

Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA)  
Queen Lane Apartments Project  
City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

# REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

ER# 2011-0018-101



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Prepared

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Prepared for:

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in association with

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

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## ABSTRACT

This report documents the results of archaeological monitoring performed for the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) Queen Lane Apartments Project in the City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) lies in the Piedmont Upland section of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The project APE is approximately 2.3 acres (0.9 hectares) and encompasses the city block bounded by West Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, Penn Street and Priscilla Street. The proposed project consisted of removing a sixteen-story high-rise apartment building and constructing five new, two- to three-story buildings along the perimeter of the block. A portion of the block which fronts West Queen Lane will be used as green space. This section of the block encompasses the boundaries of the Queen Lane Potter's Field. No new construction is planned for this area. A program of archaeological monitoring was recommended during construction based on the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey. The archaeological monitoring work and analysis was performed for the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA). The lead federal agency is the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The archaeological monitors were to identify and assess archaeological features encountered during construction. Cultural features or portions of cultural features that were to be impacted by the construction would be excavated to the extent of proposed disturbance. Cultural features that would not be disturbed by construction would be left *in situ*. Twenty cultural features were identified during the archaeological work. Seventeen of these features were shaft features. Three of the shaft features were totally excavated and were destroyed by the construction activities on the site. Five shafts were excavated to the depth of proposed disturbance and are preserved beneath the new construction. Nine shaft features were exposed but not impacted by construction. These features were not excavated and are still extant either under the new construction on or the edge of the area preserved as open space. Of the eight features either excavated, or partially excavated, only six had sufficient artifact assemblages to warrant detailed analysis. All of the shaft features examined in detail appear to have been filled in the first decade of the twentieth century. During this period three of the properties where the shaft features were found had been occupied by an African American household and three had been occupied by Irish immigrant households.

Artifact recovery was relatively low for an urban archaeological site. There were a number of factors that accounted for the low number of artifacts recovered. First only a few of the shaft features encountered were fully excavated. Another reason is that the three shafts that were fully excavated had been truncated during the twentieth century, leaving only the lower 0.3 feet to 1.5 feet of the original deposit undisturbed. Artifact analysis included qualitative and quantitative analyses. Each feature contained a relatively large quantity of teaware. This has been interpreted as reflective of the prevailing ideological conception in North America at the end of the nineteenth century which has been referred to as the Cult of Domesticity, or Cult of True Womanhood. African American, working class, and immigrant women were often excluded by the proponents of these ideals from the definition of "true women" because of social prejudice. Recent studies have found similar evidence of mimicry of upper class morals and mores. The report indicates that, given the limited excavations performed and the relatively small artifact assemblages, it is difficult to know whether such broad interpretations have validity, but posits that the data collected from the archaeological monitoring can be used to more fully understand the occupants of the site in the early twentieth century.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of archaeological monitoring performed for the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) Queen Lane Apartments Project in the City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) lies in the Piedmont Upland section of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The project APE is approximately 2.3 acres (0.9 hectares) and encompasses the city block bounded by West Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, Penn Street and Priscilla Street (Figure 1; USGS 1997; Figure 2; Google Earth 2011; Appendix C). The proposed project consisted of removing a sixteen-story high-rise apartment building and constructing five new, two- to three-story buildings along the perimeter of the block. A portion of the block which fronts West Queen Lane will be used as green space. This section of the block encompasses the boundaries of the Queen Lane Potter's Field. No new construction is planned for this area. This is the fourth cultural resources report prepared for the project. *Pennsylvania Historic Resources Survey Forms* were prepared for the Queen Lane Apartments building (Cruie 2012a), and the Wissahickon Playground (Cruie 2012b). A *Phase I Archaeological Survey Report* (Fowler, Ruth and Basalik 2013) was prepared. A program of archaeological monitoring was recommended during construction based on the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey. The archaeological monitoring work and analysis was performed for the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA). The lead federal agency is the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

This report was prepared in keeping with federal and state laws that protect significant cultural resources, including historical and archaeological sites. Federal and state mandates for cultural resources include: the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (as amended); Executive Order 11593; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania State Act No. 1978-273, amended as Act No. 1988-72. This legislation requires that the effect of any federally assisted undertaking on historically significant buildings, structures, objects or sites be taken into account during project planning. All work was performed in accordance with regulations set forth in 36 CFR §800, and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission's (PHMC) *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Pennsylvania* (PHMC 2016).

The archaeological monitoring for this report was undertaken by Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc. (CHRS) of Lansdale, Pennsylvania as needed from October of 2014 to March of 2016. Artifact processing and analysis was undertaken from December of 2016 to April of 2017. Kenneth J. Basalik, Ph.D. served as the Principal Investigator. Rachael E. Fowler was project archaeologist. Philip Ruth conducted historical research. Christina Civello, Archaeology Lab Manager, identified and processed the artifacts. Graphics for the report were prepared by Crystal Biemuller. Kevin Quigg and Maria Rossi of the CHRS staff provided editorial services (Appendix A). This report was prepared under contract to the Philadelphia Housing Authority, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

## PROJECT BACKGROUND

The archaeological work for this project was initiated in part due to a concern that the proposed project would impact the Germantown Potter's Field, a burial ground that had been paved over in the early twentieth century and upon a portion of which the Queen Lane Apartments had been constructed. Initial archaeological work was limited to background research concerning the history and development of the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE). Background research provided details of the development of the project block through time. Based on the background research alone, the block was expected to contain precontact remains as well as nineteenth- and twentieth-century historic residential deposits. In addition, a portion of the block had been used for human burials from the mid-eighteenth century through to the early twentieth century.

As the background research progressed and details of a potter's field in the block emerged, the project was redesigned to avoid excavation in the area that contained the potter's field. However there was a concern that burials may have occurred outside of the historically mapped boundaries of the Germantown Potter's Field. A decision was reached to attempt to identify the extent of burials within the block using non-invasive means. A Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey was undertaken across the block. The results of the GPR work were inconclusive. The majority of geophysical anomalies identified by the GPR survey outside of the boundary for the potter's field could be correlated with historic building locations. Individual burials could not be discerned either inside or outside of the potter's field boundaries. A decision was reached to archaeologically test the location of three of the geophysical anomalies in proximity to the potter's field boundary in an effort to clarify the GPR results.

The original plan for archaeological testing for the geophysical anomalies had been to mechanically strip fill soils from each of the three geophysical anomaly areas and to examine the exposed surfaces for intact cultural features. A concern was raised that there might be human remains scattered in the fill as a result of the construction of the apartment tower on a portion of the Potter's field in the 1950s. The plan for testing the geophysical anomalies was altered to include only hand excavation in the archaeological testing of these three areas after the pavement had been mechanically removed from these areas.

