph Ross	W	M	20		Carpenter	Pennsylvania			
	Adam Long	W	M	22		Cabinet maker	Pennsylvania			
1880	John W. Askins	B	M	38	M	Ward constable	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
	Sarah Askins	B	F	39	M	Keeping house	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
	Joseph Howard	B	M	14	S	At school	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
	Albert Jackson	B	M	35		Laborer	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
	Fanny Jackson	B	F	24		Keep house	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
1900	Morris Ostrovsky	W	M	27	M	Cigar maker	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Lizzie Ostrovsky	W	F	21	M		Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Samie Ostrovsky	W	M	2	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Poland	
	Louie Ostrovsky	W	M	11/12	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Poland	
	Jay Gold	W	M	20	S	Canvassing agent, water filter	Poland	Poland	Poland	
	Sam Sparrow	W	M	29	M	Huckster, fruits & vegetables	Russia	Russia	Russia	
	Tiba Sparrow	W	F	28	M		Russia	Russia	Russia	
	Morris Sparrow	W	M	8	S	At school	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Russia	
	Rosie Sparrow	W	F	5	S	Kindergarten	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Russia	
	Himan Sparrow	W	M	4	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Russia	
	Ben Fisher	W	M	23	S	Huckster, fruits & vegetables	Russia	Russia	Russia	
	Jacob Kishenbaum	W	M	25	S	Journeyman tailor	Russia	Russia		
1920	Ben Sigal	W	M	36	M	Stogie manufacturer	Rumania	Rumania	Rumania	
	Tillie Sigal	W	F	34	M		Rumania	Rumania	Rumania	
	Fannie Sigal	W	F	11	S		Pennsylvania	Rumania	Rumania	

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
	Bernett Sigal	W	M	8	S		Pennsylvania	Rumania	Rumania	
	Evelyn Sigal	W	F	6	S		Pennsylvania	Rumania	Rumania	
	Nathan Reichman	W	M	23	S	Manager, motion theater	Rumania	Rumania	Rumania	
1940	Vester Cureton	B	M	31	M		North Carolina			
	Bertha Cureton	B	F	28	M		North Carolina			
	Minnie Lee Cureton	B	F	10	S		North Carolina			
	Berta May Cureton	B	F	8	S		North Carolina			
	Ethel Lee Cureton	B	F	6	S		North Carolina			
	Willie James Cureton	B	M	4	S		North Carolina			
	Eugene Cureton	B	F	2	S		Pennsylvania			
	Sylvester Cureton	B	M	7/12	S		Pennsylvania			
	Otis Lyscomb	B	M	30	M		Georgia			
	Lissie May Lyscomb	B	F	20	M		South Carolina			
	Zack Lyscomb	B	M	32	S		Georgia			
	Henry Stroud	B	M	50	M	Road construction laborer	Georgia			
	Elizabeth Davis	B	F	43	WD	Road construction laborer	Georgia			

29 Fulton (Fullerton) Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1832	James Brown DB 42:209			Lot #8 in James Brown plan of lots surveyed and recorded 1/14/1832. Most lots, including Lot #8 measured 25 ft in width by 123 ½ ft in length. The lots were carved from Dr. Bedford's plan of lots (nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 35) on Stone Quarry Hill.
1840	James Stuart from David & Betsey Foliat 1/7/1840 DB 60:343, \$130			Lot #8 in the plan of lots first laid out by merchant James Brown. The lot is described as measuring 25 ft wide by 60 feet long.
1850		Mrs. Hannah McKenna (29 Fulton St.)	-	
1863	James Stewart (father of Arthur Stewart) and Arthur Stewart from David Foliat 2/5/1863 referenced in later DB 187:403	Robert S. Campbell (black) (12 Crawford St.)	Barber (at Penn & Clair)	
1864-1865	Robert S. Campbell from Greg McClurg 8/23/1865 DB 187:403; \$550	Robert S. Campbell (12 Crawford St.) James M. Gallagher (29 Fulton St.)	Barber (at Penn & Clair) Attorney (58 Grant St.)	Lot described as being located in Ward 6, fronting on Fulton Street and measuring 25 ft wide and 60 ft long.
1866	Robert S. Campbell	Robert Campbell (12 Crawford St.) Frederick Young (29 Fulton St.) Jesse Young (29 Fulton St.)	Barber Glassblower Carpenter	
1867		Robert S. Campbell (12 Crawford St.)	Barber (at Penn & Clair)	
1869		Robert S. Campbell (12 Crawford St.)	Barber (at 59 Ninth)	
1870		Robert S. Campbell (black) James Farley (both 12 Crawford St.)	Barber (at Penn & Clair) Watchman	
1872	Robert Campbell	No listing	--	Hopkins: Building on rear half of lot, near center, possibly facing Crawford Street

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1873		Robert S. Campbell Ralph Campbell (both 12 Crawford St.)	Barber Barber	
1874		Mrs. C. Campbell (12 Crawford St.)	--	
1875		Charlotte Campbell Thomas Clark Louis McReley (all 12 Crawford St.)	Widow-Robert S. Campbell Barber Driver	
1880		A.J. Simmons	Driver	
1882		Robert Brown William Brown (both 12 Crawford St.)	Laborer Laborer	Hopkins: Frame building on rear half of lot, near center, possibly facing Crawford Street
1883		E. Brown T. Winston James Thornton Ernest Hyde C. Robinson T. Robinson (all 29 Fulton St.)	Waiter Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer	
1884		No listing		Sanborn: Map section not available
1885	John Flynn from Samuel W. Black 11/30/1885 DB 547:52; \$2,000	William Henson Henry Young (both 12 Crawford St.)	Laborer Laborer	Deed described the property as being the same lot which Anna M. Aluhausen (sp.?) (widow), Agatha Messing (widow), Julia Aluhausen, Louisa Aluhausen, Anna Aluhausen, and Christina Aluhausen, all of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by deed dated 11/20/1885, conveyed to Samuel Black (deed not referenced).
1886-1887		James Flinn (12 Crawford St.)	Driver	
1889	John Flynn	John Flynn (12 Crawford St.)	Teamster	Hopkins: Frame building on rear half of lot, near center, possibly facing Crawford Street
1890		Robert Close John Flinn	Cigars (29 Fulton); (resides 12 Crawford) Teamster (resides 12 Crawford)	
1891		Michael J. Faley Louis Fierst William Fierst	Operator & Contractor Barber Barber (11 Wylie Ave)	Only 29 Fulton residents are included in the table from this date forward.
1892		Jas. Bueter M.J. Feeley (aka Faley?) John G. Henry	Clerk Contractor Salesman	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1893		Henry Cassidy John Close John Fitzgerald John Flynn	Laborer Laborer Book Keeper Teamster	Sanborn: Large, 3-story dwelling facing Fulton Street, with walkway between 29 and 31 Fulton to the south; it is designated as 29 Fulton Street. On rear half of lot, near the center, is a 2-story dwelling (probably the same frame building depicted on 1872, 1882, and 1889 Hopkins maps; it is designated as 29½ Fulton Street). Two other 3-story buildings appear on the lot east of the frame building, closer to Crawford Street; these are designated as 12 and 12½ Crawford Street.
1894		Henry Cassidy	Laborer	
1895		John E. McIntyre Louis Tiller Nellie M. Walton K.E. Wells William M. Wells	Conductor Clerk Nurse Manager (64 Fifth Ave) Agent	
1896		Henry Cassidy Jas. Close Edward Ebbert William Flinn John Flynn J. Narin Walsh	Laborer Laborer Machinist Laborer Teamster Clerk	
1897		Henry Cassidy Jas. Close John E. Duey William Flynn John Flynn Abraham Shapiro	Laborer Laborer Baggage Master Laborer Driver Salesman	
1898		John Flynn Edward Martin Abraham Shapiro	Driver Fireman Clerk (440 Smithfield)	
1899		James Close, Jr. William Flinn	Laborer Teamster	
1900	John Flynn	John Flynn John Flynn William F. Flynn John Kane Charles F. Knauss Thomas J. Mosby	Grocer Teamster Driver Electrician Book Keeper Barber	Hopkins: Large brick building sitting on 25' x 60' 4 ½ portion of Lot 8 fronting on Fulton and owned by John Flynn; a smaller frame building behind the brick building is part of 60' 4 ½ portion of Lot 8 fronting onto Crawford Street. This building is depicted on 1872, 1882, and 1889 Hopkins maps. Two other 3-story buildings appear on the Crawford Street lot east of the frame building and are designated as 12 and 12½ Crawford Street. The Crawford Street lot is shown as being owned by Jac. Kaufman.

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1901		John Clancy John Flinn William F. Flinn John Flynn C.F. Knauss Thomas Mosby Charles Roder	Laborer Grocer Driver Teamster Baker Barber Waiter (rear)	
1902		Frank Byrne John Flinn Thomas Flinn Mrs. Mary Flynn William F. Flynn William Kelley James Parisean James Smith	Laborer Grocer (residence) -- Boarding (residence) Driver Laborer Laborer Clerk	
1903		John Graham John Murphy Mary Murphy	Plumber Laborer Widow (Frank)	Map section not available
1904		John Flynn William Flynn George R. Entress	-- Driver Sec., Entress Brick Co. 2240 Webster Ave.; (residence)	
1905		Arthur Andrews Daniel Andrews Philip Andrews William Andrews Peter Chadwick William Flynn William Johnson William J. Mahood	Laborer Laborer Clerk Laborer Carpenter Teamster Laborer Salesman	Sanborn: Same information as 1893
1906	John Flynn	Philip Andrews Mary Flinn William Flynn George Hill	Clerk Widow-John Flinn Driver Carpenter	Hopkins: Same information as 1900; however, the Crawford Street portion of the lot is shown as being owned by M. Haber.
1907		Arthur Andrews Daniel Andrews Robert Davey Leo Flynn Mary Flynn William Flynn Clarence Risk Charles Rodders Ray Williams	-- Bartender Elevator Operator Driver Widow-John Flinn Driver Clerk Waiter Clerk	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1908		Leo B. Flynn Mary Flinn William F. Flynn Frank Fox Charles Roders	Driver Widow-John Flynn Driver Butcher Waiter	
1909		Lewis Carter	Baker	
1910		Benevolent Order of Elks	--	Hopkins: Same information as 1906; however, the lot is shown as being part of the James Brown subdivision.
1911		Benevolent Order of Elks	--	
1912		Benevolent Order of Elks	--	
1913		Benevolent Order of Elks A. Riccordino J.J. Verrone M. Verrone	-- Junk (1012 Webster Ave.) Laborer Laborer	
1914		Stewart Carter Angelo Riccordino	Laborer Junk (1010 Webster Ave)	Hopkins: Same information as 1906 and part of the James Brown subdivision; street name appears as Fullerton.
1915		George Chunn George Cotton Buck Davis George Forman Albert Strange Robert Strange	Porter Painter Porter Butcher Porter Butler	
1919		John Baltimore	-- (residence)	
1920		No listing	--	
1923	C.V. Branch	No listing	--	Hopkins: Same information as 1900, but owner designated as C.V. Branch
1925		Turk Welsh Albert T. Beatty William Brunson Walter DeSoto Lee Matthews John Washington	Billiards Clerk (James B. Beatty) -- -- Helper --	
1927		Edna Copes Harry Gaither Virgie Hamilton Lee Mathews Leona Powell Frank Welch	Domestic Laborer Domestic Laborer Domestic Clerk	Sanborn: Same information as 1893

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1929		Florine Green W.M. Dupree Arthur A. Gordon Blanche Mark Levy Mathews Lee A. Matthews John A. Nelson Oscar Price Walter Rosseau Floyd Starks	Dressmaker Porter (100 Pa Sta.) Porter (PRR) -- Porter Porter (100 Pa Sta.) Porter (100 Pa Sta.) Decorator Mechanic Porter (100 Pa Sta.)	Hopkins: Map section not available
1930		Frank Wellson Hattie Wellson Melvin Gaither Florine Green Margaret Mills Millis E. Mitchell Blanche Mott John E. Nelson Alice Pierce Joseph Pierce Austin Pribish	Billiards -- Clerk Clerk -- Cleaner (B & O RR Co.) -- Laborer -- Laborer Printer	
1931		Frank Welsh	--	
1932		Rev. James L. Williams James Brown Mrs. Sadie Smith	-- -- --	
1937	Elizabeth Molli	Mrs. Rebecca Thompson Andrew Martin	-- --	
1940		Andrew Martin John Wilson William Alexander James Alexander Enthey Nelson	-- -- -- -- --	
1951		Daniel Bell Mrs. Gertrude Martin Clarence McCox	-- -- --	Sanborn: Same information as 1893
1953		Mrs. Sarah Coppage Daniel Bell Mrs. Gertrude Martin Milton Bell	-- -- -- --	
1956		Mrs. Sarah Coppage Daniel Bell Mrs. Gertrude Martin	-- -- --	

29 Fulton (Fullerton) Street Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
1850	29 Fulton	Hanna McKenna	W	F	50			Ireland			
		Stephen McKenna	W	M	17		Laborer	Pennsylvania			
		Elizabeth Billingsly	W	F	44			Ireland			
		Ann Billingsly	W	F	10			Pennsylvania			
1860	29 Fulton	R.S. Campbell	M	M	27	M	Barber	Maryland			
		C.A. Campbell	M	F	25	M		Maryland			
		R. Campbell	M	M	5	S		Maryland			
		H.G. Campbell	M	F	2	S		Pennsylvania			
		P.L. Campbell	M		5/12	S		Pennsylvania			
		L. Powell	M	M	14	S	Servant	Pennsylvania			
1870	29 Fulton	Robert Campbell	M	M	37	M	Barber	Maryland			
		Charlotte Campbell	M	F	35	M	Keeps House	Maryland			
		Ralph Campbell	M	M	16	S		Maryland			
		Harriet Campbell	M	F	13	S		Pennsylvania			
		Louis Campbell	M	M	8	S		Pennsylvania			
		Robert Campbell	M	M	5	S		Pennsylvania			
		Charlotte Campbell	M	F	2	S		Pennsylvania			
		Ella Campbell	M	F	1/12	S		Pennsylvania			
1880	29 Fulton	A.J. Simmons	W	M	30	M		Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland	No listings found for 29 Fulton Street. A.J. Simmons was listed as living as 12 Crawford Street.
		Mary J. Simmons	W	F	21	M		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
		Frank Simmons	W	M	3	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
		Ellen Simmons	W	F	10/12	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
1890	29 Fulton										1890 census data lost
1900	29 Fulton	John Flynn	W	M	50	M	Day laborer	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	
		Mary Flynn	W	F	51	M		Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	
		Mary Flynn	W	F	23	S		Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland	
		William Flynn	W	M	21	S	Teamster	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland	
		Leo Flynn	W	M	11	S		Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland	
		Ellen Flynn	W	F	10	S		Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland	
		Bernard Blynn	W	M	7	S		Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland	
		Charles Krauss	W	M	23	M	Bookkeeper	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	
		Tillie Krauss	W	F	22	M		Germany	Germany	Germany	
		Edda Darst	W	F	28	M		Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	
		Mary Miller	W	F	49	WD		Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	
1910	29 Fullerton	Lucy Mercer	B	F	35						
		Harry Bridget	B	M	40						
		William Wayne	B	M	30						
1920	29 Fullerton										No listings found for 29 Fullerton Street
1930	29 Fullerton	Jeff Mims	B	M	29	M	Laborer, sewer construction	South Carolina	South Carolina	South Carolina	
		Josephine Mims	B	F	27	M	Servant, private family	Florida	Florida	Florida	
		Joseph Pierce	B	M	48	M	Laborer, construction	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
		Alice Pierce	B	F	41	M	None	Washington D.C.	Maryland	Maryland	
		Blanche Mark	B	F	26	S	Servant, private family	North Carolina	North Carolina	North Carolina	
		William Ferguson	B	M	32	S	Boot black, hotel.	Missouri	Missouri	Missouri	
		Had die Welsh	B	F	44	S	None	Maryland	Maryland	Washington D.C.	
		John Nelson	B	M	25	S	Porter, RR station	Louisiana	Louisiana	Louisiana	
		Oscar Price	B	M	32	S	Interior decorator	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia	

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
		Margaret Mills	B	F	29	D	None	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
		Margaret Mills	B	F	13	S	None	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	
1940	29 Fullerton	Andrew Martin	B	M	57	M	Laborer, sewer construction	Texas			
		Gertrude Martin	B	F	38	M		Texas			
		Thomas Huddleston	B	M	32	M	Coal miner	Tennessee			
		Daisy Jackson	B	F	23	S		Mississippi			
		John Wade	B	M		M	Porter, wholesale dairy	Pennsylvania			
		Rhea Wade	B	F		M		Pennsylvania			
		Baxter Plummer	B	M		WD	Laborer, road construction	Tennessee			
		Velma Sharp	B	F		S	Waitress, restaurant	Tennessee			
		Robert Thomas	B	M		S	Truck driver, general hauling	Ohio			
		Foster Green	B	M	24	M	Porter, restaurant	Ohio			
		Robert O. Ellis	B	M	34	S	Moulder, iron foundry				

31 Fulton (Fullerton) Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1832	James Brown DB 42:209			Lot #8 in James Brown plan of lots surveyed and recorded 1/14/1832. Most lots, including Lot #8 measured 25 ft in width by 123 ½ ft in length. The lots were carved from Dr. Bedford's plan of lots (nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, & 35) on Stone Quarry Hill.
1840	James Stuart from David & Betsey Foliat 1/7/1840 DB 60:343, \$130			Lot #8 in the plan of lots first laid out by merchant James Brown. The lot is described as measuring 25 ft wide by 60 feet long.
1850		No Listing	--	
1856		Henry McGeary	Of Marshall & McGeary & Co.	Residence
1859		Luke O'Brien	Riverman	Residence
1865		Nicholas G. Murphy	Fire marshal	Residence
1866		J.F. Slagel	Attorney, White & Slagle	
1867		N. Gratton Murphy	Fire marshal	
1870		Capt. C.L. Brannen Henry Borgen	-- grocer	Business
1872	? McFarland	--	--	Hopkins: Large building slight set back from Fulton Street and extending nearly the entire length of Lot 7 to Crawford Street.
1875		A.J. Hagan H.W. Hagan	Feed Clerk	
1880		A.J. Hagan H.W. Hagan	Merchant Clerk	
1882		Jan Hardy	Widow – Henry Hardy	Hopkins: Large frame building slight set back from Fulton Street.
1884		Frank Davis Fred L. Davis Henry H. Sayers	Restaurant Of White & Davis Painter	Residence Business
1885		Henry H. Sayers James Trim	Painter Clerk at 226 Fifth Ave.	Residence
1889	W. Chess guardian	Benjamin Latshaw John A. Latshaw	Printer Clerk	Hopkins: Large brick building slightly set back from Fulton Street, with attached small frame structure at the rear also connected to a brick building on the lot facing onto Crawford Street.
1890		No Listing	--	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1893		John T. Downey Hugh Downey Charles Downey Edward M Downey	Fireman Fireman Laborer Fireman	Sanborn: Large, 3-story building consisting of 7 dwelling units extending from Fulton Street to Crawford Street (1 large unit fronting on Fulton Street, 4 smaller units behind it fronting on Gilmore Street, and 2 smaller units fronting on Crawford Streets
1895		Richard Atchison James Downey John Downey Charles Downey Martha Downey J.F. McCabe E. Nides Charles Reed Frank Sheeren	Waiter Fireman Engineer Fireman Widow – Hugh Downey Telephone operator Laborer -- Telephone operator	Residence Residence
1900	F. Goodwin	Rev. Albert Acken Albert H. Acken, Jr. Corliss B. Aiken Harry O. Eider	-- Student Student Chemist	Residence Residence Hopkins: Large brick building facing Fulton Street, with smaller detached brick building behind it, attached to two adjoining frame building units at the opposite end of the lot, facing onto Crawford Street.
1903	F. Goodwin	Joseph Landman	Tinner	Hopkins: Same information as 1900
1905		David Feldman Samuel Feldman Morris Friedman Adolph Harris	Tailor Tailor Tinner Agent	Sanborn: Same as 1893
1906	M. Haber	Mary King Mrs. Susan G. Manuel John Sims	-- Musician Barber	Hopkins: : Large, brick building consisting of 7 dwelling units extending from Fulton Street to Crawford Street (1 large unit fronting on Fulton Street, 4 smaller units behind it fronting on Gilmore Street, and 2 smaller units fronting on Crawford Streets
1910	M. Haber	Mary King	Housekeeper	Hopkins: Large, 3-story brick building consisting of 7 dwelling units extending from Fulton Street to Crawford Street (1 large unit fronting on Fulton Street, 4 smaller units behind it fronting on Gilmore Street, and 2 smaller units fronting on Crawford Streets Fulton changed to Fullerton
1911		Robertt Bowie International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union	Steward --	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1914		Richard Cromartie William Houston	Laborer Laborer	Hopkins: Same information as 1906
1915		Richard Cromartie Mitchel Massey	Laborer Laborer	
1920		James Whittington Mollie Whittington	Janitor --	Residence Residence
1923	M. Haber	No Listing	--	Hopkins: Same information as 1906
1925		Edward F. Hill	Furnished rooms	Business/Residence
1927		No listing	--	Sanborn: Same as 1893
1929		Vacant	--	
1930				Names not listed by address
1931		John Buckner VanRoss	-- --	
1932		Van Ross	--	
1937	Myer and Dora Haber	Lasha Sawyer Richard Harris	-- --	
1940		Holmes Richardson Isaiah Fuller Louis Jiles	-- -- --	
1951		Holmes F. Richardson	--	Sanborn: Same as 1893
1953		Holmes F. Richardson	--	
1956		Vacant	--	

31 Fulton (Fullerton) Street Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
1860	31 Fulton										No listings found for 31 Fulton Street
1870	31 Fulton										No listings found for 31 Fulton Street
1880	31 Fulton										No listings found for 31 Fulton Street
1890	31 Fulton										1890 census data lost
1900	31 Fulton	Albert Acken	W	M	45	M	Preacher	New Jersey	New Jersey	New Jersey	
		Ella Acken	W	F	44	M		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland	
		H. Albert Acken, Jr.	W	M	21	S	School	Maryland	New Jersey	Maryland	
		Cotella Acken	W	F	19	S	School	Maryland	New Jersey	Maryland	
		Crolis Acken	W	F	17	S	School	Maryland	New Jersey	Maryland	
		Raymond Acken	W	M	15	S	School	Maryland	New Jersey	Maryland	
		Helen Acken	W	F	1	S		Maryland	New Jersey	Maryland	
		Harry O. Elder	W	M	43		Chemist	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio	
1910	31 Fullerton	Mary King	B	F	40	S	Lodging house keeper	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Maryland	
		Albert Pettigrew	B	M	35	M	Hotel waiter	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Georgia	
		Anna Pettigrew	B	F	26	M	Lodging house maid	Tennessee	Ohio/Maryland	Maryland	
		Charles Hall	B	M	45	S	Railroad porter	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
		William Anderson	B	M	28	S	Hotel waiter	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia	
		Kate Mason	B	F	26	M	Store seamstress	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
		Corinne Mason	B	F	11	S	None	District of Columbia	North Carolina	Virginia	
1920	31 Fullerton	Sidney Hill	B	M	60	WD	Lodging house keeper	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
		George Shunn	B	M	36	M	Railroad laborer	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
		Daniel Shunn	B	M	34	M	Bar room porter	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
		Edward Hill	B	M	22	S	Club porter	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia	
		Leonard Brooks	B	M	59	M	Railroad porter	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia	
		Hattie Brooks	B	F	54	M	None	Michigan	Virginia		
		Charles Bailer	B	M	32	M	Stockyard laborer	Ohio	Ohio		
		Anna Bailer	B	F	31	M	Private home domestic	Virginia	Virginia		
		Richard Baker	B	M	42	S	Laborer, street work	Tennessee	Tennessee		
		John Williams	B	M	21	S	Steel mill laborer	Virginia	Virginia		
1930	31 Fullerton	John Buchner	B	M	35	M	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	Butler, Frat. House	
		Maggie Buchner	B	F	33	M	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	Cook, Frat. House	
		Arthur Buchner	B	M	16	S	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	Porter, Restaurant	
		Albert Buchner	B	M	14	S	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	None	
		Carrie S.H. Smith	B	F	32	D	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	Servant Private Family	
		Arthur Alexander	B	M	21	S	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia	None	
		Bertha H. Woodson	B	F	26	WD	West Virginia	West Virginia	West Virginia	Servant, Private Family	
		William Woodson	B	M	8	S	Pennsylvania	Tennessee	West Virginia	None	
		Dorothy Woodson	B	F	7	S	Pennsylvania	Tennessee	West Virginia	None	
		Rose Smith	B	F	19	S	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	None	
		John Clayton	B	M	48	M	Missouri	Missouri	Missouri	Porter, Western union	
		Alma Clayton	B	F	19	M	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee	None	
1940	31 Fullerton	Isaiah Fuller	W	M	33	M	Coal miner	Illinois			
		Lillie S. Fuller	W	F	29	M		Georgia			
		Mary E. Fuller	W	F	12	S		Pennsylvania			
		Arthur L. Fuller	W	M	10	S		Pennsylvania			
		Holmes Richardson	B	M	47	M	Pipe mill laborer	Virginia			
		Florence Richardson	B	F	54	M		Alabama			

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth	Comments
		Audrey M. Brown	B	F	9	S		Pennsylvania			
		George Williams	B	M	24	S	Sewer construction laborer	Maryland			

1430 Bedford Avenue City Directory Study

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1872	Mrs. Denny			Part of a large area with no structures, no lot divisions shown
1880				
1882				Vacant Lot
1884				
1889				Vacant lot measuring 18 ft. in width People's Skating Rink adjacent to the west
1890				
1893				Vacant Lot
1895				
1896				
1900	William C. Denny			Vacant Lot
1905		Dominic Calabrese Vincent Calabrese Joseph Calabrese	Clerk Clerk Drugs (610 Webster Ave.)	Large 3-story dwelling
1906	J. Calabrese	Dominic Calabrese Joseph Calabrese	Clerk Druggist (610 Webster Ave.)	Large brick structure depicted on lot
1910		Joseph Calabrese Thomas Calabrese	Drugs (628 Webster Ave.) Clerk	
1914	J. Calabrese	Joseph Calabrese Thomas Calabrese	Druggist (628 Webster Ave.) Druggist (Webster Ave. and Washington Place)	Large, brick, 3 story structure depicted on lot
1920		Nannie Bowie Ellen Davidge Patrick Davidge James Gordon John T. Sanders Shirley Spradley	-- -- Barber Laborer Laborer Laborer	
1921		Nannie Bowie Alphone Chatman James Gardner John T. Saunders	Shoe shiner Clerk (Pittsburgh Fish Company) Laborer	
1922		George W. Benson	Porter	
1923	G.W. Benson			Online view of directory page is damaged
1924		George Benson George W. Benson Edward Carr Alma Crittendon	Porter Clerk (Joseph Fleming & Son Co.) Porter --	

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1925		George W. Benson Edward Carr	Hotel Benson Porter	
1926		George Benson	Hotel Benson	
1927		G.W. Benson	Hotel Benson	Hotel
1928		George W. Benson	Hotel Benson	
1929	G.W. Benson	George W. Benson Jessie Benson	Hotel Benson	Hotel (acquired by G.W. Benson on 10/25/1921)
1930		George W. Benson	Hotel Benson	
1931	George W. Benson	Hotel Benson George W. Benson	Hotel Benson	
1932	George W. Benson	Hotel Benson George W. Benson	Hotel Benson	
1940	Mrs. Jessie Benson	Hotel Benson Mrs. Jessie Benson	Hotel Benson	
1951	Nathanial Benson	Nathanial Benson	Hotel Benson	
1953	Nathanial Benson	Nathanial Benson	Hotel Benson	
1956	Nathanial Benson	Nathanial Benson Jasper Clancy	Hotel Benson --	

1430 Bedford Avenue Census Study

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	Vacant Lot								
1900	Vacant Lot								
1920	Nannie Bowie	B	F	50	S	None	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	John Saundress	B	M	44	S	Laborer, Steel Mill	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Watson Taylor (Lodger)	B	M	61	M	Laborer, Mill	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Hattie Taylor	B	F	53	M	None	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
	Jess Gardwell (Lodger)	B	M	42	S	Fish Cleaner, Fish Market	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
	Annie Campbell (Lodger)	B	F	47	S	Chambermaid, Hotel	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Eugene Bell (Lodger)	B	M	38	S	Keeper, Lunch Counter	North Carolina	North Carolina	North Carolina
	Albert Johnson (Lodger)	B	M	59	S	Hod Carrier, Construction Company	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Will Williams (Lodger)	B	M	38	S	Hod Carrier, Construction Company	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Shirley Spradley (Lodger)	B	M	42	M	Porter, Office Bldg.	Pennsylvania	Alabama	Alabama
1940	Jessie Benson	B	F	38	W	Proprietor, Hotel Benson	Alabama		
	Nathaniel Benson	B	M	18	S	New Worker	Alabama		
	Elizabeth Benson	B	F	16	S		Pennsylvania		
	Priddy B. Benson	B	F	14	S		Pennsylvania		
	Irma Benson	B	F	12	S		Pennsylvania		

In addition to the Benson family, 100 tenants are listed at this address in the 1940 census. They include a medical doctor, a professional baseball player, and a newspaper editor of his own paper. Other professions listed include WPA laborers, jeweler, truckman, millwright, fortune teller (palmist), teacher at a private school, secretary and treasurer of a machine shop, stenographer, clerk, maid, and mechanic. All of the residents are recorded as white. Twenty-one of the residents are recorded as "head" of the family, suggesting that there may have been 21 separate apartments in the building, in addition to the Benson family's residence.

