Appendix A: Figures

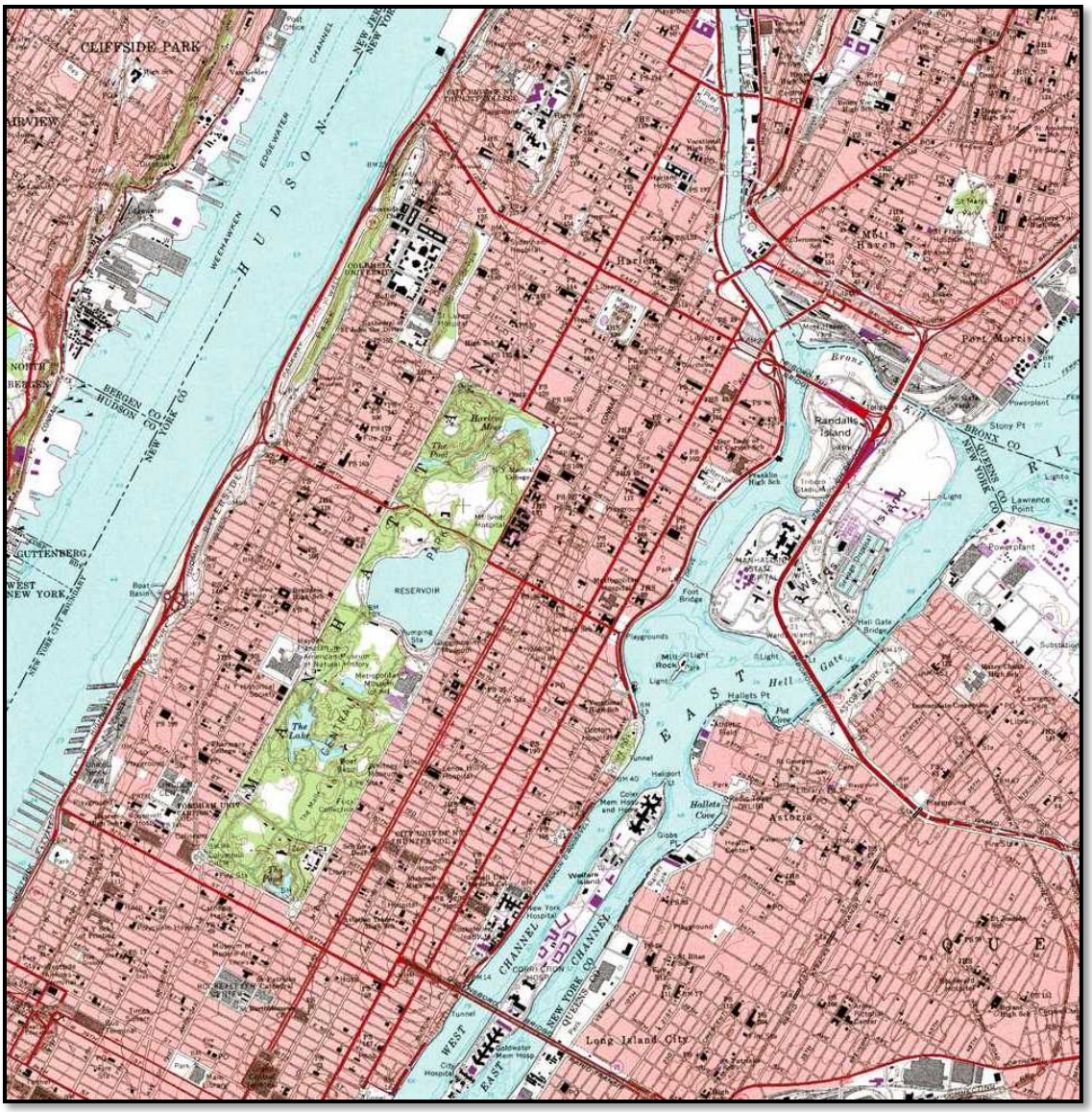


Figure 1.1: USGS sheet, Central Park quadrant, detail. Seneca Village was located to the southwest of the reservoir.

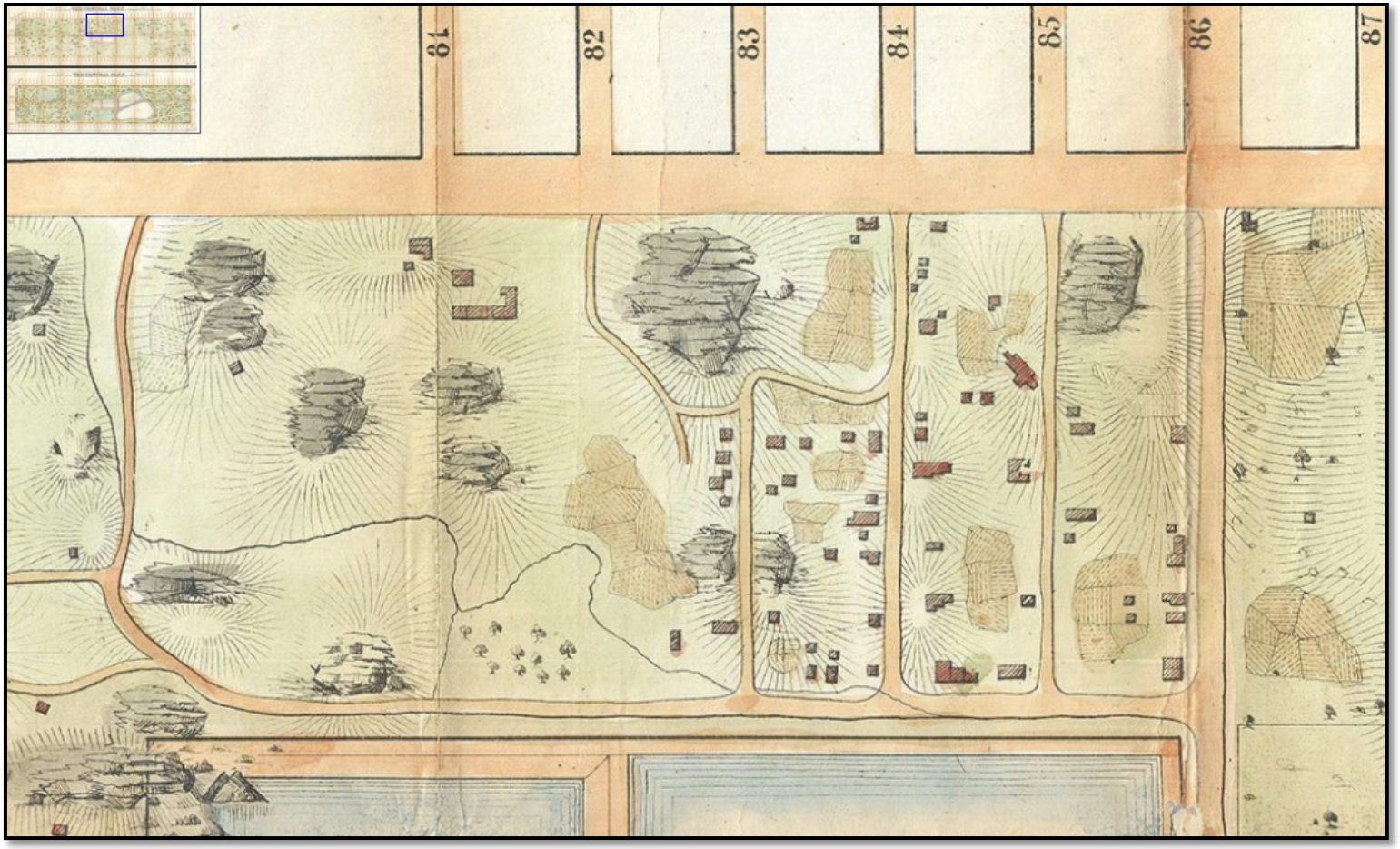


Figure 1.2: "Map of the lands included in the Central Park" (Viele 1856, published in Viele 1857, courtesy of Geographicus.com). Detail showing Seneca Village. The rectangles at the bottom of the map indicate the original Croton Aqueduct Receiving Reservoir, completed in 1842.



Figure 1.3: Crew member Randy Henry discusses his research about stoneware storage vessels found at the site with visitors at the Seneca Village Open House, August 2011.

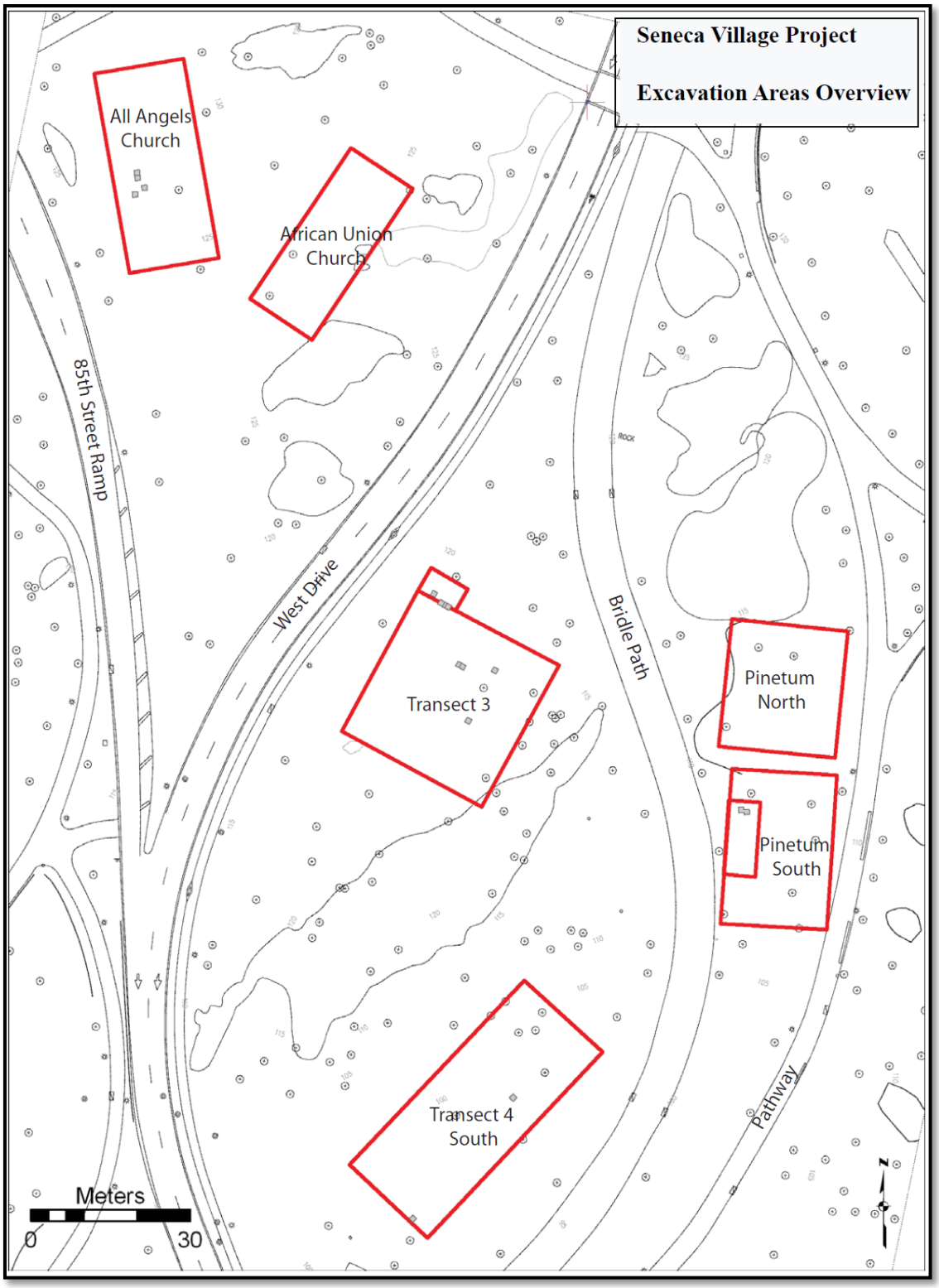


Figure 2.1: Seneca Village 2011 excavation site map. Note that no excavation was performed in the Pinetum North, and that some of the test cuts and shovel tests are not included here. See detailed maps of each area (Figures 2.2a, 2.8, 2.15, and 2.16).

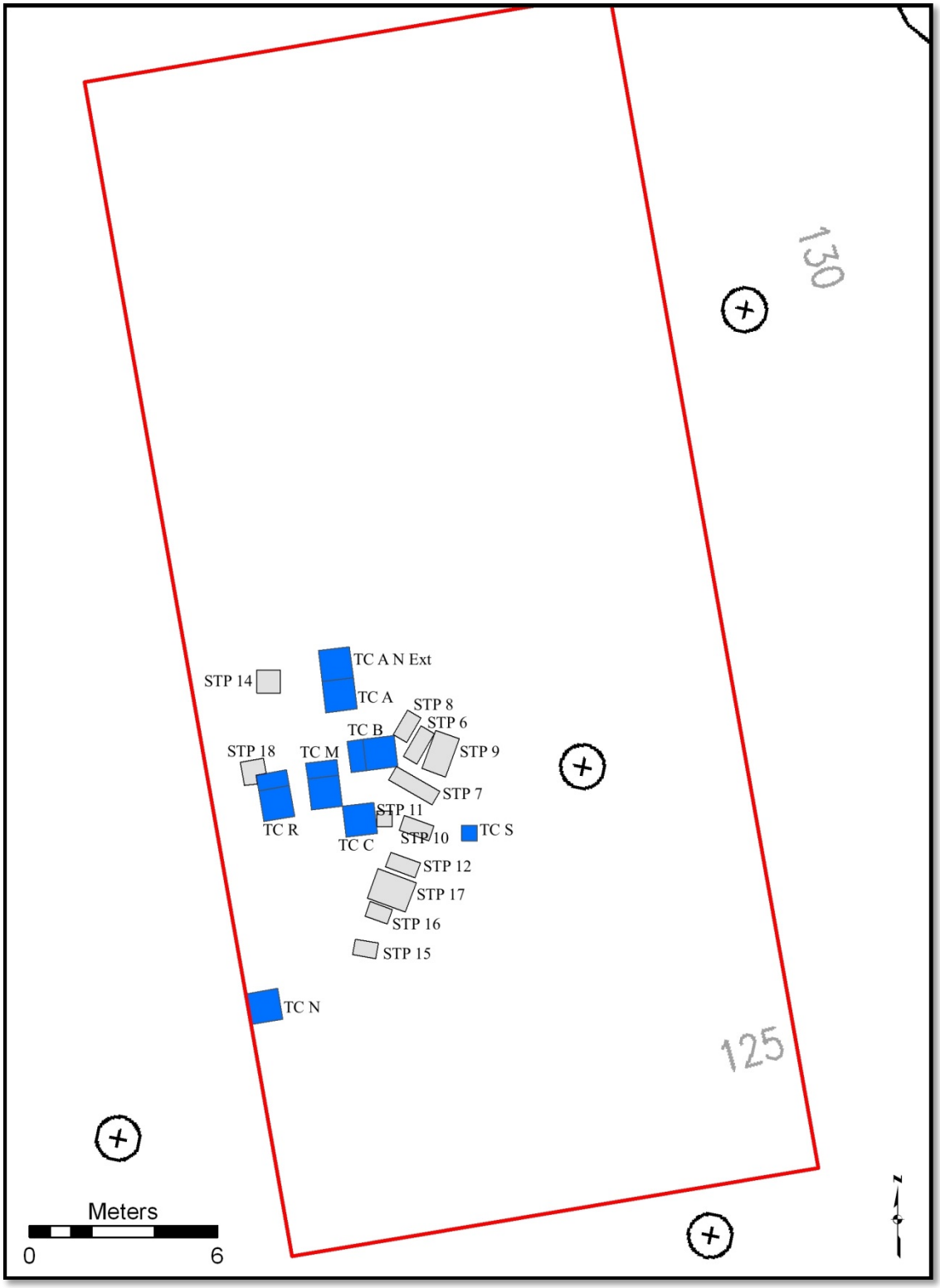


Figure 2.2a: A map of the excavation units in the All Angels' transect.



Figure 2.2b: Superposition of the map of excavation units in All Angels' with the Sage (1856) map, showing the Wilson house to the north and C. Wallace's "shanty" to the south. The alignment of the Sage map is not perfect; we found the north wall of the Wilson house running through TC A (and possibly STP 8), the northwest corner of the wall in STP 14, the west wall in STP 18, the east wall in STP 12 (and possibly 7 and 10), and the southern wall in STP 17.



Figure 2.3a: Part of the Wilson house's foundation wall that was exposed in TC A. Displaced bricks and stones can be seen in the walls of the test cut.



Figure 2.3b: Field photograph showing the approximate footprint of the Wilson House outlined in bricks on the last day of the excavation. Crew member Madeline Landry is finishing a profile drawing in Test Cut R.



Figure 2.4: An in-situ photograph of the roasting pan, kettle, and ointment pot found in TC B, within the ruins of the Wilson house. The artifacts were embedded within the western wall of the original 1 x 1 m. TC B.



Figure 2.5: A field photograph of the fabric and leather shoe found within TC M.



Figure 2.6: A field photograph of an iron box (S 46) found in TC M, within the ruins of the Wilson house.



Figure 2.7: A field photograph of chimney rubble from the Wilson house exposed in TC R.

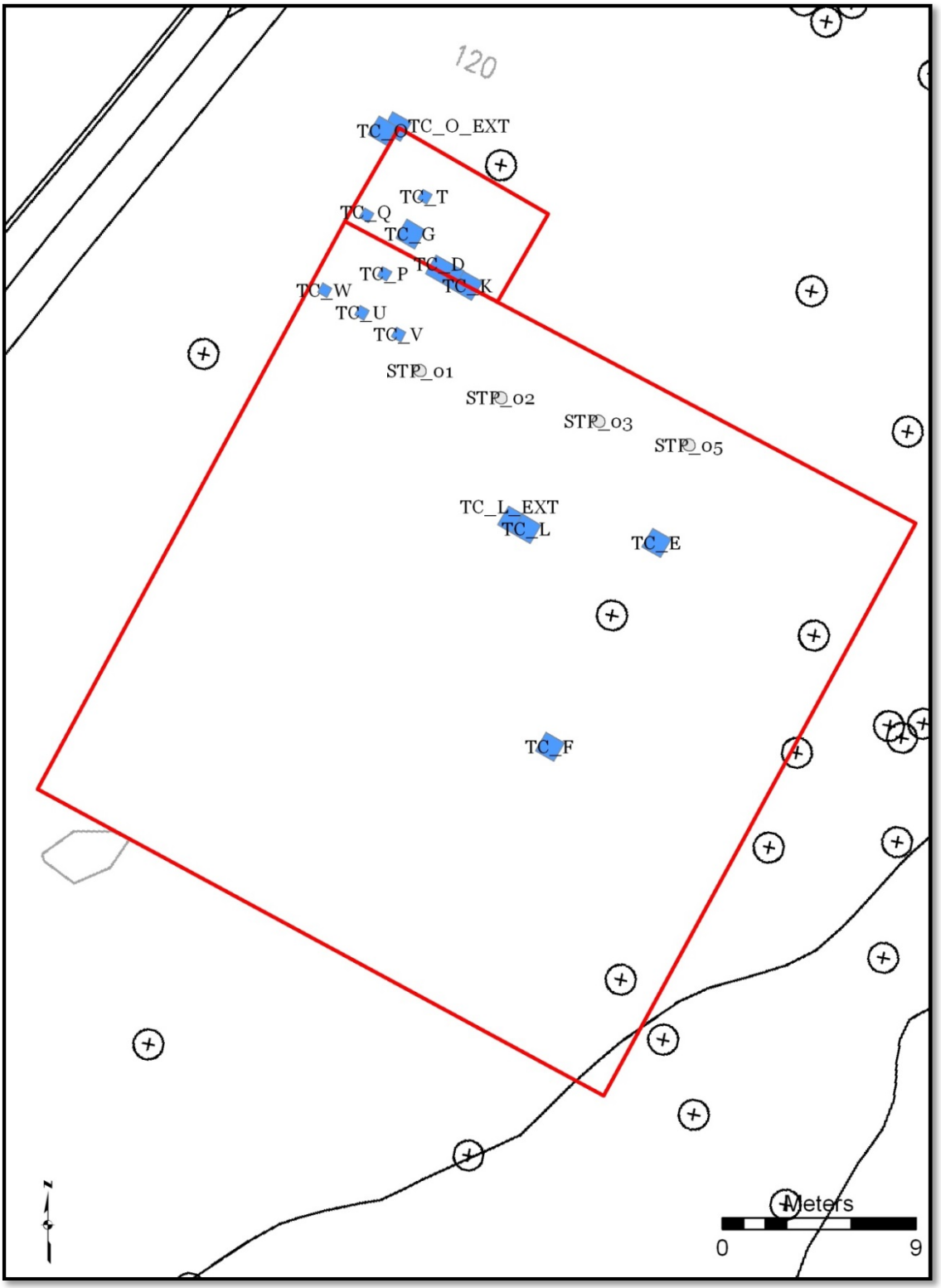


Figure 2.8: A map of the excavation units in Transect 3 and part of the West Drive in the northwest corner.



Figure 2.9: The light blue transfer-printed teapot found atop the buried A Horizon in TCs D and K.



Figure 2.10: A field photograph of the northern profile of TCs D and K showing the buried A Horizon.

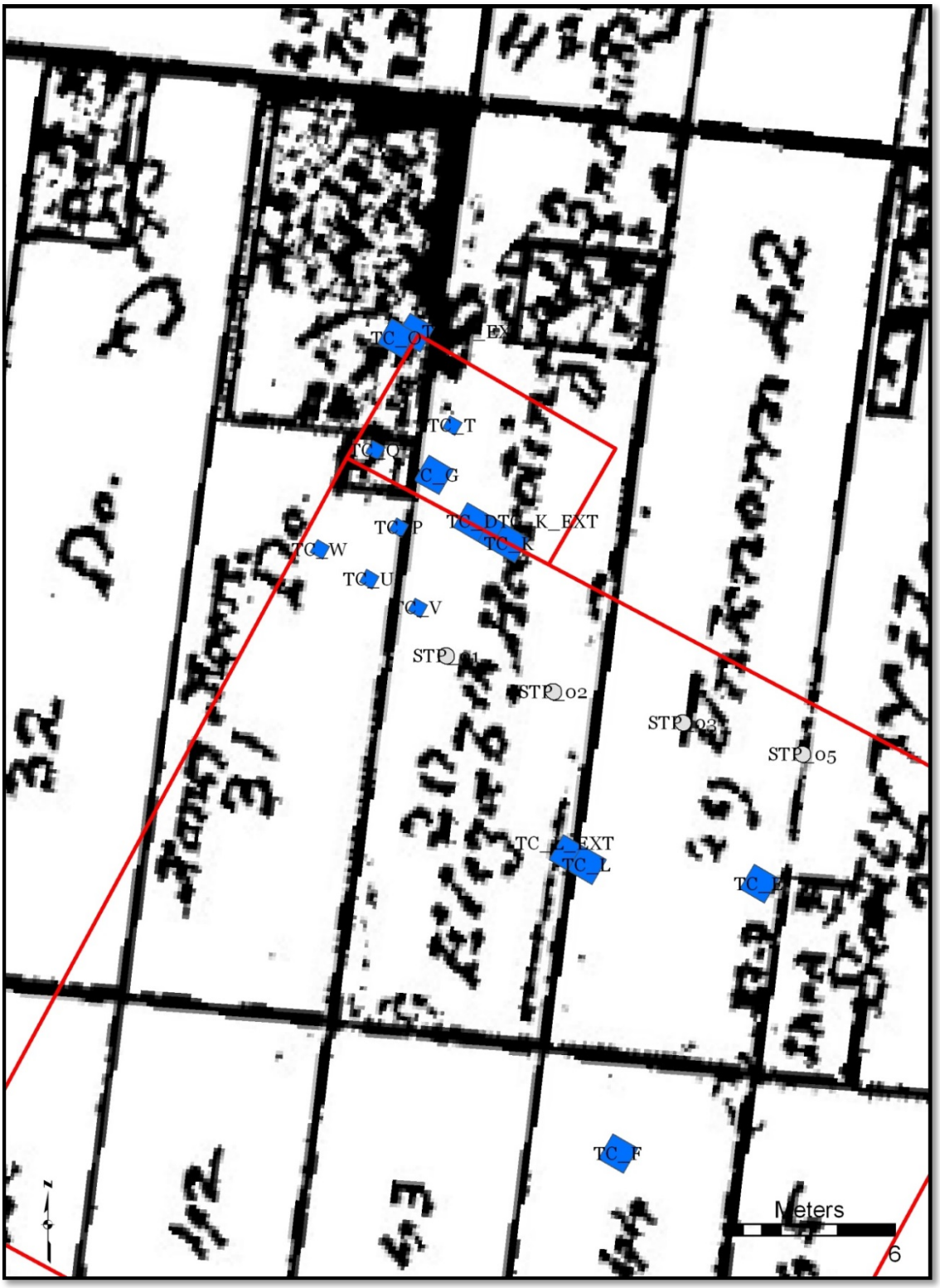


Figure 2.11: Superposition of the map of excavation units in Transect 3 with the Sage (1856) map, showing the Moore/Webster and Philips houses towards the north and Sally Wilson's shed towards the southeast.

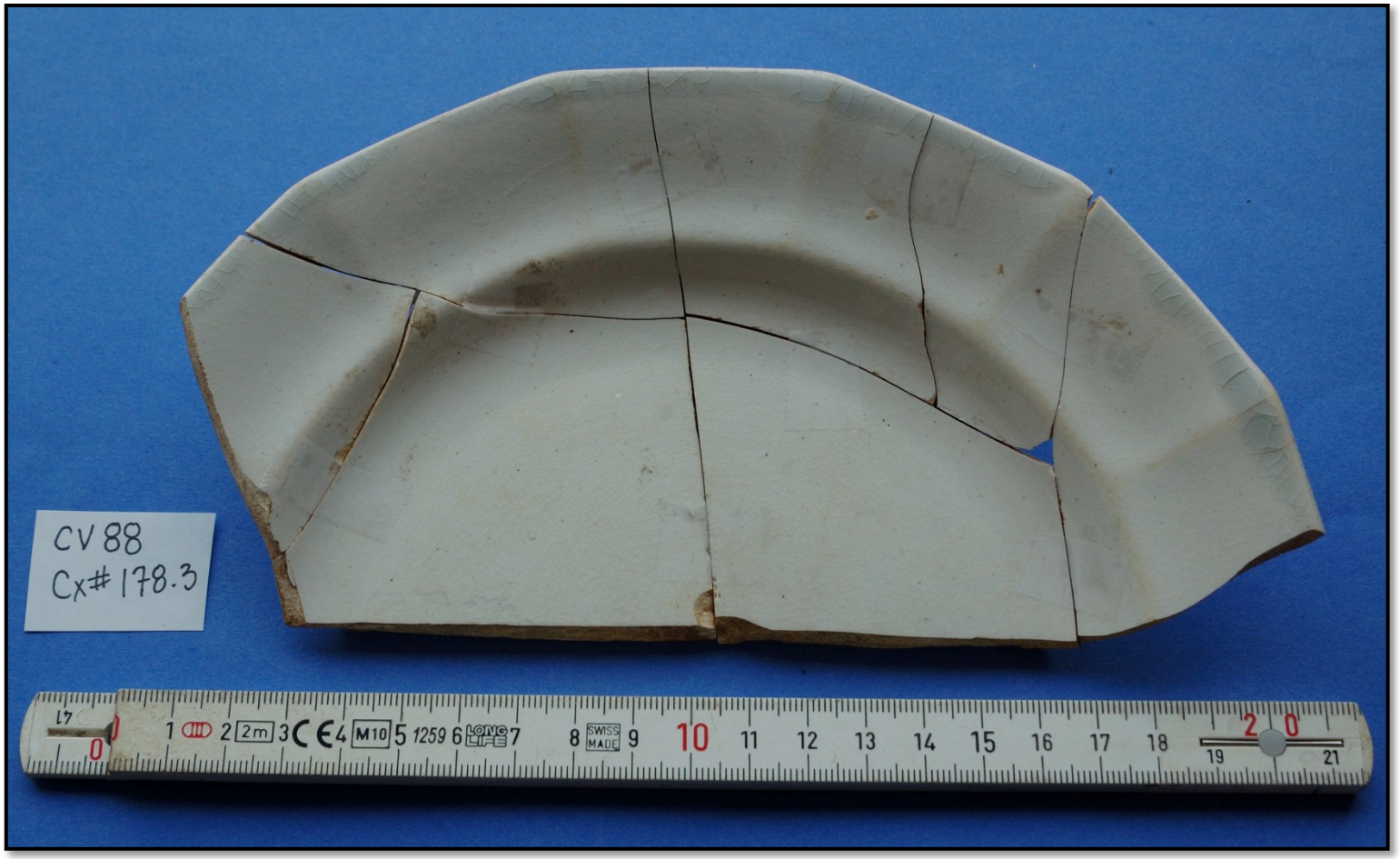


Figure 2.12: Nearly half of an ironstone/ white granite plate found atop the buried A Horizon in TC P.



Figure 2.13: Superposition of the map of excavation units in Transect 3 with the Sage (1856) map, showing the structures of Seneca Villagers, including Nancy Wilson's shed and Philip Dunn's "shanty" (at the bottom center of the image).



Figure 2.14: A field photograph showing a terracotta drainage pipe discovered in TC F, believed to be original to Central Park's construction and to date to about 1860.

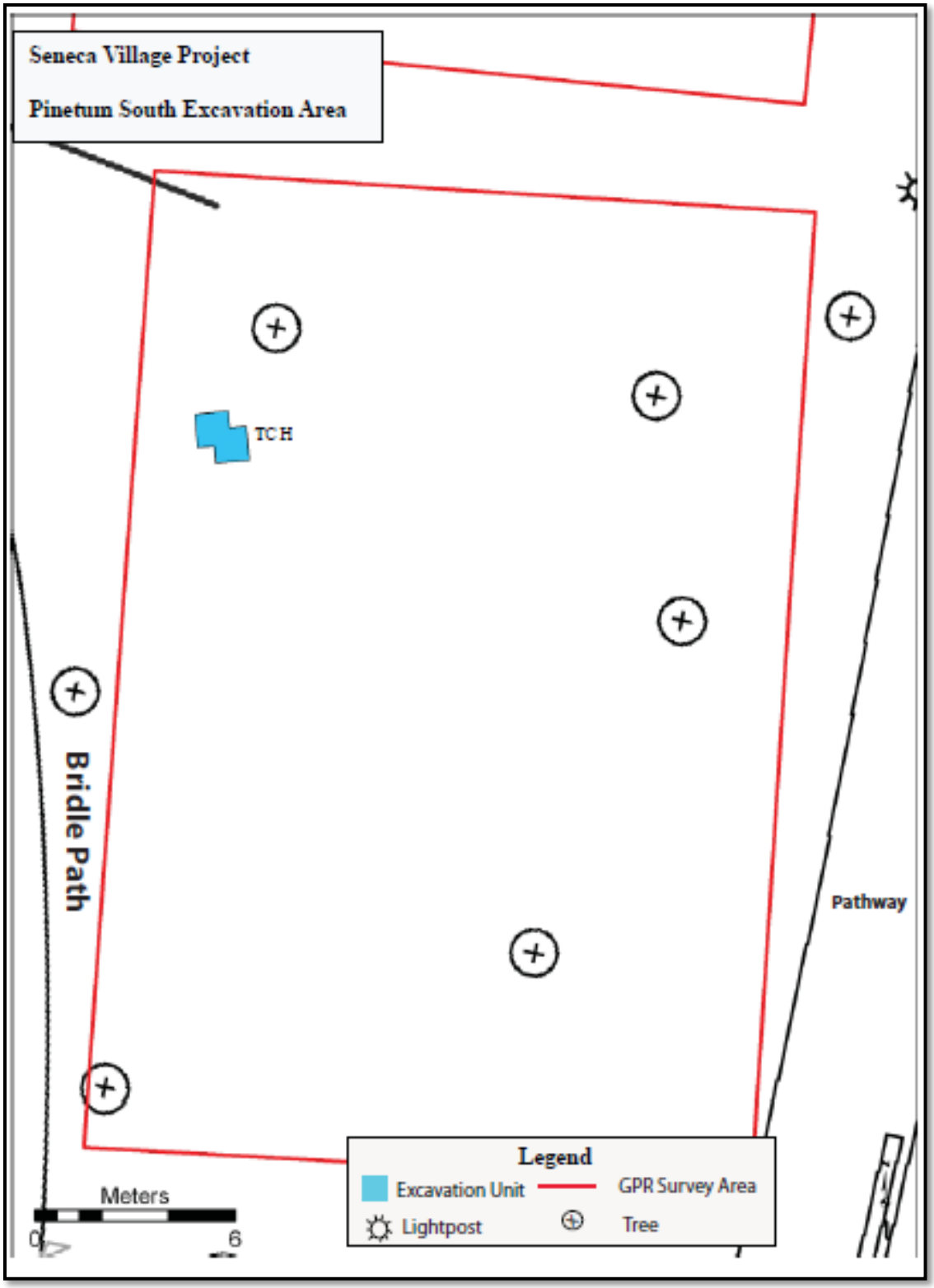


Figure 2.15: A map of Test Cut H in the Pinetum South transect.



Figure 2.16a: A field photograph of the manhole cover unearthed in TC H.



Figure 2.16b: A field photograph of the manhole cover unearthed in TC H after cleaning when the interlocking B and S at the center of the cover were revealed.



Figure 2.17: A map of Transect 4 showing the locations of TCs I (to the southwest) and J (to the northeast).

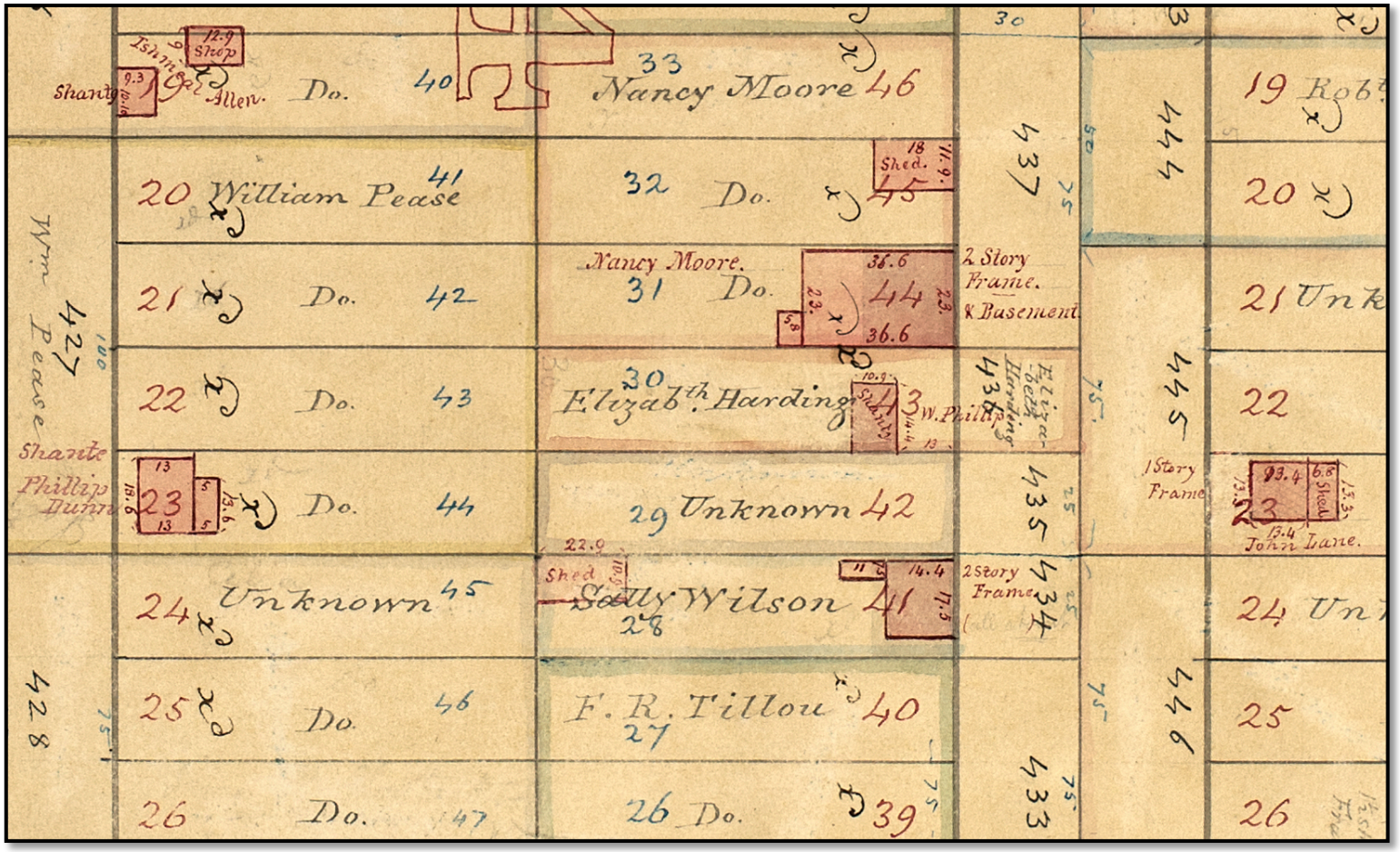


Figure 3.1: Sage (1856) map, close-up of houses near Transect 3. 84th Street (indicated by the vertical rectangles) is to the right of the Moore house (where the Websters later lived). 83rd Street is to the left of the Dunn "shanty." (Original map courtesy of the Collection of the Municipal Archives. High-resolution image courtesy of the New-York Historical Society and the Central Park Conservancy.)



Figure 3.2: A field photograph showing the southeast corner of the foundation wall of the Wilson house, exposed in shovel test 17.



Figure 3.3: A field photograph of the west profile of TC M showing iron sheets that we have interpreted as roofing material from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.4: A fragment of the iron sheets interpreted as roofing material from the Wilson's house. This is an example of a piece with a rolled edge.



Figure 3.5: A fragment of the iron sheets interpreted as roofing material from the Wilson's house. This is an example of a piece with a folded edge.

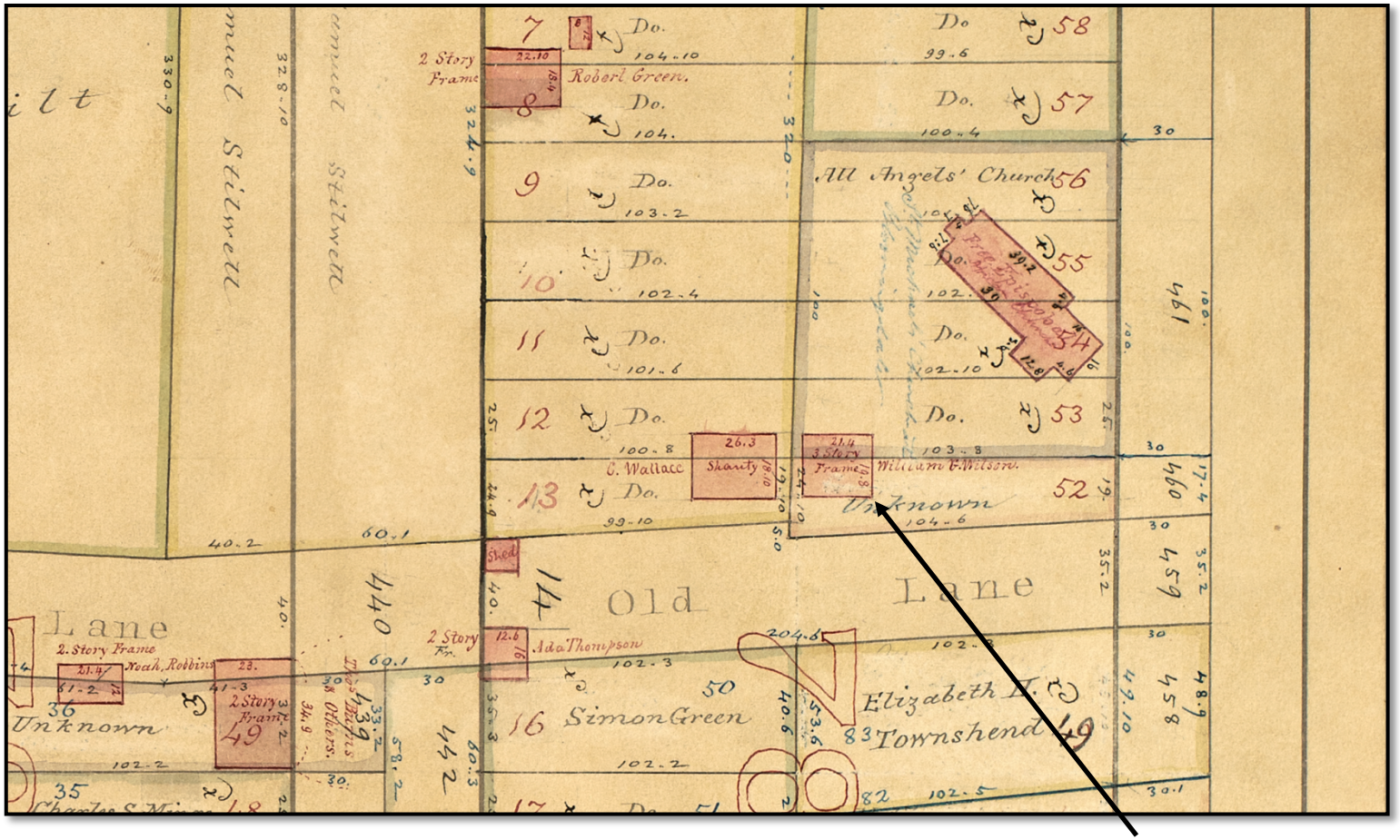


Figure 3.6: Sage (1856) map, close-up of houses near All Angels' area. The Wilson house is indicated by the arrow. 85th Street is to the right of the Wilson house, just beyond All Angels' Church, while 84th street is to the left, beyond C. Wallace's "shanty." (Original map courtesy of the Collection of the Municipal Archives. High-resolution image courtesy of the New-York Historical Society and the Central Park Conservancy.)

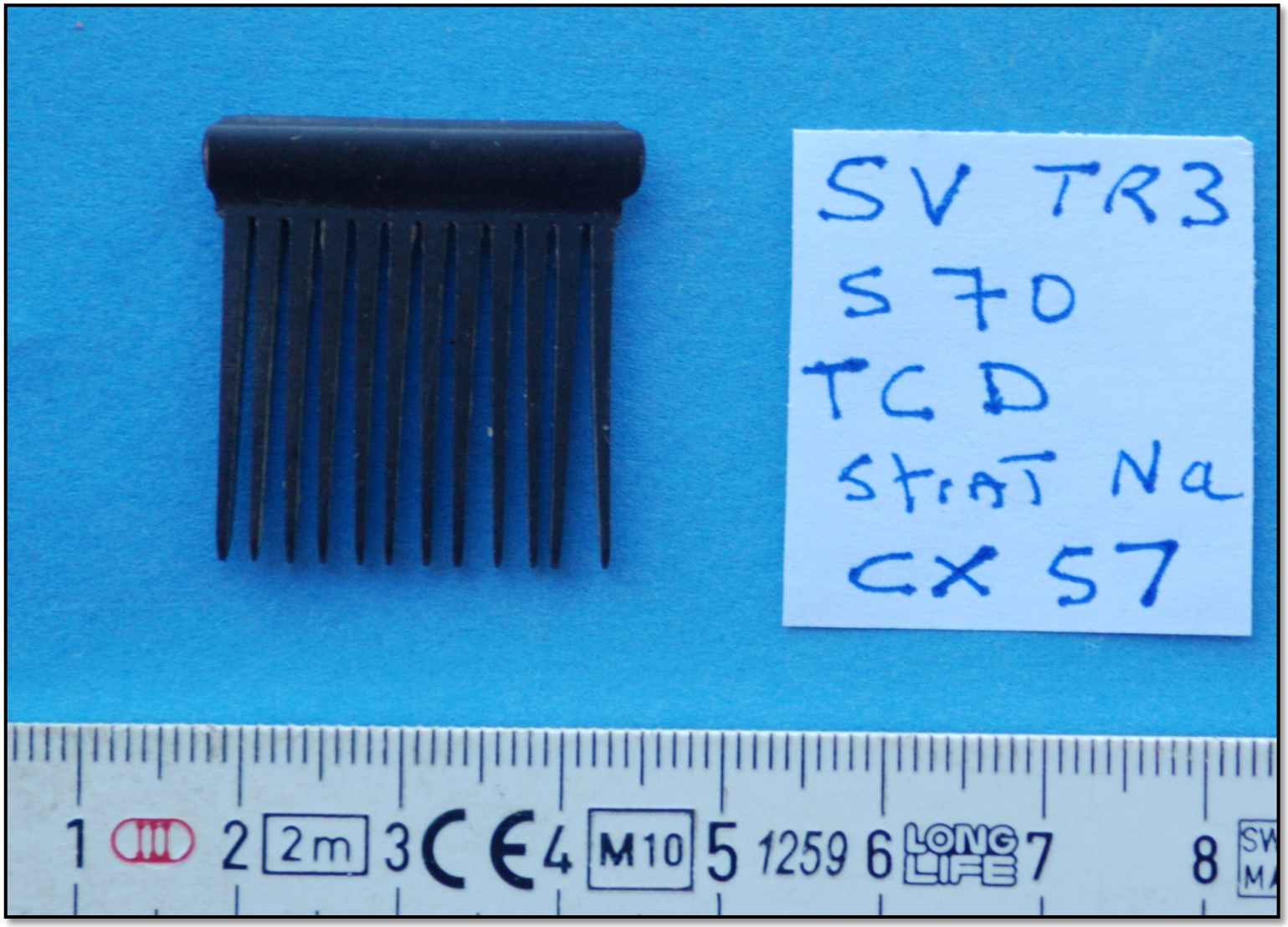


Figure 3.7: A comb fragment (S 70) found in the buried A Horizon of Transect 3.



Figure 3.8: A smoking pipe bowl (S 2) found in the buried A Horizon of Transect 3, embossed with the letters “TD” inside a ring of stars. Note that this kaolin pipe is stained.



Figure 3.9: A suspender clip (S 60) found in the buried A Horizon of Transect 3.



Figure 3.10: A spoon (S 37) found in the buried A Horizon of Transect 3.



Figure 3.11: A fork (S 42) found in the buried A Horizon of Transect 3.



Figure 3.12: A large fragment of a thick stoneware storage vessel (CV 19) from the Wilson house in All Angels'.



Figure 3.13: A fragment of a Chinese porcelain (CV 53) vessel from the Wilson house in All Angels'.



Figure 3.14: The roasting pan (S 52) and tea kettle (S 53) from the Wilson house after conservation.



Figure 3.15: A curry comb (S 49) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.16: A small pail handle (S 64) from the Wilson house.

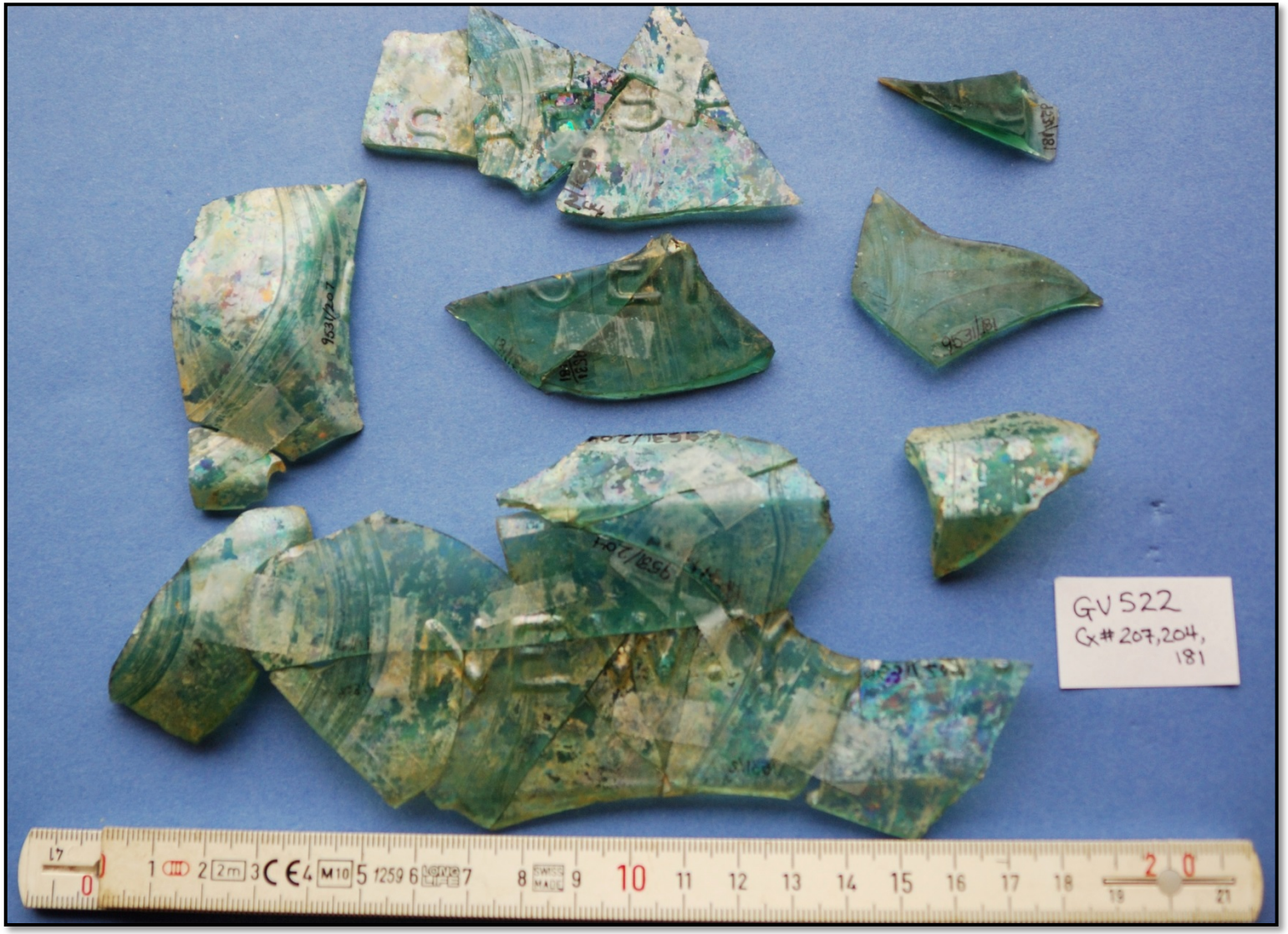


Figure 3.17: An “Old Dr. Townsend” sarsaparilla bottle from the Wilson house.

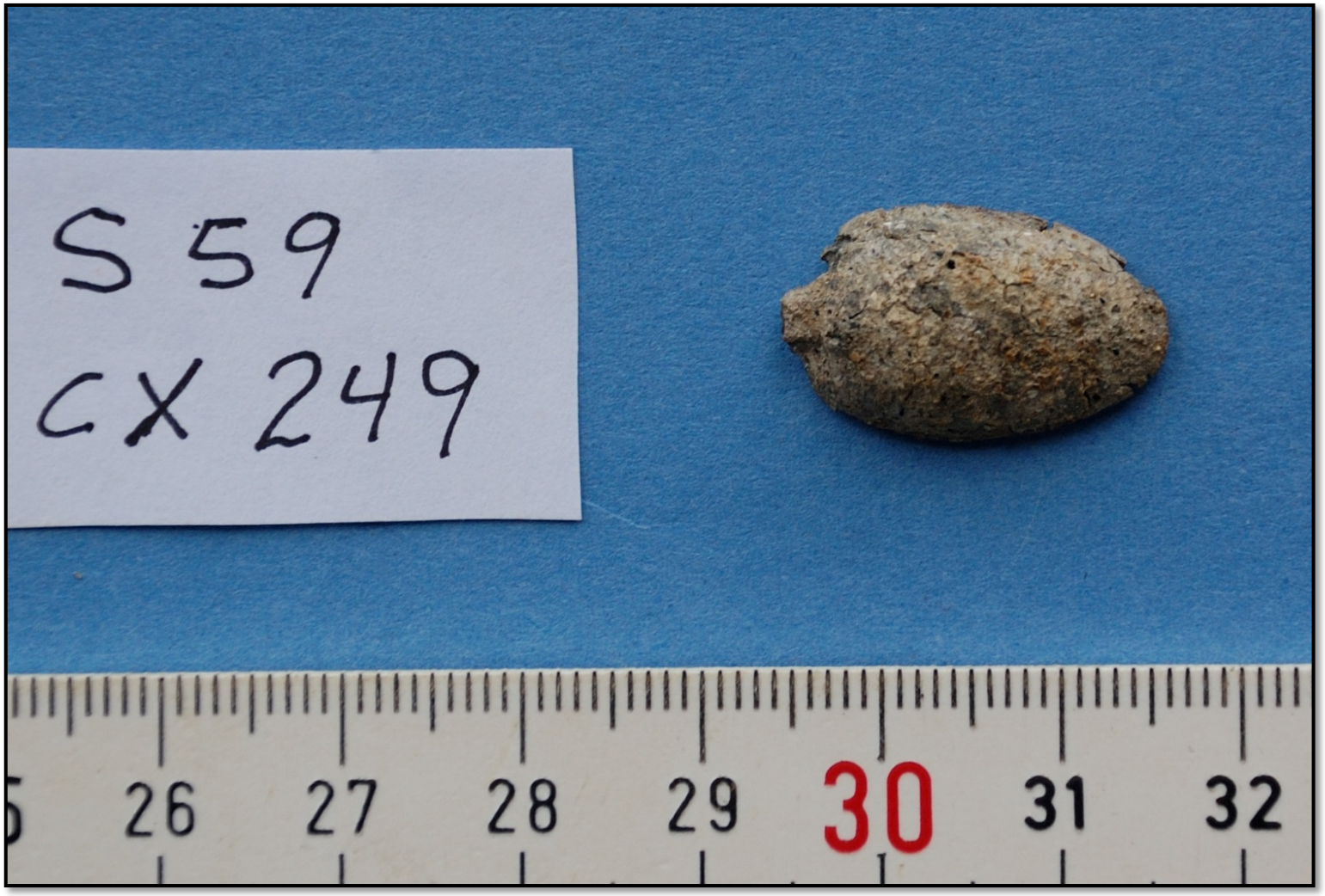


Figure 3.18: A small spoon (S 59) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.19: A toothbrush handle (S 36) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.20: A buckle (S 38) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.21: A clothing hook (S 33) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.22: A fishing weight (S 43) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.23: A pencil (S 15) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.24a: A three-cent coin dated 1852 (S 28) (obverse side) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.24b: A three-cent coin dated 1852 (S 28) (reverse side) from the Wilson house.



Figure 3.25: A tin-glazed ointment pot fragment (CV 87) marked with the letters "PD," likely produced in France (Janowitz, pers. comm. 2016).

