



VOLUME 1 OF 2  
ONCE UPON A TIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK  
PHASE II/III TESTING AND DATA RECOVERY,  
ROUTE 18/27 ALBANY STREET INTERCHANGE SITE  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Prepared for  
GANNETT FLEMING, INC.

and  
NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

by  
JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

MAY 2007

**ONCE UPON A TIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK  
PHASE II/III ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING AND DATA RECOVERY  
ROUTE 18/27 (ALBANY STREET) INTERCHANGE  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY**

---

**Volume 1 of 2**

submitted to

**Gannett Fleming, Inc.**  
1 Craigwood Road, Suite 205  
South Plainfield, NJ 07080-2305

and

**New Jersey Department of Transportation**  
P.O. Box 600  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0600

by

Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.  
Alexander B. Bartlett  
Tod L. Benedict  
Juliette Gerhardt  
Catherine Masse  
Claudia L. Milne  
Leslie E. Raymer  
Karl J. Reinhard, Ph.D.

**John Milner Associates, Inc.**  
1216 Arch Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Philadelphia, PA 19107

May 2007

## ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted Phase II/III archeological investigations on the Route 18/27 (Albany Street) site between July 31 and October 23, 2003. The site included eight historic lots, four facing Albany Street, and four facing Water Street. The southern half of the site was previously tested by Dan Crozier and a team from Temple University in the 1970s. The features they found, some of them only partially excavated and several looted, were left in place and covered with tarps and a blanket of soil since construction at that time was not slated to disturb them. JMA re-located six of the previously identified features and found 31 more, 19 on the southern half of the site and 12 on the northern half that Crozier had not examined. Three of the features were foundations belonging to structures that stood along Water Street and one was the trace of an outbuilding at the back of a lot facing Albany Street. The other features were stone and wood-lined privies, a possible buttery later used as a privy, two cisterns, a possible ice storage pit, and a variety of trash pits. Ceramic and glass artifacts from primary deposits were vesselized and every effort was made to connect the artifacts to the households that discarded them.

Extensive documentary research was conducted to both identify the people who lived on the block over time and understand the physical evolution of the space. The Route 18/27 Interchange site is located at the base of Albany Street where the city of New Brunswick began and one of the major themes of the report is the transformation of the block over time. The published diary of Rachel Van Dyke, a young resident of the block in the early nineteenth century, and the record of her older brother's business activities at mid-century, provide the narrative background for understanding life on the block. We have added to the narrative by weaving the results of the primary research and artifact analysis into narrative vignettes. The vignettes cover the entire period for which there were features and artifacts, that is from the late eighteenth century to the early decades of the twentieth century. Research issues including the difference between public and private assemblages, the expression of Dutch identity, and the relationship between Raritan Landing and New Brunswick are also addressed.

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract  
 List of Tables  
 List of Figures  
 List of Plates  
 Acknowledgements

1.0	A UNIQUE PROJECT .....	1
1.1	Introduction—New Brunswick .....	1
1.2	The Route 18/27 Interchange Project .....	1
1.3	Thirty-one New Features .....	2
1.4	Rachel Van Dyke’s Journal .....	3
1.5	James Van Dyke’s Era .....	6
1.6	The Report .....	9
1.7	Laboratory Methods .....	9
2.0	THE INDIAN QUEEN/BELL TAVERN, 1 (LATER 7) ALBANY STREET .....	11
2.1	Lot History .....	11
2.2	Archeological Features .....	17
2.2.1	Feature A .....	17
2.3	Summary and Conclusions .....	32
3.0	THE VAN DYKE PROPERTY, 3-5 (LATER 9-11-11½) ALBANY STREET .....	35
3.1	Lot History .....	35
3.2	Archeological Features .....	46
3.2.1	Feature C .....	46
3.2.2	Feature C1 .....	48
3.2.3	Feature C2 .....	51
3.2.4	Feature C3 .....	52
3.2.5	Interpretation of Features C, C1, C2, and C3 .....	53
3.2.6	Feature F .....	54
3.3	Summary and Conclusions .....	65
4.0	THE “DUTCH” HOUSE, 7 (LATER 13-15) ALBANY STREET .....	67
4.1	Lot History .....	67
4.2	Archeological Features .....	71
4.2.1	Features I .....	71
4.2.2	Feature I-1 .....	80
4.2.3	Feature H .....	83
4.2.4	Feature J .....	83
4.3	Summary and Conclusions .....	84
5.0	THE PARKER HOUSE, 9 (LATER 17) ALBANY STREET .....	86
5.1	Lot History .....	86
5.2	Archeological Features .....	90
5.2.1	Feature K .....	90
5.2.2	Feature L/L1 .....	91
5.2.3	Feature S .....	93

---

5.3	Summary and Conclusions .....	93
6.0	8-10 (LATER 12-14) WATER STREET .....	95
6.1	Lot history .....	95
6.2	Archeological Features, 8 Water Street.....	101
6.2.1	Feature B .....	101
6.2.2	Feature D .....	102
6.2.3	Feature E .....	106
6.2.4	Feature N.....	110
6.2.5	Feature O.....	111
6.2.6	Feature P.....	111
6.3	Archeological Features, 10 Water Street.....	112
6.3.1	Features G1-G7 .....	112
6.3.2	Feature M .....	112
6.3.3	Feature Q.....	115
6.3.4	Feature R .....	127
6.4	Summary and Conclusions.....	129
7.0	12 (16) WATER Street.....	131
7.1	Lot History .....	131
7.2	Archeological Features.....	137
7.2.1	Feature T .....	137
7.2.2	Feature U.....	138
7.2.3	Feature V.....	139
7.2.4	Feature W .....	140
7.2.5	Feature X.....	141
7.2.6	Feature Z .....	143
7.2.7	Feature CC.....	143
7.2.8	Feature EE.....	145
7.3	Summary and Conclusions.....	146
8.0	14-16 (LATER 18 WATER/65? PEACE STREET).....	148
8.1	Lot History .....	148
8.2	Archeological Features.....	153
8.2.1	Feature DD .....	153
8.2.2	Feature AA .....	159
8.2.3	Feature BB.....	161
8.2.4	Feature Y .....	167
8.3	Summary and Conclusions.....	171
9.0	ONCE UPON A TIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK .....	174
9.1	Introduction .....	174
9.2	Narrative Vignettes .....	174
9.2.1	Getting Old by Rebecca Yamin.....	174
9.2.2	With Flooding in Mind by Alexander Bartlett .....	175
9.2.3	The Spinsters on Albany Street by Tod Benedict .....	176
9.2.4	Making Do by Alexander Bartlett.....	177
9.2.5	Beast Grease by Tod Benedict .....	177
9.2.6	Letter to Charles Steward Stout by Juliette Gerhardt.....	179
9.2.7	The Great War Ends by Tod Benedict .....	179

---

9.2.8	Making Money by Alexander Bartlett.....	180
9.2.9	Making Merry by Alexander Bartlett.....	181
9.2.10	Boardinghouse Blues by Tod Benedict.....	182
9.2.11	Re-building for Business by Alexander Bartlett .....	183
9.2.12	Bowling for Belloff by Tod Benedict.....	183
9.3	Research Questions .....	184
9.3.1	Research Questions Suggested by a Reading of Peter Kalm and Peter Wacker .....	184
9.3.2	Public Versus Private Assemblages .....	185
9.3.3	New Brunswick and Raritan Landing .....	186
9.4	The Urban Process .....	187
10.0	REFERENCES CITED .....	190

Figures

Volume 2

Appendix A.	Descriptions and Drawings of the Features Investigated by Temple University in 1978
Appendix B.	Phase II/III Testing and Data Recovery on the Route 18/27 Interchange Site, 2003
Appendix C.	Paleobotanical and Parasitological Reports
Appendix D.	Artifact Inventory

---

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1.	Glass Vessels by Functional Groups, Feature A, AS I-III. ....	17
Table 2.	Glass Tableware, Feature A. ....	19
Table 3.	Feature A, Tea and Table Sets. ....	20
Table 4.	Feature A, Small Finds. ....	23
Table 5.	Food Remains, Feature A, AS I. ....	26
Table 6.	Food Remains, Feature A, AS II. ....	29
Table 7.	Food Remains, Feature A, AS III. ....	32
Table 8.	Feature C, C1, C2, and C3, Glass. ....	46
Table 9.	Features C1, C2, and C3, Ceramics. ....	48
Table 10.	Features, C, C1, C2, and C3, Small Finds. ....	49
Table 11.	Species Present, Feature C1, AS I. ....	50
Table 12.	Species Present in Feature C2, AS I. ....	52
Table 13.	Glass by Functional Group, Feature F. ....	55
Table 14.	Ceramics, Feature F. ....	57
Table 15.	Small Finds, Feature F. ....	58
Table 16.	Food Remains, Feature F, AS I. ....	60
Table 17.	Food Remains, Feature F, AS II. ....	62
Table 18.	Food Remains, Feature F, AS III. ....	65
Table 19.	Glass Vessels, Feature I. ....	73
Table 20.	Feature I, Ceramics. ....	74
Table 21.	Small Finds, Feature I, AS I and II. ....	76
Table 22.	Food Remains, Feature I, AS II. ....	80
Table 23.	Glass by Functional Group, Feature D. ....	102
Table 24.	Feature D, Ceramics. ....	103

---

Table 25.	Feature D, Small Finds .....	104
Table 26.	Food Remains, Feature D, AS I.....	106
Table 27.	Glass by Functional Group, Feature E.....	107
Table 28.	Ceramics, Feature E.....	108
Table 29.	Small Finds, Feature E.....	109
Table 30.	Food Remains, Feature E, AS I .....	110
Table 31.	Glass by Functional Group, Feature M.....	113
Table 32.	Small Finds, Feature M.....	114
Table 33.	Species Present, Feature M, AS I.....	115
Table 34.	Glass by Functional Group, Feature Q .....	116
Table 35.	Feature Q, Ceramics .....	118
Table 36.	Ceramic Sets, Feature Q .....	119
Table 37.	Small Finds, Feature Q .....	120
Table 38.	Food Remains, Feature Q, AS I.....	123
Table 39.	Food Remains, Feature Q, AS II.....	126
Table 40.	Ceramics, Feature R.....	128
Table 41.	Ceramics, Feature DD.....	154
Table 42.	Small Finds, Feature DD .....	155
Table 43.	Glass Vessels, Feature DD.....	156
Table 44.	Glass Vessels, Feature BB .....	162
Table 45.	Ceramics, Feature BB .....	162
Table 46.	Small Finds, Feature BB .....	164
Table 47.	Faunal Species Present in New Brunswick Feature BB, AS I.....	165
Table 48.	Faunal Species Present in Feature BB, AS II.....	167
Table 49.	Glass, Feature Y.....	168



Table 50. Ceramics, Feature Y. ....169

Table 51. Small Finds, Feature Y. ....170

Table 52. Comparison of Artifacts Recovered from Public and Private Places .....185

---

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1. USGS quadrangle map showing New Brunswick in relation to Perth Amboy and Burlington, New Jersey's early legal entryports.
- Figure 2. Route 18/27 Interchange Project Area.
- Figure 3. Site map showing archeological features recorded by Dan Crozier and his team from Temple University. From Crozier 1980, p. 109.
- Figure 4. John Milner Associates site map, 2003.
- Figure 5. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1785 and 1806.
- Figure 6. Detail, *French's Patent or Manning's Survey*, 1790, showing project area. French/Manning 1790, reprinted in Kolva and Pisciotta 1999.
- Figure 7. Detail, *Plan of the City of New Brunswick from Actual Survey/A Directory Adapted to the Following Plan: And Historical Sketches of the City, And its Sacred and Literary Institutions* (Marcelus & Terhune & Letson 1829), showing project area.
- Figure 8. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 6. Sanborn Map Company, 1886).
- Figure 9. Detail, Mar. 1892/New Brunswick, N. J. In *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 4. (Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1892), showing project area.
- Figure 10. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 11. Sanborn Map Company, 1904.
- Figure 11. Detail, New Brunswick, N.J. From *Insurance Maps of the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, 1912.
- Figure 12. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, 1927.
- Figure 13. Feature A, south half, north profile.
- Figure 14. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, 1942.
- Figure 15. Feature F, east profile.
- Figure 16. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1806 and 1816.
- Figure 17. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1816 and 1827.
- Figure 18. Detail, *Atlas of Middlesex County* (Otley and Keily 1850), showing project area.

- Figure 19. Configuration of lots within the project area in mid-1870.
- Figure 20. Configuration of lots within the project area in late 1870.
- Figure 21. Configuration of lots within the project area, 1871.
- Figure 22. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1871 and 1880.
- Figure 23. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1880 and 1884.
- Figure 24. Detail, *Map of the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey*. Schneider Brothers, 1917.
- Figure 25. Detail, Everts and Stewart Map of New Brunswick City: Third & Fourth Wards. From *Combination Atlas Map of Middlesex County, New Jersey*, 1876.
- Figure 26. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 11. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1897.
- Figure 27. Feature CC, north profile.
- Figure 28. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1827 and 1829.
- Figure 29. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1829 and 1832.
- Figure 30. Configuration of lots within the project area, 1869.

---

## LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1. Overhead photograph of Route 18/27 Interchange site from the roof of Johnson and Johnson International Headquarters. Photo by Shane Whilden, 2003.
- Plate 2. Feature A, privy outline exposed during initial trenching on the first day of fieldwork. View south.
- Plate 3. Feature A, north profile, showing series of artifact-bearing fill deposits in profile. Note planks at base of feature. View north.
- Plate 4. Blue-edged pearlware twiffler (V.288, 1809-1831) with Lafayette portrait found at the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern privy (Feature A, AS I).
- Plate 5. Sample of platters from the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern (Feature A, AS I), left to right, blue-edged pearlware V.280, plain white granite (rear) V.204, and at the right, one of a matched pair – whiteware platter with blue printed “Chevy Chase” scene by Enoch Wood & Sons made between 1818-1846.
- Plate 6. Locally-made red earthenware pie pan (V.12) with slip-decorated script “Barn or Baren” from Indian Queen/Bell Tavern (Feature A, AS I).
- Plate 7. Glass snack dishes discarded in the Bell Tavern privy that may have a brothel association (Feature A, AS II, V.392-3, 395-6).
- Plate 8. Heavily worn, violet glass perfume bottle from the second deposit in the Bell Tavern privy, c. 1870 (Feature A, AS II V. 95).
- Plate 9. White granite toiletries used by the proprietors and boarders of the Bell Tavern in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Left to right, toothbrush holder V.476, chamber pot (behind) V.443, shaving mug V.474, washbasin V.469, ewer V.471 (behind), and oval box lid V.479 (Feature A, AS II).
- Plate 10. Bottles containing hair products were found in the two later deposits, c. 1870 and 1896, of the Bell Tavern privy (Feature A, AS II).
- Plate 11. Pressed glass snack dish lid, V.415, with a bullet hole (Feature A, AS III).
- Plate 12. Pipes from Feature A, AS III reflect Irish sympathies and perhaps the literary tastes, Mark Twain, of the proprietor and residents of the Bell Tavern.
- Plate 13. Barware from the Bell Tavern, assortment of tumblers, pitchers, and liquor bottles (Feature A, AS II).
- Plate 14. Federal-era artifacts from a trash pit in the rear yard at 9 Albany Street including a nearly whole redware milk pan, fragments of a China blue teapot and plate, tobacco pipes, a c. 1750 English coin, and a Revolutionary War cannonball (Feature C<sub>1</sub>).

- Plate 15. Several alcohol bottles and wine glass (Feature C<sub>2</sub>), and an engraved flip glass (Feature C<sub>3</sub>) that were discarded in trash pits behind 9 Albany Street.
- Plate 16. One of three creamware sugar castors found in a trash pit at 9 Albany Street that may have belonged to the Van Dyke family (Feature C<sub>2</sub>).
- Plate 17. Chinese Export porcelain tea bowl, saucer, and slop bowl found in one of three trash pits located in the back yard of 9 Albany Street that may be teawares discarded by the Van Dyke family (Feature C<sub>3</sub>).
- Plate 18. Dishes, one blue shell edge and one blue transfer printed plate and jug that may have graced the Van Dyke dining table. Both transfer prints display a romanticized vision of farming and reflect sentiments expressed by Rachel on her jaunts to the family farm outside of New Brunswick (Feature F, AS I).
- Plate 19. Wax seal with the letter “R” perhaps used by Rachel Van Dyke on her letters to Mr. G (Feature F, AS I).
- Plate 20. Ink bottles dating to the middle of the nineteenth century that may have belonged to Rachel Van Dyke’s sister Lydia or her brother James (Feature F, AS II-III).
- Plate 21. High quality lead glass decanter that may have belonged to James Van Dyke (Feature F, AS II).
- Plate 22. Pieces from a Canton Chinese Export porcelain dinner service that may have been passed down through the Van Dyke family and discarded in 1882 following the death of the last descendant, Rush Van Dyke, to live in the house (Feature F, AS II).
- Plate 23. Fragments of one of three nursing bottles that may have been used by the Belloff family children c. 1900 (Feature F, AS III).
- Plate 24. Stoneware crock and rouletted rim, attributed to New Jersey pottery of Warne and Letts, 1790-1813 on left; chamber pot made in Cheesequake, New Jersey by potter Morgan 1770-1784 (Feature I, AS I).
- Plate 25. Stoneware crocks made by Richards 1770-1780 (top) and Morgan (bottom); all from Feature I, AS II.
- Plate 26. Stoneware crock with notched watchspring spiral decoration characteristic of the New Jersey pottery of Kempel 1745-1800 (Feature I, AS II).
- Plate 27. Stoneware crocks probably made in New Jersey, potters unknown. Upper left and lower right crocks are reminiscent of Chesapeake potter Morgan, late 18<sup>th</sup> century and the upper right crock may be Oldridge, also late 18<sup>th</sup> century. All are from Feature I, AS II.
- Plate 28. Ten engine-turned redware teapots, probably English, found at 7 Albany Street. The frequency of this type suggests a tavern association (Feature I, AS II).

- Plate 29. Brass letter “A” possibly from “Miller’s Tavern at the sign of Admiral Verson” mentioned by Dr. Alexander Hamilton in his 1744 diary entry (Feature I) and an incised stone fragment that may have been used for fortune telling by a free African American woman called Aunt Eunice who lived at 7 Albany Street in the 1830s (Feature I-1).
- Plate 30. Snack/candy dish most likely made by the Sandwich Glass Works, MA between 1835-1855 (Feature D, AS I).
- Plate 31. Set of tumblers, one of many alcohol bottles, and dominos found in Feature D on the 8 Water Street lot.
- Plate 32. Carved bone finials and parallelogram-type object found at 8 Water Street (Feature D).
- Plate 33. Blue printed tea cups and saucers and black-glazed redware teapot found at 8 Water Street (Feature E).
- Plate 34. Blue shell-edged salad bowl and overglaze-painted Chinese Export porcelain charger from 8 Water Street (Feature E).
- Plate 35. Assortment of alcohol bottles from 10 Water Street (Feature Q, AS I and II). Many originate from Newark, Lambertville, and Trenton, New Jersey as well as New York.
- Plate 36. Many tumblers were recovered from Feature Q (AS I and II) at 10 Water Street.
- Plate 37. English bone china tea set (Set 12) decorated in pink luster from Feature Q, AS I at 10 Water Street.
- Plate 38. Colorful printed tea sets, Set 9 on the left and Set 10 on the right, belonging to residents at 10 Water Street (Feature Q, AS I).
- Plate 39. Toiletry articles from 10 Water Street including straight pins, fragments of tortoiseshell combs, and button from Feature Q, AS I, and fancy porcelain scent bottle from AS II.
- Plate 39a. Redware inkwell or match holder from 10 Water Street (Feature Q, AS II: Vessel #30). Note scratches on rim showing use wear.
- Plate 40. Colorful dipped bowls from the Ackerman kitchen that were popular in America during the nineteenth century (Feature Q, AS I and II).
- Plate 41. Molded pipe bowl c. 1840 in the shape of a turbaned man inscribed “United States of America” around the bowl rim (Feature Q, AS II).
- Plate 42. Opening plan of large brick shaft at 12 Water Street (Feature U, view south).
- Plate 43. Excavation in progress of brick shaft at 12 Water Street (Feature U, view north).

- Plate 44. A cobble-lined privy (Feature V), possibly associated with the warehouse/tenement at 12 Water Street. View north-northeast.
- Plate 45. Philadelphia porter/ale bottle from the Honesdale Glass Works found at 12 Water Street (Feature W).
- Plate 46. View of fill inside brick shaft (Feature X), view north.
- Plate 47. Hand-carved wooden toy boat found in the fill of a large brick shaft (Feature X) at the rear of 12 Water Street.
- Plate 48. Wood-lined “box” privy at the time of discovery (Feature CC), view south. Note Feature U in lower left foreground.
- Plate 49. Possible remnant of an earlier eighteenth-century structure (Feature EE) at 12 Water Street, view north-northeast.
- Plate 50. Southwest corner of the warehouse/tenement foundation (Feature W) at 12 Water Street showing a brick drainage “trough” in the interior, view south.
- Plate 51. Glass ware that may have belonged to Colonel John Taylor at his Water Street home at No. 14-16 Water Street. From left to right, two snuff bottles, beer, porter and wine bottles, and a slip glass (Feature DD, AS II).
- Plate 52. Expensive Chinese Export porcelain tea set (Set 1) with most of the overglaze decoration worn off, probably used for serving tea to company at the Taylor home (Feature DD, AS II).
- Plate 53. Pieces from a plain creamware tea/coffee set (Set 3) that may have been used by the Taylor family for everyday teas (Feature DD, AS II).
- Plate 54. Fancy creamware slop bowl with red overglaze painting, in poor condition (Feature DD, AS II).
- Plate 55. Plates and platters from a Royal creamware dinner setting belonging to the John Taylor household (Set 2; Feature DD, AS II).
- Plate 56. An elegant creamware tankard befitting a retired Revolutionary War hero, Colonel John Taylor. The tankard is decorated with an overglaze transfer printed pastoral scene to which enamel painting was added to increase its value (Feature DD, AS II).
- Plate 57. Stoneware batter jug (Feature AA, AS I) and redware milk pan (Feature DD, AS II), both local products, that may have been associated with a possible buttery at 14-16 Water Street.
- Plate 58. Locally made redware chamber pot with “ER” scratched into the base, probably the initials of the potter (Feature DD, AS II).
- Plate 59. Redware teabowl, slip decorated in the Philadelphia style, from Feature AA, AS II.

- Plate 60. Alcohol bottles, tumblers, and salt cellar from the Stout assemblage (Feature Y).
- Plate 61. Fashionable teawares of merchant Josiah Stout (Feature Y): blue printed Willow teaset (Set 2) to the left, a pair of matching handled cups center right, and blue painted cup and saucer from Set 1 on the right.
- Plate 62. Slip-decorated redware pie pan and stoneware milk pan used by the Stout family (Feature Y).
- Plate 63. Staffordshire pearlware figurine of a woman from the Stout's home furnishings (Feature Y).
- Plate 64. John Taylor's tankard.
- Plate 65. William Forman's cellar floor.
- Plate 66. The Hiram Market. From the Alexander Library Archives.
- Plate 67. Platters from the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern.
- Plate 68. The First Reformed Dutch Church. From the Alexander Library Archives.
- Plate 69. The Ackermans' drinking glasses.
- Plate 70. The lost figurine.
- Plate 71. The Bell Hotel.
- Plate 72. Snack dish with bullet hole.
- Plate 73. Nursing bottle fragment.
- Plate 74. Industrialized Water Street. From Regan 1996.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have many people to thank, but first and foremost is the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) for preserving the site under a blanket of fill while the rest of New Brunswick was bulldozed and rebuilt. We are also grateful to Dan Crozier's 1980 report, especially for the detailed historical documentation it provided of the site and for the wonderful drawings of the building foundations that were uncovered during the field investigation. The present project was done under contract to Gannett Fleming, and we particularly appreciate the support and interest of Paul Nowicki, Darryl Johnson, and John Martin. Dave Zmoda of the NJDOT generously shared his knowledge of the site and of New Brunswick with us, and we are grateful to him for his regular site visits and for bringing extra help with him when he came. The Special Collections staff in the Alexander Library at Rutgers University provided helpful guidance to relevant sources. We are especially grateful to them for leading us to the manuscript copy of Rachel Van Dyke's journal. We eventually contacted Lucia McMahon, one of the editors of the published version of the diary, and conversations with her have greatly enriched our understanding of the document. We wish Rachel herself could know how much keeping a diary can mean to people who read it 200 years later.

The members of the field crew for this project were: Brenda Springsted, Joanne Tactikos, Sean Rush, and Sean Ream. They cheerfully endured hideous heat, torrential rains, smelly petroleum-soaked soils, and flood conditions that left standing water everywhere. We thank them for their endurance and especially for their skill and good company.

## **1.0 A UNIQUE PROJECT**

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION – NEW BRUNSWICK**

New Brunswick today is dominated by two major institutions: Johnson and Johnson (J and J), the huge health care products company, and Rutgers University. Since about 1970 the city has been in the process of remaking itself, a process that is just about complete. In place of the few historic buildings that were left when the process began, fancy restaurants and trendy shops catering to the college community and visiting J and J executives now characterize the downtown. Only two historic churches belie the city's past and they stand clustered together in a kind of oasis. With their quiet small graveyards they are all that is left to remind the visitor that New Brunswick is a historic place.

Founded in the 1680s at a traditional crossing of the Raritan River, first by an Indian trail and later by one of New Jersey's earliest roads, the city had become a major port by the second decade of the eighteenth century. Its location within easy reach of the hinterland that produced New Jersey's major agricultural exports put it at an advantage over the colony's legal entry ports, Perth Amboy and Burlington (Figure 1). New Brunswick thrived on the trade; its wharves and ship facilities included substantial warehouses stretching along the docks and cranes hoisting the produce on and off the boats (Wacker 1996). In 1748 the traveler Peter Kalm described a lively trade with New York and the cultural geographer, Peter Wacker, claims that by the 1780s New Brunswick was exporting "flour, bread, Indian corn, timber, and the like" directly to the West Indies (Benson 1987).

Dutch settlers, accustomed to the commercial advantages of the Hudson Valley, streamed into the Raritan Valley in the 1730s. In New Brunswick they settled along Albany Street giving the early city a Dutch character. Kalm noted that New Brunswick's Dutch identity was "written" on its architecture: "Before each door is a veranda to which you ascend by steps from the street; it resembles a small balcony, and has benches on both sides on which the people sit in the evening to enjoy the fresh air and watch the passers-by" (Benson 1987:121). Although all aboveground remnants of the Dutch architecture are long gone from the downtown, the excavation of the Route 18/27 Interchange site provided the opportunity to look beneath the ground in the very area where the city began and where the Dutch had settled. As is so often the case in urban places more evidence of the past was left than would seem possible especially since the site lay within a highway interchange that had been built in the 1970s.

### **1.2 THE ROUTE 18/27 INTERCHANGE PROJECT**

The Route 18/27 Interchange project area was surrounded by highways: the on ramp to Route 18 on the north, the Route 18 embankment on the east, Albany Street on the south, and Johnson Drive in the location of the former Peace Street on the west (Figure 2). The site was partially investigated 20 years earlier when the ramp and interchange were first built. Dan Crozier and a crew from Temple University conducted a thorough documentary study of the historic block and uncovered foundations and features within the southern half of the site area (Figure 3). In addition to the history, Crozier's report (1980) includes detailed drawings of the foundations that were uncovered, a discussion of the archeological finds, and a description of the unfortunate looting that went on after hours. The Crozier team recorded foundation remains of the Indian Queen Tavern at the corner of Albany and Water Streets, portions of the Van Dyke House foundation,



Figure 1. Contemporary road map showing New Brunswick in relation to Perth Amboy and Burlington, New Jersey’s early legal entryports.

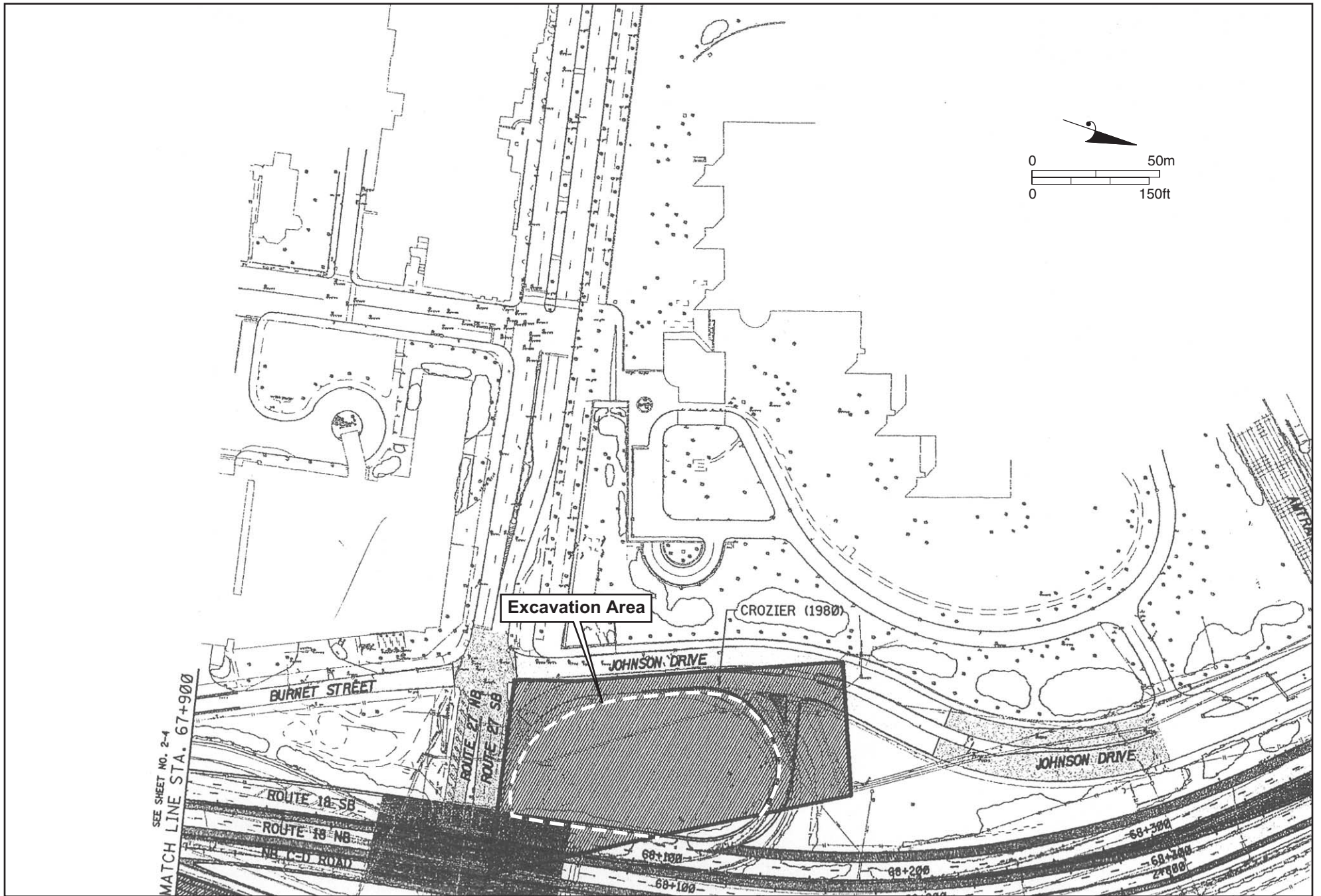


Figure 2. Route 18/27 Interchange Project Area.

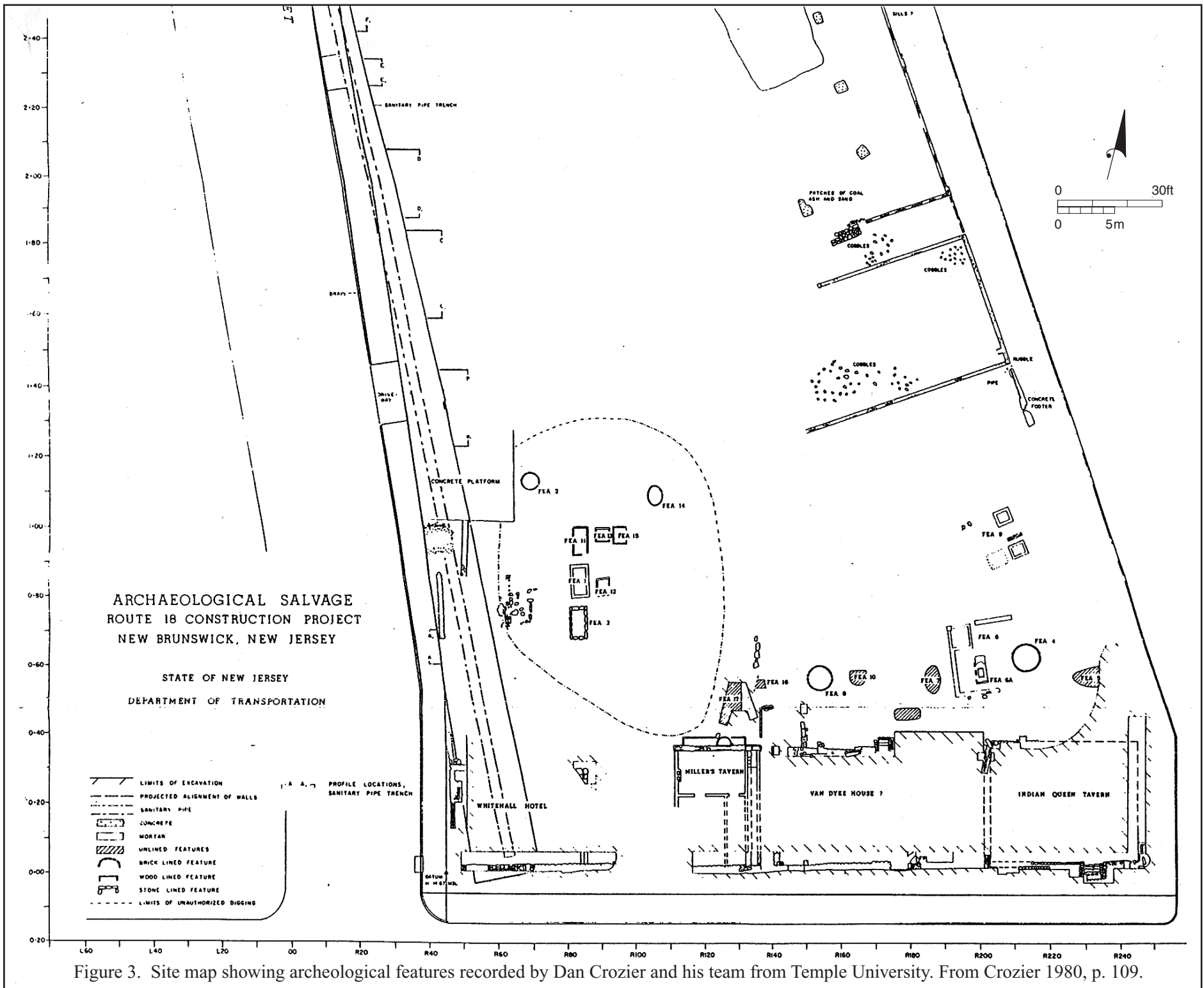


Figure 3. Site map showing archeological features recorded by Dan Crozier and his team from Temple University. From Crozier 1980, p. 109.

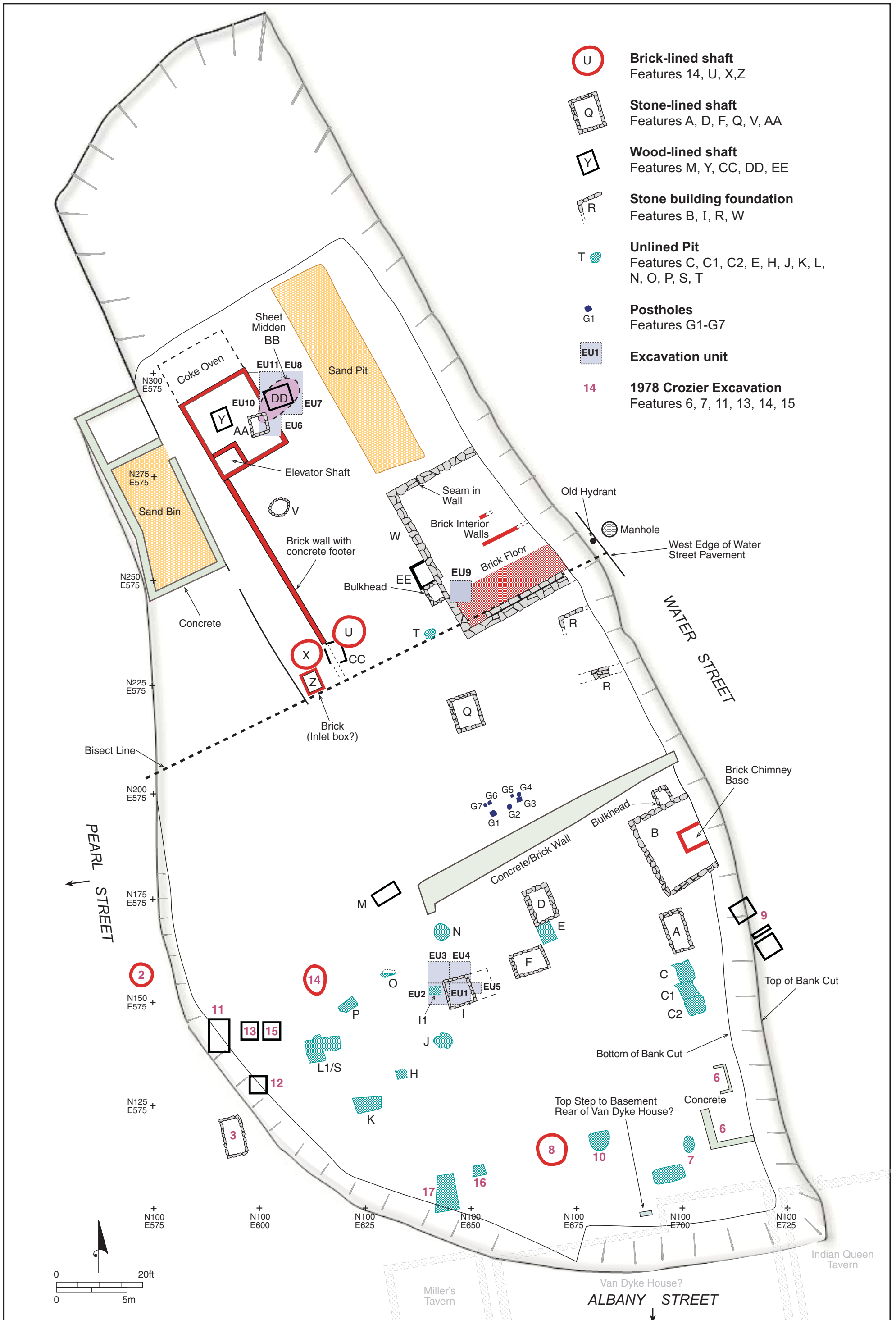


Figure 4. John Milner Associates site map, 2003.

the Dutch House foundation, and fragments of the Whitehall Hotel foundation plus numerous features.

The features included six privies, three cisterns, a well, five middens, brick foundations possibly relating to a blacksmith shop on Water Street, the foundations of a late nineteenth or early twentieth-century outbuilding, a concrete slab relating to the gas stations that stood on the site in the mid-twentieth century, and two clusters of artifacts that were probably left behind by unauthorized persons who heavily looted the site before and during the excavation. Eight of the artifact-filled features were disturbed by unauthorized activity. More detailed descriptions of the Crozier features are included in Appendix A to this report.

Although Crozier recommended the site be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, it never was (Yamin and Masso 1996), and the excavation was halted before the features could be completely excavated. Crozier covered partially excavated features with plastic and the entire site was buried beneath a protective blanket of fill. There was thus an opportunity during the present project to evaluate the practice of leaving archeological resources in the ground for later research. When John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) began data recovery in August of 2003 we anticipated uncovering what one colleague called “half-eaten sandwiches” and finishing the job. But that is not what came to pass.

### **1.3 THIRTY-ONE NEW FEATURES**

Once the fill had been mechanically removed from the south half of the site, the area previously investigated, a total of 19 features were identified. General descriptions of the features and the methods used to uncover and excavate them are included in Appendix B to this report. None of the newly uncovered features had been encountered by Crozier’s team although at least one, and probably two, had been previously disturbed by unauthorized persons. Six of the features found during the 1978 excavation (Nos. 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, and 15 on Figure 3) were re-located and appeared to be in relatively good condition, having been protected by tarps and a three-foot-deep overburden of soil. Because so many new features were found, the half excavated and heavily disturbed ones were not investigated further.

The new features on the south half of the site (Figure 4) included a stone-lined, rectangular privy (Feature A) associated with the Indian Queen Tavern lot and two house foundations (Features B and R) on adjacent lots on Water Street. A trash midden (Feature E) and stone-lined rectangular privy (Feature D) were found behind one of the houses and another rectangular stone-lined privy (Feature Q) was found behind the other. There were three trash pits (Features C-1, C-2, and C-3) and a stone-lined rectangular privy (Feature F) associated with the Van Dyke house lot on Albany Street and the stone foundation of an outbuilding of some kind (Feature I) behind the house known as the Dutch House next door. The Dutch House lot also had several trash pits (Features P, J, and N). Features on the Whitehall Hotel lot to the west of the Dutch House were generally disturbed and several had petroleum in them, apparently left over from the garage that once stood there. A small, wood-lined privy (Feature M) was at the back of one of the Water Street lots. It was the only wood-lined privy JMA found on the south half of the site although the Temple team found several (see Figure 3).

Crozier chose to put his efforts into the south half of the Route 18/27 Interchange site (then called the Route 18 Freeway site) because he believed it had been less disturbed by unauthorized activity. However, when JMA shifted its efforts to the north half, 12 more undisturbed features were uncovered (Figure 4). They included a possible eighteenth or early nineteenth-century

warehouse foundation (Feature W) on Water Street that was converted into a tenement in the late nineteenth century. The small trash pit (Feature T) found behind the structure may have related to its use in the eighteenth century while the cobble-lined circular feature (Feature V) further back (west) on the lot probably dated to the nineteenth century (it could not be excavated because it appeared to contain hazardous materials). The function of an unusual clay-lined feature (Feature EE) attached to the outside of the west wall of the foundation remained a mystery. On the same Water Street lot there were two large circular features (Features U and X) that appeared to be some kind of holding tanks, probably relating to the industrial activities that were conducted there in the second half of the nineteenth century. A complex of early features was found at the northern end of the excavation area including a rectangular, wood-lined privy (Feature Y), a small rectangular, stone-lined shaft (Feature AA), and an amorphous scatter of shell and ceramic fragments (Feature BB) that overlay another wood-lined feature (Feature AA). The contents of this feature led us to believe it might have been a buttery at one time although the presence of nightsoil suggested it was later used as a privy.

The intensity of occupation on these lots bounded by Peace, Albany, and Water Streets is not surprising. This area was central to the growth of New Brunswick from the time it was founded in the late seventeenth century. A photograph taken from the roof of Johnson and Johnson during the excavation (Plate 1) shows the relationship between the site, the river, and the roads, relationships that have always been important. While the configuration of the roads has changed and the river and canal (not visible in the picture because it has been filled in this area) are no longer important transportation arteries, the proximity of the site to these old routes reveals its importance. It is a place where important business was transacted and it is also a place where people lived. In a stroke of luck for us, one of those people actually kept a journal while she lived there.

#### **1.4 RACHEL VAN DYKE'S JOURNAL**

While doing standard documentary research in the Special Collections of the Alexander Library at Rutgers University, Tod Benedict came across a handwritten journal kept by a young girl during a one year period extending from May of 1810 to July of 1811. She probably began the journal a month or so earlier since the first "book" is missing. The young girl was Rachel Van Dyke, daughter of Frederick Van Dyke, who owned the house at 5 (later 11) Albany Street, one of the lots within the Rte. 18/27 Interchange site area. Rachel was 17 when she began the journal and 18 (her birthday was February 28) when she made the last entry on July 21, 1811. The last entry was made almost a month to the day after her father's death, which came on June 23, presumably the reason she stopped writing.

Fortunately Lucia McMahon, a graduate fellow in the Department of History at Rutgers University, and Deborah Schriver, an independent scholar, transcribed and published the journal in 2000. Its particular interest to these feminist historians was undoubtedly how much it revealed about a young girl's self realization in this period. Rachel had already graduated from Miss Hay's Boarding School and was just leaving the Female Academy when the surviving portion of her journal begins. Her education, however, was hardly over. She continued the serious study of Virgil in Latin; she studied chemistry under the tutelage of her brother, who was studying to be a doctor with Benjamin Rush in Philadelphia; and she eventually turned her mind to botany. Inspired by a friendship with her former Latin teacher, Ebenezer Grosvenor, whom she calls Mr. G., she read widely, struggling self-consciously to avoid novels which she considered a waste of time. Rachel and Mr. G. exchanged journals in what was, according to McMahon's essay at the





Plate 1. Overhead photograph of Route 18/27 Interchange site from the roof of Johnson and Johnson International Headquarters. Photo by Shane Whilden, 2003.

end of the book, a conventional part of courtship and when Mr. G. went home to Connecticut to resume the study of law, they exchanged monthly letters.

The Van Dyke household basically consisted of Rachel's mother and father, neither of whom she talks about very much, her sister, Lydia, and several apparently African-American (probably enslaved) servants. The servants mentioned in the journal include Pompey, Sylvia, Edward, Jenny, and Adam. Relatives including her grandfather (mother's father), aunt (mother's sister), and cousin were fairly regular visitors, however, and Betsy, the cousin, appears to have been living in the household and studying under Rachel's direction for a good part of the year. Rachel's brothers Augustus, the medical student, James, who was apparently working in New York during the year of the journal, and John, mentally ill and living in Monmouth, were away from home. Rachel looked forward to Augustus's visits. He was clearly her favorite and, like Mr. G., he had a strong influence on her education. Rachel liked to sit in the window of Augustus's room "from which there [was] a fine prospect of the river and the opposite bank" and a view of "little boats gliding over the smooth surface of the water..." (McMahon and Schriver 2000: 28).

As archeologists, what interested us particularly about the journal were Rachel's observations on everyday life. She treasured her room, presumably at the top of the house (maybe even in the garret although it isn't clear). It was terribly cold in winter, but she preferred to be there "wrapped in shawls" than in the parlor where the rest of the family huddled around the fire. Sometimes she kept warm "with the help of a foot stove" (December 20, 1810). In late October of 1810 she "fixed her room for winter" saying "I put down my carpet, pinned up my puffed ruffled toilet and my new blue and white curtain, besides I have changed my large bed and bedstead for a nice little one, just comfortably small" (McMahon and Schriver 2000:168). She goes on to say that her mother wanted to take her toilet from her and put it in one of the best bedrooms. Clearly the house was substantial. In fact Rachel says as much in her description of the flood in November of 1810 during which the river overflowed its banks and people were "going through the streets in boats...Assistance has been offered to us, but as yet we do not need it. The water can only do injury to the cellars of our house. Our first stories are so much higher than our neighbors" (McMahon and Schriver 2000:182-183).

Little more is said about the house. There was clearly a piano in the parlor because Rachel plays it, a front stoop where she sits with her friend Abbey and "talked and talked till nine o'clock" (July 13, 1810), and there was a small yard where she and her sister planted things. On July 4<sup>th</sup> she mentions "our little calf baaing" and in June of 1811 there were baby chickens which Rachel held in her hand "to stroke their silken feathers" (McMahon and Schriver 2000:292). Mentioned outbuildings include a stable with horses (June 10, 1810), and we know the family owned a sleigh because they go riding in it. The Van Dykes owned a farm about a mile and a half out of town. Peaches were grown at the farm (p. 125) and also strawberries. Frederick Van Dyke supported his family with a "dry goods business" run out of the house (though never mentioned by Rachel) and the farm. Dry goods probably meant grain in this case as Rachel goes shopping for the kinds of things we now think of as dry goods: to the milliners for a hat, for instance, and at another time for the needed fixings for a new hat (p. 283), new "frocks" (p. 273), flower pots (p. 277) and to the shoemaker's (p. 251).

Even more directly pertinent to the archeological assemblages from the Van Dyke lot and from the other lots excavated on the Rte. 18/27 Interchange site is what Rachel tells us about meals. Breakfast consisted of "mush and milk" on May 28, 1810 and just coffee on November 22. The family appears to have eaten before eight although Rachel sometimes got there too late and ate alone. Dinner was over by 3 and tea was served in the evening. Guests came to tea, which always

included cake of some kind. Rachel was often entrusted with baking the cake and sometimes with overseeing the household in her mother's absence. A particularly relished cake was plum "nearly full of citron," (June 23, 1810) and pumpkin pies are mentioned more than once. Supper is occasionally mentioned although it does not seem to have been a formal meal. There is one entry that describes eating a particularly satisfying supper of peaches (p. 109), Rachel's favorite food. She, of course, doesn't say anything about the dishes on which meals were served, how the table was set, or even the food, but it must have been characteristically "Dutch" because the "round of beef" served at Ross Hall where a friend lived made her "secretly smile and remember that I was eating at an Englishman's table" (p. 103).

Even though Rachel was the fourth generation born in this country, she was very conscious of her Dutch identity and makes invidious comments about the English. For instance, she finds John Barker "too much of an Englishman to my liking" (p. 247) and later in the journal says of him, "He is a youth of uncommon talents, but in his conversation he is always a little indelicate." She finds a box [which he made for her] "very handsome" but wishes "he had embellished it with something more decent than undressed Cupids." She goes on to say that "it almost makes me dislike the box, and him too for doing it. This is one great fault in John. I wish he knew it, and would correct himself for it. Modesty is commendable, is necessary in a man, as well as in a woman. John is certainly destitute of it, but if I may judge from the knowledge I have of the English character I believe the English generally are so" (p. 271). It is interesting to note that in spite of her disdain for the English, she ultimately married an Englishman. JMA found two deeds dating to 1846 and 1850 for disputed properties in New Brunswick that identified Rachel as the wife of Henry Jackson and a reference to the couple in the 1850 federal census. They were living in the Town of Castleton, Richmond County, New York (Staten Island). He was described as a 60-year-old merchant born in England and Rachel was recorded as 55 years old (she would actually have been 57) and born in New Jersey. One wonders whether her children were raised in the Dutch Reformed Church to which she was so devoted during the year of her journal.

There are also tidbits about the larger community in Rachel's journal. On May 28, 1810 (p. 30) she encountered a "host of men sitting on the piazza" and on July 4<sup>th</sup> (p. 68) "all the military men of Brunswick [were] "marching and parading about the streets preceded by a cannon drawn by two horses and followed by the band of music." She mentions "the new ballroom next door" for the first time on December 31, 1810, and several times thereafter. She was presumably referring to the Indian Queen Tavern to the east of the Van Dyke House or possibly the Whitehall Tavern several doors to the west. There is no question that Rachel thought of New Brunswick as a "city" where people had city ways as compared to country ways. When she encounters friends spinning in New Brunswick she says, "Quite a novelty to see young ladies thus employed in the city" (p. 251). She frequently mentions music in the streets. On January 14, 1811, for instance, she wrote, "the band of music has been out. The musicians played riding round the town in a sleigh." On April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1811, she described "a violin in the street playing most merrily" and on May 30<sup>th</sup>, the Brunswick band was playing on the water.

Steamboats were already running between New Brunswick and New York during the year Rachel kept her journal, but when she personally made the trip the captain was "hoisting sail" (p. 255). The early nineteenth century was a period of growth and change in New Brunswick. Rachel heard the last sermon in her beloved old Dutch church on May 12, 1811, after which it was torn down in anticipation of building a new and bigger (still standing) one. Not far from the Van Dyke house was a neighborhood called Halfpenny Town, apparently a community of free blacks. Rachel describes the "negroes" as "all assembled in their Sunday clothes, as merry as lords and ladies. Some were gambling with cents, some dancing to the violin, others talking and laughing—and all

appeared to be without care” (p. 44). Rachel is sympathetic to the plight of poor blacks and to the enslaved members of her own household, but she is far from enlightened. She says of blacks in Halfpenny Town, “What a pity it is that any of your race ever left your native country. There you could have been innocent as well as ignorant, but now you are slaves. You may be merry but you cannot be happy” (p. 44). Numerous times in the journal Rachel quotes slaves in dialect. An enslaved woman in the Van Dyke household says to her: “I worked Miss Achel dis thirty years—worked hard—and see now what better are I—I old and stiff—and I poor slave yet.” This woman told Rachel about Guinea where she came from and was “carried away by a black man who tore all her gold ornaments from her.” This intimate portrayal of an enslaved African in a New Brunswick nineteenth-century household is rare and one of the things that makes Rachel’s journal so fascinating. We did not imagine there had been slaves on the New Brunswick site when we began the excavation.

In the epilogue to the journal the editors mention that Rachel’s mother occupied the house until her death in 1823. In 1829 the property was listed in a city directory and on a map of the City of New Brunswick as the home of J. C. Van Dyke, i.e. Rachel’s brother, James. After his death in 1843 it was identified as the home of Miss Lydia Van Dyke, Rachel’s older sister. Neither James nor Lydia ever married. According to the court cases reviewed by JMA, Augustus, the eldest son, actually owned the property, but he resided in Philadelphia and his two siblings occupied the family homestead.

## **1.5 JAMES VAN DYKE’S ERA**

James C. Van Dyke appears to have been one of the movers and shakers in nineteenth-century New Brunswick. Although we know very little about his specific business ventures we do know that he was often among the investors in various key developments in the city’s history. Most of this information was gleaned from a full length book devoted to James’s friend and often co-investor, Colonel James Neilson. The book’s author, Robert T. Thompson, chose Neilson for detailed study because, in his words, “an extensive canvas of materials indicated that his many activities were broadly representative of the American society which was evolving in the decades preceding 1860” (Thompson 1940:xi). He also clearly chose him because there was such a wealth of information available in the form of family papers in the safe keeping of the Special Collections at Rutgers University. Van Dyke and Neilson were about the same age and both of their fathers had been involved in New Brunswick’s lively eighteenth-century commerce. Neilson learned the business from his father while Van Dyke apparently apprenticed in New York, but both turned their talents to their home town in the early decades of the nineteenth century.

According to Thompson, the economic depression surrounding the War of 1812 had a devastating effect on New Brunswick. The grain trade, which had been New Brunswick’s staple, collapsed and the growth of state banks, following the closing of the U.S. Bank in 1811, created a confusing financial system (Thompson 1940:30). Thompson pictures a city in decay with many unoccupied houses, stores, and shops. An increased demand for grains used in brewing and distilling in the mid-teens, however, revived business and James Neilson and his brother supplied rye flour and corn meal to several New York brewing firms (Thompson 1940:31). Alcohol consumption in this period was enormous, possibly because the changes in society created so much anxiety (Rorabough 1979). In addition to the alcohol business and banking, Neilson speculated in the China trade. He shared a half interest in two casks of Turkish opium with James C. Van Dyke, who, as mentioned above, lived on the family property at 5 (later 11) Albany Street (on the Rte. 18/27 Interchange site). The opium was shipped from Philadelphia to Canton, China where it was profitably exchanged for luxury goods including fine silks and tea (Thompson 1940:35).

James Van Dyke and James Neilson also invested in shares in the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company (Thompson 1940:62). This kind of land speculation appears to have been typical for entrepreneurs in the period. Neilson had properties in New York City, in Albany and the surrounding counties, and a huge patent in northern New York State where he attempted to exploit known iron deposits. Closer to home, he was treasurer of the Raritan Coal Mining Company, which was given a monopoly for all coal or other minerals that might be found under the Raritan River and Raritan Bay. None was found and the company went out of business within a year (Thompson 1940:88). Neilson and Van Dyke were also involved in various transportation schemes.

In 1820, in great part due to the efforts of James Neilson, the New Jersey Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was formed. A route needed to be chosen and James Van Dyke was among the 17 New Brunswick citizens who pledged to contribute \$3,325 if the canal terminated in their city. However, there were other issues that stood in the way of beginning construction. Among them was permission from the state of Pennsylvania to tap the waters of the Delaware River for a feeder canal, without which the lock at Trenton could not function (Thompson 1940:169). Philadelphians worried that the canal would deprive their city of trade in favor of New York and used the feeder canal issue to block the project. The company collapsed in 1827, but was revived three years later with greater success. To prevent competition from the railroad, which was also beginning construction, the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad companies consolidated into one company, referred to as the Joint Companies.

Canal construction began in 1832. Laborers were recruited locally and in New York where a large percentage were Irish (Thompson 1940:198). Unfortunately many died in a deadly epidemic of cholera which hit the area in the late summer and autumn of 1832, but the canal was finished by 1834. According to Thompson, the Delaware and Raritan Canal was prosperous during its first decade of operation although its use for the transport of Pennsylvania coal did not turn out to be nearly as great as anticipated. Threatened by competition from the railroads, the Joint Companies acquired the majority of stock in the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co. and ownership of the Trenton Bridge Company and Market Street Ferry Company in Philadelphia. They were authorized to build a railroad from Trenton to New Brunswick and had been granted permission by the New Jersey legislature to subscribe to the stock of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad, the Flemington Railroad and Transportation Company, the New Egypt and Hightstown Railroad, the West Jersey Railroad, the Rock Hill, Mount Holly and Pemberton Railroad and Transportation Company, and finally joined forces with the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company (Thompson 1940:211). Whig politicians resented the Joint Companies, who were aligned with the Democratic Party, and accused them, not unreasonably, of having a virtual monopoly on transportation.

Also important in this period was the development of industry. Before the canal was completed there was an Association for Encouraging Domestic Manufactures in New Brunswick and a company named Pollock and Anderson was producing cotton by 1821 and had added a dyeing plant a year later (Thompson 1940:221). Haley Fisk manufactured iron and brass castings and Captain McKay's pottery was hailed as "one of the largest and best conducted establishments of the kind in the U.S." (Thompson 1940:222). J.H. Bostwick ran a distillery and Meyers and Stephens sold tobacco, but the real industrial florescence came after the canal was finished.

James C. Van Dyke and James Neilson, as well as others, bought lots contiguous to the canal and even earlier Van Dyke had bought a fairly large frontage on the Raritan River in anticipation of

selling the land or leasing it for industrial purposes (Thompson 1940:227). Van Dyke was particularly interested in creating a raceway to make the canal's surplus waters a profitable asset and he engineered a bill through the New Jersey legislature which enabled him, along with some other New Brunswick forward thinking citizens, to acquire land and water power rights within an area 2 ½ miles in length on the banks of the Raritan. Meeting at the Indian Queen, which had been re-named the Bell Tavern (Van Dyke owned the tavern at the time and lived next door), they incorporated as the New Brunswick Manufacturing Company on March 30, 1836 Van Dyke was appointed secretary, James Neilson was treasurer, and the two of them were charged with securing subscriptions. All but 60 shares were ultimately held by Van Dyke, Neilson, and Robert F Stockton of Princeton. Stockton, along with his father-in-law, John Potter, were heavily involved in New Brunswick having been major contributors to the Joint Companies. With an authorized capital of \$500,000 the New Brunswick Manufacturing Company was empowered to manufacture cotton, wool, flax, hemp, silk, iron, and copper products (Thompson 1940:229).

Van Dyke was clearly in the center of industrial development in this period and when he died suddenly in 1843 there were problems over the titles to properties he had owned in joint account with Stockton and Neilson. Van Dyke's brother, Augustus, who was his executor, proposed that the entire tract of water power sites be sold to a syndicate in Philadelphia, but Neilson and Stockton apparently preferred to take over Van Dyke's 1/3 interest in the property (Thompson 1940:243).

In the final analysis the canal was not good for New Brunswick. Crozier's report (1980:35) notes that the middlemen, who formerly traveled to the city to conduct their business, now transacted sales directly with farmers, and goods were shipped directly via the canal. In 1852 the Central Railroad of New Jersey, an outgrowth of the Camden & Amboy, completed a link to "Somerville, which even more thoroughly eliminated New Brunswick as a place to do business. In 1859 the total tonnage on the canal peaked at 1,699,101 tons; 1400 canal boats were in operation. In 1871 the Pennsylvania Railroad leased both the Camden & Amboy Railroad and the Delaware & Raritan Canal companies. The Pennsylvania Railroad was unwilling to accept coal which came from the Schuylkill River Valley because that coal was controlled by the Reading Railroad which caused coal tonnage and revenues to decline on the canal.

The project block was at the heart of the eighteenth-century commerce on which New Brunswick was based and it continued to be at the heart of nineteenth-century commerce. In the nineteenth century, however, it was industrial operations rather than mercantile ones that thrived in the district, in great part in response to the construction of the canal. The Janeway and Company wall paper factory, established in 1844, stood on the east side of Water Street along the canal (Crozier 1980:22) and by 1850 there was a candle manufactory on the west side of the street. Other factories in the immediate vicinity were the Empire Machine Works, which produced textile knitting machines, the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company which made the metal screw tops with glass liners for glass jars, and the New Brunswick Rubber Company, manufacturer of rubber shoes. The New Brunswick Iron Works, originally established c. 1875, was first located at the northeast corner of Albany and Water Streets by 1880 it was at No. 15 and after 1910 it covered much of the west side of the street within the project area.

While his friend, James Neilson, had moved away from the canal before the neighborhood was transformed into an industrial district, James Van Dyke stayed put. When he died in 1843, the neighborhood was already mixed residential/industrial and by the time his sister, Lydia, died 20 years later all the houses but the Van Dykes had been sub-divided into apartments for factory workers. The Indian Queen Tavern, in its last incarnation called the Parkway Hotel, stood into the

1970s, but the rest of the buildings, including the Van Dyke house, had disappeared by the 1930s. The block that was once central to the growth and florescence of New Brunswick was relegated to its periphery only to be known through the archeological studies done in compliance with highway construction. The report will do its best to tell its story.

## **1.6 THE REPORT**

The Route 18/27 Interchange project was unique in many ways. Although it is not unusual to return to a site after many years to do more archeology it is unusual to return to a site that has been buried under fill within a busy highway interchange. It is also unusual to have the opportunity to tell almost the entire story of a small city's evolution from the perspective of one block. The Route 18/27 site encompassed eight historic lots and the features on the lots dated to different periods in the city's history. While none of the lots included evidence for a sequence of occupations, by looking at them together we are able to tell the story of New Brunswick beginning in the late eighteenth century and ending in the twentieth century. This is not the entire history of New Brunswick which was founded in about 1690, but it is a good part of it.

The report is organized into nine chapters. Following this introductory chapter, Chapter Two is devoted to No. 1 (later 7) Albany Street where the Indian Queen Tavern stood. Chapter Three covers the Van Dyke property (No. 3-5, later 9-11-11 1/2) where Rachel Van Dyke wrote her diary and her older brother and sister spent their adult lives. Chapter Four covers the property at No. 7 (later 13-15) Albany Street which has traditionally been associated with the "Dutch House." Chapter Five is about the property next door at No. 9 (later 17) Albany Street which belonged to the Parker family, friends of the Van Dykes, in the early nineteenth century. The remaining chapters deal with the Water Street lots: Chapter 6 with 8-10 (later 12-14) Water Street, Chapter 7 with No. 12 (16) Water Street, and Chapter 8 with 14-16 Water Street (later 18 Water and maybe 65 Peace Street). Each of the lot chapters begins with a detailed history of who lived there based, for the most part, on census records and city directories. The historical data are followed by a discussion of the archeological features and artifacts found on the lot. A final chapter, Chapter 9, considers the data in light of the research questions that were originally posed, but it first presents the interpretations as narrative vignettes. The vignettes were originally prepared for presentation at the annual meeting of the Council on Northeast Historical Archaeology in Trenton, NJ in 2005.

Appendix A includes descriptions and drawings of the features investigated by Dan Crozier and his Temple University team in the late 1970s. These descriptions were first developed for JMA's technical proposal (John Milner Associates, Inc. 2003). Appendix B describes the goals, methods, and results of the Phase II/III testing and excavation conducted between July 31<sup>st</sup> and October 23<sup>rd</sup> of 2003. Appendix C includes the paleobotanical and parasitological reports, and Appendix D is a complete artifact inventory, organized by feature and analytical unit. Laboratory methods are described below.

## **1.7 LABORATORY METHODS**

The artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and placed in heavy duty, archivally stable zip-lock plastic bags for permanent storage. Provenience information was written on the outside of the bags and acid-free provenience tags were also enclosed in the bags. To the extent possible, ceramic and glass vessel analysis included crossmending vessels within features. Each sherd or glass fragment was labeled according to feature and excavation level and laid out by ware type

and vessel form for mending. Once assembled, vessels were assigned a unique vessel number, grouped according to analytical strata, then functional groups based on form and ware, and finally into matching and compatible groupings for the identification of sets.

The crossmending data contributed to the stratigraphic analysis and to a functional analysis of the assemblage. The ceramic and glass catalogs list vessels as well as remainder or residual sherds and glass fragments that could not be mended into vessels, percentage of vessel completeness, degree of use wear visible, and whether vessels match other vessels or are parts of sets. Sets were defined on the basis of a minimum of three matching vessels or three different vessel forms of the same ware, or color, in the case of glass, with identical decoration. Compatibility was noted for vessels of the same ware, or color of glass, but with one or two slightly different elements present in the decoration.

Ceramic vessels were broken down into the following groups for analysis: teaware, tableware, beverage consumption, kitchen, hygiene, and activities that include household, furnishing, gardening, and toys. Teawares include vessels associated with the drinking of tea as well as other hot beverages, namely coffee and chocolate. In some cases it was possible to distinguish which beverage was being consumed by vessel form. Tablewares consist primarily of flatware vessel forms used in serving and eating food in the formal setting of a parlor or dining room. Hollowwares associated with dining were placed in a separate group categorized as beverage consumption. This group included vessels used to prepare, serve, and consume non-tea/coffee/chocolate beverages. Kitchen vessels reflect food preparation and storage, cooking, and eating activities generally restricted to the informal setting of the kitchen work area. The fifth group, hygiene, comprises ceramic vessels associated with personal health and hygiene. All other ceramic vessels, such as those related to household furnishing, gardening, and miniatures (toys), were placed in the activities group.

Origin and maker's marks were recorded for vessels, when appropriate, although the majority of vessels recovered on the New Brunswick site were unmarked. Redware and stoneware utilitarian wares were assumed to be local, meaning manufactured along the eastern seaboard of the United States and probably in New Jersey. These wares were inexpensive, raw materials were readily available, and potteries were widespread (Ketchum 1991). Consultation with New Jersey ceramic scholars made some specific attributions possible based on stylistic features (Liebeknecht 2004; Springsted 2004; Janowitz 2004; Hunter 2005).

Glass vessels were divided into three categories for analysis: bottles, tablewares, and unidentifiable. Bottles were further broken down into the following groups: alcohol, beverage, food, household, medicine, chemical, cosmetic, storage, and miscellaneous. Tablewares were subdivided into drinking, serving, and furnishing vessel forms. Embossing and maker's marks were recorded for each glass vessel, as were manufacturing technique and pontil marks, when present.

Ceramic and glass mean and *terminus post quem* (TPQ) dates were calculated for all analytical strata. Every effort was made to connect specific assemblages with the people to whom they belonged. Following Miller (1991), index (CC) values were calculated where possible to assign values to the ceramic assemblages for comparative purposes.

All other artifacts were cataloged by provenience into functional groups classified generally as small finds. The combined inventories (glass, ceramic, and small finds) for each historic lot are organized by site and feature in Appendix D.



## 2.0 THE INDIAN QUEEN/BELL TAVERN, 1 (LATER 7) ALBANY STREET

### 2.1 LOT HISTORY

No. 1 (later 7) Albany Street was located at the corner of Water Street (Figure 5). The eighteenth-century history of the lot is detailed in Daniel Crozier’s 1980 report (38–64). According to Crozier’s research, the earliest portion of the structure on the lot was built in 1729, when James Hude, mayor of New Brunswick, was the owner of the property. Whether Hude actually ever lived there is unclear, but by 1743 Dr. William Farquhar was living on the property. Farquhar moved from New York to New Brunswick before 1740, and stayed for about 10 years before returning to New York (Wall and Pickersgill 1921:246). He may have only rented the property since the 1769 Morgan map refers to the northwest corner of Albany and Water Streets as “Hude’s Corner” suggesting that it was still associated with the former owner. One source states that the house did not become an inn until after Hude’s death (Atkinson 1914:14–15).

The Indian Queen’s most celebrated guests, John Adams, Edward Rutledge, and Benjamin Franklin, stayed there on the night of September 9, 1776 on their way to a conference with General Lord Howe in Staten Island. The room that Adams and Franklin shared was described as “...a chamber little larger than the bed, without a chimney and with only one small window.” As told by David McCullough (McCullough 2001:155), Franklin and Adams argued over whether the window should be open or closed, Franklin, of course, preferring fresh air. Adams, it is said, fell asleep to the sound of Franklin expounding “upon air and cold and respiration and perspiration” and the window remained open. Twenty-one years later, on November 8, 1797, during the first year of his presidency, Adams again spent a night at the Indian Queen and dined at the Whitehall Tavern a few doors up the street to the west (Gordon 1873:7). This location was within the project area investigated in 1979 by Crozier and company, but is now underneath the Route 18/27 intersection roadway.

The first recorded tavern keeper on the property was James Drake. Drake owned the ferry rights across the Raritan River at the foot of Albany Street between 1778 and 1784, and New York newspapers reported in 1778 that he “kept” a tavern and ferry in New Brunswick (Crozier 1980:41, 43). The tavern was known as Drake’s between 1778 and 1808, but also may have been called the Indian Queen during this period; it is identified as “Drake’s” on the 1790 map known as French’s Patent or Manning’s Survey (French/Manning 1790, reprinted in Kolva and Pisciotta 1999:2; Figure 6). According to a 1920s county history, Drake was previously a doctor: “The State Medical Society often met ‘at the house of James Drake.’ Though a man of some skill, Dr. Drake soon abandoned practice and assumed management of the hotel, doubtless without any regret expressed by the profession as he was not a man of high moral character” (Wall and Pickersgill 1921:261–262). Drake’s last will and testament, dated June 22, 1808, bequeathed the Indian Queen property to his son Henry (noted in Middlesex County Deed Book 54:513ff), but Crozier’s research indicates that James Drake’s widow, Jane (nee Ogden), continued to operate the tavern until ca. 1815, when John DeGraw became the innkeeper (Crozier 1980:43).

A notice in the June 11, 1783 issue of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, advertising “NEW STAGES, Between Philadelphia and New York...,” stated that “The stage from Elizabeth Town proceeds on to Hudson’s Tavern for breakfast, to the sign of the Indian Queen, in New Brunswick, to dine, and so on to Princeton, where it meets and exchanges passengers as before mentioned, and next

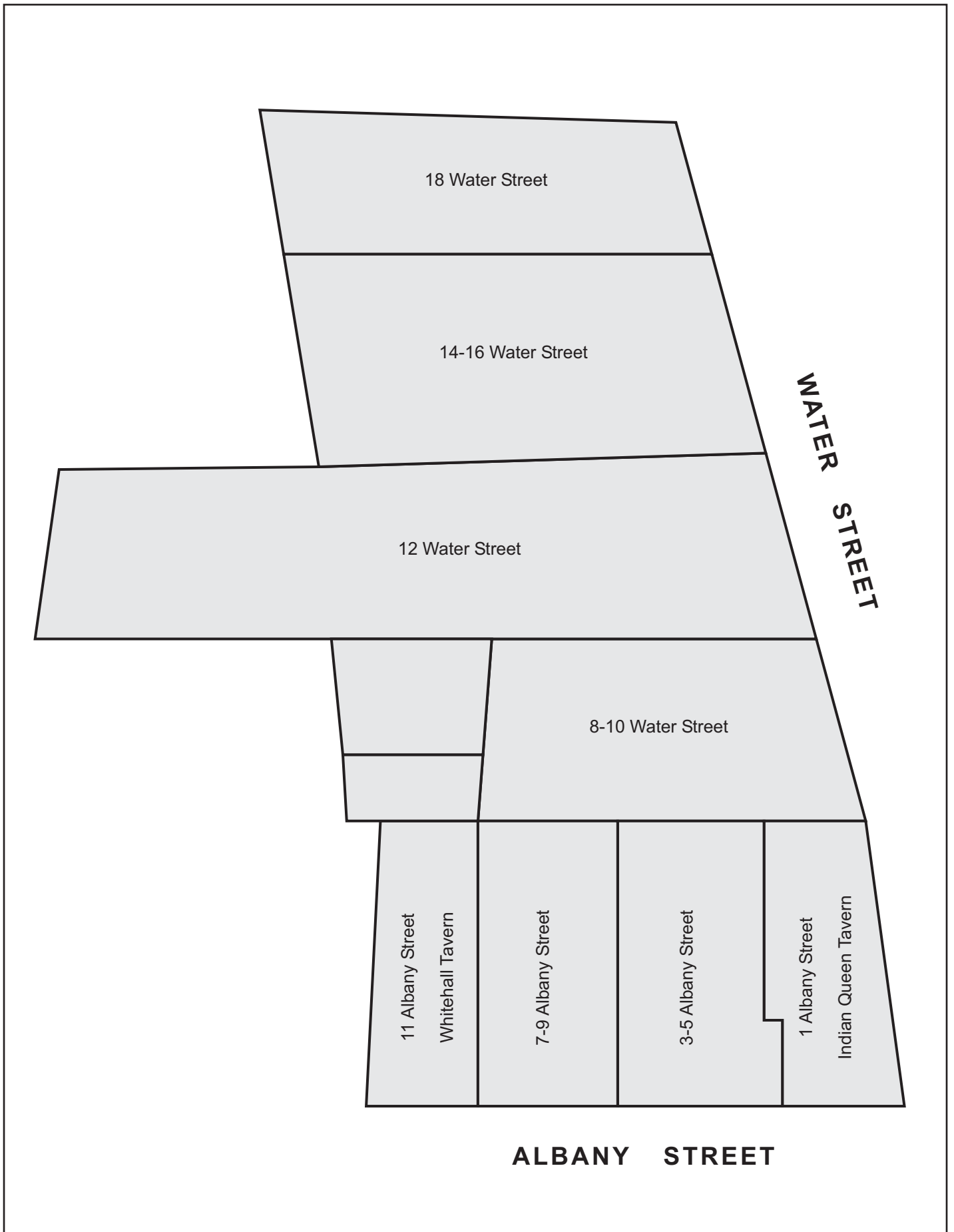


Figure 5. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1785 and 1806.

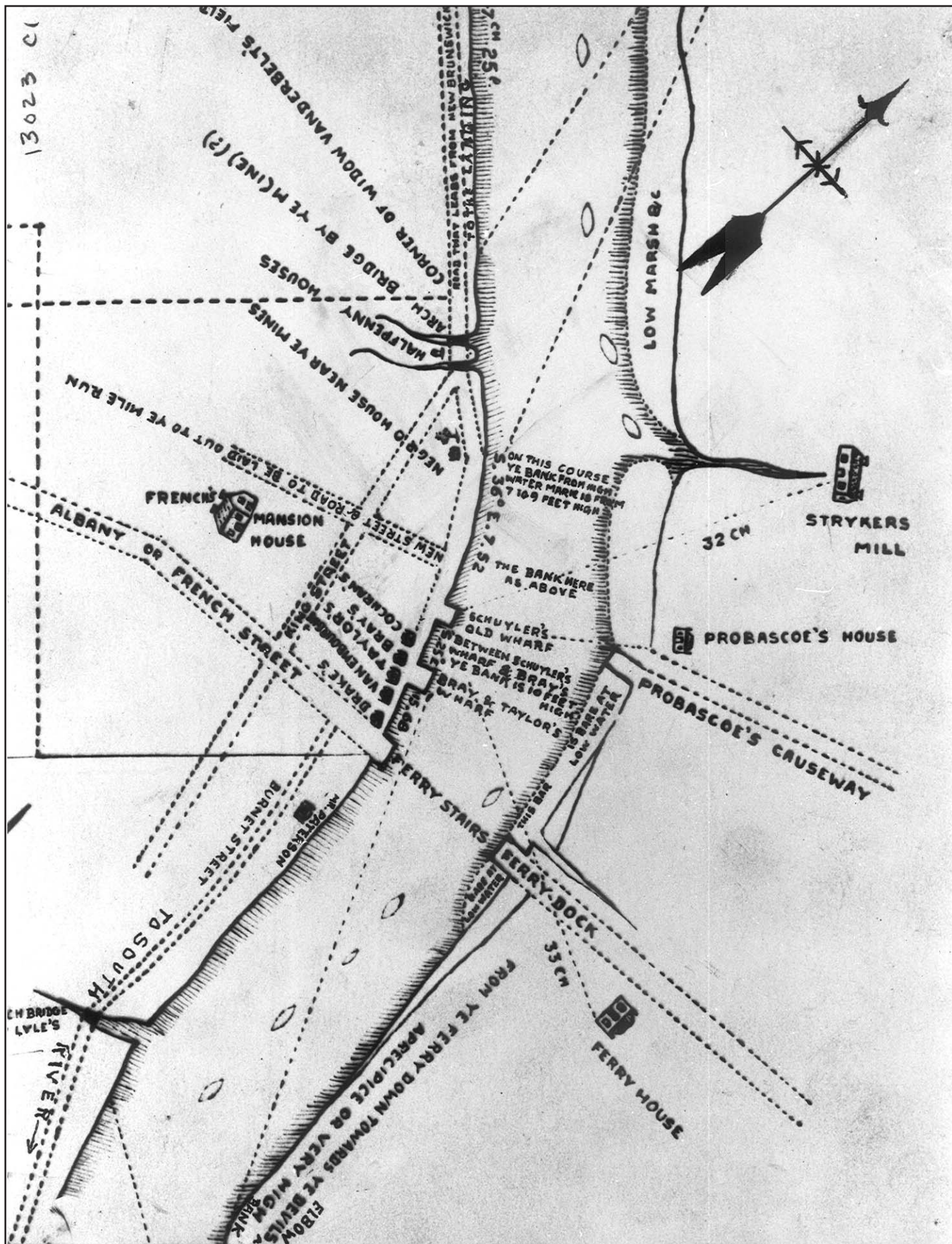


Figure 6. Detail, *French's Patent or Manning's Survey*, 1790, showing project area. French/Manning 1790, reprinted in Kolva and Pisciotta 1999.

morning sets out on its return, breakfasting at [New] Brunswick, and dining at Elizabeth Town...” (Pennsylvania *Gazette* 1783).

Rachel Van Dyke noted in her diary that a new ballroom had opened “next door” in the Indian Queen. On September 10, 1810, she wrote that “Desabaye [a local music teacher/musician] has had a concert *next door* [emphasis added] in the new ballroom (McMahon and Schriver 2000:136), and two weeks later she recorded that “all the belles and beaux of Brunswick[,] many strangers....are next door displaying themselves in the brilliant ballroom” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:151).

On November 25, 1817 the Somerset County Sheriff, Martin Schenk, sold The Indian Queen property in the Supreme Court of Judicature as a result of an unspecified judgment against Henry Drake by William Gulick. The buyers of the lot were John Bray, Charles Smith, and Rachel Van Dyke’s brother, James C. Van Dyke. The 1817 deed for the lot, “with a house thereon,” was described as bounded on the east by Water Street, on the south by Albany Street, on the west by a house and lot belonging to the heirs of Frederick Van Dyke, and on the north by a house and lot “now or late” of John Post (8–10 Water Street) (Somerset County Deed Book J:166ff). John DeGraw continued as the innkeeper until 1818, but new owners in the 1820s employed Smith Freeman and William Post as innkeepers. They also renamed the structure the Bell Tavern, which is the name that appears on Marcelus & Terhune & Letson’s 1829 map of the city (“V” on Figure 7). James DeGraw Jr., probably the nephew of John (Crozier 1980:43), was tavern keeper in the 1830s.

By 1840, Thomas J. Strong may have been the proprietor of the Bell Tavern. He apparently lived on the premises with his family and several probable boarders. The children in the Strong household included a boy and girl under 5, a girl between 5 and 9, and a boy between 10 and 14. There were also three men (boarders?) between 20 and 29, a man (probably Strong himself) between 40 and 49, and two women between 30 and 39 (Strong’s wife and a sister or sister-in-law) (U. S. Census 1840a).

William H. Leupp, Charles Dunham, Joseph C. Griggs (all commissioners representing John S. Blauvelt), and the heirs of James C. Van Dyke conveyed the Bell Tavern lot to Frederick Augustus Van Dyke, M. D., of Philadelphia in 1850. Besides James C. Van Dyke, the other two grantees from the 1817 deed, John Bray and Charles Smith, had also died, and John Blauvelt, evidently a descendant or representative of either Bray or Smith, had petitioned the Honorable James S. Nevius, one of the justices of the New Jersey Supreme Court, to appoint the said Leupp, Dunham, and Griggs as commissioners “to make partition of certain lands and Real Estate,” including the Bell Tavern lot as well as another lot along the south side of Albany Street. Blauvelt claimed a one-half interest in the lots, and Frederick Van Dyke, John Van Dyke (another brother), Lydia Van Dyke, and Rachel Jackson (nee Van Dyke) claimed the other half interest. Justice Nevius concurred with the opinion that the lots could not be partitioned among the said owners “without great prejudice to their interests,” and on July 12, 1849 he ordered that the appointed commissioners sell the properties to the highest bidder. Frederick Van Dyke bid \$2,000.00 for a property along the south side of Albany Street, and he also was the high bidder, at \$500.00, for the Bell Tavern lot (Middlesex County Deed Book 54:512ff).

Thomas J. Strong was still innkeeper of the Bell in 1850. He and his wife, both born in New Jersey, were 49 and 42 respectively and their four children were 20, 19, 14 and 12. The two youngest children were in school; the oldest boy, William T., worked as a clerk. There were twelve other residents in the hotel, including coach trimmer George W. Way, born in Maryland;

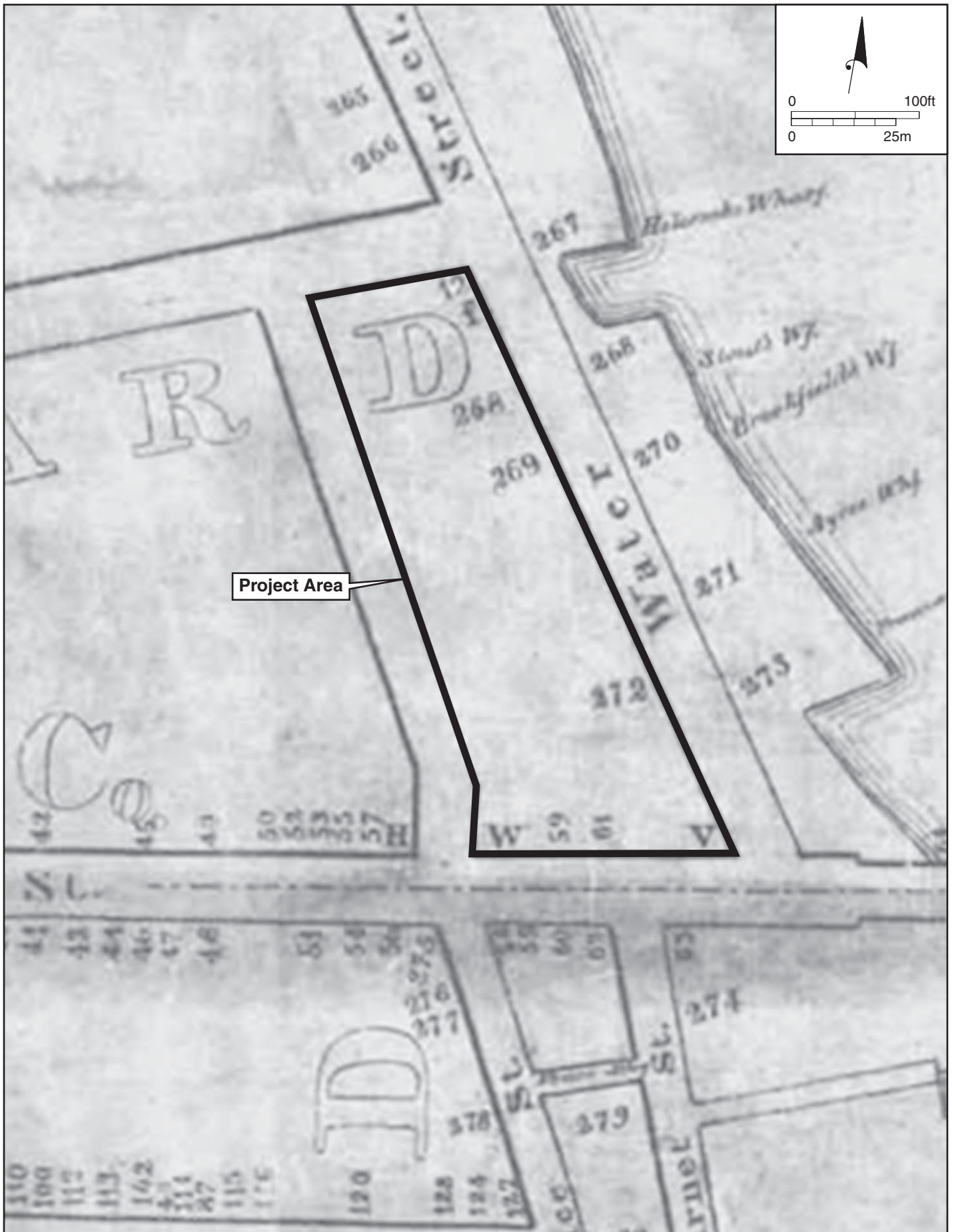


Figure 7. Detail, *Plan of the City of New Brunswick from Actual Survey/A Directory Adapted to the Following Plan: And Historical Sketches of the City, And its Sacred and Literary Institutions* (Marcelus & Terhune & Letson 1829), showing project area.

paper stainer Charles Taylor, a Nova Scotia native; New Jersey–born paper stainer Simon Seward; carpenter Sydney Clark, born in Connecticut; New Jersey native John J. Ogden, who was unemployed; Elizabeth Johnson, also unemployed and originally from Pennsylvania, papermaker William Hayley, also from Pennsylvania; 13-year-old Charles Johnson and 10-year-old Harrison Johnson, probably sons of Elizabeth Johnson; and New Jerseyans Harriet Bartow, Elizabeth Willson, and Francis Burns (U. S. Census 1850a).

The 1855 New Brunswick city directory, evidently the earliest surviving directory for the municipality that as of 1850 was located completely within Middlesex County for the first time, lists James Couenhoven as the keeper of the hotel at 3 Albany Street. The 1 Albany Street address was inexplicably not used. In addition, mechanic Patrick McColligan was recorded at 6 Water Street (Terhune 1855), which likely was an address for the back portion of the hotel along the Water Street side. The proprietor and occupants of the Bell Hotel at the time the 1860 federal census was taken are not known with certainty, but the most likely candidate is landlord James W. McColough. McColough, a 50-year-old New Jersey native, had a recorded \$1,000 personal estate but no real-estate value listed. His wife, Rebecca A., was 39 years old and their four sons included James W. Jr., 15, Samuel, 10, William, 8, and John, 5. The three oldest children, all born in New Jersey, attended school. Also in residence at the hotel were 39-year-old bartender Henry Ten Eyck, who had a reported \$500 in personal property, and his six children, ranging in age from 5 to 19, Margaret Boice, 65, Ruth Fisher, 58, and three machinists: 25-year-old John Briggs, 30-year-old Lloyd Jackson, and 34-year-old Charles Rose, each of whom owned a recorded \$100 in personal property. The only non–New Jersey natives were the English-born Jackson and the Prussian-born Rose (U. S. Census 1860a).

The 1865–1866 New Brunswick directory (J. H. Lant & Company 1865) lists James Furman as the proprietor of the Bell Hotel, with telegraphers Andrew Goodwin and Thomas Oliver as boarders. The next edition of the directory (1866-1867) records yet another change in proprietors, with J. Oxspring listed as the hotelkeeper and also as a resident. Boarding at the hotel were: George Bourden, George Elkins, John Rastell, Mrs. Roe, and knitter Thos. Wallis (J. H. Lant & Company 1866).

On March 13, 1867, Dr. Frederick A. Van Dyke and his wife, Eliza, residents of Philadelphia, conveyed the hotel property and their lot on the south side of Albany Street to Mary R. McLaughlin, wife of Peter McLaughlin, of New Brunswick, for \$6,000.00. The following year, Peter and Mary McLaughlin sold the lot to Neil McColligan (Middlesex County Deed Book 188:235ff).

