

PHASE II SITE EVALUATION

**Albany Center for Economic Success (ACES)
Expansion of ACES Business Incubator Project**

Affordable Housing Partnership of the Capital Region, Inc.
236 Clinton Avenue
City of Albany
Albany County, New York

HAA # 3727-41
OPRHP 19PR03112

Submitted to:

Affordable Housing Partnership of the Capital Region, Inc.
255 Orange Street
Albany, NY 12210

Prepared by:

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.

1744 Washington Avenue Ext.
Rensselaer, New York 12144
p +1 518 283 0534
f +1 518 283 6276
e hartgen@hartgen.com

www.hartgen.com

An ACRA Member Firm
www.acra-crm.org

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: 19PR03112
Involved State and Federal Agencies: *New York Homes and Community Renewal (HCR)*
Phase of Survey: *Phase II Site Evaluation*

LOCATION INFORMATION

Municipality: *City of Albany*
County: *Albany County*

SURVEY AREA

Length: *242 feet (74 meters)*
Width: *171 feet (52 meters)*
Acres: *0.8 acre*

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION

Site Name and Site Number: *Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site (A00140.004690)*
Cultural Affiliation: *Historic 19th and 20th century*
Site Size: *3,256 m² (35,048 ft²)*
Number of Trenches Excavated: *Two*
Total Area Excavated: *1,430 ft²*
Number of Sites Recommended Eligible for National Register: *One*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Should avoidance of the site not be feasible, a Phase III data recovery is indicated. Phase III work should entail horizontal exposure of the archeological features at the topsoil-subsoil interface in the back yards of the former buildings along both Clinton Avenue and Orange Street through mechanical excavation. Research should focus on documenting features such as privies and cisterns which are expected to be intact below the later disturbance. These are likely to contain dense deposits of artifacts as well as night soils which can be analyzed for indications of the health of the resident population. Finally, the survey should include excavation of subsurface features to recover artifacts and soil samples as well as documentation of their form and construction methods.

Report Authors: *Bradley W. Russell, Ph.D. and Jennifer Geraghty*
Date of Report: *November 5, 2019*

ABSTRACT

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a Phase II archeological site evaluation of the Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site, which is located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Expansion of ACES Business Incubator Project (Project) in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York. The planned project involves constructing an expansion of the building currently housing the Albany Center for Economic Success (ACES) located at 255 Orange Street and enlarging the existing parking lot. The project requires approvals by New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR). The Project is a vacant lot and existing paved parking lot encompassing everything between Clinton Avenue and Orange Street on a portion of the block between Lark and Dove Streets. The APE contains parcels between 230 and 248 Clinton Avenue, as well as 265 to 279 Orange Street. The current building housing ACES is located at 255 Orange Street. It is a two-story structure with a basement. The planned expansion will be located north of the current structure and will front on 236 Clinton Avenue. It will be a four-story commercial and residential building filling the entirety of the open space between 230 and 248 Clinton Avenue. The remainder of the APE along Orange Street will be paved to expand parking for the facility. The plan will also involve construction of sidewalks, landscaping and municipal utility connections.

A combination of mechanical trenching and hand excavation supplemented what was learned from Hartgen's 2006 Phase I work at the site, which has been shown to contain the well preserved foundations and floors of architecture along both Clinton Avenue and Orange Streets, as well as, outbuildings and features including privies, a midden and deposits related to an early brickyard. The artifacts recovered from excavation trenches are consistent with what we know about the site from the available historical literature, maps and previous research at the location itself. They are typical of residential refuse from the late 1800's and later demolition of residential architecture in the mid to late-20th century. Below that, we documented brickworks dating to the mid-19th century. However, other than brick fragments, no artifacts have yet been recovered from the period.

The most informative material comes from two specific locations. The first from a dense midden (Feature 5) found wrapping around the southeast corner of the foundation of the apartment building at 238 Clinton Avenue. All of the material recovered from the midden is datable to the late 19th century based on the characteristics and, when possible, the maker's marks of ceramics and glass recovered. The second concentration of informative artifacts is found within the cellars of 238 and 240 Clinton Avenue. These were primarily architectural fixtures apparently still in place when the superstructures of the buildings were brought down.

The site meets eligibility Criterion D for the National Register and has "yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." The Sheridan Hollow neighborhood has a distinct and rather unique history owing in large part to the presence of Fox Creek and the deep ravine through which it ran. Its buildings provide an excellent sample of mid to late-19th century architecture styles particularly the multi-story, Italianate rowhouses with their distinctive bracketed cornices that comprise much of the National Register listed Clinton Avenue Historic District (89NR00006). The site provides a rare opportunity to examine 19th-century urban lifeways, socioeconomics, ethnicity and other issues from the perspective of multiple multifamily domestic structures and their associated outbuildings and property. It also offers insights about a key early industry of the Hudson Valley, brickmaking. The remains have integrity of location, providing insight on a period of Albany's history marked by rapid population growth and an influx of immigrants. The neighborhood where it was situated absorbed a large number of these immigrants and the data contained at this site can provide information about their lifeways. The site has integrity of setting, serving an example of the previously existing architecture in the Clinton Avenue Historic District (89NR00006). The remains also have integrity of materials and workmanship, providing data on preferred construction techniques and architectural styles in the second half of the 19th century.

Avoidance or Phase III data recovery is recommended.

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PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE EVALUATION

1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) conducted a Phase II archeological site evaluation of the Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site, which is located within the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the proposed Expansion of ACES Business Incubator Project in the City of Albany, Albany County, New York. The planned Project involves constructing an expansion of the building currently housing the Albany Center for Economic Success (ACES) located at 255 Orange Street and enlarging the existing parking lot. The Project requires approvals by New York State Homes and Community Renewal (HCR).

This investigation was conducted to comply with Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act and will be reviewed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The investigation was conducted according to the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994), which are endorsed by OPRHP. This report has been prepared according to OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005). The objective of this study was to delineate the boundaries, locate specific features and evaluate if the sites meets the criteria for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Project is a vacant lot and existing paved parking lot encompassing everything between Clinton Avenue and Orange Street on a portion of the block between Lark and Dove Streets (Maps 1 and 2; Figure 1). The APE contains parcels between 230 and 248 Clinton Avenue, as well as 265 to 279 Orange Street. Most of the Project contains open lawn and a few trees. The Clinton Avenue half of the Project falls into the boundaries of the Clinton Avenue Historic District (89NR00006) which was established in 1988, although all architecture has been demolished. Roughly ¼ of the APE (0.18 acres), its southeast corner, contains the parking lot serving the Albany Center for Economic Success (ACES) facility. It is entered from Orange Street. The current building housing ACES is located at 255 Orange Street. It is a two-story structure with a basement. The planned expansion will be located north of the current structure and will front on 236 Clinton Avenue. It will be a four-story commercial and residential building filling the entirety of the open space between 230 and 248 Clinton Avenue. The remainder of the APE along Orange Street will be paved to expand parking for the facility. The plan will also involve construction of sidewalks, landscaping and municipal utility connections.

2 Background

The following summarizes the available site information prior to the Phase II site evaluation.

Hartgen's 2006 Phase I work at the site involved excavation of three trenches running parallel to Clinton Ave. and Orange Street (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2006a, b). A total of 526 feet (160 meters) of trench was opened and documented (Maps 2a and 2b). Trench 1 was positioned closest to Clinton Avenue in a location that the Sanborn maps indicated should expose the interior of the 19th-century structures on lots from 230 to 248 Clinton Avenue, 25 feet to the south of the APE boundary. Trench 2 was similarly positioned 25 feet from the southern boundary of the APE in order to expose the remains of 19th-century structures in lots 267 to 279 Orange Street. Lot 265 was largely avoided because it contained a documented gas line and associated disturbance. Trench 3 was positioned along the space separating the rear of the Clinton Avenue and Orange Street structures with the goal of locating outbuildings behind each.

Trench 1 was 213 feet (65 meters) long and 4 feet wide. It exposed building foundations on all 9 out of 10 dividing lines between lots and an additional separate foundation within lot 234. These were constructed of mortared stone (N=5), brick (N=2) and a mix of the two (N=2). The tenth foundation consisted of a large stone footing. Remnants of brick floors were recorded in lots 238 and 242 Clinton Avenue and a cement floor was encountered in Lot 234, the property that had been a bakery turned stained glassworks. Three major strata were identified. The lowest consisted of dark gray, varved clay from glacial Lake Albany. Above that, a layer of similarly colored layer of clay from the 1840's effort to fill the depression created by Fox Creek. Neither of these two layers contained artifacts. Overlying these clay layers was a stratum created when the architecture

was demolished in the late 20th century. It consisted of a mix of dark grayish brown clay, olive brown sand and bricks and other debris from the collapsed superstructures. It was used to fill the basements and graded flat. Finally a layer of very dark gray silt loam topsoil was deposited over the fill. A variety of artifacts were contained in the top two layers. However, no concentrations were discovered.

Trench 2 was 148 feet (45 meters) long and four feet wide. Foundations were uncovered in lots 269, 271, 273 and 279. Walls were encountered between lot 268 and 271 and between 271 and 273. The rear wall of the structure in Lot 723 was exposed in the north wall of the trench. Lots 269 and 279 contained the remains of wooden basement floors. No structures are shown in lots 275 or 277 on any of the historic maps. This was confirmed by a lack of remains in the trench as it crossed the two lots. The lowest stratum in Trench 2 consisted of the same dark gray glacial clay seen in the first trench, sloping down in the direction of the original creek bed. Above that were two distinct layers of fill material, one from the 1840's and the other from the 1850's. The 1840's material was redeposited glacial clay lacking artifacts. It contained a more recent ceramic drain pipe (most likely later 19th century) but, no traces of a builder's trench could be detected. The 1850's material was clay mixed with small brick fragments. This was buried below a layer of construction debris and soil during the demolition of the structures in the mid to late 20th century that was graded flat then covered with the same dark grey silt loam topsoil seen in the first trench. A variety of artifacts were recovered from the floor levels of the basements in lots 269, 273 and 279.

Trench 3 was 165 feet (50 meter) long and six feet wide. It was wider than the first two trenches in order to increase the likelihood of encountering privies or other features behind the apartment buildings on each side. The east end of the trench crossed the location that Sanborn maps showed was occupied by the bakery/stained glassworks. One extant wall foundation for the structure was encountered. No basement was evident.

Foundations and a cement basement floor for a building at 244 Clinton were also exposed. Two wood-lined privies were documented, one behind 236 Clinton Avenue and the other at the rear of 246. The tops of both had been graded away during the demolition episode but were encountered relatively high up in the excavations at just 1.5 feet below the surface. Each was filled with an artifact rich deposit of ash. Neither was excavated and the contexts are attractive foci for future investigations.

Table 1. Summary of archeological site information collected during the Phase I survey

Characteristic	Site information
OPRHP Site No.	A00140.004690
Site Name	Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site
Description	Site contains remains of a brickworks, several apartment buildings, a bakery/stained glass works and various associated outbuildings. Trenches excavated during Phase IB survey revealed foundations and cellars of architecture along both Clinton avenue and Orange Streets. The basement floors of these buildings were constructed of wood, brick or concrete. Evidence of the Corporation Brickworks was found in the form of a lens of clay and brick debris. Two privies were also documented (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2006a, b).
Date	19 th and 20 th century
Function	Mixed residential and commercial architecture with associated outbuildings.
Size	0.8 acres
Location	NAD 83, UTM Zone 18, 601714 Easting, 4723686 Northing

2.1 Environmental Setting

The area under study is classified as urban land by the USDA. What soil exists at the surface is the product of landscaping activities. Today, the Project is level. But, that was not always the case. Clinton Avenue sits higher than the zone being studied. A retaining wall consisting, in large part, of front wall masonry from the now demolished structures along the street divides the APE from the sidewalk running along Clinton (Photo 1). Examination of the adjacent lots whose two- and three-story, 19th-century Italianate architecture still stands shows that the original land sloped down from Clinton Avenue toward Orange Street, reflecting a drop-off in the direction of the bed of Fox Creek (Photos 2 and 3), which cut the ravine that the Sheridan Hollow neighborhood occupies (Figure 2). The creek bed was filled in after the waterway was diverted into a 6-foot

culvert and incorporated into the city's sanitation infrastructure in 1841 (Howell and Tenney 1886) (Figure 3). Filling of the declivity freed up the land for construction of the architecture that came to occupy the space by the beginning of the 20th century. The Project was again filled and graded flat in the mid to late 20th century following demolition of the various map documented structures in the current APE.