Appendix B: Tables

TABLE 2.1 AREA DATA AND TEST CUT DATUM ELEVATIONS RELATIVE TO SITE DATUM (IN METERS)

Test Cut	Site datum elevation (arbitrary)	Area Datums	Difference Between Site and Area Datums	TC NW corner elevation relative to area datum	TC elevation relative to site datum	Above/ below site datum
A	100.000 m	101.816	1.816	0.4	1.416	above
B	100.000 m	101.816	1.816	0.36	1.456	above
C	100.000 m	101.816	1.816	0.5	1.316	above
D, D Ext	100.000 m	99.978	-0.022	0.33	0.352	below
E	100.000 m	99.7059	-0.2941	0.663	0.9571	below
F	100.000 m	99.2621	-0.7379	0.469	1.2069	below
G	100.000 m	99.978	-0.022	0.25	0.272	below
H	100.000 m	99.1567	-2.8433	0.8	3.6433	below
I	100.000 m	92.8338	7.1662	0.58	7.7462	below
J	100.000 m	93.755	-6.755	0.4	7.145	below
K	100.000 m	99.978	-0.022	0.375	0.397	below
L	100.000 m	99.8849	-0.1151	0.925	1.0401	below
M	100.000 m	101.816	1.816	-0.465	1.351	above
N	100.000 m	101.816	1.816	0.5	1.316	above
O	100.000 m	100.4264	0.4264	-0.48	0.0536	below
P	100.000 m	99.978	-0.022	0.37	0.392	below
Q	100.000 m	99.978	-0.022	0.32	0.342	below
R	100.000 m	101.816	1.816	-0.44	1.376	above
S	100.000.m	101.6868				
T	100.000 m	100.4264	0.4264	-0.61	0.1836	below
U	100.000 m	99.978	-0.022	0.52	0.542	below
V	100.000 m	99.978	-0.022	0.62	0.642	below
W	100.000 m	99.978	-0.022	0.5	0.522	below

TABLE 2.2 CONCORDANCE TABLE (in alphabetical order by test cut)

Test Cut	SC 1 Sod	SC 2 Humus	SC 3A Fill	SC 3B Pipes & trenches	SC 3C Manhole & catch basin	SC 4A Park creation fill	SC 4B Terracotta drainage pipes & trenches	SC 6A Possible buried A horizon	SC 6B Wilson house demolition	SC 6C Objects left by Wilson family	SC 6D Objects left by Wilson family below floorboards	SC 6E Wilson house foundation wall & trench	SC 7 Naturally deposited post-Pleistocene soils	SC 8 Bedrock
	2011 ground surfce	20-21st century	late 19th & early 20th century		ca. 1919	late 1850s-early1860s	ca. 1860	mid 19th century	late 1850s	late 1850s	between 1849 & 1857	between 1849 & 1852	holocene	
TC A	3	6				8, 12, 17			17*, 30, 33, 35, 39, 40*			40, 45*	44, 45	present
A Ext	19	21				22, 25, 29			29*, 32, 38, 39, 40*			40, 45*	44, 45	present
TC B	2	5, 9				9, 11			13, 15, 18, 129	23, 28, 31, 126, 129*, 152	142		149	present
B Ext	34	34*, 36				36*			37, 42, 129	126, 129*, 152	142		149	present
TC C	1	4, 7				10			14, 16, 20, 24	26, 27*	27		27	present

TABLE 2.2 CONCORDANCE TABLE (CONTINUED)

Test Cut	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3A	SC 3B	SC 3C	SC 4A	SC 4B	SC 6A	SC 6B	SC 6C	SC 6D	SC 6E	SC 7	SC 8
TC D	46, 49	46, 49				50, 53, 83, 85		57, 70, 65					137, 66, 73, 76	present
D Ext	78	81				86, 91		92					93	
TC E	47	48				51, 52, 54		54*					55, 59, 61, 63	present
TC F	58	60				62, 64, 71	67, 74, 79, 80							not probed
TC G	68	69	72			75		77, 82					84, 89	not probed
TC H	87	88			100, 106									not probed
H Ext	90	96												
TC I	94	95				97, 98, 103		104, 109, 113					116	not probed
TC J	101	105				107, 110, 115, 119, 120, 125, 130, 133								present

TABLE 2.2 CONCORDANCE TABLE (CONTINUED)

Test Cut	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3A	SC 3B	SC 3C	SC 4A	SC 4B	SC 6A	SC 6B	SC 6C	SC 6D	SC 6E	SC 7	SC 8
TC K	102	102				111		117, 118, 121					128, 131,134	not probed
TC L	120	127		132		143, 147, 148, 151, 153							154, 157	not probed
L Ext	135	138				140								
TC M	139	144				146, 150			168, 164*	164, 170, 174*	174, 179, 181		181	present
M Ext	185	188				189, 191			192	194, 198, 204*, 214, 207	204, 207*		207	present
TC N	155	156				158		163	159				167	present
TC O	161	162				165, 169		175, 180, 182,					184, 186	?
O Ext	195	196				199, 206		208, 211, 215, 218					221, 224	

TABLE 2.2 CONCORDANCE TABLE (CONTINUED)

Test Cut	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3A	SC 3B	SC 3C	SC 4A	SC 4B	SC 6A	SC 6B	SC 6C	SC 6D	SC 6E	SC 7	SC 8
TC P 1/4	177	178.1				178.2, 178.3		178.4					178.5, 178.6	not probed
TC Q 1/4	203.1	203.2				203.3, 203.4, 203.5		203.6, 203.7					203.8, 203.9, 203.10	not probed
TC R	210	212, 216				217, 219			225, 227, 230, 234, 245	245*	248, 249, 251		present	not probed
R Ext	235	235				237, 238, 239			240, 242, 245	245*	248, 249, 251		present	not probed
TC S	222.1	222.2				222.3, 222.4		222.4?						present
TC T 1/4	229.1	229.1				229.2, 229.3, 229.4		229.5, 229.6					229.7, 229.8	not probed
TC U 1/4	228.1	228.1				228.2, 228.3, 228.4, 228.5		228.6, 228.7					228.8	not probed

TABLE 2.2 CONCORDANCE TABLE (CONTINUED)

Test Cut	SC 1	SC 2	SC 3A	SC 3B	SC 3C	SC 4A	SC 4B	SC 6A	SC 6B	SC 6C	SC 6D	SC 6E	SC 7	SC 8
TC V 1/4	246.1	246.1				246.2, 246.3, 246.4, 246.5, 246.6		246.7					246.8	not probed
TC W 1/4	247.1	247.2				247.3	247.4, 247.5, 247.6, 247.7						247.8	not probed

Note: SC= Strata cluster= interpretive or analytical context

* Indicates part of context was also contained in another SC. Artifacts were tallied within the SC in which asterisk appears next to the context number.

TABLE 3.1: DENSITY OF SELECTED ARTIFACTS IN THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A), BY AREA
[Density = # artifacts /cubic area (m)]

TRANSECT 3

TEST	CUBIC	FASTENERS		FLAT GLASS		CERAMICS		CURVED GLASS		PIPES		SMALL FINDS		FAUNA w/o SHELL		TOTALS	
CUT	AREA	#	density	#	density	#	density	#	density	#	density	#	density	#	density	#	density
D	0.48	97	202.1	20	41.7	180	375	204	425	16	33.3	14	29.1	116	241.7	647	1348
K	0.21	132	628.6	14	66.7	55	261.9	14	66.7	4	19	8	38.1	17	81	243	1157
G	0.25	258	1032	36	144	93	372	74	296	15	60	8	32	35	140	520	2080
O	0.08	125	1562.5	26	325	271	3388	18	225	61	762.5	12	150	20	250	533	6662
P	0.02	16	800	1	50	16	800	4	200	8	400	0	0	43	2150	88	4400
Q	0.04	2	50	4	100	16	400	1	25	3	75	0	0	14	350	40	1000
T	0.02	3	150	1	50	13	650	66	3300	3	150	6	300	3	150	95	4750
U	0.07	4	57.1	3	42.9	15	214.3	6	85.7	5	71.4	0	0	2	28.6	35	500
V	0.03	5	166.7	2	66.7	11	366.7	0	0	2	66.7	0	0	0	0	20	666.7
E	0.09	35	388.9	3	33.3	8	88.9	2	22.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	533.3
TOTAL #s		**677**		**110**		**678**		**389**		**117**		**48**		**250**		**2269**	

TRANSECT 4

I	0.07	0	0	4	57.1	9	128.6	5	71.4	0	0	0	0	4	57.1	22	314.3

ALL ANGELS'

N	0.08	3	37.5	1	12.5	0	0	1	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	62.5
S	0.03	3	100	1	33.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	133.3
TOTAL #s		**6**		**2**		**0**		**1**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**9**	

TABLE 3.2: DENSITY AND PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED ARTIFACTS IN THE FILL (SC 4A), BY AREA
[density = artifacts/cubic area (m)]

TRANSECT 3

TEST CUT	CUBIC AREA	FAST'NRS			CERAMICS			CURVED GLASS			PIPES			FAUNA (no shell)			TOTALS		
		#	%	density	#	%	density	#	%	density	#	%	density	#	%	density	#	%	density
D, D ext	0.07	183	25	3408	144	16	2057	158	24	2942.3	7	21	100	2	9	28.6	494	21	7057.1
G	0.05	11	1	244.4	13	1	260	8	1	177.8	1	3	22.2	2	9	40	35	1	700
K	0.06	40	5	615.4	38	4	633.3	16	2	246.2	0	0	0	1	5	17	95	4	1583.3
O	0.18	69	9	262.9	170	19	944.4	116	17	441.9	6	18	22.8	5	23	27.8	366	16	2033.3
F	0.09	98	13	1089	154	18	1711	51	8	566.7	4	12	44.4	3	14	33.3	310	13	3444.4
F 4B	0.14	9	1	63.9	24	3	170.4	2	0	14.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	1	250
E	0.09	95	13	1009	44	5	488.9	34	5	360.9	2	6	21.2	0	0	0	175	7	1944.4
L, L ext	0.08	64	9	810	59	7	737.5	52	8	658.2	6	18	75.9	2	9	25	183	8	2287.5
TR 3 Total #s		**569**			**646**			**437**			**26**			**15**			**1693**		

TRANSECT 4

I	0.09	12	2	134.5	53	6	544.2	21	3	235.4	0	0	0	2	9	22.2	88	4	977.8
J	0.09	8	1	92.8	8	1	92.8	10	1	116.0	0	0	0	1	1	11.1	27	1	300
TR 4 Total #s		**20**			**61**			**31**			**0**	**0**		**3**			**115**		

ALL ANGELS'

TEST CUT	CUBIC AREA	FAST'NRS			CERAMICS			CURVED GLASS			PIPES			FAUNA (no shell)			TOTALS		
		#	%	density	#	%	density	#	%	density	#	%	density	#	%	density	#	%	density
A, A ext	0.18	92	13	516.8	25	3	138.9	55	8	309.0	4	12	22.5	2	9	11.1	178	8	988.9
B, B ext	0.07	24	3	478.1	44	5	628.6	24	4	478.1	1	3	0.002	0	0	0	93	4	1328.6
C	0.15	7	1	46.7	16	2	106.7	9	1	60	0	0	0	1	5	6.7	33	1	220
M, M ext	0.16	11	1	46.6	53	6	331.3	34	5	143.9	2	6	8.5	1	5	6.3	101	4	631.3
N	0.07	1	4	14.29	12	46	171.4	12	46	171.4	1	4	14.3	0	0	0.0	26	5	371.4
R, R ext	0.21	12	2	38.1	33	4	157.1	78	12	247.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	6	647.6
S	0.03	1	13	36.4	3	38	109.1	2	25	72.5	1	13	36.4	1	13	36.4	8	1	290.9
AA Total #s		**148**			**171**			**214**			**9**			**5**			**575**		
GRAND TOTALS		**735**	**31%**		**878**	**38%**		**668**	**29%**		**33**	**1%**		**22**	**1%**		**2383**		

TABLE 3.3: FREQUENCY OF CERAMIC SHERDS IN THE FILL (SC 4A) ABOVE THE WILSON HOUSE IN ALL ANGELS' AND ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE IN TRANSECT 3

CERAMIC WARE TYPE & DECORATION		ALL ANGELS' (TCs A, B, C, M, R)		TR 3 (TCs D, G, K, P, Q, T, U, V)	
		# of sherds	% of sherds	# of sherds	% of sherds
EARTHENWARE					
red					
	glazed, brown	3	1.8	3	1.1
	glazed, colorless	2	1.2	2	0.7
	unglazed	8	4.7	14	5.1
white (pearlware and whiteware)					
	annular	2	1.2	15	5.5
	flow blue	3	1.8	3	1.1
	painted	1	0.6	9	3.3
	plain	93	54.4	148	54.4
	shell-edged, blue	2	1.2	5	1.8
	transfer-printed, blue	36	21.1	33	12.1
	transfer-printed, red	0	0.0	3	1.1
	clobbered	1	0.6	0	0.0
yellow					
	plain	1	0.6	2	0.7
	Rockingham-like	1	0.6	0	0.0
WHITE IRONSTONE					
molded		4	2.3	12	4.4
plain		7	4.1	5	1.8
PORCELAIN					
European plain		4	2.3	7	2.6
Chinese (blue on white)		0	0.0	1	0.4
unknown porcelain		1	0.6	4	1.5
STONEWARE					
buff-bodied, red slip		1	0.6	0	0.0
buff-bodied & salt-glazed		0	0.0	3	1.1
buff-bodied & salt-glazed + cobalt ext. slip		1	0.6	0	0.0
gray-bodied & salt-glazed		0	0.0	3	1.1
TOTAL		**171**	**100**	**272**	**100**

TABLE 3.4: FREQUENCY OF CURVED GLASS SHERDS IN THE FILL (SC 4A) ABOVE THE WILSON HOUSE IN ALL ANGELS' AND ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE IN TRANSECT 3

		ALL ANGELS (TCs A, B, C, M, R)		TR 3 (TCs D, G, K, P, Q, T, U, V)	
FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	**OBJECT TYPE**	**# glass pieces**	**% of glass pieces**	**# glass pieces**	**% of glass pieces**
beverage					
	beer	0	0	3	0.9
	soda	1	0.5	0	0
	unident bottle	33	16.3	90	27.1
household					
	lamp	1	0.5	42	12.7
	drinking glass	2	1	0	0
hygiene					
	medicine	4	2.1	4	0.16
	perfume	1	0.5	0	0
unident.		160	79.2	198	58.7
TOTAL		**202**	**100**	**337**	**100**

TABLE 3.5: FREQUENCY OF SMALL FINDS IN THE FILL (SC 4A) ABOVE THE WILSON HOUSE IN ALL ANGELS' AND ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE IN TRANSECT 3

		ALL ANGELS (TCs A, B, C, M, R)	TR 3 (TCs D, G, K, P, Q, T, U, V)	TOTAL
FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	**OBJECT TYPE**	**# pieces**	**# pieces**	**# pieces**
clothing				
	button	3	3	6
	buckle	1	0	1
	hook	0	1	1
	leather (shoe)	many	0	?
household				
	fork	1(handle)?	1(handle)?	2
	furniture	1	0	1
	pencil, slate	1	0	1
personal adornment				
	chain	1	0	1
	jewelry	1	0	1
	hair ornament	1	0	1
smoking				
	pipe	8	5	13
other				
	coin	5	0	5
	strap, iron	2	0	2
	marble	5	0	5
	Other	1 (whetstone)	0	1
TOTAL		**31+**	**10**	**41+**

TABLE 3.6: RANK ORDERED FREQUENCIES OF CERAMICS IN ALL ANGELS' AND TRANSECT 3 FILL (SC 4A), ALL ANGELS' WILSON HOUSE-RELATED LAYERS (SC 6B, C, & D), AND THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A)

WARE & DECORATION TYPE	Rank, AA FILL (SC 4A)	Rank, TR 3 FILL (SC 4A)	Rank, AA Wilson house layers (SC 6B, C, & D)	Rank, Buried A Horizon (SC 6A)
white earthenware (pearlware and whiteware)	1	1	1	1
whiteware, transfer-printed (blue)	2	2	2	2
unglazed red	3	4	14.5	Tr*
whiteware, annular	9.5	3	12	3
ironstone, plain	4	8.5	-	7
ironstone, molded	5.5	5	4	9
porcelain, European	5.5	7	6	9
whiteware, hand-painted	-	6	13	4
stoneware	Tr*	Tr*	3	5
porcelain, Chinese	-	Tr*	8	11
redware, glazed	7.5	Tr*	5	9
shell-edged, blue	Tr*	8.5	6	10
yellowware, annular	-	-	7	-

Tr* = trace or small amount; - = absent

TABLE 3.7: SELECTED ARTIFACTS IN THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A), NUMBER AND PERCENT

TRANSECT 3

TEST	FASTENERS		FLAT GLASS		CERAMICS		CURVED GLASS		PIPES		SMALL FINDS		FAUNA w/o SHELL		TOTALS	
CUT	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
D	97	15	20	3	180	28	204	32	16	3	14	2	116	18	647	100
K	132	54	14	6	55	23	16	7	4	2	5	2	17	7	243	100
G	258	50	36	7	93	18	74	14	15	3	9	2	35	7	520	100
O	125	24	26	5	271	51	18	3	61	11	12	2	20	4	533	100
P	16	18	1	1	16	10	4	1	8	9	0	0	43	49	88	100
Q	2	5	4	10	16	40	1	3	3	8	0	0	14	35	40	100
T	3	3	1	1	13	14	66	70	3	3	6	6	3	3	95	100
U	4	11	3	9	15	43	6	17	5	14	0	0	2	6	35	100
V	5	25	2	10	11	55	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	20	100
E	35	73	3	6	8	17	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	100
TOTAL #s	**677**		**110**		**678**		**391**		**117**		**46**		**250**		**2269**	**100**

TRANSECT 4

I	0	0	4	20	9	45	5	25	0	0	0	0	4	20	22	100

ALL ANGELS'

N	3	60	1	20	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	100
S	3	75	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	100
TOTAL #s	**6**		**2**		**0**		**1**		**0**		**0**		**0**		**9**	

TABLE 3.8: CERAMIC FRAGMENTS AND VESSELS IN THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A) IN TRANSECT 3, TRANSECT 4, AND ALL ANGELS', BY WARE TYPE AND DECORATION

Ceramic ware type & decoration		sherd count	bottle	bowl	flow-er pots	food prepa ration	muffin (less than 8")	plate and soup	pitcher/ ewer	saucer	ser-ving	stor-age	tea-cup	twiffler (8-10")	other /uni-dent	total # of vessels	% of vessels
EARTHENWARE																	
red	glazed	11							1						3	4	5
	unglazed	5			3											3	3.75
white (pearlware & whiteware)																	
	annular	48		4											1	5	6.25
	flow blue	1															
	painted	30						1					3		3	7	8.75
	plain	315	1						1				2		1	5	6.25
	shell-edged blue	15						7								7	8.75
	sponge	2													1	1	1.25
	transfer-print, black	1															
	transfer-print, blue	131					1	2		5	1		2		5	16	20
	transfer-print, blue gilded	1															
	transfer-print, brown	4								1			1		1	3	3.75
	transfer-print, red	9													1	1	1.25
	transfer-print, purple	5													1	1	1.25
	clobbered	3															
	unident white	21															
yellow	plain	1						1							1	2	2.5
	Rockingham- like	3				1										1	1.25
unident earthenware		8															
WHITE IRONSTONE																	
molded		11					1	2		3						6	7.5
plain		13											1		1	2	2.5

TABLE 3.8: CERAMIC FRAGMENTS AND VESSELS IN THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A) IN TRANSECT 3, TRANSECT 4, AND ALL ANGELS', BY WARE TYPE AND DECORATION *(continued)*

Ceramic ware type & decoration		sherd count	bottle	bowl	flow-er pots	food prepa ration	muffin (less than 8")	plate and soup	pitcher/ ewer	saucer	ser-ving	stor-age	tea-cup	twiffler (8-10")	other /uni-dent	total # of vessels	% of vessels
PORCELAIN																	
European	gilded	2															
	molded	1															
	plain	4															
	soft-paste, tp, gilded	4								2			1			3	3.75
Chinese	blue on white	2					1								1	2	2.5
	overglaze	5								1						1	1.25
	plain	2								1						1	1.25
unknown, blue on white		1															
	plain	5		1												1	1.25
	overglaze	1											1			1	1.25
STONEWARE																	
buff-bodied & salt-glazed		1	1									2				3	3.75
buff-bodied & salt-glazed + cob ext sli		1															
gray-bodied & salt-glazed		13	3									1				4	5
brown no salt glaze		1															
Unident		6															
TOTAL		**687**	**5**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**13**	**2**	**12**	**1**	**3**	**11**		**20**	**80**	**100**

TABLE 3.9: CURVED GLASS SHERDS AND VESSELS IN THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A) IN TRANSECT 3, TRANSECT 4, AND ALL ANGELS'

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	OBJECT TYPE	Sherd count	Vessel count
beverage			
	beer	3	2
	soda	0	1
	wine	1	1
	unident bot	102	0
household			
	food storage	126	1
	lamp	51	1
	dish/plate	2	1
	drinking glass	2	0
hygiene			
	medicine	15	9
unident.		95	0
TOTAL		**397**	**16**

TABLE 3.10: SMALL FINDS AND PIPES IN THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A) IN TRANSECT 3, TRANSECT 4, AND ALL ANGELS'

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	OBJECT TYPE	Count
clothing		
	button	4
	leather (shoe)	many
	suspender clip	1
household		
	mirror	2
	ceramic handle	1
	fork	2
	spoon	1
	furniture	2
	tack	2
	lock/latch	2
hygiene		
	comb	1
smoking		
	pipe	117
other		
	stone	10
	iron straps	13
	pail	4 pcs
unident		1
TOTAL		**163**

TABLE 3.11: ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS FROM THE WILSON-HOUSE-RELATED STRATA (SC 6 B, C, D, & E) IN ALL ANGELS', BY WEIGHT IN GRAMS

TEST CUT	BRICK	MORTAR	METAL ROOFING
A + Ext	7112	403	850
B + Ext	10599	761	4487
C	5568	37	Tr*
M + Ext	14182	11551	14209
R + Ext	24289	33108	386
TOTAL	**61,750**	**45,860**	**19,932**

Tr* = trace

TABLE 3.12: SELECTED ARTIFACTS IN ALL ANGELS' WILSON HOUSE-RELATED LAYERS (SCs 6B, C, D & E), NUMBER AND PERCENT

TEST	FASTENERS		FLAT GLASS		CERAMICS		CURVED GLASS		PIPES		SMALL FINDS		FAUNA w/o SHELL		TOTALS	
CUT	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
A	21	24	9	10	16	18	27	31	5	6	9	10	0	0	87	100
B	106	25	26	6	118	28	79	19	1	0.2	54+	13	32	8	416	100
C	62	58	22	21	15	14	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	107	100
M	91	17	14	3	106	20	67	13	3	1	157+	29	97+	18	535	100
R	70	41	37	22	7	4	18	10	0	0	15	9	25	15	172	100
Total #s	**350**		**108**		**262**		**195**		**9**		**239+**		**154+**		**1317**	**100**
Total %		**27**		**8**		**20**		**15**		**1**		**18**		**12**		**100**

TABLE 3.13: CERAMIC FRAGMENTS AND VESSELS FROM ALL ANGELS' WILSON HOUSE-RELATED TEST CUTS (TCs A, B, C, M, & R); SCs 6B, C, & D

Ceramic ware type & decoration		sherd count 6B	sherd count 6C	sherd count 6D	TOTAL sherd count, 6A, B, & C	bottle	bowl	chamber pot?	flower pot	food prep (e.g. pie pl, mix bwl)	hy giene	jug	lid	muffin (less than 8")	plate (10")	pitcher/ ewer	saucers	platters	soups	storage vessels	supper plate (9")	tea-cup	twiffler (8-10")	other	unident/ holloware	total number of vessels	% of vessels
EARTHENWARE																											
red	glazed, colorless	7	1		8				2							1										3	4.5
	glazed, magnesium		2		2																				1	1	1.5
	glazed, yellow slip underglaze		1		1					1																1	1.5
	glazed, brown		9		9															1						1	1.5
	tin-glazed, white		1		1						1 (oint. jar)															1	1.5
	unglazed	1			1																				1	1	1.5
white (pearlware and whiteware)																											
	annular	2	1		3		1									1										2	3.0
	flow blue	2	3		5										1							1				2	3.0
	painted	2			2		1																			1	1.5
	plain	51	24		75																				1	1	1.5
	plain, molded																										
	shell-edged, blue	5			5													1					1			2	3.0
	sponge, red,		1		1											1 (small)										1	1.5
	transfer-printed																										
	transfer-printed, blue	20	21	1	42								1	1		2		1	1		1	1	2		1	11	16.7
	transfer-printed, red	2			2																				1	1	1.5
yellow																											
	annular	2	8		10			1								1										2	3.0
	molded and blue band décor		1		1																			1		1	1.5
	plain	6	2		8		2			2																4	6.1
unident earthenware			5		5																				1	1	1.5
WHITE IRONSTONE																											
molded		18	6		24		2									1	3				1	1				8	12.1

TABLE 3.13: CERAMIC FRAGMENTS AND VESSELS FROM ALL ANGELS' WILSON HOUSE-RELATED TEST CUTS (TCs A, B, C, M, & R); SCs 6B, C, & D *(continued)*

Ceramic ware type & decoration	sherd count 6B	sherd count 6C	sherd count 6D	TOTAL sherd count, 6A, B, & C	bottle	bowl	chamber pot?	flower pot	food prep (e.g. pie pl, mix bwl)	hygiene	jug	lid	muffin (less than 8")	plate (10")	pitcher/ ewer	saucers	platters	soups	storage vessels	supper plate (9")	tea-cup	twiffler (8-10")	other	unident/ holloware	total number of vessels	% of vessels
PORCELAIN																										
European, plain	7	4		11										1									1 (unid. pl)		2	3.0
paneled	1			1												1					1				2	3.0
Chinese, blue one white	3	3		6								1					1							1	3	4.5
STONEWARE																										
buff-bodied, red slip		1		1								1													1	1.5
buff-bodied & salt-glazed	9			9															2						2	3.0
buff-bodied & salt-glazed + cobalt ext sli	4			4							1								1						2	3.0
gray-bodied & salt-glazed	11	5	1	17	3														6						9	13.6
Unident ceramic	3	5		8																						
TOTAL #	**156**	**104**	**2**	**262**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**7**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**10**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**7**	**66**	**100**
TOTAL % of vessels					**4.5**	**9.1**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**4.5**	**1.5**	**1.5**	**4.5**	**1.5**	**3.0**	**10.6**	**6.1**	**4.5**	**1.5**	**15.2**	**3.0**	**6.1**	**4.5**	**3.0**	**10.6**		**100**

TABLE 3.14: CURVED GLASS FRAGMENTS AND VESSELS FROM ALL ANGELS' WILSON HOUSE-RELATED TEST CUTS (TCs A, B, C, M, & R); SCs 6B, C, & D

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY	OBJECT TYPE	Total sherd count	% of total glass sherd count	Total vessel count total	% of glass vessel count
beverage					
	wine	51	**26**	3	**25**
household					
	food storage	4	**2**	2	**17**
	candlestick	1	**1**	1	**8**
	drinking glass	2	**1**	1	**8**
	possible lamp	3	**2**		
hygiene					
	medicine	43	**22**	2	**17**
	perfume	3	**2**	1	**8**
unident bottle		88	**45**	2	**17**
TOTAL		**195**	**100**	**12**	**100**

TABLE 3.15: SMALL FINDS AND PIPES FROM ALL ANGELS' WILSON HOUSE-RELATED TEST CUTS (TCs A, B, C, M, & R), SC 6B, C, & D

Functional category	Object type	Total # pieces	Total # objects
clothing			
	button	13	13
	buckle	4	4
	eye	1	1
	hook	2	2
	leather (shoe)	136+	?
household			
	furniture	1	1
	handle, utensil	3	2
	hinge	1	1
	kettle	1	1
	pan	27+	2?
	pencil, slate	2	2
	scissors	4	1
	spoon	1	1
	thimble	1	1
hygiene			
	toothbrush	1	1
personal adornment			
	bead	5	5
	chain	1	1
smoking			
	pipe	9	3
other			
	barrel hoop?	11	2
	coin	1	1
	curry comb	4	1
	pail	1	1
	stone	7	7
	weight	1	1
unident		10	?
TOTAL		**248+**	**55+**

TABLE 3.16: PERCENT OF TRANSFER-PRINT, IRONSTONE/ WHITE GRANITE, AND SHELL-EDGED VESSELS IN THE WILSON HOUSE (SC 6B, C, & D) AND BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A) ASSEMBLAGES

	Transfer-Printed		Ironstone		Shell-Edged		Porcelain		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Wilson House	12	41	8	28	2	7	7	24	29	100
TR 3 Buried A Horizon	21	47	8	18	7	16	9	20	45	100

***Note: %= % of ceramic vessel assemblage from the same Strata Clusters in each area.**

TABLE 3.17: THE ASSEMBLAGES OF UTILITARIAN VESSELS FROM THE \WILSON HOUSE (SC 6B, C, & D) AND THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A)

	Redware	Stoneware	Yellowware	Total Utilitarian Vessels	Total All Vessels	% of Total Vessels
Wilson House	8	14	4	26	66	40%
Buried A Horizon	7	4	3	14	80	16%

TABLE 3.18: THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE PLATES FOUND AT THE SENECA VILLAGE AND GREENWICH VILLAGE SITES

Ware type & decoration	The Wilsons		The Hirsts		The Robsons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Earthenware						
cc plain			5	36	4	10
edged	1	11.1	1	7	5	13
transfer print	6	66.7	1	7	5	13
Ironstone						
molded panel	1	11.1	6	43	19	48
Porcelain						
plain	1	11.1			4	10
painted - gilt			1	7	3	8
TOTALS	**9**	**100**	**14**	**100**	**40**	**102**

TABLE 3.19: THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE CUPS AND SAUCERS FOUND AT THE SENECA VILLAGE AND GREENWICH VILLAGE SITES

Ware type & decoration	The Wilsons		The Hirsts		The Robsons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Earthenware						
transfer print	1 lgt bl ldsc	12.5			2 lgt bl ldsc	5
flow blue	1	12.5				
painted					6	14
Ironstone						
plain			3	38		
molded panel	4	50	3	38	3	7
molded other			2	25		
Porcelain						
molded panel	2	25			17	39
gilt					10	23
gilt + other.					3	7
painted other					3	7
TOTALS	**8**	**100**	**8**	**100**	**44**	**100**

TABLE 3.20: THE NUMBER AND PERCENT OF SMALL BOWLS RELATIVE TO PLATES FROM THE THREE HOUSEHOLDS

Vessel Form	The Wilsons		The Hirsts		The Robsons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Bowls	6	40	3	18	13	25
Plates	9	60	14	82	40	75
TOTAL	15	100	17	100	53	100

TABLE 3.21: SENECA VILLAGE FAUNA FROM SELECTED CONTEXTS

AREA & TC	TAXA & OTHER INDENTIFICATIONS						
	Ovis/ Capra	***Bos taurus***	***Sus scrofa***	**Cow-sized**	**Pig-sized**	**Indeter-minate**	**TOTAL**
All Angels'							
B (#)	5	2	1	3	1	3	15
Percent SC 6B, 6C	33%	11%	7%	20%	7%	20%	
M (#)	10	2	1			30	53
Percent SC 6C, 6D	19%	4%	2%			56%	
R (#)	7	1	2			2	12
Percent SC 6B	58%	8%	17%			17%	
Transect 3							
D (#)	37	6	10	2		40	95
Percent SC 6A, 7	39%	6%	9%	2%		42%	
G (#)	1	1	3	1		23	29
Percent SC 6A	3%	3%	10%	3%		79%	
K (#)	7	2	2	1		8	20
Percent SC 6A, 7	35%	10%	10%	5%		40%	
P (#)	1					48	49
Percent SC 6A	2%					98%	
Q (#)	3					15	18
Percent SC 6A	17%					83%	
T (#)	1	3				2	6
Percent SC 6B, 7	17%	50%				33%	
TOTAL	**72**	**17**	**19**	**7**	1	**171**	**287**

Table 3.22: SENECA VILLAGE FAUNAL ELEMENTS BY TAXON

AREA & TC	TAXA & ELEMENTS										TOTAL
	ovis/capra	%	bos taurus	%	sus scrofa	%	cow size	%	pig size	%	
ALL ANGELS' TC B, M, R											
skull, jaw	1	50%	1	50%							2
teeth											0
rib	5	56%	3	33%					1	11%	9
vertebrae							3	100%			3
femur/tibia, "long bone"	5	100%									5
humerus/radius/ulna	3	50%			2	33%	1	17%			6
pelvis	3	60%			2	40%					5
carpals, etc.	1	100%									1
ALL ANGELS' TOTAL	18	58%	4	13%	4	13%	4	13%	1	3%	31

AREA & TC	TAXA & ELEMENTS										TOTAL
	ovis/capra	%	bos taurus	%	sus scrofa	%	cow size	%	pig size	%	
TR 3 TC D, G, K											
skull, jaw	1	20%			4	80%					5
teeth	35	78%	3	7%	7	16%					45
rib			1	33%			2	67%			3
vertebrae			1	50%			1	50%			2
femur/tibia, "long bone"	1	25%			3	75%					4
humerus/radius/ulna	1	33%			2	67%					3
pelvis					1	100%					1
scapula			2	100%							2
carpals etc	1	25%	1	25%	2	50%					4
TR 3 TOTAL	39	57%	8	12%	19	28%	3	4%			69

TABLE 3.23: SHELL FROM ALL ANGELS' WILSON HOUSE-RELATED TEST CUTS (TCs A, B, C, M, & R; SCs 6B, C, & D) AND THE BURIED A HORIZON (SC 6A) IN TRANSECT 3 (TCs D, G, T, & U)

ALL ANGELS'

Test Cut	# clam	# oyster	# scallop	Unident	total
A	1				1
B	1	3	1		5
C					0
M	6	23		15+	44+
R	5			8	13
TOTAL	13	26	1	23+	63+

TRANSECT 3

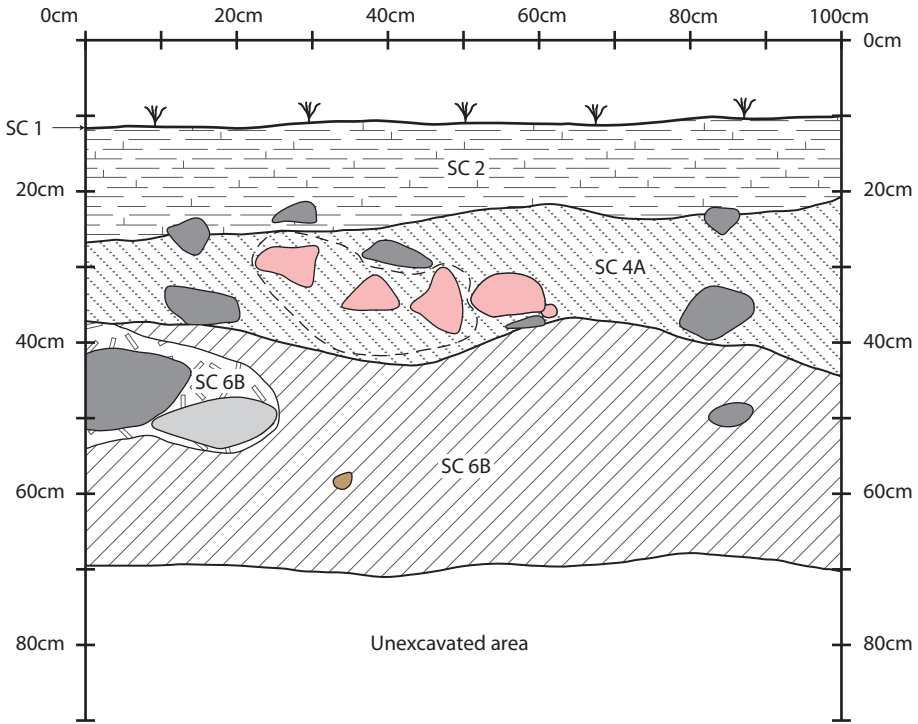
Test Cut	# clam	# oyster	# scallop	Unident	total
D		3		2	5
G	1	4			5
O	2				2
P	2				2
T		5+			5+
U		2		1	3
TOTAL	5	14+		3	22+

Appendix C:

Profile Drawings

The project of converting the field drawings to the polished ones included in this report took a great deal of effort, and we are grateful to everyone involved. Marie Warsh, Director of Preservation Planning at the Central Park Conservancy, supervised the entire project. Richard Hunter and Jim Lee, President and Vice-President of Hunter Research, Inc., provided consulting. Allie Davis helped with the initial round of AutoCAD drawings and Evan Mydlowski worked on the final round. Christopher J. Nolan, CEO and Chief Landscape Architect at the Central Park Conservancy, authorized the work.

Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.1a
North Wall of Test Cut A
North Extension



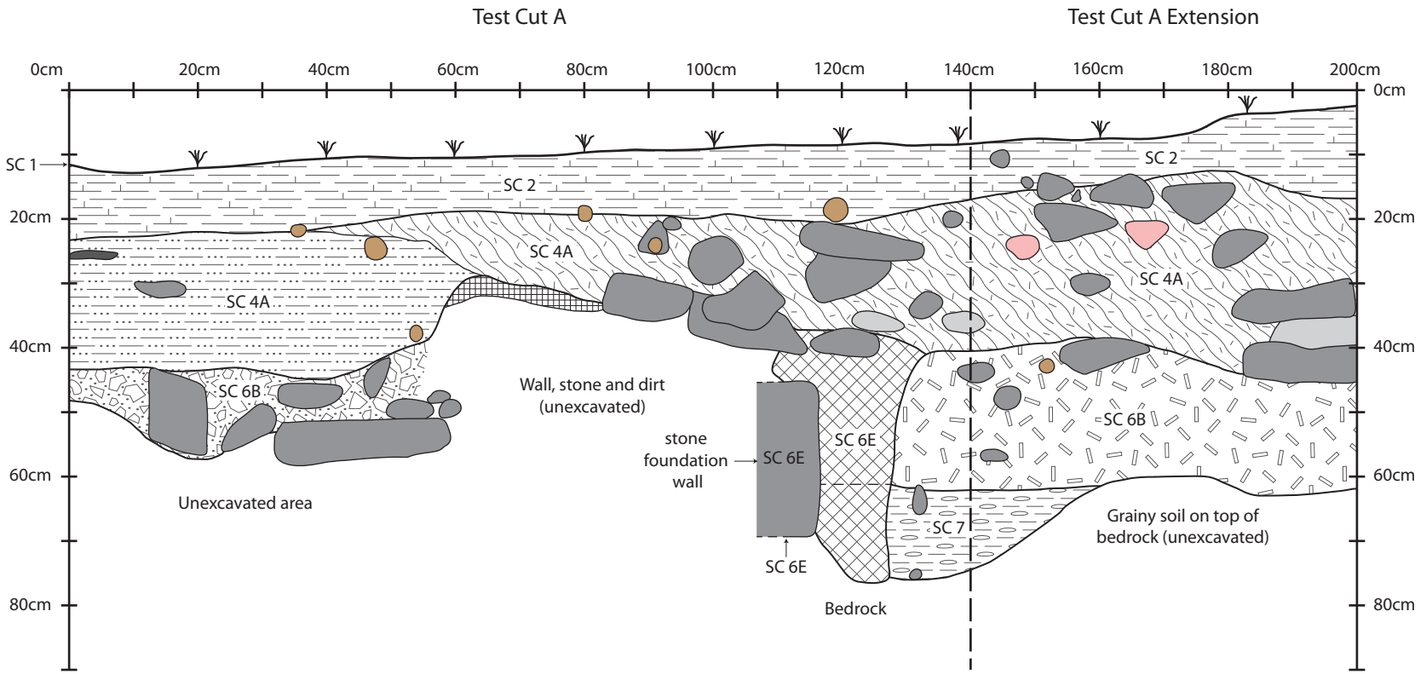
Key

- Brick
- Mortar
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/4, silty sand
- SC 6B: 10YR 4/4, silty sand
- SC 6B: 10YR 3/6, silty sand
- Transitional layer, 10YR 2/2

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 1.416m above site datum.



Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.1b
West Wall of Test Cut A and
Test Cut A North Extension



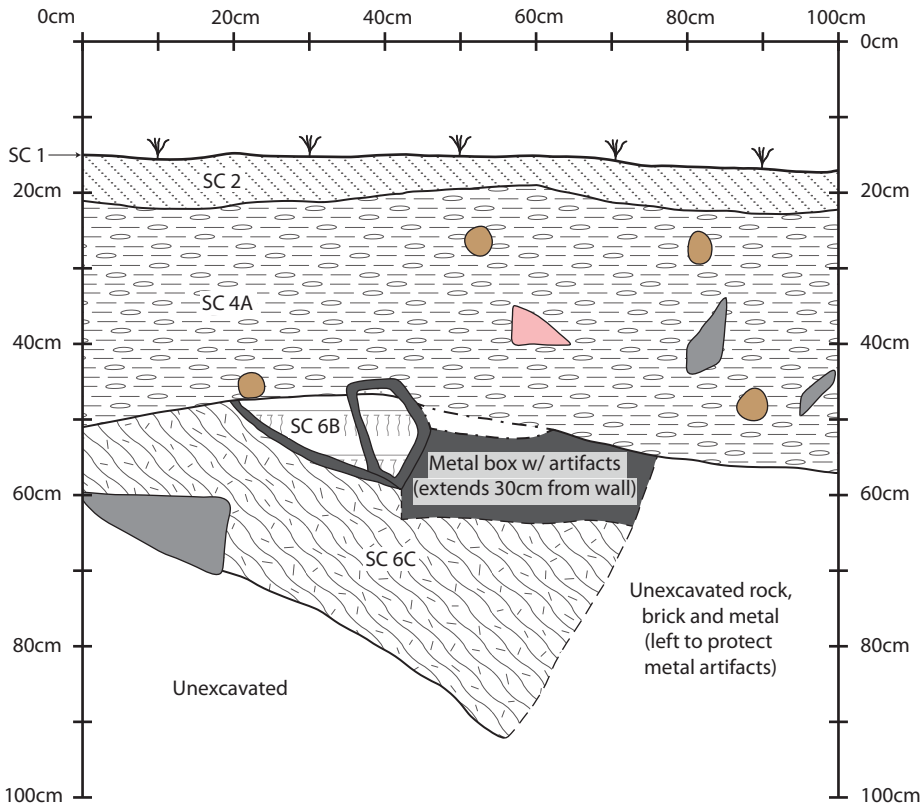
Key

- Brick
- Loose Dirt
- Metal
- Mortar
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, silty sand
- SC 4A: 7.5YR 4/4, silty clay
- SC 6B: 10YR 3/4, silty sand
- SC 6B: 10YR 4/4, silty sand
- SC 6E: 10YR 3/3, silty sand, builders' trench
- SC 7: 7.5YR 4/6, silty sand

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner
is 1.416m above site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.2a
West Wall of Test Cut B



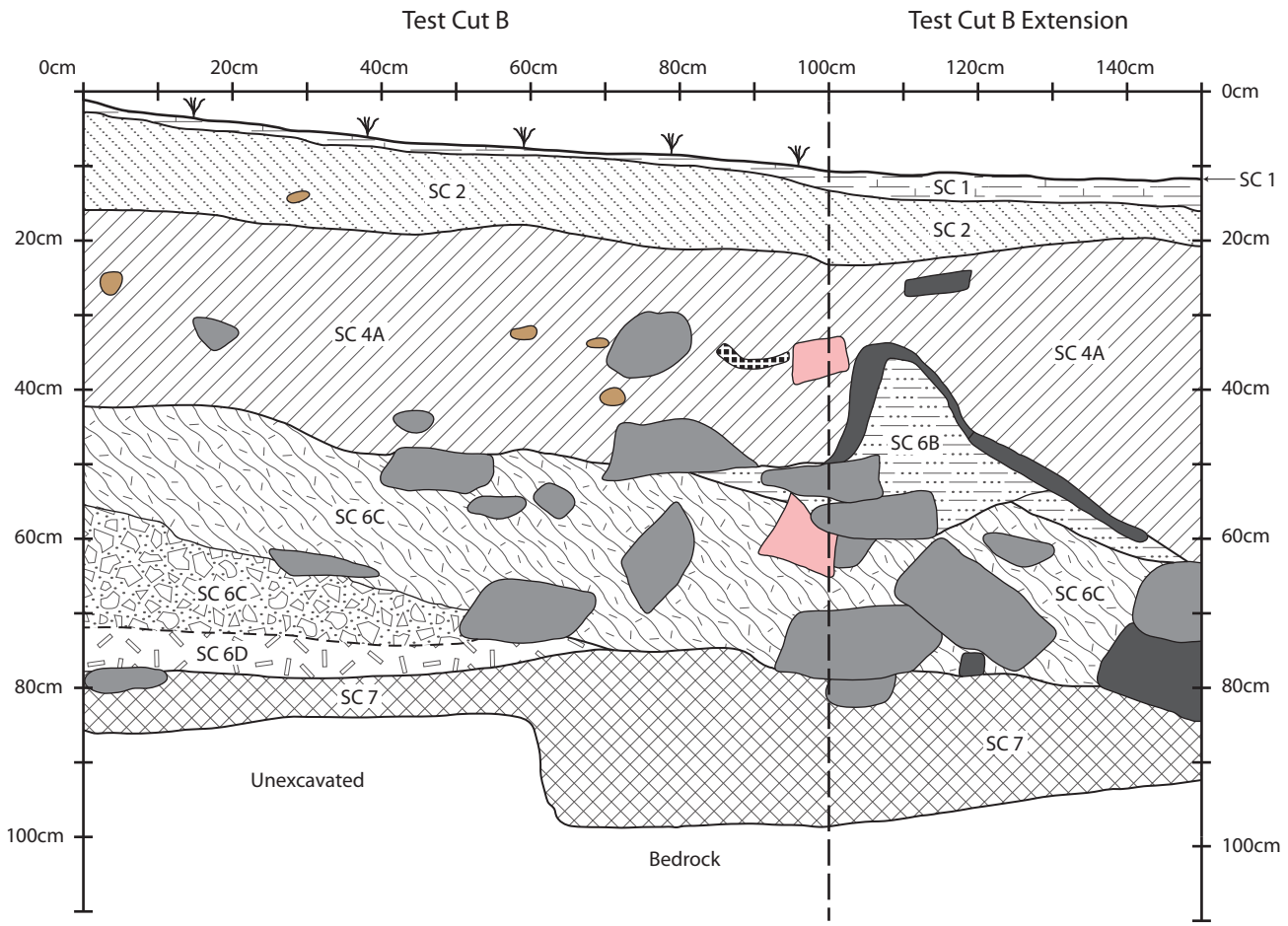
Key

- Brick
- Metal
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus
- SC 4A: 7.5YR 5/6, clayey sand
- SC 6B: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 6C: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- Void

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 1.456m above site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

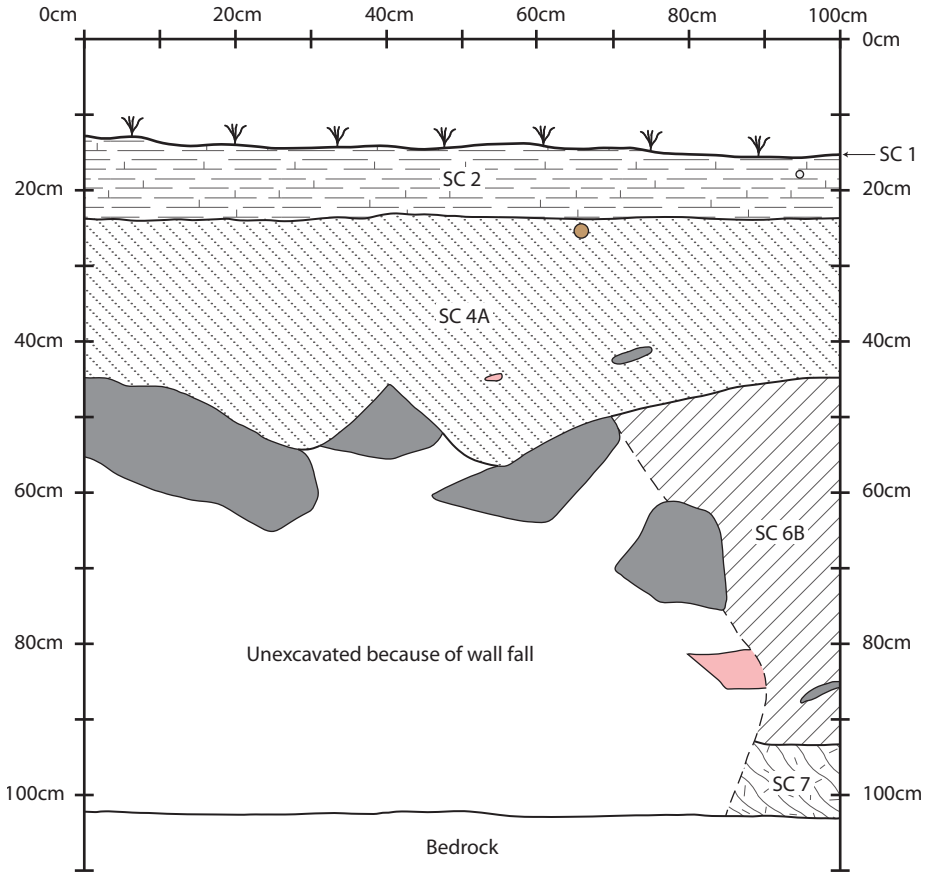
Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.2b
South Wall of Test Cut B and
Test Cut B West Extension



Key

- Brick
- Ceramic
- Metal
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 1: Humus; 10YR 3/1 very fine silt
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 4/2
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/8, sandy silt
- SC 6B: 7.5YR 4/6, sandy silt (soil discolored from metal)
- SC 6C: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 6C: 10YR 7/4, clayey silt
- SC 6D: 10YR 7/4, clayey silt
- SC 7: 5YR 3/4 and 7.5YR 5/8, schisty sand

0 20
Centimeters

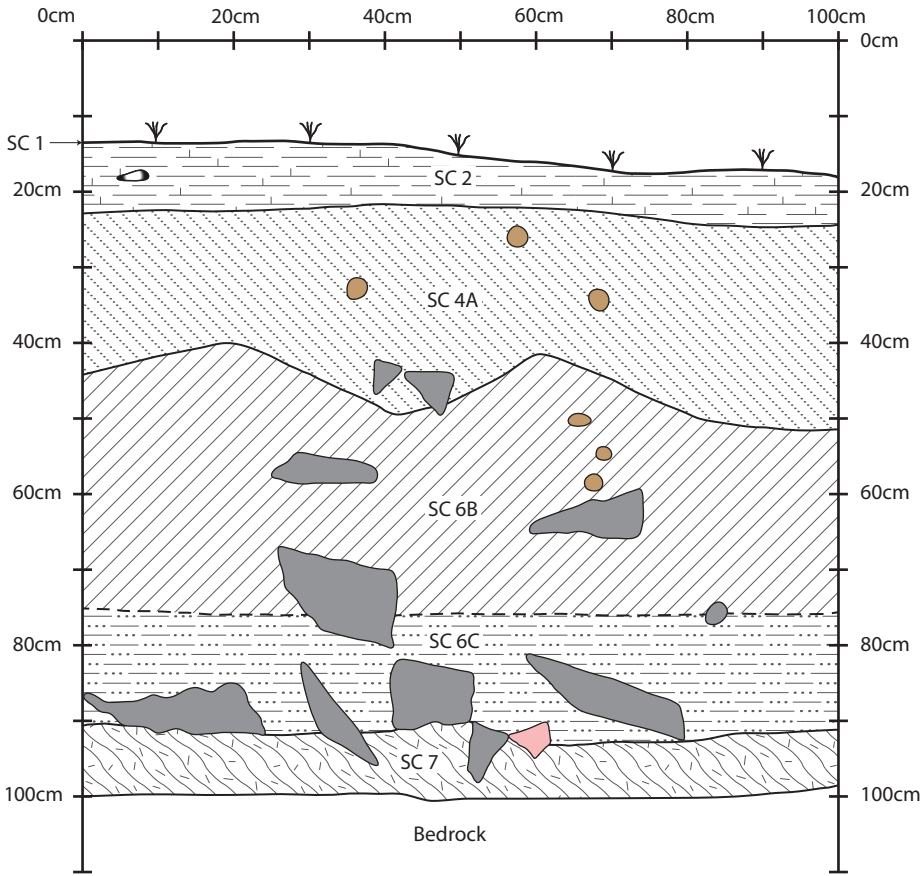


Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.3a
South Wall of Test Cut C

Key

- Brick
- Plastic
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 5YR 2.5/1, moist silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, moist silty clay
- SC 6B: 10YR 4/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 3/6, grainy silty sand

0 20
Centimeters



Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.3b
West Wall of Test Cut C

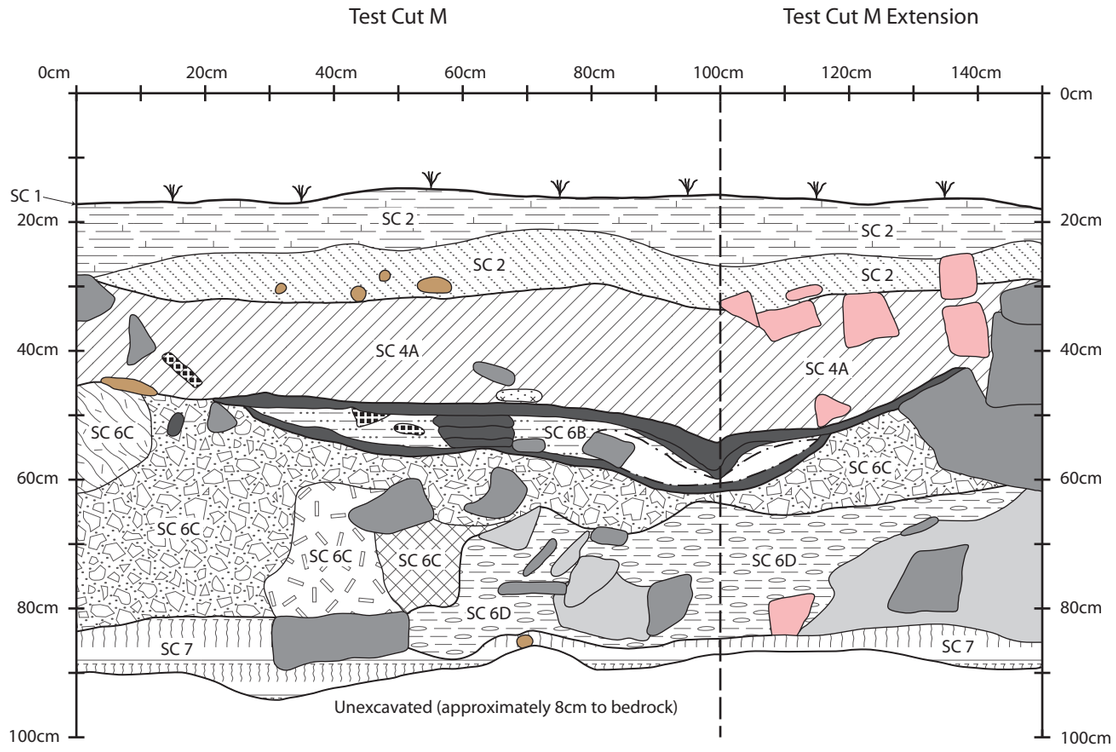
Key

- Brick
- Comb
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 5YR 2.5/1, moist silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, moist silty clay
- SC 6B: 10YR 4/6, clayey silt
- SC 6C: 10YR 4/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 3/6, grainy silty sand

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 1.316m above site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.4a
West Wall of Test Cut M and
Test Cut M North Extension



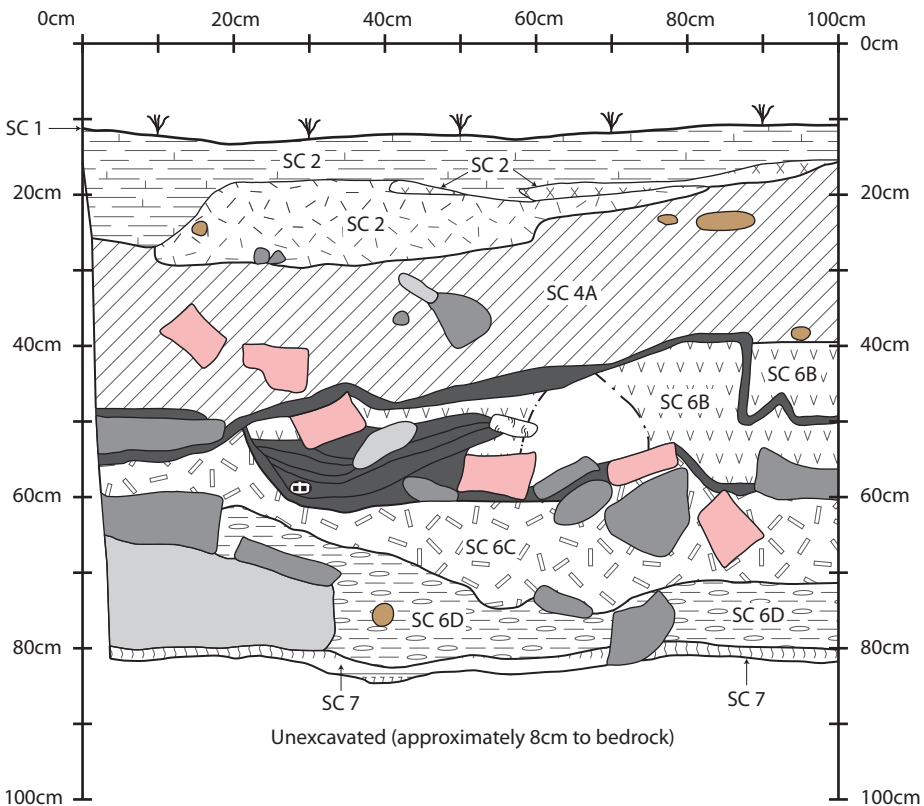
Key

- Brick
- Ceramic
- Metal
- Mortar
- Rock
- Root
- Shell
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 3/2, silty sand
- SC 2: 2.5Y 4/2, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 2.5Y 6/6, very fine sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 5/8, sandy silt
- SC 6C: 10YR 4/6, clayey silt
- SC 6C: 10YR 5/8, sandy silt
- SC 6C: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 6C: 2.5Y 6/6, silty sand
- SC 6D: 10YR 5/6 mottled w/ 10YR 3/2, mixed soil w/ mortar, coal and brick
- SC 7: 5YR 3/4 and 7.5YR 5/8, schisty sand
- Void

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 1.351m above site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.4b
North Wall of Test Cut M



Key

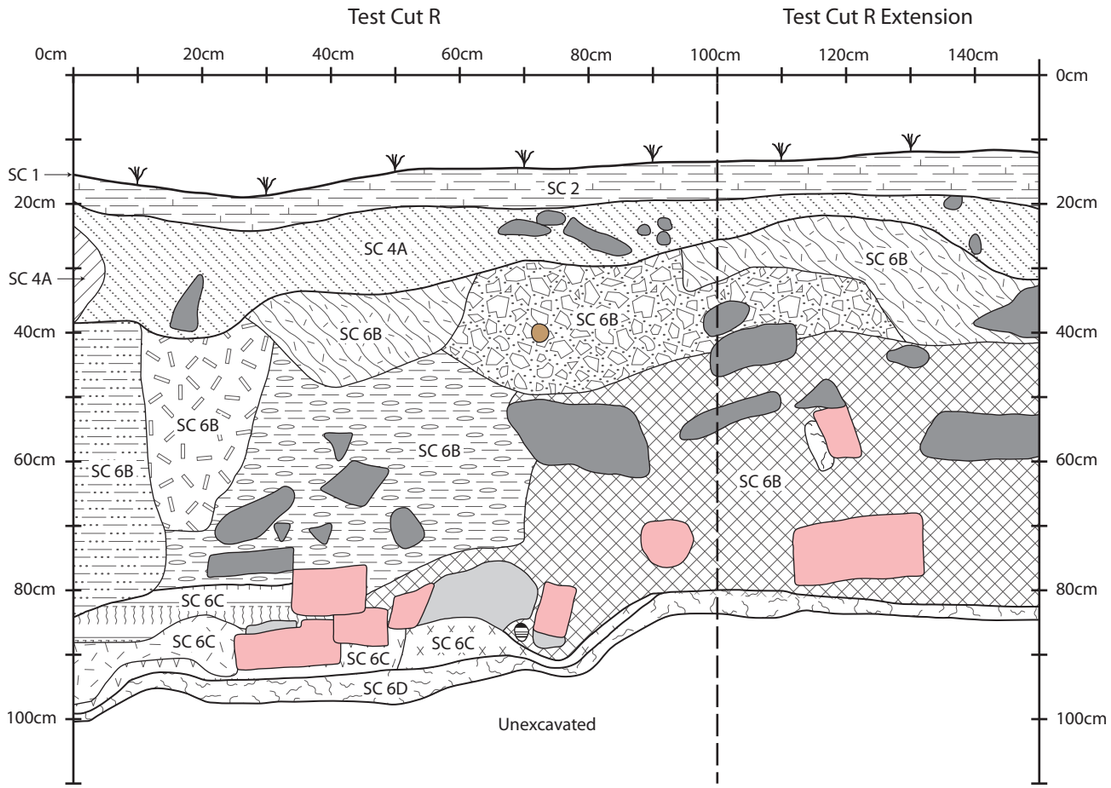
- Brick
- Mortar
- Ceramic
- Rock
- Leather
- Root
- Metal
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 3/2, silty sand
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/1, fine silt
- SC 2: 2.5Y 5/3, silty sand
- SC 4A: 2.5Y 6/6, very fine sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 6C: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 6D: 10YR 5/6 mottled w/ 10YR 3/2, mixed soil w/ mortar, coal and brick
- SC 7: 5YR 3/4 and 7.5YR 5/8, schisty sand
- Void

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 1.351m above site datum.