79 Franklin (1401 Franklin; 1401 Epiphany) Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1858		John Cook Henry Mellon (<i>born 1826 in Ireland</i>) Henry B. Shidle	Coal Digger Carpenter Tinner	
1861-1862		Henry Mellon John McCabe, upstairs	Mellon & Burke Mate	
1865-1866		Henry Mellon William Weir	Carpenter --	
1870		Henry Mellon	Carpenter	
1872	H. Mellon	Peter Crozier	Liquor Dealer	Hopkins: brick building owned by H. Mellon
1875		Henry Kearney Britty Mellen Jas. Nolan	Laborer Widow, Henry Lamp Washer	
1880		Fred Adolph William Malla B. Mellon Harry Mellon	Pressman Laborer Widow, Henry Laborer	
1882		John Cook George E. Kuab Bridget Mellon Harry Mellon John Mellon	Helper Clerk Widow-Henry Mellon Clerk Cigar maker	Hopkins: brick building in J. Wardwell subdivision
1884		S.B. Anderson George Boyd B. Mellon Harry Mellon John Mellon Thomas Mellon	Packer Railroader Widow, Henry Bartender Paper Hanger Plumber	Sanborn: 2 dwellings (front & rear) on Franklin, separated by a narrow open space. Front building is 3 stories and rear building is 2 stories.
1885		B. Mellon Harry Mellon Thomas Mellon William Mellon Levi Sisemvain	Widow, Henry Bartender Plumber Carpenter Peddler	
1889	H. Mellon	Bridget Mellon Harry Mellon John J. Mellon	Widow-Henry Mellon Clerk Paper hanger	Hopkins: 2 brick buildings (front & rear) on Franklin, separated by a narrow open space; owned by H. Mellon in J. Wardwell subdivision
1890		Thomas Mellon John W. O'Keefe	Plumber (309 Wood St) Laborer	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1893		Warren Carroll James Shean	Laborer Laborer	Sanborn: 2 brick buildings (front & rear), separated by a narrow open space. Front building is 3 stories and rear building is 2 stories. Rear building address is labeled as 12 Townsend Street.
1895		Thomas Brooks Ella Hart Charles Rose	Puddler Widow, Charles Waiter	
1900	Alice B. Mellon	William A. Harris Lewis Phelps Manuel Washington	Porter Cook Laborer	Address changed to 1401 Franklin Hopkins: 2 brick buildings (front & rear) on Franklin, separated by a narrow open space; owned by H. Mellon in J. Wardwell subdivision
1903		James Bossic Samuel Feinstein Samuel A. Kemper James King James Lilliard John Lilliard Georgiana McFarland Ernest Minor Thomas Moss S. Neal Richard Snead James Talbot Myer Rosenbloom*	Police Brakeman Porter Waiter Waiter Laborer Widow, John Porter Porter Porter Cook Waiter Grocers (located at 1401 Franklin)	Hopkins: No mapping available for Franklin Street
1905		Jacob Altman Louis Brigadier Simon Fassberg, Jr.	Clerk Tailor Clerk	Sanborn: 2 dwellings (front & rear), separated by a narrow open space. Front building is 3 stories and rear building is 2 stories. Rear building address is labeled as "L" Townsend Street.
1906	S. Fauberg	Jacob Bernstein Joseph Herskovitz Jacob Naberg Sanuel Oshill	Baker -- Janitor Tinner	Hopkins: 2 brick buildings (front & rear) on Franklin, separated by a narrow open space; owned by S. Fauberg in J. Wardwell subdivision
1910				Hopkins: 2 brick buildings (3 story front & 2 story rear) on Franklin, separated by a narrow open space in J. Wardwell subdivision
1914		Samuel Rothman	Laborer	Address changed to 1401 Epiphany Hopkins: 2 brick buildings (3 story front & 2 story rear) on Franklin, separated by a narrow open space in Joseph Woodwell subdivision

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1920		Hymen Caplan Samuel Gorra Abraham Haber Hyman Stern Meyer Weis	-- Laborer Salesman Salesman Salesman	Business/residence
1923	"	Hyman Caplan Sadie Caplan Michael Nepolello Marie Nepolello	Express & transfer -- Musician --	Business/Residence Hopkins: 2 brick buildings (3 story front & 2 story rear) on Franklin, separated by a narrow open space in Joseph Woodwell subdivision
1925		James Nassif Margaret Nassif Selma Nassif David Soffern	Baker -- -- Tailor	Business/residence Business at 832 Lorenz Ave.
1927		Harrison Johnson Ella M. (?) Samuel M. (?)	Broom maker (?) Butler	Sanborn: 2 dwellings (front & rear), separated by a narrow open space. Front building is 3 stories and rear building is 2 stories. Rear building address is labeled as "L" Townsend Street.
1930		Mrs. Luella Collins Mrs. Frances Dellaway Thomas Johnson George Ingram Betty Ingram William Walker	-- -- Laborer Laborer -- Laborer	
1931		John Banks David Davis Arthur Lindsay Mrs. Grace Robinson	-- -- -- --	
1940		Fred Michaels William Richardson Nathan Goodman Mrs. Dora Taylor Mrs. Jessie Bridges	-- -- -- -- --	
1951		William H. Richardson	--	Sanborn: 1 3-story dwelling. Rear portion of lot ("L" Townsend Street) is vacant.
1953		Fred Michaels Mrs. Dollie Warran	-- --	
1956		Fred Michaels Lillian Earley	-- --	

1401 Epiphany Street Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	79 Franklin	John C. Wagner	W	M	76	M	Tailor	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Louisa Wagner	W	F	49	M	Keeps House	England	England	England
		Louisa Wagner	W	F	23	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
1900	1401 Franklin	Lewis Phelps	B	M	44	M	Cook, Hotel	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		Hannah Phelps	B	F	36	M		Ohio	Virginia	Virginia
		Beatta Phelps	B	F	13	S	At School	Ohio	Virginia	Ohio
		John Phelps	B	M	17	S	At School	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Ohio
		Ollie Phelps	B	M	12	S		Pennsylvania	Virginia	Ohio
		William Harris	B	M	35	S	Porter	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Ohio
		Richard Snead	B	M	38	M	Cook, Restaurant	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		Rachel Snead	B	F	32	M		Indiana	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Helen Snead	B	F	6	S	At School	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Indiana
		Emanuel Washington	B	M	28	M	Fireman	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		Mary E. Washington	B	F	21	M		Pennsylvania	Ohio	Virginia
		Mabel Washington	B	F	4	S		Virginia	Virginia	Pennsylvania
1920	1401 Epiphany	Sam Gorra	W	M	35	M	Laborer, Steel Mill	Syria	Syria	Syria
		Samia Gorra	W	F	25	M		Syria	Syria	Syria
		Meyer Wise	W	M	24	M	Salesman, Bakery Company	Russia	Russia	Russia
		Rose Wise	W	F	23	M		Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
		Morey Wise	W	M	5	S		New York	Russia	Hungary
		Charles Wise	W	M	1	S		Pennsylvania	Russia	Hungary
		Hyman Caplan	W	M	26	M	Iceman, Own Trade	Pennsylvania	Russia	Hungary
		Sadie Caplan	W	F	24	M		Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania
		Martin Caplan	W	M	3 10/12	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1940	1401 Epiphany	William Richardson	B	M	58	M		Tennessee		
		Etta Richardson	B	F	46	M		Mississippi		
		Roosevelt Richardson	B	M	19	S		Mississippi		
		Mabel Richardson	B	F	18	S		Mississippi		
		Nadine Richardson	B	F	13	S		Illinois		
		Lovell Richardson	B	M	9	S		Illinois		
		Irene Richardson	Bf	B	8	S		Pennsylvania		
		Nathel Goodman	B	M	35	M	Chauffer, Private Family	South Carolina		
		Drueciller Goodman	B	F	24	M		South Carolina		

83 Franklin/1405 Franklin/1405 Epiphany Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850		Eliza Dawson Mary Gasway John Price	Widow Widow Porter	
1861		Louis Sanders Jackson Rhoads William Byrna	Grocer Riverman Mate	
1870		Leander C. Patterson	Pilot	
1872	P. Burke	L.C. Patterson	Pilot	Hopkins: Single structure fronting on 83 Franklin Street
1880		C.W. Jackson L.C. Patterson	Railroader Pilot	
1882		Isabella Law Leander Patterson	Widow (James) Pilot	Hopkins: Single brick structure J. Wardwell subdivision
1884		R.B. Black W.H. Brown J.W. Powell	Bookkeeper P.O. Clerk Postal Clerk	Sanborn: Single 3-story dwelling with 1- and 2-story rear additions
1889	Citizens Insurance Co.	Wesley A. Evans James Murray	Manager, Century Company-15 Seventh Ave. Salesman	Hopkins: Single brick structure
1890		No Listing	--	
1893		Maxwell Harrison John L. Joplin	Janitor Cook	Sanborn: Same information as 1884
1895		George Anderson Samuel Burrill	Porter Laborer	
1896		Samuel Burrow M. Harrison	Laborer Laborer	Street number changed to 1405
1900	Citizens Insurance Co.	Frank Grubbs E. J. Miller	Laborer Salesman	Hopkins: 3-story brick building on Epiphany and second brick building directly behind it
1905		Samuel Blitzstein Martha Read	Butcher Widow	Sanborn: 3-story store with 1- and 2-story rear additions
1906	S. Blitzstein	Samuel Blitzstein Abraham Levin Mrs. Martha Read	Meat, 1405 Franklin (Home-same) Peddler Widow	Hopkins: Same information as 1900
1910		Samuel Jenkins Herman P. Young	Porter Clerk	
1914	E. Brenner	Frank Gazboda Herman P. Young	Laborer Clerk	Hopkins: Same information as 1900

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1920		Thomas Burton William Carter James Dawson Frank Durston Hattie Gaither Melvin Gaither Venus Gaither Harry Gaither Frank Welch Hettie Welsch	Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer Waitress -- Laborer Laborer Shoe shine parlor (49 Fullerton) --	Street name changes to Epiphany
1923	N. Singer	Frank Weitzel Hattie Weitzel John Butler Ether Gaither Venus Gaither Roy E. McPherson Jean Weitzel	Janitor -- Laborer Clerk Laundress Laborer Laborer	Hopkins: Same information as 1900
1927		Frank Welch Elsie Gaither Katie Gaither Bert Robinson Elsie Robinson	Frank Welch & Bros. Seamstress Widow (Henry) Laborer, Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Co. Maid	Sanborn: Same information as 1905
1929	N. Singer et ux.	William Coleman Gladys Coleman Kath Gaither Venus Gaither	Laborer -- Widow (Henry) --	
1930		Joseph Gaither Kath Gaither Venus Gaither Bertram Robinson Elsie Robinson	Laborer -- -- Laborer --	
1931		Frank Welch	--	
1940		Frank Welch Mrs. Cath. Gaither	-- --	
1951		Elizabeth G. Potter	--	Sanborn: Same information as 1905
1953		Martha Neal	--	
1956		Mrs. Martha Neal	--	

1405 Epiphany Street Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	83 Franklin	Leander Patterson	W	M	52	M	Steamboat Pilot	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		Sarah Patterson	W	F	48	M	Keeps House	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Jennie Patterson	W	F	21	S	Dressmaker	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Pennsylvania
		Dora Patterson	W	F	17	S	Dressmaker	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Pennsylvania
		Leander Patterson	W	M	14	S	Goes to School	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Pennsylvania
		Henry Wilson	W	M	32	M	Railroad Man	New York	New York	New York
		Hallie Wilson	W	F	30	M	Keeps House	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
		Harry Wilson	W	M	14	S	Goes to School	Ohio	New York	Ohio
		Mary Wilson	W	F	11	S	Goes to School	Ohio	New York	Ohio
1900	1405 Franklin	Maxwell Harrison	B	M	38	M	Janitor	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		Carrie Harrison	B	F	26	M		Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		Ruth Harrison	B	F	8	S	At School	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
		Ida May Harrison	B	F	10	S	At School	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
		Robert F. Grubbs	B	M	25	W	Janitor	Ohio	Kentucky	Kentucky
		Bertha Higgins	B	F	23	S	Domestic	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
		Martha Reede	B	F	50		Cook	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
1920	1405 Epiphany	Frank Welch	B	M	44	M	Building Janitor	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.
		Hattie Welch	B	F	35	M		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
		Ethel Gaither	B	F	17	S	Office Girl, Dr.'s Office	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
		Elsie Gaither	B	F	17	S	Maid, Department Store	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
		Leona Powell (Lodger)	B	F	17	S	Office Girl, Dr.'s Office	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Joseph Gaither	B	M	14	S		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
		Melvin Gaither	B	M	20	S	Shoe Shiner, Own Stand	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
		Gene Welch	B	M	26	S	Building Janitor	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.
		Harry Gaither	B	M	30	S	Building Janitor	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
		Ray McPherson (Lodger)	B	M	20	S		Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
		Venus Gaither	B	F	28	S		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
		Ruby Gaither	B	F	4/12	S		Pennsylvania	Maryland	Gaither
1940	1405 Epiphany	Frank Welch	B	M	63	W		Washington, D.C.		
		Kalie Gaither	B	F	76	W		Washington, D.C.		
		Venus Gaither	B	F	45	M	Seamstress, Pants Company	Washington, D.C.		
		Ruby Calson	B	F	20	S		Pennsylvania		
		Melvin Gaither	B	M	42	S	Laborer, Steel Mill	Maryland		
		Joseph Gaither	B	M	34	S	Laborer, Steel Mill	Maryland		
		Virgil Jackson (Lodger)	B	M	50	S		Virginia		
		Elsie Robinson	B	F	39	M		Maryland		
		Peter Yelorba	B	M	21	M	Porter, Restaurant	Pennsylvania		
		Delores Yelorba	B	F	17	M		Pennsylvania		

53 Fulton (Fullerton) Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850		Alexander Baley Robert Burke	Porter Laborer	
1854-1855		Thomas Creed	Shoemaker	
1856		Richard Byards Margaret Graham William Price	Hotel porter Tailoress S.B. steward	
1861		Mrs. Timothy Coffey Lewis Davis (black) Mrs. ___Davis (black) Isaiah Phillips (black)	Widow Barber Widow-William Davis Laborer	
1865-1866		Margaret Graham	Widow	
1870		David Johnston (black) Harriet Reed	Laborer Widow-James Reed	
1872	John Keefe	Scott Braxton John Clifton Edward Cowen James Cowen Bridget Cowen Lydia Johnson	Laborer Laborer Upholsterer Cabinet maker Widow-James Cowen Widow-John W. Johnson	Hopkins: single building owned by John Keefe
1875		James Cowen William Jackson Sarah Richards William Robinson Albert Stauther George Whtmore Elizabeth Wynn	Upholsterer Laborer Widow-Benjamin Richards Laborer Laborer Laborer Dressmaker	
1880		Rosanna Keef	Widow-Patrick Keef	
1882		Elijah Adams Hiram Chin Simon Certer Nancy Harkins Ptak Harkins Rosanna Keef Michael Keefe James Poxon Joseph Shull	Police Cook Laborer Widow-John Harkins Laborer Widow-Patrick Keef Driver Glassblower Cabinet maker	Hopkins: single building owned by John Keefe
1884		Nelson Gavel William Hogan Fancy Jeams	Musician Laborer Widow-James Jeams	Sanborn: single building consisting of three 2 and 2.5-story units plus one 2-story, semi-detached building
1885		Henry Brooks	Waiter	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
		Charles hall Thomas Jefferson George Johnston John Lewis Mary Smith	Laborer Laborer Driver Porter Widow-Dennis Smith	
1889	C.T. Fogarty	John Camp John Keefe Mrs. Margaret Keefe John H. Moore Sarah Moore John Stewart	Bricklayer Laborer -- Porter Widow-James Moore Waiter	Hopkins: two buildings on lot, consisting of 3-unit building on Fulton and 1 free-standing building behind it.
1890		Lewis Dade Samuel Duffy John Hayden Mrs. Margaret Keefe Sarah Moore R. Perry	Porter Laborer Laborer -- Widow-James Moore Widow-Reese Perry	
1893		Margaret Ward	Widow-John Ward	Sanborn: two buildings on lot, consisting of 2-unit building on Fulton and 1 semi-detached building behind it. All are dwellings ranging from 2 to 4 stories.
1895		John Driscoll Jeremiah Foley John Keefe John McCord George Richards	Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer	
1900	F.B. Forley	Charles C. Brown Edward Ginvens Margaret Keefe Herman McCormick Letitia Strange Charles Watkins	Laborer Shearer Widow-john Keefe Waiter Widow-James Strange Laborer	Hopkins: same as 1889. Owned by F.B. Forley
1903		Edgar S. Bowen Francis V. Keefe John J. Keefe Margaret Keefe Herbert McCormick Samuel Morgan James Rollins Letitia Strange Gorden Sweeney	Police Driver Driver Widow-John Keefe Waiter Waiter Driver Widow-James R. Strange Porter	
1905		Henry Bond E.S. Bowen Thomas Byrd	Waiter Police Waiter	Sanborn: two semi-detached buildings. Front building has 2 units (2-story dwelling & 4-story dwelling); rear building is a 3-story dwelling.

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
		Margaret Keefe James Rollins William Schuchman	Widow-John Keefe Laborer Retail druggist	
1906	Rose A. Keefer	Margaret Keefe	--	Hopkins: same as 1889. Owned by Rose A. Keefer
1910		Margaret Keefe George G. King	Widow-John Keefe laborer	Aaron Hart subdivision. One 2-story brick building with attached 4-story brick building at rear and 3-story-semi-detached building behind it, connected by a frame building/addition.
1914	T. Burke Jr.	Thomas Burke, JR.	Amusement Companies & Amusement	Hopkins: one 2-story brick building divided into 4 units.
1915-1919	"	--	--	
1920	"	Thomas Burke, mgr	Burke Theater	
1923	"	Thomas Burke, mgr	Burke Theater	Hopkins: same as 1914
1925		--	--	
1927		-- --	Burke's Theater Royal Garden Hall	
1929		Mrs. Mary Burke	Burke's Theater	Sanborn: 53-55 Fullerton consists of a single 2-story steel frame building housing a movie theater (first floor(?)) and a hall on the 2 nd floor; also includes a fire escape.
1930		Mrs. Mary Burke	Burke's Theater	
1931		Burke's Theater	--	
1932		Rhumba Theater Wylie Willman Richard Constantine	-- -- --	
1940		Rhumba Theater Wylie Willman Richard Constantine	-- -- --	
1941		Rhumba Club Ritz Café	-- --	
1951		Rhumba Theater	--	Sanborn: same as 1927
1953		Rhumba Theater	--	
1956		Rhumba Theater	--	

53 Fulton (Fullerton) Street Census Study

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	Rosan Keef	W	F	48	W	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Michael Keef	W	M	25	M	Laborer	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
	Annie Keef	W	F	24	M	Assists Keeping House	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
	Patrick Keef	W	M	5	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	John Keef	W	M	3	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Rosan Keef	W	F	1	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	John Keef	W	M	25	M	Laborer	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
	Margaret Keef	W	F	24	M	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Rosan Keef	W	F	9/12	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Pennsylvania
1900	Charles Watkins	B	M	38	M	Laborer, Garbage Furnace	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Anna Watkins	B	F	34	M		Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	James Watkins	B	M	20	S	Driver, Land Company	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Frank W. Watkins	B	M	17	S	Laborer, Garbage Furnace	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Fanny Watkins	B	F	11	S		Pennsylvania	Maryland	Maryland
	Ross Watkins	B	M	14	S	Day Laborer	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Maryland
	Patrick Devilron (Lodger)	B	M	19	S	Day Laborer	Texas	Texas	Texas
	Joseph E. Russel (Lodger)	B	M	23	S	Latherer	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Harvey McCormick	B	M	44	M	Waiter, Hotel	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Susan M. McCormick	B	F	39	M		Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Bertha M. Reasoner	B	F	19	S	Women's Housework	Pennsylvania	New Jersey	Virginia
	Alfred Reasoner	B	M	17	S	Porter, Business	Pennsylvania	New Jersey	Virginia

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
	Susan L. Reasoner	B	F	8	S	At School	Pennsylvania	New Jersey	Virginia
	Park L. McCormick	B	M	4	S		Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
	Viola McCormick	B	F	1	S		Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
	Letitia Strange	B	F	71	W		Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Margaretha Keefe	W	F	52	W	Women's Housework	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	John J. Keefe	W	M	28	S	Express Wagon Driver	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
	Frank Keefe	W	M	16	S	Driver, Huckster Wagon	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
	Charles Brown	B	M	50	M	Day Laborer	Washington, D.C.	Maryland	Maryland
	Bettie Brown	B	F	45	M		Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Lizzie Brown	B	F	14	S	At School	Pennsylvania	Washington, D.C.	Virginia
	Millie Brown	B	F	8	S	At School	Pennsylvania	Washington, D.C.	Virginia
	Willy Brown	B	M	12	S	At School	Pennsylvania	Washington, D.C.	Virginia
	Nanny Givens	B	F	18	M		Pennsylvania	Washington, D.C.	Virginia
	Edward Givens	B	M	20	M	Day Laborer	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	? Givens	B	F	4/12	S		Pennsylvania	Virginia	Pennsylvania
1920	Burke's Theater---Commercial Property								
1940	53 Fullerton not listed in census---However, those listed in the 1940 City Directory are recorded at 57 Fullerton Street								
	Wylie Willmer	B	M	73	W		Alabama		
	Richard Constantine	W	M	46	M		Syria		
	Elizabeth Constantine	W	F	35	M		Pennsylvania		

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
	Mildred Constantine	W	F	12	S		Pennsylvania		
	Richard Constantine Jr.	W	M	10	S		Pennsylvania		
	Joseph Constantine	W	M	8	S		Pennsylvania		
	Samuel Constantine	W	M	6	S		Pennsylvania		
	Eugene Constantine	W	M	5	S		Pennsylvania		
	Theresa Constantine	W	F	1	S		Pennsylvania		
	Marie Constantine	W	F	8	S		Pennsylvania		
	Solomon Basher	W	M	55		Laborer, Steel Mill	Syria		

55 Fulton (Fullerton) Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850		Alexander Baley Thomas Keyley	Porter Shop keeper	
1855		No listing	--	
1856		John Bishop Thomas Clairry Richard Keefe	Engineer Laborer Carter	
1860		No listing	--	
1865-1866		Richard Keefe James Kennedy William Price	Laborer Painter Soldier	
1870		John Burns Margaret Graham _ick Graham Richard Keefe James Kennedy	Laborer Widow-Francis Graham Tobacconist Carter Grocer	
1872	R. (Richard) Keefe (?)	Patrick Burns Hugh Carson Margaret Graham Richard Keefe	Laborer Machinist Widow-Francis Graham Merchant (grocer)	Hopkins: building possibly owned by Rd. (Richard) Keefe fronting onto Fulton Ave.
1875		Patrick Burns H. Carson Hugh Carson Richard Carson Jospeh Kunzig Archie Yound	Laborer Laborer Machinist Grocer Baker Laborer	
1880		B.F. Tague	Liquor dealer (saloon)	
1882		Thomas Gordon Annie Tague Accy Thompson Albert Thompson B.F. Tague	Teamster Widow-Bernard Tague Widow-William Thompson Laborer Saloon	Hopkins: building fronting onto Fulton Ave.
1884		Thomas Gordon Bernard Kennedy George McDaniels B.F. Tague Agnes Thompson Albert Thompson	Teamster Laborer Cook, Widow-Bernard Tague (saloon) Widow-William Thompson Waiter	Sanborn: 3-story building or 4 adjoining building units with small rear attached structure
1885		Thomas Gordon Bernard Kennedy George McDaniels	Teamster Laborer Cook	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
		Annie Tague Agnes Thompson Albert Thompson	Widow-Bernard Tague (saloon) Widow-William Thompson Waiter	
1889	P. Keefe	Thomas Barbour Thomas Gordon James Harris Mrs. Tague	Laborer Teamster Laborer Retail grocer	Hopkins: 1 brick building consisting of 4 adjoining units
1890		Mrs. Catherine Divvens Annie Peters Mary Smithi Gilbert Williams Mrs. Tague	Notions Widow-Benjamin Peters Widow-Dennis Smith Porter Retail grocer	
1893		F.M. Campbell P.J. Harris	Salesman Patrolman	Sanborn: 3-story building consisting of 3 adjoining units. Front unit is a store followed by 2 dwelling units.
1895		No listing		
1900		Marshal Adams James Aiken Charles Coggie Henry Dyer Thomas Gant Julius Smith	Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer Barber Fire department	Hopkins: same as 1889
1903		Charles Coagy Thomas Gant Isaac Hower Gustav Morgan Julius Smith Mrs. Minnie White	Laborer Barber Laborer Laborer Fireman --	
1905		George Butler Thomas Gant Isaac Houser Thomas Gent Julius Purgons Charles Smith Thomas Jent	Laborer Barber Laborer Barber Laborer Constable Barber	Sanborn: 3-story building consisting of three adjoining units; store located in front unit, followed behind by two dwelling units.
1906		Robert C. Wells	Barber	Hopkins: same as 1889
1910		No listing	--	Hopkins: 3-story brick building consisting of three adjoining units
1914		No listing	--	Hopkins: 2-story brick building
1915-1919		Charles & Alex Williams	Williams Bros. billiards	
1920		Thomas Burke, mgr	Burke Theater	"moving pictures" Hopkins: same as 1914

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1923		Thomas Burke, mgr	Burke Theater	
1925		Mose Romeah	Billiard parlor	
1927		Moses Romeah	Billiards	Residence at 1318 Webster 53-55 Fullerton consists of a single, 2-story steel frame building. A movie theater is located on the 1 st floor(?) and a hall is located on the 2 nd floor; fire escape at rear.
1929		Alex M. Williams	Williams Billiard Parlor	
1930		Mrs. Mary Burke	Burke's Theater	
1931		Monarch Bowling & Billiard Academy	--	
1940		No listing	--	
1951		Vacant	--	Sanborn: same as 1927.
1953		Vacant	--	
1956		Vacant	--	

55 Fulton (Fullerton) Street Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	55 Fulton	Bernard Tague	W	M	35	M	Liquor Store	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Annie Tague	W	F	32	M	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
		Thomas Gordon	W	M	40	M	Laborer	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Julia Gordon	W	F	34	M	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
		Walter Gordon	W	M	7	S	Goes to School	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Edmund Gordon	W	M	4	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Joseph Gordon	W	M	2	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Caroline Webb	B	F	42		Keeps House	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
		Sarah Thompson	B	F	43		Keeps House	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Maryland
		Annie Denny (Boarder)	B	F	17		Domestic Servant	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Lizzie Thompson	B	F	19		Boards	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Albert Thompson	B	M	21		Waiter	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
1900	55 Fulton	Alice Winslow	B	F	33	M	Washing, Ironing	North Carolina	North Carolina	North Carolina
		Cora Winslow	B	F	13	S	At School	Washington, D.C.	North Carolina	North Carolina
		Frederick Winslow	B	M	9	S	At School	North Carolina	North Carolina	North Carolina
		Marshal Adams (Boarder)	B	M	35	S	Scaffold Builder	Washington, D.C.	Virginia	Virginia
	55 Fulton (R1)	Mathilda Fox	B	F	35	M	Chambermaid	North Carolina	North Carolina	North Carolina
		Charles Coggie (Lodger)	B	M	37	M	Street Cleaner	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.
	55 Fulton (R2)	Julius Smith	W	M	32	M	Boat Fireman	Ohio	Virginia	Pennsylvania
		Lucy A. Smith	W	F	27	M		Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany
	55 Fulton (R3)	Mary M. Drummond	B	F	44	M	Washing, Ironing	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia

[illegible]

72 Fulton (Fullerton) Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850-1860		No listing	--	
1861		Charles Eisell	Saloon Keeper	
1870		George Kirner	Bakery and Confectioner	
1872	J. Karr	George Kirner	Baker	Hopkins: No structures depicted
1880		T. Nicholas	Baker	
1882		Theobald Nicholas	Baker	Hopkins: No structures
1884		G. Nicholas	Baker	Vacant Lot
1889	T. Nicholds	Jacob Dudt	Manf. pretzels	Hopkins: 1 large brick structure
1890		No listing	--	
1893		No listing	--	Sanborn: Structure with oven in basement
1900	T. Nicholas	Katherine Nichols	Baker	Hopkins: 1 Large brick structure
1905		Edward Freebing Stein Hall	Baker (home 112 Fulton --	Sanborn: Store, oven in basement
1906	G. Trau	Ernest Cross Thomas Cross Edward Freebing Stein Hall	Laborer Laborer Baker (Home: 112 Brighton Rd.) --	Hopkins: 1 Large brick structure
1910		Stein's Hall George Whitlock Henry Whitlock	-- Dining Room Dining Room	
1914	Golden	Stein's Hall Theo Poterie	-- Pool (Home: 528 Reedsdale)	Hopkins: 1 Large brick structure
1920		Henry C. Kinsey Charles H. Thomas	Confectioner (Home: 82 Fulton) Billiards	
1921		Charles H. Thomas	Billiards (Home: Same)	
1923	S. Golden	Charles H. Thomas	Billiards (Home: Same)	Hopkins: 1 Large brick structure
1925		Martin Brown Scott A. McCoy	Attendant C.H. Thomas Drugs (Home: 716 Junilla)	
1927		Scott A. McCoy McCoy Drug Company	Druggist (Home: 716 Junilla) Drug Store	Sanborn: 3-story store
1929	A Tannous	George Giles Marie Giles Enos McDowell Lammie McDowell Jacob Hirschman	Laborer -- Laborer -- --	Hopkins: Acquired 3/17/1925 3-story brick structure

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1930		Elizabeth Andrews George W. Andrews Matthew Jones	Restaurant Lather --	
1931		Charles R. Thomas Walter Ferbry Elmer Strickland Edw. Burns	Barber -- -- --	
1932		Charles H. Thomas William F. Henderson Edward Burns	Billiards Barber ---	
1940		Cain Pool Room William Lewis	Billiards --	
1951		George Hartzberg Mary King James Thompson	Barber -- --	Sanborn: store
1953		George Hartzberg Mary King James Thompson	Barber -- --	
1956		George Hartzberg Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson Charles Green	Barber -- --	

72 Fulton (Fullerton) Street Census Study

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	Thomas Nicholas	W	M	24	M	Baker	Bremen	Bremen	Bremen
	Catherine Nicholas	W	F	24	M	Keeps House	Bremen	Bremen	Bremen
	Elizabeth Nicholas	W	F	3	S		Pennsylvania	Bremen	Bremen
	William Nicholas	W	M	3/12	S		Pennsylvania	Bremen	Bremen
	Andrew Nicholas	W	M	21	S	Baker	Bremen	Bremen	Bremen
1900	Catherine Nicholas	W	F	44	W	Confectionary	Germany	Germany	Germany
	Elizabeth Nicholas	W	F	23	S		Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany
	William F. Nicholas	W	M	20	S	Baker	Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany
	Julia Pittman (Servant)	W	F	13	S	Servant Girl	Germany	Germany	Germany
1920	Charles Thomas	B	M	55	M	Proprietor, Pool Room	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Gertrude Thomas	B	F	41	M		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Eunice Thomas	B	F	14	S		Pennsylvania	Maryland	Pennsylvania
	Albert Truley	B	M	45	M	Proprietor, Confectionary	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Ellie Truley	B	F	48	M		Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	Edward Stewart (Lodger)	B	M	27	S	Chauffer, Furniture Store	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Charles Burley (Lodger)	B	M	22	M	Foreman, Railroad Shop	Maryland	Virginia	Pennsylvania
	William Sueite (Lodger)	B	M	40	M	Wire Puller, Steel Mill	Kentucky	United States	United States
	Bellore Sueite (Lodger)	B	F	30	M		Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky
	Grover Cleveland (Lodger)	B	M	32	S	Brick Maker, Factory	Alabama	Alabama	Alabama
	Edward Elliot (Lodger)	B	M	45	S	Pullman Porter	United States	United States	United States

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
	Josephine Hull	B	F	42	M	Laundress, Private House	Pennsylvania	United States	United States
1940	Mary Griffin	B	F	40	S		Virginia	Not Recorded	Not Recorded
	Loddie Griffin	B	M	16	S		Ohio	Not Recorded	Not Recorded
	Lillian Griffin	B	F	15	S		Ohio	Not Recorded	Not Recorded
	John Johnson	B	M	34	S		Virginia	Not Recorded	Not Recorded

76 Fulton (Fullerton) Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850-1852		George Lyon	Stone cutter	
1857		Gabriel Briscoe (black) Augusta Briscoe (black)	Barber Barber	Business at Diamond & Union “
1859-60		Augustus Brisco (black)	Barber	Business at 11 Fifth Avenue
1865-1866		Isaac Pope	Salesman	
1870		Edward Eakins	Jeweler	
1872	H. Carson	James Hamilton Hentor McCammon (?) McCammon	Watchmaker -- Widow	Hopkins: building owned by H. Carson
1875		David F. Lloyd Ellis Williams	Plasterer Laborer	
1880		Dorsey C. Jones	Turnkey	
1882		Joseph Willets Joseph Willets Ellis Williams	Turnkey Glass mixer Laborer	Hopkins: brick building located toward center of lot.
1884		C.W. Stauffer Ellis Slator	Teamster Slater	Sanborn: vacant lot
1885		Ellis Williams Thomas G. Williams	Slater Telephone operator	
1889	E. Williams	John Armstrong Edward M. Barber John Massey Ellis Williams	Cook Slate roofer Laborer Slate roofer	Hopkins: brick building owned by E. Williams
1890	“	James Elliot James Elliot George W. Rollins Robert Weatherspoon Ellis Williams Thomas G. Williams	Slater Slater Slater Slater Slater roofer Telephone operator	
1893	“	William R. Scott Edward Tardy Thomas G. Williams	Driver Puddler Telephone operator	Sanborn: 2-story dwelling
1895	“	Ellis Williams Luke Williams	Slater Laborer	

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1900	"	Knights of Pythias Emma Allance Raymond T. Fisher Frank N. Gray Samuel McClane Samuel McClain Annie Rodgers Sarah Taylor Alice Williams	-- Widow-George Allance Drug clerk Title examiner Laborer Valet Widow-John Rodgers Widow-John Taylor Laborer	Hopkins: brick building owned by E. Williams
1903	"	Edward Eisenhauer Daniel Leak Anna Rogers E. Williams	Baker Teamster Widow-John Rogers --	Hopkins brick building owned by E. Williams
1905		Catherine Carey John Otto Cook F.B. Price/John Jenton (Jentons, Price & Co.) Emily Lyons Sanford E. Ransom	Widow-Stephen Carey Porter Booksellers/stationers Widow-David Lyons hostler	Business Sanborn: 3-story store
1906	Samuel Golden & W.J. Morris	Samuel Golden	Second hand store	Residence/business Hopkins: brick building owned by S. Golden & W.J. Morris
1907-1908		Harry S. Daly	Saloon	Residence/business
1910		Clarence Jones	Driver	Hopkins: 3-story brick building (part of Rev. Dr. R. Bruce subdivision) Street name changed to Fullerton
1914	Barry & W.J. Morris	William Heuston William Hoston Samuel Saniei Willis Simms Albert Truly Harry Washington	Laborer Laborer Electrician Laborer Laborer Police	Resides at 7347 Hermitage Hopkins: 3-story brick building owned by Barry & W.J. Morris
1915		Samuel Saniei	Electrician	Resides at 7347 Hermitage
1920		Louis Bostik John Chambers Walter Field Jackson Gardener Luigi Tambollina Pennsylvania Light Co.	Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer Laborer Electricians	business
1923	Barry & W.J. Morris	No listing	--	Hopkins: 3-story brick building owned by Barry & W.J. Morris
1925		Samuel Brutsky	Soft drinks	Resides 5710 Hobart

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1927		Fullerton Café	Restaurant	Sanborn: 2-story store
1929		Thomas Sterling & Mrs. Anna Thomas	Thomas & Thomas Restaurant	
1930		Mon Fong & See Lee	Fong & Lee Restaurant	Home/business Sanborn: 2-story restaurant
1931		Fong Lee	Restaurant	
1940		Fong Mon	Restaurant	
1951		Fong Mon	Restaurant	Sanborn: 2 story Restaurant
1953	Jew Hop Sing	Lee's Chinese Restaurant Jew Hop Sing	Restaurant	
1956	Jew Hop Sing	Lee's Chinese Restaurant Jew Hop Sing	Restaurant	

76 Fulton (Fullerton) Street Census Study

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	Ellis Williams	W	M	54	M	Laborer	Wales	Wales	Wales
	Jane Williams	W	F	50	M	Keeps House	Wales	Wales	Wales
	Jane Williams	W	F	24	S	Dressmaker	Pennsylvania	Wales	Wales
	Thomas Williams	W	M	14	S	Goes to School	Pennsylvania	Wales	Wales
	Edward Williams	W	M	9	S	Goes to School	Pennsylvania	Wales	Wales
	Millie Shuster (Boarder)	W	F	24	S	Clerk	Baden	Baden	Baden
	Dorsey Jones	W	M	30	M	Policeman	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Mary Jones	W	F	29	M	Keeps House	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
1900	Ellis Williams	W	M	74	M	Landlord	Wales	Wales	Wales
	Jane Williams	W	F	69	M		Wales	Wales	Wales
	Frank M. Gray	W	M	30	M	Lawyer	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Margeuritte Gray	W	F	23	M		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Samuel McClain	B	M	26	M	Valet	Illinois	Kentucky	Kentucky
	Julia McClain	B	F	22	M	Cook	Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
	Sarah Taylor	B	F	43	W	Cook	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
	David Garden	B	M	52	W	Porter and Night watchman	North Carolina	Africa	North Carolina
	Raymond Fisher	B	M	32	S	Porter	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Emma Lyon	B	F	44	W	Cook	Maryland	Maryland	Maryland
	Annie Rodgers	B	F	36	W	Waitress	Pennsylvania	Maryland	Maryland
1920	Walter Fields	B	M	34	M	Laborer, Steel Mill	Mississippi	Mississippi	Mississippi
	Hattie Fields	B	F	35	M	None	North Carolina	North Carolina	North Carolina