2.2 Geomorphological Context

The bedrock below the Project consists of Normanskill shale laid down in the Middle Ordovician Period. This formation, consisting of mudstone and sandstone, can be chert bearing. However, no outcrops exist in the area. Despite the history of construction and demolition across the entirety of the Project, the considerable depth of the underlying bedrock (~100 feet) precludes it having been impacted. Hartgen's 2006 work at the site shows that the building foundations in the space were constructed on clay laid down at the bottom of glacial Lake Albany. Some of the clay was excavated out to create space for the foundations. Much of the artificial fill that has been found consists of material very similar to the clay subsoil in which the foundations rest. It is believed that this material was brought in from nearby, perhaps as higher areas were being graded down. It was apparently removed from its original location in large quantities as it is still varved and at times difficult to distinguish from the naturally occurring lake clays. The presence of large clay deposits, sand and available water from Fox Creek made the Sheridan Hollow area an early center for Hudson Valley brick production which significantly impacted the local terrain through the excavation of borrow pits for the extraction of clay raw materials. Clay mining was so extensive that in places it destabilized the clay banks causing landslides (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2017).

2.3 Historical/Cultural Context

Hartgen conducted Phase IA and IB studies of the site in 2006 (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2006a, b). The development of the site over time was reconstructed from available literature and historic maps dating back to 1794 (DeWitt 1794) (Maps 3 and 4). It was determined that the site had had a very high sensitivity and potential for historic remains. The position of Fox Creek in or near the APE increases Precontact sensitivity but later construction throughout the Project suggests that intact deposits from the time were unlikely.

When Albany received its charter in 1686, Clinton Avenue (then Patroon Street) was the northern boundary of the city, the line that divided it from the Van Rensselaer patroonship to its north. Clinton forms the northern boundary of Sheridan Hollow, a steep ravine through which ran the Vossenkill or Vozenkill, a creek named for an early settler, Andries de Vos (Wilcoxon 1984). The current name (Fox) is an anglicized version of the original Dutch name. The ravine was largely left out of early development of the city, forming something of a no man's land between the 1750 stockade (which ran along the south side of the depression) and the edge of the city. At the time the area was known as the "Woutenbergh" or woodland in Dutch (Waite 1993). This peripheral location was a good site for tanneries, which were frequently situated away from populated areas due to noxious smells and waste products generated by the leather making process. By 1736, at least eight tanners operated along Fox Creek to the west of the stockaded city (Munsell 1858). Among them were Johannes Pruyne and Adam Yates who had established a tan works on a lot of ground purchased from the city in 1728 (Munsell 1858). The lot was bounded on the "east by a small run of water proceeding from the fountain on the top of the hill, & on the north by sd foxes Creek". By the 1760s, when there were at least 20 tanners active on the south side of Fox Creek alone, they had become a nuisance. In 1762, it was resolved "that none of the Shomakers [sic] that have their Ten-pitches in the Foxes Creek throw none of their old Tan in or near said Creek, on pain of forfeiting six shillings for each default" (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2005; Munsell 1865).

Many of Sheridan Hollow's earliest residents were free blacks in the years during and following gradual manumission in New York State. Numerous black households were present in the area by 1815, making it one of several concentrations of African-Americans in the city. Other residents included newly arrived immigrants, many of Irish descent and working as laborers, mechanics and teamsters. A large boom of Irish immigration created significant need for additional housing and much of what was constructed in the area around the creek was small and cheaply made. This trend was exacerbated by building codes that restricted cheaper, wooden housing east of Lark Street. A number of rooming houses were constructed in the area during the 1830's and

40's to meet the housing needs of a growing immigrant population following completion of the Erie Canal (Figure 4). Throughout the mid-19th century, the population of the hollow consisted predominantly of Irish immigrants and first generation Irish-Americans. The ethnic diversity of the neighborhood increased by the end of the century and again included a number of African-Americans. The steep topography, water problems and lack of public infrastructure in the Fox Creek ravine meant that the area was one of few working class neighborhoods that was affordable to the poor (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2005; Hartgen Archeological Associates 2017).

Most of the early development in the area was restricted to the eastern portion of the Hollow. With limited transportation options, most chose to live nearby their jobs closer to the river and downtown. So, growth to the west was slow. In addition to its distance from downtown, the area suffered chronic problems related to water management. In the 1840's Fox Creek was channeled into a culvert and converted into part of the city's sewer system and the city moved to fill in the ravine in an effort to facilitate establishment of a regular street grid. However much of the area west of Chapel Street remained unsettled and home only to brick making operations (Sidney 1850) (Map 3). Brickmaking began as early as the 17th century in the creek basin because the area offered rich clay deposits, sand and water, all key resources for brick and tile production (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2017). This was followed by a period of rapid construction of two- and three-story residential architecture, most in the Italianate-style popular during the second half of the 1800's. This development was largely speculative and most buildings were occupied by a mix of owners and generally middle class renters, primarily laborers and craftspeople.

The neighborhood was both connected to downtown and bypassed overhead by the Hawk Street viaduct, which was located two blocks east of the current Project and connected Clinton Ave with Elk street in the area near Lafayette Park (Figures 5 and 6). The viaduct was the first cantilever arch bridge in the world. Dubbed the "poor man's short cut to town," the span was constructed in 1890 and crossed the Hollow above its rooftops until it was dismantled in 1970.

Following World War II, with the increasing availability of personal automobiles, the expansion of Albany's suburbs provided significant housing competition to the urban center, resulting in declining property values and overall socioeconomic status of the area. Much of the neighborhood remains economically challenged today. Numerous efforts have begun and are taking place in an attempt to revitalize the district. The work of the non-profit Albany Center for Economic Success (ACES) compliments these efforts. Its mission is "to promote successful ownership of sustainable businesses among people of color, women and low-income individuals by providing technical assistance and incubator services."

Previous research by Hartgen (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2006a, b) indicated that the Project contained or may have contained numerous structures and features including a filled in portion of Fox Creek, a brickworks dating to the 1850's (Sidney 1850), several apartment buildings, a bakery (later turned into a stained glassworks), garages and other mapped outbuildings all dating back to the last half of the 19th century. The lot extends between Clinton Avenue and Orange Street and there were structures fronting onto each thoroughfare with open space to the rear of each. Construction of these buildings was underway by 1866. The locations of the buildings and some associated features were accurately mapped on a series of Sanborn fire insurance maps spanning a little over a century (Sanborn Map Company 1892, 1909, 1935, 1951, 1989) (Map 4) among others. The structures were razed in the latter half of the 20th century and the area was graded and filled, leaving an empty lot that comprises the current APE. The 255 Orange Street J.L. Kimmey bakery building (circa 1920) is now the headquarters for ACES, located immediately east of the Project Area.

Hartgen reviewed census and deed records for the Project in an attempt to better understand its growth, development and socioeconomic history in the late 19th and early-20th centuries. The results of our preliminary research are summarized in Table 2. 230-248 Clinton Avenue lay within property which used to be occupied by a brick factory roughly between 1850 and 1866. The owner of this brick company remains unclear as the assessment rolls lists the owner of this brick yard as "unknown" (City of Albany Department of Taxes 1855, 1866; Sidney 1850).

Clinton Avenue was previously called Patroon Street and changed its name to Clinton Avenue around 1857 (Adams 1857). In 1863, Peter Cagger “& others” purchased the property at 230-248 Clinton Avenue which at this time was situated within lots 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 7) (Albany County Clerk 1863). Peter Cagger, a first generation Irish-American, was a notable attorney of his time, a prominent member of the democratic party, a philanthropist and a popular citizen (Howell and Tenney 1886:146-147). He appears to have had a great deal of real estate in the city of Albany at this time. Cagger died unexpectedly after falling from a carriage in 1868. An 1869 Bingham map shows the progression of this neighborhood to the present day lots (Figure 8) (Bingham 1869). Presumably Cagger’s partners and likely his estate continued to move ahead with their plans for the property.

By 1876, six of the ten houses between 230 and 248 Clinton Avenue had been built, although only four houses were occupied by this time (Figure 9) (Hopkins 1876; NYS Census Bureau 1875). A stylized depiction of the area from nearly the same time shows the Project Area (Figure 10)(Rowley 1879). But, the structures depicted do not match well what is shown on the contemporary maps. Two out of four of these homes were owned by its occupants. Bridget Kenney, born in Ireland, was listed as the head of the household and owner of the brick house at 234 Clinton Avenue worth \$9,000. Her two adult sons, Thomas and Martin were listed as bakers, running the bakery at this address. Their sister Jane was among the family members listed and all three of them were born in Ireland. The family also had a German immigrant living and working with them in the bakery.

Robert Bryce, from Fulton County, was the other owner listed at 244 Clinton Avenue. He lived with his wife, Ella from Hamilton County. The Bryces were a young couple at the age of 30 and their brick house was worth \$7,000. Bryce was listed as a clerk in the 1875 census. There were two families, all native to Albany, renting out the frame and brick house at 236 Clinton Avenue. The 43-year old postal worker, William Crew lived with his 20-year old sister, a niece and two boarders. The other family at this address consisted of 37-year old John Weaver who worked in a dry goods store. He lived with his wife, Ida, and their three young children. There were also two families that rented out the brick house at 246 Clinton Avenue. Dan Campbell, a merchant from Rensselaer County lived with his wife and three teen-aged children. The other family at this residence consisted of George Mayer, a grocer, and his wife Ella (New York State Census Bureau 1875).

Four years later, in 1880, only two of the families remained at these addresses. Robert and Emily Bryce remained at their home at 244 Clinton Avenue. Robert Bryce was listed as a carpenter in the 1880 census. The couple had a female servant living with them. According to an 1880 directory listing, Robert Bryce was in the carpentry business with his father, Robert Bryce, Senior. Their business was named Bryce and Son and was located on the corner of Hawk and Canal (Sampson 1880). George Mayer and his wife Ella also remained at their home at 246 Clinton Avenue by 1880. The couple had two young children in this year. The Mayer’s continued to rent their home.

In 1880, the Kimmey’s no longer lived at 234 Clinton Avenue. Instead, John E. Swart, his wife, Mary E. and their three young children rented out this space. The family had a female servant living with them as well. Swart was also listed as a baker in the census (Figure 11). In contrast to 1875 where two of the owners were occupying their houses, by 1880, four of the owners were living in the houses on Clinton Avenue. Along with the Bryce’s at 244 Clinton Avenue, Thomas Patten and his family lived at 238 Clinton Avenue. Patten was listed as flour dealer in the census that year. William Martin, an Irish immigrant, and his family owned and occupied 240 Clinton Avenue. Martin was a school teacher. The Martin family also had a servant living with them. William V. Many and his family owned and resided at 246 Clinton Avenue. Many was a lumber dealer. It appears that the neighborhood housed fairly “well-off” people around this time because four families were listed as having servants in 1880. And two of these families were renters (United States Census Bureau 1880).

According to the 1892 state population census, renter, Peter Mochrie and his family, resided at 232 Clinton Avenue in this year. He also rented the property in 1880. Mochrie was a clerk in a post office according to the censuses in those years. Also in 1892, John Kimmey began to occupy the bakery at 234 Clinton Avenue. He and his wife, Mary, and his mother, Jane, lived at this address with three young children. Kimmey rented the property in this year. The Martin family continued to own and occupy 240 Clinton and the Bryce’s also owned and lived at 244 Clinton (New York State Census Bureau 1892).

Only three of the owners of the properties between 230-248 Clinton Avenue were living in the homes that they owned in 1900. John S. McEwan, a Scottish immigrant, bought the property at 242 Clinton Avenue. He and his wife, Anna, lived with their adult son and a female servant. McEwan was a colonel in the Civil War and was listed as a clerk in the 1900 population census (Ancestry.com 1890). John Calder, a broker in a bank, was the owner of the house at 244 Clinton Avenue which had previously been owned by Robert Bryce. Calder, a widower, lived with his adult son, his widowed niece and two female African-American servants. Also by 1900, Charles and Margaret Healey owned the property at 248 Clinton Avenue. Charles Healey was a clerk at the city depot. Renter, Peter Mochrie and his family continued to occupy 232 Clinton Avenue. Similarly, Lansing J. Kimmey, also known as John Kimmey, continued to rent the bakery at 234 Clinton Avenue. Carpenter Chauncey T Rider rented out the property at 230 Clinton Avenue. He lived with his wife, his three young children, and his brother Hudson E. Rider who was listed as a physician in the population census. Also living in this household was Chancey's sister, father, mother-in-law and two servants. Out of the fourteen families living between 230-248 Clinton Avenue, three families had servants living with them (United States Census Bureau 1900).