Irish-born Neil McColligan was the hotelkeeper at the Bell when the 1870 federal census was taken. He was 47 years old, with recorded assets of \$6,000 in real estate (corresponding to the sale price three years previous) and \$450 in personal property. Sixteen others were living in the hotel including McColligan’s wife, Mary, 38, and their 7 children ranging in age from 2 to 18, and 48-year-old Mary McColligan, likely Neil McColligan’s sister. Mary McColligan, who was born in Ireland like her brother, was enumerated as a domestic servant. Neil McColligan’s wife and children, however, were all born in New Jersey. The middle three children, all boys, attended school. The remaining seven boarders at the hotel included two shoemakers, both English immigrants by the names of John Harris and John Boylan, 24 and 27, respectively; 34-year-old baker William Hays, a New York native; 24-year-old brakeman Dennis Cahill, born in New Jersey; machinists Samuel Wolforden (?), 40, and Abraham Birch, 23, both born in England; and 24-year-old painter Jessie Roebuck (?), also a native of England (U. S. Census 1870a).

Building numbers in New Brunswick were recorded for the first time in the 1880 federal census. Neil McColligan had died by the time the census enumerator visited the Bell and his widow's name had been shortened to, or mistakenly recorded as, Mary Colligan. She was 53 and was described as "Keeping House." Her 23-year-old son, John, who worked in a paper mill, and her 17-year-old son, Thomas, who worked in a rubber mill were still living in their mother's household at the hotel and a third son, Edward, a 28-year-old plumber, was listed in a separate household. He lived with his wife, Mary, 26, and their three young children: 6-year-old Neil, who attended school, 3-year-old Sarah, and 1-year-old John. Two granddaughters of Mary [Mc]Colligan's, Mary and Margaret Cahill, were also listed. Dennis Cahill had been living with the family when the 1870 census was taken, and had apparently married one of the McColligans' daughters (more than likely Margaret, who was 18 in 1870). In 1880, however, Dennis Cahill lived at 15 Easton Avenue in New Brunswick (U. S. Census 1880a; [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)). After the death of his wife, perhaps he or the Colligans had decided that it would be best for the girls to live with their grandmother, given the late nights that he would have been working tending bar. An Irish-born woman identified as Mary Colligan's sister-in-law, also named Mary Colligan, was living in one of the Colligan households in 1880, although her age (80) is 32 years older than the Mary McColligan who was enumerated in Neil McColligan's household in 1870. Both the elder Mary Colligan and rubber mill worker Thomas Colligan were recorded as being unable to read or write (U. S. Census 1880a).

As executrix of Neil McColligan's will, Mary McColligan conveyed the Bell Hotel and other properties to Charles T. Warner of New Brunswick on December 14, 1881. Less than a month later, Warner sold the lot to Joseph Quinn, also of New Brunswick, for \$4,800.00 (Middlesex County Deed Book 188:235ff). Quinn, born in Ireland in September 1849 (U. S. Census 1900a; [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)), arrived at Castle Garden on March 7, 1870 on the S. S. Indian from Glasgow, Scotland, his voyage having originated in Ireland (New York Passenger Lists 1820–1897). The 1885 New Jersey state census recorded Joseph Quinn and his family living in Ward 3 of New Brunswick, which included the project area. He and his wife, Nora, were between 20 and 60 years old, and their son, Joseph Jr., was between 5 and 20. Also included in their household were Patrick O'Connor and Mary Monahan, all born in Ireland. A second household in the hotel was the Murphy family, composed of James Murphy, his wife, Gurley, and their newborn child, identified only as "Baby." The Murphys were both between 20 and 60 years of age, and the foreign-born Gurley was of a nationality other than Irish or German. A third household in the hotel consisted of William Henderson, his wife, Agnes, and their four children, named Alexander, Margaret, Thomas, and Anna. The parents were both between 20 and 60 years old, the 3 oldest children were between 5 and 20, and the youngest was under 5. The nationality of the foreign-born William and Agnes Henderson was other than Irish or German (New Jersey State Census 1885). As recorded five years earlier in the 1880 federal census, the Henderson family, then composed of blacksmith William (33), Agnes (33), Alexander (6), and Margaret (2), had emigrated from Scotland since 1878, the year that Margaret was born. At the time, they lived at 9 Sicard Street, located several blocks northwest of the project area (U. S. Census 1880a).

A Sanborn fire-insurance map (Figure 8), published in 1886, was the first insurance map to include the project area. It shows the main portion of the Bell Hotel to be three stories high, with a two-story frame addition off the northwest corner and a one-story frame addition across the remainder of the rear. A one-story building identified as a blacksmith shop ("Bl Sh"), clad in or constructed of iron, is depicted at the rear of the hotel lot. The long axis of the blacksmith shop was oriented north-south along Water Street (Figure 8). Since William Henderson was a blacksmith and was living at the Bell Hotel, the shop was likely his, although not owned by him. An 1892 edition of the insurance map (Figure 9) shows no changes to the hotel other than its

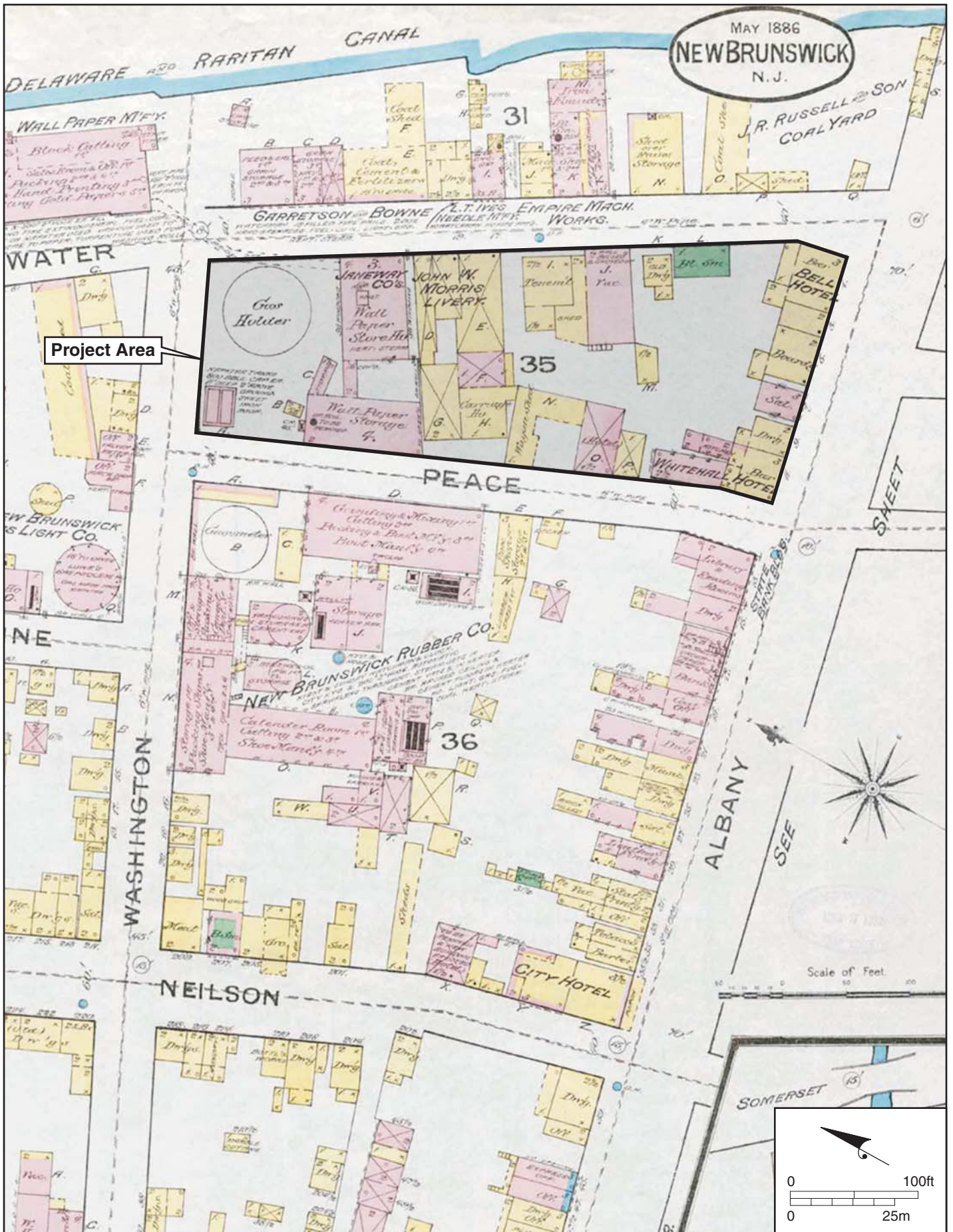


Figure 8. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 6. Sanborn Map Company, 1886).



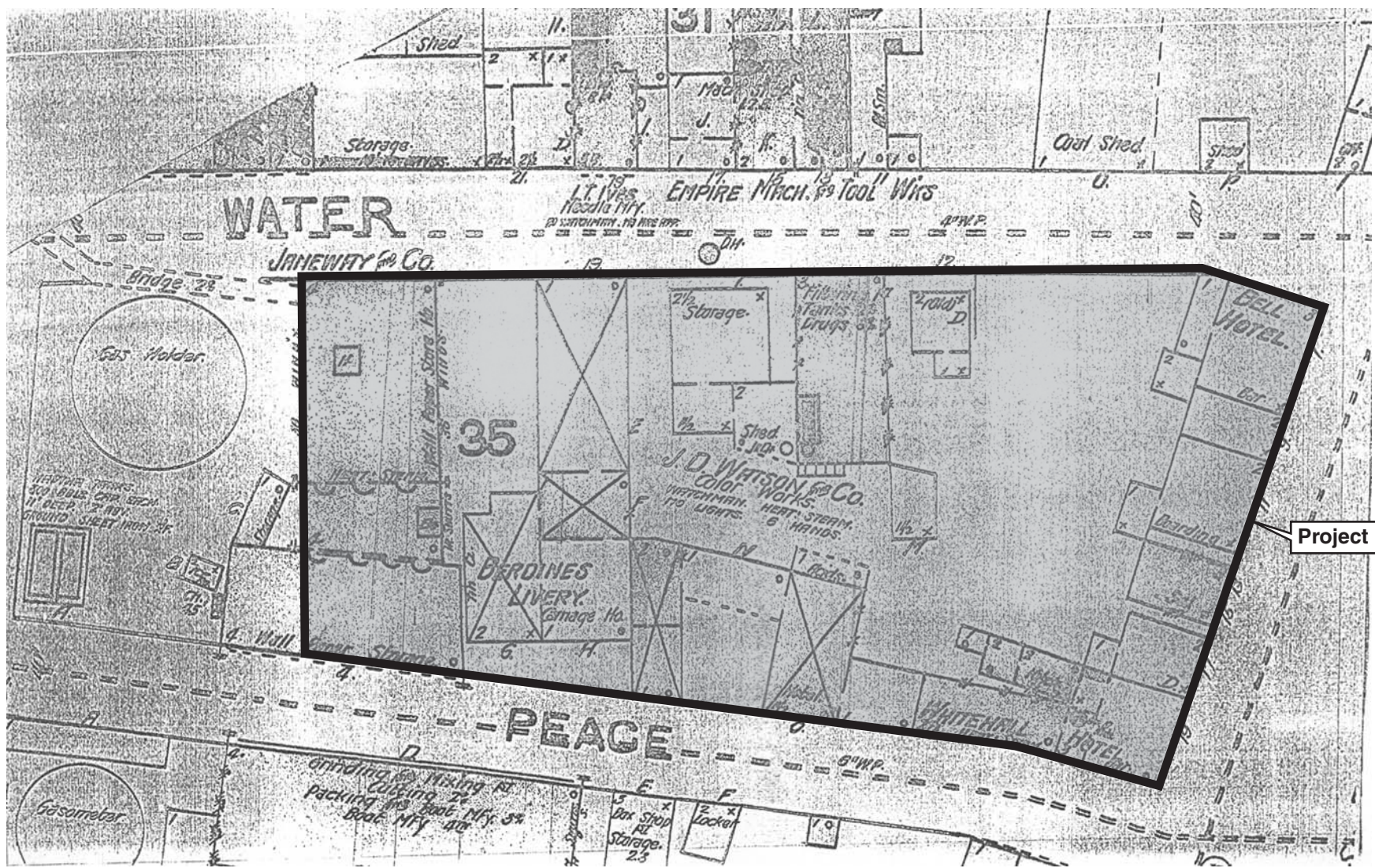


Figure 9. Detail, Mar. 1892/New Brunswick, N. J. In *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 4 (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1892), showing project area.

renumbering from 1 to 7 Albany Street and the identification of a bar on the west side of the main structure. The blacksmith shop at the rear of the lot was no longer there (Sanborn-Perris 1892, Figure 9).

Three years later, Joseph Quinn and his son Joseph Jr. were recorded at the Bell Hotel (1895 New Jersey state census). The absence of Quinn's wife, Nora, in this census suggests she had died. Enumerated in the next household, which was distinguished, evidently erroneously, as a separate building, were Irish-born Catherine McColligan, who was over 60 years old, and Mary McColligan, who was between 20 and 60 (New Jersey State Census 1895). Mary McColligan was likely the widow of former hotel owner Neil McColligan.

According to the federal census, there were only nine residents in the Bell Hotel in 1900. Quinn, a widower, who reportedly owned property "free and clear", was still the hotel proprietor and he had become a United States citizen ("naturalized"). Quinn's son, Joseph Jr., was 17 and had attended school for 12 months during the preceding year. Also included in the Quinn household was 75-year-old widow Catharine McColligan, who was identified as the elder Quinn's sister. She had no children, so the Mary McColligan enumerated with her in the 1895 state census may have been another sister, indicating that the McColligans and Quinns were related by marriage. A second household in the Bell Hotel in 1900 was the Roeder family, composed of 46-year-old Frederick Roeder, an engineer at the local hosiery factory who was born in Germany; his 43-year-old wife, Louise, who was also born in Germany; and their four children. The Roeders had immigrated to the United States in the 1870s.

A 1904 revision of the Sanborn map (Figure 10) showing the project area indicates no changes to the Bell Hotel itself, although the label "Bar" had been relocated from the west edge to the center of the main structure, perhaps denoting an expansion in this portion of the business. A new building, its long axis oriented east-west, had been constructed at the rear of the property (Sanborn 1904; Figure 10). The following year, the New Jersey state census recorded that the two Joseph Quinns, father and son, occupied the hotel, renting a section of it to a different German family than five years previous. The elder Joseph Quinn was still the hotelkeeper and his son, Joseph, 22, was unmarried and attending college. The tenants were August Woelz and his family which included his wife and their five children, the oldest of whom, Mary, 16, had emigrated with her parents from Germany in 1888. Both parents could read, write, and speak English (New Jersey State Census 1905).

There were five more residents in the Bell by April 20, 1910, when the next federal census was taken. By then the elder and younger Joseph Quinn's occupations were recorded as "Hotel & Saloon" and "Bartender/Saloon," respectively. The Woelz family was still renting space in the hotel, but their name was anglicized to Walsh. Fifty-year-old August Walsh, who had been naturalized, worked as a carpenter at some sort of shop. Seven of the nine children born to them were still living, all of them residing at the Bell. Their eldest daughter, Mary, who worked at the nearby rubber factory, had married 26-year-old New Jersey native Charles Bergan the previous year. He was unemployed. Wilhelm Walsh, 19, was employed as a house carpenter, Frank, 15, was a laborer at a laundry, and Gusten, Ella, and Adele attended school. In addition to the Quinns and Walshes, two unmarried female boarders, both laborers at the "Rubbershop," were living at the Bell. Bridge (? , short for Bridget?) Hearn was 40 years old and Mary Torne was 30; both had been born in New Jersey to Irish-born parents (U. S. Census 1910a).

The 1912 revision of the Sanborn map (Figure 11) shows no additions to the hotel proper, although a one-story shed had been constructed since 1904 just north of the two-story rear

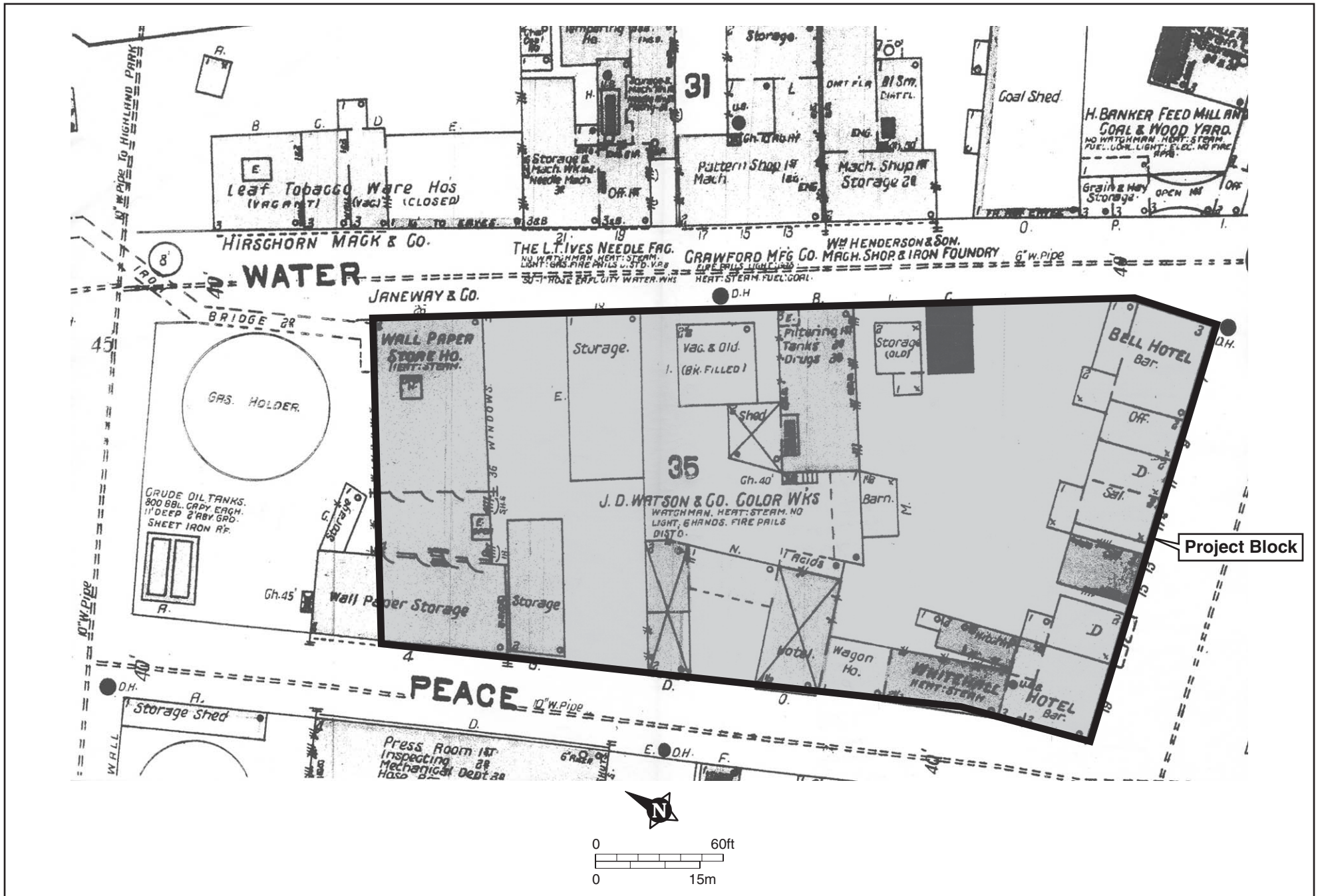


Figure 10. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 11. Sanborn Map Company, 1904.

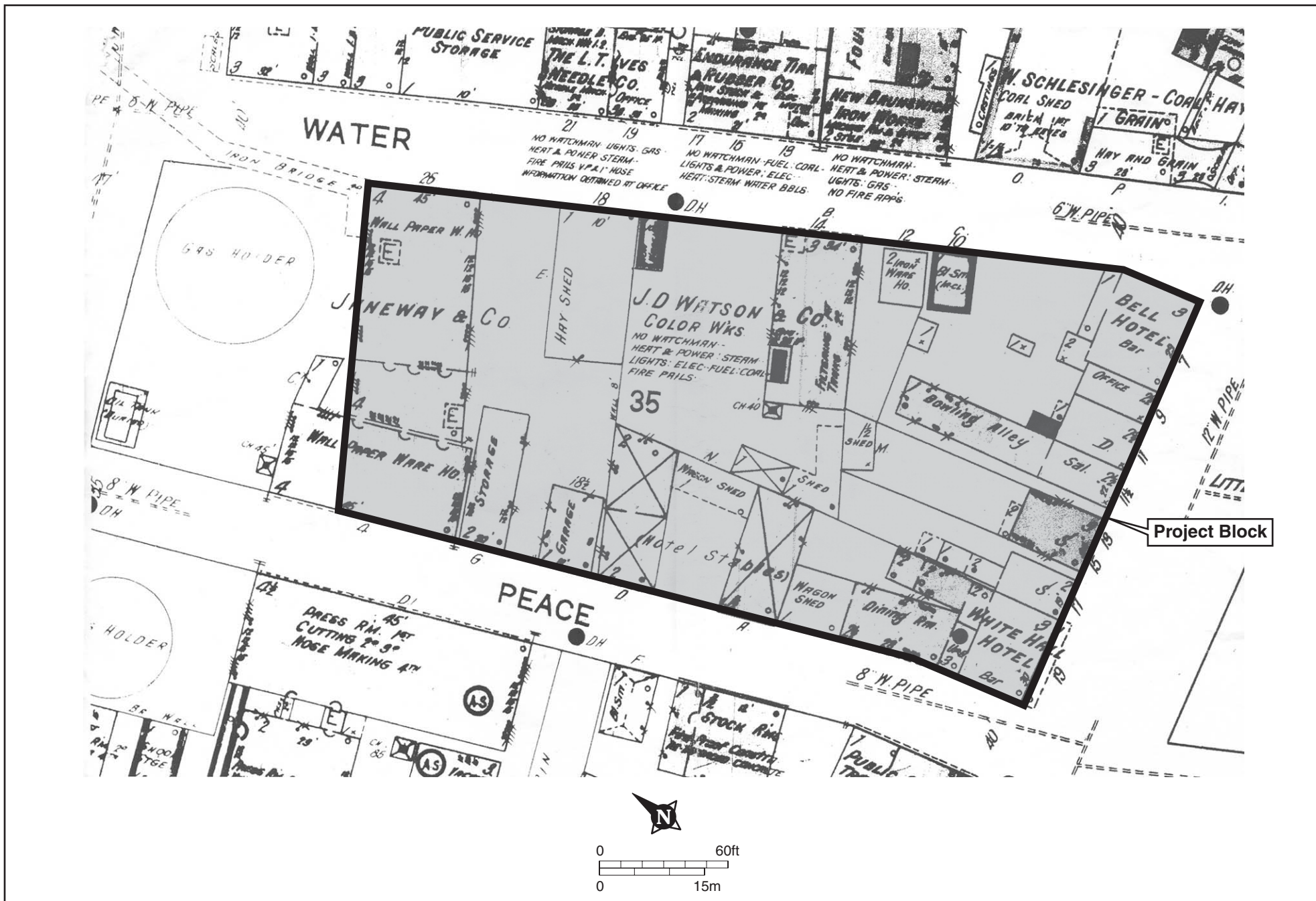


Figure 11. Detail, New Brunswick, N.J. From *Insurance Maps of the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, 1912.

addition at the northwest corner of the main building. Based on the presence in deed descriptions of a jog in the metes and bounds for the adjacent 9 Albany Street lot, which seems to correspond to the location of the southwest corner and west edge of the two-story hotel addition, the shed was located half within the hotel lot and half within the adjacent lot. The outbuilding at the rear of the lot, along Water Street, which had been built between 1897–1904, is identified as a blacksmith shop with an address of 10 Water Street. The original 10 Water Street, located on a lot farther north, had been renumbered 14 Water ca. 1890 (Figure 11). Three years later, the final New Jersey state census was taken. The only recorded residents of the Bell Hotel were the Quinns. The eldest Quinn, Joseph Sr., 65, was still a saloonkeeper, perhaps indicating that the Bell was by then a hotel in name only. Joseph Quinn Jr. was recorded as an unmarried 31-year-old merchant, and father and son had been joined by a third Joseph Quinn, a two-year-old son listed as Joseph Jr. Jr. in the return. Presumably he was the son of Joseph Jr.; his unidentified mother was also a New Jerseyan (New Jersey State Census 1915).

On April 5, 1916, Joseph Quinn sold the Bell Hotel property to Andrew Staab and Otto Wuest and in ca. 1919, Wuest conveyed his half share in the lot to Staab (Crozier 1980:50). In the 1920 federal census, 35-year-old Andrew Staab is the identified owner of the property, which was again under a mortgage. His occupation was recorded as hotel manager, perhaps indicating a renewed emphasis on the hotel portion of the business. Both Staab and his wife, Genevieve, were born in New York, as were his parents, but her parents had emigrated from Germany. Three unmarried “roomers” in their household were Harry Wooley, a 19-year-old machinist, and laborers Frank McColligan, 36, and Floyd Miller, 37, both of whom worked at the ironworks. McColligan was a native of New Jersey, and Wooley and Miller hailed from New York. Genevieve Staab’s mother and father, John and Rufina Entemann, also lived in the hotel. They had emigrated in 1888 and were naturalized in 1898. John Entemann was a porter at the brewery works.

By 1927 the Bell had been renamed the Parkway Hotel (Sanborn 1927). A narrow, one-story addition had been made across the rear of the preexisting one-story rear addition, thus filling in the “jog” in the north facade of the building where the two-story addition off the northwest corner of the structure joined the one-story addition. The one-story shed built behind the two-story addition between 1904 and 1912 had been removed, likely when the large auto-repair garage was constructed across the rear of the adjacent lot, and the outbuilding at the rear of the lot, along Water Street (No. 8), was still standing, although it was no longer identified as a blacksmith shop (Sanborn 1927; Figure 12).

Andrew Staab was the recorded head of household at 7 Albany Street in the 1930 federal census. The value of the hotel property was \$15,000, and the Staabs owned a radio. Contrary to the information provided a decade earlier, Staab’s father was identified as a German immigrant. Genevieve Staab’s German born parents, John and Rufina Entemann (?), were still living at the hotel in 1930. He was 66 years old and served as the hotel manager, and she was 68, with no recorded occupation. Nine “lodgers” were also living at the hotel including the still unmarried Frank McColligan, now 46. He was employed as an iron worker doing “structure work.” Two other boarders, William and Joseph Perez, probably brothers, worked at the hotel as a dish washer and porter. Both had been born in Puerto Rico and served in the U. S. military during the World War. The remaining tenants were Robert Treadwell, a 52-year-old laborer from South Carolina, Jake Fisher, a 60-year-old widower who worked as a handy man, James Barrett, a 60-year-old unmarried New Jersey native who was a watchman at a “nitroline” plant; Charles Mason, an unmarried 69-year-old shipping clerk at a medical chemical business; James Hickey, a widowed 65-year-old watchman at a needle manufactory; and Val Geibel, an unmarried 59-year-old

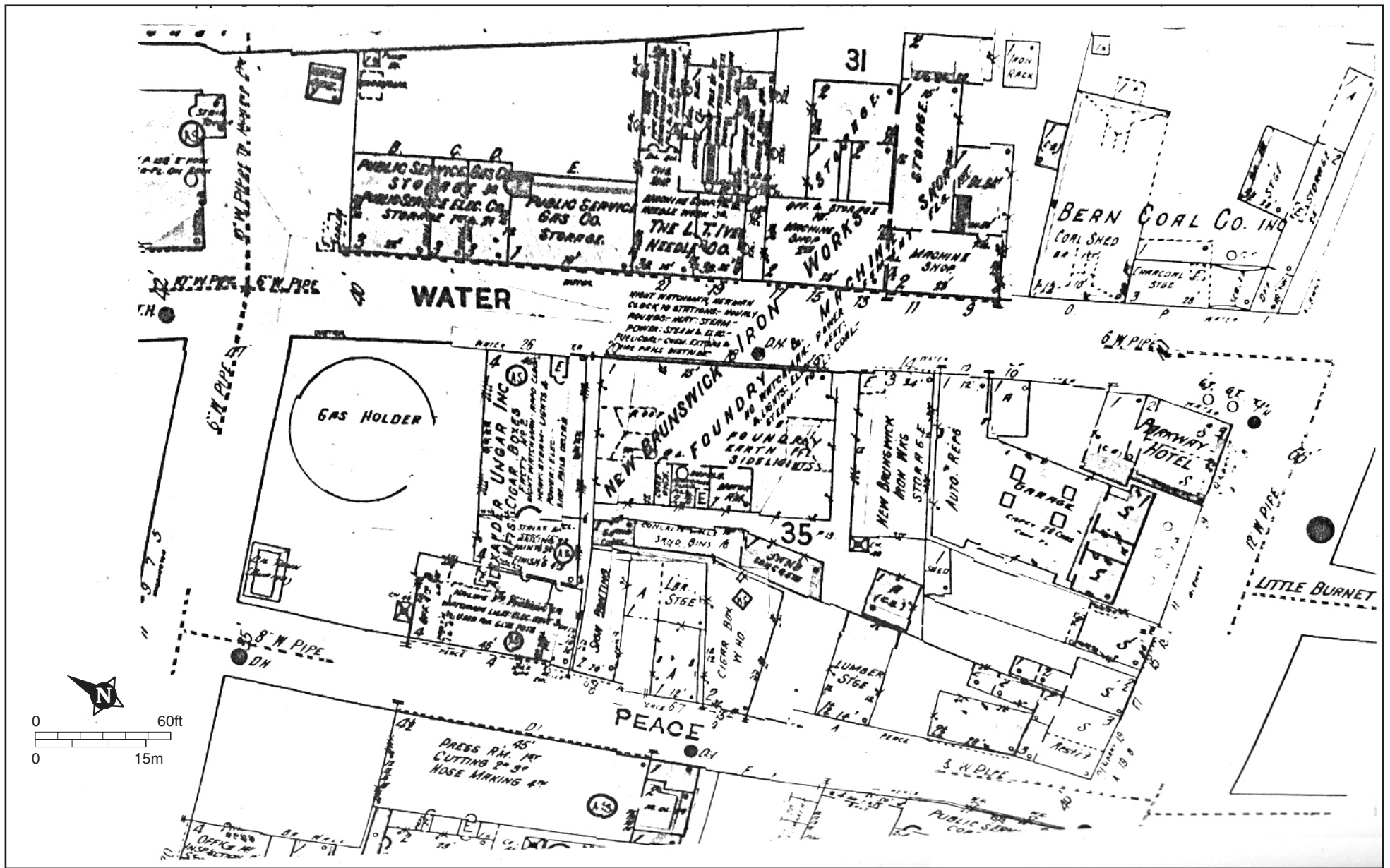


Figure 12. Detail, New Brunswick, N.J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, 1927.

steward at a club. Treadwell and Fisher, and possibly Geibel, may also have been hotel employees.

## 2.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES

### 2.2.1 FEATURE A

Feature A was a stone-lined, rectangular privy located behind the northern back boundary of the Indian Queen lot (see Figure 4, Plate 2). The feature measured 10 by 6 feet with its long side running north-south. Although this orientation suggested a connection to a Water Street lot, the contents of the feature provided convincing evidence that it was associated with the Indian Queen/later Bell Tavern.

#### 2.2.1.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Because Feature A was excavated as two separate halves, three analytical strata (AS) were eventually identified, the earliest (AS I) with a TPQ of 1853, the middle (AS II) with a TPQ of 1870, and the most recent (AS III) with a TPQ of 1896 (Figure 13, Plate 3).

#### 2.2.1.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature A, AS I

##### *Glass*

Nearly half of the bottles (21 out of 47) recovered from AS I were for alcoholic beverages (Table 1). Also notable in the assemblage was the fact that only one bottle was recovered for foodstuffs, which in this case would have been some kind of condiment. The amount of other tableware in this analytical stratum, however, was impressive (Table 2). A total of 58 tumblers were identified, most of them undecorated (Set A) and it is likely that most of them, at least, were associated with the Indian Queen Tavern, by then called the Bell, rather than with the boarders upstairs.

**Table 1. Glass Vessels by Functional Groups, Feature A AS I-III**

Function/ Subfunction	(1853)		(1870)		(1896)		(1856)		Total	%
	AS I	%	AS II	%	AS III	%	AS IV	%		
<b>Alcohol</b>										
Beer	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Beer/ Porter/ Ale	2	4.3	1	1.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	4	1.6
Beverage	12	25.5	7	7.4	5	4.4	0	0.0	24	9.3
Case Gin	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Champagne	3	6.4	1	1.1	3	2.6	0	0.0	7	2.7
Demijohn	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Flask	0	0.0	5	5.3	2	1.8	0	0.0	7	2.7
Gin	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Rum/ Whiskey	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Wine	2	4.3	5	5.3	2	1.8	0	0.0	9	3.5
<b>Beverage</b>										
Beverage	1	2.1	6	6.3	12	10.6	1	50.0	20	7.8
Mineral Water	3	6.4	11	11.6	3	2.6	0	0.0	17	6.6

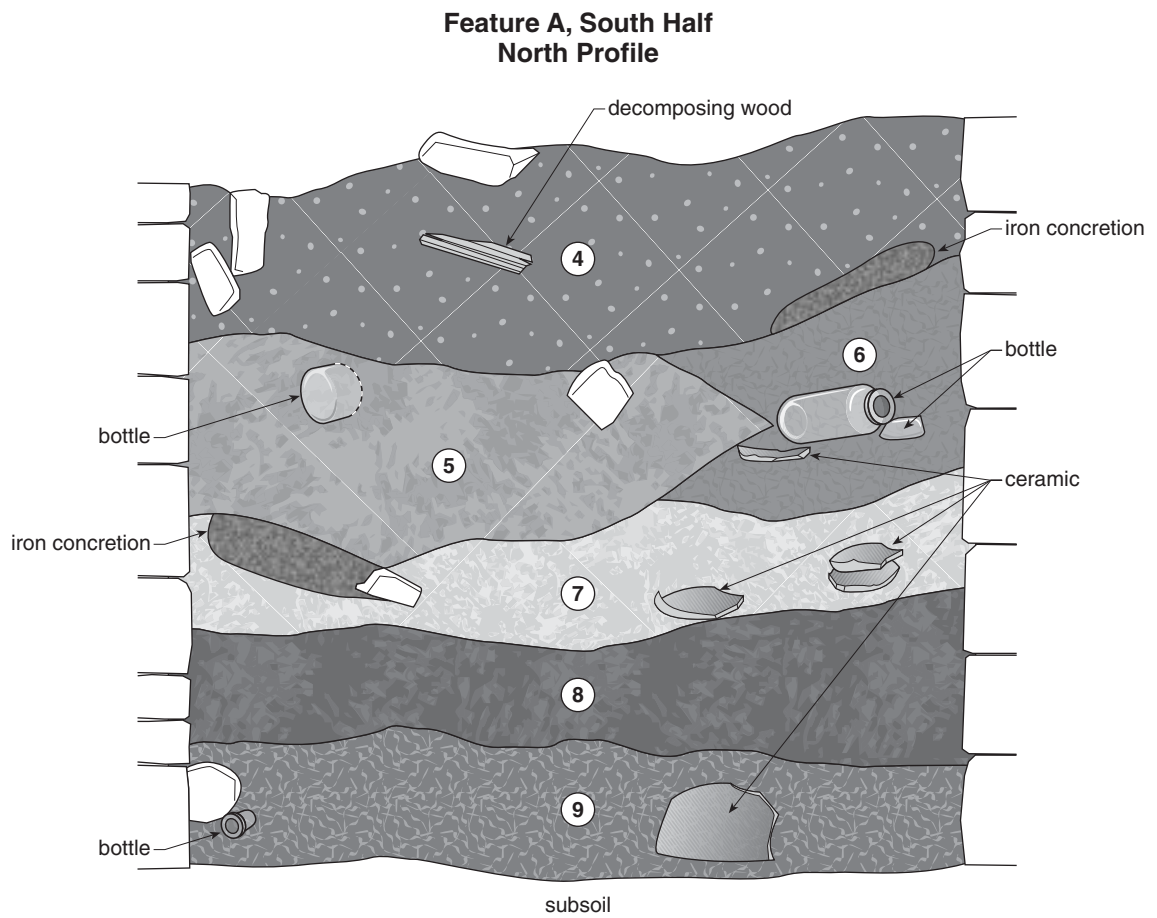
Function/ Subfunction	(1853)		(1870)		(1896)		(1856)		Total	%
	AS I	%	AS II	%	AS III	%	AS IV	%		
<b>Food</b>										
Condiment	1	2.1	0	0.0	2	1.8	1	50.0	4	1.6
Extracts	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
Fruit Jar	0	0.0	2	2.1	15	13.3	0	0.0	17	6.6
Jam/ Jelly	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	2	0.8
Mustard	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Olive Oil	0	0.0	1	1.1	3	2.6	0	0.0	4	1.6
Pickle	0	0.0	4	4.2	3	2.6	0	0.0	7	2.7
Sauce	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
<b>Household</b>										
Ammonia	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Ammonia/ Blueing	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Blacking	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Blueing	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Dye/ Paint	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Glue	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
Ink	0	0.0	1	1.1	3	2.6	0	0.0	4	1.6
<b>Medicine</b>										
Patent	6	12.8	3	3.2	10	8.8	0	0.0	19	7.4
Prescription	1	2.1	0	0.0	4	3.5	0	0.0	5	1.9
Miscellaneous	1	2.1	6	6.3	4	3.5	0	0.0	11	4.3
<b>Chemical</b>										
Chemical	4	8.5	8	8.4	5	4.4	0	0.0	17	6.6
<b>Miscellaneous</b>										
Cap	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Labware	0	0.0	1	1.1	2	1.8	0	0.0	3	1.2
<b>Cosmetic</b>										
Cold Cream	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Cologne	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
Fancy Cologne	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Hair Preparation	0	0.0	2	2.1	8	7.1	0	0.0	10	3.9
Patent	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8	0	0.0	2	0.8
Skin Beautifier	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.0	0	0.0	2	0.8
Unidentified	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
<b>Storage</b>										
Jar	0	0.0	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2
<b>Unidentified Bottle</b>	7	14.9	17	17.9	12	10.6	0	0.0	36	14.0
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	47	18.3	95	36.9	113	44.0	2	0.8	257	100.0



**Table 2. Glass Tableware, Feature A**

Function/ Subfunction	(1853)		(1870)		(1896)		(1856)		Total	%
	AS I	%	AS II	%	AS III	%	AS IV	%		
<b>Drinking</b>										
Firing Glass	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Flip	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Goblet	0	0.0	4	6.0	9	14.3	0	0.0	13	6.0
Mug	1	1.1	2	3.0	5	7.9	0	0.0	8	3.7
Shot Glass	0	0.0	2	3.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.4
Tumbler	58	66.6	34	50.7	32	50.8	0	0.0	124	57.1
Unidentified	2	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.4
Wine Glass	13	14.9	3	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	7.4
<b>Serving</b>										
Candy/ Snack Dish	0	0.0	4	6.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	6	2.8
Case Bottle	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Castor	0	0.0	2	3.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.4
Celery Dish	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Compote	0	0.0	2	3.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	1.4
Cruet	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Decanter	3	3.5	1	1.5	1	1.6	0	0.0	5	2.3
Dessert Cup	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
Dish	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
Lid	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	2	0.9
Pitcher	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	2	0.9
Poss. Castor	0	0.0	1	1.5	2	3.2	0	0.0	3	1.4
Spoon Vase	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Unidentified	4	4.6	7	10.4	2	3.2	0	0.0	13	6.0
<b>Unidentified Tableware</b>	2	2.3	2	3.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	5	2.3
<b>Unidentified Vessel</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	5	2.3
<b>Furnishing</b>										
Bud Vase	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
Unidentified	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	3	75.0
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	87	40.1	67	30.9	63	29.0	0	0.0	217	100.0
<b>TOTAL FURNISHING</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	4	100.0
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	47	18.3	95	36.9	113	44.0	2	0.8	257	100.0
<b>UNIDENTIFIED</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	134	27.9	162	33.75	182	37.9	2	0.4	480	99.95

The simplicity of the glass assemblage, and especially the paucity of food containers, may be a reflection of the economically tumultuous times during which it accumulated. A financial panic occurred in 1857, caused in part by over-speculation in railroads and real estate. The effects of the panic were exacerbated by the telegraph, which communicated the bad news about the economy far and wide. This, in turn, led to a much quicker selling off of stocks, and a more acute financial panic than had been experienced before. In New York, for instance, “the unemployed flocked into the [Central] Park, and threatened the authorities unless they were given food and work... Their riotous action was repressed by giving them work... charitable societies and people of the city established soup kitchens for the needy and served thousands, so that danger of an uprising was



- 4 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silt loam with pebbles
- 5 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy silt with organics
- 6 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark brown gritty sandy silt with decomposing organics (clinkers)
- 7 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown sandy silt with organics (nightsoil)
- 8 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty sand with abundant organics
- 9 5Y 3/2 dark olive gray nightsoil
- Rock

Figure 13. Feature A, south half, north profile.



Plate 2. Feature A, privy outline exposed during initial trenching on the first day of fieldwork. View south.



Plate 3. Feature A, north profile, showing series of artifact-bearing fill deposits in profile. Note planks at base of feature. View north.

averted.” (The History Box, online). The unemployed status of several of the boarders at the Bell Tavern during this period reflects how this economic crisis was experienced locally.

The residents who may have contributed to this deposit were Thomas Strong, the innkeeper in the 1840s and 50s, and his family plus a variety of working-class boarders. The ceramics recovered suggest that some of the things discarded may reflect even earlier days at the Bell Tavern.

### *Ceramics*

A total of 185 ceramic vessels were recovered from Feature A, AS I. The TPQ for the ceramic assemblage was 1853 and the MCD was 1835.

Tablewares comprised the largest group of vessels in the AS I assemblage (Table 3). Aside from the standard assortment of plates (15 muffin, 14 table plates, 10 twifflers, 8 supper plates, plus 3 more indeterminate sized plates identified from very small sherds), there were 17 platters, 4 vegetable dishes, 2 round pedestal bases for soup or sauce tureens, a square tureen cover, a pierced dessert plate, a dessert stand, a sweetmeats dish, and two miniature plates for butter or use by children. The inordinately large number of platters suggests a tavern association. Several matched sets of dishes were identified including one of Willowware (Set 14/15) including three table plates and three twifflers (one occurring in AS II), and a fine, but old, set of blue Chinese Export porcelain (Set 20) represented by two plates, a twiffler (found in AS III), and a dessert stand (Table 3). Willowware was the cheapest available transfer-printed pattern in the mid nineteenth century and it was also the most popular pattern (Miller 1991:8).

**Table 3. Feature A, Tea and Table Sets**

AS	SET	DESCRIPTION	DATE	TEA				TABLEWARE							TOTALS		
				HANDLED CUP	TEA BOWL/CUP	SAUCER	SLOP BOWL	MUFFIN	TWIFFLER	BUTTER PLATE	PLATE	SUPPER PLATE	TABLE PLATE	PLATTER		VEGETABLE DISH	DESSERT STAND
I/II	1	Blue Printed Whiteware, Romantic	1815-1915			3		1	1	1							6
I/II	2	Blue Printed Whiteware, Romantic	1815-1915		2	1											3
II	3	Blue Printed Whiteware, "Doria" by J. Ridgway	1815-1915		1						1				1		3
I/II	4	Blue Printed Whiteware, Romantic	1815-1915		3	2								3	1		9

2.0 THE INDIAN QUEEN/BELL TAVERN, 1 (LATER 7) ALBANY STREET

AS	SET	DESCRIPTION	DATE	TEA				TABLEWARE							TOTALS		
				HANDLED CUP	TEA BOWL/CUP	SAUCER	SLOP BOWL	MUFFIN	TWIFLER	BUTTER PLATE	PLATE	SUPPER PLATE	TABLE PLATE	PLATTER		VEGETABLE DISH	DESSERT STAND
I	5	Blue Printed Whiteware, "The Sower" by Adams	1810-1825		3												3
I	6	Black Printed Whiteware, Scenic Pattern W/Floral	1820-1915		3												3
II/III	7	White Graniteware, Molded (Convex Panels)	1842-1995		1	5											6
II	8	White Graniteware, Molded (Flat Panels)	1842-1995		4												4
III	9	White Graniteware, Plain	1842-1930	3													3
II/III	10	White Graniteware, Plain	1842-1930		6												6
II	11	White Graniteware, Plain by Cockson & Chetwynd	1867-1875			3											3
I/II	12	Chinese Export Porcelain, Painted Underglaze Blue	1800-1830		4												4
I/II	13	Blue Printed Whiteware, Scenic Pattern by T. Goodfellow	1828-1859					3									3
I	14	Blue Printed Pearlware, Willow Pattern	1790-1840									3					3
II	15	Blue Printed Pearlware, Willow Pattern	1790-1840					3									3
I/II	16	Brown Printed Whiteware, Scenic w/ Lace Border	1820-1915									3					3
I/II	17	Polychrome	1835-1915					1	1				1				3

AS	SET	DESCRIPTION	DATE	TEA				TABLEWARE								TOTALS	
				HANDLED CUP	TEA BOWL/CUP	SAUCER	SLOP BOWL	MUFFIN	TWIFLER	BUTTER PLATE	PLATE	SUPPER PLATE	TABLE PLATE	PLATTER	VEGETABLE DISH		DESSERT STAND
		Printed Whiteware, Pastoral w/ Floral Border															
I/II	18	White Graniteware, Molded (Unnamed)	1842-1995								1	3					4
II	19	White Graniteware, Molded "Niagara"	1856-1995		3												3
I/III	20	Chinese Export Porcelain, Painted Underglaze Blue, Canton	1800-1830					1		1	1					1	4
<b>TOTALS</b>				<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>79</b>

Pieces from four other table sets were found partially in AS I and AS II. Three of these were printed, two with scenic patterns, one in blue and one in black, another decorated in a polychrome floral pattern, and yet another made of molded white granite. A dark blue-edged pearlware twiffler was decorated with a central portrait of Lafayette accompanied by the phrase, "Welcome Lafayette the Nat[ion's Guest]" (Plate 4). This quotation refers to an Act of Congress in appreciation of Lafayette's service to this country during the Revolutionary War (Larsen 1975:254). There was no wear on this plate and it was probably used for display, perhaps as a public expression of patriotic values in the hotel/tavern.

Pairs of matching tableware vessels included two blue-edged pearlware platters (V.280-281) and two very large blue printed platters in the "Chevy Chase" pattern (V.312 in AS I, V.311 in AS II; Plate 5). Several other matching pairs may be remnants of sets. They included a blue printed plate and serving dish (AS I and II), a blue chinoiserie twiffler and tureen cover (V.275-276), two blue printed muffins in a genre motif (V.301-2), and the two blue floral-printed miniature plates (V.305-6) mentioned above. Some of these matched pairs were split between AS I and II: a blue printed muffin and supper plate (V.303-4) in the "Isola Bella" pattern by Adams, two blue printed "Canova" table plates (V.314-15), two flow black muffins (V.163-4) in the "Cabul" pattern by Challinor, and a flow blue saucer and supper plate (V.350-60) in the "Jonquin" pattern by Heath.

Thirty-two percent of the AS I ceramics were teawares. Vessel forms in this group included 25 saucers, 21 cups, 2 teabowls, 2 breakfast cups, 8 slop bowls, and 1 coffee pot. The coffee pot, a refined redware engine-turned vessel, was once coated with silver luster. Two sets of teaware



Plate 4. Blue-edged pearlware twiffler (V.288, 1809-1831) with Lafayette portrait found at the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern privy (Feature A, AS I).



Plate 5. Sample of platters from the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern (Feature A, AS I), left to right, blue-edged pearlware V.280, plain white granite (rear) V.204, and at the right, one of a matched pair – whiteware platter with blue printed “Chevy Chase” scene by Enoch Wood & Sons made between 1818-1846.

were identified, 3 blue printed whiteware saucers (Set 5) in “The Sower” pattern by Adams and three London-shaped teacups (Set 6) in a black scenic print (Table 3). One saucer from a tea set (Set 2) that consisted of three vessels in a blue romantic print was found in AS I, while the cups were found in AS II. A pair of gilded porcelain breakfast cups and a matching blue floral printed teacup and saucer were also identified.

The six pitchers in the assemblage suggest a tavern context. Three of them were made of pearlware, two were decorated with blue printed pastoral motifs, and one had an annular pattern. Another pitcher was hand painted whiteware, one was Rockingham, and one was stoneware. A mug and a tankard were also identified.

Kitchen ceramics, the third largest group, included: 5 pie pans, 5 bowls, 3 plates, 2 crocks, 2 porringers, 1 pudding pan, 1 serving bowl, and 1 lid. Other than the stoneware crocks and yellowware plates and serving dishes, the kitchen ceramics were all made of redware manufactured in New Jersey with the exception of a possible Philadelphia tulip bowl. A particularly unusual vessel was a slip trailed pie pan with the word “Barn” written across the interior (Plate 6).

Aside from food preparation and storage, the redware and yellowware dishes--porringers, bowls, plates and the serving dish--suggest the casual consumption of meals in the kitchen. Eating in the kitchen was likely done by those preparing or serving the food, probably in the hotel.

A relatively large number of chamber pots (14) was present in AS I: 5 plain creamware, 4 plain white granite, 3 annular yellowware, 1 plain whiteware, and 1 transfer-printed pearlware. The number is consistent with a hotel which housed multiple households. A plain whiteware ewer and two printed whiteware washbasins were also recovered.

### *Small Finds*

The abundance of floral and faunal artifacts as opposed to personal objects distinguished AS I from the overlying strata. Of a total 1,178 artifacts recovered, 750 (64%) were faunal and floral (Table 4). They included animal bones and egg shell (kitchen waste), clam, oyster, and mussel shells, as well as peach, walnut, hazelnut, cherry, grape, almond,

**Table 4. Small Finds, Feature A**

SMALL FINDS	AS I	AS II	AS III	AS IV	TOTAL
<b>Personal/Clothing</b>					
Button	14	62	126		202
Stud	1	2	3		6
Suspender Clip			2		2
Buckle	1		2		3
Cloth	8	6	1		15
Shoe	13	9			22
Hairpin/Barette	2	1			3
Mirror	25	94			119
Jewelry		2	4		6
Coin		4	1	1	6
Key			1		1
Grommet			1		1
<i>Personal Total</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>386</i>



2.0 THE INDIAN QUEEN/BELL TAVERN, 1 (LATER 7) ALBANY STREET

SMALL FINDS	AS I	AS II	AS III	AS IV	TOTAL
<b>Hygiene</b>					
Toothbrush		5	1		6
Comb		1	3		4
<i>Hygiene Total</i>	0	6	4	0	10
<b>Writing</b>					
Slate Pencil	4	8	11		23
Writing Slate	1	14	4		19
<i>Writing Total</i>	5	22	15	0	42
<b>Smoking</b>					
Pipe Bowl- Whole	3	4	10		17
Pipe Bowl- Fragment	8	10	2		20
Pipe Stem- Fragment	1	21	32	1	55
<i>Smoking Total</i>	12	35	44	1	92
<b>Furnishing</b>					
Lamp Chimney	51	514	403	3	971
Drawer Pull		1			1
Lamp Part	1	1	3		5
Decorative Wood	2	3			5
Escutcheon			1		1
Hook	1	1			2
Tile	1				1
Candlestick		1			1
Bracket		1	1		2
Bell			1		1
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	56	522	409	3	990
<b>Toys</b>					
Doll		2	2		4
Tea Set	2	8	6		16
Marble	6	3	6		15
Other		1			1
<i>Toys Total</i>	8	14	14	0	36
<b>Activities</b>					
Tools	1	3	4		8
Nails	62	31	78	4	175
Plumbing	2	10	8		20
Kitchen Utensil	3	1	1		5
Coal/Slag	6	11	11	1	29
Hard Rubber		5			5
Wood		2	1	2	5
<i>Activities Total</i>	74	63	103	7	247
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>					
Clam	53	73	43	2	171
Oyster	60	40	47	1	148
Mussel	3	35	11		49
Other Shell	1		2		3
Egg		110			110
Turtle		1			1
Almond	4				4
Cherry	419	9	1		429
Coconut	1	2			3
Grape	3				3
Hazelnut	5				5

SMALL FINDS	AS I	AS II	AS III	AS IV	TOTAL
<b>Kitchen Remains Cont.</b>					
Peach	49	4	1		54
Pecan	29				29
Walnut	5				5
Watermelon	41				41
Other Kitchen Floral	3	11	1		15
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	676	285	106	3	1070

pecan, and watermelon pits and seeds. Another 23 percent of the assemblage consisted of architectural remains, most of it window glass.

Furniture related and personal objects made up 11 percent of the assemblage and included: 14 buttons, a buckle, a stud, 13 pieces of leather shoes, 25 mirror fragments, and 2 pieces of a wooden hair pin. There were slate pencils and a fragment of a writing slate as well as two pieces from a doll's tea set and 6 marbles. Of the 12 pieces of smoking pipes recovered, five were bowls, two of them made in the inexpensive fluted style and two marked "TD" in a circle of thirteen stars facing the smoker. The stars are an obvious reference to the first 13 colonies and such patriotic motifs were used, in some instances, to communicate a political message (see Reckner 2001 for a discussion of pipes and patriotism). The Irish harp motif, for instance, was used to appeal to the Irish ethnic/national market (Reckner and Dallah in Yamin, 2000, Vol. VI:65).

#### *Paleoethnobotanical and Parasite Remains*

The paleoethnobotanical remains from AS I included the usual profusion of berry seeds (strawberry, blackberry/raspberry, and huckleberry in that order) and several condiments (mustard and pepper). Unusual in this mid-nineteenth-century assemblage was the presence of tomato which was just coming into popularity in the United States. Apparently New Brunswick residents were making use of the newly introduced vegetable as soon as it became available.

The parasite eggs in this nightsoil deposit indicate that at least some residents were suffering from *Ascaris lumbricoides* or giant intestinal roundworm. The average eggs per millimeter (10,260) in AS I was considerably higher than the eggs per millimeter in the strata above.

#### *Faunal Remains*

Faunal remains provide a picture of diet at the Indian Queen (Bell) Tavern and in the apartments upstairs at mid-century. A total of 989 bones and fragments was recovered from Feature A-AS I. Of these, 869 were determined to be the remains of food (Table 5). Spines and rays from indeterminate fish were excluded from food calculations as were non-food mammals such as cats and rats. The strata yielded four fragments from an adult cat and 19 identified as kitten. A single bone from a plover species (Family *Charadriidae*), a small coastal bird was also identified. Most parts of four rats and a squirrel, a total of 54 bones and fragments were recovered. The rats were complete animals, either scavengers or disposed of with the food remains. Six fragments from a small turtle carapace were also present.

Cattle remains dominate the assemblage NISP and biomass calculation. There were just six identifiable long-bone fragments; however 54 percent (n = 47) of the cow assemblage was from the axial skeleton, almost all of which was heavily butchered vertebrae and ribs. The remainder of



Plate 6. Locally-made red earthenware pie pan (V.12) with slip-decorated script “Barn or Baren” from Indian Queen/Bell Tavern (Feature A, AS I).

the cow assemblage included lots of teeth and skull fragments from at least two animals. This was unusual as there was not a corresponding number of hock/foot bones present and the remainder of the assemblage was specifically butchered in standardized cuts. The heads were present as a specific cut of meat, head cheese; brains; etc., although there was no evidence of butchery on the skull. Another 18 bone fragments were identified as immature cow-under six months of age – with no evidence of butchery except a cervical vertebrae where the skull was separated from the rest of the body. Most of this veal was probably present as large roasts cut from the long bones.

Other than beef, the meat assemblage was limited. A small amount of pork was present, represented by a variety of bones from all parts of the pig of which just three were butchered. Small fragments of teeth and ribs were present as were two rounds or steaks cut from the femur or upper leg. A smaller, immature animal provided the single identifiable ham-roast from the shank. Twenty-nine of the 50 fragments identified as sheep were from the axial skeleton (ribs, vertebrae and pelvic). Overall, the mutton assemblage was less butchered than the beef assemblage and some large roasts were present. At least two from the shank end of the leg, including the tarsals; another from the chuck or arm, and one traditional cut from the upper leg.

The bird assemblage was varied for the time in terms of the sizes present. Chicken was represented by four birds of three different sizes—including at least one immature bird. Bones from at least one small hen or pheasant were also present. At least two ducks, mallards, were present, mostly as long bones and lacking evidence of skulls and feet possibly indicative of market animals rather than primary butchery and disposal. Similar patterns were seen in the chicken throughout the Feature A assemblages. Birds' eggs were disposed of in Feature A as a small number of shell fragments were present.

A number of important Atlantic coast fishes were present and because they seem to have been deposited as whole animals, they dominate the MNI calculations. Porgy, common catfish, and bass species dominate the fish assemblage, but cod vertebrae of typical stockfish size were also present as were butchered remains of haddock filets (half-cleithrum bones). River fish, including shad and striped bass, were also present. Shad was an important seasonal food fish in all the coastal rivers of the northeastern United States. The large numbers here demonstrate both its presence and its importance in the diet. Again, the distribution of elements of the fishes suggests butchery was taking place elsewhere for the commercial fishes (cod, haddock), but that the local fishes were butchered on-site as they were represented primarily by their skull bones (shad, basses, and porgies) with very few of the caudal vertebrae present.

**Table 5. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.1) Feature A, AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
<b>Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i></b>	87	10.0	2	4.5	45.18	68.9
<b>Cow-Immature</b>	18	2.1	1	2.3	4.10	6.3
<b>Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i></b>	50	5.8	2	4.5	4.84	7.4
<b>Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i></b>	11	1.3	1	2.3	0.51	0.8
<b>Pig-Immature</b>	1	0.1	1	2.3	0.92	1.4
<b>Large Mammal</b>	6	0.7	---	---	0.81	1.3
<b>Medium Mammal</b>	25	2.9	---	---	1.81	2.8
<b>Indet Mammal</b>	55	6.3	---	---	1.75	2.7
<b>Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i></b>	19	2.2	3	6.8	0.77	1.2
<b>Chicken-Immature</b>	2	0.2	1	2.3	0.00	0.0
<b>Sm Hen/Pheasant</b>	14	1.6	1	2.3	0.02	0.0
<b>Chicken-Sp; <i>Galliformes</i></b>	17	2.0	---	---	0.40	0.6
<b>Duck; <i>Anas</i> sp.</b>	16	1.8	2	4.5	0.21	0.3

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Goose; <i>Anser</i> sp.	4	0.5	1	2.3	0.20	0.3
Medium Bird	86	9.9	---		0.33	0.5
Small Bird	4	0.5	---	----	0.00	0.0
Cod; <i>Gadus morhua</i>	3	0.3	1	2.3	0.07	0.1
Haddock; <i>M. aeglefinus</i>	3	0.3	1	2.3	0.15	0.2
Mackerel; <i>S. Scombus</i>	1	0.1	1	2.3	0.00	0.0
Black Sea Bass; <i>Serranidae</i> sp.	83	9.6	5	11.4	1.95	3.0
Striped Bass; <i>Morone saxatilis</i>	5	0.6	1	2.3	0.03	0.0
Bass species; <i>Percichthyidae</i>	63	7.2	2	4.5	0.30	0.5
Porgy; <i>Sparidae</i> sp.	99	11.4	8	18.2	0.78	1.2
Shad; <i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	126	14.5	7	15.9	0.19	0.3
Catfish; <i>Siluriformes</i>	12	1.4	2	4.5	0.08	0.1
Flounder; <i>Pluronectiformes</i>	1	0.1	1	2.3	0.00	0.0
Indet Fish	58	6.7	---	---	0.19	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>65.59</b>	<b>100.2</b>

### 2.2.1.3 Artifacts recovered from Feature A, AS II

#### *Glass*

The glass assemblage from AS II, which dated after 1870, had almost as many beverage and mineral bottles as bottles for alcohol (Table 1). It also differed from AS I in that there were more bottles relating to food consumption. Tableware included several large sets of tumblers (Table 2) likely used in the tavern. The largest of the sets (Set C) consisted of mold-blown tumblers, with arched panels on the sides. This set appears to have been assembled piecemeal as the number of panels on the glasses varied. Some had as many as 12 panels; others had as few as seven. Several similarly decorated mugs were also recovered. A second set of tumblers was also mold-blown, but lacked decoration (Set A). The four pressed-glass snack dishes (V.392, 393, 395, 396) in this assemblage were the kind of thing that has been seen elsewhere in association with brothels (Cheek et al. 1991, Plate 7). It is reputed that a brothel once operated out of the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern and it is not unlikely that these dishes, as well as two cologne bottles and two hair preparation bottles, derived from the brothel. Needless to say, none of the residents listed in the 1870 census was identified as a prostitute, but a former New Brunswick police chief (personal communication, summer 2003) told us that the hotel had a reputation going “way back.”

One of the hair preparation bottles contained “Mrs. S. A. Allen’s World Hair Restorer” and the other contained “Barry’s Tricopherous For the Skin and Hair”. There was also a single bottle of skin beautifier embossed “G.W. LAIRD/ PERFUMER/ NEW YORK” and another unusual, violet colored, bulbous shaped bottle with a long flared neck (V.95). This bottle displayed particularly heavy wear and may have been used and re-used for perfume or cologne (Plate 8).

#### *Ceramics*

AS II contained the largest number (221) of ceramic vessels recovered from Feature A (Table 3). The ceramic TPQ was 1870 and the MCD was 1875.

Nearly three-quarters (72 percent) of the dishes were made of whiteware or white granite and over half these wares were plain or molded. In addition to white granite tea and tablewares there were small and large white granite mixing bowls for use in the kitchen. Transfer-printed dishes,



Plate 7. Glass snack dishes discarded in the Bell Tavern privy that may have a brothel association (Feature A, AS II, V.392-3, 395-6).



Plate 8. Heavily worn, violet glass perfume bottle from the second deposit in the Bell Tavern privy, c. 1870 (Feature A, AS II V. 95).

the most popular decorative type in the earlier stratum, made up only 32 percent of this assemblage.

Tablewares (36 percent of the assemblage) included: 16 muffins, 7 twifflers, 10 supper plates, 7 table plates, and 12 plates. For serving there were 14 platters, 2 tureens, 1 tureen lid, 3 bakers, 1 vegetable dish, 1 oval stand, and 1 possible compote. The number of serving pieces again seems to suggest they were used in the tavern. Set 1 included a miniature plate for butter or for a child and there was a small dish lid and an unidentifiable hollowware. A nearly complete oval, white granite tureen with its cover was among the discarded serving vessels.

Four tea and table sets were identified (Table 3). Three of the tea sets were made of white granite, two plain (Sets 8 & 11) and one molded in the “Niagara” pattern (Set 19). Sets 8 and 19 comprised matching cups only and Set 11 consisted of saucers with the maker’s mark “Cockson & Chetwynd”. A whiteware cup, plate, and vegetable dish printed in J. Ridgway’s “Doria” pattern belonged to a set of dishes that may have been intended for family meals that included coffee following dinner.

Like AS I, this stratum also included several matched pairs: two blue edged platters (V.282-3), a blue printed plate and platter with a floral border (V.307-8), a possible jug and tureen (V.355-6) in a stylized green-blue floral print, and two flow blue muffins in the “Excelsior” pattern (V.361-2).

Also like AS I, the stratum included a large number of pitchers (13), some made of white granite and others of Rockingham ware. The Rockingham pitchers, decorated with molded animal forms, were very popular in this period and are usually associated with the consumption of beer and cider (Claney 2000:105). The hunt theme decorations have obvious masculine connotations. Such pitchers were common in public venues devoted to drinking and would definitely not have been out of place at the Bell Tavern.

There were 15 chamber pots, some of them made of plain white granite (5), others of whiteware (2), creamware (2), or redware (3). The only decorated chamber pots were a matching pair in annular yellowware (V.436-7). Other vessels relating to hygiene included 3 washbasins, 1 ewer, 1 ointment pot, 1 shaving mug, 1 soap dish, and a toothbrush holder (Plate 9). All but the ointment pot (redware) and one blue printed washbasin were plain or molded white granite or whiteware. There was also a Rockingham spittoon, a fixture in public places of the period (Claney 2000:112).

### *Small Finds*

Of three marked pipes, one was marked “WHITE//GLASGOW”, and was probably made by one of the pipemakers working in Glasgow, Scotland, in the nineteenth century. Another was marked “F.BERGMANN&C//NEW YORK”, and a third was marked “PETER//DORNI”. Bergmann was manufacturing pipes in New York in the nineteenth century. Dorni pipes resembling those made in the mid-nineteenth century by French pipemaker, Peter Dornier, were popular throughout the second half of the nineteenth century.

Personal affects were abundant but not particularly noteworthy in this stratum (Table 4). The 75 buttons recovered included 38 four-hole porcelain ones and others made of black glass, hard rubber, copper alloy, and bone. There were also two porcelain studs. Among hygiene related artifacts were five bone toothbrushes, one decorated with incised lines, a hard rubber comb, and a



Plate 9. White granite toiletries used by the proprietors and boarders of the Bell Tavern in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Left to right, toothbrush holder V.476, chamber pot (behind) V.443, shaving mug V.474, washbasin V.469, ewer V.471 (behind), and oval box lid V.479 (Feature A, AS II).



hairpin. There were more mirror fragments (94) in this stratum than in either of the other two in the feature.

More writing related artifacts (8 slate pencils and 14 writing slate fragments) and a significant number of toys came from AS II than from the other strata in the feature. Among the toys were fragments of two dolls, 8 pieces of a tea set, marbles, and a molded porcelain bird.

Other unusual items included a limestone whetstone that may have belonged to one of the shoemakers (John Harris or John Boylan) who was living on the lot in the 70s and the piece of modified wood found might also have been used in the manufacture of shoes. A pointed piece of wood with a copper tip may have belonged to painter Jessie Roebuck and the hard rubber disk and hard rubber stamp or die blank could have been brought home by one of the rubber mill workers who boarded at the Bell.

The stratum included a number of copper alloy objects—a hook, a bracket, and a drawer pull—as well as plenty of chimney glass and two pieces of a lead candlestick. The small, possibly pewter, spoon recovered may have been for a baby or for condiments. A modified bone rod, with carved decoration, had a threaded interior at one end, suggesting a handle of some sort.

#### *Paleoethnobotanical and Parasite Remains*

There were more blackberry/raspberry seeds in this analytical stratum than in the earlier stratum and figs and strawberry seeds were present in significant amounts although nowhere near as prevalent as blackberry/raspberry. Mustard and pepper were again the only condiments present and tomatoes continued to be consumed by lot residents.

The number of parasite eggs per millimeter of sediment was considerably less than it had been for the earlier stratum, but some *Ascaris lumbricoides* (giant intestinal roundworm) and *Trichuris trichiura* (whipworm) was still detected.

#### *Faunal Remains*

A total of 1,389 bones and fragments was recovered from Feature A-AS II. Of this number, 1,271 were determined to be the remains of food (Table 6). Spines and rays (n = 70) from indeterminate fish were excluded from food calculations as were non-food animals including turtle (shell and long bones n=19) and 21 eggshell fragments from indeterminate birds. A single element from a rat was the only evidence of small commensal mammals, e.g., cats or rats, and there were no non-food birds identified. A single femur from a rabbit was also identified.

**Table 6. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.1) Feature A, AS II**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	151	11.8	3	4.4	53.07	51.1
Cow-Immature	27	2.1	2	2.9	9.62	9.3
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	96	7.6	4	5.9	13.12	12.6
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	51	4.0	2	2.9	10.16	9.8
Large Mammal	19	1.5	---	---	3.05	2.9
Medium Mammal	65	5.1	---	---	2.69	2.6
Indet Mammal	199	15.7	---	---	6.02	5.8
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	34	2.7	4	5.9	1.11	1.1
Chicken-Immature	11	0.9	1	1.5	0.17	0.2

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Duck; <i>Anas</i> sp.	5	0.4	1	1.5	0.18	0.2
Goose; <i>Anser</i> sp.	2	0.2	1	1.5	0.07	0.0
Medium Bird	55	4.3	---	----	0.69	0.7
Salmon; <i>Salmo</i> sp.	1	0.0	1	1.5	0.00	0.0
Cod; <i>Gadus morhua</i>	8	0.6	2	2.9	0.24	0.2
Haddock; <i>M. aeglefinus</i>	5	0.4	1	1.5	0.09	0.0
Codfish-Indet; <i>Gadidae</i> sp.	4	0.3	---	---	0.13	0.1
Mackerel; <i>S. Scombus</i>	7	0.6	1	1.5	0.09	0.0
Black Sea Bass; <i>Serranidae</i> sp.	22	1.7	4	5.9	0.35	0.3
Striped Bass; <i>Morone saxatilis</i>	13	1.0	4	5.9	0.10	0.0
Bass species; <i>Percichthyidae</i>	27	2.1	2	2.9	0.14	0.1
Porgy; <i>Sparidae</i> sp.	144	11.3	12	17.6	1.28	1.2
Shad; <i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	161	12.7	11	16.2	0.31	0.3
Catfish; <i>Siluriformes</i>	83	6.5	11	16.2	0.83	0.8
Flounder; <i>Pluronectiformes</i>	1	0.0	1	1.5	0.00	0.0
Indet Fish	80	6.3	---	---	0.26	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1271</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>103.77</b>	<b>99.6</b>

With the exception of foot and hock bones, all parts of the cattle were present including skull fragments and teeth. The assemblage was heavily processed and 48 percent of all the bones (n = 73) were sawn through. There were four large roast cuts, two each from the ribs and foreshank; otherwise all the butchered bones were cut into much smaller and thinner steaks – including four from the loin. All of the vertebrae were cut into thin chops or steaks. However, there were a number of bones from what was probably a single skull, but there was no evidence of butchery on any of these bones. In contrast, most of the immature cow present came from bones from the skull, perhaps a specific cut of meat-head cheese or brains as there is no real evidence of butchery waste in these deposits.

Unlike the cattle, the pork and mutton in the assemblage was less heavily butchered and in the case of the pig, most parts of the animal were present. This included fragments from the skull as well as hock and lower-shank bones. Many of the cuts were relatively robust, indicating consumption of larger hams (at least nine from various parts of the animal) rather than steaks. The mutton yielded evidence of at least 11 roasts cut from the arms/legs and loin of the animal; however, 38 percent of the bones (36 of the 96 bones) came from the skulls/jaws of the animals, but there was not a corresponding number of cervical vertebrae or long bones, so it is possible the skulls were purchased separately or disposed of differently than the rest of the animals.

Chicken was present as mostly whole animals. The remains lacked the feet and skull parts indicative of on-site butchery and disposal of the animals. When combined with immature birds, at least five animals were present. Small numbers of bones identified as duck and goose were also present; however, the assemblage was dominated by the remains of fish. Most important in terms of number were the catfish, the same species seen in AS I and throughout the 29 Mi 213 features. Compared with AS I, the catfish was present in much greater numbers, eleven fish total, while the overall number of bass decreased in this assemblage. Represented by 12 individuals, the small and local silver porgy was obviously an important fish and both species, along with shad, were extremely common in the waters near New Brunswick.

#### 2.2.1.4 Artifacts recovered from Feature A, AS III

##### *Glass*

Eight hair preparation bottles were excavated from AS III (Table 1). As in AS II, most of them were Parker's Hair Balsam and another bottle of G.W. Laird's skin beautifier (V.111) was also recovered (Plate 10). Two more snack dishes were found (V.394, 397) and there was also a pressed glass lid of a serving vessel. This vessel (V. 415) was decorated with a fine diamond motif and pierced with a bullet hole (Plate 11). The bullet was almost perfectly circular and entered the lid from the outside. If, indeed, the Bell Tavern was operating as a brothel in the late decades of the nineteenth century it would not be surprising that there was violence on the premises. In *City of Eros* (1992:81) historian Timothy Gilfoyle interprets violence against prostitutes as a way men "unleashed pent-up frustration by attacking a visible, independent and sometimes materially successful woman." More often than not the attacks were against what Gilfoyle calls the "accoutrements of the prostitute's trade—her bed, furniture, glassware and crockery" (Gilfoyle 1992:78), but sometimes they were also against her person. For instance, Helen Jewitt, a famous New York City prostitute, was murdered by a client in 1836 (Yamin 2005:4).

The amount of lighting glass in the AS III assemblage might also be associated with brothel activities (Table 1). In their analysis of small finds excavated from the yard deposits of 10 lots from within Washington, DC's Hooker division (a red light district within a stone's throw of the White House) Cheek et al. (1991:69-70) found that lighting glass made up a larger percentage of the total number of artifacts excavated from assemblages associated with prostitute households than those associated with working-class households. In similar fashion, all three assemblages including material from the Bell Tavern contained larger quantities of lighting glass than is usual in mid-to-late nineteenth-century domestic assemblages.

##### *Ceramics*

A total of 81 ceramic vessels were recovered from AS III. The TPQ for the ceramic assemblage was 1887 and the MCD was 1886. Unlike AS I and II, AS III included more teawares (48%) than tablewares (23%). Teawares were mainly made of plain white granite, and included a set of three plain white granite handled cups (Set 9). Tablewares were also mostly made of white granite and had no decoration as well. An exception to this was a pair of green printed whiteware table plates in the "Ivy" pattern by Wedgwood (Table 3).

Among vessels relating to hygiene were six chamber pots, 1 ewer, 1 dressing table lid, and 1 shaving mug. All were white granite except for a single chamber pot made of yellowware. A small porcelain dish with a finger holder was probably used as a small oil lamp.

Redware appears to have been increasingly replaced by yellowware in the kitchen. The only redware vessels in this analytical stratum were a milk pan, one pudding pan, one pie pan, and three flowerpots.

##### *Small Finds*

There were an unusually large number of porcelain buttons in the small finds assemblage from AS III (Table 4). Other assemblages associated with brothels have included an anomalous number of buttons and it is possible that the buttons came off the clothing of women who were working



Plate 10. Bottles containing hair products were found in the two later deposits, c. 1870 and 1896, of the Bell Tavern privy (Feature A, AS II).



Plate 11. Pressed glass snack dish lid, V.415, with a bullet hole (Feature A, AS III).

on the premises. Like AS II there was also a large amount of chimney glass in this analytical stratum. Other items of interest were four pieces of jewelry (paste gemstones?), a number of writing implements, and children's toys including doll parts, six pieces of a miniature tea set, and six marbles.

The pipes in AS III were of particular interest and have suggestive political significance (Plate 12). Three bowls along with two stems that appeared to go with them, were marked "M and T 540" on the stems. The M and T stand for Mullenbach and Thewald who were manufacturing pipes in Höhr, Germany between c. 1870 and 1930. The words "HOME RULE" inside an oval sit above an Irish harp on the bowls of these pipes. Home Rule refers to the Irish nationalist demands for an Irish government to replace the English one in Ireland. Home Rule pipes became popular among Irish immigrants in the U.S. in the 1860s and 70s (Reckner 2000:215). Two other pipe bowls in the assemblage displayed Irish motifs. One of them had an Irish harp on one face and a thistle on the other and the second displayed a partial name and address: "...DALY/17/FRANCIS ST/DUBLIN". Joseph Quinn, who became the proprietor of the Bell in 1885, and his boarders were all born in Ireland and they evidently sympathized with the struggles going on in their homeland. One final pipe bowl from AS III was molded in the likeness of Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens). Bowls of this complexity were usually European made, namely German, in origin and cost more than other decorated bowls.

#### *Paleoethnobotanical and Parasite Remains*

This stratum contained considerably fewer fruit remains than AS II although blackberry/raspberry was still present in some quantity and elderberry, fig, and grape were relatively well represented. Some strawberry was also present and there was a small amount of tomato.

The number of parasite eggs per millimeter of sediment in this stratum was very low.

#### *Faunal Remains*

A total of 613 bones and fragments was recovered from Feature A-AS III. Of this number, 610 were determined to be the remains of food (Table 7). Two bones were identified as a small carnivore, probably cat, along with a single bone from a rat. The assemblage was dominated by the remains of mammals; however, the high degree of weathering and damage to the bones may indicate some type of secondary deposit or damage to the assemblage that could account for the lack of fish and birds.

**Table 7. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.1) Feature A, AS III**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	119	19.5	2	12.5	47.84	66.0
Cow-Immature	1	0.2	1	6.3	0.21	0.3
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	33	5.4	2	12.5	2.79	3.8
Sheep/Deer; <i>Cervidae</i>	1	0.2	1	6.3	0.71	1.0
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	57	9.3	3	18.8	6.42	8.9
Large Mammal	106	17.4	---	---	5.98	8.2
Medium Mammal	62	10.2	---	---	2.69	3.7
Indet Mammal	154	25.3	---	---	4.09	5.6
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	40	6.6	3	18.8	1.07	1.5
Chicken species; <i>Galliforme</i>	8	1.3	---	---	0.18	0.2
Duck; <i>Anas sp.</i>	2	0.3	1	6.3	0.05	0.0
Medium Bird	17	2.8	---	---	0.07	0.0



Plate 12. Pipes from Feature A, AS III reflect Irish sympathies and perhaps the literary tastes, Mark Twain, of the proprietor and residents of the Bell Tavern.

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Salmon; <i>Salmo</i> sp.	1	0.2	1	6.3	0.00	0.0
Cod; <i>Gadus morhua</i>	3	0.5	1	6.3	0.11	0.2
Haddock; <i>M. aeglefinus</i>	2	0.3	1	6.3	0.25	0.3
Codfish-Indet; <i>Gadidae</i> sp.	2	0.3	---	---	0.07	0.0
Indet Fish	2	0.3	---	---	0.00	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	610	100.1	16	100.4	72.53	99.7

With the exception of three large cuts from the long bones and some large rib roasts, all of the beef was present in small, fabricated cuts--either round steaks from the long bones or chops from the vertebrae. All together 60 percent (n=71) of the cattle bones had evidence of sawing and butchery and all were cut into small portions. A single small section of fore-shank without evidence of butchery was identified as an immature animal; otherwise, there was no veal present in this assemblage. The pork from AS III was from young animals, full grown, but in two different age groups, one around two years and the second, around three years. A much smaller percentage (less than a quarter) of the pork was butchered. Mutton seemed to be the least important meat in terms of both NISP and biomass. Four large leg roasts were present, but most of the assemblage belonged to stew meats or chops from the spine and ribs.

Most of the chicken in the assemblage came from three birds, with a fourth immature bird represented by a single leg bone. The lack of both skull fragments and foot bones, suggests that butchery remains were disposed of elsewhere. Similar to the AS I and AS II assemblages, duck was present but in very limited numbers. Bird bones that could not be identified beyond size accounted for a small number of the bird assemblage, but did include four elements that were probably immature chicken.

This analytical strata presented a very different diet than that seen in AS I and AS II as it yielded no local fish and relatively few commercial species. Just cod and salmon were present. The cod was of stock fish size, but represented by just three vertebrae while the salmon had just a single vertebra.

## 2.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A semblance of the eighteenth-century Indian Queen Tavern remained standing, albeit in radically altered form, into the 1970s. It was a landmark in New Brunswick and its rise and fall mirrors, to a great extent, the rise and fall of the city. In the early days it was the tavern nearest to the river and undoubtedly saw a good deal of traffic when the river was a major trade link to New York and the Atlantic world. It was the Indian Queen, after all, that John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Edward Rutledge chose for their overnight stay on the way to make peace with Lord Howe in Staten Island at the onset of the Revolutionary War. By the time that Rachel Van Dyke lived next door, in the second decade of the nineteenth century, the Indian Queen apparently included a ballroom and was a gathering place for fashionable society, but by mid-century it had become something different. The construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in the late 1820s brought a flood of workers into New Brunswick and the factories that arose in its wake brought yet more workers, many of them immigrants. In those days, the Indian Queen, renamed the Bell Tavern, appears to have served as a rooming house as well as a public drinking and eating establishment.

The earliest assemblage of artifacts found in the stone-lined privy at the back of the Indian Queen lot relates to that period when it operated as a tavern and rooming house. There were lots of (58)

well-used glass tumblers and as many as 17 platters and pieces of 3 soup tureens (Plate 13). It is not hard to imagine the hearty meals that were served to hungry workers at tables that probably all included a pitcher of beer (6 pitchers were recovered). The number of chamber pots recovered, 14, reflects the many occupants who resided at the Bell at any given time and who would have been responsible for some of the things that were thrown out.

The middle deposit in the privy, which dates to the 1870s, reflects yet another change in the function of the old Indian Queen, renamed the Bell Hotel. It appears that in addition to serving as a tavern, eating house, and boarding house (there were 16 residents besides Neil McColligan, the proprietor), rooms may have been rented to prostitutes. Several categories of artifacts recovered—pressed glass snack dishes, hair products, cologne bottles, skin beautifier, and lots of buttons—are similar to artifacts associated with other archeological assemblages from identified brothels (Hooker's Division in Washington, D.C., in particular). A retired police chief in New Brunswick visited the excavation and mentioned the notorious past of the famous tavern. Other artifacts reflected the mixed public and private function of the building. There were 14 platters in this deposit, parts of three tureens, a possible compote, and 13 pitchers, several of them in molded animal forms, a style that has been associated with the serving of beer and cider. There continued to be more tumblers and more chamber pots than would be expected from private households even though there were a good number of tenants upstairs.

At the end of the century, when the final deposit of trash was made in the privy, the Bell seems to have continued to serve private residents and public clients. The proprietor, Joseph Quinn, had been born in Ireland and the several Home Rule pipes found probably belonged to him. The residents in the Bell since mid-century had mainly been a mixture of the Irish and German born, as well as members of the first generation born in America. Not nearly as many dishes were found in this deposit and it is likely that the hotel was more of a saloon than an eating house in this period. The presence of more snack dishes, 8 hair preparation bottles, skin beautifier, and lots of porcelain buttons suggests that prostitutes were still doing business on the premises and a particularly interesting artifact was the cover to a glass dish with a bullet hole through it. The historian Timothy Gilfoyle has noted that violence against prostitutes' property (and sometimes their persons) was an expression of the frustration men felt in the increasingly competitive economy and the resentment some expressed against the seemingly prosperous women who were free of the restrictions of family.

The Indian Queen has been rebuilt in East Jersey Olde Towne (a division of the Middlesex County Museum) and restored to its eighteenth-century glory. The three archeological deposits in its privy, however, tell a more complete story of its past. While no artifacts were recovered that relate to the tavern's early history, the rich deposits from the mid to late nineteenth century reflect the vibrant period in New Brunswick's history that resulted from the construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the many immigrants it brought to the city who became the foundation of the city's multi-ethnic population.





Plate 13. Barware from the Bell Tavern, assortment of tumblers, pitchers, and liquor bottles (Feature A, AS II).

## **3.0 THE VAN DYKE PROPERTY, 3–5 (LATER 9–11–11½) ALBANY STREET**

### **3.1 LOT HISTORY**

In the middle of the eighteenth century, a garden along the western edge of the Indian Queen lot separated it from the property next door where yet another tavern stood (Somerset County Deed Book A:35ff). Philip French sold the 5 Albany/French Street lot to Paul Miller on May 1, 1743, and Miller operated a tavern on the premises until at least 1749. In a 1744 diary entry, Dr. Alexander Hamilton mentioned Miller's tavern: "I put up this night at one Miller's at the sign of the Admiral Vernon, and supped with some Dutchmen and a mixed company of others...I retired at eleven o'clock, after eating some very fine pickled oysters for supper" (quoted in Crozier 1980:65, citing Benedict 1925:297). A short biographical sketch of Miller notes that he was one of the petitioners for the charter of New Brunswick, granted Dec. 7, 1730, and he is mentioned in various records between 1743 and 1749 as being "of New Brunswick." He was appointed one of the Common Pleas Judges of Somerset County, March 19, 1759 (New Jersey Historical Society 1916).

Miller advertised the tavern for sale in 1749, noting that "it has been a tavern for some years" (Benedict 1918:134). Jacob Smout bought the property the following year "for a valuable consideration..." (Somerset County Deed Book A:35ff), but he and his wife, Sara (nee Rosevelt) were from New York and did not hold the property long (Billard n.d.). According to a later deed, the property was taken "in execution to satisfy a certain debt or [illegible] due by the said Jacob Smout who did grant and assign the same unto Joshua Mullock..." (Somerset County Deed Book A:35ff).

Mullock sold the tavern property to Brooks and Rachel Farmer on September 7, 1763 (Somerset County Deed Book A:35ff). Besides operating the tavern, Brooks Farmer also served as New Brunswick's postmaster. After his death his widow inherited the property and apparently maintained the business, likely into the 1770s (Crozier 1980:66). She married John Hodge of Philadelphia during this period, and while the tavern property was still in her (or their) possession, the building was destroyed by fire, presumably at the hands of the British who were occupying New Brunswick at the time of the fire on January 10, 1777. The adjoining house to the west (the so-called "Dutch House") was burned in the same fire (Benedict 1918:134). Subsequently, the Hodges "agreed to grant and assign the said lot or piece of ground during the residue of the term aforesaid to John Mercer and the said John Mercer to the said William Young...for 300 pounds gold and silver hard money at seven shillings and six pence p<sup>r</sup> Dollar" (Somerset County Deed Book A:35ff). The 1785 conveyance to Young described the same metes and bounds for the property that had been described in 1743:

"...a certain messuage or tenement and lot....situate....on the north side of a certain street called French street beginning at the southwest corner of the house wherein Doctor W<sup>m</sup> Farquhar then liv'd, and from thence runs westerly along the north side of said French street to the southeast corner of the house then in the tenure and occupation of Abraham Heyer now of John Lupe [Leupp], thence northerly at right angles to the said street along the east side of said Heyer's house and lot one hundred and one feet to the south side of a lot of ground then in the tenure of Richard Williams, then easterly along his south bounds fifty four feet to the northwest corner of the garden then in the possession of the said Doctor Farquhar, thence southerly along the west side of said garden seventy four feet to

the southwest corner thereof which said last mentioned southwest corner is to the westward and on a range with the north side of the said house wherein the said Doctor Farquhar then liv'd, from thence easterly eight feet to the northwest corner of the said last mentioned house, and from thence southerly along the west end of the said last mentioned house to the place of beginning" (Somerset County Deed Book A:35ff) (Figure 5).

This deed also specified that "...the said messuage or tenement erected on the above described lot is burnt down and destroy'd..." (Somerset County Deed Book A:35ff). During his relatively brief ownership, Young erected "a large commodious dwelling House, stable and other out houses..." (Somerset County Deed Book F:556ff). The grantors in the November 23, 1791 conveyance of the lot were Coll McGregor and John Wilkes of New York City, the latter man a Notary "Publick". After construction of the new house was completed, Young had purchased "the revision or fee simple of the same from Robert Stockton, high sheriff of Somerset County at his sales of the estate of said Philip French dec'd and before the purchase money thereof was had or a deed thereof made to him he the said W<sup>m</sup> Young afterwards by his deed in due form by Law made and executed bearing date of [28 August 1788] did give, grant, bargain....and set over to the said Coll McGregor & John Wilkes the estate both real and personal of him the said W<sup>m</sup> Young to & for the use of and benefit of his creditors..." (Somerset County Deed Book F:556ff).

Frederick Van Dyke (1751–1811) bought the lot in 1791. He paid £900 for the property, presumably moving his family into the "commodious" home shortly thereafter. At the time, he and his wife, Lydia (1760–1823), had four or five children, including sons John (born 1782), James (1784), and Frederick A. (1788) and daughter Lydia (1787); their first child, Hannah, born in 1780, would have been 10 or 11 when the family moved to the house in 1791, but she was no longer there by 1810. A third daughter, Rachel, was born a little over a year after the move, on March 1, 1793 (McMahon and Schriver 2000:245). According to an unattributed reference in Crozier's report (1980:66), Van Dyke operated a drygoods and grocery within a portion of the house. The same source claims that during the early 1800s the store was closed and a lumber room was set up. Whether these businesses were located within the actual residence or in a separate, contiguous building is not certain. Maps dating to the last quarter of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth depict a partition in the building, dividing it into a smaller eastern portion (3, later 9, Albany Street) and a larger (presumably residential) western section (5, later 11/11½, Albany Street) (Sanborn 1886, 1904, 1912; Sanborn-Perris 1892; Figures 8-11).

From Rachel Van Dyke's descriptions in her 1810–1811 diary (McMahon and Schriver 2000), a fairly detailed picture of the house and property emerges. During this period only Rachel's father, mother, sister Lydia, and herself, were living in the house, although other relatives, including her Aunt Rachel and various cousins, frequently came to stay for significant periods of time. The house contained two full stories, with a small garret in the attic. Rachel's description of a flood in November of 1810 suggests that the house had a relatively high foundation: "The water can only do injury in the cellars of our house. Our first stories are so much higher than our neighbors" (McMahon and Schriver 2000:182).