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
	Louis Bosky	B	M	38		Laborer, Railroad Freight yard	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	United States
	George Boyd	B	M	20		Waiter, Hotel	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia
	William Johnson	B	M	18		Waiter, Hotel	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia
1940	Fong Mon—Chinese Restaurant								

108 Fulton (Fullerton) Street City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Occupant/Resident Name	Occupation	Comments
1865-1866		J.W. Guy R.C. Wilkins	Druggist Clerk	
1870		F.A. Dittler A. Faller	Clerk Druggist	
1872	J. Guy	Phineas R. Gray Jacob Worst	Druggist Clerk	Hopkins: building owned by J. Guy
1875		C.P. Kaufield Joshua Splane Herman Wietborn	Retail druggist -- Drug clerk	
1880		H.W. Beymer & Co. Luke Loomis, Jr. H.J. Wiertham	Druggist Clerk Clerk	
1882		Herman J. Wierthorn A.P. Happer	Druggist Retail Druggist	Business/Residence Hopkins: brick building
1884		E.A. Treaner	Retail druggist	Business/residence Sanborn: 2-story drugstore
1885		Ephrain Smith E.A. Treaner	Druggist Druggist	Resides 186 Bedford Ave.
1889	P. Weber	Fred J. Kellenberger (White & Kellenberger)	Retail Druggists	Business/Residence Hopkins: brick building owned by P. Weber
1890		Lizzie Tipton White & Kellenberger	Dressmaker Retail druggist	One of two drugstore locations under this name
1893		Fred J. Kellenberger	Retail druggist	Business/residence Sanborn: 2-story drugstore
1895		John J. Fritscher Fred Kellenberger	Porter Retail drugs	Business/Residence
1900	F.J. Kellenberger	John J. Fritscher F.J. Kellenberger	Porter Retail druggist	Business Hopkins: brick building owned by F.J. Kellenberger
1903		Frederick J. Kalienberger	Retail druggist	Business Hopkins: brick building owned by F.J. Kellenberger
1905		Fred J. Killenberger William Shookman	-- Retail Druggist	Business Sanborn: 3-story drugstore with 3-story and 1-story additions
1906		Elizabeth M. Kellenberger	Widow-Fred J. Kellenberger	Hopkins: brick building owned by F.J. Kellenberger
1910		William Schuchman	Druggist	Business/residence Hopkins: 3-story brick building

1914		No Listing	--	Hopkins: brick building owned by F.J. Kellenberger
1920		Rabbi Joseph L. Alpert(?), President Hebrew Mission Harry Fairman	-- Wall paper	Business/residence
1923		Jacob & Lena Diznoff	Retail hardware & enamelware	Business/residence Hopkins: brick building owned by F.J. Kellenberger
1925		Alfred Diznoff	Retail hardware	Business/residence
1927		Abe Kilshenbaum Louis Simon	Retail hardware Blacksmith	Business/residence Business/residence at 3102 Kennett Square Sanborn: 3-story store
1929-1930		Abraham/Anna Kirshenbaum	Retail hardware	Business/residence
1931		Abraham Kirshenbaum	Hardware	
1940		Abraham Kirshenbaum Abe's Bar and Grill	-- Restaurant	
1951		Abe's Bar and Grill Bernard Kirschenbaum	-- --	Sanborn: 3-story store
1953		Abe's Bar and Grill	--	
1956		Abe's Bar and Grill Bernie Kirschenbaum Charles T. Thornton	-- -- --	

108 Fulton (Fullerton) Street Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	108 Fulton	Luke Loomas	W	M	42	M	Salesman in Glass Warehouse	Pennsylvania	Connecticut	Massachusetts
		Ellen Loomas	W	F	33	M	Keeping House	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Louisa Loomas	W	F	13	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Elizabeth Loomas	W	F	10	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Nellie Loomas	W	F	8	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Simon Loomas	W	M	4	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Emma Loomas	W	F	1	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
1900	108 Fulton	Frederick Kellenberger	W	M	35	M	Druggist	Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany
		Elizabeth M. Kellenberger	W	F	35	M		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Windfield S. Kellenberger	W	M	11	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		John J. Fritscher	W	M	29	S	Porter	Pennsylvania	Germany	Germany
1920	108 Fullerton	Harry Fineman	W	M	43	M	Proprietor, Wallpaper Store	Russia	Russia	Russia
		Sarah Fineman	W	F	38	M		Russia	Russia	Russia
		Bennie Fineman	W	M	12	S		Pennsylvania	Russia	Russia
		George Fineman	W	M	9	S		Pennsylvania	Russia	Russia
		Rose Fineman	W	F	9	S		Pennsylvania	Russia	Russia
		Sarah Shapiro	W	F	57	W		Russia	Russia	Russia
		Harry Goldstein	W	M	38	M	Proprietor, Clothing Store	Russia	Russia	Russia
		Esther Goldstein	W	F	38	M		Russia	Russia	Russia
		Henry Shapiro	W	M	26	S		Pennsylvania	Russia	Russia
		Miriam Goldstien	W	F	4	S		Pennsylvania	Russia	Russia

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1940	108 Fullerton	Anna Nieman	W	F	39	W		Romania		
		Lawrence Nieman	W	M	15	S		Pennsylvania		
		Sema Nieman	W	F	10	S		Pennsylvania		
		Abe Kirshenbaum	W	M	58	M	Salesman, Saloon	Poland		
		Anna Kirshenbaum	W	F	48	M	Saleswoman, Saloon	Pennsylvania		
		Morris Kirshenbaum	W	M	21	S	Bartender, Saloon	Pennsylvania		
		Bernard Kirshenbaum	W	M	13	S		Pennsylvania		

194/1418 Webster Avenue City Directory Study

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850		No listing	--	
1861		No listing	--	
1870		Hugh Doris James Sullivan	Tinner Laborer	
1872	Sullivan	James Sullivan Michael F. Sullivan	Laborer Grocer	Hopkins: Brick structure
1880		Michael F. Sullivan	Grocer	
1882		Michael F. Sullivan	Grocer	Hopkins: Brick structure
1884		Michael F. Sullivan	Grocer	Sanborn: 2-story store
1889		Phillip Newman Michael F. Sullivan	Fish, etc. Machinist	Resides at 119 Carson
1890		Phillip Newman Michael F. Sullivan	Fish, etc. Machinist	Resides at 119 Carson
1893		Michael F. Sullivan	Engineer	Sanborn: 2-story dwelling
1895		Michael F. Sullivan Alfred Sullivan A Lonett John Sullivan	Engineer -- Tailor Manager	
1896		Michael F. Sullivan	Engineer	Street number changed to 1418 Webster
1900	M.F. Sullivan	Alfred Sullivan John Sullivan	Laborer Clerk	Sanborn: 2 story brick structure
1905		Charles Lorenzetti	Cigar Manufacturer	Business Sanborn: 2-story brick store with attached 2-story rear addition
1906	M. Morrone	Charles Lorenzetti Lawrence Lorenzetti	Cigar Manufacturer Confectioner	Business Hopkins: brick building owned by M. Morrone.
1910		C. Morrone	Baker	Hopkins: 2-story brick building
1914	J.C. and L. R. Stewart	Joseph Veviano	Baker	Hopkins: 2-story brick building owned by J.C. and L.R. Stewart
1920		Nicholas Zaffuto	Grocer	Last name appears as Piazzazaffuto in directory
1921		Egnazio Zaffuto E. Zaffuto & Brothers Joseph Zaffuto	Baker Bakery Baker	Home and business at same address

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1923	J and L. Stewart	Emil Zaffuto Josephine Zaffuto	Grocer	Hopkins: Home and business at same address Hopkins: 2-story brick building owned by J.C. and L.R. Stewart
1927		Zaffuto Brothers James Zaffuto John Zaffuto Joseph Zaffuto	Bakery Baker Employee (Chas. Koch & Co.) Baker	Store Business/residence Sanborn: 2-story store
1929	I. and J. Zaffuto	Zaffuto Brothers James Zaffuto Josephine Zaffuto John Zaffuto Joseph Zaffuto Stella Zaffuto Mike Zaffuto	Grocery Store -- Zaffuto Bros. employee Employee (Chas. Koch & Co.) Zaffuto Brothers -- Barber (Anzelone & Son)	Acquired 4/11/1924 Business/residence
1930		Zaffuto Brothers (Joseph & Ignazio) Ignazio Zaffuto Josephine Zaffuto Joseph Zaffuto Stella Zaffuto John Zaffuto Michael Zaffuto	Grocery Store Grocer -- Grocer -- Laborer Barber (Joseph Anzelone)	Business/residence
1931	Ignazio and Joseph Zaffuto	Zaffuto Bros. Ignazio Zaffuto Joseph Zaffuto	Grocers	Information not provided
1932	Ignazio and Joseph Zaffuto	Zaffuto Bros. Ignazio Zaffuto Joseph Zaffuto	Grocers	Information not provided
1940	Ignazio and Joseph Zaffuto	Zaffuto Bakery Zaffuto Grocery Joseph Zaffuto	Information not provided	Information not provided
1951	Joseph Zaffuto	Joseph Zaffuto	Grocer	Store Sanborn: 2-story store
1953	Joseph Zaffuto	Joseph Zaffuto	Grocer	
1956	Joseph Zaffuto	Joseph Zaffuto	Grocer	

1418 Webster Avenue Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	194 Webster	Michael Sullivan	W	M	38	M	Grocery	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Janet Sullivan	W	F	33	M	Keeps House	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		John Sullivan	W	M	3	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		James Sullivan	W	M	5	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Alfred Sullivan	W	M	2	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Mary Sullivan	W	F	7	S	Goes to School	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
1900	1418 Webster	Michael F. Sullivan	W	M	58	M	Local Engineer	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Jennie Sullivan	W	F	50	M		Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		John F. Sullivan	W	M	24	S	Clerk, Plumbing Supply	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Alfred E. Sullivan	W	M	22	S	Apprentice Tile Setter	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Morgan G. Sullivan	W	F	18	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Charles A. Sullivan	W	M	16	S	Errand Boy	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
1920	1418 Webster	James Gaffeto*	W	M	33	M	Baker, Own Shop	Italy	Italy	Italy
		Josephine Gaffeto*	W	F	24	M		Italy	Italy	Italy
		Steve Piazza	W	M	19	S	Baker, Own Shop	Italy	Italy	Italy
		Serne Piazza	W	F	11	S		Italy	Italy	Italy
		Luca Santolascio	W	M	40	S	Baker, Own Shop	Italy	Italy	Italy
1940	1418 Webster	Joseph Zaffuto	W	M	43	M	Proprietor, Wholesale Bakery	Italy		
		Stella Zaffuto	W	F	41	M		Italy		
		Rose Zaffuto	W	F	21	S		Pennsylvania		
		Beatrice Zaffuto	W	F	20	S	New Worker	Pennsylvania		
		Steve Zaffuto	W	M	18	S	Baker, Wholesale Bakery	Pennsylvania		
		Mary Zaffuto	W	F	15	S		Pennsylvania		
		Mick Zaffuto	W	M	13	S		Pennsylvania		
		James Zaffuto	W	M	11	S		Pennsylvania		

*This is the same family listed in the Pittsburgh city directory under the name of Zaffuto.

196 Webster (1420 Webster) Avenue City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Occupant/Resident Name	Occupation	Comments
1850-1855		No listing	--	
1856-1857		E. Hanrigan	Tailor	
1859-1860		No listing	--	
1869-1870		William Moore	--	
1872		William Moore Amos Jenkins	Saloon Laborer	Business/residence Hopkins: building owned by B. Keefe
1875-1876		Patrick O'Keefe	Tavern	
1880		G.W. Shelly John Weber	Upholsterer Laborer	
1882		George W. Shelly John Weber	Upholsterer Laborer	Hopkins: brick building in Jos Irwin heirs subdivision (Out lot 2)
1884		Patrick Powell Robert F. Tarr P.J. Vogel William Vogel John Weber Mrs. P. Vogel	Laborer Clerk Dry goods Physician Warehouseman Retail notions (dry goods& varieties)	Sanborn: 2-story building
1885		Thomas Appleton Miss A. F. Gray	Carpenter Retail notions (dry goods& varieties)	
1889	J. Weber	John Weber Felix Gallagher	Warehouseman Retail grocer	Hopkins: brick building (front) and attached frame building or addition (rear) owned by J. Weber
1890		John Weber	Warehouseman	
1893		A.J. Weber John Weber	Clerk Warehouseman	Sanborn: 2-story dwelling
1895		John Weber A.J. Weber	Warehouseman Clerk	
1896		Albert J. Weber John Weber	Clerk Warehouseman	Address changed to 1420 Webster
1900		John Weber Andrew Weber August Weber	Laborer Clerk Clerk	Hopkins: brick building (front) and attached frame building or addition (rear) owned by J. Weber
1903	B.D. Gregg	No listing	--	Hopkins: brick building owned by B.D. Gregg
1905		Herman Abrams Joseph Caplan	Peddler Peddler	Sanborn: 2-story dwelling
1906	H. Abrams	Hyman Abrams	Peddler	Hopkins: brick building (front) and attached frame building or addition (rear) owned by H. Abrams
1910		Hyman Abrams	Salesman	Hopkins: brick building (front) and attached frame building or addition (rear) in Jos Irwin heirs subdivision (Out lot 2)
1914		Ethel Abrams	Widow-William Abrams	Hopkins: brick building (front) and attached frame

Year	Owner	Occupant/Resident Name	Occupation	Comments
		Hyman Abrams Thomas Abrams	Peddler Clerk	building or addition (rear) owned by H. Abrams
1915		Ethel Abrams Hyman Abrams Thomas Abrams	Widow-William Abrams Peddler Book keeper	Hopkins: brick building (front) and attached frame building or addition (rear) owned by H. Abrams
1920		Ida Abrams Bessie Abrams Hyman Abrams Theo Abrams	Sales lady Sales lady- Rosenbaum Co. -- Book keeper	
1923		Samuel & Carrie Hilliano	Laborer	Hopkins: brick building (front) and attached frame building or addition (rear) owned by H. Abrams
1925		Feore Pegliano	--	
1927		Not listed	--	1927 Sanborn: 3-story dwelling
1929		George & Josephine Joseph Frank & Congetta Pugliano	Confectioner at 1217 Webster Ave Laborer	
1930		George & Esmine Joseph Frank & Congetta Pugliano	Confectioner at 1217 Webster Ave Laborer	
1931	Frank Pugliano	George Joseph Frank Pugliano	-- --	
1940	Frank Pugliano	Frank Pugliano Dominic Pugliano	-- --	
1951		Trevelyn Slade	--	Sanborn: 3-story dwelling
1953		Albert Rogers	Trucking	
1956		Albert Rogers	Trucking	

1420 Webster Avenue Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	196 Webster	George W. Schelly	W	M	45	M	Upholsterer	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		Sarah Schelly	W	F	28	M	Keeps House	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		Sarah Schelly	W	F	5	S		Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
		David Schelly	W	M	56	S	Upholsterer	Virginia	Virginia	Virginia
		John Webber	W	M	38	M	Liquor Store	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Hemmia Webber	W	F	28	M	Keeps House	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Andrew Webber	W	M	6	S		Pennsylvania	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Herman Webber	W	M	4	S		Pennsylvania	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Oscar Webber	W	M	2	S		Pennsylvania	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Lydia Webber	W	F	10/12	S		Pennsylvania	Switzerland	Switzerland
1900	1420 Webster	John Weber	W	M	57	M	Foreman, Liquor Store	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Anna Weber	W	F	47	M		Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Andrew John Weber	W	M	26	S	Bookkeeper, Liquor Store	Pennsylvania	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Herme August Weber	W	M	23	S	Mechanical Draughtsman	Pennsylvania	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Oscar Joel Weber	W	M	22	S	Letter Carrier (Sub)	Pennsylvania	Switzerland	Switzerland
		Lina Baier	W	F	22	S	Servant	Germany	Germany	Germany
1920	1420 Webster	Hymen Abrams	W	M	51	M		Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Dora Abrams	W	F	45	M		Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Ted Abrams	W	M	26	S	Salesman, Jewelry Store	Pennsylvania	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Bessie Abrams	W	F	24	D	Saleslady, Shoe Store	Pennsylvania	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Hilda Abrams	W	F	21	S	Auditor, Jewelry Store	Pennsylvania	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Ida Abrams	W	F	18	S		Pennsylvania	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Albert Abrams	W	M	17	S	Bookkeeper, Jewelry Store	Pennsylvania	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1940	1420 Webster	Dominic Pugliano	W	M	28	M	Bookkeeper, Transfer and Handling	Pennsylvania		
		Virginia Pugliano	W	F	20	M		Pennsylvania		
		Fiore Pugliano	W	M	2	S		Pennsylvania		
		Helen Pugliano	W	F	10/12	S		Pennsylvania		
		Fiore Pugliano	W	M	50	M	Laborer, Highway Dept. and Sewers	Italy		
		Concetta Pugliano	W	F	48	M		Italy		
		Louis Pugliano	W	M	25	M	Laborer, Summer Camps	Pennsylvania		
		Clara Pugliano	W	F	12	S		Pennsylvania		
		Rose Ambrosia	W	F	88	W		Italy		

209/1407 Wylie Avenue City Directory Study

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850				No listing
1856		John Boyd	Plumber	
1858		Henry Bauer	Backoffen & Bauer Printers (German)	Residence; business at Gazette Building
		John Boyd	Plumber	
1859		John Boyd	Plumber	
1861		Jane Boyd	Dressmaker	
1863		John Boyd	Plumber	
1864		John Boyd	Plumber	
1865		John Boyd	Plumber	
		Jane Boyd	Dressmaker	
		James Boyd	Plumber	
1870		Boyd & Scott	Plumbers	
1872	Mrs. Foran	Robert English G.M. Evans	Laborer Carpenter	Hopkins: Vacant lot
1880		John Boyd Hugh Jackson W.D. Pownall	Plumber Fireman Undertaker	Business
1882		Susan Smith—Widow of Conrad H. Smith W. D. Pownall	Carpet weaver Undertaker	Hopkins: Frame building
1884		Mary J. Boyd (Widow-John) Herman F. Ebert John Forrest W.D. Pownall	-- Carpet Weaver Laborer Undertaker	Business; residence at 21 Arthur St. Sanborn: 1-story duplex, west side shown as store, east side as undertaker; also, attached carpenter shop is attached to rear of both units
		Rose Schaffer (Widow-Jacob)	--	
1890		John B. Harrison William D. Pownall A.E. Harrison	Painter Carpenter Painter	Business Business Business
1893				Sanborn: 1-story duplex, both stores; small square 1-story detached structure at rear, which possibly replaced earlier carpenter shop

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1900	R. McEldowney	Frank C. Holder	Tailor	Business; residence at 1403 Wylie (per census)
		William G. Pownell	Carpenter	Business; residence at 1711 Bedford Ave. as per census Hopkins: brick structure Address changes to 1407 in 1896
1905		A. Kaufman Joseph Wagner Rebecca Wagner Floyd G. Winston	Tailor Tailor Tailor Messenger	Business/residence Sanborn: Single 3-story store, with 3-story and 1-story rear additions (replaced easternmost frame building shown on 1893 map)
1906	R. McEldowney			Hopkins: Same information as 1900
1910		William Burrell Edwards and Company Daniel Edwards	Bookkeeper Funeral Director Of Edwards and Company	Business Business/residence Hopkins: 3-story brick building
1914	R. McEldowney	Domenick Armenti Robert Garrett George Jamison James Wood Henry Jones	Fish Fireman Janitor Laborer Fireman	Hopkins: 3-story brick building
1920		Harry C. Floyd Lori Floyd Benjamin Jamison George Jamison Marcus Loaden Domenick Armenti	Electrician Music Teacher Porter Porter Chauffer Barber (H.C Fry) Fish	Residence Business/residence Residence Residence
		William S. Berwell Effie Berwell	Restaurant	Business/residence Hopkins: Brick building
1925		Gus Greenlee	Owner Greenlee and Williams Restaurant	Business/residence
1927		Elizabeth Streams Leonard Williams	Waitress (Cobbs Restaurant) Avenue Lunch	Residence Business/Residence Sanborn: Single store
1928		Herman Shapiro	Bank Loan Office	Business
1929		Hyman Shapiro	Bank Loan Office	Business Hopkins: 3-story brick building

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1930		Leonard Williams June Turner	Crystal Smoke Shop & Confectionary --	
1931		Crystal Smoke Shop (Leonard Williams)	Confectionary	
1932		Crystal Smoke Shop (Leonard Williams)	Confectionary	
1940		Sterling Jenkins Modern Shoe Repair Willie Robinson James Schofield	-- Shoe Repairs -- --	
1951		Deluxe Barber Shop Mrs. Alma Gilber Herman Ross	Barber Shop -- --	Sanborn: Same information as 1927
1953		Deluxe Barber Shop Mrs. Alma Gilbert Herman Ross	Barber Shop -- --	
1956		Williams Deluxe Barber Shop Mrs. Alma S. Gilbert Janie Thomas	Barber Shop -- --	

209/1407 Wylie Avenue Census Study**

Year	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	John Boyd	W	M	64	Retired Laborer	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Mary Boyd	W	F	56	Keeps House	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
	Hugh Jackson	W	M	37	Laborer	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
	Sarah Jackson	W	F	30	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
1920	Dominic Armenti	W	M	39	Retail Fish Merchant	Italy	Italy	Italy
	Carmella Armenti	W	F	31		Italy	Italy	Italy
	Dominic Armenti Jr.	W	M	9		Pennsylvania	Italy	Italy
	Emma Armenti	W	F	8		Pennsylvania	Italy	Italy
	Helen Armenti	W	F	5		Pennsylvania	Italy	Italy
	Anna Armenti	W	F	3 5/12		Pennsylvania	Italy	Italy
	Joseph Armenti	W	M	2/12		Pennsylvania	Italy	Italy
1940	Sterling Jenkins	B	M	40		Alabama		
	Mattie Jenkins	B	F	40		Alabama		
	William Wilson	B	M	29	Car washer, Parking Lot	Alabama		
	Eleanor Wilson	B	F	27		Alabama		
	Eugene Howell	B	M	28	Laborer, Sewer Project	Florida		
	Elvia Howell	B	F	27		Florida		
	James Reed	B	M	35		North Carolina		

** No listing was found for 209 Wylie Avenue in the 1900 census.

1409 Wylie Avenue (211 and 211 1/2 Wylie) City Directory Study

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850		John Abbot Joseph Beale	Laborer Painter	
1860		Patrick Keefer	Carter	The Keefe family occupied this parcel throughout the 1850s and 1860s. The property was known as "Keefe's Court" and listed this way in the city directories of this time period
1870		James Boyd John Boyd Jesse Price	Plumber Plumber Waiter	
1872	J. Boyd	W.P. Carson William A. Condon Frederick Fotheringale Patrick Keefe John McCleary	Painter Painter Laborer Carter Shoemaker	Hopkins: Lot labeled as "205" Wylie; owned by J. Boyd single structure
1880		Barnett Block Johnson Stewart J.A. Stewart M. Furey	Jeweler Laborer Tobacco Boot and shoemaker	
1882		Ann Rice John A. Stewart Johnson Stewart	Widow-Charles Tobacconist Laborer	Hopkins: Brick structure
1884		John A. Stewart Johnson Stewart Mrs. Annie Gilmore	Tobacconist Laborer Dressmaker	Sanborn: Duplex both labeled as stores
1890		Thomas Jobes Thomas E. Jobes	Jobes, White, & Co. Grocer	
1893		Max Levi William Miles Samuel S. Smith	Agent Waiter Cook/Proprietor of Junor Dining Rooms	Sanborn: Duplex both labeled as stores-211 Cigar Factory 211 1/2 Chinese Laundry
1895		Lee Coleman Robert Smothers	Hod Carrier Janitor	
1896		Walter Reynolds Gregory C.A. Howard Richard Sneed Elijah Wiggins	Waiter Deputy Constable Cook Laborer	211 splits into 1409 and 1411
1900	A.M. Milligan	John B. Harrison James Johnston	Painter Barber (Home 28 Horton)	Hopkins: Lot is split into 1409 and 1411

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1905		Paul H. Denton	Dining Room (home-same)	Sanborn: 1409 store
1906	A.M. Milligan	Louis Lewis	Notions (home-same)	Hopkins: same information as 1900
1910	A.M. Milligan	Max Kerber	Confectioner	Hopkins: same information as 1906
1914	A.M. Milligan	Max Kerber	Confectioner	Hopkins: same information as 1914
1920		Harry Schwartz Joseph Schwartz	Confectioner Student	
1923	A.M. Milligan	Mrs. Adelia Davis	Stationer	Hopkins: same information as 1900
1927		Hoyle & Brooks	Confectioners	Sanborn: store
1929	A.M. Milligan	No listing	--	Hopkins: same information as 1900
1930		No Listing	--	
1931		Vacant	--	
1932		Valet Shop Clothes Cleaners	Clothes Cleaners	
1940		Leonard Williams	Confectioner	
1951		Dewey Smith Thomas Huddleston	Commercial Photographer --	Sanborn: store
1953		Dewey Smith William H. Major	Commercial Photographer --	
1956		Williams H. Major Elizabeth Hill Grant Taylor	-- -- --	

1409 Wylie Avenue Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	211 Wylie	John O'Connor	W	M	21	S	Tobacconist	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Mary O'Connor	W	F	45		Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
		Margaret O'Connor	W	F	16	S	Keeps House	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Johnson Stewart	W	M	46	M	Laborer	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Elizabeth Stewart	W	F	46	M	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
		John A. Stewart	W	M	22	S	Tobacconist	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Ireland
	211 ½ Wylie	Benjamin Block	W	M	28	M	Jeweler	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Dolly Block	W	F	25	M	Keeps House	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Jane Block	W	F	2	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		A. Jacobson	W	M	55	M	Laborer	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Nellie Jacobson	W	F	4	S	At Home	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Sallie Jacobson	W	F	13	S	Goes to School	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Betsy Jacobson	W	F	50	M	At Home	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Laura Jacobson	W	F	32	S	At Home	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Bertha Jacobson	W	F	20	S	At Home	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
1900	1409 Wylie	Charles A. Howard	B	M	38	M	Constable	Virginia	England	Virginia
		Mary C. Howard	B	F	37	M		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		William F. Howard	B	M	4	S		Ohio	Ohio	Ohio
		Nellie Brown	B	F	23	S	Manicurist	Pennsylvania	Maryland	New York
		Major Battens (Boarder)	B	M	9	S		Pennsylvania	Virginia	Maryland
1920	1409 Wylie	Howard Schwartz	W	M	36	M	Retail Merchant, Confectionary	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
		Mary Schwartz	W	F	36	M		Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Joseph Schwartz	W	M	15	S		Pennsylvania	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
1940	1409 Wylie	No listing								

Originally one property combined with what became 1411 Wylie Avenue. Prior to 1896 the parcel was listed as 211 and 211 ½ Wylie Ave.

1411 Wylie Avenue. (211 and 211 1/2 Wylie) City Directory Study

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1850		John Abbot Joseph Beale	Laborer Painter	
1860		Patrick Keefe	Carter	The Keefe family occupied this parcel throughout the 1850s and 1860s. The property was known as "Keefe's Court" and listed this way in the city directories of this time period
1870		James Boyd John Boyd Jesse Price	Plumber Plumber Waiter	
1872		W.P. Carson William A. Condon Frederick Fotheringale Patrick Keefe John McCleary	Painter Painter Laborer Carter Shoemaker	Hopkins: Lot labeled 205 owned by J. Boyd single structure
1880		Barnett Block Johnson Stewart J.A. Stewart M. Furey	Boot and shoemaker -- -- --	
1882		Ann Rice John A. Stewart Johnson Stewart	Widow-Charles Tobacconist Laborer	Hopkins: Brick structure
1884		John A. Stewart Johnson Stewart Mrs. Annie Gilmore	Tobacconist Laborer Dressmaker	Sanborn: Duplex both labeled as stores
1890		Thomas Jobes Thomas E. Jobes	Jobes, White, & Co. Grocer	
1893		Max Levi William Miles Samuel S. Smith	Agent Waiter Cook/Proprietor of Junior Dining Rooms	Sanborn: Duplex both labeled as stores-211 Cigar Factory 211 1/2 Chinese Laundry
1895		Lee Coleman Robert Smothers	Hod Carrier Janitor	
1896		Lee Coleman Robert Smothers	Hod carrier Janitor	211 splits into 1409 and 1411
1900	A.M. Milligan	James Hunt Harry Smith	Laborer Laborer	Hopkins: Lot is split into 1409 and 1411
1905		George Detrick	Boot black	Sanborn: 1409 store

Year	Owner (if known)	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1906	A.M. Milligan	John H. Cook	Barber (Wiley & Cook)	Hopkins: same information as 1900
1910	A.M. Milligan	Harry D. Wald	Mens' Furnishings	Hopkins: same information as 1906
1914	A.M. Milligan	Benjamin J. Goldberg Albert Hunter	Tailor Porter	Hopkins: same information as 1914
1920		Clifford McEvoy	Jeweler	
1923	A.M. Milligan	Clifford McEvoy Alice McEvoy	Jeweler --	Hopkins: same information as 1900
1927		No Listing	--	Sanborn: store
1929	A.M. Milligan	Clifford McEvoy Alice McEvoy	Jeweler --	Hopkins: same information as 1900
1930		Clifford McEvoy Alice McEvoy	Jeweler --	
1931		Clifford McEvoy	Jeweler	
1932		Clifford McEvoy	Jeweler	
1940	Clifford McEvoy	Clifford McEvoy	Jeweler	
1951	Clifford McEvoy	Clifford McEvoy	Jeweler	Sanborn: store
1953	Clifford McEvoy	Clifford McEvoy	Jeweler	
1956	Clifford McEvoy	Clifford McEvoy	Jeweler	

1411 Wylie Avenue Census Study

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
1880	211 Wylie	Johnson Stewart	W	M	46	M	Laborer	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
		Elizabeth Stewart	W	F	46	M	Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
		John A. Stewart	W	M	22	S	Tobacconist	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Ireland
		John O'Connor	W	M	21	S	Tobacconist	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
		Mary O'Connor	W	F	45		Keeps House	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
		Margaret O'Connor	W	F	16	S	Keeps House	Pennsylvania	Ireland	Ireland
	211 ½ Wylie	Benjamin Block	W	M	28	M	Jeweler	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Dolly Block	W	F	25	M	Keeps House	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Jane Block	W	F	2	S	At Home	Pennsylvania	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		A. Jacobson	W	M	55	M	Laborer	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Nellie Jacobson	W	F	4	S	At Home	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Sallie Jacobson	W	F	13	S	Goes to School	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Betsy Jacobson	W	F	50	M	At Home	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Laura Jacobson	W	F	32	S	At Home	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
		Bertha Jacobson	W	F	20	S	At Home	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia	Poland, Russia
1900	1411 Wylie	Yee Yucan	Chinese	M	31	S	Laundryman	China	China	China
		James Everett	B	M	33	M	Constable	Florida	Florida	Florida
		Lizzie L. Everett	B	F	28	M		Pennsylvania	Virginia	Virginia
		William Everett	B	M	12	S		Pennsylvania	Florida	Pennsylvania
		Frank J. Everett	B	M	6	S		Pennsylvania	Florida	Pennsylvania
		Ethel May Huld	B	F	7	S		Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania

Year	Address	Name	Race	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of Birth	Father's Place of Birth	Mother's Place of Birth
		Harry Smith (Boarder)	B	M	38	S	Laborer, Rolling Mill	Tennessee	Tennessee	Tennessee
1920	1411 Wylie	Clifford McEvoy	B	M	24	M	Jeweler, Own Store	Georgia	Georgia	Georgia
		Alice McEvoy	B	F	20	M		Georgia	Georgia	Georgia
		Marie McEvoy	B	F	4/12	S		Pennsylvania	Georgia	Georgia
1940	1411 Wylie	Clifford McEvoy	B	M	42	M	Proprietor, Jewelry Shop	Georgia		
		Alice McEvoy	B	F	37	M				

Originally one property combined with what became 1409 Wylie Avenue. Prior to 1896 the parcel was listed as 211 and 211 ½ Wylie Ave.