By 1910, five out of the 10 homes between 230 and 248 Clinton Avenue were owned by its occupants. Baker, Kimmey purchased the home at 232 Clinton Avenue and occupied that house with his family. The house that he had previously rented at 234 Clinton Avenue became the home of another baker, John W. Berg, who rented the property. As Kimmey still ran the bakery at 234, it seems likely that the new tenant worked for him. Clara V. King owned the property at 240 Clinton Avenue. Her husband Enos B. King was a salesman in a clothing store. The couple lived here with an elderly boarder. Charles E. Walsh took over the ownership of 244 Clinton Avenue from the Calder's. Walsh owned his own plumbing shop. His household consisted of his wife, his young children, his brother, and his mother. John F. and Margaret M. Dolan owned the home at 246 Clinton Avenue by 1910. John F. Dolan was a retail merchant for ice and lived with his wife and young children at this address. Charles and Margaret Healey continued to own their house at 248 Clinton Avenue in 1910. Elijah H. Rider, also known as Hudson E. Rider, became the head of the household at 230 Clinton Avenue. He was a renter and was listed as a physician in a general practice in that year. The household also had a male servant (United States Census Bureau 1910).

In 1920, the same owners occupied their houses as before in 1910. The Kimmey family remained at 232 Clinton Avenue; the King's were still at 240 Clinton Avenue; the Walsh family still occupied 244 Clinton Avenue; the Dolan's continued to live at 246 Clinton Avenue; and Charles and Margaret Healey still lived at 248 Clinton Avenue. No servants were listed with any of the families in 1920. There also appears to have been more laborers moving into the neighborhood by that year (United States Census Bureau 1920).

The Kimmey family appears to have been a classic American success story, coming up from German immigrant parents, John Lansing Kimmey, who was born in Bethlehem, began his career out of the modest neighborhood bakery at 342 Clinton Ave. The same bakery property had been used by the Kenny family and John Swart prior to 1892 when Kimmey first shows up as the occupant. His connection to the owner of the 234 Clinton property, Helen Lansing, is unclear but the shared name implies a family connection. Apparently the business prospered as by about 1910 Kimmey acquired the property between 255 and 263 Orange Street, behind the original bakery and built a large industrial bakery building eventually producing some 7,000 loaves of "Kleen Made" bread a day along with his son and business partner Ralph C. Kimmey (Figure 12). That building is now home to the Albany Center for Economic Success (ACES). It look as if that they continued to use the 234 Clinton address as a storefront since it is still listed on advertisements postdating the construction of the "modern and sanitary" industrial scale facility (Figures 13 and 14).

The neighborhood was occupied mostly by people who were born in New York between 1875 and 1920.

Table 2. Population census records for 230-248 Clinton Avenue.

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1875 State	230 Clinton not built yet								
	232 Clinton not built yet								
	234 Clinton Avenue	T. F. Kenney	Bridget Kenney	Bridget Kenney	55	Ireland	9,000		Widow; owns house which is brick
				Thomas Kenney	32	Ireland		Baker	
				Martin Kenney	29	Ireland		Baker	
				Jane Kenney	24	Ireland			
				Henry Miller	20	Germany		Baker	Boarder
	236 Clinton Avenue	Catherine [Wentworth]	William Crew	William Crew	43	Albany	5,000	Letter carrier	Rents; house is brick and frame
				Catherine Crew	20	Albany			Sister
				Bessie Saunders	9	Albany			Niece
				Walter Van Alstyne	10 months	Albany			Boards
				Catherine [Wentworth]	72	Albany			She is owner
			John Weaver	John Weaver	37	Albany		Clerk in dry goods store	
				Ida Weaver	34	?			
				Frank Weaver	12	Albany			
				Edwin Weaver	10	Albany			
				Jessie Weaver	7	Albany			
	238 Clinton Avenue	John Bronlow	John Bronlow	John Bronlow					1 ½-story wood house with shop
	240 Clinton Avenue	John Bronlow	John Bronlow	vacant					
	244 Clinton Avenue	Robert Bryce	Robert Bryce	Robert Bryce	30	Fulton	7,000	Clerk	Owns; house is brick
				Emily Bryce	30	Hamilton			
	246 Clinton Avenue	P. Carroll	Dan Campbell	Dan Campbell	45	Rensselaer	7,000	Merchant	Rents; house is brick
				Matilda Campbell	42	Albany			

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
				William Campbell	16	Albany			
				Walter Campbell	13	Albany			
				George Campbell	11	Albany			
				Ann Cutler	68	Albany			Boards
			George Mayer	George Mayer	24	Albany		Grocer	
				Ella Mayer	19	Albany			
	248 Clinton Avenue	Marcella Gibbs	Marcella Gibbs	Marcella Gibbs					2-story brick
1880 Federal	230 Clinton Avenue	W. C. Many	Ralph W. Thacher	Ralph W. Thacher	41	New York		Commission merchant	
				Louise H. Thacher	34	New York		Keeping house	
				Clara H. Thacher	13	New York		At school	
	232 Clinton Avenue	Frank Mcleue	Frederick Reynolds	Frederick Reynolds	46	New York		Hauling agent	
				Mary Reynolds	44	New York		Keeping house	
				John C. Reynolds	24	New York		Cattle agent	
				Anna Reynolds	22	New York		At home	
				Frederick Reynolds	12	New York		At school	
				William Reynolds	10	New York		At school	
			Peter V. Mochrie	Peter V. Mochrie	42	New York		Clerk in post office	
				Mary Mochrie	30	New York		Keeping house	
				Belle C. Mochrie	6	New York			
				Lavina Mochrie	3	New york			
				Hannah Menk	60	New York		Seamstress	Boarder
	234 Clinton Avenue	Deborah M. Drew et al.	John E. Swart	John E. Swart	39	New York		Baker	
				Mary E. Swart	39	New York		Keeping house	
				Ida Swart	7	New York		At school	
				John M. Swart	5	New York			
				Florence T. Swart	2	New York			
				Lavina Quinn	20	New York		Servant	
	236 Clinton Avenue	Miss C. H. Cook	Ellen Wardwell	Ellen Wardwell	67	New York		Keeping house	

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
				Mary Wardwell	42	New York		At home	
				Cornelia Wardwell	35	New York		At home	
				Anna Wardwell	30	New York		At home	
			Frank J. Merrington	Frank J. Merrington	50	New York		Upholsterer	
				Anna V. Merrington	53	New York		Keeping house	
				Howard M. Merrington	28	New York		Clerk in store	
				Anna A. Merrington	24	New York		At home	
				Frank J. Merrington	23	New York		Physician	
				Edward S. Merrington	15	New York		At school	
	238 Clinton Avenue	Thomas R. Patten	Thomas R. Patten	Thomas R. Patten	38	New York		Flour dealer	
				Anna E. Patten	32	New York		Keeping house	
				Frank J. Patten	10	New York		At school	
				Harriet D. Patten	7	New York		At school	
				John R. Patten	6	New York		At school	
			John A. Patterson	John A. Patterson	29	New York		Book keeper	
				Anna Patterson	25	New York		Keeping house	
				Jesse Patterson	3 months	New York			
	240 Clinton Avenue	William L. Martin	William L. Martin	William L. Martin	60	Ireland		School teacher	
				Mary L. Martin	35	Pennsylvania		Keeping house	
				Jessie Martin	13	New York		At school	
				William L. Martin	10	New York		At school	
				Martha Martin	7	New York		At school	
				Mary L. Martin	2	New York			
				Mary A. Healey	20	New York		Servant	
	242 Clinton Avenue	Artemis Fish	Stephan B. Griswold	Stephan B. Griswold	44	New York		Lawyer	
				Angeline E. Griswold	40	New York		Keeping house	

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
				Henry E. Griswold	17	New York		Clerk in law office	
				Caroline Cornewell	73	New York		At home	Mother in law
				Catherine Thompson	21	New York		Servant	
	244 Clinton Avenue	Robert Bryce	Robert Bryce	Robert Bryce	34	New York		Carpenter	
				Emily Bryce	30	New York		Keeping house	
				Ella Bermingham	18	New York		Servant	
	246 Clinton Avenue	P. Carroll	George H. Mayer	George H. Mayer	26	New York		Retail grocer	
				Ella F. Mayer	25	New York		Keeping house	
				Frederick Mayer	2	New York			
				Florence Mayer	3	New York			
			William V. Many	William V. Many	44	New York		Lumber dealer	
				Elizabeth Many	38	New York		Keeping house	
				Walter C. Many	18	New York		Clerk in store	
				George P. Many	17	New York		Clerk in store	
				Lizzie Many	14	New York		At school	
				Augustus Many	12	New York		At school	
	248 Clinton Avenue	Jacob H. Clurke	Unknown occupant						No listing in census
	230 Clinton Avenue	W. C. Many							
1892 State	232 Clinton Avenue	Frank McKeough	Peter Mochrie	Peter Mochrie	55	United States		clerk	
				Mary Mochrie	42	United States			
				Cecilia Mochrie	18	United States			(Belle C. Mochrie)
				Livina Mochrie	15	United States		Student	
	234 Clinton Avenue	Helen Lansing et al	John Kimmey	John Kimmey	36	United States		Baker	Also known as Lansing J. Kimmey
				Mary Kimmey	32	United States			
				Jane Kimmey	67	United States			
				Catherine Kimmey	10	United States			

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
				Ralph Kimmey	9	United States			
				Elizabeth Kimmey	2	United States			
	236 Clinton Avenue	Kate S. Cook	Occupant unknown						
	238 Clinton Avenue	Thomas J. Cowell	Occupant unknown						
	240 Clinton Avenue	William L. Martin	William Martin	William Martin	72	Ireland			
				Mary Martin	46	United States			
				Jessie Martin	25	United States			
				William Martin, Jr.	22	United States		Assistant rail man for the D & H Railroad	
				Martha Martin	14	United States			
	242 Clinton Avenue	Angelica E. Griswold	Occupant unknown						
	244 Clinton Avenue	Robert Bryce	Robert Bryce	Robert Bryce	46	United States		Merchant	
				Emily Bryce	45	United States			
				Mabel Bryce	9	United States			
				Isabelle Murphy	22	Ireland		Servant	
	246 Clinton Avenue	P. Carroll	Occupant unknown						
	248 Clinton Avenue	Nicholas Oliver	Occupant unknown						
1900 Federal	230 Clinton Avenue	Elizabeth Many	Chauncey T. Rider	Chauncey T. Rider	42	New York		Carpenter	Rents
				Mabel P. Rider	31	Massachusetts			
				Mary D. Rider	11	New York		At school	
				Alina Rider	4	New York			
				Hudson E. Rider	38	New York		Physician	Brother
				Julia B. Rider	43	New York		Dress maker	Sister
				Thomas C. Rider	73	New York			Father
				Maria d. Pierce	61	New York			Mother in law
				Anna Bleeke	25	New York		Servant	
				William Ertell	35	New York		Servant-hostler	

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	232 Clinton Avenue	Johanna F. Burke	Louise M. Chestney	Louise M. Chestney	72	New York			Rents, widowed
				Louisa Brown	42	New York		Bookkeeper in grocery	Daughter, widowed
				James A. Chestney	40	New York			
			Peter B. Mochrie	Peter B. Mochrie	64	New York		Clerk in post office	Rents
				Mary E. Mochrie	50	New York			
				Lavina Mochrie	23	New York		Bookkeeper at P. T. Company	
	234 Clinton Avenue	D. Matilda Drew	Lansing J. Kimmey	Lansing J. Kimmey	44	New York		Baker	Rents
				Mary E. Kimmey	43	New York			
				Ralph C. Kimmey	16	New York		At school	
				Ruth L. Kimmey	4	New York			
				Jane A. Kimmey	75	New York			Widowed mother
	236 Clinton Avenue	Kate S. Cook	William B. Gale	William B. Gale	49	New York		Railroad brake man	Rents
				Georgianna Gale	50	New York			
				Libby H. Glae	22	New York		School teacher	
			Fredrick Congdon	Fredrick Congdon	43	New York		Conductor for the D & H Railroad	Rents
				Clara Congdon	43	New York			
				Elmer A. Congdon	13	New York		At school	
				Mary W. Congdon	8	New York		At school	
	238 Clinton Avenue	Thomas J. Cowell	Alex Selkirk	Alex Selkirk	32	New York		Architect	Rents
				Clara Selkirk	25	New York			
				Hellen P. Selkirk	5 months	New York			
			John Hagey	John Hagey	39	New York		Bookkeeper	Rents
				Jessie Hagey	29	New York			
	240 Clinton Avenue	Jessie Martin	Unknown occupant						
	242 Clinton Avenue	John S. McEwan	John S. McEwan	John S. McEwan	58	Scotland		Clerk	Owns