There was a parlor ("parlour") on the east side of the house, with a kitchen and pantry on the west side. The parlor had at least one window on the east side of the room, through which Rachel noted "the reflection of Mr. Ayre's lamp....shone full" (McMahon and Schriver 2000:27) on May 23, 1810. The Ayres lived on the east side of Water Street, but their house must have been visible behind the Indian Queen, which occupied the northwest corner of Albany and Water Streets, and in fact the parlor window was located "in the back part of the room" (McMahon and Schriver

2000:271). There was an exterior door either in the south (front) or east (side) wall of the parlor; on February 4, 1811 Rachel mentions opening “the parlour door,” which she distinguishes from “the street door” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:233). Several references are made to the fireplace and the piano in the parlor; gathering (“hovering”) around the fireplace was a common family activity during cold weather, and Rachel seems to have played the piano often. Entertaining frequent guests and reading books were two other activities. The room also contained jars for fresh flowers (McMahon and Schriver 2000:44) and a carpet in the vicinity of the fireplace (McMahon and Schriver 2000:271). Other than cooking, the obvious activity performed in the kitchen, this room was also used for “washing, cleaning my teeth, combing my hair, and musing over a good bed of coals,” as described on December 15, 1810, and for “helping to iron the clothes,” recorded on May 29, 1811 (McMahon and Schriver 2000:205, 289). The food kept in the pantry included preserved as well as perishable items. There were sweetmeats, bread, and milk (McMahon and Schriver 2000:34); another reference notes that “some milk and whatever we liked best” and “the bread” were gotten from “the closet” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:90, 107). The term “closet” may have referred to the pantry room itself or to a smaller partition within the room. References are made both to “the dinner table” as well as “the breakfast table” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:229), which may or may not have been the same table. Its location was not specified, but it was probably in the parlor. A porch was situated off at least one side of the house (McMahon and Schriver 2000:62, 153). Given the proximity of the Indian Queen to the east and the neighboring house to the west, where the Ryno family then lived, the porch probably only extended across the front of the house. On January 8, 1811, Rachel described it as a stoop: “After tea Maria P and myself walked on the stoop for nearly an hour” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:219).

The family’s bedrooms were on the second floor. It is not clear exactly where the staircase was, but it was probably between the parlor and the kitchen/pantry, maybe at the interior end of the “street door” entryway. A clock was attached to the staircase wall (McMahon and Schriver 2000:131). Rachel’s bedroom was located along the west side of the second floor with the “little garret above [her room]” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:181). When “leaning out of the garret window” on October 2, 1810 she could see “the beauties of the western sky” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:157–158). She “climbed up” to the garret on at least one occasion in an attempt to patch her ceiling during a prolonged rainstorm. It was reached by stairs behind a locked door located either within or directly adjacent to her room. On April 4, 1811, she “got the keys, and stole up to the garret window” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:261). Her bedroom had either one or two windows. One reference refers to “under my window” [singular], but another, somewhat ambiguous entry dated January 5, 1811 notes that “I have had one of the patent catches put to my windows [plural], which has made it [singular] much safer” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:30, 217). She also refers to “my new blue and white curtain” on October 24, 1810 and to opening “the window shutters” on December 13, 1810 (McMahon and Schriver 2000:169, 203).

Besides her bed, other furniture included a writing table “in one corner of my little room,” a shelf, and a chair (McMahon and Schriver 2000:155, 244). Other than bringing up a “foot stove” of coals, no other heat source was available for her room. She described it during the winter months and even during inclement weather in other seasons as “cold and damp” (June 8, 1810), remarking on December 18 of that year that “I found my ink frozen, even though it was locked up within my desk” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:39, 206). She lamented on October 8, 1810, “Why did not the man who built this [her] room have the sense to add a fireplace and a chimney?” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:160). A leaky ceiling seems to have been a frequent problem, accounting for more than one entry in her diary, such as during the November 1810 flood (“the rain still beats in and leaks through the ceiling of my room”; “My room leaks in

twenty places, and with all my pans[,] dishes[,] and cups I cannot keep my floor dry”) and a March 1811 storm (“the rain is now leaking thro in half a dozen places”) (McMahon and Schriver 2000:181–182, 259). The house, in general, was apparently not well insulated, leading her to comment about “the wind whistling round the house” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:155). She maintained the upkeep of her bedroom herself, noting on May 24, 1810 that “this morning I had my room scoured out,” and on May 1, 1811 that “I have been cleaning my room” and “I whitewashed it myself twice all round” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:28, 275).

The bedroom of Rachel’s brother, Augustus, who was away studying to be a doctor in Philadelphia for most of the diary period, was located on the east side of the second floor. His window in the east facade of the house afforded a good view of the Raritan River, on which Rachel noted “the little boats gliding over the smooth surface of the water” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:28). The only mention of her parents’ bedroom was on July 28, 1810, when her mother was ill: “She is now better but has remained in her room all day (McMahon and Schriver 2000:90). This bedroom, presumably shared by her parents, was more than likely on the second floor, perhaps between Rachel’s and Augustus’s rooms.

A large array of plants grew in the yard. Most of them seem to have been in a garden, described as “a little piece of ground back of the house which I have always amused myself with every summer” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:265). These included “my” (Rachel’s) rosebush (a gift from her former teacher, Mr. G.), “jessamine” (jasmine), everlasting peas and scarlet beans, vines, morning glory, a willow tree, and lilies of the valley. A fence, to which she nailed strings, traversed or surrounded the garden (McMahon and Schriver 2000:32, 57, 110, 265). There were poplar trees either on the property or adjacent to it; she mentions “the music of the rustling poplar leaves on October 2, 1810, and “the rustling of the poplars” outside her room on May 8, 1811 (McMahon and Schriver 2000:155, 278). A stable was located toward the rear of the lot, containing a few horses; Rachel also notes “the cows in the yard *moo*-ing—our little calf *baa*-ing” on July 4, 1810, and she mentions looking at “the old hen” and “feeding my dear little chickens” on June 6, 1811 (McMahon and Schriver 2000:43, 68, 292). On the day after Christmas in 1810 she describes “the falling drops [of rain] pattering against my little shed” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:211), but whether this refers to another outbuilding or merely to the roof over her room is not clear. The family had a sleigh, probably kept in the stable, which would be “rigged” by one of the household servants to be taken out for a ride. At least one of the servants, a black boy named Edward, was enslaved, described as having been “almost an infant” when Rachel’s grandfather bought him. Edward slept in the entry of the house (McMahon and Schriver 2000:107, 108). On several occasions, when mentioning a walk around the neighborhood, Rachel described the walkways or streets as “very muddy” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:115, 122, 185); or, on another occasion, “The walking instead of being muddy is now dusty” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:229).

When Rachel’s father, Frederick Van Dyke, died on June 23, 1811 (McMahon and Schriver 2000:300), the remainder of the family continued to live in the house. Mr. Van Dyke had been ill for several months, “troubled with the phthisis” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:249), which is interpreted as consumption or pulmonary tuberculosis. His 1791 deed for the Albany Street property was not recorded until nearly three months after he died, on September 19, 1811 (Somerset County Deed Book F:556ff). Lydia Cole Van Dyke, Frederick’s widow, died in 1823 (McMahon and Schriver 2000:304), probably after Rachel’s marriage to Henry Jackson. By 1850, as recorded in that year’s federal census, the Jacksons were living in the Town of Castleton, Richmond County (Staten Island), New York. Their eldest child at home was a 31-year-old daughter, Emily (U. S. Census 1850b), indicating that they likely had married by 1819. Rachel’s

brother Augustus was by then a doctor living in Philadelphia, which would have left Rachel's sister, Lydia, and her brother, James C. Van Dyke, both unmarried, as the only remaining siblings at home. An 1829 map of the city indicates that J. C. Van Dyck (James) was the owner of the property (Marcelus & Terhune & Letson 1829; Figure 7), and the 1830 federal census lists him as the head of household of a residence in Franklin Township, Somerset County, which is where the project area was located until the boundary between Middlesex and Somerset counties was changed in 1850. Four persons were then living in the house, including a boy between 15 and 19 years old, a man between 40 and 49 (no doubt James Van Dyke), a girl between 5 and 9, and a woman between 40 and 49 (Lydia Van Dyke) (U. S. Census 1830). The boy was conceivably a servant, or both the boy and girl could have been young relatives.

James C. Van Dyke had headed one of the two militia companies organized in New Brunswick during the War of 1812, holding the rank of Captain (Thompson 1940:289). During the period between 1815 and 1843, but especially after 1825, he became an active entrepreneur and investor in both local and more far-flung locations. These included acquiring a half interest, with James Neilson, in two casks of Turkish opium in May 1815, which was shipped from Philadelphia to Canton, China, and exchanged for various goods, such as silks, sarcenets, and tea, for a profit of \$1,191.27 (Thompson 1940:35). In 1825 he purchased, with James Parker, several waterfront lots in New Brunswick, in anticipation of the development of industrial sites along the river upon the completion of the Delaware & Raritan Canal (Thompson 1940:227), and he also bought \$100 of stock in the canal (Thompson 1940:173).

In 1830, Van Dyke and Colonel Neilson secured on joint account several valuable waterpower lots in New Brunswick (Thompson 1940:227), and in April of the following year they sold 40 shares of canal stock for a profit of \$1,600 (Thompson 1940:197). In 1835, Van Dyke, Neilson, and several other New Brunswick residents funded the construction of a millrace along the canal to tap the profit potential of surplus water (Thompson 1940:228). The New Brunswick Manufacturing Company (NBMC) was formed on February 17, 1836, the result of an application made to the state legislature for a charter, which was accomplished largely through the efforts of Van Dyke, who "engineered the bill through the legislature." Composed of both city residents and members of the canal company, the seven original incorporators, including Van Dyke, met at the Bell Tavern on March 30th to plan how to raise the necessary capital. Van Dyke was appointed secretary of the NBMC and ultimately held 1,600 of the 5,000 shares in the company (Thompson 1940:228–230). The title to the land that the NBMC acquired was vested in unequal shares to Van Dyke, Neilson, and Robert F. Stockton of Princeton, in August 1838. These three had put up nearly all of the capital used by the company for its 1836 land acquisitions (Thompson 1940:231).

In 1840, James Van Dyke was still living in the 5 Albany Street house (U. S. Census 1840a). He was then between 50 and 59 years old; the only other occupants of the house were a girl between 5 and 9 years old and a woman between 30 and 40. The woman's age is too young for Lydia Van Dyke, who turned 53 that year, although she may have "fibbed" about her age. James C. Van Dyke was recorded as being employed in agriculture, although his entrepreneurial endeavors would seem to warrant inclusion in the "Commerce" or "Manufactures and trades" categories instead. The household included no "Free Colored Persons" or "Slaves" in either 1830 or 1840, in contrast to the several African-American servants (enslaved or not) who were part of the household when Rachel Van Dyke kept her diary.

James Van Dyke continued his entrepreneurial pursuits into the early 1840s. For example, early in 1843 he and Neilson commissioned E. A. Douglas, a man from Mauch Chunk (now Jim Thorpe), Pennsylvania, to "canvass the prospects for different types of manufactures in New

Brunswick,” which evidently did not meet with much initial success. However, they were also advised to meet with potential New York investors, who were described as “flooded with dead capital,” to convince them of the manufacturing advantages of New Brunswick (Thompson 1940:241–242). Unfortunately, Van Dyke’s sudden and unexpected death on October 15 of that year threw a wrench into the works, tying up the title to the manufacturing properties in the city that were owned on joint account with Neilson and Stockton. Until his estate was settled, none of these properties could be sold to interested parties. Van Dyke’s executor, his brother Augustus (Dr. F. A. Van Dyke), who still lived in Philadelphia, proposed that all of the New Brunswick waterpower sites the trio owned be conveyed to a Philadelphia manufacturing syndicate, a proposal that did not come to fruition. In August 1844, apparently after his brother’s estate had been settled, Augustus Van Dyke again tried to persuade Neilson and Stockton to proceed with some sort of plan regarding the waterpower lots, and eventually, in the spring of 1845, after extended negotiations, the Van Dyke one-third interest was transferred to Neilson and Stockton for \$11,500 cash, approximately a third of what Augustus Van Dyke had been asking initially (Thompson 1940:242–243).

When the federal census enumerator visited 5 Albany Street on July 15, 1850, the only two residents of the house were Lydia Van Dyke and Mary Ervin. Lydia’s recorded age, 45, was 18 years less than her true age; she listed real estate worth \$2,500. The 42-year-old Ervin had been born in Ireland (U. S. Census 1850a). No additional information, such as occupation, was recorded for either woman, although Lydia may have been living off an inheritance or she may have been supported by her brother Augustus, who was the de facto owner of the property. The two New Brunswick maps published in that year identify her as “Miss Lydia Van Dyke” (Otley and Keily 1850) and “Miss Lydia Vandyke” (Sidney 1850), at what was the 5 Albany Street house. She was not included in the 1855 New Brunswick city directory (Terhune 1855), and her listing in the 1860 federal census, in which she was recorded as 57 years old with \$6,000 worth of real estate and \$3,000 in personal estate, recorded her as the sole occupant of the house (U. S. Census 1860a). The 1865–1866 New Brunswick city directory gives her address as 5 Albany (J. H. Lant & Company 1865). Lydia Van Dyke died on October 12, 1865. Her funeral was held at the First Reformed Dutch Church in New Brunswick (Terhune & Van Anglen’s Press 1866), constructed in 1812 as a replacement for the ca. 1717 First Reformed Church building that her sister Rachel described in her 1810–1811 diary (McMahon and Schriver 2000:279–280).

Mrs. Mary Irwin, no doubt the same woman enumerated with Lydia Van Dyke as Mary Ervin in the 1850 federal census, is listed at 5 Albany Street in the 1866–1867 New Brunswick city directory (J. H. Lant & Company 1866), which is interesting given her absence from the house when the 1860 federal census was taken and her exclusion from the 1865–1866 city directory. On September 16, 1868, the 5 Albany Street property was sold to Dr. Rush Van Dyke (1813?–1882) of New Brunswick, a son of the by-then-deceased Dr. Frederick A. (Augustus) Van Dyke. The grantors were John Terhune, John V. M. Wyckoff, and Andrew Agnew, Commissioners of the City of New Brunswick, who had been appointed as such by the judges of the Middlesex County Orphan’s Court upon the application of Frederick A. Van Dyke, another son and one of the “heirs at law” of the late Dr. Augustus Van Dyke. Their appointment entailed dividing the real estate of Augustus Van Dyke among his heirs at law. On April 13, 1868, the commissioners reported to the Orphan’s Court that “a partition thereof cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners of the same,” and therefore the court ordered that the real estate be sold at public auction. At this sale, Dr. Rush Van Dyke was the highest bidder at \$300.00, and as such the property was conveyed to him upon the approval of the Orphan’s Court (Middlesex County Deed Book 115:405ff). It had clearly lost value and was probably in a seriously deteriorated condition.

The following January 13, Rush Van Dyke and his wife, Rebecca, recorded in the deed as formerly of Philadelphia but then of New Brunswick, conveyed the property to George R. Dutton of the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, for \$100.00 (Middlesex County Deed Book 115:385ff), but the next day Dutton re-conveyed the lot to Rebecca Van Dyke, wife of Rush Van Dyke, for the same amount. The property was described as located opposite Little Burnett Street and being bounded on the south by Albany Street, on the east by the property known as the Bell Hotel, on the north by a lot owned by Dr. John A. Pool (8 Water Street), and on the west by land of Owen Cox, which was 7 Albany (Middlesex County Deed Book 115:387ff). Whether the conveyance and reconveyance were done to set up a mortgage on the property is not certain, but that is the probable reason. On July 14, 1870, the Van Dykes were enumerated at the house. He was a 57-year-old physician, born in Pennsylvania, reporting real estate valued at \$15,500 and personal property worth \$500. She was 48 years old, also a Pennsylvania native, and gave her occupation as keeping house. Living with the couple was 55-year-old domestic servant Jane Markey, an Irish immigrant who could neither read nor write (U. S. Census 1870a). The 1870–1871 New Brunswick city directory lists 5 Albany Street as both the home and physician’s office of Rush Van Dyke (Babcock & Company 1870).

Rush Van Dyke grew up in Philadelphia, evidently obtaining his M. D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, where he was on the faculty from the 1840s to the 1860s, serving as the head of “Materia Medica and General Therapeutics” as of 1847. He was a Civil War veteran, having served with the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment (composed mostly of Philadelphians), which was organized 1 May 1861. In early August of that year, the regiment was assigned to the brigade of General Joseph Hooker, encamped near Bladensburg, Maryland, until early October. Hooker’s Division, also including Sickles’ Excelsior and the Second New Jersey Brigade, then marched to Budd’s Ferry, Maryland, and encamped there until the following April. The division participated in operations on the Virginia Peninsula, fighting at Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg. Van Dyke attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and was briefly the commander of the regiment when it was stationed in Virginia in July 1862. After he resigned his command, he must have returned to Philadelphia, because in 1863 he was transferred to the chair of “Practice of Medicine” at the college. After his move to New Brunswick, he served as the president of the Middlesex County Medical Society in 1873 and as the group’s secretary between 1874 and 1876. (Scharf and Westcott 1884:1651; Wall and Pickersgill 1921:253; Allen 2002).

On January 14, 1879, not coincidentally corresponding to exactly 10 years after the date of the deed that reconveyed the 5 Albany Street property from George Dutton to Rebecca Van Dyke, the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey issued a writ of *feri facias*, which was delivered to Charles C. Campbell, the sheriff of Middlesex County. This writ ordered the sheriff to transfer ownership of the property to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, doubtless because the Van Dykes had defaulted on their mortgage. A previous Court of Chancery decree, dated November 23, 1871, refers to “a certain cause therein depending” with the complainants being The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and the defendants being Rebecca and Rush Van Dyke. The apparent amount of the “consideration” by which the insurance company acquired the property was only \$25.00. In the deed, the southeast corner of the lot, at the point where it abutted the southwest corner of the Bell Hotel lot at Albany Street, was specified as 45 feet 8 inches from the intersection of Albany and Water Streets. The frontage along Albany Street was 65 feet, the widest of any of the Albany Street properties on the block, extending to the southeast corner of the adjacent 7 Albany Street lot, from which the west edge of the No. 5 lot then ran 103 feet northward along a line perpendicular to Albany Street. The north edge of the lot, parallel to Albany Street, extended 52 feet 9 inches eastward to the property line of the Bell Hotel, then owned by Neil McColligan, following the hotel lot 72 feet 4 inches south, then 6 feet



10 inches east to the corner of the hotel building, then 36 feet south along the west wall of the hotel to the place of beginning at Albany Street (Middlesex County Deed Book 175:665ff). Rush and Rebecca Van Dyke, recorded as 65 and 62 years old respectively, were living as boarders on Somerset Street in New Brunswick when the 1880 federal census was taken, in which he was enumerated as a medical doctor (U. S. Census 1880a); he died on September 25, 1882 in the city (MacAvoy 2000).

By the time the federal census taker visited 5 Albany Street in 1880 a drastic change had occurred. Three separate households were living in the building, which had been subdivided into 5 and 5½ Albany Street. The Roach/Murphy and Ferguson/Fine families lived at No. 5 and the Graff family lived at No. 5½. Perce Roach, a 30-year old Irish immigrant who worked at a button mill, headed the Roach family. His wife, Eliza, had been born in Ireland and was 10 years his senior. She had four children by a previous marriage, all born in New Jersey. They included 18-year-old hostler James Murphy (who may have worked at the Bell Hotel); 13-year-old Hugh Murphy, who worked at a screw mill for 3 months during the previous year; 9-year-old Robert Murphy, who attended school; and 15-year-old Sarah Murphy, who worked at a hosiery mill for 6 months of the previous year. Their biological father was Irish. Perce and Eliza also had their own baby, Lizzie, who in 1880 was two. The Ferguson/Fine household was headed by 46-year-old fisherman James H. Ferguson, who had been unemployed for 9 months of the previous year, his 40-year-old wife, Mary A., and their three children ranging in age from 6 months to 12. Two of Mary Ferguson's brothers, 24-year-old James H. and 22-year-old Joseph Fine, were also part of the household. James worked at the button mill for 3 months of the previous year and Joseph was employed as a "Boat Man" for half the previous year. The elder James Ferguson and his daughter Lucy, both born in New Jersey, could neither read nor write; Lucy suffered from heart ("Hart") disease and was unable to attend school. Neither Mary Ferguson nor her brother, Joseph, could write. The Graff family in the 5½ Albany Street portion of the house included 45-year-old laborer and Russian immigrant Maxmilian Graff, his 43-year-old wife, Lena, who had emigrated from Germany, and their 8-year-old daughter, also named Lena, who had been born in New Jersey and was attending school. The elder Lena was illiterate (U. S. Census 1880a).

According to the New Jersey state census, the Roaches, Fergusons, and Fines were still living at 5 Albany Street five years later; but given the absence of house numbers in the returns, the residents of No. 5½ are not known. James Murphy, listed as a hostler in the 1880 census, was living at the Bell Hotel, where he presumably worked; he was enumerated there with his wife, Gurley, and their newborn, as-yet-unnamed baby. The other members of the Ferguson household had not changed.

The 1886 Sanborn Company's fire-insurance map of the area (Figure 8) shows 5 Albany Street as a boardinghouse, but a division numbered 5½ is not indicated. The structure is two stories high with a one-story rear addition at its northwest corner, both of frame construction. No other outbuildings are shown on the property, but a building numbered 3 Albany Street is sandwiched between No. 5 on the west and the Bell Hotel on the east, sharing common walls with each. This structure (No. 3) may have served as Rush Van Dyke's medical office during the 1860s and 1870s. A narrow alley or walkway extended along the west side of the No. 5 building, separating it from the east wall of 7 Albany Street (Figure 8). The 1892 revision of the Sanborn map indicates no changes to the property except the renumbering from 3-5 to 9-11 Albany Street (Sanborn-Perris 1892; Figure 9).

In 1895 four households occupied 11 (formerly 5) Albany Street (as interpreted from the New Jersey State Census). The first household consisted of George B. Street and Henrietta Street; he,

between 20 and 60 years of age, could have been either the husband or father of Henrietta, who was between 5 and 20 years old. The second household included probable husband and wife Abraham and Kate Buzzee, both between 20 and 60 years old. The third household had just one member, 60-year-old Ann O'Connell, and the fourth included Deborah Beaman, between 20 and 60 years old, and probably her two children, Leander and Lena, both of whom were between 5 and 20. Whether the 262nd house visited, enumerated between the Bell Hotel and the 11 Albany Street, represented 9 Albany Street (the second building on the boardinghouse lot) or another subdivision of the Bell Hotel is uncertain. Its occupants were the Henry Martin family, which included three members between 20 and 60, one between 5 and 20, and two 5 years of age or less. They were no longer living in either building by 1900 (New Jersey State Census 1895).

No. 11 is identified as "D" (dwelling) rather than as a boardinghouse on the 1897 Sanborn-Perris map (Sanborn-Perris 1897). The following year, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York conveyed the property to John C. Belloff of New Brunswick for \$2,000.00; the metes and bounds were unchanged from the previous 1879 deed (Middlesex County Deed Book 300:20ff).

Belloff was a 33-year-old New York native, whose parents had both emigrated from Germany, and he owned the property under a mortgage. His recorded occupation was hotel proprietor, although which hotel he was the proprietor of is uncertain since the Bell and Whitehall hotel proprietors are known. Conceivably Belloff could have been an assistant at either of these establishments, or at another hotel. He and his wife, 31-year-old Elizabeth, had been married for 8 years. She was a native Pennsylvanian, but, like her husband, her parents had emigrated from Germany. Three of the four children born to the couple were living, although only two were residing at home. These two sons were six-year-old Louis and two-year-old William. Also living in the household were Elizabeth Belloff's sister, Kate Lorris, age 42, and her daughter, 7-year-old Minnis Lorris plus two boarders: a young man who worked as a "Frame Carrier R[?]" and another man who was a machinist (U. S. Census 1900a).

Renting and living at the 9 Albany Street address was the Cohn family, headed by Russian immigrant and tailor Benjamin Cohn (born in July 1862). His wife, Celia, was also a Russian immigrant, and they had four children between the ages of 1 and 8. One other child had died. The elder two children were in school. Benjamin Cohn immigrated in 1881 and had since become a naturalized citizen; Celia came seven years later. Both husband and wife could read, write, and speak English (U. S. Census 1900a).

In 1903 John Belloff was in the news, filing a \$5,000 suit against a court constable and borough marshal in South River, after having been committed to the county jail for violating a South River ordinance against peddling without a license. Belloff was described as a "well-known baker of this city" (New Brunswick), an occupation that he was not identified with in any of the census returns. He was evidently arrested on May 4, 1903 when delivering bread in the borough, after being warned upon his arrival not to peddle. He then "defied the right of South River to interfere with his business" and was taken into custody. He claimed he was unjustly detained, even though bread dealers were included on the borough's peddlers' list. The jury was deliberating the case on June 15, but no decision was reached before the paper went to press (*Daily Home News* 1903a). On June 6, of the same year, Belloff was among 52 people who were granted licenses to operate saloons in the city; his address was given as 11 Albany Street (*Daily Home News* 1903b).

The 1904 revision of the Sanborn fire-insurance map shows that the interiors of the two buildings on the property had been altered since the 1897 map was produced. No. 9 Albany Street, abutting the Bell Hotel, is identified as an office in 1904, and 11 Albany Street had been divided into 11

and 11½, with 11 still used as a dwelling and 11½ occupied by a saloon (Sanborn 1904; Figure 10). The 1905 New Jersey State Census recorded that 11 Albany Street was still the Belloff household, which now included Belloff, his wife, and three unmarried boarders as well as the Belloff's four children. Belloff's recorded occupation was saloon keeper and German born boarder Philip Meyer was a bartender at the saloon. Another male boarder was a plumber, and the lone female boarder was a milliner. Living at 9 Albany Street was Louis J. Belloff, no doubt a brother of John's, and his family. He was a veterinarian and probably had his office on the premises (hence the "Office" notation on the 1904 Sanborn map). Louis's family included a wife and a 2-year old daughter.

Louis J. Belloff (spelled "Luis J. Beloff") and his family, plus two boarders, were still at 9 Albany Street in 1910 (U.S. Census). He appears to have bought the building from his brother, John, because he is recorded as its owner, without a mortgage ("free"). By 1910 he and his wife, Pearl, had two children, both daughters. Another Belloff brother, Edward, 34, also lived in the house and was employed as a laborer at a rubber shop. The two unmarried boarders, both laborers at a livery stable, included 45-year-old John Siemons (?) and 23-year-old Thomas Martin, both New Jersey natives.

The 1910 census mistakenly lists the Belloff family at 13 Albany Street while some new names appear at No. 11. A 73-year-old widower named Billy Reilly was at No. 11 along with his 65-year-old single sister, Mary Hearn, and what the census calls his 35-year-old widowed sister-in-law (erroneous, see the discussion of the 1920 federal census below), Francis Bickle. Reilly had emigrated from Ireland, reportedly in 1869, and worked as a laborer doing "odd jobs"; he was renting the house. Hearn, born in New Jersey to Irish-immigrant parents, may have been related to Michael Hearn, who owned 13 Albany Street; she worked at a retail millinery. Francis Bickle, enumerated as milliner Francis Bickel at 11 Albany Street in the 1905 state census, was employed as a clerk at a millinery shop, no doubt the same one where Hearn worked (U. S. Census 1910a).

The listing of Belloff at No. 13 rather than at No. 11 appears to have been an error by the enumerator; it is likely that Reilly, Hearn, and Bickle were boarding with the Belloffs. Michael Hearn had owned No. 13 Albany Street since 1895 and, according to Crozier (1980:69), was the owner of record until 1940, although the 1915 state census indicates he had died by that year (New Jersey State Census 1915). John Belloff owned 9–11 Albany Street until ca. 1937 (Crozier 1980:67). In the 1910 census, he was recorded as a 42-year-old proprietor of a saloon and restaurant, no doubt at 11½ Albany. He was still married to Lizzie and all six of their children were living at home. In addition, 34-year-old Philip Mayer, a bartender at the saloon, was still boarding with the family.

Considerable changes in the 9–11½ Albany Street property occurred between 1904 and 1912, as indicated on the 1912 revision of the Sanborn insurance map. The buildings fronting Albany were the same as previously, with No. 9 still identified as an office, more than likely for Louis Belloff's veterinary practice, No. 11 as a dwelling, and No. 11½ as a saloon, but a bowling alley had been constructed behind the saloon. The bowling alley extended northward nearly to the back property line, a one-story outbuilding had been built at the rear property line behind 9–11, and another one-story outbuilding had been built on the east-central edge of the lot, perhaps extending onto and shared with the Bell Hotel lot. A small, one-story shed had been added at the rear of the No. 11 dwelling. The lot line between 9–11–11½ and the Bell Hotel lot (No. 7) is not depicted, although the lot lines of several other properties are shown (Sanborn 1912; Figure 11). The 1910 census does not mention the bowling alley on the property. However, an item in the sports section of the *Trenton Evening Times*, dated April 22, 1899, noted that "New Brunswick's champion

bowling team” defeated another team called “Hetzels” from Trenton and a bowler named Belloff was one of the New Brunswick “five” (Trenton *Evening Times* 1899). This was prior to when Belloff had the bowling alley constructed on his property sometime during 1904 or 1905; a newspaper advertisement from the latter year reads “John C. Belloff/CAFE/AND/Bowling/ALLEYS/ 11 Albany St., New Brunswick” (Nelson 1905).

The 1915 New Jersey State Census includes only one number for the lot, 11 Albany Street. The household at No. 11 was headed by 48-year-old John Belloff, who was identified as a hotelkeeper. The property was still owned under a mortgage. Belloff’s wife, Elizabeth, was 47 and their six children, including 21-year-old Louis who worked as a mechanic, were still living at home. William, 17, attended high school, and Francis, 15, John Jr., 12, and Malita, 8, attended St. John’s public school. The youngest, Lagrita, was not in school yet. Also in residence were boarders Frances Beckel, Phillip Meyer, and Van Cleef Voorhees. Beckel (previously spelled Bickle) was still working as a milliner, Meyer (previously Mayer) was a clerk, and Voorhees was a machinist (New Jersey State Census 1915).

John C. Belloff’s wife, Elizabeth, died between 1915 and 1920. In the 1920 federal census, he was recorded as a widowed, 52-year-old garage manager and the head of household at 11 Albany Street. Once again, he stated that his parents were German immigrants. Four of his children were still at home, including 19-year-old milliner Francis, 14-year-old Malita, 16-year-old John Jr., who was a “helper” at the garage, and 10-year-old Rosetta, whose name was previously transcribed (in the 1910 and 1915 censuses) as either “Loreta” or “Lagrita.” Daughters Malita and Rosetta attended school. Four boarders were living in the house, including Belloff’s sisters-in-law Kate Lalurch (previously Lorris), milliner Francis Bickel, 27-year-old garage mechanic Edward Schroeder, and 46-year-old garage laborer George W. Strong. Lalurch was a widowed 60-year-old. George Strong was recorded as being married in the 1920 returns, but his wife was not enumerated in the household (U. S. Census 1920a).

The 1927 revision of the Sanborn insurance map shows that all of the residential buildings fronting Albany Street at Nos. 9–11 had been razed, replaced by what appear to be fuel pumps. An auto repair garage had been constructed across the northern two-thirds of the property, a northeast wing extending all the way to Water Street across the full extent of the lot that was then numbered 12 Water Street (formerly 8 Water). Two one-story buildings were appended to the front of the garage building, perhaps representing remnant portions of house additions (Sanborn 1927; Figure 12). The identification in the 1920 census of Belloff, his son, John Jr., Schroeder, and Strong as having occupations relating to garage work strongly suggests that the garage had been constructed by that year.

Surprisingly, the 1930s federal census indicates that the Belloffs still lived on the premises (at “11-9”), perhaps in the one-story structures located between the garage and the fuel pump. Belloff’s real estate was now worth \$25,000, and he had married his sister-in-law, the former Francis Bickel, about 7 years previously. She was 55 years old and no longer worked as a milliner. Three of Belloff’s unmarried children were living with the couple, including 29-year-old daughter Francis, 27-year-old garage mechanic John Jr., and 24-year-old Malita, who was a bookkeeper at a hosiery office. The family had a radio, which was a relatively new invention at the time.

An auto repair garage remained on the property in 1942, as indicated on that year’s revision of the Sanborn insurance map (Sanborn 1942; Figure 14). However, John C. Belloff had sold the

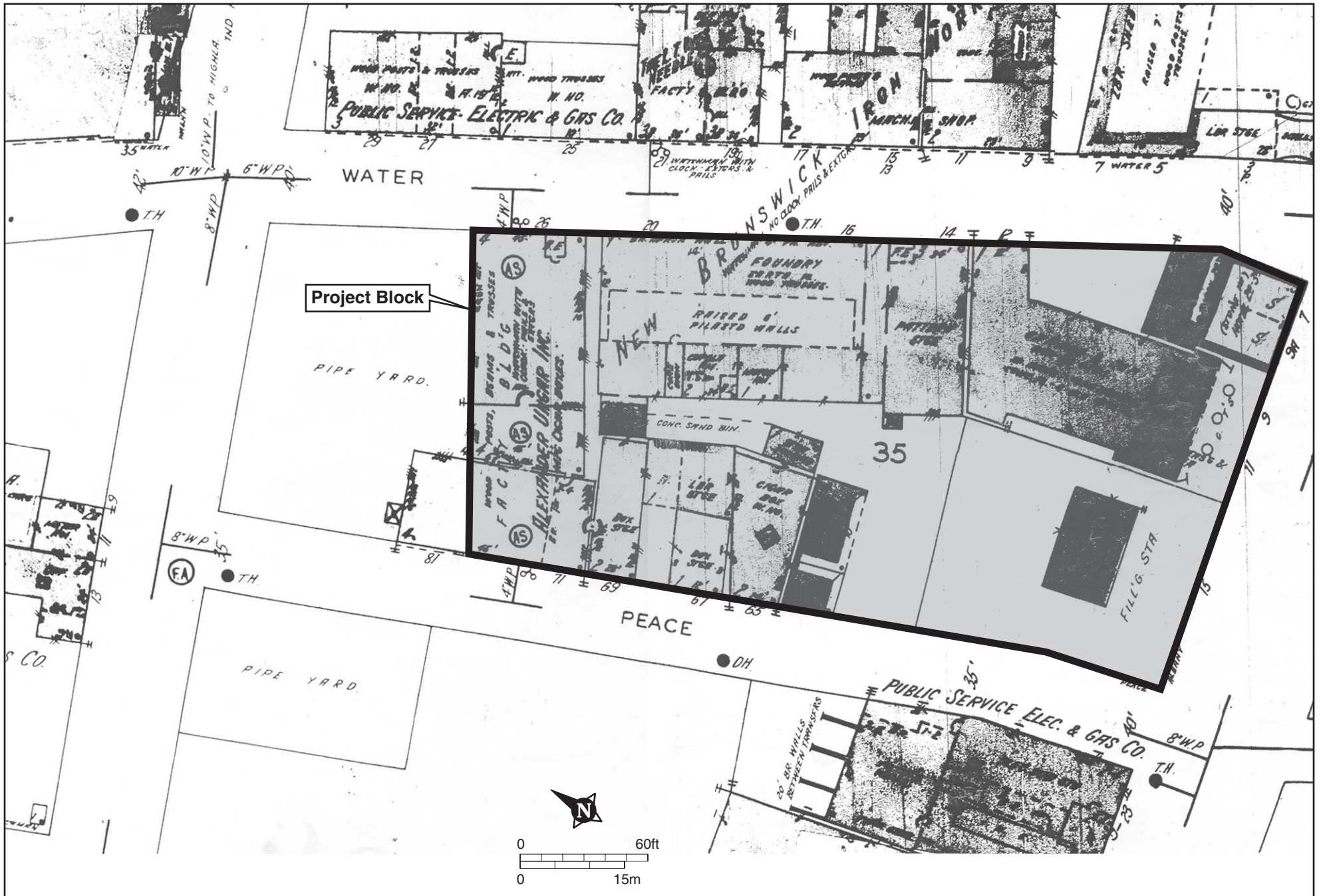


Figure 14. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, 1942.

property to Carl K. Withers ca. 1937, who then sold it to the New Jersey Realty Company ca. 1938 (Crozier 1980:67).

## 3.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES

### 3.2.1 FEATURE C

Feature C at first appeared to be a large rectangular trash pit (Figure 4). It was located in the northeast corner of the 3 (later 11) Albany Street lot and was probably filled during the construction of the house that the Van Dykes bought in 1791. The house replaced the earlier Peter Miller Tavern which had burned during the Revolutionary War.

#### 3.2.1.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Once the upper fill was removed from Feature C, it became clear that there were three (Features C1-C3) trash pits rather than just one. The overlying fill was removed as Feature C and the underlying fill in each of the pits were treated separately. The TPQ for Feature C was 1842 based on the presence of white granite ware and flow-black (mulberry) whiteware.

#### 3.2.1.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature C

##### *Glass*

All 15 glass vessels recovered from Feature C related to the consumption of alcohol (Table 8). They included two beer/porter/ale bottles, two case gin bottles, three wine bottles, two miscellaneous alcohol bottles, four flip glasses, and an unidentified glass serving vessel. Flip glasses were used to drink a mixture of malt beer and brown sugar. The beverage was heated by placing a hot iron into it. Afterwards, brandy or rum was mixed into the concoction, and the resulting mixture was stirred and topped off by a little ground nutmeg (Brown 1966:98). The most recent manufacturing date for any of these vessels was c.1790 and it is probable that they relate to the early years of the Van Dyke occupation, but alcohol bottles may also have been discarded on the property during the construction of the house and not thrown out until the Van Dykes were in residence.

**Table 8. Features C, C1, C2, and C3, Glass**

Function/ Subfunction	C		C1		C2		C3	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>BOTTLES</b>								
<b>Alcohol</b>								
Beer/ Porter/ Ale	2	20.0	1	25.0	1	10.0	1	9.1
Beverage	3	30.0	2	50.0	1	10.0	0	00.0
Case Gin	2	20.0	1	25.0	2	20.0	1	9.1
Wine	3	30.0	0	0.0	2	20.0	8	72.7
Rum/ Whiskey	0	00.0	0	00.0	2	20.0	0	00.0
Unidentified	0	00.0	0	00.0	2	20.0	0	00.0
<b>Food</b>								
Condiment	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	1	9.1
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Function/ Subfunction	C		C1		C2		C3	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>TABLEWARE</b>								
<b>Drinking</b>								
Flip	4	80.0	1	50.0	0	00.0	1	100.0
Wine Glass	0	00.0	1	50.0	3	100.0	0	00.0
<b>Serving</b>								
Unidentified	1	20.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Unidentified Vessel</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00.0</b>
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>91.7</b>
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>UNIDENTIFIED VESSEL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00.0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00.0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### *Ceramics*

The 16 ceramic vessels identified in Feature C were very fragmentary (all less than 30 percent whole). A single white granite sherd provided a ceramic TPQ of 1842 although the ceramic mean date for the assemblage was 1812. The vessels included five plates made of whiteware and five kitchenwares, four out of five of them made of local redware and the fifth of stoneware. The kitchenwares included three crocks, one pie pan, and one Staffordshire yellowware pie pan. Two chamber pot fragments, one plain creamware and one blue transfer-printed pearlware, were also identified. This material probably represents a mixture of old and new trash at the top of an old trash pit.

### *Small Finds*

Of the 23 small finds found in Feature C, only the two pipe bowls indicate any connection with the inhabitants. One was decorated with a Scottish thistle, a motif used in England from about 1800 to 1860 (Reckner and Dallal in Yamin 2000, Vol. VI:1) and the other was marked with an "M" in a heart on one face and an "RT" on the reverse side. This pipe was probably made by a member of the Tippet family, three generations of which were pipe makers in Bristol, England between 1660 and 1780. They all used the "RT" mark (for Robert Tippet) in one form or another and it is difficult to distinguish between them (Dallal 1982:V-144). According to Dallal (1982:V-145), pipes with a relief molded heart surrounding the initials "RT" have been found on American sites dating between 1740 and 1780. What appears as an "M" on the Feature C pipe is probably a smudged "RT." Such an early pipe may even hark back to the days when there was a tavern on the property.

### *Faunal Remains*

Just four bones were recovered from Feature C. These were the lower leg bone from a large chicken (in two pieces) and two bones identified as sheep: the distal half of a scapula or shoulder blade and the upper end of a metatarsal.

3.2.2 *FEATURE C1*

Feature C1 was a somewhat irregular 4-foot-square pit that was approximately 2.0 feet deep. It was the middle trash pit in a sequence of three that were aligned north- south.

3.2.2.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The fill of Feature C1 was removed as a single analytical stratum. Based on the recovered ceramic and glass artifacts, the pit appeared to have been filled during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, with TPQs of 1784 from ceramics and ca. 1790 from glass. The earliest diagnostic artifact found in this feature was an English coin dating to ca. 1750.

3.2.2.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature C1

*Glass*

Like the overlying stratum (Feature C) all six of the glass vessels recovered from Feature C1 related to the consumption of alcohol (Table 8). They included a case gin bottle (ca. 1790), a beer/porter/ale bottle, two miscellaneous alcohol bottles, a wine glass, and an undecorated free-blown flip glass. The bottles may reflect drinking done on the site during the reconstruction of the house or during the early years of the Van Dyke occupation.

*Ceramics*

Twenty-five ceramic vessels were recovered from Feature C1 (Table 9). The majority (83%) of the vessels were represented by fragments constituting no more than 30 percent of whole vessels although two of the vessels, a sturdy redware milk pan (Plate 14) and a creamware serving bowl, were nearly complete. The ceramic TPQ of 1784 derived from a blue transfer-printed pearlware sherd; the mean ceramic date, 1790, was slightly later. A single white granite cup rim sherd (V.11), c. 1842-1930, was dismissed as intrusive.

**Table 9. Features C1, C2, and C3, Ceramics**

<b>Function</b>	<b>C1</b>	<b>C2</b>	<b>C3</b>
Beverage	4	14	9
Kitchen	21	22	30
Teaware	33	33	48
Tableware	38	31	9
Hygiene	4	0	4
Gardening	0	0	0
Household	0	0	0
<b>Total %</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Wares</b>			
Imported %	75	67	74
Local %	25	33	26
<b>Decoration</b>			
Plain	0	0	0
Molded	0	0	0
Transfer Print	0	0	0
Hand Painted	0	0	0
Dipped/Annular	0	0	0
Gilded/Bands	0	0	0



Function	C1	C2	C3
<b>Decoration Cont.</b>			
Dry Body SW	0	0	0
Shell Edge	0	0	0
Decal	0	0	0
Sponged	0	0	0
Rockingham	0	0	0
Total %	0	0	0
<b>Index Values</b>			
Cups	1.23*	1.23*	1.23*
Bowls	1.37*	1.37*	1.37*
Plates	1.71	1.71	1.71
	* not accurate, no index values available	* not accurate, no index values available	* not accurate, no index values available

The ceramic assemblage consisted of 5 kitchen-related vessels (3 milk pans, 1 pie pan, 1 porringer) and 9 tablewares (5 plates, 1 twiffler, 1 soup plate, 1 serving bowl, and 1 tureen). For drinking there was a tankard and there was also a good deal of teaware (2 coffeepots, 1 teapot, 2 saucers, 1 slop bowl, 1 cup, 1 hollowware). Only 1 chamber pot was recovered.

Most of the vessels were made of creamware (10), followed by local redware (6), Chinese Export porcelain (4), tin glazed earthenware (2), and pearlware (2). Although this assemblage was small, the presence of four creamware vessels – a twiffler, two plates, and a soup plate – with Royal Pattern rim decoration suggests the owners (probably the Van Dykes) owned a set of Royal creamware dishes and used compatible creamware serving dishes including two coffeepots. They also appear to have used tin-glazed earthenware dishes. Their teawares were fancier, including imported porcelains from China (a cup, two saucers, and a slop bowl) and a blue-painted, chinoiserie pearlware tea pot from England (Plate 14).

With the exception of the larger vessels thrown into the pit, it appears that this pit was filled with sweepings from dishes broken in the course of everyday life. It is possible that the dishes belonged to the Van Dyke family when they first moved to the property in 1791.

#### *Small Finds*

The small finds from Feature C1 included window glass, nails, and miscellaneous pieces of iron as well as lamp chimney glass (Table 10). Oyster and clam shells were also recovered. Only one of the two coins found was legible; it appeared to be English, with a date of c. 1750. A pipe bowl was recovered with the maker's mark of Samuel Richards, a father, son, and grandson trio who worked in Bristol from 1747 to c. 1817 (Reckner, 2000:135). There was also a 90mm cannonball in the feature, possibly a remnant of Revolutionary War activity in the area (Plate 14). The cannonball suggests that things left on the property before the Van Dykes bought the house, were thrown out by the family along with their own household trash.

**Table 10. Features C, C1, C2, and C3, Small Finds**

SMALL FINDS	C	C1	C2	C3	TOTAL
<b>Personal/Clothing</b>					
Button				1	1
Coin			2	4	6
<i>Personal Total</i>	<i>0</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>

SMALL FINDS	C	C1	C2	C3	TOTAL
<b>Smoking</b>					
Pipe Bowl- Whole	2		1		3
Pipe Bowl- Fragment			3	2	5
Pipe Stem- Fragment	4		1	12	22
<i>Smoking Total</i>	6		5	14	30
<b>Furnishing</b>					
Lamp Chimney			1		5
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	0		1	0	5
<b>Activities</b>					
Tools				11	11
Nails	2		10	8	25
Plumbing	1				1
Kitchen Utensil				5	5
Coal/Slag			1		1
<i>Activities Total</i>	3		11	24	43
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>					
Clam	5		1	2	8
Oyster	3		11	16	30
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	8		12	18	38

#### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

Very minimal plant remains were found in Feature C1. The only fruit seeds in any number were blackberry/raspberry. Edible herbs included a little goosefoot and the absence of weeds suggests that the trash pits were closed very quickly. Parasite eggs were minimal, but some *Ascaris lumbricoides* (250 eggs per millimeter) and *Trichuris trichiura* (300 eggs per millimeter) were recovered.

#### *Faunal Remains*

Faunal remains were also minimal. Just 80 bones and fragments were recovered from AS I of Feature C1 (Table 11). With the exception of nine bones identified as sheep and two cow bones, the mammalian assemblage (78 percent of the total NISP) could not be specifically identified. There were 51 indeterminate, large, and medium mammal bones. The remainder of this small assemblage was made up of bird bones from turkey, chicken and immature chicken plus a single bone from an indeterminate finch.

**Table 11. Species present, Feature C1, AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
<b>Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i></b>	2	2.5	1	14.3	2.03	48.5
<b>Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i></b>	9	11.3	1	14.3	1.14	27.2
<b>Large Mammal</b>	7	8.8	---	---	0.20	4.7
<b>Medium Mammal</b>	11	13.8	---	---	0.28	6.7
<b>Indet Mammal</b>	33	41.3	---	---	0.19	4.4
<b>Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i></b>	3	3.8	1	14.3	0.04	1.7
<b>Chicken-Immature</b>	4	5.0	1	14.3	0.02	0.5
<b>Turkey;</b>	1	1.3	1	14.3	0.17	4.1
<b>Duck; <i>Anas</i> sp.</b>	1	1.3	1	14.3	0.02	0.5
<b>Perching Bird; <i>Passeriform</i></b>	1	1.3	1	14.3	0.00	0.0

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Medium Bird	5	6.3	---	---	0.07	1.7
Indet Bird	3	3.8	---	---	0.02	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	80	100.5	7	100.1	4.18	100.5

### 3.2.3 FEATURE C2

Feature C2 was the southernmost in the north/south line of trash pits. It was slightly larger than C1 measuring 4.6 by 4.8 feet.

#### 3.2.3.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Feature C2 was 2.2 feet deep and appears to have been filled as a single episode at the same time as Feature C1. Two New Jersey tokens minted between 1786 and 1788 were recovered along with glass and ceramics dating from the 1760s up to at least 1790.

#### 3.2.3.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature C2

##### *Glass*

Like Feature C1, Feature C2 also included mostly alcohol related bottles and glasses (Plate 15, Table 8). Included were a beer/porter/ale bottle, two case gins, two for rum/whiskey, and a miscellaneous alcohol bottle. In addition, there were two unidentified bottles, three wine glasses, and another unidentifiable vessel. The most recent initial manufacturing date for these vessels was 1790 making it likely that some of them, at least, related to the Van Dyke household while others could have been left over from the construction period or even from the earlier tavern on the site.

##### *Ceramics*

Fifty-five ceramic vessels were recovered from Feature C2. Both the TPQ for the assemblage, 1779, and the mean ceramic date, 1786, were slightly earlier than the TPQ and MCD for Feature C1. As was true for Feature C1 the vast majority of the vessels were fragmentary, but it was possible to identify vessel types (Table 9). The assemblage included 18 teaware vessels, 17 tableware vessels, 12 kitchenwares, and 8 beverage containers. Over half of the vessels were imported, the majority from England: 14 creamware, 8 Chinese Export porcelain, 8 pearlware, 2 tin-glazed earthenware, 2 white salt-glazed stoneware, and 1 each of the following: refined redware, stoneware, and black basalt. Fourteen of the local wares were redware and four were stoneware.

Since the majority (62%) of the ceramic assemblage was only re-constructible to less than 25% complete it was difficult to identify matching vessels let alone sets. However, the evidence suggested three possible sets of tableware. The first consisted of three Royal creamware plates in different sizes (1 twiffler, 1 supper plate, and 1 plate) and a platter. The second included three, blue shell-edged pearlware supper plates and another matching pair of table plates in the Rococo style. Parts of three plain creamware castors may or may not be from a set (Plate 16). Their presence in one deposit, however, suggests a mishap, such as a dropped tray or a bumped table while they were being filled with sugar.



Plate 14. Federal-era artifacts from a trash pit in the rear yard at 9 Albany Street including a nearly whole redware milk pan, fragments of a China blue teapot and plate, tobacco pipes, a c. 1750 English coin, and a Revolutionary War cannonball (Feature C1).



Plate 15. Several alcohol bottles and wine glass (Feature C2), and an engraved flip glass (Feature C3) that were discarded in trash pits behind 9 Albany Street.



Plate 16. One of three creamware sugar castors found in a trash pit at 9 Albany Street that may have belonged to the Van Dyke family (Feature C2).

The overglaze-painted Chinese porcelain teas with floral motifs were compatible and were probably used together. Among these was a matching cup and saucer. The presence of a black basalt tea or coffee pot lid with a dog finial suggests a very fine set of teaware. The single tin-glazed earthenware slop bowl with a blue painted interior and purple powdered exterior may have been a Van Dyke family heirloom brought from Holland or simply an object that reminded them of their “Dutchness,” a quality that Rachel Van Dyke recognizes in her 1810-1811 journal.

The absence of ceramic vessels relating to hygiene, especially chamber pots, and the fact that none of the vessels could be reconstructed suggests this was a secondary deposit derived from the sweepings of dishes broken during cooking, and/or the eating and serving of meals. The short time between the TPQ (1779) and the mean ceramic date (1786) indicates a depositional event of short duration.

#### *Small Finds*

Window glass and iron objects, i.e. nails, tools, and miscellaneous fragments, made up 67% of the Feature C2 small finds assemblage (Table 10). Among the tools were a wedge, a triangular spike, a possible large pintle, and a possible bucket. Metal kitchen items included pieces of a possible iron cooking pot and two iron knife blades or center portions of utensils, one with a bone handle. Fifteen pipe bowl and stem fragments were recovered, one of them marked with thin red painted lines. Two illegible coins were found along with two New Jersey tokens. The tokens show a horse head and a plow with the words Nova Caesarea on the obverse and a shield with E Pluribus Unum on the reverse. They were minted by Thomas Goadsby, Albion Cox, and Walter Mould who petitioned the New Jersey Colonial legislature for the authority to mint three million tokens in 1786-1788 (“A Guide Book of United States Coins”, 45<sup>th</sup> edition, 1992, R. S. Yeoman, p.47).

#### *Faunal Remains*

The faunal assemblage was small (Table 12) and somewhat similar to that of Feature C1. While mammals were still dominant, a number of identifiable birds were also present. These included a small jay, chicken, and duck. Cattle and pig were present in C1, but no sheep was specifically identified. The pig bones consisted of four large, weathered sections.

**Table 12. Species present in Feature C2, AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
<i>Cow; Bos taurus</i>	10	11.8	1	16.7	4.09	45.5
<i>Pig; Sus scrofa</i>	4	4.7	1	16.7	2.09	23.3
<b>Large Mammal</b>	3	3.5	---	---	0.25	2.8
<b>Medium Mammal</b>	13	15.3	---	---	0.78	8.7
<b>Indet Mammal</b>	41	48.2	---	---	1.56	17.4
<i>Chicken; Gallus gallus</i>	2	2.4	1	16.7	0.09	1.0
<i>Chicken-Immature</i>	1	1.2	1	16.7	0.01	0.1
<i>Duck; Anas sp.</i>	2	2.4	1	16.7	0.04	0.4
<i>Jay Sp; Corvidae</i>	5	5.9	1	16.7	0.01	0.1
<b>Medium Bird</b>	4	4.7	---	---	0.04	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	85	100.1	6	100.2	8.96	99.7

### 3.2.4 FEATURE C3

Feature C3, the northernmost of the three pits, measured 5.25 by 3.8 feet and also appeared to have been filled in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

#### 3.2.4.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Feature C3 was the shallowest of the pits measuring only 1.3 feet in depth. The feature fill appeared to represent one episode and was treated as a single analytical stratum.

#### 3.2.4.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature C3

##### *Glass*

Feature C3 is the only one of the three trash pits that contained a glass vessel related to something other than drinking. The vessel was a light green condiment bottle. Otherwise, there was a beer/porter/ale bottle, one case gin bottles, 8 wine bottles, and a clear flip with engraved decoration.

##### *Ceramics*

Only 23 ceramic vessels were identified from Feature C3, 19 of them less than 50 percent reconstructible (Table 9). Of the four vessels that could be half reconstructed, three were made of durable hard-paste porcelain. The ceramic TPQ for the feature was 1750 although the mean ceramic date was 1781, a little more than thirty years later. The discarded dishes had apparently been in use for a long time and may even have belonged to the last residents on the property before the Revolutionary War period fire.

Nearly half the ceramic vessels recovered from Feature C3 were teawares (11), followed by kitchenwares (7), tablewares (2), beverage (2), and hygiene (1). The teawares included: five cups, four slop bowls, and two saucers. All but four of these vessels were Chinese Export porcelain (7; Plate 17). The others were a pair of sponge-decorated creamware slop bowls, one China glaze pearlware slop bowl, and one white salt-glazed stoneware cup rim.

Three identifiable vessels in the kitchen assemblage included fragments of a milk pan, a pie pan, and a bowl. The remaining sherds came from a white salt-glazed stoneware tankard, a Staffordshire yellowware porringer, and a creamware chamber pot.

Two vessels, the China glaze slop bowl and a Royal creamware supper plate, cross mended with lot 17 from the overlying Feature C. This is not surprising since Feature C appears to simply be the soil that accumulated on top of the filled trash pits below.

##### *Small Finds*

Fifty-three objects were classified as small finds in Feature C3 (Table 10). They included window glass (39), cut or wrought nails (5), plain lamp chimney glass (4), and unmarked pipe stems (5). These extraneous bits of domestic trash appear to be associated with the reconstruction of the house on the property.



Plate 17. Chinese Export porcelain tea bowl, saucer, and slop bowl found in one of three trash pits located in the back yard of 9 Albany Street that may be teawares discarded by the Van Dyke family (Feature C3).



### 3.2.5 INTERPRETATION OF FEATURES C, C1, C2, AND C3

Viewed as a whole, the mean ceramic dates for Features C1 (1790), C2 (1786), and C3 (1781) suggest a sequence of trash pits dug every few years, probably by the same person or family with a memory of where the previous pit was, and finally all three covered over (Feature C) with soil in about 1811. Royal creamware tablewares and Chinese Export porcelain teawares were found in all three features and it is likely that most of the contents of the four features derived from the early years of the Van Dyke occupation mixed with things left on the site before they moved in. None of the ceramics was burned, and the mean ceramic dates for these small assemblages post date the 1777 fire that destroyed the tavern which pre-dated the Van Dyke's occupation. However, the initial artifact manufacturing dates (Feature C1 1760, Feature C2 1754, Feature C3 1755, and Feature C 1761) suggest that at least some of the things recovered related to the tavern era. The cannonball was most probably left over from the Revolutionary War.

Features C1 and C3, with TPQs of 1790, could have been created during the initial period of occupation by the Van Dykes as indicated by sizeable amounts of pearlware, creamware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Staffordshire yellowware, and Chinese Export porcelain. Although the prevalence of liquor, wine, porter, ale, and beer bottles as well as tumblers, flip glasses, and wine glasses, in lieu of food and medicinal bottles, suggests a tavern association, perhaps a final cleanout of the old structure which in its last incarnation was run by the widow of Brooks Farmar. Some of the artifacts in the trash pits, the broken pipestems and pipebowls, for instance, or the oyster, clam shell, and fragments of window pane, may have been left by the carpenters who built the new house on the property during William Young's ownership, but that material, too, could have derived from the tavern that burned. The presence of the cannonball in C1 suggests that the three pits contained both old and more recent trash which probably means they were used to clean up the site both during and after the property was developed for sale.

### 3.2.6 FEATURE F

Feature F was a large, stone-lined rectangular privy located at the back of the 3-5 (later 9-11-11½) Albany Street lot, slightly to the west of its midpoint (Figure 4). It was actually behind (north of) the back boundary of the property, but the boundary line may not have been clearly marked when the feature was in use, or perhaps a back fence was located a little further north than it should have been.

#### 3.2.6.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Feature F was covered with demolition debris and other fill, making it difficult to recognize during stripping. Once exposed, the feature measured 7.0 feet by 4.6 feet. Its uppermost fill consisted of clinkers and large amounts of bottle glass. The presence of an 1896 Indian Head penny in this upper fill indicated that it had been deposited after that time. Beneath the upper stratum was a relatively sterile stratum of redeposited subsoil underlain by a loamy nightsoil. Large quantities of lamp chimney glass were recovered from the nightsoil in addition to Chinese Export porcelain and annular yellowware. A glass lighting fixture with a patent date of 1861 provided the TPQ for the fill. Beneath the nightsoil was a lens of relatively sterile redeposited subsoil lying on top of several large boards. The boards overlay a rich deposit of nightsoil containing moderate quantities of shell-edged whiteware, Chinese Export porcelain, plain whiteware, and small quantities of bottle glass and bone. The nightsoil terminated on a thin stratum of crushed rocks, perhaps put there to encourage percolation into the ground below. The fills reached a depth of 1.85 feet. Three analytical strata (AS) were distinguished based on cross

mending in the laboratory with the lowermost, AS I, corresponding to Strata 6 and 7 as identified in the field, AS II corresponding to Strata 3, 4, and 5, and AS III corresponding to Stratum 2 (Figure 15).

### 3.2.6.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature F, AS I

#### *Glass*

The deepest (and earliest) analytical stratum (AS I) with a TPQ of 1849 appeared to be associated with Lydia Van Dyke, who lived on the lot from the time her family bought the property in 1791 to her death in 1865. Among the small number of glass vessels identified (Table 13) the most interesting was a bottle for olive oil embossed “SUPERFINE OLIVE OIL/CLARIFIED/JOHN DURAND/BORDEAUX,” with an oak tree in the center of the seal.

**Table 13. Glass by Functional Group, Feature F**

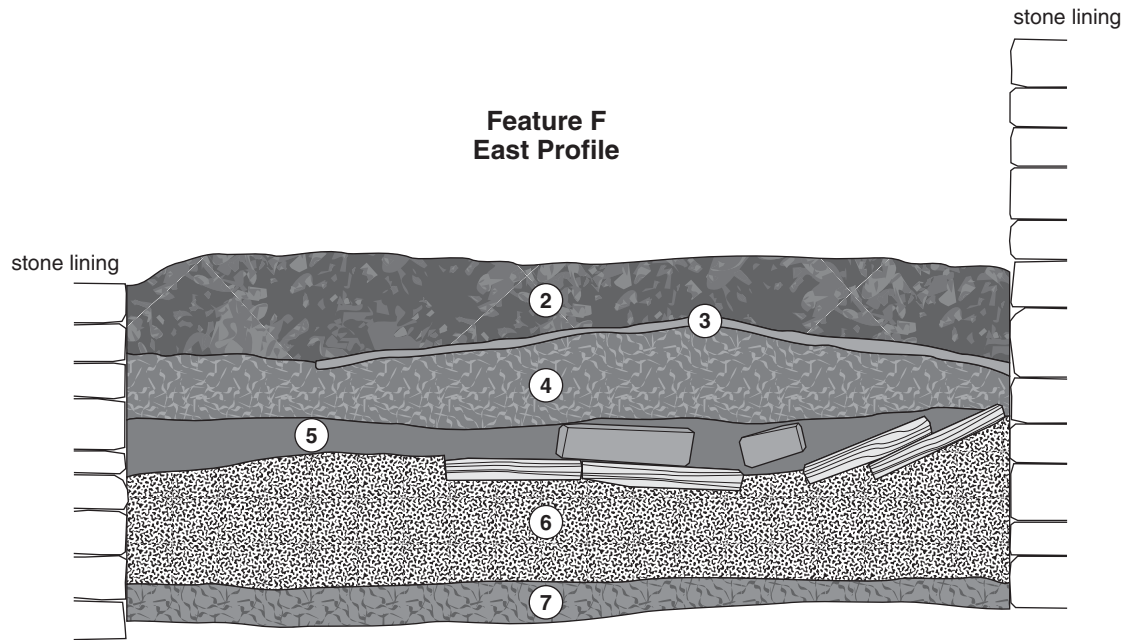
Function/ Subfunction	AS I		AS II		AS III		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>BOTTLES</b>								
<b>Alcohol</b>								
Beer	0	0.0	2	3.1	1	1.9	3	2.4
Case Gin	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.8
Champagne	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	0.8
Demijohn	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.8
Liquor	0	0.0	5	7.7	6	11.3	11	8.8
Wine	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.9	2	1.6
Unidentified	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.8
<b>Beverage</b>								
Beverage	0	0.0	5	7.7	9	17.0	14	11.2
<b>Food</b>								
Bird Food	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.9	2	1.6
Extracts	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.9	2	1.6
Fruit Jar	0	0.0	4	6.2	0	0.0	4	3.2
Mustard	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.8
Nurser	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.7	3	2.4
Olive Oil	1	14.3	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.6
Sauce	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	0.8
<b>Household</b>								
Blackening	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	0.8
Ink	0	0.0	1	1.5	2	3.8	3	2.4
Poison	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.8
<b>Medicine</b>								
Patent	0	0.0	3	4.6	6	11.3	9	7.2
Prescription	0	0.0	2	3.1	2	3.8	4	3.2
Miscellaneous	0	0.0	2	3.1	1	1.9	3	2.4
<b>Cosmetic</b>								
Cold Cream	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	0.8
Cologne	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	1.6
Hair Dye	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	1.6
Hair Preparation	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.9	2	1.6

3.0 THE VAN DYKE PROPERTY, 3-5 (LATER 9-11-11 ½) ALBANY STREET

Function/ Subfunction	AS I		AS II		AS III		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Perfume	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.8	2	1.6
Petroleum Jelly	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.8	2	1.6
<b>Hygiene</b>								
Tooth Powder	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	0.8
<b>Tobacco</b>								
Snuff	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	1.6
<b>Storage</b>								
Jar	0	0.0	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	1.6
<b>Unidentified Bottle</b>	6	85.7	22	33.8	11	20.8	39	31.2
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	7	100.0	65	99.7	53	100.3	125	100.0
<b>TABLEWARE</b>								
<b>Drinking</b>								
Flip	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	1	2.3
Goblet	0	0.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	3	7.0
Mug	0	0.0	2	8.0	0	0.0	2	4.7
Tumbler	2	100.0	10	40.0	6	37.5	18	41.8
Wine Glass	0	0.0	3	12.0	0	0.0	3	7.0
<b>Serving</b>								
Candy/ Snack Dish	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.25	1	2.3
Decanter	0	0.0	2	8.0	0	0.0	2	4.7
Pitcher	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.25	1	2.3
Salt Cellar	0	0.0	1	4.0	1	6.25	2	4.7
Unidentified	0	0.0	2	8.0	1	6.25	3	7.0
<b>Unidentified Tableware</b>	0	0.0	1	4.0	7	37.5	8	16.3
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	2	100.0	25	100.0	17	100.0	44	100.1
<b>Unidentified Vessel</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
<b>Furnishing</b>								
Bird Feeder	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
Vase?	1		0		0		1	
<b>Miscellaneous</b>								
Lid	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	7	77.8	65	71.4	53	74.6	125	73.1
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	2	22.2	25	27.5	17	22.5	44	25.1
<b>TOTAL FURNISHING</b>	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	2	0.6
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6
<b>UNIDENTIFIED</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	10	100.0	91	100.0	72	99.9	173	100.0

*Ceramics*

A minimum of 140 ceramic vessels were identified in Feature F: 18 in AS I, 55 in AS II, and 67 in AS III (Table 14).



- 2 10YR 3/1 very dark gray coal ash and slag with 20% loam
- 3 5YR 4/3 reddish brown packed clay loam mottled with 25% 10YR 3/1 very dark gray clay loam with gravel
- 4 2.5Y 3/1 very dark gray loam mottled with 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay loam in south half (nightsoil)
- 5 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay loam (redeposited subsoil) with gravel and shale fragments
- 6 10YR 2/1 black silt loam with patches of loamy sand (nightsoil)
- 7 10YR 3/1 very dark gray to 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown very channery silt loam with pockets of 10YR 2/1 black loamy sand

 Brick

 Wood

Figure 15. Feature F, east profile.

**Table 14. Ceramics, Feature F**

Function	AS I		AS II		AS III	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Beverage	2	11	4	7	2	3
Kitchen	3	17	6	11	5	7
Teaware	3	17	20	36	30	45
Tableware	9	50	19	35	22	33
Hygiene	1	5	3	5.5	5	7
Gardening		0	3	5.5	3	5
<b>Total %</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Wares</b>						
Imported	15	83	44	80	53	79
Local	3	17	11	20	14	21
<b>Decoration</b>						
Plain	5	28	33	60	35	52
Molded	1	5	7	13	6	9
Transfer Print	3	17	1	2	8	12
Hand Painted	3	17	7	13	4	6
Dipped/Annular			4	7	2	3
Gilded/Bands	1	5			2	3
Dry Body SW			1	2		
Shell Edge	5	28	1	2		
Decal			1	2	3	4
Sponged					1	2
Rockingham/Majolica					6	9
<b>Total %</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Index Values</b>						
Cups		4.00		1.62		1.63
Bowls				1.63		2.34
Plates		2.97		1.18		1.20

AS I had a TPQ of 1849 based on a minié ball, but the mean ceramic date of 1815 was considerably earlier. It is therefore likely that the artifacts belonged to the Van Dyke family and although they may have been purchased when Frederick Van Dyke was still head of the household, it is likely that they were not thrown out until Rachel's unmarried siblings, Lydia and James Van Dyke, lived there. The TPQ of 1849 is relatively close to the year (1843) that James Van Dyke died and his sister, Lydia, who remained on the property, may have gotten rid of unwanted goods at that time. Although the Van Dykes were of Dutch heritage, this is not reflected in the ceramics that were discarded. If the Van Dykes had any heirloom dishes from Holland, they did not get into the trash. The gap of 34 years between the mean date of the ceramics and the TPQ represents conservative consumerism, or, more simply expressed, that dishes were kept and passed down in the family. This practice fits the circumstances of unmarried children who remained in the family home, a reduction in size of the household, and a quieter lifestyle that did not require new dishes.

The AS I ceramic assemblage included only 18 vessels. Sixteen percent of them, all redware, were produced locally, but the majority of the tablewares were English. Four of the 18 vessels were whole or nearly whole (95-100% re-constructible). These vessels included a locally-made redware milk pan, two blue pearlware table plates—one shell edge-decorated and one transfer-printed (made by Davenport 1795–1810), and one Canton Chinese Export porcelain supper plate

(Plate 18). These vessels were probably discarded because they were chipped or cracked. Of the two transfer-printed vessels in the assemblage, both depict farm scenes.

### *Small Finds*

AS I, with its fragmentary glass and ceramics from the long lived Van Dyke household (or households), contained one extraordinary artifact: a small blue wax seal, round and flat, with the letter “R” impressed in the center (Plate 19). This could very well have belonged to Rachel Van Dyke, who lived in the house from her birth in 1793 until her marriage in the late 1810s. It may even have been the very seal that Rachel used on her letters to Mr. G. after he returned home to Connecticut. Its presence is pretty convincing evidence that the relatively early stratum in Feature F was deposited by the Van Dyke family. A second writing related artifact from AS I was a rectangular chalk bat, sharpened at one end as if for writing. Besides these tantalizing artifacts, the stratum contained a variety of floral remains that were not found in the upper strata (Table 15). Among them were: peanuts, walnuts, almonds, pecans, and hazelnuts. There were also seeds or pits from watermelon, grape, peach, cherry, date, and possibly pumpkin. Clam, oyster, and scallop shells were also recovered.

**Table 15. Small Finds, Feature F**

	AS I	AS II	AS III	TOTAL	
<b>Personal/Clothing</b>					
Button		2	32	10	44
Stud			2	2	4
Bead			1	1	2
Buckle			1		1
Cloth			8	1	9
Shoe			6	4	10
Mirror		7	5		12
Jewelry			1	2	3
Coin			3	2	5
Grommet				1	1
Personal Other		1	6	1	8
<i>Personal Total</i>		<i>10</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>99</i>
<b>Hygiene</b>					
Toothbrush		2			2
Comb			1		1
<i>Hygiene Total</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Sewing</b>					
Straight Pin				1	1
<i>Sewing Total</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Writing</b>					
Graphite Pencil			1	2	3
Slate Pencil			9	4	13
<i>Writing Total</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>16</i>
<b>Smoking</b>					
Pipe Bowl- Whole			1		1
Pipe Bowl- Fragment.			2	2	4
Pipe Stem- Fragment.		1	7	5	13
<i>Smoking Total</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>18</i>



Plate 18. Dishes, one blue shell edge and one blue transfer printed plate and jug that may have graced the Van Dyke dining table. Both transfer prints display a romanticized vision of farming and reflect sentiments expressed by Rachel on her jaunts to the family farm outside of New Brunswick (Feature F, AS I).

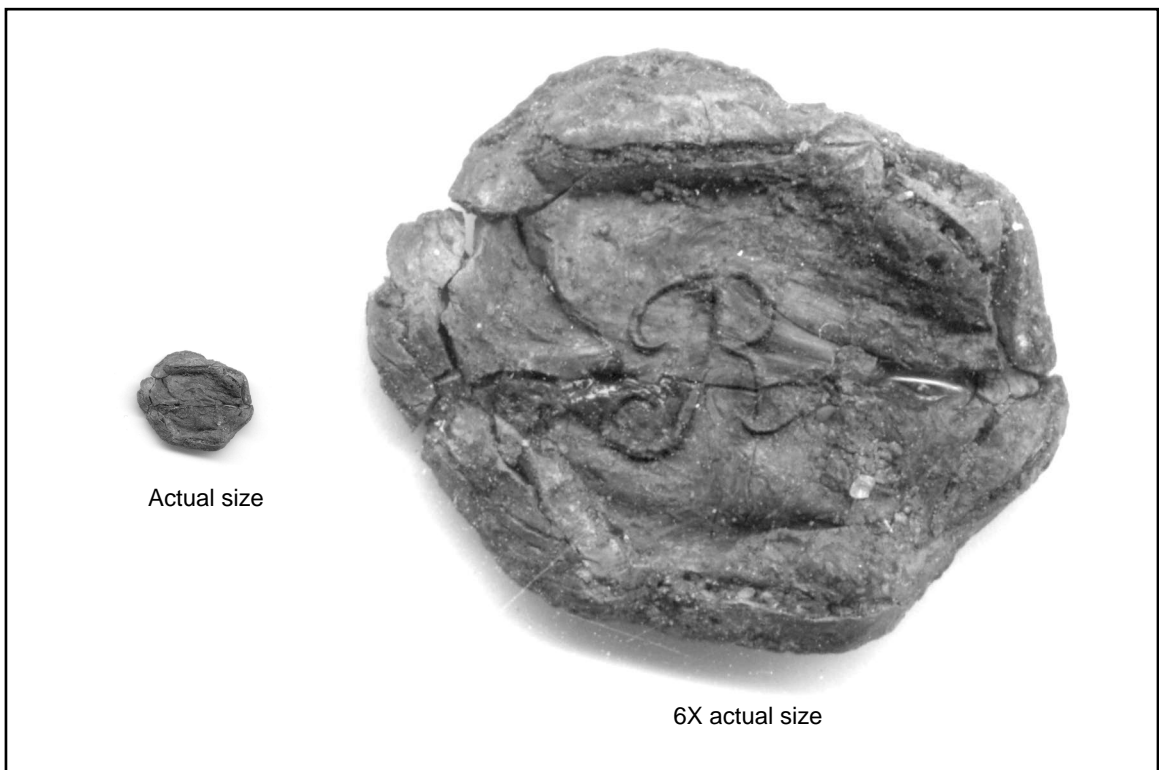


Plate 19. Wax seal with the letter “R” perhaps used by Rachel Van Dyke on her letters to Mr. G (Feature F, AS I).

	AS I	AS II	AS III	TOTAL
<b>Furnishing</b>				
Lamp Chimney	120	474	434	1028
Drawer Pull		1		1
Lamp Part		3	2	5
Hook			1	1
Other		2		2
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>1037</i>
<b>Toys</b>				
Doll		1	2	3
Marble		3	2	5
<i>Toys Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>
<b>Activities</b>				
Tools		5		5
Nails	9	102	100	211
Plumbing			1	1
Kitchen Utensil	1	10		11
Coal/Slag	1	1		2
Hard Rubber		3	1	4
Unidentified Activity	3		1	4
<i>Activities Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>238</i>
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>				
Clam	13	29	3	45
Oyster	2	17		19
Other Shell	1			1
Almond	1			1
Cherry	152			152
Grape	316			316
Hazelnut	1			1
Peach	95	30		125
Peanut	15			15
Pecan	9			9
Walnut	1			1
Watermelon	3			3
Other Kitchen Floral	313	1		314
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	<i>922</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1002</i>

#### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

By far the most prevalent fruit in the paleoethnobotanical assemblage from AS I was blackberry/raspberry, but fig, grape, huckleberry, and particularly viburnum were also well represented.

Compared to other mid-nineteenth-century deposits, the number of *Ascaris Lumbricoides* and *Trichuris Trichiura* parasite eggs per milliliter of sediment from AS I were relatively low, 1,000 for the former and 150 for the latter.



*Faunal Remains*

Feature F, AS I yielded just 98 bones and fragments (Table 16). These included the three large food mammals, cattle, sheep and pig as well standard bird remains. The collection was very weathered with 84 percent of the bones showing some evidence of damage. Of particular interest was the presence of 46 caudal vertebrae or oxtails, very weathered, from Lot 49. There are 18 to 20 of these vertebrae in the tail of each animal, so parts of at least three animals were present.

**Table 16. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.2) Feature F, AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	66	67.3	3	33.3	7.52	83.7
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	4	4.1	1	11.1	0.63	7.0
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	3	3.1	1	11.1	0.41	4.6
Medium Mammal	6	6.1	---	---	0.13	1.4
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	2	2.0	1	11.1	0.09	1.0
Chicken-Immature	9	9.2	1	11.1	0.05	0.6
Turkey; <i>M. Gallopavo</i>	1	1.0	1	11.1	0.02	0.2
Duck; <i>Anas sp.</i>	2	2.0	1	11.1	0.07	0.8
Medium Bird	5	5.1	---	---	0.06	0.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>8.98</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 3.2.6.3 Artifacts recovered from Feature F, AS II

*Glass*

AS II, with a glass TPQ of 1887, probably related to the three families (the Roaches, Fergusons, and Fines) who lived on the property in the 1880s. Several glass vessels in AS II are likely associated with the earlier occupants, the Van Dykes. The most notable thing was the variety of glass bottles, especially in terms of brand names, recovered (Table 13). There were beer and beverage bottles from William Jernee and Joseph Schneider in New Brunswick, and from A.C. Harris and Brother in Plainfield. Another beverage bottle was embossed “Centennial Beer.” However, the latter bottle may have been associated with the Belloffs, who moved to 9–11 Albany Street in 1898. The mixture of brands reflects the differing tastes of the several families who contributed to the trash.

A single 8-sided “umbrella” ink bottle (V.67) was excavated from AS II. This aqua vessel bears a pontil scar, and was likely made at some point during the 1850s or 1860s. As the vessel was manufactured perhaps some 25 years before it was discarded into the privy, the ink bottle’s presence within the AS II fill, as well as a second one derived from AS III (V. 66) suggests that the vessels were likely used by the Van Dykes, and were discarded at a later date (Plate 20).

Unusual in the assemblage was a lead-glass decanter of the highest quality that likely descended in the Van Dyke household (Plate 21). The decanter is decorated with strips of finely cut diamonds trending vertically around its body and small paneled strips running between the strips of diamonds. The neck of the vessel is paneled, with multifaceted rings around it. A portion of the stopper, which has cut fantails on its surface, was also present.

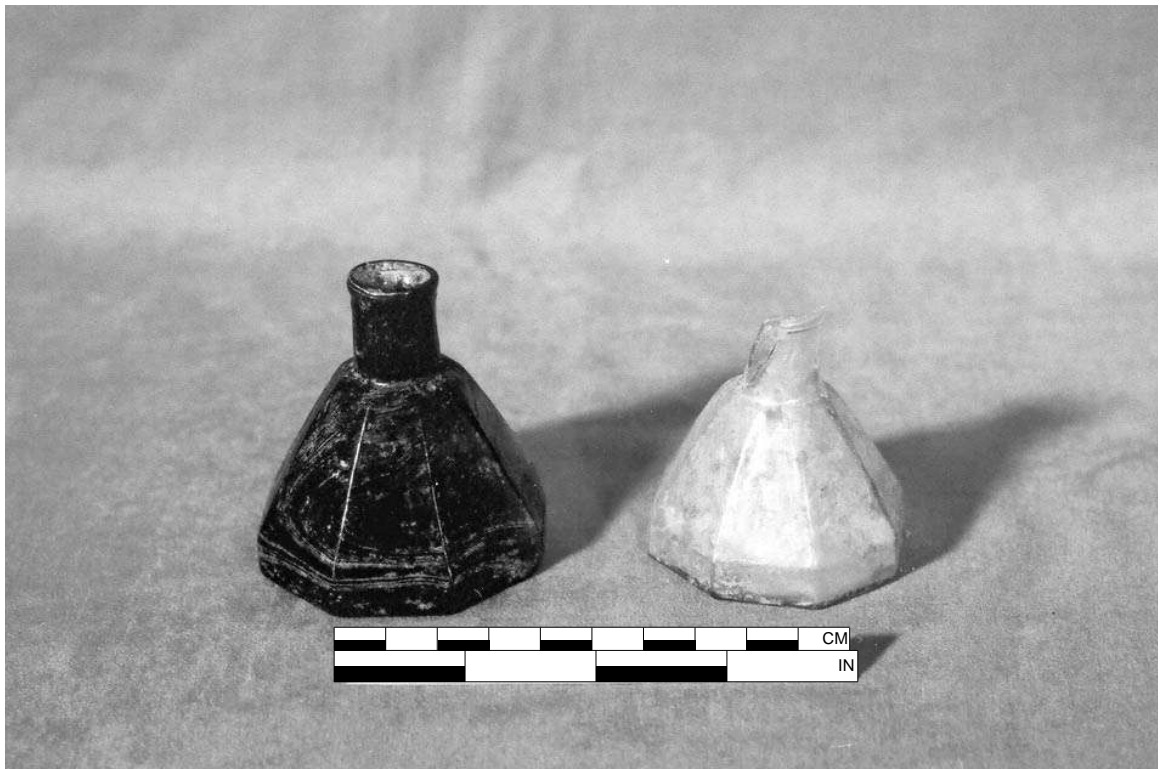


Plate 20. Ink bottles dating to the middle of the nineteenth century that may have belonged to Rachel Van Dyke's sister Lydia or her brother James (Feature F, AS II-III).



Plate 21. High quality lead glass decanter that may have belonged to James Van Dyke (Feature F, AS II).

### *Ceramics*

The TPQ of 1887 for AS II occurs shortly after the conversion of the lot from a single family dwelling into a multifamily residence. With a few exceptions, the ceramics recovered from AS II were dramatically different than the ceramics in the Van Dyke assemblage and the MCD of 1872 was much closer to the TPQ than was the case for the earlier assemblage. Most notable was the appearance and dominance of white granite ware. Excluding the utilitarian wares, the majority (52%) of the dishes were plain and undecorated, 16 percent had molded and hand painted decorations, and 7 percent were dipped or annular decorated (Table 14). A single piece of transfer print was present in the Willow pattern and there was one piece of shell edge and one with decal decoration.

Eighteen plain white granite wares may be remnants of a cobbled-together set. Plain white dishes were popular from 1850 to 1890, a period when white granite wares were increasingly made in the United States (Miller 1993:11). At least five plates were marked by their manufacturers: Thomas Furnival, Maddock and Company, T. R. Boote, and Wm. Ridgway from England, and one from the Etruria Pottery in Trenton. It is possible that many of the unmarked pieces were made in the U. S., most likely in neighboring Trenton. This “set” included 9 teawares (4 cups and 5 saucers) and 9 tablewares (8 plates in the following sizes: 2 twiffler and 3 each of the supper and table size; and 1 bowl).

The few painted wares were Chinese Export porcelain, and dated much earlier than the rest of the assemblage. These consisted of teawares, including three identified as Fitzhugh. Three tablewares, all Canton and possibly from a set, included one muffin, one plate, and one octagonal platter (Plate 22). The platter was represented by all of its pieces, demonstrating the durability of Chinese porcelain; it probably just outlived its fashionableness. It is not inconceivable that these Chinese porcelains originally belonged to the Van Dyke household and were thrown out after Rush and Rebecca Van Dyke vacated the property.

### *Small Finds*

AS II contained many more small finds than AS I (Table 15). Included in the collection were many decorative items ranging from furniture pulls to lighting fixtures. In addition to 474 colorless, etched, and milk-glass lamp chimney fragments, several more distinctive lighting parts were recovered. A rectangular mica lens; a flat, dark-green glass fragment; and a colorless, beveled chandelier pendant appeared to represent lighting paraphernalia. There were two finely carved bone objects, probably a finial and a handle of some kind, and there were also a molded copper-alloy drawer pull and a small copper-alloy lock. A piece of flat glass belonged to a rectangular picture frame that may have been part of a locket. The glass measured only ¾-by-½-inches with an inset center decoration and remnants of copper alloy around the edges. No image was visible inside the frame.

Less romantic objects included four syringe parts, presumably for medicinal use, a lice comb, and mirror fragments. There were 10 slate pencils in the assemblage that may have belonged to the school children who lived at 11 Albany Street in the 1880s.

### *Paleoethnobotanical and Parasite Remains*

The paleoethnobotanical remains suggest that fruit was a less important part of the diet of the late nineteenth-century residents than it had been for the Van Dykes who lived on the lot earlier in the



Plate 22. Pieces from a Canton Chinese Export porcelain dinner service that may have been passed down through the Van Dyke family and discarded in 1882 following the death of the last descendant, Rush Van Dyke, to live in the house (Feature F, AS II).

century. There was less blackberry/raspberry, although it was by far the best represented, but all other fruits were present in only small quantities. Tomato, however, was better represented than in the earlier period and a variety of edible herbs including catchfly, clover, goosefoot, pigweed, and purslane were present for the first time. Knotweed was the only edible herb that had been present in the earlier period.

### *Faunal Remains*

A total of 391 bones and fragments was recovered from AS II (Table 17). All of them appeared to be the remains of meals except, perhaps, for the seven bones identified as rabbit, small mammal, pigeon, and blue-jay. Skull fragments made up 49 percent of the cattle assemblage, but the rest of the beef assemblage was highly processed. Most numerous were small cuts from the chuck/scapula and the ribs/vertebrae. A limited number of cuts came from the legs, but these were also small rounds and steak cuts rather than larger roasts. A variety of single pig bones were present including three large sections of long bones, sawn into hams. The sheep bones had the same distribution, seemingly random single bones from all parts of the body and four roasts. Overall both the pork and mutton assemblages were very small and almost all of the bones were weathered to a greater degree than others in the same assemblage. This accounts for the greater number of indeterminate fragments in this assemblage than in AS I.

Ordinary food birds including chicken in several sizes and turkey were present in limited numbers. Catfish, similar to Feature A, seemed to be the most important food fish in terms of both NISP and MNI. Once again, the butchered sections of the haddock skull were also present, indicating the presence of commercially processed fish.

**Table 17. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.2) Feature F, AS II**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	68	17.7	2	11.1	30.62	65.1
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	15	3.9	1	5.5	1.53	3.3
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	11	2.9	1	5.5	3.32	7.1
Large Mammal	31	8.1	---	---	3.32	7.1
Medium Mammal	33	8.6	---	---	1.75	3.7
Indet Mammal	117	30.5	---	---	4.35	9.3
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	24	6.3	2	11.1	0.72	1.5
Chicken-Immature	4	1.0	1	5.5	0.06	0.1
Turkey; <i>M. Gallopavo</i>	2	0.5	1	5.5	0.09	0.2
Sm Hen/Pheasant	3	0.8	1	5.5	0.04	0.0
Medium Bird	13	3.4	---	---	0.36	0.8
Indet Bird	11	2.9	---	---	0.11	0.2
Haddock; <i>M. aeglefinus</i>	4	1.0	2	11.1	0.31	0.7
Codfish; <i>Gadidae sp</i>	9	2.3	---	---	0.19	0.4
Bass species; <i>Percichthyidae</i>	1	0.3	1	5.5	0.00	0.0
Catfish; <i>Siluriformes</i>	32	8.3	6	33.3	0.23	0.5
Indet Fish	6	1.6	---	---	0.00	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>47.00</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.2.6.4 Artifacts recovered from Feature F, AS III

#### *Glass*

The most recent deposit in the feature, AS III, was also the shallowest. Its TPQ, 1899, coincides almost exactly with the Belloff family's moving into the 9–11 Albany Street residence. However,

the Belloffs had boarders, which means that the trash in the feature probably came from several households. Like the earlier residents, the occupants at the end of the century did not seem to favor one brand over another (Table 13).

Neither AS II nor AS III contained the number of prescription bottles that might be expected from domestic deposits. In 1888, there were 13 druggists in New Brunswick and there would therefore be no shortage of supply. The only New Brunswick prescription bottle in AS III was from C. M. Slack's drugstore, which was located on the corner of George and Bayard Streets from 1883 to 1884 (New Brunswick 1883–1884 City Directory). Oddly, two prescription bottles were recovered, one each from AS II and AS III, which originated outside New Brunswick. The one from AS II was marked, "J.F. EDWARDS MD/RARITAN NJ" (sic).

Unusual among the vessels excavated were two containing "McALLISTER'S/MOCKING BIRD FOOD/NEW YORK." One or more (one bottle came from AS II and the other from AS III) of the occupants apparently owned mockingbirds, or other similar songbirds. A single milk-glass bird feeder was also recovered from AS III. The bird feeder is marked, "J.M. N.Y./CLIMAX/JAN. 21. 1882" on the base. Perhaps Louis Belloff, who was a practicing veterinarian on the lot (at No. 9) in 1905, was responsible for the bird-related artifacts.

Three nursing bottles, commonly called "nursers," were recovered from AS III (Plate 23). They have belonged to William Belloff, the two-year-old son (in 1900) of John C. and Elizabeth Belloff, or to his cousins, John Belloff Jr. and Anetta Belloff, who were two in 1905. Jacob Cohn, the one-year-old son (in 1900) of Benjamin and Celia Cohn, might also have been using a nurser. A bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" (Fike 1987:213) suggests that at least one of the babies associated with the Feature F assemblage was teething.