227 Wylie Avenue (later 1509 Wylie Avenue) City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1872	F. Goodwin	No listing	--	Hopkins: lot extends from Fulton to Crawford streets and is owned by F. Goodwin; 227 Wylie Avenue portion of lot is vacant.
1876		F. Goodwin	Liquor store	Business; residence next door at 225 Wylie
1880		Carr & Boyle	Flour, grain & feed	Business
1882		Margaret McConomy	Retail notions/dress maker	Business/residence Hopkins: frame stable/shed
1884		No listing	--	Sanborn: two adjoining buildings: 1-story office (west side) and 1-story stable/shed (east side)
1889		Max Schlutbaum	Booking agent	Hopkins: two adjoining frame buildings: frame buildings owned by F. Goodwin
1890		Rev. D.S. Bentley	--	
1893		Kate S. Clark William Johnson George White	Widow-Thomas J. Clark, retail Grocer Fireman Laborer	Business/residence Sanborn: two adjoining buildings: 1-story store includes an oven, possibly located outside (west side), 1-story store (east side)
1895		E.N. & H.M. Boyd Ruth Wamser	Grocers Dress maker	Business/residence
1896	F. Goodwin	Michael Rotunno --	Shoe maker	Business/residence Address changed from 227 to 1509 Wylie Avenue
1897		Joseph Countee	Dining room	business
1900		Joseph S. Simmons	Barber	Hopkins: Same as 1889
1903		No listing		No Hopkins mapping available for this area
1905		James W. Payne	Barber	Sanborn: 1-story store
1906	M. Burke	No listing		Hopkins: Same as 1889, but owned by M. Burke
1910		William Anderson	Barber	Business Hopkins: frame building
1914	M. Burke	James W. Payne	Barber	Hopkins: Same as 1910
1915		William S. Jackson	Barber	Business

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1920		John J. Mason F.J. Smith	Barber Hotel	Business
1923		James J. Mason (& Jennie Mason)	Barber	Business Hopkins: 1-story frame building
1925-27		John J. Mason	Barber	Business 1927 Sanborn: 1-story store
1929-1930		Charles W. Anderson	Barber	Business
1931		1509 Herbert C. Clark	Barber	
1940		1509 Good Shepherd Barber Shop	Barber	
1951		Good Shepherd Barber Shop	Barber	Sanborn: 1-story store
1953		Good Shepherd Barber Shop	Barber	
1956		Good Shepherd Barber Shop Charlie Rollins	Barber	

227 Wylie Avenue (later 1511 Wylie Avenue) City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1896	F. Goodwin	No listing	--	Address changed from 227 to 1511 Wylie Avenue
1897		Matt Harris	Barber	Business
1900		E. Samuel	Lunch room	Hopkins: frame buildings owned by F. Goodwin
1903		No listing		No Hopkins mapping available for this area
1905		No listing	--	Sanborn: 1-story pool room
1906	M. Burke	No listing	--	Hopkins: frame building owned by M. Burke
1910		No listing		Hopkins: frame building (part of Aaron Hart, deceased, lands)
1912-1913		W. Samuels	Widow – George Samuels, Lunch room	
1914	M. Burke	Dovie Samuels	"	Business; residence at 1308 Pasture Hopkins: 1-story frame building owned by M. Burke
1915		E. Samuels	Lunch room	Business/residence
1920		Charles C. Smith William Wrencher	Shoemaker Shoemaker	Businesses/residence
1923		Charles Smith	--	Hopkins: 1-story frame building
1925		No listing	--	
1927		W.J. Koed(?)	Shoemaker	1927 Sanborn: 1-story store
1929-1930		Arthur McDonald	Midway Restaurant	Business
1931		1511 Midway Restaurant	Restaurant	
1940		George's Shoe Shine	Shoe shine	
1951		Winfield Variety	Grocers	Sanborn: 1-story store
1953		Edwin Winfield	Grocer	
1956		Edwin Winfield	Grocer	

The address was a commercial property for the census years that were examined for this study.

227 Wylie Avenue (later 1513 Wylie Avenue) City Directory Study

Year	Owner	Resident	Resident Occupation	Comments
1896	F. Goodwin	George P. Webb	Billiard house	Address changed from 227 to 1511 Wylie Avenue
1897		William G. Johnson	Pool room	
1900		William G. Johnson	Pool room	Hopkins: frame buildings owned by F. Goodwin
1903		William G. Johnson	Pool room	No Hopkins mapping available for this area
1905		William G. Johnson	Pool room	Business; residence at 3 Peru Avenue Sanborn: 1-story pool room
1906	M. Burke	No listing	--	Hopkins: frame building owned by M. Burke
1910		Abraham Meritzer	Confectionary	Business; residence at 1603 Bedford Hopkins: frame building (part of Aaron Hart, deceased, lands)
1914	M. Burke	Max Greene	Confectionary	Business; residence at 1541 Center Hopkins: 1-story frame building owned by M. Burke
1915			Confectionary	Business/residence at 1541 Center
1920		No listing	--	
1923		Harry (Blanche) Gross	Confectionary	Business/residence Hopkins: 1-story frame building
1925-27		Morris Gross	Confectionary	Business/residence 1927 Sanborn: 1-story store
1929-1930		Max Rudick	Confectionary	Business; residence at r531 Junilla
1931		No listing	--	
1940		John Williams	--	
1951		Mahfood Radio Repair	Radio repair shop	Sanborn: 1-story store
1953		Sam Sargo Grocery	Grocery	
1956		Vacant	--	

APPENDIX VII: COURIER ARTICLES

(see attached cd)

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The Sports Whirl

By EARL JOHNSON

George Benson, former Courier newspaper boy and son of Thomas Benson of 1430 Bedford Avenue, signed a contract to make a record for Victor's new label "X" in the next couple of weeks. He will also make a TV appearance on Bill Brandt's TV show, Wednesday, Dec. 9. George is eleven years old and attends McKelvey School.

George started to sell Coubertiers to pick up extra change for ice cream, show fare and some of the things kids need. He was also the star pitcher for the Washington Park baseball gang. Living across from the park he spent most of his leisure time in and around the park. His father had high hopes that young George would develop into another Don Newcombe.

George's father, Tom, had been a guitar player and had a battered instrument around the house. Young Henry discovered he could get a little music out of the old box and began to strum the instrument. Just about six months ago Henry gave up his job of selling papers.

The reason he gave for his retirement was that he could make more money playing on

corners for pennies than he could selling papers. Since the day George quit selling papers he has been the guest of George Jessel, received a contract to make several records and, of course, to appear on television.

Mr. Jessel was so pleased with the poised youngster that he gave him a complete outfit of clothing and replaced his guitar with a Gibson, one of the best on the market. The Courier lost a newsboy. His dad may have had his dreams of a great ball player named Benson shattered, but don't be surprised if the theatrical world has found a new star.

Pitt University lost its opening game of the season to Michigan of the Western Conference.

The score was 78 to 69. Appearing as a starter was Ernie Bryant, former star of Coatesville. Bryant stands 6-3 and plays forward on the first team. He was the only player on the Pitt team who did not make a field goal and finished with a total of two points. Without doubt, Bryant felt a little strange and possibly had a mild attack of stage fright, but from the reports of those who have seen the team practice, Bryant is going to be a real star. We do not know what instructions Bryant had from the bench, but it is certain that he did little shooting when in position for a basket. Instead he passed to a teammate.

Michigan unyielded its septia stars. They were Harvey Williams, 6-foot-8-inch sophomore from Louisville, Ky., and Don Eaddy, 5-foot-11-inch junior from Grand Rapids, Mich. Williams, the center, was terrific. He scored ten field goals and one foul for high-point man of the game with 21. Eaddy was used most of the second half and contributed to Pitt's downfall with thirteen points, garnered

on five field goals and three fouls. He was the chief play-maker of the game.

During the half-time intermission, letters and freshman awards were given to the football, cross-country runners and soccer teams. Henry Ford and Bobby Epps were honored, as was Arnold Solwell, freshman cross-country star.

Track Coach Carl Olsen says of Solwell, "He has everything. Look for Arnold to make a reputation as a runner that will compare favorably with that of my former star, Johnny Woodruff."

The Panthers' runners are handicapped in the field house where an indoor track cannot be laid because the bleachers surround the basketball floor. Mr. Olson thinks these conditions will be remedied soon. Then look out for the Pitt track team. The Panthers have invitations to many of the meets to be held this winter in New York, Washington, Philadelphia and Boston.

Football coaches around the country have been having a tough time finding linemen. The column suggests that they look over the following: Richard Heard, tackle, weighs 223 pounds and is six feet two. Another is a guard, he weighs 215 pounds and is six feet two also and his name is Jeters. The former is from South High and the latter from Westinghouse. Both were selected on the All-City team. Larry Davis, known to all as "Tootsie," is another guard. He was the captain of Schenley High. Davis has received offers of scholarships to several schools. He will graduate in February.

Coach Allen Russell is quite proud of his Donora team, which shares the Double-A championship with Har-Brack. Two of his best backs, Billy Russell and Jim Lewis, won top honors on the district team and he was named the "Coach of the Year" in WPIAL ranks. Russell

has developed some excellent talent at Donora. His most famous pupils include "Deacon" Dan Towler and Arnold Galiffa.

Joe Taylor of Watt Lane, his wife and two young boys flew to Puerto Rico last week. Joe will play in a league there. Joe will be remembered as an outfielder with Williamsport early this summer and then was called to Ottawa, Canada. He plays outfield and looks to be called up by the Philadelphia Athletics this spring.

Joe Atkins had planned to play in Mexico, but the illness of his wife caused him to give up the opportunity. Joe played in the Provincial League for several summers.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce is doing great things in the Lawrenceville district. It has organized a community center. The center supports all types of activities. It has an eight-team basketball league and has entered a team in the Honus Wagner Greater Pittsburgh League. They begin play Dec. 15. Morris Taylor, former athlete, is helping with the program.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

JAMES SHIELDS is the only man who has represented three states as Senator—Illinois from 1849 to 1855; Minnesota from 1858 to 1859; Missouri from January to March, 1879.

Marriage Applications

DAVIS-JOHNSON, Albert S., 153 1/4 Devil-
lers Street; Jean, 141 South Highland
Avenue.

STARKS-MURPHY, Willie, 1224 Day
Street; Mary Jane, 1224 Day Street.

RAMSEY-EDWARDS, James D. Jr., 8302
Bricelyn Street; Dianne V., 6319 Joseph
Street.

HUMPHREY - ALLMON, Robert, 952
Reedsdale Street; Nancy, 1931 Charles
Street.

COLEMAN-JEFFERSON, Oliver L., 3023
Penn Avenue; Loretta, 2442 Waring
Court.

ADAMS-McKOY, Tommie A., 460 Ran-
dolph Street, Danville, Va.; Dorothy J.,
1869 Webster Avenue.

GRACE-WILLIAMS, Comer Lee, 652 Ar-
lington Avenue; Ruth, 2400 Glen Mawr
Road.

MOORE-WRIGHT, Charles E., 535 Jacks
Run Road, Ross Township; Marguerite,
20 Wandless Street.

BRANNON-THOMPSON, Andrew, 238
Sixth Avenue, Homestead; Eleanor, 202
West Fourteenth Avenue, Homestead.

HAMPTON - WOOD, Albert, Hill Air
Force Base, Utah; Myrtle, 21 Clark
Street, Duquesne.

LEWIS-BENNS, William R., 527 Held-
man Street; Gwendolyn, 527 Heldman
Street.

HAMMONDS - MATTHEWS, James I.,
2013 Charles Street; Joan, 1023 Liver-
pool Street.

PALMER-SCOTT, Howard R., 5523 Ells-
worth Avenue; Bessie L., 3346 Ruthven
Avenue.

JOHNSON - LEE, Thomas, 6-F Blair
Heights, Clairton; Jean, 6-F Blair
Heights, Clairton.

COX-MORRISON, George W., 343 Prince
Street; Dolores, 6336 Penn Avenue.

ROBINSON-SUMMERS, Alexander, 143
Bansfield Street; Ernestine, 120 Harriet
Avenue, Rankin.

BLAIR-MUNDY, Alfoster, 1338 Juniata
Street; Jacqueline, 7438 Race Street.

WHITFIELD-JOHNSON, Duane L., 2030
Tustin Street; Joyce A., 3 Sackem Way.

MITCHELL-WESTON, Joseph, 4820 Broad
Street; Sylvia, 426 Wicklow Street.

CALDWELL - TURNER, Edward, 219
Paulson Avenue; Virginia L., 111 Paul-
son Avenue.

COLLIER-BENSON, Thomas, 1430 Bed-
ford Avenue; Erma, 1430 Bedford Ave-
nue.

TAYLOR-LAWSON, Harold, 106 Craw-
ford Street; Barbara, 78 Lafferty Ave-
nue.

STAUNTON-ALLEN, Clinton M., 37 Al-
tonwood, Yonkers, N.Y.; Dolores W.,
67 Fisher Street, White Plains, N. Y.

WRIGHT-MEBANE, Warren W., 2138
Man Avenue; Mary A., 557 1/2 Woodlawn
Street, Braddock, Pa.

PERRIN-WILSON, Archie, RD 2, New
Kensington; Mary E., 2313 Hallett
Street.

PROFESSOR TO DISCUSS AMERICAN POLITICS

T. V. Smith, the philosophical Congressman-at-Large from Illinois and "Radio Voice of the Democratic Party," will be the next illustrious guest speaker to address the Pittsburgh Community Forum, Monday evening, November 27, in the Schenley High school auditorium, at 8:15 p. m. A native of the Southwest, Texas, Smith has been for the past 20 years a resident of Chicago, where he is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago. He is the author of numerous books on politics and ethics, among them "The Democratic Way of Life," "The Promise of American Politics," and "Philosophers Speak For Themselves."

For his subject, Mr. Smith will analyze "The Promise of American Politics." Following the address, an open forum will be led by Dr. Bernard C. Clausen, chairman.

USES KNIFE TO SHOW HER IRE

No "Ambassador of Good Will" was Mill Hilda Thornton, age 25, of 44 Vine street, even though she was a guest at the Ambassador club, claims Miss Irene Harris, 20, 1529 Wylie avenue.

Appearing before Alderman Harry Fitzgerald, Miss Harris accused the Thornton woman of inflicting several cuts about her face and person with a pen knife, which she claims the Thornton woman had concealed in her clothing.

Miss Harris testified that while she and Miss Thornton were at the Ambassador club, a "fitterbug" dance hall on Wylie avenue, she accidentally leaned over Miss Thornton to talk to a friend. She claims this act was resented and, even though she asked Miss Thornton's pardon, the latter was not satisfied and produced a pen knife with which Miss Harris claims she was cut on the head, on the shoulder and on her left ear.

When questioned by Squire Fitzgerald, Miss Thornton denied having a knife, but admitted fighting with the Harris girl. Three witnesses, Edward Wylie Williams, 119 Crawford street; Mabel Richard, 1401 Epiphany street, and Charles Jennings, 19 Watt street, were produced by the complainant to testify that the Thornton woman was armed. Miss Thornton is being held for court on a \$1,000 bond.

LOCAL MAN PROMOTED IN ITALY

FIFTEENTH AAF IN ITALY—
Roosevelt Richardson, 24, 1401
Epiphany street, member of the
all-Negro fighter group, command-
ed by Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., has
been promoted to the rank of cap-
tain.

Captain Richardson, is the me-
teorologist for the group and as
such has the full responsibility for
the decisions as to favorable weath-
er for flight. The importance of
his position could not possibly be
overemphasized, and Captain Rich-
ardson has done a brilliant job
throughout the months that his
group has been in combat, accord-
ing to officials here.

He is a graduate of the Uni-
versity of Pittsburgh and the Har-
vard Meteorological school. Cap-
tain Richardson won a \$1,000 schol-
arship to the University of Pitts-
burgh while still attending the
Fifth Avenue High school in Pitts-
burgh. As student at University
of Pittsburgh, he majored in mathe-
matics and chemistry and gradu-
ated from the university with high
honors. He is a member of the
Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Chi
Rho Nu pre-medical fraternity and
a participant in intramural ath-
letics. Captain Richardson went
directly from his senior graduation
semester at University of Pitts-
burgh to the Harvard Meteorologi-
cal school as an aviation cadet.
Upon his graduation he was as-
signed to the Negro fighter group.

Captain Richardson is the son of
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Richard-
son, who also reside at 1401 Epiph-
any street.

—VV—

Of Course!

Hill Vice Campaign Goes On

Minus raids, minus the large number of arrests it began with, but with police still maintaining the policy of booking most of the persons arrested on the vaguest charges, the vice drive still continued in force here this week.

Centre Avenue police this week actually were treating the drive as a "forgotten" issue. Since the last two weeks in June when the Church and School Committee asked the Mayor why people were being picked up indiscriminately in large numbers, the average of arrests per week have been just about what they were at Centre Avenue for an average week last year.

During the nine weeks of the drive, since Mayor Lawrence ordered it to begin on Tuesday, June 4, there have been ten gambling raids, ten numbers' raids, four assignation house raids, and a dozen disorderly house raids made by Centre Avenue police. This is about an average of one raid of each kind for each week of the drive.

Of course Centre Avenue police, like other police stations, were aiding Lieut. Howard Fiedler and his squad of plainclothes police men and women with their job of helping the brewery and liquor industry voluntarily "keep beer gardens and cafes straight." The plainclothes men and women report incidents, such as "minors in cafes" or other infractions of the law, to the brewery. The brewery, in turn, curtails a part of the beer-garden's supply—either one-half, one-third, one-quarter, or as much as the seriousness of the violation warrants.

Helping the brewery industry police itself was not the only job Lieut. Fiedler and his squad were doing however. In the North Side this week, Lieut. Fiedler's squad began aiding Inspector Frank Ferris in his drive to rid the North Side of Negro brothels that cater to white trade. Inspector Frank Ferris, proud of his investigation of the North Side bawdy house drive, showed a Courier reporter a complete file of "special reports" on 'speakeasy and bawdy house raids made in the North Side since Ferris' transfer from the Hill District to No. 12 Station the first of the year. Among the reports there was only one case of a white street-walker being picked up, although Inspector Ferris admitted to the reporter that he had told all the bawdy house operators in the Lacock Street neighborhood "to get out and stay out." White houses are reported to be still operating. Ferris' policemen have arrested scores of alleged Negro operators.

County detectives, under the leadership of Al Florig, were still conducting their sporadic raids into the Hill District, in most cases breaking up equipment and seizing supplies, but often failing to "locate" the proprietors. The county detectives' raids under Florig began before the city police's so-called vice drive and are said to be directly responsible for the series of gang murders which hit the rackets here during the first part of this year.

County detectives this week raided an alleged gambling place at 1400 Wylie Avenue, and arrested two men; then went to 1302 Whitcomb Street on Monday where they said they found adding machines, large quantities of pads and slips, other lottery equipment, and arrested Frank Simmons and charged him with operating a lottery. Four other county detectives raided another private home at 1424 Bedford Avenue the same day. They found eight adding machines and numbers slips. Four thousand five hundred dollars was said to have been seized as evidence by county detectives in the Whitcomb Street

raid. No arrests were made as a result of the Bedford Avenue raid.

Clayton Bandy, 45, 510 Protectory Place, and William Boyce, 37, 1401 Epiphany Street, were arrested as proprietors in the Wylie Avenue raid.

UN DUELS BLAST TRIO

...ing over guns with fatal or near fatal results is becoming
 in the vicinity of Wylie and Townsend Streets. "Another man
 to be served a drink whether or not," caused homicide de-
 Saturday to pause in the preparation of evidence for the in-
 the Tom West murder, scheduled for hearing Friday, and
 murder sleuths speeding back to the corner of Wylie Avenue
 Townsend Streets.

...they came back again.
 Sunday, Homicide detectives
 the Central Police Station
 there ahead of them. The
 Police Station janitor is
 Hill District peace officer,
 Deputy Constable William
 of Alderman James Lovu-
 office. He had caught "the
 who had to have a drink,"
 and allegedly shot a patron
 Pitt's Restaurant, 1320
 Avenue, for not "buying
 ce" in a restaurant that
 even sell malt liquors.

is nursing a scar to prove this.
 Then he drew his own gun and
 fired three times, sending slugs
 into Duncan's left arm, right hip
 and stomach.

TWO VICTIMS

Homicide detectives carried the
 two victims, Duncan and Oscar
 Mahon, to the hospital. They were
 both recovering Wednesday.

It was Dunbar's second incident
 involving a struggle for a gun this
 year. This spring, Dunbar attempt-
 ed to take a revolver from a man
 who was allegedly waving it around
 in a Wylie Avenue restaurant. Dur-
 ing the struggle, the gun was said
 to have discharged and wounded
 an innocent patron, a woman sit-
 ting in a booth.

When police came back to Town-
 send and Wylie Sunday, they
 found Henry Dulin, 22, 1401

Epiphany Street, suffering from
 lacerations allegedly inflicted by
 the back of a pocket knife. Dulin
 was said to have been struggling
 with Earl Henry, 49, 2500 Fifth Ave-
 nue, over Earl Henry's gun. Police
 arrested Earl Henry later and said
 the men had an argument over
 a girl, Amanda Clark of Fullerton
 Street.

They alleged Earl Henry had
 gone to Henry Dulin's home at 1401
 Epiphany Street. During the argu-
 ment, Earl Henry was said to have
 fired two shots at Henry Dulin
 on the street. Dulin, allegedly took
 the gun away from Earl Henry
 and Earl Henry attempted to open
 a pocket knife. Failing to get the
 knife open, Earl Henry was said
 to have punched Dulin in the face
 and head with it.

Dulin was treated at Mercy Hos-
 pital by Dr. Killus, who said his
 condition was not serious. Police
 recovered the gun under the steps
 of the Twenty-second Street
 Bridge where police said Earl
 Henry hid it.

— v —



WILLIAM DUNBAR
 Deputy Constable



EARL HENRY DUNCAN

...member Dun-
 ...e-witness to
 ...of the shot, as De-
 ...Park had been

HEARING

...corner of
 ...Townsend
 ...a police-
 ...distance of

...detectives,

...the restaurant, but

...hearing distance

...who had to have a

...he was sixty-year-old

...1547 Wylie Avenue.

...to have gone

...table in the drink-

...demanding patrons

...a bottle of beer. When

...the patrons eating at

...he had an argument

...Mahon 46, 3324 Iowa

...also refused to buy

...police said. At the

...the man is alleged

...a pistol and

...the man in the

...stomach near

...left the

...with his

...constable

...across

...he heard

...he started to fire into

...the gathered

...across the street,

...and caught the man

...and Pastour Streets.

...to take the gun

...who attempted to

...constable.

...member Dunbar

...shoving

...of the hand be-

...Duncan's

...The deputy

'MISS X' PUTS FINGER ON 6 NARCOTICS 'BIG SHOTS'

Raids Follow Five Months Of Making Dope Buys

By PAUL G. GARDNER
Courier Staff Writer

Working with assists from Federal authorities, the District Attorney's office and a 25-year-old "mystery woman" who refused to identify herself or pose for newspaper pictures, an "arrest team" of four city patrolmen swooped down on six Hill District figures over the week-end and charged them with trafficking in narcotics.

Nabbed were Irene, 26, and Pleas Williams, 35, of 1401 Epiphany Street; Alice Price, 46, of 1305 Wylie Avenue; Ida Mae Hammond, 32, of 26 Crawford Street; Charles (Wimpy) Humphries, 42, of 68 Fullerton Street, and Wesley Smith, 35, of 23 Horton Street.

ALL HELD FOR COURT

In three separate hearings before Morals Court Magistrate W. H. K. McDiarmid over the week-end, all six persons were held for court.

"Miss X," as she preferred to be identified, supplied the damning evidence against each defendant and stood ready to point an accusing finger at two more persons still unapprehended.

FIVE HELD ON \$10,000 BONDS

Five of the six persons in custody were held under \$10,000 bond.

Miss Hammond was held under \$3,000 bond.

Mother of five children, she was released Saturday when Virginia



"MISS X" TALKS—Her back to the camera to avoid disclosing her identity, the mysterious "Miss X" answers questions of Officers William Heagy (left) and Charles (Chic) Morrison in the District Attorney's office. Through "Miss X's" information and cooperation, Officers Morrison and Heagy arrested six persons over the week-end and charged them with trafficking in narcotics.—Paul T. Jones Photo.

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1)

— DIDJA SEE THE COURIER? —

'Miss X' Puts Finger on Six

(Continued from Page 1)

Daniel, of 205 Plaza Building, provided her bond.

Miss Price was released Monday afternoon when William A. Jones, of 527 Fifth Avenue, provided her bond.

MEN STILL IN JAIL

The other four suspects languished in the county jail.

For security reasons, Officers William Heagy and Charles Morrison, whose diligent investigation and cooperating with "Miss X" led to the series of arrests, refused to disclose the names of the two missing suspects.

"You'll know them as soon as we have them under lock and key," stated Officer Heagy.

EX-ADDICT MAKES "BUYS"

In the hearings before Magistrate McDiarmid, "Miss X" testified that she purchased heroin-filled capsules from the suspects and immediately turned them over to Officers Heagy and Morrison with complete notations of time, date, place and amount of the transactions to be used as evidence.

Officers Heagy stated that subsequent analysis of the capsules as "Miss X" allegedly secured them from each suspect disclosed varying amounts of heroin.

POLICE GUARD "MISS X"

Posing as a former drug addict who "beat the habit," "Miss X," now in hiding and under the "protective custody" of the police, has supposedly dedicated herself to the dangerous task of helping the police to stamp out the million-dollar narcotics traffic in the Hill District.

Officers Heagy and Morrison said they agreed to work with her when she came to them and volunteered her information on the operations of some of the alleged "big pushers" in the Hill.

PURCHASES MADE

SOME TIME AGO

The alleged "buys" by "Miss X" were made during last Octo-

ber and November.

Officer Heagy stated that arrests were delayed in the hope that "Miss X" would be able to help them ferret out the "key men" in the prosperous drug racket.

"KEY MAN" SOUGHT

Federal authorities were aware of the dangerous "underground" work of "Miss X" and provided what assistance they could.

Last Thursday, a few hours before the series of arrests began, "Miss X" appeared in the District Attorney's office and gave a signed statement of her activities in the presence of Chief of County Detectives Fred Mathias, County Detective Pat Logan, stenographer Robert F. Downing and Polygraph Operator Charles McInerney.

ARRESTS MADE WITH PRECISION

Armed with warrants, Officers Heagy and Morrison, joined by fellow-officers Robert Wagner and Arthur "Baby Face" Palmer, at 2:45 P. M. Thursday, took into custody Irene Williams and Alice Price.

A little before 8 P. M. Thursday, "Wimpy" Humphries was nabbed leaving his home, and thirty minutes later, Mrs. Hammond was arrested at her home.

Wesley Smith was nabbed Friday by Officers Wagner and Palmer while driving the tell-tale Cadillac he had recently purchased from Humphries, and Pleas eventually fell into the "police net," too.

TWO SUSPECTS "NOT AT HOME"

Two remaining suspects have eluded away from their respective homes since the raids began, causing police to speculate that they might have been "ripped off."

"But we'll get them both," declared Officer Heagy.

"Miss X" charges that on Oct. 31, 1951, she visited the home of Pleas Williams and asked to purchase some heroin.

SENT TO "BLUE NOTE" CAFE

She stated that Irene Williams told her to see Pleas at the "Blue Note" on Fullerton Street.

When she arrived there, she continued, she was told that Pleas had gone home so she retraced her steps back to the Epiphany Street address.

"Miss X" went on to state that she sat down at the kitchen table with Pleas, Irene and Alice Price, and "exchanged small talk" for a while.

She then asked Pleas for two "caps" of heroin and offered him \$4.

"MISS PRICE PRODUCED HEROIN"

Pleas, in turn, she continued, asked Miss Price to give the "caps" to her and the woman procured them from her bosom.

"Miss X" then walked to a spot on Webster Avenue where she turned over the "caps" to Officers Heagy and Morrison.

On Oct. 29, "Miss X" said she visited the home of Kenny Johnson, 9 Miller Street, and purchased two "caps" at \$4 from his sister, Miss Hammond.

This, too, was turned over to Officers Heagy and Morrison, as was all the other evidence.

WON'T TALK TO PRESS

The mysterious woman, who scoffed at repeated attempts to interview her, said she met "Wimpy" Humphries last Nov. 4 in front of the H. and H. Cleaners, 71 Fullerton Street, and purchased two "caps" from him at \$4, and turned them over to the officers a few minutes later at Crawford Street and Webster Avenue.

On two occasions, Oct. 31 and Nov. 4, 1951, "Miss X" stated she visited Wesley Smith, then living at 2209 Forbes Street, and purchased two "caps" for \$4 each trip.

HAD DRUGS HIDDEN

She stated that Smith, armed with a flashlight, went out his back door and down a flight of stairs to where he had his narcotics "stashed" each time she visited him.

While the suspects' attorneys were vigorous in their denials of the charges before Magistrate McDiarmid, the suspects themselves had little or nothing at all to say.

Inspector Paul Mozuch congratulated Officers Heagy and Morrison for their diligent and extensive police investigation of the cases, and particularly for their patient and tireless cooperation with "Miss X."

The officers, in turn, directed praise toward "Miss X" for her courage, and added an extra bou-



PLEAS WILLIAMS
... he's back in jail



IRENE WILLIAMS
... Pleas' spouse goes too



IDA MAE HAMMOND
... insists she's innocent



ALICE PRICE
... "Miss X" names her, too



WESLEY SMITH
... used flash for "stash"



C. WILLIAMS
... was in car when arrested

quet for the District Attorney's office.

Stated Officer Heagy: "The cooperation of the District Attorney's office was magnificent ... they actually turned over their entire facilities to us to help bring these cases to an end."

Woman Is Double Trouble Victim

Double trouble struck Miss Lavell Richardson, 22, of 1401 Epiphany Street, this week.

She was arrested on morals and larceny charges early Monday morning, and was handed a \$25 fine or thirty days in jail sentence Tuesday in Morals Court.

Tuesday night, she was shot by an unknown man, and is in Mercy Hospital for treatment, according to the police.

JUMPED IN CAB

Officers alleged that shortly after midnight Saturday, while Joseph Novak of 804 Hershem Street, was riding in a taxicab at Fullerton Street and Wylie Avenue, Miss Richardson jumped into the cab and solicited Novak for immoral purposes.

After riding a block, the police continued, the defendant got out of the cab, and Novak discovered his wallet, containing \$800 was missing.

The suspect was identified at Centre Avenue Station later by the cab driver, Ralph Donaldson 1204 Canal Street. She was held for a Morals Court hearing.

Following her release Tuesday morning, the defendant was shot in the left arm and leg at Fullerton and Epiphany Streets, that night. She told officers that she received her wounds after an argument with "an unknown colored man."

Mack Queen of 1546 Clark Street, witnessed the shooting, said the police.

The assailant was described by the police as being "tall, colored, male, wearing a blue shirt and a gray-striped suit."

KID WELCH DIES TWO HOURS AFTER WITNESSING LOUIS-BIRKIE FIGHT

**Overcome by Coughing Spell Before the Tenth Round,
He Insisted That He Would "Be All Right—Just
Wanted to See How the Fight Ended."**

Slightly less than two hours and exactly one half hour before he was scheduled to take his second dose of medicine, Thomas "Kid" Welch was a victim of acute dilation of the heart—caused by excitement and poor ventilation.

"Kid" was among the thousands of Negroes who made

their way to Duquesne Garden on the night of January 11th, to see Joe Louis in action for the first time in Pittsburgh, against Hans Birkie. He sat through the ten rounds, saw the Louis spurt in the third and fourth rounds, also saw Birkie. He sat through the nine title prospect handed out—heard the crowd "boo" the youthful sensation, noticed the change in plans for the eighth and ninth. But his anxiety was too great for a winner. And before the spectacular and dramatic tenth round had been completed, Kid Welch, one of the most popular sportsmen the city has ever known, was on his way home at 1405 Epiphany street to be rushed into the other world.

He arrived home about eleven o'clock. His favorite, Doctor Levy, was called from the physician's home—arriving about 11:15. At that time Kid was coughing violently, drenched in perspiration. He explained to the doctor that he had not felt in tiptop shape but was determined to see the prospect which Jack Blackburn was tutoring. He was disappointed in the early rounds. He thought, like thousands of others, that the highly touted Joe Louis should have put his opponent away before the half-way mark had been reached—but maybe there was a reason, and he would concede to the judgment of his friend, Jack Blackburn.

Kid noticed a difference in tactics in the eighth, and ninth. But all this time, he had been inhaling the smoke from thousands of people seated on the ground floor—ring-side and reserved seats. Enthusiasm, anxiety and the punishment inflicted by the smoke-filled auditorium was more than he could stand. His attempt to suppress his suffering resulted in a violent coughing spell and uncontrollable perspiration.

(Continued on Page Four)

Kid Welch Dies Two Hours After Seeing

(Continued from Page One)

He saw part of the tenth round, but it is improbable that he remembered it. Friends who accompanied him to the Garden, rushed him to the outside, hailed a taxicab, and to home. Even after arriving home and put to bed, phoning the doctor, he insisted that effort was being wasted—and that he would be "all right." But he wasn't. His advancing years, congested atmosphere, and strenuous desire to have Joe Louis win decisively was just a little too much—and one of the most popular, well-liked good fellows among good fellows passed into the great beyond at 1:45 on

January 12, less than two hours after he had been rushed home.

Kid Welch was the second child of Paul and Maria Welch, born in Washington, D. C., November 24, 1872. He finished Randall school in the Capitol City, worked in barber shops, operated pool parlors, did quite a bit of quartette work with Jim and Ed Luck, Capt. Buchanan, with Alex Huffman relieving at different times, took to the theatrical profession with "Darktown After Dark"—and finally toured the eastern circuit with "Black America," being the occasion for his first time away from home.

He settled in Pittsburgh in 1904, became a member of the Lone Star Quartette, and helped to make a reputation for quartette work which is without a close rival until this day. The personnel of the Lone Star at that time was: Zach Ringgold, baritone; Abe Gant, tenor; Willie Tulle, tenor; Kid Welch, bass. The quartette was managed and sponsored by Major McDowell, and County Commissioner Clara, who saw to it that this peerless group was a part of every notable occasion in Western Pennsylvania.

Kid was a thorough sportsman. He enjoyed baseball, boxing, cards—and above all, singing. But his pleasures or hobbies never interfered with his serious undertakings. He had real estate holdings in Pittsburgh and different sections of Ohio; conducted a tailor shop with P. Newton, was a partner with W. A. Greenlee in Paramount Inn; and until recent years operated a pool room and barber shop at 1319 and 1321 Wylie avenue.

During his lifetime, he had been active in Masonic, Elks and Knights of Pythias lodges.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Hardy at the C. and M. E. Alliance, on Fullerton street, at 2:00 p. m., January 15th. Surviving are his widow, Marion, New York City; three brothers and one sister; Peter H. Welch, Washington, D. C., Frank (Turk) Welch, Pittsburgh; Walter, and Mrs. McCollum, both of Washington, D. C.

arrested at Favorite Cigar Store when she came into store and handed Officer Louis Bergener, in plain clothes, current-date numbers slip and a numbers book while he was behind the counter. Rald was being staged by Assistant Superintendent Maloney and Inspector Jones and squad.

403 LARIMER AVE.—Andrew Thompson, 26, 6706 Deary St., operating lottery charges including punch beads. Assistant Superintendent Maloney and squad seized the box of beads, an adding machine tape, two current-date numbers slips, 17 numbers books, a vending machine with lottery books inside, \$6 in U. S. currency, and \$2.38 in change.