0 20

Centimeters

Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.5a
West Wall of Test Cut R and
Test Cut R North Extension



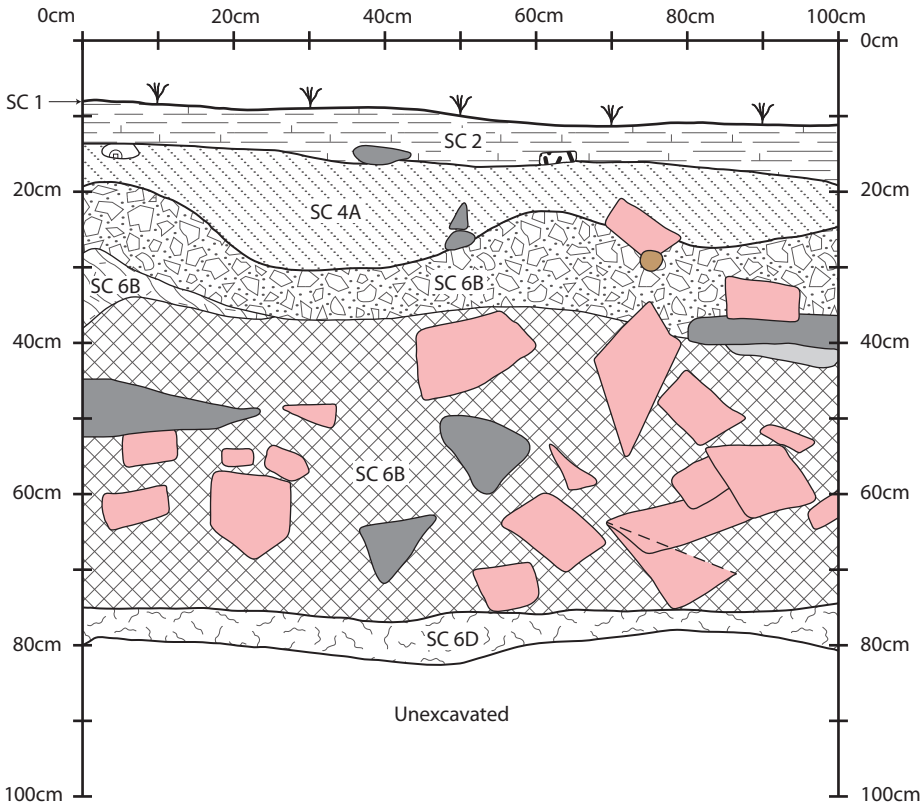
Key

- Bone
- Brick
- Coal
- Mortar
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 3/2 sandy silt
- SC 4A: 2.5Y 4/2 sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6
- SC 6B: 2.5Y 3/2, sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 6/6 and 2.5Y 3/2 sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 7/4 and 2.5Y 4/2, sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 7/4, clayey silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 5/2, mortary sand, mortar rubble layer
- SC 6B: 7.5YR 3/1 and 10YR 6/6, schisty sand
- SC 6C: 7.5YR 3/1 and 10YR 6/6, schisty sand
- SC 6C: 10YR 2/1 and 10YR 5/8, clayey silt, coal layer
- SC 6C: 10YR 5/2, mortary sand, mortar rubble layer
- SC 6C: 10YR 2/1, coaly ashy schisty silt
- SC 6D: 5YR 3/4 mottled w/ 7.5YR 5/8, schisty sand

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 1.376m above site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.5b
North Wall of Test Cut R
North Extension



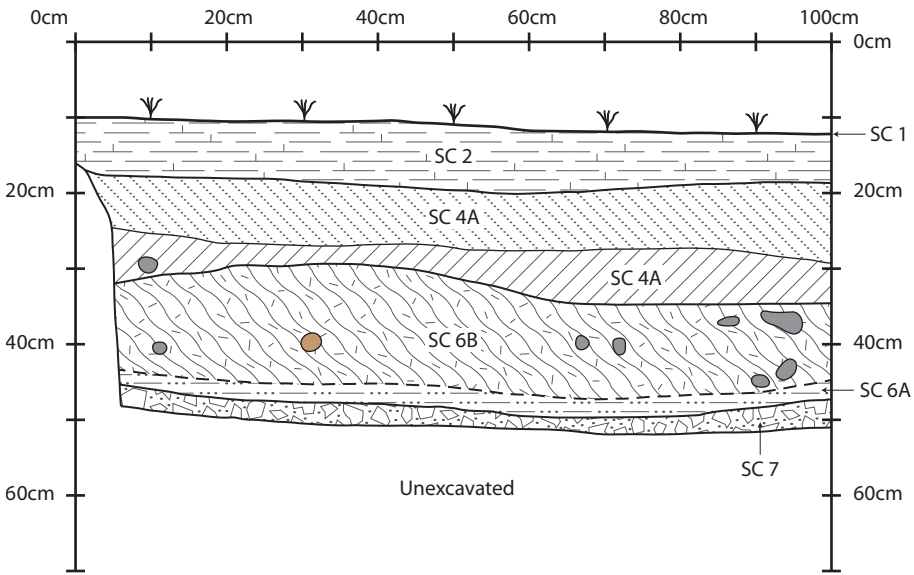
Key

- Brick
- Glass
- Mortar
- Rock
- Root
- Rubber
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 3/2 sandy silt
- SC 4A: 2.5Y 4/2 sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 6/6 and 2.5Y 3/2 sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 7/4 and 2.5Y 4/2, sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 5/2, mortary sand, mortar rubble layer
- SC 6D: 5YR 3/4 and 7.5YR 5/8, schisty sand

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner
is 1.376m above site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.6a
South Wall of Test Cut N



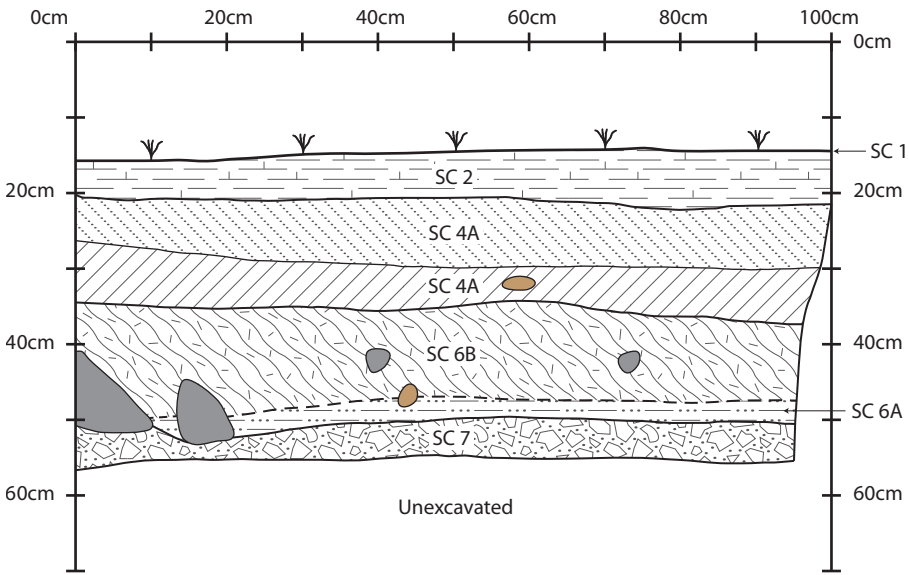
Key

- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 4/2, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/4, sandy silt
- SC 6A: 7.5YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 5/6, sandy silt
- SC 7: 5YR 3/4 mottled w/ 7.5YR 5/8, schisty sand

Note:
Ground surface of the southwest corner
is 1.386m above site datum.



Seneca Village
All Angels'
Profile 2.6b
East Wall of Test Cut N



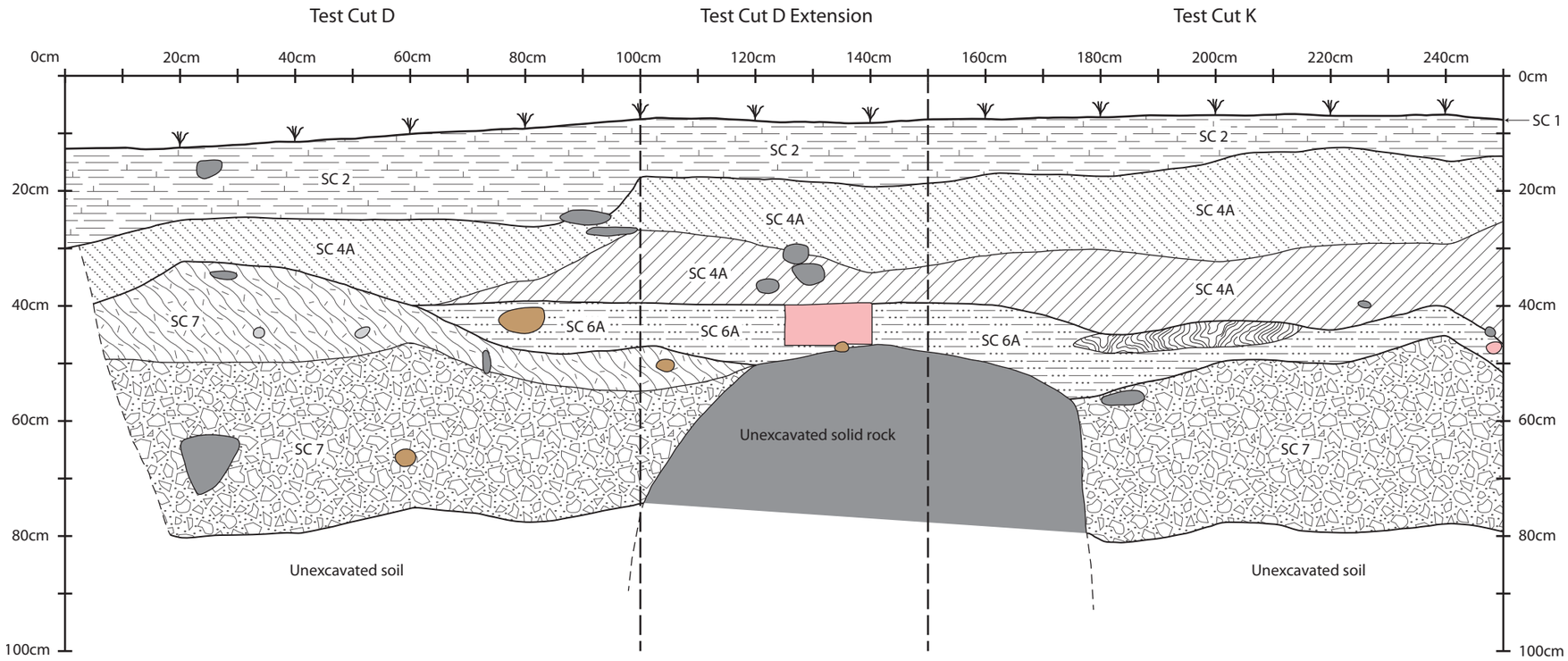
Key

- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 4/2, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/4, sandy silt
- SC 6A: 7.5YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 6B: 10YR 5/6, sandy silt
- SC 7: 5YR 3/4 mottled w/ 7.5YR 5/8, schisty sand

Note:
Ground surface of the southwest corner
is 1.386m above site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.7a
South Wall of Test Cut D,
Test Cut D East Extension
and Test Cut K

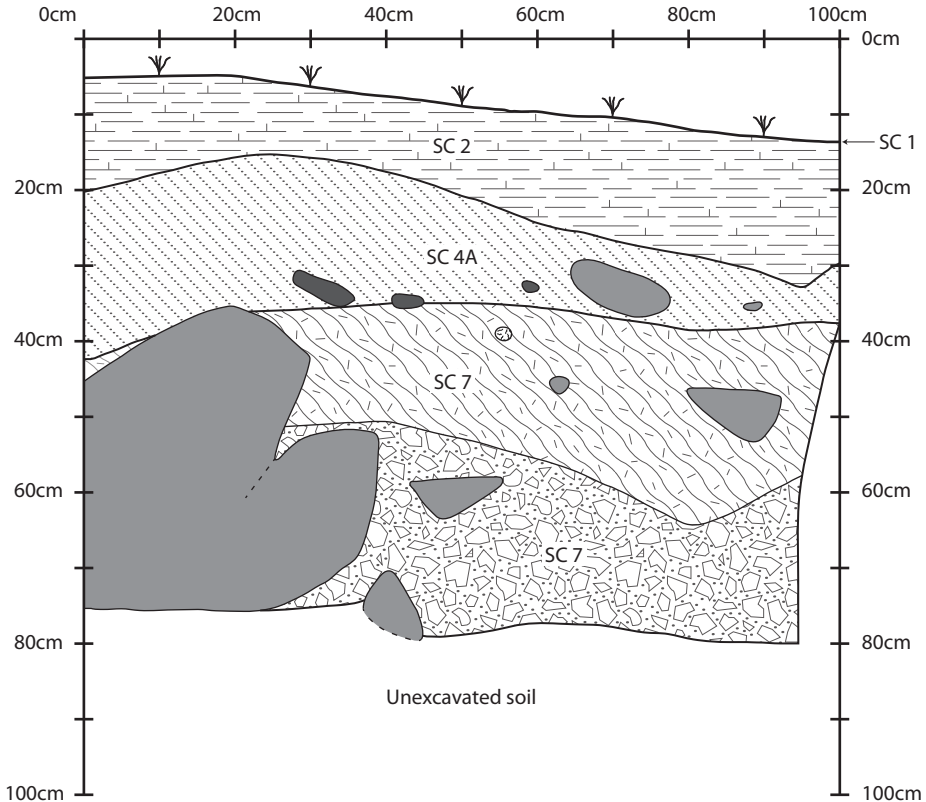


Key

- Ash
- Brick
- Mortar
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 4/3, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/6, powdery sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/4, grainy sandy silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 5/2, very grainy sandy silt, possible living surface
- SC 7: 10YR 4/4, grainy sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 4/4, sandy silt

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.378m below site datum.

0 20
Centimeters



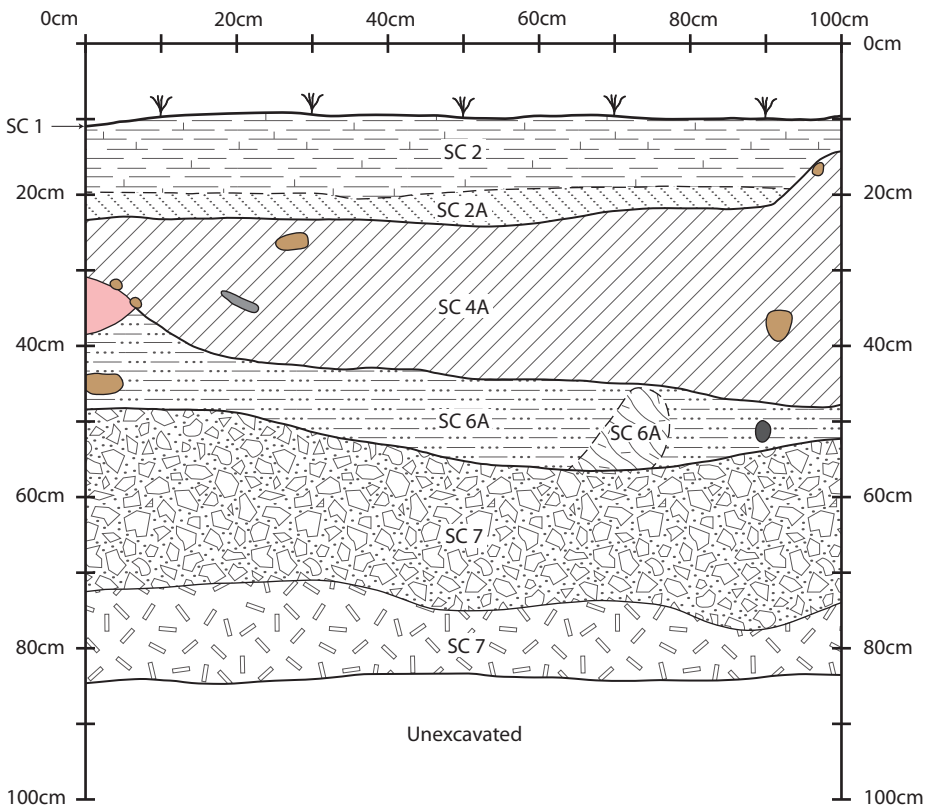
Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.7b
East Wall of Test Cut K

Key

- Bone
- Metal
- Rock
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 4/3, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/6, powdery sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 4/4, grainy sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 4/4, sandy silt

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.8a
North Wall of Test Cut G



Key

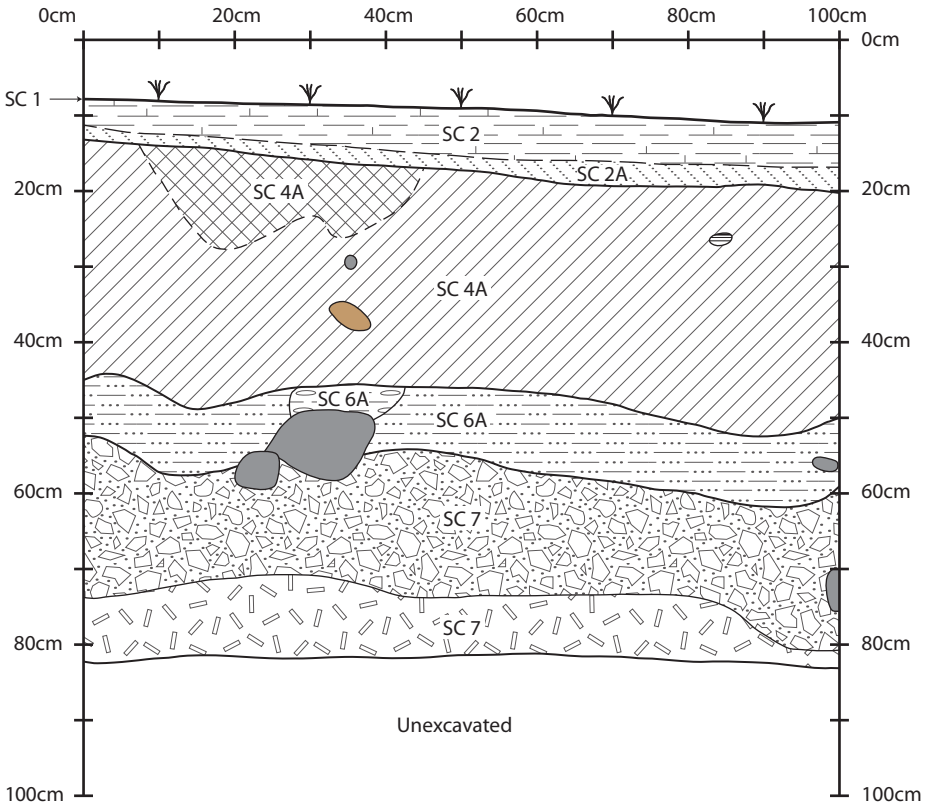
- Brick
- Metal
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 7.5YR 2.5/2, silt
- SC 2A: 7.5YR 2.5/2, silt
- SC 4A: 5YR 2.5/2, silty sand
- SC 6A: 7.5YR 4/4, sandy silt w/ small brick, coal and mortar fragments
- SC 6A: 7.5YR 3/3, silty sand, feature
- SC 7: 7.5YR 3/3, silty sand
- SC 7: 10YR 3/4, silty sand

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.272m below site datum.

0 20

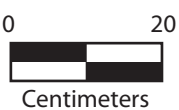
Centimeters

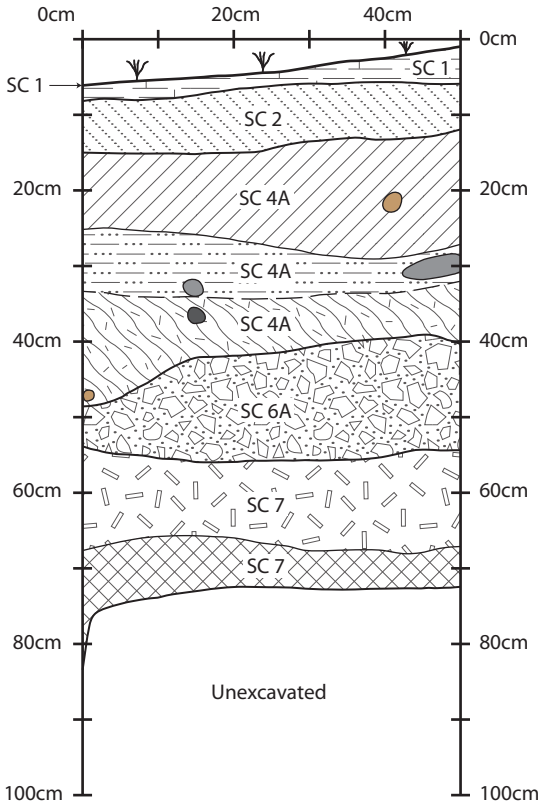
Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.8b
East Wall of Test Cut G



Key

- Coal
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 7.5YR 2.5/2, silt
- SC 2A: 7.5YR 2.5/2, silt
- SC 4A: 5YR 2.5/2, silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/4, silty sand, feature
- SC 6A: 7.5YR 4/4, sandy silt w/ small brick, coal and mortar fragments
- SC 6A: 5YR 4/3, sandy silt w/ mortar, feature on rock
- SC 7: 7.5YR 3/3, silty sand
- SC 7: 10YR 3/4, silty sand





Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.9a
West Wall of Test Cut O
Northeast Extension

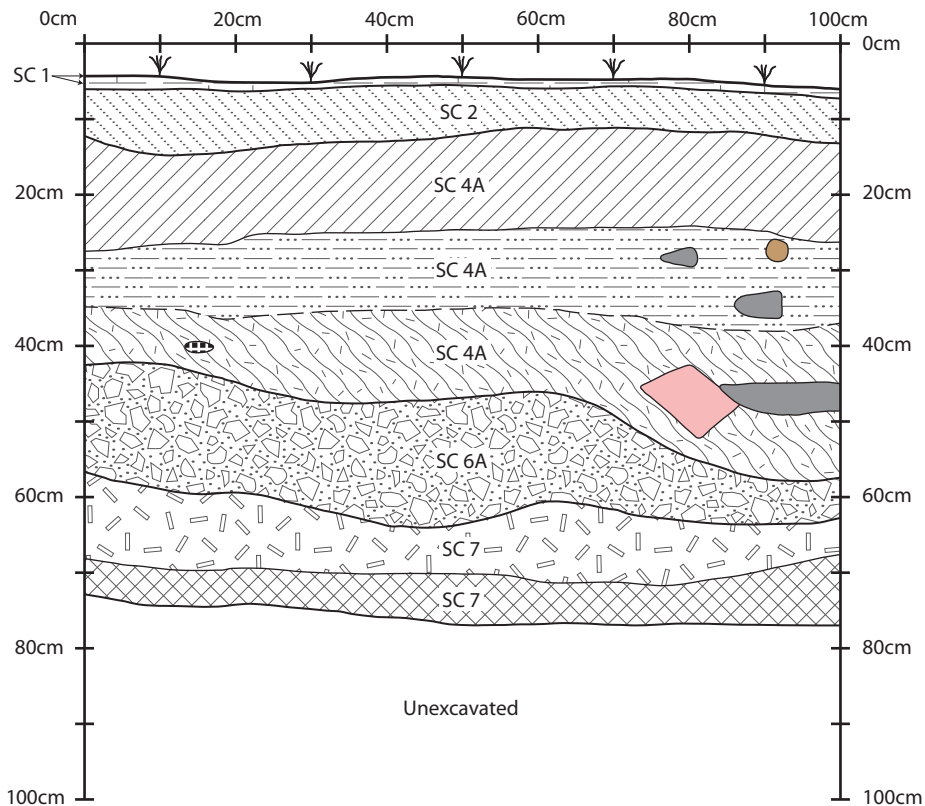
Key

- Metal
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 1: Sod; 2.5Y 4/2, sandy silt
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 3/2, fine silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 6/4, mottled pocky silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, slightly clayey silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 6/8, clayey silt
- SC 7: 2.5Y 6/6, very compact silty clay
- SC 7: 10YR 6/6, very compact silty clay

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.0536m below site datum.

0 20

Centimeters



Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.9b
North Wall of Test Cut O
Northeast Extension

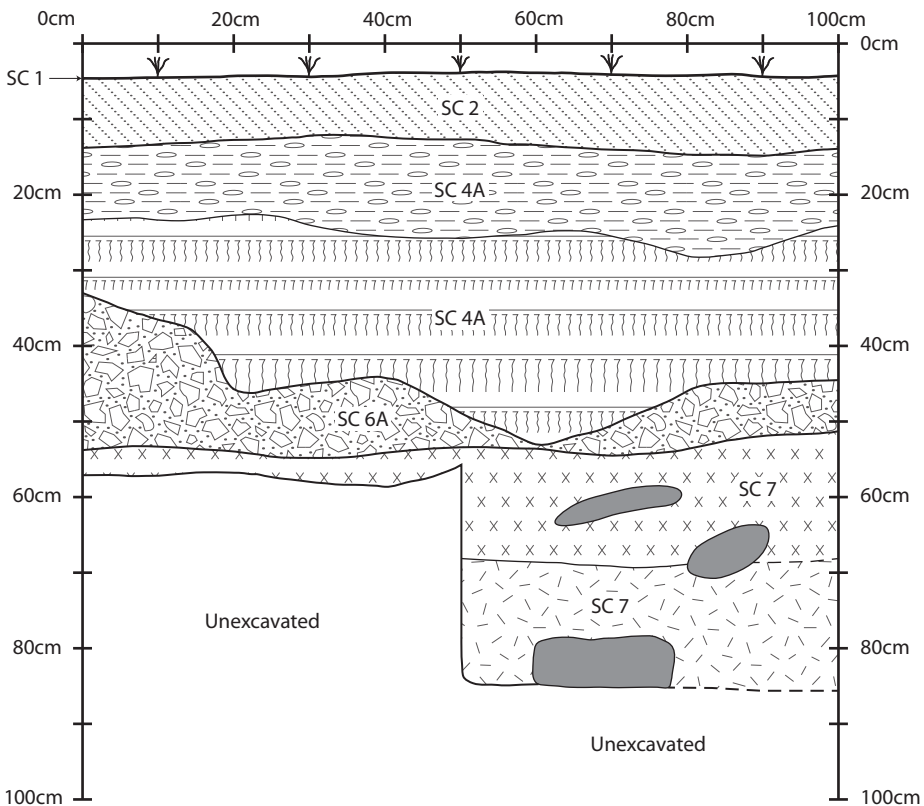
Key

- Brick
- Ceramic
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 1: Sod; 2.5Y 4/2, sandy silt
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 3/2, fine silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 6/4, mottled pocky silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, slightly clayey silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 6/8, clayey silt
- SC 7: 2.5Y 6/6, very compact silty clay
- SC 7: 10YR 6/6, very compact silty clay

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.0536m below site datum.

0 20

Centimeters



Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.9c
North Wall of Test Cut O

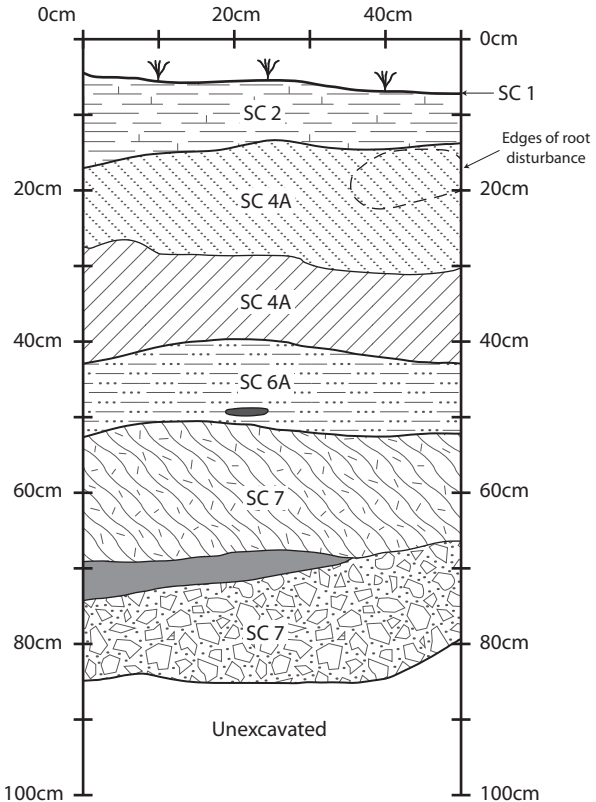
Key

- Rock
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 2.5Y 3/2, fine silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/3, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/6, sandy silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 6/8, clayey silt
- SC 7: 2.5Y 6/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 6/8, clayey silt

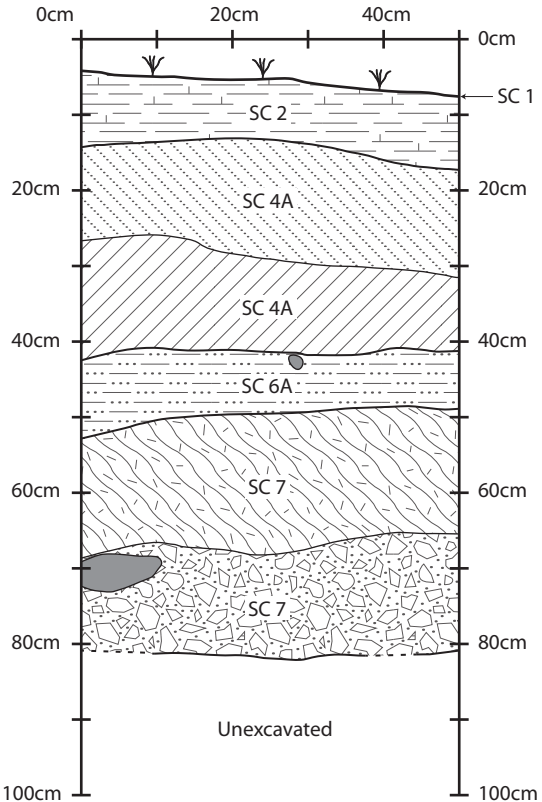
Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.0536m below site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Profile 2.10a
North Wall



Profile 2.10b
West Wall



Seneca Village
Transect 3
Test Cut P
Southwest Quad

Key

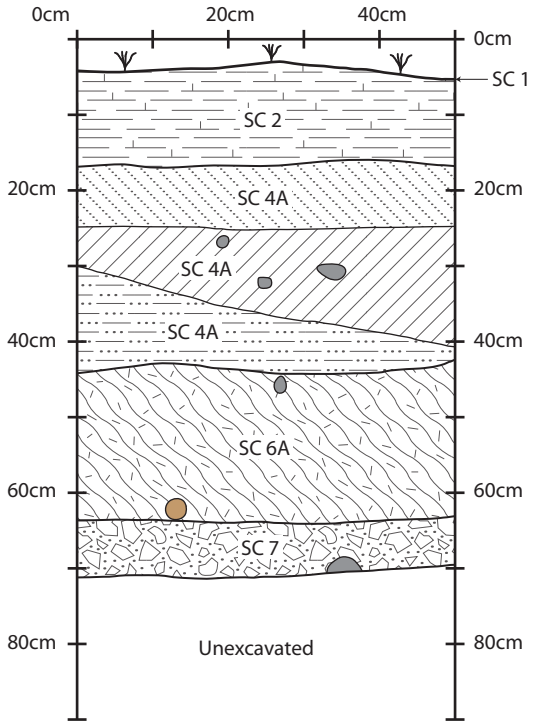
- Metal
- Rock
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/2, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/4, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 5/3, sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 5/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 6/6, silty clay

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.392m below site datum.

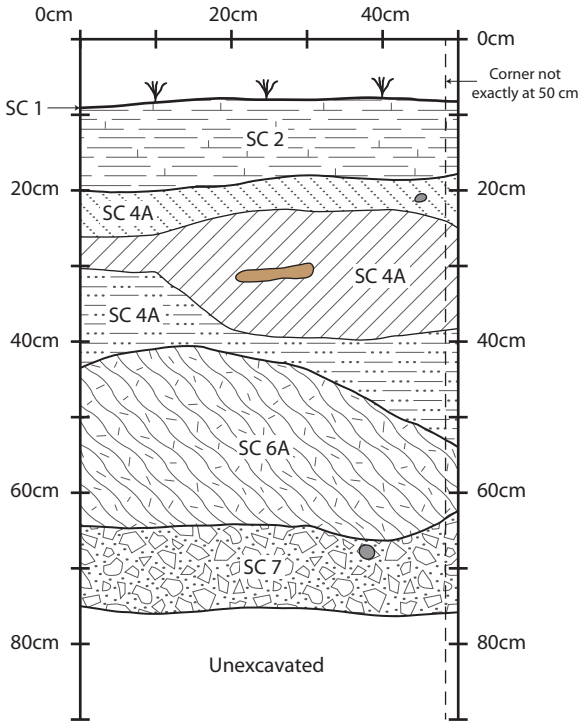


Seneca Village
Transect 3
Test Cut Q
Southwest Quad

Profile 2.11a
East Wall



Profile 2.11b
North Wall



Key

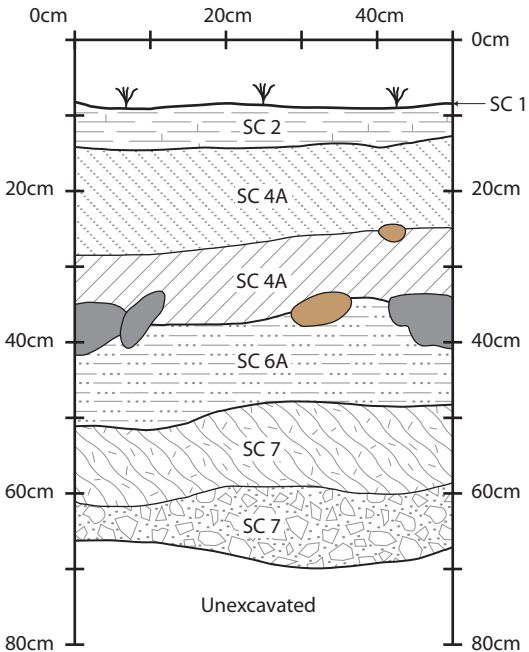
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 4/2, silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 6/6, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 2.5Y 5/4, sandy silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 4/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 6/8, clayey silt

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.342m below site datum.

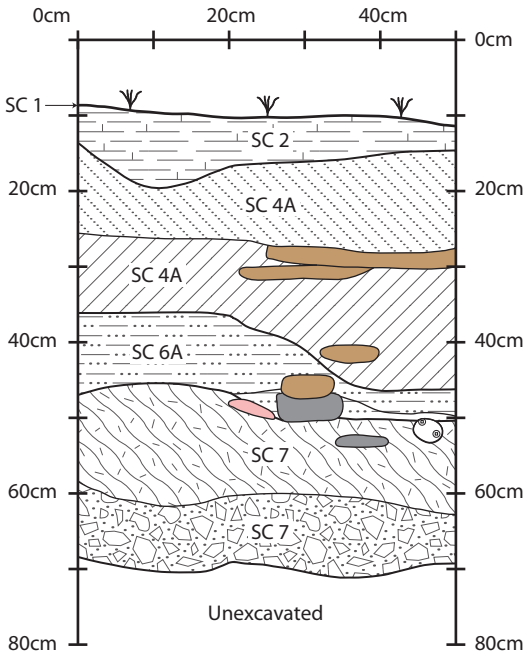


Seneca Village
Transect 3
Test Cut T
Southwest Quad

Profile 2.12a
North Wall



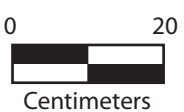
Profile 2.12b
East Wall



Key

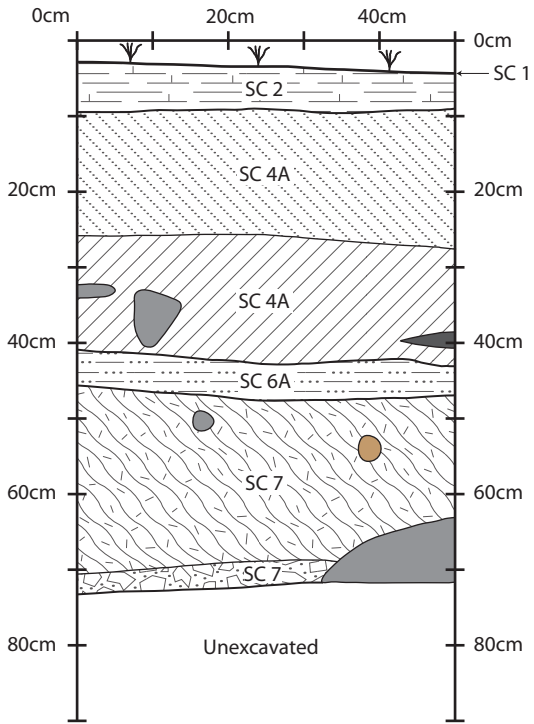
- Brick
- Glass
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: 10YR 3/2, silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/3, silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/6, compact clayey silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 5/8, clay
- SC 7: 10YR 5/6, clay
- SC 7: 10YR 5/4, silty clay

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.1836m below site datum.

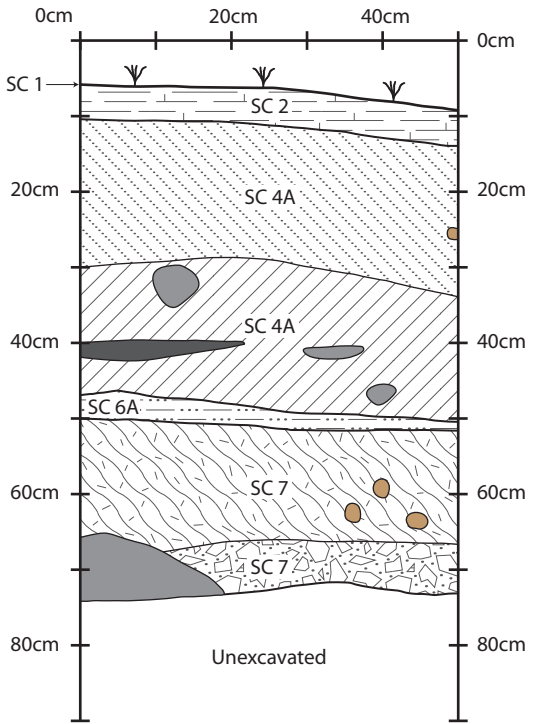


Seneca Village
Transect 3
Test Cut U
Southwest Quad

Profile 2.13a
North Wall



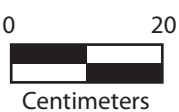
Profile 2.13b
East Wall



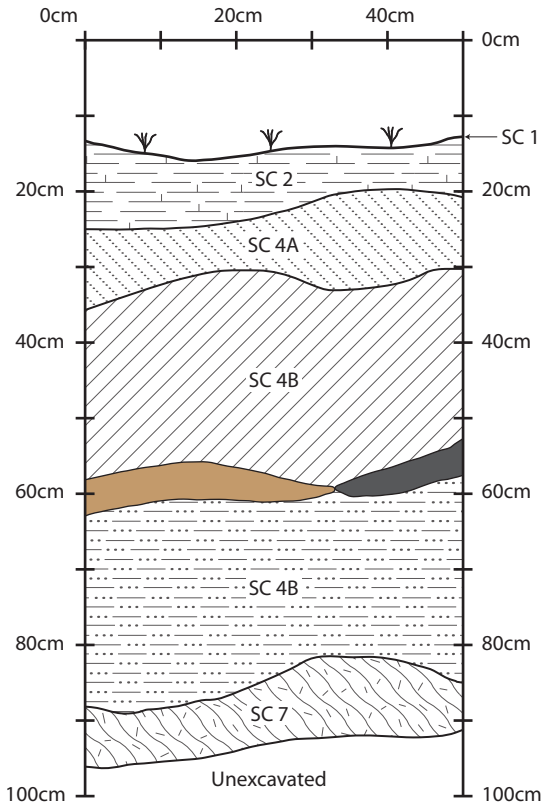
Key

- Metal
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: 10YR 3/2, silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/3, silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/6, sandy silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 4/4, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 5/4, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 7/6, clayey silt

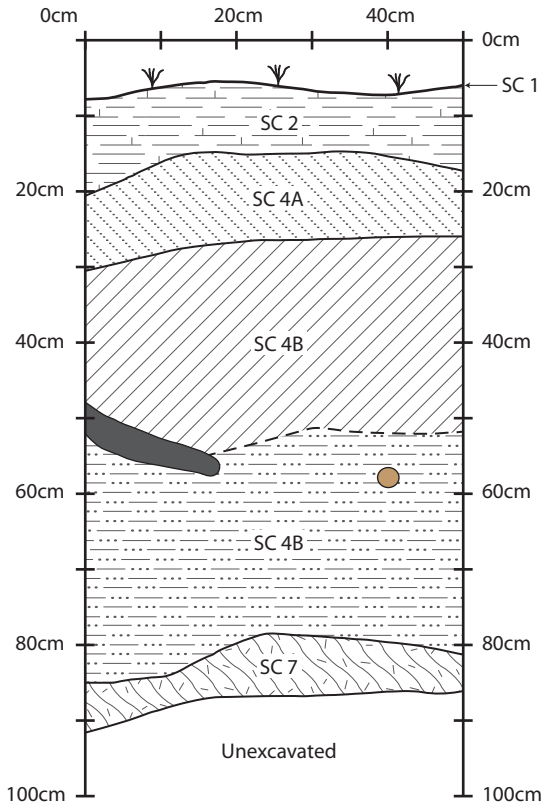
Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.542m below site datum.



Profile 2.14a
West Wall



Profile 2.14b
North Wall

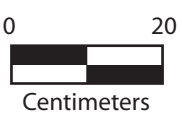


Seneca Village
Transect 3
Test Cut V
Southwest Quad

Key

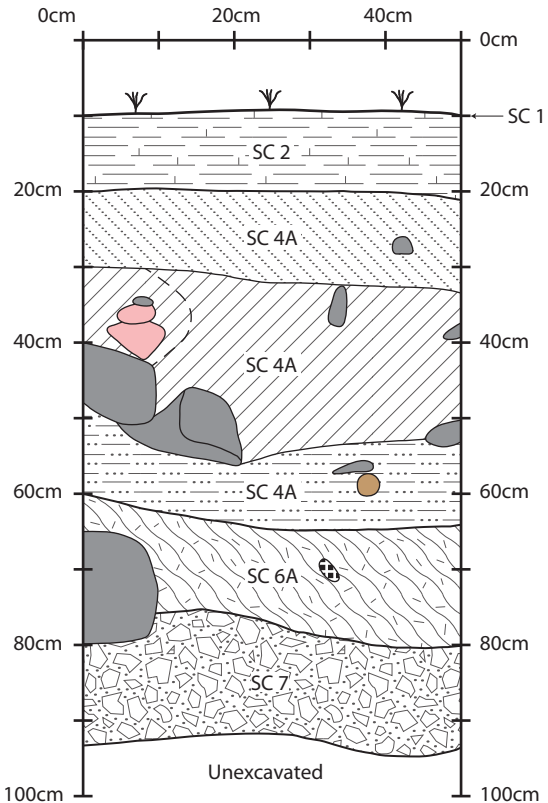
- Metal
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/2, silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 3/4, sandy silt
- SC 4B: 10YR 3/6, sandy silt
- SC 4B: 10YR 3/6, compact sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 5/8, very compact sandy clay

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.522m below site datum.

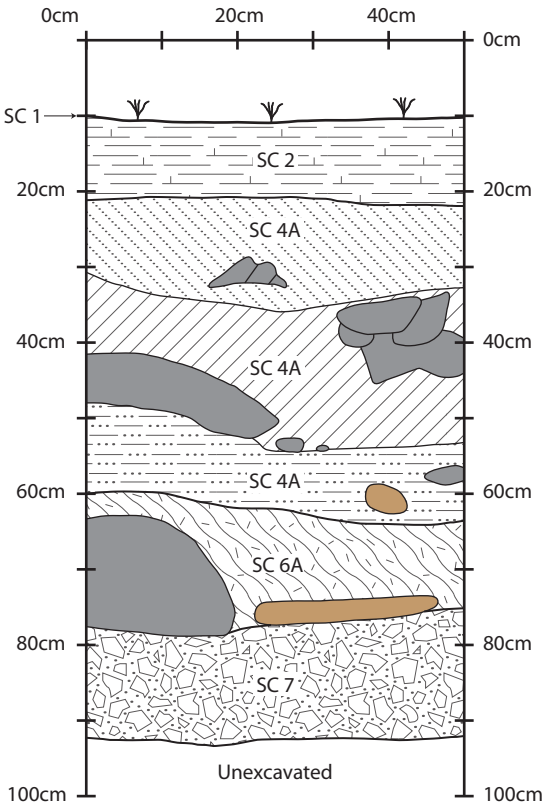


Seneca Village
Transect 3
Test Cut W
Southwest Quad

Profile 2.15a
North Wall



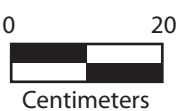
Profile 2.15b
West Wall

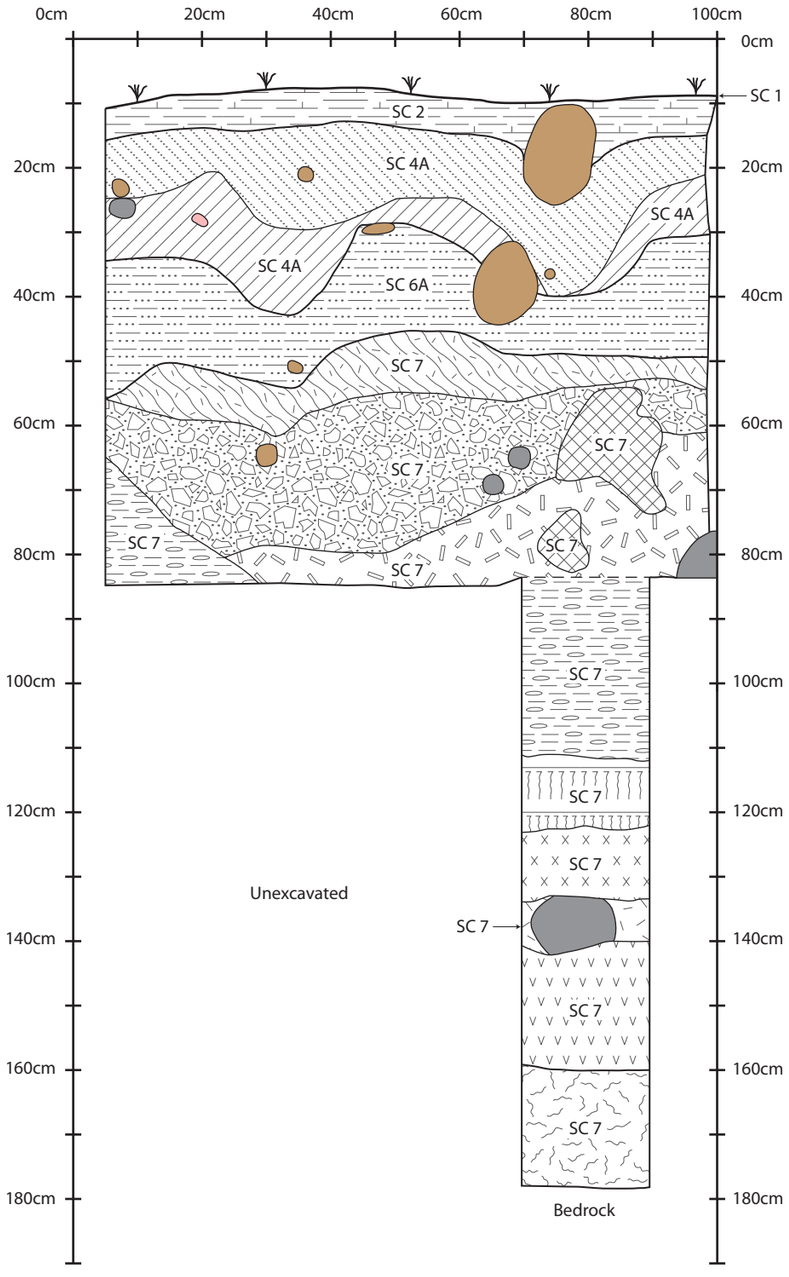


Key

- Brick
- Ceramic
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/2, silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 3/4, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/8, silty sand
- SC 6A: 10YR 4/3, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 3/6, clayey sand

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.642m below site datum.



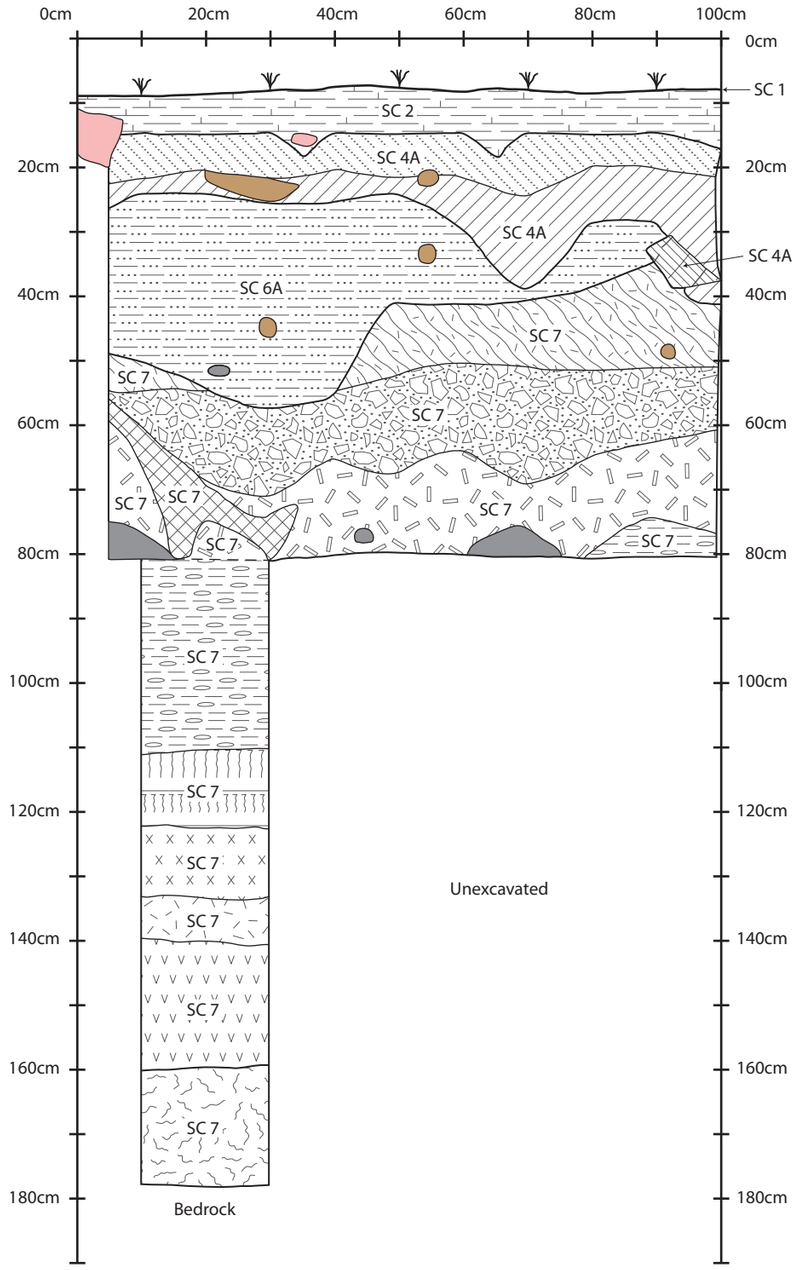


Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.16a
South Wall of Test Cut E

Key

- Brick
- Rock
- Roots and rootlets
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 4/4 sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 3/3, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, sandy silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 4/4, slightly clayey silt w/ a little fine sand
- SC 7: 10YR 5/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 2.5Y 6/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 6/8, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 4/4, clayey silt
- SC 7: 5Y 6/2, slightly silty clay
- SC 7: 7.5YR 5/8, sandy clay
- SC 7: 10YR 6/4, sandy clay
- SC 7: 7.5YR 6/4, silty clay
- SC 7: 5YR 5/4, silty clay
- SC 7: 2.5YR 3/4, slightly silty clay

0 20
Centimeters



Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.16b
West Wall of Test Cut E

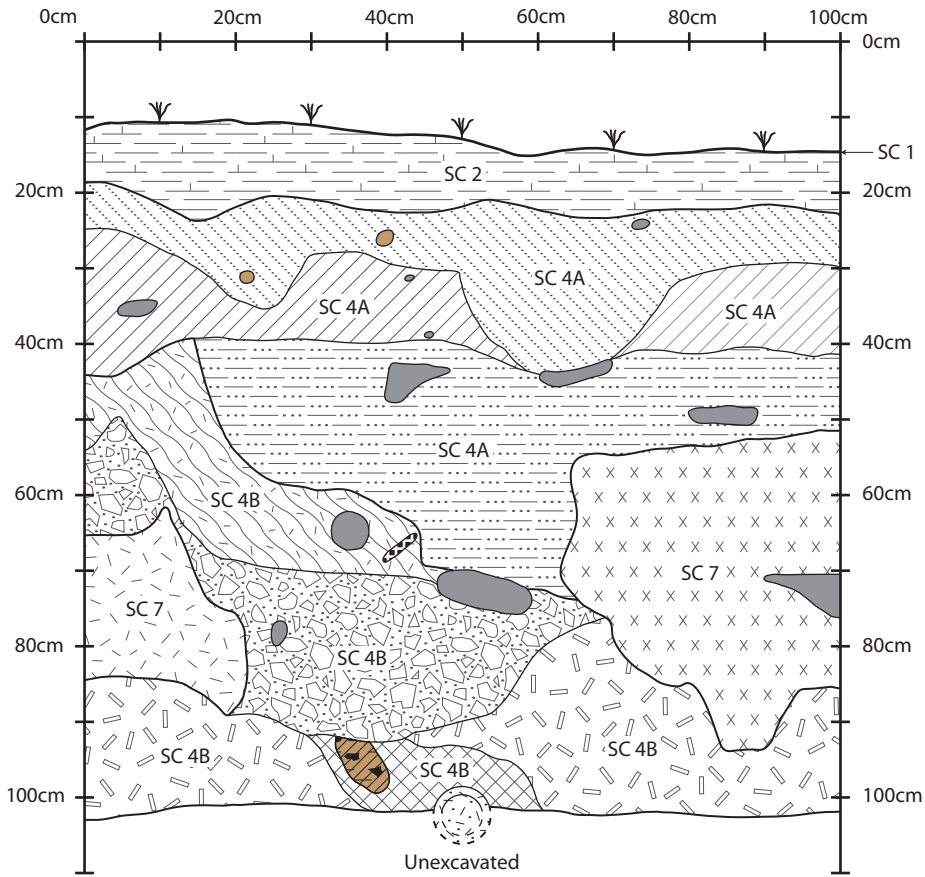
Key

- Brick
- Rock
- Roots and rootlets
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 4/4 sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 3/3, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/4, sandy silt
- SC 6A: 10YR 4/4, slightly clayey silt w/ a little fine sand
- SC 6A: 7.5YR 5/8, sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 5/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 2.5Y 6/6, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 6/8, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 4/4, clayey silt
- SC 7: 5Y 6/2, slightly silty clay
- SC 7: 7.5YR 5/8, sandy clay
- SC 7: 10YR 6/4, sandy clay
- SC 7: 7.5YR 6/4, silty clay
- SC 7: 5YR 5/4, silty clay
- SC 7: 2.5YR 3/4, slightly silty clay

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 0.9571m below site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.17a
South Wall of Test Cut F



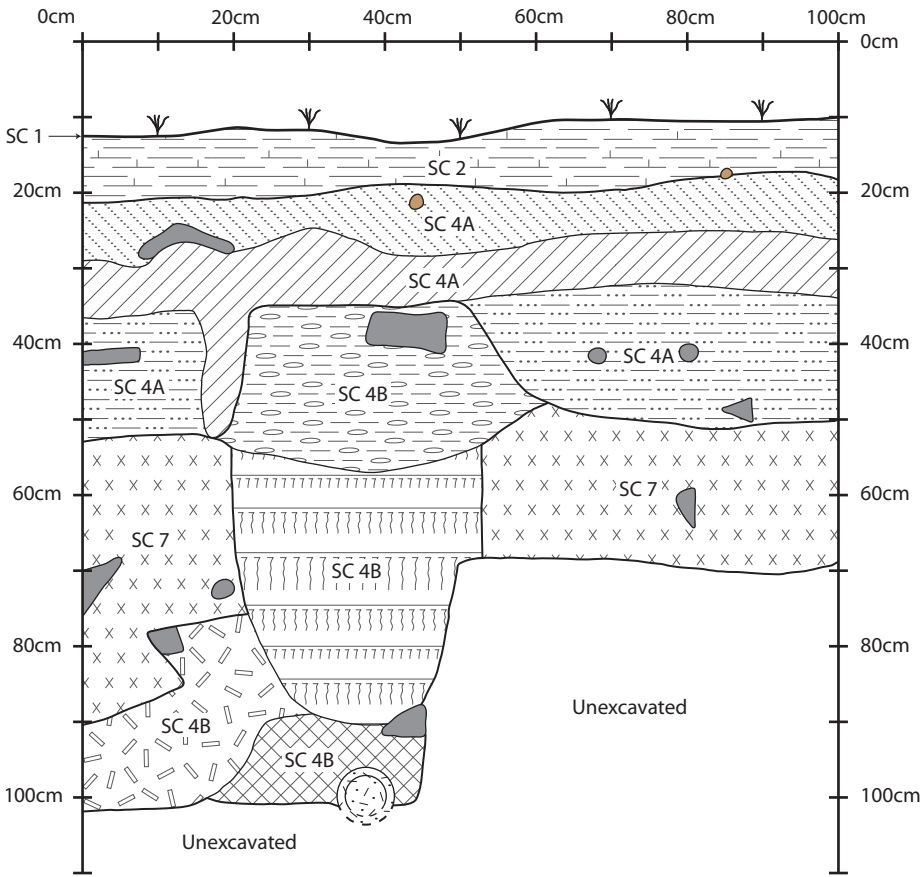
Key

- Ceramic
- Rock
- Root
- Terra Cotta Pipe
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 7.5YR 2.5/2, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 3/3, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/4, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 4B: 10YR 3/6, sandy silt, feature
- SC 4B: 10YR 5/4, silty sand, pipe trench fill
- SC 4B: 7.5YR 5/3 mottled w/ 7.5YR 5/8, clayey silt, pipe trench fill
- SC 4B: 10YR 5/4, silty clay, pipe trench fill
- SC 7: 10YR 6/3, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 6/4 mottled w/ 7.5YR 5/8, silty clay
- Root Scar; 7.5YR 2.5/2, silty sand

0 20

Centimeters

Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.17b
West Wall of Test Cut F



Key

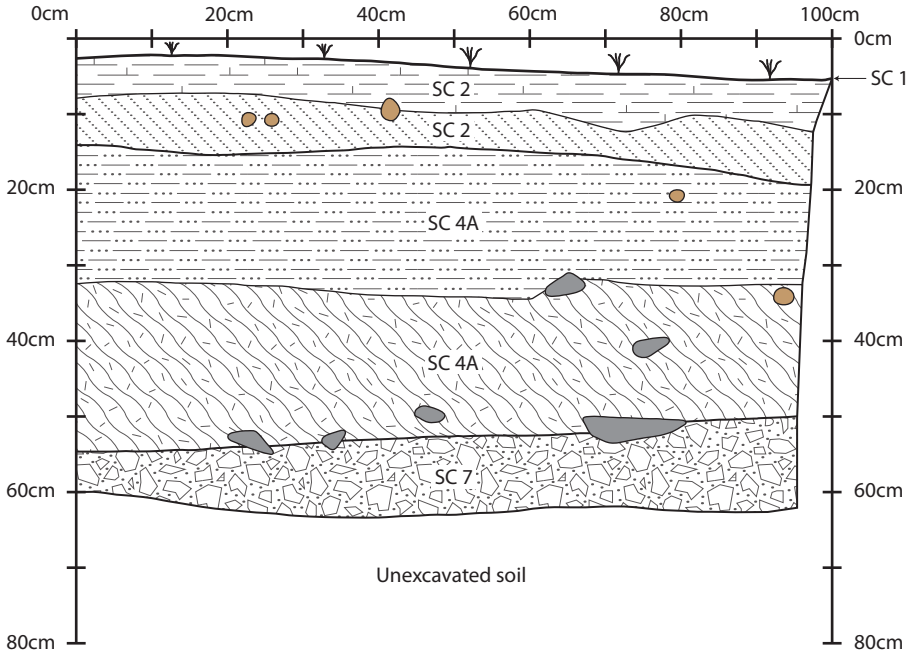
- Rock
- Root
- Terra Cotta Pipe
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 7.5YR 2.5/2, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 3/3, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/4, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 4B: 7.5YR 5/3 mottled w/ 7.5YR 5/8, clayey silt, pipe trench fill
- SC 4B: 10YR 5/4, silty clay, pipe trench fill
- SC 4B: 10YR 5/4, sandy silt, pipe trench fill
- SC 4B: 10YR 7/4 mottled w/ 10YR 5/8, 10YR 7/8 and 5YR 5/8 silty clay, pipe trench fill
- SC 7: 10YR 6/3, clayey silt

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 1.2069m below site datum.