Prior to the archaeological testing of the geophysical anomalies, pre-construction activities were developed. These activities were to include core borings and percolation tests. Because of the concern for possible burials outside of the potter's field boundary, and the concern that there might be human remains scattered in the fill as a result of the construction of the apartment tower on a portion of the Potter's field in the 1950s, archaeological hand excavation was to be undertaken at the locations of the proposed pre-construction borings and perc tests.

A decision was reached to archaeologically test the location of three of the geophysical anomalies in proximity to the potter's field boundary in an effort to clarify the GPR results. Pre-construction testing was proposed in the APE. Due to a concern that there might be human remains outside of the boundaries of the potter's field and the potential to encounter other archaeological deposits, archaeological excavation was also performed at the locations of the proposed pre-construction borings and percolation tests.

The GPR survey and limited archaeological excavations indicated that archaeological potential was more limited in scope than indicated by the background research. Archaeological excavations undertaken encountered no intact original ground surfaces. Based on the archaeological data, there was no precontact archaeological potential. The investigations identified numerous foundations from buildings constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition, three cultural features were encountered that appeared to be shaft features. The backyard areas of the historic house lots were identified as having the potential for shaft and other cultural features.

While a number of archaeological features were found on the block, the proposed design for the project indicated that subsurface disturbances in areas of archaeological potential were anticipated to be limited. A Programmatic Agreement was prepared in December of 2013 that included archaeological monitoring during demolition of the high rise apartment complex and the construction of new housing units. The archaeological monitors were to identify and assess archaeological features encountered during construction. Cultural features or portions of cultural features that were to be impacted by the construction would be excavated to the extent of proposed disturbance. Cultural features that would not be disturbed by construction would be left *in situ*.

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Introduction

Background research was conducted in order to identify and provide a context for evaluating cultural resources within and immediately adjacent to the Area of Potential Effect (APE). Repositories and/or personnel consulted include those associated with the National Register of Historic Places, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (including the Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation), the Pennsylvania State Archives, the Pennsylvania State Library, the Free Library of Philadelphia, Temple University’s Urban Archives, the Philadelphia Historical Commission, the Philadelphia City Archives, and the Germantown Historical Society (Table 1). A variety of source materials were consulted, including regional and municipal histories, historical and archaeological resource files, as well as environmental, geological, archaeological, and other pertinent studies. Historic maps and aerial photographs were consulted in an attempt to identify and pinpoint the locations of historic structures within or immediately adjacent to the APE.

<b>TABLE 1</b>	
<b>REPOSITORIES/INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED</b>	
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>	
<b>Institution/Repository</b>	<b>Records Consulted</b>
National Register of Historic Places	Historic resource files
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission	Environmental resource reports, archaeological site files
Pennsylvania State Archives	Historic maps, aerial photographs, regional histories
Pennsylvania State Library	Regional histories, historic maps
Free Library of Philadelphia	Aerial photographs, archival newspapers, regional histories
Temple University Urban Archives	Archival newspaper clippings, pamphlets, brochures
Philadelphia Historical Commission	Information on history of block
Philadelphia City Archives	Architectural plans and drawings
Germantown Historical Society	Archival newspapers, historic maps, manuscript records, periodicals, historic photographs

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) encompasses the city block bounded by West Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, Penn Street and Priscilla Street (Figure 1; USGS 1997; Appendix C). Additional historical information was collected concerning several of the properties that once lined the block. The additional background information was collected for properties where cultural features were found that were excavated prior to being significantly impacted by construction. Most of these properties were located on Pulaski Avenue.

As this report discusses all of the features encountered, regardless of whether they have been preserved *in situ* or excavated, the historical information that was initially presented in the Phase I Archaeological Survey (Fowler, Ruth and Basalik 2013) is present below with the additional historical background data for specific properties appended.

### Study Area History

(Note: the study area history has been excerpted from the Phase I Archaeological Survey for the project)

The APE is located in a portion of Germantown that was not thickly settled until the eighteenth century. The first non-agricultural use of the land within the APE was for the establishment of a potter's field. Established for public use in 1755, the Germantown Potter's Field within the APE was a relative late-comer to Germantown. In the quarter-century following its 1683 settlement, Germantown was equipped with "four principal burying grounds" (Garber et al. 1907:104). A "Lower Burying Ground" (later known as the Hood Cemetery; at 4901 Germantown Avenue) and an "Upper Burying Ground" (at 6309 Germantown Avenue) were established in 1693 for the respective use of residents of the settlement's southeastern ("Lower") and northwestern ("Upper") "districts" (Garber et al. 1907:230). About 15 years later, the first interments were made in burial grounds beside the settlement's new Friends meetinghouse (at 47 W. Coulter St.) and the new Mennonite meetinghouse (at 6133 Germantown Avenue) (Hotchkin 1889:62, 159).

By 1738, the wooden fence marking the perimeter of the half-acre Lower Burying Ground was "in a very Shattered Condition," and some of Lower Germantown's prominent citizens were noting unhappily that the graveyard's "Fences and Inclosures[,] being often in Decay and Subject to constant repairs, were attended with continual Expences" (Lower Burying Ground Record Book 1 n.d.:1:5). That problem was addressed at a meeting held on February 3, 1738, wherein a "subscription was set on foot by the Generality of the Inhabitants of Germantown, in order to Enable them to Enclose the said [Lower] Burying Ground with A stone Wall." As enumerated in a record book commenced at that time (or some years thereafter), 140 men subscribed to the effort, and sufficient "Monies [were] raised" through subscriptions to erect a stone wall around the Lower Burying Ground (Lower Burying Ground Record Book 1 n.d.:1:5-9).

That community effort established a precedent for subsequent administration of the Lower Burying Ground (and the eventual spinoff of a separate potter's field). Thirteen years later, at a February 28, 1751 meeting of "Inhabitants of the Lower District of German Town and Others as properly belonged to the [Lower] Burying Ground," "Several Rules and orders relating [to] the future Regulation of the said Burying Ground and of the Burials in the same" were "mutually Subscribed, agreed and concluded on" (Lower Burying Ground Record Book 1 n.d.:1:9). As recorded in the untitled first volume of Lower Burying Ground records (now in the collection of the Germantown Historical Society), the "Regulations" were as follows (with original spelling):

**Whereas** Numbers of Strangers or Persons not residing in, and living out of Germantown Limits, by frequently bringing and burying their Dead (Even without leave, decency or order in respect of places, and intermixing with other Families) into such of our Burying Grounds in Germantown, as have formerly been purchase<sup>d</sup>, and granted for the only use of the Inhabitants of German Town, will, in all appearance very Soon render our Said Burying Grounds (Especially that at the Lower End of

Germantown) insufficient to contain our own Dead. And having taken into consideration, That such Strangers or Persons, living in other Places and Townships have no right just to bury any of their Dead into our said Burying Grounds, which contain so little Ground and are allready very much filled; Besides as it will appear very Unjust to Every Considerate Person, that we the Inhabitants of Germantown afores<sup>d</sup> should bear all the Cost of making and keeping in repair, the Walls, Fences, Inclosures, Gates and Biers of the said Burying Yards, when Strangers who have no Right at all of or in the Same Do Escape without any Cost or Expence, Therefore be it known To all Whom it may Concern. That we the Subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Lower District or Part of German Town (properly belonging to the Burying Ground at the lower End of German Town adjoining Jacob Millers Land and the Mill Road), have hereby Resolved concluded and Agreed upon the Terms and Regulations touching the premises as follows.