Police Raid 13 'Hot Spots'

City police made arrests at 13 different places over the week end on a variety of charges which ran the gamut from writing numbers, selling chances on a pool, gambling, selling beverages illegally (in some cases moonshine), or visiting the places where such whims may be indulged.

All three Centre Ave. Station lieutenants participated in the raids. Places visited, alleged keepers, number of visitors, and items being sold or seized for evidence by police are listed below:

1302 WHITCOMB ST.—James Mitchell, 58, 1421 Hazel St., gambling, eight male visitors, four decks of playing cards, empty kitty box and clock radio seized by Lieut. J. Harvey and squad.

2116 WYLIE AVE.—Eileen Wilkes, 32, 11 Elmore St., disorderly house, 15 male visitors, partly filled bottles of whiskey confiscated by Lieut. Thomas O'Connor and squad.

2501 WYLIE AVE.—James

Goins, 53, 515 Junilla St., gambling, three male visitors, playing cards, table cover and \$3.60 in cash by Lieut. Frank Shine and squad acting on complaint.

1304 COLWELL ST.—Joe Ambrose, 73, five male visitors, disorderly house, beer and wine by Lieutenant Shine and squad on complaint.

1003 WYLIE AVE.—Michael Scapicchio, 58, four male visitors, disorderly house, beer, wine, whiskey and glasses, by Lieutenant Shine and squad on complaint.

10 HOFFERS WAY.—Joe Mullens, 1838 Centre Ave., four male visitors, gambling, playing cards by Lieutenant Shine and squad on complaint.

641 HERRON AVE.—Henry Woods, 44, 2144 Webster Ave., disorderly house, six male visitors, one deck of playing cards, by Lieutenant Harvey on anonymous complaint.

104 FULLERTON ST.—Martha Neal, 54, 1405 Epiphany St., keep-

ing assignation house; Jean Evans, 25; Louise Johnson, 26, and Bertha Yates, 26, prostitution, and three male visitors, arrested by Lieutenant O'Connor and squad.

1425 BELDALE ST.—North Side—Lenora Broadus, 35, keeping disorderly house, violating state liquor laws, five visitors, quantity of moonshine, beer and whiskey seized by Lieut. W. Jordan and squad.

1243 WARNER ST.—Leroy Miles, 46, keeping disorderly house, five visitors, three decks of playing cards and \$1 in change seized by Lieutenant Jordan and squad.

CRAWFORD GRILL, Elmore St. and Wylie Ave.—James Griffin, 52, 2549 Charles St., operating lottery charges, by Lieutenant Shine and squad investigating information received about a "hold-up" at that location; two current-dated slips and \$3.50 in an envelope beside him in a booth.

2116 CHARLES ST.—Benjamin Beasley, 47, plain white sheet of large-size tablet paper found next to the phone on the second floor carrying numbers and amount of play, three smaller sheets of tablet paper on his person, one with numbers on it.

6236 FRANKSTOWN AVE.—Mary Brown, 56, 514 Juniata St.,

"Where the Best Photoplays Are Shown"

BURKE'S THEATRE

WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 7TH

Touching Dramas—Klever Komedies—Thrilling Serials

MONDAY

"Hoosier Schoolmaster", Larry Semon Comedy—"Days of 49", No. 6

TUESDAY

"Houdini of the Secret Service"—"Rag Doll Romance"—
"Leatherstocking" (the last)

WEDNESDAY

"Let's Go" with Richard Talmadge—"Wild and Wicked"—
—"Fast Express" No. 14

THURSDAY

"Dangerous Age"—"Fearless Fool"—"Iron Man" No. 4.

FRIDAY

—"Man's Life Passed By"—"Telephone Girl" No. 3—
Good Western Picture

SATURDAY

"Lawless Men"—"Rural Cinderella"—"Master Mystery"
(last), with Houdini

Special Orchestra Every Evening from 8 to 11

Matinee and Evening Shows Daily

BURKE'S THEATRE

53-55 Fullerton St.

Popular Prices—Adults 20c; Children 10c.

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269 E. Second St.

NEW INDOOR EGYPTIAN GOLF COURSE ATTRACTS MANY

The Pittsburgh Courier (1911-1950); Oct 25, 1930;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Pittsburgh Courier (1911-2002)

pg. A3

NEW INDOOR EGYPTIAN GOLF COURSE ATTRACTS MANY

The distinctive 18-hole Egyptian Gardens golf course is attracting more and more patrons daily. The course, located at 53 Fullerton street, next door to Burk's Theater, is one of the most unique courses in the city.

Prizes are being offered for each week's lowest score and in addition a free game is given for a hole in one on the eighteenth hole. According to the plans of the management, they are planning to stage a tournament each week.

The place is colorful and pretty and has some of the most unusual natural hazards ever offered fans for their entertainment on an indoor course.

BROTHERHOOD LOSES ITS FIGHT TO STOP PULLMAN ELECTION

CHICAGO, Oct. 23—(ANP)—Denial Wednesday of a petition for a temporary injunction, filed by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company to restrain that company from conducting the election of the so-called "company union" of sleeping car porters, made the Pullman Company the victor in the preliminary skirmish of the campaign which the brotherhood is making to have the "company union" outlawed.

IN MEMORIAM

Just on year ago, a mother and brother, gone but never will be forgotten by me.

A. B. RICE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 23—(ANP)—William H. Lewis Jr., son of the well-known former United States Assistant Attorney General, passed the bar examinations of Massachusetts.

YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD THEATRE

Program For The Week

RHUMBA THEATRE

53 FULLERTON ST.

Sun., Mon., April 27, 28

"FOUR MOTHERS"

Jeffrey Lynn, Lane Sisters and Claude Rains

"ROBINHOOD OF THE PECOS"

Ray Rodgers and Gabby Hays

Tues., Wed., April 29, 30

"LADY IN QUESTION"

Rita Hayworth and Brian Aahcin

"GALLANT SONS"

Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Ian Hunter

Thurs., Fri., May 1, 2

"WESTERN UNION"

Robert Young and Martha Scott

"HALLABELLO"

Frank Morgan

Sat., May 3

"ARIZONA GANGBUSTER"

With Tim McCoy

"BOWERY BOY"

Dennis O'Keefe and Louise Campbell

No. 5 Junior "G" Men—Free candy to Kiddies.

The Place For An Evening's Enjoyment . . .

AT THE **RITZ**

55 FULLERTON ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

DANCING and DINING

Where the elite congregate and you are sure to meet
your friends.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

*Tues., Floor Show—Wed., Dancing Contest
Sunday Midnite - Special Novelty Entertainment*

NIGHT and DAY

WHERE TO DINE, DANCE, HAVE FUN

ANGELO'S CAFE

627 Huron Avenue
 WINES - LIQUORS - BEERS
 SANDWICHES - LUNCHEONS
 Spaghetti - Best in Town
 YOU WON'T BE ASHAMED
 TO BRING YOUR FRIENDS

Just 10 minutes ride from downtown Pittsburgh, the North Side's Joy Spot

BRIGHTON TEA ROOM

1412-1414 Brighton Place
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Your favorite joy spot of the hill is still going strong

YELLIN'S

ERIN - WYLIE
 Your favorite drink mixed by the expert mixologist,
 CARL TADUM
 Wines - Liquors - Beers

"WELL ALL REET"

PLEASANT INN

Is the Place for the
 FIRST SPRING DANCE
 GOOD FRIDAY
 April 11th, 1941
 RUBY YOUNG
 AND HER MUSIC
 Featuring "St. Louis Blues,"
 Bill Burford on Drums—All Li-
 quors, Wines, Mixed Drinks,
 Glenfield Road, 1 mile off Ohio
 River Boulevard. Adm.—35c

For moments of sheer pleasure, visit the valley's most beautiful ballroom

CLUB RENDEZVOUS

931 MARKET STREET
 McKeesport, Pa.
 Dancing every Wednesday,
 Friday and Saturday.
 Coming soon:
 "Name" Attractions

McPHERSON'S Tavern

LIQUORS
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WILLIAM E. JOHNSON



Best Bar-B-Q at the most popular prices. We cater to clubs and private parties.

Open all night to serve you.

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MELLO'S CAFE

6324 STATION ST.

Magnificent Floor Show
 FEATURING
 DEWEY MOON and
 ALL STAR FLOOR
 SHOW
 Wines - Liquor - Beers
 GOOD FOOD

Join the Easter Parade
 With the
 CHESTERFIELD GIRLS
 Easter Sunday Night
 APRIL 13TH
 Midnight 12 o'Clock Until
 FEATURING
 LE ROY BROWN
 and His Famous Orchestra
 Boots Swann and Other
 Entertainers

Ritz Cafe

55 FULLERTON ST.

TICKETS 50c
 Hostess - Members: Arnetta Green, Pres.; Ann Mays, Vice-Pres.; Janet Page, Sec.; Mary Palmer, Treas.; Amy Howard, Record. Sec.; Charlene Coles, Pub. Director; Kathleen Holloway, Social Chairman; Emanuel "Jen" McPherson, Sponsor.

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PARKER'S GRILL, 2224 CENTRE

MIXED DRINKS OF ALL KINDS. HERBERT

THE CITY'S MOST EXCLUSIVE RESTAURANT
 WE SPECIALIZE IN SERVING THE BEST
 MOST POPULAR PRICES - BAR OPEN

Mixed Drinks of All Kinds
 Courteous Service
 Beautiful Atmosphere

ROSE

2015 CENTER—NEXT DOOR TO NEW GRAY

GRANADA

2014 CENTRE AVENUE

WILLIAM "PINOCCHLE" SHANKS

Your old friend and dean of the bartenders
 you liquors, wines, beers, all kinds of mixed

HATTIE'S GRILL

BEER - WINE

70 FULLERTON STREET

BEST FOOD IN TOWN - HOME

WALTER E. and HATTIE V. TUCKER, Prop.

"JUST WHAT YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR"

A Cozy Chicken Shack

Formerly the Roadside Inn Ltd.
 The New Home of Tasty, Contented
 6122 FRANKSTOWN AVENUE
 Specializing in the Finest Chicken and
 Open 7 p.m. to 2 a.m. daily - Phone HU-
 MRS. C. BERRY, Prop.

LET'S GO TO THE PLANTATION RESTAURANT


Southern Style Home-Cooked Foods
 Spend a Pleasant Evening and Most

Specialized Chicken Dinner—Lowest Prices
 Genuine Plymouth Rock Springs

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2852 PENN AVENUE, CORNER 29TH STREET

DEARING'S TEA ROOM



THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

Where only high quality food is served at the lowest possible prices. Let your waiter be your guide to the best of Sunday Dinner and Main Dining Room Sunday.

S. R. DEARING, proprietor
 2524 WYLIE AVENUE MAYFLOWER 9585



OSCAR VAUGHN



Home-Cooked Food
 Liquors - Wines - Beers
 626 BRUSH ST.
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VAUGHN'S GARDENS

HOUSE OF COURTESY
 626 BRUSH ST.

Homewood's Rendezvous Always Has Something
 New for Their Patrons
 FEATURING A DELICIOUS
 12 FRIED CHICKEN DINNER
 WITH ALL THE TRIMMINGS FOR ONLY 25c
 Also Steaks, Chops Mixed Drinks and Dancing

ROSE BAR CAFE

7355-57 FRANKSTOWN AVE. COR. COLLIER ST.

TWO GALA NIGHTS OF FUN
 Come on Everybody, Get in the Mood
 Best of Liquor and Food at

SKY ROCKET BAR and GRILL

412 DIXON ST., HOMESTEAD, PA.
 Now Beautifully Renovated

Every Tuesday (Souvenir) Night
 Every Thursday (Celebrity) Night
 DINE AND DANCE CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, BEERS
 Rufus "Sonny Man" Jackson and Emanuel "Jen" McPherson, Props.

Jocose Club

Westray and Ork Come Back To Roxian, July 29

By popular demand, Joe Westray and his foxy musicians will invade the Roxian Gardens in McKees Rocks Sunday, July 29. Talk about a good time, that is what everyone had last Sunday when they jumped to the fine music of Westray and his gang. Jimmy Covenia and Elmer Morgan, Jocosers, love to see the public more than satisfied so that when the crowd yelled encore, encore, encore, they snatched Westray and his ork to rock the Roxian again this Sunday.

Not only does Westray have a fine group of musical men, but a really fine songstress, Beva George, who sets the crowd more than wild with her versions of tunes of yesterday and today.

The public keeps calling for Joe and his boys, so it would be a solid pick-up for all musty lovers to latch on to this great snatch and make it a must to hit the dust with the other bobby soxers who fall into the Roxian Gardens for one swing-soaked night. It will be a solid deal. Be there.

Victory Ball

Leroy Brown To Invade Ritz Cafe On August 5

The Ritz, 55 Fullerton Street, will jump "solid" Sunday, August 5, from 10:00 until . . . ? Talk about a good deal, it will be a tremendous one when everyone falls into the Second Victory Ball of the season sponsored by those personality gents, Sonny McLaughlin, Alfonso Moore and Herman Ross.

Music lovers will get a chance to rock it out with none other than Leroy Brown and his orchestra, who are hitting a new high in the tri-State area. Also on the bill, as hostesses, will be such lovely femmes as Betty Harris, Lucy Smith and Ethel Maloy.

The floor show will be just too foxy with such artists as, "Ze

Great Margo," shake dancer; Mitzie and Porky, jitterbug dancers; Boots Swann, Gladys Mason, Olivia Hunter, singers and Richard Wiley, tops in taps.

It will be a good deal to tell all your friends about this night of fun at the Ritz Cafe, 55 Fullerton Street. For reservations call Shimmy at COurt 1521.

Goldie Green In Concert At Weil School, July 27

Miss Goldie Green, radio and concert artist from Baltimore, Md., will be presented in recital Friday, July 27, at the A. Leo Weil School, Centre Avenue and Soho Street, by the Nester Stewart Charity Club and the Women's Auxiliary of the Camphor Memorial Church.

Miss Green, winner of an award from the Marion Anderson Fund, has been featured on radio programs and in concerts in Baltimore and Philadelphia. She possesses talent and perseverance, the two requisites necessary for success in the world of music.

The recital for Friday evening has been carefully selected and promises the best in Miss Green's repertoire.

EYE BROADWAY FOR LENA HORNE

NE WYORK—Arthur Freed of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, who holds

Lena Horne's personal contract, announced this week that he planned to star her on Broadway in a mixed-cast musical, "St. Louis Woman." Johnny Mercer and Harold Arlon will do the music. Lamuel Ayers will direct.

LERROY BROWN'S CREW BOUNCES RITZ VICTORY BALL, SEPTEMBER 16

The Pittsburgh Courier (1911-1950); Sep 15, 1945;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Pittsburgh Courier (1911-2002)

pg. 22

LERROY BROWN'S CREW BOUNCES RITZ VICTORY BALL, SEPTEMBER 16

Still headlining at the Hollywood Show Bar, and adding to his record of longevity during fourteen weeks of sensational performance, Leroy Brown and his orchestra will invade the Ritz Cafe, 55 Fullerton Street, Sunday night, Sept. 16, with a Broadway-type revue that will sweep the webs from Pittsburgh jump and jive fans.

Maestro Brown has sat in with some of the biggest name bands in the country, and his crew of music makers are solid. Ze Great Margo, sexsational shake dancer, is one of the moving features of this swift show, with Gladys Mason, Boots Swan and Louise Walker on

the vocals.

Jump artists, Polka and Bill, acclaimed jitterbug duo, are featured on this bill of entertainment fare. Richard Wilder, tap dancer, and still in the top drawer bracket of click and clack masters, is also in

on this deal.

Messrs. Sunny McLaughlin, Clayton Bandy and Herman Ross have cooked up a winning deal for their Victory Ball. For reservations call Little Shimmy, at Court 1521 . . . in a hurry!

Chartiers Valley Notes

By ADELE A. CHAPMAN

A lawn fete will be sponsored by the usher board of the Carnegie AME Zion Church this Saturday at the church . . . Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Patterson of Wellsburg, W. Va., and Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson of Carnegie, were recent dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Akers of Monticello Street . . . Mr. and Mrs. John Lovett of Idlewood Avenue, entertained with a dinner party last Sunday. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Coy, Mrs. Rose Tate of Selma, Ala., Mrs. Annabell Davis and Miss Caroline Lovett.

Mrs. Genevieve Hackley of Car-

negie, has returned from Virginia . . . Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Watts have returned from their honeymoon and are now residing in Johnstown. Mrs. Watts is the former Frances Liggins of Cecil . . . Frederick Tate, formerly of Carnegie, was buried last week . . . Mr. and Mrs. James Chapman of Idlewood Avenue, entertained Mr. and Mrs. George Spears, Mr. and Mrs. John Lovett and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cofeman at an informal party last Friday . . . Heywood W. Jackson, Cox, nephew of Mrs. James Chapman is serving with the Navy on Guam . . . Stm 1/c Charles Lee is home on furlough.

WYLLIE AVENUE

By JOHN L. CLARK

The Duquesne Light Company strike ended just as so many of us had formed the habit of "hoofing it" to nearby spots. The situation almost wrecked the pocketbooks for long distance traveling, as the minimum jitney or cab charges always hung around fifty cents. Two or three such trips each day meant exhausting the spending change for one whole week. We're riding the street cars now, but must contend with another handicap.

Lifting controls from meat has caused restaurants to "up" their prices for meals. And, those who dine at home are still getting some "spiced ham" sandwiches, because housewives want more for their dollar than a pound of ground beef. The artificial meat diet is nothing new. We survived on it during the war, and a few more months shouldn't make a great deal of difference.

The hotel strike won't be felt on the Avenue for another week or more, but this beer squabble is attracting attention. This one is hard for us to understand. Wages, hours, pensions, vacation are not in dispute. But one set of union drivers has set up pickets around breweries to prevent another set of union drivers from delivering beer that we want and are willing to pay for.

GETTING COMPLICATED

These strike issues are getting so complicated that before long we will be forced to take a course in foreign languages to understand them. . . . Janet Paige drops a casual line to inform us that her trip back to Chicago by train was delayed five hours; that business is slow there; that she had "a ball" while here, and is "taking it easy and getting my rest now." . . . The Anna Lucasta play at the Nixon last week produced some very fine acting. The language wasn't any worse than we hear in public places every day. We have seen "promoters" like Frank, for the past thirty years. And, they are still around.

Congratulations to newlyweds Blanch Cathcart (Miss Pittsburgh of 1944) to Ralph Carpenter; Bernice (Doll) Johnson to William (Wee) Hardy; and Avis Hatcher Berry, who makes her second trip to the altar on Oct. 31 with David Baker (former railroader) of New York. The knot will be tied in Washington, D. C. . . . Winston Wertz, Beaver Falls High School basketball star in 1936, passed through town over the week-end. He will be remembered as the trick shot golfer and mixologist at Harlem Casino in 1939. "Wertz" is employed by the War Department. He is stationed in Honolulu, but presently is "looking over the territory for a good business investment."

HERE'S THE TRUTH

After reading our story on gamb-

lers a few weeks back, a "girl of the life" begs permission to speak a few lines.

"As one who has been in the game for the past fifteen years, take it from me, any girl is just a plain damn fool who decides on such a 'career.' You give up the best part of your life, ruin your health, lose your reputation, to earn money the hardest way. By the time you pay for the 'privilege,' police protection—and the man—you can hardly buy enough clothes to keep warm in winter time. You are isolated from decent people, compelled to be rated along with girls worse than you are, get no time to read or listen to the radio, and actually cannot talk about anything but the work you do, and the place where you work.

"The man is the biggest joke of the whole thing. All that he can do is call a doctor for you when you get sick, or use your own money to get you out of jail. And, the majority of them are forced to borrow money from friends or relatives when you get sick or arrested. He forbids you to visit your own friends, spend your own money for drinks—if you drink—or for wearing apparel that you actually need. You must go straight home from work with one of his 'stooges,' and he gives you no time after he has collected the money."

The Jimmy Gold mentioned in last week's issue was also known as "Pussyfoot" . . . Now there is a story being told about a famous "New York Playboy" who is broke. He is reported to have approached one of our subscribers with this statement: "All that I need is a girl (to earn money) and a room (place to live)." We had no idea that the New York "fellows" ever got broke. . . . Cornelius (Pat's Place) Taylor is receiving optic nerve treatment at a local hospital. We are among the friends who are hoping that the treatment corrects the trouble. . . . William Coleman (Old Settler) bet Allen Goode that a penny, doubled every day, would amount to a million dollars in a month. The Column thought Coleman to be right, until we took time to do a little multiplying. The twenty-seventh day brought the amount to over the million mark. Don't take our word for it.

REAL LIFE

It seems like yesterday that a good looking little brown girl sat on the steps of her home at Logan and Whitcomb. She was smart in school, dutiful to church services, exceptionally popular in her own circle, but shunned "our gang." We admired her for that, and put our "okch" label on her. She grew up. She married. And, the fellows who couldn't attract her by any of the devious methods of flirting, were happy to know that she became the wife of Dr. Jimmy Fowler. Children came, and she was still our idol. Misfortune struck when her husband was called by death, and for the first time in her life, she had to face the world.

We still admired her in that readjustment, because we could visualize her fine deportment and character from childhood on down the stretch. When news reached us on Saturday, that Helen Brown Fowler had been called by the Great Master, it was a surprise and shock. The Column speaks for all those of an earlier generation who knew "Helen," in extending sympathy to the surviving family and relatives.

Ruby Hawkins, the beauty operator, in a serious mood last Monday, informed the Column that her five-booth parlor on Fullerton Street is for sale. . . . Otto Owens and Mabron Crumpton were omitted from that South Dakota bird hunting party last week. Incidentally, that gang was due back

last Saturday.

By the way of "overheard," Len Newson quit the Jackie Robinson barnstorming party in Omaha, Neb., and struck out for South Dakota. . . . George Gill, manager of Crawford Grill 1, failed to survive an operation at the Mercy Hospital and died Monday morning. It was a surprise to his friends, as his condition had been reported to be improving right along. The body was shipped to his family in Roanoke, Va., where services will be held.

BITS OF INFO

Donald (Duck) Johnson is back home and plans to spend the winter here. He has been living in Michigan for the past four years, two years of which were spent in a hospital. . . . The Bamboola Social Club has been granted a liquor license by the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board, and plans to start operations this coming Saturday night. The charter provides for unlimited membership. Ladies are not eligible for membership, but if their husbands or sweethearts are members, they may enjoy freedom of the club.

The Bamboola is the first social club to announce entertainment over week-ends, which to our way of thinking, is just as it should be. You won't have any trouble finding it as the quarters are located at 55 Fullerton Street (Old Ritz, downstairs). Officers of the clubs are as follows: Robert (Popeye) Singleton, president; Orlando Rankin, vice president; Shelby Crutchfield, financial secretary; Docenia (Bubber) Johnson, treasurer; Lawrence Richardson, corresponding secretary, and Cal Spitzer and Charles (Do Wrong) Moore, bartenders.

CLUB TIA JUANA

55 FULLERTON STREET

Shows Every Friday, Saturday, Sunday Night

Deluxe Floor Show

With Popular Local Stars

PLUS

And an All-Star Band

Bring Your Own Whiskey . . .

Soft Drinks and Set-ups 75c

For Birthdays, Anniversaries,
Party Reservations . . . Call:

CO. 1-8656 after 6:00 P. M.

ADMISSION \$1.00

Homewood Tavern Owner Is Service Expert

Stanley Williams Spent 35 Years Serving Public

By JOHN L. CLARK

When Stanley's new Homewood drinking establishment at 7403 Frankstown Ave. celebrates its grand opening on July 28, the owner, who has spent 35 years serving the public, will be directing all operations for the comfort and pleasure of those present.

That man is Stanley McDonald Williams, owner of what is regarded as the most beautiful place of its kind in Pittsburgh, and many other cities.

As a young man, Stanley came to Pittsburgh, with sufficient money to pay his tuition to enroll in the University of Pittsburgh School of Dentistry.

But he became fascinated with an elaborate pool room, operated by his two brothers, Alexander and Charles, in the basement of 55 Fullerton St.

The different types of people, coming and going, questions they asked, stories they told of success and failure, had more ap-

peal to Stanley than the complicated studies he would face in the dental school.

He liked people.

Then, again, he had seen his brothers count the daily receipts. Stanley had an inborn love for money, which finally superseded his ambition to become a dentist.

■
IN THE POOL ROOM he had met two economic classes of people—middle and low income.

In the next period of his life, he was to meet the middle and higher income class of whites.

He put in over five years as a waiter in the dining rooms of McCreery and Kaufmann's department stores.

During the time he was a waiter in two of the city's exclusive dining rooms, Stanley earned and saved enough money to go into business for himself.

In 1928, he bought the six-table Workingman's Pool Room at 1506 Wylie Ave., from the late William A. (Gus) Greenlee for \$1,300.

He stuck to the pool room business, even shifting to an East Liberty location. But in 1944, he returned to 1506 Wylie Ave., to open his first tavern.

In 1946, he opened a cocktail lounge in the basement of the premises.

He did well. And, in 1947, he bought the property at the corner of Wylie Ave. and Fullerton St.

The Fullerton St. tavern and lunch room followed shortly after acquiring the corner property.

During Stanley's business experience in the Lower Hill, he

had the unique distinction of operating three bars under the same roof and charging three different prices.

In the 1506 Wylie location, prices were set to compete with similar taverns in the immediate area.

The basement lounge, where small combos entertained, prices of food and drinks were reasonably higher.

Entering from the Fullerton St. side, prices were lower than at the 1506 Wylie bar.

■
FROM 1928 until 1958, when Stanley Williams closed out his deep Wylie business, he had experienced 30 years with different classes of people who patronized pool rooms and taverns.

Five years had been spent giving first-class service to first-class diners, making a total of 35 years

devoted to meeting, serving and pleasing a cynical and exacting public.

It is an unusual coincidence that Stanley Williams started and ended his lower Wylie Ave. business experience in the same location—1506 Wylie Ave.

The above narrated lifetime experience of meeting and serving the public is the principal inducement Stanley Williams offers patrons of his new business at 7403 Frankstown Ave.

HOW TO ENJOY GOOD HEALTH AND LONG LIFE

Obey the Laws of Nature and Keep Up the Quality and Quantity of Your Blood

**RICHER
BLOOD GIVES
MORE HEALTH
STRENGTH AND
RESISTANCE
AGAINST DISEASE**

THREE
SEVENS

“777”

THREE
SEVENS

**BUILD UP
YOUR BLOOD
FOR
BETTER HEALTH.
DON'T WAIT!
DO IT NOW!**

“NATERBOTON”

Nature's Herb Tonic—Purifies the Blood and Invigorates the Body

GET YOUR BOTTLE TODAY

AT ALL THE LEADING DRUG STORES

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE

If your druggist don't have it, send the Coupon below, together with your name and address and a money order for \$1.00 to cover postage to Pittsburgh Pharmaceutical Corporation, 1303 Wylie Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., and we will send a bottle to you by return mail.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS SPECIAL OFFER

In order to Introduce This Excellent Tonic We Are Making a Special Offer For a Limited Time Only
PRESENT THIS COUPON AND 90c

At the following Druggists and Get Our Regular \$1.00 Bottle of “Naterboton” at reduced price.

McCOY'S PHARMACY,
72 Fullerton Street

PITT'S PHARMACY CO.,
(Formerly Pearce Drug Co.)

HOWARD DRUG CO.,
331 Braddock Ave.,

NORTHSIDE PHARMACY,

1014 Chaplain St.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

HARRISON DRUG CO.,
2137 Center Avenue

6407 Frankstown Avenue
LIBERTY PHARMACY,
Broad & Frankstown Ave.

HIPPS PHARMACY,
Dixon Street,

WEAVERS DRUG CO.,

4602 Woodland Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

FOWLER'S DRUG CO.,
2540 Wylie Avenue

PURE DRUG CO.,
2178 Center Ave.

GLENN PHARMACY
1309 Glenn St.,

HARRIS PHARMACY
2146 Wylie Avenue

PAUL'S DRUG STORE,
1627 Center Avenue

Homestead, Pa.

Only One Bottle to a Customer

Sole Distributor,

B. WERNER COMPANY

1303 WYLIE AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Drug Store Is Opened By Well-Known Young Man of Hill District

Scott McCoy, well-known young man of the hill district, and for many years a newsboy throughout this section, opened a first-class, up-to-date drug store on Tuesday morning, May 19th, at 72 Fullerton street, with a full line of toilet articles, patent medicines, refreshments, soft drinks, and in fact everything that goes to make up a modern, well-equipped drug store.

In connection with this opening, Mr. McCoy has installed the new "rebate receipt" plan by which the patrons are not only protected

against mistakes, but also profit through purchasing their various needs at this store, as they are allowed a 2 percent discount from all purchases made. By this plan, the purchaser retains all of the receipts that are tendered them when making purchases, and when they have a total of \$10 worth of these receipts they may return them to the store and receive 2 percent of their face value in merchandise free.

Mr. McCoy for many years has served the public in the newspaper world, and he is now ready to supply their every need in the drug line, equally as well as he has served heretofore. You are invited to visit this store at any time, and we invite your suggestions for other improvements which may be made in our business for your benefit. We want you to feel that this is your store, and that it is opened for your service and convenience. Your patronage is solicited.

Women's Auxiliary Makes Quarterly Report

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Negro department of Pittsburgh Council of Churches submit the following quarterly report of moneys received through their department from the following named churches:

Macedonia Baptist, Pittsburgh, \$25; First Baptist, Penn township, \$3; Second Baptist, Homestead, \$8; Rodman Street, E. E., \$12.75; Baptist Temple, E. E., \$4.03; Ebenezer Baptist, Pittsburgh, \$38.59; Pilgrim Baptist, N. S., \$2; Metropolitan Baptist, N. S., \$2.50; Friendship Baptist, \$1; Holy Fire Holiness Church, Sewickley, \$2; Jerusalem Baptist, W. E., \$2; St. Paul Baptist, E. E., \$5.35; St. John, Wilkesburg, \$2; Shiloh Baptist, Lawrenceville, \$2; Clark's Memorial Baptist, Homestead, \$8; Calvary Baptist, Pittsburgh, \$2; New Hope Baptist, Braddock, \$8.41; Bethlehem, McKeesport, \$1; Baptist Ministerial conference, \$4.16 Western District Union, \$5.15; loan, \$45; total received, \$183.94.—Mrs. M. M. Lewis, president; Miss Erva E. Givens, secretary.

ENTERTAINS AT BIRTHDAY PARTY

Miss Garnetta Lark, a student at Fifth Avenue High School, and former pupil of Grace Dill's Dancing School, New York City, was hostess at a delightful birthday party at her home, 72 Fullerton street, last Friday evening. Johnnie Williams of Carnegie entertained in his usual droll manner. Music was furnished by "The Squeekers." The following were present: Mercedes Williams of Sheraden, Lasha Sawyer of Carnegie, Bulah Williams of West End, Vivian and George West of Elliot, Julia Hieldbergh, Magdaline Hieldbergh, Gertrude Saunders of Pittsburgh, George Taylor, John Armes, Walker Wooding and Charles Wooding of Carnegie, Willimina Moton, Mildred Saunders, George Howell, James Jordan, Waltz Washington, and Freddie Thomas of Pittsburgh.

Personals

Mr. Elmer A. Carter, of New York City, who will speak in Pittsburgh on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, April 18th to 20th, will be the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Lampkin on Webster avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Vann will entertain Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, during his stay in the city, April 21st and 22nd.

Miss Virginia Byrd and Miss Anna Robinson motored from Detroit to Pittsburgh. They were the guests of Mrs. Estella Robinson, of 521 Francis street. While here they were entertained by many of their friends.

Mrs. George Prown was hostess at a lovely supper last Sunday evening in her home at 557 Morgan street, honoring several out-of-town guests. Those present were Mr. George Brown, Mr. Ralph Kirk and Mrs. Mossie Ray, of this city; Mrs. Susie Taylor, of Homestead; Mrs. Fannie Sprinkles, of Munhall; Mrs. Mamie Ashe, formerly of New York City, and Mrs. Ruth Glanton, of Springfield, O. Music was the diversion of the evening.

Royal Vagabonds Dance

The Royal 400 C Dramatic Club will give what promises to be a brilliant dance on May 1 at the Sergt. W. H. Carney Post headquarters at 604 Watt st.

WYLLIE AVENUE

..... PITTSBURGH

By JOHN L. CLARK

Whether actuated by pure or political reasons, so-called big shots of the "numbers" game may expect to be harrassed, arrested, and punished by State enforcement officers sometime during the year. There is no widespread report to that effect, but the secret leaked out during a conference with the "small unit" last week.

Writers, station operators and pickup men are not to be molested, only in those cases where the banker's name is withheld. These people are considered as mere agents for the bookkeeper, and will have the choice of giving the desired information or "taking the rap."

The reported drive will not take place because of complaints from people who have lost heavily on the gamble. This class has narrowed to the point where the person with family obligations has become sensible and plays pennies where dollars were the previous custom. As far as can be learned, the player has little to complain about. Hard times, small intake, and raids by new administrations have forced a majority of wild-cat bankers out of the picture. Here and there, scattered complaints are heard about a delayed payoff, but police interest in these cases has acted as a threat against the fellow who knowingly made bargains which he had no idea of redeeming.

It is the enforcement employee, himself, who furnishes information which might result in eliminating certain bankers or the entire racket. It is he who complains that speakeasies and bootlegging will continue as long as the "numbers" are unmolested. The officer claims that one is interlocked with the other and seems pledged to mutual assistance. This situation is more pronounced in smaller communities, but exists in larger cities although by a longer lason.

