

PHASE III DATA RETRIEVAL PLAN
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 # 3727-51
OPRHP 19PR03112

Submitted to:

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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 III Archeological Data Plan*

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*

RECOMMENDATIONS

This document provides a proposed Data Retrieval Plan for Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site (USN 00140.004690) 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 site consists of the remains of multi-story apartment buildings located between 230 and 248 Clinton Avenue and 265-281 Orange Street along with associated features and outbuildings located in the open space between the two lines of structures. 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. Phase I and II excavations have located 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.

Report Authors: *Bradley W. Russell, Ph.D.*

Date of Report: *November 19, 2019*

TABLE of CONTENTS

PHASE III DATE RETRIEVAL PLAN 1

1 Introduction..... 1

2 Project Information..... 1

 2.1 Project Location..... 1

 2.2 Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)..... 1

 2.3 Historic Context 1

 2.4 Previous Archeological Study..... 5

3 Research Questions 6

4 Data Collection Methods..... 7

 4.1 Mechanical Trenching..... 7

 4.2 Mechanical Stripping..... 7

 4.3 Feature Excavation..... 8

 4.4 General Documentation of the Excavations 8

 4.5 Treatment of Human Remains..... 8

5 Laboratory and Analytical Techniques 8

 5.1 Artifacts and Laboratory 8

 5.2 Specialized Analyses 8

 5.3 Curation..... 9

6 Deliverables..... 9

 6.1 End of Fieldwork Letter..... 9

 6.2 Report..... 9

 6.3 Public Information Plan 9

7 Bibliography..... 10

Maps

Appendix 1: Protocol for the Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

Map List

Map 1. Project Location

Map 2. Project Map

PHASE III DATE RETRIEVAL PLAN

1 Introduction

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc. (Hartgen) proposes to conduct a Phase III Date Retrieval for the National Register Eligible Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site (USN 00140.004690), 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.

2 Project Information

2.1 Project Location

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.

2.2 Description of the Area of Potential Effects (APE)

The area of potential effects (APE) includes all portions of the property that will be directly altered by the proposed undertaking. The APE encompasses 0.8 acres. For the purpose of this study, the Project Area and APE are considered to be synonymous and the terms are used interchangeably.

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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

2.3 Historic 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). 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. 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 Avenue with Elk Street in the area near Lafayette Park. 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) 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 (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 (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 (Hopkins 1876; NYS Census Bureau 1875). A stylized depiction of the area from nearly the same time shows the Project Area (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. 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. That building is now home to the Albany Center for Economic Success (ACES). It looks 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.

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

2.4 Previous Archeological Study

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. 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. The work documented a number of well-preserved features including the foundation and floors of structures fronting along both streets. These foundations were buried in a layer of fill containing bricks and other debris from the demolition of the structures in the mid to late 20th century. Two wood-lined privies were encountered. Each was filled with an artifact rich deposit of ash. Neither was excavated and the contexts are attractive foci for future investigations. The work also identified a strata containing clay and brick fragments that appears to relate to the remains of the mid-19th century Corporation Brickyard.

Recently, Hartgen followed up with a Phase II Site Evaluation of the Clinton and Lark Historic Archaeological Site (Hartgen Archeological Associates 2019). The survey involved excavation of an additional three trenches. 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. 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. Trench 5 was 33 feet long and 10 feet wide. 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. 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. An equipment failure during excavation resulted in Trench 6 being abandoned before early on. So, it was not fully documented. Taken together the Phase II trenching revealed the rear foundations of buildings along Clinton Avenue, an associated midden deposit with a domestic assemblage dating to the late 19th century, the disturbed foundation and floor of a bakery located at 234 Clinton Avenue, a brick privy that appears to be related to the Corporation Brickyard and more of the clay and brick fragment layer related to the same.

Table 1. 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

3 Research Questions

The previous results suggest that Phase II work should focus on several different classes of data and remains that are available at the site. The following research questions will be used to guide the fieldwork, research, and report:

Brickyard

- What is the size of the surviving brick deposit?
- Are there features such as kilns, drying sheds, or borrow pits apparent in the archeological remains?
- How does the brickyard compare to the 17th-century brickyard identified during excavations at Quackenbush Square and other 19th-century brickyards (Hartgen Archeological Associates Inc. 2005)?