**First** That We Choose and have this Day choosen and appointed John Zachary, Jacob Miller, and Peter Miller Senr. Inhabitants of Germantown aforesaid to be the overseers of the said Burying Ground at the lower end of Germantown, and either one of them to keep the Key of the same, during such Time till others shall be choosen in their Stead.

**Secondly** That they the said Overseers or any one (or in Matters of Dispute any two) of them shall be and is hereby fully impowered, to show point out, and Assign, unto such or any stranger or Persons living and Dwelling out of German Town proper Limits, A Place Spot or Room for digging and making of any Grave or Graves in the Easterly part or Quarter of the said Burying Ground and no where else. Except some of the Family or Relation of such dead stranger are buried in some other part of the said Burying Ground.

**Thirdly** That the said Overseers or any of them before He or they Assign such Place shall Demand and receive (which they or any of them are hereby empowered to do), of such Stranger or other Person for the burying Place of any Dead Strangers for Each Person above the Age of Ten years the Sum of Five Shillings, and for any child or Person under Ten years the Sum of Two Shillings.

**Fourthly** That they the said Overseers, or any two of them, upon the proper and reasonable Request or Intercession of the Relation of such Dead Stranger or of any other Person in that behalf, shall have a Discretional Power to make only such reasonable Abatement or Allowance in the said respective Sums or Prices, as the Circumstances of such Dead Stranger (in respect to Estate or Poverty) shall unto them seem to require.

**Fifthly** That upon the Refusal of Payment of the said respective Sums in either of the Cases aforesaid or of giving Security for the Same (Regard being had to the Circumstances aforesd), They the said Overseers or any two of them, shall and may utterly deny, oppose and prevent the Entrance, the digging or making of any Graves for any Stranger, and his Burial, in the same Burying Ground.

**Sixthly** That all the Monies so received & collected by the said Overseers or any of them, for any Grave Place or Burial of Any such stranger, shall be lawfully and honestly and safely kept and taken Care and a true Account of by the said overseers, or such as shall at any time be choosen, in their Stead, and Succeed them in the said Trust, and shall joyntly be accountable for all such Monies (without charging any commissions or making any Deductions for their [*illegible word*] or Service) unto any Twelve Substantial Freeholders in the said Lower District of Germantown if met, yearly, if required, in order That all Such Monies shall and may be applied for and toward the making and repairing the Walls, Fences and Inclosures of the said Burying Ground, As also That the said Overseers shall now Execute an obligatory Writing to render such true Account in Manner aforesaid.

**Seventhly** Butt if in Case such Monies so received for the Burial of such Strangers shall prove to be any more than what will be requisite for the Use aforesaid, Then such Overplus or Spare Money, Shall by the said Overseers be carefully kept in order to be (when Sufficient) applied for and toward the purchasing of a Suitable Spot of Ground in Germantown for a Common Burial Place to Strangers and Negroes.

**Eighthly** That as in particular our said Burying Ground aforementioned, contains much too little Ground (Even without the Reception of any Strangers) to contain our own Dead in times to come, Therefore they the said Overseers and their Successors or any of them are hereby empowered and shall & may joyntly and Severally Oppose, Deny and prevent the burying of any Negroe or Negroes or Mulattoe kind on the said Burying Ground whether such Negroe or Mullattoe may or shall belong to any Inhabitant of German Town or to a stranger under any Pretence whatsoever.

**Ninthly** That nothing herein contained shall in any ways have any Tendency to inroach upon, affect or infringe the [*illegible word*] proper Rights Liberties or Privileges of any Freeholder or other settled Inhabitant of German Town, as if this Instrument had not been made any Thing herein before contained to the contrary Notwithstanding.

**Lastly** We the Subscribers Do hereby promise to defend Protect keep harmless and Indemnified the said Overseers and their Successors and any of them in performing and observing the Content herein before Expressed. In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our Hands the Twenty Eighth Day of February In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty/fifty one” (Lower Burying Ground Record Book 1 n.d.:1:10-14).

There followed a list of 24 subscribers—all men, and most bearing a German surname (Lower Burying Ground Record Book 1 n.d.:1:15). One of the subscribers was Balltes Reser, who would soon figure in the establishment of the Germantown Potter’s Field (and whose Christian name was spelled various ways). “Not a great deal is known of [Reser],” observed the authors of a sesquicentennial history of Germantown Academy in 1910. In addition to being a member of the subscription committee for the proposed Academy in 1759, he was “a prosperous master tanner, and was early established in the town. . . . That he was one of the townsmen actively interested for the

Lower Burying Ground is a matter of record, and his connection with the Germantown Academy is another indication of his public spirit, and that he was one of the town's prominent men is shown by the fact that he was selected for the committee to secure subscriptions, which means that he must have been regarded as a man of persuasive power. He was one of the founders of the Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids, at the Falls of Schuylkill" (Brown et al. 1910:9).

At a "Publick Auction" conducted by Philadelphia City and County High Sheriff Samuel Morris on July 23, 1755, Balltes Reser purchased a rectangular, 140-square-perch (0.875-acre) parcel "Situate in the Lower Part of Germantown on the North West side of a Certain Public + recorded Fifty foot wide Road or Lane . . . leading from Schuylkill falls to the Germantown Main Street . . . (otherwise called Bowman's Lane)." The parcel was "Surveyed before & after Said Sale" by Germantown surveyor Christian Lehman, who included a description of the property in a 1766 volume of drafts documenting land acquisitions in Germantown and adjoining Cresheim ("Creesam") Townships (the surveyor may have drawn some details of Reser's acquisition from "a deed recorded in Common Pleas Book 1A, p. 156 ff, Philadelphia," as cited by Germantown historian Eugene Glenn Stackhouse in a 2003 article titled "Germantown's Potter's Field") (Lehman 1824:55; Stackhouse 2003:26). Beneath a draft of "The 1755 German Town Potter's Field or Strangers Burying Ground" (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C), surveyor Lehman reported that Balltes Reser had purchased the parcel "for the use of & for & as a Strangers Burying Ground or Potters Field for all Germantown to serve for a Burial Place for all Strangers, Negroes & Mulattoes as Die in any part of Germantown forever, And was for the Purpose aforesaid Purchas'd as part of the late George Arnold's Estate" (Lehman 1824:55).