Reporting on a small town not far from Pittsburgh, one enforcement officer made a statement to his superior which runs something like this:

"I have made 'buys' on all those fellows. In due time, they were arrested, had their hearing and were held for court. One or two were convicted, received sentence but were paroled later. In each case, bond was furnished by this same Mr. — and he also engaged legal counsel. The investigator's problem then, is Mr. — who operates the numbers, slot machines, and, I believe, the bootleg concession. When any of these violators are arrested, Mr. — is right on the job to post bond."

This particular investigator continued, by asserting that the situation complained of was not singular but more or less general in the territory to which he was assigned.

With this and other reports supporting each other, the job of eliminating Mr. Bootlegger is put squarely up to the Commonwealth. It is obvious that under existing conditions, speakeasies and bootleggers will operate as long as the numbers go unmolested. Both rackets must be eliminated if the licensed liquor operators are to receive the protection guaranteed by Mr. Pinchot and his Liquor Control Board.

It is not difficult for the man who wears the badge to observe how these rackets have united. Nor is it hard for the "numbers" player or drinker of bathtub gin, to be convinced of the companionship or partnership. The man behind the desk, or the boss at Harrisburg, however, might scan the report and shrug the shoulders. The condition might be too far from his doorstep for thorough visualization.

Regardless of how far one is removed from the scene, it is not likely that reports from the field worker will be discounted. When

instance after instance is cited, and proved, the field worker will have accounted for the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of his work. If he is being handicapped by some other condition or racket, it will reflect sadly upon the Commonwealth if that handicap is not removed. Mr. Pinchot and Company will hardly be pleased with an unfavorable mark resulting from racket conditions. While everything seems to be fair in love, war and politics, there is such a factor known as scruples.

In the event that the reported drive against "numbers" backers is staged, little of the activity will be seen in Pittsburgh. Between Mayor McNair's Republican police department and unemployment conditions, the "numbers" afford little more than a hand-to-mouth existence — even for Mr. Banker, himself. During the past four years the barons have responded to almost every form of tax, vacation expenses, and divers deficits. They have operated under merciless masters — been taxed out of existence. Those who still remain are disorganized and far removed from such a lowly thing as the bootlegger. There may be isolated cases of a union between the two "professions," but they are exceptions rather than the rule.

If the drive is made at all, it will be confined chiefly to boroughs and townships. In these districts, racket concessions are usually made to one man or one group of men. This plan of organization makes it easy for the investigator to spot his man.

The Avenue loses one of its most effective organizations, the Urban League. Notice has just reached the Column that Mr. Moss and Company are now located at 43 Fernando street. The phone number is unchanged, ATLantic 5562.

Competition is getting keener on the Avenue. The much talked about 5c hashery near Logan street, has closed tight.

Something over a month ago, bold burglars held up the night crew and departed with \$5. The management never fully recovered from this loss and a few days later retired from our midst.

The Column admits being a poor matchmaker. Owners of public places, and the men who engage in this thrilling pastime, have convinced us that we are all wet. Not only did we fail in the pairings, but mused up miserably on where the bouts were to be held.

For instance, Paramount Inn was not carried on our list, yet the opponent selected for Gus Greenlee, decided that some day it might be a good place. Joe Rubin put thumbs down on the suggestion — and a warm debate followed.

Bill Snyder had something of a surprise in Charlie Williams. Charlie was overlooked in our selection, and developed as a "dark horse."

Harry Britton copped the berries when he chose to be paired with a fully-equipped detective. Harry won the first round but neither principal has answered for the second round. This should be a thriller when it is renewed.

This latter bout is chiefly the cause for admitting our ignorance about matchmaking. 'Twas not even on the card.

Jock Tyler, Jim Sheppard and Len Newsome blew in suddenly from Wilkesbarre. Jim has been a guest of Tyler's for the past week, and says he likes that part of Pennsylvania.

Tyler will be best remembered as a billiardist, when "Strong Arm" Johnson, Durban Tocas, Wesley Lane, Lefty Davis, Carl Dooley, John Taylor and "Yours Truly" were at their peak. While Jock looks no older than he did eight years ago, we suspect the "referee" has checked his game considerably.

Our "Globe Trotter," Floyd Strickland, eased into town Sunday. Looks a whole lot like Floyd is moving on an air man's schedule — he changes towns as the weather changes.

Derby Davis' Place at 72 Fullerton street, is now being advertised

as a "beer garden."

Practical jokers have come to the front again, and we leave our readers to decide, who has been bested.

When William Brown (Big Brownie) was confined to bed a few weeks ago, Emanuel (Jew) McPherson sent flowers to "Brownie's" residence. The florist did a beautiful job and conveyed the thought that the big fellow had passed into the Great Beyond.

Brownie recovered, but made no comment on the job.

Last week, McPherson was among the sick and suffering. Friends came to see and talk with him, but it remained for William Brown to reciprocate in a fitting way. When McPherson was informed that one of our popular and efficient morticians was present to talk over details, he remembered the flowers.

Brownie had called the undertaker and instructed him to get a "body" at 1413 Wyllie avenue, second floor.

The "Yard-Dogs," (a by-product of the gypsy Queen's) are planning more real action. This time it is a series of "teas," served on Sunday afternoons.

These events are something of a warm-up preceding the juvenile dance to be held sometime this month. Featured in this affair will be the popular "Candy Kids," and other juveniles under the direction of Edmona Wright.

The date and place will be announced later.

+ Welcome Frogs, Friends and Visitors +

THE FROGS!!

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL OUTING

ROCK SPRINGS PARK - CHESTER, W. VA.

Tuesday, August Seventh

Fare ROUND TRIP \$1.75 (Includes Admission to Park)
Children under 12, 75c - Guests not using bus, 75c

Dancing - Athletic Sports

BUS SCHEDULE: Buses leave Tenth Street opposite Post Hotel at 1 p. m. and 5 p. m.; Monticello Street at Sunset Street, 1 p. m.; Larimer Avenue at Hamilton Avenue, 1 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.; Y. M. C. A., Francis Street at Center Avenue, 1 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.; Lafayette Avenue at Gearing Avenue, 1 p. m. Returning, buses leave Park at 10 p. m. All Daylight Saving Time.

STEAMER WASHINGTON
Boat Ride—Saturday, August 11
ADMISSION \$1.00

VANITY FAIR BEAUTY SALON

How Do You Wear Your Hair?

What Are You Doing About Your Hair?

Styling hair and skin treatments are both arts.

No two parts in the hair are ever quite alike, and bangs are not becoming to all. One skin demands one kind of treatment, another kind another.

We style your hair to suit your features and we treat your skin to whatever it needs.

Do visit us. We have specialists for each treatment.

Alice Chapman Katharine Streeter
"THE WAVE THAT STAYS"

Specializing in Facials and Skin Treatment

IRENE MALLOY, Chicago
Bell Beauty School of Chicago
Specializing in Facials and Skin Treatment

1230 WYLLIE AVENUE
Court 118

FROGS, HOP UP AND SEE US SOMETIME!

DEARING'S Tea Room

2524 WYLLIE AVENUE (Between Junilla and Watt)

Dearing Starts Frog Week with the Frogs by Offering a
DELUXE FIVE-COURSE SUNDAY DINNER, 35c

Fresh Fruit Cocktail
Roast Young Long Island Duck with Sage Dressing, Brown Giblet Sauce
Half Fried Young Spring Chicken a la Maryland
Porterhouse Steak with Drawn Butter Sauce
Top Sirloin Steak with Mushrooms
Mashed New Snowflaked Potatoes - Creamed Diced Carrots and Peas
Coffee
Dessert: Home-made French Vanilla Ice Cream or Fresh Peach Cobbler

SPECIAL FAMILY DINNER, 25c

Stewed Chicken with Dropped Dumplings
Roast Leg of Lamb with Currant Jelly
Fricassee of Chicken on Toast
Mashed Potatoes, Creamed Diced Carrots and Peas
Coffee
MRS. S. R. DEARING, Proprietress

WELCOME, FROGS TO . . .

Norris Beach—Dancing

Every Sunday Evening

SPECIAL EVENTS FOR FROG WEEK

Monday—Beach Party for Frog wives, guests and friends. Dancing 9 until ? Stoney Gloster's Music.

Tuesday—Midnight Swim and Dance after the picnic. Featuring the Norris Beach Red Hot Peppers.

Sunday, August 5—Stoney Gloster's Music.

Sunday, August 12—Sunset Serenaders.

TENNIS - SWIMMING - DANCING
Bathing Beauty Contest Each Sunday

Try a Meal At . . .

THE GROTTO

"The Home of Good Foods"

2601 WYLLIE AVE.

To Look Your Best Frog Week
Visit the
COZY GREEN BEAUTY SHOP
2325 Wyllie Avenue

Frogs, Hop Up and See Us Sometime . . .

THE AVENUE RESTAURANT

DELICIOUS FOODS - CHOICE LIQUORS

1401 WYLLIE AVENUE

PARMELEE SYSTEM

SERVICE

...but always
with
SAFETY

GRANT 8100

ENDS SATURDAY WEEK

Sale

FLORSHEIM SHOES

BROKEN LINES
\$6.85

Only once in six months can you buy your Florsheims at such a price. Take an extra profit new on shoes for fall and winter too!

WORTHMORE SHOES
Now \$3.95

FLORSHEIM SHOES
302 Fifth Ave.
444 Wood St.

Compliments of
W. H. Patterson
To the Frogs
1417 WYLLIE AVENUE

WELCOME, FROGS AND PATRONS TO

Eisenberg's Dining Salon

2324 WYLLIE AVE.

Wine and Dine to Your Delight!

ALL BRANDS OF LIQUORS - BEERS

Greetings, Frogs!

CHARLOTTE'S Beauty Shoppe

567 FRANCIS ST.

Welcome Frogs to

Mapleview Park

Fifth Annual Welcome-Dance
Starting Midnight Sunday, August 5th
Till Dawn Monday Morning
Featuring
LEROY BRADLEY'S CLUB MIRADORIANS
"The Band with the Lombardo Complex"
"Steve" Washington, Director
ADMISSION 50c

NUTLEY OLEO

3 lbs **23c**

Economical and highly nutritious. Use it as a spread for bread and for baking purposes. On sale at all licensed A&P stores. Lay in a supply at a saving.

Stringless Beans	3 No. 2 cans	20c
F&P Spinach	2 No. 2 cans	21c
Toilet Paper	6 rolls	19c
40-50 Prunes	2 lbs	15c
Post Toasties	2 pkgs	13c
Ken-L-Ration	3 cans	25c
SLICED RYE BREAD	21-oz loaf	10c
Eagle Brand Milk	can	20c
Tooth Picks	pkg	5c
Victoria Mustard	jar	10c
Chipso	large pkg	17c
White House Milk	3 tall cans	17c

Pineapple	DEL MONTE CRUSHED	2 No. 2 cans	27c
Sparkle	GELATIN DESSERT	6 pkgs	25c
Tomato Sauce	Del Monte Brand	can	5c
Swiss Cheese	Aged for Fine Flavor—On Sale at All A&P Stores and Meat Markets	lb	25c
Tea Balls	Nectar Orange Pekoe	15 to a package	2 pkgs 23c
Oxydol	Makes Clothes Clean and White	large pkg	20c

P&G SOAP

10 medium bars **28c**

Lightens Laundry Labor

Sweetheart Soap Chips **27c**
Shredded Wheat 2 pkgs **23c**
Chase & Sanborn Coffee **29c**
Maxwell House Coffee **29c**
Quaker Crackers **10c**
Phillip's Tomato Soup **5c**
Alamo Tuna Fish 2 cans **25c**

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Peaches **4 lbs 25c**
Seedless Grapes **3 lbs 25c**
Eating Apples **lb 5c**
Solid Cabbage **3 lbs 10c**
Ohio Carrots **2 bunches 9c**

KROGER-STORE

210 CENTER AVE. - WE DELIVER

Specials For Frog Week

JUST FINE FOR MIXED DRINKS

WESCO BEVERAGES - 3 for 25c
98c Case
Ginger Ale, Lemon Lime, Lime Rickey

APPLE SAUCE - 3 for 25c
COUNTRY CLUB

PORK & BEANS sm. 5 for 23c
COUNTRY CLUB

PORK & BEANS lg. 2 for 15c
CAMPBELL'S

PORK & BEANS - 4 for 19c

APPLE BUTTER - 3 for 25c
COUNTRY CLUB

GUEST MALT - 2 for 89c

BURNT PEANUTS - lb. 15c

Windmill Cookies - 2 lb. for 23c

Dutch Cookies - 2 lb. for 23c

CAMAY SOAP - 3 for 14c

BANANAS - 5 lb. for 25c

PEACHES - 5 lb. for 25c

Sweet Potatoes - 2 lb. for 15c

PEPPERS - 3 lb. for 25c

POTATOES - 23c 15 lb. (pk)

Spring Leg Of Lamb - 19c lb.

CHUCK ROAST - 10c lb.

STEWING CHICKENS - 18c lb.

BROILERS - 13/4 average - 25c lb.

For Flowers . . .

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 26th — 1:30 P. M.

Players to be selected from 8 members of the Negro National League, one associate and one independent club:

Cole's American Giants	Bolden's Phila. Stars
Pittsburgh Crawfords	Bacharach Giants
Nashville Elite Giants	Newark Dodgers
Cleveland Redsox	Baltimore Sox
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THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC

DETECTIVES CLAMP LID ON HILL DISTRICT GAMBLING 'HOUSES': NUMBERS, ...

GEORGE F BROWN Courier Staff Writer

The Pittsburgh Courier (1911-1950); Apr 27, 1946;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Pittsburgh Courier (1911-2002)

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DETECTIVES CLAMP LID ON HILL DISTRICT GAMBLING 'HOUSES'

NUMBERS, VICE HIT IN CLEAN-UP DRIVE

Gambling, Numbers Operators on Run;
Courts Levy Costly Bails As County
Detectives Raid Hill District 'Dens'

By GEORGE F. BROWN, Courier Staff Writer

Operators of gambling dens and numbers houses are quaking in their boots as their empires in the Hill District totter under the assault of the County Detectives' hatchet men who have cracked down hard in sweeping raids from Fifth Avenue to Herron Avenue in an all-out effort to clean up the area which has suffered longer and hardest at the hands of the easy money boys. Detectives have staged repeat performances to show gambling and numbers monarchs that these are more than token raids and are not knuckling down under political pressure. The lid is on and jail doors are yawning wide for those who persist in defying the law.

Heretofore the boys have "tolerated" occasional raids and within a few hours afterward did business as usual at the same old stand. The Hill District has for years been the Monte Carlo of Pittsburgh with gambling, vice, lotteries and other underworld activities flourishing almost without opposition from the police. It has been officially estimated that seventy-five numbers stations do business on Wylie between Fifth and Herron Avenues with ten gambling houses on the same street. Look-outs brazenly solicited passersby with little fear of apprehension. Numbers stations displayed the winning digits like weather reports. (Several places still do.)

SET HEAVY BAILS

Beginning on Wednesday, April 17, County Detectives launched their drive in the Hill, led by Al Florig, with Walter Rainey, George Weidel, Thomas Robinson, Michael Ford and Arnold Schuman in the raiding party. Striking in daylight and at dawn, the vice-gambling squad rounded up big and little shots regardless of their political pull. Heavy bails were set against most operators held on gambling and lottery charges.

The guardians of the law raided 602 Wylie on April 17, rounding up James Savana, who was released on \$2,500 bail on a lottery charge. Alleged numbers writers in the establishment included Catherine Johnson of 2335 Bedford Avenue; Alfred Schipani of 1227 Epiphany Street, and Eleanor Green of 712 Herron Avenue. Each was released on \$1,000 bail.

GAMBLING DENS HIT

Continuing their relentless campaign, detectives swooped on an alleged gambling house at 1325 Wylie Avenue on Saturday, April 20. Bail of \$2,500 was placed against George Cotton. Lester Thaxton of 2175 Webster Avenue; Levine Jolley of 1405 Epiphany Street, and Reginald Goodloe of 17 Tannehill Street were released on \$1,000 bail. Thirty-two others caught on the premises were fined \$5 each.

On the same date, James Tillman, alleged operator of a gambling game at 1707 Centre Avenue, was released on \$2,500 bail. Walter E. Scott of 1407 Colwell Street, was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Detectives Clamp Lid

(Continued from Page 1)

released on \$100 bail. Fourteen others were fined \$5 each or cool their heels in jail for thirty days.

Next stop on the junket was at 1807 Centre Avenue, where George Hicks of 1414 Fifth Avenue was caught in the numbers net. He was released on \$2,500 bail. Books and other numbers paraphernalia were confiscated.

Samuel Jackson was arrested at 638 Herron Avenue on a gambling charge. His bail was \$2,500.

RAIDS RESUMED AFTER EASTER

Giving the boys a brief respite over the Easter holidays, the law again turned on the heat this Tuesday. In a bold daylight raid three Wylie Avenue gambling places were hit. Detectives smashed equipment at 1325 Wylie (front and rear), 1402 Wylie and 2220 Wylie. No arrests were made. An alleged numbers station at 2207 Wylie was raided on the same day.

Striking Wednesday the squad hit two alleged numbers stations. Frank Gianni, 66, of Mount Lebanon, father of the late Gus, was arrested at 609 Fifth Avenue, along with Patsy Stantardo, 50, of 1913 Forbes Street, and Michael Alcerno, 44, of 604 Wylie Avenue. Also held on a lottery charge was David Hermon at 605 Fifth Avenue. This place had been raided on Monday.

Adding fuel to the rising indignation of citizens and civic organizations fighting vice and crime, the Citizens' Morale Survey, an independent group, charged this week that crime and gambling are rampant in the Setate. "plunging it into social, political and economic anarchy."

The survey condemned law-abiding citizens who do not vote to clean up corruption by use of the ballot. "While stayaways are neglecting their duty, gamblers and other members of the underworld always vote," the survey report pointed out.

PUBLIC HAILS RAIDS

The public—particularly Hill residents—have been loud in their praise of the crackdown on numbers and gambling. Several groups have attempted crusades against lawlessness in the Hill District but received little help from the authorities. This time the County Detectives Bureau is spearheading the drive and the results are showing fruit.

Walter Rainey, the only Negro officer in the raiding party, assumed his duties on March 17, and has participated in all the above forays.

Unconfirmed rumors are circulating that this latest attempt to clamp the lid on crime in the Hill is the result of political controversy. True or not, the Hill is profiting by having the yoke of crime eased from its neck. Civic leaders this week stated that the police should not give up until all known gambling and numbers stations are wiped out of the area.

Later in the day, county detectives raided a house at 72 Fullerton Street, where Walter Rainey was forced to handcuff Roy McNeil, 29, of Clairton, who became indignant because the officers were allegedly breaking up the tables. He attempted to interfere with Detective Rainey. The officer retaliated by placing him under arrest.

— V —

Police 'Visit' Hugh Smith's: Everybody Goes When the Wagon Comes! ...

Pittsburgh Courier (1955-1966); Jul 7, 1956;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Pittsburgh Courier (1911-2002)

pg. 1

Police 'Visit' Hugh Smith's

♦ Story on Page 14

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Everybody Goes When the Wagon Comes!

Police 'Visit' Hugh Smith's and Other 'After-Hour' Spots

Detective Howard Ingold and a squad of detectives paid visits to three alleged Hill District "after-hours spots," while Lieutenant Walsh and Patrolmen J. Walther and J. Ostrosky of Centre Ave. Police Station dropped in on a fourth place.

First stop on Ingold's tour was 2121 Bedford Ave., where he arrested Hugh Smith, 47, as proprietor, and nabbed 12 visitors, six males and six females. Smith put up a \$100 forfeit and the visitors all forfeited \$5 apiece. However, at the hearing in the morning Smith was fined only \$50 or 60 days in jail.

Next stop was at 1202 Clark St., where Ingold arrested Charles Hykell, 30, 523 Taylor Ave., on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, and nine visitors, six males and three females.

However, at the hearing Hykell was fined only \$2 or 10 days like the rest of the visitors (unless

they had put up a \$5 forfeit and failed to appear) but one of the visitors, Ralph Jones, 149 Elm St., was fined \$25 or 60 days.

Then Ingold ended up at 1202 Colwell St., where he arrested Robert Hayden, 48, 21 Townsend St., on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Fourteen visitors, including one woman, either put up \$5 forfeits and failed to appear or paid \$2 or 10-day fines. Hayden was fined \$10 or 30 days in jail.

■
LIEUTENANT WALSH and his squad acted on a complaint that moonshine was being sold at 72 Fullerton St. (rear). They arrested Eugene Thomas, 50, 72 Fullerton St., and two visitors.

Police said they confiscated four half-pints of moonshine whisky, one half-pint partly filled with the same liquor and a gallon jug partly filled with moonshine for evidence.

At the hearing Thomas and his visitors were discharged.



Behold the beautiful holiday! Labor Day is not passing my door unobserved. I am laboring. Just as well be in North Dakota, where they don't strike off today and call it a 24-hour quit. Ah well, Wednesday is my day. The printer'll have this stuff and I'll have my piece of mind.

A FELLER'S FRIEND

Was loafing in Union Station Saturday morning, waiting for the next one out when I saw a group of foreigners approach another group of my people. Each group of family appeared to be at the end of the rope. On common ground. Lost, you might say.

The words they uttered, the gesticulating, were pitiful attempts to convey "Me, too, brother."

I still had time to hurry up to the Traveler's Aid Bureau and find out approximately how much of this they could wait during the last month.

Miss Fredrica Hayes of the T. A. very obligingly gave the following interesting information:

The T. A. assisted 103 race travelers in the month of July.

This was an increase of 12 over June's list. During July and August children going South for vacations are responsible for this increase. Miss Hayes says that the intelligence of these youthful travelers is remarkable. They are almost invariably "going to grandma's" somewhere below the Mason and Dixon line.

"Oh, yes, before school opening time," they beam and hurry onto the right train. And in most instances they rush in again during the last week in August, a little browner, plumper and wiser on the return trip to points East or North.

There was the case of the boy from Reading. He went to work in a mine, near Monaca. Within a short time he became ill. The mine authorities placed him in a hospital. As he partially recovered, homesickness overcame him. He ran away. He was found in Union Station, dazed and ill. The T. A. questioned him and it came out that his folks were prosperous citizens of Reading.

Communication was established. The boy was sent to St. Francis Hospital to recover. He is at home now, cured of the wanderlust.

Several days ago two white girls, whose ages were around 15, ran away from their homes in a neighboring town. The T. A. and other social agencies were notified. They were picked up in North Side. Questioning revealed that they had been converts to a highly emotional religious cult operating in W. B.

This cult or church is said to be anti-traditional. Its followers are of white and colored races, but its leader is colored. The congregation is scarcely more than thirty members in good and regular standing.

These girls have been turned over to the juvenile court and a legal eye is focused on the inspirational center that holds forth in the neighborhood of Hoffman street.

One is never too old to learn new tricks. There was the 64-year-old lady from North Carolina, who came to Pittsburgh last week to visit a Northside reverend. She arrived ahead of schedule. Ninety-four years had not fogged her intellect. A short talk with the T. A. and she was taxiing to the correct address. This old lady was a study in sunshine. Alert, sprightly without being comic; remembering the harrowing Civil war, without being everlastingly affected by it. A 1929 spirit on an 1833 frame.

And so—far, far into the perpetual stream of migration.

LITTLE BOY, HOW OLD ARE YOU?

Joe Boyd, proprietor of a restaurant at 1516 Clark street, was umpire years old Saturday night. Joe sells sandwiches and has a big clientele of snackers.

Knowing that Joseph would be older hereafter a bunch of friends came in to wish him many happy returns.

Just as they were getting things to the correct spirit plane the destroyers of privilege came in.

They found a few swallows of joy and confiscated it and its associates.

They tried to get someone to say that Joseph was selling it with fish sandwiches, but no one had the heart to cloud Joe's birthday record.

Ed Penn even asked, "What I want to buy any whiskey for when I sell it myself?"

Of course Eddie could be frank. They couldn't jail a man for frankness even without a "buy."

But after a lot of questioning and frankness the magistrate decided that no harm had been done.

FRIENDLY FIGHT

They don't even remember what it was all about. They were buddies before and they're buddies after.

At 3 a. m., Sunday morning, pretty Mary Butler called a taxi at Townsend and Wylie. When it came up, these friends, James Evers and L. Woods, each of 2809 Webster avenue, entered it with her.

No sooner had they settled down than a fight ensued. It had no noticeable beginning, but it ended at Central police station.

The men were fined \$5 each for the exercise.

AT THE MORGUE

If I could have witnessed a "morgue rolling" when I was a geography disputing kid, perhaps some things would have been more believable. For instance, the earth moves. I knew that paragraph by heart and yet I resented the fib. Of course since becoming older I've seen and heard and read enough to compromise.

And after riding a few feet in the morgue I become plum decided. If His images can move everything they have a hand in moulding, why it's reasonable that He can. Sounds silly—me bringing that up, but there's other children from Missouri.

Samuel Evans, aged 35, found dead in rear of 76 Fullerton street. Reported to have been a former inmate of Mayview. Body emaciated and with numerous ulcers.

Willie Hall, aged 25, died at Homestead Hospital after being stabbed by man who was abusing a woman. Hall interfered and cut the man, but sustained mortal wounds. Died August 28.

WOMAN STABBED

Mrs. Nora Fogue, of 12 Shemin street, suffered a slashed arm requiring 25 stitches to close following an attack by Florence Sandoval, 7 Shemin street, on Friday morning. She was taken to Pottsville Hospital and later, returned to her home.

The Sandoval woman and her common-law husband were arrested. Luis Sandoval is Mexican.

Mrs. Fogue says that she loaned the Sandoval woman a small sum of money the day before. Friday morning the woman called to her to come for it. She went across the street, unsuspecting, and was entering the Sandoval door when the woman began using vile language and made a sudden attack. Just then Sandoval appeared at the door and passed a knife to his wife who grabbed it and lunged forward. The plunge was so violent that after ripping Mrs. Fogue's arm the blade rebounded, striking the attacker in her own breast. Fourteen stitches were necessary to close this self-inflicted wound.

The Sandovals were arrested. The trial was heard before Judge Brandon in Morals court. It was testified the accused were drinking heavily at the time of the assault.

They were sentenced to thirty-day workhouse terms.

Mrs. Fogue is recovering.

BOYS ACCUSED OF ROBBERY

George Russel, 16, of 1237 Kirkpatrick street and Leonard Way of 17 Townsend street, were arrested Saturday night charged with the robbery and assault of a man on Fullerton street.

Officer Parham brought into court an identifying witness, Henry Bee of Middleton Road, Pennsylvania.

These youths are accused of robbing their alleged victim of \$300. The victim is in a hospital and the case will not be continued until he is able to appear.

Character witnesses testified that Russell was at his place of employment at the time of the alleged occurrence.

DISMISSED

Failure to repeat identification led to the dismissal of Jack Radell, 31 Grant street; Ed and Catherine Lewis, 210 Elm street. They had been arrested following complaint of two white North Side boys, who reported to Officer Parham that they had been robbed at Elm and Colwell streets around 2:30 Sunday morning. At the time of the arrests Officer Parham said the boys were positive in their identification, but before Magistrate Thomas Jones they faltered.

They admitted, however, that they had seen the woman earlier in the night. When arrested Ed Lewis had \$2.00, which he claimed was his money. The magistrate let it go at that.

RHEUMATIZ

The head of the house at 5555 Hilcrest avenue says, "rheumatiz or no rheumatiz—I'm through with it, judge!"

He has an obstinate case of rheumatism and occasionally he seeks to spur the jaded circulation by injecting spirits of moonshine. The missis has no faith in its curative value. She doesn't think its use advisable. Henceforth, the sufferer agrees with her.

DEMOCRACY

"I love to see anybody free, judge," Carrie Taylor, 91 Logan street, evaded lovingly when the judge asked her opinion of Tommie's future.

Tommie, the man at the bar at the time is a hod carrier.

Balancing a hod has had no good effect on his temper or his ability to become an easy-going step-father.

He slapped the littlest girl, she said, Carrie, trying to keep the devil down, went off. When she returned he was still slapping. Well, knowing that he was a good provider and made 'em just like they're ranged on the calendar, she went off up the street again. When she returned he was still going strong and suddenly, stronger.

She had a quick sensation of falling. Wasn't anyway around it. "I like to see anybody free, judge," she murmured, "but—"

Tommie said wasn't any of it so but—he'd behave.

So he's free.

SEWICKLEY BOILS OVER

A quarrel during a game in Division street resulted in the shooting of Herman Crawford in the leg Sunday morning.

Crawford, D. C. Groom and Zach Thomas are said to have begun the argument in a Division street house and went into the street, where Thomas fired the shot which struck Crawford in the leg.

At the hearing before Justice of Peace L. V. Gibbs, Zach Thomas was fined \$25; Crawford was fined \$3 and Groom, \$10.

MAN BRICKED

During an altercation with local men in Sprott alley, on Sunday afternoon, Thomas Wynn, a stranger, rooming at 313 Centennial, was struck with a brick. Lloyd Thomas, alleged wielder of the missile left the scene. Police were searching for both men late Sunday night. It is not known the extent of Wynn's injuries.

NUMBER RACKET

John Morris and four companions of Avella, Pa., made information against Lee Bates, 2340 Wylie; Bichar Goofney and Gus Greenlee, 1040 Wylie avenue, before Justice of Peace Margaret Morgan last Monday.

Morris claimed to have played a winning number but had been refused payment by the "bankers."

The accused men were held under \$1,000 bond on charges of operating a gambling resort.

ANOTHER DIG AT PROHIBITION

They say Harry Washington and William Brown, Pittsburgh, at large, had nerve enough to drive a probi car away.

Wonder if they thought that would break it up? 'Tain't so, boys, 'tain't so.

WHAT'S FIFTY BUCKS

James Lane of 1034 Kirkpatrick street forfeited \$50 when he failed

to appear before Magistrate John J. Sweeney in South Side police court Sunday morning. He had been arrested late Saturday night while sitting in a parked automobile at South Seventeenth street and Wharton street. He couldn't or wouldn't give a satisfactory account of himself and therefore was listed as a suspicious person. Suspicious or what not, fifty dollars don't amount to a whole lot—says James.



THE NEW CHAUNCEY CAFE

Now Located at **76 Fullerton St.**

"Where Every Bite Is Just Right"

The Chauncey is the only Grill on the Hill that handles a full line of Fresh Sea Food along with the many other good things to eat

**BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH DAILY
DINNER FROM 5 to 9 P. M.**

SUNDAY DINNERS FROM 2 to 9 P. M.

**SPECIAL THANKSGIVING DINNER WILL BE
SERVED FROM 2 to 10 P. M.**

And the huge birds are being held in solitary confinement in order that they may be in the most fitting condition for this occasion. Now, then, in order to keep them from being lonely we have decided on a few other choice selections to be company for the birds.

MENU

CELERY	GREEN TURTLE SOUP	MANMOTH OLIVES
ROAST BLUEGRASS	TURKEY STUFFED WITH OYSTERS	
	CRANBERRY JELLY	
CANDIED YAMS	CAULIFLOWER AU GRATIN	JUNE PEAS
LETTUCE HEARTS WITH RUSSIAN DRESSING	ROQUEFORT CHEESE and WAFERS	
HOT MINCE PIE	ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING	PUMPKIN PIE
THE PROPER SAUCE	O-BOY	COFFEE
S. T. BANKS	--	W. N. POLLARD

MYSTERY DEATH ACCIDENT, SAYS JURY

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death Thursday morning at 11 o'clock in the case of Peter Jones. A complete investigation of the case was ordered by city council Wednesday. Jones is said to have told witnesses before his death that he had fallen accidentally.

The Peter Jones mystery death case was scheduled for a thorough probing Wednesday at the inquest to be held at the morgue. The inquest is believed to be the outcome of demands for an explanation by the administration made by two delegations which called on the mayor, coroner, and heads of the police department last week.

As a result police have become very vigilant in running down clues on the case which had become almost a closed incident up until last week.

Jones was said to have been found lying in a hole in the rear of 76 Fullerton street, at the foot of an eleven foot wall and was said to have told police that he was not hurt. Police received the information that he was there from an unknown person. They also stated that they had kidded with the man about his fall, telling him that he was going to die on their way to the station house in the patrol

The turnkey refused later to admit the man to a cell but ordered him taken to a hospital.

Dr. Ginsberg at the Passavant Hospital made statements that he questioned and examined the man but found nothing wrong with him except for a faint odor of liquor on his breath. The man walked unassisted at all times and seemed to be uninjured up until his death, all parties stated.

On his return to the station the man became too sick and asked to be allowed to vomit and later a thimbleful of blood oozed from his nose. He was then taken back to the hospital where he was again pronounced unhurt but held for observation. Four hours later he

(Continued on Page Seven)

Mystery Death

(Continued from Page One)

died and was found to have a fractured skull.

Another angle entered the case from testimony of women who attended the drinking party which he is said to have left. They stated that they heard someone groaning in the rear of the place but had not gone out to see who it was. Although both of the women denied that there had been any foul play, one of them, known as Mary Butler stated that she had been accused by the other one of throwing the man out of the window. The discrepancy in this story is to be aired at the hearing?

In response to the charge that the man's body had been cremated without the knowledge to his relatives and friends, morgue officials produced records that the man had been identified by a relative, Moses Jones, and that he was said to be without funds for burial.

Sergeant Veske said in defense of Center Avenue police that they should be commended for taking such good care of the prisoner instead of being blamed for his death.

Eat Out More Often

**Try Our Delicious
CHINESE FOOD**

Or Tasty

AMERICAN DISHES

By an able and experienced chef. Our prices have not risen, we serve you the same high quality food at pre-war prices. Try our Chinese and American dishes today.

**LEE'S CHINESE
RESTAURANT**

76 Fullerton St.

Pgh. 19

One Critically Ill In Hospital After Duel With Knives

A 33-year-old Hill District man is in critical condition in Mercy Hospital, after having his throat slashed by a companion, following an argument.

The injured man, Woodrow Flowers of 1521 Wylie Avenue, has been charged with the felonious cutting of his attacker, Walter Lewis, 22, of 23 Davenport Street.