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
				Anne McEwan	53	Virginia			
				John S. McEwan	28	Virginia		Clerk in coal office	
				Henry G. McEwan	20	New York		Clerk	
				Margaret Stash	22	Ireland		Servant	
	244 Clinton Avenue	John F. Calder	John Calder	John Calder	56	New York		Broker in bank	Owns, widowed
				Frank J. Calder	28	New York		Clerk in bank	
				Georgine Hurger	38	New York			Widowed niece
				Matilda Summersville	27	Maryland		Servant	African American
				Mary Davis	20	Georgia		Servant	African American
	246 Clinton Avenue	Thomas McKown	George Hilliard	George Hilliard	48	Vermont		Commercial traveler	Rents
				Caroline M. Hilliard	48	New York			
			Myria Groesbeck	Myria Groesbeck	70	New York			Rents; widowed
				Sarah L. Groesbeck	34	New York			
				Olive B. Groesbeck	23	Illinois			Granddaughter
	248 Clinton Avenue	Charles Healey & wife	Charles Healey	Charles Healey	53	New York		Clerk at city depot	Owns
				Margaret Healey	52	New York			
				Gorge E. Dillon	23	New York		Pressman	
			Joseph Henderson	Joseph Henderson	70	Ireland			Rents
				Isabella Henderson	66	Ireland			
				Joseph W. Henderson	33	New York		Printer	
				Mary A. Henderson	25	New York		School teacher	
1910 Federal	230 Clinton Avenue	Thomas Finklestein	Elijah H. Rider	Elijah H. Rider	48	New York		Physician in a general practice	Rents
				Ruby V. Rider	26	New York			
				Julia B.	53	New York			Single sister
				Earle White	14	New York			Servant

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	232 Clinton Avenue	J. Lansing Kimmey	Smith B. Simmons	Smith B. Simmons	44	New York		Clerk in post office	Rents
				Laura Simmons	40	New York			
				Kate Williams	46	New York		Nurse for a private family	Boarder
			Lansing J. Kimmey	Lansing J. Kimmey	54	New York		Proprietor in a bakery	Owens
				Mary L. Kimmey	53	New York			
				Ruth L. Kimmey	14	New York			
				Jane A. Kimmey	85	New York			Mother
	234 Clinton Avenue	Anna P. Miller	John W. Berg	John W. Berg	23	New York		Baker	Rents
				Grace D. Berg	22	New York			
	236 Clinton Avenue	Kate S. Cook	Charles P. Hoag	Charles P. Hoag	64	New York		Salesman	Rents
				Sarah J. Hoag	64	New York			
	238 Clinton Avenue	George T. Cowell	William C. Mitchell	William C. Mitchell	57	New York		Own income	Rents
				John Mitchell	62	New York		Own income	Brother
				Catherine Mitchell	54	New York			Sister
			Ernest W. Parker	Ernest W. Parker	35	New York		Salesman for flour and feed	Rents
				Jeanette B. Parker	35	New York			
	240 Clinton Avenue	Clara V. King	Enos B. King	Enos B. King	46	New York		Salesman in clothing store	Rents
				Clara V. King	38	New York			
				Kate E. Lansing	62	New York		Own income	
			Marcus C. Harbeck	Marcus C. Harbeck	48	Denmark		Salesman for flour and feed	Rents
				Lena Harbeck	48	New York			
				Anna M. Harbeck	26	New York		Stenographer in office	
	242 Clinton Avenue	John S. McEwan	Unknown occupant						
	244 Clinton Avenue	Charles E. Walsh	Charles E. Walsh	Charles E. Walsh	39	New York		Plumber-owns shop	Owens
				Mary H. Walsh	35	New York			
				Jane Walsh	8	New York			

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
				Charles Walsh	6	New York			
				Alice Walsh	4	New York			
				Peter O. Kerman	34	New York		Insurance broker	Brother in law
				Jane Kerman	72	Ireland			Mother in law
	246 Clinton Avenue	John F. Dolan & wife	Caroline M. Hilliard	Caroline M. Hilliard	58	New York			Rents; now a widow
				Cornelia C. Chatfield	36	Connecticut		Manager in office	
			John F. Dolan	John F. Dolan	37	New York		Retail merchant for ice	Owns
				Margaret M. Dolan	36	New York			
				Marie Dolan	11	New York			
				John Dolan	9	New York			
				Alexander Dolan	6	New York			
	248 Clinton Avenue	Charles Healey & wife	Charles Healey	Charles Healey	62	New York		Clerk in office	Owns
				Margaret E. Healey	62	New York			
			Samuel T. German	Samuel T. German	30	New York		Salesman in clothing store	Rents
				Alice M. German	28	New York			
1920	230 Clinton Avenue		La Rue De Lamatar	La Rue De Lamatar	29	New York		Carpenter	Rents
				Catherine De Lamatar	29	England			
				La Rue De Lamatar Jr.	1 ½	New York			
				Henry T. King	32	New York		Carpenter	
			Alzena Thorne	Alzena Thorne	63	New York			Rents; widow
				Fred Thorne	34	New York		Railroad laborer	
				Emma Thorne	33	New York			
			James Keays	James Keays	30	New York		Roofer- owns business	Rents
				Mary Keays	28	New York			
			Orman N. Jennings	Orman N. Jennings	25	New York		Proprietor in retail jewelry store	Rents

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
				Rosalie Jennings	19	New York			
				Joseph Flynn	17	New York		Clerk for railroad	Brother in law
	232 Clinton Avenue	J. Lansing Kimmey	Lansing J. Kimmey	Lansing J. Kimmey	63	New York		Proprietor in bakery	Owens
				Mary L. Kimmey	63	New York			
				Clarence Clowe	51	New York		Salesman in bakery	Brother in law
	234 Clinton Avenue		Mary L. DeFreest	Mary L. DeFreest	61	New York			Rents
				Minnie Menimuir	63	Holland			
	236 Clinton Avenue		Louis Champagne	Louis Champagne	34	Massachusetts		Railroad brakeman	Rents
				Delia Champagne	27	Massachusetts			
				Edward Champagne	6	New York			
				Dorothy Champagne	5	New York			
				Henry Champagne	3	New York			
				Eleanor Champagne	1	New York			
				Fred Comforter	22	Massachusetts		Railroad laborer	
			Beyarmen H. Bridgeford	Beyarmen H. Bridgeford	49	New York		Commercial Tailor for a wholesale dry goods company	Rents
	238 Clinton Avenue		Lucy R. Close	Lucy R. Close	68	New York			Rents
				Lucy M. Close	35	New York		Trimmer in mill	
				Harriet Close	33	New York		Stenographer in paper mill	
				Blanche Close	26	New York		Comptometer operator at an oil company	
			Ernest Parker	Ernest Parker	43	New York		Commercial traveler for a flour company	Rents
				Jeanette Parker	40	New York			
	240 Clinton Avenue	Clara B. King	Enos B. King	Enos B. King	56	New York		Bookkeeper for retail music store	Owens
				Clara King	48	New York			

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
				Kate E. Lansing	72	New York			Mother in law
			George Sharp	George Sharp	30	New York		Motorman for a street car	Rents
				Elizabeth Sharp	29	New York			
				Margaret Baker	33	New York		Filler in a shirt factory	
				Emma Baker	29	New York		Lock stitcher in a collar factory	
				Julia Baker	63	Germany			
	242 Clinton Avenue		James Mounson	James Mounson	39	New York		Commercial traveler for coal	Rents
				Helen L. Mounson	38	New York			
				Elizabeth Downing	59	New York			Mother in law
				Grace Weyrich	35	New York		Clerk at a printers office	Widowed sister in law
				Mildred Weyrich	16	New York			Niece
				Blanche Hennessey	26	New York		Bookkeeper for a photography business	Widowed sister in law
				William Sauer	23	New York		Linotyper in a printing office	
	244 Clinton Avenue	Charles E. Walsh	Charles E. Walsh	Charles E. Walsh	48	New York		Proprietor at a plumbing shop	Owns
				Mary Walsh	45	New York			
				Jane Walsh	17	New York			
				Charles E. Walsh, Jr.	15	New York			
				Alice Walsh	14	New York			
	246 Clinton Avenue	John F. Dolan & wife	John F. Dolan	John F. Dolan	45	New York		Proprietor in a liquor store	Owns
				Margaret Dolan	45	New York			
				Mary Dolan	20	New York			
				John F. Dolan, Jr.	18	New York			
				Alexander Dolan	16	New York			
				Elizabeth Clark	39	New York		Saleswoman in a fur store	Single sister in laws

<i>Census Date</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Owner of property</i>	<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Occupants</i>	<i>Listed Age</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>\$ Real Estate</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	248 Clinton Avenue	Charles Healey & wife	Charles Healey	Charles Healey	66	New York		Builder-owns business	Owns
				Margaret Healey	66	New York			
			Samuel J. Germour	Samuel J. Germour	39	New York		Manager in clothing store	
				Alice M. Germour	37	New York			

3 Archeological Site Evaluation

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Mechanical Trenching

Backhoe trench excavation was directed by the archeological crew. Trenches were excavated stratigraphically and soils were piled next to each trench and investigated for artifacts. Selected soils were screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for both precontact (Native American) and historic artifacts. Trench walls were cleaned and examined for artifacts. The walls were profiled and photographed. Trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of five feet to allow crew members to work safely within. Trench locations were determined by triangulating from existing landmarks and plotted on the project map.

A total of three 10-foot wide trenches were planned and all three were opened. These were numbered Trenches 4 to 6 to distinguish them from the three trenches excavated during the during the 2006 Phase I survey. Unfortunately, a mechanical failure occurred with the excavator just after Trench 6 was started that required us to abandon that trench when just a shallow portion of the east end had been removed. A small sample of artifacts was still recovered from the backdirt. Due to its early abandonment, this trench has not been included in the executive summary above. Once documented all three trenches were carefully backfilled.

Following the previous work, Clinton Avenue was treated as “project north” for the purposes of mapping and the following discussions. However, all north arrows in photographs point to magnetic north.

3.1.2 Artifacts and Laboratory

As general procedure, all precontact (Native American) cultural material identified during the fieldwork are collected. Significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items are collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials are noted. Any artifacts collected are placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Bags are numbered in the field and transported to the Hartgen laboratory in the Town of North Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New York, for processing. Artifacts were cleaned and cataloged. Cataloging entailed entering artifact provenience information, counts, weights, and descriptive information into the database (Appendix 1).

3.2 Results

Trench 4

Trench 4 was 110 feet long and 10 feet wide. It ran parallel to Clinton Avenue 48 feet south of the northern edge of the Project (Figure 15; Photos 4 and 5). It was located along the rear of historically mapped structures on lots 232 to 240 Clinton Avenue in an attempt to locate features that were shown attached to or behind the buildings on Sanborn fire insurance maps. It crossed mapped bakery ovens located between two bakery buildings at 234 Clinton.

Excavation began at the east end of the trench where we encountered a feature that we believe to be a brick privy (Feature 1) along the centerline of Lot 232 (Figure 16; Photos 6 and 7). It consisted of low three brick-high side walls with a ledge capable of supporting a wooden box seat created by offsetting the lowest course of bricks. The walls extended into the north wall of the trench. A small, single-course, brick floor extended from its south side. It sits at the graded level of material believed to represent remains from the Corporation Brickworks which historic maps indicate was located at the site (Sidney 1850). The opening of the feature was filled with clay and debris typical of the 1850's fill used to bury the brickworks site before later construction. Taken together, this contextual information suggests that the privy may have serviced the brickworks. The fill material was not removed and no artifacts were recovered from within. All contents remain *in situ*.

To the west of the privy, a brick wall (Feature 3) was encountered in the north wall of the trench (Photo 8). Its lowest point sits embedded in the 1850's fill layer, at roughly the same height as the top of the nearby privy. It is positioned at the edge of Lot 232 and appears to be a brick side wall of the building, its rear wall apparently no longer intact. Two lines of cut stone blocks (Feature 2) were encountered in lot 234 in the position that the Sanborn maps show the bakery oven (Figure 15; Photos 9 and 10). These were disturbed but still clearly linear and appear to be the oven/bakery's foundation. The western foundation line is roughly twice as thick as the eastern line, possibly because it was also the outside wall of the bakery building. No artifacts were recovered from between the wall lines. A series of large, disturbed cement slabs encountered in the 20th-century topsoil above these lines of cut stone are most likely the remains of the bakery floor supporting the oven. They showed no signs of burning, suggesting that the oven itself was a separate structure sitting above the floor.

Moving west along the trench, we encountered the rear foundations of structures in Clinton Avenue Lots 238 and 240 (Feature 4). A dense midden deposit with materials from the late 19th century (Feature 5) was encountered at its southeast corner (Photo 11). The feature was in noticeably darker soil and wrapped around the corner of the foundation extending into the south wall of the trench. A significant quantity of material was recovered. Its contents represent a typical domestic assemblage consisting of ceramics, bottle glass, glass stemware, cut faunal bone, clam and oyster shell, etc.