Balltes Reser paid £5. 10s for the prospective potter's field (Lehman 1824:55). Given that he was a subscriber to the Lower Burying Ground resolutions adopted in 1751, and that one of those resolutions stipulated that any "Overplus or Spare Money . . . be (when Sufficient) applied for and toward the purchasing of a Suitable Spot of Ground in Germantown for a Common Burial Place to Strangers and Negroes," it may be assumed that Reser was charged by his fellow subscribers in July 1755 with purchasing the prospective potter's field for public ("common") use, and that he made the purchase with funds collected by Lower Burying Ground Overseers as "overplus" payments during the previous four years. There would be no subsequent deeds for the Germantown Potter's Field to shed additional light on Reser's purchase. Reser himself apparently regarded the Potter's Field as public property. In his will, probated shortly after his death on December 17, 1773, he made no mention of the burial ground (Historical Society of Pennsylvania 1900:444; Stackhouse 2003:27). Legal experts looking into the matter in the early twentieth century would also be stymied by a lack of evidence concerning High Sheriff Morris' earlier claim to the parcel. As reported in a 1916 newspaper article, researchers discovered only that "the first [information] known of the property goes back to February 2, 1689, when the commissioners appointed by William Penn deeded it by patent to Daniel Pastorius. Going a little deeper into the law books of antiquity, Deputy City Solicitor Forster found the property mixed up in a court action. One Joshua Emlin was suing Catherine Arnold for title to the property in 1740. It is thought that out of this fight, the property finally found its way into the hands of High Sheriff Morris" (*The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1916:n.p.).

Christian Lehman's annotations on the "1755 [draft of the] German Town Potter's Field or Strangers Burying Ground" indicate that the southeast side of the rectangular plot fronted for a

distance of “10 [linear] perches” (165 feet) on the “Road leading from Schuylkill falls to the Germantown Main Street” (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C). That road would be referred to as “Bowman’s Lane in Lower Germantown” in minutes of an October 1766 meeting of Germantown inhabitants (Keyser 1884:419). During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the road would be known by at least a few other names, including “Riters Lane” (1804 reference), “Wittal’s Lane” (1812 reference), “Indian Queen Lane,” and (ultimately) “W. Queen Lane” (Stackhouse 2003:27; Ward 1882:131).

On Lehman’s 1755 draft, he indicated that the eastern corner of the new Germantown Potter’s Field was “152 p<sup>s</sup>” (152 linear perches, or 2,508 feet) southwestward of Germantown’s “Main Street,” which was apparently the nearest fixed landmark (the street known today as “Pulaski Avenue” did not exist in 1755) (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C).

As depicted on the 1755 draft, the Germantown Potter’s Field extended 14 linear perches (231 feet) northwestward from Bowman’s Lane (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C). At that length (and with a width of 10 linear perches, or 165 feet), the rectangular lot embraced an area of 140 square perches (38,115 square feet; 0.875 acres), or approximately 37% of the 2.36-acre block presently bounded by W. Queen Lane, Priscilla Street, W. Penn Street, and Pulaski Avenue. A “gate” denoted on the 1755 draft in the center of the side of the “burying ground” fronting on Bowman’s Lane suggested that a gated wooden fence and/or stone wall defined the perimeter of the Germantown Potter’s Field from its inception. Privately-owned parcels of land abutted the northeast, northwest, and southwest sides of the newly-formed cemetery, which was apparently designed to be accessed only via the Bowman’s Lane gateway.

Historian Eugene Stackhouse’s review of “the old record book of the Lower Burial Ground of Germantown, now known as the Hood Cemetery,” as well as a few records relating to the Upper Burial Ground, led him to assert that “the next record of the [Germantown] Potter’s Field [after Lehman’s 1755 annotated draft] comes from the minutes of the Upper Burial Ground of Germantown from a meeting held 24 March 1766” (Stackhouse 2003:26). That meeting, as described in a history of the Upper Burial Ground published in 1884, had been “occasioned by the request of Christian Warmer to bury his dead negroe child in the said [Upper] burying ground.” According to the meeting minutes:

[After some discussion] it was unanimously Resolved by the said Inhabitants: That as a separate lot of land of sufficient largeness situate on the Northwest side in Bowman’s Lane in Lower Germantown, has several years ago by the whole Germantown Inhabitants been purchased on purpose for and as a separate and distinct Burying ground for all Strangers, and negroes and mulattoes as die in any part of Germantown;—

That therefore henceforth no Negroe or Mulattoes shall be buried or suffered to be buried in the said upper Germantown Burying Ground nor on any part thereof on any pretence whatsoever, —nor any stranger but what by the overseers of the said Burying Ground for the time being shall in their judgment and discretion shall be judged suitable and be admitted to be buried in the said upper Germantown Burying Ground (Keyser 1884:419).

Eugene Stackhouse's review of "the old record book of the Lower Burial Ground" turned up only a few more allusions to the Germantown Potter's Field during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as follows:

At some point, responsibility for the Potter's Field became a function of the trustees of the Lower Burial Ground. We find an entry in the old record book of the Lower Burial Ground for January 1, 1788: "Christian Laashet and Justus Fox are appointed to a Committee to settle the accompts of the Burying Ground in Bowman's Lane with Henry Sorber the present Treasurer." There are no other earlier known records regarding this supervision of the Potter's Field.

The old record book of the Lower Burial Ground also states: "At a meeting of the Trustees of the Burying Ground at the Lower End of Germantown held . . . January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1791 . . . Henry Sorber was chosen Trustee of the Burying Ground in what is commonly called Bowman's Lane." Henry Sorber was again chosen trustee from 1791 through 1802 and Jacob Gardner was also chosen gravedigger for the Potter's Field. From the old record book, January 1, also 1803: Jacob Gardner was chosen gravedigger and manager.

January 1, 1804: Jacob Gardner is appointed manager for "the one back Ritters Lane." Also: ". . . it is further Resolved that Each & Every person Buried in the Burial ground back Ritters Lane Shall pay for every grown person one Dollar Into the hands of Who Shall at the time have the Management of Said burial ground and Children shall pay half price that is 50/100."

In 1805 "Saml Bringham Frederick Warren & Jacob Miller appointed a committee for the purpose of Doing business Relative to the two Publick Burial Grounds for the year 1805." This was continued for the years 1806, 1807, and 1808.

In 1812 the Potter's Field was referred to as the "one back Wittals Lane."

At the meeting of 22 January 1838 the burial ground was recorded as the "Potters Field in Indian Queen Lane."