Lewis is charged with felonious cutting also, following his arrest.

In addition, Mrs. Calie Mae Lewis, 21, and Frank Hardwicke, 30, both of the Davenport Street address, Judge Amos, 34, of 155 Fullerton Street, and Edward Webb, 24, of 2012 Webster Avenue, were held as material witnesses.

ARGUMENT LED TO KNIFINGS

Lieut. Paul Duffy and squad of the Centre Avenue Precinct, alleged that all of the suspects were at 108 Fullerton Street, when Walter Lewis and Flowers began to argue.

Flowers allegedly cut Lewis on the hand. Lewis, in return slashed Flowers's throat, police said.

Flowers was taken to the hospital and treated for a severe laceration of the throat. He was detained, and the homicide squad was notified.

Lewis was taken to the same hospital and treated for a laceration of the little finger on his right hand, which required nine stitches. He was released.

Officers confiscated a small penknife from Lewis, two penknives from Hardwicke and one from Amos.

Magistrate Robert E. (Pappy) Williams held over the cases of Lewis and Flowers and ordered the other suspects turned over to the homicide squad.

Raid 3 Booze Joints, Nab 2 for Numbers

Centre Ave. police staged three raids on alleged disorderly houses and arrested two suspected numbers men.

Lieut. Howard Fiedler and Patrolmen Mazza and McGuire went to 2244 Humber Way, and arrested Charles G. Starkes, 51, of that address and three male visitors. They also confiscated four gallon jugs of alleged moonshine and one gallon jug partly filled and one filled pint of the liquor.

Starkes was fined \$25 or 60 days by Magistrate Robert E. (Pappy) Williams at the hearing.

■
THE SAME police squad also arrested Eileen Wilkes, 42, 11 Elmore St., and two female and seven male visitors in a raid at 2116 Wylie Ave. They confiscated three partly filled bottles of whisky and gin. Mrs. Wilkes was fined \$50 or 30 days at the hearing in Morals Court.

On a complaint from county detectives, Lieut. Vincent Dixon and Patrolmen Roche and Czepliel raided at 1229 Pasture St. and arrested Warner Finley, 64, 1404 Colwell St., who turned out to be a visitor.

After confiscating four-fifths

of moonshine whisky on the second floor in the kitchen under the refrigerator, they then went to 39 Logan St. where they arrested Harold Williams, 63, of the latter address, who they said admitted ownership of the moonshine.

At the hearing Finley, the visitor, was discharged, but Williams was held for court.

Lieutenant Duffy and Patrolman Pongrace also went to 2140 Hemans St. and arrested Irving Ludin, 29, 2745 Cortland St., Detroit, Mich., whom they said they found at the Hemans St. address with two numbers books containing 15 slips dated for that day indicating a total play of \$21.27. Ludin was discharged at the hearing in Numbers Court.

■
NOT SO lucky, however, was Amos Ponder, 37, 1612 Clark St., who Lieutenant Duffy and Patrolman Pongrace said they found seated in a booth in Abe's Bar at 108 Fullerton St. He was held for court, after police said they found him seated in a booth with a numbers book containing nine slips for that day which indicated a total play of \$2.98.

Deep Wound in Stomach

Customer Seriously Stabbed by Waitress

A customer, Robert Haner, 27, **1401 Epiphany** St., is in extremely serious condition in Passavant Hospital, while the waitress, Helen Tanner, 29, of the same address, who stabbed him deep in the stomach during an argument in Abe's Bar and Grill, 108 Fullerton St., where she works, was in jail on felonious assault and battery and disorderly con-

duct charges, awaiting the outcome of his condition.

POLICE SAID Mrs. Tanner stabbed Haner with a penknife. He was taken to Passavant Hospital by Radio Car Patrolmen Dockal and Martin and the Homicide Squad notified. Dr. J. G. Welgel treated Haner at the hospital.

WYLLIE AVENUE

By JOHN L. CLARK

The primary election is out of the way. Some people are happy, some are sad. Many are disappointed and puzzled, and all who took part are tired.

Bosses downtown are wisecracking about the Negro political "stooges" who carried orders better than any expert military unit to defeat members of their own race.

But bosses and "stooges" might as well get set for opposition in every campaign—primary and general. The "wrong" Negro will be in every race until a change is brought about. And it might be well to remind those who are happy today that a protest vote in the general election might influ-

ence the final results. There is no inducement for voters who went down with a loser to join up with the victors in November.

ONE MISSING

Nor is there any guarantee that they will.

One popular beauty operator has been "missing" from her booth for several days. Friends say that she got tangled up with "office furniture" and came out with "bruises."

It was a good story for a few days, when a man and his dog was "evicted" with orders never to return. Commenting on the situation, his friends bet that the man would try to "get things straightened out" before the dog did. At press time "Mr. Dog" was still on the Avenue—waiting for his master to bring the news of peace being restored.

Ruth Lewis Baker (Crystal Barber Shop) is visiting her daughter, Mary Jane, in Cleveland. . . . Bill Marshall, member of the 351st Field Artillery Band (AEF 1918) and former railway mail service employee, was a recent visitor to the Avenue. He is living in Chicago and working as a mechanic for the International Harvester Company. . . . Ralph Carter, now holding a very fine job in a Connecticut town, came home to observe "Mother's Day." . . . Will somebody tell the Column what has happened to the Southern Belles? The girls haven't staged a party this year.

Latest question down this way: What profession or hobby requires men to wear long hair and dark glasses—day and night? . . . Fort Duquesne Legion Post 755 will recommend two or more veterans to the Recreation Leadership Training program to be conducted by Grace Walker at Irene Kaufmann Settlement in June. Other organizations are urged to get acquainted with this advanced physical education class and recommend candidates. . . . Two persons moving like flashes of lightning (we only saw one) are well known to each other. Seems that he has been overseas for almost three years, returned unannounced, discovered that his key would not fit the lock, and nobody answered the doorbell. Later inquiry revealed that everything he had left there, including furniture, had gone. Well, buddy, it's tough. But you are free now and breathing fresh air. Stay that way.

FIGHT SPECIAL

Pittsburgh will be on big time for the Joe Louis-Billy Conn fight in June. Bill Green, "Shine" Dunlap and Jim Godfrey are heading the "Blue Grass Special." This proposition has a chartered train

for the round trip and provides fight tickets. The train leaves at 11:03 P. M. on June 19 and returns to Pittsburgh at 7:55 A. M. on June 21. Tickets can be purchased at the Washington Club, 81 Fullerton Street, or from any one of the promoters. . . . Bobby Hinton says that he will try the marriage yoke again. That's why he goes to North Carolina so often.

A detective would report the incident something like this: "The married man and another man's wife returned home by way of the University Drive. They were seen together in his employer's automobile one Monday afternoon at 5:05." . . . With the election out of the way, veterans of Fort Duquesne Post will make a drive to dispose of advance tickets for the Andy Kirk dance on May 29 at Syria Mosque.

A private poker game, in which waitresses, waiters, barbers and businessmen take part on Saturday nights, has been threatened with being raided by a member of the police department. One gambling house, two numbers stations, two "after-hour" spots are located in the same block. Any cross-street leading to the poker game has one of more law violators—never molested by that same police officer. . . . One of our readers was tickled pink over a successful "party" she staged recently. We reminded her that her other love affair went on the rocks after the same kind of party. . . . The Down Beat Record Shop at 1407 Wyllie Avenue is a cute job and doing good business from the start. A "Personality Girl" serves from 10 in the morning until 7 at night. Drop in, you might know her. . . . Charles "Sharpcoon" Williams is recovering from his recent illness. He plans to stop off in Pittsburgh en route to the Joe Louis-Billy Conn fight in June. . . . Jack Robinson (Papa Jack) celebrated his 74th birthday on May 6. He hasn't had a drink of whisky since July 4, 1910, and swore off from beer and wine on Dec. 8, 1941. Oh, yes, he gets around—and how.

VISITOR

Tommy Dotson was a visitor at the Preakness, held in Baltimore. He reports that "Lover White" is operating a fruit and vegetable stand in Washington, D. C., and can be seen in "off-hours" at a popular barber shop owned by Oscar Owens. . . . Pittsburgh Crawfords and Boston Blues got off to a loose start last Sunday at Forbes Field, but after the third inning it was a good ball game in anybody's park. . . . Motoring to the Kentucky Derby, Jack Spruce was arrested for speeding through a small town in southern Ohio. Justice of the

Peace fined him \$39.70. Jack "blew hot," wouldn't pay it or permit his friends to pay it. After a night in the dingy jail, Jack cooled off, paid off like a nice boy and was released. But the figures had changed to \$40.55 the next morning.

Rae Smith, former night club owner, leaves for Knoxville, Tenn., on Monday. She expects to be gone about ten days. . . . Leon Hackner, defeated for the Democratic nomination for State Legislature, says he worked hard, had fun and learned that many people don't mean what they say. Unlike a prize ring battler, he doesn't concede that "the best man won." . . . The racket situation hasn't changed one bit since Mayor Lawrence gave orders to "clean up." Some people are wondering if the Mayor actually meant what he said, or whether his police force is letting him down. Inspectors and lieutenants know every "wrong spot" in the city—the owners and "fronts."

—V—

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BENEFIT OMEGA SCHOLARSHIP FUND

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The Show Place of the City

SUNDAY MIDNIGHT, OCTOBER 6

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FREDDIE STATON and His
 4 Tempos

VERSUS

LEROY BROWN

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CORNELL COOPER, M. C.

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(Famous Dance Team)

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 Down Beat Record Shop, 1407 Wylie Ave.; Lincoln
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COSTUME
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1407 Wylie Ave.

(2 doors from Crawford Grille)

Obituaries

CHARLES SURGESS

Charles Surgess of Lemington Avenue, died last Saturday at his home. He had lived in the East End District for more than twenty-five years and was a trustee in the First Baptist Church of Penn Township.

The late Mr. Surgess was an employee of the Bellefield Garage on Craig Street, and was also a partner with his son Earl, in the Father-Son Coal Company. He sponsored many youth groups such as basketball, and mushball.

Survivors include a widow, Mrs. Pauline Hart Surgess, one son, Earl, one sister and four brothers.

CHARLES ROLLINS

Charles Rollins of 1233 Clark Street, died in the Veteran's Hospital at Aspinwall, Thursday, Feb. 23. Funeral services were held for him last Tuesday from the McTurner's Funeral Home. The deceased was a Veteran of World War I.

Survivors include a widow, Mrs. Josephine Rollins, to whom he had been married twenty-seven years; one sister, Mrs. Emma Smallwood of 420 Grove Street, and other relatives. William E. McTurner was the mortician.

JOSEPH R. WILLIAMS

Joseph R. Williams of 450 Morgan Street, who was retired, died at his late residence, Sunday, Feb. 19, and funeral services were held Wednesday, Feb. 22, from his home. The deceased was a member of Wesley Center AME Zion Church. The Rev. Charles Foggie, officiated.

Survivors include Mrs. Margaret

Bates, and Joseph R. Williams Jr. William E. McTurner was the mortician.

VERA JONES

Funeral services for little Vera Jones, age, three years old, were held from McTurner's Funeral Home, 2136 Centre Avenue, last Thursday, at 1 P. M. Vera died in Leech's Farm. Survivors include her mother, Mrs. Cherry Jones. William E. McTurner was the mortician.

JESSE W. WILSON

Funeral services for Jesse W. Wilson, who lived at 3012 Camp Street, were held recently from Bethel AME Church. The deceased had been ill only one month and died in Mayview Hospital. He was a member of Bethel AME Church. Survivors include a widow, Mrs. Nevada E. Wilson, Clyde O. Davis was the mortician.

ARMEATER BROOKS

Funeral services for Mrs. Armeater Brooks of 138 Davis Avenue, Bellevue, were held from the Mount Zion Baptist Church last Wednesday. Mrs. Brooks was born in 1901, New Brighton, Pa., and died Feb. 26 in the Allegheny Hospital.

Survivors include a widower, George Brooks. The Rev. W. W. Boone, officiated. John Crunkleton was the mortician.

LLOYD HATCHER

Lloyd Hatcher of 3142 Avalon Street, who was stricken while at his barber shop, 1407 Wylie Avenue on Feb. 25, died the same day in the Mercy Hospital. Funeral services were held for him Wednesday, March 1, from the Ebenezer Baptist Church. The Rev. Robert P. Johnson, officiated.

Survivors include a widow, Mrs. Willie Mae Hatcher; a brother, Arthur Hatcher and a sister-in-law, Mrs. Lula Hatcher. W. T. Poole was the mortician.

WILLIAM D. CARTER

Funeral services for William D.

Carter, 623 Whitney Avenue, Wilkinsburg, were held from the Gaines Funeral Home on Monday, Feb. 27, at 1 P. M. The Rev. S. A. Thurston officiated.

Mr. Carter had been ill only twelve days and died in the Columbia Hospital. He had been a member of Rodman Street Baptist Church for twenty-five years.

Survivors include a mother, Mrs. Mary Gibson; three children, Mrs. Elinor McNeal, Mrs. Gloria Potter, and Mrs. Betty Russell of West Town, Pa.; one sister, Mrs. Mame Graves and one grandchild, Charlotte Ann Potter. George W. Gaines was the mortician.

NANNIE D. ELLIS

Mrs. Nannie Ellis, a resident of Pittsburgh for more than fifty years, died at her late residence, 2700 Bedford Avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 26, and funeral services were held for her last Wednesday from the home, at 2 P. M.

Mrs. Ellis was born in Culpepper, Va., eighty-one years ago, and was for forty years a member of Carron Street Baptist Church.

Survivors are two children, Mrs. Mary E. Jackson and Mrs. Lena D. Winston of Pittsburgh; one sister, Mrs. Lena Toltner, Pittsburgh; two brothers, Herbert Washington, Pittsburgh and Richard C. Washington, Washington, D. C.; four grandchildren and six great grandchildren. Elder Dayson was the officiating minister, and George W. Gaines was the mortician.

Wylie Avenue

By JOHN L. CLARK

Cheap and lying promoters de-roy confidence of patrons, ruin publicity channels and reflect on the character of people who as-ist in building up interest in at-tactions of different kinds. We have with us always those who promise so much at "rent-party-Saturday night fish fries." But when the "gillies" arrive at a private residence, all they get is an opportunity to buy some poorly cooked food, drink un-licensed whisky and take chances of being robbed in a "skin" or cap game.

BEY PICTICS

In summer-time picnics are ar-anged. These are mostly for pri-vate gain of one or two people. Although the advertised commit-ment may be over fifty names, a full program of outdoor con-

tests is promised, including matches between young girls or old women.

These events never take place. But, again, the deceived patron gets an opportunity to buy poorly cooked food, drink unlicensed whisky, drop money in "skin" or crap games, "chuckle-up" or any one of the several card games.

On a bigger scale are dance bands, with big names advertised but overnight substitutions. Not the least is the baseball game with novelty features promised and never produced.

For readers who have escaped the "fish fries" and dance at-tractions, we direct attention to a recent promotion, which "hooked" all newspapers, radio stations—and baseball fans.

On July 4, Indianapolis Clowns and Philadelphia Stars were scheduled to play a double bill at Forbes Field.

A few days before time for the game a release reached Pitts-burgh informing the people that "Satchel" Paige would pitch for Philadelphia Stars.

NEVER APPROACHED

In fairness to Paige, that latest announcement was wrong and misleading. He was scheduled to pitch for Chattanooga against Homestead Grays on that date. Chances are, he was never ap-proached about coming to Pitts-burgh.

Pittsburgh promoters were saved from embarrassment by the Philadelphia Stars-Clowns game being cancelled on account of rain. But Satchel Paige op-posed Homestead Grays in Chat-tanooga on July 4—and lost.

Cecil Schrader, popular barber,

Pullman porter and elected Re-publican district leader in the Fifth Ward, reports on his recent trip to Portland, Ore.

Schrader saw Charlie Crutch-field, former heavyweight boxer, and informs the writer that "Crutchie's" eyesight is failing. He is living at the Palm Hotel and we are quite sure would en-joy hearing from old friends.

To subscribers who have in-quired about Teddy Horne: Most any clear day between 10 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, he takes a walk downtown—and back. His stopping point for con-versing with friends is at Fuller-ton and Wylie, en route home.

RUBBISH KICKERS

Wonder what kind of a kick four young, intoxicated and rowdy men got out of kicking over rubbish containers at 1:45 last Friday morning?

An unscheduled and innocent party at a chartered club on the night of July 4 is said to have caused trouble in one family.

To people down in the "hell hole": don't be too serious about the new wife announced last week. We have heard that news before.

With the disappearance of hams and bacon last week, we are reminded of the trouble that restaurant keeper has with his meats. Not so long ago he was trying to get hams out of Vir-ginia. Now he has difficulty keep-ing meats in his own refrigerator.

Jack Striblin is bartender at Broad Street Hotel and has been on the job for over two months. It was surprising to hear that he was no longer on the Pirate Inn staff, after serving faithfully and productively for eleven years.

Met an oldtimer on Centre Avenue. He listed our pals and friends who have gone on to a better world. A native Pitts-burgher, "oldtimer" said that he was a stranger on the Avenue now. Never saw so many new faces and was exceedingly happy that he was still among the liv-ing.

PICKED WRONG TEAM

Yes, we were with the crowd that picked the American League to win the All-Star game Tues-day.

Hester Jones, once a popular cook at Crawford Grill, is on va-cation. She plans to visit St. Louis, points in Texas and Ken-tucky. She is expected to join "Cap" Stewart's staff at Loendi Club on returning home.

Maurice (Jackie) Griffith was the agent for the aluminum awnings now beautifying Mc-Turner's Parlors on Centre Ave-nue.

Double parking on Logan Street from Wylie to Fifth makes this busy thoroughfare almost useless for traffic. It is a com-mon sight to see automobiles "bottled up" at Clark Street.

Nobody seems to be too excited about racket stories now being circulated. Known gambling houses have closed, but it is still possible to bet on cards or dice. None of the juice joints have changed operating hours or work-ing staffs—and business goes on as usual.

MEN HURRY BACK

Numbers? They seem to be here to stay—regardless of who books them.

One subscriber says that after our recent story about the lady

who lost thirty pounds in three months, railroad men hurried back to town.

They carried their wives to doctors, had them weighed, to determine if thirty pounds had been lost.

Charles (Sharpcoon) Williams postcards from Wildwood, Mich., and sends regards to all friends.

William Baker has moved over to the DeLuxe Barber Shop, 1407 Wylie Avenue, after fourteen years with the Crystal Shop.

A Lovers Lounge patron says she gets a kick out of hearing Cozy Harris play piano and watching him keep time. By her "sober" count, she says Cozy's left heel hit the floor eleven hundred and fifty times while playing one number.

One of these nights an agent from the State Liquor Control Board will be in the 1200 block and get first-hand evidence against one of our better chart-ered clubs.

Neighbors don't enjoy being awakened at 3:45 in the morning to see a fight or hear an argu-ment between patrons or of-ficials.

We are recommending better control, stricter discipline. Luck won't last forever.

U.S. Agents Crack Down on 11 in Drug 'Dragnet'

7 Peddlers, 'Bodyguard' Nabbed

3 More Dealers
Are Sought by
Federal Agents

Local Federal authorities this week presented a united front against the dope traffic.

"These men rough" was the order of the day as a hard-hitting team of Tenen, some police and city detectives assembled in Agent-in-charge William T. Duffy's office and under direct supervision of Joseph M. Bransky, district supervisor of the Bureau of Narcotics in Philadelphia, on Monday to round-up alleged dope pushers.

SIX SUSPECTS ARRESTED

On Wednesday when the sixth believed narcotics peddler was snatched from a Hill District street, the rough treatment had been echoed or administered from Duffy's office, the United States Attorney's office and

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

7 Peddlers, 'Bodyguard' Nabbed

(Continued from Page 1)

U. S. Commissioner Edward Snodgrass Jr., who arraigned he suspects.

Today (Thursday), law enforcement officers are scouring the area under orders to bring in at any costs, the three alleged pushers who escaped this follow-up to last fall's dope dragnet.

In the meantime, U. S. Attorney John W. McIlvaine, who batted a perfect score for gaining convictions for last fall's arrestees, is preparing the cases for court presentment.

The latest suspect arrested was Herman J. Ross, 41, of 1407 Wyllie Avenue, who on Wednesday admitted selling about \$200 worth of narcotics in April to an undercover agent, and was held for court under \$10,000 bond.

THOSE ARRESTED

The complete list of those swept off the street whose bond is set at \$5,000 is:

John Joseph Kernan Jr., 33, of Arch Street Extension, Carnegie, arrested at Third and Wood, with \$468 on charges of selling \$200 worth of marijuana to Federal agents;

James (Rocky or Goofy-Head) Hauser, 34, of 2512 Wyllie Avenue, formerly of Alliquippa, arrested in a Fullerton Street Cafe on information that he sold \$120 worth of heroin. Hauser admitted a prior conviction for forging a Government check;

Charles (R. M.) Montgomery, 35, address unknown, who was picked up at a Fullerton and Wyllie Cafe on charges of selling \$185 worth of heroin to a T-man. Montgomery has a narcotics case pending in Criminal Court;

Lucius (L. C.) Holsey, 42, of 54 Mahon Street, who was arrested in bed, for alleged peddling \$200 worth of heroin to Government agents, together with a pistol-owning companion, James Roberson, 29, who claims he lives at Robinson Court.

Roberson was turned over to city authorities for violations of the firearms act since the gun was not registered. Holsey said Robinson obtained the gun to protect himself from youngsters who had "rolled" him on several occasions.

John Stabryla, 34, of 1325 Gibbon Street, arrested Monday evening after selling marijuana to undercover agents.

The sixth dope suspect, Henry A. Ballou, of 2407 Allequippa Street, was discovered in County Jail where he awaits trial for a burglary charge.



WEeping SUSPECT—Charles (R. M.) Montgomery weeps as he turns away from Joseph M. Bransky of Philadelphia, supervisor of the Federal Narcotics Bureau, after Bransky examined what was believed were injection scars on Montgomery's arms. He denied peddling heroin to an undercover agent.—Mosely Photo.

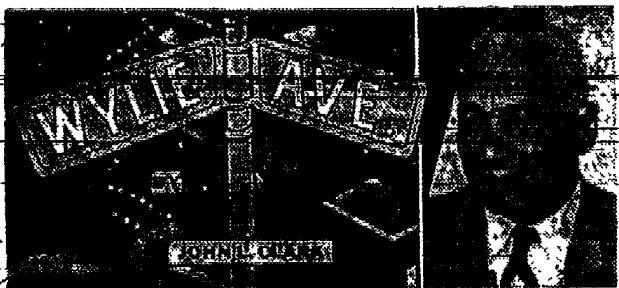


ROCKY SHOWS CONSCIENCE—James, alias "Rocky," alias "Goofyhead," Hauser uses a handkerchief to hide from the photographer's camera as he pleaded not guilty at an arraignment before the U. S. Commissioner. Veteran narcotics agent William T. Duffy, in charge of the local Narcotics Bureau, who engineered the arrests, is shown with him.—Mosely Photo.



GOLFER—ALLEGED DOPE PEDDLER—Lucius (L. C.) Holsey tells Inspector Duffy that he and his friend, James Roberson, who was found with a gun, were planning to play golf at North Park on Monday afternoon shortly before narcotics agents shattered their morning dreams with warrants containing charges which Holsey said he had no knowledge of committing.—Mosely Photo.

Interesting PEOPLE and EVENTS of 1910



This edition of The Pittsburgh Courier commemorates the 50th anniversary of the publication's operations, and the Column believes that many of our readers, young and old, will enjoy a report on "Wylie Ave. in 1910," the beginning year of The Courier.

The physical makeup of the "Avenue" did not change much. Very few new buildings were constructed in the 50-year period, but in many places the old cobblestones were removed from the streets and regular paving stones substituted.

THERE WAS MUCH gaiety and many interesting people in that period.

The Star Theatre at 1417 Wylie Ave. was being operated by Abe Mirsky, with "Ed" Winn writing and producing shows twice each week.

He also played parts with his small stock company, played the piano and sang baritone solos.

In that same block, John "Kid" Bates operated a barber shop at the corner of Townsend St.; Robert Andrews introduced the first home-cooked restaurant at 1418 Wylie Ave., and four doors below at 1410, Walter Branch operated the most famous "beanery" in the city.

People in all walks of life rated "Branch's" baked beans and hamburgers the best they ever tasted.

DOWN AT THE CORNER of Townsend St., E. K. Thumm conducted a pool and billiard parlor, carried a full line of confectioneries, and novelties, and introduced free cold water in the hot summer as an inducement for new customers, and at the same time hold the old ones.

IT WAS AT "EK's" on July 4 that Negroes were kept informed on developments of the Johnson-Jeffries heavyweight championship fight in Reno, Nev.

They also learned on that same occasion that "EK" was not as genuinely fond of Negroes as he pretended to be.

After the fight got under way, Artist Johnson would paint the four-sheet bulletins, Walter H. "Pat" Patterson, manager of the place, would post them on the Wylie Ave. side and "EK," himself announced through an old-fashioned megaphone, the results to a crowd gathered on the Pasture St. side of the establishment.

Everything went well, until the 16th round. At this point, "EK" appeared at the window, blurted out: "Jeffries knocked out," and slammed the window, without any other comment. That display of prejudice haunted "EK" throughout the remaining days of his life.

Lower down in the 1300 block, Frank Archeal operated a public restaurant and dormitory for Pennsylvania Railroad dining car employees; D. Robert Lewis was

the only registered real estate man in the city; Tom Harrison, with his wife, conducted an employment office, confectionery and novelty store; and, Tom himself, introduced a full, uniformed chauffeur service using his seven-passenger Packard and doing the driving himself.

The gayest place on the Upper Hill, was George M. Robb's Colonial Hotel at Logan St., with Phil Hart and Bush Shapiro as popular bartenders.

Jennings and Brown's drug store was on the other side, at 1308 Wylie Ave. In this same building, office space was occupied by A. K. Taylor, dentist, and physicians Harry M. and John W. Brown, two brothers.

Other doctors in the city, were: J. B. Booz, 2703 Wylie; William E. Franklin, 1505 Wylie; Joseph A. Page, 1318 Wylie; Allen N. Levy, 3151 Penn Ave.; George G. Turley, 1854 Centre Ave.; James C. G. Fowler was located on Centre Ave.

THE CITY HAD TWO Negro undertakers: Daniel Edwards Co., 1407 Wylie Ave., and Robert L. Jackson, 1209 Wylie.

Nelson J. Miles, the only Negro printer, was located at 1209 Wylie Ave., and The Courier had space at this address, for its first Uptown office.

Dr. J. P. Hegarty, first to practice on the "Avenue," continued to be popular with Negro patients, in spite of growing competition from doctors of all races, down through the years.

ALL OF THE "joy spots" were not operated by Negroes.

Jake Feigenbaum's saloon was at 1232 Wylie Ave.; Abe Pistell, at 1314 Wylie Ave., before he bought the property at Townsend St. and Wylie Ave., which he sold to Gus Greenlee and Dick Gauffney in 1929.

This place, known as Crawford Grill, was one of the most popular meeting places in the nation.

Martin Burke operated at 57 Fullerton St., and Mike Farrell was at 67 Fullerton St.

Two white druggists preceded Jennings and Brown. They were Lemuel Hewitt, 1501 Wylie Ave., and M. H. Taylor, 716 Wylie Ave.

Five Negro lawyers were recorded in the 1910-11 City Directory.

Four had offices at 524 Fourth Ave. They were: Walter E. Billows, J. Welford Holmes, William M. Randolph, and William H. Stanton.

The fifth, Robert Lee Vann, had offices at 433 Fifth Ave.

Thirteen barbers on the "Avenue," were registered in the 1910-11 City Directory. They were: William S. Anderson, William Austin, John A. Bates, George Bowles, John Brooks, James R. Curtis, James A. Galtor, T. W. Gale, Albert L. Johnson, S. Q. Johnson, Squire Johnston, Washington and Davis, Harry C. Waters.

THE BEST MUSICIANS in the Pittsburgh area made their headquarters at the barber shop operated by Harry C. Waters at 1215 Wylie Ave.

The Harry Waters Band, headed all big parades in Pittsburgh, and was a consistent prize winner at Knights of Pythias conventions.

He gave up his shop and moved to New York when he became financially interested in the Kongolene hair preparation.

ALTHOUGH THERE were several business enterprises in 1910, the insurance agency under management of Thomas T. Jackson was by far the largest.

The agency occupied a suite of offices at 806 Wylie Ave., and

at one time was reported to employ more agent than all other insurance units combined.

A BIG PROBLEM had developed in City Hall, which had to be tackled by Republican Mayor William A. Magee, who took office on April 5, 1909.

He succeeded Democrat George W. Guthrie, who served from April 2, 1906 to 1909. During Guthrie's term, several public officials were sent to prison on charges of graft and the "red-light" districts agitated a reform movement, which made elimination of these "districts" an issue in Magee's campaign.

"Redlight" districts were eliminated in 1912. But in 1910 Mayor Magee was wrestling with the solution, which he later employed.

There were no houses of prostitution on Wylie Ave., during those years. The sections set off for these operations, were Sachem Alley, Poplar Alley and Colwell St., from Logan St. to Townsend St.

This new rule did not affect gambling in chartered clubs, which were raided about once a year "on complaint," and seldom were more than two visitors arrested.

Racketeers were limited to cards, craps, "coop-can," Dewey machines.

Numbers and policy had not reached Pittsburgh by 1910.

WHEN THE FIRST edition of The Pittsburgh Courier reached Wylie Ave. and Townsend St., the writer and Frank "Red" Johnson were among the first salesmen.

During the Elks Convention in 1943, "Red" brought up the subject.

In Aug. 1959, we wrote him in Detroit, requesting more information, and on Sept. 2, 1959, he replied as follows:

"How well I remember the conversation in 1943 during the Elks Convention.

"It was like 'old home week' to me, and I was glad to have run across you at that time. My memory is not so good at this time, but if you can name the old Collins Tigers football team players, you can just about name all of our crowd.

"Some of the boys were: Eddie Harris, 'Babbie' Stewart, Arthur Wade, 'Dimps' Arnett, Woogie Harris, Charlie Hugston, Willie Webb, Sharkey Lewis, James Kenney, Eddie Gales and Willie Gales.

"I am not a baby, any more, as I will be 64 years old on Nov. 3.

"I know, positively, however, that you and I were some of the first to sell The Pittsburgh Courier at the corner of Townsend and Wylie. At the same time, I was a runner for the YMCA in the big drive, and their headquarters were at the same corner.

"You know I did not stay in Pittsburgh long after The Courier got started.

"I went to Lima, Ohio, started my short fighting career, then went into the Army.

"I got married after my discharge, stayed in Baltimore, and started working as a trainor for RO George Chany and

Redevelopment Area Business Enthusiastic About Shopping Center

Several businessmen in the Lower Hill District who will be forced to move their establishments because of the Urban Redevelopment project indicated this week that they are impressed by the proposed shopping center in the Homewood-Brushton area and will consider relocating there.

The opinions were given after The Courier informed them of the "one-stop-shop" center to be completed by Oct. 1 near the intersection of Frankstown Avenue and Bennett Street.

Charles P. Pernell, who served many years as president and is now first vice president of the Business and Professional Men's Association which has about fifty or sixty members from Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, endorsed the project.

"I think the shopping center is a great opportunity for our members," Mr. Pernell said.

"Since many members have to relocate, the proposition seems ideal. I'm indeed impressed and would like to present the idea to our organization."

Skipping among the businesses along Wylie Avenue, in the heart of the redevelopment program, The Courier received these thoughts about the proposed center:

STANLEY McD. WILLIAMS, tavern and barber shop owner who is interested in the establishment of other businesses: "I think the shopping center idea and its 'open-door' policy are wonderful ventures. Anything from which our business will improve in standing is excellent. This may open the eyes of many of our businessmen."

WILLIAM W. GOODE, drug store chain owner, whose store at Fullerton and Wylie will have to relocate: "I think the shopping center will be in a good area, but I can't say whether or not I will be definitely interested until I've gone over the plans in detail."

CLIFFORD McEVOY, established jeweler at 1411 Wylie Avenue: "There's no doubt that Homewood will be the coming place for businesses. But I cannot comment on the shopping center or my relocation until I've given the matters some study and deep consideration."

MRS. ROY D. BLANTON, who, with her husband, operate the Blanton Radio Repair Shop at 1207 Wylie Avenue: "We are definitely interested in the shopping center. If we could get a location there we would open a record shop in which we also would take in household appliances to be repaired at another shop which we hope to locate in the upper Hill District."

H. G. WALKER of the Ideal School of Beauty Culture, 1004 Wylie Avenue, "We are looking for a new location and have considered the Homewood area. If conditions are favorable in the shopping center to our type of

business, we probably would relocate there."

ROBERT H. NELSON, operator of Nelson's Auto Service at 618 Wylie Avenue: "Under favorable conditions I would consider placing a business in the shopping center. At present I am looking for a site for a service station."

WALTER H. PATTERSON, operator of Pat's Place, a news shop at 1417 Wylie Avenue: "I haven't given any thought to relocating my business. When they order me to vacate the building, I probably will retire."

WILLIAM A. (WOOGIE) HARRIS, owner of the Crystal Barber Shop, 1400 Wylie Avenue: "I'm not interested in the shopping center because I've already chosen the spot to relocate my business."

LUKE WILLIAMS of Williams Deluxe Barber Shop, 1407 Wylie Avenue: "I think the shopping center is a good thing. However, I've not had time to think of relocation."

The Courier is For Sale by the Following Agents

Thos. H. Harrison, 1310 Wylie ave.
 E. K. Thumm, 1409 Wylie ave.
 Jessie Harris, 909 Wylie ave.
 Mounts Old Book Store, 602 Wylie
 ave.