0 20

Centimeters

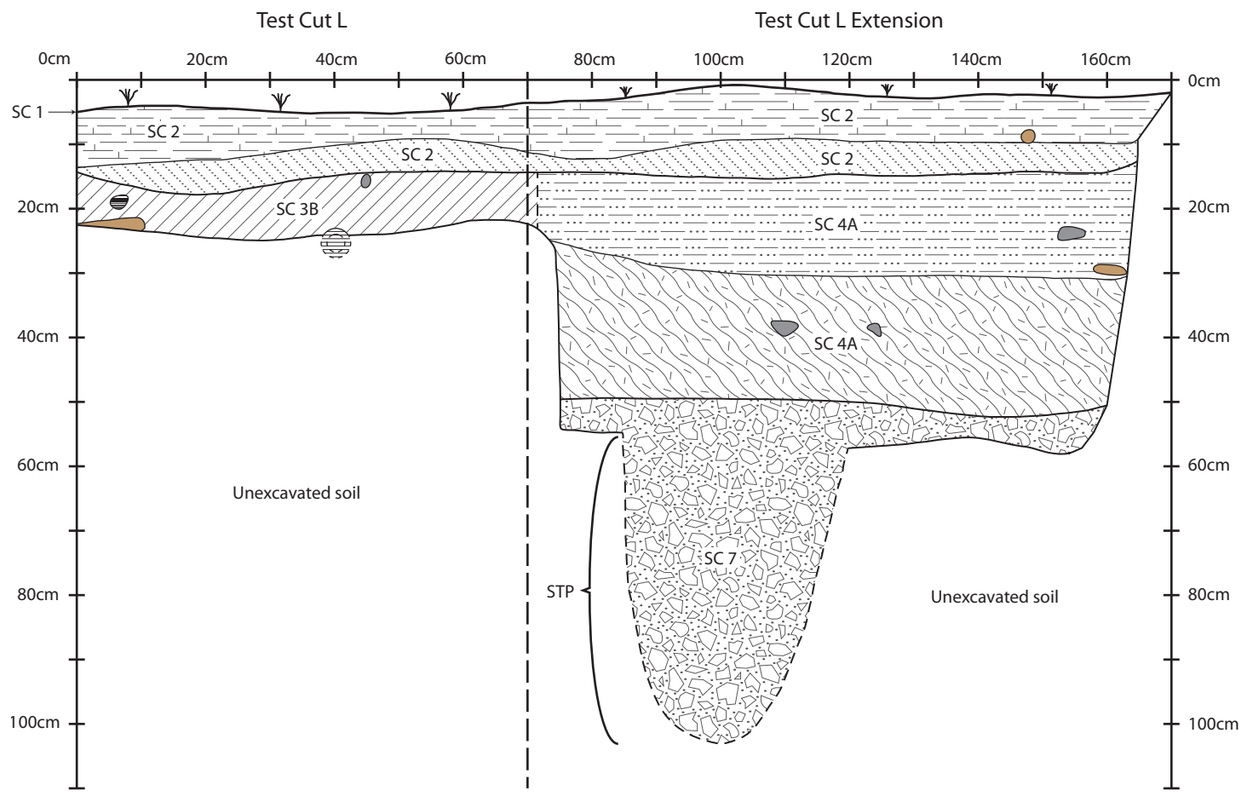
Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.18a
East Wall of Test Cut L
and Test Cut L East Extension



Key

- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 4/1 sandy silt
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 6/2 dry sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/6, dry sandy silt, fill
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 7/8, mottled sandy silt w/ clayey silt





Seneca Village
Transect 3
Profile 2.18b
North Wall of Test Cut L and
Test Cut L East Extension

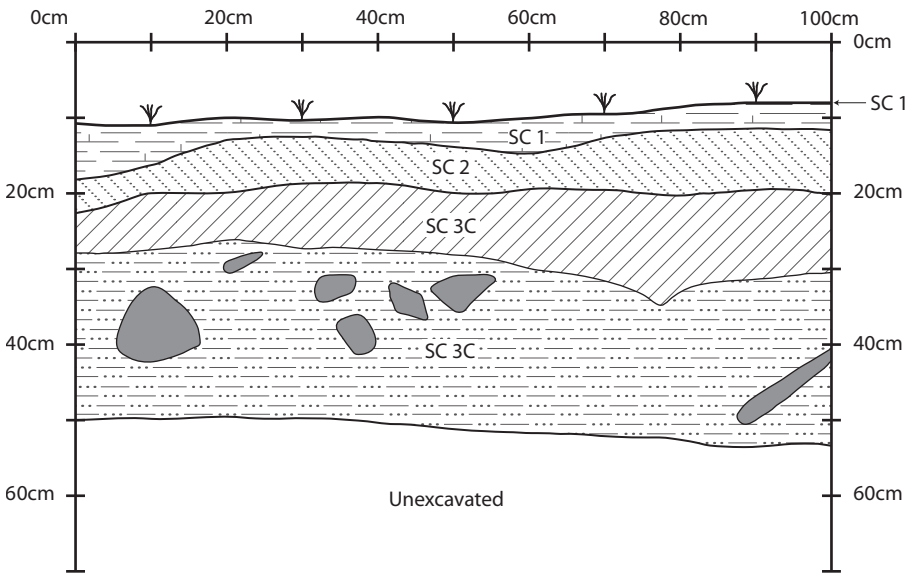
Key

- Coal
- Pipe
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 4/1 sandy silt
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 6/2 dry sandy silt
- SC 3B: 10YR 5/6, dry sandy silt, fill
- SC 4A: 10YR 5/6, dry sandy silt, fill
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 7/8, mottled sandy silt w/ clayey silt

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 1.0401m below site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

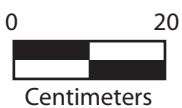
Seneca Village
Pinetum South
Profile 2.19
North Wall of Test Cut H

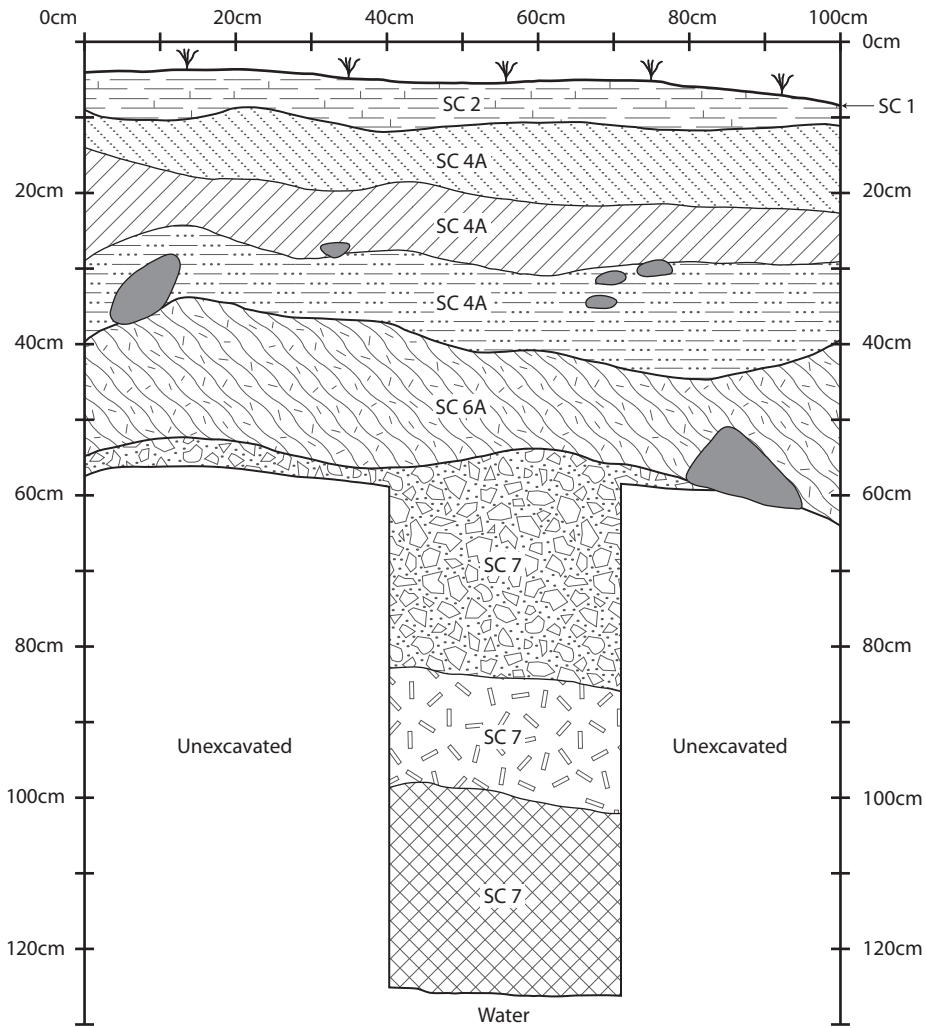


Key

- Rock
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 1: Humus
- SC 2: 10YR 2/1
- SC 3C: 10YR 3/2, silty sand
- SC 3C: 10YR 4/6, silty sand

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 3.6433m below site datum.





Seneca Village
Transect 4
Profile 2.20a
North Wall of Test Cut I

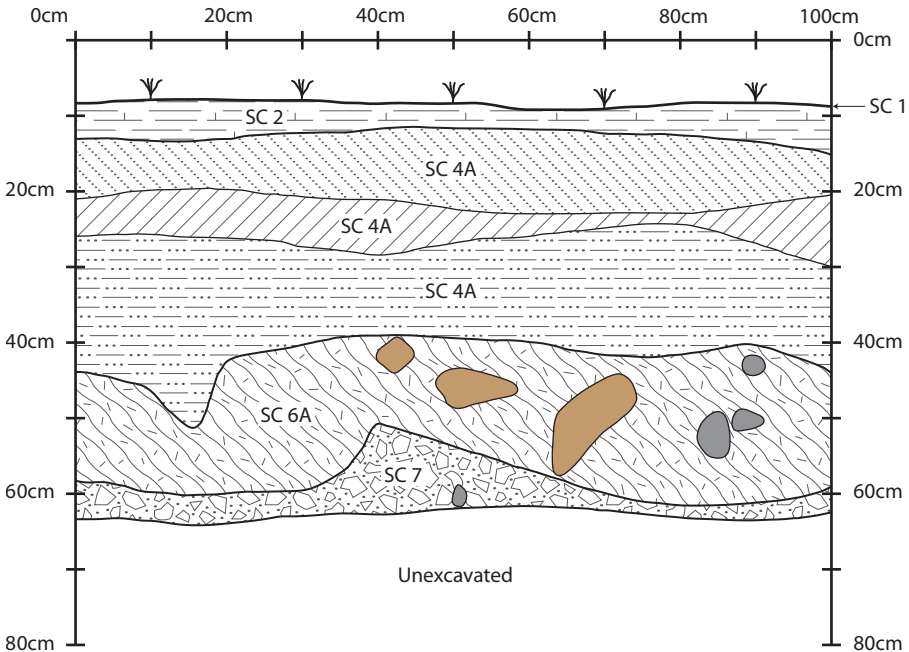
Key

- Rock
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/2 sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 2/1, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/2, clayey silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, clayey silt
- SC 6A: 7.5YR 5/8, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 5/6 mottled w/ 10YR 6/8, 10YR 6/2, 7.5YR 5/8 and 5YR 4/3, sandy clay
- SC 7: 7.5YR 4/4, sandy clay
- SC 7: 10YR 6/6 mottled w/ 10YR 4/4, silty clay

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 3.424m below site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
Transect 4
Profile 2.20b
West Wall of Test Cut I



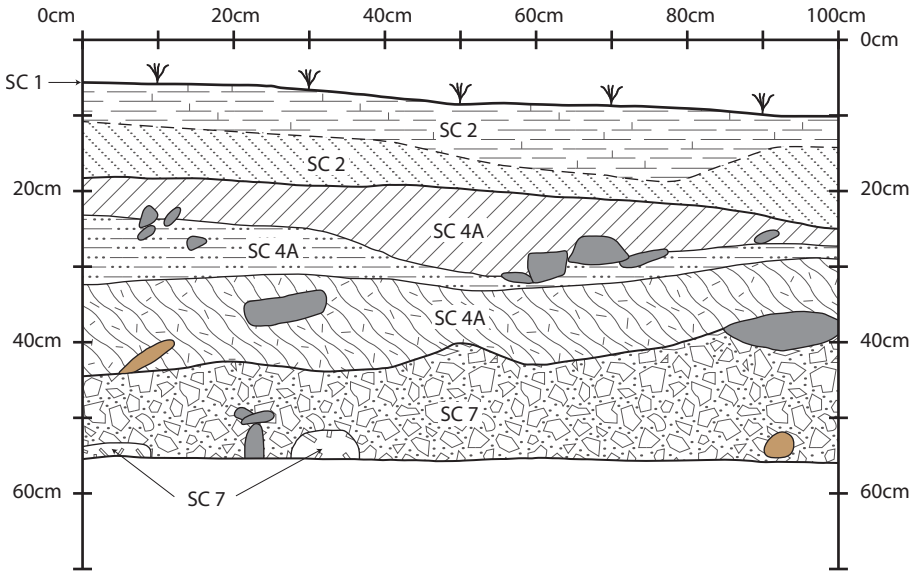
Key

- Rock
- Roots and rootlets
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/2 sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 2/1, sandy silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/2, clayey silt
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, clayey silt
- SC 6A: 7.5YR 5/8, clayey silt
- SC 7: 10YR 5/6 mottled w/ 10YR 6/8, 10YR 6/2, 7.5YR 5/8 and 5YR 4/3, sandy clay

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner is 3.424m below site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
Transect 4
Profile 2.21a
North Wall of Test Cut J



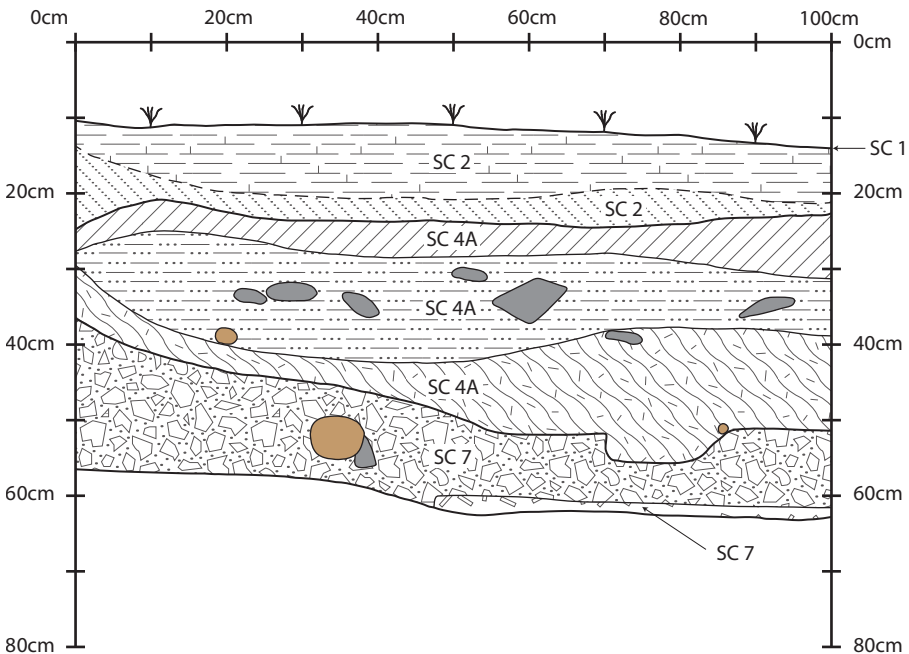
Key

- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/2, very dry compact silty sand
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/3, damp silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, very pebbly sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 5/6, sandy silt
- SC 7: 7.5YR 4/5, sand, feature

Note:
Ground surface of the northwest corner
is 7.145m below site datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
Transect 4
Profile 2.21b
East Wall of Test Cut J



Key

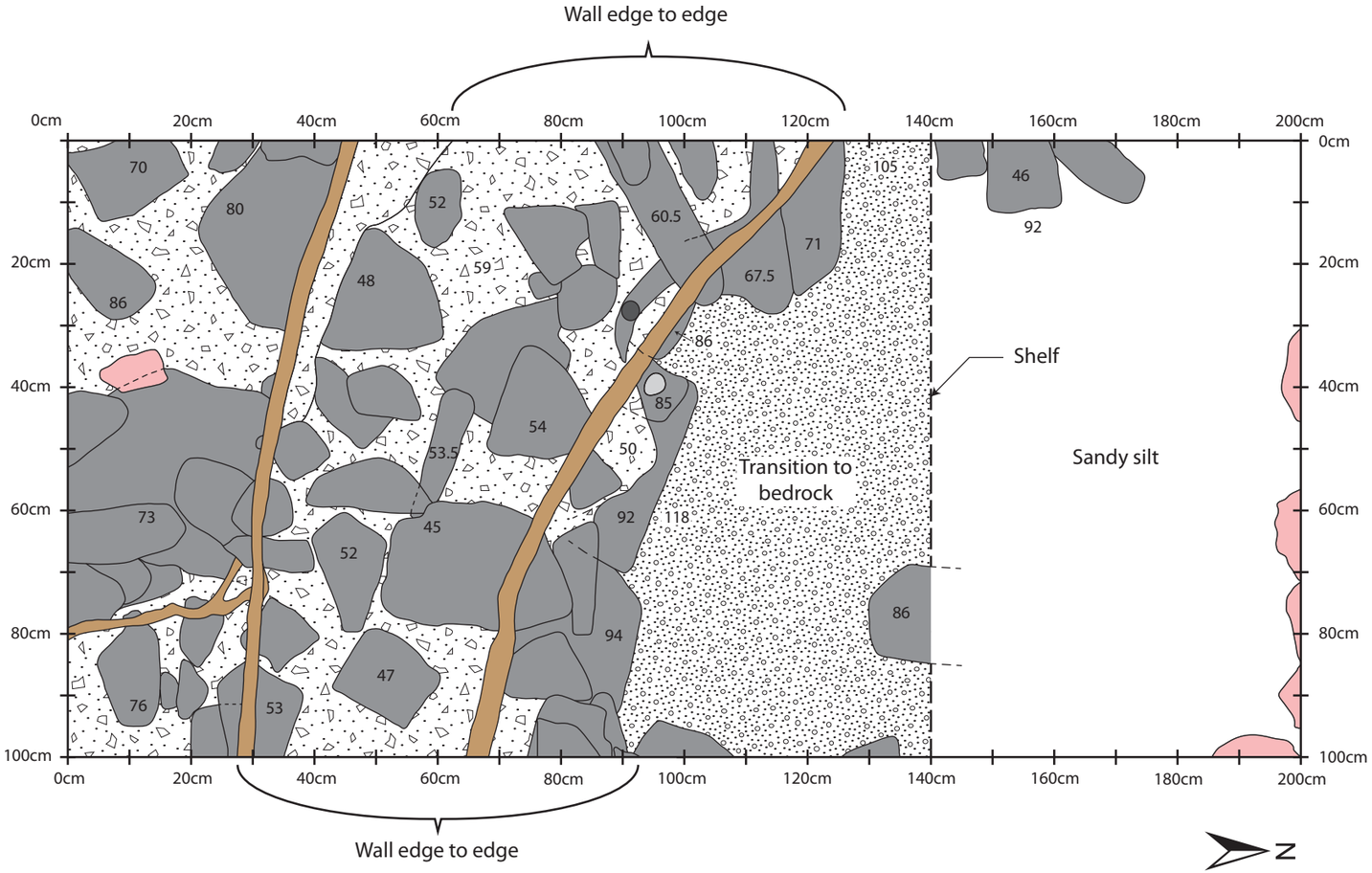
- Rock
- Root
- SC 1: Grass/sod
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/2, very dry compact silty sand
- SC 2: Humus; 10YR 3/3, damp silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, silty sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, very pebbly sand
- SC 4A: 10YR 4/6, sandy silt
- SC 7: 10YR 5/6, sandy silt
- SC 7: 7.5YR 4/5, sand, feature

0 20
Centimeters

Appendix D:

Planview Drawings

The project of converting the field drawings to the polished ones included in this report took a great deal of effort, and we are grateful to everyone involved. Marie Warsh, Director of Preservation Planning at the Central Park Conservancy, supervised the entire project. Richard Hunter and Jim Lee, President and Vice-President of Hunter Research, Inc., provided consulting. Allie Davis helped with the initial round of AutoCAD drawings and Evan Mydlowski worked on the final round. Christopher J. Nolan, CEO and Chief Landscape Architect at the Central Park Conservancy, authorized the work.



Seneca Village
All Angels'
Plan View 2.1
Test Cut A and
Test Cut A North Extension

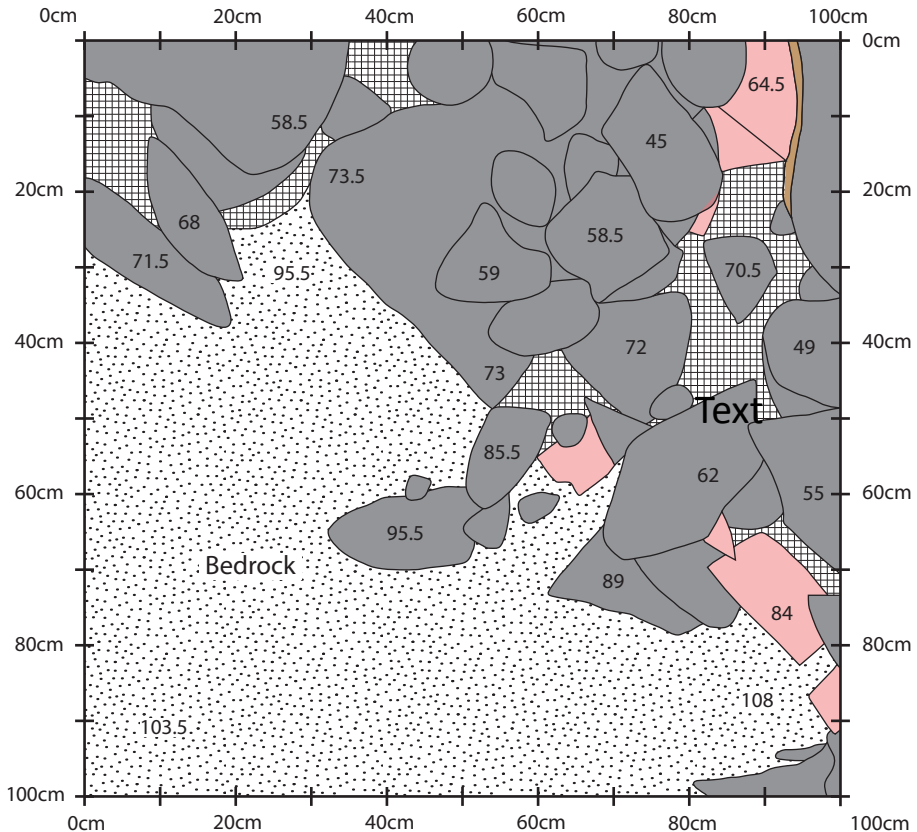
Key

- Brick
- Metal
- Mortar
- Rock
- Root
- Sandy silt
- Small stones and dirt
- Transition to bedrock

Note:
All elevations are measured from area datum.

0 20
Centimeters

Seneca Village
All Angels'
Plan View 2.3
Test Cut C



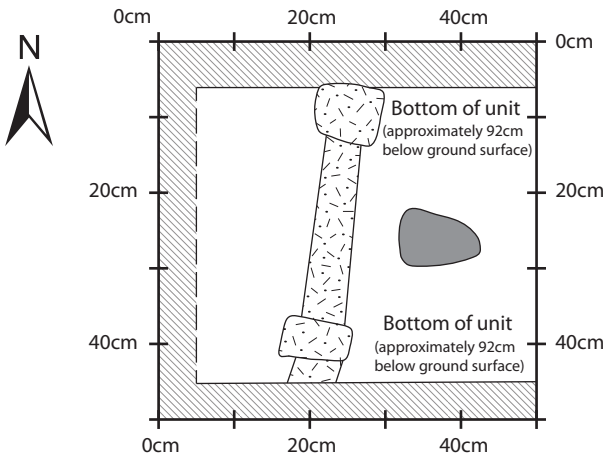
Key

- Bedrock
- Brick
- Loose dirt
- Rock
- Root

Note:
All elevations are 25 cm below area datum and are measured in centimeters.

0 20
Centimeters

N



Seneca Village
Transect 3
Plan View 2.15
Test Cut W
Southwest Quad

Key

Rock

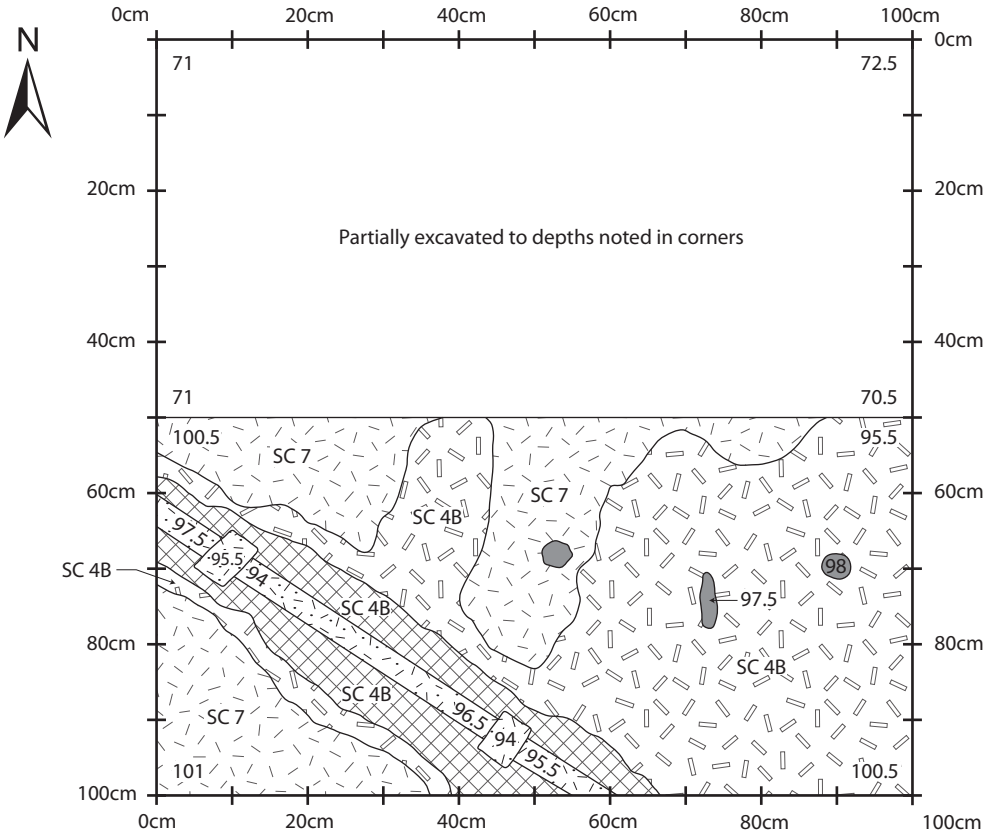
Terra cotta pipe

Unexcavated

0 20

Centimeters

Seneca Village
Transect 3
Plan View 2.17
Test Cut F

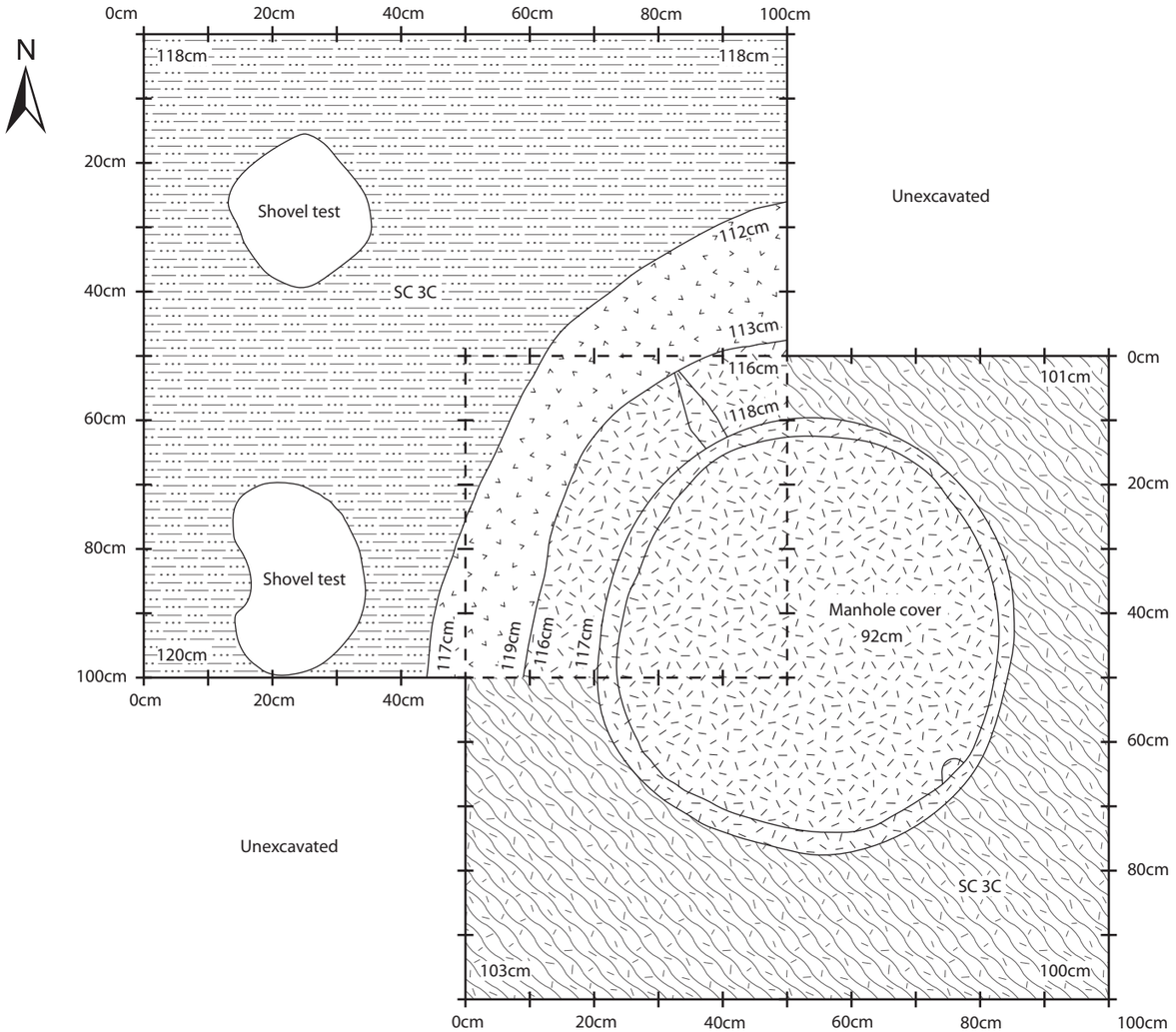


Key

- Rock
- Terra Cotta Pipe
- SC 4B: 7.5YR 5/3 mottled w/ 7.5YR 5/8, clayey silt, pipe trench fill
- SC 4B: 10YR 5/4, silty clay, pipe trench fill
- SC 7: 10YR 6/4 mottled w/ 7.5YR 5/8, silty clay

Note:
All elevations are 99.2621 cm below area datum and are measured in centimeters.

0 20
Centimeters



Seneca Village
Pinetum South
Plan View 2.19
Test Cut H and
Southeast Extension

Key

- Concrete
- Iron
- SC 3C: 10YR 4/6, silty sand
- SC 3C: 10YR 5/6, silty sand

0 20
Centimeters

Appendix E:
Faunal Analysis

Appendix E: Faunal Analysis

Introduction

Faunal remains (animal bone and shell) collected from the site were cleaned, labeled (when appropriate), and catalogued in the general artifact database (see Appendix H). Select (well-preserved) faunal remains from contexts associated with the occupation of the Wilson House in All Angels' and the buried A Horizon in Transect 3 were subsequently re-analyzed by students at Barnard College and Columbia University, under the direction of Dr. Adam Watson, a zooarchaeologist at the American Museum of Natural History. We incorporated the most salient results of the students' analysis into our analysis and discussion of the faunal material from the site in Chapter 3 of the report text. The students' data are included as a separate Excel file; their key/ "codebook" is included here.

Seneca Village Faunal Codebook
Provenience Table

Site

Context Number
Number assigned to context

Unit Number
Number assigned to unit

Feature Number
Number assigned to feature

Feature Level

Northing

Easting

Date Excavated

Recovery Method
Size of mesh or Flotation

Depth
Depth of recovery

Data Analyzed
Date recorded

Analyst
FirstInitial.LastName

General Description
General description of specimen

Fauna Table

Context (foreign key)

Specimen Number (primary key)
1952.WHContext#. Unique Catalogue Number

Data Analyzed
Date recorded

Analyst
FirstInitial.LastName

Taxon

0	Indeterminate	93	Large bird
1	Small Rodent (smaller than rabbit)	94	Accipitridae sp. (eagles, hawks, and kites)
2	Rabbit-Size (cottontail to jackrabbit)	95	*Accipiter cooperii* (Cooper's hawk)
3	Sheep-size (med. Dog to med. Sheep)	96	*Accipiter gentilis* (Northern Goshawk)
4	Beaver-size	97	*Accipiter striatus* (Sharp-shinned Hawk)
5	Pig-size	98	*Aegolius acadicus* (Northern Saw-whet Owl)
6	Deer-size	99	*Aegolius funereus* (Boreal Owl)
7	Cow-size	100	*Agelaius phoeniceus* (Red-winged blackbird)
8	Small Mammal	101	*Anas cyanoptera* (Cinnamon teal)
9	Medium Mammal	102	*Anas discors* (Blue winged teal)
10	Large Mammal	103	*Anas platyrhynchos* (Mallard)
11	Artiodactyl	104	*Aquila chrysaetos* (Golden eagle)
12	*Ovis*/*Capra*	105	*Ardea Herodias* (Great blue heron)
13	*Ovis aries* (domestic sheep)	106	*Asio flammeus* (Short-eared Owl)
14	*Capra aegagrus hircus* (domestic goat)	107	*Asio otus* (Long-eared owl)
15	*Bos* sp.	108	*Athene cunicularia* (Burrowing Owl)
16	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	109	*Bonasa umbellus* (Ruffed grouse)
17	*Bison bison* (American bison)	110	*Branta canadensis* (Canada goose)
18	*Cervus canadensis* (Elk)	111	*Bubo scandiacus* (Snowy Owl)
19	*Odocoileus virginianus* (White-tailed Deer)	112	*Bubo virginianus* (Great horned owl)
20	*Sus scrofa* (pig)	113	*Buteo jamaicensis* (Red-tailed hawk)
21	Small/Medium Equid	114	*Buteo lagopus* (Rough-legged hawk)
22	Large equid	115	*Buteo regalis* (Ferruginous hawk)
23	Small carnivore	116	*Buteo* sp.

24	Medium carnivore	117	*Buteo swainsoni* (Swainson's hawk)
25	Large carnivore	118	*Cathartes aura (*Turkey vulture)
26	Small canid	119	*Circus cyaneus* (Northern harrier)
27	Medium canid	120	*Colaptes auratus* (Northern flicker)
28	Large canid	121	*Coragyps atratus* (Black Vulture)
29	*Canis* sp.	122	Corvidae sp. (ravens and jays)
30	*Canis familiaris* (Domestic dog)	123	*Corvus brachyrhynchos* (American Crow)
31	*Canis latrans* (Coyote)	124	*Corvus Corax* (common raven)
32	*Canis lupus* (Gray wolf)	125	*Corvus ossifragus* (Fish Crow)
33	*Urocyon cinereoargenteus* (Common gray fox)	126	*Cyanocitta cristata* (Blue jay)
34	*Vulpes vulpes* (Red fox)	127	*Cygnus columbianus* (Tundra swan)
35	*Ursus americanus* (American black bear)	128	*Ectopistes migratorius* (Passenger pigeon)
36	Small felid	129	*Elanoides forficatus* (Swallow-tailed Kite)
37	Medium felid	130	*Elanus leucurus* (White-tailed Kite)
38	Large felid	131	*Eremophilia alpestris* (horned lark)
39	*Lynx rufus* (Bobcat)	132	*Euphagus cyanocephalus* (Brewer's blackbird)
40	*Puma concolor* (Mountain lion)	133	*Falcipennis canadensis* (Spruce grouse)
41	*Mephitis mephitis* (Striped skunk)	134	*Falco columbarius* (Merlin)
42	Small mustelid	135	*Falco rusticolus* (Gyrfalcon)
43	Medium mustelid	136	*Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine Falcon)
44	Large mustelid	137	*Falco sparverius* (American kestrel)
45	*Mustela* sp. (Weasels, Badgers, and Otters)	138	Fringillidae sp. (finches)
46	*Lontra canadensis (Lutra canadensis)* (Northern River Otter)	139	*Grus canadensis* (sandhill crane)
47	*Mustela erminea* (Ermine)	140	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (bald eagle)
48	*Mustela frenata* (Long-tailed weasel)	141	Hirundinidae sp. (Swallows)
49	*Mustela vison* (American Mink)	142	*Hirundo rustica* (Barn swallow)
50	*Taxidea taxus* (American badger)	143	*Icteridae* (Black birds and Orioles)
51	*Procyon lotor* (Northern Raccoon)	144	*Icterus bullockii* (Bullock's Oriole)
52	*Didelphis virginiana* (Virginia opossum)	145	*Icterus galbula* (Baltimore oriole)
53	Leporid	146	*Icterus parisorum* (Scott's oriole)
54	*Lepus americanus* (Snowshoe Hare)	147	*Icterus spurius* (Orchard Oriole)
55	*Sylvilagus floridanus* (Eastern Cottontail)	148	*Ictinia mississippiensis* (Mississippi Kite)
56	*Castor canadensis* (American beaver)	149	*Iridoprocne bicolor* (Tree swallow)
57	*Clethrionomys gapperi* (Southern Red-backed Vole)	150	*Junco hyemalis* (Dark-eyed junco)
58	*Erethizon dorsatum* (North American porcupine)	151	*Laniidae* (Shrikes)
59	*Marmota monax* (Woodchuck)	152	*Lanius excubitor* (Northern Shrike)
60	*Microtus pennsylvanicus* (Meadow Vole)	153	*Lanius ludovicianus* (Loggerhead shrike)
61	*Microtus pinetorum* (Woodland Vole)	154	*Megascops asio* (Eastern Screech Owl)

62	*Ondatra zibethicus* (Muskrat)	155	*Meleagris gallopavo* (Turkey)
63	*Peromyscus leucopus* (White-footed Mouse)	156	Odontiphoridae (New World quails)
64	*Peromyscus maniculatus* (Deermouse)	157	Passeriformes sp. (Perching birds)
65	*Glaucomys sabrinus* (Northern Flying Squirrel)	158	*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* (White pelican)
66	*Glaucomys volans* (Southern Flying Squirrel)	159	*Pelecanus occidentalis* (Brown Pelican)
67	*Sciurus carolinensis* (Eastern Gray Squirrel)	160	*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* (Cliff swallow)
68	*Sciurus niger* (Eastern Fox Squirrel)	161	Phasianidae sp. (turkeys, grouse, pheasants, and partridges)
69	*Synaptomys cooperi* (Southern Bog Lemming)	162	*Pica hudsonia* (Black-billed Magpie)
70	*Tamias striatus* (Eastern Chipmunk)	163	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Eastern towhee)
71	*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus* (Red Squirrel)	164	*Pipilo maculatus* (Spotted towhee)
72	*Napaeozapus insignis* (Woodland Jumping Mouse)	165	*Podiceps nigricollis* (Eared grebe)
73	*Zapus hudsonius* (Meadow Jumping Mouse)	166	*Riparia riparia* (Sand martin/bank swallow)
74	*Eptesicus fuscus* (Big Brown Bat)	167	*Sialia* sp. (Bluebirds)
75	*Lasionycteris noctivagans* (Silver-haired Bat)	168	Strigidae sp. (typical owls)
76	*Lasiurus borealis* (Red Bat)	169	*Strix nebulosa* (Great Gray Owl)
77	*Lasiurus cinereus* (Hoary Bat)	170	*Strix varia* (Barred Owl)
78	*Lasiurus seminolus* (Seminole Bat)	171	*Surnia ulula* (Northern Hawk-Owl)
79	*Myotis leibii* (Eastern Small-footed Myotis)	172	*Tachycineta thalassina* (Violet-green swallow)
80	*Myotis lucifugus* (Little Brown Bat)	173	*Trochilidae* sp. (Humming birds)
81	*Myotis septentrionalis* (Northern Long-eared Myotis)	174	*Tympanuchus cupido* (Greater prairie-chicken)
82	*Pipistrellus subflavus* (Eastern Pipistrelle)	175	*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus* (Yellow-headed blackbird)
83	*Blarina brevicauda* (Northern Short-tailed Shrew)	176	*Zenaidura macroura* (Mourning dove)
84	*Cryptotis parva* (Least Shrew)	400	Reptile
85	*Sorex cinereus* (Cinereus Shrew)	401	Snake
86	*Sorex fumeus* (Smoky Shrew)	402	Turtle
87	*Sorex hoyi* (Pygmy Shrew)	500	Amphibian
88	*Condylura cristata* (Star-nosed Mole)	600	Fish
89	*Parascalops breweri* (Hairy-tailed Mole)	800	Freshwater mussel
90	Bird	805	Marine mussel
91	Small bird	850	Snail
92	Medium bird	860	Marine snail
		861	Indet. Shellfish

Element

1	Skull	106	Proximal sesamoid
13	Loose upper tooth	107	Distal sesamoid
14	Loose lower tooth	108	Sesamoid
16	Premaxilla with teeth	109	First phalanx
17	Premaxilla without teeth	110	Second phalanx
18	Maxilla with teeth	111	Third phalanx
19	Maxilla without teeth	112	Phalanx
20	Mandible with teeth	115	Humerus or Femur
21	Mandible without teeth	116	Long Bone
22	Horn Core	117	Indeterminate
23	Antler	118	Tooth fragment
24	Hyoid	119	Flotation fragment
25	Vertebra	120	Dew Claw
26	Atlas	200	Indeterminate Bird bone
27	Axis	201	Bird skull
28	Cervical vertebra	210	Bird mandible
29	Thoracic vertebra	219	Bird vertebra
30	Lumbar vertebra	220	Bird atlas
31	Sacrum	221	Bird axis
32	Caudal vertebra	222	Bird cervical vertebra
33	Rib	230	Bird thoracic vertebra
34	Costal cartilage	231	Bird lumbar vertebra
35	Sternum	232	Bird sacral vertebra
36	Scapula	233	Bird sacral vertebra
37	Clavicle	235	Bird coccygeal vertebra
38	Humerus	236	Bird pygostyle
39	Radius	237	Bird coracoid
40	Ulna	240	Bird clavicle
41	Carpal	241	Bird scapula
42	Radial carpal/Scaphoid	242	Bird sternum
43	Intermediate carpal/Semilunar	243	Bird rib
44	Ulnar carpal/Cuneiform	245	Bird sternal rib
45	Accessory carpal/Pisiform	255	Bird furculum
46	First carpal/Trapezium	256	Bird hyoid
47	Second carpal/Trapezoid	257	Bird humerus
48	Third carpal/Os magnum	258	Bird ulna
49	Fourth carpal/Unciform	259	Bird radius
50	Radial+intermediate carpal	260	Carpometacarpus

51	Second+third carpal	261	Pollex
52	Metacarpal I	262	Bird digit II (first phalanx)
53	Metacarpal II	263	Bird digit II (second phalanx)
54	Metacarpal III	264	Bird digit III
55	Metacarpal IV	265	Bird digit IV
56	Metacarpal V	266	Bird foot digit (first phalanx)
57	Metacarpal III+IV	267	Bird foot digit (second phalanx)
58	Indeterminate metacarpal	268	Bird foot digit (third phalanx)
59	Anterior proximal sesamoid	269	Bird foot digit (ungual phalanx)
60	Anterior distal sesamoid	270	Bird synsacrum
61	Anterior sesamoid	271	Bird pelvis
62	Anterior first phalanx	272	Bird femur
63	Anterior second phalanx	273	Bird patella
64	Anterior third phalanx	274	Bird tibiotarsus
65	Anterior phalanx	275	Bird fibula
66	Pelvis	276	Bird tarsometatarsus
67	Ilium+Ischium	277	Bird ossified tendon
68	Ilium+Pubis	600	Indeterminate fish bone
69	Ischium+Pubis	601	Fish maxilla
70	Ilium	602	Fish dentary w/o teeth
71	Ischium	603	Fish dentary w/teeth
72	Pubis	604	Fish premaxilla
73	Os Penis	605	Fish articular
74	Femur	606	Fish nasal
75	Patella	607	Fish lacrymal
76	Tibia	608	Fish frontal
77	Fibula	609	Fish quadrate
78	Os malleolare	610	Fish circumorbital series
79	Astragalus	610	Fish hyomandibula
80	Calcaneus	611	Fish preopercular
81	Tarsal	612	Fish opercular
82	Central tarsal/Navicular	613	Fish opercular
83	First Tarsal/Internal Cuneiform	614	Fish supraoccipital
84	Second Tarsal/Middle Cuneiform	615	Fish postemporal
85	Third Tarsal/External Cuneiform	616	Fish cleithrum
86	Fourth Tarsal/Cuboid	617	Fish pelvic girdle
87	Central+fourth tarsal/Naviculo-cuboid	618	Fish radials
88	First+second tarsal	619	Fish pectoral fin

89	Second+third tarsal	620	Fish pelvic fin
90	Metatarsal I	621	Fish dorsal fin
91	Metatarsal II	622	Fish second dorsal fin
92	Metatarsal III	623	Fish pleural ribs
93	Metatarsal IV	624	Fish epipleurals
94	Metatarsal V	625	Fish trunk vertebra
95	Metatarsal III+IV	626	Fish caudal vertebra
96	Indeterminate metatarsal	627	Fish penultimate vertebra
97	Posterior proximal sesamoid	628	Fish ultimate vertebra
98	Posterior distal sesamoid	629	Fish anal fin
99	Posterior sesamoid	630	Fish dorsal spine
100	Posterior first phalanx	631	Fish anal spine
101	Posterior second phalanx	632	Fish neural spine
102	Posterior third phalanx	633	Fish caudal fin
103	Posterior phalanx	634	Fish scale
104	Metapodial III+IV	700	Mussel shell
105	Indeterminate metapodial	701	Snail shell
		702	Egg shell

Confidence
1 High
2 Medium
3 Low
4 Check

Animal Size
0 Indeterminate
1 Small
2 Medium
3 Large

Symmetry
0 Indeterminate
1 Right
2 Left

Sex
0 Indeterminate
1 Male
2 Possibly Male
3 Female
4 Possibly female

Age

	MAMMAL		BIRD
0	Indeterminate	0	Indeterminate
1	Young	1	Small Juvenile (Hatching-1 month)
2	Fetal	2	Medium Juvenile (2-3 mos)
3	Fetal/neonate	3	Immature (4 mos – 2 yrs)
4	Infantile	4	Young Adult (1-2 yrs)
5	Infantile/juvenile	5	Adult (> 2 yrs)
6	Juvenile		
7	Juvenile/subadult		
8	Subadult		
9	Subadult/adult		
10	Adult		
11	Old		

Proximal Fusion

0 Absent
1 Neonatal
2 Young
3 Unfused
4 Fusing (fusion line open)
4.5 Fusion Line Closed but still Evident
5 Fused

Distal Fusion

0 Absent
1 Neonatal
2 Young
3 Unfused
4 Fusing (fusion line open)
4.5 Fusion Line Closed but still Evident
5 Fused

Pathology

1 See comment
2 Malocclusion
3 Fracture without dislocation
4 Fracture with dislocation
5 Exostosis
6 Ossified hematoma
7 Osteomyelitis/Abscess/Infection
8 Osteoarthritis
9 Osteoporosis
10 Missing tooth
11 Congenital anomaly

<u>Mammalian Elements/Landmarks</u> - indicate proportion of landmark present (1, 0.5, etc.), leave blank if absent

Atlas

Cranial Articular Surface – 1
Dorsal Tubercle – 2
Ventral Tubercle – 3
Wing – 4
Caudal Articular Surface – 5

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GB - 1
GL - 2
BFcr - 3
BFcd - 4
GLF - 5
LAd - 6
H - 7

Axis

Dens – 1
Cranial Articular Surface – 2
Spinous Process – 3
Both Transverse Processes – 4
Both Caudal Zygophoses – 5
Caudal Centrum Metaphysis – 6
Caudal Epiphysis - 7

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
LCDe - 1
LAPa - 2
BFcr - 3
BPacd - 4
BPtr - 5
SBV - 6
BFcd - 7
H – 8

Calcaneus

Proximal Epiphysis – 1
Proximal Metaphysis – 2

Fibula Facet – 3
Cuboid Facet – 4
Sustentaculum – 5

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GL - 1
GB - 2

Compact Bones

Carpals
Cuneiform
Unciform
Lunate
Magnum
Scaphoid
Pisiform
Trapezoid
Trapezium

Other
Patella
Fibula
Proximal Sesamoid
Distal Sesamoid

Tarsals
Astragalus
Cuboid
Navicular
Naviculo-Cuboid
External Cuneiform
Internal Cuneiform
Middle Cuneiform

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GLI - 1
GLm - 2
DI - 3
Dm - 4
Bd - 5
GB - 6
GH(E) - 7
LmT(E) – 8
BFd(E) - 9

Cranial (Mammal)

Premaxilla – 1
Maxilla w/teeth – 2
Maxilla w/o teeth – 3
Palatine – 4
Sphenoid – 5
Lacrimal – 6
Nasal – 7
Frontal – 8
Infra-orbital Foramen – 9
Supra-orbital Foramen – 10
Temporal – 11
Parietal – 12
Zygomatic – 13
Temporal Bulla – 14
Glenoid Fossa – 15
Jugular Process – 16
Occipital – 17
Occipital Condyle -18
Horn Core/Antler Tip – 19
Horn Core/Antler Base – 20
Hyoid – 21

Femur

Femoral Head Epiphysis – 1
Femoral Head Metaphysis – 2
Greater Trochanter Epiphysis – 3
Greater Trochanter Metaphysis – 4
Lesser Trochanter Epiphysis – 5
Lesser Trochanter Metaphysis - 6
Linear Aspera – 7
Nutrient Foramen – 8
Supracondyloid Fossa – 9
Intercondylar Fossa – 10
Patellar Groove Epiphysis – 11
Patellar Groove Metaphysis – 12
Medial Condyle Epiphysis – 13
Medial Condyle Metaphysis – 14
Lateral Condyle Epiphysis – 15
Lateral Condyle Metaphysis – 16

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)

GL - 1
GLC - 2
Bd - 3
Bp - 4
DC - 5
SD - 6
CD – 7
Btr - 8

Humerus

Humeral Head Epiphysis – 1
Humeral Head Metaphysis – 2
Greater Tuberosity Epiphysis – 3
Greater Tuberosity Metaphysis – 4
Lesser Tuberosity Epiphysis – 5
Lesser Tuberosity Metaphysis – 6
Deltoid Tuberosity – 7
Terres Major Tuberosity – 8
Nutrient Foramen – 9
Olecranon Fossa – 10
Coronoid Fossa – 11
Trochlea Epiphysis – 12
Trochlea Metaphysis – 13
Capitulum Epiphysis – 14
Capitulum Metaphysis – 15

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GL - 1
GL1 - 2
GLC - 3
Bp - 4
Dp - 5
SD - 6
Bd – 7
BT - 8

Mandible w/teeth - Mandible w/o teeth

Coronoid Process – 1
Mandibular Condyle – 2
Mandibular Foramen – 3
Symphyseal Surface – 4

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
Cr - 1
Goc - 2
Go1 - 3
Gov - 4
Id - 5