The last reference to the Potter's Field in the old record book shows: "February 1, 1860: Amount received for digging single strangers ground: \$23.00 [approximately \$600 in 2013 currency, after adjusting for inflation]."

The Lower Burial Ground was incorporated as the Hood Cemetery Company in 1867 with no mention of the Potter's Field.

Sometime after this time, the Germantown Poor Board took responsibility for the Potter's Field. I have found no record of this transfer of responsibility (Stackhouse 2003:26-27).

At least some of the graves placed in the Germantown Potter's Field during the nineteenth century would still be "marked by rough stones" early in the twentieth century, reported the writer of a ca.-1915 newspaper article. Of the "few graves" so marked, "there is just one stone bearing lettering," the writer observed. "This marks the grave of George Brown, who died in 1840, at the age of 16 years" (Anonymous 1915a:n.p.). Eugene Stackhouse quoted in his "Germantown's Potter's Field" history a news item from 1920 claiming that "two large headstones were uncovered last Saturday by workmen grading the old Germantown potter's field, Queen lane, west of Pulaski avenue. . . . Years ago there were at least three inscribed headstones on the tract, but all [had] disappeared. One of those [recently] unearthed bore the inscription, 'W.H., 1840,' and the other 'S.H., 1848.' Old residents recall that a third stone bore the name 'John Brown,' and the date 1914. This has not been found" (Stackhouse 2003:27). Unanswered is the question of why all three legible gravestones witnessed on the Germantown Potter's Field in the early twentieth century bore dates from the 1840s.

Sometime during the mid-nineteenth century, the Germantown Almshouse (or "Poor House") Board of Managers "exercised supervision over the [potter's field], and persons who died in the almshouse were buried there, until 1915" wrote historian Edward W. Hocker in *Germantown 1683-1933* (Hocker 1933:79). That practice might not have started until 1871, as the first Germantown Almshouse—erected in 1809 on a strip of land along the northwest side of W. Rittenhouse Street between Germantown Avenue and Greene Street—had its own graveyard near the intersection of Greene Street and W. Rittenhouse Street (Scharf and Westcott 1884:1452; Ployd 1898:n.p.; "Uncle Peter" 1903:n.p.). When a new Germantown Almshouse was built on a tract along Pulaski Avenue between W. Rittenhouse Street and W. Chelton Avenue in 1870-71, the old "Poor House" property was sold at public auction, and "the old graveyard . . . near Greene street" was vacated (*Daily Evening Telegraph* 1870:8; Ployd 1898:n.p.). As Germantown historian Naaman Keyser Ployd noted several decades later, "the bodies [in the old Poor House graveyard] were finally removed to the Potter's field on Queen lane" (Ployd 1898:n.p.).

Maps of Germantown published in the mid-nineteenth century indicate that land abutting the northeast, northwest, and southwest sides of the Potter's Field remained vacant through the early 1860s (Sydney 1849; Smedley 1862). An 1862 map of Germantown (which had become the 22<sup>nd</sup> Ward of Philadelphia City in 1854; Pennsylvania General Assembly 1854:21) further indicated that—while Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, and Morris Street had been laid out a few years earlier (northeast, northwest, and southwest of the Potter's Field, respectively), residential development extending southwestward down W. Queen Lane from the heavily-developed Germantown Avenue corridor was only just reaching Pulaski Avenue. The southwesternmost dwelling on the northwest (Potter's Field) side of W. Queen Lane was denoted approximately 500 feet northeast of the Potter's Field, and the southwesternmost dwelling on the southeast side of W. Queen Lane was denoted on the southern corner of W. Queen Lane's intersection with Pulaski Avenue (Smedley 1862).

As real estate development ramped up in Philadelphia's 22<sup>nd</sup> Ward following the close of the Civil War, the short street presently known as "Priscilla" (but originally called "Patton") was laid out between W. Queen Lane and W. Penn Street, southwest of the Potter's Field (Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). A map published in 1871 indicated that, during that same period, land surrounding the Potter's Field in the recently created block bounded by W. Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, and Patton Street was divided into approximately two-dozen town lots,

about half of which were equipped with dwellings by 1871 (Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). Most conspicuously, a block of 8 rowhouses had been erected along the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, on narrow lots extending just under 58 feet back from the Avenue to the northeast boundary of the Potter's Field. The Potter's Field was clearly labeled and demarcated on the 1871 map, with boundaries matching those of the parcel delineated on the 1755 Potter's Field draft. The recently created lots between the Potter's Field and Patton (present-day Priscilla) Street were longer (at approximately 75 feet) than those fronting on Pulaski Avenue, and the new lots fronting on W. Penn Street were even longer, at approximately 104 feet. Five lots had been created with frontage on W. Queen Lane—three on the southwest side of the Potter's Field, and two on the northeast. The southern lots, which were not yet developed in 1871, were 100 feet long. Both northern lots fronting on W. Queen Street, at approximately 86 feet in length, were already equipped with house-sized structures.

The continued residential development of land surrounding the Potter's Field on three sides was reflected on maps published in 1876, 1885, 1889, 1895, and 1899 (Figure 5; Hopkins 1876; Figure 6; Hopkins 1885; Figure 7; Bromley and Bromley 1889; Figure 8; Bromley and Bromley 1895; Figure 9; Bromley and Bromley 1899; Appendix C). The most notable changes reflected on those maps were as follows:

- The subdivision of a large vacant lot fronting on W. Penn Street into seven lots during the period 1871-1876, and the erection of dwellings on each of the subdivided lots
- The subdivision of two large lots fronting on Patton (Priscilla) Street into five lots during the period 1871-1876, and the erection of dwellings on two of the subdivided lots
- The erection during the period 1871-1876 of a duplex a few feet west of the Potter's Field's northern corner
- The erection during the period 1876-1885 of a block of three rowhouses on lots fronting on W. Penn Street
- The further subdivision of lots fronting on W. Queen Lane south of the Potter's Field, and the erection thereon of five dwellings during the period 1876-1885
- The placement of two large outbuildings on lots abutting the Potter's Field's northern corner during the period 1885-1889
- The placement of a large outbuilding beside the western corner of the Potter's Field during the period 1895-1899

The Germantown "Poor Board" practice of having unclaimed bodies of deceased Almshouse inmates buried in Germantown's Potter's Field was curtailed by the Pennsylvania Legislature's passage in 1883 of an act pertaining to the "Distribution and Disposition [of] Unclaimed Cadavers" (Act of Jun. 13, 1883, P.L. 119, No. 106, Cl.: "An Act for the Promotion of Medical Science by the Distribution and use of unclaimed Human Bodies for Scientific Purposes, through a Board Created for that Purpose, and to Prevent Unauthorized Uses and Traffic in Human Bodies"; Forbes 1898:23). Passed at the urging of physicians and scientists eager to ensure a regulated source of human specimens for dissection, the "Pennsylvania Anatomical Act" (as it was informally known) established a State Anatomical Board, while mandating such practices as the following:

All public officers, agents and servants, and all officers, agents and servants of any and every [Pennsylvania] county, city, township, borough, district and other municipality,

and of any and every alms-house, prison, morgue, hospital, or other public institution having charge or control over dead human bodies, required to be buried at the public expense, are hereby required to notify the said board of distribution or such person or persons as may, from time to time, be designated by said board or its duly authorized officer or agent, whenever any such body or bodies come to his or their possession, charge or control, and shall, without fee or reward, deliver such body or bodies, and permit and suffer the said board and its agents, and the physicians and surgeons from time to time designated by them, who may comply with the provisions of this act, to take and remove all such bodies to be used within this State for the advancement of medical science, but no such notice need be given nor shall any such body be delivered if any person claiming to be and satisfying the authorities in charge of said body that he or she is of kindred or is related by marriage to the deceased, shall claim the said body for burial, but it shall be surrendered for interment, nor shall the notice be given or body delivered if such deceased person was a traveler who died suddenly, in which case the said body shall be buried. . . . The said board or their duly authorized agent may take and receive such bodies so delivered as aforesaid, and shall, upon receiving them, distribute and deliver them to and among the schools, colleges, physicians and surgeons aforesaid. . . . (Forbes 1898:23-24).

The writer of a November 29, 1912 newspaper article concerning the Germantown Potter's Field reported that "burials of homeless and indigent persons were made there in considerable numbers until the State law giving the bodies of such persons to the State Anatomical Board was passed [in 1883]. Since then only the bodies of infants have been interred in the grounds" (Anonymous 1912a:n.p.). That article was occasioned by fall-out from a decision of the "Germantown Poor Board"—at their monthly meeting in October 1912—to "consider the advisability of disposing of the [Potter's Field] tract and buying another site at a distance from the built-up part of the ward, if it is found that such a burial place is still needed" (Anonymous 1912b:n.p.). The challenge facing the Board (as *de facto* custodians of the Potter's Field), was described in a November 1, 1912, newspaper article as follows:

**Would Abolish Potter's Field  
Poor Board Considers Proposition to Dispose of Old Burial Ground on Queen  
Lane  
Rubbish Thrown There**

Acting upon the contention that Germantown's ancient potter's field has become a mere dumping ground for refuse, the members of the Poor Board, at their monthly meeting on Wednesday [October 30, 1912], decided to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of disposing of the tract and buying another site at a distance from the built-up part of the ward, if it is found that such a burial place is still needed.

Germantown's potter's field was established in the middle of the eighteenth century, and is situated on Queen lane west of Pulaski avenue. The ground is about an acre in extent. Since the law giving unclaimed corpses to the State anatomical board has been in effect, few burials have been made there, and the tract has been used as a playground by the boys of the neighborhood. From time to time the Poor Board has the lot cleaned,

when it is necessary to haul away many cartloads of discarded tinware, household waste and the like that is thrown there.

The matter was brought to the attention of the board by the receipt of a notice from the highway bureau to reset the curb in front of the burial ground, preliminary to the paving of the street.

William Wilkie, William H. Coupe and Charles Super were appointed [to] the committee to determine what should be done with the potter's field.

According to old records, the Germantown potter's field consists of 140 perches and was bought by Baltus Reser at sheriff's sale in 1755 for £5 10s, it having been part of the estate of George Arnold. It was set apart as a "burial place for all Strangers, Negroes and Mulattoes as Die in any part of Germantown, forever" (Anonymous 1912b:n.p.).

The committee appointed by the Poor Board "to determine what should be done with the potter's field" had no answers for the Board when the next monthly meeting was held on November 27, 1912. Indeed, as reported in a November 29, 1912 newspaper article as follows, the questions had multiplied:

**Seeking the Owner of Potter's Field  
Ancient Title Seems to Show that the Poor Board Has No Right to the Tract.  
Problem for the Solicitor**

The harder the members of the Germantown Poor Board try to determine what to do with the forsaken plot of ground on Queen lane west of Pulaski avenue that has been used as a potter's field for a century and a half, the more they become convinced that they cannot do anything with it.

The matter was again discussed at the monthly meeting of the board, on Wednesday. At the October meeting complaint was made about the disreputable appearance of the tract because it is used as a dumping ground for refuse. At the meeting on Wednesday a communication was received from Stanley R. Yarnall, principal of the Coulter Street Friends' School, suggesting that the plot of ground be converted into a playground for negro children.

However, when the deed covering the sale of the potter's field property, in 1755, was consulted, no evidence was found therein that the burial ground is the property of the poor district. The property was sold at sheriff's sale, Samuel Morris being then sheriff of Philadelphia . . . Baltus Reser was the purchaser, and it is specified that the land is to be used "for a stranger ground, or potter's field, for all Germantown, to serve for a burial place for all strangers, negroes and mulattoes as die in any part for Germantown, forever."

No subsequent deeds pertaining to the property are on record, nor is it known whether Reser, the buyer, was acting in his individual capacity, or as a representative of the people of Germantown.

Burials of homeless and indigent persons were made there in considerable numbers until the State law giving the bodies of such persons to the State Anatomical Board was passed. Since then only the bodies of infants have been interred in the grounds.

It was proposed at the Poor Board meeting that the board dispose of the potter's field and buy another tract for a burial ground. Some of the members, however, pointed out that it would be exceedingly difficult to obtain land anywhere within the city limits, for use for burial purposes. It was also intimated that the people living in the neighborhood of the potter's field, while they are not particularly pleased by the present condition of the ground, would probably prefer that to having a playground for negro boys established there.

Finally, when the members realized that the problem was too big for them, they decided to refer Mr. Yarnall's suggestion and all the other suggestions about the potter's field to Paul Reilly, the solicitor of the board, awaiting his opinion as to the ownership of the tract (Anonymous 1912a:n.p.).

The opinion eventually submitted by solicitor Paul Reilly was that "the place had been set apart in the eighteenth century as a burial ground for the poor and homeless, to be used for that purpose forever, and therefore it was impossible to use it for a playground" (Anonymous 1913:n.p.). Reilly's decision hardly put the matter to rest. By the spring of 1913, parties interested in converting the Potter's Field into a playground or park had renewed their efforts, as reported in the following newspaper article, published on April 25, 1913:

**Planning Park for Potter's Field  
City Authorities Want to Use a Germantown Tract and Ask the City Solicitor's  
Advice  
To Get Reyburn Pergola**

Another effort is to be made to utilize the old Germantown potter's field, on Queen lane west of Pulaski avenue, as a public park or playground.

William H. Ball, of Germantown, chief of the bureau of city property, has taken up the matter, and at his suggestion the city forester, Raymond Pond, called on Jacob C. Bockius, special representative of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, to discuss the project.