The foundation itself (Figure 17; Photos 12 and 13) was constructed of mortared, cut stone, roughly 1.75 feet thick. The exposed section ran 44 feet (the entirety of two 22-foot wide lots) along the back side with sections of the side walls extending into the north wall of the trench. Two doorways with steps down into the basements from the 19th-century ground surface were recorded, each on the east side of their respective lots (Photos 14-15). The easternmost entrance also had a small area of brick pavers just south of the steps. The cellars were filled with a mix of soil, brick and other debris resulting from the demolition of the superstructures which was bulldozed into the depression and graded flat (Photos 16 and 17). Several architectural fixtures were recovered from this debris, including a matching set of brass towel bars, an enameled cast iron sink, a floor ventilation grate and two door box lock assemblies. Once this material was removed, we found intact basement floors.

The floor of 238 Clinton Avenue was brick and 240 was cement. The two basements were divided from each other by a brick wall and each basement was itself subdivided by another brick wall, indicating multiple rooms were present in each at one time (Photos 18 and 19). This subdivision of basement space was also reflected in the brick floor of 238 Clinton with the bricks being laid north to south on one side of the dividing wall and east to west on the other. Interestingly, only the lowest layer of bricks was visible from these walls, suggesting that they may have been removed sometime prior to the demolition of the buildings. These internal divisions are hinted at by the Sanborn maps which show internal walls at the rear of both structures. Hartgen's Phase 1B work at the site indicated that most structures along Clinton were divided by double walls. However, these findings show that only a single course of brick separated these two properties which appear to have been constructed together in a single episode. Historic maps suggest that they were both erected between 1876 (Hopkins 1876) and 1892 (Sanborn Map Company 1892).

Trench 5

Trench 5 was 33 feet long and 10 feet wide (Figure 18; Photos 20-21). It was positioned in a location intended to expose features that Sanborn fire insurance maps depicted within and behind an addition to the main structure located at 244 Clinton Avenue. The addition was not present on the 1876 map by Hopkins (Hopkins 1876) or the 1892 Sanborn .map (Sanborn Map Company 1892). It first appears on the 1909 version of the Sanborn indicating that it was built around the turn of the 20th century. The trench contained only a single feature, a mortared stone wall running north to south across the trench near its west end (Feature 6). The wall was roughly 1.5 feet high, straight on its west side with a rectangular projection on the east (Photo 22 and 23). The function of this projection is not clear. However, its dimensions are similar to the steps leading out of the basements on the previous trench, suggesting that it may have had a similar purpose. The Sanborn map depicts a step leading to an entrance along the east side of the addition, although it is located north of the projection in this foundation wall.

The wall itself sits atop a layer that we believe represents the 1850 fill used to cover the remains of the Corporation Brickworks. This interpretation is further supported by the presence of a layer of yellowish brown clay with small brick fragments located to the southwest of the foundation wall and dropping under the 1850 fill layer in the trench's southwest corner (Figure 18; Photo 24). This material is most like the remains of clay preparation and weathering beds where newly excavated clay was spread out in thin layers and covered with sand or crush brick and left exposed to the elements for a year or more to break down clumps and leach out salts (Dobson and Searle 1911; Gurcke 1987).

Artifacts were very limited in Trench 5 and were largely confined to the layer containing demolition debris from the mid to late 20th-century episode. They included pieces of a porcelain toilet bowl, the handle of an umbrella with a plastic grip, a machine made bottle, a large barn door hinge and an unidentified metal part marked with the name of the Otis elevator company (Photo 25). Also collected was a representative example of a brick marked "AH & Son" (Photo 26). These were produced by the Alfred Hunter & Son brick company located on Van Woert Street, near Pearl in Albany (Merrill and Ries 1895), a location just over a half mile from the site. These bricks were common throughout Trench 4 as well, suggesting that they were the dominant brick used in the superstructure of several of the apartment buildings in the Project.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was intended to be 33 feet by 10 feet and located 70 feet to the north of the Orange Street edge of the APE in an attempt to expose features shown to the rear of structures fronting onto that thoroughfare on the Sanborn maps. Two possible privies were mapped in the area and we hoped to be able to expose them both. However, a large mulberry tree is currently growing on the location of the easternmost of these. As a result, the planned trench was shortened and began it to the west of the tree (Photo 27). As noted in the methods section, we had an equipment failure with the backhoe that was being used and the trench had to be abandoned just 1.5 to 2 feet below the surface in the east end of the trench. Just before the backhoe failed, we encountered an unusual steel casing pipe with three narrow gauge copper pipes running inside of it. We placed a call to Dig Safely New York, an inspector examined it and determined that it was not an active utility. It was during this inspection that the excavator malfunctioned. Work was not resumed. Despite this, we were still able to recover a good number of artifacts from the backdirt removed. Materials collected included ceramics, bottle glass, sawed faunal bone, a ball clay pipe and clam shell. The shallow depth of the finds is consistent with the results of the Phase IB research which found that features and finds were closer to the surface in that portion of the site. The IB trench also encountered the tops of Privies 1 and 2 just 1.5 feet below the modern ground surface. The limited excavation was photographed but no profile was produced.

3.2.1 Site Boundaries within APE

The Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site occupies the entirety of the project APE and contains deposits at least 5-6 feet deep.

3.2.2 Site stratigraphy and Chronology

Trench 4

Trench 4 contained five identified strata (Figure 15). The lowest excavated level contained material representing the presence of the Corporation Brickworks in the 1850 as shown on a historic map from the mid-19th century (Sidney 1850). This material consists of yellowish brown clay (Level IV) with some brick fragments present. Above this, a layer of brown clay loam with demolition debris (Level III) was deposited capping the remains of the brickyard. This material also dates to the 1850's. This material capped the brick privy located in the east end of Trench 4 and was disturbed in later years by various intrusions for the placement of foundations and pipes. Both brick and cement floors appear to have been laid over this material and the base of wall foundations cut into the deposit, such as that along the wall segment on the dividing line between lots 232 and 234. Level II consists of very dark greyish brown clay loam containing the debris from mid to late 20th century demolition of the various apartment buildings and other 19th-century structures whose foundations were uncovered. In areas lacking foundations this material rests directly above the 1850's fill layer. Where foundations are present the material was bulldozed into the cellar holes of the various structures and is found directly above the floors and wall foundations. A concentration of ten 20-foot long steel guardrails was also buried in this fill near the east end of the trench. Most of these rails were positioned north to south crossing the trench and entering both walls. They were carefully removed to avoid ruining the profiles (Photo 28). The uppermost layer (Layer IV) consisted of very dark greyish brown silty sandy loam topsoil containing a low density of modern refuse. Layer V was a thin lens of black clay loam which was found between the 20th-century demolition layer and the top soil in a portion of the trench running from the east foundation wall of lot 238 Clinton Avenue to roughly the middle of Lot 240. It did not contain the same demolition debris and appeared to have been added to cap off the demolition layer above the foundations.

Trench 5

The stratigraphy of Trench 5 (Figure 18) was similar but a more simplified version of what was documented in Trench 4. It was far less disturbed by construction activity and trenching to place utilities. It only contained Levels I through IV. Level V, the late 20th-century black clay loam was not present at all. Level IV, the clay/brick fragment layer representing the 1850's brickyard was uncovered to the west of the foundation wall in the trench's southwest corner. That material dropped down below Layer III, the 1850's fill material used to cover the brickyard site. Above that was a this deposit representing the mid to late 20th-century demolition episode (Level II). Finally, the upper layer consisted of the same type of topsoil describes in Trench 4 (Level I).

Trench 6

The termination of Trench 6, caused by an equipment failure, happened while were still removing the later 20th-century topsoil (Level I) and had just begun to remove the top of the Level II demolition deposit. Therefore, we cannot say more about the stratigraphy that may lay below the fill layer.

3.2.3 Archeological Features

Table 3. Summary of archeological features identified during the Phase II excavations

Feature	Function	Date	Integrity	Artifact content
Feature 1	Privy	Late 19 th century	Well preserved	None (clay fill was not excavated)
Feature 2	Bakery oven foundation and floor slabs	Late 19 th to mid-20 th century	Disturbed	None
Feature 3	West brick wall of 232 Clinton Avenue	Late 19 th century	Well preserved	None
Feature 4	Mortared stone foundations of 238 and 240 Clinton Avenue	Late 19 th century	Well preserved	Superstructure brick and various architectural fixtures including a sink, towel bars, ventilation grates and door lock assemblies
Feature 5	Midden	Late 19 th and early 20 th century	Well preserved	Dense deposit of domestic refuse including ceramics, bottle glass, glass stemware, cut faunal bone and shell

Feature	Function	Date	Integrity	Artifact content
Feature 6	Mortared stone foundations of rear addition of 244 Clinton Avenue	Late 19 th century	Well preserved	Very few artifacts were recovered from Trench can specifically be said to have been directly associated with the foundation itself. All recovered material came from the 20 th -century demolition layer. This ranged from a large barn door hinge that likely dated back to the 19 th century to a plastic coated umbrella handle that most likely dates to the mid-20 th century.

Five of six identified features were located during excavation of Trench 4. These included a brick privy that based on the stratigraphy appears to be associated with the 1850's century brickworks (Figure 16; Photos 6 and 7). Its opening was capped by later fill clay which was not removed during this phase of study. Disturbed remains of the bakery located at 234 Clinton Avenue included north/south running lines of cut stone blocks with several large cement slabs contained in the demolition layer above. A north/south oriented brick foundation was located along the line between 232 and 234 Clinton Avenue which appears to be the west wall of the apartment building at 232. It was only visible in the north wall profile (Figure 15; Photo 8). The rear (south) wall was not detected at all as was likely destroyed during the mid to late 20th-century demolition episode. Mortared stone foundations of the buildings at 238 and 24 Clinton Avenue were located (Figure 17; Photos 12 and 13). These included the east, west and rear outer walls of both buildings, internal brick dividing walls and both brick and cement floors. Two doorways with low steps leading to the outside were documented along the rear wall. The foundations had been filled with demolition debris mixed with clay. The most temporally diagnostic material recovered came from a dense domestic midden wrapping around the southeast corner of the building at 238 Clinton (Photo 11). The sole feature encountered in Trench 5 was a north/south running foundation wall that appears to be related to an addition to the structure at 244 Clinton around the turn of the 20th century. The previous Phase IB investigation also uncovered the remains of two privies associated with architecture on the Orange Street side of the Project along with several foundations and floors on both sides.

3.2.4 Artifact Analysis

The artifacts recovered from the trenches excavated are consistent with what we know about the site from the available historical literature, maps and previous research at the location itself. They are typical of residential refuse from the late 1800's and later demolition of residential architecture in the mid to late-20th century. Below that, we documented remains from brickworks dating to the mid-19th century. However, other than brick fragments, no artifacts have yet been recovered from the period. It is likely that contemporary artifacts can be recovered from the brick privy which has yet to be excavated. Their provenience suggests a site that retains its integrity despite disturbances associated with later demolition and grading of the area in the 20th century, in particular those artifacts found in direct association with extant features such as foundations, floors, privies and middens.

Artifacts were recovered from throughout the fill covering the documented features. However, the most informative material comes from two specific locations. The first finds come from a dense midden (Feature 5) found wrapping around the southeast corner of the foundation of the apartment building at 238 Clinton Avenue. All of the material recovered from the midden is datable to the late 19th century based on the features and when possible maker's marks of ceramics and glass recovered. The ceramics included redware, yellowware, whiteware, ironstone, and porcelain.

The redware (Photo 29) was limited to flower pot fragments. The yellowware (Photo 30) consisted of a rim and a base sherds of undecorated hollowware with clear glaze (post 1840). The whiteware (Photo 31-36) included one complete and one partial flow-blue teacup as well a matching plate all with Chinoiserie landscape motifs (circa 1828-1867), a fragmentary pitcher with molded decoration, brown (circa 1818-1869), and light blue (circa 1818-1867) transfer-decorated plates and an annular ware cup (circa 1785-1840). The ironstone (semi-porcelain) finds included both undecorated and molded materials, several with maker's marks (Photos 37-39).

The collection contains two examples produced by Meakin Brothers and Co., dating them to between 1865 and 1873. An octagonal plate fragment contains an identifiable, molded fig and leaf pattern typical of styles popular from the late 1850's into the 1860's. The porcelain (Photo 40) that was recovered was dominated by molded, European, hard paste examples, some with gold gilt applied near the rim (circa 1850-1870). A final ceramic artifact recovered from the midden was a ball clay pipe bowl with a stamped swordsman (krijgsman) design (Photo 41 and 42) a Dutch design dating back to about 1675 AD, see Photo 43 for a similar example of the design from the New York Archaeological Repository. This example appears to utilize the same design but its shape and bore size suggest a late 18th or early 19th century date of manufacture.