### *Ceramics*

The TPQ of 1899 for AS III correlates with new residents: the extended families of hotel proprietor John Belloff and his boarders. This analytical stratum contained the largest number of ceramic vessels (67) in Feature F (Table 14). Saucers (12) and cups (12) were the most common vessel forms, making teawares the largest functional group (30). The second largest group, tablewares (22), contained the greatest variety of vessel forms. In addition to plates and bowls in various sizes, there were two egg cups and one each of the following vessel forms: a child's alphabet plate, a butter pat, a relish dish, a nappie, and a platter. Twenty-two plain white granite dishes (10 tablewares, 12 teawares) suggest that the two resident families owned sets of dishes. Vessel forms such as egg cups, butter and relish dishes, and nappies indicate a degree of refinement in dining that reflected Old World traditions and/or a Victorian mindset. Some of the occupants were engaged in the hotel business and may have consciously chosen to set a fashionable table.

Since many of the dishes in AS III were unmarked white granite wares, it is not possible to say how many were imported versus how many were made locally. One saucer, at least, came from William Young and Sons, an English manufacturer. Except for the white granite, 37 percent of the dishes were imported while a minimum of 21 percent were domestically manufactured. A striking difference between the AS III assemblage and the assemblages from AS II and AS I was the absence of redware in the kitchen. It appears to have been replaced by yellowware (7) and stoneware (3). American majolica (2) was represented by a planter and a spittoon. These vessel forms hint at a public function, such as a hotel or saloon and, as a matter of fact, Belloff opened a saloon in 1904.



Plate 23. Fragments of one of three nursing bottles that may have been used by the Belloff family children c. 1900 (Feature F, AS III).

The white granite wares in the AS II and AS III deposits reflect the use of a popular, affordable ceramic type that was serviceable and durable for working-class families as well as for institutions such as hotels or schools. Vessel forms in the AS II assemblage were simple—plates, bowls, nappies, and platters for dinner; cups/saucers, slop bowls, and teapots for tea. The absence of chamber pots suggests that these households had indoor plumbing. The only hygiene related artifacts were a white granite soap dish and toothbrush holder. The explosion of vessel forms in the AS III assemblage may relate to the European background of some of the residents or their association with the hotel industry.

#### *Small Finds*

The most recent assemblage in Feature F (AS III) contained a flat, colorless glass object with the word "...ULMAN..." etched on one side. This may have been part of an interior or exterior sign or decorative plaque used in one of Belloff's businesses. John Belloff had a saloon on the property by 1904 and later a garage. There was also a flat, hard rubber disk, possibly a coat check token, which read "40//CARTMANS/CHECK" that might have been forgotten in someone's pocket or brought home from their job.

Evidence of the twenty or so children that lived on the lot during this time period is meager but extant (Table 15). Bisque and porcelain doll parts were recovered along with an unglazed clay marble, a slate pencil, and a pencil lead and nib.

A possible picture-frame glass, about ½ inch in size, may have been part of a two-part folding frame. Given that the families living on the lots at this time were either first- or second-generation immigrants from Russia and Germany, it is conceivable that the tiny frame belonged to one of them and contained a picture or pictures of beloved far-away family members. Two metal rings, one a very small, simple band, and the other slightly decorated in the center, were recovered along with a small, opaque, white (it may have been colorless at the time), round bead with a larger than usual hole in the center.

There was an abundance of lamp chimney glass including 436 pieces of opaque, colorless glass, both milk and etched varieties, dating to the late 1880s.

#### *Faunal Remains*

All together, 354 bones and fragments were recovered from Feature F, AS III (Table 18). Non-food remains from AS III included small bird (2), turtle shell (2), rabbit (3), rat (1) and cat (6), all of which were excluded from the analysis. There were small quantities of each food animal present, but no specific pattern of consumption was evident. The beef, similar to other late-nineteenth century assemblages, presented evidence of more specific and standardized butchery and was present in smaller pieces. However, since the beef, pork and mutton was represented by just single elements from most parts of the body, no pattern could be discerned. Catfish (54 percent of the MNI and 26 percent of the NISP) seems to be the most prevalent food animal; however, beef was most important in terms of biomass or amount of meat protein available.



**Table 18. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.2) Feature F, AS III**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos Taurus</i>	51	15.0	1	4.2	23.00	73.8
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	12	3.5	1	4.2	1.74	5.6
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	22	6.5	1	4.2	1.97	6.3
Large Mammal	17	5.0	---	---	0.94	3.0
Medium Mammal	27	7.9	---	---	0.81	2.7
Indet Mammal	33	9.7	---	---	0.74	2.4
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	29	8.5	4	16.7	0.74	2.4
Turkey; <i>M. Gallopavo</i>	2	0.6	1	4.2	0.17	0.5
Duck; <i>Anas sp.</i>	1	0.3	1	4.2	0.02	0.0
Large Bird	3	0.9	---	---	0.20	0.6
Medium Bird	37	10.9	---	---	0.43	1.4
Codfish; <i>Gadidae sp</i>	2	0.6	---	---	0.06	0.2
Bass species; <i>Percichthyidae</i>	5	1.5	2	8.3	0.03	0.0
Catfish; <i>Siluriformes</i>	88	25.9	13	54.2	0.30	0.9
Indet Fish	11	3.2	---	---	0.00	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>31.15</b>	<b>99.8</b>

### 3.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The property at 3/5 (later 9/11) Albany Street exemplifies the transformation of New Brunswick from a port based on river trade to a small industrial city and its ultimate failure. When the Van Dykes first lived at No. 3/5 Albany Street, the head of household made his living in dry goods sold directly from the house and farming done outside the city limits. The spacious newly built (rebuilt) house they bought in 1791 continued to be home to members of the family into the 1860s when it was finally sold and converted into a multi-family dwelling. The artifacts deposited in trash pits at the back corner of the lot and in the deepest stratum in a large stone-lined privy reveal the wherewithal and tastes of the Van Dyke family. In the early days the well-to-do and well educated Van Dykes took their meals from Royal pattern creamware, they had Chinese Export porcelain and hand-painted pearlware for tea, and also owned an elegant black basalt tea or coffee pot. A few pieces of tin-glazed earthenware suggest that they may have held on to old fashioned, Dutch style dishes as an expression of their Dutch identity which we know they valued from Rachel Van Dyke's diary. A good deal of alcohol was consumed in the Van Dyke household or the bottles that got into the trash pits were left over from the days when there was a tavern on the property. Other evidence, especially the cannonball recovered from one of the pits, attests to the fact that a mixture of old and new things was discarded during the early years of the Van Dyke occupancy.

The family's possessions at the bottom of the privy reflect the conservatism of the unmarried Van Dyke children who spent their adult lives there. They continued to use relatively plain everyday dishes—shell-edge decorated whiteware—using more elegant Chinese Export for tea. Their glassware provides little insight into their drinking habits, but it is unlikely that they owned much paraphernalia for entertaining. A unique artifact was a seal with an “R”, perhaps found in Rachel's long abandoned room.

The artifacts associated with the three families who rented space at No. 3-5-5½ Albany Street in the 1880s reveal a very different lifestyle. The families who lived in the once elegant sub-divided house were workers. There was a large family (including five children) headed by an Irish immigrant who worked in a button mill, a second family (with three children and two boarders) headed by an unemployed fisherman, and a third family (1 child) headed by a Russian immigrant

laborer whose wife was from Germany. They all appear to have chosen plain white durable (white granite) dishes for eating. These dishes had been fashionable since mid-century and by the 1880s were inexpensive. The variety of beverage bottles recovered suggests that the different households had different preferences. The presence of a lice comb and syringes, but almost no prescription bottles, suggests that these immigrants may have depended on themselves rather than the medical profession to maintain their health.

By the end of the century the old Van Dyke house not only held multiple tenants; it also held businesses. Residents included a family headed by a first generation American whose parents had been born in Germany, his wife and children, the wife's sister and her children, and two boarders in one half of the house and a family headed by a Russian immigrant in the other. The long-term resident owner of the property, who had been a hotel proprietor at one time and a baker at another, opened a saloon on the property, added a bowling alley a few years later, and eventually ran a garage. There was also a veterinarian who appeared to use an office on the property that may have been Dr. Rush Van Dyke's office years before. The possessions that these people discarded in the privy were not fancy, but they were worth more than what the tenants who lived there in the 1880s had owned. The turn-of-the-century deposit included lots of teawares and although the tablewares were still made of white granite, they included specialized dishes for eggs, butter, relish, and serving as well as different sized plates. There were also special dishes for children including a plate with the alphabet on it and nursing bottles. Two bottles for bird food and a bird watering dish made of glass may reflect the presence of the veterinarian on the lot or perhaps just a resident who kept pet birds.

The transformation of the Van Dyke property from a single family well-to-do residence to a boardinghouse and finally to a dilapidated house with a garage (automobile shop) behind it reflects the changes that took place in New Brunswick between the end of the eighteenth century and the early decades of the twentieth. The city went from a thriving river port to a center of manufacturing to a faded industrial town. The immigrant population that swelled the population in the late 1830s when the building of the Delaware Canal demanded labor and continued to grow through the middle of the nineteenth century with immigrants seeking jobs in the many local factories, was left high and dry when the factories failed or moved elsewhere. Ingenuity and the age of the automobile kept the owner of 9-11 Albany Street going, but the city had become a shadow of its former self and continued to deteriorate into the middle of the twentieth century.

## 4.0 THE “DUTCH” HOUSE, 7 (LATER 13–15) ALBANY STREET

### 4.1 LOT HISTORY

Next door to the Van Dyke’s on the west was a house known as the “Dutch House,” probably because its gable was oriented to the street in the Dutch style (Charles D. Deshler 1885, cited in Crozier 1980:68). As already mentioned this house, or the one that preceded it, burned during the Revolutionary War. The original lot measured 50 feet along Albany Street and extended 101 feet to the north (Figure 5). In 1742 Philip French leased the property to Abraham Huyer for a period of 70 years and he was presumably the occupant when the house burned (cited in Somerset County Deed Book D:632ff). Huyer did not hold the lease for the full 70 years and on July 1, 1787 Thomas FitzRandolph of Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, conveyed the lot, then in possession of John Lupp [Leupp], to James Parker, also of Perth Amboy. Parker, who eventually also owned the lot next door (see Chapter 5), came from a family that had played a significant role in Perth Amboy’s mercantile history (see James Levitt 1973, Chapter VI).

After Parker died in 1806, his widow, Gertrude, as sole executrix conveyed the eastern portion of the lot, corresponding to what became 7 Albany Street, to George Ryno of New Brunswick for \$500.00. The newly defined lot measured 25 feet in width along its south (Albany Street) and north sides and 101 feet in depth on its west and east sides (Figure 16). It contained a “certain messuage dwelling” by this date and was described as “part of the estate of James Parker.” The lot was bounded on the west by the other half of the divided 50-by-101-foot property (9 Albany), which was sold to William Lupp (Leupp) the same day, on the north by a lot formerly in the possession of Richard Williams (8–10 Water), on the south by Albany Street, and on the east by the lot owned by Frederick Van Dyke (5 Albany).

In her 1810–1811 diary, Rachel Van Dyke mentions the Rynos next door once. On December 2, 1810 she wrote, “After dinner I passed an hour or two playing with Lydia’s little namesake, our next neighbor, Mrs. Ryno’s baby” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:198). Less than three years later, George Ryno’s widow, Elizabeth Ryno, sold the property to John Post and Jeremiah Manning for \$2,335.00. Post and Manning were the highest bidders at an Orphan’s Court proceeding held to dispose of George Ryno’s estate, which appeared “to be insufficient” to cover his debts. Post already owned 8–10 Water Street, which abutted the back property line of the Van Dyke property as well as 7 Albany Street.

On April 12, 1820, John Post and his wife, Sarah, residents of New Brunswick, sold their half share in the lot for \$900.00 to Jeremiah Manning, of Piscataway Township, Middlesex County (Somerset County Deed Book M:159ff) and Manning sold the property to Asa Dunham, also of Piscataway, seven years later. A map of New Brunswick published in 1829 (Figure 7) identifies the J. C. Van Dyke property directly to the east and the William H. Lupp (Leupp) property directly to the west, but does not indicate the 7 Albany Street lot in between (Marcelus & Terhune & Letson 1829; Figure 7). Previous research (Crozier 1980:68) indicated that Anthony McDede, described as one of the first Irish settlers in New Brunswick, rented the house during the 1820s. McDede was a laborer who dug wells, pump holes, and cellars and also provided room and board to Irishmen, some of whom likely came to the city to work on construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal between 1831–1834. The top floor of the three-story house was occupied by a free black woman named Eunice Reasener. According to Crozier (1980:68), she was a fortune teller who was known as “old Aunt Eunice.”

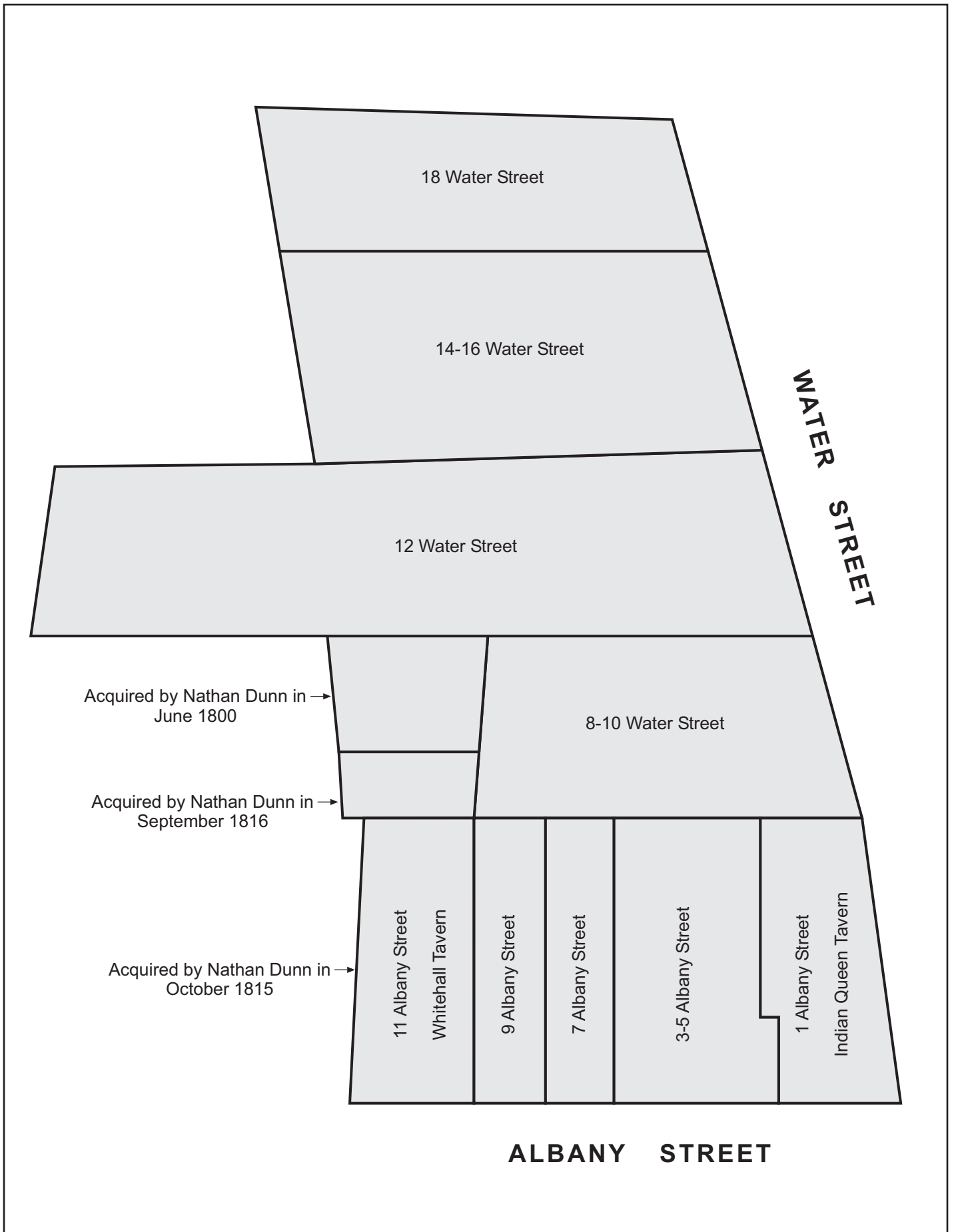


Figure 16. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1806 and 1816.

Seven people lived in the house with McDede (U.S. Census 1830). Besides McDede and his wife, there were 2 boys between 5 and 9, 1 boy between 10 and 14, 1 boy between 15 and 19, and a girl between 10 and 14. Four of the residents were “ALIENS — Foreigners not naturalized,” and one was blind. Enumerated directly after McDede was a “Free Colored” woman between 55 and 99 identified only as “Resner,” presumably the fortune teller.

Two years later, the 7 Albany Street lot was sold again; curiously, the grantors were Ephraim Drake and Abel L. Runyon, identified as administrators of the deceased Jeremiah Manning. Although Manning had sold the lot to Asa Dunham in 1827, perhaps Dunham defaulted on a mortgage to Manning, and ownership of the lot had reverted to him. The buyer of the lot in 1832 was James Dunham of New Brunswick, who for \$500.00 was the high bidder at an Orphan’s Court proceeding (Somerset County Deed Book P:543ff). He was probably related to the previous grantee, Asa Dunham. A second deed, undated but received by the county recorder on November 2, 1832, conveyed the property from Jeremiah Manning’s widow, Barshaba, to James Dunham, thus releasing her quitclaim to the premises. The recorded amount of the transfer was \$1.00 (Somerset County Deed Book P:545).

Anthony McDede was still living at 7 Albany Street when the 1840 federal census was taken. In addition to McDede and his wife, the residents were a boy between 15 and 19, a man between 20 and 29, and a man between 55 and 99 who was classified as a slave (U. S. Census 1840a). Eunice Reasener (spelled “Unice Reasoner”) was no longer there having moved to North Brunswick Township, Middlesex County. She was still classified as a “free Colored” woman between 55 and 99 years old, and another person, a “Free Colored” man between 24 and 35, was living with her. Probably her son, he must have been a sailor because one person in the household was employed in “Navigation of the ocean” (U. S. Census 1840b).

The 7 Albany Street property was sold at sheriff’s sale yet again on December 13, 1846 (Somerset County Deed Book E2:129ff). The Court of Chancery had issued a writ, stating that on the previous 17 September a decree was made “in a certain cause” brought by complainants Stephen M. Perrine and his wife, Elizabeth, and John D. Douglass and his wife, Lidia, against defendants Anthony McDede and his wife, Margaret, [Dr.] Frederick Augustus Van Dyke (who was described as the sole acting executor of the late James C. Van Dyke), John Van Dyke, Frederick Augustus Van Dyke and his wife, Elizabeth (apparently a son and daughter-in-law of Dr. Frederick Augustus Van Dyke), Henry Jackson and his wife, Rachel (the former Rachel Van Dyke), and Lydia Van Dyke. Dr. Frederick Van Dyke, John Van Dyke, Lydia Van Dyke, and Rachel Jackson were siblings, and Anthony McDede was the longtime occupant of 7 Albany Street, but the nature of the Van Dyke/Jackson involvement in the suit is not known.

Regardless, the court ordered that “so much of certain mortgaged premises in the bill of complaint in the said cause,” i.e., 7 Albany Street, “...necessary for the purpose be sold to pay and satisfy unto said complainants the sum of \$862.28 the principle [sic] and interest secured by certain mortgage given by John Post and Sarah his wife and Jeremiah Manning and Bursheba his wife to Elizabeth Ryers dated the twentieth of September...1813.” Post and Manning had bought the property in October 1813 from Elizabeth Ryno, likely the Elizabeth “Ryers” cited in the 1846 deed, but Post sold his half share to Manning in 1820 and Manning sold the lot to Asa Dunham in 1827, although this latter transaction may have been negated, given the 1832 conveyance of the property by Manning’s administrators to James Dunham. The purchaser of the lot in 1846 was Robert McDede, a son of Anthony McDede’s, who was the high bidder at \$910.00 during the sheriff’s sale (Somerset County Deed Book E2:129ff).

The 1850 federal census was taken at the house on July 15, at which time 17 persons were living in the 3-story building. Oddly, Anthony McDede was still listed as the head of household, the court case of less than four years previous notwithstanding. He was described as a 65-year-old Irish immigrant with no recorded occupation. His wife, 64-year-old Margaret, also had been born in Ireland. However, all of the children, probable daughters-in-law, and grandchildren living in the home were natives of New Jersey. Unfortunately, the relationship between the head of household and the other occupants was not recorded until the 1880 federal census. Anthony McDede Jr. was a 29-year-old shoemaker, and 27-year-old Celia McDede, listed after him, was either his wife or unmarried sister. Robert McDede, who at 25 was the recorded buyer of the property in the 1846 deed, was also a shoemaker. Other McDedes in the household were Robert's wife, Mary J., 25, Mary C., 17, John C. and Thomas C, both 15, Margaret C., 7, Anthony “3<sup>d</sup>,” also 7, Margaret and Stephen, both 4, and William, 1. Presumably, Anthony III was Anthony Jr.'s son, which would make Celia McDede his wife, but the other children could have been Anthony McDede Sr.'s children or grandchildren. The 7- and 4-year-old Margarets attended school, as did Anthony III. There were also three boarders in the house, including a 50-year-old laborer named Thomas Reamer, another 50-year-old laborer named Thomas Giles, and 60-year-old Hagar Giles who was a barber. Thomas Giles was recorded as black, and Hagar Giles as mulatto (U. S. Census 1850a).

The two maps of New Brunswick published in 1850 show 7 Albany Street as abutting 9 Albany and separated from 5 Albany by an alley or walkway. The Otley and Keily map does not identify an owner (Otley and Keily 1850), but the house is labeled “Robt McDede” on the Sidney map (Sidney 1850), further verifying that he was the de facto owner, or at least occupant, of the property.

A decree made on May 23 of 1853 in the Court of Chancery regarding another “certain cause” identified Robert and Mary Jane McDede, William McDede, and Littleton Kirkpatrick as defendants and The New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company as the complainant. The decree ordered that “so much of Mortgaged premises” as was necessary to satisfy a debt was to be sold at sheriff's sale. The same day, Sheriff Jaquis V. Gordon conveyed the 7 Albany Street lot to Littleton Kirkpatrick, one of the defendants in the case, for an unspecified amount (Middlesex County Deed Book 62:418*ff*). According to previous research, Kirkpatrick was the president of the Bank of New Brunswick (Crozier 1980:69). Less than a year later, on February 1, 1854, Kirkpatrick and his wife, Sophia Astley, of New Brunswick, sold the property to Owen Cox of New Brunswick for \$800.00. By this date the owner of the abutting lot to the west (9 Albany Street), William Leupp, had died, and the bounding lot to the north (8–10 Water) was described as “formerly John Post's” (Middlesex County Deed Book 125:411*ff*).

No one was listed as living at 7 Albany Street in the 1855–1856 New Brunswick city directory, although next door, at 5 Albany, Lydia Van Dyke was excluded as well (Terhune 1855). Five years later, 35-year-old railroad laborer Owen Cox was enumerated at what was presumably 7 Albany, although the order of visitation by the census taker was not strictly east to west or vice versa along the street. Both Cox and his wife, Catharine, had been born in Ireland. The only other resident of the house was their three-year-old daughter, Mary, who was born in New Jersey. Cox listed his real estate as worth \$800, the same amount as his purchase price for 7 Albany, and his personal property as worth \$300. Catharine Cox was illiterate (U. S. Census 1860a). The 1865–1866 New Brunswick city directory lists Owen Cox's residence and his business, a porterhouse, at 7 Albany Street (J. H. Lant & Company 1865).

In 1870, the Cox household still consisted of Owen, Catharine, and Mary (U.S. Census 1870). He was 47 years old (12 years older than his reported age in 1860) and identified only as a laborer; she was allegedly 32 years old, only 4 years more than recorded in 1860; and Mary was 13 years old and attending school. Owen Cox died sometime between April 21, 1871 and May 2, 1872, based on the dates of two deeds for portions of the 8–10 Water Street property that he and his wife, Catharine, purchased on the former date, and his widow and daughter (Mary) sold on the latter date (Middlesex County Deed Books 127:608ff and 133:661ff). However, Catharine Cox retained ownership of the 7 Albany Street lot, which she inherited, for several more years, apparently until her death.

In 1880 at least three families lived at 7 Albany Street. Patrick Vigara, a 40-year-old Irish immigrant kept a beer saloon, possibly on the premises. Vigara’s wife, Catharine, was 25 and had been born in New York to Irish-immigrant parents; neither she nor her husband could read or write. The second household consisted of husband and wife Patrick J. and Mary A. McDonald. He was a 29-year-old plumber who had emigrated from Ireland, and she was 27 years old, born in New Jersey to a German-immigrant father and Irish-immigrant mother. The third household was headed by the 55-year-old widow, Catharine Cox. Her daughter Mary, now 25, had married an Irish immigrant laborer named Michael A. Hern (alternatively recorded as Hearn) (U. S. Census 1880a).

Although the 1885 New Jersey state census is difficult to interpret, it appears there were two households at 7 Albany in that year, one headed by Michael Hearn (recorded in the census as Michael McHarn) and the other consisting of Thomas, Ellen, and George Carthais. There were three other occupants in the Hearn household and three others in the Carthais household (New Jersey State Census 1885). Catharine Cox’s absence from the house probably indicates that she had died.

The 1886 Sanborn fire-insurance map depicts only the three-story building on the 7 Albany Street lot with no outbuildings or additions. The building, constructed of brick, is identified as a saloon. Contrary to the 1850 maps, which show the structure abutting 5 Albany Street, this map indicates a narrow passageway between the two buildings, which is blocked at its north end by a rear addition off the northwest corner of No. 5 (Sanborn 1886; Figure 8). The 1892 revision of the map, after the addresses had been renumbered, shows No. 7 subdivided into 13 and 15 Albany Street. It continued to be identified as a saloon (Sanborn-Perris 1892; Figure 10). However, only one household was identified in the 1895 state census, indicating that either No. 13 or No. 15 was the saloon. Michael Hearn[s] was the head of the household, which also included his wife, Mary, their daughter, Mary A., Valentine Palmer, Mary Carter, Anna Fitzgerald, and Mary Ann Hearn. Although only Palmer, Carter, and Mary Ann Hearn are identified as Irish immigrants, it is known that Michael Hearn had also come from Ireland (New Jersey State Census 1895).

No changes to the property are indicated on the 1897 revision of the fire-insurance map (Sanborn-Perris 1897). In the 1900 federal census, the size of the household residing at what had been renumbered 13 Albany Street had decreased to five persons and the saloon was located in the western half (No. 15). Michael Hearn was recorded as the saloon proprietor. His reported date of immigration from Ireland was given as 1866, after which he became a naturalized American citizen. Hearn owned the property “free,” without a mortgage. He and his wife, Mary, had been married for 11 years both of their children, including Mary (who was 5 or less in 1895) and another unrecorded child, had died. Two unmarried nieces, both cigar makers, were living with their aunt and uncle. Mary Hearn, 23, had immigrated from Ireland in 1894 and Bridget Hearn, a year younger, had immigrated in 1897. One other boarder, Edward Loyd, was a wallpaper

manufacturer, no doubt working at Janeway & Company. He had been married for a year, but his wife was not enumerated in the household (U. S. Census 1900a).

As in the 1897 edition, no changes to the property are indicated on the 1904 revision of the Sanborn map. The following year, the Hearn household had shrunk to three, including just Michael, his wife, Mary, and boarder William Riley (New Jersey State Census 1905).

The 1912 revision of the Sanborn map shows a small shed addition across the rear of the western two-thirds of 13–15 Albany Street, the first recorded change to the property since before 1886 (Sanborn 1912; Figure 11). The 1915 New Jersey state census enumerated Mary Hearn[s] at 13 Albany Street. She was identified as a 50-year-old widow who worked as a housekeeper and owned the house. Living with her was 26-year-old Bridget Hearn[s], who was employed as a seamstress. She was single and had been born in February 1889 in Ireland. The sole occupant of 15 Albany Street was Michael Darmarek (?), an unmarried, 22-year-old “bootblack” (shoe shiner) who emigrated a year previous from an unspecified country (possibly eastern Europe). He was born in April 1893 and could not read, write, or speak English. “Nick” Chilakos (spelled “Chilocklas”), who lived at No. 15 five years earlier, was by then renting 17 Albany and had been joined by his wife and two children (New Jersey State Census 1915).

Mary Hearn was still living at 13 Albany Street when the 1920 federal census was taken. She was recorded as a 58-year-old widow who did not work outside the home and her niece, Beatrice Hearn, was a seamer of ladies’ garments. Another boarder was the 72-year-old widow, Mrs. Bridget Costigan (?). The two had emigrated from Ireland in 1904 and 1841, respectively. No one was enumerated at 15 Albany, indicating either that it was vacant or that the address of the entire building had reverted to No. 13 (U. S. Census 1920a). As depicted on the 1927 revision of the Sanborn fire-insurance map, no additions had been made to the property since 1912 (Sanborn 1927; Figure 12). Mary and Beatrice Hearn were the only two residents of 13 Albany Street as of April 12, 1930. Mary Hearn had aged only 2 years since the last census was taken and her niece, who was 40 and single, worked as a machine operator at a hosiery factory.

The 13–15 Albany Street lot was sold on August 29, 1940 to Kay & Kay Realty, which then conveyed it to the Atlantic Refining Company on December 10, 1941 (Middlesex County Deed Book 1207:269ff). All of the buildings located on the southwest corner of the block, including 13–15, 17, and 19–21 Albany Street, had been razed by 1942 (Figure 14). Replacing them was a gas filling station on the combined lots, numbered 15 Albany (Sanborn 1942).

## **4.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

### *4.2.1 FEATURE I*

Feature I, located along the south edge of the 8 Water Street lot, straddling the lot line between 5 (later 11) and 7 (later 13–15) Albany Street if that line were extended northward, was the most difficult of all the features to investigate. It had apparently been covered by the concrete surface of the gas station, which operated on the site until the Albany Street–Route 18 interchange was initially reconfigured in the early 1970s. It is likely that the feature, which appeared to be the foundation of a small outbuilding of some kind, was used as a secondary trash repository by residents of both 7 and 5 Albany Street.



#### 4.2.1.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The soil around Feature I was extremely hard packed, and an unpleasant petroleum smell was noticed throughout the excavation, although no pure petroleum was visible. The area around the feature was littered with large sherds from mainly utilitarian ceramic vessels. Saltglazed stoneware sherds from crocks and jugs seemed to predominate, with lesser quantities of creamware and redware also being present. Most of the stoneware vessels appeared to date between 1790 and 1810. Small quantities of bottle glass were also present, and two stoneware honey mead, porter, or beer bottles were recovered. In some areas of the feature, the surface contained clinkers and bottle glass dating to a much later period (ca. 1880). A large, ceramic water vessel was embedded in the soil near the northern edge of the feature, and it, too, dated much later than the ceramic sherds that were recovered from the general area. The feature had apparently been disturbed on its north side by the installation of a massive concrete footer and on the west by a sewer line trending roughly southeast to northwest.

When finally defined, the boundaries of Feature I described a somewhat ovoid shape. Five test units (EUs 1–5) were placed within this area to investigate the somewhat amorphous but possibly eighteenth-century feature (Figure 4). After the overburden in EU 1 had been removed, it became apparent that a builder’s trench existed within the subsoil surrounding the feature. Some of the builder’s trench was excavated, producing, among other things, a Madison projectile point, which dates to the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 1000–Contact). Route 27 (i.e., Albany Street) follows the route of the old Assanpink Trail, and it was not surprising to find a prehistoric artifact on the site, but the fact that it was found in a builder’s trench suggested that the wall had been built early in the site’s history. Once the other excavation units were open it became clear that the source of the artifactual material was an underlying rectangular, stone-lined feature. The feature measured approximately 6.8 feet north-south by 7.4 feet east-west.

The fill of Feature I proper consisted of a series of large fieldstones mixed with secondary deposits of clay loam and silty clay loam. The artifacts recovered from these fill layers dated from the late eighteenth to the early nineteenth century. The water table was reached at approximately 2.5 feet below the surface of the feature, with intact subsoil lying directly below. No further excavation was conducted inside the walls of the feature, but a trench was dug along the exterior of its east wall. The trench revealed that the feature continued to the east, increasing the east-west dimension to 11.4 feet. It is likely that Feature I was originally an outbuilding of some kind. No nightsoil was present in its fill.

#### 4.2.1.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature I, AS I

##### *Glass*

Feature I contained two discrete analytical strata, AS I and AS II. A total of 108 glass vessels were recovered from these strata (Table 19).

**Table 19. Glass Vessels, Feature I**

<b>Function/ Subfunction</b>	<b>AS I</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>AS II</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>BOTTLES</b>						
<b>Alcohol</b>						
Beer	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9
Beer/ Porter/ Ale	0	0.0	4	8.0	4	7.5
Case Gin	0	0.0	4	8.0	4	7.5
Demijohn	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9
Liquor	0	0.0	3	6.0	3	5.7
Wine	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9
Unidentified	1	33.3	7	14.0	8	15.1
<b>Beverage</b>						
Beverage	0	0.0	9	18.0	9	17.0
Soda	0	0.0	2	4.0	2	3.8
<b>Food</b>						
Extract	0	0.0	4	8.0	4	7.5
Mustard	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9
Pickle	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9
Sauce	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9
<b>Household</b>						
Bluing	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9
<b>Chemical</b>						
Chemical	1	33.3	1	2.0	2	3.8
<b>Tobacco</b>						
Snuff	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.9
<b>Unidentified</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17.0</b>
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.1</b>
<b>TABLEWARE</b>						
<b>Drinking</b>						
Flip	0	0.0	4	8.3	4	7.5
Goblet	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	1.9
Mug	0	0.0	2	4.2	2	3.8
Tumbler	1	20.0	30	60.4	31	58.4
Wine Glass	2	60.0	4	8.3	6	11.3
Unidentified	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	1.9
<b>Serving</b>						
Case Bottle	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	1.9
Tableware, Unidentified	0	0.0	7	14.6	7	13.2
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>100.1</b>
<b>UNIDENTIFIED</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>49.1</b>
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>49.1</b>
<b>UNIDENTIFIED</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100.1</b>

The TPQ for the first and deeper of the two analytical strata (AS I) was 1805, based on a cut nail within the feature fill. However, the eight glass vessels within AS I generally dated to the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Very few bottles were found in this analytical stratum. The three bottles that were excavated included an unidentifiable alcohol bottle, a chemical bottle, and a bottle of unidentifiable function. Tableware included a tumbler, three wine glasses, and an unidentified drinking vessel. The small size of the vessel fragments suggests that they originated within another portion of the yard and were deposited into the Feature I foundation during some kind of yard cleanup or general maintenance.

### *Ceramics*

A minimum of 574 ceramic vessels were identified in Feature I from a total of 10,935 sherds (Table 20). Only 20 percent (2,184) of the sherds could be mended into identifiable vessels, leaving 8,751 sherds cataloged as residuals. The small vessel size rendered many of the vessel identifications tentative, a factor that should be considered in the interpretation of this feature. Of the 574 vessels represented, only 5 percent (27) were 50 percent or more complete. Two stoneware bottles were the only vessels that were 100 percent complete. The fragmentary condition of this assemblage suggests that very few of the vessels in this assemblage were discarded whole and that the deposit is secondary.

**Table 20. Feature I, Ceramics**

<b>Function</b>	<b>AS I</b>		<b>AS II</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Beverage	6	13	56	11
Kitchen	9	19	158	30
Teaware	11	23	156	30
Tableware	19	40	128	24
Hygiene	2	4	24	4
Activities	0	0	4	1
<b>Total %</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Wares</b>				
Imported	37	79	337	64
Local	10	21	189	36
<b>Decoration</b>				
Plain	19	40	177	34
Molded	13	28	55	10
Transfer Print	1	2	23	4
Hand Painted	0	0	140	27
Dipped/Annular	1	2	9	2
Gilded/Bands	0	0	5	1
Slipped	8	17	61	12
Shell Edge	4	9	38	7
Sponged	0	0	2	0
Engine Turned	1	2	16	3
<b>Total %</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>100</b>

Forty-seven ceramic vessels, amounting to only 8 percent of the total number of vessels from the feature, came from AS I. The ceramic TPQ was 1809 although the median ceramic date was

1772. Nineteen tableware, 11 teaware, 9 kitchen, 6 beverage, and 2 hygiene related vessels were identified.

The majority (13) of the tablewares were Royal Creamware—three muffins, three plates, two soup plates, one supper plate, two table plates, one twiffler, and one platter—that may or may not have been purchased as a set, but certainly could have been used as one. The remaining vessels were a random assortment of edged pearlware (one green muffin, one blue muffin, one blue table plate, and one blue soup plate), one blue-printed porcelain muffin, and one plain round creamware twiffler. With a TPQ of 1809, it is not unlikely that these dishes belonged to George Ryno and his wife who lived at 7 Albany Street from 1806 to 1813 or they could have been left by the Parkers who lived there from 1787 to 1806.

There were also plain creamware teas, of which the following may have formed a set: one teabowl, one breakfast cup, one saucer, five slop bowls, and one lid for a teapot or sugar bowl. Two painted pearlware tea dishes, one polychrome floral cup, and one blue-painted Chinoiserie teapot or sugar bowl lid would have added color to the otherwise monochrome tea table.

With the exception of an inlaid annularware bowl for eating, all of the kitchenwares were locally made: two redware bowls, two Philadelphia-style slip-decorated pudding pans, one slip-decorated pie pan, one redware milk pan, and two stoneware crocks. One crock had a rouletted rim decoration distinctive of the New Jersey pottery of Warne & Letts, 1790–1813 (Plate 24, left). This again suggests a Parker or Ryno association.

Four jugs and two tankards made up the beverage group—the tankards and one jug were stoneware, two jugs were plain creamware, and one jug was engine-turned redware.

Chamber pots were made of redware (1) and stoneware (1). The stoneware chamber pot had a blue spiral motif that was characteristic of stonewares manufactured in Cheesequake, ca. 1770–1784 (Plate 24, right).

### *Small Finds*

As is evident from Table 21 significantly fewer small finds were recovered from AS I than from AS II. Two leather straps and an unidentifiable coin were the only Personal/Clothing artifacts from AS I. Unique in this stratum was a very small brass thimble. It was the only sewing artifact found in this feature. The seven smoking artifacts recovered from AS I were undecorated pipestems. A piece of flat iron, a piece of iron wire, a fragment of melted glass, and 19 wood fragments were also found. There were fires on both the 5 and 7 Albany Street lots during the British occupation of New Brunswick and if Feature I was as a repository for trash from both lots the melted glass might have come from one of the fires. In the Kitchen category, AS I contained only one metal stopper with a copper alloy pull. There was also a piece of what was perhaps a small bucket.



Plate 24. Stoneware crock and rouletted rim, attributed to New Jersey pottery of Warne and Letts, 1790-1813 on left; chamber pot made in Cheesequake, New Jersey by potter Morgan 1770-1784 (Feature I, AS I).

**Table 21. Small Finds, Feature I, AS I and II**

<b>SMALL FINDS</b>	<b>AS I</b>	<b>AS II</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Personal/Clothing</b>			
Button		9	9
Cloth		1	1
Shoe		3	3
Coin	1	3	4
Personal Other	2	10	12
<i>Personal Total</i>	2	27	29
<b>Sewing</b>			
Thimble	1		1
<i>Sewing Total</i>	1	0	1
<b>Smoking</b>			
Pipe Bowl- Whole		1	1
Pipe Bowl- Fragment		11	11
Pipe Stem- Fragment	7	32	39
<i>Smoking Total</i>	7	44	51
<b>Furnishing</b>			
Lamp Chimney	1	46	47
Drawer Pull		1	1
Architectural Element	109	720	829
Other		4	4
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	110	771	881
<b>Toys</b>			
Marble		2	2
<i>Toys Total</i>	0	2	2
<b>Activities</b>			
Tools	1	29	30
Nails	16	195	211
Plumbing		6	6
Terra Cotta Flower Pot	2	51	53
Modern		6	6
Kitchen Utensil	1	7	8
Coal/Slag	1	4	5
Hard Rubber		1	1
Prehistoric	3	3	6
Unidentified Activity	24	36	60
<i>Activities Total</i>	48	338	386
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>			
Clam	4	49	53
Oyster	18	74	92
Pecan		1	1
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	22	124	146

## 4.2.1.3 Artifacts recovered from Feature I, AS II

*Glass*

AS II had a TPQ of 1960 although some bottles appear to be as recent as 1970. Of the 22 alcohol bottles from AS II, one contained beer, four contained either beer, porter or ale, one contained gin, one served as a demijohn, three contained liquor, one contained wine, and the rest (n=8) were unidentifiable. A total of 11 nonalcoholic beverage bottles were also excavated from the stratum. Nine of these contained unknown beverages, such as juice, water, or punch, and the remaining two were for soda. All of these beverage bottles appear to be intrusive and date either to the 1870–1880 deposit or to the post-1960 one. Seven food bottles were recovered from the feature including four extract bottles, a mustard bottle, a pickle bottle, and a sauce bottle. Three of the extract bottles, as well as the pickle bottle, appeared to be associated with the earlier (1870-1880) of the two intrusive deposits. Also belonging to this deposit was a bluing bottle with tar melted around its lip, probably applied to seal the vessel. A single chemical bottle was found and there was a snuff bottle. The snuff bottle appears to have originated from the early (1770) fill.

The vast majority of the tableware in AS II was associated with drinking, not surprising since a saloon operated at 7 Albany Street from 1865 up to the turn of the twentieth century. Out of the 53 tableware vessels recovered there were 4 flip glasses, 1 goblet, 2 mugs, 29 tumblers, and 3 wine glasses. A glass serving vessel in the form of a case bottle would have been associated with drinking as well.

*Ceramics*

A single prehistoric pottery sherd (V. 576) was recovered from AS II, but it likely derived from the underlying subsoil. Excluding the prehistoric sherd, a minimum of 526 ceramic vessels were identified. This concentration of vessels consisted largely of kitchen (158) and teawares (156), followed by tablewares (128) and much smaller quantities of beverage (56), hygiene (24), and activities (5; Table 20). With this quantity of vessels, it is interesting to note that the most frequent vessel forms were crocks (58) and saucers (57). Over half of the vessels (52%) were made of redware (96), creamware (95), and stoneware (83).

Although the TPQ for this assemblage was 1890, based on toilet bowl fragments found at the top of the feature, the mean ceramic date was only 1804. The levels within this analytical stratum contained distinctly different quantities of ceramics. Most of the vessels came from Level 3, 22 were from Level 4, and there were none in Level 5. The vessels in Level 4 had a TPQ of 1842 and a mean ceramic date of 1809, very close to the MCD for all levels combined.

The vessels in the kitchenware group in AS II were divided into food storage, food preparation, and dining categories. The largest number belonged to food preparation and consisted of 31 milk pans, 30 pie pans, 14 pudding pans, 4 mixing bowls, and 1 nappy. Pie pans were used for baking as well as serving food at the table. The only imported kitchenwares were four creamware mixing bowls, one slip-decorated buff earthenware pie pan from Staffordshire, and a yellowware nappy that was made either in England or the United States.

Food storage containers consisted entirely of crocks (47 multipurpose crocks and 11 butter crocks) and 1 jar. All of the crocks were domestically manufactured, 51 of stoneware and eight of redware. Many of the crocks were decorated with distinctive cobalt blue motifs making it possible to assign them to the following potters: two to Morgan (ca. 1770–1784), two to Richards

(ca. 1770–1780), and one to Kempel (ca. 1745–1800; Plates 25-27). One of the butter crocks was a large 2-gallon size. These early datable vessels suggest that they had belonged to late eighteenth-century residents at 7 Albany Street and maybe also to residents at 5 Albany. The huge number of food preparation and storage vessels in this assemblage suggests an association with the Whitehall Hotel, which was located to the west of the 7 Albany Street property, or to the Peter Miller Tavern that pre-dated the Van Dykes on the lot to the east of 7 Albany.

The dining category was entirely composed of hollowwares including 14 bowls and 5 porringers. Although the majority of these bowls were made of redware, there were also five annularware bowls from England.

Fragments of at least 21 teapots and 2 teapot or sugar bowl lids were recovered from AS II. Nearly half (10) of the teapots were engine-turned redware (Plate 28), three were Chinese Export porcelain, two were black basalt, and two were creamware, with individual teapots in white salt-glazed stoneware, scratch-blue stoneware, blue-printed pearlware, molded pearlware, white granite, and black-glazed redware. This number of teapots again suggests a possible association with one or more of the nearby taverns (Peter Miller to the east and Whitehall to the west). Other serving vessels in this group included 23 slop bowls—12 creamware, 3 engine-turned redware, 3 Chinese Export porcelain, 3 blue-painted pearlware, 1 blue-transfer-printed pearlware, and 1 floral-painted whiteware—and 3 sugar bowls, 2 of engine-turned redware and 1 of painted pearlware. For drinking tea there were 25 teabowls, 24 cups, and 57 saucers.

An examination of the cups/teabowls and saucers (109) alone revealed that over half (54%) were Chinese Export porcelain. Out of 59 Chinese Export porcelain cups and saucers, 34 were overglaze decorated and 25 were underglaze blue. Pieces of five sets were identified. Three of the sets were underglaze blue: Set 1 consisted of two teabowls and three saucers with Canton-like borders, Set 2 consisted of a teabowl and two saucers with Canton borders, and Set 3 consisted of two teabowls and one saucer with Nanking borders. There were two sets with overglaze decoration: Set 4 with a teabowl and two saucers with wavy dotted-line borders and Set 5 with a teabowl and four saucers with matching dotted-line borders. The small numbers represented in these set remnants and the similarity of the painted motifs that many of the underglaze blue and all of the overglaze decorated Chinese Export porcelain teawares displayed suggest they were used together.

The remaining cups/teabowls and saucers included pearlwares (5 blue printed, 4 blue painted, and 8 polychrome painted), 13 white granites—all plain or molded, 9 whitewares (3 printed, 3 painted, 2 sponged, 1 banded), and 3 European porcelain (including 2 Sevres).

While the majority (85) of tablewares were plates of various sizes—22 muffin, 14 supper, 14 table, 11 twiffler, 1 soup, and 1 unidentified flatware, there was an interesting variety of serving dishes. Other than 18 serving or vegetable bowls/dishes—1 of which may be a salad dish, there were 10 platters, 8 tureens, 3 sauceboats, 1 fruit basket, 1 pickle dish, 1 sweetmeat dish, and 1 sugar castor.

Two tableware patterns predominated, Royal-patterned creamwares (32) and blue-edge-decorated pearlwares (34). Although there was slight variation in the edge decorations, the two patterns very likely functioned as sets, if not precisely matching, then compatible. There were seven plain creamware dishes with flat rims that may have been pieces of a set as well as eight plain white granite dishes that also may have formed a set. The remaining tablewares included the following assortment of dishes—13 pearlware (3 Willow, 7 blue printed, 1 banded, 2 green edged), 5





Plate 25. Stoneware crocks made by Richards 1770-1780 (top) and Morgan (bottom); all from Feature I, AS II.



Plate 26. Stoneware crock with notched watchspring spiral decoration characteristic of the New Jersey pottery of Kempel 1745-1800 (Feature I, AS II).

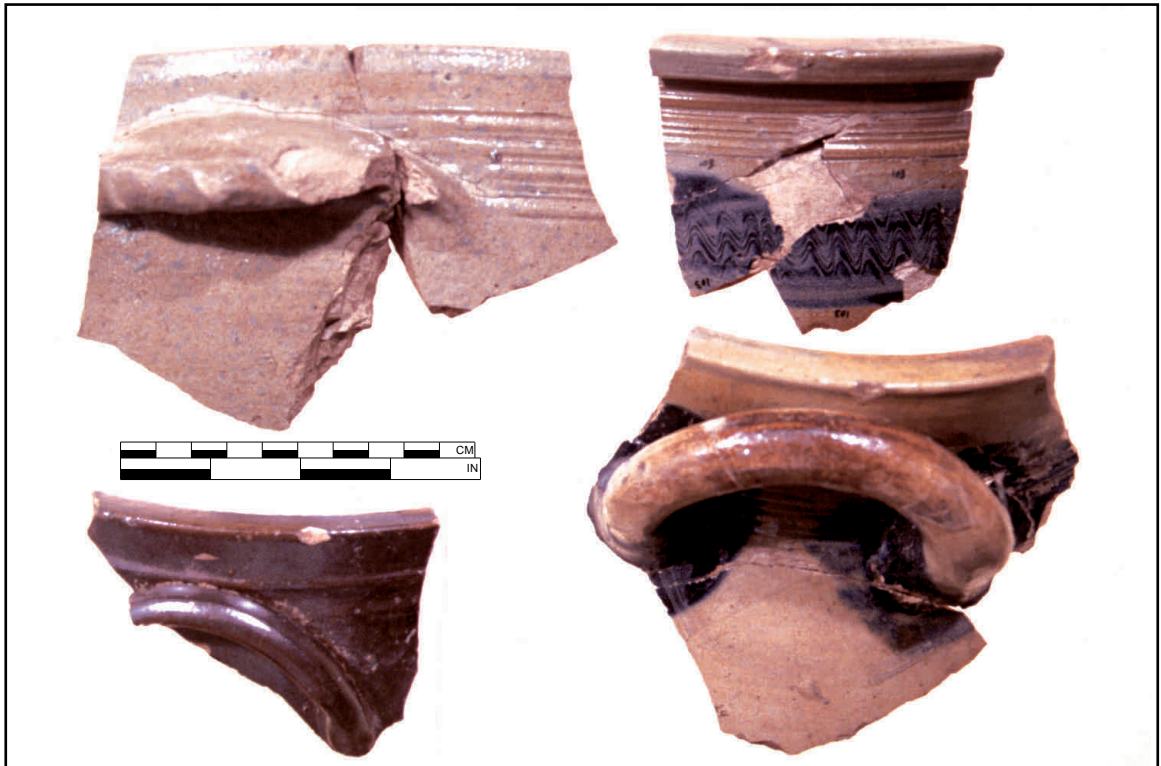


Plate 27. Stoneware crocks probably made in New Jersey, potters unknown. Upper left and lower right crocks are reminiscent of Cheesequake potter Morgan, late 18th century, and the upper right crock may be Oldridge, also late 18th century. All are from Feature I, AS II.

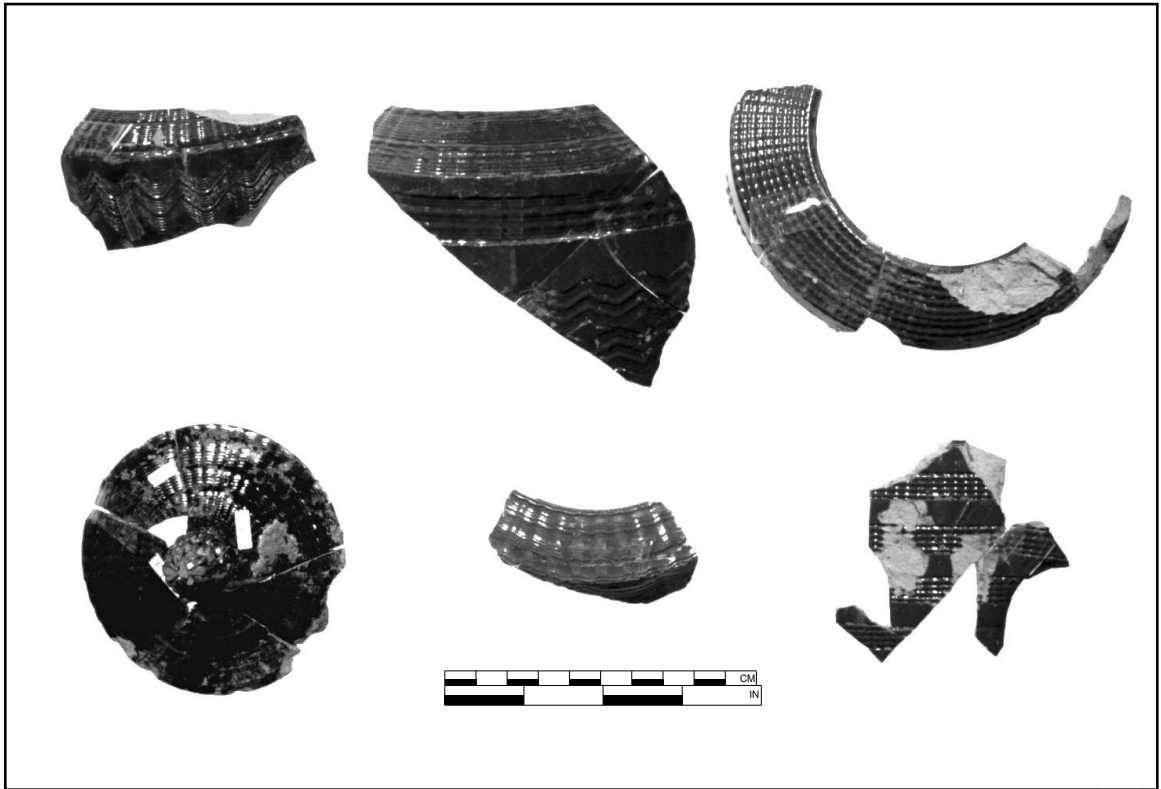


Plate 28. Ten engine-turned redware teapots, probably English, found at 7 Albany Street. The frequency of this type suggests a tavern association (Feature I, AS II).

molded white granitewares, 4 tin-glazed earthenwares, 2 whitewares, and 3 Chinese Export porcelain (1 in the Imari style).

Vessels in the beverage group were equally varied and also included a mixture of early and later vessel forms. Early vessel forms were represented by eight posset cups (Staffordshire yellowware) and three punch bowls (2 Chinese Export porcelain, 1 tin-glazed earthenware). A number of stoneware harvest jugs (15) were also present in this assemblage, and there were 18 table jugs (7 pearlware, 5 creamware, 3 redware, 2 white granite, and 1 stoneware) and 1 later form, a Rockingham pitcher. The large number of jugs is most likely related to operation of the saloon at this address. Tankards (6) were present in British and local stoneware and there were several bottles (2 beer or mead, 1 mineral water, 1 unidentified).

Nineteen chamber pots formed the bulk of the hygiene group, but there were also two large chunks of white granite toilet bowls, ca. 1890–1930. Most of the chamber pots were locally made, seven of stoneware and six of redware. The other chamber pots were creamware (4), yellowware (1), and white granite (1). Other vessels in this group included three creamware vessels—one ointment jar, one ointment pot, and one wash basin.

Three ceramic vessels were more generically identified as household in function: one dipped-pearlware flowerpot tray, one stoneware inking or blacking bottle, and one Chinese Export porcelain beaker vase with floral-overglaze painting within underglaze blue medallion borders. This latter vessel is an early form dating to the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Detweiler 1982: 169).

### *Small Finds*

The small finds from AS I and II were very similar except for items relating to Personal/Clothing, Smoking, and Activities (Table 21). AS II contained nine buttons of three different types: six porcelain four-hole, one center-hole bone button, and two two-piece brass buttons with cast-loop shanks. In addition, one piece of cloth and three shoe heel fragments were found. Two of the three coins from AS II were legible: a 1786–1788 New Jersey copper token and a 1776 Mexican coin, possibly a Half Real. The states produced their own currency until the U.S. Mint opened in 1792. Fifteen New Jersey tokens equaled one shilling. Among the personal items were two possible copper-alloy pen parts, a thin leather fragment, a possible porcelain figurine fragment, a small, thin, copper-alloy ring, a flat bone fragment with wide, carved ribs that was probably rectangular, and a molded brass stylized “A” (Plate 29). It is tempting to consider the possibility, at least, that the “A” came from a sign. As discussed in Chapter 3, Dr. Alexander Hamilton mentioned “Miller’s Tavern at the sign of Admiral Vernon” in a 1744 diary entry. Since it is likely that the assemblage from Feature I represents communal dumping, it is not impossible that some of the material came from Miller’s Tavern at 3-5 Albany Street, which was actually closer to the feature than the Whitehall Tavern. Three unusual glass fragments were also recovered from Feature I. Two were colorless fragments and mended to form the corner of what may have been a pressed-glass tile. The object was about ¾-inch thick with molded ribs on one surface and a ground surface on the back. The third piece of glass had been stained black. It was about ¼-inch thick with very finely beveled edges that formed a corner.

AS II contained a total of 44 artifacts related to smoking compared with only 7 from AS I. No pipebowls were found in AS I, whereas 12 were recovered from AS II. Among these, six fragments and one complete bowl were plain, two were ribbed, two more had ribs and ridges, and one fragment had illegible raised initials.



Plate 29. Brass letter “A” possibly from “Miller’s Tavern at the sign of Admiral Verson” mentioned by Dr. Alexander Hamilton in his 1744 diary entry (Feature I) and an incised stone fragment that may have been used for fortune telling by a free African American woman called Aunt Eunice who lived at 7 Albany Street in the 1830s (Feature I-1).

Unidentified Activity artifacts found in this analytical stratum included a flat iron disk; a long, round, curved ironrod with one flat end; 7 pieces of iron wire; a flat lead disk; 7 fragments of melted glass; and 7 wood fragments.

Kitchen utensils reflected modern intrusion. In addition to a metal flat-top beer can, there were two metal stoppers and a black rubber stopper. A very corroded table knife, two copper alloy plates in fair condition, 21 fragments of an iron container, and three fragments of a possible lid were recovered. Two iron washers, a large nail, an iron handle, and a possible iron crank for a machine were also found.

Forty-six fragments of lamp chimney glass came from AS II along with a small agate drawer pull, a pintle, an iron hinge, and an L-shaped copper alloy object, possibly a hook. Only one fragment of lamp chimney glass was recovered from AS I.

The large number (829) of architectural elements from AS I and II combined may be remnants of construction and renovation activities on the property or on adjacent properties.

#### *Faunal Remains*

A total of 524 bones and fragments were recovered from the late-nineteenth/twentieth century strata of Feature I, AS II. Most were the remains of meals; however, a small number of commensal species were also present. These included cat (7), dog (2), small bird (1), and small mammal (4), either cat or dog. They were excluded from analysis, leaving a total of 510 bones determined to be the remains of meals (Table 22).

Almost all of the cattle bones in the assemblage showed evidence of weathering and fragmentation; however, a number of specific cuts were discernible including four large roasts from the upper arm or chuck; two large loin roasts and three shank roasts (which may have also included large sections of the metapodial bones). A single shank or tibia (from Lot #104) was identified as deer and may have been consumed as a leg of venison. With the exception of two cuts from the shank, the pig in the assemblage was represented almost entirely by teeth, hock, and skull fragments. The sheep or mutton was present in much larger segments and intact leg cuts seem to have been present. The sheep bones were also considerably less weathered than the other large mammals.

**Table 22. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.3) Feature I, AS II**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	97	19.0	3	21.4	48.60	60.4
Cow-Immature	3	0.6	1	7.1	0.21	0.3
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	32	6.3	2	14.3	4.27	5.3
Deer; <i>Cervus sp.</i>	1	0.2	1	7.1	0.79	1.0
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	23	4.5	2	14.3	3.05	3.8
Large Mammal	117	22.9	---	---	13.15	16.3
Medium Mammal	68	13.3	---	---	3.78	4.7
Indet Mammal	130	25.5	---	---	6.06	7.5
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	20	3.9	2	14.3	0.26	0.3
Chicken sp; <i>Galliforme</i>	2	0.4	1	7.1	0.00	0.0
Duck; <i>Anas sp.</i>	2	0.4	1	7.1	0.09	0.1
Medium Bird	9	1.8	---	---	0.14	0.2
Turkey; <i>M. Gallopavo</i>	2	0.4	1	7.1	0.09	0.1

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Indet Bird	2	0.4	---	---	0.00	0.0
Indet Fish	2	0.4	---	---	0.00	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	510	100.0	14	99.8	80.49	100.0

#### 4.2.2 FEATURE I-1

Feature I1, apparently a trash pit, was identified in EUs 2 and 3, just west of the northwest corner of Feature I. Feature I1, was roughly circular, with a diameter of approximately 1.5 feet. Its fill, which was 1.0 foot deep at its maximum, consisted largely of coal ash.

##### 4.2.2.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The artifacts from the trash pit were much more recent than those excavated from Feature I. Among the Feature I1 artifacts was a soda bottle embossed “S.W. Bell,” a company that was in business in New Brunswick by 1865 and had closed by 1874.

##### 4.2.2.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature I1

###### *Glass*

Feature I1 contained a total of 21 glass vessels, of which 16 were bottles. Several vessels (V.1, 2, 4, and 5) in this feature cross-mended with those from Feature I.

Most of the vessels excavated from the feature were beer, porter and ale bottles (n=4). Other alcohol bottles included a rye or whiskey bottle, two wine or champagne bottles, and two unidentified alcohol bottles. Though the dates of manufacture for these vessels are somewhat tentative due to their fragmentary condition, most of the alcohol bottles appeared to have been made either in the last quarter of the eighteenth or first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Several nonalcoholic beverage bottles were also excavated from the feature (n=3). These included two unidentifiable but recent beverage bottles (c.1977) deposited at the time of the demolition of the structures within the project area, and one local beverage bottle embossed “S.W. BELL/ NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ.” The closure on this bottle has an 1864 patent date. Other bottles included a mustard bottle, an unidentified medicine bottle, a snuff bottle, and a bottle of unknown function.

Five glass tableware vessels were excavated from Feature I1: four tumblers (three undecorated, one with cut panels), and a stemmed glass. The function of the stemmed vessel is not known.

###### *Ceramics*

A minimum of 104 ceramic vessels were identified in Feature I1 from a total of 815 sherds. Most vessels were represented by one or two sherds, with only two vessels mending to 50 percent complete. The small size of the majority of the vessels rendered vessel identification tenuous. The ceramic TPQ for the feature was 1842.

There were 36 teawares, 26 kitchen type vessels, 21 tablewares, 10 beverage, 8 hygiene, and 3 vessels the function of which couldn't be identified. The biggest group—teawares—included a large variety of wares. There was one blue-printed pearlware teapot and two other possible teapots, one of engine-turned redware and the other of Rockingham. A plain creamware lid could

have been used for any number of tea-serving vessels—tea or coffee pot, sugar bowl, or tea caddy. Four of the five possible slop bowls were creamware, two plain, one painted, and one sponged. The fifth bowl was sponged whiteware. Although it was impossible to determine whether most of the cup fragments belonged to teabowls or handled cups, there were nine cups and saucers made of Chinese Export porcelain, three of creamware, five of pearlware, six of white granite, three of whiteware, and one of soft-paste porcelain. The majority of the teas were painted (13), plain (8), or printed (6), with odd pieces of sponged (3), molded (3), lustered (1), engine turned (1), or Rockingham glazed (1).

The tablewares were somewhat more homogenous including 12 pearlware, 6 creamware, and 1 each of Chinese Export porcelain, hard-paste porcelain (possibly European), and whiteware. Most of the plates were edge decorated, eight blue and one green, with a smattering of Royal (3), printed (2), plain (2), and lined (1). The only two serving vessels were a blue-printed platter and a scalloped creamware serving bowl.

The quantity of crocks links this feature to the adjacent Feature I. The crocks (10), together with pie pans (4), pudding pans (3), and milk pans (2), were all made of local redware (11) or stoneware (7). Nonlocal kitchenwares included four small annularware bowls—two creamware and two whiteware—two nappies, one in white granite and one in yellowware, and one Staffordshire yellowware pie pan.

The most notable feature of the beverage group of vessels was that every vessel was made of a different ware. Half of the vessels were probably jugs (5), though in many cases the form was questionable. Five chamber pots were identified in the hygiene group—three creamware, one white granite, and one redware, as were one whiteware ointment jar and one blue-printed whiteware wash basin.

Feature II was similar to Feature I in terms of the quantity, distribution, and fragmentation of the ceramic vessels. The assemblage does not appear to represent a single domestic household. It is more likely that both features were the result of communal dumping.

#### *Small Finds*

Three hard-rubber buttons recovered from Feature II dated to 1851, suggesting that the trash relates to mid-nineteenth-century occupants of 7 Albany Street, presumably the McDedes. Four other buttons found were porcelain, three four-hole and one loop shank. There were 56 cut or wrought nails and a fragment of the kind of redware pipe with a clear-glazed interior used in early plumbing. The fragment mended with a fragment of the same from Feature I, Lot 125. Four pieces of a terra-cotta flowerpot were recovered along with miscellaneous fragments of iron and bits of coal. A small flat piece of shale from this feature had been incised with parallel and perpendicular lines (Plate 29). Research indicates that this pattern on slate pieces has been associated with fortune telling, suggesting that “old Aunt Eunice” (Reasener) on the adjacent lot at 7 Albany Street might have used it when she lived at the address in the 1830s. It is also possible that it was part of a tarot board or something akin to a “ouija” board. The most likely of the recovered slate piece, however, is that it was a fragment from a slate game board, given the apparent etched grid pattern suggestive of a chess or checkers board.

A silver-plated teaspoon with the monogram “M” engraved on the handle was also found; on its underside was a maker’s mark that appeared to read “...TAL[B]OTT.” The “M” may have



referred to the McDede family, some members of which inhabited the lot from the 1820s to the 1850s.

Children’s toys included an unglazed white-clay marble and two miniature tea set parts. The tea set parts mended to form a low-grade porcelain plate with handpainted overglaze polychrome floral decoration. There were many children in the McDede household at one time or another and the slate pencil found may also have belonged to one of them.

Personal items included a piece of thin, black, cotton cloth; a circular, flat milk-glass disk whose edges suggest it was once mounted; and two bone fan parts. Pipes from this feature included one plain bowl with a four-sided stem, another plain bowl with a fin-like attachment to the exterior seam, a bowl fragment with alternating thick and thin ribs, and a similar bowl with thick ribs and finely molded leaves on the exterior seam. There was also a complete stem that had broken at the junction with the bowl which had fine thin ribs from about 1 to 3 cm from the bowl junction.

### 4.2.3 FEATURE H

Feature H was one of two features encountered during the course of the project that was neither tested nor excavated. This small, probable trash pit (about 1.5 feet on a side) was located in the rear yard of the Dutch House lot at 7 (later 13–15) Albany Street. The August 2003 floods inundated the area surrounding the feature, and it remained submerged for several weeks. Following this, the area was extremely muddy and the feature was in large part destroyed.

#### 4.2.3.1 Artifacts recovered from Feature H

##### *Glass*

Glass vessels that could be identified included a square, colorless, blown-in-mold bottle base with an open pontil mark and two other open pontil blown-in-mold bases from round tumblers. Seven fragments from an olive green wine bottle as well as undecorated and etched fragments were also recovered.

##### *Ceramics*

A sample of eight ceramic vessels were recovered from Feature H. The ceramic TPQ for the sample was 1770. The collected vessels included two kitchen, two beverage, two teaware, and two tableware vessels.

Among the kitchen and beverage wares were a slip-decorated buff earthenware pie pan and a milk pan and mug made of local redware. Teawares identified included a Chinese Export porcelain tea bowl and a creamware slop bowl. Tablewares consisted of two Royal creamware table plates.

##### *Small Finds*

Thirty-seven sherds of window glass were the only architectural materials recovered.

### 4.2.4 FEATURE J

Feature J was a small, square trash pit located on the Dutch House lot between Features H and I.

#### 4.2.4.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Feature J measured roughly 3.0 feet on each side although the edges were highly irregular. It is possible that the backhoe inadvertently removed some of the northwest edge of the feature. The ceramic assemblage present on the surface of the feature appeared to date to the 1820s, but once excavation began, it became clear that the feature had been severely disturbed because a Pepsi can was found 0.5 feet below the surface. Only the northeast half of the feature was excavated.

#### 4.2.4.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature J

##### *Glass*

Among the fragmentary glass vessels identified were the base of a wine glass with a hexagonal stem and a colorless fragment of etched glass with gently molded ribs. Pieces of a molded tumbler were also present along with 11 fragments of olive green glass belonging to a wine bottle with an improved pontil.

##### *Ceramics*

Twenty-four ceramic vessels were identified from this disturbed feature. Although two chamber pots could be reconstructed to 50 and 40 percent complete, the rest of the vessels were represented by only 1 to 4 sherds. The TPQ for this ceramic assemblage was 1810.

Nearly half (42%) of the vessels in the feature were teawares. Serving vessels included one creamware and three pearlware slop bowls. One of the pearlware slop bowls was plain, one was blue lined, and one was blue printed. The remainder of the teawares were teabowls (3) and saucers (3). Two teabowls and two saucers were made of complementary Chinese Export porcelain patterns with red overglaze decoration. There was also one plain white saltglazed stoneware teabowl and one blue-printed pearlware saucer.

Kitchenwares (33%) included one redware and two stoneware crocks, two pie pans—one made of buff earthenware and one of redware—one redware butterpot, one redware jar, and one slip-decorated redware bowl in the style of a Philadelphia tulip bowl. There was also one redware handle, probably for a small jug, and two redware chamber pots.

Three plate fragments from tablewares included one green-edged pearlware plate and two creamware plates with simple molded rims.

##### *Small Finds*

Architectural items recovered included window glass, six cut or wrought nails, and a brick fragment. There was also a single sherd from a terra-cotta flower pot. Among personal items were a two-piece, cast-loop-shank, brass button and seven undecorated pipestem fragments. The bulk of the assemblage consisted of oyster shells and clam shells, 41 and 10 respectively.

### **4.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

The Atlantic Service Station that occupied 13-15 (formerly 7) Albany Street and the two adjacent lots to the west from the 1940s up into the early 1970s greatly disturbed features and artifact

deposits relating to historic occupation. The amount of material found in Feature I (and Feature II) was particularly tantalizing because it included so many artifacts dating to the late eighteenth century. This feature appeared to be the foundation of a small (6.8 feet by 11.4 feet) outbuilding that straddled the boundary line between 7 and 5 Albany Street, where the Miller Tavern, and subsequently the Van Dyke house, stood. The foundation would have been a convenient repository for trash and it is not hard to imagine the people who built the service station hauling away the remains of the historic structures on the three adjacent lots and sweeping the scattered bits and pieces that were left into any container they could find, including this foundation. The ceramic and glass sherds were small, perhaps because they had been trampled before being swept away.

The number of food preparation and storage vessels, e.g. pie pans, pudding pans, crocks, and butter crocks, found in Feature I suggests a definite association with a commercial eating establishment, probably the Whitehall Tavern, but maybe both the Whitehall and Miller taverns combined. The amount of teaware recovered (including 21 teapots, 10 of them identical!) is another indication that at least some of this trash came from the nearby taverns. The rest was probably a mixture from various late eighteenth/early nineteenth century households on the three lots. The only feature that appeared to relate to No. 7 Albany Street exclusively was Feature J, but it, too, had been somewhat disturbed. The artifacts recovered may have belonged to the Ryno family, neighbors whom Rachel Van Dyke visited in 1810.

Unfortunately only one assemblage, also disturbed, could be connected to the Irish households that occupied the lot in the middle and late years of the nineteenth century. At least some of the artifacts recovered from Feature II probably belonged to the McDede household and their boarders who lived at 7 Albany Street from the 1820s to the 1850s. The McDedes are another example of New Brunswick's Irish community and they undoubtedly found camaraderie with the other Irish families who lived along the Albany Street side of the block. A fascinating but still unexplained artifact found in the Feature II assemblage was a very small piece of slate that had been engraved with a kind of checkerboard. A possible association with Aunt Eunice, the black fortune teller who rented a room at the top of the McDede's house in the 1830s, was considered but could not be confirmed. It is interesting that black and Irish families lived together at No.7 Albany Street on and off over the years. Competition between these two groups has often been used to explain rising racism in the middle of the nineteenth century, but some scholars (e.g. Hodges 1996) have argued that they got along so well that intermarriage was not uncommon. Whether or not that was true in New Brunswick we do not know.

Nothing found on the “Dutch House” lot reflected a particular expression of Dutch ethnicity. That it was persistently called the Dutch House, however, is interesting in itself since the neighborhood had clearly not been “Dutch” for a very long time. The Van Dykes next door, whom we know from Rachel's journal did identify themselves as “Dutch,” did not, however, build their house in the “Dutch” style, i.e. with the gable to the road. “Dutch” may have meant “old fashioned” in New Brunswick and while the nineteenth-century occupants weren't ethnically Dutch, they weren't particularly well-to-do and calling their house “Dutch” may have been the public's way of calling them poor.

## 5.0 THE PARKER HOUSE, 9 (LATER 17) ALBANY STREET

### 5.1 LOT HISTORY

Prior to April 1806 the 9 (later 17) Albany Street lot was part of a larger lot that fronted on Albany Street. The larger lot measured 50 feet wide along the Albany Street edge and 101 feet deep (Figure 5). On January 5, 1742 Philip French leased the property to Abraham Huyer for a 70 year period beginning on May 1<sup>st</sup> of that year (cited in Somerset County Deed Book D:632ff). On July 1, 1787, Thomas FitzRandolph of Perth Amboy, Middlesex County, conveyed the lot, identified as “No. 5, then in possession of John Lupp [Leupp],” to James Parker, also of Perth Amboy, for £159 and 5 shillings. This conveyance was “by virtue of several writs of feiri [sic] facias issuing out of the Supreme Court of New Jersey against the estate of Philip French of New Brunswick,” but the details of FitzRandolph’s involvement are not specified. The “late high sheriff of Somerset County,” who had acted on the various writs, was Robert Stockton (Somerset County Deed Book G:406ff), a Princeton resident who would later invest in property and transportation schemes in New Brunswick.

After Parker died, his widow and sole executrix, Gertrude Parker, conveyed the western portion of the lot, corresponding to what became 9 Albany Street, to William Lupp (Leupp) of New Brunswick for \$500.00. As of April 30, 1806, the newly defined half lot measured 25 feet in width along its south (Albany Street) and north sides and 101 feet in depth on its west and east sides (Figure 16). It contained a “certain messuage dwelling house” by this date and was described as “part of the estate of James Parker.” It was bounded on the west by a lot owned by Robert “Mowries” (the Whitehall Tavern lot at 11 Albany, whose owner was Robert Morris), on the north by a lot formerly in the possession of Richard Williams (8–10 Water), on the south by French/Albany Street, and on the east by the eastern half of the divided 50-by-101-foot lot, which was sold to George Ryno the same day (see Chapter 4). The deed also noted that the conveyance was subject to the unexpired terms of the lease by Philip French to Abraham Huyer, which would have expired in 1812 (Somerset County Deed Book G:625ff).

The new owner of 9 Albany Street, William Leupp (1766–1845), had married Margaret Hodge (1771–1851) on January 22, 1800 (Vandiver 2004). Rachel Van Dyke did not mention the Leupps in her 1810–1811 diary, but she did include several references to visiting the Parkers, who were within walking distance. Maria Parker was evidently a young woman approximately the same age as Rachel (McMahon and Schriver 2000:30, 67, 219, 228, 232). Although James Parker’s widow, Gertrude, had sold the lots that became 7 and 9 Albany Street, she evidently continued to live in the neighborhood, likely on a separate lot or possibly as a tenant at either No.7 or No. 9. On May 28, 1810, Rachel Van Dyke wrote in her diary, “After tea I went up to M<sup>rs</sup> Parkers—stayed a little while there—then walked round to the turnpike—and so down to M<sup>rs</sup> Condicts...” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:30), and on February 1, 1811 she wrote, “...this evening I accompanied Lydia to tea at Mrs. Parker’s...” (McMahon and Schriver 2000:232).

Given the fact that no federal census records survive for New Jersey prior to 1830, minimal data are available for the 1806–1830 occupation of the 9 Albany Street lot, although previous research (Crozier 1980:69) indicates that Leupp, a watchmaker and silversmith, and his family occupied at least the front portion of the house during the 1820s. An 1829 map of New Brunswick arbitrarily numbered the lot “59,” which is associated with “Wm. H. Lupp” on the map (Marcelus & Terhune & Letson 1829; Figure 7). By 1830, the apparent head of the household was James Ryno, who would have been renting from the Leupps. It is unclear what the relationship was

between James Ryno and the George Ryno who had owned the house immediately to the east in the early 1800s (see Chapter 4). James Ryno's household included 10 members, 2 boys and a girl between 5 and 9 years old, a boy and a girl between 10 and 14, a boy and a girl between 15 and 19, a man and a woman between 20 and 29, and a man and a woman between 40 and 49. Presumably the older two adults were James Ryno and his wife, and the remainder were children, grandchildren, and/or tenants (U. S. Census 1830). An unattributed statement included in Crozier's (1980:69) report notes that "During the nineteenth century James Ryno, a barber who owned a shop across Albany Street, and his family lived in the house."

James Ryno was still the head of the house in 1840 although his name appears directly after that of Thomas J. Strong at the Bell Tavern (1 Albany Street), but before those of Anthony McDede at 7 Albany and James C. Van Dyke at 5 Albany. Apparently the census taker did not follow the order of the houses on the street. Ryno's household included 8 members in 1840 including 2 boys between 15 and 19, a man and 2 women between 20 and 29, a woman between 30 and 39, and a man and a woman between 50 and 59. Two of the occupants were recorded as employed in "Manufactures and trades." As in 1830, William Lupp, the owner of 9 Albany Street, was enumerated elsewhere in the city (U. S. Census 1840a).

In 1850 James Ryno Sr., who was then 69 years old and working as a barber, was the head of the household. He owned real estate valued at \$1,200 although he still did not own the 9 Albany Street lot. His wife, Mary, 66, and their 3 children at home included 46-year-old Francis D., who was not employed and was apparently misidentified as a male, 36-year-old Mary W., and 25-year-old tailor Joseph B. In addition, a Mary F. Ryno, 5, who attended school, was living in the house. Whether she was a granddaughter or niece is not specified. All six Ryno children had been born in New Jersey (U. S. Census 1850a). The two maps of New Brunswick published that year (Otley and Keily 1850; Sidney 1850) show the house abutting 7 Albany on the east and the Whitehall Hotel (11 Albany) on the west.

Joseph Ryno, James Ryno's son, appears in the 1855–1856 New Brunswick city directory to be living at 9 Albany Street. He is identified as a mechanic in the original printing, but his name was later written in by hand and his occupation was changed to "tailor" (Terhune 1855). In the 1860 federal census, James Ryno was enumerated as an 80-year-old barber, with real estate valued at \$1,000 and personal property worth \$4,000. His wife, Mary, had died, but three children remained at home, including 56-year-old Frances, who contrary to the 1850 census was listed as female, 46-year-old Mary, and 35-year-old Joseph, as well as 16-year-old Mary F. Ryno, still a student. Another son, James Jr., was recorded as a master barber and was living with his wife and family next door at the Whitehall Hotel (U. S. Census 1860a).

On March 18, 1862, William Leupp's son and executor, William H. Leupp (1833–1889), sold the 9 Albany Street lot to John H. Leupp, probably another son, for the recorded price of \$1.00, which typically indicates that a mortgage was involved. The deed notes that the last will and testament of William Leupp was dated August 17, 1833 (Middlesex County Deed Book 89:7ff). The change in ownership did not entail replacing the occupants, however, because in the 1865–1866 city directory, hairdresser James Ryno was still listed at 9 Albany (J. H. Lunt & Company 1865) and the next year's directory also recorded him at that address (J. H. Lunt & Company 1866). The property was sold again on October 8, 1866, with John H. Leupp of New Brunswick conveying it to John Melif of Piscataway for \$1,500.00 (Middlesex County Deed Book 103:578ff).

Ninety-year-old James Ryno and his three unmarried children were still living in the home on July 14, 1870, when that year's federal census taker visited the property. Ryno had finally retired from barbering, daughter Frances, 60, kept house, and daughter Mary, 52, and son Joseph, 44, both worked as tailors. The column listing real-estate value was left blank, and Ryno's personal property was worth only \$200, compared to a reported \$4,000 a decade earlier (U. S. Census 1870a). The New Brunswick city directory published that year included no residents at 9 Albany Street, although at least one occupant from each of the other Albany Street lots on the block was listed (Babcock & Company 1870).

By June 8, 1880, no members of the Ryno family remained at 9 Albany Street, having been replaced by a retail grocer named Alexander MacDonald, his wife, Margaret, and their 12-year-old son. Alexander MacDonald was a Scottish immigrant, his wife was born in Nova Scotia to Scotch-immigrant parents, but their son, William, was born in New York (U. S. Census 1880a). Three years later, Alexander MacDonald purchased the property for \$2,050.00 from John Melif and his wife, Margaret, who had moved from Piscataway Township to New York City (Middlesex County Deed Book 196:158ff). The MacDonalds had apparently moved out of the house by the time the 1885 New Jersey state census was taken, and the building had been divided into two sections occupied by separate households. The first consisted of the Walter family, which included probable husband and wife Joseph and Jennie, who were between 20 and 60 years old, and their daughter, Matilda, who was between 5 and 20. The second household included Abraham and Mary A. Fuhle, age 20–60, also likely husband and wife, and their three daughters: Catharine, Tressa, and Annie, all young children. Living with them was Tressa Algar, possibly the grandmother, whose age was somewhere between 20 and 60 (New Jersey State Census 1885).

The 1886 Sanborn fire-insurance map identifies 9 Albany as a two-story frame dwelling with a relatively small, one-story rear frame addition across its west half. There was a narrow alleyway or walkway between the west side of the building and the east side of the Whitehall Hotel. No outbuildings were located elsewhere on the property (Sanborn 1886; Figure 8). The 1892 revision of the map indicates no changes or additions to the lot other than its having been renumbered 17 Albany Street (Sanborn-Perris 1892; Figure 9). The Voorhees family may have been the occupants of the house when the 1895 state census was taken. However, the census is unclear and it is equally possible that the Voorhees were living in the hotel. As listed on the return, the seven members of the Voorhees household were Josiah C. (between 20–60 years old), Julia (20–60), William (20–60), Frances (5–20), Daniel (20–60), Georgianna (5–20), and John A. (20–60). In addition, Henry Bergen, also between 20 and 60, lived in the house (New Jersey State Census 1895). Josiah Voorhees had purchased the Whitehall Hotel property from Rebecca A. Rue on August 22, 1890. The sale included all barroom fixtures and equipment, back bar, ice box, railing, shades, and oilcloth (Crozier 1980:75; Middlesex County Deed Book 235:155ff).

The 1897 revision of the Sanborn fire-insurance map depicts a porch or other addition on the street side of the two-story 17 Albany Street house. It extended across the entire width of the building. Three years later, the house was occupied by two families, the Coffeys and the Woods, one likely living on the first floor and the other on the second floor. Patrick Coffey was a 52-year-old Irish immigrant, who worked as a tool dresser [illegible]. Coffey, who had immigrated to the United States in 1863, had been married to 49-year-old Catherine for 29 years. She was born in New Jersey to Irish-immigrant parents. The couple had 12 children, of whom only 6 were living. All six were at home, including Myron J., 25, whose occupation was written illegibly; Annie L., 22, a cigar maker; Margaret V., 19, John P., 15, Keron (?), 11, and Jerome, 8. The youngest two attended school, evidently year-round. James Sullivan, a carriage painter, who was also born in New Jersey to Irish immigrants (U. S. Census 1900a), boarded with the Coffeys.

The second household living at 17 Albany Street in 1900 was headed by renter Lewis D. Wood, a 65-year-old hotel proprietor born in Pennsylvania. His wife, Elizabeth, was much younger—39—and they had only been married for eight years. Three children in their late teens and twenties were living at home: Mary, 25, Lewis D. Jr., 21, and Blanch (?), 19. Three other people also lived in the household: 11-year-old George Holt, the Woods' grandson, 25-year-old hotel employee John Ratz (?), and 41-year-old John S [illegible], who also worked at the hotel. John S [illegible] was the only occupant of the house who was recorded as being unable to read or write (U. S. Census 1900a).

The 1904 revision of the Sanborn map shows no alterations to 17 Albany Street. It was still the only building on the block that had a street-facing porch or other projection (Sanborn 1904; Figure 10). The following year the occupants of the house included eight members of the Klein family, divided into two households. The “patriarch” was 63-year-old John Klein (born April 1842), who had come to the United States from Germany when he was only 3 years old. He rented either the first or second story of the house and had no recorded occupation. His wife, 62-year-old Mary, was born in New York to Irish-immigrant parents. One unmarried daughter, Mary, 26, was included as part of their household; she had been born in New Jersey and was employed, but the job description in the return is illegible (“Med Dendria” ?). The second household was headed by 28-year-old William Klein, who must have been a son of John and Mary's. He also was recorded as a renter and was employed as a paperhanger. His wife, Catherine, was born in September 1877 in New Jersey. Their three children included Mary, 10, who attended school, George, 6, and Henrietta, 3 (New Jersey State Census 1905).

On December 23, 1908, James H. Van Cleef, the “Special Master of Chancery Court,” sold the property at public auction to Abraham Jelin, who just five days later conveyed the lot to Julius Baltin (Middlesex County Deed Book 427:102ff, cited in Crozier 1980:70). Russian immigrant Jelin, a building contractor, lived in Highland Park (U. S. Census 1910b).

The 1910 federal census documents yet another family at 17 Albany Street, indicating a frequent turnover of tenants. The household was headed by 29-year-old Charles Leppert, a New Jersey native who worked as a laborer at the “Neverslip” factory. He had been married for 2 years to 28-year-old Sarah, and they already had 2 children, including Ranser (?) J., 23½ months, and Charles Jr., 8 months (U. S. Census 1910a). A few alterations to the property are documented on the 1912 revision of the Sanborn map (Figure 11). The porch had been removed, a second story had been added to the small addition at the rear of the house, and two one-story sheds abutted the rear of the first addition. These additions were probably built after Baltin acquired the property in 1908. Oddly, the width of both the house and the preexisting rear addition appear to be narrower than on previous Sanborn maps, but probably reflects a drafting error because the building lines relative to these and adjacent structures are unchanged. In addition, the house is labeled “S,” apparently indicating a saloon, rather than the “D” (for “dwelling”) on previous maps, indicating that the first floor of the building had been converted to a bar.

By June of 1915 there was yet another family at 17 Albany. The Chilakos family, which formerly lived next door at No.15, had moved into the house. Greek born Nick Chilakos (spelled “Chilocklas”) was a 40-year-old merchant. He immigrated to the U. S. in 1905 and had since learned to read, write, and speak English. His household included his wife, Annie, 41, who did not speak English, and their 2 children, James, an 18-year-old laborer, and 13-year-old Freda, who attended Bayard Public School on Bayard Street (New Jersey State Census 1915). Given that only one household was enumerated in both this and the 1910 federal censuses, the conversion of

the first floor of the building into a saloon, as indicated on the 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 11), likely occurred between 1905 and 1910.

The Chilakos family was still living in the house when the 1920 federal census was taken. Nick was listed as a retail fruit merchant, his son, James, was working as a waiter at a restaurant, and his daughter, Freda, was still a student. The four members of the Chilakos family continued living on the second floor of the house into the 1930s. In 1930 Nicholas Chilakos was recorded as a grocer at a general store, paying \$20 a month rent. His wife, whose name was previously given as Annie or Anna, was recorded as Zapheal; the couple had been married for 20 years. Their son, 30-year-old James, was a salesman at a candy store and was living in the house with his young wife, Irene. She was only 18 and had married James when she was 16. Irene was also from Greece and had immigrated when she was a baby. Of all the Greek immigrants in the household, only James was “naturalized.”

The property was sold at sheriff’s sale on February 28, 1931. Sheriff Bernard M. Gannon conveyed the lot from defendants Julius Baltin and his wife to William J. Harding (Middlesex County Deed Book 1004:270ff, cited in Crozier 1980:70). On March 2 Harding conveyed it to the New Brunswick Trust Company (Middlesex County Deed Book 1012:416ff, cited in Crozier 1980:70), and they, in turn, sold it to Libburn Holding Company (cited in Middlesex County Deed Book 1207:470ff and in Crozier 1980:70). The Libburn Holding Company held on to the property for nearly 10 years before conveying it to the Atlantic Refining Company on December 10, 1941 (Middlesex County Deed Book 1207:470ff). The 1942 revision of the Sanborn fire-insurance map (Figure 14) shows that all of the buildings on the southwestern portion of the block, including the Whitehall Hotel (19–21 Albany), 17 Albany, and 13–15 Albany, had been razed and replaced with a gasoline filling station (Sanborn 1942).

## **5.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

### *5.2.1 FEATURE K*

Feature K appeared to be an unlined or wood-lined privy located in the rear of 9 (later 17) Albany Street.

#### *5.2.1.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary*

Some fragmentary ceramics, including redware and pearlware, were collected from the surface of the feature fill. However, a plastic bag or tarp, visible along the southern edge of the feature and embedded in its fill, suggested that it was an undocumented feature excavated in 1978 by Daniel Crozier’s Temple University field team. No further excavation of this feature was attempted.