Metapodial – Metacarpal, Metarsal, Metapodial, Lateral Metapodial **(choose one)**

Proximal End – 1
Proximal Anterior Foramen – 2
Proximal Posterior Foramen – 3
Mid-shaft Posterior Foramen – 4
Middle Shaft Anterior Groove – 5
Distal Anterior Foramen – 6
Distal Posterior Foramen – 7
Both Distal Condyle Epiphyses – 8
Both Distal Condyle Metaphyses – 9

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GL - 1
GL1(E) - 2
L1(E) - 3
Bp - 4
Dp - 5
SD - 6
CD – 7
DD – 8
Bd – 9
Dd - 10

Pelvis

Ilium Blade – 1
Ilium Shaft – 2
Acetabulum – 3
Ilio-Ischial Border – 4
Ischium Shaft – 5
Ischial Tuberosity – 6
Pubis Shaft – 7
Pubic Symphysis - 8

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GL - 1

LA - 2
LAR - 3
LS - 4
SH - 5
SB - 6
SC – 7
LFo – 8
GBTc – 9
GBA - 10
GBTi – 11
SBI - 12

Phalanges

Proximal Epiphysis - 1
Proximal Metaphysis - 2
Middle Shaft – 3
Distal Epiphysis - 4

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)

1st Phalanx
GL(E) - 1
Bp - 2
BFp(E) - 3
Dp(E) - 4
SD - 5
Bd - 6
BFd(E) – 7
GLpe – 8

2nd Phalanx
GL - 1
Bp - 2
BFp(E) - 3
Dp(E) - 4
SD - 5
Bd - 6

3rd Phalanx
GL(E) - 1
GB(E) - 2
LF(E) - 3
BF(E) - 4
Ld - 5

HP(E) - 6
DLS – 7
MBS – 8

Radius

Medial Articular Epiphysis – 1
Medial Articular Metaphysis – 2
Lateral Articular Epiphysis – 3
Lateral Articular Metaphysis – 4
Radial Tuberosity – 5
Nutrient Foramen – 6
Mid-shaft Ulnar Groove – 7
Distal Shaft Ulnar Groove - 8
Distal Ulnar Articular Facet – 9
Distal End Epiphysis – 10
Distal End Metaphysis - 11

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GL - 1
PL(E) - 2
L1(E) - 3
Bp - 4
BFp - 5
SD - 6
CD – 7
Bd – 8
BFd – 9

Rib

Rib Head Epiphysis – 1
Rib Head Metaphysis – 2
Tubercle – 3
Costal Angle – 4
Costal Cartilage Facet – 5

Scapula

Superior Border – 1
Inferior Border – 2
Vertebral Border – 3
Supraglenoid Tubercle – 4
Spine – 5

Acromion – 6
Glenoid Fossa Epiphysis – 7
Glenoid Fossa Metaphysis – 8

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
HS - 1
DHA - 2
Ld - 3
SLC - 4
GLP - 5
LG - 6
BG – 7

Tibia

Medial Condyle Epiphysis – 1
Medial Condyle Metaphysis – 2
Lateral Condyle Epiphysis – 3
Lateral Condyle Metaphysis – 4
Anterior Crest Epiphysis – 5
Anterior Crest Metaphysis – 6
Nutrient Foramen External – 7
Nutrient Foramen Internal – 8
Anterior Crest at Mid-shaft – 9
Anterior Distal Tuberosity – 10
Medial Articular Groove Epiphysis – 11
Medial Articular Groove Metaphysis – 12
Lateral Articular Groove Metaphysis – 13
Lateral Articular Groove Metaphysis – 14

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GL - 1
L1(E) - 2
Bp - 3
SD - 4
CD - 5
Bd - 6
Dd – 7

Ulna

Olecranon Process Epiphysis – 1
Olecranon Process Metaphysis – 2
Anconeal Process – 3

Humeral Articular Surface – 4
Proximal Radius Articulation – 5
Mid-shaft Radius Articulation – 6
Distal Shaft Radius Articulation – 7
Distal Shaft Epiphysis – 8
Distal Shaft Metaphysis – 9

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
GL - 1
LO - 2
DPA - 3
SDO - 4
BPC – 5

Vertebrae

Cranial Centrum Epiphysis – 1
Cranial Centrum Metaphysis – 2
Both Cranial Zygapophysis – 3
Both Caudal Zygapophysis – 4
Neural Arch – 5
Both Transverse Processes – 6
Spinous Process – 7
Caudal Centrum Epiphysis – 8
Caudal Centrum Metaphysis – 9

Metrics (sensu von den Driesch) (mm – accurate to 2 decimal places)
PL - 1
GLPa (cervical) - 2
Bpacr (cervical) - 3
Bpacd (cervical) - 4
BPtr – 5
BF(cr) – 6
BF(cd) – 7
HF(cr) - 8
HF(cd) – 9
H - 10

Avian Element/Landmarks - indicate proportion of landmark present (1, 0.5, etc.), leave blank if absent

Atlas
Cranial Articular Surface – 1
Hypapophysis – 2
Neurapophysis – 3

Axis
Odontoid Process – 1
Cranial Articular Surface – 2
Vertebrarterial Canal – 3

Carpometacarpus
Metacarpal I – 1
Intermetacarpal Tuberosity – 2
Metacarpal II – 3
Metacarpal III – 4
Distal Metacarpal Symphysis – 5
Digit II-Phalanx I – 6
Digit II-Phalanx II – 7
Digit III – 8

Coracoid
Head – 1
Glenoid Facet – 2
Scapular Facet – 3
Pneumatic Foramen – 4
Sternal Facet – 5
Brachial Tuberosity – 6

Cranial Bones
Occipital Condyle – 1
Quadrate – 2
Pterogoid – 3
Basisphenoidal Rostrum – 4
Basitemporal Plate – 5
Temporal Foramen – 6
Supra-orbital Foramen – 7
Premaxillary – 8
Ethmoid - 9
Lachrymal – 10

Nasal – 11
Squamosal – 12
Parietal – 13
Maxillary – 14
Vomer - 15
Frontal – 16
Occipital – 17
Palatine – 18
Sphenoid – 19
Jugular Process – 20
Zygomatic – 21
Mandible - 22

Compact Bones
Cuneiform
Scapholunar
Pollex
Patella

Femur
Femoral Head – 1
Trochanter – 2
Anterior Intermuscular Line – 3
External Condyle – 4
Internal Condyle – 5
Intercondylar Fossa – 6
Rotular Groove - 7

Humerus
Humeral Head – 1
Shaft – 2
Bicipital Crest – 3
Pneumatic Foramen – 4
Deltoid Crest – 5
Impression of Brachialis Anticus – 6
External Condyle – 7
Internal Condyle - 8

Pelvis
Ilium – 1
Preacetabular Ilium – 2
Acetabulum – 3

Postacetabular Ilium – 4
Ischium – 5
Ishial Angle – 6
Pubis – 7
Synasacrum – 8

Phalanx (Digit I, II, III, or IV)
Proximal End – 1
Shaft – 2
Distal End – 3

Radius
Head – 1
Shaft – 2
Scapho-lunar Facet - 3

Rib (Rib, Sternal Rib, Furculum, Hyoid apparatus)
Rib Head – 1
Uncinate Process – 2
Tubercle – 3
Sternal Facet – 4
Furcular Process – 5
Sacpular Tuberosity - 6

Scapula
Acromion – 1
Glenoid Facet – 2
Pneumatic Foramen – 3
Neck – 4
Blade – 5
Apex - 6

Sternum
Sterno-Coracoidal Process – 1
Dorsal Manubrial Spine – 2
Ventral Manubrial Spine – 3
Anterior Carinal Margin – 4
Carina – 5
Sternal Plate – 6
Posterior Lateral Process – 7

Tarsometatarsus
External Cotyla – 1
Internal Cotyla – 2
Hypotarsus – 3
Anterior Metatarsal Groove – 4
Spur Core – 5
Distal Foramen – 6
Trochlea for Digit II – 7
Trochlea for Digit III – 8
Trochlea for Digit IV - 9

Tibiotarsus
Inner Cnemial Crest – 1
Fibular Crest – 2
Fibular Head – 3
Fibula – 4
Fibular Spine – 5
Tendinal Groove – 6
External Condyle – 7
Internal Condyle - 8

Ulna
Olecranon – 1
Impression of Brachialis Anticus – 2
Anconal and Inner Papillae of Secondary – 3
External Condyle – 4

Vertebra
Centrum – 1
Articular Surface of Centrum – 2
Hypapophysis – 3
Pleurapophysis – 4
Neural Spine – 5
Neural Arch – 6
Transverse Process – 7
Diapophysis – 8
Vertebrarterial Canal – 9

Weathering Stage (sensu Behrensmeyer 1978/Johnson 1985)

	Weathering Stage	Description
0	Unweathered	Greasy, no cracking or flaking,perhaps with skin or ligament/soft tissue attached (marrow edible, bone still moist)
1	Very slight weathering	Cracking parallel to fiber structure (longitudinal); articular surfaces perhaps with mosaic cracking of covering tissue and bone (split lines begin to form, low moisture, marrow sours and is inedible)
2	Slight weathering	Flaking of outer surface (exfoliation), cracks are present, crack edge is angular
3	Moderate weathering	Rough homogeneously altered compact bone resulting in fibrous texture; weathering penetrates 1-1.5mm maximum; crack edges are rounded
4	Heavy weathering	Coarsely fibrous and rough surface with weathering penetrating inner cavities; open cracks
5	Very heavy weathering	Bone falling apart in situ, large splinters present, bone material very fragile

Behrensmeyer, Anna K.
1978 Taphonomic and Ecologic Information from Bone Weathering. *Paleobiology* 4(2):150-162.

Johnson, E.
1985 Current Developments in Bone Technology. In *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, edited by Michael B. Schiffer, Vol. 8, pp.157-235.

Gastric Etching

0 Absent
1 Present
2 Possible

Fragmentation

(sensu Villa and Mahieu 1991)

Overall Fragmentation

1 Whole
2 Predepositional
3 ?Predepositional
4 Postdepositional
5 ?Postdepositional
6 Modern
7 ?Modern
8 Mostly predepositional, some recent
9 Mostly recent, some predepositional
10 Mostly predepositional, some postdepositional
11 Mostly postdepositional, some predepositional

Fracture Angle (end one)
0 Indeterminate
1 Unbroken
2 Oblique
3 Right
4 Oblique/Right

Fracture Angle (end two)
0 Indeterminate
1 Unbroken
2 Oblique
3 Right
4 Oblique/Right

Fracture Outline (end one)
0 Indeterminate
1 Curved
2 Transverse
3 V-Shaped
4 Transverse/Curved

Fracture Outline (end two)
0 Indeterminate
1 Curved
2 Transverse
3 V-Shaped
4 Transverse/Curved

Maximum Circumference
0 Not Relevant
1 < 1/2
2 > 1/2
3 Complete

Length (mm)
Width (mm)
Weight (g)

Surface Modification

Cut Marks (HC=High Concentration; MC=Moderate Concentration; Cut mark/Tooth mark # = number of actions…repeated cut-marks for single attempt to remove tendon, for instance would receive a '1')

HC Cutmark Proximal End
MC Cutmark Proximal End
HC Cutmark Proximal Shaft
MC Cutmark Proximal Shaft
HC Cutmark Middle Shaft
MC Cutmark Middle Shaft
HC Cutmark Distal Shaft
MC Cutmark Distal Shaft
HC Cutmark Distal End
MC Cutmark Distal End
HC Percussion Mark
MC Percussion Mark
HC Tooth Mark
MC Tooth Mark
HC Rodent Gnaw Mark
MC Rodent Gnaw Mark
HC Percussion Notch
MC Percussion Notch
HC Tooth Notch
MC Tooth Notch
Non ID Mark
Non ID Notch

Tooth Mark Frequency

0	Not Recorded
1	<5
2	5-10
3	10-15
4	>15

Burnt Bone (sensu Buikstra and Swegle 1989)
Surface Color (select one)
1 Uniformly Smoked
2 Heavily but Unevenly Smoked
3 Sparsely Smoked
4 Heavily Smoked w/some Calcination
5 Calcined (white)
6 Calcined (grey)
7 Calcined (blue)
8 Light brown/tan

Cross-Section Color (select one)
1 Uniformly Smoked
2 Heavily but Unevenly Smoked
3 Sparsely Smoked
4 Heavily Smoked w/some Calcination
5 Calcined (white)
6 Calcined (grey)
7 Calcined (blue)

Heat Alteration Stage
0 Not Burned
1 <0.5 Carbonized – 1
2 >0.5 Carbonized – 2
3 Fully Carbonized – 3
4 <0.5 Calcined – 4
5 >0.5 Calcined – 5
6 Fully Calcined(white/grey) – 6
7 Mostly Carbonized, some calcined – 7
8 Mostly Calcined, some carbonized - 8

Overall Color
0 Indeterminate
1 Black
2 Dark Brown
3 Brown
4 Light Brown
5 Beige
6 Yellow
7 Grey
8 White
9 Black/Grey

White Springs Dentition Table

Context (foreign key)

Specimen Number (primary key)
NYSM #.WHContext#. Unique Catalogue Number

Upper/Lower
Upper
Lower
Indeterminate

Side
Right
Left
Indeterminate

Dentition

Deciduous Dentition
-indicate proportion of landmark present (1, 0.5, etc.), leave blank if absent
DI1
DI2
DI3
DI (Indeterminate)
DC
DP2
DP3
DP4
DP (Indeterminate)

Deciduous Eruption (Partially Erupted, Fully Erupted, Indeterminate)
DI1
DI2
DI3
DI (Indeterminate)
DC
DP2
DP3
DP4
DP (Indeterminate)

Deciduous Wear (Unworn, Very Early Wear, Early Wear, Middle Wear, Late Wear, Very Late Wear, Socket, Indeterminate)
DI1
DI2
DI3
DI (Indeterminate)
DC
DP2
DP3
DP4
DP (Indeterminate)

Mortality
Robinette (1957) Mule Deer Age Class
4 mos
6.5 mos
1 yr 4 mos
1 yr 7 mos
1 yr 10 mos
2 yr 4 mos
2.5 to 3.5 yrs
3.5 to 4.5 yrs
4.5 to 5.5 yrs
5.5 to 8 yrs
8 to 9 yrs
9 to 10 yrs
10 to 15 yrs
> 16 yrs

Giles (1963) Bighorn Age Class
1 to 6 mos
6 to 12 mos
12 to 16 mos
16 to 30 mos
30 to 36 mos
36 to 42 mos
42 to 48 mos
> 48 mos

Giles (1963) Pronghorn Age Class
6 wks to 15 mos
15 to 17 mos
17 to 27 mos
27 to 29 mos
29 to 39 mos
39 to 41 mos
41 mos to 4.5 yrs
4.5 to 5.5 yrs
5.5 to 6.5 yrs
6.5 to 9 yrs
> 9 yrs

Seasonality (start)
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

Seasonality (end)
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

Permanent Dentition
-indicate proportion of landmark present (1, 0.5, etc.), leave blank if absent
I1
I2
I3
I (Indeterminate)
C
P2
P3
P4
P (Indeterminate)
M1
M2
M1/M2
M3

Permanent Eruption (Partially Erupted, Fully Erupted, Indeterminate)
I1
I2
I3
I (Indeterminate)
C
P2
P3
P4
P (Indeterminate)
M1
M2
M1/M2
M3

Permanent Wear (Unworn, Very Early Wear, Early Wear, Middle Wear, Late Wear, Very Late Wear, Socket, Indeterminate)
I1
I2
I3
I (Indeterminate)
C
P2
P3
P4
P (Indeterminate)
M1
M2
M1/M2
M3

Dental Metrics (mm)

(for these two entries, provide amplifying information in comments field as necessary)
Broken (Y/N)
In Socket (Y/N)

Length
DI1
DI2
DI3
DI (Indeterminate)
DC
DP2
DP3
DP4
DP (Indeterminate)
I1
I2
I3
I (Indeterminate)
C
P2
P3
P4
P (Indeterminate)
M1
M2
M1/M2
M3

Breadth
DI1
DI2
DI3
DI (Indeterminate)
DC
DP2
DP3
DP4
DP (Indeterminate)
I1
I2
I3
I (Indeterminate)

C
P2
P3
P4
P (Indeterminate)
M1
M2
M1/M2
M3

Lingual Crest Height
M1
M2
M1/M2
M3

Von den Driesch Mandible Metrics
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
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16
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18
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20
21

Appendix F:
Botanical Analysis

Appendix F: Botanical Analysis

Introduction

Two sets of soil samples from the site (from both the All Angels' area and Transect 3) were analyzed for botanical remains in order to gain more information about the natural environment of Seneca Village and the ways of life of the villagers. Susan A. Jacobucci and Heather B. Trigg from the Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston analyzed the first and larger set, and analyzed both pollen and macrobotanical remains. Their 2012 report is the first in this appendix. Justine McKnight, Archaeobotanical Consultant, analyzed a second and smaller set of samples for macrobotanical remains and other micro artifacts and ecofacts in 2014. Her one-page summary report is the second in this section. These reports are followed by a summary statement by Linn, Rothschild, and Wall that reconsiders the results of the botanical analyses, in light of archaeological context and personal communication with Trigg and McKnight.

Pollen and Macrobotanical Analyses of Soils from Seneca Village, New York

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Introduction

The Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Massachusetts Boston conducted a palynological analysis on 24 soil samples that were collected from

Seneca Village in Manhattan and examined 9 sediment samples for macrobotanical materials. Seneca Village is a 19th–century African-American and white European-immigrant community that was founded by free African-Americans in the 1820s (http://www.mcah.columbia.edu/seneca_village/). In the 1850s the residents of Seneca Village were evicted, their village demolished, and buried beneath what is today Manhattan's Central Park. Information gathered from the pollen analysis in this study is used to look at the life-ways and activities of the people who lived there and to reconstruct a former vegetation history for the area from the time Seneca Village was occupied to its transformation into parkland. Flotation samples were taken in hopes that they could also shed light on the activities of the inhabitants, in particular their foodways and subsistence practices. However, at the initial stage, the macrobotanical analysis primarily focused on determining whether archaeobotanical materials were preserved in this open-air context.

The Pollen Analysis

Pollen from archaeological soils allows for the identification of former vegetation that produced the pollen, and archaeopalynological research frequently targets the reconstruction of local environments and the identification of specific plants used by site inhabitants. However, both the identification of specific taxa and the reconstruction of vegetation communities using pollen analysis are complicated. Subsequent land clearance activities such as burning, plowing, and animal husbandry as well as soil conditions such as pH, alternating wet-dry cycles, and the depth and age of sediments affect the preservation of deposited pollen and spores (Campbell and Campbell 1994; Dimbleby 1957; Bryant and Hall 1993:282; Hevly 1981:48; Marshall 2000:122, 124, 126-127; Pearsall 2000:261-262). There is also variation in the durability of pollen among taxa (Havinga 1964, 1984; Marshall 2000:120); therefore, pollen grains are differentially preserved (Pearsall 2000:260). Pollen and spore exines are composed of sporopollenin, a rather resistant biopolymer (Kapp 2000:266; Traverse 2008:698). Because of the relatively low sporopollenin content in the exine of some taxa such as *Equisetum*, *Juniperus* and *Populus*, these pollen types are easily destroyed and infrequently recovered (Bryant and Hall 1993:282; Traverse 2008:499-501; Tschundy and Scott 1969:87-89).

Variation among plants in their production and dispersal of pollen, especially their pollination strategies (whether by wind, animals, or water), also influences the number and types of pollen grains recovered in deposits and their relationship to the parent vegetation (Marshall 2008:120; Pearsall 2000:258-260). Finally, it is difficult to identify many pollen grains to species or even genus using light microscopy because many taxa look similar. These factors affect our ability to identify pollen and reconstruct environments based on pollen assemblages (Bryant and Hall 1993:281; Dincauze 2000:345-346; Faegri et al. 1989:11-38; King et al. 1975:181; Moore and Webb 1978:109-118; Pearsall 2000:251-252).

Considering the number of pollen types or categories, whether or not the most plentiful pollen types are the most sturdy, the number of unidentifiable pollen grains and the pollen density also gives an indication of the deterioration of the pollen assemblage and its usefulness for environmental reconstruction (Bryant and Hall 1993:282-283). Nevertheless pollen and spores allow us to recreate a partial history of vegetation that was molded by forces such as climate, environment, and human activities (Bradley et. al 1983; Brugam 1978; Davis 1969; Kelso and Beaudry 1990; Kelso 1998; Jacobucci et al. 2007; Oldfield 1978; Pearsall 2000:265-269, 324). By uncovering the impact that people have on vegetation, and through understanding how pollen grains arrive at a site, palynology also helps answer questions about site function by identifying task-specific areas (Cahill et al. 1991:66; Kelso et al. 2006; Pearsall 2000:274).

The pollen recovered from an archaeological site is a mixture of local and regional background pollen rain as well as that coming from deliberately used plants. The recovery of pollen from a structure such as a dwelling is influenced by human activities and may represent primarily a local signature of what was used or processed within the structure (Faegri and Iversen 1989:178). Nevertheless most structures are not closed environments because pollen is introduced through open doors and windows. Samples

taken from in a doorway of a structure would probably include "a fairly complete representation of pollen rain" while pollen from wind-pollinated taxa may be lacking from contexts situated away from openings (Pearsall 2000:272).

Location of Seneca Village within Regional Vegetation Communities

Seneca Village is located in New York's Manhattan Island, which is situated in the southeastern section of the state. Prior to intensive urbanization, "Manhattan formerly hosted a rugged topography watered by over 108 km of streams and at least twenty-one ponds, flowing in and out of wetlands that covered nearly 10% of the island in the late 18th-century" (Sanderson and Brown 207:545). The island is located within the Eastern Forest Community, specifically within the Northern Pine-Oak Forest and in close proximity to the Oak-Hickory Forest (Kricher and Morrison 1988:38-39). The island was home to various habitats due to its proximity to the ocean and bordering forest communities. Many types of flora indigenous to these forest communities and common in the preindustrial city were identified in the current pollen analysis.

The dominant arboreal vegetation native to the Eastern Deciduous Forest Province consists of hardwood species such as basswood (*Tilia*), beech (*Fagus*), hickory (*Carya*), maple (*Acer*), oak (*Quercus*), and tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) among others (Gleason and Cronquist 1964: 312). Eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), American elm (*Ulmus americana*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), sycamore (*Platanus*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and river birch (*Betula nigra*) are common on flood plains and along streams (Gleason and Cronquist 1964:316). Birch (*Betula*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), hophornbeam (*Ostrya*), and hackberry (*Celtis*) among others (Kricher and Morrison 1988) populate the area. Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), gray birch (*Betula populifolia*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) are more prevalent in disturbed areas (Kricher and Morrison 1988:57). Softwoods such as several types of pine (*Pinus*) (Britton and Brown 1896:50-53) are sporadically present and readily colonize burned areas (Gleason and Cronquist 1964:316). Some understory shrubs and small trees include striped maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*), mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), sumac (*Rhus*), blueberry (*Vaccinium*), and serviceberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) (Kricher and Morrison 1988).

Non-arboreal vegetation characteristic of the Eastern Deciduous Forest Province consists of a number of low growing herbs including several species belonging to the Asteraceae family such as goldenrods (*Solidago*) and ragweeds (*Ambrosia*) (Gleason and Cronquist 1964:307). Former marshlands on the island supported grasses, sedges, rushes, and cattails. Taxa such as wild geranium (*Geranium*), mayapple (*Podophyllum*), and bloodroot (*Sanguinaria*), all herbaceous flowering plants were plentiful in wooded areas as were several species of ferns such as royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), interrupted ferns (*Osmunda claytonia*) and wood ferns (*Dryopteris*) which prefer moist soils (Britton and Brown 1896:5-6, 14-18).

Contexts

The samples were recovered from two profiles, Contexts 201 and 250 (Table 1; samples are presented in stratigraphic order, top to bottom, for each soil column) from "deposits from a buried ground surface behind two houses" that stood in the village (http://www.mcah.columbia.edu/seneca_village/excavation.html).

Table 1
Seneca Village Pollen Samples

Unit	Transect	Quadrant	Context	Sample	Description
TCP	3	SW	201	6 b	West Profile
TCP	3	SW	201	6 a	West Profile

TCP	3	SW	201	5 b	West Profile
TCP	3	SW	201	5 a	West Profile
TCP	3	SW	201	4 b	West Profile, Demolition Layer
TCP	3	SW	201	4 a	West Profile, Demolition Layer
TCP	3	SW	201	3 b	West Profile, Buried Former Surface
TCP	3	SW	201	3 a	West Profile, Buried Former Surface
TCP	3	SW	201	2 b	West Profile
TCP	3	SW	201	2 a	West Profile
TCP	3	SW	201	1 b	West Profile
TCP	3	SW	201	1 a	West Profile
TCU	3	SW	250.2	1 b	East Wall
TCU	3	SW	250.1	1 a	East Wall
TCU	3	SW	250.4	2 b	East Wall
TCU	3	SW	250.3	2 a	East Wall
TCU	3	SW	250.6	3 b	East Wall, Demolition Layer
TCU	3	SW	250.5	3 a	East Wall, Demolition Layer
TCU	3	SW	250.8	4 b	East Wall, Buried Former Surface
TCU	3	SW	250.7	4 a	East Wall, Buried Former Surface
TCU	3	SW	250.10	5 b	East Wall
TCU	3	SW	250.9	5 a	East Wall
TCU	3	SW	250.12	6 b	East Wall
TCU	3	SW	250.11	6 a	East Wall

Methods

On average approximately 15g of sediment were processed for each sample. Soil samples were weighed before they were processed using standard pollen extraction techniques; they were treated with hydrochloric acid to remove carbonates, hydrofluoric acid to remove silicates, and acetolysis to remove organics (Moore and Webb 1978: 22-27; Pearsall 2000: 294-296). Two tablets containing a known number of exotic *Lycopodium* sp. spores (batch number 483216) were added to each sample as a tracer to assist in the calculation of pollen and spore densities and assess preservation (Hall 1981; Larsen and MacDonald 1998:819).

Pollen residue was mounted in glycerol and several slides were prepared for each sample. The slides were scanned at 400x and 600x magnifications. Following other studies (Bryant Jr. and Hall 1993:281; Pearsall 2000:303; Trigg et al. 2003:35), an attempt was made to count a minimum of 300 pollen grains and spores for each sample in addition to the *Lycopodium* tracer spores. Pollen grains were identified by comparing them to online images (www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/polonweb.html), to a modern reference collection housed in the Paleoethnobotany Lab at the University of Massachusetts Boston, and to published sources (Erdtman 1943; Kapp 1969; Kapp et al. 2000; McAndrews et al. 1973; Moore and Webb 1978; Moore et al. 1991). The modern reference collection includes pollen from many trees, cultivars, weedy and invasive plants that are associated with the human colonization of environments. Pollen grains too deteriorated, crumpled, torn, or distorted to identify were classified as "unidentifiable," while any pollen grains encountered that were in good physical condition but could not be identified were classified as "identifiable."

Some pollen grains could only be identified to the family level although most were identified to genus. Few can be identified to species (Marshall 2008:221). Several members of the genus *Lycopodium* are common to New York (Britton and Brown 1896:39-43). Pollen grains identified as clubmoss (*Lycopodium* sp.) were easily distinguishable from the tracer spike (*Lycopodium*), which is larger and resembles spores produced by stiff club-moss (*Lycopodium annotinum*). Grass pollen grains smaller than 45 μm are usually considered to be of a wild type (see Wodehouse 1965:310-319). Grass pollen grains between 45 μm and 65 μm are considered European-introduced cereals such as oats (*Avena*), rye (*Secale*), wheat (*Triticum*), and barley (*Hordeum*). Morphologically pine and spruce pollen are composed of two

main parts, a body and two wings or bladders. When separated bladders were encountered, only one Pine family pollen grain was counted for every two bladders.

Pollen identified to the Asteraceae or sunflower family were categorized as individual genera whenever possible, but grouped for discussion purposes based on their pollen morphology. Pollen grains of the Liguliflorae-type have a fenestrate surface sculpturing, and are insect pollinated although large quantities of this pollen type have been recovered from disturbed or anthropogenic environments (http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00029.html). Other Asteraceae are grouped into the Tubuliflorae, which are typically tricolporate and lack fenestrate openings. Some members are insect pollinated, but others such as ragweed (*Ambrosia*) and sagebrush (*Artemisia*) are wind pollinated.

Many ornamental and economic plants and some weedy taxa are non-arboreal and generally insect or self-pollinated (Faegri et al. 1989:186). These plants which includes many plants classified as Tubuliflorae that belong to the Asteraceae family, such as sunflower (*Helianthus*), aster (*Aster*), and goldenrod (*Solidago*) with pollen from these taxa recovered in this examination, generate a smaller quantity of pollen thus their appearance in the pollen spectrum is generally limited (Faegri et al. 1989:186). Because the pollen grains of insect-pollinated taxa tend to be heavier (Faegri et al. 1989:13) and, in the case of many herbaceous plants, are dispersed near the ground surface where wind velocities are reduced (Kelso 1994a:11; Moore and Webb 1978:111), they are infrequently incorporated in the pollen rain (Pearsall 2000:259). Therefore their presence in the pollen spectrum typically signifies local vegetation and environmental conditions (Kelso and Beaudry 1990:65). Numerous trees such as pine (*Pinus*) and oak (*Quercus*) and many common weeds such as ragweed (*Ambrosia*) and Cheno-Ams are wind-pollinated. These taxa produce large quantities of pollen and although they are often interpreted as reflecting regional vegetation (Kelso and Beaudry 1990:65; Moore and Webb 1978:109-114; Pearsall 2000:258-260), we cannot rule out the possibility that their pollen may have come from local vegetation especially in cases where a significant percentage is recovered.

Results

Pollen Preservation

In order to reconstruct vegetation patterns, sufficient quantities of pollen are needed. Pollen and spores are differentially destroyed by taphonomic conditions, and this is often reflected in the palynological record by low pollen and spore densities. Pollen and spore densities greater than 1000 grains per gram of sediment or 2,500 to 3,000 grains per cubic centimeter of sediment are generally considered satisfactory for environmental reconstruction (Bryant and Hall 1993:280; Hall 1981; Pearsall 2000:309). Samples with lower densities may indicate that the pollen assemblage was weathered or that the sedimentation rate was high (Pearsall 2000:309; Bryant and Hall 1993). The addition of the control spike, allows for a quantitative assessment of pollen density (Hall 1981; Larsen and MacDonald 1998:819; Marshall 2000:132).

The pollen and spore densities for all 24 samples were calculated and are presented in stratigraphic order from the top of each profile or context to the bottom of the profile (Table 2). Densities were greater than 1,000 grains/g soil in 9 of the 24 samples. Low pollen densities could be the result of several different processes. First, they can be the consequence of a highly weathered pollen assemblage – one in which there is a great deal of destruction of pollen. Because the pollen of various taxa is differentially resistant to decay, a highly weathered assemblage is problematic because taxa are selectively destroyed (Bryant and Hall 1993:280). Low pollen and spore densities can be the result of rapid sediment deposition, and fire also destroys pollen. It is likely that a combination of factors were responsible for the low pollen densities for some of the Seneca Village samples. With a highly weathered assemblage, we would expect high percentages of unidentifiable pollen grains. Several samples with low pollen and spore densities, such as Context 201, Samples 4b and 4a, also had high percentages of unidentifiable grains, suggesting that these assemblages were highly deteriorated.

Table 2

Pollen and Spore Densities, Grains Counted and Percentage of Unidentifiable Grains

Context	Strata/ Sample	Density in Grains/G of Soil	Grains Counted	Spike Counted	Percent Unidentifiable
201	**6/ 6 b**	**53,665.19**	**329**	**21**	**5.17**
201	**6/ 6 a**	**26,713.79**	**300**	**41**	**8.00**
201	**5/ 5 b**	**18,019.23**	**303**	**56**	**7.92**
201	**5/ 5 a**	**5,571.47**	**300**	**161**	**11.33**
201	4/ 4 b	702.40	23	100	21.74
201	4/ 4 a	646.66	19	100	26.32
201	3/ 3 b	793.58	24	100	16.67
201	3/ 3 a	735.92	21	100	33.33
201	2/ 2 b	614.67	22	100	22.73
201	2/ 2 a	710.18	27	100	7.41
201	1/ 1 b	656.18	25	100	24.00
201	1/ 1 a	868.00	15	57	26.67
250.2	I/ 1b	0	0	50	0
250.1	**I/ 1a**	**54,577.34**	**327**	**19**	**7.95**
250.4	**II/ 2b**	**19,507.66**	**300**	**33**	**13.33**
250.3	**II/ 2a**	**6,849.74**	**300**	**87**	**10.67**
250.6	**III/ 3b**	**2,335.53**	**300**	**280**	**18.66**
250.5	**III/ 3a**	**2,946.66**	**325**	**244**	**15.38**
250.8	**IV/ 4b**	**3,618.19**	**300**	**192**	**10.00**
250.7	IV/ 4a	880.97	32	100	15.63
250.10	V/ 5b	718.63	39	100	10.25
250.9	V/ 5a	996.46	141	300	7.80
250.12	VI/ 6b	902.90	43	100	16.28
250.11	VI/ 6a	837.67	91	250	8.79

Samples in bold have pollen densities adequate for environmental reconstruction.

However, in order to create Central Park, Seneca Village was demolished and the land beneath it reworked "to create the park's grassy grounds and meadows, winding paths, and carefully landscaped vistas" (http://maap.columbia.edu/place/32.html). The construction of the park grounds may have created areas of rapid sediment deposition so samples from fill layers may be expected to have low densities. Although some samples did not have adequate densities, they were useful for providing insights into the types of plants in the area of the site. For example Old World cereal pollen was recovered from several samples with poor preservation. The pollen analysis identified 107 distinct taxa in addition to the identifiable and unidentifiable categories (Table 3). A tally of the recovered pollen by sample is included in Appendix A (samples are presented in stratigraphic sequence). A description of the recovered taxa follows.

Table 3
Taxa Identified in Seneca Village Samples

Scientific Name	Common Name
Arboreal Taxa - Trees and/or Shrubs	
Abies	Fir

Acer	Maple
Acer negundo	Boxelder
Alnus	Alder
Betula	Birch
Carpinus	Hornbeam
Carya	Hickory
Castanea	Chestnut
Celtis	Hackberry
Cornus	Dogwood
Corylus	Hazel
Daphne	Daphne
Fabaceae – *Acacia*-Type	Bean family – Acacia type
Fabaceae-*Gleditsia*-Type	Bean family-Honey locust type
Fabaceae-*Robinia*-Type	Bean family-Black locust type
Fagus	Beech
Fraxinus	Ash
Juglandaceae	Walnut family
Juglans cinerea	Butternut
Juglans nigra	Walnut
Juniperus	Juniper
Larix	Larch
Moraceae-*Morus* Type	Mulberry family-mulberry type
Myricaceae	Bayberry family
Nyssa	Blackgum
Pinaceae	Pine family
Picea	Spruce
Pinus	Pine
Populus	Cottonwood, poplar
Ptelea	Hoptree
Quercus	Oak
Rhamnus	Buckthorn
Rhus	Sumac
Salix	Willow
Shepherdia	Buffaloberry
Staphylea	Bladdernut
Symphoricarpos	Snowberry
Thuja	Arborvitae
Tilia	Basswood
Tsuga	Hemlock
Ulmus	Elm
Vaccinium	Blueberry, cranberry
Viburnum	Viburnum
Xanthoxylum	Prickly Ash

Either Arboreal or Non-Arboreal

Scientific Name	Common Name
Rosaceae	Rose family
Fabaceae	Bean family

Herbs

Scientific Name	Common Name
Actaea	Baneberry
Apiaceae-*Daucus* Type	Carrot family-Wild carrot type
Apiaceae-*Cryptotaenia* Type	Carrot family- Honewort type

Artemisia	Sagebrush or wormwood
Asteraceae-*Ambrosia*	Sunflower family-ragweed/cocklebur
Asteraceae-*Aster* Type	Sunflower family-Aster type
Helianthus	Sunflower
Asteraceae-Liguliflorae	Sunflower family-Liguliflorae
Solidago	Goldenrod
Brassicaceae	Mustard family
Carex	Sedge
Caryophyllaceae	Pink family
Cheno/Am	Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae
Equisetum	Horsetail or scouring rush
Euphorbia	Spurge
Fabaceae-*Lathyrus*	Bean family-Sweet pea, vetchling
Gentiana	Gentian
Glandularia Type	Mock vervain
Hepatica Type	Hepatica
Impatiens	Impatiens
Iridaceae	Iris family
Jeffersonia	Twinleaf
Juncus	Rush
Lamiaceae	Mint family
Liliaceae	Lily family
Lysimachia Type	Loosestrife
Malvaceae	Mallow family
Melilotus	Sweet clover
Menyanthes	Buckbean
Oxalis	Woodsorrel
Panax	Ginseng
Pedicularis	Lousewort
Plantago	Plantain
Poaceae	Grass family-Wild grasses
Poaceae-Cereals	Grass family-Old World cereal
Podophyllum	May Apple
Polygonum	Knotweed
Potamogeton	Pondweed
Proserpinaca	Mermaid weed
Prunella	Selfheal
Ranunculus	Buttercup
Sanguisorba	Burnet
Saxifraga	Saxifrage
Scilla	Scilla, squill
Solanaceae-*Physalis*	Nightshade family-ground cherry
Stratiotes, cf.	Water soldiers
Thalictrum	Meadow-rue
Trifolium	Clover
Utricularia	Bladderwort
Vernonia	Ironweed
Vitis	Grape

Mosses and Ferns (Cryptogams)

Scientific Name	Common Name
Botrychium	Grape fern
Dicraniaceae-*Dicranum*	Moss
Didymodon	Moss
Dryopteris	Wood-fern
Lycopodium sp.	Clubmoss
Osmunda	Royal fern
Plagiothecium	Moss
Pottiaceae	Moss
Sphagnum	Peat moss
Ulota crispa	Moss

Arboreal Vegetation

Abies: Pollen grains of this genus appeared in two samples from Context 250 (2a and 3a). These samples had densities that were adequate for environmental reconstruction and bracket the demolition layer. Firs inhabit boreal regions, but also grow in mountainous areas (Britton and Brown 1896:56), beside streams and in swamps (Harlow 1957:68). Since this genus is wind-pollinated, it is likely that the presence of fir pollen in this study denotes regional vegetation especially since no large percentages of this genus were recovered in any sample.

Acer: Small amounts of maple pollen were recovered in three samples from Context 201 and seven samples from Context 250. Several species of maple are found throughout the eastern United States (http://plants.usda.gov) and typically favor moist soils (Harlow 1957: 239-248). Maple moderately produces and disperses pollen; however, it is generally poorly preserved (http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00021.html).

Acer negundo: A small amount of box elder pollen was recovered in one sample from Context 250 (Sample 2a). Box elders grow along streams (Britton and Brown 1897:400).

Alnus: Alder pollen was identified in nine samples, four samples from Context 201 (Samples 5a, 5b, 6a, and 6b) and five samples from Context 250 (1a, 2a, 2b, 3a, and 6a). Several types of alder grow naturally in the region (Britton and Brown 1896:511-512). It is a fast-growing species at distressed sites (Tilman 1988:214) and is widespread along streams and in swamps (Harlow 1957:129). Its presence in the pollen record perhaps indicates a moist immediate area.

Betula: Birch pollen was present in 11 samples with larger amounts recovered from the samples suitable for environmental reconstruction. Several species grow in the area with many preferring moist soils (Britton and Brown 1896:508-511; Harlow 1957:118-126). The presence of birch pollen in most samples indicates a moist environment nearby.

Carpinus: A small amount of hornbeam pollen was recovered in the Context 201, sample (6a) in closest to the current ground surface. Hornbeams are trees or shrubs that prefer to grow along streams or in moist woods (Britton and Brown 1896:506) perhaps indicating a moist immediate environment.

Carya: Hickory pollen was recovered in 12 samples. This genus is native to eastern North America (Britton and Brown 1896:485-487). Although hickory is wind-pollinated, its pollen is heavy and tends to fall close to its source. As its presence in the samples indicates local vegetation, hickory grew in the immediate vicinity from the time that Seneca Village was occupied until the land was transformed into Central Park.

Castanea dentata: Chestnut pollen was identified in 18 samples. American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*) was native to the area (Britton and Brown 1896:515) but it was decimated by a blight in the early 1900s (Brugam 1978:350; Paillet 2002:1520; Tindall et al. 2004:2554). Generally, greater amounts of chestnut pollen were recovered in the deeper levels of both pollen columns. These reflect the trees that grew in the area when the Village was occupied through the construction and use of the park.

Celtis: Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) is native to the Northeast and prefers dryer soils (Britton and Brown 1896:526). Small amounts of hackberry pollen were identified in three samples (Context 250, 1a and Context 201, 5a and 6b), located near the modern ground surface.

Cornus : Dogwood pollen was recovered in three samples (Context 201, Samples 6a and 6b; Context 250, Sample 2b) which are located near the modern ground surface. Several species are found throughout the eastern United States (http://plants.usda.gov). It is predominantly an understory tree that thrives in moist soils (Harlow 1957:262). Since dogwood is insect-pollinated, pollen grains from this genus generally denote local vegetation and most likely indicate a moist environment.

Corylus: A small amount of hazelnut pollen appeared in one sample (Context 250, 3a) from a layer just above the buried former Seneca Village ground surface. Hazelnuts are shrubs or small trees that prefer to grow in thickets (Britton and Brown 1896:507-508). Hazelnut trees were also cultivated and the nut consumed (Sumner 2004:152).

Daphne: Small amounts of daphne pollen were recovered in four samples (Context 201, 1a and 2a; Context 250, 3a and 4b). Daphne is an "erect or spreading shrub" (www.plants.udsda.gov; Britton and Brown 1897:465).

Fabaceae, Tree and Shrub Types: Honey locust (*Gleditsia*) and black locust (*Robinia*) are native to the eastern United States (Harlow 1957:217). Honey locust pollen was recovered from three samples (Context 201, Sample 5b; Context 250, Samples 3b and 4b). Small amounts of black locust pollen were recovered in four samples (Context 201, Samples 5a and 5 b; Context 250, Samples 2a and 3a). Since all of these species are insect-pollinated, their presence in the pollen spectrum denotes local vegetation.

Fagus: American beech (*Fagus americana*) grows naturally in eastern Canada and the United States (Britton and Brown 1896:514; Harlow 1957:135). Beech pollen was recovered in eight samples. The highest percentages of beech pollen were recovered from samples closest to the modern ground surface (Context 201, Sample 6b; Context 250, Sample 1a).

Fraxinus: Several species of ash are native to the area (Britton and Brown 1897:600-602). Ash pollen was recovered from Samples 6a and 6b from Context 201 and Sample 3b from Context 250.

Juglandaceae: The Walnut family consists of about 35 species of trees. Pollen grains appeared in six samples.

Juglans cinerea: Butternut pollen was recovered in seven samples (Context 201, 2b, 5a and 6a; Context 250, 1a, 2a, 2b, and 3b). Butternut favors moist, rich soils (Harlow 1957:100-101) and is native to the eastern United States (http://plants.usda.gov).

Juglans nigra: Black walnut pollen was identified in five samples (Context 201, 5b and 6b; Context 250, 1a, 2a, and 2b) closest to the modern ground surface. Black walnut is a large tree that grows in woodland habitats in the eastern United States (Britton and Brown 1896:483; http://plants.usda.gov).

Juniperus: Junipers are shrubs or evergreen trees with a couple of species indigenous to the area (Britton and Brown 1986:59-60). Juniper pollen was only recovered in two samples (Context 201, 5b; Context 250, 3a).

Larix: Larch is wind-pollinated, prefers moist habitats and is naturally found in woodland swamps from Labrador to northeastern United States (Britton and Brown 1896:54; Harlow 1957: 52). Small amounts of pollen were recovered in five samples (Context 201, 1b and 5a; Context 250, 2a, 3a, and 3b). The recovery of larch pollen is probably indicative of regional pollen rain.

Moraceae, *Morus*-Type: Mulberry-type pollen was identified in 15 samples (Context 201, 1b, 2a, 3a, 3b, 4a, 4b, 5a, and 6b; Context 250, 1a, 2a, 2b, 4b, 5a, 6a, and 6b). Since most species belonging to this genus are insect-pollinated, its presence in the pollen assemblage at Seneca Village indicates local vegetation. Mulberries are trees or shrubs and were popular ornamental trees in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries (Leighton 1986:457); however, red mulberry (*Morus rubra*) is native to the area (http://plants.usda.gov).

Myricaceae: Pollen grains produced by shrubby species of the Bayberry family which includes sweet gale (*Myrica* sp.) and sweet fern (*Comptonia* sp.) were recovered in 10 samples (Context 201, Samples 2a, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b; Context 250, Samples 1a, 2a, 2b, 3b, 3b, and 6b). Relatively large amounts were recovered in the samples closest to the modern ground surface. Both sweet gale and sweet fern are native to northeastern North America (Brooks 1980:50; http://plants.usda.gov) with sweet gale preferring moist habitats and sweet fern favoring drier ones (Britton and Brown 1896:487-489). A few species of *Myric*a were planted as aromatic shrubs and utilized to make candles and soap (Sumner 2004:315-316).

Nyssa: Black gum prefers moist soils and grows in swamps and along ponds (Britton and Brown 1897: 547). A small amount of black gum pollen was recovered in three samples (Context 201, 5b and 6a; Context 250, 2b). The appearance of black gum pollen is probably an indicator of moist environmental conditions.

Pinaceae, *Picea* and *Pinus*: Pollen grouped into the Pinaceae or Pine family category were highly deteriorated or ripped pollen grains for which an identification to either pine or spruce could not be made. Eleven Seneca Village samples contained pollen so identified (Context 201, 5a, 5b, 6a, 6b; Context 250, 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4a, and 4b). Pollen identified as *Pinus* (pine) appeared in 12 samples while pollen identified as *Picea* (spruce) were recovered in 7. Several species of spruce and pine grow in the northeastern United States and Canada (Britton and Brown 1896:54-55; Harlow 1957:37-50, 58-63); however, spruce trees were popular for decorating ornamental grounds (Adams 2004:89-90).

Populus: Cottonwood pollen was recovered in sixteen samples (Context 201, 1b, 3a, 3b, 4b, 5a, 6a, and 6b; Context 250, 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a, 3b, 4b, 5a, 5b, and 6b). Several species grow in the area (Britton and Brown 1896:490-493).

Ptelea: Common hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*), a small tree or shrub indigenous to the eastern United States (http://plants.usda.gov), prefers to grow in the woods (Britton and Brown 1897: 354). A small amount of hoptree pollen was recovered in five samples (Context 201, 2a and 5a; Context 250, 1a, 2a, and 6b).

Quercus: Oak was present in 15 samples. The pollen represented from approximately 0% to approximately 15% of the total for samples with adequate pollen densities. Several species are native to the area (Kapp 2000:126), and because this species is wind-pollinated, its presence in the pollen spectrum most likely denotes background vegetation. However, the greatest percentages of oak pollen were identified in samples from both contexts that were closest to the modern ground surface (Context 201, Sample 6b; Context 250, Sample 1a). This is probably from the trees growing in the Park.

Rhamnus: Buckthorns are shrubs or small trees; several species prefer moist soils (Britton and Brown 1897:405-406). A small amount of buckthorn pollen was recovered in one sample (Context 201, Sample 5b).

Rhus: Several species of sumac grow in the region and inhabit dry and or rocky soils (Britton and Brown 1897:385-388). Staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*) grows well on open, disturbed ground in urban areas (Page and Weaver 1974:228). Sumac fruits are edible, and Native Americans made them into a lemonade-like drink. Sumac pollen was primarily found in the upper layers of the profiles: Context 201, Samples 6a and 5 b and Context 250 Sample 2b.

Salix: Willow pollen was recovered in seven samples. Several species of willow are native to the region and inhabit wetland areas such as marshes and along the margins of streams and lakes (Britton and Brown 1896:494-505; Harlow 1957:81). In addition to being valued for their ornamental quality, willow branches were used in basketry (Sumner 2004:279). Willows are moderate producers of pollen and are both wind and insect-pollinated (http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00033.html); therefore, it is difficult to say whether the recovered pollen is from local or regional vegetation.

Shepherdia: Buffaloberry is a shrub that grows along the banks of streams (Britton and Brown 1897:467). A small amount of pollen was recovered in one sample (Context 250, Sample 2b).

Staphylea: Bladdernuts are shrubs that prefer moist soils (Britton and Brown 1897:396). A small amount of pollen was recovered in one sample (Context 250, Sample 4b) from the buried Seneca Village surface.

Symphoricarpos: A very small amount of snowberry pollen was recovered from one sample (Context 201, Sample 6b). Snowberries are shrubs that prefer to grow along the banks of streams and rocky places (Britton and Brown 1898:235-236).

Thuja: Arborvitae is native to southern Canada and northeastern United States along the coast (Harlow 1957:71; Kapp 2000:76) and inhabits wet soils (Britton and Brown 1896:58). A small amount of pollen was recovered in two samples (Context 250, 3b and 4b).

Tilia: Basswood is native to the area and grows in all soil types but prefers moist deep soils (Harlow 1957:255). A small amount of basswood pollen was recovered in two samples (Context 201, Sample 6a; Context 250, Sample 2b) located near the modern surface. Since basswood is a low producer and disperser of pollen (http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00026.html) and is predominantly insect-pollinated, the appearance of this pollen type may indicate local vegetation probably associated with the created parkland.

Tsuga: Small amounts of hemlock pollen were found in two samples (Context 201, Sample 5b; Context 250, Sample 1a). Several species are native to eastern North America (Britton and Brown 1896:55). Since hemlock is wind-pollinated, the recovery of this species probably denotes regional vegetation.

Ulmus: Elm pollen was recovered in five samples (Context 201, Samples 6b, 6a, and 5b; Context 250, Samples 2b and 4b) with the greatest amount in a sample (Context 201, Sample 6b). Several types of elm

are native to the region (http://plants.usda.gov), with species such as American elm (*Ulmus americana*) preferring moist soils (Britton and Brown 1896:524).

Vaccinium: A small amount of blueberry or cranberry pollen was identified in one sample (Context 201, Sample 5b). This shrub prefers moist soils.

Xanthoxylum: A very small amount of prickly ash pollen was recovered in one sample (5a) from Context 201. They are small trees or shrubs that grow in woods and thickets (Britton and Brown 1897:353).

Arboreal & Non-Arboreal Vegetation Categories

Fabaceae and Rosaceae families include taxa that are trees, shrubs and herbs. Roses, strawberries, and apple trees are all members of the Rosaceae family, and Kentucky coffee tree (*Gymnoclaudus dioicus*) and clover (*Trifolium*) belong to the Fabaceae family. For this analysis, pollen grains that could only be identified to these family levels were not grouped in either arboreal or non-arboreal categories.

Fabaceae: Besides the trees, which have been discussed, there are economic and weedy taxa, such as beans (*Phaseolus*) and birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), which also belong to the Bean family. Pollen identified to the bean family was present in eight samples. This type of pollen did not represent more than 2% of the total for any of the samples with adequate pollen densities. Since most Bean family members are insect-pollinated, the recovery of this pollen type represents local vegetation; however, not enough pollen was recovered that would signify intentional cultivation.

Rosaceae: Pollen identified to the Rose family was recovered in 11 samples (Context 201, Samples 6b, 6a, 5b, 5a, 2b, and 1b; Context 250, Samples 1a, 2a, 2b, 3a, and 3b). Greater percentages of Rose family pollen were recovered from samples closer to the modern ground surface, with the greatest amounts representing approximately 5.33% to 8% of the total for these samples (Context 250, Samples 1a, 2a, and 2b). The Rose family comprises roughly 1200 species (Britton and Brown 1897:194-254) some of which are weedy (*Potentilla*) and others are useful as ornamentals (roses) or edible (apples, strawberries, raspberries, and peaches). Because many Rose family members are insect-pollinated and the pollen is poorly dispersed, their presence in the assemblage may indicate that these species grew in the immediate area.

Non-Arboreal Vegetation

Actaea: A few types of baneberry grow in in the Northeast (http://plants.usda.gov) and prefer wooded areas (Britton and Brown 1897:55-56). A small amount of baneberry pollen was identified in one sample (4b) from Context 250.

Ambrosia and *Xanthium*: Ragweed and cocklebur were recovered in 19 samples. For samples with adequate pollen densities, the percentage of these pollen types was between than 5% and 17% of the total. These are invader species, readily colonizing disturbed habitats, and are common among cultivated fields, open soils, meadows, and pastures (Britton and Brown 1898:297-298; Brown 1976:182, 186; Page and Weaver 1974:206). In palynological analyses, they considered markers of cultivation (Elzinga 1988:374-375; Faegri et al. 1989:182-184; Kelso and Beaudry 1990:68). Because they are wind-pollinated, their presence in the pollen assemblage may relate more to regional rather than local vegetation. The highest percentage of ragweed and cocklebur pollen was identified in Context 250, Sample 3a from the demolition layer, which could indicate the disturbed nature of the area during this period.

Apiaceae: Weedy and economic taxa, such as Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), wild parsnip (*Pastinaca*), celery (*Apium graveolens*), and carrots (*Daucus carota sativus*) are included in the carrot

family. Many species in this family are insect-pollinated and indicate local vegetation, but it is common for a few pollen grains identified to the carrot family to appear in pollen profiles because the plants are common (http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00043.html). Carrot family pollen, representing honewart-type (*Cryptotaenia*) and wild carrot-type (*Daucus*), was recovered in 11 samples. Wild carrot grows in fields and waste places (Britton and Brown 1897:510, 532), while honewart prefers shaded areas such as woodland borders (http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/honewort.htm). The pollen recovered from Seneca Village was probably produced by weeds that grew in the immediate area; however, approximately 7% of the total counted pollen from Context 250, Sample 2b was composed of honewart-type pollen and indicating a shaded area.

Artemisia: Wormwood and sagebrush are "odorous herbs and shrubs" that grow in dry, rocky soils and waste places (Britton and Brown 1898: 461- 468). Pollen was identified in six samples (Context 201, Samples 6a and 5a; Context 250, Samples 1a, 2a, 2b, and 3a). Pollen production is moderate and dispersal. good (http://www.geo.arizona.edu/palynology/pid00002.html), so the recovery of this pollen in the Seneca Village samples probably represents natural pollen rain.

Asteraceae, Liguliflorae: The majority of Liguliflorae are native to Europe, but there are several species indigenous to North America (Britton and Brown 1898:262-282). Many such taxa are weedy and include dandelions (*Taraxacum*), but lettuce (*Lactuca*) and chicory (*Cichorium*) have cultivated species. This type of pollen was recovered in 16 samples; of the 9 with adequate pollen densities, Sample 5a from Context 201 contained the greatest percentage of Liguliflorae pollen (9.33%).

Asteraceae, Tubuliflorae: Pollen identified to this taxon, which includes asters (*Aster*) and goldenrods (*Solidago*), were recovered in 17 samples. The greatest quantity of aster pollen (approximately 6% of the total counted pollen) was recovered in Context 250, Samples 3b and 4b. The greatest proportion of goldenrod (4%) was recovered in Context 250, Sample 4b. There are approximately 85 species of goldenrod most of which are native to North America (Britton and Brown 1898:331-347). Goldenrods and asters inhabit a variety of landscapes, which includes woods, meadows, and abandoned fields (Kricher and Morrison 1988:222-223). Numerous asters are native perennials and grow in a variety of habitats (Britton and Brown 1898:356-382; Page and Weaver 1974:164). Although some asters are considered weeds (Leighton 1986:396), several species are attractive enough to be grown in gardens, but this practice was more common in England than it was in the United States (Page and Weaver 1974:164), and not enough aster pollen was recovered from any sample to indicate intentional cultivation. Thus, it is likely that the Tubuliflorae pollen recovered in this examination was produced by weedy plants.

Brassicaceae: The Mustard family comprises many weedy and economic taxa (Britton and Brown 1897:118) such as pepperweed (*Lepidium*), a naturally occurring weed in North America (Britton and Brown 1897:110-112) and broccoli (*Brassica*). Small amounts of pollen identified to this family were recovered in six samples (Context 201, sample 6b; Context 250, Samples 1a, 2b, 3a, 3b, and 4b). Since many Mustard family species are insect-pollinated, their presence in the pollen spectrum probably indicates local vegetation.

Carex: Many species of sedge are commonly found in swamps, bogs, marshes, ponds, streams, wet woods, and along shores; however, some species prefer woody areas, thickets, and dry soils (Britton and Brown 1896:248-256, 292-360). Sedge pollen was recovered in seven samples (Context 201, Samples 6b, 6a, 5b, and 4b; Context 250, Samples 1a, 2a, and 3a).

Caryophyllaceae: Carnations, pinks, and sweet William belong to the Pink family and were grown in colonial American gardens (Sumner 2004:190). Weedy taxa such as white campion (*Lychnis alba*) also belong to this family and frequently inhabit meadows and waste places (Britton and Brown 1897:13-15) including "grassy lots" (Page and Weaver 1974:161). Pollen was recovered in five samples (Context 201,

Samples 6b, 6a, and 5b; Context 250, Samples 5b and 6a). It is likely that this pollen was produced by weedy plants that grew in the immediate area.