Privies

- What does the artifact content of each privy indicate about the diet, health, ethnic background, and economic and social status of the respective lot occupants?
- Is it possible to determine if the brick privy encountered during Phase II is in fact associated with the brickworks, and if so, is there a significant difference in its artifact content when compared to domestic privies?
- Does the ash fill in the upper portions of the privies contain refuse from specific families or does it consist of construction fill from an unknown context? Are the artifacts in the fill similar to those in the night soil deposits in the bottoms of the privies?
- What types and quantities of parasite eggs are present in the night soil? How does the parasite data reflect public health conditions and sanitation in the City of Albany during the late 19th-century?
- Are traces of heavy metals, such as mercury, which were used in 19th-century patent medicines present in the night soil? How do mercury levels in privies at the Clinton and Lark Historic Archeological Site relate to levels in privies at other sites such as Sheridan Hollow and Quackenbush Square (HAA, Inc. 2005a and b)? How did the use of patent medicines change over time? Were medicines more readily available to particular economic classes?

- How were the privies constructed? Does the construction of the privies reflect city sanitation regulations that were developed during the late 19th-century?

4 Data Collection Methods

Phase III work should entail horizontal exposure of the extant foundations of buildings along both Clinton Avenue and Orange Street, through a combination of mechanical and hand excavation. Research should focus on documenting the design of the architecture, modifications made to it over time and any artifact concentrations which suggest activity areas and occupation spaces. The work should include soil scraping of the yard spaces between the two lines of architecture to identify additional outbuildings and features, especially 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.

The following research tasks are recommended. To address the above research questions, Hartgen will conduct the following data retrieval excavations:

Method	Quantity	Approach/Rationale
Mechanical Trenching and Stripping	Up to 1,000 square meters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate privies, wells, cisterns, trash pits, outbuildings or other features in the yards behind structures along both Clinton Avenue and Orange Streets. • Expose and document remains related to brick production at the site predating construction of the 19th century residential buildings at the site.
Feature Excavation	Up to 5 subsurface features (not including foundations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map and photograph all features. • Collect samples of archaeological remains. • Collect soil samples as warranted.

4.1 Mechanical Trenching

Backhoe trench excavation will be directed by the archeological crew. Trenches will be excavated stratigraphically and soils were piled next to each trench and investigated for artifacts. Selected soils will be screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh and examined for historic artifacts. Trench walls will be cleaned and examined for artifacts in trenches that were less than four feet deep, and the walls will be profiled and photographed. Trenches greater than four feet deep will be documented from the surface. If artifact bearing deposits are found at the base of the well, the area will be sloped to allow safe access for hand excavation. Trench locations will be mapped with a Trimble Geo7X GPS unit and plotted on the project map.

4.2 Mechanical Stripping

Mechanical excavation equipment with a toothless bucket will be used to removal the plow zone in selected areas as well as more fully expose foundations and cellar holes. An archeologist will direct the excavator to carefully remove the overlying stratum and expose the boundary with in situ subsoil. Archeologists will then hand scrape the uppermost portion of the subsoil stratum while inspecting for the presence of archeological features. The depth of mechanical soil removal will be about 1 foot in the rear of the house, and several feet within the foundation. The limits of the stripped area will be mapped with a Trimble GPS unit and plotted on the project map.

4.3 Feature Excavation

Features encountered during the unit excavations and mechanical stripping will be bisected, recorded, and excavated by stratigraphic levels. All artifacts will be collected. Samples of feature soils and charcoal will be collected. Profiles and plan view will be drawn when appropriate. The location of each feature will be mapped with a Trimble GPS unit and plotted on the project map. Feature excavations will be photographed.

4.4 General Documentation of the Excavations

Documentation of the excavations will include digital photography. General views of the site and the various phases of the investigation including all of the excavations will be recorded for inclusion in the final report.

The fieldwork will be followed by documentation of the excavations, laboratory analysis, curation of the archeological assemblage obtained during the fieldwork, comparative studies with artifact assemblages from other 19th-century historic sites, and report preparation. As part of compliance and in consultation with SHPO staff, other products such as a public information plan, may also be undertaken.

4.5 Treatment of Human Remains

In the event that human remains are identified during the data retrieval excavations, the archeologists will stop work in the vicinity of the find and immediately notify the client. Hartgen will ensure that the appropriate measures are taken in the treatment of the human remains and artifacts associated with the grave. The SHPO human remains protocol is attached

5 Laboratory and Analytical Techniques

5.1 Artifacts and Laboratory

As general procedure, significant historic artifacts such as glass, ceramics, food remains, hardware, and miscellaneous items will be collected. Coal, ash, cinder, brick, and modern materials will be noted. Artifacts collected will be placed in paper or plastic bags labeled by provenience and inventoried in a bag list. Artifacts will be cleaned and cataloged in a database or spreadsheet, such as Microsoft Access or Excel. A copy of the complete catalog will be included in the report.