The glass recovered from the midden (Photos 43-49) included stemmed, fluted tableware, window glass, bottle glass, jar glass, lamp chimney, a jar lid liner and a marble. The opaque white, lid liner was marked "Boyd's Genuine Porcelain Lid Lined Cap" and has a TPQ date of 1869. Bottle glass colors included pale aqua, brown, amber, olive and clear. A colorless, somewhat ornate perfume bottle had several features that aided in its dating. It was hand blown into a three-part mold. The bottom contains a pontil scar and the mouth still has jagged remnants left behind when it was detached from the blowpipe. The ring on its base is irregularly shaped. This type of production was phased out for most bottles by 1850. But, continued for specialty bottles like perfume until the late 1800's. A pale aqua bottle recovered had an applied finish lip (circa 1830 to 1885) that had been modified to form a small spout. A colorless bottle neck encountered in the midden has a hand tooled lip (circa 1890 to 1910) and was likely a medicine bottle. Another medicine bottle recovered had an embossed design, partially broken away, that we believe once fully read "Louis Sautter Apothecary, Albany". Sautter operated a business at 8 North Pearl Street, just over a half mile from our Project, in the late 19th century. He advertised his services (Figure 19) in the "The Albany Medical Annals: Journal of the Alumni Association of The Albany Medical College" (Sautter 1889, 1893). The respected Sautter was mentioned some years later during the 1917 commencement address for the Albany Medical College who produced the Annals. Albert Vander Veer said this of Sautter, "Albany has reason to be proud of many of its apothecaries, druggists and pharmacists, but I fancy no one has ever exceeded Louis Sautter's worth or the respect rendered him by everyone of his time" (Vander Veer 1917).

A number of other informative artifacts were also recovered from the midden deposit. These included several examples of butchered faunal bone (Photo 50), all sawed. Also recovered were a variety of oyster and clam shells, whole and in pieces (Photos 51-52).

The second concentration of informative artifacts was found within the cellars of 238 and 240 Clinton Avenue. These were primarily architectural fixtures apparently still in place when the superstructures of the buildings were brought down. These include two door box lock assemblies dating to the late 19th century (Photo 53). One was found just inside of the rear entrance of 238 Clinton Avenue and the other was found just inside of the rear entrance to 140 Clinton. The presence of one at each entrance strongly suggests that they were from the respective back (basement) doors of the buildings. Bathroom fixtures were recovered near the rear entrance of 238 as well. These included an enameled, cast iron sink (Photo 54) found in pieces that was photographed on site but not collected due to its size and weight. Along with these we collected a brass faucet marked "HOT" (Photo 55) and a pair of brass towel bars (Photo 56). The clustering of these items in the rear corner of the foundations gives us clues to the internal layout of the structure.

As noted above, a considerable quantity of material was collected from "general provenience" locations within the excavated trenches and from back dirt. A variety of finds were recovered from the fill from Trench 4. Among the more interesting artifacts collected were portions of a coarse earthenware pipe (Photo 57), a brass key (Photo 58), very dense Kushequa brand bricks that would have been used in street paving (Photo 59), a metal utensil handle (Photo 60), additional ball-clay pipe fragments, more butchered faunal bone (Photo 61), shell, a shell button (Photo 62) and a 1943 George VI three-pence coin found (Photos 64 and 65) outside of the exterior wall of the structure foundations. Very little was recovered from the soil removed from Trench 5, the notable exceptions being a large barn door strap hinge (Photo 66) and an unidentified elevator part marked "OTIS" (Photo 25). Despite being abandoned very early in the process, Trench 6 yielded a considerable quantity of material. This included ball-clay pipe fragments, yellowware, whiteware, stoneware and porcelain ceramics. Also found were fragments of mold blown bottles, one with an applied finish lip and two with

embossed labeling. Trench 6 also contained shell and butchered faunal remains. This early success in artifact recovery suggests that additional work in the area of this trench would be advantageous.

4 Interpretation

Table 4. Summary of archeological site information collected during the Phase I and II studies

Characteristic	Site information
OPRHP Site No.	A00140.004690
Site Name	Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site
Description	Site contains remains of a mid-19 th century brickworks, several late-19 th century apartment buildings, a bakery/stained glass works and various associated outbuildings. Trenches excavated during Phase IB survey revealed foundations and cellars of architecture along both Clinton Avenue and Orange Streets. The basement floors of these buildings were constructed of wood, brick or concrete. These structures were demolished in the mid to late- 20 th century. Evidence of the Corporation Brickworks was found in the form of a lens of clay and brick debris. Two privies were also documented (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2006a, b).Phase II revealed additional, well-preserved foundations and basement floors of brick and concrete at 238 and 240 Clinton Avenue. A third privy constructed of brick (possibly associated with the brickworks) and a dense, late 19 th century midden deposit were documented. The disturbed foundations of a bakery oven were encountered at 234 Clinton Avenue. Remains of weathering beds from the location's brickworks were also located.
Date	19 th and 20 th century
Function	Mixed residential and commercial architecture with associated outbuildings.
Size	0.8 acres
Location	NAD 83, UTM Zone 18, 601714 Easting, 4723686 Northing

5 Significance Assessment

The significance of the Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site is assessed according to the National Park Service's *Guidelines for Registering and Evaluating Archeological Properties* (Little, et al. 2000). The site meets eligibility Criterion D for the National Register and has "yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

The Sheridan Hollow neighborhood has a distinct and rather unique history owing in large part to the presence of Fox creek and the deep ravine through which it ran. It was originally located at the northern boundary of Albany and it was developed later than much of the rest of the city. The local geology and topography combined to make the area an early brick production center. Once those industries moved on, it was developed and populated in part to serve the housing needs of a growing immigrant community. Its buildings provide an excellent sample of mid to late 19th-century architecture styles particularly the multi-story, Italianate rowhouses with their distinctive bracketed cornices that comprise much of the National Register listed Clinton Avenue Historic District (89NR00006). Much of the architecture in the area was built speculatively and was rented by various craftspeople and laborers.

The well preserved remains of numerous contiguous residential and commercial structures within the Project provides an opportunity to examine a number of issues as both an individual household level as well as a broader neighborhood level. The site contains the foundations, floors and associated features from residential architecture dating back to 1866. It also contains evidence related to the earlier mid-19th-century brick production facilities. Careful excavation of the remains has already yielded information on the construction history, early industrial use, household economy and diet of the area's inhabitants. We have been able to locate features such as midden deposits and privies which have the potential to yield additional information about socioeconomics, ethnicity, diet, lifeways and health of residential living in the Sheridan Hollow neighborhood. This data can be compared with findings from other locations in Albany such as the previously investigated location of the Sheridan Hollow Parking Garage (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2005) to build on our understanding of the neighborhood and the larger city.

5.1 Significant research topics that can be addressed by site

The Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site has the potential to yield important data relevant to the historical development of the region. The site provides an opportunity to examine 19th century, urban lifeways, socioeconomics, ethnicity and other issues from the perspective of a multiple multifamily domestic structures and their associated outbuildings and property. It also has the potential to offer insights about a key early industry of the Hudson Valley, brickmaking.

Phase III data retrieval should focus on encapsulated deposits attributable to tight date ranges, such as midden deposits and the privies. Information retrieved during previous work at a nearby, contemporary residential area along Sheridan Street (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2005) will serve as a solid comparative data set and will aid in interpretation of findings from the current project. If features pertaining to the brickyard be discovered during the course of the Phase III, such features should be investigated and documented.

5.2 Integrity

The site retains important aspects of its integrity such as location, design and structure, physical setting, materials, workmanship, historical sense or feeling, and association between data and important research questions (Little, et al. 2000:35-38). Despite demolition of the structures sometime after 1950, our initial investigations indicate that the lower portions of foundations and basements were untouched by the disturbance. Also intact were ground level (and deeper) features such as middens and privies. These features were all capped by demolition debris and clay before a layer of topsoil was spread over the site, producing the current vacant lot surface. In the process, important archeological remains were well preserved. The remains have integrity of location, providing insight on a period of Albany's history marked by rapid population growth and an influx of immigrants. The neighborhood where it was situated absorbed a large number of these immigrants and the data contained at this site can provide information about their ethnicity, socioeconomics, diet and general lifeways. The site has integrity of setting, serving an example of the previously existing architecture in the Clinton Avenue Historic District (89NR00006). The remains have integrity of materials and workmanship, providing data on preferred construction techniques and architectural styles in the second half of the 19th century.

6 Recommendations

Should avoidance of the site not be feasible, a Phase III data recovery is indicated. Phase III work should entail horizontal exposure of the archeological features at the topsoil-subsoil interface in the back yards of the former buildings along both Clinton Avenue and Orange Street through mechanical excavation. Research should focus on documenting features such as privies and cisterns which are expected to be intact below the later disturbance. These are likely to contain dense deposits of artifacts as well as night soils which can be analyzed for indications of the health of the resident population. Finally, the survey should include excavation of subsurface features to recover artifacts and soil samples as well as documentation of their form and construction methods.

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Maps

Map 1. Project Location (USGS 2015)

Map 2a. Project Map (Esri Inc. 2015; Sanborn Map Company 1909)

Map 3b. Project Map (Esri Inc. 2015; Sanborn Map Company 1909)

Map 4. Historic Maps (DeWitt 1794; Sidney 1850)

Map 5. Historic Maps (Sanborn Map Company 1892, 1909, 1935, 1951)

Photographs



Photo 1. Retaining wall between the APE and Clinton Avenue consisting of remains of the front foundations of now demolished structures under investigation. View northeast.



Photo 2. Difference in elevation and slope between the APE (foreground) and neighboring property (background) reflecting demolition and grading in the APE. View southeast.



Photo 3. Difference in elevation and slope between the APE (right) and neighboring property (left) reflecting demolition and grading in the APE. View southwest.



Photo 4. Archeologists Thomas Boyd (left foreground), Adam Gersten (left foreground) and Katarina Spero (background) mapping the north wall in the east end of Trench 4. View northwest.



Photo 5. West end of Trench 4 with exposed wall foundations. View northwest.

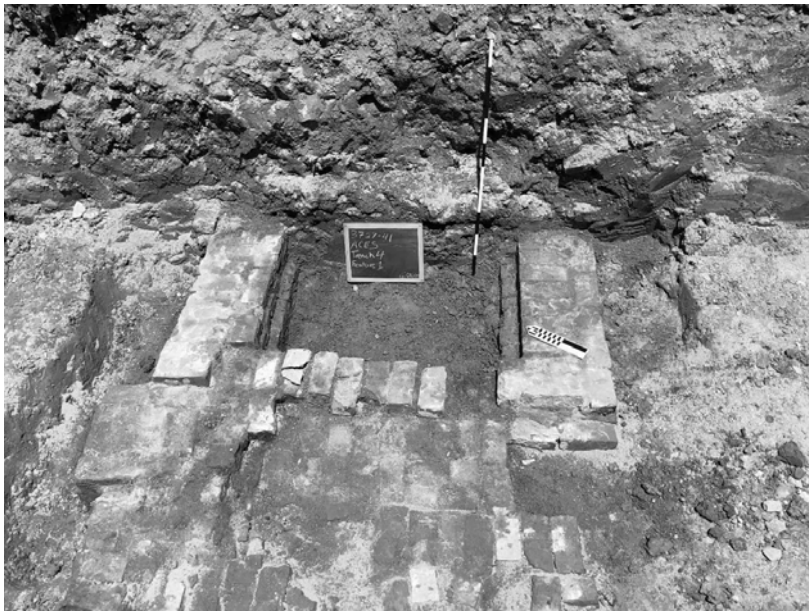


Photo 6. Photo of brick Privy 3 located near the east end of Trench 4. View northeast.



Photo 7. Photo of brick Privy 3 located near the east end of Trench 4. View southeast.