Chenopodiaceae/Amaranthaceae (Cheno/Am): Goosefoot or pigweed pollen was found in 11 samples, with 10 of them suitable for environmental reconstruction. Generally small amounts of Cheno/Am pollen were recovered from these samples. The highest percentages, approximately 6%, were recovered from Context 250, Samples 3b and 4b, which are from the demolition layer and buried surface of Seneca Village. These taxa are predominately wind-pollinated weedy taxa that thrive in open spaces, cultivated soils, dry soils, and wastelands and can also be found in woods and thickets (Britton and Brown 1896:569-593; Page and Weaver 1974:209; Wodehouse 1965:410-421). Perhaps greater percentages of pollen for these taxa were recovered in these layers due to the intensely occupied and ultimately demolished landscape.

Equisetum: Spores identified to this genus were recovered in 12 samples. Members of this genus inhabit a variety of environments. Field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), for example, grows in sandy soils (Britton and Brown 1896:36) while scouring-rush (*Equisetum hymale*) grows in wet environments along the shores of rivers and lakes (Britton and Brown 1896:38). The presence of these spores throughout samples for both soil columns suggests a former wetland environment in the area of the village.

Euphorbia: Spurge grows in waste places and prefers sandy soils (Britton and Brown 1897:369-381). This pollen was identified in four samples (1a, 2a, 2b, and 4b) from Context 250.

Fabaceae-*Lathyrus*: Sweet peas or vetchlings grow in wet and moist soils, river banks, and along sea-beaches (Britton and Brown 1897:329-332). A small amount of sweet pea pollen was recovered from one sample (6b) from Context 201.

Gentiana: Several species of gentian are native to the area (Britton and Brown 1897:612-618) and were considered medicinal (Leighton 1986:423). A small amount of gentian pollen was recovered in one sample (6a) from Context 201.

Glandularia-Type*:* Mock vervain is a flowering perennial which grows in the area (www.plants.usda.gov). A small amount of this pollen was recovered in one sample (6a) from Context 201.

Hepatica-Type*:* Hepatica grows in wooded areas (Britton and Brown 1897:65). A small amount of this pollen was recovered in one sample (2b) from Context 250.

Impatiens: Impatiens (jewelweed) grows in moist areas (Britton and Brown 1897:403-404). A small amount was identified in two samples (Context 201, Sample 5b; Context 250, Sample 4b).

Iridaceae: Iris family pollen was recovered in nine samples. Some types of iris grow naturally in North America and prefer wet soils in swamps, marshes, river shores, and along streams (Britton and Brown 1896:448-452). Several species are considered ornamentals and are cultivated, such as yellow flag (*Iris pseudoacorus*). Since irises are insect-pollinated, the pollen recovered here indicates they probably grew nearby.

Jeffersonia: Twinleaf grows in wooded areas (Britton and Brown 1897:92). A small amount of twinleaf pollen was recovered in Context 201, Sample 6a perhaps attesting to parklands.

Juncus: Rushes prefer various habitats depending on the species; some prefer wet, marsh brackish soils while others prefer dry soils (Britton and Brown 1896:382-396). Rush pollen was recovered in one sample Context 250, Sample 2a.

Lamiaceae: A small amount of Mint family pollen was recovered in one sample Context 201, Sample 6b. Many taxa in this family are insect-pollinated, thus the pollen recovered here indicates local vegetation.

Liliaceae: Lily family pollen was recovered in five samples. Lilies are insect-pollinated, and both vegetables and ornamental flowers are included in this family. Several species are native to the region and inhabit dry woods as well as meadows and marshes (Britton and Brown 1896:416-418). Lilies are also cultivated; however, not enough pollen was recovered to suggest intentional planting.

Lysimachia Type: Loosestrifes are flowering perennials that inhabit fields, swamps, moist thickets, and wastelands (Britton and Brown 1897:587-589). A small amount of loosestrife pollen was recovered in one sample Context 201, Sample 6a.

Malvaceae: A small amount of mallow family pollen was recovered in two samples (Context 201, Samples 3b and 1a). Several species of mallow (*Malva*) inhabit waste places and grow along roadsides (Britton and Brown 1897:416-417). Pollen grains identified here as mallow family are small and are therefore probably not *Hibiscus* or *Althaea* which produce pollen around 100 μm in size. Because of the small amount of pollen, it is likely it was produced by weedy plants that grew in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Melilotus: Sweet clover pollen was recovered from three samples (6a, 5b, and 5a) from Context 201. Sweet clover grows throughout North America and was naturalized from Europe (Kapp 2000:165).

Menyanthes: Small amounts of buckbean pollen were recovered in four samples (Context 201, Samples 6b and 4a; Context 250, Samples 3b and 4b). Buckbean is native to the area and grows in bogs (Britton and Brown 1897:622). Native Americans utilized it as a medicine and food (Moerman 1998:342-343). The presence of buckbean pollen suggests moist soil conditions.

Oxalis: Wood sorrel pollen was recovered in four samples (Context 201, Sample 5b; Context 250, Samples 1a, 3a, and 4b). It is a weedy herb, inhabiting woods and fields and disturbed places. Several species grow in the area (Britton and Brown 1897:344-347).

Panax: Several species of ginseng are native to the area (Britton and Brown 1897:507). American ginseng (*Panax quinquefolius*) was once plentiful before it was over exploited by European Americans who valued it as a medicine (Sumner 2000:64-65). Native Americans also utilized ginseng as a drug to relieve pain and as a ceremonial medicine plant (Moerman 1998:376-377). A small amount of ginseng pollen was recovered from of Context 201, Sample 6b. Since ginseng is insect-pollinated perhaps it presence in the pollen spectrum suggests that it grew nearby.

Pedicularis: Louseworts are herbs that grow in wet soils and swamps (Britton and Brown 1898: 184-187). A small amount of lousewort was recovered in Context 201, Sample 5b.

Plantago: Plantain is associated with paths and roadways (Page and Weaver 1974:212) and grassed surfaces (Behre 1981:229). Plantain pollen was recovered in small amounts in Context 250, Samples 1a, 2b, and 3b and in Context 201 only in Sample 6b.

Poaceae, wild: Grass pollen was recovered in most samples with good preservation, with the highest proportions coming from the upper layers (Context 201, Samples 6b, 6a, 5b, and 5a; and Context 250,

Samples 1a, 2b, and 2a). The higher levels of grass pollen in the upper layers probably reflect the increase in open grassy areas associated with the Park.

Poaceae, Old World cereal: The presence of European-introduced cereals in the palynological record has implications for diet, commerce and indicate settlement. Genera grouped in this category include wheat (*Triticum*), barley (*Hordeum*), oats (*Avena*) and rye (*Secale*). Most Old World cereals except rye are self-pollinated; therefore, their pollen grains do not travel far (Davis 1969:420; van der Veen1992:8), and only a small quantity of pollen is released until the plants are threshed (Kelso 2000:17). Cereal pollen is found on respective grain, chaff, straw, and grain products and "it survives both baking and gastrointestinal processes" (Kelso 1998a:54; see also Grieg 1982:59). The recovery of substantial quantities of pollen from these cereals indicates "local human activities involving grain, grain products or grain waste" (Kelso 1998a:54; see also Bradley et al. 1983:75). Old World cereals were recovered in relatively large numbers in Context 201, Sample 5a and Context 250, Samples 2b and 2a, and in smaller amounts in Context 201, Sample 6b, 6a, 5b, 4a and 3b and Context 250 Samples 1a, 3b, 3a, 4b and 5a.

Podophyllum: Mayapple prefers to grow in low woods (Britton and Brown 1897:92). The fruits are edible and have been made into preserves. Mayapple pollen was found in relatively large quantities in Context 201, Samples 6b, 6a, and 5b and Context 250 Sample 1a. Mayapple produces large amounts of pollen, but it is insect pollinated so dispersal is generally very limited. Thus the surprisingly large proportions suggest that the plants grew in the immediate area during the later occupation of the site.

Polygonum: Both naturalized and indigenous herbs are included in this genus with some species preferring wet soils, while others flourish within waste places (Britton and Brown 1896:554-567; Wodehouse 1965:404). *Polygonum* pollen was recovered in small quantities throughout both profiles. It is commonly recovered in the palynological record especially from context associated with agriculture or disturbance.

Potamogeton: Several types of pondweed grow in the Northeast and inhabit ponds and streams (Britton and Brown 1896:66-78). This aquatic was very rarely represented in the pollen assemblage.

Proserpinaca: Mermaidweed is an aquatic plant. It was recovered only in small quantities in several samples in Context 250.

Prunella: Selfheal was naturalized from Europe and occupies fields, woods, and waste places (Britton and Brown 1898:88-89). It is insect pollinated, and was only rarely recovered in the samples. Only in Context 201, Sample 6a was more than a single grain found.

Ranunculus: There are several species of buttercup indigenous to the area with some preferring wetland environments (Britton and Brown 1897:72-83). Buttercups were recovered infrequently, but both in the bottom and the top of Context 201 and Context 205. Buttercups are insect pollinated so their pollen is not dispersed widely, and their presence in the assemblage here probably reflects the overall moist, wooded area nearby.

Sanguisorba: Burnet is an herb or small shrub. Some members of this genus were cultivated (salad burnet) for greens or as a medicine. The pollen was recovered in several samples, primarily, although not exclusively in the upper levels of both profiles.

Saxifraga: Several species of saxifrage grow in the Northeast with some preferring swamps and wet banks and others inhabiting dry or rocky woodlands (Britton and Brown 1897:173-174). Saxifrage pollen was found in low numbers primarily in the upper layers of both pollen columns.

Scilla: Squill is an insect pollinated herb that inhabits moist meadows, woodlands, and yards. It is a common perennial herb that flowers in early spring. It is naturalized from Europe. *Scilla* was extremely rare in the pollen assemblage at Seneca Village.

Solanaceae, *Physalis*-type: Species belonging to the Nightshade family are predominantly insect-pollinated. Ground cherry (*Physalis*) pollen was recovered primarily in the uppermost levels of both pollen profiles. This plant grows wild and its fruits were consumed as food and used as a medicinal remedy by Native Americans and American colonists (Heiser 1969:108-109; Moerman 1998:395-396).

Stratiotes, cf: Identification of this pollen is tentative. It was only recovered in one sample (Context 250, Sample 4b). *Stratiotes* is an aquatic plant.

Thalictrum: Some species of meadow-rue prefer open places and sunny swamps, mountains and woods (Britton and Brown 1897:86-88). Meadow-rue pollen was rare and found only in Context 201 and only in the upper levels of the profile.

Trifolium: White clover (*Trifolium repens*) and red clover (*Trifolium pretense*) can grow in poor soil and today are common in old building lots in the Northeast (Page and Weaver 1974:157, 173). Red clover was commonly grown for fodder as early as the seventeenth century (Britton and Brown 1897:276; Romani 1996:33). Clover pollen was found primarily in the upper layers of both profiles.

Utricularia: Some species of bladderwort prefer moist terrestrial environments while others are aquatic. In the samples, the pollen was fairly rare, being recovered only in Context 201, Samples 5b, 5a and Context 250 Sample 4b.

Vernonia: Ironweed is a medium-sized weedy herb, which grows in old fields and grasslands. In the pollen assemblage, ironweed was very rare; it was only found in one sample.

Vitis: Several types of grapes grow naturally in the northeast and inhabit thickets and along streams (Britton and Brown 1897:408-410). Grape pollen was very rare in the assemblage; it was only found in one sample.

Mosses and Ferns

Several types of mosses and ferns were identified in this examination. A number of them come from ferns that prefer moist environments and grow in swamps and marshes as well as grassy woods and meadows. Moss and fern spores were recovered throughout both pollen profiles. Wood fern (*Dryopteris*) was the most common taxon recovered, and it was more prevalent in Context 250 than Context 201.

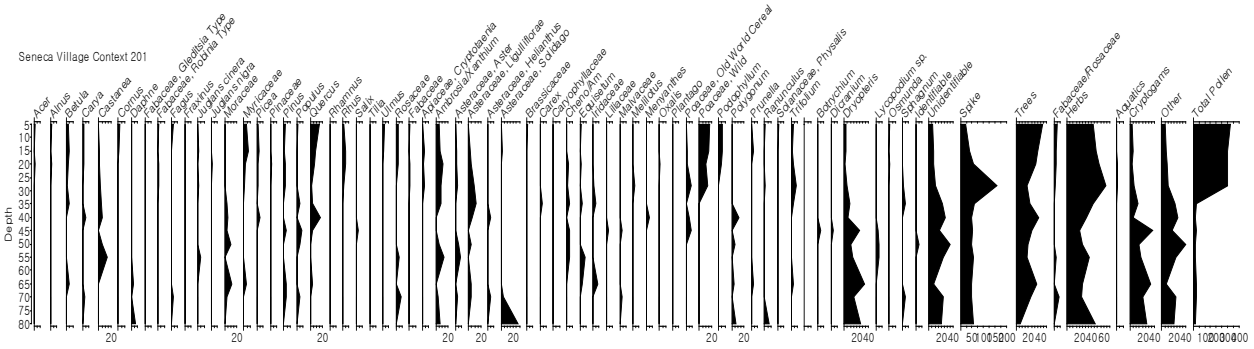
Interpretation

In this section, we detail the environmental and cultural reconstructions of the two profiles (Figures 1 and 3). Where appropriate we discuss vegetation, but the pollen curves are misleading for those samples with poor preservation. Samples and strata are discussed from the top of the profile to the bottom.

Context 201 (Figure 1)

Level 6: There was excellent pollen preservation in this level, so these samples can be used for environmental reconstruction. When compared to strata below, the pollen here reflects the modern ground with increased proportions of oak, dogwood, elms and beech, lower proportions of chestnut weeds of cultivation and domestic cereals. It is within the upper part of this layer that we seen the complete loss of chestnut trees due to the blight. The pollen illustrates the vegetation with its high value and ornamental trees such as beech, dogwood, willow and oak and grasses. There were woodland herbs such as mayapple, gentian, iris family and twinleaf, and many of these prefer moist environments. Weed pollen is present, but the weeds are associated with lawns such as plantain and some Caryophyllaceae. Some pollen perhaps attests to a very wet or aquatic area that supported loosestrife near this context. The pollen of this layer reflects the vegetation of modern Central Park.

Figure 1. Pollen Profile Seneca Village Context 201



Level 5: This level also had excellent pollen preservation. The pollen was from many trees such as chestnut, oaks, and birch. In comparison with the level below, this stratum saw proportions of beech, ash, spruce, elm, and locust increasing. There were also decreasing proportions of weeds associated with agriculture or human disturbance such as ragweed and members of the sunflower family especially the Liguliflorae. There were increases in the proportions of in very small weedy herbs – those associated with walkways and flower beds such as wood sorrel. The herb pollen also reflects a wooded area and in particular a very moist location or wetlands. The vegetation illustrated here possibly relates to the creation of Central Park with its mix of large trees, reduction in weeds associated with agriculture and increased areas of grass.

Level 4: In Level 4 there was a distinct change in the preservation of pollen from the layers above, suggesting a very different depositional history. Pollen densities go from over 5,500 grains/gram in Level 5 to 700 grains/gram in Level 4, and the lower densities are mirrored by lower number of taxa identified. It is possible that these patterns could be from the very rapid deposition of the level, but it is more likely that they stem from destruction of pollen, something that is common in open soil deposits. There is insufficient density for environmental reconstruction, but the pollen does provide some indication of the vegetation in the area. We identified pollen from trees such as chestnut and oak, and we are finding weeds, particularly those with durable exines which very recognizable even when damaged such as the Liguliflorae, which also is typical of a highly deteriorated pollen assemblage. We identified no wild grasses suggesting a highly utilized environment, and one Old World cereal. While cereal pollen is rare unless cereals are being grown or processed, we feel that it is more likely in this urban environment that the pollen reflects the presence of grain-eating livestock such as horses (or their dung) rather than human activities or food.

Level 3: Level 3 is identified on profile drawings as a past surface. Pollen densities in samples from this level are low, well below levels appropriate for environmental reconstruction. The very low densities and very high proportion of unidentifiable grains indicate a very poorly preserved pollen assemblage. Notable taxa recovered include chestnut and mulberry pollen, weeds of disturbance, and ferns. Old World cereal pollen was recovered, and as in the level above, it was probably from horses used for transportation rather than the production or processing of cereals for human consumption (Figure 2).

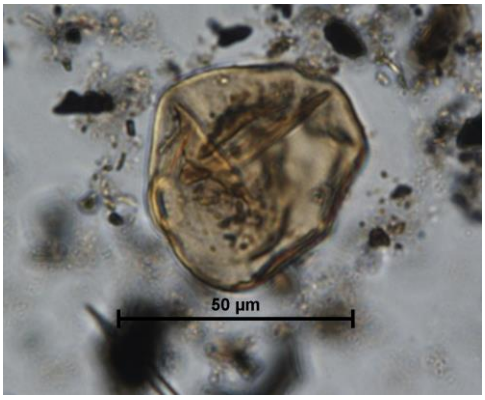


Figure 2. Cereal pollen from Context 301 Level 3.

Level 2: Samples taken from the layer below past surface also had poorly preserved pollen. There were few taxa recovered and the trees identified include oaks and chestnuts, mulberry, and walnut – the most common trees in this profile – and shrubs such as daphne and Myricaceae. Pollen from weeds associated with human disturbance and herbs from wetlands such as horsetails suggest an active, but also wet landscape.

Level 1: Pollen preservation in this level was also poor. In this level we recovered hickory, no oak, and a little Rose family. The lack of oak in the assemblage probably does not reflect changes in vegetation. Rather it is due to the small quantity of pollen recovered. While we recovered few herbs, the majority were sunflower members – weedy plants associated with human activities. These are easily recognized even in deteriorated assemblages, so their presence reflects human activities, but does not necessarily

indicate more disturbance than in the layers above. We recovered spores from ferns, indicating that while the landscape was disturbed, shaded or forested areas were nearby.

Context 250 (Figure 3)

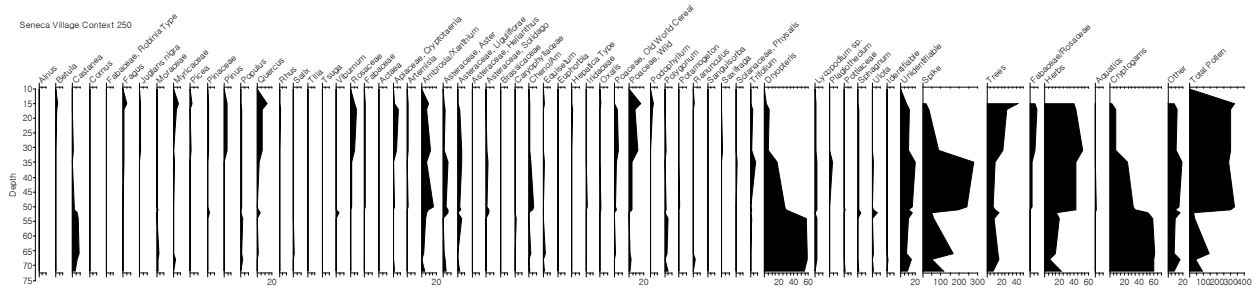
Stratum I (Samples 1a and 1b): Sample 1b, the topmost sample, lacked pollen entirely. Sample 1a had the highest pollen density of any sample analyzed here. There was a high proportion of tree pollen including a good deal of the trees that are common in other samples (oak, pine, and beech), but there were more wetland species such as alder and birch. The wide variety of pollen types is dominated by oak, but there is a high proportion of Myricaceae. These shrubs are heavy pollen producers so the shrubs probably nearby, but they were not necessarily the dominant vegetation type. There were of weeds of cultivation such as ragweed, sunflower family, and cheno/ams, as well as low growing weeds that inhabit yards and flower beds. There were also grass and woodland plants. In contrast to other samples there is little Old World cereal pollen. Tree pollen in Sample 1a included a little chestnut suggesting that this layer was deposited prior to 1940s when most chestnuts had died from the blight.

Stratum II (Samples 2a and 2b): Samples 2a and 2b had well preserved pollen assemblages; this is evident in the high pollen densities as well as the large number of taxa represented. There were low levels of most trees (generally lower than the stratum above), but a wide variety of them: maples, conifers, nut trees, and those inhabiting moist environments. Similarly, the herb spectrum reflects woodland and wetlands, but also weeds associated with human activities. This spectrum looks very similar to Stratum I, Sample 1a, except we recovered a relatively high proportion of Old World cereal in this layer, the highest proportion of any layer examined. There are also a high proportion of grasses and cryptogams (ferns and mosses).

Stratum III (Samples 3a and 3b): Identified as the demolition layer, this stratum had good pollen density. Pollen in Sample 3b was similar to that in the stratum above – with respect to the number and types of trees identified. Sample 3a (the lower of the two) had slightly lower tree taxa richness, but still a broad spectrum of types – conifers, maples, and nut trees. The herb spectrum is similar to the layers above, but lower proportions of grasses and perhaps more weeds (some Asteraceae, especially *Ambrosia* (ragweed)) in Sample 3a, and a sharp increase in the number of cryptogams.

Stratum IV (Samples 4a and 4b): The upper part of the buried surface has good preservation, and lower richness (diversity) of types. The sample (4a) from the lower part of the stratum had a much lower density and lower richness of taxa. The top of the layer was similar to the strata above (I, II, and III) in the density, richness, and types of pollen found. This may be from the percolation of pollen from upper strata into 4b, but this phenomenon is not seen in Context 201. The differences between Samples 4a and 4b are somewhat surprising since this layer is so thin. Sample 4a had small amount of sunflower family pollen; small amount of (widespread) weed pollen (ambrosia; some ferns and mosses; few trees primarily chestnut, oak, and pine - taxa that are nearly ubiquitous and probably represent background vegetation.

Figure 3. Pollen Profile Seneca Village Context 250



Stratum V (Samples 5a and 5b): Sample 5b had low pollen densities and few of the most common, ubiquitous tree taxa (pine and oak). Sample 5a had a bit higher density and greater species richness – nearly enough for environmental reconstruction. In addition to the ubiquitous oak and pine pollen there were small amounts of maple, birch, and mulberry. There were few herbs and grasses, but the ferns were the predominant type of pollen, especially in Sample 5a. Sample 5a had a single cereal pollen grain.

Stratum VI (Samples 6a and 6b): There was poor pollen preservation in this sample. Plants represented included weeds such as ragweed and cheno/ams, but also sunflower family, which are often identifiable even when somewhat deteriorated. Trees represented here are the most ubiquitous types with ferns being among the most common taxa identified.

Top levels of both profiles are consistent in the types of plants and plant communities we would associate with Central Park. The lower layers associated with Seneca Village were, unfortunately, poor in pollen. This may indicate that the surfaces in the Village were open and highly weathered.

The Macrobotanical Analysis

Laboratory Methods

We received nine soil samples varying in size from .5 l to 3.5 l (Table 4). Each sample was floated with the Fiske Center's Dausman Flote Tech A1. The light fractions were then scanned using a dissecting microscope at magnifications ranging from 10x to 40x. Following Toll's (1989) methodology, we quickly scanned most samples to assess their potentials. Both uncharred and charred seeds were noted, but since the seeds did not come from a protective preservation environment, such as a waterlogged deposit, inside a structure, or a privy, we were skeptical that the uncharred seeds were associated with the archaeological deposits. We examined most sample fully. Seeds were identified by comparison with the comparative collection of the University of Massachusetts Boston Paleoethnobotany Laboratory, and seed identification books such as Montgomery's *Seeds and Fruits of Plants of Eastern Canada and Northeastern United States*, Martin and Barkley's *Seed Identification Manual*.

Table 4

Soil Samples from Seneca Village Examined for Macrobotanical Materials

Test Cut	Context	Context Description	Fully Analyzed
TC B	126	Under roasting pan combining B and B west	Yes
TC B	126	Under roasting pan (B and B west)	No
TC D	92	East extension A Horizon, Strat VIIa	Quick Scan
TC M	192	North extension Strat IV A	Quick Scan
TC M	198	North extension under metal roofing sheets	Yes
TC M	204	North extension under metal sheet	Yes
TC P	202	Ground surface N and S walls	Quick Scan
TC R	248	North extension; Strat VIIIA	Yes
TC U	250	SW Quad, N, W, E, S, walls Ground surface	Yes

Results

In our examination of the soil samples, we recovered a number of seeds (Tables 5 and 6). These seeds are primarily from wild "fruits" such as raspberry and weeds; all are relatively small. There were no nutshells, cereals, or domestic fruit pits, such as apples or cherries. The vast majority were uncharred; only 2 (1 *Rumex acetosella* and 1 possible *Galium*) were charred. The interpretation of uncharred seeds at open-air sites presents some difficulties (Miller 1989). In ancient, open sites, paleoethnobotanists typically consider uncharred seeds to be recent intrusives, and they only interpret charred seeds for two reasons. Charred seeds do not decay, but uncharred seeds do decay if they are not in a protective environment such as within a closed structure or waterlogged; and charred seeds provide some evidence (burning) of human activity. Seneca Village did not provide a protective preservational context, but given that the site is relatively recent, some seeds with more durable seed coats may be archaeological. In interpreting the uncharred seeds recovered from the Seneca Village deposits, we first must determine whether the seeds relate to the archaeological deposits or are intrusive, from natural seed rain or the result of animal caches, burrows, or nests.

Some seeds are common weeds of disturbed areas – these include goosefoot, purslane, sorrel, and copperleaf. These have relatively thin seed coats and are considered fragile. Many of these plants are somewhat low growing. In particular, copperleaf, purslane, and sorrel, and their seeds are small can be moved through soil columns by animals and plant roots. These seeds are very common in archaeobotanical samples from historic contexts, especially from intensively used urban yards. While some of these taxa are consumed for food, such as goosefoot and purslane, it is likely that the seeds recovered here represent modern background seed rain from the urban environment and do not relate in a direct way to the Seneca Village deposits or the inhabitants' activities.

Other seeds found at Seneca Village have slightly more durable seed coats – these include raspberry, elderberry and sumac seeds. Fruits of these plants are edible and widely consumed, and could relate to food gathering or food processing activities at Seneca Village. However, these fruits are commonly eaten by birds and small mammals, and they are often present in soils as a consequence of natural seed rain. Some of the seeds (raspberry and pokeweed) recovered from Context 198, between the metal roofing sheets. were animal-chewed (Figure 4), and rodent feces were present in the sample. It is also noteworthy that this sample had the greatest number of taxa. We feel that the seeds recovered from this context and sample are due to more recent rodent or other animal activity rather than reflecting either human activities or the environment surrounding Seneca Village.

The sample from Context 248 (TC R north extension, Strat VIII, Level A) contained what looked like some cooking debris: burnt bone, fish scales, and lots of coal, but there were only two seeds recovered from the sample and neither was charred. The small number of seeds in the potentially promising context suggests to us that the seeds we recovered are also unrelated to the archaeological activities.

Table 5

Seed Taxa Recovered

Scientific Name	Family	Common Name
Eleusine	Poaceae	Grass
Portulaca	Portulaceae	Purslane
Rumex acetosella	Polygonaceae	Sheep sorrel
Acalypha	Euphorbiaceae	Copperleaf
Galium	Rubiaceae	Bedstraw
Trifolium	Fabaceae	Clover
Phytolacca	Phytolaccaceae	Pokeweed
Sambucus	Caprifoliaceae	Elderberry
Rubus	Rosaceae	Raspberry
Rhus	Anacardiaceae	Sumac
Morus	Moraceae	Mulberry

Table 6

Macrobotanical Identifications

Unit	Context	Volume	*Chenopodium*	*Portulaca*	*Rumex acetosella*	*Acalypha*	*Eleusine*	*Galium*	*Trifolium*
TC B	126	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TC D	92	2.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TC M	204	3.0	2	0	0	0	0	1*	0
TC M	198	3.5	8	3	1**	4	5	0	0
TC M	192	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TC P	202	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TC R	248	3.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TC U	250	2.0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

* Galium is charred; identification is tentative.
** Rumex is charred.

Unit	Context	Volume	*Phytolacca*	*Morus*	*Sambucus*	*Rubus*	*Rhus*	Unidentified
TC B	126	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
TC D	92	2.75	0	2	27	0	0	0
TC M	204	3	2	0	0	0	0	2
TC M	198	3.5	5	0	1	7	0	1
TC M	192	3.0	5	0	0	0	0	0
TC P	202	3.0	0	0	1	0	0	2
TC R	248	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
TC U	250	2	0	0	40	4	0	0

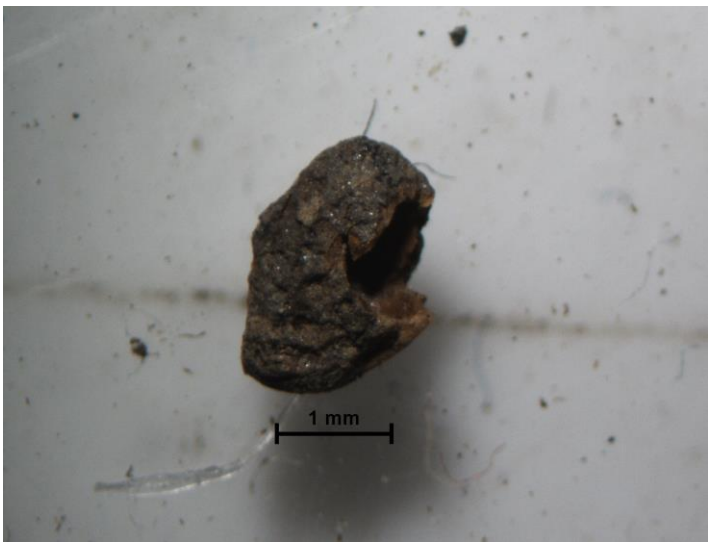


Figure 4. Animal chewed raspberry (*Rubus* sp.) seed from Seneca Village deposits.

Given the poor recovery of seeds in other samples we examined, and the likelihood that the seeds in the samples described above are not archaeological, we felt that a full analysis of the remaining samples would be unproductive. We conclude from our analysis that archaeological seeds did not preserve, and those we have found are not useful for understanding either the environment surrounding the village or the inhabitants' activities.

Conclusions

Both profiles had variable pollen densities. The lower layers had very poor preservation, as shown in their low pollen densities, low taxonomic richness, and high proportion of unidentifiable pollen grains. The sharp change in preservation, occurring in Context 250 at the buried surface layer (Stratum IV) and in Context 201 in Layer 4 indicates a dramatic change in land use. The pollen profiles suggest that these two layers represent the same event and are thus probably contemporaneous. The taxa recovered in the upper layers clearly indicate the creation of Central Park and a managed landscape: the large proportion of arboreal pollen shows the high value trees planted or curated, the greensward is shown in the dramatic increase in grass pollen in levels 5 and 6 of Context 201, but the pollen spectrum also shows woodland and wetland plant communities. Chestnut pollen was recovered into Context 201 Sample 6a and Context 250 Sample 1a dating these layers to no later than 1940, and suggesting the layers above 201, 6b and 250 1b, post-date this time. The pollen provides good temporal indications of major events at the Park.

Unfortunately the pollen had little to say about the activities of the people at Seneca Village. Old World cereals were recovered in good quantities in some samples, but these probably relate to the presence of horses as draft animals rather than the production or processing of cereals for human food. The low pollen densities of the Seneca Village layers probably attest to their slow deposition, heavy use of the landscape, or significant weathering. Pollen densities are too low to provide an indication of the nature of the vegetation during the occupation of the Village.

The macrobotanical analysis was disappointing. While we did recover seeds in the flotation samples, most are from very small seeded, low growing herbs associated with heavily used areas and pathways, probably related to today's Central Park. Few seeds showed the charring typically interpreted as an indication of human activities. Some seeds were animal chewed, and we found animal dung in some samples. We conclude from our analysis that archaeological seeds did not preserve, and those we have found are not useful for understanding either the environment surrounding the village or the inhabitants' activities.

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Appendix A
Pollen Counts by Sample

Context 201

Taxa	6B	6A	5B	5A	4B	4A	3B	3A	2B	2A	1B	1A
Acer	3		2	1								
Alnus	4	1	5	2								
Betula	7	11	8	4	1					1		
Carpinus			1									
Carya	4	3	3	2		1					1	
Castanea		2	3	8	1	1		1	3			
Celtis	1		1									
Cornus	7	1										
Daphne										1		1
Fabaceae, *Gleditsia* Type			1									
Fabaceae, *Robinia* Type	1		2	1								
Fagus	12	2		1							1	
Fraxinus	3	3										
Juglandaceae	1			1								
Juglans cinerea		2		3					1			
Juglans nigra	1		3									
Juniperus			2									
Larix				1							1	
Moraceae	3			2	1	1	1	2		3	1	
Myricaceae	15	20	7	3						1		
Nyssa		1	1									
Picea	5	8	4	3		1						
Pinaceae	3	3	6	3								
Pinus	7	1	8	6			1			1	1	
Populus	3	2		2	1		2	1			1	
Ptelea				1						1		
Quercus	49	24	20	4	1	3	1			1		
Rhamnus			1									
Rhus	4	14	15	2								
Salix	2	2	2				1					
Symphoricarpos	1											
Tilia		2										
Tsuga			1									
Ulmus	7	4	1									
Vaccinium			1									
Zanthoxylum				1								

Totals	139	92	83	49	5	7	6	4	4	9	6	1
	6B	6A	5B	5A	4B	4A	3B	3A	2B	2A	1B	1A
Rosaceae	11	10	10	3					1		2	
Fabaceae	5		1	2								
Totals	16	10	11	5				1	1		2	0
Ambrosia/Xanthium	18	21	36	26	2			1	3		1	1
Apiaceae, *Cryptotaenia*	1	7	4	7								
Apiaceae, *Daucus*	1		1									
Artemisia		1		1								
Aster	2	5	8	11				1	2		1	
Liguliflorae		6	14	28	3	1		1		1	1	
Helianthus	1		1	1		1					1	
Solidago		6	1	2							1	4
Brassicaceae	4											
Carex	4	1	4		1							
Caryophyllaceae	1	1	1									
Cheno/Am	2	2	10	7	1		1	1	1			
Equisetum	6		6	1	1				2	1		
Fabaceae-*Lathyrus*	1											
Gentiana		1										
Glandularia Type		1										
Impatiens			1									
Iridaceae	1		1	2	1					2		
Jeffersonia		1										
Lamiaceae	1											
Liliaceae			1				1					
Lysimachia Type		1										
Malvaceae							1				1	
Melilotus		1	1	7								
Menyanthes	1					1						
Oxalis			1									
Panax	3											
Pedicularis			1									
Plantago	1											
Poaceae, OW Cereal	2	8	5	25		1	2					
Poaceae, Wild	54	46	31	40								
Podophyllum	19	16	14									
Polygonum	1	1		2		2		1		1		1
Prunella		8		1						1		
Ranunculus	2			1								1

Sanguisorba			2	1								
	6B	6A	5B	5A	4B	4A	3B	3A	2B	2A	1B	1A
Saxifraga	1	1		1								
Solanaceae, *Physalis*	3		1	1								
Thalictrum	1		2									
Trifolium	11	8	10	24	1					1		
Utricularia			2	2								
Totals	146	157	174	194	10	6	5	5	8	7	6	7
Botrychium							1					
Dicranium	2		1				1					
Dryopteris	8	9	5	12	2	1	6	2	3	9	4	4
Lycopodium sp.		3	2	3			1	1	1			
Osmunda	1		1									
Pottiaceae		3										
Sphagnum		1	1	3	1						1	
Totals	11	16	10	18	3	1	9	3	4	9	5	4
Identifiable		1	1					1				
Unidentifiable	17	24	24	34	5	5	4	7	5	2	6	3
Totals	329	300	303	300	23	19	24	21	22	27	25	15
Spike	21	41	56	161	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	57

Context 250

Taxa	1B	1A	2B	2A	3B	3A	4B	4A	5B	5A	6B	6A
Abies			1		1							
Acer		3		4	2	4	1			1		1
Acer negundo Type				1								
Alnus		2	2	2		1						1
Betula		8	4	2	1					1		
Carpinus												
Carya		4	5	1	1	1	4					
Castanea		1	1	2	1	6	9	2	3	12	3	3
Celtis		1										
Cornus			1									
Corylus						1						
Daphne						1	1					
Fabaceae, *Acacia* Type								1				
Fabaceae, *Gleditsia* Type					2		1					
Fabaceae, *Robinia* Type				1		1						
Fagus		16	3	2	2							
Fraxinus					1							
Juglandaceae					1	1	3					1
Juglans cinera		5	1	2	1							
Juglans nigra		2	2	1								
Juniperus						1						
Larix				1	1	2						
Moraceae		1	1	1			4			4	1	2
Myricaceae		22	14	1	4						1	
Nyssa				1								
Picea		8		3								
Pinaceae		5	4	4	2	3	5	1				
Pinus		13	11	12	6	3						
Populus		1	2	5	3	2	1		1	1	1	
Ptelea		1		1							1	
Quercus		40	19	18	5		2	1		2		
Salix		1			1					1		
Shepherdia			1									
Staphylea							1					
Thuja					1		1					
Tilia			2									
Tsuga		1										
Ulmus			1				1					
Viburnum								1				

	1B	1A	2B	2A	3B	3A	4B	4A	5B	5A	6B	6A
Totals		135	75	65	36	27	34	6	4	22	7	8
Rosaceae		19	24	16	4	4						
Fabaceae		1	2	4	3	2						
Totals		20	26	20	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actaea							1					
Ambrosia/Xanthium		28	18	36	17	53	26	2	2	3		3
Apiaceae, *Cryptotaenia*		4	22	13	2	5	2					1
Apiaceae, *Daucus*			2	1	1	1						
Artemisia		2	2	3		1						
Asteraceae, *Aster*		2	7	4	17	11	18	2		2	1	3
Asteraceae, Ligulliflorae		2	7	15	16	8	13		2			2
Asteraceae, *Helianthus*		1	1	3								
Asteraceae, *Solidago*			1	3	8	4	11	1				
Brassicaceae		2	1		1	1	2					
Carex		1		1		1						
Caryophyllaceae									1			1
Cheno/Am		4	2	2	8	19	16			3		1
Equisetum		3	2		3		1			4		1
Euphorbia		1	2	2			1					
Hepatica Type			2									
Impatiens							1					
Iridaceae			2	1		4	2					
Jeffersonia												
Juncus				1								
Liliaceae					2		1			1		
Lysimachia Type												
Menyanthes					2		1					
Oxalis		2				1	2					
Plantago		1	1		1							
Poaceae, OW Cereal		1	10	16	6	3	6			1		
Poaceae, Wild		51	25	37	13	15	12			2	1	1
Podophyllum		15	7	1	1	1	1					
Polygonum		1		4	11	8	5		2	4		4
Potamogeton						1						
Proserpinaca				1	1							1
Prunella		1		1								
Ranunculus		3	2								1	
Rhus		3	7	1								
Sanguisorba		2	1							1		
Saxifraga		1		3		1						

Taxa	1B	1A	2B	2A	3B	3A	4B	4A	5B	5A	6B	6A
Scilla												1
Solanaceae, *Physalis*		1		1	4							
Stratiotes ID							3					
Trifolium		3	11	6	21		4		1			1
Utricularia							1					
Veronia					1							
Totals		135	135	156	136	138	130	5	8	21	3	20
Dicranium							2					1
Didymodon			2	2		2		1				
Dryopteris		8	18	17	50	90	86	12	22	82	25	49
Lycopodium sp.		2	2	4	5	6	7		1	3	1	
Osmunda		1			4	2	2					1
Plagiothecium					2							
Pottiaceae			1				4					2
Sphagnum			1	3	2	4	2	1				1
Ulota					2		3	2		2		1
Totals		11	24	26	65	104	106	16	23	87	26	55
Identifiable		1	3	2	1		1				1	
Unidentifiable		25	37	31	55	50	29	5	4	11	6	8
Totals		26	40	32	56	50	30	5	4	11	7	8
Totals	0	327	300	300	300	325	300	32	39	141	43	91
Spike	50	19	33	87	280	244	192	100	100	300	100	250

Observations. Three flotation-recovered samples from Seneca Village.
Justine McKnight. May 16, 2014

Context	126	126	192
Bag	1	2	
Description	under roasting pan	under roasting pan	
Soil Volume (liters)	0.5	0.5	3
bone fragments present		x	?
degraded ferrous metal present	x	x	
root material (unburned) present)	x	x	x
gravel present	x		x
mica present	x		x
land snails present		x	
glass fragments present			x
brick fragments present			x
probable insect fras present			x
coal present	x		x
sclerotia present	x	x	x
insect eggs present		x	
red paint or glaze			x
insect body parts present	x	x	x
WOOD PRESENT	x	x	x
wood charcoal present	x	x	x
MISCELLANEOUS PRESENT			x
unidentifiable structure, possible peduncle fragment (burned) present			x
SEEDS PRESENT	x	x	x
Acalypha sp. (copperleaves) (unburned) present			x
Chenopodium/Amaranthus sp. (goosefoot/pigweed) (unburned) present		x	
Eleusine indica (goose grass) (unburned) present			x
poss. Liriodendron tulipifera (yellow poplar) achene fragment (unburned) present		x	
Phytolacca americana (poke) (unburned) present	x		x
Portulaca oleracea (purselane) (unburned) present			x
Rubus sp. (raspberry/blackberry) (unburned) present	x		
FABACEAE (bean) (unburned) present (possibly immature Trifolium)		x	
unidentifiable seed fragments (unburned) present			x

SUMMARY AND RECONSIDERATION OF BOTANICAL ANALYSES

Meredith Linn, Nan Rothschild, and Diana diZerega Wall

Analyses of Botanical Samples: Pollen and Flotation Samples

As summarized in Chapter 3, we collected soil samples for pollen analysis and macroplant flotation from the buried A Horizon (SC 6A) in TR 3 (TCs P [cx. 201, 202] and U [cx. 250]) as well as samples for macroplant flotation from the buried A Horizon in TC D (cx. 92). Additionally, we sampled several test cuts in All Angels' (TC B [cx. 126- SC 6C], M [cx. 192- SC 6B, 198- SC 6C, 204- SC 6D], and R [cx. 248- SC 6D]), in contexts associated with the occupation and the demolition of the Wilson house.

Most of the samples were examined by Susan A. Jacobucci and Heather B. Trigg of Andrew Fiske Memorial Center for Archaeological Research at U Mass Boston (2012), while a few additional macrobotanical flotation samples from TCs B (cx. 126) and M (cx. 192) were studied by Justine McKnight (2014), Archaeobotanical Consultant. Unfortunately, the analysts discovered that poor preservation caused the samples to yield low potential for revealing new insights about the village residents' activities. The pollen and macroplant remains do, however, support some important interpretations about the general environment of the village, especially when combined with other archaeological findings. The following discussion attempts to distill key findings from both reports, personal correspondence with Trigg and McKnight, and other archaeological discoveries at the site and expands on the brief summary discussion of these remains in Chapter 3.

Information from Analysis of Pollen- TR 3:

Although the preservation of pollen was poor in layers associated with Seneca Village, the pollen remains (and lack thereof) appear to support three interpretations about the village. The first is that the yard area near the Moore/Webster and Philips homes was heavily used. The second is that there was a wet habitat in close proximity to the Moore/Webster and the Philips homes. The third is that the environment in or near the village contained a variety of trees and plants characteristic of a moist woodland that could have provided villagers with important resources. Each will be considered in more detail here.

As mentioned previously, the small size of ceramic and glass fragments found in the lower portion of the buried A Horizon layer in TR 3 appears to indicate that the villagers (and perhaps domesticated animals) regularly trod upon the surface. Jacobucci and Trigg's (2012) assessment that pollen preservation was very poor in samples taken from the buried A Horizon and below in TCs P and U because the "surfaces in the village were open and highly weathered" (2012:22) supports this interpretation.[1] Constant heavy use would prevent growth of plant cover, exposing the surface to weathering. Unfortunately, this use and weathering destroyed much of the botanical evidence that might help us to pinpoint the particular activities in which the villagers were engaged in this area.

Although preservation was poor, Jacobucci and Trigg (2012:19-22) did find a very small

amount of pollen in and below the buried A Horizon layer that is consistent with the village's expected background environment as a moist woodland. Pollen from chestnut, mulberry, oak, pine and walnut trees, weeds, like those in the goosefoot family common to human-disturbed areas, and ferns and mosses were present. Pollen can travel quite a distance, so these remains cannot establish with certainty that these particular plants were located within the village itself versus within the general region, but the presence of weed pollen is not inconsistent with the interpretation that the general vicinity was heavily used.

The presence of moss and fern pollen suggests shaded and wet areas nearby. A hundred or so yards to the southwest of TR 3 is a natural spring that was likely an important water source for the village and might have harbored some of these water-loving plants. About the same distance directly to the east was a reservoir that was part of the Croton aqueduct system, which also might have provided a hospitable environment for these moisture-loving plants. In two test cuts (F and W) ranging from a few to a dozen meters away from TCs P and U, the excavation crew unearthed two intact terracotta drainage pipes that had been installed during the construction of the park, suggesting Olmsted had determined this area needed better drainage, otherwise it would be too wet for the lawn he planned there. We also observed that even with the operating drainage pipes, water continued to pool in that general area after a rain. Wet areas like this could have been an important resource to support domesticated animals, for example, which faunal evidence suggests was a possibility, and/or for growing crops/ gardening. Viele's 1856 topographical map **(Fig. 1.2 – Appendix A)** of the area that was to become Central Park shows planted fields in this very location.

Although all of the trees and plants indicated by pollen remains in the samples might not have been in the village proper, they were still likely in close enough proximity to be resources for the villagers. Chestnut, mulberry, oak, pine, and walnut trees could have supplied wood for building houses and furniture as well as fuel. Some of these trees as well as weeds and ferns would have been sources of gatherable foods, such as nuts (chestnuts and walnuts), berries (mulberries), greens and seeds (goosefoot), and fiddleheads (ferns). Many of these plants also had medicinal uses. For example, a plant in the goosefoot family (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*) had long been used by Native Americans and African Americans to treat intestinal worms (Covey 2007:100). Oral histories of formerly enslaved Africans reveal that some used mulberry for "kidney trouble" (Covey 2007: 119).[2] They might have learned this from Native Americans, such as the Cherokee, who made a tea of mulberry leaves to treat dysentery, weakness, and trouble urinating (Hamel and Chiltoskey 1975:45).[3] Moss would have been useful for a number of purposes, particularly soothing burns and chilblains and staunching bleeding (as well as drafts in houses).[4]

An additional palynological finding of interest was the presence of Old World cereal pollen in the upper layer of the buried A Horizon and village demolition and fill layers in TC P, as well as in layers of TC U associated with the late 19th and early 20th century. Jacobucci and Trigg (2012:20) believe this pollen "reflects the presence of grain-eating livestock such as horses (or their dung) rather than human activities." This cereal pollen provides evidence that Seneca Villagers kept livestock. The discovery of a curry comb

in the Wilson House assemblage suggests that some of the villagers had horses, in particular, in their care. The cereal pollen in later levels supports historical records indicating horses were used in the park's construction and maintenance (Rosenzweig and Blackmar 1992:166-168).

Information from Analysis of Macroplant Remains- Transect 3 and All Angels'

Information yielded by the macroplant remains was, unfortunately, even more tenuous, but it also suggests the villagers had access to a number of plants that could have provided them with food and medicine.

All of the soil samples from village-associated layers in both TR 3 and All Angels' contained a low number of seeds overall, a noticeable lack of more durable seeds from edible fruits and garden plants (which would be expected at a domestic site), very few charred seeds (charring inhibits decomposition and thus charred seeds are considered more reliable archaeological evidence than uncharred seeds), as well as seeds that are common contaminants (like *Chenopodium* [goosefoot] and *Portulaca* [purslane], seeds that typically do not persist for very long and that easily work their way down into lower layers of soils). These factors suggested to Jacobucci and Trigg (2012), as well as to McKnight, that preservation of macrobotanicals was poor, as might be expected in exposed sites in a Northeastern climate, where uncharred seeds rarely survive in the soil for more than 100 years (Minnis 1981; Trigg pers. comm.; McKnight pers. comm.).

These factors suggest that most of the macrobotanical finds in samples from exposed areas of the site, like the heavily used and weathered buried A Horizon in TR 3, are, unfortunately, not reliable indicators of residents' activities. Jacobucci and Trigg (2012: 25) uncovered 1 goosefoot, 2 purslane, 40 elderberry, and 4 raspberry seeds in the sample from TC U (cx. 250) and 1 elderberry seed in TC P (cx. 202) and 2 mulberry and 22 elder seeds from the sample of the buried A Horizon in TC D, located in close proximity to the Moore/Webster house. Because of the reasons mentioned above, the goosefoot and purslane are likely to be contaminants, but it is Jacobucci and Trigg's (2012:23) opinion that the more durable seeds of edible elderberry and raspberry could relate to food gathering or processing near the Moore/Webster and Philips houses. This is not definitive, however, because these fruits are also commonly eaten by birds and mammals and often appear in soil as a result of natural seed rain. Any of these scenarios would, nevertheless, still confirm the presence of these berries in the region as a potential food source for villagers. Elderberries and raspberries also have medicinal uses, which will be discussed later in this section.

The archaeological context of the soil samples from the All Angels' area differed significantly from the samples from TR 3. All of the All Angels' samples were taken from relatively sheltered contexts within the Wilson house rather than from outdoor exposed contexts. In addition to being located within the ruins of the house, samples from TC B (cx. 126) came from underneath the "roasting pan," which itself was located underneath layers of protective iron roofing. Samples from two contexts in TC M (cx. 198 and cx. 204) were also taken underneath this metal roofing, while one sample was taken from just above the metal (cx. 192). Finally, samples from TC R (cx. 248) came from the lowest layer associated with the Wilson house, a layer we have interpreted as

being part of a crawl space and containing objects that fell through the house's floorboards. Within each of these contexts we found fragile artifacts that typically do not survive archaeologically in exposed sites. Artifacts included fish bones, fish scales, a fabric and leather shoe, leather shoe soles, iron tools (including a curry comb) and the iron roasting pan and kettle and a short plank of wood. The presence of these artifacts suggested to us that the metal roofing provided an unusual level of protection and that preservation of botanicals within these contexts might be good as well.

Unfortunately, these samples suffered from the same issues as those taken from TR 3. There was, however, a greater variety of seed types (all represented by between only 1 to 8 seeds), including grass, sheep sorrel, copperleaf, bedstraw, clover, pokeweed, and sumac, in addition to most of the seed types also found in TR 3, goosefoot, purslane, elderberry, and raspberry. No mulberry seeds were present in the All Angels' samples (Jacobucci and Trigg 2012:25- see Table 6).

The very small numbers of seeds in the samples from the "below the floorboards" layer in TC R and under the roasting pan in TC B was particularly disappointing, with only one sumac seed and one unidentifiable seed found in the former and one clover seed in the latter (Jacobucci and Trigg 2012:25). Why so few seeds were in the sample from TC R is not clear, especially since other fragile artifacts and cooking debris (including burnt bone, fish scales, and coal) were found within that context. The samples from TC B might have been disturbed by our backfilling and re-excavation of the test cut to remove the roasting pan, despite our efforts to prevent disturbance. McKnight (2014) analyzed two additional samples from the same TC B context and found it also to contain only a few seeds, but a greater variety, including pokeweed, raspberry, and goosefoot.

The samples from TC M initially appeared to be the most promising, because they contained the greatest number and variety of seeds (especially cx. 198) and two charred seeds, which suggests they were contemporaneous with the village, one possible bedstraw (cx. 204) and one sheep sorrel (cx. 198) (Jacobucci and Trigg 2012:25). Unfortunately, Jacobucci and Trigg (2012:24) also found that some of the seeds in cx. 198 appeared to have been chewed by animals (pokeweed and raspberry). They also found rodent feces in the same sample. They thus interpreted this sample as highly disturbed by animal activity and therefore unreliable evidence of plants used by the Wilson family. Given the presence of a charred seed in this context, lack of evidence of recent rodent disturbance, and that a recently empty or demolished house complete with food refuse would be an attractive abode for rodents, it is reasonable to assume that the rodent disturbance happened soon after the Wilsons had left and/or soon after the house was demolished by the crew building the park. Excavators encountered pockets of space created when workers placed the metal roofing atop stones from the stem wall that they had thrown into the cavity of the house (after the floorboards had been removed), before covering the ruin with fill. These pockets of space shielded many of the fragile items mentioned above (including the fabric and leather shoe and animal bones) and could have been accessed by rodents tunneling into the ruins in search of food. Even if rodents were responsible for bringing in most of the seeds found in this context, rather than nibbling foods left behind by the Wilsons, the seeds would still likely reflect the types of plants found near or within the village.

Thus, if we adopt an optimistic view that the unique contexts of most of the soil samples from All Angels' offered enough protection to allow preservation of some seeds dating to the time of the Wilson house's demolition (or perhaps even the Wilson's occupation of the house), then we can read these seeds as evidence of the kinds of plants available in the vicinity of the house and to the residents of Seneca Village.

In other contexts, these plants are known to have been used for food (e.g., the berries, including elderberry, raspberry; greens, including goosefoot, purslane, sheep sorrel, and pokeweed [with proper preparation, otherwise it is poisonous]), drinks (elderberry wine, sumac "lemonade"), spice (sumac), dye (sumac, pokeweed), a leather tanning agent (sumac), mattress stuffing (bedstraw), animal feed (clover, grass). Most of these plants also had folk medicinal applications, including the following few examples.

Workers's Project Administration (WPA) ex-slave narratives from Louisiana specify that elderberry leaf tea was used for rheumatism, fevers, and to wash sores and the leaves were applied as a poultice for body aches, fever, and headache and tied around a child's neck to decrease teething pain (Wilkie 1996:122; Covey 2007:90). Elderberries were also used in Native American medicine (Covey 2007:90) and English and Irish folk medicine for most of these purposes and more.[5] Pokeweed was used by Native Americans as a poultice for skin diseases, sores, ulcers, and tumors. By the 19th century, it had become a popular folk medicine in Appalachia among both African Americans and Whites for these purposes and as a fever tonic (Covey 2007:106).

Oral histories of formerly enslaved Africans also indicate raspberry leaves were used as a medicine (Covey 2007:74). The source does not specify a particular use or preparation, but teas were reported as the most common preparation of medicinal plants in African American folk medicine (Wilkie 1996:122). Raspberry tea has long been (and still is) used by many cultures to strengthen mothers in pregnancy, aid in childbirth, and treat diarrhea (Allen and Hatfield 2004:141-142).

In conclusion, the pollen and macroplant remains recovered from the soil samples are disappointing in that they are unreliable as evidence of specific activities performed by the Moores, Websters, Philips, or Wilsons. Nevertheless, they do provide some indication of available botanical resources in the area, and they make life in the village a bit more accessible to the imagination. Perhaps Eliza Webster collected elderberries to make a fever tonic for one of her children or to make elderberry wine that she and her husband George offered to guests as they spent a pleasant late summer evening smoking pipes and conversing in the yard. Some of the Wilsons' children were the same age as some of hers. Maybe the Wilson and Webster children gathered red raspberries together, delivering them via stained hands to their mothers, Charlotte and Eliza, to make pies. Maybe Charlotte herself gathered leaves from the same raspberry bushes to aid the birth of her ninth child, Morris, in June of 1856. Not long after, the Wilsons (USBC 1860) and their neighbors would be forced to leave their homes. It is tempting to imagine how Seneca Village's residents might have exploited these resources, but, for now, these are only imaginative speculations.

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[1] In contrast, Jacobucci and Trigg (2012) found good pollen preservation in the Central Park-era layers. They contained the kinds of plants present within the park today, including more ornamental trees ("such as beech, dogwood, willow and oak and grasses") and weeds often associated with lawns (such as plantain) and walkways and flowerbeds (such as wood sorrel) than in the layers associated with the occupation and demolition of the village (Jacobucci and Trigg 2012:18,19,21).

[2] Medicinal practices of enslaved people in the South might not appear to be reliable indicators of the medicinal practices of the free people of African descent who resided in Seneca Village. Nevertheless, many medicines used by enslaved people were also used by free people, Black, White, and Native American (see the next note). Additionally, some of the residents of the village, George Webster, for example, had been born in South where people were still enslaved during the occupation of Seneca Village, and likely brought some Southern traditions with them.

[3] While African Americans certainly could have discovered these uses on their own, there is a long history of the sharing of medicinal knowledge between Native Americans, African Americans, European Americans, and all other groups who have migrated voluntarily or involuntarily to the Americas. Native Americans often provided newcomers with information about many plants native to the Western hemisphere. Judith A. Carney and Richard Nicholas Rosomoff (2009:112) argue that African Americans even became the custodians of Native American heritage, including medicinal knowledge, in areas where Native Americans were wiped out, like some of the Caribbean islands. There are many places on the North American continent, including on the Eastern seaboard, where people of African and Native American heritage lived in close proximity or together and shared knowledge. Several families of Sandy Ground on Staten Island, one of the country's oldest free Black settlements, for example, reported to archaeologist Alanson B. Skinner (1909:37) that they had Native American ancestry, and he observed residents practicing traditional Native American methods of grinding corn.

[4] These are popular Irish uses of moss indicated by Irish folklore sources (such as Verling 2003:69), but they are uses widely known by many groups. Irish neighbors in Seneca Village could have passed along these applications to African American village residents if they were previously unfamiliar with them.

[5] In both England and Ireland, elderberries (which are high in vitamin C) were used for colds, respiratory trouble, boils, cuts, dropsy, erysipelas, eye trouble, gout, jaundice, kidney trouble, rheumatism, ringworm, toothache, and warts. Elder wine was considered a cure-all. In some parts of Ireland only, elderberries were also used to treat epilepsy (Cavan and Cork) and indigestion (Sligo and Carlow) (Allen and Hatfield 2004:271-272).