#### *5.2.1.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature K*

##### *Glass*

The quantity of glass artifacts recovered from Feature K was not sufficient to warrant conducting a vessel analysis.



### *Ceramics*

A minimum of 9 ceramic vessels were identified from 15 sherds recovered from Feature K. All vessels were represented by single sherds and made up no more than 10 percent of a complete vessel. The ceramic TPQ for this feature was 1784 based on one blue-transfer-printed sherd (V.8). The functional groups represented by these sherds were three tableware, two kitchen, one teaware, one hygiene, and two indeterminate.

The three tableware sherds came from plates, one each of undecorated creamware, undecorated pearlware, and blue-printed pearlware. The one teaware was a blue-painted pearlware sherd, possibly from a saucer.

Of the four locally made redware vessels, one was a milk pan, another was a chamberpot, and the other two were utilitarian hollowwares. A sherd from a Staffordshire yellowware pie pan was also recovered.

### *Small Finds*

Fifty-two artifacts were classified as small finds. The bulk of the collection consisted of oystershell, clamshell, and bottle and table glass. None of the artifacts could be dated with any certitude.

#### *5.2.2 FEATURE L/L1*

Feature L appeared to be a trash pit or series of trash pits located toward the rear of 9 (later 17) Albany Street. This feature was fairly long and narrow, having an east-west length of 7.5 feet and a north-south width of 6.1 feet.

##### *5.2.2.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary*

Feature L was divided into two sections along a north-south line. The eastern half kept the designation Feature L, and the western half was renamed Feature L1. Ceramics found on the surface appeared to date to the 1820s. When the east half was excavated it became clear that this feature overlay another feature. The underlying feature was designated Feature S.

##### *5.2.2.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature L/L1*

### *Glass*

Two pieces of a colorless tumbler along with a mold blown aqua bottle fragment and an aqua machine-made bottle fragment were the only identifiable glass vessels recovered from the surface of Feature L/L1.

### *Ceramics*

A minimum of 18 ceramic vessels were identified from 58 sherds. Two vessels, a jug and a muffin plate, were found half complete, but all other vessels were represented by single sherds. The ceramic TPQ for this feature was 1823 based on an embossed-edged pearlware muffin plate (V.14). The functional groups identified included six tableware, five teaware, four kitchen, and three beverage.

Tablewares were represented by three muffins and three plates of undeterminable size. The three muffins included one of plain creamware, one of blue-printed pearlware (50% complete), and one of embossed-edged pearlware. The three unidentified plate fragments were tin-glazed earthenware (1) and blue-transfer-printed pearlware (2).

The teawares included one creamware teapot and slop bowl, a pearlware cup and saucer—one printed and one painted—and one blue-printed whiteware saucer.

Three sherds of local redware and one of gray stoneware were also present. A burnt stoneware jar fragment was the only identifiable form.

Beverage vessels consisted of a banded creamware jug, a common cable pearlware jug, and a blue-decorated stoneware tankard.

A minimum of 35 ceramic vessels were identified from 84 sherds recovered in Feature L1, the disturbed half of Feature L. Although Feature L and L1 were parts of the same feature, the contents were treated separately. There was, however, no apparent link between the two halves, perhaps because vessel size was so small, for the most part limited to single sherds. Decorative motifs were impossible to identify other than by type.

The ceramic TPQ for this half of the feature was 1850 based on a gilded porcelain teacup (V. 20, the only vessel 45% complete). The functional groups identified included 13 teaware, 8 tableware, 6 hygiene, 5 kitchen, 1 gardening, 1 beverage, and 1 beverage/teaware.

Teawares were represented by four teabowls, four cups (indeterminate type because of lack of handles), one handled cup, and four saucers. There was one sherd with a molded head in a Rockingham-type glaze, which could have been a teapot or jug fragment. The assortment of teawares represented—four pearlware, four Chinese Export porcelain, two whiteware, one white granite, one white-saltglazed stoneware, and one hard-paste porcelain—suggested a mix of time periods. There were slightly more painted (6) teas than printed (4), plain (2) or luster (1) ones.

All of the tablewares were represented by plate fragments, six of undeterminable size—one creamware and five pearlware, one whiteware table plate, and one pearlware muffin. The floral border of this blue-printed muffin, V.25, matched one in Feature L (V.17). Altogether, four of the plates were printed, all blue, and one of them in the familiar Willow pattern; there were two edge wares, one blue and one green, and one Royal creamware.

Kitchenwares included one Staffordshire yellowware pie pan, two local redwares—one manganese-mottled mixing bowl and one unidentified hollowware—and two stoneware crocks.

Hygiene-related vessels included two tin-glazed ointment pots and four chamberpots: two of redware and two of creamware. There was one creamware jug (beverage group) and one possible cache pot or jardinière with a coarse earthenware or stoneware body.

### *Small Finds*

Feature L produced fewer, but more diverse, artifacts classified as small finds than Feature K. A total of 42 were recovered. Clothing items included a grommet and a bone button. There were also five pipestem fragments and one pipebowl with a thistle molded on both sides and molded

leaves covering the seams. The nineteen kitchen related remains were mainly of oyster and clamshell. A translucent red plastic fragment reflected modern disturbance.

The small finds from Feature L1 had a TPQ of 1935, based on a flat-top beer can. Fragments of Styrofoam and privacy glass, together with a pipebowl fragment with a molded fleur-de-lis decoration on either side of the vertical seams, reflected the modern disturbance to the feature.

### 5.2.3 FEATURE S

Feature S, exposed below Feature L/L1, was identified in the field as a probable wood-lined privy. Its surface was encountered at approximately 0.80 feet below datum.

#### 5.2.3.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The eastern half of this feature was excavated first. The feature fill consisted of a dark clay loam (not organic) underlain by an oily silty clay. Most of the artifacts recovered from the upper stratum dated to the 1830s, but some modern artifacts, including an aluminum can, were also present in this fill, indicating it had been disturbed. The wood-lined box was only 1.0 foot deep and did not contain any nightsoil. The oil residues in the fill probably related to the gas station that sat on this site into the 1970s. No further excavation was warranted. See Appendix D for an inventory of the artifacts recovered.

## 5.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This lot was unfortunately one of three lots at the western end of the Albany Street frontage on the block that was heavily impacted by the Atlantic Service Station which stood there from the 1940s to the 1970s. Two trash pits and a wood-lined privy were found, but all had been disturbed in one way or another and the artifacts recovered from them were very fragmentary. The small assemblage from Feature K might have belonged to the Parkers who owned the property from the 1780s until at least 1806 and Widow Parker may actually have lived there as a tenant into the teens. Widow Parker's daughter, Maria, was a friend of Rachel Van Dyke who lived just two doors away. Rachel describes several visits to the Parkers in her diary including one in which Mrs. Parker and Maria make fun of another young woman riding by on a horse. Rachel interprets their attitude as envy and it would have been interesting to see an assemblage that represented the Parker household. Unfortunately, however, only a few plates—two plain, one with blue transfer-print—were recovered along with a hand-painted tea saucer and some utilitarian kitchenwares.

The second assemblage recovered on this lot, from Feature L, dated to the 1820s when William Leupp and his family occupied the house. Leupp was a watchmaker and silversmith who probably kept his shop in his house. It would also have been interesting to have had a full assemblage from his household, but like Feature K, this assemblage, too, was very fragmentary. The Leupps had printed, plain, and edged dinnerwares and plain, printed, and hand-painted teawares, but so few vessels were represented that it is impossible to tell which of these types, if any, they owned in quantity. There were no items in the assemblage that related to Leupp's occupation.

After the Leupps, James Ryno, a barber, and his family lived at No. 9 Albany Street and stayed there for at least two generations with children and adult children being part of the household over many years. They were followed by a Scottish immigrant family in the early 1880s and in the 1890s Irish immigrants moved in. Like the other houses along this side of the block, large

immigrant working-class families squeezed into houses that were originally built for the genteel. And finally, even the houses were taken down, to be replaced by a gas station.

## 6.0 8–10 (LATER 12–14) WATER STREET (28-MI-213.5 AND .6)

### 6.1 LOT HISTORY

Lot 8-10 (later 12-14) Water Street was located directly north of the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern property (Figure 17). Alexander DeGraw and his wife, Elizabeth, of New Brunswick, conveyed the property to John Post, also of New Brunswick, on May 1, 1810 for \$1,225.00. At the time, the lot was described as “all that message[,] lot of Ground[,] and dwelling house,” but whether it really contained two buildings is not clear. As defined in Webster’s 1828 dictionary, “message” connoted “a dwelling house and adjoining land, appropriated to the use of the household, including the adjacent buildings.” The lot had 69 feet of frontage along the west side of Water Street and equal footage on its opposite side where it abutted “remaining lands” of Abraham DeGraw (two Peace Street lots north of the Whitehall Tavern property). It measured 113 feet east-west along its northern boundary, with a fence separating it from the property of William Forman at 12 Water Street, and 135 feet east-west along its southern line, which coincided with the rear lot lines of the Indian Queen Tavern property at 1 Albany Street, Frederick Van Dyke’s lot at 5 Albany Street, and the 7 Albany and 9 Albany Street lots then belonging to George Ryno and William Leupp, respectively (Somerset County Deed Book F:68ff). Three years later, in 1813, John Post, with Jeremiah Manning, bought the 7 Albany Street lot (Somerset County Deed Book D:632ff).

No deeds earlier than 1810 were located for the 8–10 Water Street lot. It had been included in a property owned by Richard Williams in 1785 (the earliest year for which microfilmed deeds are available at the New Jersey State Archives) as part of 5 Albany Street (Somerset County Deed Book A:35ff) and Williams likewise owned the property directly north of 7 and 9 Albany when these two lots were split apart in 1806 (Somerset County Deed Book D:632ff). However, it is not unusual in deed descriptions for former owners of bounding properties to be cited as current owners long after they have sold the land, so DeGraw could have acquired the 8–10 Water lot before 1806. A 1790 map of New Brunswick, known as French’s Patent or Manning’s Survey, depicts four buildings north of the Indian Queen Tavern along the west side of Water Street; the one directly north of the tavern was associated with (John) Van Emburgh (French/Manning 1790; Figure 6), who owned 12 Water Street until 1792 and the structure shown may actually have been on that lot.

John Post owned the 8–10 Water Street lot until his death, but evidently lived in Franklin Township, outside of New Brunswick. On November 22, 1828 his administrators, William Letson and James Duychinck, sold the property to Aaron Longstreet, also of Franklin Township. Previously, during the April 1828 term of the county orphan’s court, Post’s administrators had presented the judges with a summary of his assets and debts, and the judges determined that his personal estate was not sufficient to satisfy his debts. Therefore, at the June term of the court the administrators applied for an order to sell his real estate, which the judges granted. At the ensuing public sale on October 20th “at the house of H. V. Nevius in N Brunswick” (the Whitehall Tavern), Longstreet was the high bidder at \$2,155.00. The deed specifies that the property contained “all that certain message[,] lot of Ground[,] & two houses” (Somerset County Deed Book N:247ff). A map of New Brunswick published the following year (Marcelus & Terhune & Letson 1829; Figure 7) identifies L[ewis] Chamberlain as the owner or occupant of a property, arbitrarily assigned the number 272, located along the Water Street side of the block. Whether Chamberlain’s lot represents 8–10 Water Street or a lot farther north is not certain.

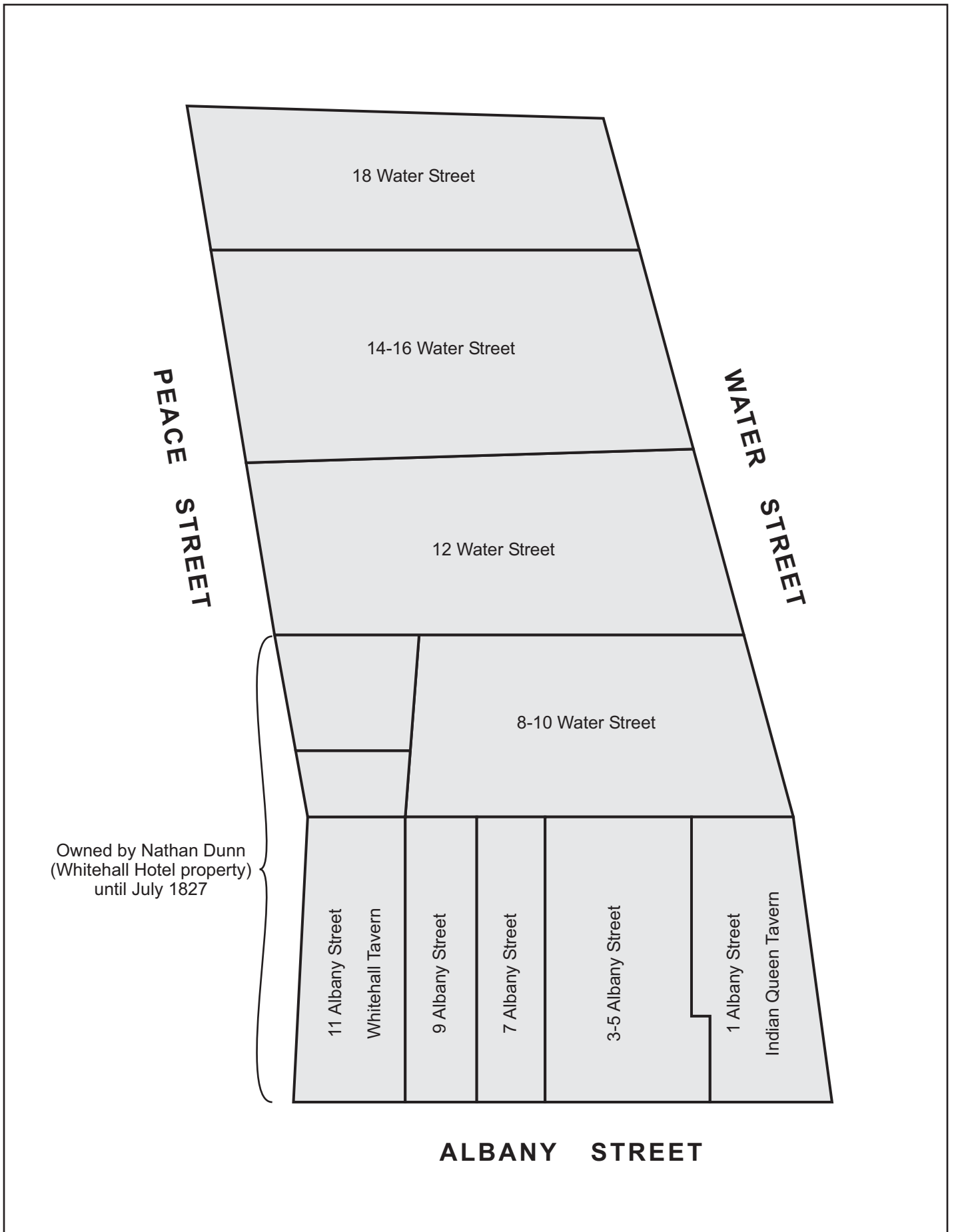


Figure 17. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1816 and 1827.

It is not clear who the residents at 8–10 Water Street were when the 1830 federal census was taken. The previously mentioned names Samuel Holcomb, John Thompson, Jabez Thompson, Josiah Stout, and Lewis Chamberl[a]in are listed, presumably proceeding southward from Washington Street. Holcomb, who lived at the southwest corner of Water and Washington Streets (identified as No. 12 on the 1829 Marcelus & Terhune & Letson map; Figure 7), was mentioned in Rachel Van Dyke’s diary as having lost 1,500 bushels of rock salt in a November 1810 flood (McMahon and Schriver 2000:184). Thompson’s Hotel, associated with John and/or Jabez Thompson, is identified as “f” directly south of Holcomb’s residence on the 1829 map (Figure 7), and Stout’s name is associated with a lot labeled 268, located a little farther to the south. The lot that was then or later 12 Water Street, designated on the map as 269, was associated with W[illiam] P. Forman, but he was not listed in the 1830 census since he had sold the lot in 1811. Forman’s (former) lot was located somewhat to the north of the middle of the block. The lot designated 272 presumably belonged to Lewis Chamberlain and apparently corresponds to 8-10 Water Street.

The names of Samuel Mettler and Isaac Prall occur between those of Stout and Chamberl[a]in in the 1830 census, and Charles Burk’s name occurs after Chamberl[a]in’s and before James C. Van Dyke. Samuel Mettler and Isaac Prall may have lived either in other dwellings on the 8–10 Water Street lot, where Chamberlain likely lived, or on the 12 Water Street lot to the north. Charles Burk was probably at the Bell Tavern, south of Chamberlain’s residence and east of Van Dyke’s. The 8 persons living in Chamberlain’s household included a boy under 5, 3 men and 2 women between 20 and 29, a man between 30 and 39, and a woman between 40 and 49. The 6 residents in Prall’s household included a girl under 5, a boy between 10 and 14, a man and a woman between 20 and 29, a woman between 40 and 49, and a man between 50 and 59, while the 3 occupants of Mettler’s home included a boy under 5 and a man and a woman between 20 and 29 (U. S. Census 1830).

Aaron Longstreet and his wife, Magdalen, the nonresident landowners of 8–10 Water Street who lived in Bedminster Township, Somerset County, sold the property to Peter V. Pool (1795–1839) of Piscataway Township and John Adams Pool (1796–1869) of Franklin Township on March 30, 1833 for \$2,000.00; the metes and bounds of the lot were unchanged from previously (Somerset County Deed Book Q:153ff; Clarke 2000). Two years later, on April 30, 1835 the Pools, including Peter and his wife, Rhoda (a daughter of Samuel Holcomb), and John and his wife, Harriet, who still lived in Piscataway and Franklin townships, respectively, sold 8–10 Water Street as well as the lot to the north (12 Water, which the brothers had purchased from William Forman in May 1811), to Isaac Lawrence of New York City for \$6,700.00. The metes and bounds of the 8–10 Water Street lot were still recorded as measuring 69 feet on both the east and west sides and 113 feet on the north side, but the south line was recorded mistakenly as 130 rather than the previous 135 feet (Somerset County Deed Book S:171ff). Isaac Lawrence (1768–1841) was John A. Pool’s father-in-law (Harriet’s father) and was a prominent merchant and banker, serving as the president of the New York branch of the Bank of the United States (Tinsley 2004).

As was the case in 1830, determining the head of household at 8–10 Water Street as enumerated in the 1840 federal census is problematic, given that landowner Isaac Lawrence was a nonresident. The known residents along Albany Street were not enumerated in order, the census taker having proceeded from 1 Albany (Thomas J. Strong) to 9 (James Ryno) to 7 (Anthony McDede) to 5 (James C. Van Dyke), so surmising the Water Street residents based on their order of enumeration is not possible (U. S. Census 1840a). Isaac Lawrence, owner of 8–10 and 12 Water, died at the age of 72 the next year (Riley 2002).

The next sale of the property, along with the contiguous lot to the north (12 Water Street) as well as a third lot along the north side of Washington Street, occurred on March 25, 1850. Isaac Lawrence's widow, Cornelia, who still lived in New York City, conveyed the properties to her son, William Lawrence, also of New York City, for the recorded amount of \$1.00, likely indicating that a mortgage was involved. The boundaries of the lot had not changed (Somerset County Deed Book T2:414ff). The same day, William B. Lawrence and his son, William B. Lawrence Jr., conveyed both 8–10 and 12 Water Street and the third lot along Washington Street to William Lawrence (same as the first-listed grantor) and his sister Harriet L. Pool for the recorded amount of \$2.00 (\$1.00 + \$1.00). The “rents & Proffits” subsequently derived from the three lots, set up as a trust, were to be put “to the use of Harriet L. Pool during her natural life” (Somerset County Y3:559ff; Wyckoff 2004). She had been listed as one of four co-owners of 8–10 Water when she, her husband (John A. Pool), and his brother and sister-in-law sold the lot in 1835, after having owned it since 1833. As enumerated in the 1850 federal census, 40-year-old Harriet L. Pool and 50-year-old John A. Pool were living on a farm in Piscataway Township, Middlesex County (U. S. Census 1850c). According to C.C. Vermeule (1936), the Pools occupied the Georgian mansion originally built for Cornelius Low at Raritan Landing. John A. Pool had been trained as a medical doctor, but practiced little. He and his brother apparently made money off their business at the Landing and from real estate transactions. Vermeule (1936:114) claims that John was born in the Low house and lived there until his death in 1866. Isaac Lawrence also had extensive holdings at Raritan Landing.

Neither of the two maps of New Brunswick published in 1850 appears to depict buildings on what would have been 8–10 Water Street. The first building drawn north of the Bell Tavern is identified as that of “D<sup>r</sup> Poole” (Otley and Keily 1850; Figure 18), obviously referring to Dr. John A. Pool and presumably corresponding to 12 Water Street. Although no house is shown between Pool's and the Bell Tavern, the 1850 federal census and the 1855-56 Brunswick city directory put Benjamin V. Ackerman and his family at 10 Water Street. According to the census, Ackerman was a 38-year-old soap-and-candle manufacturer with real estate worth \$2000. He and his 40-year-old wife, Ann E., had six children at home, including David, 14, Sarah M., 10, Benjamin, 8, Abigail, 6, James, 4, and an 11-month-old daughter as yet unnamed. Jane Hoagland, a 20-year-old black woman, was boarding with the family, and she, like the rest of the household, had been born in New Jersey (U. S. Census 1850a). Benjamin Ackerman was also enumerated in the vicinity in the 1840 federal census, at which time 10 persons were living in his household, but whether he was at 8–10 Water Street at that time is uncertain (U. S. Census 1840a).

Ackerman's place of business was listed as 8 Water Street in the 1855-1856 city directory (Terhune 1855) William Gable, who had a livery stable, and laborer John McGlean also apparently lived at that address. The entry following that for Ackerman's home in the 1850 census was for a building in which a 35-year-old black laborer, Robert Cory, and his wife and two young children lived. This may be the same building where Gable and McGlean lived five years later. The last line associated with the 1850 entry lists “B. V. Ackerman & Co.,” with recorded real estate worth \$3,000 (U. S. Census 1850a) suggesting that the Corys lived at 8 Water Street along with Ackerman's business. Ackerman was probably renting both 8 and 10 Water Street from the Pools; the presence of at least two buildings on the lot is consistent with deed descriptions, which variously refer to both a message and a dwelling house on the premises.

The Ackermans appear to have vacated the 8–10 Water Street property by the time the 1860 federal census was taken, making it again difficult to determine who the occupants were. Five men were listed at either building in the 1865–1866 directory. They were painter George Beggs and gas fitter Benjamin C. Farrell at 8 Water and laborers Astor Betoës and Charles Crossen and



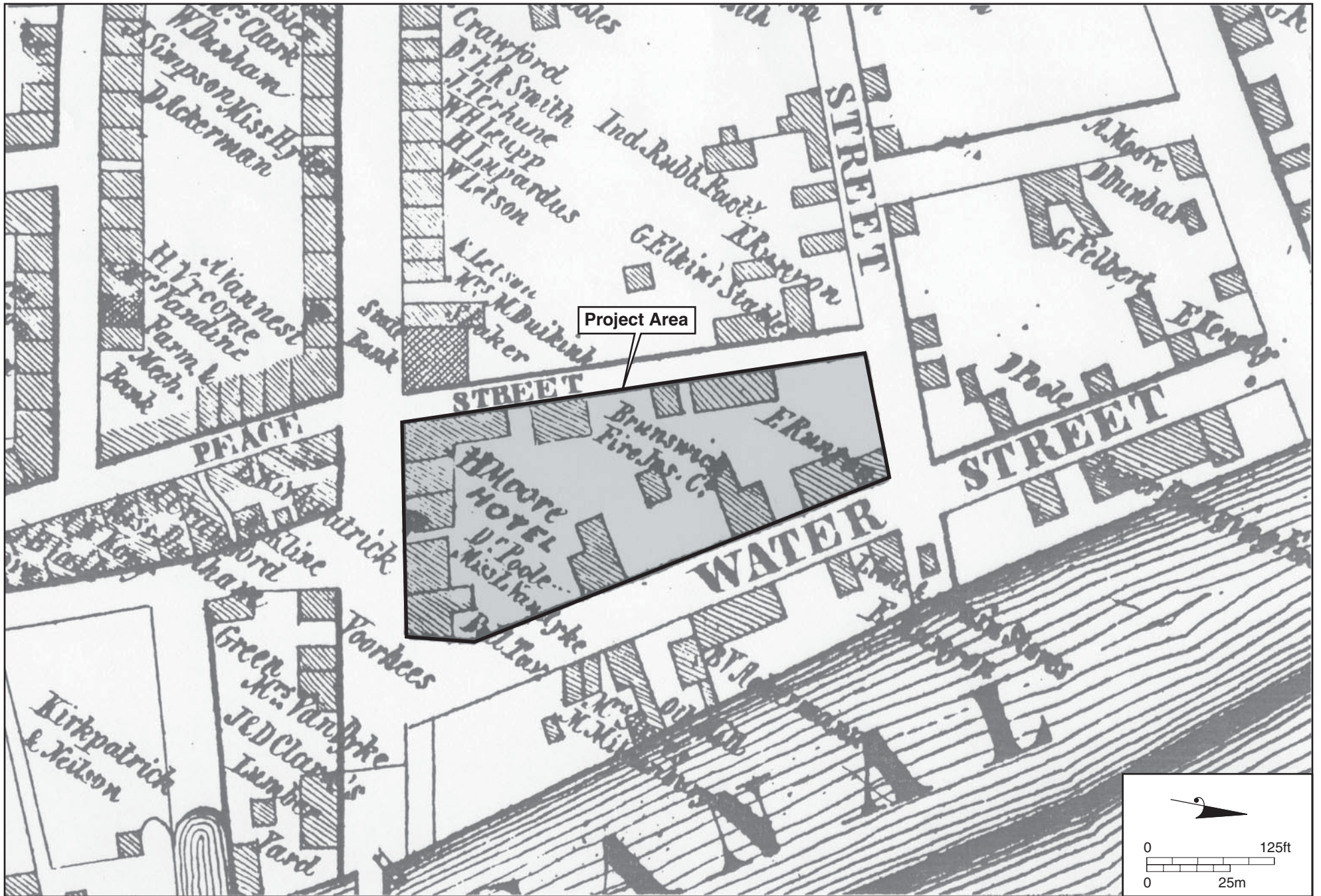


Figure 18. Detail, *Atlas of Middlesex County* (Otley and Keily 1850), showing project area.

machinist George Shilladay at 10 Water (J. H. Lant & Company 1865). Although George Beggs and Benjamin C. Farrell were enumerated at separate houses in the 1860 census, Charles Crossen, George Shilladay (spelled “Shildy”), and their families were residents of the same building, which they shared with two other households. As recorded on July 23, 1860 24-year-old painter and glazier George Beggs, who owned personal property valued at \$200, lived in the 1,650th house enumerated in the city. He had emigrated from Ireland, but his 23-year-old wife, Elizabeth, and their 8-month-old son, William, were born in New York. Their 3-year-old daughter, Charlotte, was born in New Jersey. A second household sharing the building was headed by 24-year-old Staten Jefferies, a flagman at a railroad crossing. He likewise reported \$200 in personal estate, and he and his wife, 30-year-old Catherine, had a 1-year-old daughter named Ann E. (U. S. Census 1860a). The other occupant of 8 Water Street in the 1865–1866 directory, Benjamin C. Farrell, lived in the 1,886th house enumerated in New Brunswick in 1860. He was a 33-year-old gas fitter with reported assets of \$1,500 in real estate and \$500 in personal property. He and his wife, 30-year-old Ann, were Irish immigrants; their 4 children included David C., 7, Sarah F., 5, Benjamin F., 3, and 6-month-old John. The two oldest children attended school. Ann Baetty (probably spelled “Beatty”), a 23-year-old Irish immigrant who worked at the rubber factory, lived with the Farrell family (U. S. Census 1860a).

Two of the four heads of households listed at 10 Water Street in the 1865–1866 directory, Charles Crossen and George Shilladay, were living in the vicinity as of 1860. Crossen was a 60-year-old laborer born in Ireland, with a personal estate worth a reported \$100. His 56-year-old wife, Catherine, and their 7 children, most of them already grown and working, had all come from Ireland. Neal, 25, James, 21, and Patrick, 16 worked along with their father as boatmen, Charles, 18, was a porter in a store, and Hugh, 13, was a canal driver. Ann, 23, didn’t work and Julia, the youngest at 11, went to school. Neither the parents nor the eldest daughter, Ann, could read or write. George W. Shildy (Shilladay) worked in a paper factory, had a reported \$300 in personal property, had been born in New Jersey, and could not read or write. His wife, 23-year-old Mary E., was also a New Jersey native, as were their 3 children: George W. Jr., 7, John H., 5, and Mary A., 2. The two other households in the building were headed by Isaac Bartow and Henry Pippenger. Bartow was a fisherman with \$100 worth of personal property and he and his wife, both in their late 20s, had a 6-month-old daughter, Emma. Pippenger was a telegraph repairman with \$200 in personal property who could not read or write. He and his wife, 28-year-old Jane, had 2 children, 12-year-old Anna and 6-year-old David (U. S. Census 1860a).

Based on the foregoing, the probable occupants of 8 Water Street when the 1860 census was taken were the Benjamin C. Farrell family; the Crossen, Shilladay, Barton, and Pippenger families were likely residents of 10 Water, given the relative closeness (1886 vs. 1880) of their enumeration numbers. In contrast, the Beggs and Jefferies families lived in the 1,650th house enumerated, although the 9, 1, 7, and 11 Albany Street buildings were the 1,674th through 1,677th visited and 5 Albany Street was the 1,896th visited, which further complicates the situation. Clearly, the census taker did not proceed unidirectionally, probably hopscotching to the various buildings in the neighborhood in no particular order depending on who was home at any time.

A comparison of the 1865–1866 and 1866–1867 directories suggests a good deal of mobility among dwellings along Water Street, assuming that the recorded addresses were consistent from year to year. The 1866-67 directory shows a completely new roster of residents at 8 and 10 Water Street compared to the 1865-66 directory. In that year Thomas Butcher and John W. Taylor, both waiters, had replaced Beggs and Farrell at No. 8, and machinist George Bennett, shoemaker Jacob Buzzee, laborers John Buzzee and William Gambol, upholsterer William Fine, boatman Thomas

Fisher, and foreman Jacob Gambol had replaced Barton, Crossen, and Shilladay at No. 10 (J. H. Lant & Company 1866). Nearly all of these men had been living in the vicinity when the 1860 census was taken, Butcher listed at “Water nr. Albany” and Bennett, the Buzzees, and the Gambols at 16 Water; George Shelady (Shilladay) was at 20 Water in the 1866–1867 issue, compared to 10 Water the year before.

A spate of changes in the ownership of the 8–10 Water property occurred in the early 1870s, after the death of John A. Pool in 1866 (Vermeule 1936:114). On June 30, 1870 John H. Pool, “Trustee for the use and benefit of Harriet L. Pool” (his widowed mother), sold the southern (8 Water Street) portion of the property to Owen Cox, of New Brunswick, for \$1,200.00 (Figure 19). The deed was said to have been made and executed “by the desire and direction of said Harriet L. Pool.” The metes and bounds of this subdivided part of the property began at the northeast corner of the Bell Hotel lot, which was 124 feet north from the intersection of Water and Albany Streets, “as measured along the two courses in Water Street.” The eastern side of the parcel measured 30 feet along Water Street, to its northeast corner, then turned westward at a right angle to the street and extended 128 feet 8 inches to Hart Moore’s Whitehall Hotel property at 11 Albany Street, then ran southward along Moore’s east line only 6 feet 9 inches to the rear (north) line of the 9 Albany Street lot, then lastly followed the rear of the 9, 7, 5(–3), and 1 Albany Street properties eastward 134 feet to the place of beginning at Water Street (Middlesex County Deed Book 125:409ff). Owen Cox already owned 7 Albany Street, which he had acquired in February 1854 (Middlesex County Deed Book 125:411ff). On December 2, 1870, Cox and his wife conveyed the western end of the 8 Water Street parcel to hotel owner Hart Moore for \$50.00 (Figure 20); this small piece of land measured 15 feet 6 inches along its north and south sides, approximately 7 feet along its west line (probably 6 feet 9 inches, abutting Moore’s property), and 10 feet along its east line (Middlesex County Deed Book 126:703ff).

The following year, Harriet Pool’s son and trustee, John H. Pool, also conveyed the 10 Water Street portion of the previously undivided property to Hart Moore for \$2,800.00, a transaction that included the west end of 12 Water Street as well (Figure 21). Thirteen days later, the Coxes sold the eastern part of the 8 Water Street lot to Catherine Maran of New Brunswick for \$1,500.00. This smaller parcel encompassed the entire 30-foot width along Water Street as in the June 30, 1870 conveyance, but it extended only 73 feet westward at a right angle from the street, compared to the previous 128-foot, 8-inch distance. From its northwest corner the parcel then extended 22 feet southward, parallel with Water Street, then turned eastward and ran an unspecified distance along the rear of the 1 and 5 Albany Street properties to its place of beginning at Water Street (Figure 21). The deed noted that the premises were “subject to a certain Indenture of Mortgage made Owen Cox to John H. Pool” (Middlesex County Deed Book 127:608ff). The following year, after Owen Cox’s death, his widow, Catherine, and daughter Mary A., sold what was described as “the remainder” of the 8 Water Street lot to Maran for \$50.00. However, this parcel extended only another 12 feet west along its north line from the northwest corner of the portion previously conveyed to Maran, for a total length of 85 feet, which leaves a roughly 30-foot east-west distance between the tiny parcel that Hart Moore bought on December 2, 1870 (at the west end of the 8 Water Street lot) and the two parcels that Maran bought in April 1871 and May 1872 unaccounted for (Figure 22). The 22-foot-long western edge of the lot in the May 1872 deed was parallel to the dividing line between the 5 and 7 Albany Street properties, if that line was extended northward, and the south line of the lot extended along the rear of 5 Albany Street (Middlesex County Deed Book 133:661ff).

The 1870–1871 city directory for New Brunswick (Babcock & Company 1870) includes no listings for 8 or 10 Water Street, suggesting that the 8–10 Water building(s) were vacant. The

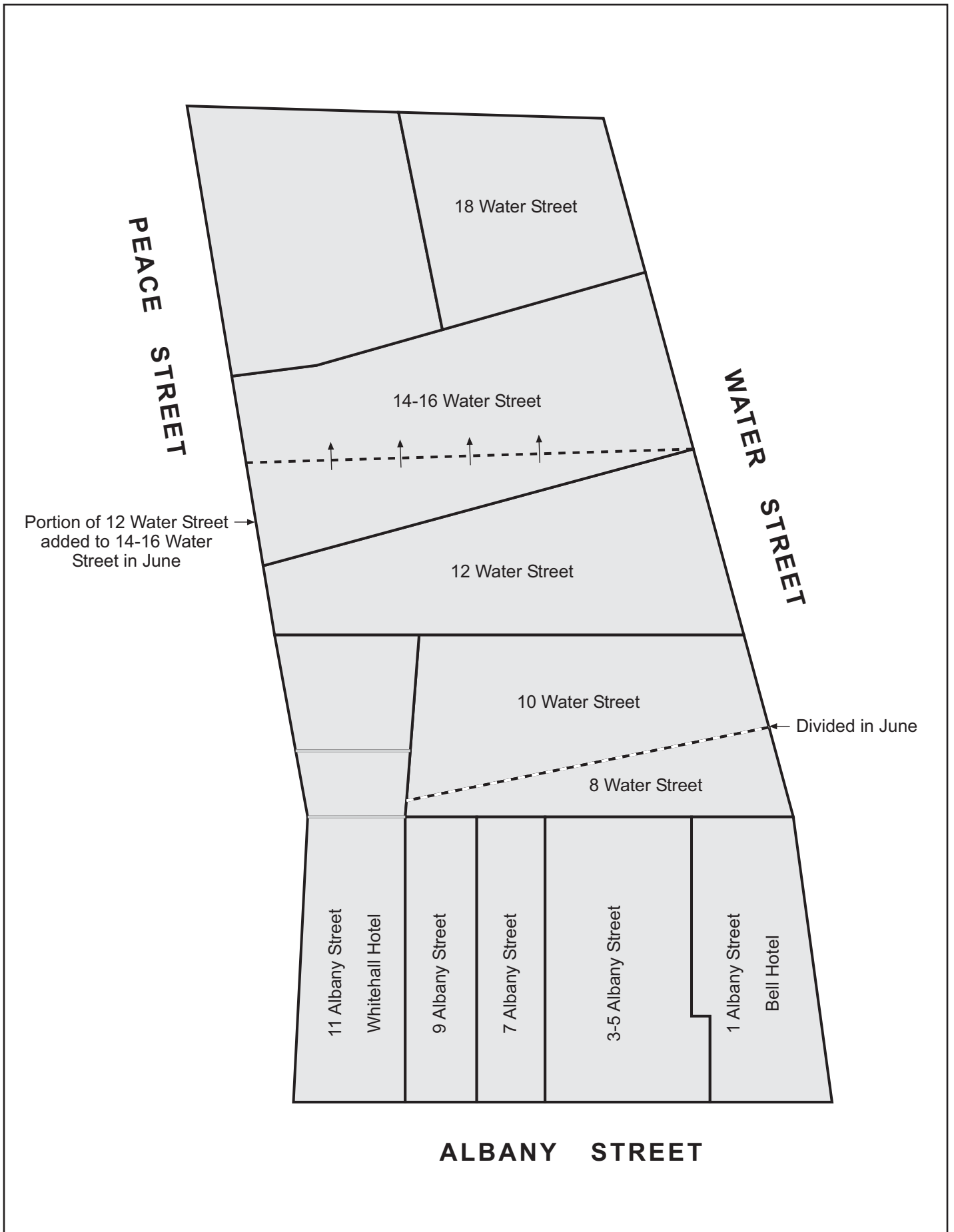


Figure 19. Configuration of lots within the project area in mid-1870.

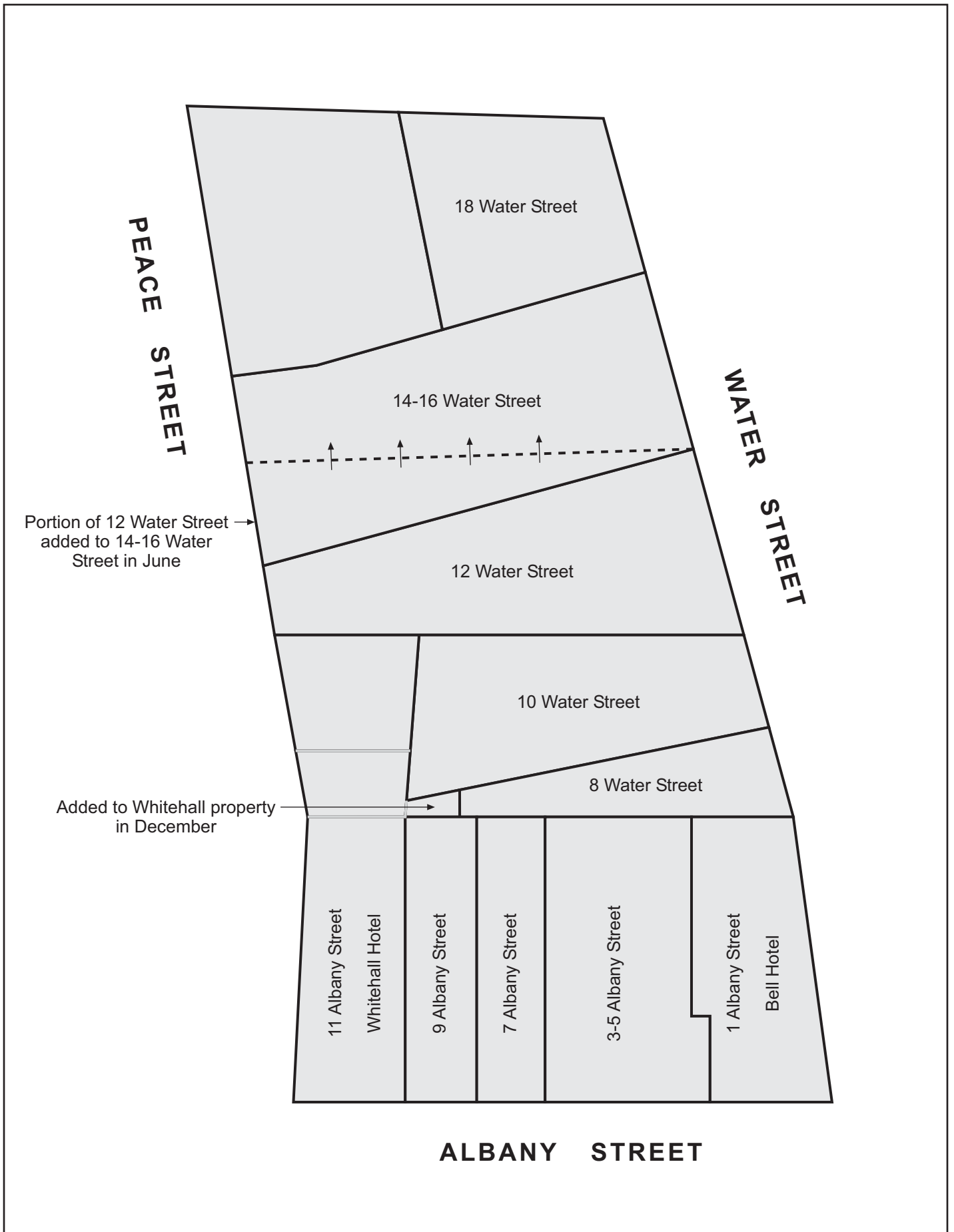


Figure 20. Configuration of lots within the project area in late 1870.

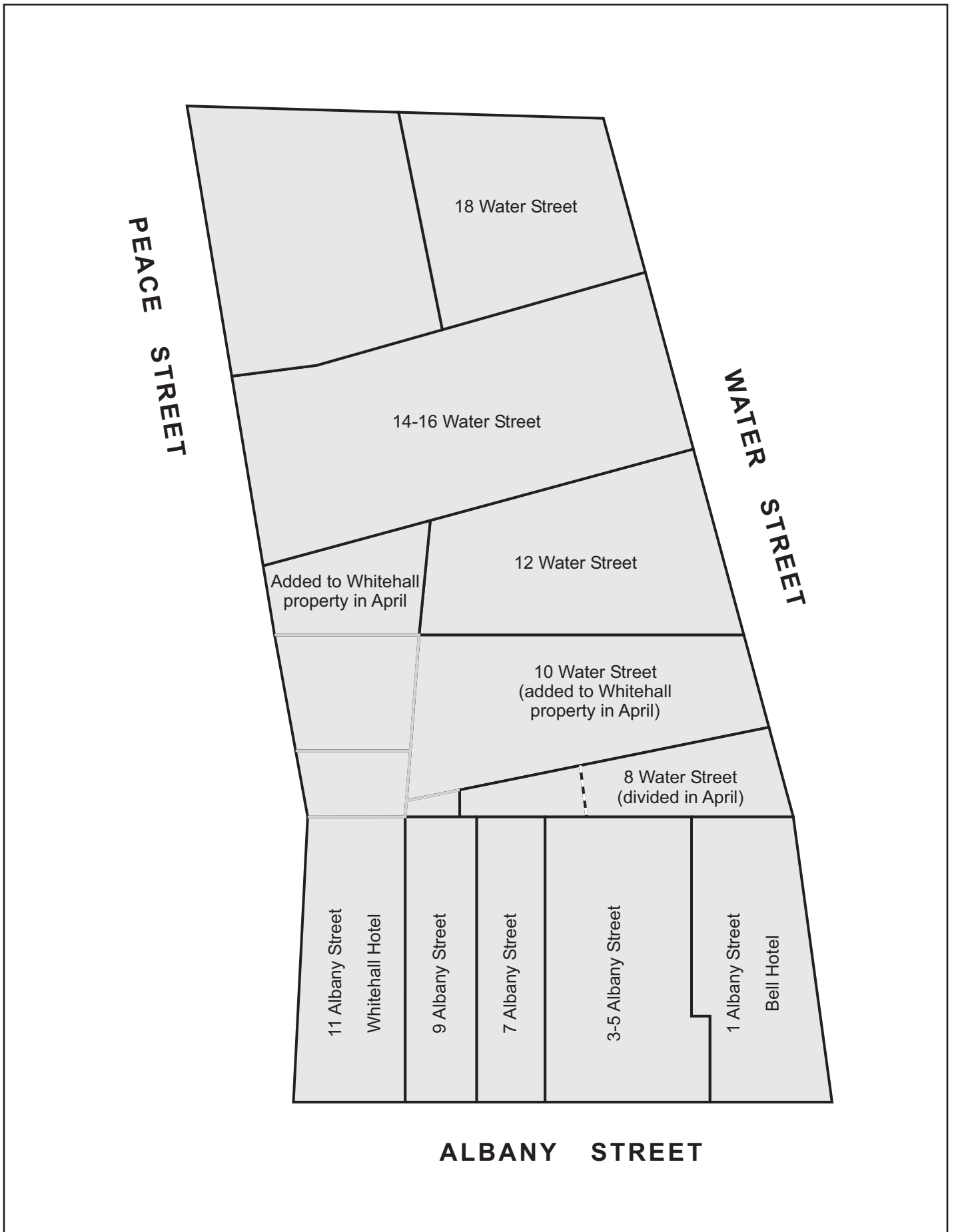


Figure 21. Configuration of lots within the project area, 1871.

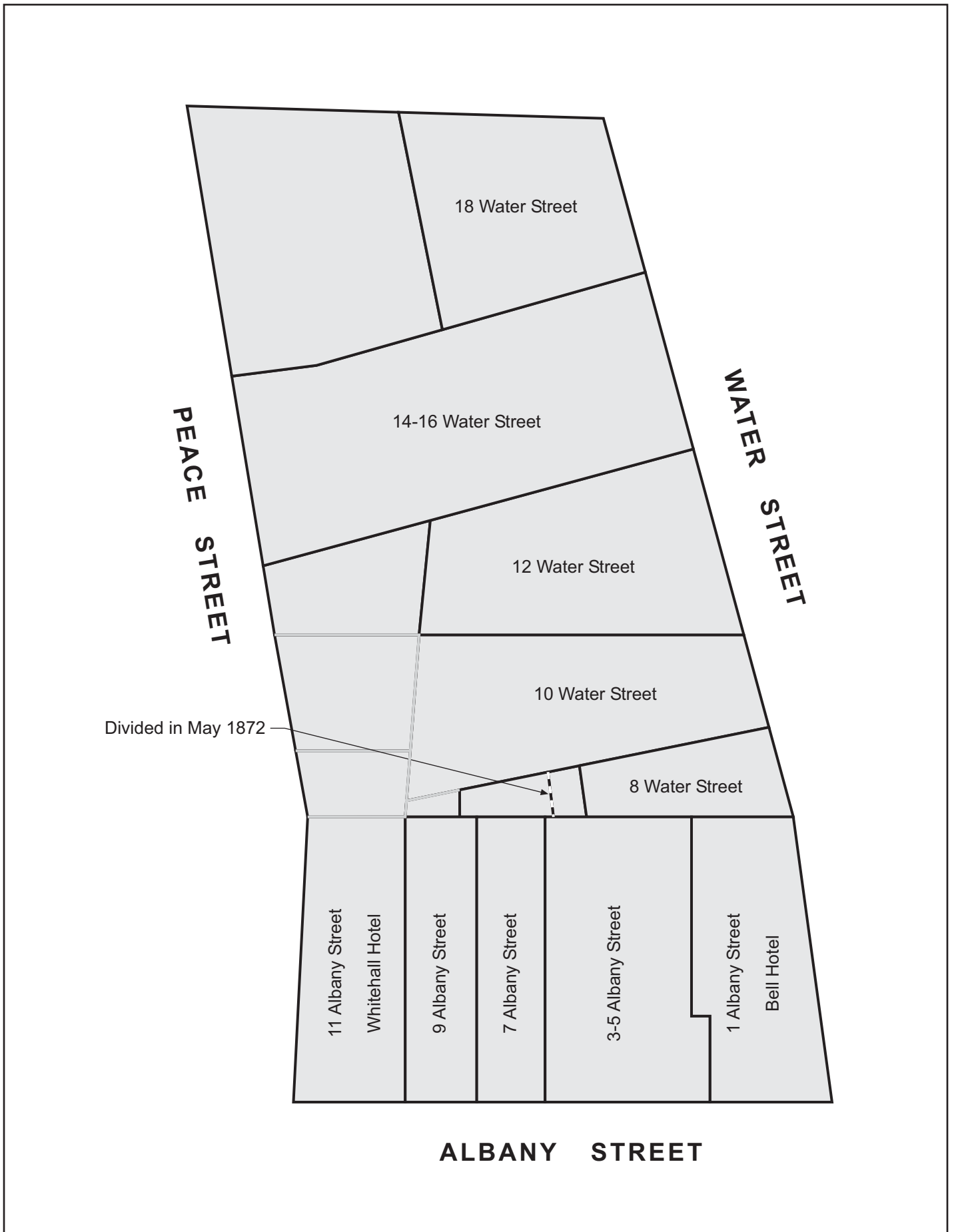


Figure 22. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1871 and 1880.

1870 federal census names all the same people who are listed in that year's directory, but they were living in four separate houses rather than one. Whether these people were in fact distributed among 8 and/or 10 Water as well as 12 Water or whether they physically relocated from 12 Water to three other houses between the time the directory information was obtained and the census taker visited is not known (U. S. Census 1870a). The census data obtained on each individual listed as living at 12 Water Street is discussed in Chapter 7 below.

The land use of 8–10 Water Street after the early 1870s also becomes somewhat unclear. The 1880 federal census, the first federal enumeration that includes specific house numbers, contains no even-numbered Water Street addresses on the block, although it does include entries for 9, 15, and 19 on the other (east) side of the street. The absence of any enumerated residences on the west side of the street appears to indicate that none of the extant buildings functioned as dwellings (U. S. Census 1880a). By this time Whitehall Hotel owner Hart Moore was bankrupt and all of his properties were apparently sold at sheriff's sales in 1880. In addition to the hotel lot at the corner of Albany and Peace Streets itself, the 10 Water Street parcel, along with the west end of 12 Water (abutting Peace Street), were acquired by Harriet L. Pool's trustee John H. Pool on August 16, 1880 (Figure 23), with Sheriff Charles C. Campbell the grantor (Middlesex County Deed Book 182:516ff). Pool evidently foreclosed his mortgage against Moore on these lots, and ownership reverted to him. A little over two years later, Pool sold 10 Water, the eastern portion of 12 Water, and the west end of the 12 Water lot to Benjamin F. Holmes of New Brunswick for \$5,000.00 (Middlesex County Deed Book 193:645ff). Less than three years after that, however, Holmes defaulted on his mortgage with Pool, who reacquired the two Water Street lots (10 and the recombined 12) via sheriff's sale on December 8, 1885 from Sheriff Patrick Convery for \$3,761.81 (this figure may be wrong as the microfilm copy was very faint). The Court of Chancery had issued a writ of fieri facias on August 14 of that year. Home Valley Preservery (?) Company et al. are listed as the defendants on the deed, as well as being the co-grantors with Sheriff Convery, and John H. Pool was the recorded complainant. The west end of 12 Water (abutting Peace Street), which had been included in the 1883 sale, was described as "heretofore released"; in other words, it had been rejoined with the rest of 12 Water in 1883 (Middlesex County Deed Book 206:199ff).

As depicted on the Sanborn 1886 fire-insurance map (Figure 9), the first building north of the one-story, iron-clad blacksmith shop at the rear of the Bell Hotel property was a two-story frame building with a one-story rear addition, identified as "OLD Dw'g" (Dwelling). This building was presumably the former residence numbered 8 Water Street in the city directories. Behind (west of) the "old dwelling" was a 1½-story frame outbuilding and just north of the "old dwelling" was a large three-story building labeled "J." The "J" building, noted as vacant, was brick and measured approximately 78 feet east-west by 36 feet north-south. The location of this structure corresponds to 10 Water Street and the width of the 8 and 10 Water Street lots along the street equals approximately 69 feet, which was the original dimension of the property.

John H. Pool, still the trustee for his mother, Harriet L. Pool, and by then living in the village of New Brighton, Richmond County (Staten Island), New York, conveyed 10 and 12 Water Street, as well as a lot on George Street, to widower Anthony Dey of New Brunswick on August 26, 1889 for \$1.00 (Middlesex County Deed Book 227:216ff). Dey then sold the two Water Street lots back to John H. Pool and his brother J. Lawrence Pool (a San Francisco, California, resident) the same day for the same \$1.00 amount (Middlesex County Deed Book 227:222ff). The next year, J. Lawrence Pool and his wife, Jennie R., still of San Francisco, and John H. Pool and his wife, Sophia, still of New Brighton, sold 10 and 12 Water Street to John D., Henry A., Frank E., and Robert W. Watson (John D. Watson & Company Color Works) for \$4,250.00 (Middlesex



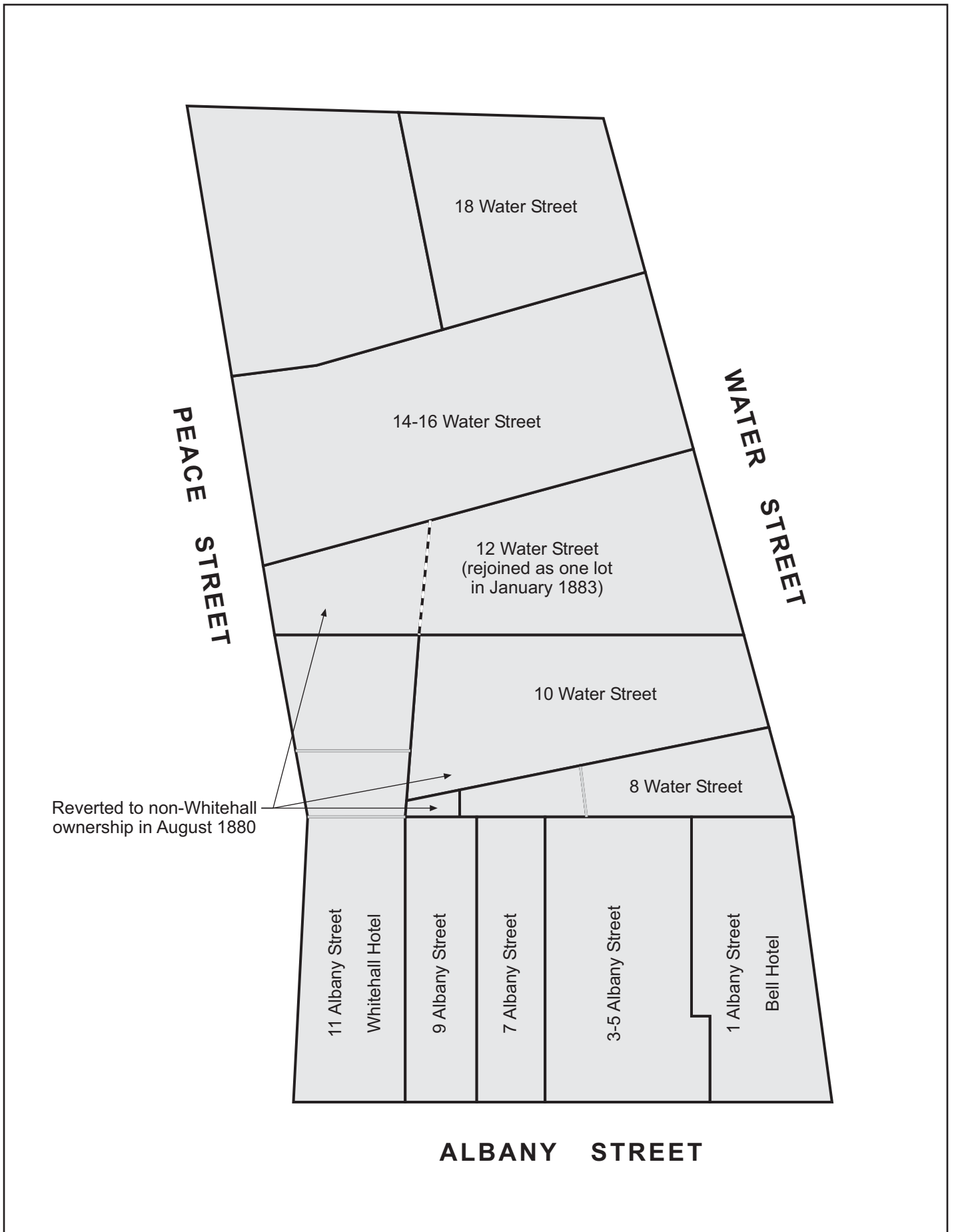


Figure 23. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1880 and 1884.

County Deed Book 231:504ff). For some reason, a second deed, also dated March 4, 1890 transferred the same two properties from only J. Lawrence and Jennie R. Pool to the Watsons for the same recorded price (Middlesex County Deed Book 234:139ff). Just over two years after that, Catherine Maran also conveyed her lot at 8 Water Street to the John D. Watson & Company (again, John D., Henry A., Robert W., and Frank E. Watson) for an unspecified amount. Charles T. Warner, the county collector of taxes, was the recorded grantor of the lot, described as “Lot #13 on Block #35 fronting on Water Street in the Third Ward of New Brunswick” (Middlesex County Deed Book 254:494ff), indicating that the property was sold because of delinquent taxes.

By 1892, the two-story frame dwelling corresponding to the former 8 Water Street, by this date renumbered 12 Water, was labeled as “(Old),” suggesting it was uninhabited. To the north, the former 10 Water Street building, which was unnumbered, was already occupied by J. D. Watson & Company Color Works, functioning as a location for “Filtering 1<sup>st</sup> [floor]/Tanks 2<sup>nd</sup> [floor]/Drugs 3<sup>rd</sup> [floor]” (Sanborn-Perris 1892; Figure 10).

Five years later, in 1897, “OLD” was still used to describe the structure at 12 (formerly 8) Water Street although it was still labeled “D” for dwelling, and the 1½-story frame outbuilding at the rear of the lot was designated “Barn” for the first time. The three-story former 10 Water Street building was used for the same purpose as in 1892 (i.e., “Filtering....”), (Sanborn-Perris 1897). Almost certainly, neither building ever reverted to residential use before their eventual demolition. On the 1904 revision of the insurance map, the former dwelling (previously 8, renumbered 12) is labeled “Storage (OLD)” for the first time, and the Watson color-works building (former 10) continued to be labeled the same (Sanborn 1904; Figure 11). As in 1880, neither the 1900 nor 1910 federal censuses include Water Street residences on the block (U. S. Census 1900a, 1910a).

The 1912 revision of the Sanborn map identifies the two-story frame building at 12 (formerly 8) Water Street as “IRON WARE HO.” (iron warehouse); the small rear addition on this building, shown on earlier maps, had been removed (Figure 12). The former 10 Water Street building, still part of the Watson complex and equipped with filtering tanks, was identified for the first time as 14 Water Street. Henry A. and John Watson sold the property to John C. Watson on June 9, 1917 (Middlesex County Deed Book 612:134ff; Crozier 1980:85); a 1917 map of the city identifies “J. D. Watson Paint Co.” at the location (Schneider Brothers 1917; Figure 24). By 1927, the 12 Water Street building had been razed, and the lot was occupied by the east wing of the auto repair shop fronting on 9–11 Albany Street (Figure 13). The 14 (former 10) Water Street building had been acquired by the New Brunswick Iron Works, which used it for storage. It, too, had been removed by the date of the 1942 map revision (Sanborn 1942; Figure 15).

## 6.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES, 8 WATER STREET

### 6.2.1 FEATURE B

Feature B consisted of the north, west, and south stone foundation walls of a more or less square structure (labeled “Old” dwelling on maps dating after 1880) that had faced Water Street. The demolished foundation was filled with clinkers and smaller quantities of demolition debris.

#### 6.2.1.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

A trench was dug along the interior of the west wall of Feature B revealing a cobble stone floor. The remainder of the fill was removed by backhoe. A central brick chimney and bulkhead

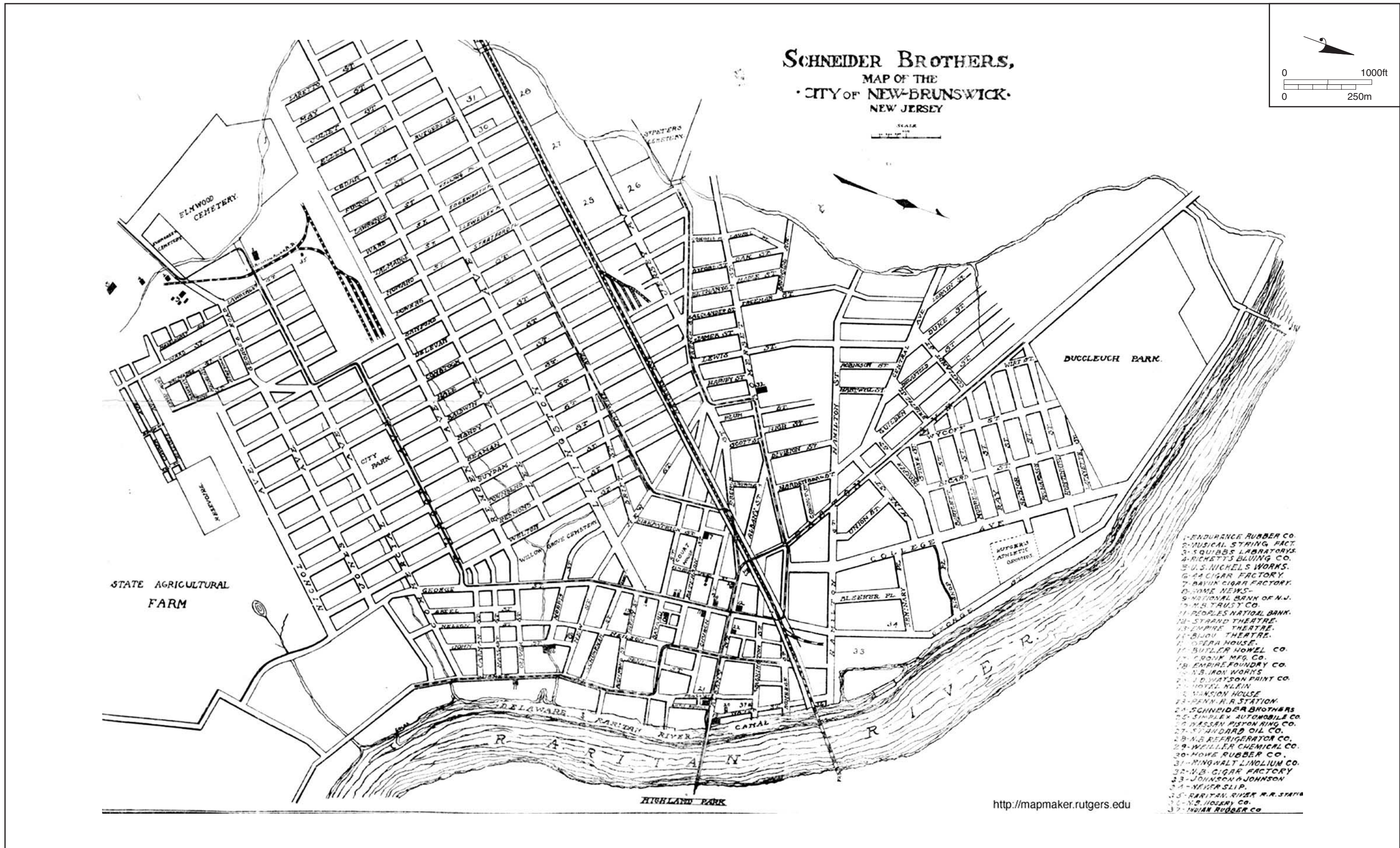


Figure 24. Detail, *Map of the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey*. Schneider Brothers, 1917.

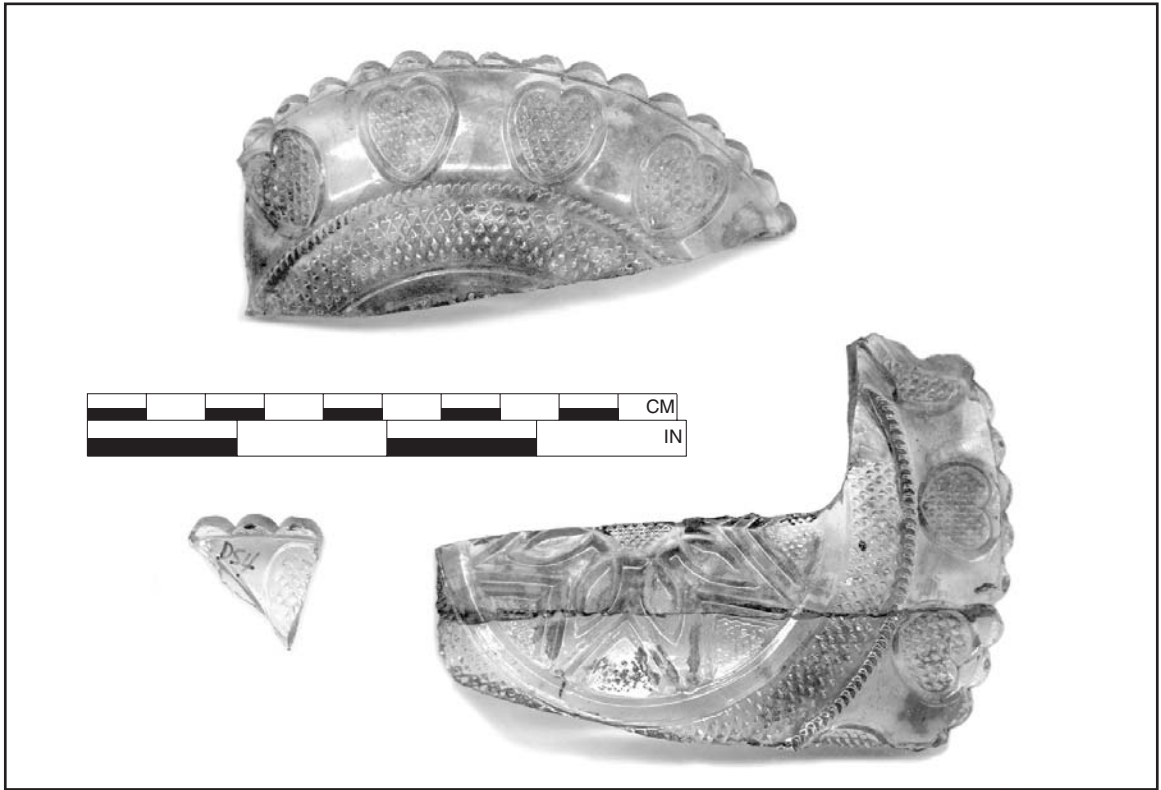


Plate 30. Snack/candy dish most likely made by the Sandwich Glass Works, MA between 1835-1855 (Feature D, AS I).



Plate 31. Set of tumblers, one of many alcohol bottles, and dominos found in Feature D on the 8 Water Street lot.

entranceway were exposed during this process. No significant artifact concentrations were associated with the feature.

### 6.2.2 FEATURE D

Feature D was a stone-lined rectangular privy located about 25 feet behind (west of) the Feature B structure. The privy, which measured 7.5 feet by 4.0 feet, was presumably associated with the occupation of the house. The most recent artifact in the fill dated to 1835.

#### 6.2.2.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Feature D was bisected and both halves were excavated. The fill consisted of demolition debris overlying a thick deposit of nightsoil. Although two analytical strata were defined the closeness of the TPQs and crossmending between strata suggested they were deposited by the same household occupants and they were analyzed together.

#### 6.2.2.2 AS I

##### *Glass*

All 22 glass vessels excavated from Feature D came from AS I, which had a TPQ of 1827. With one exception, all of the vessels were associated with alcoholic beverages (Table 23). Three were alcohol bottles, 15 were tumblers or other drinking vessels, three were decanters, and one was a candy or snack dish (Plate 30). Although no drinking establishment was documented on this lot, the assemblage suggests one, or possibly a fly-by-night gambling joint. Dominos were found in the same stratum. Most of the tumblers excavated from the feature belonged to a single set and may have been thrown out when the lot changed ownership (and presumably tenants) in the early 1830s (Plate 31).

**Table 23. Glass by Functional Group, Feature D**

Function/ Subfunction	AS I	%
<b>BOTTLES</b>		
<b>Alcohol</b>		
Beer/ Porter/ Ale	1	33.3
Rye/ Whiskey	1	33.3
Unidentified	1	33.3
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>99.9</b>
<b>TABLEWARE</b>		
<b>Drinking</b>		
Firing Glass	1	5.3
Tumbler	13	68.4
Wine Glass	1	5.3
<b>Serving</b>		
Decanter	3	15.8
Snack/ Candy Dish	1	5.3
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.1</b>
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13.6</b>
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>86.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### *Ceramics*

Thirty-three ceramic vessels were recovered from Feature D: 27 in AS I, and six in AS II. The TPQ of 1827 for AS I was based on glass; the ceramic TPQ for this stratum was 1830 and the ceramic TPQ for AS II, which consisted of demolition debris, came from a single diagnostic sherd c.1784.

The majority of the vessels were in AS I and included 11 teaware, 8 kitchenware, 5 tableware, 2 hygiene, and 1 beverage (Table 24). One vessel mended to 100 percent complete and five mended to >75 percent complete. Another 10 were between 50 and 70 percent complete and 11 were under 50 percent.

**Table 24. Feature D, Ceramics**

Function	AS I		AS II	
	#	%	#	%
Beverage	1	4	1	17
Kitchen	8	30	2	33
Teaware	11	40	1	17
Tableware	5	19		
Hygiene	2	7	1	17
Architecture	0		1	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>Wares</b>				
Imported	18	67	1	17
Local	9	33	5	83
<b>Decoration</b>				
Plain	6	22	4	67
Transfer Print	7	26	1	17
Hand Painted	1	4		
Dipped/Annular	3	11		
Slipped	4	15	1	17
Shell Edge	3	11		
Luster	1	4		
Engine Turned	2	7		
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>101</b>

The ratio of imported to local wares was 2:1 (18:9). Most of the imported ceramics were pearlware (13). There were two yellowware dishes, and one each of creamware, whiteware, and soft-paste porcelain.

Teawares included 4 cups, 1 teabowl, 1 saucer, and 5 slop bowls. At least five of these vessels were decorated in compatible dark blue transfer-printed patterns, two of them (a cup and saucer) displaying a boy leaning against a sundial playing a flute (V.18-19). In addition to the dark blue teawares, there were two matching common cable slop bowls, an annular slop bowl, a plain creamware slop bowl, and a burnt blue painted cup, all in the London shape popular in the first half of the nineteenth century. There was also one lustered, soft-paste porcelain cup (V.23) that matched cups found in Feature A. Feature A (discussed in Chapter 2) was located within the same property although we believe it was mainly used by the occupants of the Indian Queen/Bell Hotel at the corner of Albany and Water Streets.

With the single exception of a brown printed plate, the tablewares were also blue and included two matching edgeware plates, one of them muffin sized, an embossed shell- edge-decorated muffin, and a Willow-patterned platter.

All of the utilitarian wares (6 redware, 3 stoneware, and 2 yellowware) were probably manufactured domestically although the two yellowware mixing bowls recovered could have been English. Stoneware vessels included a jug and two hot pots, which are straight-sided vessels probably used for baking. Other utilitarian vessels were two matching redware pie pans, one redware pot and bowl, and two redware chamber pots, one of which was burned.

Five ceramic vessels in AS II included a stoneware crock and jug, a redware pie pan and chamber pot, and a dark blue-printed teapot lid, c. 1784-1840. The teapot was probably used with the dark blue teawares recovered from AS I. One glazed redware tile fragment was also recovered in AS II.

### *Small Finds*

The Feature D assemblage lacked the kinds of artifacts relating to hygiene, writing, and smoking that are commonly found associated with private households (Table 25). However, personal clothing items were found including the remains of 12 shoes, a particularly well preserved one for a baby and another for a woman. A possible belt part, three bone buttons, one shell button, and one opaque white pea-shaped button were also recovered. Probable sewing artifacts included four wire-wrapped straight pins and a brass thimble. More unusual was the partial set (a full set includes 28) of bone dominos including 10 whole ones of double thickness (Plate 31).

**Table 25. Feature D, Small Finds**

<b>Personal/Clothing</b>	<b>AS I</b>
Button	5
Shoe	12
Personal Other	1
<i>Personal Total</i>	<i>18</i>
<b>Sewing</b>	
Straight Pin	4
Thimble	1
<i>Sewing Total</i>	<i>5</i>
<b>Furnishing</b>	
Lamp Chimney	7
Drawer Pull	1
Door Handle/Latch	2
Other	9
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	
<b>Toys</b>	
Marble	1
Domino	13
<i>Toys Total</i>	<i>19</i>
<b>Activities</b>	
Gardening	15
Nails	88

Kitchen Utensil	2
Unidentified Activity	18
<i>Activities Total</i>	<i>123</i>
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>	
Clam	19
Oyster	6
Other Shell	2
Egg	14
Fish	1
Cherry	64
Peach	4
Walnut	3
Other Kitchen Floral	2
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	<i>115</i>

Only seven pieces of lamp chimney glass were identified, but there were numerous items relating to furnishing including: a thin flat rectangular piece of bone with chamfered corners, part of the attachment hardware for a drawer handle, and a gilded ring that could have been a drawer pull. There were also fragments (5) of at least two bone finials with finely carved ends (Plate 32). Two very thin delicate copper alloy springs may have been part of a clock mechanism.

Seashells in the assemblage included oyster, clam, whelk, and scallop, although the latter two were represented by only one shell each. Fourteen fragments of eggshell probably came from the same egg. Seeds and nuts identified were cherry (the most numerous), followed by peach, walnut, and pumpkin.

Notable was the number of terra cotta flower pots in the assemblage; sherds from at least 15 were recovered. The purpose of a large lead disk, 5 inches in diameter, could not be determined. A raw piece of cork may represent an unfinished activity and a cork bung and a cork bottle stopper could have been used in a cask, and a bottle or fruit jar/crock. Along with the glass artifacts discussed above, and the dominos, the cask also suggests the possible presence of a drinking establishment on the lot. Five pieces of leather strips appear to have come from a bridle, not surprising since there was a livery on the lot by the 1850s and possibly earlier. The bone parallel rulers were used to draft or map a course on a sea chart and so served a maritime function (Plate 32).

#### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

Feature D, AS I, included a diverse representation of paleoethnobotanical remains including in the condiment category mustard and pepper. Fruits represented were blackberry/raspberry, blueberry, cherry, chokecherry, elderberry, fig, grape, and strawberry, all of them candidates for wine making.

Feature D included one of the largest counts per milliliter of *Ascaris lumbricoide* eggs suggesting that residents suffered from giant intestinal roundworm. The *Trichuris trichiura* egg count, however, was relatively low.

#### *Faunal Remains*

A total of 133 bones and fragments was recovered from Feature D, AS I (Table 26). With the exception of a single bone from a small mammal, all were identified as food remains, dominated





Plate 32. Carved bone finials and parallel ruler used in navigation found at 8 Water Street (Feature D).

by the three large domestic food mammals. A single fragment from an immature cow was recovered from AS II (Lot # 54). The beef assemblage from AS I came from both mature and immature animals with several distinct cuts from the pelvis or loin of the mature animal while the veal was present almost entirely as cuts (roasts) from the whole leg and actually comprised more of the biomass and other calculations than the mature animals. Most of the pork was also cut from the legs in the form of large hams.

**Table 26. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.5) Feature D, AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
<b>Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i></b>	16	12.1	2	15.4	11.10	30.3
<b>Cow-Immature</b>	41	31.1	3	23.1	16.66	45.5
<b>Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i></b>	21	15.9	2	15.4	4.06	11.1
<b>Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i></b>	49	37.1	3	23.1	4.80	13.1
<b>Chicken-Immature</b>	2	1.5	1	7.7	0.00	0.0
<b>Cod sp; <i>Gadidae</i></b>	1	0.8	1	7.7	0.00	0.0
<b>Bass species; <i>Percichthyidae</i></b>	2	1.5	1	7.7	0.00	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	132	100.0	13	100.1	36.62	100.0

### 6.2.3 FEATURE E

Feature E was a rectangular trash pit located immediately south of and adjacent to Feature D. It measured 4.5 feet by 3.6 feet and was approximately 1.0 foot deep. The south wall of Feature D provided a northern edge for the Feature E trash pit, which appeared to pre-date the construction of Feature D. It is likely that Feature E related to trash disposal behind the Van Dyke house rather than behind the Water Street property. The back boundaries of the Albany Street properties do not seem to have been rigorously respected and this feature, like others, appears to have been put behind (in this case north of) the actual boundary of the property (Figure 4). The fill in both Feature D and E, however, dated to the 1830s.

#### 6.2.3.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The fill in Feature E was excavated as one analytical unit.

#### 6.2.3.2 AS I

##### *Glass*

A total of 40 glass vessels were recovered from Feature E (Table 27), almost half of them for alcohol. The variety of bottles was interesting including one for champagne, one flask, one for hard liquor, one for wine, and two unidentifiable. A small number of food, medicine, snuff, storage, and unidentified bottles were also recovered. Tableware included tumblers (15), an additional four glasses for wine, and a single flip. One of the tumblers was decorated with a sunburst pattern on its base.

**Table 27. Glass by Functional Group, Feature E**

Function/ Subfunction	AS I	%
<b>BOTTLES</b>		
<b>Alcohol</b>		
Champagne	1	7.1
Flask	1	7.1
Liquor	1	7.1
Wine	1	7.1
Unidentified	2	14.3
<b>Food</b>		
Mustard	2	14.3
<b>Chemical</b>		
Chemical	1	7.1
<b>Tobacco</b>		
Snuff	2	14.3
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Bottle, Storage	1	7.1
<b>Bottle, Unidentified</b>	2	14.3
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	14	99.8
<b>TABLEWARE</b>		
<b>Drinking</b>		
Flip	1	4.0
Tumbler	15	60.0
Wine Glass	4	16.0
<b>Serving</b>		
Castor/ Cruet	1	4.0
Desert Cup?	1	4.0
Unidentified	2	8.0
<b>Tableware, Unidentified</b>	1	4.0
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	25	100.0
<b>UNIDENTIFIED</b>	1	100.0
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	14	35.0
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	25	62.5
<b>UNIDENTIFIED</b>	1	2.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	40	100.0

*Ceramics*

One hundred thirty-two ceramic vessels were identified in a single deposit in Feature E (Table 28). Although the ceramic TPQ for the feature was 1830, the mean ceramic date of 1806 was considerably earlier. There were more teawares (55) in the feature than tablewares (32), and there were also numbers of vessels used in the kitchen (18), for hygiene (11), for beverages (10), and elsewhere in the household (6).

**Table 28. Ceramics, Feature E**

		ASI	
	Function	#	%
Beverage		10	8
Kitchen		18	14
Teaware		55	42
Tableware		32	24
Hygiene		11	8
Activities		6	4
<b>Total %</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Wares</b>			
Imported		97	73%
Local		35	27%
<b>Decoration</b>			
Plain		21	23
Molded		5	6
Transfer Print		31	34
Hand Painted		22	24
Dipped/Annular		1	1
Shell Edge		11	12
<b>Total %</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>

The teawares included the greatest variety of vessel types. There were 5 teabowls, 4 teacups, and 1 child's cup in addition to 16 saucers, 6 teapots, 5 slop bowls, 3 creamers, 2 milk jugs, and 1 sugar bowl. Most of the teawares were transfer-printed (24), all but one in blue, with many compatible and matching pairs in pastoral and floral patterns (Plate 33). Others were painted (13) in polychrome floral motifs. There were also a few (8) Chinese Export porcelain teawares including seven overglaze painted saucers and one underglaze blue teabowl.

The tablewares consisted primarily of variously-sized plates, six represented by sherds only. Muffins (9), table plates (4), twifflers (4), supper plates (3), and soup plates (3) were all present in the assemblage. Serving dishes consisted of one platter, one charger, and two serving bowls –one specifically for salad. Nine of the tablewares belonged to a matched set of plain creamware dishes with broad, slightly upturned rims (Set 1). A plain creamware soup plate and platter would have been compatible with Set 1. There were a few matching pairs – two Royal creamware plates, a Willow pearlware muffin and twiffler, a Willow pearlware muffin and serving dish, and an assortment of green (6) and blue (4) edged pearlware tablewares. It is likely that the Willow and edgeware dishes were remnants of sets. A very fine gilded Chinese Export porcelain charger, decorated with overglaze painted flower vases and fruit in the center and floral sprigs around the rim, exhibited very little wear and may have been used for display or special occasions (Plate 34).

Seven ceramic jugs or pitchers, one harvest jug, one bottle, and one child's mug were also recovered. Half of the pitchers were domestically made, three of redware and two (including the harvest jug) of stoneware. The two creamware pitchers were either part of, or would have been compatible with, Set 1.

Most of the 11 chamber pots found were made of local redware (6) or stoneware (1). There was also a yellowware chamber pot that could have been made in England or the U.S., and three creamware chamber pots imported from England.



Plate 33. Blue printed tea cups and saucers and black-glazed redware teapot found at 8 Water Street (Feature E).



Plate 34. Blue shell-edged salad bowl and overglaze-painted Chinese Export porcelain charger from 8 Water Street (Feature E).

The kitchenwares included 5 stoneware crocks, 6 slip-trailed redware pie pans, 5 redware milk pans, 1 redware mixing bowl, and 1 buff earthenware plate. The presence of iron oxide mottling on a redware kitchen mixing bowl and on two of the redware chamber pots suggests that they came from the same pottery.

Child-sized vessels included a small mug and cup. More unique was a redware sherd fashioned into a circular game piece (or counter). Similar pieces have been associated with African-American games.

Over half (59%) of the ceramic vessels were represented by sherds that mended to 25 percent or less of the vessel. Only 17 percent of the vessels identified were mendable to between 75 and 100 percent, which suggests that the Feature E fill was a secondary deposit.

### *Small Finds*

The small assemblage from this feature included the usual oyster, clam, and bone but few seeds and nuts. There were many nails (Table 29) but there were also more delicate artifacts like a tortoiseshell comb and decorated pipe bowls. Two motifs were identified- one with a vertical line of leaves covering the seams and the other with a mirror image of diagonal lines on either side of the vertical seams. Even more unusual were the two possible eyeglass or monocle lenses found. They measured about 1 1/4" in diameter, one was clear and the other was aqua. There were also three fragments of a rough textured, friable, red silty pottery that may have been prehistoric.

**Table 29. Small Finds, Feature E**

<b>Personal/Clothing</b>	<b>ASI</b>
Button	5
Coin	2
Personal Other	4
<i>Personal Total</i>	<i>11</i>
<b>Hygiene</b>	
Comb	1
<i>Hygiene Total</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Writing</b>	
Slate Pencil	1
<i>Writing Total</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Smoking</b>	
Pipe Bowl- Fragment	3
Pipe Stem- Fragment	1
<i>Smoking Total</i>	<i>4</i>
<b>Furnishing</b>	
Other	1
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Activities</b>	
Nails	65
Unidentified Activity	3
<i>Activities Total</i>	<i>68</i>
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>	

Clam	9
Oyster	22
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	<i>31</i>

### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

The only kind of seeds that were recovered in quantity from this feature came from blackberry/raspberry. Parasite eggs were minimally represented with *Ascaris lumbricoides* being about twice as prevalent as *Trichuris trichiura*.

### *Faunal Remains*

All together 106 bones and fragments were recovered from AS I of Feature E (Table 30). A single rat bone represented the only non-food animal in the deposit. Again, the remains of the food mammals dominated the assemblage, but appeared to be weathered and damaged. Based on size differences, at least two pigs were present, one a very large male, but overall the pork assemblage had no discernable pattern of butchery or parts presents. The same was true of both the beef and mutton assemblages.

**Table 30. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.3) Feature E, AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
<b>Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i></b>	22	21.0	1	11.1	15.88	57.2
<b>Cow-Immature</b>	3	2.9	1	11.1	1.68	6.1
<b>Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i></b>	10	9.5	1	11.1	0.51	1.8
<b>Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i></b>	19	18.1	2	22.2	4.21	15.2
<b>Large Mammal</b>	10	9.5	---	---	2.15	7.7
<b>Medium Mammal</b>	7	6.7	---	---	0.41	1.5
<b>Indet Mammal</b>	28	26.7	---	---	2.89	10.4
<b>Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i></b>	1	1.0	1	11.1	0.00	0.0
<b>Duck; <i>Anas sp.</i></b>	3	2.9	1	11.1	0.04	0.1
<b>Bass species; <i>Percichthyidae</i></b>	1	1.0	1	11.1	0.00	0.0
<b>Porgy; <i>Sparidae sp.</i></b>	1	1.0	1	11.1	0.00	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	105	100.3	9	99.9	27.77	100.0

### 6.2.4 FEATURE N

Feature N was a circular trash pit located a good distance behind Feature D (Figure 4). It measured roughly 3.75 feet in diameter and was about a half foot deep. The fill dated to the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century.

#### 6.2.4.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The feature was bisected for excavation. The fill appeared to be a single deposit.

#### 6.2.4.2 AS I

##### *Glass*

Olive green and colorless glass sherds were the only glass items found in Feature N.

### *Ceramics*

A minimum of 11 ceramic vessels was identified from 64 sherds in Feature N. All of the ceramics came from the east half of Stratum 2. With the exception of two vessels, the remaining vessels were represented by sherds amounting to less than 20 percent of actual vessels. The ceramic TPQ for this feature was 1795.

From these sherds the following vessels were identified: 6 teawares, 3 kitchenwares, 1 beverage, and 1 tableware. The teawares consisted of an engine-turned redware bowl, a slop or sugar bowl, one overglaze-painted Chinese Export porcelain saucer, one blue transfer-printed pearlware cup and saucer, one blue painted cup, and one polychrome painted saucer. The blue printed pearlware saucer was over half complete.

The next largest group, represented by three sherds, was kitchenwares including a redware milk pan and two eating bowls – one slip-decorated in the tradition of the Philadelphia tulip bowl and one slip-decorated buff earthenware that may be from Staffordshire.

Over half of a brown stoneware jug was the single beverage vessel found and a plain creamware plate was the single tableware in this feature.

### *Small Finds*

Sixteen small finds were recovered from Feature N. They included an undecorated pipe stem, clam and oyster shells, a center hole bone button, and a few pieces of window glass.

### *6.2.5 FEATURE O*

Feature O was an oval trash pit that probably measured 3.4 feet in length before it was damaged by the backhoe when it was first uncovered. It was not formally excavated, but a few artifacts were recovered during clearing. The fill appeared to date to about 1820. See Appendix D for an inventory of the artifacts recovered. The artifacts are listed with the finds from 13-15 Albany Street (28MI213.3).

### *6.2.6 FEATURE P*

Feature P was a shallow rectangular pit that measured four feet east-west by a little over two feet north-south. The fill dated mainly to the mid-nineteenth century, but it was mixed with some modern material.

#### *6.2.6.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary*

The fill was bisected and only the eastern half was excavated. See Appendix D for an inventory of the artifacts recovered. The artifacts are listed with the finds from 17 Albany Street (28MI213.4).



## 6.3 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES, 10 WATER STREET

### 6.3.1 FEATURES G1–G7

Features G1-G7 consisted of a series of probable post molds located towards the rear of the lot (Figure 4). The mostly square molds were shallow and yielded only a few small brick fragments, a few ceramic sherds, and a bird bone.

#### 6.3.1.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

One half of each of the post molds was excavated in order to determine depths and shape. Although they did not delineate much of a pattern on the ground, it is possible that they were all that remained of a fence line that separated the 8 and 10 Water Street properties.

### 6.3.2 FEATURE M

Feature M was a wood-lined rectangular privy measuring 5.0 feet east-west by 3.1 feet north-south. Approximately 0.5 feet of the privy was removed by the backhoe before it was recognized as a feature. Its fill dated to the late nineteenth century.

#### 6.3.2.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The east half of the feature contained a series of filling episodes underlain by a loamy nightsoil. Both halves of the feature fill were excavated. The upper fills were analyzed as one analytical stratum and the nightsoil deposit at the bottom was analyzed as another. The nightsoil was unusual in that it did not contain much domestic trash, but it did contain wood fragments, newspaper—some of it legible—and seeds. The TPQ for the lowest (nightsoil) stratum was 1890 and the TPQ for the overlying fills was 1898.