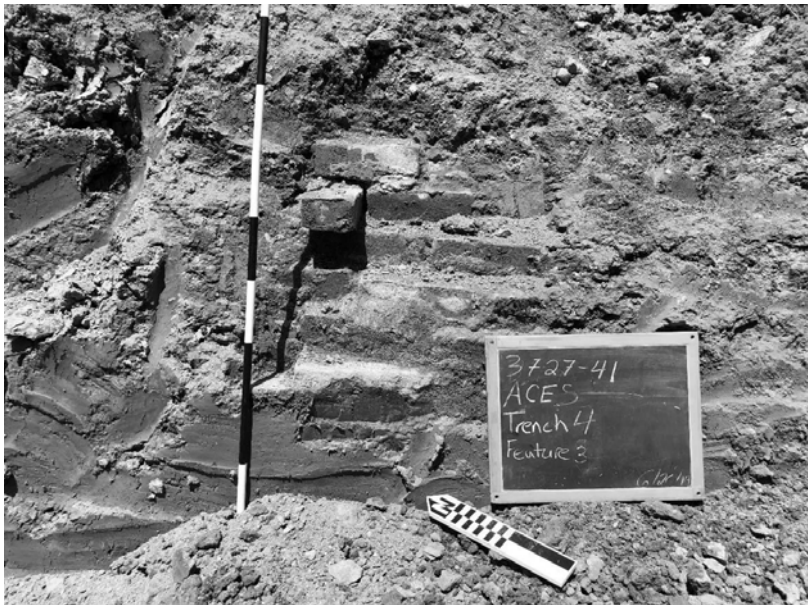


Photo 8. Brick foundation wall of 232 Clinton Avenue visible in the north wall of Trench 4. View northeast.



Photo 9. Two lines of displaced foundations stones (foreground and background) with disturbed cement slabs above, the apparent remains of the bakery oven foundation and floor at 324 Clinton Avenue. View northwest.



Photo 10. Eastern line of displaced foundations stones with disturbed cement slabs above, the apparent remains of the bakery oven foundation and floor at 324 Clinton Avenue. View northeast.



Photo 11. Midden deposit in south wall of Trench 4. Nearly complete flow blue whiteware teacup *in situ* in the middle of the darker soil composing the midden fill material. View southwest.



Photo 12. Wall foundations and floors of structures at 238 and 240 Clinton Avenue. View northwest.



Photo 13. Wall foundations and floors of structures at 238 and 240 Clinton Avenue. View southeast.



Photo 14. Rear exit stairs and brick floor of structure at 238 Clinton Avenue. View southwest.



Photo 15. Rear exit stairs and cement floor of structure at 240 Clinton Avenue. View southwest.



Photo 16. Demolition fill inside of the southeast corner of 238 Clinton Avenue prior to removal. View northeast.



Photo 17. Removing the demolition fill inside of the southeast corner of 238 Clinton Avenue. View northeast.



Photo 18. Brick dividing wall inside of 238 Clinton Avenue. Note that it was built into a niche in the cut stone foundation and that the direction of bricks in the floor on either side changes from north/south to east/west. View southwest.



Photo 19. Brick dividing wall inside of 238 Clinton Avenue. View southwest.



Photo 20. Archeologists John Ham (foreground left) and Adam Gersten (foreground right) exposing wall foundation in the west end of Trench 5. View southeast.



Photo 21. Archeologists Adam Gersten (left) and Amy Wilson (right) preparing a profile map of the north wall of Trench 5. View Northwest.



Photo 22. Cut stone foundation wall in the west end of Trench 5. View southeast.



Photo 23. Cut stone foundation wall in the west end of Trench 5. View northwest.



Photo 24. Foundation wall from Trench 5 with reddish brickyard deposit to the left in the foreground. View northeast.



Photo 25. Otis elevator part recovered from the fill in Trench 5.



Photo 26. AH & Son brick recovered from the fill in Trench 5.



Photo 27. Trench 6 which was abandoned after the backhoe had a mechanical failure preventing additional excavation. Exposed pipe in the middle was a steel pipe with two copper lines inside. It was determined that it was not an active utility. View northeast.



Photo 28. Removing the first of ten guardrails buried in modern fill of Trench 4. View northwest.



Photo 29. Redware flower pot fragments from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 30. Yellowware pottery fragments from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 31. Nearly complete flow blue whiteware teacup from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 32. Flow blue whiteware plate from midden deposit with pattern matching the teacup in Photo 31, apparently parts of the same set. .



Photo 33. Molded whiteware pitcher fragments from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 34. Brown transfer-printed whiteware from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 35. Light blue transfer-printed whiteware from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 36. Whiteware fragment with annular decoration and handle attachment from the midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 37. Ironstone fragments with Meakin Brothers & co. maker's marks, TPQ 1856, recovered from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 38. Octagonal ironstone plate fragment with molded fig and union motif (TPQ 1865).



Photo 39. Fragmentary Meakin Brothers & Co. ironstone plate.



Photo 40. Molded porcelain hollowware vessel with gold gilt from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 41. Ball clay pipe fragments with Krejgsman design stamped into the bowl, recovered from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 42. Detail of Krijgsman design stamped into pipe bowl, recovered from midden deposit in Trench 4.

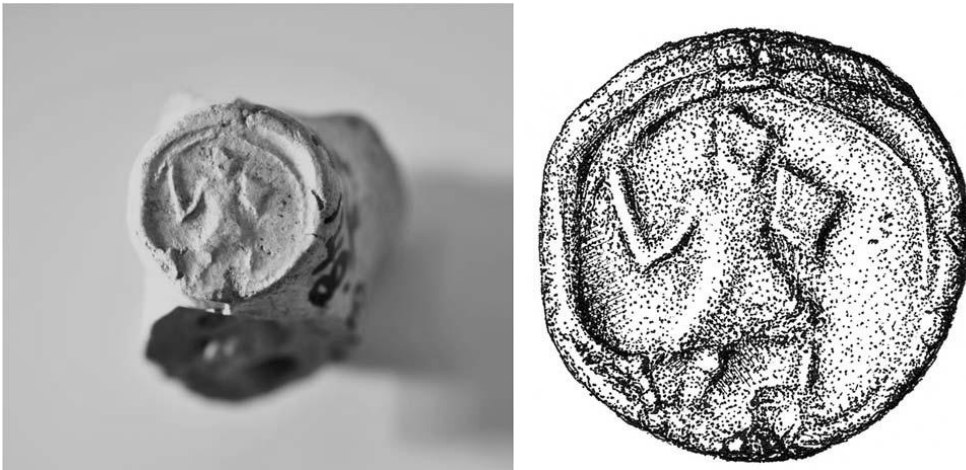


Photo 43. Ball clay pipe with similar Krijgsman design on the heel of a pipe [circa 1675] from the NYC Archaeological Repository.



Photo 44. Glass stemware fragment from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 45. Glass jar lid liner from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 46. Complete mold blown perfume bottle from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 47. Aqua glass bottle with applied lip modified into a spout from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 48. Clear glass medicine bottle with hand tooled lip from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 49. Fragment of medicine bottle with embossed "Henry Sautter Apothecary Albany" labeling from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 50. Selection of faunal remains from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 51. Oyster shell from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 52. Clam shell from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 53. Door box locks from 238 (left) and 240 (right) Clinton Avenue from within the foundations in Trench 4.



Photo 54. Floor ventilation grate (top ,left) and enameled iron sink fragments from within the foundations in Trench 4.



Photo 55. Brass hot water faucet from within the foundations in Trench 4.

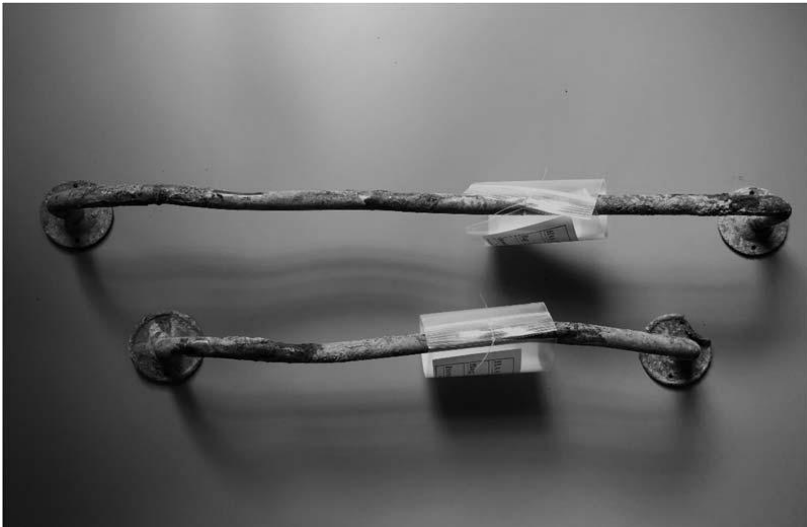


Photo 56. Brass towel rods from within the foundations in Trench 4.



Photo 57. Red earthenware pipe stem fragment from midden deposit in Trench 4.



Photo 58. Copper alloy key from fill in Trench 4.



Photo 59. Kushequa paving bricks from fill in Trench 4.



Photo 60. Silver plated utensil handle from fill in Trench 4.



Photo 61. Faunal bone from the fill in Trench 4



Photo 62. Clam and oyster shell from fill in Trench 4.



Photo 63. Mother of pearl button from fill in Trench 4.

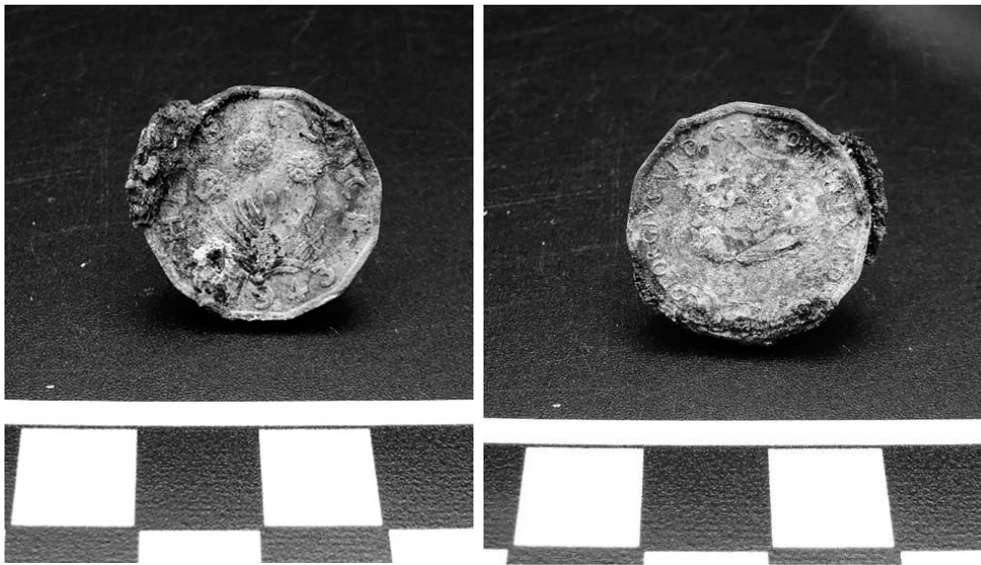


Photo 64. 1943 English three-pence coin from fill near foundations in Trench 4.



Photo 65. Photo of a well preserved three -pence coin for comparison to Photo 64

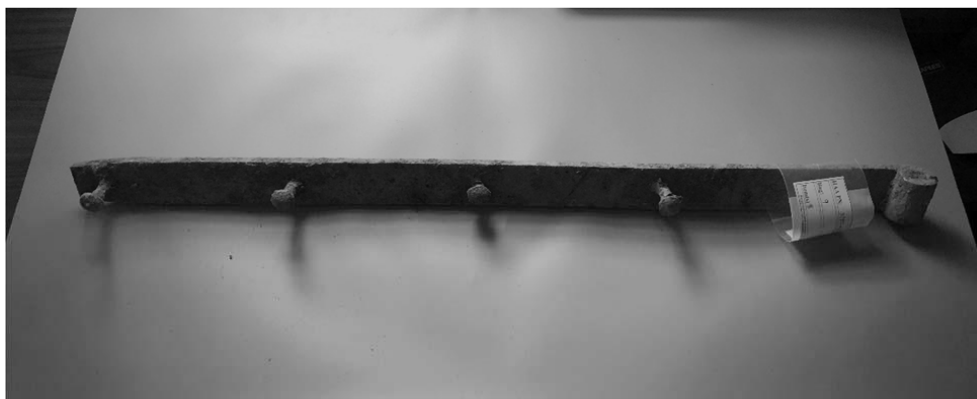


Photo 66. Large strap door hinge from fill in Trench 5.

Figures



Figure 1. Aerial photograph of Sheridan Hollow area with project area highlighted in red.