5.2 Specialized Analyses

The data recovery effort will include the use of analytical techniques selected based the potential to produce unique information. The techniques and the quantity of samples selected for each technique will depend on the types of artifacts and deposits recovered during the fieldwork. Examples of the types of analyses that may be conducted are listed below:

- Floral and pollen analysis to identify species present.
- Faunal analysis to identify species, cut, minimum number of individuals, and butchering methods.
- Parasite analysis to identify parasitic infections carried by the site occupants, which can shed light on the nutrition, disease, living conditions and overall health of the individuals.
- Trace element analysis of privy deposits which can shed light on the types of medications that were in use.

Samples will be collected from temporally discrete deposits with the potential to contain dietary remnants. Standard techniques will be followed for collecting samples to assure they are not contaminated by soil from strata above or below.

5.3 Curation

The cultural material assemblage from the data recovery study will make an important contribution to the study of New York history. As such, the collection should be placed in a suitable repository where it will be available for archeologists and other scholars to use in comparative analyses and studies. The New York State Museum (NYSM) is considered a suitable final repository for the collection. If the NYSM does not accept the collection, Hartgen will work with SHPO to find a viable alternative repository.

6 Deliverables

6.1 End of Fieldwork Letter

Following completion of the Phase III data retrieval fieldwork, Hartgen will prepare an end-of-field work letter demonstrating that the fieldwork component of this DRP has been completed and summarizing preliminary results of the study. This document will be submitted to SHPO with the recommendation that construction be permitted to proceed within the site area while the Phase III report is prepared.

6.2 Report

Hartgen will author the Phase III report in accordance with this DRP, OPRHP's *State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (2005) and the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (1994). As appropriate, the report will contain text, tables, color maps and photographs, scale drawings, and an artifact inventory. Hartgen will provide a PDF version of the draft report for the client's review. The client will compile and submit all comments to Hartgen in a single submission. Hartgen will address one round of comments, making revisions to the report as appropriate. Hartgen will issue a PDF copy of the final report. A copy of the final report will be uploaded to OPRHP via CRIS.

6.3 Public Information Plan

Hartgen will take the following steps to disseminate the results of the Phase III data retrieval study to the public:

- Distribute full-color hard copies and electronic copies of the final Phase III report to the Albany Public Library.
- Create a Clinton and Lark Historic Archaeological Site archeology resource in the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR), an international digital repository for the digital records of archaeological investigations. tDAR's use, development, and maintenance are governed by Digital Antiquity, an organization dedicated to ensuring the long-term preservation of irreplaceable archaeological data and to broadening the access to these data.