#### 6.3.2.2 AS I and II

##### *Glass*

The glass bottles from both AS I and AS II (see Table 31) were more indicative of a business than a private home. The vast majority of the bottles related to beverages, both alcoholic and nonalcoholic, and various foodstuffs. The rest of the bottles contained medicines or were unidentifiable. Most of these bottles were probably deposited by workers at the Color Works, which operated on the property between 1890 and c. 1920. The bottles may represent the drinks that accompanied lunch and the remedies that relieved aching muscles or stomachs. Missing from this assemblage were household goods generally associated with residential occupation. For example, no ink, glue, ammonia, blacking, or cosmetic (cold cream, perfume, cologne, hair products) bottles were found. There was also a noticeable lack of glass tableware vessels.

**Table 31. Glass by Functional Group, Feature M**

Function/ Subfunction	(1890)		(1900)		Total	%
	AS I	%	AS II	%		
<b>Alcohol</b>						
Beer	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	4.8
Flask	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	4.8
Wine	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	4.8
Unidentified	1	14.3	3	21.4	4	19.0
<b>Beverage</b>						
Beverage	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	4.8
Mineral Water	2	28.6	0	0.0	2	9.5
<b>Food</b>						
Condiment	0	0.0	2	14.3	2	9.5
Fruit Jar	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	4.8
Sauce	1	14.3	0	0.0	1	4.8
<b>Medicine</b>						
Miscellaneous	0	0.0	3	21.4	3	14.3
Patent	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	4.8
<b>Unidentified Bottle</b>	0	0.0	3	21.4	3	14.3
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	7	100.1	14	99.8	21	100.2

The bottles from Feature M shed light on an important trend within the glassmaking industry in the late 1800s and early 1900s. All of the bottles from AS I were aqua, amber, or olive-green in color. However, almost all of those excavated from AS II were clear. There was a trend in the 1880s and early 1890s toward using darker glass for packaging because it was believed that darker-colored glass would retard spoilage. However, by approximately 1900, darker glass had fallen out of favor as evidenced by the large percentage of glass vessels that were clear or very light green. This trend repeated itself approximately every 20 years. Glass bottles manufactured between 1900 and 1915 favored lighter colors and bottles made after 1915 and through World War I again assumed a darker hue, and remained so through the early 1920s.

### *Ceramics*

Not surprisingly, the quantity of ceramics recovered from Feature M was not sufficient to conduct in-depth analysis. Only six sherds, including one of blue-transfer-printed whiteware c.1815, three from hard-paste porcelain saucers, and two from utilitarian domestic brown saltglazed stoneware vessels, were recovered.

### *Small Finds*

The contents of Feature M differed in significant ways from the contents of features associated with domestic households. Kitchen waste was almost nonexistent in AS II and there were only 130 artifacts that could be classified as small finds (see Table 32). In the kitchen category they included a cork, a possible pumpkin seed, an oyster shell, and four bones. Particularly interesting finds were fragments of shoes (9 in AS II) and cloth (10 in AS II) of three different types. Portions of two masculine leather gloves were also found. The glove fragments probably

belonged to workers in the Color Works plant. The carpenter's folding rule found in Stratum 6 (AS II) may have fallen out of one of the worker's pockets.

**Table 32. Small Finds, Feature M**

<b>Personal/Clothing</b>	<b>AS I</b>	<b>AS II</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Button	6		6
Cloth	2	10	12
Shoe	1	9	10
Personal Other		2	2
<i>Personal Total</i>	9	21	30
<b>Sewing</b>			
Thimble	1		1
<i>Sewing Total</i>	1	0	1
<b>Smoking</b>			
Pipe Bowl- Whole	1		1
Pipe Stem- Fragment	2		2
<i>Smoking Total</i>	3	0	3
<b>Furnishing</b>			
Lamp Chimney		8	8
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	0	8	8
<b>Activities</b>			
Tools	3	6	9
Nails	8	10	18
Kitchen Utensil	18		18
Coal/Slag		6	6
Unidentified Activity	1		1
<i>Activities Total</i>	30	22	52
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>			
Clam	2		2
Oyster		1	1
Egg	10		10
Cherry	156		156
Grape	2		2
Peach	676		676
Peanut	2		2
Walnut	19		19
Other Kitchen Floral	150		150
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	1017	1	1018

Many more small finds, 1,334, were recovered from AS I, the nightsoil deposit, than from AS II. They included a second carpenter's rule, plank fragments--two of them tongue-and-groove, and wood shavings. In contrast to the sparse food remains in AS II, there were plenty in AS I. A total of 178 bones were recovered, one of them a broken wishbone, possibly broken during a make-a-wish ritual. Cherry and peach pits were numerous, 156 and 676 respectively. Clearly, many a workman had a peach in his lunchbox. Also in AS I were a brass thimble, one pipe bowl, two pipestem fragments, one wooden broom handle with remnants of iron bands and straw on it, and one .22 short rimfire cartridge.

### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

Seeds identified from AS I or II in Feature M could all be attributed to lunch box items including blackberry/raspberry, blueberry, cherry, fig, grape, huckleberry, and tomato.

Notable is the fact that *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Trichuris trichiura* eggs were not present at all in the 1898 deposit (AS II) and only minimally present in AS I.

### *Faunal Remains*

Feature M does not fit patterns seen in other New Brunswick faunal deposits. The majority of the remains belonged to commensal species rather than food animals. There were no cattle or pig present and very few domestic birds. For analysis all species have been included in Table 33.

The earliest analytical stratum (AS I) yielded most of an opossum that appeared to have been sawn through at the base of the skull, but without marks on any of the other bones. This species dominated the calculations for the assemblage along with the three rats that made up 19 percent of the NISP. A single long bone was also identified as muskrat, a water rodent from the same family as beavers. Both the opossum and muskrat might yield desirable tanned pelts. Just four bones were recovered from AS II. Two were identified simply as large mammal, the third was a large section of a sheep tibia, and the fourth, a very weathered lower leg from a chicken.

**Table 33. Species Present in New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.6) Feature M, AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	17	10.8	1	10.0	1.99	36.5
Cat; <i>Felis domesticus</i>	1	0.6	1	10.0	0.00	0.0
Opposum; <i>Didelphinae sp.</i>	56	35.4	1	10.0	1.69	31.1
Rat; <i>Rattus sp.</i>	31	19.6	3	30.0	0.17	3.1
Musk-Rat; <i>Ondatra sp.</i>	1	0.6	1	10.0	0.03	1.1
Medium Mammal	20	12.7	---	---	1.17	21.5
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	7	4.4	1	10.0	0.24	4.4
Duck; <i>Anas sp.</i>	1	0.6	1	10.0	0.02	0.4
Pigeon;	8	5.1	1	10.0	0.04	0.7
Medium Bird	3	1.9	---	---	0.06	1.1
Small Bird	3	1.9	---	---	0.00	0.0
Indet Bird	10	6.3	---	---	0.02	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>100.3</b>

### 6.3.3 FEATURE Q

Feature Q was a rectangular stone-lined privy measuring 8.5 feet north-south and 7.0 feet east-west. It was located in the northwest corner of the No. 10 Water Street lot (Figure 4). The TPQs for the two major fill deposits in the feature were 1843 and 1860, the period in which the Ackermans occupied No. 10 and No. 8 Water Street as a residence and business. The Ackermans moved by 1860.

#### 6.3.3.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The eastern edge of Feature Q had been disturbed by the backhoe to approximately 1.5 feet below the surface, but the walls of the feature were intact below that depth. The feature was divided into

quarters for the purpose of excavation. The nightsoil deposit (AS I) at the bottom was partially below the water table complicating its excavation.

### 6.3.3.2 AS I

#### *Glass*

The large assemblage of bottles recovered from Feature Q included alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages (Table 34). A vast majority of the alcohol bottles originated from beyond the city limits of New Brunswick, most of them from Newark (Plate 35). However, there were also bottles from Lambertville, Trenton, and New York. By the 1850s there was a manufacturer of stouts and ales in New Brunswick named A.A. Buchanan, but the occupants of 10 Water Street apparently preferred stout from various companies in New York (for example, R. C. & T.).

**Table 34. Glass by Functional Group, Feature Q**

Function/ Subfunction	AS I	%	AS II	%	Total	%
<b>Alcohol</b>						
Beer/ Porter/ Ale	4	6.25	0	0.0	4	1.8
Case Gin	2	3.1	0	0.0	2	0.9
Champagne	4	6.25	2	1.2	6	2.7
Cider	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
Port	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
Porter	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
Porter/ Ale	0	0.0	8	4.9	8	3.5
Rum/ Whiskey	3	4.7	7	4.3	10	4.4
Stout	12	18.75	0	0.0	12	5.3
Wine	1	1.6	1	0.6	2	0.9
Unidentified	3	4.7	6	3.7	9	3.9
<b>Beverage</b>						
Beverage	2	3.1	35	21.6	37	16.4
Mineral Water	0	0.0	7	4.3	7	3.1
Soda	0	0.0	2	1.2	2	0.9
Soda/ Mineral Water	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
<b>Food</b>						
Pickle	0	0.0	3	1.9	3	1.3
Fruit Jar	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
Mustard	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
Olive Oil	0	0.0	4	2.5	4	1.8
Sauce	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
<b>Medicine</b>						
Bitters	3	4.7	0	0.0	3	1.3
Miscellaneous	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
Patent	7	10.9	35	21.6	42	18.6
Unidentified	3	4.7	25	15.4	28	12.4
Vial	4	6.25	8	4.9	12	5.3
<b>Cosmetic</b>						

Function/ Subfunction	AS I	%	AS II	%	Total	%
Fancy Cologne	4	6.25	2	1.2	6	2.6
Hair Dye	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.4
<b>Unidentified Bottle</b>	10	15.6	10	6.2	20	8.8
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	64	100.05	162	99.7	226	100.6
<b>Drinking</b>						
Firing Glass	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.3
Goblet	0	0.0	2	5.7	2	2.5
Tumbler	27	71.1	20	57.1	47	59.5
Wine Glass	2	5.3	2	5.7	4	5.1
<b>Serving</b>						
Castor	1	2.6	1	2.9	2	2.5
Cruet	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.3
Decanter	1	2.6	1	2.9	2	2.5
Dish/ Bowl	0	0.0	5	14.3	5	6.3
Plate	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	1.3
Unidentified	2	5.3	4	11.4	6	7.6
<b>Unidentified Tableware</b>	2	5.3	0	0.0	2	2.5
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	38	99.9	35	100.0	73	100.0
<b>Unidentified Vessel</b>	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	100.0
<b>Furnishing</b>						
Candlestick	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
Vase	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	64	61.0	162	80.2	226	73.6
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	38	36.2	35	17.3	73	23.8
<b>TOTAL FURNISHING</b>	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	0.7
<b>UNIDENTIFIED</b>	3	2.9	3	1.5	6	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	105	100.1	202	100	307	100.1

Consistent with the number of beverage bottles recovered, many of the glass tableware vessels from Feature Q were also associated with drinking. Out of 73 tableware vessels, 47, or 59.5 percent, were tumblers (Plate 36).

This glass assemblage resembled a commercial rather than a residential deposit. Besides the number of alcohol related vessels, there were very few bottles for food products. Out of a total of 307 glass vessels, only 10 (4.3 %) would have contained food or condiments. Also missing were bottles for household products, such as bluing, blacking, polish, ink, etc.

In many ways, the Feature Q glass assemblage resembled the glass assemblage from Feature A which was associated with the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern. It seems possible that there was a drinking establishment on this lot, too, although it is not identified as such in the written records. Alternatively, the large quantities of beverage bottles found in both AS I and AS II may have accumulated over many years. The Ackermans appear to have lived at No. 10 Water Street for 20 years and between their household and the Ackerman's business at No. 8, where there were also residents, a lot of bottles would have been used and discarded. In 1850, there were 12 people associated with two different families living at 8-10 Water Street, and in 1860, just about the time that the artifacts from AS II were deposited, there were as many as 28.



Plate 35. Assortment of alcohol bottles from 10 Water Street (Feature Q, AS I and II). Many originate from Newark, Lambertville, and Trenton, New Jersey as well as New York.

It should be noted that even though the TPQs for AS I and AS II were different, 1843 for AS I and 1859 for AS II, the glass vessels in both analytical units were very similar suggesting that the lot was being used for similar purposes during both periods of deposition. Perhaps the choice of beverages from businesses in Lambertville, Newark, and New York reflects the novelty of newly opened trade networks—i.e., the Delaware-Raritan Canal and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

### *Ceramics*

Feature Q contained a large ceramic assemblage with a minimum of 507 ceramic vessels: 230 in AS I and 277 in AS II (Table 35).

**Table 35. Feature Q, Ceramics**

Function	AS I		AS II	
	#	%	#	%
Beverage	8	3	10	4
Kitchen	30	13	29	10
Teaware	114	50	125	45
Tableware	65	28	95	34
Hygiene	13	6	15	5
Gardening/Household			3	2
<b>Total %</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Wares</b>				
Imported	191	83	222	80
Local	39	17	55	20
<b>Total %</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Decoration</b>				
Plain	52	23	87	31
Molded	5	2	62	22
Transfer Print	71	31	60	22
Hand Painted	45	20	20	7
Dipped/Annular	11	5	21	8
Gilded/Luster	11	5	2	1
Shell Edge	26	11	15	5
Sponged	1	0	9	3
Slipped	8	3	1	1
<b>Total %</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Index Values</b>				
Cups	1.73		3.53	
Bowls	1.28		1.50	
Plates	1.71		1.63	

The 1843 TPQ for the AS I ceramics is based on a set (Set 5/15) of blue-transfer-printed whiteware decorated in the “Garden Scenery” pattern produced by the Burslem pottery of Thomas, John, and Joseph Mayer from 1843–1855. The set consisted of seven pieces of teaware (Set 5) and tablewares (Set 15), three discarded in AS I and four discarded in AS II. This set matches Set 2 discarded in Feature A at No. 8 Water Street to the south. The mean ceramic date for AS I in Feature Q was 1833.



Pieces from 10 matched sets were identified in AS I (Table 36). Seven of these sets were teawares, two were tablewares, and one set included vessels for both tea and table use. Four of the tea sets were painted—two soft-paste porcelain, one bone china, and one whiteware. The bone china set (#12) was decorated in a copper-luster floral motif (Plate 37), and the soft-paste porcelain set (#13) had gilded bands. These porcelain tea settings from England were more expensive than any of the other dishes in the AS I assemblage. The remaining four tea sets were printed, two blue (#7 & 8), one red (#9), and one purple (#10). Set 8 was decorated in the “Belzoni” pattern produced by Enoch Wood and Sons between 1818 and 1846, and included pieces for serving both tea (#8) and dinner (#17). Set 9, decorated in a red genre print with a floral border, was compatible with Set 19, which included three matching red-printed muffins decorated in the “Monte Video Connecticut U.S.” pattern (Plate 38, left). Since only muffins were represented in Set 19, it may have been used at teatime. Set 10, consisting of a cup and two saucers, was printed in a purple classical motif with a floral border (Plate 38, right). One blue-printed Irish breakfast cup was represented in the tea assemblage, a more expensive form in the generally costlier printed vessels. Two matching brown-printed cups in the “Guinea Fowl” pattern were also present.

**Table 36. Ceramic Sets, Feature Q**

AS	SET	DESCRIPTION	DATE	TEAWARE					TABLEWARE					TOTALS
				COFFEE CAN	HANDLED CUP	TEA CUP/CUP	SAUCER	SLOP BOWL	MUFFIN	TWIFLER	PLATE	SUPPER PLATE	TABLE PLATE	
<b>TEA SETS</b>														
I	1	Whiteware, Painted Chrome Tulips UG (imperfect)	1830-1860			1	3							4
I/II	2	Whiteware, Painted Chrome Floral UG (imperfect)	1830-2000			3	1							4
II	3	Whiteware, Painted Chrome Floral UG	1830-2000				3							3
I	4/16	Blue Printed Whiteware, Classical W/Geometric Border	1815-1860			2	2			3				7
I/II	5/15	Blue Printed Whiteware, "Garden Scenery" by TJ & J Mayer	1843-1855			1	2		3		1			7
I/II	6	Blue Printed Whiteware, "Marino" by G. Phillips	1834-1848			1	2							3
I	7	Blue Printed Whiteware (imperfect)	1815-1915			2	1							3
I	8/17	Blue Printed Whiteware, "Belzoni" by Enoch Woods & Sons	1815-1915			3			4		1			8
I	9	Red Printed Whiteware, Genre W/Floral Border (imperfect)	1829-1860			1	1	1						3
I	10	Purple Printed Whiteware, Classical W/Floral Border by Clews (imperfect)	1818-1834			1	2							3
I	11	English Soft Paste Porcelain: Painted OG Floral	1795-1825		3									3
I	12	English Bone China, Copper Luster Floral	1812-1825				3							3
I	13	English Soft Paste Porcelain, Gilded Rim Bands	1795-1825	4			2							6
<b>TABLE SETS</b>														
I	14	Embossed Blue Shell Edge Pearlware by Adams	1823-1830								3			3
II	18	Blue Printed Whiteware, "Lucerne" by Enoch Wood & Sons	c.1845									1	2	3
I	19	Red Printed Whiteware, "Monte Video Connecticut US" (imperfect)	1829-1915						5					5



Plate 36. Many tumblers were recovered from Feature Q (AS I and II) at 10 Water Street.



Plate 37. English bone china tea set (Set 12) decorated in pink luster from Feature Q, AS I at 10 Water Street.



Plate 38. Colorful printed tea sets, Set 9 on the left and Set 10 on the right, belonging to residents at 10 Water Street (Feature Q, AS I).

The remaining set (#14), in a blue-embossed shell-edge pattern, was manufactured by Adams between 1823 and 1830. An abundance of edge-decorated tablewares probably represent ad hoc sets, with 13 edged in blue (even-scallop with curved lines) and 6 unscalped with blue impressed lines. Eight dishes printed in the popular blue Willow may also represent pieces of a set. At least two of the following patterns were identified on plates: “Bakers Falls Hudson River” in purple and “Chevy Chase,” “Japan Flowers,” and “Oriental Scenery” in blue. Specialized vessel forms represented in the tablewares included butter pats (3), a condiment dish, a condiment ladle, and a tureen lid. There was also one piece of Chinese Export porcelain tableware.

The AS I ceramics reveal a preference for painted, printed, and dipped teawares and printed and edged tablewares. Overall, porcelain dishes were negligible in AS I: however, the residents at 10 Water Street in this period did own some fancier English porcelain teawares.

Local redware, yellowware, and stoneware vessels were used in the kitchen for cooking, baking, storing, and serving food. The most frequent utilitarian forms were milk pans (7), pie pans (6), bowls (6), and crocks (4). Nappies and bakers were also useful forms found in the kitchen and at the dinner table. Chamberpots (12 were recovered) were either made of redware or creamware.

One unusual ceramic form in the utilitarian group was a thimble-shaped redware vessel (V.30) with a clear glaze and flat rim that exhibited use wear in the form of scratching on the rim (Plate 39a). This vessel was either an inkwell that sat in a stand, possibly also of redware, or a match holder, and was part of the household furnishing.

### *Small Finds*

The small finds recovered from both analytical strata in Feature Q included the usual window glass, lamp chimney glass, nails, common buttons, the odd utensil handle, bone, and shell (Table 37). Artifacts related to the activities of the women on the lot included sixty-one brass straight pins (Plate 39), a brass thimble, a clothespin, and two scrub brushes. An iron watering can along with several terra-cotta flowerpots indicated gardening was another pastime or chore of the women. One can imagine the women in the Ackerman household tending their gardens while the laundry dried on the line and children played in the yard. The women on the lot were also visible through artifacts related to grooming. Mirrors, bone- and wood-handled accessories, and horn and tortoiseshell combs were all recovered, indicating not only a concern for appearance but an appreciation for finer products. Other accessories included a variety of bone, shell, metal, and porcelain buttons and studs. One salmon-colored, plain glass bead was recovered and there was a single pipebowl decorated with a thistle.

**Table 37. Small Finds, Feature Q**

<b>Personal/Clothing</b>	<b>AS I</b>	<b>AS II</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Button	47	35	82
Stud		2	2
Bead	1	1	2
Cloth	2	4	6
Shoe	25	3	28
Mirror	16	104	120
Coin		1	1
Grommet	1		1
Personal Other	11	4	15
<i>Personal Total</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>257</i>

<b>Personal/Clothing</b>	<b>AS I</b>	<b>AS II</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Hygiene</b>			
Comb	5	1	6
<i>Hygiene Total</i>	5	1	6
<b>Sewing</b>			
Straight Pin	61	1	62
Thimble	3		3
<i>Sewing Total</i>	64	1	65
<b>Writing</b>			
Slate Pencil	4	4	8
Writing Slate		1	1
<i>Writing Total</i>	4	5	9
<b>Smoking</b>			
Pipe Bowl- Whole	3	3	6
Pipe Bowl- Fragment	8	8	16
Pipe Stem- Fragment	15	17	32
<i>Smoking Total</i>	26	28	54
<b>Furnishing</b>			
Lamp Chimney	94	333	427
Drawer Pull	1		1
Lamp Part		1	1
Chair Spindle	4		4
Escutcheon	3		3
Other	10	1	11
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	112	335	443
<b>Toys</b>			
Doll	2	10	12
Tea Set	1	1	2
Marble	6	5	11
Domino		2	2
Other	1	2	3
<i>Toys Total</i>	10	20	30
<b>Activities</b>			
Tools	38	2	40
Nails	25	26	51
Plumbing		14	14
Kitchen Utensil	9		9
Coal/Slag		4	4
Hard Rubber	1	8	9
Unidentified Activity	15	11	26
<i>Activities Total</i>	88	65	153
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>			
Clam	9	37	46
Oyster	15	34	49
Mussel		7	7
Other Shell	4	3	7
Turtle	14	15	29
Almond	5		5
Brazil Nut	17		17
Cherry	38		38
Grape	1		1
Hazelnut	4		4
Peach	153		153
Peanut	2		2
Pecan	13		13
Walnut	3		3
Watermelon	15		15
Other Kitchen Floral	20		20

Personal/Clothing	AS I	AS II	TOTAL
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	313	96	409

Based on the variety of floral and faunal remains found, and excluding mammal bones, it is evident that there was a good deal of variety in the resident families' diets. Although only a few clam, oyster, mussel, and whelk shells were recovered, there was an abundance of fish and turtle bone. Among the floral remains were hazelnuts, brazil nuts, walnuts, peanuts, cherries, and grapes.

The only toys found in AS I were two bisque doll fragments and two unglazed clay marbles. Most of the children on the lot were old enough to attend school, and the slate pencil found in the privy may have belonged to one of them. A strip of leather, double-thick and sewn with four parallel lengthwise lines, appeared to be horse related and perhaps derived from the livery that was located at 8 Water Street.

#### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

Among condiments, mustard appeared in both analytical strata and a small amount of mint was present in the earliest stratum. Fruit seeds were found in some quantity in both strata with blackberry/raspberry being the most prevalent as usual. Tomato seeds were also present in both analytical strata but were much more numerous in AS II.

The parasite analysis suggests that residents suffered from *Ascaris lumbricoides*, particularly in the early period, and also from *Trichuris trichiura* although *Ascaris* was probably a significantly greater problem, especially at mid-century.

#### *Faunal Remains*

The two mid-nineteenth-century assemblages recovered from Feature Q were relatively small and varied only slightly in size. A total of 513 bones was recovered from AS I while AS II yielded 469 bones and fragments. The total counts (NISP) and calculations of numbers of individuals present (MNI) are included in the narrative, but not in the tables (38 and 39) that enumerate food remains. Spines, rays, and scales from indeterminate fish were also excluded from calculations. The bones recovered from both assemblages were predominantly the remains of large food mammals, butchered into the standardized cuts typical of a mid-to-late nineteenth century assemblage; however, whole birds were disposed of in both, along with the teeth, skull fragments, and toes of the mammals; so some access to larger cuts of meat was still possible. In the AS I assemblages, fish remains comprised more than a quarter of the total bones recovered, which suggests households were either economizing or, less likely, making deliberate choices, perhaps for the purpose of serving separate courses. However, the number of fish present and identified in the AS II assemblage was significantly less suggesting that large meat cuts were favored.

All together 513 bones and fragments were recovered from AS I of Feature Q (circa 1843). This number included 37 bones identified as domestic cat, from three separate animals - one mature animal and two immature. A single scapula was identified as dog, five bones came from a single rat, and three from a rabbit. Another three were identified simply as small mammal. An intact metatarsal bone (Lot # 85) came from a mature horse. The distal end of a single lobster claw was also identified (Lot # 89). The mostly complete shell of a box turtle consisted of 24 segments from the carapace and plastron. Elimination of the non-food species resulted in an assemblage with 438 bones and fragments that were likely the remains of meals (Table 38). The remains of



Plate 39. Toiletry articles from 10 Water Street including straight pins, fragments of tortoise-shell combs, and button from Feature Q, AS I, and fancy porcelain scented bottle from AS II.



Plate 39a. Redware inkwell or match holder from 10 Water Street (Feature Q, AS II: Vessel #30). Note scratches on rim showing use wear.

the three large food mammals—cattle, sheep, and pig—made up the majority of the assemblage (47 percent) with the remainder divided evenly between fish and birds. The bird assemblage was generally limited to the remains of chickens while the fish were comprised of small, locally available species.

**Table 38. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.6) Feature Q, AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	45	10.3	2	6.9	32.10	54.6
Cow-Immature	10	2.3	1	3.4	4.01	6.8
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	26	5.9	2	6.9	4.91	8.4
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	45	10.3	2	6.9	10.35	17.6
Pig – Immature	3	0.7	1	3.4	0.30	0.5
Medium Mammal	70	16.0	---	---	4.13	7.0
Indet Mammal	7	1.6	---	---	0.11	0.2
Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i>	68	15.5	3	10.3	1.89	3.2
Chicken-Immature	10	2.3	2	6.9	0.17	0.3
Medium Bird	34	7.8	---	---	0.07	0.1
Duck; <i>Anas</i> species	1	0.2	1	3.4	0.00	0.0
Pigeon; <i>Columbidae</i> species	1	0.2	1	3.4	0.00	0.0
Indet Bird-Immature	4	0.9	---	---	0.02	0.0
Haddock; <i>M. aeglefinus</i>	3	0.7	1	3.4	0.02	0.0
Codfish; <i>Gadidae</i> species	1	0.2	1	3.4	0.00	0.0
Black Sea Bass; <i>Serranidae</i> sp.	33	7.5	4	13.8	0.33	0.6
Bass species; <i>Percichthyidae</i>	42	9.6	5	17.2	0.20	0.3
Shad; <i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	11	2.5	1	3.4	0.03	0.0
Bluefish; <i>P. saltatrix</i>	1	0.2	1	3.4	0.00	0.0
Flounder; <i>Pluronectiformes</i>	10	2.3	1	3.4	0.07	0.1
Indet Fish	13	3.0	---	---	0.03	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>58.74</b>	<b>99.7</b>

Of the three large food mammals, pig and cattle were present in relatively equal numbers, but the bones of the cattle were largely butchered into smaller, standardized cuts. The greatest percent were from the chuck or scapula (n = 5) and ribs (n = 10) making up 33 percent of the cattle assemblage NISP. The ribs were sawn into large sections and there were also three large roasts cut from the lower forearm or shank. Three smaller steaks were cut from the thoracic vertebrae (2) and the loin (1). Several skull fragments, including two horn cores, and a single toe bone suggest on-site butchery and disposal. Ten bones represented at least one immature animal. The pork in the assemblage appeared to be from two animals of slightly different sizes; however, most body parts, including skull and foot bones, derived from a single animal. Sheep was represented by a somewhat unusual distribution of bones. The majority were either steaks sawn from the upper legs or fragments from the skull. In terms of both number and biomass, the mutton seems to be the least important meat in the assemblage.

Chickens in the assemblage appear to have been mostly disposed of as whole birds. Skull fragments, lower limb bones, and phalanges or toes from three mature birds were present. Ten additional bones were identified as immature chicken, accounting for another two animals. A small duck was identified from a single tibiotarsus or lower leg and a single bone was recovered from a pigeon which may or may not have been part of the food supply.



AS I yielded lots of bones from closely related small bass species. These were likely striped bass, white perch, and black sea bass. Most of them were recorded as “bass species” as they are too small in both size and sample for definitive species identification. Small flounder or fluke and haddock were also present in very small numbers as was a single shad. Porgy, shad, and catfish, which dominated the Feature A assemblages, were not present in AS I of Feature Q.

### 6.3.3.3 AS II

#### *Ceramics*

The 1860 TPQ for the AS II ceramics is based on a molded white-granite saucer made after that year. The mean ceramic date of 1850 for the analytical unit suggests the age of the bulk of the ceramics at the time of discard.

It is surprising that although AS II was the larger of the two deposits in Feature Q, it contained only two sets of dishes, one for tea (#3) and one for the dinner table (#18) (Table 36). Remnants of a tea set consisted of three whiteware saucers painted with polychrome floral sprigs. The tableware set was also whiteware, consisting of one plate and two vegetable dishes printed with the “Lucerne” pattern in blue, by Enoch Wood, ca.1845. However, four sets (#2, 4/16, 5/15, and 6) were found in both strata. As noted above, one of the sets (#5/15) matched a set (#2) identified in Feature A. This fact, together with the fact that 10 vessels from this feature cross-mended with vessels in Feature A (located on the 8 Water Street portion of the lot), indicates that both features were open and in use contemporaneously. What is curious is that Feature A also appears to have been used for trash generated on the Indian Queen Tavern/Bell Hotel lot at the corner of Albany and Water Streets. As suggested elsewhere in this report (see Chapter 2) we think the boundary between the Indian Queen lot and No. 8 Water Street was not clearly defined and occupants of both lots seem to have made use of the privy. Since both AS I and II in Feature Q date from the period before 8 and 10 Water Street was separated into two lots the cross-mends between features are not so surprising. Although the Ackermans were tenants at 8-10 Water Street they occupied both lots, No. 10 for their residence and No. 8 for the Ackerman chandlery.

Whiteware continued to be the dominant ware in the ceramic assemblage (123 in AS I, 118 in AS II), but there was a significant increase in white granite ware (78), which was almost absent in AS I (4). Another difference between the deposits was noted in the domestic wares. Redware vessels decreased from 28 in AS I to 18 in AS II and domestic stoneware increased from 7 in AS I to 19 in AS II. There were 4 utilitarian vessels made of yellowware in AS I and 18 in AS II. Eleven percent of the whitewares were marked, all by English manufacturers. Although the majority of the white granite and whiteware ceramics were unmarked, it is unlikely that many were domestically produced.

The AS II ceramic assemblage shows a preference for molded, transfer-printed, and plain tea and tablewares. There were fewer edge-decorated tablewares (15) in AS II, while there was an increase in the number of painted (17) and dipped (17) teawares. There were no edge-decorated teas or dipped tablewares and almost no painted (2) tablewares in AS II.

There was no difference in vessel forms between AS I and II except for the addition of vegetable serving dishes and a child’s teabowl present in AS II. Additional vessel forms found in the hygiene category in AS II included a soap dish and scent bottle. The scent bottle was very ornate and probably European (Plate 39). Made of porcelain, it was elaborately painted with an overglaze polychrome floral motif and gilding. It would have had a stopper, which was missing.

The ceramic ink bottle and two flowerpots found in AS II provide a glimpse of activities outside of the kitchen and dining room.

The ceramic assemblage suggests not only a link between AS I and II but also with Feature A and the adjoining lot to the south; these two lots, 8 (12 after ca. 1890) and 10 (14) Water Street, were one larger lot prior to 1870. The prominence of whiteware and its vitrified counterpart, white granite ware, in the Feature Q assemblage reflects the popularity of this inexpensive, durable opaque earthenware that was exported in great numbers to America in the nineteenth century.

A number of brightly decorated, dipped bowls was found in AS I and AS II that were classified as teawares, but probably served multiple functions in the kitchen and at the dinner table as well as at tea (Plate 40). Two plain, but banded, pitchers from the feature belong to this group (usually referred to as “dipped”) of utilitarian wares, which have been identified as the cheapest hollowwares with decoration exported to America in the nineteenth century (Miller 1993:187).

Overall changes in the ceramic assemblage from AS I (1843) to AS II (1860) include an increase in plain and molded wares, a decrease in painted wares, and a slight decline in transfer-printed wares. Index values for the ceramics show an increase in expenditure on tea cups (AS II 3.53; AS I 1.73), while the more conservative expenditure on bowls (AS I 1.28, AS II 1.50) and plates (AS I 1.71, AS II 1.63) remained approximately the same. Although these index values do not take into consideration the few porcelain vessels in this assemblage, porcelain made up only 5 percent of the Feature Q assemblage.

The different-colored printed tea sets in AS II may reflect individual household preferences in a multifamily dwelling. The fact that in both AS I and AS II more money was spent on teawares, both in the purchase of matching sets and more expensive decorative types (printed earthenwares and overglaze painted porcelains), than on tablewares suggests teatime was the more social event.

### *Small Finds*

In general, the small finds recovered from AS II resembled the small finds from AS I, with a couple of notable exceptions. A young woman living with a family on the 8 Water Street property in the mid-1860s worked at the nearby rubber factory and the hard rubber button blanks found in Stratum 3 (part of AS II) may have belonged to her. There was also a suspicious-looking flat hard rubber disk that may have come from the manufacture of something else at the rubber factory.

Several marked smoking pipes were recovered from AS II. One was marked Peter Dorni, a style that post-dates 1850 (Walker 1983:33), and one incomplete stem read “...DEHOLL N...” A pipebowl, with “United States of America” embossed around its rim, was molded in the form of a bearded man wearing a turban (Plate 41). Figural or anthropomorphic styles were commonly produced in Europe in the second half of the nineteenth century (Reckner and Dallal 2000:63), but the inscription on this one confuses the issue. The pipemaker is unknown.

Children’s toys were represented by eight different doll parts, five marbles, and two dominos. The dominos, of course, may have been pieces for an adult game. A bone whistle might also have belonged to a child or to an adult.

Someone on the lot was a wood carver. Recovered handmade wooden objects included a small wooden bowl about the size of an olive and two small handles resembling a key.



Plate 40. Colorful dipped bowls from the Ackerman kitchen that were popular in America during the nineteenth century (Feature Q, AS I and II).



Plate 41. Molded pipe bowl c. 1840 in the shape of a turbaned man inscribed "United States of America" around the bowl rim (Feature Q, AS II).

A decorative wooden spindle could have been part of an ornate chair, a brass escutcheon would have decorated a desk or table, and a thin, decorative, H-shaped lead object may have adorned a small box. Also notable were a small, round, brass drawer pull, a 2-inch-diameter rosette in gray metal, and a round brass bell.

### *Faunal Remains*

All together 469 bones and fragments were recovered from AS II of Feature Q (circa 1860). Of this number, 399 were identified as the potential remains of meals (Table 39). Non-food remains included parts of a small turtle (n = 25) consisting mostly of fragments from the carapace and plastron. Six long bones from at least two small mammals, probably a cat (16 bones), kitten (8 bones), or small, immature dog (n = 9) were also recovered. The feature also yielded six rat bones. None of these was considered with the food species.

**Table 39. Food Remains from New Brunswick (28 Mi 213.6) Feature Q, AS II**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomas (kg.)	%Bio-mass
<b>Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i></b>	83	20.8	2	8.3	26.66	58.9
<b>Cow-Immature</b>	2	0.5	1	4.2	0.87	1.9
<b>Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i></b>	37	9.3	2	8.3	3.78	8.4
<b>Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i></b>	36	9.0	2	8.3	4.85	10.7
<b>Pig – Immature</b>	2	0.5	1	4.2	0.37	0.8
<b>Medium Mammal</b>	65	16.3	---	---	2.34	5.2
<b>Indet Mammal</b>	50	12.5	---	---	1.44	3.2
<b>Chicken; <i>Gallus gallus</i></b>	54	13.5	4	16.7	3.54	7.8
<b>Chicken-Immature</b>	2	0.5	1	4.2	0.00	0.00
<b>Chicken-Sp; <i>Galliformes</i></b>	5	1.3	1	4.2	0.14	0.3
<b>Turkey; <i>M. gallopavo</i></b>	1	0.3	1	4.2	0.12	0.3
<b>Medium Bird</b>	20	5.0	---	---	0.21	0.5
<b>Duck; <i>Anas species</i></b>	4	1.0	1	4.2	0.13	0.3
<b>Indet Bird</b>	2	0.5	---	---	0.15	0.3
<b>Haddock; <i>M. aeglefinus</i></b>	1	0.3	1	4.2	0.00	0.0
<b>Codfish; <i>Gadidae species</i></b>	2	0.5	---	---	0.07	0.1
<b>Bass species; <i>Percichthyidae</i></b>	5	1.3	1	4.2	0.02	0.0
<b>Porgy; <i>Sparidae sp.</i></b>	12	3.0	2	8.3	0.22	0.5
<b>Catfish; <i>Siluriformes</i></b>	1	0.3	1	4.2	0.00	0.0
<b>Sturgeon; <i>Acipenser sp.</i></b>	2	0.5	1	4.2	0.13	0.3
<b>Bluefish; <i>P. saltatrix</i></b>	3	0.8	1	4.2	0.09	0.2
<b>Flounder; <i>Pluronectiformes</i></b>	2	0.5	1	4.2	0.01	0.0
<b>Indet Fish</b>	8	2.0	---	---	0.11	0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	399	100.2	24	100.3	45.25	99.9

Cattle bones in the assemblage were from every part of the body including the skull and teeth; however, most were butchered or fabricated into much smaller cuts. For example, all four of the loin cuts from the pelvis were sawn into small steaks between one and two centimeters (cm) thick. A similar pattern was observed with the long bones, although there were two roasts, one each cut from the ribs and the long bones. Sheep and pig were present in relatively equal numbers. However, the majority of the sheep were butchered remains from the scapula/chuck and the leg while almost all of the pig was either from the head or the feet. Just four of the 36 pig bones were from the long bones or pelvis. At least two mature animals were present along with a very immature shoat or suckling pig (n = 2).

The bird assemblage was mostly chicken. Five individuals, both mature and immature, accounted for 56 bones. A single duck (n = 4) and a single turkey (n = 1) were also identified. Similar to AS I, small local fishes were present in very small numbers. These included porgy (n = 12), some bass and flounder, and two lateral skull bones from a sturgeon, a once common fish that spawned in the rivers of the Atlantic coast.

#### 6.3.4 FEATURE R

Feature R straddled the 10 (later 14) and 12 (later 16) Water Street lots. The feature consisted of two parallel mortared walls, apparently the north and south foundation walls of a small house or warehouse. The southern wall fell within the bounds of the former 10 Water Street lot and the northern wall was on the 12 Water Street lot (Figure 4). By 1833 Peter V. and John A. Pool, brothers, owned both 8–10 and 12 Water Street which accounts for the fact that the Feature R building straddled the lots. John A. Pool had purchased 12 Water in May 1811 and in March of 1833 John and Peter acquired 8–10, suggesting that the Feature R structure may have been built after the 1833 acquisition. The Pool family continued to own these contiguous lots into the 1870s even though others lived on them. A coin recovered at the bottom of the demolition debris inside the walls of Feature R had the date, 1831, providing a TPQ for the feature fill.

##### 6.3.4.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The brick demolition debris that filled the feature covered a small assemblage of burned artifacts and chunks of charcoal. The assemblage was found inside (south of) the north foundation wall and most of the artifacts were burned. The dates of the artifacts suggest that the building may well have burned not long after it was constructed in the mid 1830s.

##### 6.3.4.2 Artifacts associated with Feature R

#### *Glass*

The very small artifact deposit found in Feature R included only 12 glass vessels, most of them melted. They appear to have broken and melted *in situ*, rather than at some earlier time in a different location. The presence of a mustard bottle with chamfered corners, as well as a fancy cologne bottle, places this feature within the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Even though the assemblage included only a few bottles, they were representative of a fairly standard household assemblage. Food, medicine, and cosmetic bottles, as well as serving and unidentified tableware vessels, were recovered. The only bottles that were conspicuously missing from the assemblage were bottles associated with drinking, both alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages. Their absence does not necessarily mean this was a tee-totalling household since the assemblage was too small to draw any firm conclusions.

Oddly, none of the freeblown, small, aqua medicine bottles excavated from Feature R were melted. It is not known whether these did not melt because they would have required a higher temperature to melt, or because they were thrown into the feature after the fire. A TPQ of 1827 for the glass artifacts recovered from Feature R was based on the recovery of a mold blown bottle base manufactured after this date.

### *Ceramics*

A minimum of 59 ceramic vessels was recovered from one context (lot 43) in Feature R. The closeness of the ceramic TPQ, 1829, and mean ceramic date, 1830, is indicative of the catastrophic event—a fire—that produced the deposit.

Thirty-two percent of the ceramic vessels were 50–100 percent reconstructible, and the remaining two-thirds were less than one-half reconstructible (merely sherds). Three vessels—a child's stoneware crock and two teacups—were entirely reconstructible. Nearly a third of the vessels were burnt.

Ceramic vessels represented the following functional groups: 29 teaware, 12 tableware, 7 kitchen, 6 beverage, 3 toy, and 2 gardening. Although the majority of ceramics were pearlware (27) or whiteware (13), there were two blue Chinese Export porcelain teabowls in the Fitzhugh pattern. Over half of the vessels were printed, predominantly in blue, but red, black, and brown prints were also represented. The 7 redware and 4 stoneware vessels recovered were manufactured locally.

Nearly one-half of the ceramic vessels were teawares (Table 40). Of this group, two tea sets were identified. Set 1, with blue transfer-print decoration depicting a pastoral scene of a woman carrying a basket of flowers, consisted of three cups and six saucers. Set 2, with a blue, transfer-printed floral motif, consisted of a cup and two saucers. There were two teapots, both transfer printed, one in blue and one in brown. The majority of the tablewares were edge decorated, eight blue and two green. No vessels relating to hygiene were found in this small assemblage.

**Table 40. Ceramics, Feature R**

<b>Function</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Beverage	6	11
Kitchen	7	12
Teaware	29	49
Tableware	12	20
Toy	3	5
Gardening	2	3
<b>Total %</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Wares</b>		
Imported	48	81
Local	11	19
<b>Decoration</b>		
Plain	14	24
Transfer Print	27	46
Hand Painted	5	8
Dipped/Annular	3	5
Shell Edge	10	17
<b>Total %</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>

### *Small Finds*

Only three artifacts categorized as small finds were recovered from Feature R. These included a domestic Large Cent dated 1831, an unidentified fragment of a brass/copper alloy object, and an iron utensil handle. The coin provided a TPQ of 1831 for the filling of the feature.

## **6.4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

Lot 8-10 on Water Street went from strictly residential use before 1830 to mixed residential/industrial use during the middle decades of the century, and finally to exclusively industrial at the end of the century. The lot, which after 1870, was separated into two properties was never owner occupied. Its location along Water Street, near its intersection with Albany Street, was apparently valued as a rental property but not considered appropriate for a gentleman. Perhaps it was because the property was immediately adjacent to the well-known Indian Queen (later Bell) Hotel although the Van Dykes on the Albany Street side of the tavern lived in similarly close proximity for two generations. The occupations of the earliest tenants at 8-10 are unknown, but the alcohol bottles recovered from Feature D suggest that a good deal of drinking was done on the premises. The 1830s was a period when alcohol consumption was enormously high in the United States and the Water Street residents would not have been unusual. They also owned perfectly respectable transfer-printed teawares and the usual table and kitchen paraphernalia. It is possible, however, that there was a drinking and/or gambling establishment on the property in the early 1800s as a partial set of dominos was found.

The Ackerman family occupied 8-10 Water Street for at least 20 years (from the later 1830s to 1860) in the middle of the nineteenth century and maybe longer. Ackerman was a candle (chandler) and soap maker. In 1850 he lived with his family, including his wife, six children, and probable African-American servant, at No. 10 and ran his business out of No. 8. There were also additional tenants at No. 8 including an African-American family in 1850 and a man who kept a livery in 1855 and another laborer and his young wife and baby. The presence of the blacksmith shop at the back of the Indian Queen lot and the chandler next door would have created a fairly noxious atmosphere. Water Street in this period was apparently already becoming industrial, a process that would intensify right up into the twentieth century. The Ackermans, who left evidence of their lives in Feature Q, appear to have been relatively well off. Their many sets of teaware included English porcelains and they owned the requisite tablewares including serving dishes to set a respectable middle-class table.

After the Ackermans left Water Street in 1860 their spacious house must have been subdivided as up to four households appear to have inhabited the 10 Water Street address at the same time and other tenants lived at No. 8. However, no archeological features were discovered that related to the working-class tenants at either 8 or 10, probably because the John D. Watson Color Works, which assumed ownership of the property in 1890 removed much of the evidence of earlier occupation. A privy (Feature M) far back (west) on what had been the Lot 10 property included remains of workers' lunches, carpenter's folding rules, and portions of two leather gloves that had probably been used on the job.

Amazingly, portions of two early foundations survived the changes made by the color works. Feature B, identified as an "old dwelling" on an 1892 map and used for storage in 1904 was apparently what was left of the house at No. 8. The much larger three-story house at No. 10 was completely gone, but the foundation of a smaller structure (Feature R), probably built in the early 1830s straddled the boundary line between No. 10 and the next property to the north. That house

apparently burned shortly after it was built. Perhaps the large house where the Ackermans lived was its replacement.



## 7.0 12 (16) WATER STREET

### 7.1 LOT HISTORY

The earliest deed documenting the conveyance of the property at 12 (later 16) Water Street records that John Van Emburgh of Bordentown, Burlington County, New Jersey, sold it to William Forman of New Brunswick for £750 on November 9, 1792. The metes and bounds were described as follows: “All that Messuage and Tenement and all that lot, piece or parcel of Land....beginning at the south east corner of John Taylor’s lot at a post on the west side of Water Street, and from thence running west, Seventy Six degrees and thirty Minutes West, two hundred and fifty seven feet along said Taylor’s line, Thence South four degrees and fifteen Minutes East Sixty feet along James Parker’s line to a post for a corner~ Thence [north] Seventy Eight degrees East two hundred Eighty five feet to Water Street, Thence North twenty seven degrees west Sixty Seven feet along Water Street to the place of beginning.” The conveyance also included a lot lying east of Water Street, between that street and the “common Low water mark [of the Raritan River]” (Somerset County Deed Book A:245ff). The western portion of the main lot (on the project block) extended considerably west of the future north-south swath of land composing North Peace Street, which had not yet been extended north of Albany Street (Figure 5).

Although the lots are not numbered on the 1790 map known as either French’s Patent or Manning’s Survey, the first building along the west side of Water Street north of Drake’s (previously called the Indian Queen Tavern, later the Bell Tavern or Hotel) at the corner was identified with Van Emburgh (Figure 6). This location corresponds to what eventually became 12 Water Street and the next building to the north, associated with (John) Taylor on the map, eventually became 14–16 Water (French/Manning 1790; Figure 6). William Forman, who purchased the lot from Van Emburgh, was married to Eleanor Pool and they had six children, all of whom were born during his ownership of the lot (Sungela 2001). On May 1, 1811, William Forman, still of New Brunswick, sold the property to John (A.) Pool, a relative by marriage. Pool, who lived in the Cornelius Low house at Raritan Landing (Vermeule 1936), paid \$4,000.00 for the Water Street property, the metes and bounds of which were the same as in the 1792 deed.

As described in Chapter Six, the 1829 map of New Brunswick indicates a property along the west side of Water Street, north of midblock, that was associated with W. P. Forman (arbitrary number 269); the only other identified properties farther south were those of L[ewis] Chamberlain within the southern third of the block (number 272) and the Bell Tavern (letter V) at the northwest corner of the Albany-Water Street intersection (Figure 7). The W. P. Forman on the map must be William Pool Forman (1799–1845), the third-eldest son of former 12 Water Street owner William Forman, who died in 1829 (Marcelus & Terhune & Letson 1829; Sungela 2001). In the 1830 federal census, Samuel Mettler and Isaac Prall were recorded between Josiah Stout, who likely lived at 18 Water Street, and Lewis Chamberl[a]in, who likely lived at 8 or 10 Water. Therefore, Mettler and/or Prall may have been residing at 12 Water. The three occupants at Mettler’s home included 1 boy under 5 and 1 man and 1 woman between 20 and 29, while the 6 residents at Prall’s household included 1 girl under 5, 1 boy between 10 and 14, 1 man and 1 woman between 20 and 29, 1 woman between 40 and 49, and 1 man between 50 and 59.

John A. Pool (1796–1869) and his wife, Harriet (née Lawrence), and Peter V. Pool (1795–1839) and his wife, Rhoda (née Holcomb, a daughter of Samuel Holcomb, 20 Water Street), of Piscataway Township in Middlesex County, were the recorded grantors when the 12 Water Street property was sold on April 30, 1835. The Pools also owned 8–10 Water Street, which was

included in the conveyance to Isaac Lawrence of New York City for the price of \$6,700.00. Isaac Lawrence (1768–1841) was John A. Pool’s father-in-law and a prominent merchant and banker, serving as president of the New York branch of the Bank of the United States (Riley 2002; Tinsley 2004). The metes and bounds for the 12 Water lot were unchanged. Although North Peace Street had been built since the 1811 conveyance, no mention of the street is included in the description (Somerset County Deed Book S:171*ff*; Clarke 2000). The nature of Peter and Rhoda Pool’s involvement with the property is not specified; Peter was John Pool’s older brother, but no record of his obtaining a half share in the lot was discovered.

It is not clear who headed the household at 12 Water Street in 1840 since he or she was a tenant rather than the landowner. The occupants of the Albany Street houses within the project area, including innkeeper Thomas J. Strong at the Bell Tavern, James Ryno at 9 Albany, Anthony McDede at 7 Albany, and James Van Dyke at 5 Albany, are listed in that order, revealing that the census taker did not follow a strict west-to-east or east-to-west route. The name of Benjamin Ackerman, who lived at 10 Water Street, was recorded three names before Strong’s; conceivably, either or both of the two men enumerated between Ackerman and Strong, Israel H. Hutchings and Samuel Baker, could have been the occupant(s) of 12 Water, but no other sources such as directories are available to verify this possibility. Six people were living in Hutching’s household and 10 were living in Baker’s; Hutching was employed in commerce, Baker, in manufactures or trades (U. S. Census 1840a). Isaac Lawrence died on July 12, 1841 (Riley 2002), leaving 12 and 8–10 Water Street to his wife, Cornelia.

The next sale of 12 Water Street occurred on March 25, 1850, when Isaac Lawrence’s widow conveyed both 12 and 8–10, as well as a lot on the north side of Washington Street, to her son William Lawrence for the recorded price of \$1.00. Both mother and son lived in New York City, indicating that the property was still rented to tenants. The dimensions of the 12 Water Street property remained the same and it still contained “one certain messuage and tenement” (Somerset County Deed Book T2:414*ff*). Besides extending east-west across the whole block bounded by Water and Peace Streets, the property would have extended about 50 feet (along its north line) to almost 70 feet (on its south line) west of Peace Street as well, although no mention of the intervening street is included in the boundary description.

Also on March 25, 1850, William B. Lawrence and his son William B. Lawrence Jr., the latter described as one of the creditors of Isaac Lawrence’s estate, conveyed all three parcels to William Lawrence (the same as the first-listed grantor) and his sister Harriet L. Pool for \$1.00 plus \$1.00; this conveyance was not recorded until April 30, 1869. The “rents & Proffits” subsequently derived from the three lots, set up as a trust, were to be put “to the use of Harriet L. Pool during her natural life” (Somerset County Y3:559*ff*; Wyckoff 2004). She had been listed as one of four co-owners of 8–10 Water when she, her husband (John A. Pool), and his brother and sister-in-law sold the lot in 1835, after having owned it since 1833. On both maps of the city that were published in 1850, “D<sup>r</sup> Poole” was the identified owner of the first building depicted along the west side of Water Street, north of the Bell Tavern (Otley and Keily 1850; Sidney 1850), which evidently was the 12 Water Street property (Figure 18).

Determining the occupants of the lot as recorded in the 1850 federal census is nearly as conjectural as in the 1830 or 1840 censuses, although comparing the names with those listed at 12 Water Street in the 1855–1856 New Brunswick city directory provides some help. In the directory, the recorded occupants were laborers Joseph Gabriel, John Lane, Neil McColligan, John McDevitt, and Tunis Sillcocks, although the 12 Water address for McColligan and Sillcocks had been crossed out in pen and replaced with 17 and 3 Washington, respectively (Terhune

1855). In the 1850 census, Tunis Sillcocks, a 55-year-old laborer, was the head of one of four households living in the 75th enumerated house on July 18. His wife, 51-year-old Sarah, and he had 3 children at home, including Elizabeth, 21, Cat<sup>b</sup> (probably Catherine), 17, and Emily, 15, all born in New Jersey. The other three households in the building were headed by James McMann, Theodore Davis, and John D. Couch. McMann, 35, was a Scottish-immigrant laborer and he and his wife, Rachel, had four children between the ages of 2 and 10. All but James, the oldest, had been born in New Jersey, and the elder two children attended school. Davis was a 19-year-old laborer who lived with Rachel, 21, his wife or sister, and 35-year-old Hannah Couch; the Davises were New Jersey natives, while Couch was originally from Virginia. Lastly, John D. Couch, also from Virginia, was a 27-year-old watchman. He and his probable wife, Mary, had 3 children in residence, although the oldest two, 11-year-old Cornelia A. Lozier and 10-year-old Joseph Lozier, may have been hers by a previous marriage. The six month old baby, Ann E. Couch, was probably the product of their marriage.

Neil McColligan, who also had been living at 12 Water Street when the original information was obtained for the 1855–1856 directory, was living in the 85th enumerated house as recorded in the 1850 census on July 19 (10 houses after that of Sillcocks et al.), which suggests that the building was probably not 12 Water. McColligan, an Irish immigrant, was a 35-year-old laborer, who reported real estate valued at \$600. Living with him were 22-year-old Mary McColligan, evidently his wife, and their 5-year-old daughter, Margaret, as well as Neil's sister, also named Mary McColligan, who likewise had emigrated from Ireland. The younger Mary and her daughter, Margaret, were born in New Jersey (U. S. Census 1850a). Neil McColligan was innkeeper of the Bell Hotel which he had bought in 1868.

The probable occupants of 12 Water Street in 1860 (U.S. Census) were the McDevitt, Deich, and Gray families, recorded in the 1,887th house visited by the census taker, which was possibly the tenement described in deeds for the property, and the Heary family in the 1,888th house, possibly the messuage in the deeds. These residences were enumerated after the Benjamin Bonney household at 14 Water Street (house no. 1885) and the Benjamin Farrell household at No. 8 (house no. 1886) (U. S. Census 1860a). John McDevitt had been listed in the 1855–1856 city directory at 12 Water (Terhune 1855), and although no one was recorded at that address in the 1865–1866 directory, which included entries only for 8, 10, 14, and 16 Water (J. H. Lant & Company 1865), John McDevitt's wife (by then, widow?) was listed at 12 Water in the 1866–1867 directory ("Mrs. Mary McDavitt"), as were policeman William Gray and "captain" M. Harey (J. H. Lant & Company 1866).

In the 1860 census, John McDevitt was described as a 50-year-old sexton who had emigrated from Ireland, with real estate valued at \$2,000 and personal property worth \$100. His wife, 49-year-old Mary, was also an Irish immigrant, and their four children at home, all born in New Jersey, included Anna M., 19, Ellen, 17, Francis, 10 (surprisingly recorded as a tinsmith in addition to being a school student), and Henry, 8. The occupants of another household in the building were 37-year-old day worker Sarah Deich and Charles Deich, a 17-year-old laborer who was probably her son. Both Deichs were New Jersey natives; she was unable to read or write. The third household was headed by 47-year-old shingle shaver William Gray, who estimated the value of his personal property at \$300. He and his wife, 45-year-old Sarah, had 8 children at home: Ellen, 22, Eugene, 20, and Clarrissa, 15, all of whom worked at the rubber factory. Two boys, Peter, 13, and James, 11, attended school and Jeremiah, 9, Jacob, and Emma, 4, were at home. All eight children were born in New Jersey. The Heary household (spelled "Harey" in the 1866–1867 directory) consisted of 44-year-old day laborer Matthew Heary, who reported \$200 in personal property, his 39-year-old wife, Elizabeth, and their 5 or 6 children, including Philip, 14, Mary, 8,

Margaret, 5, James, 3, and 20-year-old boatman Patrick. It is possible that Patrick, listed last in the census, was a nephew rather than a son. Matthew, Elizabeth, and Patrick Heary had emigrated from Ireland, and the others were native New Jerseyans. Philip and Mary attended school (U. S. Census 1860a). Besides William Gray, Matthew Harey/Heary, and Mary McDavitt, laborer Edward Haferty was listed in the 1866–1867 directory at 12 Water Street (J. H. Lant & Company 1866).

Nine occupants are listed at 12 Water Street in the 1870 city directory. By this time the only other Water Street address on the west side of the block with recorded occupants was No. 16. Lumberman William Gray (recorded as a shingle shaver in the 1860 census and as a policeman in the 1866–1867 directory) was still there and Mrs. Mary McDevitt (widow of John) was also still in residence, joined by “col’d” (“colored”) barbers Thomas and William H. Butcher, Jacob Gambol, packer John Rastall, Mrs. Anna Roe, “col’d” waiter Wesley Taylor, and laborer William Toulmy (Babcock & Company 1870). That year’s federal census included all of these people, but they were living in four separate houses rather than one. The census taker visited these 4 houses (the 820th and 825th–827th enumerated in the city) on June 30 and July 1, 1870, before enumerating the residents at 1 through 11 Albany on July 14. The 820th house enumerated was the home of eight African Americans, including 30-year-old waiter Westley Taylor, his wife, Frances, and their 5-year-old son, Thomas; 22-year-old barber William Butcher, his wife, Mary, and their 5-month-old son, Fankom (?), as transcribed on Ancestry.com), who had been born in February; 50-year-old laborer Thomas Butcher, and 18-year-old washerwoman Margaret Vanlieu, neither of whom could read or write. All had been born in New Jersey except Wesley Taylor, who was from the District of Columbia, and Thomas Butcher, from Delaware (U. S. Census 1870a).

Living in the 825th house was 65-year-old widow Mary McDevitt, an Irish immigrant who listed real estate worth \$2,500 and personal property valued at \$500; she could not read or write English. Mary’s son Henry McDevitt, a 22-year-old laborer, was also in residence in the household, as was 17-year-old Mary Sloan, who worked in a hosiery (factory); both had been born in New Jersey to foreign-born parents. A second household within house 825 was headed by 45-year-old laborer William Townley (?), who was living with Adalade Townley, 60, and George, 27. George was unemployed. Adalade and George were presumably William’s mother and son. The elder two had been born in Ireland, and the younger man, recorded as “insane” in the column titled “Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic,” had been born in England. John Rastell, 26, was the recorded head of the first of two households in the 826th enumerated house. Rastell was an English immigrant who worked at the hosiery factory and reported \$200 in personal property. His wife, Kate, 25, was an Irish native, and their children were Willie, 3, and Annie, 1, both of whom had been born in New Jersey. Anna Roe, 70, headed the second household in the building. She was an Irish immigrant and could not read or write; she shared the home with another Anna Roe, 27, who worked at the rubber factory and had also been born in Ireland (U. S. Census 1870a).

The 827th house also included two households. William Gray, recorded again as a shingle shaver, headed the first, which included his wife, Sarah A., 55, and their 5 children: Peter, 23 and James, 21, who both worked at the rubber factory, and Jeremiah, 19, Jacob, 17, and Emma, 15, all of whom attended school. The second household consisted of 40-year-old Jacob Gammell (spelled “Gambol” in the 1870–1871 directory), who worked at the hosiery factory, and his family, including his wife, Carrie, and their 3 young children: Catharine, 7, Mary, 4, and William, 1. Jacob Gammell/Gambol reported personal property valued at \$100, and all five members of the home were New Jersey natives (U. S. Census 1870a). Several other men who still resided in the

neighborhood and had previously been recorded as living on Water Street included 74-year-old laborer William Fine in house 822 (recorded at 10 Water in 1866), 28-year-old laborer George Fourratt in house 823 (at 16 Water in 1865, at 10 Water in 1866), 38-year-old laborer John Buzzee in house 824 (at 10 Water in 1866), 63-year-old clerk Benjamin Bonney in house 828 (at 14 Water in 1865 and 1866), and 48-year-old carman Joseph Gabriel in house 831 (at 12 Water in 1855).

A portion of the 12 Water Street property was sold on June 7, 1870, the first time in 20 years that any part of the tract on the project block had changed hands. John H. Pool, trustee and son of Harriet L. Pool (his father and her husband, John A. Pool, had died in 1869), conveyed a section of the lot to Nathaniel W. Morris of Manalapan Township, Monmouth County, for \$1,000.00. Morris had also purchased the 14–16 Water property the previous year, almost certainly with the intention of developing the combined lots as a livery stable for his son John W. The described metes and bounds for the conveyed portion of the 12 Water Street lot began on the east side of Peace Street, at the southwest corner of the 14–16 Water parcel. The 12 Water subdivision extended southward along Peace 34 feet 6 inches, then assumed a northeasterly course to the southeast corner of 14–16 Water, at the west side of Water, a distance of approximately 169 feet. It then followed the southern boundary of 14–16 Water, perpendicular to that street, to the place of beginning at Peace Street, which resulted in a long triangular shape (Middlesex County Deed Book 121:636ff). This would have been just a sliver of the entire 12 Water Street property as described in deeds up to 1850, which measured 257, 60, 285, and 67 feet on its north, west, south, and east (along Water Street) sides, but accounted for approximately the northern third of the portion of 12 Water between Water and Peace streets (Figure 20).

The remainder of the 12 Water tract remained in the possession of trustee John H. Pool for another year. On April 8, 1871, Pool split off the western end (Figure 21), selling it for \$2,800.00 to Whitehall Hotel owner Hart Moore along with all of the 10 Water Street property. The dimensions of this west end were 28 feet 6 inches along Peace Street, 61 feet on its south side (bordering 10 Water), 42 feet on its east side, and 68 feet 6 inches on its north side (along the former 12 Water “sliver”) (Middlesex County Deed Book 128:183ff).

Construction of the livery stables on the sliver of 12 Water Street plus the 14–16 Water Street lot that Nathaniel W. Morris bought must have occurred on these parcels sometime between 1870 and 1875, because Nathaniel’s son, John W. Morris, purchased the land, including the 12 Water “sliver,” from him in the latter year (Middlesex County Deed Book 153:409ff) and commenced operation of the business. Previously, in the 1870–1871 city directory, John W. Morris was recorded as boarding at the Whitehall Hotel, located at the northeast corner of Albany and Peace Streets, and working at a “sale and exchange” stables (Babcock & Company 1870). Everts & Stewart’s atlas map of the Third and Fourth wards of New Brunswick shows the lot boundaries on the block at the time, and the “sliver” of ground is not indicated as a separate parcel but is included as part of 14–16 Water, resulting in a rectangular shape for the lot. The former west end of 12 Water is depicted as being part of Hart Moore’s Whitehall Hotel property (designated Lot #5), which extended northward to 14–16 Water (Lot #6). What would have been the remaining portion of 12 Water, i.e. its east end, was Lot #10 (Everts & Stewart 1876; Figure 25). On August 16, 1880, the parcel corresponding to the west end of 12 Water, abutting Peace Street, was re-conveyed to trustee John H. Pool at sheriff’s sale, along with the 10 Water Street lot (Figure 23). These lots, as shown on the 1876 map, were both owned as of 1880 by Hart Moore, who defaulted on his mortgages and/or went bankrupt in the latter year. The dimensions of the parcel at the west end of 12 Water Street were still, as in the 1871 deed, 28 feet 6 inches along Peace Street, 61 feet along the lot’s southern margin, 42 feet along its eastern edge, and 68 feet 6 inches

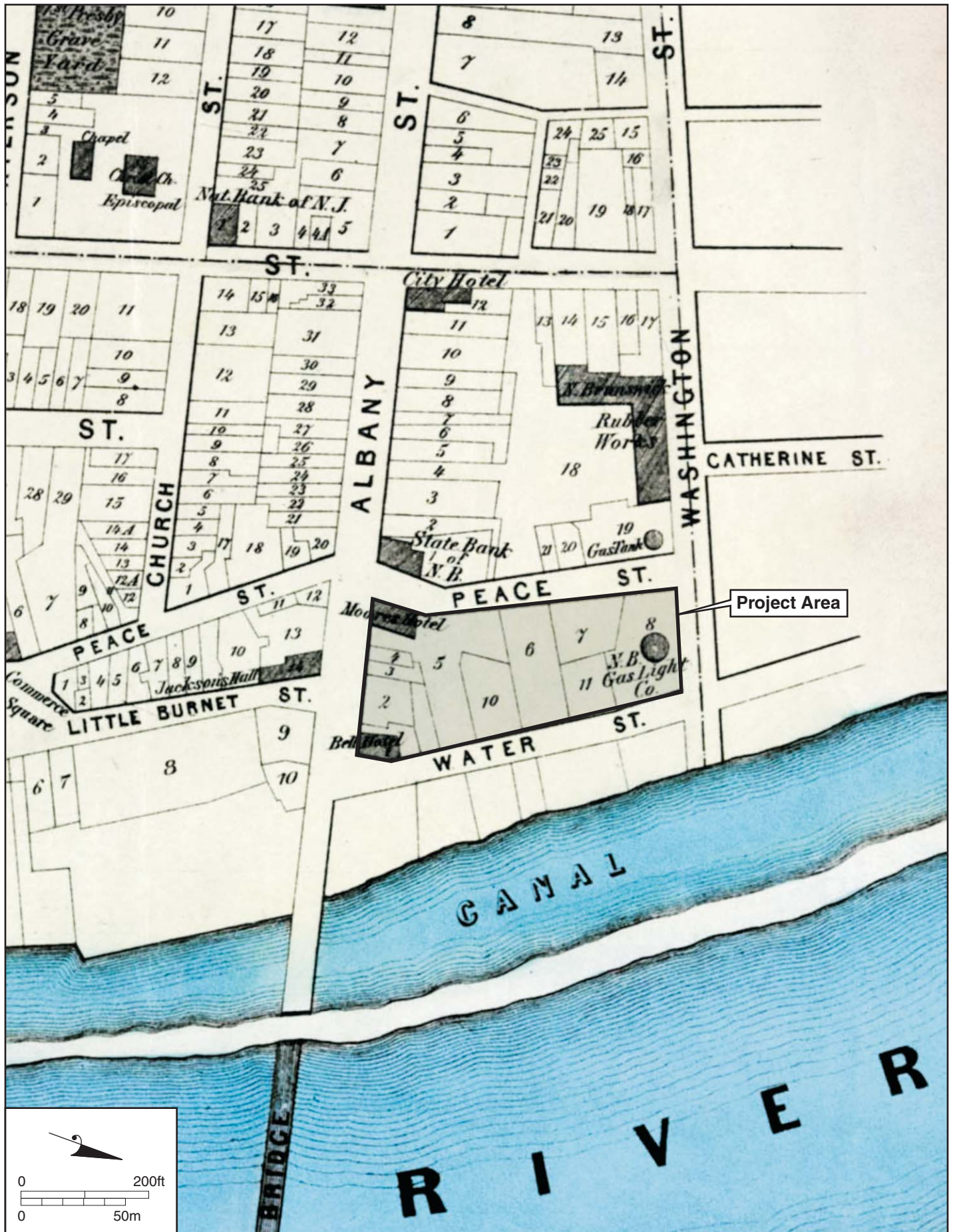


Figure 25. Detail, Everts and Stewart Map of New Brunswick City: Third & Fourth Wards. From *Combination Atlas Map of Middlesex County, New Jersey, 1876*.

on its northern boundary (along the southern line of the former 12 Water “sliver”) (Middlesex County Deed Book 182:516ff).

The 12 Water Street building, on the portion of the property that had remained in the possession of the Pools since the 1850s (south of the livery stables), likely was uninhabited by the time the 1880 federal census was taken. The only addresses recorded for Water Street in the Third Ward were Nos. 9, 15, and 19, all of which were on the east side of the street (U. S. Census 1880a). On New Year’s Day 1883, John H. Pool, still the trustee for his mother, Harriet L. Pool, sold the eastern portion of 12 Water, the western end of 12 Water (along Peace Street), and 10 Water to Benjamin F. Holmes of New Brunswick for \$5,000.00. The area covered by the two Water Street lots (the west end portion having been owned by Hart Moore between 1871–1880) extended the entire east-west width between Water and Peace Streets, thus rejoining them as one property after almost 12 years (Middlesex County Deed Book 193:645ff) (Figure 23). Nearly three years later, however, Holmes apparently defaulted on his mortgages and was forced to put up the 12 and 10 Water Street lots at sheriff’s sale, after the Court of Chancery had issued a writ of fieri facias the previous August. On December 8, 1885 Sheriff Patrick Convery, along with defendants Home Valley Preservery (?) Company et al., were the recorded grantors in the re-conveyance of the two lots, once again, to John H. Pool, who was recorded as the complainant; the recorded price was \$3,761.81 (? the microfilm copy is very faint). The 1885 deed describes the small [former] parcel directly west of 12 Water (abutting Peace Street) as “heretofore released”; i.e., it had been rejoined with the rest of 12 Water in the 1883 deed (Middlesex County Deed Book 206:199ff).

The 1886 Sanborn fire-insurance map that includes the block shows a 2½-story frame building labeled “I” along Water Street at No. 12, designated as a “Tenem’t” (tenement). The building is connected to the vacant 10 Water Street building on the adjacent lot by a narrow, two-story frame construction that wraps around the south half of the rear of 12 Water and is labeled as a shed. A 1½-story rear addition across the north half of 12 Water abutted the shed. West of the tenement, an L-shaped wagon shed was located on the small lot along Peace Street; the south end of this frame shed abutted a brick structure, probably another shed, on the hotel property, and the north side of the wagon shed abutted the south side of the frame-constructed carriage house at the southwest corner of the John W. Morris Livery at 14–16 Water Street (Sanborn 1886; Figure 8). While the 12 Water Street tenement is not identified as vacant, its absence in the 1880 census suggests that it was not inhabited.

On August 26, 1889, John H. Pool, by then living in the village of New Brighton, Richmond County (Staten Island), New York, conveyed 12 and 10 Water Street, as well as a lot on George Street, to widower Anthony Dey of New Brunswick for the recorded price of \$1.00 (Middlesex County Deed Book 227:216ff), but Dey sold the two Water Street lots back to John H. Pool and his brother J. Lawrence Pool, the latter of San Francisco, California, for the same \$1.00 amount (Middlesex County Deed Book 227:222ff). The next year, on March 4, 1890, J. Lawrence Pool and his wife, Jennie R., still of San Francisco, and John H. Pool and his wife, Sophia, still living in New Brighton, sold 12 and 10 Water Street for \$4,250.00 to the John D. Watson & Company Color Works (Middlesex County Deed Book 231:504ff); a separate deed conveyed the same two lots from J. Lawrence and Jennie R. Pool to the Watsons for the same \$1.00 amount (Middlesex County Deed Book 234:139ff). The subsequent Sanborn map, published in 1892, shows that the 2½-story building corresponding to 12 Water Street was by then used for storage by the J. D. Watson & Company Color Works. The front portion of the 2-story connecting structure between this building and the former 10 Water Street to the south (although occupied by Watson & Company) had been removed, but the back portion, still identified as a shed, remained, as did the 1½-story rear addition. The building was not numbered on the map, but it likely would have been

renumbered as 16 Water Street by this time. The southern portion of the two-story, L-shaped wagon shed depicted on the 1886 Sanborn map along Peace Street had evidently been at least partially razed; the east wall of the structure is still indicated, but its west wall is shown as a dashed line, and the remaining section is not identified as serving a particular function (Sanborn-Perris 1892; Figure 9).

In 1897 J. D. Watson & Company was still using the 2½-story former tenement building for storage. The building was labeled “Bk. Filled,” likely meaning “backfilled.” The 1½-story addition across the north half of the rear of the building had been removed, but the 2-story shed abutting the south half of the rear of the building, as well as the west half of the north side of the adjacent 14 (formerly 10) Water Street, was still extant (Sanborn-Perris 1897; Figure 26). No changes to the property had been made seven years later although the main structure was labeled “Vac. [vacant] & Old” but still “Br. Filled” (Sanborn 1904; Figure 10). The J. D. Watson & Company Color Works had removed both the 2½-story main building and the 2-story shed at 16 (formerly 12) Water by 1912 and had constructed a small building at the northeast corner of the property, along Water Street. The former wagon shed at the rear of 16 (formerly 12) Water, along Peace Street, is shown as on previous maps, but this structure and the outbuilding at the rear of 14 (formerly 10) Water are identified as “(Hotel Stables)”; the remaining southern portion of the structure west of the former 12 Water (renumbered 16) is again labeled “WAGON SHED” (Sanborn 1912; Figure 11). By 1927, the New Brunswick Iron Works had acquired the property, along with other lots farther north, and had erected various buildings associated with their foundry and machine shop. The lot west of 16 Water still contained the wagon shed, but it was not labeled as being part of the Whitehall Hotel holdings (Sanborn 1927; Figure 12).

## 7.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES

### 7.2.1 FEATURE T

Feature T was a small, roughly circular trash pit, located to the west of the southwest corner of the tenement foundation (Feature W) at 12(16) Water Street (Figure 4).

#### 7.2.1.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

This shallow feature was excavated as one analytical unit. Small amounts of glass, ceramics, and small finds were recovered. The most recent artifact found, a molded, unscaloped pearlware plate fragment, dated to 1779, making this one of the earliest features investigated in the project area.

#### 7.2.1.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature T

##### *Glass*

Six glass vessels were identified from Feature T including two wine bottles, three unidentified alcohol bottles, and a single tumbler. With a TPQ of 1779, it is probable that the vessels belonged to the earliest recorded owner of the lot, John Van Emburgh, or his tenant. Van Emburgh sold the 12(16) Water Street lot to William Forman of New Brunswick in 1792.

##### *Ceramics*

Eleven ceramic vessels were identified from 35 sherds recovered from Feature T. The TPQ of 1779 came from the only piece of tableware found in the feature, an edge-decorated pearlware



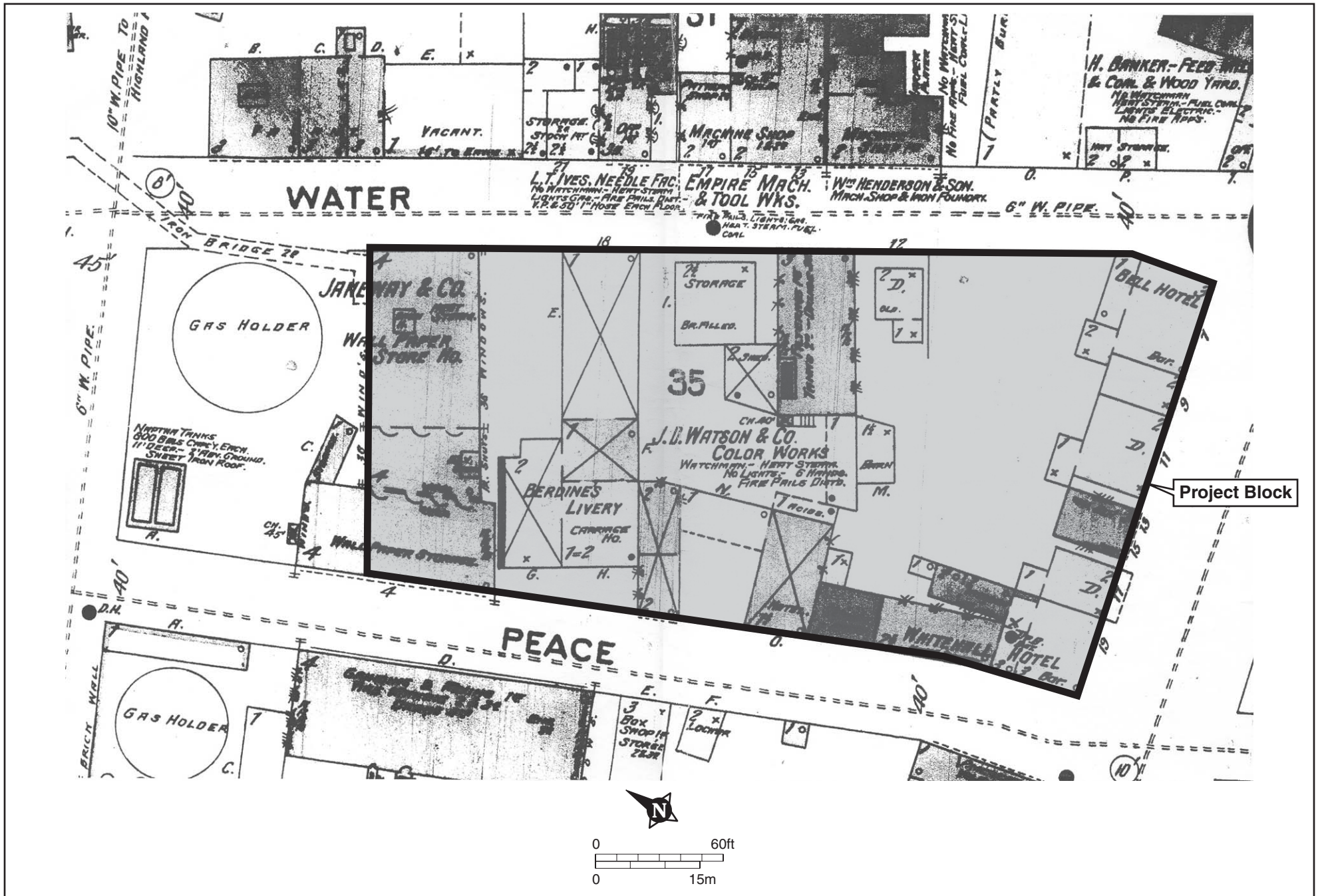


Figure 26. Detail, New Brunswick, N. J. From *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 11. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, 1897.

plate sherd. The remaining vessels consisted of seven teawares and three kitchenwares. There were three slip-decorated pie pans in the kitchen group, two local redwares, and one vessel made of English buff earthenware.

The tea assemblage consisted of a matching beaded creamware teabowl and saucer and a compatible creamware teapot lid with a floral finial. The teapot lid was whole. There were also two Chinese Export porcelain saucers decorated in underglaze blue and one tin-glazed earthenware slop bowl, also painted in blue.

Since so few of the ceramic vessels from Feature T were reconstructable, it is likely that they merely represent sweepings from a kitchen storage room.

### *Small Finds*

Fifty-six small finds, 45 of them window glass, were identified from this small feature. The rest of the assemblage consisted of oyster shells, nails, a pipe stem, and a miscellaneous piece of flat iron. None of these artifacts could be dated.

### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains*

A relatively small number of seeds were recovered from this feature. As usual the most numerous came from blackberry/raspberry, but elderberry was also present, 11 squash seeds were found and 1 grain of charred wheat.

## 7.2.2 FEATURE U

Feature U was a large, circular, mortared brick shaft with a diameter of approximately 7.5 feet. When discovered, the southern third of the feature was covered with a rectangular concrete slab oriented east-west (Plate 42).

### 7.2.2.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The feature was filled with large quantities of brick, mortar, plaster, and other demolition debris that appeared to have been deposited in a single event (Plate 43). The fill and artifacts within it were treated as a single analytical stratum. A plain, white granite jug from the Glasgow Pottery in Trenton, New Jersey provided a TPQ of 1890 for the feature fill.

#### 7.2.2.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature U

##### *Glass*

Only a small number of glass and ceramic vessels were identified from the Feature U fill. Two of the four bottles recovered contained alcohol. A bottle embossed “HALFORD/ LEICESTERSHIRE/ HALFORD/ SAUCE” was for club sauce, and there was a fragment of a small prescription bottle.

##### *Ceramics*

The six ceramic vessels that could be identified from the Feature U fill included one stoneware crock, one white granite jug, one white granite saucer, one white salt-glazed stoneware table plate

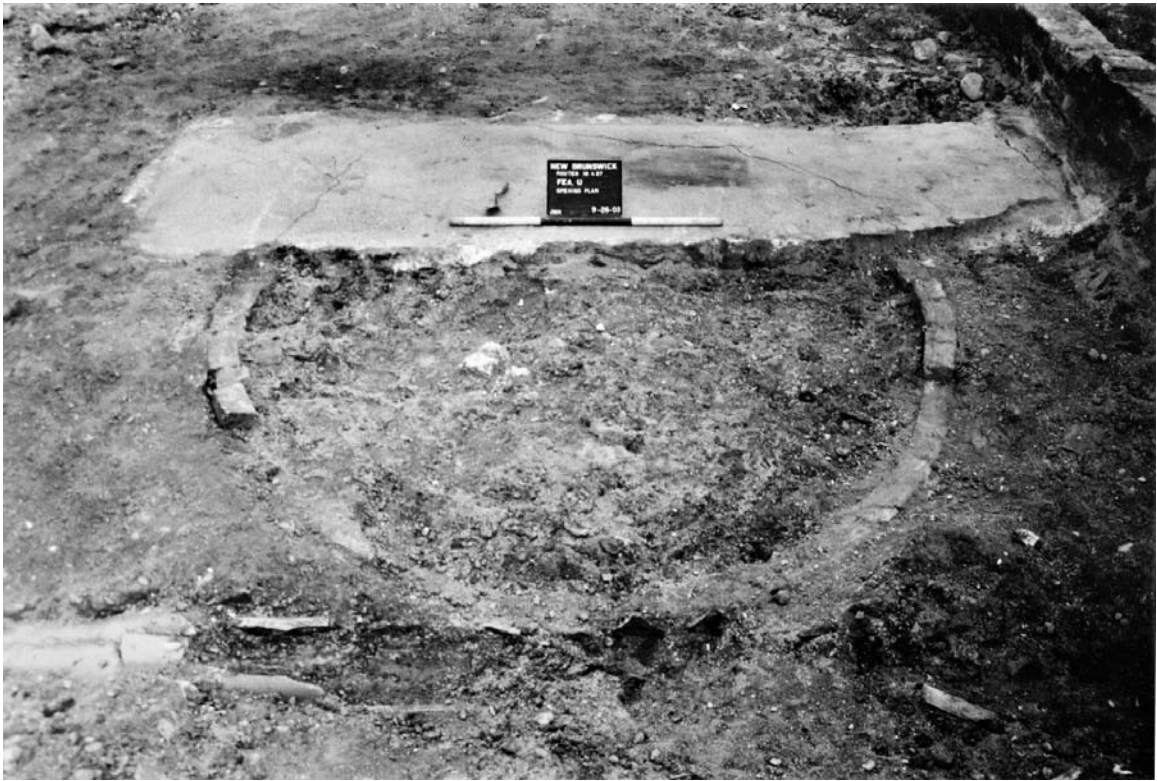


Plate 42. Opening plan of large brick shaft at 12 Water Street (Feature U, view south).



Plate 43. Excavation in progress of brick shaft at 12 Water Street (Feature U, view north).

with a dot, diaper and basketweave rim motif, one creamware plate, and one white granite muffin. The jug, made by the Glasgow Pottery in Trenton, New Jersey c.1890-1895, was nearly complete (85%). However, the white salt-glazed stoneware (1750-1780) and creamware (1770-1820) in this feature were from a much earlier period and probably represent random pieces of trash found on the lot and disposed of when the feature was being filled in the late nineteenth century.

### *Small Finds*

More small finds, 197 in all, were recovered from Feature U than other categories of artifacts. The majority of them were wood fragments. They included wood shavings, a rectangular block, boards, and miscellaneous fragments and splinters. Fence posts, a fence picket, a 15-inch diameter barrel (13 inches high with 36 slats), and a cylindrical handle with a hole drilled in the center had also been thrown into the feature. A man (William Gray) who listed his occupation as “shingle shaver” lived in the tenement at 12 Water Street in the 1860s and 70s and although he may have worked on the lot it is unlikely that the wood debris in the feature fill related to his activities 20 years earlier.

Among the 57 metal artifacts recovered were 40 nails, a utilitarian iron buckle, 11 thin iron fragments (probably from a stove), a can, a drawer pull, and a flat piece of iron measuring 4 ¼” with a hole in the center. The most unique metal item found was a hollow telescoping rod made of a copper alloy that had a rectangular attachment at one end that opened. Inside was a felt pad on one side and the remains of a stamp on the other. An image of the Statue of Liberty was stamped on one side of the rectangular part and the words, “MON.../NEW YORK” were stamped on the other side. The artifact, apparently a souvenir, cannot date before 1886 since that is when the Statue of Liberty was given to the United States.

### 7.2.3 FEATURE V

Feature V was a slightly ovoid, dry-laid, cobble-lined shaft with a diameter of roughly 5 feet (Plate 44). The feature was located towards the northwest corner of the 12(16) Water Street lot, slightly to the east of where a small, frame outbuilding once stood (Figure 4). Feature V was probably one of several privies that served the tenement in the nineteenth century. It was located about the right distance from the back of the building to have been close enough for convenience and far enough away for comfort.

#### 7.2.3.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Several feet of fill was removed from the top of the feature, but below 1.45 feet, the fill was saturated with oil or a similar petroleum-based product and excavation was curtailed for safety reasons. The TPQ of 1842 for the fill that was excavated came from a ceramic vessel.

#### 7.2.3.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature V

##### *Glass*

No glass vessel analysis was conducted because only small, unidentifiable glass fragments were recovered from the upper fill in the feature.



Plate 44. A cobble-lined privy (Feature V), possibly associated with the warehouse/tenement at 12 Water Street. View north-northeast.

### *Ceramics*

Seven ceramic vessels were identified from 22 sherds recovered from Feature V. Four were classified as teawares and three were classified as tablewares. The teawares included one Chinese Export porcelain teabowl in the Canton pattern, one blue printed ironstone cup, one molded white granite cup, and one plain white granite saucer. Tablewares included two transfer-printed whiteware plates, one blue Willow and one rustic print that was filled in with polychrome colors, and one plain white granite soup plate. The white granite saucer and soup plate were over half complete; the rest of the vessels were represented by single, small sherds. This, unfortunately, was the only assemblage of household goods associated with mid-nineteenth century occupation of the tenement at 12 Water Street that was recovered.

### *Small Finds*

The few small finds identified from the Feature V fill included a piece of clear diamond-patterned pressed glass, probably a tableware fragment, a lead window came, and a rectangular piece of slate with beveled edges, 1" by 2". The window came is particularly interesting since it suggests that an early house with lead-glazed windows once stood on the lot.

## 7.2.4 FEATURE W

Feature W was the large mortared-stone foundation of a nearly square structure that was labeled "Tenement" on the 1886 Sanborn map, but had probably been standing on the lot since the end of the eighteenth century. The front (east) wall of Feature W was not exposed because it was buried in the bounding berm of the site, but Sanborn maps suggest that the whole building measured approximately 36 feet east-west by 46 feet north-south. It may originally have been built as a warehouse by William Forman who bought the lot, and another lot on the east side of Water Street, from Van Emburgh in 1792. If Forman was involved in commerce, which he well might have been, a well-built warehouse would have been a practical investment.

### 7.2.4.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Feature W appeared to have been filled in a series of episodes, probably deposited in rapid succession. The fill was characterized by coal ash and slag, demolition debris, and many cobbles. The cobbles, which constituted the majority of the fill, were large, some being close to a foot in diameter. Moderate quantities of glass and ceramics were recovered from the fill, but they were only sampled. A TPQ of approximately 1890 was derived for the fill based on the presence of a sauce bottle with panels around its neck.

### 7.2.4.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature W

#### *Glass*

The artifact sample from the Feature W fill included ten glass vessels. There was a porter or ale bottle, a sauce bottle, a miscellaneous medicine bottle, a bluing bottle, four unidentifiable bottles, and a fragment of unidentifiable tableware with a sunburst pattern on its base. While most of these vessels date to the late nineteenth century, one bottle, embossed "PHILADELPHIA/ XXX/ PORTER & ALE// HONESDALE/ GLASSWORKS/ PA", found within the fill, was made of dark aqua glass and bears the scar of a graphite pontil, a style that dates 30 to 35 years earlier than

the TPQ of 1890. There was also a tableware fragment with an improved pontil that dates earlier than the rest of the artifacts found in the feature. Miscellaneous things were obviously incorporated into the fill and it is not possible to connect them to any particular occupation.

### *Ceramics*

A sample of 71 sherds was collected from Feature W representing a minimum of 29 ceramic vessels. These vessels represent the following functional groups: beverage (1), hygiene (1), kitchen (5), tableware (10), and teaware (12). Over half (55%) of the vessels were whiteware, none of them matching.