The neglected condition of the ground has long been a source of complaint. Some time ago the Germantown Poor Board, in whose custody the property is supposed to be, was asked to give its consent to have the grounds converted into a playground, but Paul Reilly, solicitor of the board, declared that the place had been set apart in the eighteenth

century as a burial ground for the poor and homeless, to be used for that purpose forever, and therefore it was impossible to use it for a playground.

Mr. Ball has now submitted the question to Michael J. Ryan, city solicitor, and will be guided by his opinion as to the future use of the site.

If it should be decided that the ground is the property of the city and could legally be converted into a park, it is the intention of Mr. Ball and Mr. Pond to plant trees and shrubbery on the tract and to beautify it in other ways and throw it open for the use of the public. A feature of the plan is that one of the pergolas erected on the Parkway under Mayor Reyburn's administration is to be placed on the grounds.

The improvement association's committee on parks and playgrounds, of which Charles A. Ziegler is chairman, will cooperate with the city authorities in their efforts to make use of the old burial ground for the benefit of the public.

The city solicitor's investigation into ownership of the Potter's Field "led to the conviction [around April 1914] that the city is the owner," a reporter asserted in a March 1915 newspaper article (Anonymous 1915a:n.p.). From that time forward, the Poor Board made no effort to clean up the grounds, nor did it put a halt to burials, which amounted to "about fifty burials . . . yearly in recent years," according to another report (Anonymous 1915b:n.p.). The troubled state of the Potter's Field in March 1915 was described as follows in an unattributed newsclipping (Anonymous 1915a:n.p.):

**Potter's Field a Desolate Spot  
Ancient Burial Ground, Littered With Rubbish and Broken Glass,  
is a Playground for Boys  
Still Used for Burials**

One of the places to which the attention of the city's special cleaning force will be directed, if it ever reaches Germantown, is the old potter's field, on Queen lane, west of Pulaski avenue.

Several weeks ago the city authorities promised to send a large party of men, engaged under the emergency relief appropriation, to clean up any places in Germantown which the regular highway forces do not reach. In anticipation of this visit, Jacob C. Bockius, special representative of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, has been looking about for spots requiring attention. He has decided to place the Potter's field at the head of his list.

From Queen Lane a high terrace prevents a view of the grounds, so that persons passing are spared a shock to their nerves. But when entrance is gained to the grounds they present a scene of desolation and dishevelment.

First the visitor will wonder how so much broken glass could possibly be collected in one place. Apparently the boys of the neighborhood, who use the place as a playground,

have a habit of collecting bottles and using them as targets. Hundreds of milk bottles have been smashed into fragments, besides various other kinds of bottles, jugs and jars.

In addition to the broken glass, the field is littered with all kinds of old tinware and household rubbish, ranging from tomato cans to bedsprings. Chickens, ducks and cats roam about when the boys are at school.

At frequent intervals are depressions, indicating graves. A few graves are marked by rough stones. There is just one stone bearing lettering. This marks the grave of George Brown, who died in 1840, at the age of 16 years.

Between the potter's field and Penn street is a settlement of old houses intertwined with courts, the place bearing the eupheneous of the name of the Devil's Pocket. Two of the houses face the burial ground, the fence here, as well as elsewhere on the boundaries of the burial ground having disappeared. It is from this side that the boys obtain access to the grounds.

Burials are still occasionally made in the potter's field, the corpses generally being those of negro infants which are placed in a hole in the ground, without rite or ceremony of any kind. Only the past week in this desolate spot an interment took place, without mourners or clergy, and with a few boys of the vicinity as the only spectators.

Mr. Bockius was told that following a recent interment the custodian of the grounds failed to fill up the grave, and after some lapse of time, a man living nearby climbed the fence and filled up the grave.

There is considerable uncertainty as to who is responsible for the care of the potter's field. The ground, comprising fourteen [*sic*] square perches, was set apart in 1755 "to serve for a burial place for all strangers, negroes and mulattoes as die in any part of Germantown, forever." Many interments were made there until the passage of the law giving the bodies of indigent persons to the State anatomical board. Since then the burials have nearly all been those of the bodies of infants.

In 1912 an effort was made to have the place converted into a public playground, but this failed because of the stipulation in the original deed that the ground was to be used for burials "forever."

In the absence of any other custodian, the authorities of the Germantown poor district have been exercising supervision over the grounds (Anonymous 1915a:n.p.).

The "settlement of old houses intertwined with courts . . . between the potter's field and Penn street . . . bearing the eupheneous name of the Devil's Pocket" was depicted in detail on 22<sup>nd</sup> Ward maps published in 1906, 1910, and 1911 (Figure 10; Smith 1906; Bromley and Bromley 1910; Figure 11; Bromley and Bromley 1911; Appendix C). On the latter map, the several lots between the northern corner of the Potter's Field and the intersection of Pulaski Avenue and W. Penn Street were collectively attributed to "J.W. Thewlis"—the same owner-name that had been applied to the

lots on the 1871 map (Figure 11; Bromley and Bromley 1911; Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). The “Devil’s Pocket” dwelling standing several feet west of the Potter’s Field’s northern corner was characterized on the 1911 map as a three-story, brick quadruplex (Figure 11; Bromley and Bromley 1911; Appendix C). The height of that structure, and its size relative to other structures on the block, was documented on a southward-looking aerial photograph taken on April 20, 1930 (Figure 12; Aero Service Corporation 1930; Appendix C).

In preparation for the proposed Potter’s Field clean-up in the spring of 1915, William Ball, “chief of the bureau of city property,” sent a letter to the Poor House Board in hopes of convincing its members to put a halt to burials on the site. Ball’s letter was addressed by the Board at its March 31 meeting, with the following results, as described in a pair of newspaper articles published on April 2 and April 25, 1915, respectively:

**Hunting Owner of Potter’s Field  
Poor Board Disavows Responsibility for the Care of the Grounds But Makes  
Burials There  
Cremations is Proposed**

Disgraceful and unsanitary conditions existing at the ancient potter’s field, on Queen lane west of Pulaski avenue, have been brought to the attention both of the Germantown Poor Board and the department of health and charities of the city administration, through the instrumentality of Jacob C. Bockius, special representative of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association. The Poor Board promptly disavowed responsibility.

A letter from Mr. Bockius on the subject was read at the monthly meeting of the Germantown Poor Board, on Wednesday evening. In his letter Mr. Bockius, said:

In its present condition it is not only a menace to the health and morals of this community, but a disgrace to Germantown. From what I have learned I am led to believe that interments have been made in this plot without permit or permission. I am advised that the grave digger comes from the Poor House—whether by authority of your board or not, I do not know. Up to the present year I believe your board did exercise a certain amount of care in the upkeep of the grounds, but nothing has been done for some time, with the result that conditions have grown worse and worse.