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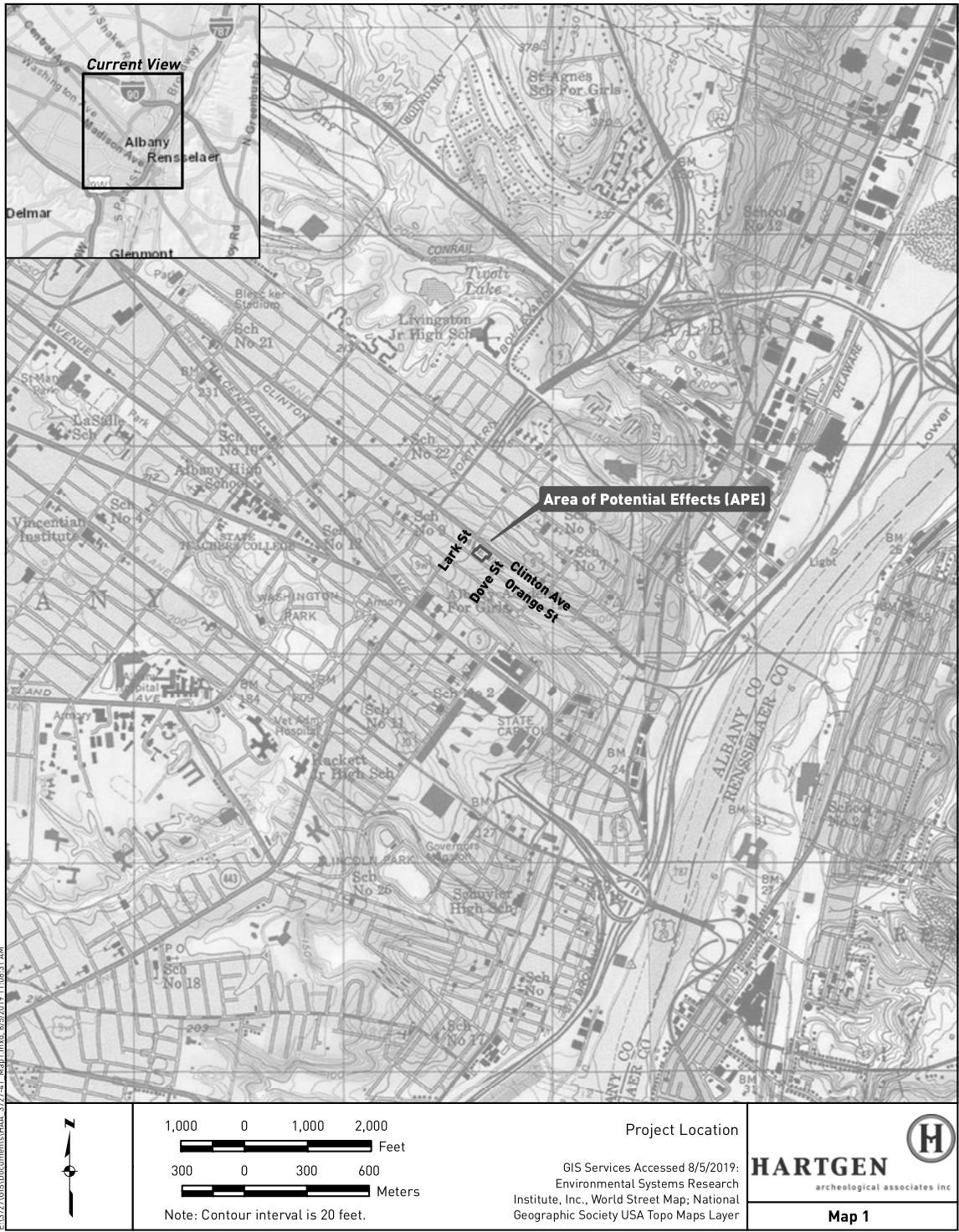
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Maps