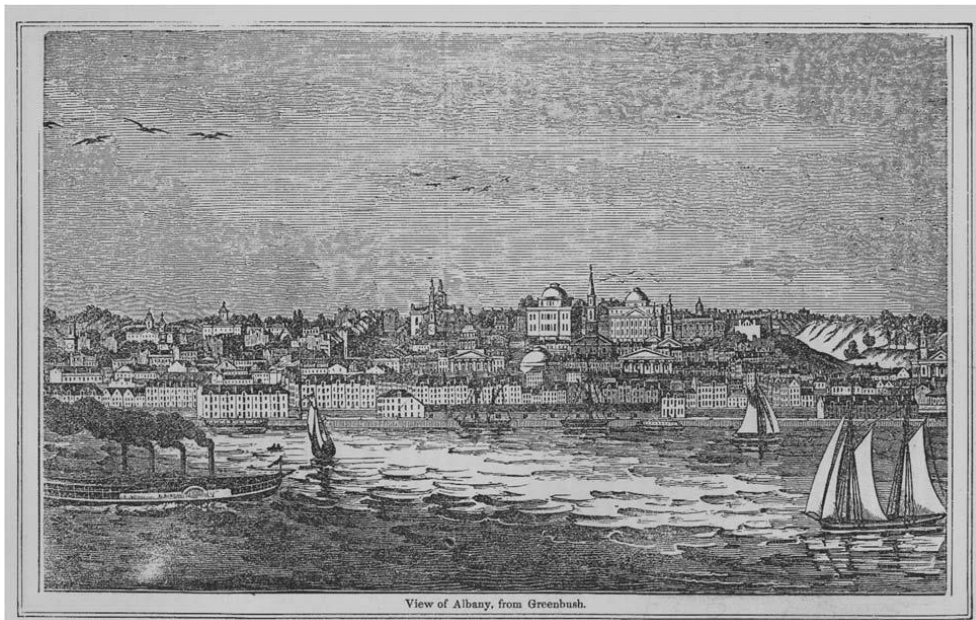


Figure 2. View of the City of Albany, From the Opposite Side of the Hudson River” by J. Hall, c.1835 (Eights 1836). The steep Fox Creek ravine on the right contrasts sharply with the densely developed city shown at center.



Figure 3. Early to mid-19th-century Fox Creek culvert at North Pearl Street. View west.



Figure 4. Monroe Street near Chapel Street, c.1900, showing c.1840 rooming house (Photograph Collection, Albany Public Library).

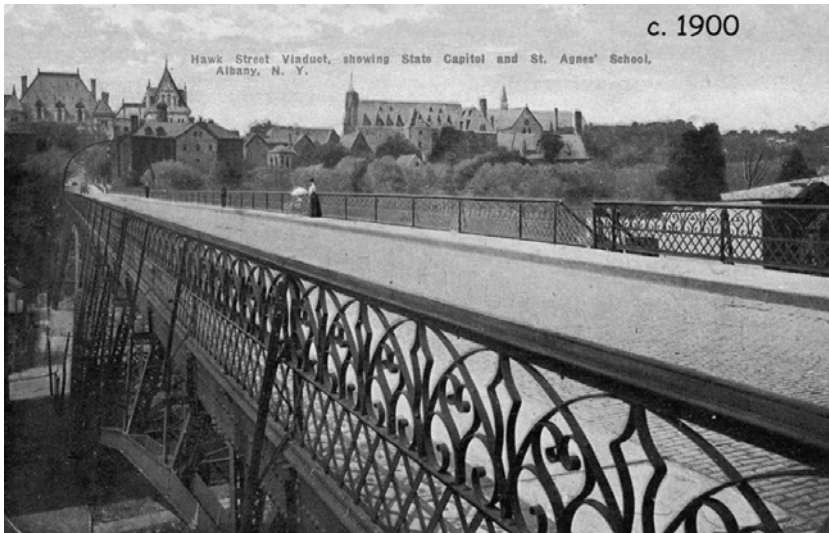


Figure 5. Postcard showing the Hawk Street Viaduct (1890-1970) circa 1900.
<https://friendsofalbanyhistory.wordpress.com/2018/01/23/the-hawk-street-viaduct/>



Figure 6. Postcard showing the Hawk Street Viaduct (1890-1970) circa 1900.
<https://friendsofalbanyhistory.wordpress.com/2018/01/23/the-hawk-street-viaduct/>

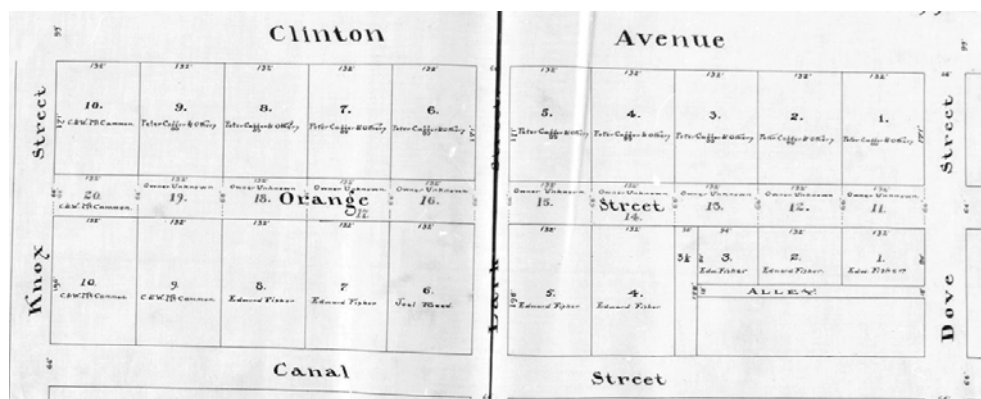


Figure 7. 1864 Bingham map showing 230-248 Clinton Avenue before it was divided into its present day lots (Bingham 1864).

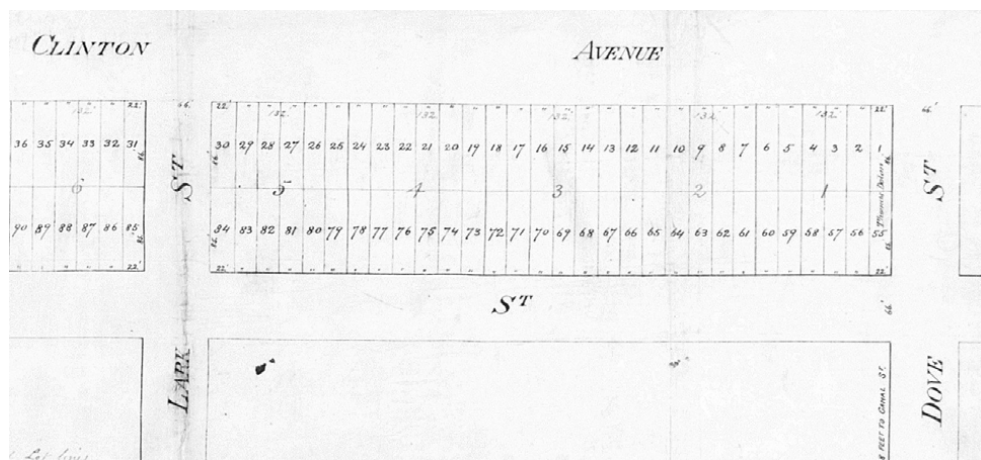


Figure 8. 1869 Bingham map showing the present day lots being laid out on Clinton Avenue (Bingham 1869).

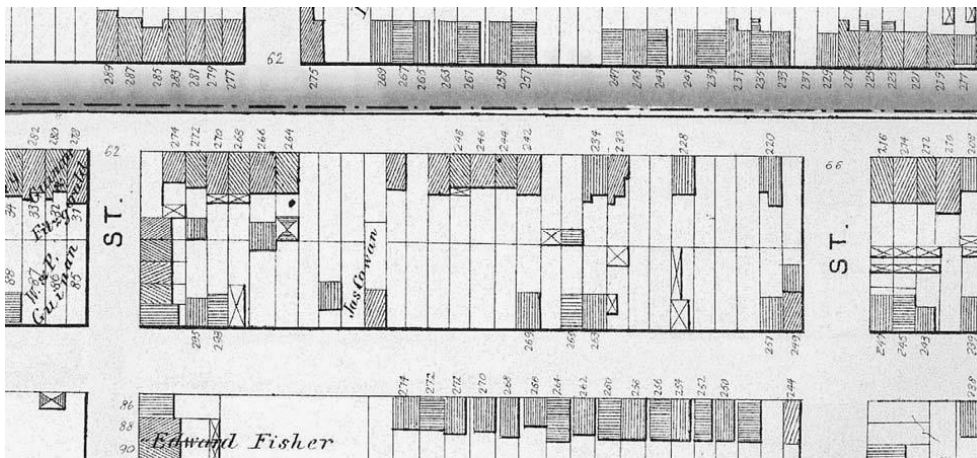


Figure 9. 1876 Hopkins map showing the houses built so far between 230-248 Clinton Avenue (Hopkins 1876).



Figure 10. A stylized, birds-eye depiction of Sheridan Hollow with Project Area highlighted in red (Rowley 1879). The structures depicted do not match well what is shown on the contemporary maps such as Hopkins 1876.

J. V. E. SWART,
BAKER,
284 Clinton Avenue and 816 Broadway.
Fine Bread of all kinds. Also, an extensive variety of plain and fancy Cake, fine
Pastries, &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
N. B.—Orders by telephone free.

Figure 11. 1880 directory advertisement for the Swart Bakery at 234 Clinton Avenue (Sampson 1880).



Figure 12. Photograph of the bakery owned by John Lansing Kimmey circa 1920 (Photograph Collection, Albany Public Library).

KLEEN-MAID BREAD

KimmeY's Bakery

234 Clinton Ave.

1914

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/albanygroup/>

Figure 13. 1914 advertisement for KimmeY's Bakery. Note that the address listed remains 234 Clinton Avenue despite the new bakery on Orange Street having been constructed by the time.

<https://hiveminer.com/Tags/albany%2Cbakery/Recent>

**The Daisy Five Is
KimmeY's Favorite Bread**

**Modern Bakery Conducted on Sanitary and
Scientific Basis--From a Small Beginning. It
Now Produces Seven Thousand Loaves a Day**

J. L. KIMMEY of 234 Clinton Avenue, whose bakery is modernly equipped, stands at the head of his class.

HE IS KNOWN IN ALBANY as the Modern Baker of Bread; that is he employs up-to-date methods. His Daisy No. 5 has had a marvelous run and housewives pronounce it the very best in the market.

PATENT OVENS WITH HOT WATER and steam attachments are representative of KimmeY's modern bake shop.

"DAISY 5 IS OUR SPECIALTY," said Mr. KimmeY to The Journal's reporter, "and you can tell your readers that it is made in a modern and sanitary bakery--bread that you can eat, enjoy and remember."

MR. KIMMEY ESTABLISHED his business at his present headquarters in 1885. And from a small beginning it has grown to large proportions. Gradually a large business was built up until to-day the KimmeY bakery is known far and wide in the Capital District.

ANYWAY THE OUTPUT of the bakery at this time is in the neighborhood of 7,000 loaves daily--and remember, it's all Daisy bread.

MR. KIMMEY WAS BORN in Bethlehem, whither his ancestors had migrated from Germany in 1718. He grew up on a farm and came to Albany in 1840. He has learned the bread baking business from the scientific mixing of the dough upwards.

ALL THE PROCESSES EMPLOYED by Mr. KimmeY in the production of his bread are carried on by the most modern and sanitary methods. The sifting of flour, mixing dough, dividing and moulding the loaves and making ready for the oven are all done by machinery, so that from the start to the finished loaf the bread does not come in contact with the human hand.

THE NEW KIMMEY BAKERY is one of the best equipped in the state.

THE NAME OF "DAISY 5" on the bottom of every loaf is a guarantee of quality.

1913

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/albanygroup/>

Figure 14. Short newspaper article from 1913 discussing the new KimmeY Bakery and the founder's background.



Right-click > Change Picture

Figure 15. Trench 4, north wall profile.



Right-click > Change Picture

Figure 16. Privy 3, plan view.



Right-click > Change Picture

Figure 17. Rear building foundations and floors of 238 and 240 Clinton Avenue. Plan map.



Right-click > Change Picture

Figure 18. North wall profile and plan map of trench 5.

LOUIS SAUTTER,
APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,

75 South Pearl, Cor. Plain Street.

Branch Store, 8 North Pearl St. (Tweddle Building).

Laboratory, 2 Plain St.

Pharmaceutical Preparations,

According to any Pharmacopœia or Standard Medical Work, if not on hand,
Made to Order.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY PREPARED AT ANY HOUR.

N. B.—Night Bell, No. 2 Plain Street.

**A full line of Squibb's Preparations, McKesson & Robbins' Gelatine-Coated
Pills, Schieffelin & Co.'s Soluble Pills, and PARKE, DAVIS & Co.'s
New Remedies and Gelatine-Coated Pills always in Stock.**

Figure 19. Advertisement for Louis Sautter's apothecary shop from The Albany Medical Annals (Sautter 1889, 1893).

Appendix 1: Artifact Inventory