Appendix G:
Conservation Reports

Appendix G: Conservation Reports

Introduction

There were four separate conservation projects associated with different components of the Seneca Village collection. There were two sets of artifacts associated with the Wilson house in the All Angels' area; they were worked on by two different conservators from the Metropolitan Museum of Art who worked on the project as independent consultants. Jennifer Dennis stabilized the roasting pan and kettle found in TC B **(Report 1: Treatment of Metal Artifacts, Jennifer Dennis 2011)** and Emilia Cortes stabilized the cloth and leather shoe from TC M **(Report 2: Treatment of Shoe, etc., Emilia Cortes, 2018).** They both began their conservation while we were still in the field in 2011 and were especially important in advising us on how to remove the roasting pan and kettle and supervising their removal on site.

The other two conservation projects were conducted by students from the NYU Conservation Center of the Institute of Fine Arts who performed the work at the institute. Linsly Boyer and Julia Sybalsky treated a group of metal objects that we felt were important and needed attention **(Report 3: Treatment of Metal Artifacts, NYU IFA 2011).** Also at the Institute, Brian Castriota and Jessica Walthew worked on a collection of artifacts from All Angels' and Transect 3 to prepare them for being mounted in an exhibition on the project at City College, which took place in 2013 **(Report 4: Treatment of Artifacts in CCNY Exhibit, NYU IFA 2012).** These artifacts were for the most part cleaned and mended.

Report 1: Treatment of Metal Artifacts,
Jennifer Dennis 2011

J E N N I F E R D E N N I S O B J E C T S C O N S E R V A T I O N , L L C
677 WEST END AVE. • NYC, NEW YORK 10025 • 718-383-2949 • JELEMEDE@GMAIL.COM

OBJECT TREATMENT REPORT **Acc. #: 28:AA:B:V:C**

Object: Archeological Iron "Tea Kettle and Baking Pan" (stored in container labeled 'E') and additional fragments from unit B (stored in containers labeled 'A'-'D')
Accession #: Cx. No.: 28; **Site:** AA; **Excavation unit:** B; **Stratum:** V; **Level:** C
Medium: Archaeological iron
Dimensions: Baking pan: L: 44 cm X W: 28 cm

Width of handles: 9 cm

Kettle diameter: 23 cm
Provenance: American, 1825-1857
Owner: Seneca Village Project
Conservator: Jennifer Dennis
Date: 6/4/12

WORK PERFORMED

1. Assisted with excavation of unit B, offering suggestions, providing excavation materials, and performing photographic documentation.
2. Provided a general conservation plan for archeological finds.
3. Digital photographs were taken of before, during, and after excavation and treatment stages.
4. X-radiographic analysis was performed to understand the structure and condition of the finds.
5. A written examination report, treatment proposal and treatment report have been provided.
6. Treatment:
    a. Excavated fragments were dried by frequent changes of desiccated silica gel to bring the relative humidity below 15%.
    b. Residual plastic wrap, plaster/gauze and fiberglass/polyurethane casting materials that were used as support materials during excavation for the finds in storage container "E" were reduced. It was necessary to leave a small amount of the plastic wrap and fiberglass/polyurethane casting tape as a support of one section of the delicate iron. All plaster casting materials were removed.
    c. Support materials used during excavation of finds stored in bin 'E' were replaced with clean tissue-covered polyethylene foam, Volara, and cotton twill tape (to aid lifting the finds out of the polystyrene container).
    d. Excavation soils were reduced from finds stored in bin 'E' in order to make the finds easier to view and to decrease stress on the objects from weight.
    e. Several desiccated silica gel packs have been carefully placed in all of the five storage containers in order to keep the relative humidity low.

f. A paper humidity card indicating humidity levels between 10-80% has been placed along the interior side of the five polystyrene containers, visible from the exterior for future monitoring.
g. The polystyrene containers were sealed with a aluminum tape to prevent moisture and any potentially harmful gases from entering.

ANALYSIS

X-radiography

The "teakettle and baking pan" stored in container 'E were x-rayed on September 26th, 2011 by conservators Jennifer Dennis and Melanie Brussat at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in order to learn more about the structural condition and manufacture of the objects.
Due to the size limitation of the scanning sheets, two radiographs were taken from a bird's eye view of the baking pan/side view of the kettle, each radiograph including a little more than half of the objects. The images were then overlaid in Adobe Photoshop for a continuous full image.

Conclusions

The radiograph shows the basic structure of the objects and also that the metal is heavily corroded throughout.

HANDLING AND ENVIRONMENT

The objects should be maintained at a relative humidity below 15% by exchanging the silica gel packs with new thoroughly desiccated packs. The relative humidity indicator cards should monitored frequently in order to know when the silica gel should be exchanged. Also, the objects are extremely friable and fragmentary and should therefore be handled with extreme care and not touched if possible.

EXHIBITION AND MOUNTING

A custom airtight storage/exhibition vitrine with a separate accessible chamber for periodic exchanges of silica gel is recommended. This would enable the objects to be stored and exhibited without disturbance. Also, the silica gel could be exchanged without disturbing the objects or being visible during exhibition.

MATERIALS

CW COLD WEATHER FORMULA VENTURE TAPE- An aluminized tape with acrylic adhesive that resists the passage of vapors together with other atmospheric gases and pollutants
Distributor: Home Depot, 40 West 23rd Street, New York, (212) 929-9571

3M SCOTCHCAST PLUS CASTING TAPE- a knitted fiberglass fabric impregnated with polyurethane resin.
Manufacturer: 3M Corporate Headquarters/3M Center/St. Paul, MN/55144-1000

POLYSTYRENE BOXES
Distributor: The Container Store, 629 6th Avenue, New York (212) 366-4200

SILICA GEL Rhapid pack/catalog #: 41760

Supplier: Art Preservation Services/ www.apsnyc.com/347-612-4584/ 44-45 Vernon Boulevard/Long Island City, NY 11101

HUMIDITY CARD

Supplier: Talas, 330 Morgan Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11211, 212-219-0770

TISSUE PAPER
Supplier: Talas, 330 Morgan Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11211, 212-219-0770
ETHAFOAM
Supplier: Talas, 330 Morgan Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11211, 212-219-0770
VOLARA FOAM
Supplier: Talas, 330 Morgan Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11211, 212-219-0770



Fig. 1 “roasting pan” in situ, partially excavated



Fig. 2 “roasting pan” in situ, with fiberglass/polyurethane wrappings for support and Saran-Wrap barrier layer



Fig. 3 In situ, with fiberglass/polyurethane wrappings for support and Saran-wrap barrier layer, followed by plaster/gauze wrappings



Fig. 4 Transferred to a polystyrene container



Fig. 5 During removal of wrappings



Fig. 6 Wrappings and excess soils removed; new supports added



Fig. 7 Returned to polystyrene container, with wrappings and excess soils removed and new supports, in container



Fig. 8 Returned to polystyrene container, with wrappings and excess soils removed

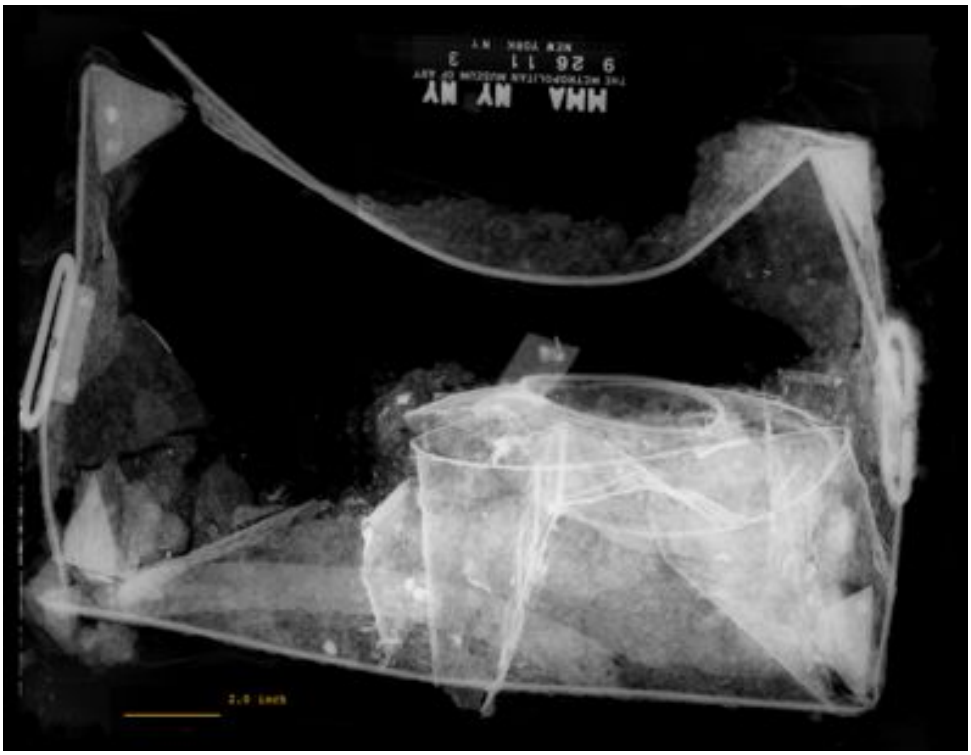


Fig. 9 Radiograph showing the basic structure of the objects and the highly deteriorated state of the metal

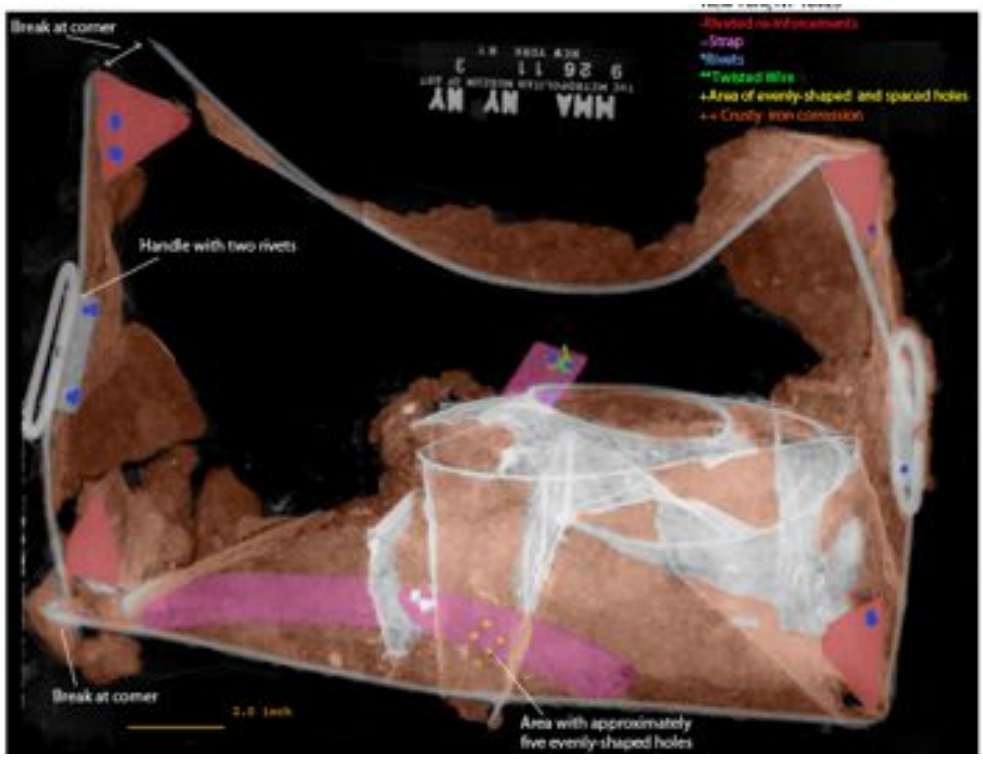


Fig. 10 Radiograph image with colored areas to highlight noted observations

The following is a brief list with photos of the contents of the five polystyrene containers, 'A'-'E', of finds from the Seneca Village Project Summer 2011 excavation in Central Park (Cx. No.: 28; Site: AA; Excavation unit: B; Stratum: V; Level: C):



Bin A contents: 2 fragments. A yellow paper inside bin was placed in the bin on excavation day and reads: "Strap and handle".



Bin B contents:

1) 14 very small fragments individually wrapped in white tissue paper.

2) One long thin fragment.

3) A yellow paper inside bin was placed in the bin on excavation day and reads: “Kettle?”.



Bin C contents: 15 rectangular fragments. A yellow paper inside bin was placed in the bin on excavation day and reads: “Hoop and ban overlying roasting pan” and a separate paper reads ”AA TCB”.



Bin D contents: 10 fragments, measuring ~1 x 1 – 2 x 5 inches, are individually wrapped in white tissue paper. A yellow paper inside bin was placed in the bin on excavation day and reads: "Roasting Pan (1)".



Bin E contents: numerous archeological iron fragments comprising possibly a roasting pan and teakettle.

Report 2: Treatment of Shoe, etc.
Emilia Cortes 2018

***Please note that additional materials related to this report, including high resolution photographs, are on file at the NYC Archaeological Repository.*

New York, April 12 2018

Seneca Village Project, Central Park, New York

Conservation Report of Textile, Metal and Leather Related Objects

Overview

The following objects were given on October 24th 2011 into the care of Emilia Cortes Textile Conservator at The Metropolitan Museum of Art by Julia Sybalsky, conservation student at the Conservation Center, Institute of Fine Arts, New York University.[1]

- 1 - Cx 194 - Iron with Fabric[2] Possibly from Shoe

- 2 - Cx 194 - Shoe and Fabric[2] Upper TCM N. ext.
  Str. Va

- 3 - Cx 194 - Shoe Leather

- 4 - Cx 168 - Leather TCM
  Str. V
  Lula
  4 July 2011
  VL RH
  AD JA

Conservation Process

All original packing from the excavation site where the objects came in for conservation was kept as reference material and will be returned with the objects.

All dirt removed from some of the objects: Cx194 - Shoe Leather fragments and Cx-168 Leather, was packed and kept in individual plastic bags since it may be useful for future analysis and it will be returned with the objects.

All examination and analysis for preservation purposes, before and after cleaning stages were photographed, documented and stored in a digital file created for each object containing:

- Objects packed as they arrived in original packing from the excavation
- Objects as unpacked
- Examination Record and Condition Report

[1] See attached delivery document signed by Julia Sybalsky and Emilia Cortes dated October 24th 2011.

[2] The word "fabric" is replaced from now on with "textile" for more accurate terminology.

- Before and after cleaning where excavation dirt was removed with air from the objects.
- Objects were studied and analyzed with stereo microscope under different magnifications: 8x to 100x, photomicrography was done, see Microscopy file for each object photomicrographs are in Tiff Format and can be open with Adobe PhotoShop Program.
- Cx-194 Shoe and Textile and Cx -194 Iron with textile; the textile fiber was identified as wool under polarized microscope.

Exhibition and Storage

- Cx-194 Iron and Textile and Cx-194 Shoe and Textile were placed in the same plexi box after examination because it was determined that the textile fragment on the shoe and on the iron probably belongs to the same object.

- For exhibition and storage purposes objects were placed inside plexiglass boxes with ultraviolet protection, specifically designed for each object and following their individual bottom shape, with the purpose of reducing object movement and protecting them long term. The plexi boxes allow objects to be viewed from all angles, reducing all direct manipulation. On top of the plexiglass underneath each object a piece of silicone[3] was placed to avoid the sliding of the objects on the plexi.

- For long term storage acid free blue board boxes were designed for each plexi box. When the objects in the plexi boxes are inside the acid free clue board boxes, they are protected from all light levels.

- When objects are to be moved in between nearby locations, or in or out from the acid free blue board boxes it is very important to use gloves to place objects to avoid making the plexi dirty.

- Plexiglass can be cleaned with any plexi glass cleaner.

- **Do not tilt** the objects at any time. When handling, **objects must be kept horizontal at all times**.

Environmental Recommendations for Storage and Exhibition

- Light Levels: for temporary exhibition no more than 3 months : 45-50 luxes equal to 4-5 foot candles, and 30 luxes equal to 3 foot candles for permanent exhibition.
- Temperature: 70 ^{o}F, lower better than higher.
- Relative Humidity RH% has arrange of + or - 5%, because of the iron oxidation RH% should be kept at 40% RH and not higher than 60% RH.

[3] Silicone was Oddy tested and approved by Scientific Research at MMA for long term use ruling out the possibility of any off-gassing or future deterioration caused by interaction of the silicone with the object.

On Loans

I do not recommend traveling or lending these objects to other institutions due to their fragility. Traveling is difficult and packing is complicated. If a loan is absolutely necessary we can discuss this point after evaluating the trip form The Metropolitan Museum, 100 Fifth Avenue to the Archaeology Repository 114 W 47th street.

Please call me if you have any questions or if you see any changes in the objects.



Emilia Cortes
Conservator
Textile Conservation
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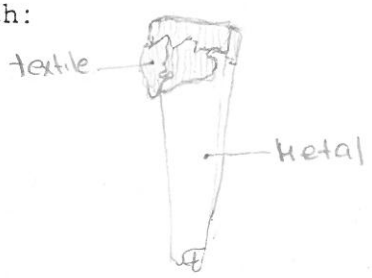
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Textile Conservation

Textile Examination Record

Accession No. CX 194
Department:
Object: iron with textile fragment possibly from shoe socks
Provenance: Central Park-Seneca Village
Date/Attribution:

Dimensions:	Height	Width	Thickness
Untreated	6 3/8 "	2 1/2 "	1 "
	17 cm	6.5 cm	2.5 cm
After cons.	"	"	"
	cm	cm	cm
Mount size	"	"	"

Sketch:



Previous Treatment:
No treatment no
Backed no
Patched no
Framed no
Glued no

Condition: Fragile for archeological textile pseudomorph transformation at at initial state caused by metal contact

Storage Recommendations

Fabrication:
Structure knitting

Surface technique none

Material Information:

	Function	Color	Fiber	Make-up	Count/cm/"	Comment
Warp	Knitting	Light brown	wool	slightly		wool scales hard to see under polarized microscope due to fiber deterioration other characteristics match with wool
n/a			Probably			
Weft						
n/A						

Selvages/Headings/Finishes:
no no no

Examination by Emilia Cortes Date 7/28/2015

3/93

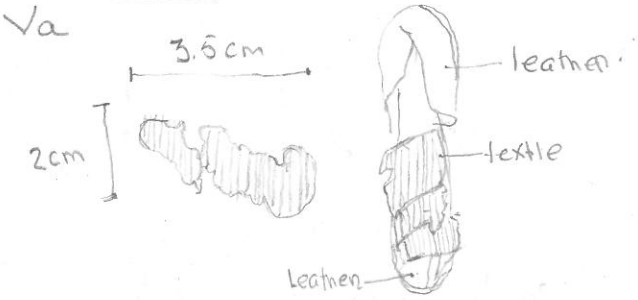
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Textile Conservation

Textile Examination Record

Accession No. Cx194
Department:
Object: Shoe and Textile Fragments
Possibly Socks
CX194 ← Provenance: Central Park - Seneca Village
TCM
Next
Str Va
Date/Attribution:

Dimensions:	Height	Width	Thickness
Untreated	7 7/8 "	3" "	1 3/4 "
	18 cm	7.5 cm	4.5 cm
After cons.	7 7/8 "	3 "	1 3/4 "
	18 cm	7.5 cm	4.5 cm
Mount size	"	"	"

Sketch:



Previous Treatment:
No treatment no
Backed no
Patched no
Framed no
Glued no

Condition: Very Fragile
Fragment: textile pseudomorph transformation at initial stages caused by metal contact

Storage Recomendations
RH% 40-45% due to Pseudomorphs

Fabrication:
Structure Knitting

Surface technique no

Material Information:

	Function	Color	Fiber	Make-up	Count/cm/"	Comment
Warp	Knitting	Light brown	wool	Slightly		wool scales hard to see
n/A			Probably			under polarized
						microscope - due to
						fiber deterioration
						other characteristics
						match with wool
Weft						
n/A						

Selvages/Headings/Finishes:
no no no

Examination by Emilia Cortes Date 7/28/2015

3/93

The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Textile Conservation

Textile Examination Record

Accession No. CX.194 (all fragments)
Department: _____
Object: Shoe. Leather fragments. heel + small + Metal fragment
Provenance: Central Park - Seneca Village
Date/Attribution: _____

Dimensions:	Height	Width	Thickness
Untreated	"	"	"
	cm	cm	cm
After cons.	"	"	"
	17 cm	15.5 cm	3 cm
Mount size	6 3/4 "	6 1/8 "	1 1/4 "

Sketch:



Previous Treatment:
No treatment no
Backed no
Patched no
Framed no
Glued no

Condition: Fragile

Fabrication:
Structure n/A

Storage Recomendations

Surface technique n/A

Material Information:

	Function	Color	Fiber	Make-up	Count/cm/"	Comment
Warp	n/A	brown	n/A	n/A	n/A	several fragments
Weft	n/A	brown	n/A	n/A	n/A	n/A

Selvages/Headings/Finishes:
n/A n/A n/A

Examination by Emilia Coates Date _____

3/93

The Metropolitan Museum of Art
Textile Conservation

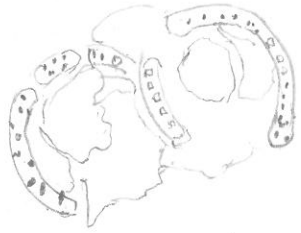
Textile Examination Record

Accession No. CX168
Department:
Object: Leather Fragments
Possibly Leather heels ?
Provenance: Central Park-Seneca Village
Date/Attribution:

Dimensions:	Height	Width	Thickness
Untreated	2 3/4 "	4 1/2 "	3/4 "
	7 cm	11.5 cm	2 cm
After cons.	2 3/4 "	4 1/2 "	3/4 "
	7 cm	11.5 cm	2 cm
Mount size	"	"	"

TCM
Str V
LULA
11 JUL 2011
VL RH
AD JA

Sketch:



Previous Treatment:
No treatment no
Backed no
Patched no
Framed no
Glued no

Condition: very Fragile For archeological

Storage Recomendations

Fabrication:
Structure n/A

Surface technique n/A

Material Information:

	Function	Color	Fiber	Make-up	Count/cm/"	Comment
Warp n/A						
Weft n/A						

Selvages/Headings/Finishes:
no no no

Examination by Emilia Cobles Date 7/28/2015

3/93

Report 3: Treatment of Metal Artifacts,
Linsly Boyer and Julia Sybalsky
New York University, The Institute of Fine Arts 2011



Object ID	OID52
Cat. / Acc. #	L11. 08.39
Title / Name	button
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

circular button pierced by four holes

Additional Identification Information

Cx 248, Box 1

Report ID ORID58
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is slightly dirty and uncoated.

Condition Assessment

The object is in good condition with minor burial accretions and corrosion products present on the surface.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director
Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID52
Cat. / Acc. #	L11. 08.39
Title / Name	button
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

circular button pierced by four holes

Additional Identification Information

Cx 248, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The button was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand).

2. The button was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The button was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The button was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The button was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The button was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Ethanol
Acetone
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/11/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID28
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.30
Title / Name	three-cent coin
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	silver-copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

round, thin flat coin

Additional Identification Information

Cx 174, Box 1

Report ID ORID34
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is slightly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is slightly mineralized, and its surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID28
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.30
Title / Name	three-cent coin
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	silver-copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

round, thin flat coin

Additional Identification Information

Cx 174, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The coin was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The coin was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The coin was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The coin was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The coin was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The coin was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID29
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.31a
Title / Name	weight
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	lead and iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

roughly contoured lead weight in the form of a short obelisk with a crude loop on top of the apex

Additional Identification Information

Cx 181, Box 1

Report ID ORID35
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

The weight is slightly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The surface of the weight is mineralized, and it is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID29
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.31a
Title / Name	weight
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	lead and iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

roughly contoured lead weight in the form of a short obelisk with a crude loop on top of the apex

Additional Identification Information

Cx 181, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The weight was analyzed using XRF. The loop is composed of ferrous metal (iron) and the body of lead.

2. The weight was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a brush and scalpel.

3. The weight was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

4. While still warm, the weight was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The weight was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Paraloid B-48N
Ethanol
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID30
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.31b
Title / Name	hinge fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

flat, thick middle fragment of a hinge, roughly triangular in plan

Additional Identification Information

Cx 181, Box 1

Report ID ORID36
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

The hinge is highly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The hinge is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID30
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.31b
Title / Name	hinge fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

flat, thick middle fragment of a hinge, roughly triangular in plan

Additional Identification Information

Cx 181, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The hinge fragment was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The hinge fragment was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the hinge fragment was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The hinge fragment was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator	Julia Sybalsky	**Date**	11/6/2012
Conservator	Linsly Boyer		



Object ID	OID43
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.32a
Title / Name	washer
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

small, flat, circular disc with center hole, probably a washer

Additional Identification Information

Cx 207, Box 1

Report ID ORID49
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The washer is moderately mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID43
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.32a
Title / Name	washer
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

small, flat, circular disc with center hole, probably a washer

Additional Identification Information

Cx 207, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The washer was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The washer link was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The washer link was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The washer was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The washer link was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The washer link was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID44
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.32b
Title / Name	screw
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

short screw with flat head

Additional Identification Information

Cx 207, Box 1

Report ID ORID50
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is heavily mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The screw is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Total Hours

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID44
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.32b
Title / Name	screw
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

short screw with flat head

Additional Identification Information

Cx 207, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The screw was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The screw was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the screw was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The screw was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID24
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.35
Title / Name	bands
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

elongated object composed of several metal bands or strips attached to one another at either end, one band with small teeth visible along its edge

Additional Identification Information

Cx 129, Box 1

Report ID ORID30
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID24
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.35
Title / Name	bands
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

elongated object composed of several metal bands or strips attached to one another at either end, one band with small teeth visible along its edge

Additional Identification Information

Cx 129, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The object was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The object was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the object was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The object was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID47
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.36
Title / Name	hook
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

small blunt hook made from bent and coiled wire

Additional Identification Information

Cx 240, Box 1

Report ID ORID53
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This hook is slightly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The hook is slightly mineralized. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID47
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.36
Title / Name	hook
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

small blunt hook made from bent and coiled wire

Additional Identification Information

Cx 240, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The hook was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The hook was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The hook was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The hook was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The hook was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The hook was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID45
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.37
Title / Name	tacks
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

pair or short tacks or nails with flat heads

Additional Identification Information

Cx 225, Box 1

Report ID ORID51
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is heavily mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The tacks are highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID45
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.37
Title / Name	tacks
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

pair or short tacks or nails with flat heads

Additional Identification Information

Cx 225, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The tacks were mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The tacks were rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the tacks were immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The tacks were packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID33
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.38
Title / Name	chain link
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

single oval wire chain link threaded through two short lengths of bent wire

Additional Identification Information

Cx 192, Box 1

Report ID ORID39
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is moderately mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The chain link is moderately mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID33
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.38
Title / Name	chain link
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

single oval wire chain link threaded through two short lengths of bent wire

Additional Identification Information

Cx 192, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The chain link was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The chain link was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The chain link was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The chain link was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The chain link was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The chain link was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Ethanol
Acetone
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID46
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.40
Title / Name	button
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

button with embossed surface ornament, loop on reverse

Additional Identification Information

Cx 229.6, Box 1

Report ID ORID52
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This button is slightly mineralized with little surface dirt.

Condition Assessment

The button is moderately mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID46
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.40
Title / Name	button
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

button with embossed surface ornament, loop on reverse

Additional Identification Information

Cx 229.6, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The button was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The button was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The button was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The hook was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The button was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The button was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID53
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.41
Title / Name	cylindrical fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

thin-walled, hollow, cylindrical fragment that has collapsed, with two detached fragments

Additional Identification Information

Cx 248, Box 1

Report ID ORID59
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is highly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID53
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.41
Title / Name	cylindrical fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

thin-walled, hollow, cylindrical fragment that has collapsed, with two detached fragments

Additional Identification Information

Cx 248, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The cylinder was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand).

2. The cylinder was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The bcylinder was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The cylinder was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The cylinder was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. Detached fragments were reattached with additional concentrated adhesive (30% is acetone).

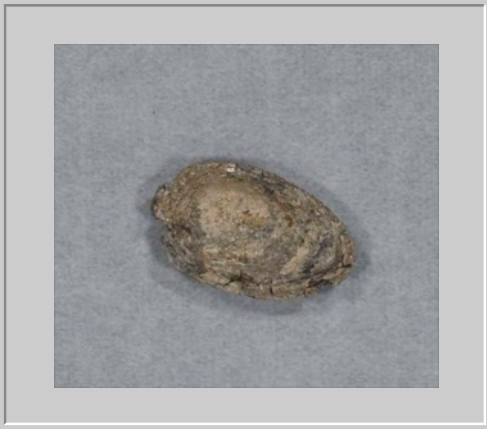
6. The cylinder was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID54
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.42a
Title / Name	spoon fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	lead-tin alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

concave-convex fragment, possibly the bowl of a miniature spoon

Additional Identification Information

Cx 249, Box 1

Report ID ORID60
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is highly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

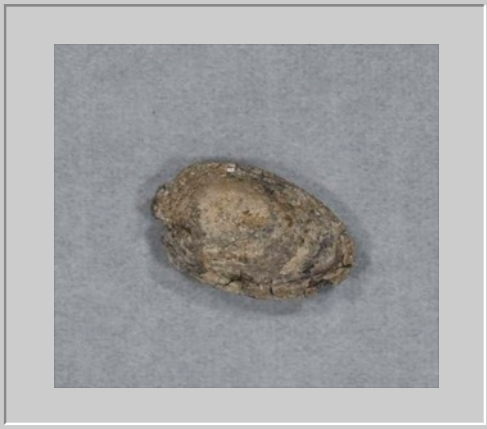
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID54
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.42a
Title / Name	spoon fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	lead-tin alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

concave-convex fragment, possibly the bowl of a miniature spoon

Additional Identification Information

Cx 249, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The object was analyzed using XRF and found to be composed of an alloy containing lead and tin.

2. The tfragment was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

3. The fragment was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

4. While still warm, the fragment was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The fragment was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID55
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.42b
Title / Name	fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	tin alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragment from the back of a utensil handle.

Additional Identification Information

Cx 249, Box 1

Report ID ORID61
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is slightly mineralized with little surface dirt.

Condition Assessment

The object is slightly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID55
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.42b
Title / Name	fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	tin alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragment from the back of a utensil handle.

Additional Identification Information

Cx 249, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The object was analyzed using XRF and found to be composed of a high-tin alloy. Significant iron was also present in the spectrum, and may reflect the influence of the burial environment rather that a constituent of the alloy.

2. The tfragment was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

3. The fragment was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

4. While still warm, the fragment was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The fragment was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Ethanol
Acetone
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID17
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.43
Title / Name	furniture appliqué
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

cut and chased thin sheet of copper alloy in the form of an "{"

Additional Identification Information

Cx 70, Box 1

Report ID ORID23
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is moderately mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID17
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.43
Title / Name	furniture appliqué
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

cut and chased thin sheet of copper alloy in the form of an "{"

Additional Identification Information

Cx 70, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The applique was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The applique was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The applique was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The applique was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The applique was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The applique was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID35
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.44
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

rectangular iron buckle, with no prong(s)

Additional Identification Information

Cx 198, Box 1

Report ID ORID41
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

The buckle is heavily mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The buckle is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Total Hours

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID35
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.44
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

rectangular iron buckle, with no prong(s)

Additional Identification Information

Cx 198, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The buckle was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The buckle was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the buckle was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The buckle was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID22
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.45
Title / Name	spoon fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

fragment of a spoon including the bowl and a portion of the handle

Additional Identification Information

Cx 82, Box 1

Report ID ORID28
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The spoon is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling, particularly at the junction between the bowl of the spoon and the neck of the handle. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Total Hours

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID22
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.45
Title / Name	spoon fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

fragment of a spoon including the bowl and a portion of the handle

Additional Identification Information

Cx 82, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The spoon fragment was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The spoon fragment was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The spoon fragment was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The spoon was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The spoon fragment was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The spoon fragment was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator

Conservator

Date 11/6/2012



Object ID	OID19
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.46a
Title / Name	tack
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

short tack with convex head

Additional Identification Information

Cx 77, Box 1

Report ID ORID25
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The tack is moderately mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID19
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.46a
Title / Name	tack
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

short tack with convex head

Additional Identification Information

Cx 77, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The tack was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The tack was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The tack was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The tack was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The tack was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The tack was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID20
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.46b
Title / Name	suspender clip
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

T-shaped clip with wide open-centered oval at top and round tab below

Additional Identification Information

Cx 77, Box 1
Numbered: 4531 / 77

Report ID ORID26
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

The object is slightly mineralized with a clean surface.

Condition Assessment

This clip appears to have been previously cleaned down to the cuprite layer. It is slightly mineralized and therefore vulnerable to damage in handling. The surface has not been coated, leaving it vulnerable to further deterioration stimulated by moisture and oxygen in the immediate environment. The object is numbered 4531 / 77 on the reverse.

Time Log

Total Hours

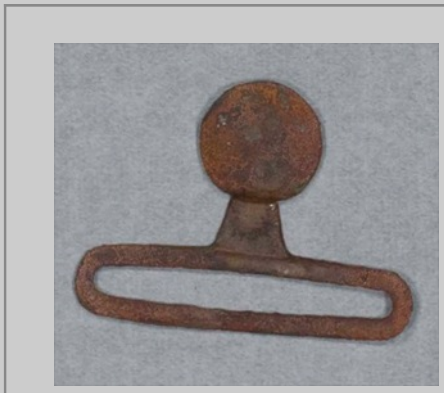
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID20
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.46b
Title / Name	suspender clip
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

T-shaped clip with wide open-centered oval at top and round tab below

Additional Identification Information

Cx 77, Box 1
Numbered: 4531 / 77

Treatment Record

1. The clip was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

2. The clip was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The clip was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours. This treatment step removed the previous numbering noted in the condition assessment above.

3. The clip was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The clip was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID21
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.46c
Title / Name	utensil
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	pewter
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

middle fragment from the handle of a utensil or tool

Additional Identification Information

Cx 77, Box 1

Report ID ORID27
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The fragment is slightly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is lightly covered in burial accretions and corrosion products. The surface has not been coated, leaving it vulnerable to further deterioration stimulated by moisture and oxygen in the immediate environment. The object is numbered 9531/77.

Time Log

Total Hours

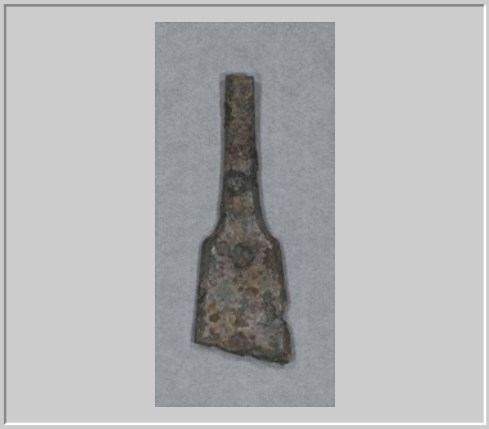
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID21
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.46c
Title / Name	utensil
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	pewter
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

middle fragment from the handle of a utensil or tool

Additional Identification Information

Cx 77, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The fragment was analyzed using XRF and found to contain significant amounts of tin, copper, and lead (i.e pewter).

2. The fragment was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

3. The utensil was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air. This treatment step removed the previous numbering noted in the condition assessment above.

4. While still warm, the utensil was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The utensil was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Paraloid B-48N
Ethanol
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID18
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.47
Title / Name	utensil
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron, bone
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

fork with iron tines and bone handle

Additional Identification Information

Cx 70, Box 1

Report ID ORID24
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is dirty mineralized, and requires treatment and rehousing.

Condition Assessment

Iron portions of the fork are heavily mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The bone handle is soft and friable, with a crushed area toward the center. The surface is thickly covered in tenacious burial accretions and corrosion products intermingled with chunks of amorphous material, possible slag.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-consolidate bone handle using a stable acrylic resin
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID18
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.47
Title / Name	utensil
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron, bone
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

fork with iron tines and bone handle

Additional Identification Information

Cx 70, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The fork was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Where appropriate, corrosion was reduced on iron portions (tines) using a scalpel. Pieces of the amorphous material found among accretions on the fork were retained. Clumps of additional amorphous material remain adhered to the surface in some areas.

2. The iron portion of the fork was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and air-dried.

3. The fork was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate the friable bone handle and surface of the iron tines.

4. The fork and detached pieces of amorphous material were packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID48
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.48
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

rectangular iron buckle, with two prongs

Additional Identification Information

Cx 242, Box 1

Report ID ORID54
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This buckle is highly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The buckle is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID48
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.48
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

rectangular iron buckle, with two prongs

Additional Identification Information

Cx 242, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The buckle was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The buckle was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the buckle was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The prongs of the buckle were stabilized against the frame and pivot with additional concentrated adhesive (30% is acetone).

5. The buckle was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID9
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.49
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

curved iron buckle with tongue

Additional Identification Information

Cx 27, Box 1

Report ID ORID15
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The buckle is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products. It is heavily mineralized, and vulnerable to fracture during handling.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID9
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.49
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

curved iron buckle with tongue

Additional Identification Information

Cx 27, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The buckle was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The buckle was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the buckle was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The prong of the buckle was stabilized against the pivot and the ring with additional concentrated adhesive (30% is acetone).

5. The buckle was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID27
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.52
Title / Name	hook
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

small blunt hook made from bent and coiled wire

Additional Identification Information

Cx 164, Box 1

Report ID ORID33
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

The hook is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is slightly mineralized. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

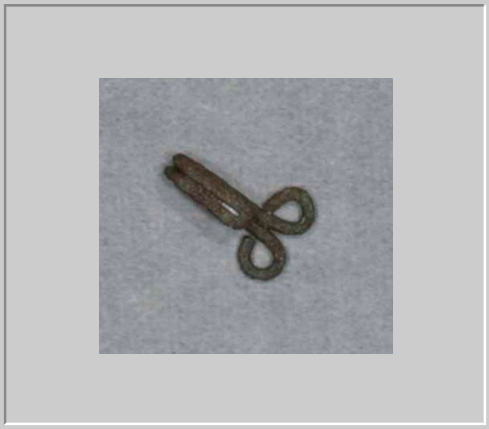
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID27
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.52
Title / Name	hook
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

small blunt hook made from bent and coiled wire

Additional Identification Information

Cx 164, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The hook was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The hook was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The hook was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The hook was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The hook was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The hook was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID50
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.53a
Title / Name	thimble
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

the lower portion of a collapsed thimble with knurling

Additional Identification Information

Cx 246.6, Box 1

Report ID ORID56
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is highly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID50
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.53a
Title / Name	thimble
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

the lower portion of a collapsed thimble with knurling

Additional Identification Information

Cx 246.6, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The thimble was soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The thimble was desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The thimble was immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The thimble was allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The thimble was rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The thimble was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/11/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID51
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.53b
Title / Name	pair of discs
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

two circular discs with toothed circumference, perhaps gears or part of a spool or spindle

Additional Identification Information

Cx 246.6, Box 1

Report ID ORID57
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is highly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID51
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.53b
Title / Name	pair of discs
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

two circular discs with toothed circumference, perhaps gears or part of a spool or spindle

Additional Identification Information

Cx 246.6, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The discs were soaked in deionized water and gently washed using a soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The discs were desalinated in successive changes of deionized water. During this period, the conductivity of the water measured daily. Desalination was deemed complete when the conductivity was found not to exceed 50 microsiemens following a minimum 24 hour period soaking.

3. The discs were immediately rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol. The discs were allowed to soak in the BTA solution for approximately 48 hours.

4. The discs were rinsed with ethanol and immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. The discs were packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/11/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID32
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.54
Title / Name	button
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

button with loop on reverse

Additional Identification Information

Cx 190., Box 1

Report ID ORID38
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

The button is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The button is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Total Hours

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID32
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.54
Title / Name	button
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

button with loop on reverse

Additional Identification Information

Cx 190., Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The button was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The button was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the button was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The button was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID15
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.55
Title / Name	button
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

hemispherical button composed of a soft wooden core partially wrapped in copper alloy sheet

Additional Identification Information

Cx 52, Box 1

Report ID ORID21
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The wooden core of the object is soft and friable. An iron pin at its center appears mineralized, imparting red-brown stains to the adjacent wood. The copper alloy sheet is moderately mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-consolidate wood using a stable acrylic resin
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID15
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.55
Title / Name	button
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

hemispherical button composed of a soft wooden core partially wrapped in copper alloy sheet

Additional Identification Information

Cx 52, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The button was brushed with a dry soft brush to remove burial accretions (soil and sand). Further tenacious accretions were mechanically reduced under magnification using a scalpel.

2. The button was treated locally with a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol applied by brush.

3. The button was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol, to consolidate the friable wood and coat the surface of the metal.

4. The button was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID49
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.56
Title / Name	tube
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

short tapered tube with circular flange toward narrow end, and oval hole in wall of tube toward wide end

Additional Identification Information

Cx 245, Box 1

Report ID ORID55
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is highly mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is highly mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID49
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.56
Title / Name	tube
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

short tapered tube with circular flange toward narrow end, and oval hole in wall of tube toward wide end

Additional Identification Information

Cx 245, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The tube was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The tube was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the tube was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The tube was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Ethanol
Acetone
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID16
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.57
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

one and a half rotations of a spiraling coil of wire or rod

Additional Identification Information

Cx 60, Box 1

Report ID ORID22
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is heavily mineralized and the surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID16
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.57
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

one and a half rotations of a spiraling coil of wire or rod

Additional Identification Information

Cx 60, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The coil was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The coil was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the coil was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B -48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The coil was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Ethanol
Acetone
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID10
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.59
Title / Name	sheet metal
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

five fragments of sheet metal

Additional Identification Information

Cx 28, Box 2

Report ID ORID16
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is fragmentary, mineralized, and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The sheet metal is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products. It is heavily mineralized, and vulnerable to fracture during handling.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID10
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.59
Title / Name	sheet metal
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

five fragments of sheet metal

Additional Identification Information

Cx 28, Box 2

Treatment Record

1. The metal sheets were mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The metal sheets were rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the metal sheets were immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The metal sheets were packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Ethanol
Acetone
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID23
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.62
Title / Name	two band fragments
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

two fragments (one long, one short) of a thick, wide iron band

Additional Identification Information

Cx 121, Box 2

Report ID ORID29
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is fragmentary, mineralized, and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object comprises two non-joining fragments that are mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID23
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.62
Title / Name	two band fragments
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

two fragments (one long, one short) of a thick, wide iron band

Additional Identification Information

Cx 121, Box 2

Treatment Record

1. The fragments were mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The fragments were rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the fragments were immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

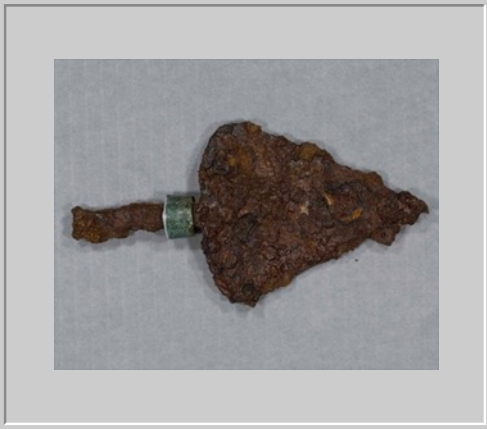
4. The fragments were packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Ethanol
Acetone
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID11
Cat. / Acc. #	I11.08.63a
Title / Name	tool
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron, copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

pointed arrow or spade tip with collar

Additional Identification Information

Cx 28, Box 2

Report ID ORID17
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is fragmentary, mineralized, and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The tool is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products. The iron is heavily mineralized, and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The copper alloy is moderately mineralized, with green corrosion products visible on the surface.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-desalinate object if necessary
-treat object with 3% solution of benzotriazole in order to inhibit future corrosion, particularly "bronze disease"
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation using appropriate materials
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID11
Cat. / Acc. #	I11.08.63a
Title / Name	tool
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron, copper alloy
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

pointed arrow or spade tip with collar

Additional Identification Information

Cx 28, Box 2

Treatment Record

1. The tool was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The tool was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and air-dried.

3. The collar was treated locally with a 3% solution of benzotriazole (BTA) in ethanol applied by brush.

3. The tool was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The tool was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Benzotriazole
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID12
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.63b
Title / Name	composite fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

a fragment composed of thick parallel bars sandwiched between thin sheets of metal

Additional Identification Information

Cx 28, Box 2

Report ID ORID18
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object isfragmentary, mineralized, and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The fragment is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products. It is heavily mineralized, and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The bars are comparatively more robust, but the sheet metal is actively crumbling.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID12
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.63b
Title / Name	composite fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

a fragment composed of thick parallel bars sandwiched between thin sheets of metal

Additional Identification Information

Cx 28, Box 2

Treatment Record

1. The fragment was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The fragment was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the fragment was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The fragment was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID56
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.63c
Title / Name	iron fragments
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

two fragments of sheet metal, one bent sheet and one with wire loop or handle

Additional Identification Information

Cx 28, Box 2

Report ID ORID75
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This objects are fragmentary, mineralized, and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object comprises non-joining sheet metal fragments that are covered in burial accretions and corrosion products. It is heavily mineralized, and vulnerable to fracture during handling.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 11/12/2012

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID56
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.63c
Title / Name	iron fragments
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

two fragments of sheet metal, one bent sheet and one with wire loop or handle

Additional Identification Information

Cx 28, Box 2

Treatment Record

1. The metal sheets were mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The metal sheets were rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the metal sheets were immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The metal sheets were packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID25
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.64
Title / Name	band fragments
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

four fragments (of varying length) of a thick, wide iron band; two are curved or bent

Additional Identification Information

Cx 129, Box 2

Report ID ORID31
Project ID PID1

Photography ☐ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is fragmentary, mineralized, and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object comprises four fragments (two-joining) that are mineralized and vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID25
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.64
Title / Name	band fragments
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

four fragments (of varying length) of a thick, wide iron band; two are curved or bent

Additional Identification Information

Cx 129, Box 2

Treatment Record

1. The fragments were mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The fragments were rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the fragments were immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. Fragments were adhered with additional concentrated adhesive (30% is acetone).

5. The fragments were packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer



Object ID	OID14
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.65
Title / Name	weight or plug
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Thick round cap with a flat nub on the convex side

Additional Identification Information

Cx 50, Box 2

Report ID ORID20
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is thickly covered in burial accretions and corrosion products. It is heavily mineralized, and vulnerable to fracture during handling.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID14
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.65
Title / Name	weight or plug
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Thick round cap with a flat nub on the convex side

Additional Identification Information

Cx 50, Box 2

Treatment Record

1. The object was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The object was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the object was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The object was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID31
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.67
Title / Name	sheet metal fragments
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	zinc
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

assemblage of eleven irregular thin flat body fragments, two large and nine small

Additional Identification Information

Cx 187, Box 1

Report ID ORID37
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is fragmentary, highly mineralized, and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The object is broken into fragments which are cracked and brittle due to their extensive mineralization. They are very vulnerable to fracture during handling. The surface is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products.

Time Log

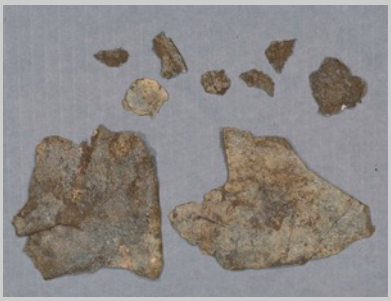
Total Hours

Conservator Linsly Boyer
Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director
Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID31
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.67
Title / Name	sheet metal fragments
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	zinc
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

assemblage of eleven irregular thin flat body fragments, two large and nine small

Additional Identification Information

Cx 187, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The sheet metal was analyzed using XRF and found to be composed of zinc.

2. The sheet metal was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

3. The sheet metal was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

4. While still warm, the sheet metal was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

5. Where it was possible to do so, the sheet metal fragments were assembled and adhered with additional concentrated adhesive (30% is acetone).

6. The sheet metal was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Linsly Boyer **Date** 11/12/2012

Conservator Julia Sybalsky



Object ID	OID13
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.xx
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

thick, rectangular sheet with slight curve along the horizontal axis

Additional Identification Information

Cx 32, Box 1

Report ID ORID19
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

This object is mineralized and dirty.

Condition Assessment

The buckle is covered in burial accretions and corrosion products. It is heavily mineralized, and vulnerable to fracture during handling.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Julia Sybalsky
Conservator Linsly Boyer
Date 8/29/2011

Treatment Proposed

-mechanically clean object to remove burial accretions (soil and sand) and reduce corrosion where appropriate
-coat with a stable acrylic resin to limit exposure to environmental influences that would promote corrosion, and to protect the surface of the object during handling
-perform any necessary repairs or loss compensation
-rehouse object in a low-humidity environment using suitable materials

Approver Nan Rothschild, Seneca Village Project Director

Treatment Approved 9/2/2011



Object ID	OID13
Cat. / Acc. #	L11.08.xx
Title / Name	buckle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

thick, rectangular sheet with slight curve along the horizontal axis

Additional Identification Information

Cx 32, Box 1

Treatment Record

1. The buckle was mechanically cleaned to remove burial accretions (soil and sand), and reduce corrosion where appropriate, using a scalpel.

2. The buckle was rinsed in ethanol by immersion to remove remaining loose debris and dried with warm air.

3. While still warm, the buckle was immersed in a 7.5% solution of Paraloid B-48N, a stable acrylic copolymer resin, dissolved in an 80:20 mixture of acetone and ethanol to consolidate and coat the surface.

4. The buckle was packed in a polyethylene zip lock bag punctured to permit air flow and prevent condensation. It was then cavity-packed in Tyvek-lined Ethafoam and rehoused in an air-tight enclosure. Conditioned silica gel was inserted inside the housing (2 bags) in order to reduce relative humidity to a minimum. Humidity inside the housing should be monitored by means of an RH indicator strip, and the bags reconditioned as needed whenever the RH exceeds 30%.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-48N
Tyvek
Ethafoam

Conservator Julia Sybalsky **Date** 11/6/2012

Conservator Linsly Boyer

Report 4: Treatment of Artifacts in CCNY Exhibit,
Brian Castriota and Jessica Walthew
New York University, The Institute of Fine Arts 2012



Object ID	OID57
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 504
Title / Name	dark green octagonal bottle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** 11.4 **W:** 8.8 **D:** 6.2 **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Bottom section of a dark green glass bottle, octagonal.

Additional Identification Information

V 504, GV 229.5, CX9/229.5, SV TR3

Report ID ORID69
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

Broken in twelve joining sherds.

Condition Assessment

In twelve sherds, all joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface. Little to no visible weathering on glass surface. Some abbrasion/wear on base related to use.

Time Log

Conservator Brian Castriota
Conservator
Date 11/11/2012

Total Hours 3

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID57
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 504
Title / Name	dark green octagonal bottle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** 11.4 **W:** 8.8 **D:** 6.2 **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Bottom section of a dark green glass bottle, octagonal.

Additional Identification Information

V 504, GV 229.5, CX9/229.5, SV TR3

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil was reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made using Ethafoam and Tyvek.

Materials Used

Acetone
Ethanol
Paraloid B-72
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Brian Castriota **Date** 11/11/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID57
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 504
Title / Name	dark green octagonal bottle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** 11.4 **W:** 8.8 **D:** 6.2 **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Bottom section of a dark green glass bottle, octagonal.

Additional Identification Information

V 504, GV 229.5, CX9/229.5, SV TR3



Object ID	OID57
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 504
Title / Name	dark green octagonal bottle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** 11.4 **W:** 8.8 **D:** 6.2 **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Bottom section of a dark green glass bottle, octagonal.

Additional Identification Information

V 504, GV 229.5, CX9/229.5, SV TR3



Object ID	OID58
Cat. / Acc. #	SV 514
Title / Name	porter bottle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue-green glass bottle in seven joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GV 514, CX 57

Report ID ORID70
Project ID PID1

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In sevenjoining sherds.

Condition Assessment

In seven sherds. Arrived in lab taped together into two sections with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface. Little to no visible weathering on glass surface. Some abbrasion/wear on base related to use.

Time Log

Total Hours 3

Conservator Brian Castriota
Conservator
Date

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID58
Cat. / Acc. #	SV 514
Title / Name	porter bottle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue-green glass bottle in seven joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GV 514, CX 57

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil was reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made using Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Deionized Water
Ethanol
Acetone
Paraloid B-72
Ethafoam
Tyvek

Conservator Brian Castriota **Date** 12/14/12

Conservator



Object ID	OID58
Cat. / Acc. #	SV 514
Title / Name	porter bottle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue-green glass bottle in seven joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GV 514, CX 57



Object ID	OID58
Cat. / Acc. #	SV 514
Title / Name	porter bottle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue-green glass bottle in seven joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GV 514, CX 57



Object ID	OID59
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 80
Title / Name	Blue transfer-printed teapot
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue transfer-printed teapot in 36 sherds

Additional Identification Information

GS 80

Report ID ORID71
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In 36 joining sherds

Condition Assessment

In 36 joining sherds, all joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface. Base and handle missing.

Time Log

Total Hours 12

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID59
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 80
Title / Name	Blue transfer-printed teapot
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue transfer-printed teapot in 36 sherds

Additional Identification Information

GS 80

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil was reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator Jessica Walthew **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID59
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 80
Title / Name	Blue transfer-printed teapot
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue transfer-printed teapot in 36 sherds

Additional Identification Information

GS 80



Object ID	OID59
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 80
Title / Name	Blue transfer-printed teapot
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue transfer-printed teapot in 36 sherds

Additional Identification Information

GS 80



Object ID	OID60
Cat. / Acc. #	SV 24
Title / Name	White ironstone handle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

White glazed ceramic handle

Additional Identification Information

WH 24

Report ID ORID72
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In three pieces

Condition Assessment

In three pieces, all joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface.

Time Log

Total Hours 1

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID60
Cat. / Acc. #	SV 24
Title / Name	White ironstone handle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance Text	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

White glazed ceramic handle

Additional Identification Information

WH 24

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil was reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator	Jessica Walthew	**Date**	12/18/2012
Conservator			



Object ID	OID60
Cat. / Acc. #	SV 24
Title / Name	White ironstone handle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

White glazed ceramic handle

Additional Identification Information

WH 24



Object ID	OID60
Cat. / Acc. #	SV 24
Title / Name	White ironstone handle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

White glazed ceramic handle

Additional Identification Information

WH 24



Object ID	OID61
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 1
Title / Name	Banded yellow ware pitcher
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Banded yellow ware pitcher in five sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 1

Report ID ORID73
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

Three joining body sherds and two joining handle sherds

Condition Assessment

In five sherds, three joining body sherds, two joining handle sherds; body and handle do not join. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface. Some iron staining in loss on body.

Time Log

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date

Total Hours 2

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Reduce iron staining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID61
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 1
Title / Name	Banded yellow ware pitcher
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Banded yellow ware pitcher in five sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 1

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil and iron staining was reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator	Jessica Walthew	**Date**	12/18/2012
Conservator			



Object ID	OID61
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 1
Title / Name	Banded yellow ware pitcher
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Banded yellow ware pitcher in five sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 1



Object ID	OID61
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 1
Title / Name	Banded yellow ware pitcher
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Banded yellow ware pitcher in five sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 1



Object ID	OID62
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 7
Title / Name	1/4 grey stoneware crock with handle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

1/4 grey stoneware crock with handle, in four joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

WH 7

Report ID ORID74
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In four joining sherds.

Condition Assessment

In four sherds, all joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface.

Time Log

Total Hours 1

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID62
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 7
Title / Name	1/4 grey stoneware crock with handle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

1/4 grey stoneware crock with handle, in four joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

WH 7

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil was reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator	Jessica Walthew	**Date**	12/18/2012
Conservator			



Object ID	OID62
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 7
Title / Name	1/4 grey stoneware crock with handle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

1/4 grey stoneware crock with handle, in four joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

WH 7



Object ID	OID62
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 7
Title / Name	1/4 grey stoneware crock with handle
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

1/4 grey stoneware crock with handle, in four joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

WH 7



Object ID	OID63
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 84
Title / Name	Willow white ware plate
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Willow white ware plate in four joining sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 84

Report ID ORID75
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In four joining sherds with iron staining.

Condition Assessment

In four sherds, all joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface.
Moderate iron staining in losses.

Time Log

Total Hours 2

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Reduce iron staining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID63
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 84
Title / Name	Willow white ware plate
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Willow white ware plate in four joining sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 84

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil and iron staining were reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator	Jessica Walthew	**Date**	12/18/2012
Conservator			



Object ID	OID63
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 84
Title / Name	Willow white ware plate
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Willow white ware plate in four joining sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 84



Object ID	OID63
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 84
Title / Name	Willow white ware plate
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Willow white ware plate in four joining sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 84



Object ID	OID64
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 13
Title / Name	White ironstone saucer
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

White ironstone saucer in two joining sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 13

Report ID ORID76
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In two joining sherds with iron staining.

Condition Assessment

In two sherds, joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface. Light iron staining in loss.

Time Log

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Total Hours 1

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Reduce iron staining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID64
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 13
Title / Name	White ironstone saucer
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

White ironstone saucer in two joining sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 13

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil and iron staining were reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator	Jessica Walthew	**Date**	12/18/2012
Conservator			



Object ID	OID64
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 13
Title / Name	White ironstone saucer
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

White ironstone saucer in two joining sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 13



Object ID	OID64
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 13
Title / Name	White ironstone saucer
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

White ironstone saucer in two joining sherds

Additional Identification Information

WH 13



Object ID	OID65
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 31
Title / Name	Brown stoneware beer bottle, "ORMSBY"
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Brown stoneware beer bottle, marked "ORMSBY" in three non-joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

WH 31

Report ID ORID77
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In three non-joining pieces, covered in soil and iron staining.