E:\37210\GIS\Documents\HAA_3777-41_Map1.mxd, 8/5/2019 11:08:51 AM

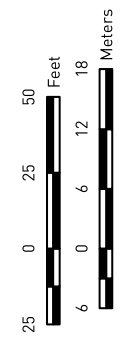
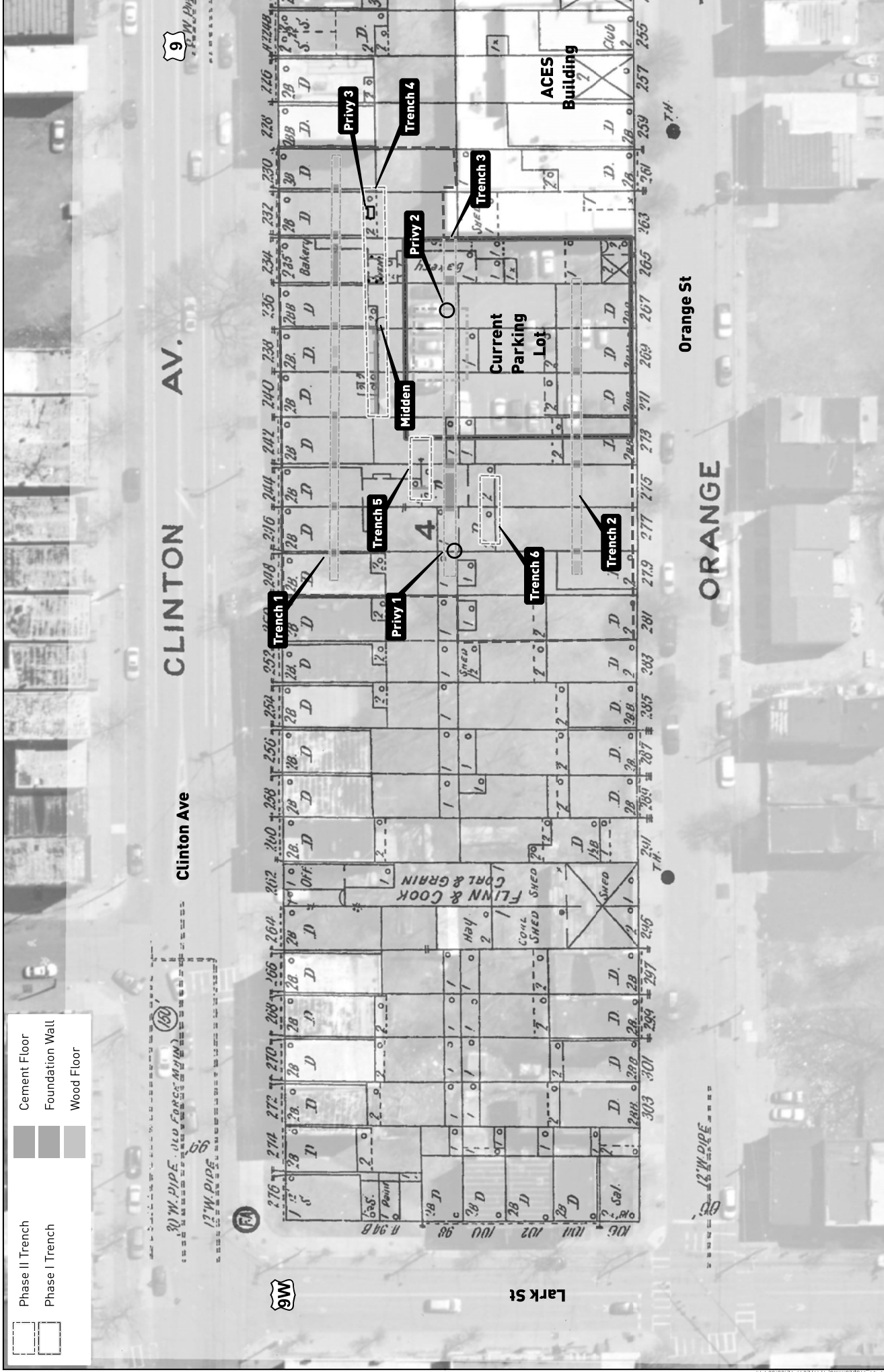
Project Location

GIS Services Accessed 8/5/2019:
 Environmental Systems Research
 Institute, Inc., World Street Map; National
 Geographic Society USA Topo Maps Layer






Map 1

1,000 0 1,000 2,000
 Feet
 300 0 300 600
 Meters
 Note: Contour interval is 20 feet.



Legend

-  Midden
-  Corporation Brick Yard Building (Sidney 1850)
-  Parking Lot
-  Oven Foundation Rubble

-  Corporation Brick Yard Building (Sidney 1850)
-  Parking Lot
-  Area of Potential Effects (APE)

Appendix 1: Protocol for the Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

**State Historic Preservation Office/
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Human Remains Discovery Protocol
(August 2018)**

If human remains are encountered during construction or archaeological investigations, the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) recommends that the following protocol is implemented:

- Human remains must be treated with dignity and respect at all times. Should human remains or suspected human remains be encountered, work in the general area of the discovery will stop immediately and the location will be secured and protected from damage and disturbance.
- If skeletal remains are identified and the archaeologist is not able to conclusively determine whether they are human, the remains and any associated materials must be left in place. A qualified forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist or physical anthropologist will assess the remains in situ to help determine if they are human.
- No skeletal remains or associated materials will be collected or removed until appropriate consultation has taken place and a plan of action has been developed.
- The SHPO, the appropriate Indian Nations, the involved state and federal agencies, the coroner, and local law enforcement will be notified immediately. Requirements of the coroner and local law enforcement will be adhered to. A qualified forensic anthropologist, bioarchaeologist or physical anthropologist will assess the remains in situ to help determine if the remains are Native American or non-Native American.
- If human remains are determined to be Native American, they will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Please note that avoidance is the preferred option of the SHPO and the Indian Nations. The involved agency will consult SHPO and the appropriate Indian Nations to develop a plan of action that is consistent with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) guidance. Photographs of Native American human remains and associated funerary objects should not be taken without consulting with the involved Indian Nations.
- If human remains are determined to be non-Native American, the remains will be left in place and protected from further disturbance until a plan for their avoidance or removal can be generated. Please note that avoidance is the preferred option of the SHPO. Consultation with the SHPO and other appropriate parties will be required to determine a plan of action.
- To protect human remains from possible damage, the SHPO recommends that burial information not be released to the public.

Division for Historic Preservation

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