Teawares included three whiteware cups and one saucer painted with sprigs of tiny chrome flowers. While none of these matched they were certainly compatible and might have been used together. There were two sponge-decorated whiteware saucers, one molded white granite saucer, two annular whiteware slop bowls, one common cable slop bowl, and two teapots, both printed--one in dark blue with romantic imagery and one rectangular in a blue floral.

Eight of the ten tablewares were whiteware and all were blue and white. They included: four blue edged plates – 3 twifflers and one unknown size - and four transfer-printed plates – two Willow, one romantic, and one pale blue – and one made of Chinese Export porcelain. The white granite jug recovered would have made a nice accompaniment to this table.

The remaining ceramics were utilitarian. They included one stoneware crock, one redware milk pan, one slip trailed redware pie pan, one yellowware nappy, one sponged yellowware sherd, and one redware chamber pot.

Only one vessel was nearly half (45%) complete; others were represented by single sherds under 25 percent reconstructible. The ceramics in this feature represent a secondary deposit and cannot be connected to particular lot residents.

### *Small Finds*

Miscellaneous window glass, nails, coal chunks, slate fragments, mortar, and brick fragments were recovered. There was also a single pipe stem and some shell.

### 7.2.5 *FEATURE X*

Like Feature U, Feature X was a large, circular shaft (Plate 45) located towards the west (rear) of the 12(16) Water Street lot (Figure 4). It was only about 4 feet from Feature U, but it was constructed much differently. Feature X had an exterior band of clay, measuring approximately 0.5 foot in thickness. Inside the clay was a liner of random-width wood planks, standing vertically. The planks were .15 feet thick. A second layer of clay, apparently from the same source as the first, was found on the interior of the wood. This second clay course had a thickness of approximately 0.3 feet and was pressed up against a very smooth, mortared brick lining. The layers of clay would have served as good insulation, but what the original function of the feature was is not clear. It could have been a cistern or a container for some other liquid. The feature was only 2.6 feet deep.



Plate 45. Philadelphia porter/ale bottle from the Honesdale Glass Works found at 12 Water Street (Feature W).



### 7.2.5.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Feature X was filled in large part with demolition debris including rocks, bricks, wood, and charcoal mixed, in some areas, with subsoil. A black greasy “sludge” was present at the base of the feature. The sludge may have been subsoil, but it appeared to be distinct. The fill was treated as a single analytical stratum (AS I, Plate 46). The most recent diagnostic artifacts recovered dated to 1842, but the glass vessels found in the fill were of later, although unidentifiable, date. A TPQ of 1870 was estimated for the fill.

### 7.2.5.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature X

#### *Glass*

Fourteen fragmentary vessels were identified from the Feature X fill. Bottles included fragments of unidentifiable alcohol bottles (4), several beverage bottles (2), and miscellaneous unidentifiable bottles (5). None of the glass bottles was embossed. Glass tableware vessels included two undecorated tumblers, and a castor or cruet.

#### *Ceramics*

Sixty-three vessels were identified in Feature X including 22 teawares, 16 tablewares, 15 kitchenwares, 6 beverage, and 4 hygiene.

The teawares consisted of an assortment of 13 cups, 7 saucers, and 2 teapots – one made of pearlware and the other of hotelware. The cups and saucers were predominantly whiteware (15), but there were also two white granite, one pearlware, one soft-paste porcelain, and one Chinese Export porcelain. Decoration varied: 10 painted, generally with floral sprigs in a chrome palette; 8 were printed in either red, brown, blue or black; two were banded; two were molded; one was plain and one was sponge decorated. No two were alike.

The tablewares were equally disparate. Aside from two platters and one serving dish, they consisted of plates in various sizes: two supper, two twifflers, one soup, one muffin, and seven indeterminate. Ten were made of whiteware, but there was one each of pearlware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Chinese Export porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, ironstone, and white granite. Most were printed (7), some were edged (4), 2 were painted, 2 molded, and 1 plain.

The beverage group consisted entirely of jugs (6) made in stoneware (3), white granite (1), whiteware (1), and pearlware (1).

Kitchenwares, which made up over 20 percent of the assemblage, included 2 bowls, 3 crocks, 1 milk pan, 3 nappies, 3 pie pans, and 3 unidentified hollowwares. Six were made of redware, but yellowware (4), either imported or local, was also a popular utilitarian ware, and there were 3 coarse earthenware and 2 whiteware kitchen vessels.

Chamber pots (3) came in yellowware, whiteware, and redware. The dominance of whiteware and increase in the number of yellowwares make this a typical mid to late nineteenth-century deposit.



Plate 46. View of fill inside brick shaft (Feature X), view north.

### *Small Finds*

The 103 kitchen remains classified as small finds (not including bone) included a good deal of clam and oyster shell, but there was also mussel, whelk, and coral. Cork, apricot, cherry, chestnut, coconut, hazelnut, peach, peanut, pecan, pumpkin, walnut, and watermelon remains were also found in the fill.

Among the personal artifacts were five buttons, four pieces of cloth, two mirror fragments, one possible copper alloy pendant, a wooden spool, and eighty shoe fragments. Shoe styles appear to date to the mid-nineteenth century. A notable artifact in this assemblage was a hand-carved toy boat. The oval-shaped hull of the boat was about 4 ½" long (Plate 47). A copper wire mounted in the bow of the boat may have been for tying a string to it.

Tin stove parts appeared to be scraps thrown away during the installation of a stove. Also found were a pitch fork, barrel hoops, a file, a barrel lid, a bucket, a tool handle, a hoe, a hook, various nails, a washer, a screw, an iron tack, and a possible shutter part. More unusual were an unfinished horseshoe and a lead window came. This is one of three comes recovered from secondary fill deposits on this lot and it is likely that an early structure on the lot had lead glazed windows. Unfortunately, none of the comes was dated. Some of the other artifacts may have come from the various sheds and horse-related facilities that were located on this and adjacent lots in the 1880s.

### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains*

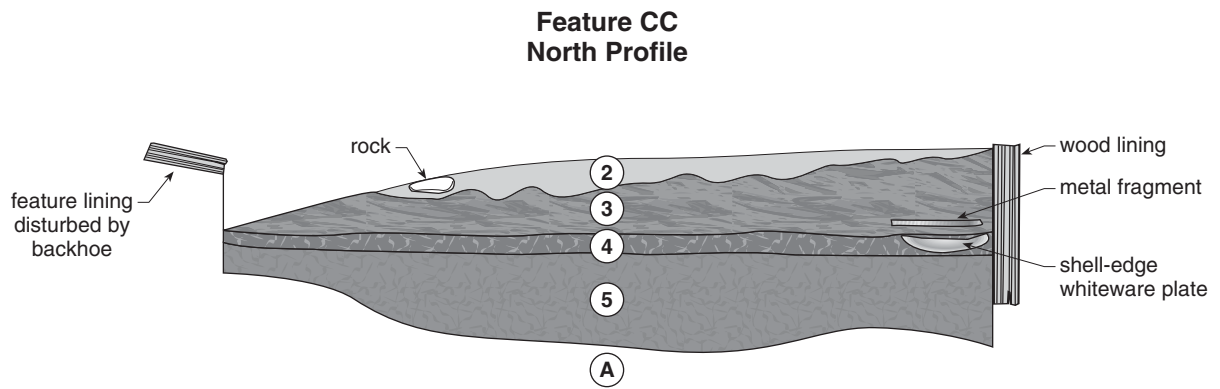
In addition to the pits and seeds recovered during excavation, an unusual selection of seeds was recovered from the soil sample taken from Feature X. Among them were several edible herbs not generally represented in other features. They included carpetweed, clover, false mallow, goosefoot, knotweed, pigweed, puslane, and wintercress. There were also many more jimsonweed seeds than in other features.

### *7.2.6 FEATURE Z*

Feature Z was a rectangular, mortared-brick shaft, with exterior dimensions of 5.4 feet north-south, and 4.4 feet east-west. This two-foot deep feature had been covered with a large, rectangular lid that was inadvertently removed by the backhoe during stripping. Two strata filled the shaft down to a concrete floor. Only the east half of the feature was excavated. It contained few artifacts and those that were recovered dated to the second half of the twentieth century.

### *7.2.7 FEATURE CC*

Feature CC was a severely truncated, rectangular, wood-lined box (Plate 48) measuring 4.15 feet trending north-south, and 4.0 feet east-west. The interior of the feature was 1.15 feet deep, but its wood lining extended only 0.9 feet below the surface. The feature contained a thin lens of capping fill underlain by a loamy nightsoil. There was a small deposit of yellow red clay loam at the bottom of the privy (Figure 27).



- 2 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam
- 3 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam (nightsoil) with gravel
- 4 10YR 3/1 very dark gray loam (nightsoil) mottled with 20% 5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay loam with decomposed shale
- 5 7.5YR 4/2 brown clay loam mottled with 40% 5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay loam subsoil fill
- A 5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay loam subsoil with decomposed shale

Figure 27. Feature CC, north profile.



Plate 47. Hand-carved wooden toy boat found in the fill of a large brick shaft (Feature X) at the rear of 12 Water Street.



Plate 48. Wood-lined "box" privy at the time of discovery (Feature CC), view south. Note Feature U in lower left foreground.

### 7.2.7.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The fill was excavated as a single analytical stratum (AS I). A TPQ of 1823 was based on a blue, shell edge-decorated pearlware twiffler with double-headed spears and a molded floral motif.

### 7.2.7.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature Z

#### *Glass*

Only six glass vessels were excavated from the Feature CC matrix. They consisted of a beer, porter, or ale bottle, a case gin bottle, three tumblers, and an unidentified tableware fragment. The vessels date between 1820 to 1830.

#### *Ceramics*

A minimum of 29 ceramic vessels were recovered from Feature CC. The TPQ for the assemblage was 1823 and the mean ceramic date was 1802.

Tablewares included five plates of indeterminate size, one table plate, one twiffler, and one platter. Most (5) of these were blue edge-decorated dishes, four made of pearlware and one of whiteware. There was also one blue transfer-printed plate and two creamware plates, one in the Royal pattern and the other with a feather edge. There were no maker's marks or matching vessels.

The next largest group of ceramics was for serving beverages. Present were five jugs, one bottle, and one unidentified hollowware. Three of these were stoneware, two were slip-decorated buff earthenwares, one was creamware, and one was redware.

The kitchen assemblage – two bowls, a pie pan, and a crock – was entirely made of local wares. Two redware bowls were decorated with a dark black lead glaze and a pie pan was slip trailed. The crock was grey stoneware. All of these vessels were represented by small single sherds.

Teawares included two saucers, one cup, and one coffee can. Three of these were pearlware, two painted (one polychrome and one blue oriental scene) and one blue printed, and one overglaze painted porcelain. The hygiene group was represented by three chamber pots and one unidentified hollowware sherd. Two of the chamber pots were locally made, one redware and one stoneware, and the other, of creamware, was imported.

#### *Small Finds*

Twenty-eight fragments of terra cotta flower pots were recovered from Feature CC. Whether they were thrown away one by one or all at once, it is safe to assume that the owners were interested in plants. There was also a narrow iron shovel in the assemblage that was probably used for gardening. A possible iron shutter dog suggests the house on the property had shutters.

Large numbers of clam and oyster shells were found and seeds and pits recovered included apricot, cherry, grape, peach, walnut, and watermelon. Other miscellaneous finds were a ferrous buckle, perhaps associated with horse husbandry given its size, a brass thimble, and a relatively unusual pipe bowl fragment decorated with widely spaced parallel wavy lines.

---

### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

Plant remains recovered from Feature CC were sparse with blackberry/raspberry being the best represented. Parasite eggs were also minimal with *Ascaris lumbricoides* outnumbering *Trichuris trichiura* by 2 to 1.

#### 7.2.8 *FEATURE EE*

Feature EE did not resemble any of the other features excavated on the Route 18/27 Interchange site (Figure 4). It consisted of a wood-lined, rectangular shaft with a wood floor and an exterior lining of clay (Plate 49). The exterior lining of clay was reminiscent of Feature X and they may have been built at the same time although probably for the storage of different materials. Feature EE abutted the west wall of Feature W, the foundation of the former structure identified as a "tenement" on the 1886 Sanborn map. The east wall of Feature EE was apparently destroyed when Feature W was built thus indicating that Feature EE predated Feature W. An east-west trending earthenware drainage pipe, filled with moist sooty loam, bisected the surface of the feature which had apparently been filled in a single episode with relatively clean re-deposited subsoil. A small amount of clay was also found in the fill. The wooden lining of the feature measured 5.6 by 3.8 feet and its base was 3.9 feet below grade.

##### 7.2.8.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Although two soil layers were identified within Feature EE, they were combined into a single analytical stratum (AS I). Very few artifacts were found in the feature fill, but a TPQ of 1795 was derived from a polychrome hand-painted saucer. This TPQ also indicates that Feature W, the tenement, was constructed after that date.

##### 7.2.8.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature EE

###### *Glass*

Almost no glass vessels were recovered from Feature EE. A fragment of olive green bottle glass and a fragment of a plain tumbler were the only glass items found.

###### *Ceramics*

Twelve ceramic vessels were identified from 36 sherds. All but one of the vessels consisted of a single sherd making the identification of vessel form tentative at best.

There were five teawares, three tablewares, two beverage, and one hygiene. Teawares consisted of a China blue pearlware teapot lid and one creamware twisted handle for a serving vessel, two teabowls--one China blue pearlware and one Chinese Export porcelain--and a polychrome painted pearlware saucer.

Tablewares included two Royal pattern creamware plates in muffin and twiffler sizes, and one white salt-glazed stoneware plate with a dot, diaper, and basket rim design. Beverage vessels consisted of two possible jugs, one domestic stoneware for kitchen use and one plain pearlware handle, possibly to a jug for table use. A single black-glazed redware porringer rim sherd belonged to the kitchen group.



Plate 49. Possible remnant of an earlier eighteenth-century structure (Feature EE) at 12 Water Street, view north-northeast.



---

### *Small Finds*

The small finds from this feature included a bone toothbrush, a copper alloy molded utensil handle which could have been part of a tea service, and two brass loop-shank 2-piece cast buttons. Toothbrushes were not common in the eighteenth century and its presence in this assemblage is surprising. Window glass, nails, and clam and oyster shells were also recovered.

## **7.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

The 12 (16) Water Street lot contained features representing almost every quarter century between 1775 and 1925. The presence of so many features on the lot, as well as the varied ages of the fill deposits within them, suggests the intensive use of the lot over the course of 150 years. Features lined in stone, wood, brick, clay, and these materials in combination were all found. This unusual variety in feature construction reflects the changing uses of the lot through years during which it went from primarily residential to commercial to industrial.

Features T and EE, plus the several lead comes recovered from secondary deposits on the lot, suggest the presence of an eighteenth-century structure at 12 (16) Water Street. It was presumably the house labeled “Van Emburgh” on the Manning Survey (Figure 6). Unfortunately neither Feature T nor EE contained many artifacts. The unusual construction of Feature EE with its clay and wood lining suggested a possible contemporaneity with Feature X, which was also lined with clay in combination with other materials. Feature X, however, was filled much later and apparently continued to be used long after it was originally constructed.

Feature W, the well-built stone foundation that apparently replaced Van Emburgh’s early house, may have originally been built by William Forman who bought the property from Van Emburgh in 1792. The structure, which probably began as a warehouse, was a multi-family “tenement” by the middle of the nineteenth century and finally served as a storage building for the J.D. Watson Color Works in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The feature was notable for its construction. Its cellar floor was made of cobbles in the northern two-thirds of the structure, and brick in the southern third. A narrow, east-west trending, brick “trough”, probably for drainage, ran along the south wall of the feature (Plate 50). An excavation unit (EU 9) placed over the seam between the cobble and brick sections of floor suggested that the cobble and brick portions were laid at the same time. A layer of sand was found beneath both the brick and the cobbles.

Feature V was the only shaft feature identified during either the 1978 or 2003 excavations that was lined with cobbles. The cobbles appeared to be roughly the same size and shape as the cobbles found in the destruction rubble used to fill Feature W and it is likely that the structure and probable privy were built at the same time, probably at the turn of the nineteenth century. Unfortunately Feature V could not be fully excavated because it contained contaminated soils. It is curious that features and trash dating to the middle decades of the nineteenth century (from approximately 1850 to 1870) were not found since the tenement on the lot (Feature W) often had as many as 20 residents. The most likely explanation is that the features were removed when the Color Works took over the property in 1897. The exact function of the large circular, brick-lined features (Features U and X) that did survive is unclear. Both features were filled in the late nineteenth century.

The 12 Water Street property was valued for different purposes at different times in its history. Although there were few domestic deposits on the lot, archeological evidence suggests that there was at least one house there in the eighteenth century and the documentary evidence mentions a



Plate 50. Southwest corner of the warehouse/tenement foundation (Feature W) at 12 Water Street showing a brick drainage “trough” in the interior, view south.

“message and a tenement.” The lead comes found in secondary deposits on the lot probably came from the house which apparently had lead glazed windows. The original house may or may not have been owner occupied, but by the turn of the nineteenth century a much larger structure had been built in its place, possibly originally used as a warehouse, but soon after converted into a multi-family tenement. The tenants were workers, boatmen, laborers, and such, many of Irish descent, in the early years of the nineteenth century and factory workers later in the century. The Watson Color Works, which arrived in 1890, obliterated much of the evidence of earlier occupation at 12 Water Street. It was one of several industries that ultimately moved to Water Street displacing residential occupation altogether. The waterside location that was once best used for housing workers had become more valuable for industry by the turn of the twentieth century. That use, too, eventually became outdated and the old factory buildings were demolished when Route 18 was developed into a major bypass in the 1970s.

## 8.0 14–16 WATER STREET (LATER 18 WATER STREET/65? PEACE STREET)

### 8.1 LOT HISTORY

The 1790 Manning Survey (Figure 6) shows four houses north of the Indian Queen Tavern (identified as “Drake’s” on the map) at the corner of Albany and Water Streets. The houses are labeled Van Emburgh’s, Taylor’s, Bray’s, and Cochran’s. Taylor’s corresponds to what became 14-16 (and eventually 18) Water Street. The 1792 deed that conveyed the 12 Water Street property from John Van Emburgh to William Forman identified the bounding lot to the north as John Taylor’s (Somerset County Deed Book A:245ff). However, in the Somerset County deed indices, John Taylor’s name was not recorded as either the grantee for the property when he purchased it or the grantor when he sold it, indicating that he had probably purchased it prior to 1785 (the date of the earliest available deeds on microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives) or had inherited it. As shown on the 1790 map, Bray and Taylor’s substantial wharf was located on the other side (east) of Water Street and Taylor and Bray had houses side by side on the west side of the street.

Colonel Joseph W. Scott (1778–1871) had acquired the 14–16 Water Street property by 1811 (as referenced in the deed that conveyed 12 Water from Forman to John Pool, Somerset County Deed Book G:49ff; Rev. Richard Varick Dey Papers 1821–1822). Whether Scott bought the property directly from Taylor is not known. Joseph W. Scott served as a colonel in the War of 1812 and was the “Master in Chancery” involved in overseeing the conveyance of various lots elsewhere on the block. He oversaw the conveyance of two parcels behind the Whitehall Hotel in 1827 and would have assumed a similar role in the transfer of other properties as well.

The 1829 map of New Brunswick (Figure 7) identifies the lot north of W. P. Forman’s (likely a son of the William Forman who sold 12 Water in 1811) as occupied by J[osiah] Stout (lot number 268) and “Stout’s Wf. [Wharf]” is plotted along the west bank of the Raritan River on the east side of Water Street. Scott, the owner of the lot, is identified as a district attorney on the map legend, with an office (and/or residence) at the northwest corner of Albany Street and an unidentified north-south side street, west of King Street (Marcelus & Terhune & Letson 1829). At this time, Scott’s property would have measured 165 feet along its southern boundary, 78 feet along its western margin (Peace Street), about 155 feet along the northern edge, and 75 feet 9 inches along its eastern side (Water Street), abutting what were then or later numbered 12 Water on the south and 18 Water on the north (Figure 28). Jabez Thompson acquired 18 Water Street in 1824 from Josiah Stout, who by then lived on Joseph W. Scott’s 14–16 Water Street lot.

On November 9, 1829, Joseph W. Scott and his daughter, Hannah Scott, sold the northern portion of 14–16 Water to Jabez Thompson of New Brunswick for \$500.00 (Figure 29). As already noted, Thompson had owned the contiguous 18 Water Street lot directly to the north for five years, on which he operated a hotel and likely had his residence. In the deed, Joseph W. Scott was recorded as the party of the first part, Hannah Scott was the party of the second part, and Thompson was the party of the third part. Hannah was the holder of a mortgage from her father on the conveyed premises, dated September 2, 1826, that was intended to secure the payment of a thousand dollar debt that he owed her. The metes-and-bounds description in the deed states that the “place of beginning” was on the west side of Water Street one foot north of the northeast corner of the foundation wall of Joseph W. Scott’s rental house, which “is now tenanted & occupied by Josiah Stout,” thus confirming that Stout then lived on the property. The deed

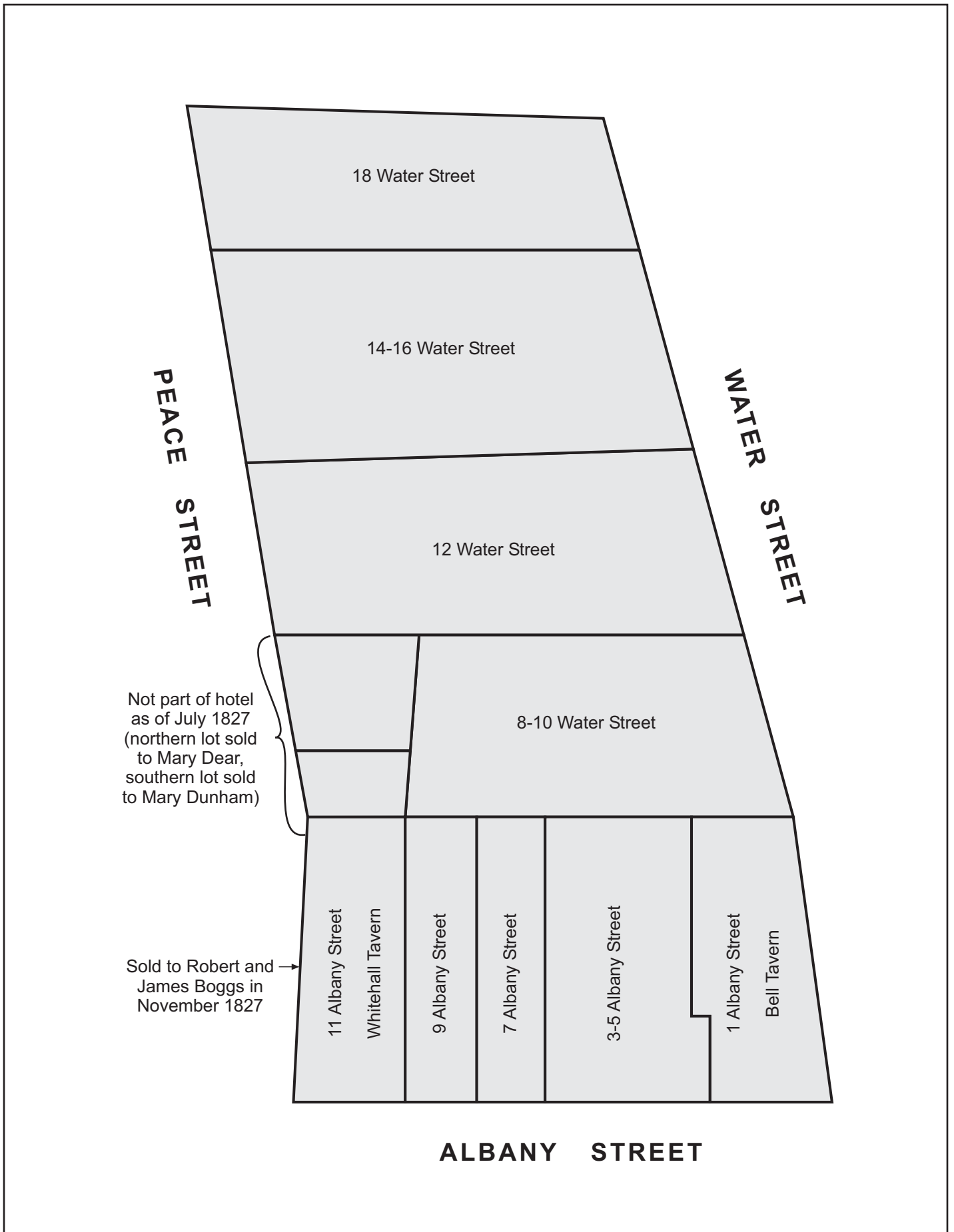


Figure 28. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1827 and 1829.

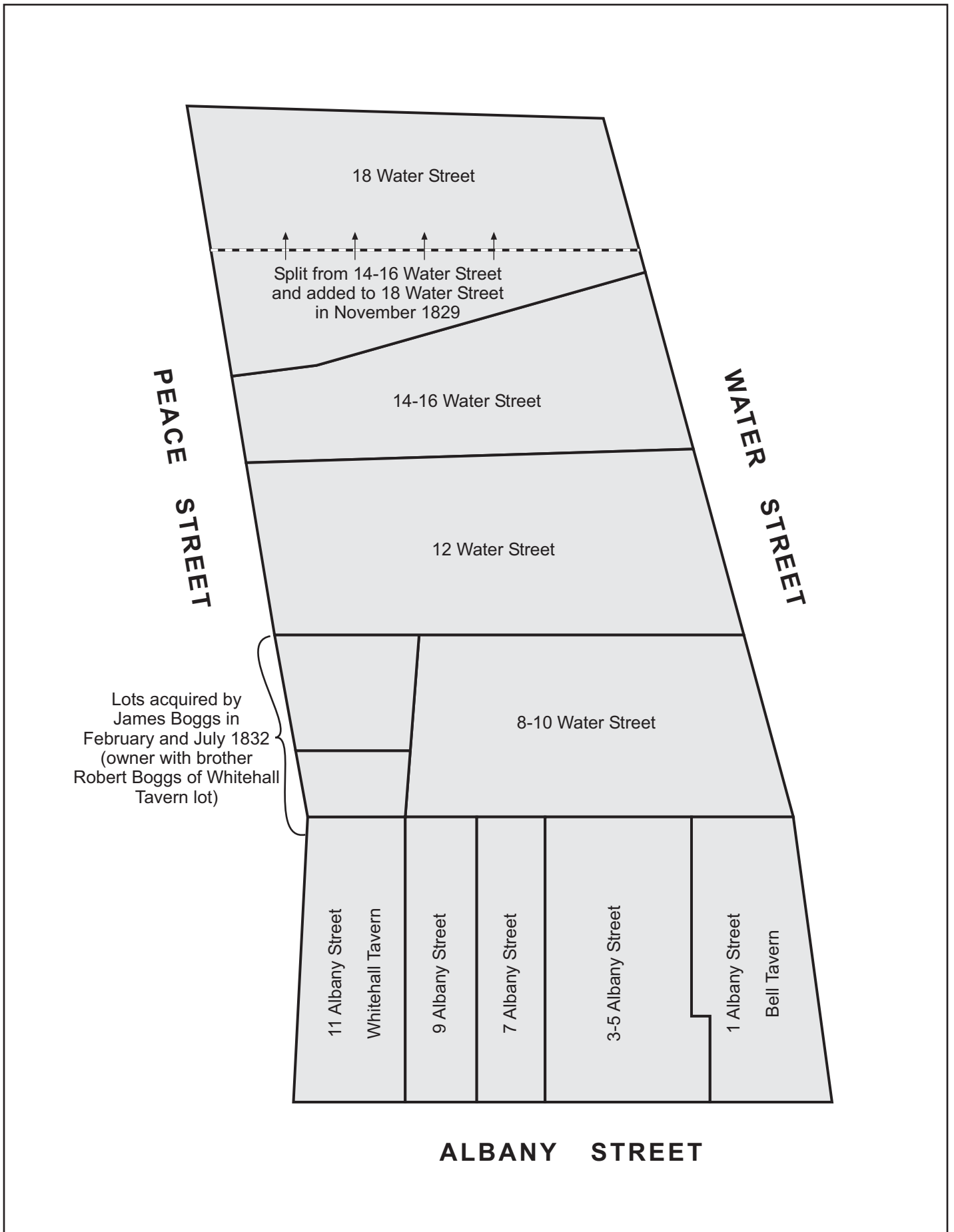


Figure 29. Configuration of lots within the project area between 1829 and 1832.

description further states that the southern boundary of the conveyed parcel extended westward at a bearing of S63°5'W for a distance of 127 feet, to a stake, then angled slightly to S71°20'W for the remaining 28 feet to Peace Street. The northern edge of the foundation wall for the dwelling house where Stout lived maintained a distance of one foot south of the new boundary line for the depth of the house, and the 28-foot length next to Peace Street corresponded to the north side of the carriage house foundation on Scott's lot. Thompson's new parcel measured about 45 feet along Peace Street, at a bearing of N18°40'W, then turned eastward along the south edge of Thompson's previously purchased 18 Water Street lot for a distance of 155 feet. The eastern edge of the lot, though unspecified, would have measured only 9 feet, as calculated from other deed descriptions. An alley, which was included in the transaction, ran along this northern boundary. The alley had been constructed ca. 1815 by Scott and former 18 Water Street owner John Bray (Somerset County Deed Book N:726ff; Rev. Richard Varick Dey Papers 1821–1822). Scott's 14–16 Water Street lot was thus reduced to 33 feet along Peace Street and 66 feet 9 inches along Water Street, with northern and southern dimensions of 155 and 165 feet, respectively. The lot maintained this configuration for the next 40-plus years, although the two bearings and distances composing the northern boundary changed slightly.

Josiah Stout, the occupant of 14–16 Water, was born to Isaac and Mary (née Quimby) Stout ca. 1778 in Clover Hill, Hunterdon County. He married Nancy Prall (born in September 1780) in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, on April 21, 1799, and the couple must have moved shortly thereafter to New Brunswick, because the first of their children, Josiah Jr., was born in the city ca. 1800. Their other children included Mary, born in 1804 or 1806, Moses, born ca. 1804, an unnamed daughter, born ca. 1806, who apparently died shortly after birth, and Charles Steward Stout, born in 1812 (Pettit 2001; Kaney 2002; Cook 2003; Lawler 2003; Webb 2004). According to a late-nineteenth-century source,

The merchants and forwarders of New Brunswick occupied broad lots extending from Burnett and Water Streets to the river. Their retail stores and dwellings, which were often in one building, faced the streets. In the rear their warehouses fronted a continuous wooden wharf, or bulkhead, broad enough to admit of the passage of teams; frequently the wharves and streets were connected by a private alley. Here on this river-front a lucrative trade was carried on which amassed for not a few merchants considerable fortunes. On Water Street were Matthew Freeman, afterward Ayres & Freeman, who remained in business till 1828, *Josiah Stout* [emphasis added], Samuel Holcomb, Peter P. Runyon, Samuel Metlar and others....All of these merchants owned sloops—some of the larger dealers owned two or three—so at all times there was a very respectable fleet of small craft moored along the Raritan river front" (Mellick 1889).

As indicated on a deed pertaining to the sale of 18 Water Street in 1834, Joseph W. Scott was still the owner of the 14–16 Water Street property to the south in that year (Somerset County Deed Book R:124ff). In the 1830 federal census enumeration for Franklin Township, Somerset County, Josiah Stout was recorded below the names of Samuel Holcomb, John Thompson, and Jabez Thompson, who lived farther north along the west side of Water Street, proceeding from the southwest corner of Washington Street southward, which suggests that Stout was still the occupant of No. 14–16 Water. The Stout household included a boy between 15 and 19, a man between 50 and 59 (presumably Josiah), a girl between 10 and 14, and a woman between 40 and 49 (U. S. Census 1830). Ten years later, Stout's household included a man between 20 and 29, a man between 60 and 69 (evidently Stout), a girl under 6, a woman between 20 and 29, and a woman between 50 and 59. One of the residents, probably Stout, although it could also have been his grown son, was engaged in commerce (U. S. Census 1840a). Josiah Stout's name was not

included in the 1850 census in New Jersey, but in the 1860 federal census he was recorded as an 80-year-old widower who had relocated to Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, Illinois, where he spent his last years living with his son, farmer Charles Steward Stout, and Charles's family until his death in ca. 1862 (U. S. Census 1850d, 1860b; Pettit 2001; Kaney 2002; Cook 2003; Lawler 2003; Webb 2004).

The occupants of 14-16 Water Street in 1850 may have been the Bonney family, who were enumerated after Elias Runyon at 20 Water Street and before the McMann, Davis, Sillcocks, and Couch families who probably lived at 12 Water Street. The Bonney household was headed by 45-year-old Benjamin Bonney, a bank clerk. He and his wife, Elizabeth, had 8 children including four sons, the oldest 19 and the youngest 5, and four daughters, the oldest 17 and the youngest 7. All were born in New Jersey. The oldest son, A.S., was recorded as "Student" and Jane, Phebe, Mary, Perris, Joseph, and the younger Elizabeth "attended school" (U. S. Census 1850a). The two maps of New Brunswick published in 1850 do not show a building at the No. 14-16 address on Water Street although there is a small, unidentified structure near the center of the block (Otley and Keily 1850; Figure 18). The absence of a building immediately adjacent to Water Street suggests that a fire may have destroyed the structure after the census was taken or was excluded from the map for some other reason.

The 1855–1856 city directory for New Brunswick (Terhune 1855) lists no one at 14 or 16 Water Street (6, 8, 10, 12, and 18 are represented), again suggesting that the house that had been labeled 14 or 16 was no longer standing. An 1861 map of the city includes the label "Iron Works" across the middle portion of the project block, at the approximate location of 14–16 Water Street, but no buildings are depicted along the street's edge (Walling 1861). This raises the possibility that an iron manufactory was in operation on the lot sometime between the early to mid-1850s and the mid-1860s. However, Benjamin Bonney was recorded at 14 Water Street in the 1865–1866 city directory (he had been living in the vicinity in 1860). Bonney was a clerk at the State Bank, and shared the household with his son, Robert B. Bonney, and Albert E. Miller, both of whom were also clerks. Seven men were recorded as occupants of 16 Water Street in the same directory, including machinist George Bennett, shoemaker Jacob Buzzee, laborers John Buzzee and Elias R. Squier, boatman George Ferout, harnessmaker Jacob Gambel, and livery worker William Gambel (J. H. Lant & Company 1865). At least six of the seven men living at 16 Water in 1865 were living elsewhere when the 1860 census was taken.

Benjamin V. Ackerman of New Brunswick bought the 14–16 Water Street lot on March 31, 1864 for \$1,000.00, which may have marked the property's return to residential use. The recorded grantor was Charles S. Scott, one of Joseph W. Scott's sons (Middlesex County Deed Book 98:55ff) although the Middlesex County deed indices do not contain any reference to a deed conveying the property from father to son (Middlesex County Deed Indices: "S" grantors and grantees, 1785–1901). However, Joseph W. Scott's last will and testament, written on April 6, 1860, states that all his possessions were to be divided among his surviving sons, Charles S. and Joseph G. Scott, and his daughter, Agnes Dey, and although he did not die until 1871 at the age of 93, Charles, who was his executor (Middlesex County Will Book H:376ff; Andreas, Lyter & Company 1872), apparently acted in his stead. In the June 1864 deed, the metes and bounds of the property were described as beginning at the southeast corner of the lot. This corner point was located "one foot south [?] on the line of Water from the external margin of the curb stone for the pavement of the walk there being & was ascertained & under seal bearing date the ninth of November AD 1829 between Joseph W. Scott, Hannah Scott, & Jabez Thompson [the owner of 18 Water at the time] to be one foot north of the Foundation Wall of the house formerly standing on this lot..." The lot was 155 feet in length along its northern boundary, running 127 feet at



S63°5'W before angling to S71°20'W for another 28 feet, extending to Peace Street. It contained 33 feet of frontage along Peace, then turned eastward back toward Water Street for a distance of about 165 feet, bordering John A. Pool's property at 12 Water. The breadth of the lot along Water Street was 66 feet 9 inches (Middlesex County Deed Book 98:55ff). The reference to the former house at the northeast corner of the lot, which was Joseph W. Scott's rental dwelling that Josiah Stout occupied in the 1820s and 1830s, indicates that this structure had been razed by 1864 (perhaps by 1850 or so, prior to the start of the iron works operation that may have occupied the lot for a while), but in view of evidence in the city directories cited below, new dwellings must have been constructed on the property. No reference was made in the 1864 deed to the carriage house at the northwest corner of the property noted in the 1829 deed, possibly denoting its removal.

New owner Benjamin V. Ackerman had been living with his wife and children at 10 Water Street with his chandlery next door at No. 8 since 1855. He rented the 8–10 Water Street property from owners William Lawrence and Harriet L. Pool (Terhune 1855; U. S. Census 1850). Ackerman joined the First Reformed Dutch Church in New Brunswick in 1843 and was still in the church as of November 1867 although he and his family had moved out of the city to Franklin Township by 1860. Ackerman apparently gave up the candle-making business and became a farmer, recorded with real estate worth \$7,000 in 1860 and personal property valued at \$2,000 (U. S. Census 1860c). In November of 1862 he bought the western half of the 18 Water Street lot (directly north of 14-16 Water) and retained it until his death in 1877. Less than three months after purchasing the lot he volunteered for service with Company B of the 28th Regiment in the Union Army during the Civil War. He was mustered in on September 22 of 1862 and mustered out on July 6, 1863, having attained the rank of corporal (Steele 1867; Styker 1876:885; Erwin-McGuire 2003; Van Nortwick 2003).

The 1866–1867 city directory for New Brunswick includes the names of three residents each at 14 and 16 Water Street. Living at 14 were State Bank clerk Benjamin Bonney, salesman R. B. Bonney, and hotel employee Martin Kline. The house at 16 Water was identified as the home of Hiram Garretson and his business, Runyon & Garretson, was located on the adjacent 18 Water Street property. There were also two more tenants at 16 Water including hairdresser James Ryno Jr. and H. Wiley (J. H. Lant & Company 1866). The Bonneys had been residents of 14 Water when information for the previous directory was tabulated, but none of the seven occupants of 16 Water Street in 1865 was still there in 1866.

Benjamin V. Ackerman and his wife, Ann, sold the 14–16 Water Street property for \$2,000.00 on March 30, 1869, exactly five years (less a day) after they had acquired it. The buyer was John Ryno, likely related to the James Ryno Jr. who lived at 16 Water Street in 1866. Contrary to the metes and bounds described in the 1864 deed, in which the point of beginning was at Water Street, the description in this deed begins at Peace Street, 169 feet 9 inches south of the intersection of Peace and Washington Streets. The starting point was the southwest corner of a brick wall that had been built on Ackerman's lot directly north (18 Water) and the width of the conveyed property along Peace was 32 feet 3 inches, as measured southward from the brick wall. This is nearly the same as the 33-foot figure in the 1864 deed (perhaps Ackerman's brick wall at the southwest corner of 18 Water extended 9 inches onto the 14–16 lot), and the southern boundary (165 feet) and the eastern boundary (66 feet 9 inches along Water Street) were identical. However, the northern boundary extended 76 feet 8 inches at a bearing of S66°W from the west side of Water Street, then angled slightly to S70°W for another 78 feet 4 inches to Peace Street (Middlesex County Deed Book 114:474ff), compared to S63°5'W for 127 feet and then S71°20'W for 28 feet. Both distances total 155 feet, and the difference in the varying lengths and

bearings resulted in only a slight increase in the size of the property (Figure 30). Whereas the 1869 deed states that the lot was “part of” the property that Charles S. Scott had conveyed to Ackerman, it was essentially the same. John Ryno held onto the property for only a short time, selling it to Nathaniel W. Morris of Manalapan Township in Monmouth County 6½ months later for \$3,500.00 (Middlesex County Deed Book 117:396ff). Morris purchased the northern third of the adjacent 12 Water Street lot between Peace and Water Streets the next year on June 7, 1870, from John H. Pool for \$1,000.00 (Figure 20). This sliver of land taken from 12 Water extended 34 feet 6 inches southward along Peace Street, then angled northeastward about 169 feet in a straight line to the southeast corner of 14–16 Water, resulting in a long, triangular shape for the parcel (Middlesex County Deed Book 121:636ff). Thus, Morris had acquired two contiguous properties corresponding to 14–16 and a portion of 12 Water as of mid-1870; the resultant shape of the joined parcels became roughly rectangular, oriented perpendicular to Water Street.

The 1870–1871 city directory only lists residents at 16 Water Street: Mrs. Eliza Van Arsdale and, boarding with her, William W. Van Arsdale (Babcock & Company 1870). In the 1870 federal census, the Van Arsdales were enumerated in the 829th house visited. Eliza Van Arsdale, evidently a widow, was 53 years old and owned personal property worth \$300; her occupation was recorded as “Keeping House.” Three of her children were living with her, including 30-year-old Ann E., 24-year-old William W., who worked at the rubber factory, and 22-year-old George, a carriagemaker. Also in residence was the Lloyd family including 27-year-old laborer George A., his wife, Hellin P., and their 5-month-old son, William. Rounding out the tenants was 40-year-old Letitia Whitlock, who had no listed occupation. All eight were born in New Jersey. The Bonneys, who had been recorded at 14 Water Street in the 1865–1866 and 1866–1867 directories were still the residents of the 14 Water Street portion of the property in 1870. Their household was headed by 63-year-old bank clerk Benjamin Bonney, apparently a widower, who listed real estate valued at \$5,000 (although he was not the owner of 14 Water) and personal property worth \$5,500. At least 3, and possibly 4, of his daughters were living in the home, including Phoebe, 35, Mary J., 33, Elizabeth, 27, and Emeline, 19. Domestic servant Cinthia (sic) Acker, only 11 years old, also resided with the Bonneys. As with those who lived at 16 Water Street, all of the 14 Water Street occupants were native New Jerseyans (U. S. Census 1870a). N. W. Morris, the new owner of the property, a 44-year-old farmer and horse dealer, lived in Millstone Township, Monmouth County. He had \$50,000 in real estate and \$25,000 in personal property (U. S. Census 1870b).

Nathaniel W. Morris and his wife, Lydia, sold the 14–16 Water Street property (which included the contiguous 12 Water “sliver” as a separate parcel) to their son John W. Morris of New Brunswick on May 7, 1875 for \$12,000.00, a substantial profit compared to his purchase price of \$4,500.00 (\$3,500.00 + \$1,000.00) only 5 and 6 years earlier (Middlesex County Deed Book 153:409ff). Given the father’s wealth, it is likely that considerable “improvements” were made to the property during his ownership, probably involving the removal of the houses on the lot and the construction of (or addition to) the livery shown at the location on later city maps. As recorded in the 1870–1871 city directory, John W. Morris was then boarding at the Whitehall Hotel and working at a “sale and exchange” livery, probably on the northern portion of the hotel lot (Babcock & Company 1870), so he had previous experience in the business. By 1880, five years after he bought the enlarged 14–16 Water property from his parents, John W. Morris was living at 98 George Street in New Brunswick. He was then 32 years old with a 30-year-old wife, Lillie, and they had a 20-year-old female boarder, L. Williamson, living with them (U. S. Census 1880a).

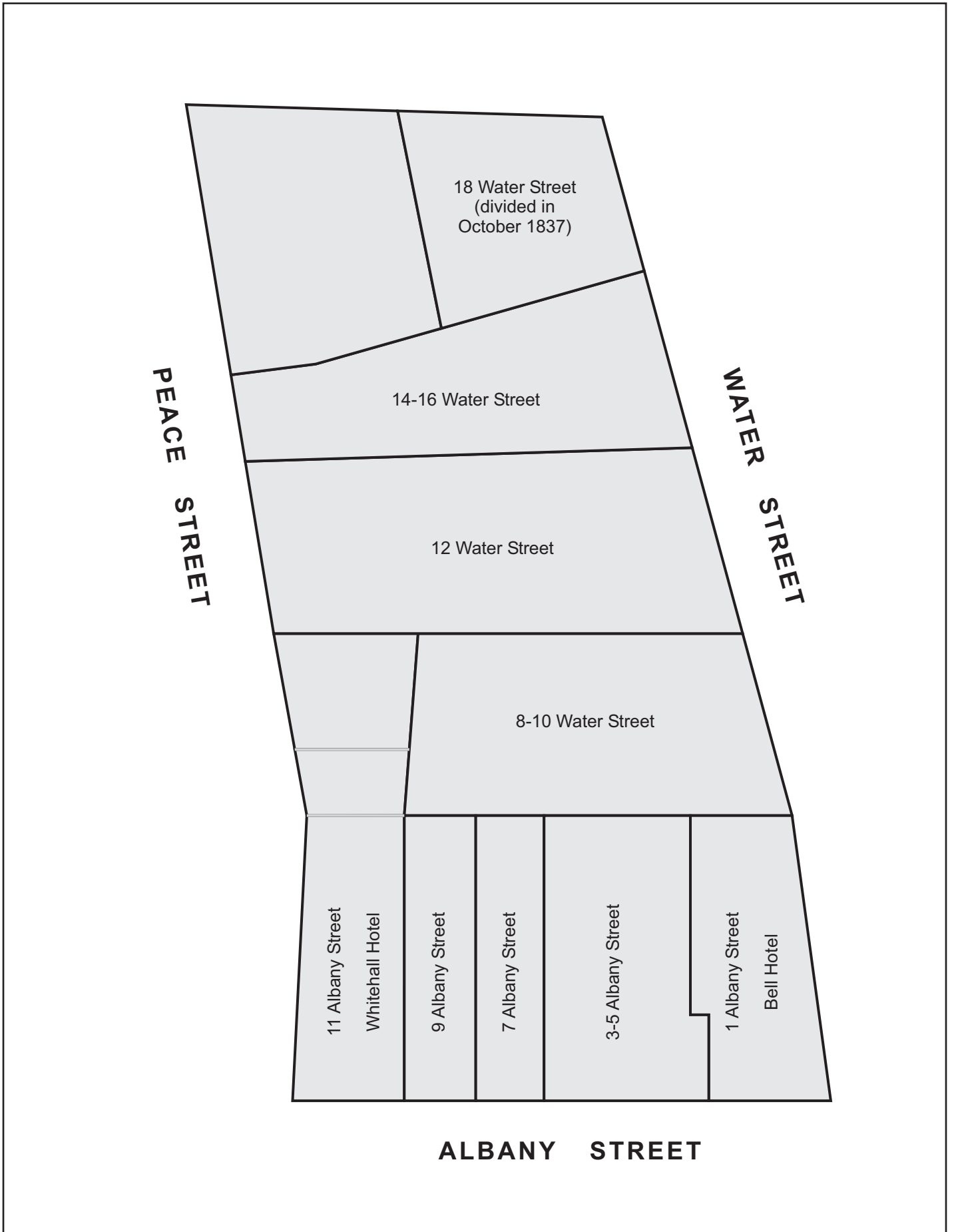


Figure 30. Configuration of lots within the project area in 1869.

The 1886 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map that shows the project area depicts several buildings associated with the “JOHN MORRIS LIVERY,” which occupied all but the Peace Street edge and a small interior space of the 14–16 Water Street property. Some, if not all, of the six contiguous buildings were likely constructed between 1870 and 1875 during Nathaniel’s ownership. Five of the six structures were one story, and the sixth, located at the northern corner of the lot, had two stories. The one story structure in the southern rear corner was identified as a carriage house. The other building, at the northern rear corner, was two stories. All but one of the one-story buildings were frame; the one-story building labeled “F” was brick (Sanborn 1886; Figure 8).

On November 24, 1887, John W. Morris and his wife, Lillie A., conveyed the 14–16 Water Street property (which still included the former 12 Water “sliver” parcel as a separate lot) to brothers Henry L. and William R. Janeway of New Brunswick, owners of the Janeway & Company wallpaper company, for \$8,500.00. The bounds of the two lots were identical to those described in the 1875 deed (Middlesex County Deed Book 215:405ff). Five years later, only four of the six buildings were extant, the two located at the northeast and north-central portion of the complex having been razed. Although owned by the Janeway company, the property was still used as a livery stables in 1892 (Sanborn-Perris 1892; Figure 9) and in 1897, after 14-16 Water Street had been renumbered No. 18, it was still called “BERDINE’S LIVERY.” By 1904, after the wallpaper company sold the lot to Henry Banker and his wife, who sold it to Herman Banker the next day, only the one-story structure at the southeast corner and the two-story structure at the northwest corner were still standing (Sanborn-Perris 1897, Figure 26; Middlesex County Deed Book 334:43ff; Middlesex County Deed Book 335:7ff; Sanborn 1904, Figure 10). They were both being used for storage and by 1912 the one at the southeast corner of the lot had been converted to a hay shed. A small garage labeled 18½ Water Street had been constructed at the southwest corner (Sanborn 1912; Figure 11). By 1927, the eastern half of 18–20 (formerly 14–16) Water Street, as well as the eastern half of 16 (formerly 12) Water, were occupied by a new complex of buildings including a foundry and machine shop belonging to the New Brunswick Iron Works. The western halves of these lots along Peace Street were occupied by buildings used as a cigar-box warehouse and for storage, sand bins, and sign painting (Sanborn 1927; Figure 12). The iron works was still operating in 1942, as were the cigar-box warehouse, concrete sand bin, and other storage buildings (Sanborn 1942; Figure 14).

## 8.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES

A cluster of archeological features was investigated in the middle of the 18 (formerly 14-16) Water Street lot. Feature DD, the earliest of the features was a privy that was overlain by a later trash pit (Feature BB). Another privy (Feature AA) was located slightly further to the west and still another one was located even further west. They are discussed in chronological order beginning with the earliest and ending with the latest.

### 8.2.1 FEATURE DD

Feature DD was a wood-lined box, used ultimately as a privy, encountered below Feature BB in Excavation Units 7 and 10 near the center of the No. 18 (previously 14-16) Water Street lot (Figure 4). The northwest corner of the feature was exposed at a depth of 1.7 feet below the surface of Feature BB. It measured 4.8 feet north-south by 6.0 feet east-west.

## 8.2.1.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Feature DD had three distinct analytical strata. The uppermost fill layer, later assigned AS III, consisted of silty clay with pebbles. The ceramic artifacts in this stratum provided a TPQ of 1810. The second stratum of fill, AS II, consisted of a sandy nightsoil. Cut nails recovered from AS II dated this fill to at least 1805. AS II terminated on a sterile subsoil towards the center of the feature, but another thick (1.2 feet) stratum of redeposited subsoil (AS I) filled the western portion of the feature. The TPQ for this deposit was 1769 based on the ceramics recovered from it. Feature DD appears to have been associated with the earliest occupant of this lot, John Taylor, and his family. The Taylors lived on the lot from 1785 to 1811. This feature contained one of the largest and earliest assemblages found within any of the features on the Route 18/27 Interchange site. Both halves of the feature were excavated in their entirety.

## 8.2.1.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature DD, AS I

*Glass*

Despite the overall size of the Feature DD assemblage, no glass vessels were recovered in AS I.

*Ceramics*

Three vessels were identified in AS I (Table 41). Two were redware bowls decorated in the Philadelphia style, and one was a creamware teapot lid, dating c.1762-1780. One of the bowls was over half complete (60%) whereas the other two vessels were less than a quarter complete (20%).

**Table 41. Ceramics, Feature DD**

Function	AS I		AS II		AS III	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Beverage			3	6	3	5
Kitchen	2	67	14	27	13	21
Teaware	1	33	18	35	17	27
Tableware			8	15	19	31
Hygiene			9	17	9	14
Gardening					1	2
<b>Total %</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Wares</b>						
Imported	1	33	33	63	41	66
Local	2	66	19	37	21	34
<b>Decoration</b>						
Plain	3	100	23	25	28	45
Molded			9	28	8	13
Transfer Print			1	4	3	5
Hand Painted			13	43	12	19
Dipped/Annular					1	2
Slipped			5		6	10
Shell Edge					4	6
Luster						
Sponged			1			
<b>Total %</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>

	AS I	AS II	AS III
<b>Index Values</b>			
Cups		1.00	1.50
Bowls		1.00	1.48
Plates		1.00	1.28

### *Small Finds*

AS I small finds consisted of oyster and clam shells (Table 42). The deposit was discrete which suggests a single deposition, perhaps a large family meal.

**Table 42. Small Finds, Feature DD**

	AS I	AS II	AS III	TOTAL
<b>Personal/Clothing</b>				
Button			4	4
Buckle			1	1
<i>Personal Total</i>	0	0	5	5
<b>Writing</b>				
Slate Pencil			1	1
Writing Slate			1	1
<i>Writing Total</i>	0	0	2	2
<b>Smoking</b>				
Pipe Bowl- Fragment			1	1
Pipe Stem- Fragment			16	16
<i>Smoking Total</i>	0	0	17	17
<b>Furnishing</b>				
Decorative Wood		1		1
Hook		1		1
Other		2	2	4
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	0	4	2	6
<b>Activities</b>				
Tools			1	1
Nails		21	41	62
Kitchen Utensil		1		1
Unidentified Activity			3	3
<i>Activities Total</i>	0	22	45	67
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>				
Clam	Present	4	2	>6
Oyster	Present	7	8	>15
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	>0	11	10	>21

### 8.2.1.3 Artifacts recovered from Feature DD, AS II

#### *Glass*

AS II contained 35 glass bottles which accounted for most of the glass vessels found in the feature (Table 43). The majority of the bottles were for alcohol. There were 11 for beer, porter or

ale, five for miscellaneous alcoholic beverages, eight for wine, four for rum or other whiskey, and one was a case gin bottle (Plate 51). A single condiment bottle, a chemical bottle, two snuff bottles, and two unidentified bottles were also recovered.

**Table 43. Glass Vessels, Feature DD**

Function/ Subfunction	1769		1784		1810		Total	%
	AS I	%	AS II	%	AS III	%		
<b>BOTTLES</b>								
<b>Alcohol</b>								
Beer/ Porter/ Ale	0	0.0	11	31.4	0	0.0	11	26.8
Beverage	0	0.0	5	14.3	4	66.7	9	21.9
Case Gin	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.4
Wine	0	0.0	8	22.9	0	0.0	8	19.5
Rum/ Whiskey	0	0.0	4	11.4	0	0.0	4	9.8
<b>Food</b>								
Condiment	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.0	1	2.4
<b>Chemical</b>								
Chemical	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	16.7	2	4.9
<b>Tobacco</b>								
Snuff	0	0.0	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	4.9
<b>Storage</b>								
Jar	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	2.4
Unidentified Bottle	0	0.0	2	5.7	0	0.0	2	4.9
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	0	0.0	35	100.1	6	100.1	41	99.9
<b>TABLEWARE</b>								
<b>Drinking</b>								
Flip	0	0.0	7	14.0	7	63.6	14	53.8
Tumbler	0	0.0	2	4.0	2	18.1	4	15.4
Stemmed	0	0.0	5	10.0	1	9.1	6	23.0
Unidentified	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	3.8
<b>Serving</b>								
Decanter	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	3.8
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	0	0.0	15	30.0	11	99.9	26	99.8
<b>Unidentified Vessel</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	100.0
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	0	0.0	35	70.0	6	33.3	41	60.3
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	0	0.0	15	30.0	11	61.1	26	38.2
<b>UNIDENTIFIED VESSEL</b>	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	0	0.0	50	100.0	18	100.0	68	100.0

Glass tableware represented in AS II was predominantly made up of drinking vessels. These included seven flip glasses, two tumblers, and five unidentified stemmed glasses. A single decanter was also found.



Plate 51. Glass ware that may have belonged to Colonel John Taylor at his Water Street home at No. 14-16 Water Street. From left to right, two snuff bottles, beer, porter and wine bottles, and a flip glass (Feature DD, AS II).



### *Ceramics*

The 52 ceramic vessels in AS II produced a mean ceramic date of 1792. Most of the dishes were either teawares (17) or kitchenwares (15; Table 41). The teawares included one identifiable set of Chinese Export porcelain (Set 1 consisting of one teabowl and four saucers with a floral medallion and border painted in overglaze decoration although much of the overglaze had worn off (Plate 52). A second set in plain creamware consisted of a coffee pot and its lid, one cup, one teabowl, and two slop bowls (Set 3; Plate 53). Miscellaneous teawares were a blue Chinese Export porcelain teabowl and saucer, both decorated with Oriental landscapes, one overglaze painted creamware slop bowl (Plate 54), and one sponged hollowware fragment.

The tableware recovered from this analytical stratum belonged to a Royal patterned creamware set (Set 2) that included 1 muffin, 5 vegetable dishes, 1 large oval platter, and 1 vegetable dish (Plate 55). Heavy cut marks on the vessels indicated they had been much used before being thrown out. A pearlware tankard decorated with an overglaze brown transfer print depicting a pastoral scene with sheep grazing in the foreground and a farmer plowing with a team of horses in the background was also found in this assemblage (Plate 56). The print had been painted over with colored enamels, a decoration that would have increased the vessel's cost. Nearly 95 percent complete, this colorful tankard would have added color to the table before it was dropped and discarded into the privy.

All of the kitchenwares in AS II were locally made. With the exception of one stoneware crock, the rest (13) were redware. Almost all of the identified vessels (the exception was a child-sized porringer cup) were for food preparation. There were 6 nearly whole milk pans (Plate 57), 3 pie pans, and 1 each of the following: pudding pan, pipkin, and an unidentified hollowware. This is an unusually large number of milk pans and it is possible that before this feature was used as a privy it served as a buttery, i.e. a cold storage place for milk products. The initial fill deposit (AS I) may have been used to level the floor in the feature when it functioned as a buttery. It was then re-used as a privy and the many milk pans that were no longer necessary were discarded.

Eight chamber pots (4 redware, 2 creamware, 1 stoneware, and 1 tin-glazed earthenware) were recovered from AS II and a plain creamware toiletry box was also found. One redware chamber pot had the initials "ER" inscribed in the base (Plate 58). Although none of the known residents at this address match these initials, Elias Runyon was an occupant a few doors down at 20 Water Street. It is also possible that the initials were those of the potter, though they do not match any known New Jersey potters.

Most of the dishes in AS II were creamware (19) and redware (17). A redware chamber pot (V.114) found in AS II cross mended with sherds found in Feature AA and BB, and a redware milk pan mended to sherds in Feature BB. A white salt-glazed stoneware jug also cross mended with the overlying feature. A large percentage (58%) of the vessels in AS II were 50-90 percent complete indicating a probable primary deposit.

### *Small Finds*

AS II contained no personal or clothing artifacts, smoking paraphernalia, toys, or sewing implements (Table 42). However, household objects such as a small teardrop-shaped wooden finial, a heavy copper alloy hair pin-shaped clip, a one inch-thick, redware tile with green glaze decoration similar to one found in the overlying Feature BB, and 21 nail fragments were recovered.

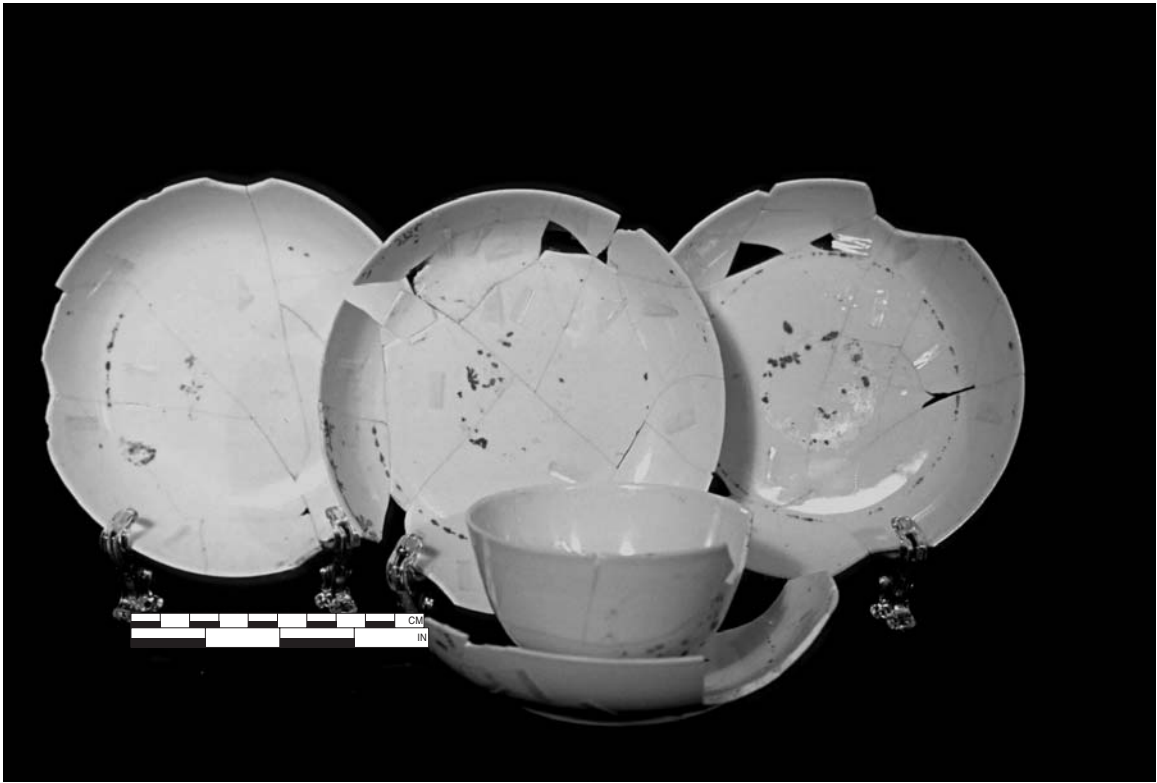


Plate 52. Expensive Chinese Export porcelain tea set (Set 1) with most of the overglaze decoration worn off, probably used for serving tea to company at the Taylor home (Feature DD, AS II).



Plate 53. Pieces from a plain creamware tea/coffee set (Set 3) that may have been used by the Taylor family for everyday teas (Feature DD, AS II).



Plate 54. Fancy creamware slop bowl with red overglaze painting, in poor condition (Feature DD, AS II).



Plate 55. Plates and platters from a Royal creamware dinner set belonging to the John Taylor household (Set 2; Feature DD, AS II).



Plate 56. An elegant creamware tankard befitting a retired Revolutionary War hero, Colonel John Taylor. The tankard is decorated with an overglaze transfer printed pastoral scene to which enamel painting was added to increase its value (Feature DD, AS II).



Plate 57. Stoneware batter jug (Feature AA, AS I) and redware milk pan (Feature DD, AS II), both local products, that may have been associated with a possible buttery at 14-16 Water Street.



Plate 58. Locally made redware chamber pot with “ER” scratched into the base, probably the initials of the potter (Feature DD, AS II).

*Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

The preponderance of paleoethnobotanical remains recovered from AS II were blackberry/raspberry seeds. Strawberry was also relatively numerous. The single sample tested for parasites showed a much higher level of *Ascaris Lumbricoides* than *Trichuris trichiura* but both were present.

## 8.2.1.3 Artifacts recovered from Feature DD, AS III

*Glass*

Six bottles were found in AS III, four of them for unidentified alcoholic beverages (Table 43). The remaining two were a chemical bottle and a storage vessel. Eleven pieces of tableware were also identified including: seven flip glasses, two tumblers, an unidentified stemmed vessel, and an unidentified drinking vessel (not stemmed). Another unidentifiable vessel was also excavated, yielding a total of 18 vessels from AS III. The similarity in vessel style suggests that both AS II and III derived from the Taylor household.

*Ceramics*

The 62 ceramic vessels in AS III had a mean ceramic date of 1795. Tablewares (19) barely outnumbered the teawares (17; Table 41). Plates found in different sizes included a muffin, 3 table plates, 1 soup plate, a platter, 11 plates of unidentifiable size, and 2 vegetable dishes. Pieces from the same set (#2) of Royal pattern creamware that had been found in AS II were also present in AS III including: 3 table plates, 1 soup plate, 1 small oval platter, and 1 vegetable dish. There was an assortment of other plates: four creamware (2 plain, 1 Queens, 1 embossed), five pearlware (4 edged, 1 printed), three Chinese Export porcelain, and one white salt-glazed stoneware. Ceramic vessels used for serving and drinking beverages included a plain creamware punch bowl, one annular tankard, and one blue printed jug.

Teawares consisted of four creamware (2 Whieldon-type, 2 plain), five pearlware (2 polychrome painted, 2 blue painted, 1 printed), four Chinese Export porcelain, three local redware (2 black glazed, 1 clear glazed), and one scratch blue stoneware. There were two locally made black-glazed redware teapots and four slop bowls (blue printed and blue painted pearlware, plain and Whieldon-type creamware) for serving tea. Drinking vessels included two cups, two teabowls, and five saucers. Among them were two matching Chinese Export porcelain saucers and a teabowl from Set 1, also identified in AS II.

All but one of the kitchen group were locally made: 10 redware, two stoneware, and one Staffordshire yellowware. Aside from a porringer and bowl, all of the kitchenwares were for food preparation: 3 crocks, 3 pie pans, 2 milk pans, 2 unidentified hollowwares, and 1 pudding pan.

Fragments (less than 30%) of eight chamber pots were recovered in AS III. The majority (82%) of the ceramics in this analytical unit were reconstructible to 40 percent or less in size. Only eleven vessels could be reconstructed to 50-90 percent.

Sixteen vessels from AS III cross mended with vessels found in Feature BB indicating the interface between these features was not clearly defined. The cross mends between AS III of Feature DD and Feature BB suggest that Feature BB was over dug, or that the final fill deposit in

the privy was made at the same time that Feature BB was created. Since Feature BB was basically a spread of trash in a depression, it is not surprising that there was mixture between the top of the filled privy and the overlying trash pit. It is very possible that the depression was created by the outhouse that surrounded the privy.

### *Small Finds*

The small finds from AS III resembled the small finds from surrounding features: several buttons, a suspender clip –identical to the one found in AS II, a fairly large number of pipe stems (16), 1 pipe bowl fragment, 1 slate pencil, and a fragment of a writing slate (Table 42). Three of the buttons were brass, and the fourth had a copper alloy shank with a pewter face decorated with thin parallel wavy lines. A thin two-tined ferrous buckle may have come from a horse bridle. As in AS II, the fill included oyster and clam shells in abundance and 41 nail fragments.

### *Paleoethnobotanical Remains and Parasites*

Seeds were sparse in this analytical stratum and no samples were taken for parasite analysis.

## 8.2.2 FEATURE AA

Feature AA was a small, rectangular, stone-lined shaft with exterior dimensions of 5.5 feet north-south and 4.9 feet east-west. It was probably built as a replacement for Feature DD.

### 8.2.2.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The fill in the east half of the feature consisted of several layers of re-deposited subsoil separated into two analytical strata dating to 1820 (AS III) and 1784 (AS II). A series of random width, wooden slats trending north-south separated the upper stratum from a rich nightsoil deposit, AS I, at the base of the feature. The artifacts within this roughly 0.3-foot-thick stratum had a TPQ of 1805. This primary deposit (AS I) terminated abruptly at sterile subsoil on the feature floor. Both halves of the feature were excavated.

It is likely that this privy was associated with the last years of the Taylor family's occupation. Colonel Joseph W. Scott had bought the lot by 1811; he owned it for over fifty years, but does not appear to have ever lived here. Scott was actively involved in the real estate development of the block and maintained an office on Albany Street.

### 8.2.2.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature AA, AS I

#### *Glass*

AS I contained a single flip glass dating to c.1769.

#### *Ceramics*

The six ceramic vessels at the bottom of Feature AA (AS I) were largely undatable; the TPQ of 1805 for this stratum was based on several fragments of cut nails. The AS I ceramics consisted of three teawares (2 Chinese Export porcelain teabowls and an engine-turned redware teapot lid), two kitchenwares (a domestic stoneware batter jug and a Staffordshire yellowware pie pan), and

one stoneware chamber pot (hygiene). The batter jug (Plate 57) and teapot lid were nearly (80 percent) complete, while the other vessels were represented by small sherds.

*Small Finds*

Bone, oyster and clam shells, pipe stem (5) and pipe bowl (1) fragments, and cut nails (8 fragments and 1 whole) were recovered from AS I. A dark honey-colored gun flint was one of very few gun flints found on the site. Eight fragments of a copper alloy chain and circular frame, representing a man's pocket watch, may have been inadvertently dropped in the privy by an inattentive and by then elderly John Taylor.

8.2.2.3 Artifacts recovered from Feature AA, AS II

*Glass*

AS II contained a variety of glass bottles and tableware vessels. Three of the bottles were for alcohol: one beer, porter, or ale bottle, one case gin bottle, and one miscellaneous alcoholic beverage bottle. Three flip glasses similar to those found in Feature DD were the only glass tablewares recovered and there was also one chemical bottle.

*Ceramics*

Six ceramic vessels were identified in AS II including three teawares (1 redware teabowl, 1 blue transfer-printed pearlware saucer, and one blue-painted pearlware slop bowl), one tableware (a creamware platter), one kitchen vessel (a redware milk pan), and one wash basin made of creamware. The pearlware vessels provided the TPQ of 1784 for this layer. The redware teabowl (Plate 59), slip-decorated in the Philadelphia tulip style, was nearly complete, while the other five vessels were represented by small sherds.

*Small Finds*

Small finds in AS II consisted of three plain, smooth brass buttons, two unidentified nails, two unidentified metal fragments, and one oyster shell.

8.2.2.4 Artifacts recovered from Feature AA, AS III

*Glass*

AS III contained only three tableware vessels: a flip glass, a tumbler, and an unidentified drinking glass.

*Ceramics*

The greatest number (51) of ceramics in Feature AA was found in its upper fill. However, the fragmentary nature of the ceramic vessels suggests it was a secondary deposit. There was only one vessel reconstructible to as much as 30 percent complete, five to 20 percent, and the remainder to between 5 and 10 percent.

The largest number of vessels (37%) were kitchenwares in the following forms: 2 bottles, 2 bowls, 5 crocks, 1 milk pan, 2 pie pans, 1 plate, 1 posset cup, 1 pudding pan, and 4 unidentified hollowwares. All but the posset cup were made in New Jersey from redware or stoneware.



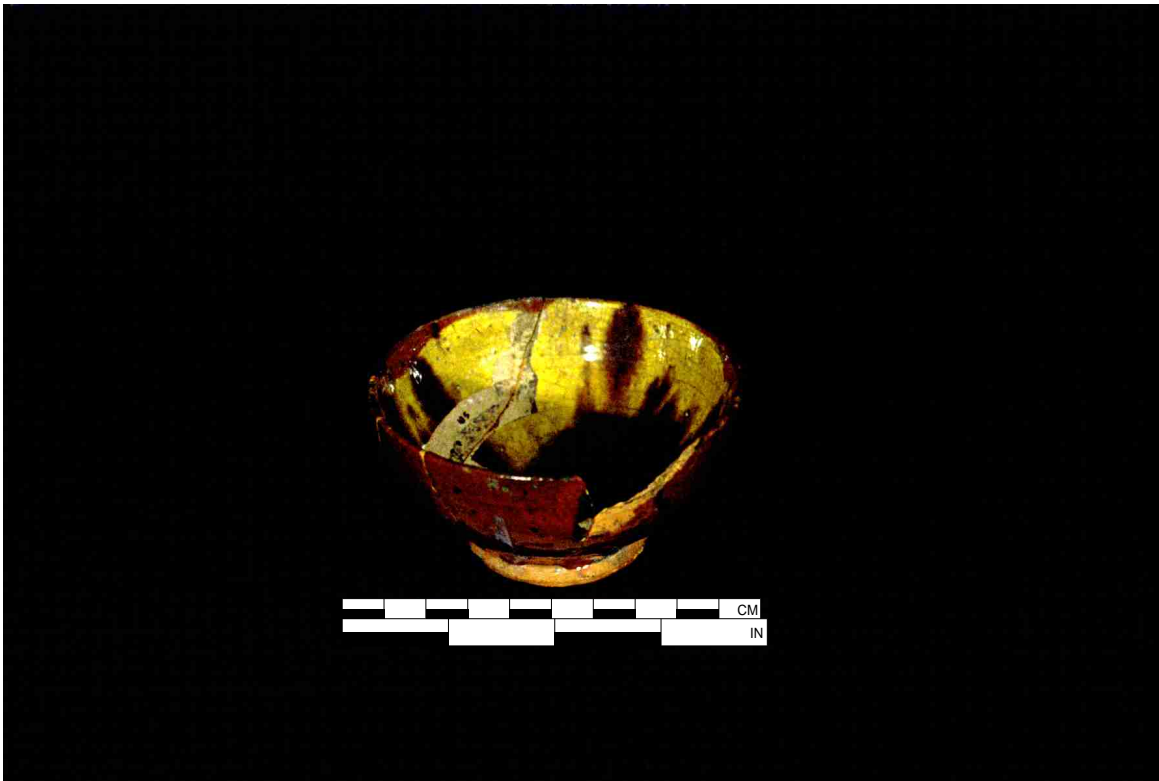


Plate 59. Redware teabowl, slip decorated in the Philadelphia style, from Feature AA, AS II.

At least one third of the AS III assemblage was pearlware, c.1779-1830. Teawares (29% of the assemblage) consisted of three blue transfer-printed saucers and one cup; two polychrome painted cups and one saucer; two painted Chinese Export porcelain teabowls and one saucer; and one redware teabowl. There were four redware serving vessels, one luster hollowware vessel, and three teapots – two engine-turned and one black glazed.

The tablewares consisted entirely of plates. Most were too fragmentary to determine the size and, therefore, function. The majority were edge-decorated pearlwares (9), none matching, with two creamware plates, one plain and one Royal. Beverage vessels included three tankards and two jugs. A blacking bottle was also recovered.

The teawares and tablewares were modest. Shell edge dinner plates were the cheapest tablewares available with color decoration from 1780-1860 (Miller 1993:443). The transfer- printed earthenware cups and saucers suggest a slightly higher expenditure on teawares as does the presence of a small quantity of Chinese Export porcelain. The engine turned and luster redware serving vessels likewise reflect a modest but respectable tea service.

### *Small Finds*

Outside of five pipe stem fragments there were no personal artifacts in AS III. Small finds consisted of twenty cut nails and a quantity of window glass in addition to bone, oyster, and clam shell.

### 8.2.3 *FEATURE BB*

Feature BB overlay, and extended beyond, Feature DD. It appeared to be an amorphous scatter of shell and ceramic fragments that filled a depression in the ground surface, perhaps the depression created by the outhouse that surrounded Feature DD.

#### 8.2.3.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

Several excavation units (6, 7, 8, 10, and 11) were used to better define the edges of the deposit and determine where the artifactual material was coming from (Figure 4). The western portions of Excavation Units 6 and 10 overlapped the eastern edge of Feature AA. The fill of the depression or pit consisted of re-deposited subsoil mixed with artifacts that represented two episodes of deposition, one (AS I) dating to about 1805, and the other (AS II) dating to about 1850. The earlier deposit probably related to the later years of the Taylor occupation and the second deposit to merchant Josiah Stout and his family.

#### 8.2.3.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature BB, AS I

##### *Glass*

Cut nails provided the TPQ of 1805 for AS I. Five bottles were recovered including two case gin bottles, two miscellaneous alcohol bottles, and one chemical bottle (Table 44). Glass tableware was represented by two Stiegel tumblers (1769-1774) and one unidentified tableware.

**Table 44. Glass Vessels, Feature BB**

Function/ Subfunction	1769		1850		Total	%
	AS I	%	AS II	%		
<b>BOTTLES</b>						
<b>Alcohol</b>						
Beverage	2	40.0	6	30.0	8	32.0
Case Gin	2	40.0	1	5.0	3	12.0
<b>Beverage</b>						
Beverage	0	0.0	3	15.0	3	12.0
<b>Food</b>						
Condiment	0	0.0	1	5.0	1	4.0
<b>Medicine</b>						
Patent	0	0.0	2	10.0	2	8.0
<b>Chemical</b>						
Chemical	1	20.0	3	15.0	4	16.0
Unidentified Bottle	0	0.0	4	20.0	4	16.0
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TABLEWARE</b>						
<b>Drinking</b>						
Flip	0	0.0	2	25.0	2	18.2
Tumbler	2	66.7	2	25.0	4	36.4
Wine Glass	0	0.0	3	37.5	3	27.3
Unidentified	1	33.3	1	12.5	2	18.2
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.1</b>
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>69.4</b>
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>30.5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>99.9</b>

*Ceramics*

Forty-seven very fragmentary ceramic vessels were identified in AS I (Table 45). The mean ceramic date for the assemblage was 1795. Teawares formed the largest (16) category of ceramic, followed by equal numbers of table (11) and kitchen (11) wares. Five ceramics relating to the consumption of beverages and 4 relating to hygiene were also recovered.

**Table 45. Ceramics, Feature BB**

Function	#	AS I		AS II	
		#	%	#	%
Beverage		5	11	5	8
Kitchen		11	23	16	27
Teaware		16	34	25	42
Tableware		11	23	6	10
Hygiene		4	9	6	10
Gardening				1	1.5
Activities				1	1.5
<b>Total %</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	

Wares	AS I		AS II	
	Imported	34	72	35
Local	13	28	25	42
<b>Decoration</b>				
Plain	16	34	26	43
Molded	3	6	5	8
Transfer Print	1	2	4	7
Hand Painted	14	30	13	22
Dipped/Annular	2	4	1	2
Slipped	5	11	5	8
Shell Edge	2	4	3	5
Sponged	2	4	1	2
Engine Turned	1	2	2	3
Unknown	1	2		
Total %	47	99	60	100

Three teabowls, two cups, four saucers, five slop bowls, one teapot, and one lid for a teapot constituted the teawares. Like the rest of the Taylor assemblage, the majority were made of pearlware – six painted, one dipped, and one sponged – but there were also four Chinese Export porcelain teabowls and saucers, one plain creamware slop bowl, two refined redware vessels (one engine-turned teapot and one cup), and one burnt white earthenware teapot lid.

Three of the teawares mended with vessels from other features that were associated with the Taylor household. A Chinese Export porcelain saucer (V.73) and dipped pearlware slop bowl (V.62) cross mended with vessels found in Feature AA, and one painted pearlware saucer (V. 49) cross mended with one found in Feature DD. This is not surprising since Feature BB covered the depression created by two earlier privies, Features DD and AA. It is likely that Feature AA was built to replace Feature DD which might have still been open when Feature AA was completed.

Plates were made in an assortment of wares for table use: four pearlware (two edged, one printed, one painted), three creamware (two Royal pattern, one plain), two white-salt glazed stoneware (one molded, one plain), one blue painted tin-glazed earthenware, and one Chinese porcelain saucer dish. The saucer dish is an early form and the decoration identifies it as having been made for the Southeast Asian market. Several of these early forms with dragon motifs have been found in eighteenth-century contexts in Philadelphia (Gerhardt in Yamin et al 2002 and 2004). The three tankards and two jugs for beverages were either plain creamware (2) or decorated pearlware (one painted, one sponged, one dipped).

Only one of the kitchenwares – a Staffordshire yellowware pie pan – was imported. Otherwise, eight redware and two stoneware vessels were locally made. Most of these were for food preparation – five pie pans, one milk pan, one jar – and three were for eating – two bowls and one porringer.

Vessels relating to hygiene included locally made redware (1) and stoneware (1) chamber pots and an imported creamware chamber pot as well as a wash basin.

*Small Finds*

AS I included clam and oyster shell plus five fragments of whelk (Table 46). Cut and unidentifiable cut or wrought nails were numerous. The four pipe bowl fragments and 13 stem fragments recovered were not decorated.

**Table 46. Small Finds, Feature BB**

	AS I	AS II	TOTAL
<b>Personal/Clothing</b>			
Button		5	5
Coin		2	2
<i>Personal Total</i>	0	7	7
<b>Hygiene</b>			
Toothbrush		1	1
<i>Hygiene Total</i>	0	1	1
<b>Sewing</b>			
Thimble		1	1
<i>Sewing Total</i>	0	1	1
<b>Smoking</b>			
Pipe Bowl- Fragment	4	2	6
Pipe Stem- Fragment	13	30	43
<i>Smoking Total</i>	17	32	49
<b>Furnishing</b>			
Lamp Chimney		3	3
Other		5	5
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	0	8	8
<b>Activities</b>			
Tools		1	1
Nails	32	54	86
Plumbing		4	4
Kitchen Utensil		1	1
Unidentified Activity		7	7
<i>Activities Total</i>	32	67	99
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>			
Clam	5	10	15
Oyster	3	73	76
Other Shell	5	1	6
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	13	84	97

*Faunal Remains*

All together 182 bones and fragments were recovered from Feature BB, AS I (Table 47). They were mostly the remains of large food mammals (cattle, sheep and pigs). This may have been a secondary deposit as 52 percent of the fragments showed some degree of weathering indicative of environmental damage. The limited number of bones from either birds or fish may also have been the result of secondary disposal, as these smaller and more fragile bones would be less likely to survive multiple phases of deposition. In terms of human consumption, 20 of the fragments, mostly cattle or large mammal bones, were sawn through. This was typical of primary butchery of the largest of the food mammals.

The remains of the cattle were almost entirely from the axial skeleton: ribs, vertebrae (n = 17), and pelvic elements. Eleven of the 34 identified cow bones were butchered. In contrast, all of the sheep remains were the long bone of the animals, from cuts typically consumed as quarters or leg roasts. Pig was under-represented in terms of NISP, but at least three animals were present (one immature). No discernable pattern was seen in the pig remains, as there were tooth and skull fragments as well as long and hock bones.

**Table 47. Faunal Species Present in New Brunswick Feature BB AS I**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
<b>Cow; <i>Bos Taurus</i></b>	34	18.7	2	15.4	10.96	46.3
<b>Cow Immature</b>	3	1.8	1	7.7	0.46	1.9
<b>Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i></b>	17	9.3	3	23.1	2.55	10.8
<b>Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i></b>	13	7.1	2	15.4	1.90	8.0
<b>Pig-Immature</b>	3	1.7	1	7.7	0.41	1.7
<b>Rabbit;</b>	2	1.1	1	7.7	0.03	0.1
<b>Large Mammal</b>	32	17.6	---	---	3.90	16.5
<b>Medium Mammal</b>	49	26.9	---	---	2.42	10.2
<b>Indet Mammal</b>	23	12.6	---	---	0.87	3.7
<b>Duck; <i>Anatinae</i></b>	2	1.1	2	15.4	0.12	0.5
<b>Indet Bird</b>	3	1.7	---	---	0.04	0.2
<b>Indet Fish</b>	<u>1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	182	100.1	13	100.1	23.66	99.9

### 8.2.3.3 Artifacts recovered from Feature BB, AS II

#### *Glass*

AS II dated after 1850, the TPQ being based on the presence of a miscellaneous beverage bottle. Twenty glass bottles were identified, 6 for alcoholic beverages, 1 case gin bottle, 3 miscellaneous beverage bottles (most likely nonalcoholic), 1 condiment bottle, 3 chemical bottles, 2 patent medicine bottles, and 4 that were unidentifiable. There were eight glass tableware vessels including two flip glasses, two tumblers, three wine glasses, and one unidentifiable. This deposit appears to be a mixture of trash from the Taylor household and later residents on the lot.

#### *Ceramics*

A larger number, and greater variety, of vessel forms were evident in the upper stratum of this midden than below. Sixty ceramic vessels were divided among the following groups: 25 teaware, 16 kitchenware, 6 tableware, 6 hygiene, 5 beverage, 1 gardening, and 1 activity. The mean ceramic date for the ceramics was 1781.

A ceramic waster in this deposit (activity group) may have come from the Shirley Brothers pottery at the corner of Water and Washington Streets which was in business from 1824 to 1826.

The teawares were the largest functional group in the upper stratum. A minimum of four, and possibly eight (tentative identification based on small sherd size), teapots were identified. The teapot fragments were pearlware – two painted and one sponged, two engined-turned redware, one black basalt, and two local redware – one black and one clear glazed. A black basalt creamer and two slop bowls – one molded creamware and one painted pearlware – were among the serving pieces. Teabowls, cups and saucers were painted (5 Chinese Export porcelain, 1

pearlware, 1 whiteware), printed (4 pearlware), and plain (2 creamware, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware). Many of the types represented were the same as those found in the feature below.

Tablewares included six plates (3 edged pearlware, 1 molded white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 Whieldon creamware, and 1 Chinese Export porcelain), four tankards (dipped pearlware, Westerwald stoneware, creamware, and redware) and a Wrotham earthenware jug. Chamber pots (six were identified) were made of redware (3), stoneware (1), and creamware (2).

The kitchen ceramics, 13 redware and three stoneware, were all locally made. Fragments of a variety of vessels were present: crock (4), butter pot (2), pie pan (2), pudding pan (2), milk pan (1), jar (1), porringer (2), bowl (1), and hollowware (1).

The fragmentary nature of the ceramics (55% were represented by single sherds) in this deposit and its location across the tops of two filled privies, Features AA and DD, identify it as a fill deposit, possibly spread to level the depression in the ground created by the abandoned privies. The presence of two vessels that cross mended between Features BB and DD, and three vessels that cross mended between Features BB and Feature AA may represent an over excavation of the midden deposit. Of the larger vessels recovered in Feature BB, two were among the cross mended vessels. Four large (50% or greater) vessels may belong to the underlying features since the remainder of the vessels was represented by very small sherds.

#### *Small Finds*

Personal items found in AS II included five buttons, a small, well-preserved brass thimble, a toothbrush, two coins – a large cent dating to 1800 and another tentatively dating to 1781, 30 pipe stems, 2 pipe bowls (one plain, one ribbed). No toys or writing implements were found, but there was plenty of oyster and clam shell. A possible remnant of merchant Josiah Stout's business was a lead bale seal, a 1 inch-diameter disc with crimped edges and inscribed circles on the obverse. Seals of this type were folded, as this example is, around each side of a textile and stamped closed (<http://www.imacdigest.com/bale.html>). Other items included a thin rectangular piece of slate, a copper-alloy tube that was pinched at one end, and a small iron pulley. A blocky fragment of marble and a clear glazed one-inch thick redware tile with a drilled hole in one half suggest lost or replaced architectural details. A two-tined table fork was also found.

#### *Faunal Remains*

Of the 245 bones and fragments recovered from Feature BB, AS II, all but six percent were the remains of three large food mammals (Table 48). Similar to the pattern observed for AS I, a large proportion of this assemblage was extremely weathered and worn. Sixty-three percent of the fragments (n = 155) showed some evidence of the spalling, fragmentation, and exposure to the elements that is indicative of unprotected or secondary deposition.

Although the assemblage was dominated by bones from the axial skeleton (ribs/vertebrae), a far more realistic representation of the cattle was present in Feature BB-AS II than in AS I as bones from the head, limbs, and feet were present. Ten of the cattle bones were sawn through; however, there was no discernable pattern of butchery, other than to note that two steak cuts (one from the femur and the second from the chuck or shoulder) and a mid-sized loin roast (from the ilium) were present. The pig assemblage was sparse and consisted of two teeth, four hock bones, and a section of the fibula. All are generally dense bones, likely to survive more frequently than other long bones or axial elements. Similar to AS I, the sheep bones represent mature animals. A

number of long bones were present, but these would be the most commonly consumed parts of the animal, roasts from the limbs. All of the bird remains were too fragmentary to identify to the species level; however, birds of three different sizes were present.

**Table 48. Faunal Species Present in Feature BB, AS II**

Species	NISP	%NISP	MNI	% MNI	Biomass (kg.)	%Bio-mass
Cow; <i>Bos taurus</i>	51	20.8	2	20.0	16.18	56.0
Cow Immature	2	0.8	1	10.0	0.94	3.3
Sheep/Goat; <i>Ovis/capra</i>	14	5.7	2	20.0	2.06	7.1
Pig; <i>Sus scrofa</i>	7	2.9	1	10.0	0.32	1.1
Rat; <i>Rattus sp.</i>	2	0.8	1	10.0	0.01	0.0
Large Mammal	41	16.7	---	---	4.75	16.4
Medium Mammal	53	21.6	---	---	2.21	7.6
Indet Mammal	63	25.7	---	---	2.31	8.0
Indet Bird	<u>12</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.3</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	245	99.9	10	100.0	28.89	99.8

## 8.2.4 FEATURE Y

Feature Y, the feature furthest west on the lot, was a rectangular, wood-lined privy. On Sanborn Insurance Maps dating to 1897 and 1912, this feature would have been located underneath the rear portion of a “hay shed” located at No. 18 Water Street. The feature measured 4.4 feet north-south by 4.0 feet east-west.

### 8.2.4.1 Excavation and Stratigraphic Summary

The south half of Feature Y was excavated first. Several strata of silt loam and clay soils were underlain by a primary nightsoil deposit. The nightsoil terminated on sterile subsoil at a maximum depth of approximately 3.0 feet below the surface of the feature. Both halves were excavated and artifact analysis indicated the privy was filled as a single depositional event after 1823. Josiah Stout and his young family lived at No.18 Water Street from 1815-1824 and the artifacts in the feature fill probably came from his household. Stout operated his business out of the house on Water Street with rights to a wharf on the Raritan through the 1840s.