Condition Assessment

In three pieces, not joining. Heavy soil and iron oxide accretions remain on surface.

Conservator Brian Castriota
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Time Log

Total Hours 2

Treatment Proposed

Soak and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and accretions.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver
Treatment Approved



Object ID	OID65
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 31
Title / Name	Brown stoneware beer bottle, "ORMSBY"
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Brown stoneware beer bottle, marked "ORMSBY" in three non-joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

WH 31

Treatment Record

Fragments were soaked in deionized water and soil was redcued with bristle brush. Hard iron oxide accretions on glazed surface were reduced with scalpel. Fragments were air dried and protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator Brian Castriota **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID65
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 31
Title / Name	Brown stoneware beer bottle, "ORMSBY"
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Brown stoneware beer bottle, marked "ORMSBY" in three non-joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

WH 31



Object ID	OID65
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 31
Title / Name	Brown stoneware beer bottle, "ORMSBY"
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Brown stoneware beer bottle, marked "ORMSBY" in three non-joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

WH 31



Object ID	OID66
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 82
Title / Name	Blue on white porcelain hollowware sherd
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	Unknown
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	Porcelain
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue on white porcelain hollowware fragment, in two joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

WH 82

Report ID ORID78
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In two joining sherds.

Condition Assessment

In two joining sherds. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface.

Time Log

Total Hours 1

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID66
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 82
Title / Name	Blue on white porcelain hollowware sherd
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	Unknown
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	Porcelain
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue on white porcelain hollowware fragment, in two joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

WH 82

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil was reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator Jessica Walthew **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID66
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 82
Title / Name	Blue on white porcelain hollowware sherd
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	Unknown
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	Porcelain
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue on white porcelain hollowware fragment, in two joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

WH 82



Object ID	OID66
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 82
Title / Name	Blue on white porcelain hollowware sherd
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	Unknown
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	Porcelain
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Blue on white porcelain hollowware fragment, in two joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

WH 82



Object ID	OID67
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 501
Title / Name	Light green bottle base
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green bottle base with joining sherd.

Additional Identification Information

WH 501

Report ID ORID79
Project ID

Photography ☐ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☐ After Treatment

Condition Summary

Base fragment wiht joining sherd.

Condition Assessment

Base fragment with joining sherd. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface. Little to no visible weathering on glass surface.

Time Log

Total Hours 2

Conservator Brian Castriota
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID67
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 501
Title / Name	Light green bottle base
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green bottle base with joining sherd.

Additional Identification Information

WH 501

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil was reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or using Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator	Brian Castriota	**Date**	12/18/2012
Conservator			



Object ID	OID67
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 501
Title / Name	Light green bottle base
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green bottle base with joining sherd.

Additional Identification Information

WH 501



Object ID	OID67
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH 501
Title / Name	Light green bottle base
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green bottle base with joining sherd.

Additional Identification Information

WH 501



Object ID	OID68
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH cx
Title / Name	Iron roofing
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragments of iron roofing

Additional Identification Information

WH cx 129

Report ID ORID80
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

Fragmentary and heavily mineralized

Condition Assessment

Iron is fragmentary and heavily mineralized, actively crumbling, in 8 fragments.

Time Log

Conservator Brian Castriota
Conservator
Date 12/18/2025

Total Hours 3

Treatment Proposed

Dessicate and coat with conservation grade acrylic resin to prevent further corrosion and disintegration.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID68
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH cx
Title / Name	Iron roofing
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragments of iron roofing

Additional Identification Information

WH cx 129

Treatment Record

Fragments were dessicated by soaking in ethanol in polyethylene bag for 3 hours, and dried with heat gun. Immersed in solution of 15% Paraloid B -48N in 85:15 acetone:ethanol for one hour. Air dried and rehoused in polyethylene bags.

Materials Used

Conservator Brian Castriota **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID68
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH cx
Title / Name	Iron roofing
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragments of iron roofing

Additional Identification Information

WH cx 129



Object ID	OID68
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH cx
Title / Name	Iron roofing
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragments of iron roofing

Additional Identification Information

WH cx 129



Object ID	OID69
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH cx
Title / Name	Iron nails
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragments of iron nails

Additional Identification Information

Wh cx 181

Report ID ORID81
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

Fragmentary andmineralized

Condition Assessment

Iron is fragmentary and mineralized. Nine nails/fragments.

Time Log

Total Hours 1

Conservator Brian Castriota
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Dessicate and coat with conservation grade acrylic resin to prevent further corrosion and disintegration.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID69
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH cx
Title / Name	Iron nails
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragments of iron nails

Additional Identification Information

Wh cx 181

Treatment Record

Fragments were dessicated by soaking in ethanol in polyethylene bag for 3 hours, and dried with heat gun. Immersed in solution of 15% Paraloid B -48N in 85:15 acetone:ethanol for one hour. Air dried and rehoused in polyethylene bags.

Materials Used

Conservator Brian Castriota **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID69
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH cx
Title / Name	Iron nails
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragments of iron nails

Additional Identification Information

Wh cx 181



Object ID	OID69
Cat. / Acc. #	SV WH cx
Title / Name	Iron nails
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Fragments of iron nails

Additional Identification Information

Wh cx 181



Object ID	OID70
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 88
Title / Name	White ironstone plate
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Half of a white ironstone plate in seven sherds

Additional Identification Information

GS 88

Report ID ORID82
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In seven joining sherds

Condition Assessment

In seven sherds, all joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface.

Time Log

Total Hours 2

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID70
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 88
Title / Name	White ironstone plate
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Half of a white ironstone plate in seven sherds

Additional Identification Information

GS 88

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil and iron staining were reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator	Jessica Walthew	**Date**	12/18/2012
Conservator			



Object ID	OID70
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 88
Title / Name	White ironstone plate
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Half of a white ironstone plate in seven sherds

Additional Identification Information

GS 88



Object ID	OID70
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 88
Title / Name	White ironstone plate
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Half of a white ironstone plate in seven sherds

Additional Identification Information

GS 88



Object ID	OID71
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 136
Title / Name	Rockingham pitcher/vase rim
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Rockingham pitcher/vase rim with chipped rim

Additional Identification Information

GS 136

Report ID ORID83
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

One fragment, with joining chip

Condition Assessment

One fragment with chip from excavation. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface.

Time Log

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Total Hours 1

Treatment Proposed

Mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.Mend using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID71
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 136
Title / Name	Rockingham pitcher/vase rim
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Rockingham pitcher/vase rim with chipped rim

Additional Identification Information

GS 136

Treatment Record

Residual soil and iron staining were reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Chip was joined to sherd using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.Brian Castriota

Materials Used

Conservator Jessica Walthew **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID71
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 136
Title / Name	Rockingham pitcher/vase rim
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Rockingham pitcher/vase rim with chipped rim

Additional Identification Information

GS 136



Object ID	OID71
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 136
Title / Name	Rockingham pitcher/vase rim
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Rockingham pitcher/vase rim with chipped rim

Additional Identification Information

GS 136



Object ID	OID72
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 98
Title / Name	Finger-painted bowl
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

In three joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GS 98

Report ID ORID84
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In three joining sherds.

Condition Assessment

In three sherds, all joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface.

Time Log

Total Hours 1

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID72
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 98
Title / Name	Finger-painted bowl
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

In three joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GS 98

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil and iron staining were reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator Jessica Walthew **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID72
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 98
Title / Name	Finger-painted bowl
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

In three joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GS 98



Object ID	OID72
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 98
Title / Name	Finger-painted bowl
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	ceramic
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

In three joining sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GS 98



Object ID	OID73
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 512
Title / Name	Pressed glass cup plate(?)
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	H: W: D: Dia:
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Pressed glass cup plate(?), in three sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GS 512

Report ID ORID85
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In three sherds, two joining.

Condition Assessment

In three sherds, two joining. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously, some soil remains on surface.

Time Log

Total Hours 1

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape and mechanically clean surfaces to reduce residual soil and faciliate joining.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID73
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 512
Title / Name	Pressed glass cup plate(?)
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Pressed glass cup plate(?), in three sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GS 512

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Residual soil and iron staining were reduced using a cotton swab moistened with 50:50 ethanol:deionized water. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator Jessica Walthew **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID73
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 512
Title / Name	Pressed glass cup plate(?)
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Pressed glass cup plate(?), in three sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GS 512



Object ID	OID73
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 512
Title / Name	Pressed glass cup plate(?)
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Pressed glass cup plate(?), in three sherds.

Additional Identification Information

GS 512



Object ID	OID74
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 510
Title / Name	Light green medicine bottle finish fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green medicine bottle finish fragment, two joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

GS 510

Report ID ORID86
Project ID

Photography ☒ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☒ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In two joining pieces.

Condition Assessment

In two joining pieces. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously.

Time Log

Total Hours 1

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID74
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 510
Title / Name	Light green medicine bottle finish fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green medicine bottle finish fragment, two joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

GS 510

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator Jessica Walthew **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID74
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 510
Title / Name	Light green medicine bottle finish fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green medicine bottle finish fragment, two joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

GS 510



Object ID	OID74
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 510
Title / Name	Light green medicine bottle finish fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green medicine bottle finish fragment, two joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

GS 510



Object ID	OID75
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 508
Title / Name	Light green medicine bottle finish fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green medicine bottle finish fragment, two joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

GS 508

Report ID ORID87
Project ID

Photography ☐ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☐ After Treatment

Condition Summary

In two joining pieces.

Condition Assessment

In two joining pieces. Arrived in lab taped together with pressure sensitive tape. Washed previously.

Time Log

Total Hours

Conservator Jessica Walthew
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Treatment Proposed

Remove tape.
Join sherds using stable and reversible adhesive.
Create protective storage housing using conservation-grade materials.

Approver **Treatment Approved**



Object ID	OID75
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 508
Title / Name	Light green medicine bottle finish fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green medicine bottle finish fragment, two joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

GS 508

Treatment Record

Pressure sensitive tape was removed mechanically with a wooden skewer. Minor traces of adhesive residue were reduced with ethanol and cotton swab. Sherds were joined using 50% Paraloid B-72 in 85:15 acetone:ethanol. Excess adhesive removed mechanically and with acetone on a cotton swab. Protective storage housing was made with polyethylene bags and/or Ethafoam and Tyvek cloth.

Materials Used

Conservator Jessica Walthew **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator



Object ID	OID75
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 508
Title / Name	Light green medicine bottle finish fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green medicine bottle finish fragment, two joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

GS 508



Object ID	OID75
Cat. / Acc. #	SV GS 508
Title / Name	Light green medicine bottle finish fragment
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	glass
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Light green medicine bottle finish fragment, two joining pieces.

Additional Identification Information

GS 508

Object ID	OID76
Cat. / Acc. #	SV cx 194
Title / Name	Iron sheets
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Iron sheets

Additional Identification Information

cx 194

Report ID ORID88
Project ID

Photography ☐ Before Treatment ☐ During Treatment ☐ After Treatment

Condition Summary

Condition Assessment

Iron is fragmentary and heavily mineralized, actively crumbling.

Time Log

Conservator Brian Castriota
Conservator
Date 12/18/2012

Total Hours 2

Treatment Proposed

Dessicate and coat with conservation grade acrylic resin to prevent further corrosion and disintegration.

Approver **Treatment Approved**

Object ID	OID76
Cat. / Acc. #	SV cx 194
Title / Name	Iron sheets
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Iron sheets

Additional Identification Information

cx 194

Treatment Record

Fragments were dessicated by soaking in ethanol in polyethylene bag for 3 hours, and dried with heat gun. Immersed in solution of 15% Paraloid B -48N in 85:15 acetone:ethanol for one hour. Air dried and rehoused in polyethylene bags.

Materials Used

Conservator Brian Castriota **Date** 12/18/2012

Conservator

Object ID	OID76
Cat. / Acc. #	SV cx 194
Title / Name	Iron sheets
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Iron sheets

Additional Identification Information

cx 194

Object ID	OID76
Cat. / Acc. #	SV cx 194
Title / Name	Iron sheets
Artist / Maker	unknown
Culture / Region	American
Date	1825-1857
Material / Medium	iron
Dimensions	**H:** **W:** **D:** **Dia:**
Owner	Seneca Village Project
Provenance	Excavated in 2011 at Seneca Village in Central

New Object | Search

Description

Iron sheets

Additional Identification Information

cx 194

Appendix H: Databases

Appendix H: Databases

Introduction

Appendix H contains two Excel files (submitted separately): **1. The General Artifact Inventory Database** (which includes information about all fragments collected, including those that were discarded in the field and in the lab) and **2. The Vessel/Object Database** (which contains information about ceramic, curved glass, and "small find" artifacts from the Wilson house [SCs 6B-D] and the buried A Horizon [SC 6A] that were considered singular objects/ vessels and assigned unique artifact numbers).

Also included in this appendix are two keys that provide more information about the databases, the **Key to the Seneca Village (9531) General Artifact Inventory Database** and the **Key to the Seneca Village (9531) Vessel/ Object Database**.

For more information about our methods of processing and cataloguing artifacts, please see Part I of Chapter 2.

Key to the Seneca Village (9531) General Artifact Inventory Database

This is the key to the General Artifact Inventory Database which contains information about all of the artifacts that were retrieved in the course of the 2011 excavations at Seneca Village. These artifacts were originally catalogued in ten separate files: ceramics, curved glass, "small finds," architectural, fauna, flora, pipes, fuel, unidentified objects, and objects that were discarded in the field. The files were then combined into the single database included with the report as presented here.

Column Headings

Location (of select artifact types only) – where the object is located. If it is with the collection, the kind of box it is stored in. If it is not with the collection, where it is (e.g., MCNY [Museum of the City of New York] for the objects currently on display at that museum).

History (some artifact types only) – information about the artifact's history (e.g., E 2013 CC refers to the fact that the artifact was exhibited in the City College exhibit in 2013).

Conserved? – records whether or not the object has been treated by conservators.

SITE – confirming that the artifact comes from the Seneca Village site; NY State allotted this number to the site: 9531.

Context – the number of the archaeological context (specific provenience) in which the object was found (e.g., 1-246).

Area – the area or transect on the site where the object was found

TC/ STP + Str. – the test cut or shovel test pit within the area, and within the test cut, the layer of soil – the stratum - where the artifact was found.

Object type – what the object is (e.g., plate, escutcheon). Unidentified objects are recorded as "unident."

Object subtype (Architectural only) – (e.g., for nail, "cut").

Object function ("Small Finds" and pipes only) – what the object may have been used for (e.g., toy, furniture, etc.).

Material type – the kind(s) of material from which the object is made (e.g., glass, ceramic)

Ware – for ceramics, the kind of ceramic ware from which the object is made (e.g., earthenware, porcelain).

Ware subtype – the kind of ware subtype from which the object is made (e.g. for ware type earthenware, creamware; for ware type porcelain, Chinese export).

Color – self-explanatory (e.g., brown, white, etc.).

Decoration – whether or not decoration was applied to the object, and if so, how it was done (e.g., plain, painted, transfer-printed).

Ves. Part – the part of the object represented by the fragment.

Genus (floral & faunal only) – the genus of the species that the specimen represents.

Species (floral & faunal only) – the species that the specimen represents.

Element/part (floral & faunal only) – part of the individual that the specimen represents.

Date range – the range of dates when the object was made, popular, etc.

Count – how many of that particular object exists.

Weight (some artifact types only) – how much the object weighs (in grams).

Comments – anything else that is relevant concerning the object.

Form part of a vessel/ small finds object – whether an object is an object or is a fragment of an object that is considered to be a "vessel" or "object" and is included in the Vessel/ Object data file. If so, its vessel/object number is listed here.

File – the data file in which the object was originally listed (e.g., ceramics, architectural, fuel, etc.) Note: these individual Excel files were merged into the single artifact inventory database.

Page Number – the page number of the paper worksheet on which the object was first recorded.

Line Number – the line number on the paper worksheet where the object was first recorded.

Missing – records an object that is missing from the collection.

Key to the Seneca Village (9531) Vessel/ Object Database

This is the key to the Master Vessel/ Object Database which contains information about ceramic, curved glass, and "small find" artifacts that were considered singular objects. They come from the select contexts of the Wilson house [SCs 6B, 6C, and 6D] and the buried A Horizon [SC 6A]. Each was assigned a unique artifact number and is a unique line entry in this database.

Column Headings

Location – where the object is located. If it is with the collection, the kind of box it is stored in. If it is not with the collection, where it is (e.g., MCNY [Museum of the City of New York] for the objects currently on display at that museum).

History – information about the artifact's history (e.g., E 2013 CC refers to the fact that the artifact was exhibited in the City College exhibit in 2013).

Conserved – records whether or not the object has been treated by conservators.

Site – confirming that the artifact comes from the Seneca Village site; NY State allotted this number to the site: 9531.

Vessel/Object # – the unique number assigned to that artifact and includes all of the sherds/pieces/ fragments that make up the artifact. There are three different sets of numbers, one for ceramic vessels (CV 1-), one for glass vessels (GV 500-), and one for all other artifacts, "small finds" (S 1-).

Area/Test Cut/Stratum/Level – where on the site the object was found: the area or transect, the test cut within the area, and within the test cut, the layer of soil – the stratum and level - where the artifact was found.

Activity – kind of activity in which the artifact might have been used (e.g., serving food, consumption)

Vessel/Object Form – what the object is (e.g., bottle, bowl, curry comb). Unidentified objects are recorded as "unident."

Material Type - the material from which the object is made (e.g., glass, ceramic)

Ware Type – for ceramics, the kind of ceramic ware that the object is made from (e.g., earthenware, porcelain).

Color – self-explanatory (e.g., brown, white, etc.).

Manufacturing Technique – for glass and "small finds" only – how the object was made.

Decoration Technique – whether or not decoration was applied to the object, and if so, how it was done (e.g., plain, painted, transfer-printed).

Interior Pattern – the pattern of decoration on the inside of object such as a ceramic bowl; applies particularly to ceramics (e.g., willow pattern on plate).

Exterior Pattern – the pattern of decoration on the outside of an object such as a teacup; applies particularly to ceramics (e.g., flowers on a teacup).

Pattern (for small finds only) – the pattern of decoration on, e.g., a tobacco pipe (e.g., rouletting).

Mark – mark on the artifact which might denote its manufacturer or decorator (e.g., Wedgwood).

Beginning Date - the earliest known date of manufacture for that particular kind of object (e.g., 1762, for creamware, a kind of ceramic).

End Date – when that particular kind of object was no longer made

Date Rationale – data or reasoning on which the date is based (e.g., the date stamped on a coin).

Date Reference – the authority on which the date(s) is(are) based (Note that we relied most upon the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory's website "Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland" http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/index.htm).

Vessel/Object Size – the dimensions (diameter of rim, base, height, etc.) in centimeters (e.g., 23 cm rim diameter, 13 cm base diameter). In the case of diameters, this size refers to the estimated size of the complete object, based on the object fragment present. Width, length and height measurements refer to the fragment present, not the complete object.

% of Complete Vessel/Object present – what percentage of the whole object is present in the object excavated (e.g., 50%; 75 %, etc.).

Matches – other artifacts that this particular artifact matches, if it is part of a set (e.g., two plates in the willowware pattern might be said to "match").

Photos #s – the log numbers of the photos of this particular object (e.g., SV CV 21.1-3, for Seneca Village site, ceramic vessel 21, photos 1-3).

Context #s – the number of the archaeological context (specific provenience) in which the object was found (e.g., 1-246). If more than one number is listed, it means that different pieces of the object came from different layers of soil.

Comments – anything that the artifact analyst thought was important that is not included in the above (e.g., a note about the artifact's exhibit potential or condition).

Appendix I:
1855 New York State Census

This section contains a summary table of the families we believe were living in Seneca village in 1855, based on a comparison of the 1855 New York State Census, tax records, and the Sage map of 1856. Surnames are listed in the table as they appear in the 1855 census, followed by alternate spellings found in other documents in parentheses. The table is followed by the relevant pages from the 1855 New York State Census. Please note that some of the families listed on the census pages do not appear to have lived in the village. Their inclusion in between the villagers likely reflects the visitation route of the census taker both inside and outside of the village.

FAMILIES LIVING IN SENECA VILLAGE IN 1855

Family # in census	Surname of head of household	Family # in census	Surname of head of household
524	Smith	567	Jimmerson
525	Wilson	568	Henson (Hinson)
526	Benson	569	Dunn
527	Hamilton	570	Allen
528	Germond (Garmond)	571	McFarlane
529	Gallagher	572	Riley
530	Allen	573	Morgan
		574	White
549	Haff	575	Sisco (Cisco)
550	Williams	576	Hutchins
551	Butler	577	White
552	Landen	578	Davis
553	Jackson	579	Harrison
554	McCollin	580	Hicks
555	Casey	581	Thompson
556	Casey (or Carey?)	582	Scudder
557	Glynn	583	Webster
558	Renahan	584	Phillips (Philips)
559	Meyers	585	Wilson
560	Geary	586	Lane
561	Wallace	587	Pease
562	Mathews	588	Berry
563	Snowden	589	Foley
564	McClancy	590	Green
565	Garnet	591	Barlow
566	Silver (Sylvan)		

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the Third Election District of the 22nd Ward of the City of New York in the County of New York taken by me on the Ninth day of July, 1855.

Wm. H. Addis Marshal.

	Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation.	Of what material built.	Value.	Families numbered in the order of their visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	Color, (black or mulatto.)	Relation to the head of the family.	In what county of this State, or in what other State or Foreign Country born.	Married.	Widowed.	Years resident in this city or town.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	Aliens.	Persons of color not taxed.	Persons over 21 years who cannot read and write.	Owners of land.	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1					Bridget Cavanagh	49	F		Wife	Ireland	1		20				1		1		
2					Richard Cavanagh	18	M		Child	New York			1	Laborer							
3					Catharine Cavanagh	13	F		Child	New York			12								
4					John Cavanagh	12	M		Child	New York			11								
5					Patrick Cavanagh	9	M		Child	New York			8								
6					Mary Cavanagh	5	F		Child	New York			4								
7					Bridget Cavanagh	1	F		Child	New York			1								
8					Ann Hackett	61	F		Boarder	Ireland		1	5	Domestic			1		1		
9	399	Frame	1000	514	Henry Turbert	27	M			Germany	1		5	Gardener			1		1		
10					Cath. Turbert	21	F		Wife	Germany	1		2				1		1		
11					James Turbert	1	M		Brother	Germany			1	Laborer			1		1		
12					Mary Koch	20	F		Boarder	Germany			1	Domestic			1		1		
13	400	Frame	800	520	Cath.e Reeder	42	F			Germany		1	15	Chair Bottomer			1		1		
14					Emma Reeder	16	F		Child	Germany			15	Chair Bottomer			1		1		
15				521	Jacob Hildebrandt	29	M			Germany			2	Boiler			1		1		
16	401	Frame	800	522	Gerry Dreyer	33	M			Germany	1		7	Milkman		1			1	1	
17					Annie Dreyer	32	F		Wife	Germany	1		5				1		1		
18					Henry Dreyer	2	M		Child	New York			2								
19					John Dreyer	7m	M		Child	New York			5m								
20					John Kegler	9	M		Boarder	New York			9	Domestic							
21					Hemphlen Knuck	25	M		Boarder	Germany			2	Servant		1			1		
22	402	Frame	1000	523	Bernard H. Gillmore	34	M			Germany	1		9	Grocer		1				1	
23					Ann Van Gillmore	41	F		Wife	Germany	1		11				1		1		
24					Louisa Van Gillmore	6	F		Child	New York			6								
25					Bernard Krewer	18	M		Boarder	Germany			1	Servant			1		1		
26					Wm. Gillmore	60	M		Father	France			3	None			1		1		
27	403	Frame	400	524	Pleasant Smith	39	M	B		Virginia	1		8	Waiter				1			
28					Susan Smith	33	F	B	Wife	Virginia	1		8					1	1		
29					Sarah Smith	1	F	B	Child	New York			5					1			
30					Pleasant Smith	5	M	B	Child	New York			1					1			
31	404	Frame	900	525	Wm. C. Wilson	41	M	B		New York	1		30	Porter	1					1	
32					Chas. C. Wilson	29	F	B	Wife	New York	1		30					1	8		
33					Wm. H. Wilson	17	M	B	Child	New York			17	Waiter				1			
34					Joseph Wilson	15	M	B	Child	New York			15	None				1			
35					John Wilson	13	M	B	Child	New York			13					1			
36					Josiah Wilson	11	M	B	Child	New York			11					1			
37					Charlotte Wilson	7	F	B	Child	New York			7					1			
38					James Wilson	5	M	B	Child	New York			5					1			
39					Mary Wilson	3	F	B	Child	New York			3					1			
40					David Wilson	4m	M	B	Child	New York			4m					1			
41	405	Frame	800	526	Wm. Benson	52	M	B		Virginia	1		5	Laborer				1	12		
42					Sarah Benson	39	F	B	Wife	Maryland	1		5					1	12		
43					Wm. H. Benson	3	M	B	Child	New York			3					1			
44				527	James Hemmicken	36	M	B		Virginia	1		10	Waiter	1					1	
45																					

Wm H Addis

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the Fifth Election District of the 22nd Ward of the City of N York in the County of New York taken by me on the Ninth day of July, 1855.

Wm H. Mabie Marshal.

Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation.	Of what material built.	Value.	Families numbered in the order of their visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	White or Black, or Mulatto.	Relation to the head of the family.	In what county of this State, or in what other State or Foreign Country born.	Married.	Widowed.	Years resident in this city or town.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	VOTERS. Aliens.	Persons of color not taxed.	Persons over 21 years who cannot read and write.	Owners of land.	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
				Maria Hamilton	35	F	B	Wife	Virginia	1		11		-	-	-	1	-	-		1
				George Miller	10	M	B	Son & Chil	New York	-	-	10		-	-	-	1	-	-		2
108	Frame	500	528	Selam Germond	27	M			France	1		15	Laborer		1	-	-	-	-		3
				Cath Germond	20	F		Wife	France	1		6		-	-	1	-	-	-		4
				Cath Germond jr	1	F		Child	New York	-	-	1		-	-	-	-	-	-		5
				Frederick Robinson	19	M		Servant	Germany	-	-	2	Domestic	-		1	-	-	-		6
109	Frame	700	529	John Gallagher	53	M			Ireland	1		15	Shoemaker	-	1	-	-	-	-		7
				Ann Gallagher	40	F		Wife	Ireland	1		15		-	-	1	-	1	-		8
				Eliza Gallagher	10	F		Child	New York	-	-	10		-	-	-	-	-	-		9
				Edward Gallagher	6	M		Child	New York			6		-	-	-	-	-	-		10
				Patrick Donahue	72	M		Father in	Ireland		1	14	None	-	1	-	-	1	-		11
110	Frame	700	530	Jane Allen	46	F			Ireland		1	5		-	-	1	-	1	-	Deaf	12
				Ann Allen	18	F		Child	Ireland	-	-	5	None	-	-	1	-	-	-		13
				Frank A Parks	4	M		Boarder	Kings Co L.I.	-	-	2		-	-	-	-	-	-		14
109	Frame	2100	531	Wheeler Hale	55	M			Mass	1		13	Cartman	1	-	-	-	-	1		15
				Margt Hale	53	F		Wife	Mass Chesh Co	1		20		-	-	-	-	-	-		16
				Eugene Hale	12	M		Child	New York	-		12		-	-	-	-	-	-		17
				Monzo Hale	9	M		Child	New York	-	-	9		-	-	-	-	-	-		18
				Josephine Hale	4	F		Child	New York	-	-	4		-	-	-	-	-	-		19
				Mary O'Donnell	24	M		Servant	Ireland			2	Domestic	-	-	1	-	1	-		20
110	Frame	1200	532	Benedict Camph	55	M			Germany	1		15	Gardener	-	1	-	-	-	-		21
				Annie Camph	55	F		Wife	Germany	1		15		-	-	1	-	1	-		22
				Jacob Camph	15	M		Child	New York	-	-	15	Asst in Garden	-	-	-	-	-	-		23
111	Frame	700	533	John Hoost	39	M			Ireland	1		5	Laborer	-	-	1	-	1	-		24
				Mary A Hoost	11	F		Child	Ireland			5		-	-	1	-	-	-		25
112	Frame	700	534	Wm McGloin	24	M			Ireland	1		4	Laborer	-	-	1	-	1	-		26
				Rose McGloin	22	F		Wife	Ireland	1		9		-	-	1	-	1	-		27
				Barsby McGloin	2	M		Child	New York	-		2		-	-	-	-	-	-		28
				Charles McGloin	1/2	M		Child	New York			1/2		-	-	-	-	-	-		29
				Bernard McGroon	25	M		Boarder	Ireland			2	Laborer	-	-	1	-	1	-		30
113	Frame	400	535	John Stone	48	M	B		Maryland	1		5	Sailor	-	-	-	1	1	-		31
				Margt Stone	44	F	B	Wife	New York	1		44	Domestic	-	-	-	1	1	-		32
				Benja F Stone	22	M	B	Child	New York			22	Sailor	-	-	-	1	1	-		33
				Neptune Stone	18	M	B	Child	New York			18	Sailor	-	-	-	1	-	-		34
				James Stone	14	M	B	Child	New York			14		-	-	-	1	-	-		35
114	Frame	400	536	Mathew Sooler	32	M			Germany	1		4	Laborer	-	-	1	-	1	-		36
				Mary Sooler	33	F		Wife	Germany	1		4		-	-	1	-	1	-		37
115	Frame	600	537	Christian Starling	49	F			Germany	1		11	None	-	-	1	-	1	-		38
				Herman Starling	21	M		Child	Germany			11	Sailor	-	-	1	-	-	-		39
				John Starling	15	M		Child	Germany			11		-	-	1	-	-	-		40
				Elizabeth Starling	10	F		Child	New York			10		-	-	1	-	-	-		41
				Henry Pist	1	M		Child	New York			1		-	-	-	-	-	-		42
116	Frame	400	538	Jacob Miller	42	M			Germany	1		6	Ring Peeler	-	-	1	-	1	-	Lame	43
				Sibonia Miller	40	F		Wife	Germany	1		6				1	-	1	-		44
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Wm H. Mabie

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the Third Election District of the 22nd Ward of the City of New York in the County of New York taken by me on the Tenth day of July, 1855.

Wm H. Aleis Marshal.

Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation	Of what material built.	Value.	Families numbered in the order of their visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	Color, whether white or mulatto	Relation to the head of the family.	In what county of this State, or in what other State or Foreign Country born.	Married.	Widowed.	Years resident in this city or town.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	Aliens.	Persons of color not taxed.	Persons over 21 years who cannot read and write.	Owners of land.	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1				George Miller	18	M		Child	Germany			6	None			1				
2				Michel Miller	14	M		Child	Germany			6				1				
3				Daniel Miller	12	M		Child	Germany			6				1				
4				Herman Miller	10	M		Child	Germany			6				1				
5				Adam Miller	8	M		Child	Germany			6				1				
6				John Miller	6	M		Child	Germany			6				1				
7				Jacob Miller	4	M		Child	New York			4								
8				Rebecca Miller	2	F		Child	New York			2								
9	117	Frame	400	539 John Herman	38	M			Germany	1		10	Gardener			1				
10				Christina Herman	30	F		Wife	Germany	1		11				1				
11				Maria Herman	14	F		Sister	Germany			2	Domestic			1				
12				Louisa Herman	6	F		Child	New York			6								
13				William Herman	4	M		Child	New York			4								
14				Regina Herman	1	F		Child	New York			1								
15	118	Frame	400	541 Elizabeth Stone	32	F			Germany	1		3	Work in Garden			1		1		
16				John Stone	12	M		Child	Germany			3				1				
17				Conrad Stone	4	M		Child	Germany			3				1				
18	119	Frame	400	541 Frederick Miller	33	M			Germany	1		4	Shoemaker			1		1		
19				Catharine Miller	32	F		Wife	Germany	1		3				1		1		
20	120	Frame	2400	542 Dickson Sarles	54	M			East Chester	1		35	Boot Maker	1					1	
21				Elizabeth Sarles	52	F		Wife	Hastings N.Y.	1		35								
22				Dickson Sarles	21	M		Child	New York			21	Clerk	1						
23				Mary J Sarles	19	F		Child	New York			19	None							
24				Elizabeth M Sarles	17	F		Child	New York			17	None							
25				Willm H Sarles	15	M		Child	New York			15	None							
26				Gilbert Sarles	12	M		Child	New York			12								
27				Mary A Andrews	60	F		Aunt	Halifax N.S.			35	None			1		12		
28				Mathew Carrel	14	M		Servt	Ireland			2/12	Domestic			1		12		
29				Mary Tully	30	F		Servant	Ireland			3	Domestic			1		12		
30	121	Frame	2400	542 Adolphus Andrews	56	M			New York	1		35	Merch't	1					1	
31				Mary Andrews	52	F		Wife	New Jersey	1		52							1	
32				Louis Bugbee	23	M		Son in law	New York	1		8	Merch't	1						
33				Martha Bugbee	19	F		Child	New York	1		19								
34				Catharine Farrel	18	F		Servant	Ireland			4	Domestic			1		1		
35	122	Frame	2400	541 Rowland Johnson	29	M			Penn	1		3	Merch't	1					1	
36				Henrietta M Johnson	29	F		Wife	New Jersey	1		3	& Doctor							
37				Anna M Johnson	2/12	F		Child	New York			2/12								
38				Emma C Berry	42	F	B	Servant	New York	1		40	Domestic				1			
39				Marina Berry	12	F	B	Servant	New York			10					1			
10				Elizabeth Berry	5	F	B	Servant	New York			3					1			
41	123	Frame	2400	545 George W. Stevens	34	M			Saratoga Co NY	1		10	Lawyer	1					1	
42				Mary Stevens	27	F		Wife	New York	1		27								
43				Frank Stevens	5	M		Child	New York			5								
44				Mary E Stevens	4	F		Child	New York			4								
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Wm H Aleis

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the Third Election District of the 22nd Ward of the City of New York in the County of New York taken by me on the Tenth day of July, 1855.

Wm H. Mabie Marshal.

Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation.	Of what material built.	Value.	Families numbered in the order of their visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	Color, White or Black, or Complexion.	Relation to the head of the family.	In what county of this State, or in what other State or Foreign Country born.	Married.	Widowed.	Years resident in this city or town.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	Aliens.	Persons of color over 21 years who cannot read.	Persons over 21 years who cannot read and write.	Owners of land.	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
				Ida Stevens	2	F		Child	New York	-	-	2		-	-	-	-	-	-		1
				Bridget O'Brien	22	F		Servant	Ireland			4	Domestic	-	-	1	-	-	-		2
434	Frame	2400	546	Ephraim Stevens	63	M			West Ches Co NY		1	5	Merchant	1	-	-	-	-	-		3
				John O Stevens	28	M		Child	Westchester Co			15	Book Keeper	1	-	-	-	-	-		4
				Mary Stevens	28	F		Child	Saratoga Co			5	None	-	-	-	-	-	-		5
				Mary Stafford	19	F		Servant	Ireland			2	Domestic	-	-	1	-	12	-		6
435	Frame	3000	547	John V. Andrews	29	M			New York	1		29	Cane Merchant	1	-	-	-	-	1		7
				Maria V. Andrews	22	F		Wife	New York	1		22		-	-	-	-	-	-		8
				Edmund Andrews	3	M		Child	New York			3		-	-	-	-	-	-		9
				Catharine Vanclue	18	F		Servant	Ireland			5	Domestic	-	-	1	-	12	-		10
436	Frame	5500	548	John S. Paulison	32	M			New York	1		18	Pres. Ins. Co NY	1	-	-	-	-	1		11
				Margt A. Paulison	32	F		Wife	New York	1		32		-	-	-	-	-	-		12
				Joseph L. Paulison	3	M		Child	New York			3		-	-	-	-	-	-		13
				Clara Paulison	1	F		Child	New York			1		-	-	-	-	-	-		14
				Daniel Comes	11	M		Adopted do	Prussia			9		-	-	-	-	-	-		15
				Susan Whites	23	F		Servant	Ireland			9	Domestic	-	-	1	-	-	-		16
				Frances Murphy	17	F		Servant	Ireland			2	Domestic	-	-	1		-	-		17
				William Dales	21	M		Servant	Ireland			2	Domestic	-	-	1	-	-	-		18
				Ann Stephenson	65	F		Aunt	New York		1	20	None	-	-	-	-	-	-		19
437	Frame	1500	549	John S. Hoff	50	M			New York	1		13	Hotel Keeper	1	-	-	-	-	1		20
				Ann E Hoff	40	F		Wife	New York	1		13		-	-	-	-	-	-		21
				John S Hoff	14	M		Child	New York			13	Assist	-	-	-	-	-	-		22
				Lelia Hoff	15	F		Child	New York			13	None	-	-	-	-	-	-		23
				Robert Hoff	13	M		Child	New York			13		-	-	-	-	-	-		24
				Charles Hoff	9	M		Child	New York			9		-	-	-	-	-	-		25
				Edward Hoff	3	M		Child	New York			3		-	-	-	-	-	-		26
438	Frame	600	550	Andrew Williams	55	M	B		New Jersey	1		10	Carpenter	1	-	-	-	12	1		27
				Elizabeth Williams	45	F	B	Wife	New Jersey	1		32		-	-	-	1	R	-		28
				Jeremiah Williams	22	M	B	Child	New York			22	Painter	-	-	-	1	-	-		29
				Ann E Williams	27	F	B	Son in law Cous				20	None	-	-	-	1	1	-		30
				Elias Williams	9	M	B	Gd Child	New York			9		-	-	-	1	-	-		31
439	Frame	500	551	John F Butler	29	M	B		New York	1		20	Laborer	-	-	-	1	-	-		32
				Ellen A Butler	27	F	B	Wife	New York	1		27		-	-	-	1	-	-		33
440	Frame	600	552	Josiah Sanders	50	M	B		Georgia	1		20	Laborer	-	-	-	1	1	-		34
				Lucinda Sanders	40	F	B	Wife	New York	1		40		-	-	-	1	1	-		35
				Lawrence Sanders	18	M	B	Child	New York			18	None	-	-	-	1	-	-		36
				Martha Sanders	16	F	B	Child	New York			16	None	-	-	-	1	-	-		37
				Maria Sanders	11	F	B	Child	New York			11		-	-	-	1	-	-		38
				Josiah Peterson	2	M	B	Adopted Child	New York			2		-	-	-	1	-	-		39
				Daniel Peterson	1	M	B	Adopted do	New York			1		-	-	-	1	-	-		40
441	Frame	600	553	John Jackson	70	M	B		West Ches Co NY		1	43	None	-	-	-	1	1	-		41
				Mary Jackson	29	F	B	Child	West Ches Co NY			28		-	-	-	1	1	-		42
				John Jackson jr	33	M	B	Child	West Ches Co NY			20	Laborer	-	-	-	1	1	-		43
				Annie Jackson	2	F	B	Gd Child	New York	-	-	2		-	-	-	1	-	-		44
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* John S Hoff keeps an Inn out of my district, but lives in it.

Wm H Mabie

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the Third Election District of the 22nd Ward of the City of New York in the County of New York taken by me on the Eleventh day of July, 1855.

Wm H. Hollis Marshal.

Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation.	Of what material built.	Value.	Families numbered in the order of their visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	Color, whether black or mulatto.	Relation to the head of the family.	In what county of this State, or in what other State or Foreign Country born.	Married.	Widowed.	Years resident in this city or town.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	Aliens.	Persons of color not taxed.	Persons over 21 years who cannot read and write.	Owners of land.	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1				Sarah Monroe	53	F	B	Boarder	New York			53	None	-	-	-	1	1	-	
2	232	Frame	4000	554	O. P. McCollin	63	M	B		Mass Chas Co	1		40	Cook	1	-	-	-	R	1	
3					Elizabeth McCollin	51	F	B	Wife	New York			50		-	-	-	-	-	1	
4					Frederick Ristelle	6	M	B	Boarder	New York			6		-	-	-	1	-	-	
5					Samuel Hoodings	94	M	B	Nothing to do	Nova Scotia		1	66	None	-	-	-	1	1	-	
6	193	Frame	1500	555	Thomas Casey	55	M			Ireland	1		8	Laborer	-	-	1	-	R	-	
7					Mary Casey	41	F		Wife	Ireland	1		8		-	-	1	-	1	-	
8					Patrick Casey	8	M		Child	Ireland			8		-	-	1	-	-	-	
9					Ellen Casey	6	F		Child	New York			6		-	-	-	-	-	-	
10					Mary A. Casey	4	F		Child	New York			4		-	-	-	-	-	-	
11				556	Thomas Carey	31	M			Ireland	1		10	Laborer	-	-	1	-	-	-	
12					Mary A. Carey	31	F		Wife	Ireland	1		18		-	-	1	-	1	-	
13					Rosanna Carey	5	F		Child	New York			5		-	-	-	-	-	-	
14					John Carey	3	M		Child	New York			3		-	-	-	-	-	-	
15				557	Patrick O'Conn	37	M			Ireland	1		5	Laborer	-	-	1	-	1	-	
16					Mary O'Conn	32	F		Wife	Ireland	1		2		-	-	1	-	R	-	
17					Mary E. O'Conn	9	F		Child	Ireland	-	-	2		-	-	1	-	-	-	
18					James O'Conn	5	M		Child	Ireland			2		-	-	1	-	-	-	
19				558	William Hoodland	21	M			Ireland	1		6	Laborer	-	-	1	-	-	-	
20					Honorah Hoodland	1	F		Child	New York	1	-	6		-	-	-	-	-	-	
21					Bridget Hoodland	24	F		Wife	Ireland			1		-	-	1	-	1	-	
22	134	Frame	3500	559	Henry Meyer	38	M			Germany			4	Grocer	-	-	1	-	-	-	
23					John Hermann	21	M		Boarder	Germany			1	Clerk	-	-	1	-	-	-	
24					Thomas Brokemeyer	23	M		Servant	Germany			1	Domestic	-	-	1	-	1	-	
25					Henry Friedrich	23	M		Servant	Germany			2	Domestic	-	-	1	-	1	-	
26	135	Frame	3500	561	John Geary	62	M			Ireland	1		54	Keeper of Tavern	-	1	-	-	-	-	
27					Catharine Geary	51	F		Wife	New York	1		51		-	-	-	-	-	-	
28					Mary E. Geary	25	F		Child	New York	-		25	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	
29					Catharine A. Geary	20	F		Child	New York	-		20	N. S. Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30					Thomas Geary	18	M		Child	New York	-		18	N. S. Teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	
31					John Geary Jr	23	M		Child	New York			23	Iron Cutter	1	-	-	-	-	-	
32					Alice Geary	17	F		Child	New York			17	Tailoress	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33					Eleanor Geary	10	F		Child	New York			10	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34					Georgiana Geary	15	F		Child	New York			15	None	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35					Rosanna Geary	12	M		Child	New York			12		-	-	-	-	-	-	
36					Charlotte Geary	8	F		Child	New York			8		-	-	-	-	-	-	
37					Harriet V. V. Geary	2	M		Child	New York			2		-	-	-	-	-	-	
38					Fanny Geary	46	F		Cousin	Ireland			13	Domestic	-	-	1	-	-	-	
39					Joseph Quinn	8	M		Boarder	New York			8		-	-	-	-	-	-	
40					Augustus Robinson	8	M		Boarder	New York			8		-	-	-	-	-	-	
41					Elizabeth Robinson	7	F		Boarder	New York			7		-	-	-	-	-	-	
42	136	Frame	600	561	John Wallace	31	M			Ireland	1		12	Laborer	-	-	1	-	-	-	
43					Ann Wallace	36	F		Wife	Ireland	1		11		-	-	1	-	R	-	
44					Mary Wallace	6	F		Child	Ireland			6		-	-	1	-	-	-	
45																				

Wm H. Hollis

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the Third Election District of the 22nd Ward of the City of New York in the County of New York taken by me on the Eleventh day of July, 1855.

Wm H. Medes Marshal.

Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation.	Of what material built.	Value.	Families numbered in the order of their visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	White or black or mulatto.	Relation to the head of the family.	In what county of this State, or in what other State or Foreign Country born.	Married.	Widowed.	Years resident in this city or town.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	Aliens.	Persons of color not taxed.	Persons over 21 years who cannot read and write.	Owners of Inst.	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Richard Wallace	4	M		Child	New York	-	-	4					-	-	-	
				Ellen Wallace	2	F		Child	New York	-	-	2					-	-	-	
137	Frame	1000	562	William H. Mathews	43	M	B		Delaware	1		24	Laborer	1	-	-	-	-	1	
				Ann Mathews	30	F	B	Wife	Delaware	1		19					1	-	-	
			563	Isaac Snowden	39	M	B		Maryland	1		3	Waiter	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Matilda Snowden	28	F	B	Wife	Maryland	1		3		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Georgiana Snowden	11	F	B	Child	Maryland	-	-	3		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Charlotte A. Snowden	9	F	B	Child	Maryland	-	-	3		-	-	-	1	-	-	
138	Frame	1000	564	Wm H. McClowes	32	M	B		Maryland	1		11	Laborer	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Anna McClowes	31	F	B	Wife	Maryland	1		5		-	-	-	1	-	-	
			565	Henry Garnett	88	M	B		Maryland	1		20	Gardener	-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Eliza Garnett	61	F	B	Wife	Maryland	1		20		-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Mary Harris	15	F	B	Niece	New York			2	Domestic	-	-	-	1	-	-	
139	Frame	2000	566	Charles Nelson	75	M	B		Hayti		1	55	None	1	-	-	-	1	1	
				Peter Nelson	22	M	B	Child	New York	1		22	Coachman	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Charlot Nelson	30	F	B	Child	New York			30	Domestic	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Cathe Nelson	25	F	B	Daughter	New York	1		25	Domestic	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				George Nelson	4	M	B	Child	New York	-		4		-	-	-	1	-	-	
			567	John Jimmerson	39	M	B		Virginia	1		4	Oyster Dealer	1	-	-	-	1	1	
				Mary Jimmerson	34	F	B	Wife	New York	1		34		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Sarah Stevens	11	F	B	Step Child	New York	-		11		-	-	-	1	-	-	
140	Frame	550	568	James Henson	50	M	B		New York	1		21	Cooper	1	-	-	-	-	1	
				Elizabeth Henson	40	F	B	Wife	New York	1		20		-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Elizabeth Henson	18	F	B	Child	New York	-	-	18	Domestic	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Isaac Henson	4	M	B	Child	New York	-	-	4		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Ephraim Henson	2	M	B	Child	New York			2		-	-	-	1	-	-	
141	Frame	500	569	Philip Lunn	37	M			Ireland	1		16	Police Officer	-	1	-	-	-	1	
				Mary Lunn	31	F		Wife	Ireland	1		11					1	-	-	
				John McCauley	10	M		Son	Ireland	-	-	2	Laborer	-	-	-	1	1	-	
142	Frame	500	570	Ishmael Allen	41	M	B		New York	1		21	Keeper Q.H.	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Ann Allen	42	F	B	Wife	New York	1		21		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Ann R. Allen	15	F	B	Child	New York			15	None	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Sophia E. Allen	11	F	B	Child	New York			11		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Marcha J. Allen	8	F	B	Child	New York			8					1			
				Thomas Allen	3	M	B	Child	New York			3		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Lydia A. Jackson	45	F	B	Boarder	Dutch Guy		1	30	None	-	-	-	1	-	-	
143	Frame	500	571	Peter McFarlane	30	M			Ireland	1		11	Laborer	-	1	-	-	1	-	
				Ann McFarlane	26	F		Wife	Ireland	1		13		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Bridget McFarlane	4	F		Child	New York	-	-	4		-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Michael McFarlane	3	M		Child	New York	-	-	3		-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Mary A. McFarlane	2	F		Child	New York			2/12		-	-	-	-	-	-	
144	Frame	500	572	Pete Peters	30	M			Ireland	1		6	Laborer	-	1	-	-	-	-	
				Bridget Peters	28	F		Wife	Ireland	1		12		-	-	1	-	1	-	
145	Frame	500	573	James F. Morgan	45	M	B		Penn.	1		10	Laborer	1	-	-	-	1	1	

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Wm H. Medes

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the Third Election District of the 22nd Ward of the City of New York in the County of New York taken by me on the Twelfth day of July, 1855.

Wm H. Alois Marshal.

Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation.	Of what material built.	Value.	Families numbered in the order of their visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	Color (White or black or mulatto).	Relation to the head of the family.	In what county of this State, or in what other State or Foreign Country born.	Married.	Widowed.	Years resident in this city or town.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	Aliens.	Persons of color not taxed.	Persons over twenty years of age who cannot read and write.	Owners of land.	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
				Hester A. Morgan	40	F	B	Wife	Saint C. N.Y.	1		24		-	-	-	1	R	-	
				Wm H. H. Morgan	14	M	B	Child	New York	-	-	14		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Saml. V. Morgan	11	M	B	Child	New York	-	-	11		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Charles A. Morgan	14	M	B	Child	Penn.	-	-	14		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Rachel A. Morgan	12	F	B	Child	New York			12		-	-	-	1	-	-	
446	Frame	600	574	Francis White	38	M	B		New Jersey	1	-	5	Laborer	-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Hester A White	42	F	B	Wife	West Chester Co	1	-	5		-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Sarah A White	11	F	B	Child	West Ches Co	-	-	5		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				James White	5	M	B	Child	New York	-	-	5		-	-	-	1	-	-	
447	Frame	500	575	Henry Sisco	35	M	B		New Jersey	1		6	Carpet Stretcher	-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Mary A Sisco	36	F	B	Wife	New York	1		20		-	-	-	1	1	-	
				William H. Sisco	2	M	B	Child	New York	-	-	2		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Mary C Sisco	1/2	F	B	Child	New York	-	-	1/2		-	-	-	1	-	-	
448	Frame	300	576	Solomon D Hutchings	47	M	B		Maryland	1		10	Laborer	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Maria Hutchings	44	F	B	Wife	Maryland	1		10		-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Sarah C Hutchings	19	F	B	Child	Penn.	-	-	18	Domestic	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Jacob Hutchings	12	M	B	Child	New York			12		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Solomon D Hutchings	11	M	B	Child	New York			11		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Anna M Hutchings	4	F	B	Child	New Jersey	-	-	1		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				James Hutchings	2	M	B	Child	New Jersey	-	-	1		-	-	-	1	-	-	
449	Frame	300	577	John White	62	M	B		Delaware	-	1	31	Sailor	-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Emma White	15	F	B	Child	New York			15	None	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Mary C White	8	F	B	Child	New York		-	8		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Robert H White	9	M	B	Child	New York			9		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Rachel White	7	F	B	Child	New York			7		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Caroline White	6	F	B	Child	New York			6		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Francis White	2	M	B	Child	New York	-	-	2		-	-	-	1	-	-	
450	Frame	300	578	James Davis	41	M	B		Maryland	1		16	Sailor	-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Sarah Davis	41	F	B	Wife	Penn.	1		18		-	-	-	1	R	-	
				William Davis	9	M	B	Child	New York			9		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Mariah Williams	23	F	B	Boarder	New York			23	Domestic	-	-	-	1	-	-	
			579	Mary Harrison	41	F	B		Maine		1	12	Domestic	-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Emily Harrison	11	F	B	Child	New York			11		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Maria Harrison	4	F	B	Child	New York			4		-	-	-	1	-	-	
451	Frame	500	580	David H Hicks	26	M	B		New York	1		11	Waiter	-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Phebe Hicks	25	F	B	Wife	Rhode Island	1		11		-	-	-	1	R	-	
				Mary C Hicks	11	F	B	Child	New York			11		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				David H Hicks	6	M	B	Child	New York			6		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Betsey Hicks	4	F	B	Child	New York			4		-	-	-	1	-	-	
452	Frame	300	581	Nelson Thompson	50	M	B		Virginia	-	1	23	Domestic	-	-	-	1	1	-	
				Mary Thompson	26	F	B	Child	Virginia	-	-	23	Domestic	-	-	-	1	1	-	
				William H Thompson	6	M	B	Child	New York			6		-	-	-	1	-	-	
				Annie Thompson	2	F	B	Child	New York			2		-	-	-	1	-	-	
453	Frame	300	582	Thomas Saunders	48	M	B		Penn.	1		30	White Washer	1	-	-	-	-	1	

Wm H. Alois

I. Population. CENSUS of the Inhabitants in the Third Election District of the 22nd Ward of the City of New York in the County of New York taken by me on the Twelfth day of July 1855.

Wm H. Aldis Marshal.

Dwellings numbered in the order of visitation	Of what material built.	Value.	Families numbered in the order of their visitation.	Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	White or Black or Mulatto.	Relation to the head of the family.	In what county of this State, or in what other State or Foreign Country born.	Married.	Widowed.	Years resident in this city or town.	Profession, Trade, or Occupation.	VOTERS. Native.	VOTERS. Naturalized.	VOTERS. Aliens.	Persons of color not taxed.	Persons over 21 years who cannot read and write.	Owners of land.	Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, or Idiotic.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
				Maria Sundsten	42	F	B	Wife	Penn	1		30					1	R	-		1
				Thomas Sundsten	14	M	B	Child	New York			18	Labour				1	-	-		2
				Nathan[l] Sundsten	13	M	B	Child	New York			15	None				1	-	-		3
				Charles Brown	6	M	B	Godchild	New York			6				-	1	-	-		4
454	Frame	2000	583	George W. Webster	32	M	B		Virginia	1		12	Waiter	1	-	-	-	-	1		5
				Eliza Webster	35	F	B	Wife	New York	1		35		-	-	-	1	-	-		6
				George Webster	3	M	B	Child	New York			3		-	-	-	1	-	-		7
				Edward Hall	7	M	B	Sep Chil	New York	-		7		-	-	-	1	-	-		8
				Benjamin Hall	13	M	B	Sep Chil	New York	-		13		-	-	-	1	-	-		9
				John Hall	16	M	B	Sep Chil	New York	-		16	Baker	-	-	-	1	-	-		10
				Malvina Hall	18	F	B	Sep Chil	New York	-		18	Domestic	-	-	-	1	1	-		11
455	Frame	500	584	Will[m] Phillips	23	M	B		New York	1		21	Labour	-	-	-	1	-	-		12
				Matilda Phillips	19	F	B	Wife	New York	1		19	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		13
456	Frame	500	585	Sarah Wilson	59	F	B		Virginia	1		30	Washing[g]	-	-	-	-	1	1		14
				Cathe Treadwell	6	F	B	Gd Child	New Jersey			2		-	-	-	1	-	-		15
457	Frame	500	586	John Lane	45	M			Ireland	1		7	Labour	-	1	-	-	1	-		16
				Marg[t] Lane	35	F		Wife	Ireland	1		8		-	-	1	-	1	-		17
				Denis Lane	11	M		Child	New York	-		11		-	-	-	-	-	-		18
				John Lane	9	M		Child	New York	-		9		-	-	-	-	-	-		19
				Cathe Lane	7	F		Child	New York	-		7		-	-	-	-	-	-		20
				James Lane	5	M		Child	New York	-		5		-	-	-	-	-	-		21
				Henry Lane	1	M		Child	New York			1		-	-	-	-	-	-		22
458	Frame	800	587	Will[m] Rose	56	M	B		New York	1		11	Grocer	1	-	-	-	R	1		23
				Louisa Rose	58	F	B	Wife	Washington Co	1		31		-	-	-	1	1	-		24
				Thomas Rose	21	M	B	Child	Oneida Co	-		21	Waiter	-	-	-	1	-	-		25
459	Frame	500	588	Patrick Berry	30	M			Ireland	1		6	Labour	-	-	1	-	1	-		26
				Annie Berry	35	F		Wife	Ireland	1		5		-	-	1	-	1	-		27
460	Frame	500	589	Francis Foley	40	M			Ireland	1		3	Labour	-	-	1	-	-	-		28
				Ann Foley	54	F		Wife	Ireland	1		1		-	-	1	-	-	-		29
461	Frame	500	590	Robert Green	65	M	B		New Jersey	1		21	Labour	-	-	-	1	R	-		30
				Sarah Green	55	F	B	Wife	Staten Island	1		21		-	-	-	1	1	-		31
				Hesler Green	6	F	B	Child	New York	-		6		-	-	-	1	-	-		32
462	Frame	500	591	Michel Barlow	45	M			Ireland	1		4	Labour	-	-	1	-	1	1		33
				Ann Barlow	40	F		Wife	Ireland	1		8		-	-	1	-	1	-		34
463	Frame	10000	592	Patrick Peet	60	M			Ireland	1		30	Merchant	1	-	-	-	-	1		35
				Maria Peet	62	F		Wife	Ireland	1		31		-	-	-	-	-	-		36
				Rebecca Peet	31	F		Niece	Penn	-		4	None	-	-	-	-	-	-		37
				Harriet Perry	10	F		Niece	Ceylon Ind	-		14	None	-	-	-	-	-	-		38
				Mary A Smart	35	F		Servant	Scotland	-		2	Domestic	-	-	1	-	-	-		39
				Isabella Aitchison	21	F		Servant	Scotland	-		1	Domestic	-	-	1	-	-	-		40
				Elizabeth Mavis	18	F		Servant	Ireland	-		14	Domestic	-	-	1	-	-	-		41
				William Clark	35	M		Servant	Scotland	-		2	Coachman	-	-	1	-	-	-		42
				Herman Vonthine	35	M		Servant	Germany	-		8	Laborer	-	-	1	-	-	-		43
				Herman Moritz	42	M		Servant	Germany	-		7	Gardner	-	-	1	-	-	-		44
																					45

Wm H. Aldis