Mr. John Peterson, 1613 Franklin
 st., N. S.

Miss Blanche Mayhew, 1123 Char-
 tiers ave., N. S., City.

Clay & Wilson, 10 East Park Way,
 North Side, City.

Miss Gertrude Belt, 563 Francis
 street, City.

Howard Holland, 157 Winslow
 street, City.

Frank Scott, 2528 Mahon street,
 City.

Mr. Ray Berry, 131 Chakonte st.,
 Beltzhoover.

W. Jones, 2642 Wylie ave.

Mr. John Woods, 319 Jackson st.,
 N. S.

Mrs. A. L. Anderson, 41 Arthur st.,
 City.

Fraxier & Brown, Frankstown ave.
 near Penn.

Miss Minnie Harris, 6106 Kirkwood
 st., city.

Mrs. Thos. Lloyd, 7657 Mulford st.,
 city.

J. W. Dooley, 20th st., Homestead,
 Pa.

Mr. William Ormes, 320 Market st.,
 East Liverpool, O.

Mrs. E. H. Brooks, 226 Burton ave.,
 Washington, Pa.

Stewart F. Cook, 201 North Seventh
 street, Steubenville, O.

Mrs. Eva Holmes, 709 6th ave., Bea-
 ver Falls, Pa.

Miss Marie Thornell, 222 Walnut st.,
 Bellevue, Pa.

Miss Ella Kennedy, 1033 Chapline
 st., Wheeling, W. Va.

Clarence Johns, 187 Morgantown
 st., Uniontown, Pa.

Miss Ruth Alston, 116 Pulaski st.,
 Dayton, O.

Mrs. Mary Broady, 40 Hulburt st.,
 Akron, O.

Miss Grace Gant, 106 Cleveland st.,
 Butler, Pa.

Mrs. Kreba T. Tilghman, 116 She-
 nango st., New Castle, Pa.

Ethel Rice, 5221 Broad street, East
 End, City.

ATTENTION AGENTS

We find by being lenient with some
 of our agents they are not settling
 their accounts promptly. Hereafter
 it will be necessary for all agents to
 settle weekly before we will send any
 more papers. We regret this action
 is necessary.

By order,
 PITTSBURG COURIER PUB. CO.

Everybody who reads
 magazines buys news-
 papers, but everybody
 who reads newspapers
 doesn't buy magazines.

Catch the Drift?

Here's the motion to
 reach the people of
 this community.

City-Wide Campaign Against Vice Has Centered In Hill District, Says Investigator, Whose Expose Of Conditions Now Prevalent Proves Big Surprise

By JOHN L. CLARK

Shortly after the murder of Don Mellett, Canton editor, the Pittsburgh Post and Press inaugurated a vigorous campaign against vice in the city of Pittsburgh.

Pictures of resorts, reports of their activity, records of arrests, in fact all the information that a reporter could secure and still live. At first it appeared to be a city-wide campaign and the citizenry found itself keenly interested in the revelations as they appeared in installments. Downtown Pittsburgh, North Side, Lawrenceville and East Liberty were hit hard. But the religious leaders in those districts were content to allow the newspapers to carry on their campaign in their own way.

In due course of time the "hill district" was "exposed," and immediately Mr. Sidney Teller, of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement became vigorous and determined. He called for volunteers. He got some. He asked for the removal of Alderman Verona. That request has not been granted. He asked Director Clark to accept his plan of cleaning the city. The director rejected it. Then he undertook to be Inspector Clancey's boss and direct the cleanup. Clancey politely informed him that Supt. Walsh was still his boss. Now reports are current that Mr. Teller is seeking the impeachment of Mayor Kline and Director Clark.

While all this noise is going on and accusations traveling back and forth, the colored population is asking questions. They want to know whether Mr. Teller was asleep during the Magee administration, when Joe Engelsberg and Tom Kalig introduced commercialism to the privileged class.

They also want to know whether Mr. Teller is reliably informed about the cleanliness and legitimate operation of the Greek coffee houses.

They want to know why, in the complaints filed, that Joe Davis of 1400 Wylie avenue and Bennie Goldberg, 1420 Wylie avenue, were not photographed with the rest of the bootleggers? These men have operated for several years without police interference or reformers' protests.

They inquire about the bawdy house on Center avenue, near Arthur street, less than two blocks from Mr. Teller, and the reports that gambling is going on at 1800 Center avenue, within sight of the Irene Kaufmann Settlement.

Then, too, they want to know why there is so much interest in the Third ward, when conditions are worse in the Fifth ward. Is it because Mr. Malone is such a nice fellow, or is Mr. Malone a part of the plan to crush John Verona. There must be some reason for shielding the Fifth ward, and that reason seems to abound with tolerance more so than lack of information.

At 2630 Wylie avenue—bootleg whisky, poker and craps. And some slot machines. Mixed patronage. Harry Rubenstein, alleged proprietor.

Herron Avenue (Near car barn)—Confectionery Store in front, poker, craps and bootleg whiskey. Mixed patronage. "Buck Reinecker, alleged proprietor.

Hollace street and Wylie avenue—Bootleg whisky. Large Negro patronage. Proprietor not found.

2604 Wylie avenue—Bootleg whisky sold almost exclusively to Negroes. Mrs. Sable, alleged proprietress.

2439 Webster avenue—Bootleg whisky, Negro patronage. Mr. Greenberg, alleged proprietor.

Center avenue, near Kirkpatrick street—Slot machines and bootleg whisky, mixed patronage. Mike Ray, alleged proprietor.

Elmore and Wylie—Slot machines and bootleg whisky. Ben Harshberger, alleged proprietor.

And—Goldies' bawdy house on Elmore street.

A thorough investigation would reveal triple the number of places listed. But as it is, Mr. Teller evidently does not believe that these places constituted an evil in the community.

The colored population is beginning to wonder if cheap politics is behind Mr. Teller's sudden activities.

CLEVELAND DOCTOR IS DIVORCED

CLEVELAND, Mar. 19—
The marital troubles of Dr. Jesse T. Bridgeman and his wife, prominent in society circles, were ended last week when Mrs. Margaret Bridgeman was granted a divorce. This was the second suit Mrs. Bridgeman brought against her husband. The first one asked for permanent alimony without divorce. It was filed in May of last year and was dismissed. The second trial for absolute divorce was instituted by Dr. Bridgeman, it is said, after amicable settlement of their marital troubles seemed impossible.

According to disclosures at the second trial the couple had made and signed an agreement to the effect that Dr. Bridgeman's wife take everything in the home and \$50 in cash; also he was to pay attorney's fees. In return Mrs. Bridgeman agreed to release her right to the property at 9003 Kempton avenue, and her claim for further alimony.

ELKS PLAN BIG MARDI GRAS FOR CHARITY

One of the biggest charity benefit Mardi Gras celebrations ever held here this season is promised, beginning this Saturday, March 21, and lasting throughout next week, in the Elks' Rest, the home of Iron City Lodge, No. 17, here.

In addition to many colorful booths, whist playing and dancing, which have been planned for visitors, each patron will receive a number. The one holding the lucky number will win a fine Atwater-Kent radio. This and other prizes are on display at 1409 Wylie avenue.

Good music is promised for the occasion.



HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS 1955 to everybody, with the reminder that when a dollar is hardest to get it has more value.

SADDEST OF Christmas news to reach the Avenue was about the accidental death of Lucille (Sis) Lewis.

The only girl in a family of four, she was a loyal pal of her mother and idol of her three brothers.

"SIS" WAS A likeable person, resembling the fine characters in Biblical stories more than the best women here on earth. "Sis" was sociable when others were frantic, mean and jealous.

NOBODY EVER HEARD of her being in disagreement and her smile was warm, permanent and inspiring.

The Column extends sincerest sympathy to her survivors and thousands of friends in all walks of life.

DOPE ADDICTS and peddlers have increased in numbers down our way during the past few weeks.

Since Bob Wagner and "Baby-face" Palmer have not been seen around Fullerton Street

and the "Bottoms" for about two weeks, it is being said that "powers" in the junkie trade are responsible for their absence.

NELL PRINCE RECEIVED an engagement ring at Christmas time, but she refuses to tell when she expects to "march down the aisle."

HAD A CHAT with Sgt. Charles Williams on Monday during raids on Townsend Street gambling houses.

He explained that county detectives raid Third Ward rackets oftenest because they are the most complained of.

COMPLIMENTS TO political workers who distributed baskets to youngsters on Christmas Eve.

We have direct reports from Johnny Chandler and Marion (Mickey) McElroy in the Third Ward's Eighth District and Curtis (Chocolate) Williams in the Sixth District of the Fifth Ward.

KETCHUM'S TAILOR SHOP is now located at 1409 Wylie Avenue.

The original establishment at 1414 Wylie Avenue was recently burned out.

ONE OF OUR readers, nearing 70, is amazed to find out that men envy each other, whether respectfully employed or engaged in rackets.

And, churchwomen, says our subscriber, seem to spend days and nights, gossiping about morals of their religious sisters.

WE EXPRESS our respectful appreciation to friends and neighbors who visited the "Clarks" and made Christmas merrier.

TAVERN OWNERS say their cash registers were not as full as they wanted them to be, but enough to thank all patrons who made contributions—even to beer drinkers.

LATEST REPORT on the Centre Avenue gambling house is that it turned out a thousand-dollar winner over the week-end.

The game was "skin," we are told.

ADDITIONAL GREETING cards are acknowledged from: Val and Sarah Washington (Washington, D. C.), Mrs. Rob-

ert L. Vann, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Dora Allen, Irene Lysle, Frank Bolden, Gladys V. Jones (Bluefield, W. Va.), Mary Dee (WHOD, Homestead), Pocahontas Crews (Duquesne, Pa.), Frank (Strangler) Forbes, Ambassador of Sports (New York), Jackie and Bea Griffith, Martha V. Gay and Joe Watson, Sportsmen's Post 913, American Legion.

XMAS SPECIALS

Elgin Thin Model Gold Filled Cases—\$20.00 value, special...\$14.50
 Solid Gold Set Rings—\$10.00 value, special..... 5.75
 26-Piece Rogers Silver Sets—\$10.00 value, special..... 5.95

MODERN LOAN CO.

Jewelers and Brokers

510 WYLIE AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

RECORDS MAKE AN APPRECIATIVE GIFT

BUY THEM AT

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE RACE MUSIC SHOPPE

(in Western Pennsylvania)

Come in and hear our selections of Christmas Records and
 Player Rolls

Give Her a Uke'le'e

MARGARET JOHNSON

If I Let You Get Away With It Once, You'll Do it All the Time } 8107
 E-Flat Blues..... } 75c

PLAYER ROLLS RECORDS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

All Makes of Talking Machines Repaired and All Work Guaranteed
 in Western Pennsylvania

We Wish You All a Merry Christmas

DORSEY BROS. MUSIC SHOPPE

6331 FRANKSTOWN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Bell Phone Hiland 3082-M



B. F. CLARK
 Jeweler and Manu-
 facturing Optician



C. McEVOY
 Watch maker, Jewel-
 er and Engraver



H. L. NESBIT
 Jeweler and
 Salesman

For Your Convenience We Will Be

OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY

We are featuring a line of diamond goods within the reach of every person. Our Diamond Rings, La-Vallieres, Brooches and Ear-drops are \$12.50 and Up.

We are offering wonderful designs in Toilet Sets for \$12.50, \$15.00, \$17.50 and Up.

Our full line of Watches are sold far below the average prices. Elgin Watches in White or Green Gold Cases, \$12.50 and Up.

For those who desire inexpensive gifts, we have an assortment of very acceptable ones for your approval at \$1.00 and Up.

(See) **C. McEVOY**

1411 Wylie Avenue

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS—SELL WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT

Our line of Cooper's Household Necessities; Quality First; Into every home in the country. The greatest line on earth. Over 250 light weight, popular priced necessities for the family and home. Sold only by our exclusive representatives, not sold in stores. You build up a regular, steady trade in your vicinity. Get details quick.

COOPER MFG. CO.,
 1714 E 15 St., Des Moines, Iowa.

VISITORS—FRIENDS—BROTHERS

While in Pittsburgh, do not fail to visit Pittsburgh's leading colored jewelry store.

We carry a complete line of watches and jewelry of every make and description



Clifford McEvoy



H. L. Nesbitt



B. F. Clarke

WATCH MAKERS—JEWELERS—ENGRAVERS

We grind our own lenses. Come in and get "the right time" before you go out for "A Good Time".

(See) C. McEVOY

1411 WYLIE AVENUE

(NEAR FULLERTON STREET)

Service

The Keynote of This
 Great Business Institution

PORO COLLEGE

Upon this lofty principle, inspires Race Women with ideals of personal neatness, beauty, pride, self-respect, physical and mental cleanliness.

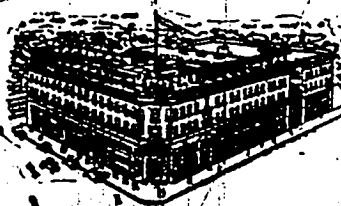
Because of the nation-wide demand for PORO, thousands trained by PORO COLLEGE in the art of PORO HAIR AND BEAUTY CULTURE, now conduct highly profitable PORO AGENCIES right in their homes.

Through PORO profits, thousands are prosperous and independent.

There are now openings for wide-awake enterprising Race Women to earn nice profits as Our Agents. It will pay you to investigate.

WRITE TODAY

Home of
 PORO
 Hair and Beauty
 Products



Leading School
 of
 Hair and
 Beauty Culture

PORO COLLEGE

4340 ST. FERDINAND AVENUE

ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

Another One The McEvoy Prize

The Pittsburgh Courier (1911-1950); Apr 2, 1927;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Pittsburgh Courier (1911-2002)

pg. A4

Another One The McEvoy Prize

Clifford McEvoy, progressive jeweler at 1411 Wylie avenue, will donate a prize to be awarded the player having the highest average of points, regardless of whether the player wins high-run honors or not.

Come on, gang!

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Who's Who In Business

Clifford McEvoy, Jeweler, Watchmaker, Engraver, Repairman and Only Race Pawnbroker Has Unique Business

By E. C. ALEXANDER

Another indication of the growing trend of diversified business among our race group is apparent in the establishment owned and operated by Clifford McEvoy, at 1411 Wylie avenue, where he conducts a line of business far removed from the sort we find men of our group engaged in. A line which a particular race variety makes a specialty, but which merchants of our group, generally speaking, has given a wide berth.

As indicated, we have reference to the jewelry business and its sidelines. This is a very important and essential element in the mercantile and business-life of a community, which requires a trained mind in the art of merchandising; familiarity with cost and values, and one skilled in the mechanism of time-pieces. Jewelry and the various items handled in this particular line of business. These qualifications perhaps, account for the very small number of race men found engaged in this field of business—and on the other hand, it is just "why" Clifford McEvoy represents our group in Pittsburgh in this important branch of the mercantile field.

Native of Georgia

A survey of business among our group develops the fact that a majority of our business men hail from the South. This is true of Mr. McEvoy who first saw the light of day in Macon, Georgia. He attended the public school there, and entered the high school of that city, from which he graduated.

Watchmaker By Trade

Upon completing his high school education, Mr. McEvoy became an apprentice at watch-making and engraving. Applying himself diligently to the vocation, he mastered the trade, and in 1915 left his home in search of a larger field where his chances for greater remuneration in following his trade would be enhanced. His first place to stop after leaving home was Jacksonville, Florida, where he worked as watchmaker for a short while; leaving there for other parts of the U. S. A. where there were possibilities for greater achievement, followed by larger returns in his particular line of endeavor.

Came To Pittsburgh In 1915

While this was not disclosed in our interview, but after listening to his story, we concluded that Mr. McEvoy reasoned along this line. In the "Sunny South" there is, of course, lots of sun; and the people of that clime have the knack of arriving at the time of day by a "squint" at the sun. Granting this, watches and clocks are more of a luxury than a necessity in those parts; giving a watchmaker no large amount of encouragement for expansion in plying his trade; this applying to one of our group in particular. Evidently Mr. McEvoy heard, or read about the "Smoky City" which at once appealed to him as a place where a "watch" was more generally used to indicate the time, inasmuch as the sun, according to his impression, was usually covered by a "smoke" screen. As a result of this line of thought, Mr. McEvoy's attention was focused on the "Smoky City" and right in Pittsburgh, he "had business." Arriving here in 1915 he found employment as watchmaker and general repairman at Levenson Brothers in the Bessemer Building. After getting a "line" on Pittsburgh time-pieces with that firm for a while, he went to the Crescent Jewelry Company in Frankstown avenue where he remained for some time. Upon leaving there Mr. McEvoy went with the Pittsburgh Watch Company where he spent three years in their repair department.

Opens Own Business

Mr. McEvoy's employment with these Pittsburgh jewelry firms had a two-fold significance. His development in his art, and the experience and knowledge gained in the

him the incentive; the latter giving him the incentive; and was a large contributing factor in his entering business for himself, which he launched with a little more than "desk" space at 1416 Wylie avenue.

Beginning in this small manner, Mr. McEvoy undertook the big task of building up a clientele in this new line of business which had an encouraging start from the point of patronage. While developing his business, Mr. McEvoy made good use of his contacts made while employed as a repairman by securing a large amount of repair business from some of the leading dealers; which business he retained until he had built up his own trade and had established his business to the point where he was warranted in devoting his entire time in the mercantile and repair business of the trade he had now developed.

Moved To 1411 Wylie Avenue

The growth of Mr. McEvoy's business by 1919 made larger quarters necessary, and to meet the demand, the business was moved to 1411 Wylie avenue. This change gave the owner the space needed for the operation of an exclusive jewelry store with all the side lines and accessories; which include jewelry, watches, clocks, repairing and all items kindred to the jewelry business. In addition, he has added to his enterprise lense grinding, for which the most modern equipment has been installed.

Is Pawn Broker

To complete his business, and to meet the competition of other groups in his line, Mr. McEvoy added pawn brokerage to his enterprise in February, 1926. This is a new and unusual feature for merchants of our



CLIFFORD MCEVOY

group to undertake—this phase of business being one of the owner's ideas of giving his trade what they want, and which, if not available at his place, can be had from his competitors. He said this department of his business was progressing nicely—and we add, this feature being successfully operated, is another indication that our merchants can handle profitably if not equally as successful, any item of merchandise that any other group can dispose of.

Business Good

Asked "how's business," Mr. McEvoy said the response was fine at the beginning, and business had improved steadily with time. He is kept busy; and on the whole, business is satisfactory, with indications pointing upward.

Mr. McEvoy is married and related with much enthusiasm the helpful co-operation of his "better half" in the success of the business. They are domiciled in apartments over their place of business.

Mr. McEvoy is a member of Central Baptist Church; is a Free and Accepted Mason, affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. Aside from these connections, he is a watchmaker, jeweler, engraver, pawn-broker, and an "up-and-up" business man, who is an appreciable asset to our business group.

What Do You Think?

By THE INQUIRING REPORTER

In your opinion, which of the two mentioned policies do you feel would be of more benefit to the American Negro and why?

(1) A policy of voluntary segregation, in which the Negro would organize his own private businesses and enterprises and become socially and economically independent;

(2) A policy of fighting segregation by inter-commerce with other races in the United States and making a fighting stand for social and economic equality with all other races in the U. S.

What do Pittsburghers think of the question of self-segregation among Negroes, which has been the crux of the feud between Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and George S. Schuyler, and which has had nation-wide reverberations?

The Inquiring Reporter left The Courier office the other afternoon and asked several residents of Smoketown their views about it.

Business Woman Speaks

Says Mrs. Sallie L. Washington, proprietor of the Washington Pie Shop:

"This is a new day. The time is at hand for our men to do big things.

"I think it is time for our group to organize and have our own business enterprises and make the openings for our own boys and girls, and then we will get somewhere."

Exalted Ruler Differs

Thomas W. Dennis, head of the North Side Elks, doesn't agree with Mrs. Washington, though. He asks:

"Why ostracize ourselves?

"American Negro business men have ostracized themselves all these years and tried to live on only about one-tenth of the people. What have they got?

"Why not strive to be 100 per cent American and the best that America represents?

"All minority groups should fight segregation."

A HOUSEWIFE'S OPINION

But Mrs. Charlotte Jackson Corbett says:

"I think the policy of getting together and organizing our own business would be good. If we had done that long ago, we would probably have work for the unemployed Negroes now."

A JOBLESS MAN'S VIEWS

John Caldwell, unemployed, of 616 Singers Place, hasn't quite made up his mind.

"To be frank, I believe the Negro needs to wake up to the fact that he hasn't anything and that now is the time to start to get something. By being more co-operative among themselves as well as with other races.

A BUSINESS MAN SPEAKS

Clifford McEvoy, Jeweler of 1411 Wylie avenue, states:

"Since the Negro by inter-commerce only enhances the other race's ability to continue to seg-

regate and reduce Negro earning power, and since we are living in a country where money predominates, I favor voluntary segregation."

FROM A POSTAL CLERK

Leo E. McTurner, clerk at the Wylie Postoffice station, has a dif-

ferent idea.

"I think the more beneficial one to be a policy of fighting segregation, by inter-commerce with the other races in the United States and making a fighting stand for social and economic equality with all other races in the United States."

PERSONALITIES

Little Stories About Local Folk Who Are Doing
BIG Things

By LAWRENCE SHOWERS

Out of all the jewelry stores that I have seen owned and operated by race jewelers throughout the country, the shop owned by the aggressive Mr. Clifford McEvoy, at 1411 Wylie avenue, is the most neatly kept, most artistically arranged and carries the best and most complete line of jewelry.

As I approached this conveniently located establishment, my attention was immediately arrested by its beautiful front and unique display of rings, watches, clocks and other commodities that make up a first-class jewelry store.

After standing outside and gazing to my heart's content, I entered the place for further investigation. I was met by a smiling young lady who greeted me with a "how do you do," and offered her services. When I asked to see Mr. McEvoy, she invited me to have a chair and disappeared into another department of the store . . . But how could any body sit contentedly in a place with so many attractive things to look at? Not me! So I made up my mind to look the place over and was just about to begin a systematic sight-seeing tour when Mr. McEvoy popped in with a cheerful "hello."

If you had happened in about five minutes after we had met each other, you would have, undoubtedly, supposed that he and I were old acquaintances. I have never in all of my life seen a finer man to meet and talk with. He not only has the ability to talk well, but has a cunning way of making you believe that he enjoys your conversation, too.

When I finally turned my attention back to jewelry, the thing I had gone into his place of business to see, and had intended to write about in this article I ask him to tell me the story of how he had achieved his success as a jeweler . . . He did . . . and what a story! If I had been allotted this entire page and had about three more hours to write, I would tell it to you. But since that cannot be, let us consider and try to be contented with the high lights.

Mr. McEvoy came to Pittsburgh, when he was 18 years old. He was employed for a short while by Levinson, manufacturing jewelers. From here he went to Chicago. He finally returned to Pittsburgh and secured a watch-making job at the Pittsburgh Watch Company. There he remained until a new firm bought over that business. After being encouraged by the man for whom he was working at that time, he established his own little one-room place of business on Wylie avenue, with one bench and one table.

His unusually good work soon brought him so many patrons that he was compelled to employ two more men to help turn out the work. In the meantime, he was constantly equipping his shop with up-to-date fixtures, machinery, and tools. Now it speaks for itself.

He is proud of the fact he has repaired more than 22,000 watches and clocks during the 22 years of operating his own business. He is a manufacturing optician, and a maker of jewelry. He specializes in watch making, and guarantees all of his work.

Mr. McEvoy is a member of the Eutopia Lodge No. 86, and attends the Central Baptist Church. He is happily married and makes his home over his store.

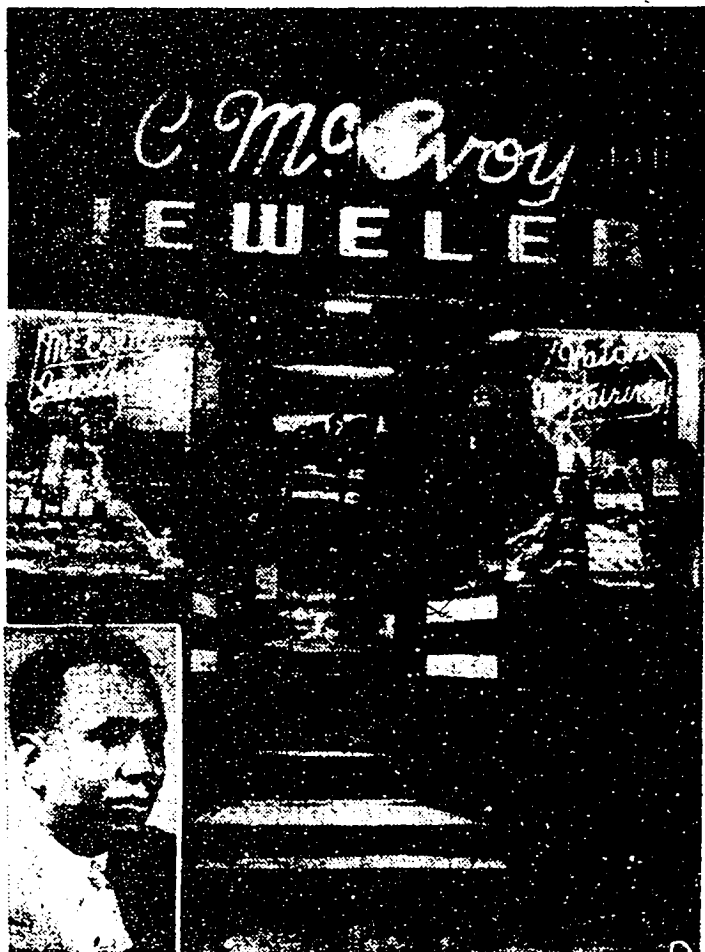
He says you may come up and see him some time . . . especially when you need something in the line of jewelry.

22,000 WATCHES



22,000 WATCHES That's a gang of time-keepers. Clifford McEvoy has repaired that many in his 22 years in the jewelry business. He is the only septa jeweler in this city.

McEVOY REMODELS STORE



To our many customers who have made this improvement possible. We extend sincere thanks; we will try to serve you just as efficient in the future as we have in the past. Insert shows C. McEvoy, owner of this up-to-date store. Agents for the famous BULOVA watches and RCA Radios. Mr. McEvoy is not only a Jeweler, but a Watchmaker and Engraver located at **1411 WYLIE AVENUE.**

MUST VACATE

Due to Urban Redevelopment We Must Vacate, and Before Starting Again We Will Take a Rest. Therefore We Are Selling Everything from

30% TO 50% OFF!

\$1.00 - \$1.50

Leather Watch Bands 50c

\$32.50 - \$37.50

Reconditioned Watches . \$10-\$12.50

New Watches—30% and 50% Off

\$15.00 - \$18.50

Solid Gold Rings \$7.50 - \$10.00

Reading Glasses 50c

\$1.50

Sun Glasses 75c

Alarm Clocks—30% Off

\$10.00

Gold Crosses \$5.00

EVERYTHING MUST GO

From Cases to Safe

Buy Now for

Christmas



CLIFFORD McEVOY

WATCHMAKER - JEWELER

1411 WYLIE AVE.

Phone: GR. 1-8869

Redevelopment Area Business Enthusiastic About Shopping Center

Several businessmen in the Lower Hill District who will be forced to move their establishments because of the Urban Redevelopment project indicated this week that they are impressed by the proposed shopping center in the Homewood-Brushton area and will consider relocating there.

The opinions were given after The Courier informed them of the "one-stop-shop" center to be completed by Oct. 1 near the intersection of Frankstown Avenue and Bennett Street.

Charles P. Pernell, who served many years as president and is now first vice president of the Business and Professional Men's Association which has about fifty or sixty members from Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, endorsed the project.

"I think the shopping center is a great opportunity for our members," Mr. Pernell said.

"Since many members have to relocate, the proposition seems ideal. I'm indeed impressed and would like to present the idea to our organization."

Skipping among the businesses along Wylie Avenue, in the heart of the redevelopment program, The Courier received these thoughts about the proposed center:

STANLEY McD. WILLIAMS, tavern and barber shop owner who is interested in the establishment of other businesses: "I think the shopping center idea and its 'open-door' policy are wonderful ventures. Anything from which our business will improve in standing is excellent. This may open the eyes of many of our businessmen."

WILLIAM W. GOODE, drug store chain owner, whose store at Fullerton and Wylie will have to relocate: "I think the shopping center will be in a good area, but I can't say whether or not I will be definitely interested until I've gone over the plans in detail."

CLIFFORD McEVOY, established jeweler at 1411 Wylie Avenue: "There's no doubt that Homewood will be the coming place for businesses. But I cannot comment on the shopping center or my relocation until I've given the matters some study and deep consideration."

MRS. ROY D. BLANTON, who, with her husband, operate the Blanton Radio Repair Shop at 1207 Wylie Avenue: "We are definitely interested in the shopping center. If we could get a location there we would open a record shop in which we also would take in household appliances to be repaired at another shop which we hope to locate in the upper Hill District."

H. G. WALKER of the Ideal School of Beauty Culture, 1004 Wylie Avenue, "We are looking for a new location and have considered the Homewood area. If conditions are favorable in the shopping center to our type of

business, we probably would relocate there."

ROBERT H. NELSON, operator of Nelson's Auto Service at 618 Wylie Avenue: "Under favorable conditions I would consider placing a business in the shopping center. At present I am looking for a site for a service station."

WALTER H. PATTERSON, operator of Pat's Place, a news shop at 1417 Wylie Avenue: "I haven't given any thought to relocating my business. When they order me to vacate the building, I probably will retire."

WILLIAM A. (WOOGIE) HARRIS, owner of the Crystal Barber Shop, 1400 Wylie Avenue: "I'm not interested in the shopping center because I've already chosen the spot to relocate my business."

LUKE WILLIAMS of Williams Deluxe Barber Shop, 1407 Wylie Avenue: "I think the shopping center is a good thing. However, I've not had time to think of relocation."

Former Hill Jeweler Dies

Funeral Services for Clifford McEvoy, Pittsburgh's only Black jeweler, took place at Rodman Baptist Church, Tuesday, Feb. 22 at 11 A.M., with the pastor, Rev. G. L. Bowick officiating.

After several weeks of post-operative illness, he died at St. Francis Hospital Friday, Feb. 18.

"McEvoy Jewelers" was one of the successful business establishments, located for years in the lower Hill District, at 1411 Wylie Ave. When this section of the city was tagged by the Redevelopment Program in 1958, McEvoy chose to retire, rather than relocate his business.

During his days of better health, he was a willing and able servant of the church and total community. He was a former member of the Centre Avenue YMCA Board of Directors, under the administration of the late Herbert Miller;

(Please turn to page 5)

Jeweler Dies

(Continued from page 1)

member of the
Lemington Home Board
of Directors.

At the national level,
McEvoy served as a
member of the U.S.
Selective Service Board
and received several
citations, including one
from the President of the
United States and was the
only Black member of the
U.S. board For Small
Business Administration.



C. McEVOY
...buried

Before moving to the
Penn Hills Community
and connecting himself
with the Rodman Church,
McEvoy was a loyal
member of Central
Baptist Church and an
active member of
Central's Building
Committee.

Immediate survivors
include the widow, Mrs.
Alice McEvoy and one
sister, Mrs. Carrie B.
Watts of Philadelphia.
Warden's Funeral Home
had charge of
arrangements.



WINNER OF BPA'S TV—Dr. Donald C. Jefferson, proprietor of Lincoln Drug Company; William Goodman, chairman of the committee, and Charles P. Pernell, president of the Business and Professional Association, present Mrs. Lawrence Wilson of 6557 Rowan Avenue with a 21-inch television set as a prize won in the Mammoth Giveaway held by the Business and Professional Association. —Johnson Photo.

Lawrence Wilson Wins BPA's First Prize Television Set

Two of the persons who took advantage of the free tickets, which were available at the establishments of proprietors who are members of the Business and Professional Association were awarded prizes at the Roosevelt Theatre Thursday night, Dec. 23.

Lawrence Wilson, 6557 Rowan Avenue, was the holder of the first ticket drawn which entitled him to the first prize television set and Charles Rollins, 1509 Wylie Avenue, won the electric iron.

The lucky ticket was given out at the Lincoln Drug Company on Frankstown Avenue, and the second place ticket was distributed by William Long, grocer, on Wylie Avenue.

Merchants who sponsored the giveaway were:

Peter Baker, plumber, 2501 Centre Avenue.
 Brown's Superette, 2520 Webster Avenue.
 Goode's Pharmacy, 1426 Wylie Avenue.
 George Hill, clothier, 532 Junilla Street.
 Johnson's Studio, 2105 Centre Avenue.
 William Long, grocer, 1518 Wylie Avenue.
 Lincoln Drug Company, 6358 Frankstown Avenue.
 Lee Floral Shoppe, 2117 Centre Avenue.
 My Beauty Shoppe, 2117 Centre Avenue.
 Clifford McEvoy, jeweler, 1411 Wylie Avenue.
 Metropolitan Sausage Company, 2816 Centre Avenue.
 Nesbit's Pie Shoppe, 2441 Wylie Avenue.
 The Pittsburgh Courier, 2628 Centre Avenue.
 Provident Home Insurance Company, 1854 Centre Avenue.
 Perry Fish Market, 1214 N. Homewood Avenue.
 Pernell Printing Company, 2405 Wylie Avenue.
 Mrs. Roseanna Rice, notary public, 637 Kirkpatrick Street.
 Sandwich Inn, 2037 Centre Avenue.
 Thompson's Radio, TV Sales and Services, 2408 Wylie Ave.
 Trower Tailoring Company, 2718 Centre Avenue.
 Tyson's Bakery, 2149 Centre Avenue.
 Reese Williamson's Barbecue, 80 Fullerton Street.

This is the first of a series of trade promotions that will be sponsored by the Business and Professional Association for the benefit of its members.

Charles P. Pernell is president of the association and Luther H. Johnson is chairman of publicity.