### 8.2.4.2 Artifacts recovered from Feature Y, AS I

#### *Glass*

The glass assemblage from Feature Y consisted primarily of alcohol bottles (Table 49). The majority of these were for “softer” alcoholic beverages, such as beer, porter, and ale. There were also a few that contained rye or whiskey and one that definitely contained wine. The glass tableware recovered from this feature also related mainly to drinking (Plate 60). The presence of a fire extinguisher in this feature hints at the presence of commercial activities on this lot during the filling in of this privy.





Plate 60. Alcohol bottles, tumblers, and salt cellar from the Stout assemblage (Feature Y).

**Table 49. Glass, Feature Y**

		(1823)	
Function/ Subfunction		AS I	%
<b>BOTTLES</b>			
	<b>Alcohol</b>		
Beer/ Porter/ Ale		11	34.4
Beverage		4	12.5
Whiskey/ Rye		6	18.75
Wine		1	3.1
	<b>Medicine</b>		
Patent		1	3.1
	<b>Chemical</b>		
Chemical		8	25.0
	<b>Cosmetic</b>		
Cologne		1	3.1
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TABLEWARE</b>			
	<b>Drinking</b>		
Shot Glass		1	3.7
Tumbler		18	66.7
Unidentified Stemmed		1	3.7
Wine Glass		4	14.8
	<b>Serving</b>		
Decanter		1	3.7
Salt Cellar		1	3.7
<b>Unidentified Tableware</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
Stopper		1	50.0
Fire Extinguisher		1	50.0
<b>Unidentified Vessel</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>TOTAL BOTTLE</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>51.6</b>
<b>TOTAL TABLEWARE</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>43.5</b>
<b>UNID./ MISC. VESSELS</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>99.9</b>

*Ceramics*

A total of 1,638 ceramic sherds were recovered from Feature Y, accounting for a minimum of 103 vessels scattered throughout five layers that were combined to form a single analytical stratum (Table 50). There were no cross mends between this feature and other features on this lot.

**Table 50. Ceramics, Feature Y**

Function	#	ASI	
			%
Beverage	8		8
Kitchen	18		17
Teaware	36		35
Tableware	29		28
Gardening	2		2
Hygiene	8		8
Furnishing	2		2
<b>Total %</b>	<b>103</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Wares</b>			
Imported	76		74%
Local	27		26%
<b>Decoration</b>			
Plain	42		41
Molded	4		4
Transfer Print	16		16
Hand Painted	21		20
Gilded/Bands	2		2
Slipped	5		5
Shell Edge	12		12
Engine Turned	1		0
<b>Total %</b>	<b>103</b>		<b>100</b>

The identified vessels in Feature Y included 36 teaware, 29 tableware, 18 kitchen, 8 beverage, 8 hygiene, 2 furnishing, and 2 gardening. Three quarters of the ceramics were imported, mostly from England. The majority of vessels were made of pearlware (39), creamware (21), and local redware (22). Over half (54) of the ceramics were represented by 50 percent or more of the vessel.

The teawares contained pieces from two pearlware sets. Set 1 consisted of two London-shaped teabowls and one saucer painted in a dark blue floral pattern. Set 2 consisted of three teabowls, one saucer, and one slop bowl transfer printed in a blue “Willow” pattern (Plate 61). The pearlware teas outnumbered the Chinese Export porcelains by two to one; half were printed as was the fashion at the time. Two of four teapots were also printed, one in a blue Chinese landscape pattern and one in a brown floral pattern. The remaining two teapots were redware, one engine turned, possibly English, and one plain black glazed, a local manufacture. There were also three pieces of much older teaware made of creamware including a plain teabowl and slop bowl, and one overglaze painted saucer. Chinese Export porcelain teabowls and saucers included three with overglaze decoration and four decorated in underglaze blue.

The Feature Y tablewares were simpler. Seven pieces of a plain creamware table set (Set 3) included two table plates, a soup plate, two platters, one vegetable dish, and a serving bowl. Three more plain creamware vessels--an oval tureen lid, an oval serving dish, and a possible compote--either belonged to the set or were complimentary. There was an assortment of edged pearlware dishes including seven in blue (6 plates and 1 tureen lid) and five in green (3 plates, 1 platter, 1 soup tureen, and 1 fruit basket). Additional dishes included a single white salt-glazed



Plate 61. Fashionable teawares belonging to merchant Josiah Stout (Feature Y): blue printed Willow teaset (Set 2) to the left, a pair of matching handled cups center right, and blue painted cup and saucer from Set 1 on the right.

stoneware plate and a Chinese Export porcelain muffin and a plate/platter. Most of the plates exhibited moderate to heavy wear before being discarded. Although the tablewares were not spectacular, the array of serving dishes in this small assemblage suggests fairly elaborate meals.

The two molded (bands) creamware jugs and pearlware jug in the assemblage would have complimented the set of creamware dishes on the table. The only two ceramic drinking vessels in the assemblage were a slip-decorated buff earthenware dot posset cup and a brown mottled tankard. For storage there was a redware harvest jug and a stoneware bottle.

In the kitchen, locally-made redware (14), stoneware (4), and imported whiteware (1) vessels were used. The redware and whiteware bowls may have been used for food preparation or for eating, but the four slip-decorated pie pans were surely for baking and serving (Plate 62). Other vessels included four milk pans, three crocks, and one mixing bowl. The crocks and one of the milk pans were made of local stoneware.

Unusual in this assemblage was a Staffordshire polychrome-painted pearlware figurine of a woman carrying a basket (Plate 63). There was also one blue and white tin-glazed earthenware tile and a flowerpot and tray. For hygiene there were six chamber pots (three redware, three creamware), a whiteware ointment pot, and a creamware medicine cup.

Although the mean ceramic date of 1798 indicates that the majority of the dishes were old, the Stouts owned a good deal of teaware. The teaware might have been for social entertaining, but it is also possible that they reflects business practices. Serving tea to clients may have been a necessity for a merchant and the teawares could reflect activity in the shop rather than in the home, or both. This practice has been noted in New York City and in Philadelphia (see Yamin et al. 2004). Expenditure on tablewares was more conservative although there was at least one set of dishes. The presence of myriad serving dishes, however, suggests a certain level of refinement as do the colorful Staffordshire figurine and flowerpots.

### *Small Finds*

Oyster shells were numerous in this feature, but more unusual were three pieces of coconut, which presumably arrived on one of the boats that docked at New Brunswick and made trips to the Caribbean (Table 51). There were three marbles that could have belonged to a children's or an adult game and three slate pencil fragments may also have belonged to children or adults. There was one young child in the Stout household. Two pipe bowls were recovered, one decorated with leaves that climb like a vine up the two seams. All the pipe stems found were plain.

**Table 51. Small Finds, Feature Y**

	AS I
<b>Personal/Clothing</b>	
Button	14
Bead	1
Shoe	2
Coin	2
Personal Other	1
<i>Personal Total</i>	<i>20</i>
<b>Hygiene</b>	
Toothbrush	1

	<b>ASI</b>
<i>Hygiene Total</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Sewing</b>	
Straight Pin	1
<i>Sewing Total</i>	<i>1</i>
<b>Writing</b>	
Slate Pencil	3
<i>Writing Total</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Smoking</b>	
Pipe Bowl- Whole	2
Pipe Stem- Fragment	10
<i>Smoking Total</i>	<i>12</i>
<b>Furnishing</b>	
Lamp Chimney	3
Drawer Pull	1
Other	7
<i>Furnishing Total</i>	<i>11</i>
<b>Toys</b>	
Marble	3
<i>Toys Total</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Activities</b>	
Nails	51
Kitchen Utensil	2
Unidentified Activity	4
<i>Activities Total</i>	<i>57</i>
<b>Kitchen Remains</b>	
Clam	19
Oyster	55
Egg	32
Coconut	3
<i>Kitchen Total</i>	<i>109</i>

Clothing and personal effects included an array of buttons, nine of the relatively cheap bone variety, three made of brass, one of non-ferrous metal, and two rounded ones made of opalescent glass. A single round amber bead presumably belonged to a piece of jewelry. A small colorless funnel-shaped glass tube may have been part of a larger decorative object or some kind of tool. The only furniture-related artifact was a brass drawer pull with ribbed and beaded decoration.

### 8.3 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The three privies and trash midden on this double lot date to the first dwelling that stood on the property and its earliest residents. The four features were buried beneath, and thus preserved, by the frame livery stables built by Nathaniel W. Morris between 1870-1875.

The original house on the lot was probably built by John Taylor, a colonel in the Revolutionary War, who settled in New Brunswick following the war. Like the earliest structures elsewhere on Water Street, his house was probably frame, facing east overlooking the Raritan River. The only depiction of this structure is the dwelling labeled “Taylor’s” on a 1790 survey (Figure 6).



Plate 62. Slip-decorated redware pie pan and stoneware milk pan used by the Stout family (Feature Y).

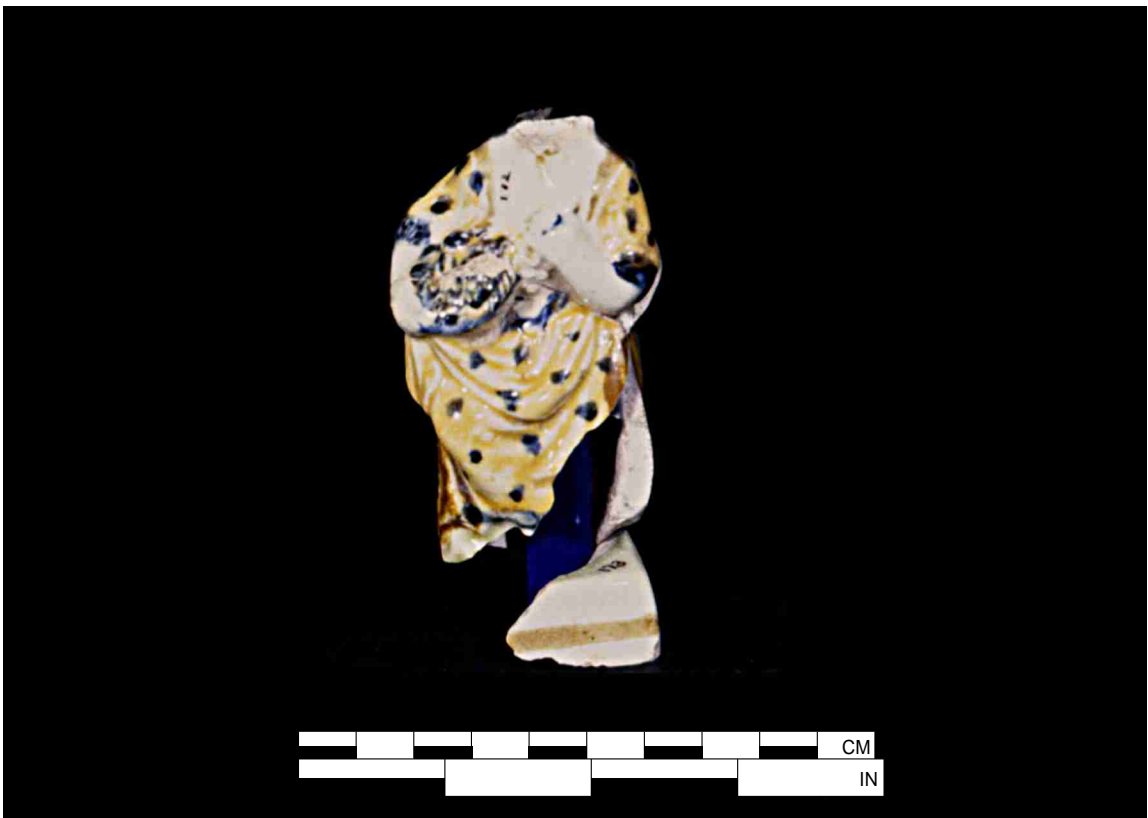


Plate 63. Staffordshire pearlware figurine of a woman from the Stout's home furnishings (Feature Y).

There were two John Taylors from New Jersey who fought in the Revolutionary War and it is uncertain which one lived on Water Street (see Somerset County Historical Quarterly 1913). The John Taylor from Hunterdon County, who lived in Somerset during the later years of his life, was described as a “gallant officer of the Revolution.” He was born in Bath, England, married Lydia Kar, and settled on 400 acres of land where he built a mill first known as Taylor’s Mill from 1760-1780 and then as Saxton’s Mills. He had three children, Nathaniel, Catherine, and Lydia. This John Taylor’s rank in the militia was colonel and he was later promoted to general.

The second John Taylor was born in Middlesex in 1751. He was the son of Jacob Taylor of Amboy and the grandson of John Taylor, who arrived in America from Bedfordshire, England in 1739. This Colonel John Taylor was a tutor in Rutgers College when it was located near South Branch and he eventually became a professor in Union College in Schenectady.

The English heritage of both John Taylors is significant. Feature DD, the earliest privy on this lot, may have been a buttery before it was a privy. Its size and shape fit classic descriptions of such features, which have been found on seventeenth-century house sites occupied by English-American colonists in Virginia and elsewhere (Mouer 199:147). According to Mouer, butteries were 3 to 6 feet deep and tended to be 6 feet or longer in length. They were typically centered in a room, often had some type of floor and, less frequently, side walls to keep the moisture and vermin at bay. They were used to store pickled meats, beer, wine, and dairy products. Feature DD measured 4.8 feet by 6 feet and was at least 1.2 feet deep. The sides were wood-lined, but there was no floor. The lowest layer of fill in the feature, at least on its west side, was not nightsoil, but was instead re-deposited subsoil. It is suggested here that the subsoil was thrown in when the feature’s use as a buttery was abandoned. The large number of milk pans, found in the fill above the sterile subsoil, were discarded when they were no longer necessary, presumably because the family solved their storage problems in a different way.

The artifacts recovered from the two nightsoil deposits in Feature DD and from the overlying trash midden (Feature BB) reveal something about how the Taylor family lived on Water Street in the latter years of the eighteenth century. Their two teaset, one considerably more elegant than the other, suggest that they valued the tea ceremony, probably using the overglaze, medallion-decorated Chinese porcelain set for company and the plainer creamware set (Set 3) for the family. They also set an elegant dinner table with a set of Royal creamware dishes and decorative stemmed glasses, flips, and tumblers. The transfer-printed tankard with polychrome overglaze decoration may have been a special gift to the retired colonel or at least a special possession.

If the second privy on the lot, Feature AA, was also filled by the Taylor family (probably just before they vacated the premises) it reflects a continued concern with owning what was fashionable. The few artifacts found in this feature included pearlwares, not available in the United States until the 1780s and particularly fashionable, especially with transfer-printed decoration, in the early nineteenth century. The Taylors had transfer-printed teawares and they also continued to use Chinese porcelain. It is evident that Water Street in this period was very different than the working-class enclave it became after the opening of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, well-to-do families lived, worked, and entertained in their houses overlooking the river in the midst of the bustling port.

The next residents of 14-16 Water Street were Josiah Stout and his family. There by 1824, Stout ran his business out of the house. He was a merchant and owned a sloop that was anchored on the east side of Water Street, presumably at “Stout’s Wharf” which is shown on a 1829 map (Figure 7). Feature BB AS II, a midden deposit, and Feature Y, a privy with a TPQ of 1823, are



associated with Stout's occupation. A lead bale seal found in the midden may have come from textiles or goods imported by Stout. While Stout was renting 14-16 Water Street he bought the neighboring lot, No. 18, to the north, a sure sign of his prosperity. This prosperity was also reflected in the artifact assemblage, which included transfer-printed pearlware tea dishes that were in fashion at the time of their discard. Although the Stouts set a conservative table with plain creamware and edged pearlware dishes, they possessed at least one matched set of dishes as well as an impressive array of serving pieces – platters (4), serving dishes (3), tureens (2), a compote, and a fruit basket. A coconut shell in this assemblage is evidence of some of the exotic foods that were available to a merchant.

It is unclear when Stout vacated Water Street but the lone brick structure sitting in the middle of the otherwise vacant lot on an 1850 map (Otley and Keily, Figure 18) was probably one of his warehouses rather than a dwelling. There were no residents on the lot at the time, but Stout may have continued to do business there. Water Street was clearly a very different place after the opening of the canal in 1839. It ceased to be residential and became a place for industry, but first, at least at No. 14-16, there was a livery stable. The JOHN MORRIS LIVERY appeared on a Sanborn map in 1886, but it was probably built at least ten years earlier. By 1897 the livery was called Berdine's. No evidence of the livery stable was found during the archeological investigation although a long sand pit located just east of the backyard privies probably belonged to the iron works that opened on the lot in 1927. No. 18 Water Street was always valued for its commercial advantages, but the particular advantages changed over time.

## 9.0 ONCE UPON A TIME IN NEW BRUNSWICK

### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

Instead of the dry recapitulation that usually ends a data recovery report, we are including a series of narrative vignettes to summarize our findings. This technique was first developed by the principal investigator for the purpose of weaving together the historical and archeological information on the Five Points project in New York City (Yamin 2000). In that case, as in this, there were so many archeological features on so many different historic lots that there needed to be a way to convert the information into a readable narrative. Such narratives are more than stories about the past; they are constructions of the past based on fragments of data gleaned from many sources and the process of writing them is a process of discovering what we have learned about a place as well as what still remains to be learned.

The New Brunswick narrative vignettes were written by several members of the JMA team. They are arranged in chronological order in order to show how the project block changed over time. Because the block was at the center of early development on the banks of the Raritan River, the vignettes touch on the early development of New Brunswick and its reason to be—the river—as well as the on the transportation changes that transformed the block into a working-class neighborhood in the nineteenth century and a product of the automobile age in the twentieth. In addition to their analytical value, the narratives are included in this report as a kind of homage to Rachel Van Dyke. Rachel's journal, kept during the year 1810-1811 and published in the book, *To Read My Heart*, enormously enriched our understanding of the place in her time and greatly inspired us in our own time. On the last day of the fieldwork, just as we were packing up the van to return to Pennsylvania, there was a dramatic sunset that we all stopped to gaze at. When we discovered that Rachel, too, had gazed at the western sky with wonder from the very same spot it brought the past alive and we have tried to do the same with our vignettes.

### 9.2 NARRATIVE VIGNETTES

#### 9.2.1 *GETTING OLD BY REBECCA YAMIN*

14-16 Water Street, Feature AA, AS I and Feature DD

John Taylor didn't like to feel careless. After all he was an upstanding member of the community, a leading merchant who in partnership with John Bray owned one of the biggest wharves in New Brunswick. How could he be so stupid as to lose his pocket watch, and in the outhouse of all places? His age was catching up with him, no question about it. He should probably slow down. Look what happened to his good friend, Frederick Van Dyke—sick with the flu one minute and dead not long after. John Taylor didn't want to die. The memories were too sweet and he wanted to savor them, even if it was from the distance of old age. He thought about the early days, the days just after the Revolution when everyone was bursting with patriotism and determined to make money. He brought his young family to New Brunswick for many reasons: the city was already a cosmopolitan place, there was the college and good schools, even for young women, but mainly he bought the property on Water Street because it was near the Raritan, the key to making his fortune. He built a house in the English style—with a grand view of the river and surrounded by people of his own kind. Well, not quite. The Van Dykes, after all, were Dutch and very Dutch

at that. But they had style. Their house was as fancy as any and tea with their family was much like tea with his own.

Everyone put out the best porcelain for guests. It was behind the scenes that things were different. The buttery, for instance; no one else on the block had a buttery cut right into the floor, full up with those shiny redware dishes overflowing with cream. It was such a practical way to store the butter and cream, and even the pickles and meats and beer and wine, but he had to admit it was mighty old fashioned. When his wife insisted, they converted the old underground pit into a privy and kept the perishables in an ice house out back. They didn't give up all their English ways though. They still preferred a round of beef to anything else; they set an elegant table, and there was always plenty to drink. Taylor prized his large enameled tankard (Plate 64); there was nothing like a long draft of beer and a good smoke with his friend and partner, John Bray. They would sit by the fire and regale each other with tales of the war—Bray was assistant to Charles Stewart, the commissary of issues. He supplied the troops with barrels of liquor from his supplies at Raritan Landing and salt from New Brunswick when no one else could find any. Taylor himself had been a colonel; unlike Bray he didn't settle into a merchant career until after the war.

He loved it then though. He loved to watch the ships darting about the river, and he especially loved to watch them unload their cargo on his wharf just across the way. They brought all sorts of imported goods to the docks at New Brunswick and took away the grain that was New Jersey's pride. Trade was the city's reason to be and Taylor had been in the midst of it. But now he was old—and careless—it was time to retire. Perhaps he should sell; that young Josiah Stout was anxious to buy, it was probably time. He would miss Water Street though, he would miss it forever.

### 9.2.2 *WITH FLOODING IN MIND BY ALEX BARTLETT*

#### 12 Water Street, Feature W

The year was 1797. William Forman had owned the lot at 12 Water Street and the old house that stood on it for some time now, and he finally had the time and money to do something with them. He hated the house. It was old, weathered, and flimsy and he needed something better for his growing family. Six children were born to William and his wife Eleanor (nee Pool) in the 1790s. The old place would have to come down. He demolished the house and built a much larger, solid structure, of the finest wood and local shale. Because he had seen the Raritan overflow its banks, William designed an elaborate drainage system in the cellar of his new structure. He canted its floor down to the east to allow any water emptying into the cellar to return to the river by way of a pipe. The floor itself would have to drain as well and he took care of this problem by laying a floor of river cobbles meticulously embedded in sand, except at the south end which he covered with brick (Plate 65). That would be the work room, where he could wash his tools and have the water drain off. William was proud of himself; the new structure would serve his family well. Little did he know that fifty years later the very same house would be bursting with the workers who eventually displaced merchants like Forman and Taylor on the block. The workers found employment in the factories that lined the Delaware and Raritan Canal almost as soon as it was completed in 1833 and William Forman's substantial house was subdivided into apartments to house their burgeoning families.



Plate 64. John Taylor's tankard.



Plate 65. William Forman's cellar floor.

### 9.2.3 *THE SPINSTERS ON ALBANY STREET BY TOD BENEDICT*

#### 3-5 Albany Street, Feature F

It was July 4, 1851, a Friday, and Lydia Van Dyke, now 64 years old, was sitting in her parlor in the late afternoon. She looked out the window and watched with amusement as one of the hired boys next door at the Bell Hotel tried to corral three chickens that had escaped from their pen out back. The birds probably sensed their impending fate as part of that evening's meal for the dozen or so regulars as well as the extra guests who were staying at the Bell for the holiday weekend. It was Independence Day, her brother James's favorite holiday. Nearly eight years had passed since his death, but she still missed him terribly. Until his sudden demise at the relatively young age of 59, attributed to "palsy of the brain," the never-married siblings had been the only residents of the 5 Albany home for two decades, since their mother died in 1823. Occasionally a niece or nephew came to stay with them, but otherwise it had been just the two of them and the help, of course. Their other siblings, Augustus, a doctor in Philadelphia, and Rachel, now married to Henry Jackson and living in Castleton on Staten Island, visited at least once a year, but their stays passed much too quickly and before you knew it the house was empty again.

Mary Ervin, Lydia's cook, entered the parlor from the kitchen, where she had been working on dinner, and announced that it was time to eat. The past few days had been sweltering, and Lydia had asked if she would fix something cool and refreshing—"Don't light the stove," she said. The 40-something Irish immigrant, whom Lydia had hired nearly five years previous, obliged by putting together a platter of fresh fruit and shellfish she had bought the day before at the Hiram Market (Plate 66), the farmers' market just a short walk away. The two women proceeded to the dining room, where the table was set with the blue-transfer-printed plates that had been in the Van Dyke family for decades, probably fragments of a set Lydia's parents received when they were married. The sliced watermelon and peaches, grapes and cherries, all locally grown, looked beautiful on the platter Lydia had added to the larder not so long ago. A small salad of lettuce and tomatoes from the backyard garden was lightly sprinkled with French-imported John Durand olive oil and the shellfish--a dozen or so oysters and clams on the half shell--was neatly displayed on the old Chinese charger. How good it was to see that beautiful piece of china that was usually hidden away in the cupboard. A handpainted tureen overflowed with an assortment of nuts--peanuts, walnuts, almonds, pecans, and hazelnuts. This was more than enough for the two women, especially on such a hot and humid day, but they savored the meal after which they adjourned to the early-evening shade of the front porch with their partially finished drinks.

The two had become close friends and confidants over the past few years, with Mary reminiscing about her life in Ireland and subsequent voyage to America at the height of the potato famine most of a decade before, and Lydia relating stories about growing up in New Brunswick and how much it had changed since her parents' time. Their companionship helped fill the void left by her brother James's passing. As the fading light of dusk began to surround them, and the intense heat of the day started to subside, they noticed an ever-increasing gathering of people outside the Bell, no doubt congregating to celebrate the nation's seventy-fifth birthday with the help of some libations from the hotel bar. Lydia and Mary would not join them this night, preferring instead to spend as quiet an evening as possible reading or playing cards, as they often did. As darkness fell, they began hearing the pop of firecrackers in the distance--from the window of Augustus's old room on the second floor they looked eastward toward the Raritan, occasionally catching glimpses of the flash of Roman candles on the opposite shore. Soon they heard similar but louder sounds nearby, as the New Brunswickers in the neighborhood commenced joining in on this festive holiday tradition.



Plate 66. The Hiram Market. From The Alexander Library archives.

#### 9.2.4 *MAKING DO BY ALEX BARTLETT*

1 Albany Street, Feature A, AS I

James Couenhoven was really feeling it. The 1850s were not being kind to the keepers of the Bell Hotel, and the Panic of 1857 just added insult to injury. Couenhoven wanted to make the tavern—the old Indian Queen—into a showplace; he wanted the nicest glassware, the best alcohol, but with the financial climate of the day, he just couldn't do it, no matter how hard he stretched every penny. Those plain and boring tumblers would have to last a little while longer. Worn and chipped with wear, they were hardly pleasing to look at. Then again, most of his patrons probably didn't even care. They were perfectly happy to imbibe using whatever glasses were there. It was the same story with the dishes. Old and time-worn, they still functioned as they were supposed to. James wished that the help would be a little more careful though. He was getting tired of always replacing the blue decorated dishes--especially the platters (Plate 67). He was having enough money troubles. Besides, every time he replaced one, it never matched the others exactly. But it would have to do.

James didn't want the tavern to appeal only to customers who were drinking away their sorrows, so he kept a supply of soda and mineral water on hand. With S.W. Bells' place just up the road at 94 Albany Street, getting a good stock of beverages was easy enough. Every once in awhile, one of his patrons would order up some champagne. Though times weren't horrible, the taciturn hotel keeper hardly felt like celebrating--he left that to those sitting at the bar.

Not that James had much to complain about. It was, after all, a reasonably successful business, steeped in tradition--John Adams and Benjamin Franklin once shared a room at the Indian Queen, you know--and located on the best corner in town. Still, he wanted things to be better, and hoped the 1860s would bring better times. Little did he know that the country was on the brink of war.

#### 9.2.5 *BEAST GREASE BY TOD BENEDICT*

8-10 Water Street, Features Q and D

Benjamin V. Ackerman had just finished overseeing the day's dipping at his 8 Water Street tallow chandlery, known as B. V. Ackerman & Co., and was walking toward his home next door at No. 10. He rented two lots from the Pools, one for the chandlery and the other for his home. William Lawrence, Harriet Pool's brother, co-owned the lot, but he lived in New York and left the business of landlording to his sister and brother-in-law who were just across the river. A stiff breeze was blowing from the south, and the slightly unpleasant smell of tallow, colloquially called "beast grease," was in the air, although neither Ackerman nor his family noticed it anymore. At least there weren't any animals. Since slaughtering within city limits and the resultant problem of carcass disposal was not looked upon kindly by most New Brunswickers, Ackerman didn't keep the sheep or oxen required for making his own tallow. Instead he had a shipment delivered every Monday. His business was doing well in 1850 and was valued at about \$3,000, a figure that included equipment, raw material, and product on hand.

As he approached his doorstep, the three youngest Ackerman children, Abigail, James, and Benjamin, who were playing with dolls and marbles in the backyard, ran to greet him while his eldest daughter, Sarah, already 10, and his wife, Ann, who were helping their servant hang laundry on the clothesline, gave him warm smiles. The oldest of the children, David, was busy with his homework in the first-floor parlor and the baby was asleep upstairs. It was quite a



Plate 67. Platters from the Indian Queen/Bell Tavern.



houseful. David sometimes helped out at the chandlery after school, but not today and besides, there was always Mr. Cory.

The Cory family lived above the chandlery. Robert Cory worked part-time there, depending on demand, and David Ackerman used Cory as an excuse to get out of working whenever he could. Robert and Mary Cory were the proud parents of a 6-year-old and a 3-month-old baby. They were African American as was the Ackermans' servant, Jane Hoagland, and they all got together whenever they could. The two households generally got along, regardless of the not-infrequent acts of violent racism that occurred across the country at the time, to which New Brunswick was not immune. However, the Corys' tenure as residents of 8 Water Street would not be long lived—they had left for parts unknown by the mid-1850s and were replaced on the second floor by liveryman William Gable and laborer John McGlean.

But for now, on this hot summer afternoon on Water Street in 1850, things were pretty much as they had been in anyone's recent memory: children noisily playing outdoors, boats of all sorts plying the Raritan, and the occasional rowdy drunk stumbling or being booted out of the Bell Tavern down on the corner, to the amusement of all bystanders. The work didn't vary much, either—Ackerman, usually Cory, and a frequently changing small roster of part-time laborers churned out tallow candles and soap cakes day after day. Ackerman and Cory spent their evenings with their families, and the Ackermans attended services on Sundays at the First Reformed Dutch Church (Plate 68), where Benjamin had been a member since 1843. The church was located off the west side of Neilson Street between Paterson and Bayard, a pleasant walk from home on good-weather days. Mrs. Ackerman, ably assisted by Miss Hoagland, spent her days taking care of the children, maintaining her garden and indoor plants, and mending clothing. The terra-cotta flowerpots and iron watering can left behind in their well-built stone-lined privy had seen a good deal of use, but a brass thimble may have dropped out of someone's pocket by mistake.

The Ackermans were not fancy people, but they weren't completely unfashionable either. The set their table with up-to-date transfer-printed dishes in numerous colors as well as the common edge-decorated ones. There were matching serving pieces as well as utilitarian pie pans that may also have come to the table. For tea they preferred hand-painted designs, some in several colors. Substantial amounts of alcohol were consumed in the Ackerman household and maybe also in the chandlery next door. Gin, beer and ale, rye/whiskey, wine, and even champagne bottles were discarded in the privy and the number of tumblers was enough to suggest a drinking establishment on the premises (Plate 69).

Perhaps Ackerman drank to escape the tedium of his soap and candlemaking business, a situation that may have led him to leave New Brunswick for the more rural setting of Franklin Township where he became a farmer. Or maybe it was the threat of war and the need to leave the family behind. Ackerman enlisted in Company C of the 28th Regiment with the New Jersey volunteer infantry at the end of August 1862, mustering in the next month as a private. After marching to Falmouth, Virginia, in December of that year the regiment saw action in the Battle of Fredericksburg. Ackerman had attained the rank of seventh corporal by April of 1863, and the regiment fought in the Battle of Chancellorsville in May. Despite his pre-war move to Franklin Township, Ackerman did not completely abandon New Brunswick. While still enlisted in the Union Army he purchased the western half of 18 Water Street and, after his discharge, he bought 14–16. He sold the latter in March of 1869 and the former four months later, all the while continuing to live in the country. Perhaps he, or maybe it was his wife, thought it was a safer



Plate 68. The First Reformed Dutch Church. From the Alexander Library Archives.



Plate 69. The Ackermans' drinking glasses.

place to bring up their children. They certainly didn't miss the smells of the chandlery or the Friday night carousing at the Bell Hotel.

*9.2.6 LETTER TO CHARLES STEWARD STOUT BY JULIETTE GERHARDT*

14-16 Water Street, Feature Y

Charles Steward Stout, Farmer  
Spring Lake, Illinois  
September 5, 1860

Dear Charlie,

How is Papa doing? I am certain he is much better off out there as I know it would pain him to see how changed New Brunswick is. We took the carriage out to where our little house used to stand on Water Street and all that's left now is Papa's wharf. It was sad to see an ironworks on the spot where our house stood and to remember what a fine view we had of the Raritan. Maybe you remember how excited we used to get it when one of Papa's cargo ships pulled up to the wharf, and how we snuck out to watch it unload. I remember the first time we saw and ate a coconut. Moses and I used to like hiding under the porch, listening to Papa and the Captain as they exchanged the particulars of trade over a pipe and how, between sips of rum, the volume of their conversation rose and fell as if pirates were at our very doorstep. As scared as we sometimes got hearing those stories, we preferred that secret spot to Mama's fancy tea parties. But this reminds me, Charlie, do you remember that time we were having tea with the wife of one of Papa's business associates and you came whipping around like a great gust of wind upsetting a tray of Mama's favorite blue cups? Poor Mama. We would have laughed if you hadn't spoiled things in front of company. Well there's a story you must tell Papa and see what he recalls of those days.

Give Papa and the children a hug.

Affectionately,  
Mary

After writing this letter to my brother, I went about the business of unpacking and settling into our new little house, ruminating about the past and those days on the Raritan. I was making my way through a crate of our belongings when I unwrapped a ceramic figurine of a man dressed in the old style that was one of Mama's treasures. It used to sit on the mantle paired with a woman holding a basket, but what became of that I'll never know (Plate 70).

*9.2.7 THE GREAT WAR ENDS BY TOD BENEDICT*

10 Water Street

The sound of fireworks and ecstatic cheers could be heard both far and near: the War Between the States was finally over. Just two days earlier, on April 9, 1865, General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House in Virginia. The news reached New Brunswick almost right away and its citizens were as excited as anyone; soldiers from the city and surrounding townships would finally be coming home. It was a day to celebrate. George W. Shelady, the head of one of three households now living at No. 10 Water Street, had served a nine-month hitch as a wagoner in the

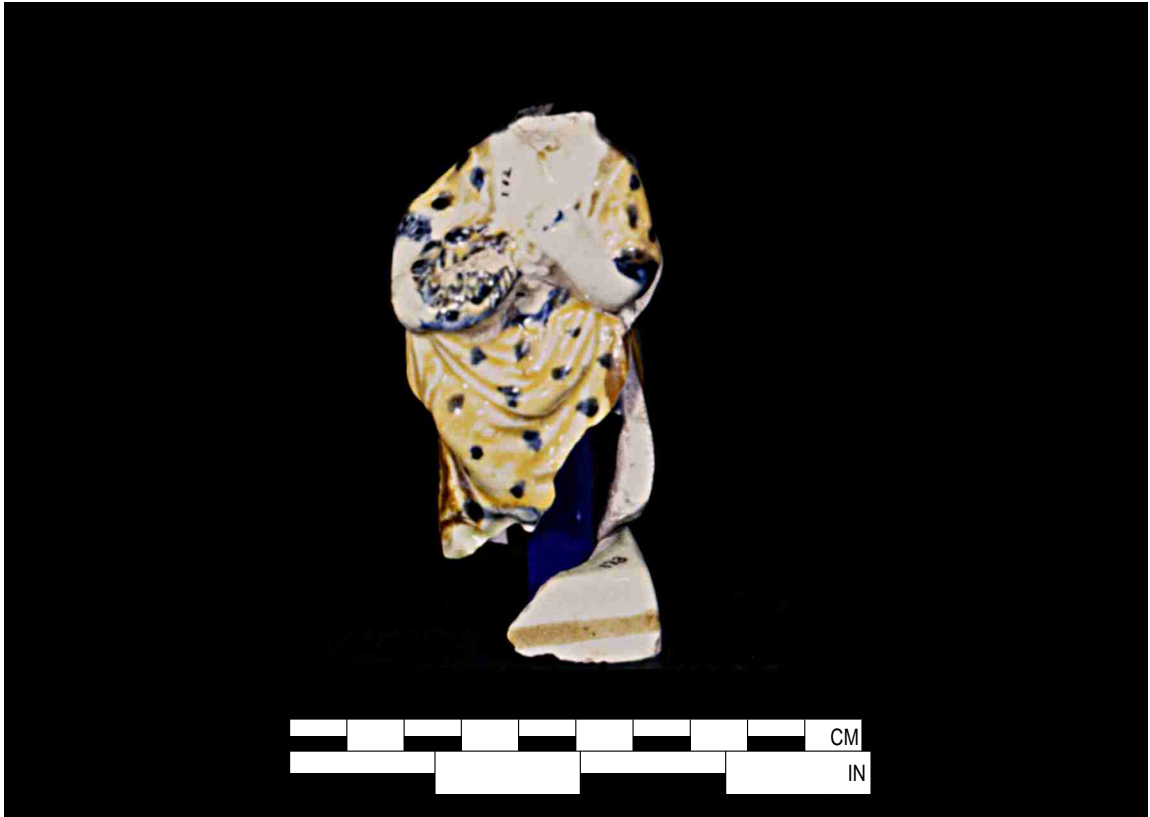


Plate 70. The lost figurine.

28th Regiment of the New Jersey volunteer infantry. He was discharged back in July 1863 and was already back at his old job as a machinist in a paper factory. He couldn't read, but his wife could, and she read interesting items from the New-Brunswick *Fredonian* aloud to George and the children, that is, when they would sit still long enough to listen. Tonight everyone hung on her words, even the littlest ones, sensing the importance of the news. You could hear a pin drop in their second-floor tenement as the again pregnant Mary Shelady related the details.

The Bartows, who lived in the other apartment on the second floor, were too excited to stay home. They were getting ready to go for a walk around the neighborhood, taking advantage of the unusually warm early-spring weather. Isaac Bartow was a fisherman. He had brought his boat in a little earlier than usual today; there was too much excitement in the air to stay out on the water. In the Bartow family it was Isaac who could read so he tucked the newspaper under his arm as the whole family went out the door. He would read aloud to them when they found a nice place to sit down.

The Crossens downstairs were older; their children were already grown including four sons who fought with the Union army. Neil was in Company A of the First Regiment and James was in Company C of the Thirteenth, both in the New Jersey Infantry; Hugh was in Company K of the 162nd Regiment of the New York Infantry and Patrick was in Company B and then M of the Sixteenth Regiment of the New York Heavy Artillery. James, who was still serving in the Thirteenth, had enlisted in December 1863 and fought in the Battles of Resaca (Georgia) in May 1864 and Bentonville (North Carolina) just before the end of the war, in March 1865. A month after enlisting in 1862 Hugh joined the New York Infantry and fought in the Siege of Port Hudson from May to July 1863 and in the Battle of Sabine Cross Roads in April 1864, both in Louisiana. Charles and Catharine Crossen would have to wait another two to three months to see their sons return to New Brunswick. After Company C of the Thirteenth mustered out on June 8, 1865 near Washington D. C., James transferred to Company U of the Thirty-third Regiment, not mustering out until July 17. Hugh's regiment, the 162nd New York, wouldn't muster out until October. But at least they would be coming home. Patrick died, probably of disease, in 1864 or 65; it is unclear what happened to his brother, Neil.

The four members of the Crossen household who were home when the news of surrender came tried their best to celebrate with friends and neighbors, even if only for a night or two. They tried to forget, at least for a while, the loss of two sons and looked forward to the return of the two who had survived. For them the victory celebration was bittersweet.

### 9.2.8 *MAKING MONEY BY ALEX BARTLETT*

1 Albany Street, Feature A, AS II

By 1875, life was good. The McColligans had successfully shrugged off another financial panic, and made myriad improvements to the Bell Hotel (Plate 71). Irish-born Neil McColligan, the proprietor since 1870, had replaced the old faded dishware with shiny new sets of white granite. They were sturdy and well made, and could take the abuses meted out by his rowdy patrons. Not that he let the place get too rowdy, mind you, but with all of the drinking that went on, an occasional dish was bound to wind up on the floor. The old tumblers went out, too. Some of them were so worn you could barely see through them. They made the beer and ale look like dish water. Neil loved the new ones--nice, heavy tumblers of various sizes, with arched panels around their sides. They added a touch of class to the place, it needed a little class.

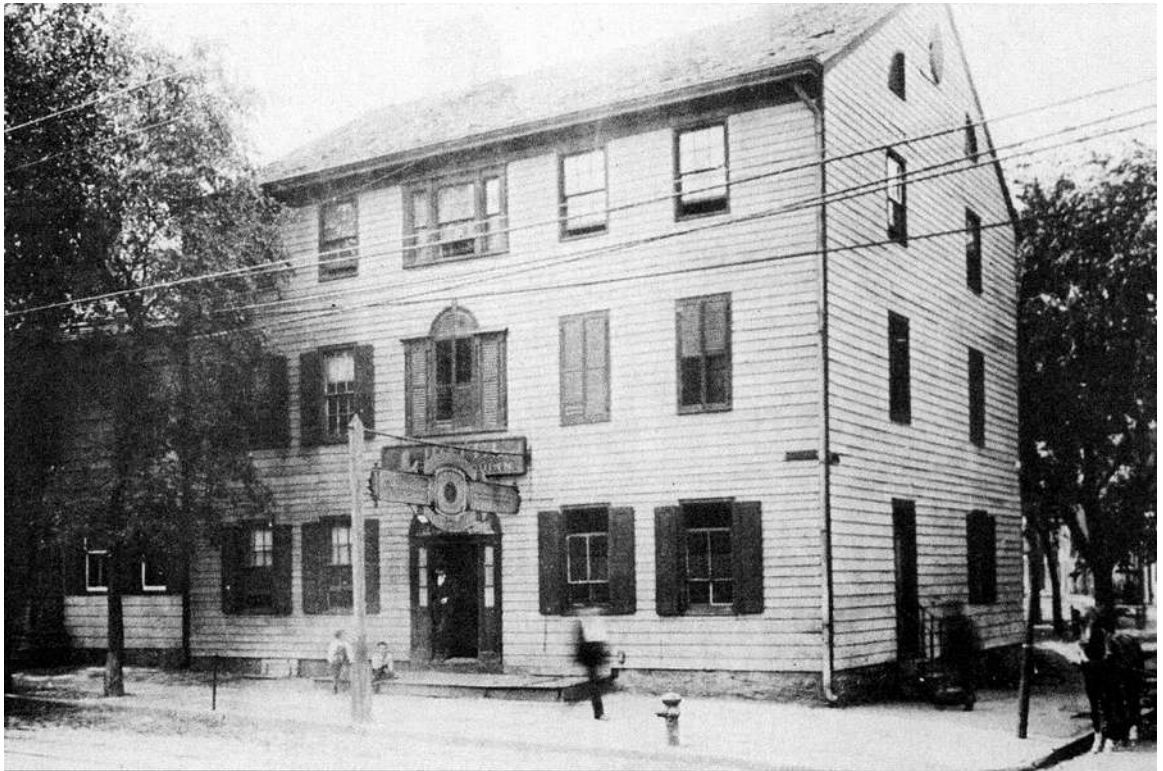


Plate 71. The Bell Hotel.

What Neil and his wife, Mary, needed more than class was money--money to keep the hotel open and to maintain the hotel rooms and residence above. To augment their income, they took in boarders, six of them, to be exact. Not only did they help pay the bills, they turned those extra rooms upstairs into moneymakers. About this time, Neil came up with another idea, one he was sure his wife would not like. A sure way to get extra money was to rent hotel rooms out by the hour. New Brunswick had always been tied to the sea, and of late, to the railroad. He figured that many of the boatmen coming down the canal were hungry for more than just food. And so he provided it. He prettied up a couple of the rooms furnishing them with things like fancy candy dishes and decorative kerosene lamps. In no time at all he had a regular clientele of young ladies and they, in turn, had their own clientele. The ladies of the night paid more attention to their appearance than his wife and they occasionally left their potions behind. Someone used Mrs. Allen's World Hair Restorer and there were fancy bottles of perfume. One, shaped like a vase, was a deep violet color; Neil wondered if it went with the lady's eyes.

He hoped his children didn't know what these temporary tenants were up to. He worried, but just a little. The income was too good to give up

### 9.2.9 *MAKING MERRY BY ALEX BARTLETT*

#### Feature A, AS III

Joseph Quinn, a proud Irishman, known to his friends as Josie, bought the Bell Tavern in 1881. Josie wore his politics on his sleeve, or more literally on his pipes. More often than not he clenched a "Home Rule" pipe between his teeth. He liked the simple insignia of the thistle and harp that decorated the sides of the pipebowls and he was all in favor of Irish independence. He lived in America, but he still cared about the old country. This is not to say that Josie didn't have pride for his new home in America as well. After all, hadn't he bought that fancy pressed glass serving compote commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Declaration of Independence that his wife wanted so much? There it sat right in the middle of the dining room table for all to see.

Thank goodness, he was the boss downstairs. As owner of the Bell Hotel Josie continued to sell both alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages to his patrons. While his predecessors preferred S.W. Bell's products, Josie liked the beverages put up by William Jernee better and that's what he stocked. The arched paneled tumblers purchased by Neil McColligan were still serviceable, although he occasionally needed to replace broken ones and the plain molded white granite dishes were also holding up, although they too occasionally needed replenishing. He was a little surprised to find that his patrons also wanted tea, but that was the Irish way. You couldn't get through the day without a cup or two of tea. He bought several plain white teasetts and it was not unusual to see a working man sipping tea instead of something harder at the bar.

The brothel business continued to thrive. Josie added a few new touches to the rooms he rented by the hour. There was an elegant bud vase by one of the bedsides and plenty of candy and snack dishes to go around. One of the dishes, as a matter of fact, appeared to be the focus of someone's anger. A bullet had been shot right through it (Plate 72). Josie had heard that men sometimes took their frustrations out on these women, but shooting a candy dish? He just hoped the kids didn't hear the gun go off. Little Ernestine Roeder next door kept asking what was rolling on the floor above her room—probably porcelain buttons from ladies' dresses, but her mother didn't want to tell her that. She said it was mice. Joe Quinn, Josie's son, didn't like the noises either—it disturbed his studying. Maybe he got so mad that he took one of the silly glass dishes out in the yard and shot right through it with his father's old pistol. You can just imagine him leaning it up



Plate 72. Snack dish with bullet hole.



against a fencepost by the old abandoned house that was once Ben Ackerman's place. "Take THAT!" he might have said. "Take THAT!" Josie liked that explanation better than the possibility that a gun-wielding customer had shot at a dish—or maybe even at the prostitute—right on the premises. That was dangerous stuff and Josie worried about his family.

### *9.2.10 BOARDINGHOUSE BLUES BY TOD BENEDICT*

#### 5 Albany Street, Feature F, AS II

Looking none too happy, Pierce Roach and James H. Fine walked out the main door of the New Brunswick Rubber Company on Peace Street and slammed the door behind them. The two men were looking for work again, having been unemployed since most of a year ago. Almost a year without jobs—since the Novelty Rubber Company closed its doors for good in early 1886—some thanks after more than six years of service! Not that long ago the factory, located directly north of the hosiery mill above the "head" of Water Street, was the country's largest manufacturer of rubber buttons, roughly 50 million per year. It also manufactured smoking pipes, checks, canes, and knitting pins, but suddenly business just dried up. Sadly, they were told, not even part-time work was currently available at New Brunswick Rubber and there was nothing at the New Jersey Rubber Company either—they had stopped by their office on the other side of Albany Street just yesterday.

The two men cut across the New Brunswick Rubber Company yard to Peace Street and headed southward toward Albany. They thought about stopping for a drink at the Whitehall Hotel, but they knew it was too early. It was dangerous to drown your sorrows in alcohol and they were too close to home to get away with it. At No. 5 Albany Street the men were greeted by Roach's wife, Eliza, who was waiting on the front porch. Pierce gave her a peck on the cheek and James walked up the stairs to the apartment he shared with his brother, sister, and brother-in-law. James Ferguson, a fisherman, and his family also lived there which made the apartment a bit cramped, but at least there were lots of people to share the rent.

Ferguson and Joseph Fine, James's brother, worked a fishing boat together. Once in a while they went out into the bay just past Perth Amboy, but usually they stayed in the river where the primary catch was striped and largemouth bass, flounder, weakfish, sheepshead, catfish, kingfish, and carp. Sometimes they got herring, yellow perch, or even eels, although there were fewer and fewer now that the factories along the river were spewing their waste into the water. They finally docked the boat along the north side of the Albany Street bridge as the sun was setting, another dawn-to-dusk day on the water. By the time their catch was unloaded and transferred to the waiting ice-filled wagons, to be taken to the local market for sale the next morning, nearly all vestiges of light in the western sky had faded. The two men trudged up the block and a half along Albany Street to the house, seemingly a much longer walk than it had been at six that morning. Ferguson's two younger children, James and Bertha, were already in bed on this school night, leaving only his wife and brother-in-law to greet them as they reached the top of the staircase. Dinner tonight, as most nights, would be a simple affair, baked fish, this time flounder brought home the day before, potatoes, and salad from the backyard garden, drizzled with olive oil.

The Roach family downstairs had eaten much earlier and considerably more formally. Having made a trip that morning to the grocery and the butcher's shop on the west side of Neilson Street, Eliza Roach put a decent meal on the table. It was served on the set of plain white dishes she had cobbled together and she even used the Chinese porcelain platter salvaged from the attic when

they first moved into the house. It probably once belonged to the Van Dyke family, but Eliza wouldn't have known that. It just looked pretty and no one else claimed it.

Seeing the discouragement on her husband's face, Eliza didn't bother him about helping the children brush their teeth before bed with Calder's Dentine tooth powder or comb the lice out of little Elizabeth's hair. Oh dear, she wondered, when would there be work for Pierce and the other men who had been let go from the button factory? After the children were safely tucked away, Eliza sat down to read Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by gaslight. She was lucky to be able to borrow from the New Brunswick library. Twain's latest offering had been published in February 1885 and here she was already reading it.

### *9.2.11 RE-BUILDING FOR BUSINESS BY ALEX BARTLETT*

12 Water Street

By 1890, William Foreman's place at 12 Water Street had lost a lot of its luster. Though still solid, it was showing its age and was hardly attractive. The many layers of paint were peeling, and the place was beginning to sag. Still, it was structurally sound, and John D. Watson thought of it as an asset, rather than a burden, when he was looking for a suitable lot for his Color Works. On March 4<sup>th</sup>, he bought the lot, and the old Foreman place along with it. Due to the fairly large size of the house, John figured he could use it to store all the dyes and pigments that he would need in the business. The basement was a problem though. Foreman's old drainage system had failed, and the basement routinely flooded. The first floor was buckling, too. John had a plan; he would get rid of the basement altogether and after a spell, that was exactly what he did. Using all the river cobbles he could find, as well as coal ash and cinders from nearby industries, he filled the basement right up. It was some job, but before he knew it, his basement problem was gone and the first floor rested on the newly created solid ground. The upper floors were fine for storage and served the purpose for many years to come.

### *9.2.12 BOWLING FOR BELLOFF BY TOD BENEDICT*

5 Albany Street, Feature F, AS III

John C. Belloff glanced at the clock on the wall. "Already a quarter past three," he muttered. That Saturday afternoon's bowling match between his New Brunswick team and another fivesome from Highland Park would be getting underway in less than an hour. The two-lane bowling alley he built off the rear of his saloon at 11½ Albany Street just a year before was definitely worth it. This old town needed a bowling alley and Belloff was looking forward to a match with New Brunswick's natural rival across the river. When he bought the place in 1898 the saloon was already thriving; with the bowling alley attached it would probably do even better. Belloff's brother, Louis, had his veterinary business on the other side of the building (No. 9), the same space Rush Van Dyke probably used for his medical practice in the early 1870s. The Belloff brothers and their families lived side by side in apartments upstairs, a good arrangement for both.

John's main business was the saloon, but today his attention was focused on the upcoming match. He walked through the saloon to the back and unlocked the door to the lanes. There wasn't any access from the outside, but there were four windows toward the rear of the alley, two in each side wall, which provided some light across the lanes. On this cloudy afternoon it wasn't enough light though; Belloff switched on the wall-mounted electric lights. He was ready; he just hoped

the men on his team were ready too. They weren't going to lose to Highland Park, they just couldn't.

Upstairs, Belloff's wife, Elizabeth, and her sister-in-law, Pearl, were busy planning dinner, which they, too, hoped would be a victory celebration. They both had two-year-olds still drinking from "nursers" which made any serious cooking a complicated affair (Plate 73). John Jr. cried all afternoon and Elizabeth worried that she had given him too much of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It made her miserable to see little Johnny in pain and it made her even more miserable when the older boys complained about the noise. The big boys were playing marbles in the first-floor hallway on this chilly day while 5-year-old Francis was entertaining himself with porcelain and bisque dolls. The faint sound of two mockingbirds could be heard from Louis Belloff's veterinary office next door, reminding Pearl that she needed to buy more McAllister's birdfeed from the corner drugstore at Albany and George Streets. The wonderful aroma of the Saturday pot roast cooking on the stove began to fill the home, and even Louis could smell the feast, which prompted him to finish up his paperwork in short order and head next door.

John burst into the apartment as the clock struck six. His team won both rounds. Dinner would indeed be a celebration. The dining room table was already set with the usual plain white plates, bowls, cups, and saucers, as well as a butter pat and relish dish, but they looked especially shiny on the best blue tablecloth. Then came the food: the pot roast on a big white platter surrounded by roasted potatoes and the beautiful serving bowls that had been Elizabeth's parents mounded with vegetables. After dinner the women drank tea from Pearl's favorite teapot (the Rockingham one) and John and Louis sipped "Old Kaintuck" bourbon from a couple of well-worn tumblers. John couldn't stop talking about his keglers and how they sent the Highland Parkers home with their tails between their legs. The last light of the day had long since faded, and the two men were more than ready to call it an evening, even though tomorrow was a well-deserved day off. Louis soon gathered up Pearl and the sleeping Anetta, and they made the short stroll back to their 9 Albany Street abode.

### 9.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

As is often the case only a few of the questions posed at the beginning of the project can be adequately addressed with the data that was actually recovered.

#### 9.3.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS SUGGESTED BY A READING OF PETER KALM AND PETER WACKER

The only explicitly Dutch family who left possessions behind were the Van Dykes. We know from Rachel's diary that she valued her Dutch identity, but the sparse numbers of artifacts attributable to the earliest Van Dyke household (Features C,C1-C3) and to James and Lydia Van Dyke's mid-nineteenth century household (Feature F, AS I) do not suggest distinctive Dutch foodways although cherry pits (152), grape seeds (316), and peach pits (95) left behind in Feature F are consistent with Rachel's descriptions of making pies and relishing fruit, especially peaches. The three oxtails found in Feature F, were probably used in soup and while soup was a mainstay of the Dutch cuisine, research conducted for this project did not indicate that oxtail soup was distinctively Dutch. No ceramic vessels that might have served as warming pans beneath Dutch women's skirts (described by Peter Kalm) were found, nor was such a practice mentioned by Rachel who describes how chilly her room was in winter and how she used a foot stove to keep herself warm. The parasitological evidence from Feature F suggests that the Van Dykes



Plate 73. Nursing bottle fragment.

apparently did not suffer as much as the less well-to-do occupants of the block. Even though we know Rachel's father and brother were sick at home no medicine bottles were found that might have related to their illnesses.

The only direct evidence of trade with the Caribbean were coconut shells found in the privy of Josiah Stout (Feature Y) who had a shipping business and wharf on the east side of Water Street across from his house. No large scale shipping facilities were found on the site although Feature W may have served as warehouse at some point in its history. It was used for storage by the Watson Color Works late in the late nineteenth century. Ackerman's chandlery may have been located where it was for easy access to the newly completed Delaware and Raritan Canal.

### 9.3.2 PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE ASSEMBLAGES

While we had hoped to compare an assemblage associated with the eighteenth-century Indian Queen Tavern with a domestic assemblage from a house site within the project area, the only assemblages associated with the tavern dated much later in time. It is possible that the artifacts recovered by Crozier in the 1970s could be used for comparison but that was not attempted here. The following table compares the artifacts recovered from AS I of Feature A, which relates to the mid nineteenth-century Bell Hotel, with the artifacts recovered from AS I of Feature Q. Q was located on Water Street property occupied by Benjamin Ackerman and his family in the middle of the nineteenth century. Both assemblages are also compared to an assemblage from Feature AM on the Courthouse site in New York City. The feature was a rectangular, stone lined ice storage pit behind a building that served as an eating house in the middle of the nineteenth century. Located in Lower Manhattan the Courthouse site was on a block that was once part of the Five Points neighborhood.

**Table 52. Comparison of Artifacts Recovered from Public and Private Places**

	<b>Rte. 18/27 Interchange Feature A, AS I (TPQ 1853)</b>	<b>New Brunswick Feature Q, AS I (TPQ 1843)</b>	<b>Five Points, New York Feature AM, ASII (TPQ 1851)</b>
<b>Glass</b>	n %	n %	n %
Tumblers	58 (43.3)	27 (26.5)	73 (45.3)
Other table.	18 (13.4)	3 (2.9)	8 (4.9)
Serving	9 (6.7)	8 (7.8)	12 (7.5)
Bottles-alc.	21 (15.7)	29 (28.4)	35 (21.7)
Bots-non alc.	4 (2.9)	2 (1.9)	1 (0.6)
Bots-food	1 (0.7)	1 (0.9)	3 (1.9)
Bots-med.	12 (8.9)	18 (17.6)	24 (14.9)
Bots-cosmet.	2 (1.5)	4 (3.9)	2 (1.2)
Other	<u>9 (6.7)</u>	<u>10 (9.8)</u>	<u>3 (1.9)</u>
Total	134 (99.8)	102 (99.7)	161 (99.9)
<b>Ceramics</b>			
Tableware	52 (28.4)	60 (26.1)	67 (29.0)
No. of sets	2	2	2
Serving	27 (14.8)	5 (2.2)	12 (5.2)
Teaware	58 (31.7)	114 (49.6)	93 (40.3)
No. of sets	2	7	2
Serving	1 (0.5)	-(0.0)	4 (1.7)

	<b>Rte. 18/27 Interchange Feature A, AS I (TPQ 1853)</b>	<b>New Brunswick Feature Q, AS I (TPQ 1843)</b>	<b>Five Points, New York Feature AM, ASII (TPQ 1851)</b>
Beverage	2 (1.1)	8 ( 3.5)	- ( 0.0)
Pitchers	6 ( 3.3)	- ( 0.0)	12 ( 5.2)
Kitchen	20 (10.9)	30 (13.0)	17 ( 7.4)
Hygiene	<u>17 ( 9.3)</u>	<u>13 ( 5.7)</u>	<u>26 (11.3)</u>
Total	183 (100.)	230 (100.1)	231 (100.1)
<b>Selected Small Finds</b>			
Pipes	12 (70.6)	1 (20.0)	42 (75.0)
Writing	5 (29.4)	4 (80.0)	14 (25.0)

The most notable difference between the public (A and AM) and private (Q) assemblages is the number of tumblers recovered, 58 and 73 from A and AM respectively and only 27 from Q. While one might expect public drinking and eating establishments to also have more alcohol bottles, it is likely that beer and other alcoholic beverages were decanted from kegs and barrels in public places. This was as true in New York as it was in Philadelphia. While the numbers of vessels identified as tablewares were more or less comparable from the public and private places, there was considerably more variability in the wares owned by the private household. The Bell Tavern's tablewares were mostly the common Willow transfer print type and the eating house at Five Points used mainly edge-decorated plates, but the Ackermans, who were responsible for the Feature Q deposit, had edge-decorated plates, but they also had pieces in at least three other transfer-printed patterns, one in purple and three in blue. It is notable that the Ackermans also had significantly more vessels associated with tea and many more sets than the two public places which each had two sets. The teaset from the Bell Tavern were both blue transfer prints while three of the Ackermans' sets were hand painted and four were transfer printed, one of them matching one of their dinnerware sets. The number of serving pieces (27), 17 of which were platters, and pitchers (6) from the Bell Hotel is significantly greater and definitely suggests public meals. Although not as many serving pieces were recovered from Feature AM at Five Points there were more (12) than found in deposits associated with domestic households on the same block and there were even more pitchers (12) than at the Bell Hotel. The Ackermans didn't leave any pitchers in their privy although they did own a variety of ceramic serving pieces. Both public places yielded more clay pipes, although the numbers are not particularly great. In each case, however, decorative images on the pipes appeared to relate to the politics of the clientele.

### 9.3.3 NEW BRUNSWICK AND RARITAN LANDING

Because Raritan Landing disappeared as a community during the second half of the nineteenth century while New Brunswick flourished in the same period, the history of both has been distorted. If this study reveals anything about their relationship it is that for some people, at least, they were one community. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century, John Bray had a wharf in New Brunswick and a warehouse and several properties at Raritan Landing. In the early years of the nineteenth century John A. Pool lived in the house that Cornelius Low built at Raritan Landing in the middle of the eighteenth century and Pool owned and rented property in New Brunswick at the same time. Peter Pool, John's brother, also had interests in New Brunswick as did New York merchant Isaac Lawrence (John Pool's father-in-law), who owned land at both Raritan Landing and New Brunswick. Other Landing families that the documentary record reveals were investing in property on both sides of the river were William Letson and James

Duyckinck. Although artifact assemblages recovered at Raritan Landing were not compared with assemblages from New Brunswick for this report, it is clear that before the advent of the railroad (1839) the two towns were places of equal importance, at least from the point of view of investors. Rachel Van Dyke's diary, however, portrays the New Brunswick she knew as already a city, a characterization that was never applied to Raritan Landing.

## 9.4 THE URBAN PROCESS

Urbanization is a complicated process, but there are recognizable patterns. New Brunswick fits one of those patterns to a tee. As with so many cities, its reason to be was its natural access to a transportation route, the Raritan River, and equal access to a productive hinterland, in this case, countryside rich in lumber and suitable for growing a variety of grains. The city began on the banks of the river at the end of the seventeenth century with trade quickly becoming the mainstay of its economy. Imported goods flowed in from New York and ports farther afield; agricultural products flowed out. Right up to the Revolutionary War traders conducted business and lived in one and the same place. There were several examples on the project block: the Taylors, Josiah Stout, John Bray, and William Forman. Fortunately, some of them left remnants of their possessions in their backyard privies and even without much of a documentary record we can envision the material lives of these well-to-do merchants. What the documentary record does tell us is that they engaged in more than trade. These early men of value anticipated the future; they invested in property, buying and selling lots to economic advantage and increasingly becoming absentee owners. Examples on the project block are Forman and John A. Pool who in partnership with his brother-in-law, William Lawrence, owned several lots along Water Street.

Curiously, from the perspective of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the well-to-do merchants, and the later residents who rented from them, did not mind living within a stone's throw of public drinking establishments. There were two taverns—the Indian Queen and the Whitehall—on the Albany Street side of the project block. As reported in Rachel Van Dyke's journal, noises emanated from the new ballroom (at the Indian Queen) next door, but her family did not seem to object. In fact, her older brother and sister, neither of whom ever married, remained in the Van Dyke house on Albany Street long after the neighborhood was fashionable and long after there was a ballroom in the tavern next door. Over time the Indian Queen, renamed the Bell Hotel, became a considerably less elegant establishment, but the Van Dykes stayed on. Even in the present long term occupants sometimes refuse to budge, no matter what surrounds them. An example is the house close to the widened alignment of Route 18 just south of the city that the owners were resistant to sell to the New Jersey DOT. Even after the 90-year-old occupant died, his daughter refused to part with the property, eventually agreeing to have the house moved back from the new road while maintaining ownership.

In the nineteenth century different kinds of merchants moved onto the block at the base of Albany Street. The construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in the 1830s attracted both workers and industries to New Brunswick. Benjamin Ackerman, the candle and soap maker, for instance, rented (from John A. Pool) a house and shop on adjacent lots along Water Street. His business was less water dependent than the earlier traders' had been and it fowled the environment, but it clearly made a good living for him and his family. Just before the Civil War, Ackerman moved his family to the country, but he maintained an interest in Water Street investing in one property during the war and another shortly after it ended. The grand houses on both Water and Albany Streets were subdivided for tenant workers. Many of the new residents were Irish, but other nationalities—Scots, Germans, Russians, Greeks—were also represented. At mid-century the neighborhood was mixed commercial-industrial-residential and as the century progressed it

became increasingly industrial. An undated photograph (Plate 74) shows the industrial buildings lining west bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The project on the west side of Water Street is hidden behind these buildings, but it would have looked much the same.

The Route 18/27 Interchange block provided a kind of laboratory for dissecting the urban process. The series of lot configuration plans included in the previous chapters (Figs. 5, 17, 19, 20-23, 29, 30, and 31) shows the evolution of the block. Combined with the record of who bought and sold the land, the process is humanized. The archeological assemblages left behind by some of the residents further illuminate what happens in the course of urbanization, how people adapt to new circumstances, and how material culture reflects those adaptations. New Brunswick is, of course, not the only city that sacrificed its riverfront to a highway, but it may be the only city where a complete record of the city's past could be examined within the context of one block. In Philadelphia, for instance, the construction of Route 95 in the 1970s obliterated many blocks along the Delaware riverfront and none was archeologically investigated.

Robert T. Thompson claims in the preface to his book about Colonel James Neilson that "his [Neilson's] many activities were broadly representative of the American society which was evolving in the decades preceding 1860" (Thompson 1940:xi). In terms of urban land use, the same thing could be said about the Route 18/27 Interchange site. It began as a place for trade and traders who lived and worked on the block in the eighteenth century. In the nineteenth century the construction of the canal brought new industry and workers, many of them from immigrant families who did not mind living in close proximity to their jobs. The subdivided houses of the rich became the overcrowded apartments of the working class. The disappearance of the industry at the end of the century also meant the disappearance of the workers and most of the houses on the block were taken down. Only the Indian Queen survived, by then re-named the Parkway Hotel and not recognizable as the place John Adams and Benjamin Franklin had spent a night in the 1770s. By the middle of the twentieth century a gas station (the Atlantic Refining Company), an artifact of the automobile age, took up much of the block and even that was sacrificed when Memorial Parkway was expanded into a major highway in the 1970s. It is a pattern that was repeated in many cities in the United States and it represents an attitude toward the past that has been repeated in cities all over the world.

Adrian Green (2006:1) begins the introduction to the recently published volume, *Cities in the World, 1500-2000*, with a quote from Raymond Williams: "Out of an experience of the cities came an experience of the future." Green goes on to say, "The marginalization of the past is an intrinsic strand of modern urbanism, albeit in tension with impulses to preserve or celebrate selected aspects of the past—invariably those which support national or local identity" (Green 2006:1) New Brunswick destroyed most of its vernacular historic fabric retaining only two churches and their adjacent cemeteries. The churches are its monuments to the past; everything else is gone. Everything, that is, except the record we have reconstructed from the remains sealed beneath the ground that was once a block bound by Albany, Water, Washington, and Peace Streets. There is also an archive of photographs in the special collections of the Alexander Library at Rutgers, some of it reproduced in a pictorial history of the city published in 1996 (Regan) and in the Crozier 1980 report. Best of all, there is Rachel Van Dyke's journal, also in the special collections and transcribed by Lucia McMahon and Deborah Schriver (2000). One can only imagine how confused Rachel would be by the site of the house where she grew up. She could still find it; neither the river nor Albany Street has moved and the First Reformed Dutch Church, her church, is one of the two structures preserved during the re-development of New Brunswick. The Van Dyke house site, however, is under the new interchange, permanently put to rest. The remainder of the Route 18/27 Interchange site has also been put to rest. Although





Plate 74. Industrialized Water Street. From Regan 1996.

initially uncovered during the 1970s, it remained protected under an overburden of soil for almost 30 years. Its endurance proves that the philosophy then in vogue, i.e. to leave something for later archaeologists to investigate with new questions and techniques if it wasn't going to be disturbed, was not without merit. The questions, however, have not really changed. We are still trying to figure out what everyday life was like in the past. Hopefully, we have achieved this, if just a little, for one block in a city that is all about the future.

---

## 10.0 REFERENCES CITED

- Allen, Forrest  
2002 Individual Narrative of Squire Jedediah Allen. Accessed online at <[www.forrest-family.net/genealogy/squir001.htm](http://www.forrest-family.net/genealogy/squir001.htm)>.
- Andreas, Lyter & Company  
1872 Biographies. In *Atlas Map of Jersey County, Illinois*. Andreas, Lyter & Company, Davenport, IA. Accessed online at <[www.rootsweb.com/~iljersey/OS/OS-ST.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~iljersey/OS/OS-ST.htm)>.
- Anonymous  
*New Brunswick and Its Industries*. Reissued in 1980 by Gramercy Books, Inc., New Brunswick, NJ.
- Atkinson, Mary  
1914 The Old Taverns of New Brunswick. *Somerset County Historical Quarterly* III:9–18. Somerset County Historical Society, Somerville, NJ.
- Babcock & Company  
1870 *The New-Brunswick Directory, for 1870–71*. Babcock & Company, New Brunswick
- Benedict, William H.  
1918 Early taverns in New Brunswick. *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, New Series* 3:129–146.  
1925 *New Brunswick in History*. William H. Benedict, New Brunswick, NJ.
- Benson, Adolph B. (editor)  
1987 *Peter Kalm's Travels in North America, The English Version of 1770*. Dover Publications, Inc. New York.
- Billard, Robert  
n.d. Flatbush Marriages: Flatbush DRC Marriage Records 1677–1757. Accessed online at <[http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~rbillard/flatbush\\_marriages.htm](http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~rbillard/flatbush_marriages.htm)>.
- Brown, John Hull  
1996 *Early American Beverages*. Bonanza Books, New York.
- Cheek, Charles D., Donna J. Seifert, Patrick W. O'Bannon, Cheryl A. Holt, B.R. Roulette, Jr., Joseph Balicki, Glenn G. Ceponis, and Dana B. Heck  
1991 Phase I and Phase III Archeological Investigations at the Site of the Proposed International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Complex, Federal Triangle, Washington, DC. Report to the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, Washington, CD, from John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA.
- Claney, Jane Perkins  
2000 Rockingham Ware in America, 1830-1930: An Exploration in Historical Archaeology and Material Culture Studies. Doctoral dissertation in American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

- 
- Clarke, Robert G.  
2000 Information on Pool/Voorhees family genealogy. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <Ancestry.com>.
- Cook, Mel  
2003 Stout Family. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <Ancestry.com>.
- Crozier, Daniel G.  
1980 *The Archaeological Investigation and Preservation of a Portion of the New Jersey Route 18 Freeway Site, New Brunswick*. Report prepared for the Bureau of Environmental Analysis, Division of Economic and Environmental Analysis, New Jersey Department of Transportation. Department of Anthropology, Temple University, Philadelphia.
- Daily Home News  
1903a "John Belloff Sues For \$5,000: Claims that He Was Unjustly Committed to County Jail." Article in the 15 June 1903 issue of *Daily Home News*. *Daily Home News*, New Brunswick, NJ.  
1903b "Stole March on Anti-Saloonmen: Aldermen Grant 52 Licenses at a Special Meeting." Article in the 6 June issue of *Daily Home News*. *Daily Home News*, New Brunswick, NJ.
- Dallal, Diane  
1982 Pipes, Chapter V.1.3 in *Raritan Landing: The Archaeology of a Buried Port*, Joel W. Grossman, Principal Investigator. Rutgers Archaeological Survey office, Cook College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, pp. V-138-175.
- Deshler, Charles D.  
1885 A Walk about New Brunswick 60 years ago. Unpublished manuscript presented to the New Brunswick Historical Club. Ms. on file in Special Collections Department, Alexander Library, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ.
- Erwin-McGuire, Barbara  
2003 The Vreeland Genealogy Project. Accessed online at <<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-cgi-in/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=vreelandproject&id=I22485>>.
- Everts, Louis H., and David J. Stewart  
1876 New Brunswick City: Third & Fourth Wards. In *Combination Atlas Map of Middlesex County, New Jersey*. Everts & Stewart, Philadelphia.
- Fitzgerald, J. B.  
1883 New-Brunswick Directory, for 1883-'84. J. B. Fitzgerald, New Brunswick, NJ.
- French/Manning  
1790 *French's Survey or Manning's Patent, 1790*. Map reprinted in Kolva and Pisciotta 1999:2.

---

**Gerhardt, Juliette**

- 2002 Appendix A, Section 3 in Hudson's Square—A Place Through Time, Archeological Data Recovery on Block 2 of Independence Mall, edited by Rebecca Yamin. Report submitted to Dan & Zimmermann Infrastructure, Inc.
- 2004 Chapter 3. The Ogle and Turnbull Artifact Assemblages, Section 3.2 and 3.5, Ceramics. In *After the Revolution, Two Shops on South Sixth Street*. Archeological Data Recovery on Block 1, Independence Mall, edited by Rebecca Yamin. Submitted to the National Park Service.

**Gilfoyle, Timothy G.**

- 1992 *City of Eros, New York City, Prostitution, and the Commercialization of Sex, 1790-1920*. W. W. Norton & Company, New York.

**Gordon, A. E.**

- 1873 *New Brunswick and Its Industries*. A. E. Gordon, New Brunswick, NJ.

**Green, Adrian**

- 2006 Introduction to *Cities in the World, 1500-2000*, edited by Adrian Green and Roger Leech. Maney Publishing, Leeds, UK, pp. 1-13.

**History Box, The (online)**

[www.thehistorybox.com/search1.htm](http://www.thehistorybox.com/search1.htm).

**Hodges, Graham**

- 1996 "Desirable Companions and Lovers": Irish and African Americans in the Sixth Ward, 1830-1870. In *The New York Irish*, edited by Ronald H. Bayor and Timothy J. Meagher, the Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, pp. 107-124.

**Hunter, Richard**

- 2005 Country Pottery, City Factory: Industrializing New Jersey Earthenwares. Paper presented at the Potteries of Trenton Society and New Jersey Historical Society: The Second New Jersey Ceramics Symposium, Newark, New Jersey.

**Janowitz, Meta**

- 2004 Eighteenth-Century New York City-Made Stonewares. Paper presented at the First Symposium of the Potteries of Trenton Society: Early Stoneware in New York and New Jersey; Origins of an American Industry, Trenton, New Jersey.

**John Milner Associates, Inc.**

- 2003 Technical and Cost Proposal, Archeological Data Recovery, Route 18/27 Interchange, City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Prepared for Gannett Fleming and the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

**Kaney, Tony**

- 2002 Stout-Durant-Calvert-Rackham. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <Ancestry.com>.

- Ketchum, William C., Jr.  
1991 *American Redware*. Henry Holt and Company, Inc., New York, New York.
- Kolva, Jeanne, and Joanne Pisciotta  
1999 *Images of America: Highland Park*. Highland Park Historical Society, Highland Park, NJ.
- Lant, J. H. & Company  
1865 *New Brunswick Directory for 1865–1866*. Chapin, Bromell, Scott & O’Keefe, New York.  
1866 *New Brunswick Directory for 1866–1867*. Chapin, Bromell, Scott & O’Keefe, New York
- Larsen, Ellouise Baker  
1975 *American Historical Views of Staffordshire China*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Reprinted. Dover Publications, Inc., New York. Originally published 1939, Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, NY.
- Lawler, James  
2003 Lawler, Lee, Murray and ancienct. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <Ancestry.com>.
- Levitt, James Haskell  
1973 *New Jersey Shipping, 1722-1764: A Statistical Study*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Utah.
- Liebeknecht, William  
2004 *New Jersey’s Role in 18<sup>th</sup> Century American Stoneware Production*. Paper presented at the First Symposium of the Potteries of Trenton Society: Early Stoneware in New York and New Jersey; Origins of an American Industry, Trenton, New Jersey.
- Littell, John  
1852 *Family Records: or Genealogies of the first settlers of Passaic Valley and Vicinity above Chatham with their Ancestors and Descendants*. Passaic Valley, New Providence, NJ. Accessed online at <www.ancestry.com> (Family Records or Genealogies of the First Settlers of Passaic Valley, New Jersey).
- MacAvoy, Bob  
2000 Posting on GenForum dated 8 December 2000 requesting information on the burial location of Rush Van Dyke, a Civil War veteran who died on 25 September 1882 in New Brunswick, NJ. Accessed online at <www.genealogy.com>.
- Marcelus, A. A., & Terhune & Letson  
1829 *Plan of the City of New Brunswick from Actual Survey/A Directory Adapted to the Following Plan: And Historical Sketches of the City, And its Sacred and Literary Institutions*. A. A. Marcelus & Terhune & Letson, New Brunswick, NJ.
- McCullough, David  
2001 *John Adams*. Simon and Schuster Paperbacks, New York.

- 
- McMahon, Lucia, and Deborah Schriver (editors)  
 2000 *To Read My Heart: The Journal of Rachel Van Dyke, 1810–1811*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.
- Mellick, Andrew D. Jr.  
 1889 *The Story of an Old farm or Life in New Jersey in the 18th Century*. Andrew D. Mellick Jr., Plainfield, NJ.
- Merriam-Webster  
 1983 *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*. Merriam-Webster Inc., Springfield, MA.
- Middlesex County Deed Books  
 1850–1941 On microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton.
- Middlesex County Deed Indices  
 “S” grantors and grantees, 1785–1901. On microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton.
- Middlesex County Will Books  
 On microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton.
- Miller, George L.  
 1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25 (1):1-25.  
 1993 A User's Guide to Ceramic Assemblages: Part Four. Some Thoughts on Classification of White Earthenwares. Council For Northeast Historical Archaeology Newsletter 26:4-6.
- Nelson, L. H. (publisher)  
 1905 *Views of New Brunswick*. L. H. Nelson Company, Portland, ME. Accessed online at <<http://aol.members.com/nb1905/start4.html>>.
- Nelson, William  
 1900 *Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey, vol. XXII: Marriage Records 1665–1800*. Press Printing and Publishing, Paterson, NJ. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>: New Jersey Marriages, Colonial Era, 1665–1800.
- New Brunswick Times, The  
 1908 *The City of New Brunswick: Its History, Its Homes, & Its Industries*. The Times Publishing Company, New Brunswick, NJ. Republished in 1976 by Clark's Bookstore, New Brunswick, NJ.
- New Jersey Historical Society  
 1916 *New Jersey Biographical and Genealogical Notes from the Volumes of the New Jersey Archives*. New Jersey Historical Society, Newark.

---

 New Jersey State Census

- 1885 State Census for New Jersey, 1885. On microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton.
- 1895 State Census for New Jersey, 1895. On microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton.
- 1905 State Census for New Jersey, 1905. On microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton.
- 1915 State Census for New Jersey, 1915. On microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton.

## New York Passenger Lists

- 1820–1897 *New York. Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at New York, New York, 1820–1897*. On microfilm at the National Archives, Washington, DC. Accessed online at <www.ancestry.com>: New York Passenger Lists, 1851–1891.

## Otley, J. W., and J. Keily

- 1850 *Atlas of Middlesex County*. Lloyd Van Derveer, Camden, NJ. On file in Special Collections Department, Alexander Library, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ.

## Pennsylvania Gazette

- 1755 *Accessible Archives CD-ROM Edition of The Pennsylvania Gazette: Folio II, 1751–1765*. 17 July 1755 issue. Accessible Archives, Inc., Malvern, PA. In the collections of the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA.
- 1761 *Accessible Archives CD-ROM Edition of The Pennsylvania Gazette: Folio II, 1751–1765*. 13 August 1761 issue. Accessible Archives, Inc., Malvern, PA. In the collections of the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA.
- 1783 *Accessible Archives CD-ROM Edition of The Pennsylvania Gazette: The American Revolution, Folio III, 1766–1783*. 11 June 1783 issue. Accessible Archives, Inc., Malvern, PA. In the collections of the Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA.

## Pettit, Richard

- 2001 Pettit Family Tree. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <Ancestry.com>.

## Reckner, Paul E.

- 2001 Negotiating Patriotism at the Five Points: Clay Tobacco Pipes and Patriotic Imagery Among Trade Unionists and Nativists in a Nineteenth-Century New York Neighborhood. In *Becoming New York: The Five Points Neighborhood, Historical Archaeology* 35(3):103-114.

## Reckner, Paul E. and Diane Dallal

- 2000 The Long and the Short, Being a Compendium of Eighteenth- and Nineteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes from the Five Points Site, Block 160, New York City. Vol. VI. of *Tales of Five Points: Working-Class Life in Nineteenth-Century New York*, edited by Rebecca Yamin. John Milner Associates, Inc. West Chester, PA.



- Regan, Timothy E.  
1996 *New Brunswick, Images of America*. Arcadia, Charleston.
- Rev. Richard Varick Dey Papers  
1821– Women in History Project: Rev. Richard Varick Dey Papers, 28 August.
- 1822 1821–24 September 1822. In the collections of the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Accessed online at <[www.clements.umich.edu/Webguides/D/Dey.html](http://www.clements.umich.edu/Webguides/D/Dey.html)>.
- Riley, Betty Lou  
2002 Beach Family Tree. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <[Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com)>.
- Rorabough, William J.  
1979 *The Alcoholic Republic: An American Tradition*. Oxford University Press. New York.
- Sanborn Map Company [Sanborn]  
1886 May 1886/New Brunswick/N. J. In *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 6. Sanborn Map & Publishing Company, New York.
- 1904 July 1904/New Brunswick, N. J. In *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 11. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
- 1912 *Insurance Maps of the City of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
- 1927 Dec. 1927/New Brunswick, N. J. In *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
- 1942 Oct. 1942/New Brunswick, N. J. In *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and Borough of Highland Park*, Plate 13. Sanborn Map Company, New York.
- Sanborn-Perris Map Company [Sanborn-Perris]  
1892 Mar. 1892/New Brunswick, N. J. In *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 4. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, New York.
- 1897 Feb-1897/New Brunswick, N. J. In *Insurance Maps of New Brunswick, New Jersey*, Plate 11. Sanborn-Perris Map Company, New York.
- Scharf, J. Thomas, and Thompson Westcott  
1884 *History of Philadelphia 1609 1884*, 2 vols. L. H. Everts & Company, Philadelphia.
- Schneider Brothers  
1917 *Map of the City of New-Brunswick, New Jersey*. Schneider Brothers, New Brunswick, NJ.
- Sidney, T. C.  
1850 *Map of the City of New-Brunswick N. J. from Actual Surveys by T. C. Sidney, C. E. Richard Clark*, Philadelphia.

## Somerset County Deed Books

1785– On microfilm at the New Jersey State Archives, Trenton.  
1850

## Statue of Liberty–Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., The

2004 Passenger arrivals on ships at Ellis Island, New York City, 1892–1924. The American Family Immigration History Center records, Ellis Island. Accessed online at <[www.ellisland.org](http://www.ellisland.org)>.

## Steele, Richard H.

1867 *Historical Discourse at the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the First Reformed Dutch Church, New Brunswick, N. J.* Copy in the collections of the Alexander Library, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. Transcribed by Nancy Wilson for the Middlesex, NJ, GenWeb page. Accessed at <[www.rootsweb.com/~njmiddle/1stRefchurch18331867.html](http://www.rootsweb.com/~njmiddle/1stRefchurch18331867.html)>.

## Styker, William S.

1876 Record of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War. William S. Styker, Adjutant General, Adjutant General's Office, Trenton. J. L. Murphy, printer. Accessed online at <<http://bergen.njstatelib.org/plweb-dbs/civilwar/docoutputs/NJCWn885.html>>.

## Sungela, Glenn G.

2001 Glenn Sungela's Family TreeSearch: Firman, Furman, Furman (Page "A"). Accessed online at <[http://pages.prodigy.net/sungela/furman\\_other\\_families1.htm](http://pages.prodigy.net/sungela/furman_other_families1.htm)>.

## Terhune, J.

1855 *A Directory of the City of New Brunswick, for 1855.* J. Terhune, New Brunswick, NJ. In the collections of the Special Collections Department, Alexander Library, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ.

## Terhune &amp; Van Anglen's Press

1866 "Memorial of Miss Lydia Van Dyke (who died in New Brunswick, N. J., on Oct. 12th, 1865), for the perusal of her relatives and friends." Terhune & Van Anglen's Press, New Brunswick, NJ. In the collections of the Special Collections Department, Alexander Library, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ.

## Thompson, Robert T.

1940 *Colonel James Neilson: A Business Man of the Early Machine Age in New Jersey, 1784–1862.* Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ.

## Thompson, Millard

2002 OneNameStudy/THOMPSON. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <[Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com)>.

## Tinsley, Lynn

2004 Tinsley Roots, Branches & Twigs. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <[Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com)>.

---

*Trenton Evening Times*

1899 "Bowling." Item/box score in the 22 April 1899 issue of the *Trenton Evening Times*. *Trenton Evening Times*, Trenton, NJ.

## United States Census

1830 Fifth United States Census, Population Schedules: Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1840a Sixth United States Census, Population Schedules: City of New Brunswick, Somerset County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1840b Sixth United States Census, Population Schedules: North Brunswick Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1840c Sixth United States Census, Population Schedules: Stow Creek Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1850a Seventh United States Census, Population Schedules: North Brunswick Township [incorrectly recorded by enumerator; should be City of New Brunswick], Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1850b Seventh United States Census, Population Schedules: Town of Castleton, Richmond County, New York. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1850c Seventh United States Census, Population Schedules: Piscataway Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1850d Seventh United States Census, Population Schedules: Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, Kings County, New York. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1860a Eighth United States Census, Population Schedules: City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1860b Eighth United States Census, Population Schedules: Spring Lake Township, Tazewell County, Illinois. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1860c Eighth United States Census, Population Schedules: Franklin Township, Somerset County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1870a Ninth United States Census, Population Schedules: City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1870b Ninth United States Census, Population Schedules: Millstone Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1880a Tenth United States Census, Population Schedules: City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

1880b Tenth United States Census, Population Schedules: North Brunswick Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

- 1900a Twelfth United States Census, Population Schedules: City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.
- 1900b Twelfth United States Census, Population Schedules: Borough of South River, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.
- 1910a Thirteenth United States Census, Population Schedules: City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.
- 1910b Thirteenth United States Census, Population Schedules: Borough of Highland Park, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.
- 1920a Fourteenth United States Census, Population Schedules: City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.
- 1920b Fourteenth United States Census, Population Schedules: Bronx Borough, New York City, Bronx County, New York. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.
- 1930 Fifteenth United States Census, Population Schedules: City of New Brunswick, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Accessed online at <[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)>.

Vandiver, Steve

- 2004 The Van Der Veer Name: Family Group Sheet [pertaining to William Leupp and Margaret Hodge. Accessed online at <[www.buxx.com/cgi-local/family?family=F07126](http://www.buxx.com/cgi-local/family?family=F07126)>.

Van Nortwick, Regina

- 2003 Simeon VN Desd. Accessed online at <<http://awt.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2578172&id=I3626>>.

Vermeule, Cornelius C.

- 1936 Raritan Landing That Was, The History of River Port from 1675 to 1875. *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Vol 54, No. 2.

Wacker, Peter O.

- 1996 New Jersey's Trade to the Caribbean in Colonial and Early National Times. In *Unearthing the Invisible Colony: Historical Archaeology in New Jersey*. *New Jersey History* 114(3-4):53-73.

Wall, John P., and Harold E. Pickersgill

- 1921 *History of Middlesex County, New Jersey 1664–1920*. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., New York and Chicago.

Walling, Henry F.

- 1861 *Map of New Brunswick, New Jersey*. Whitlock, New Haven, CT.

Webb, Ron

- 2004 Webb and Related Family Lines. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <[Ancestry.com](http://Ancestry.com)>.

Weir, S. E. Jr.

1877 *Map of the City of New Brunswick, Middlesex, Co. N. J.* [sic]. W. C. Dripps, New York.

Wyckoff, Susan

2004 Wyckoff – Nevius – Sanford – Tilton – Chambers – Ewing – Williams – Doudna. Ancestry World Tree Project, accessed online at <Ancestry.com>.

[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)

Yamin, Rebecca

2000 People and Their Possessions. Chapter 5 in *Tales of Five Points: Working-Class Life in Nineteenth-Century New York*. Vol. I, A Narrative History and Archeology of Block 160 edited by Rebecca Yamin. Prepared for Edwards and Kelcey Engineers, Inc. and General Services Administration.

2005 Wealthy, Free, and Female: Prostitution in Nineteenth-Century New York. In *Historical Archaeology* 39(1):4-18.

Yamin, Rebecca and Tony Masso

1996 The River, the Dutch, the District, and the Corporate Giant: New Brunswick and the Past. In *Unearthing the Invisible Colony: Historical Archaeology in New Jersey*, edited by Rebecca Yamin. *New Jersey History*, Vol. 114, No. 3-4, pp 11-31.