Mr. Bockius suggested that a committee of the board co-operate with a committee of the Improvement Association to consider what should be done with the grounds.

The board directed the secretary to notify Mr. Bockius that it has no jurisdiction over the grounds. The grounds were supposed to be the property of the poor district until about a year ago, when an examination of the title led to the conviction that the city is the owner. Since then the Poor Board, has not cleaned up the grounds.

It was admitted, however, that burials are made there by direction of the authorities of the poor district and by the undertaker of the Poor Board. This is done, it was contended, because the grounds are for the burial of the indigent. About fifty burials have taken place there yearly in recent years, all being burials of bodies of infants and mostly negroes. Bodies of indigent adults are sent to the State anatomical board.

The Poor Board appointed a committee consisting of Pringle Borthwick, Charles Super and William H. Coupe to investigate the matter of buying a burial ground for the indigent outside the city limits or of having bodies cremated.

In response to his complaint to the department of health and charities, Mr. Bockius has been informed that a force of men will be sent out to clean up the grounds (Anonymous 1915b).

**No More Burials in Potter's Field  
Poor Board's Action the First Step Toward Making the Place a Public Playground  
Chief Ball Shows How**

Co-operating with the endeavor of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Improvement Association to have the neglected potter's field, on Queen lane west of Pulaski avenue, put to some good use, William H. Ball, of Germantown, chief of the bureau of city property, has made a careful investigation of the circumstances connected with the burial ground and believes a way can be found to abolish the present eyesore and convert the site into a playground.

The chief obstacle up to the present time has been that burials were still made there, at the direction of the Germantown Poor Board. If it were an abandoned burial ground, steps could be taken to have it used for other purposes. Accordingly Mr. Ball concluded that the first thing necessary is to discontinue burials there. He brought the matter to the attention of the Germantown Poor Board at its meeting on Wednesday [April 28, 1915], and the board decided to have no more burials made in the grounds.

Mr. Ball told the members of the board that an effort is being made by the bureau of city property to convert the ground into a children's playground. He said that as there are no trustees for this ground, and as the Germantown Poor Board has refused to assume any responsibility in the matter, he thought the city of Philadelphia should act as the trustee.

If the board decides that it would not bury bodies there in the future, Mr. Ball said he would do all that was possible to have a children's playground made of the old cemetery.

Mr. Ball explained that the Wissahickon School Club, composed of negroes, with the support of Alfred G. Scattergood and John T. Emlen, would assist.

The board, after hearing Mr. Ball's statement, unanimously passed a resolution requesting its undertaker in the future not to bury any more bodies in the potter's field.

The only bodies buried there in recent years were those of children under 1 year of age. All unclaimed bodies of persons more than 1 year of age go to the State Anatomical Board (Anonymous 1915c).

With the possible exception of a superficial cleaning as proposed in the spring of 1915, the Potter's Field languished out of the public eye over the course of the following year. Then, on May 12, 1916, the City Board of Health thrust the graveyard back into the limelight when it "ordered the place closed as a burial ground"—whether for Poor House residents or otherwise. That act, and the longstanding questions it revived, were described in an article in the May 15, 1916 edition of *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* as follows:

**Potter's Field is Burden to City  
None Knows Who Owns Germantown Plot or What to Do with it.**

Somebody put a joker in the statute books, and now the city, or somebody, no one knows just who, has a white elephant on its hands in the shape of a large tract of valuable land formerly known as Potter's Field, in Germantown. Chinese puzzles, Spanish fakes and three-shell games fade into insignificance compared with the problems this land has put up to the city solicitor's office.

Deputy City Solicitor Forster knows that the land originally was granted by William Penn and that after passing through several estates, found its way to the hands of the High Sheriff of Philadelphia, Samuel Morris, in 1755. Now nobody knows just who owns it; it has been closed as a burial ground for health's sake and all the turning, twisting and bending of the elastic laws of the day fail to give a single soul or corporation a title to the property.

For Homeless Wanderers.

The property is situated at Queen Street and Pulaski Avenues, Germantown, in a highly-respectable neighborhood, but since 1755 homeless wanderers and many colored persons who died in Germantown have been buried there. Time and the elements have effaced all of the old mounds, relics of the day when "business" flourished not far away.

Since the passage of the law giving the unidentified bodies of adults to the State Anatomical Society, only babies have been laid in Germantown's Potter's Field. The last funeral was more than a year ago, when two colored babies found graves within its bounds.

These two little mounds are the only signs of the purpose for which the property was intended. On two sides of the lot small boys have fashioned baseball diamonds, not realizing that they were desecrating the city of the forgotten dead.

The first known of the property goes back to February 2, 1689, when the commissioners appointed by William Penn deeded it by patent to Daniel Pastorius. Going a little deeper into the law books of antiquity, Deputy City Solicitor Forster found the property mixed up in a court action. One Joshua Emlin was suing Catherine Arnold for title to the property in 1740. It is thought that out of this fight, the property finally found its way into the hands of High Sheriff Morris.

He put it up for public sale. Just what right he had to do this is unknown, but it is believed he seized it for debt of some kind. From whom he seized it, however, the files fail to show. History here aided the lawyers and they found in Scharf and Westcott's *History of Philadelphia*, published in 1884, details of the sale of the property by the Sheriff to one Baltus Reser.

#### He Left No Will.

Baltus Reser left no will stipulating that the property should be used as a cemetery. In the bill of sale, however, from the Sheriff to himself, Reser had it read that it was to be used "for a strangers' burial ground or Potter's Field, for all Germantown, to serve the burial places of all strangers, colored and mulattos as die in any part of Germantown forever."

Baltus Reser evidently is dead, but no one can prove this. He left no will and, so far as can be learned, never again found his way into the pages of history. Efforts to find antecedents failed and possibly the trouble never would have started had not the Board of Health, last Friday [May 12, 1916], ordered the place closed as a burial ground. In view of the fact that no will could be found this was perfectly legal.

Mr. Forster, who attended the meeting, then suggested that the property be condemned by the city and used as a playground. This probably will be the only way out of the difficulty, but there the condemnation laws hold up a forbidding finger.

#### How About the Money?

When the city condemns property it must first assess it and pay to the owner what the city believes is a fair price. The men who drafted the law, however, failed to take into consideration property that apparently has no owner. So that if the city does buy it the only thing left to do is to store the money in a bank, where it will accumulate interest, until some one returns from the land of mystery to claim it.

The Board of Health looked upon the property as a menace to the neighborhood as it was feared colored people, should they find the actual reason of the property, would insist on many burials. There was no other way the city could have stopped this (*The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1916:n.p.).

The Board of Health's ban on burials in the Potter's Field was followed by several more years of unregulated use of the former burial ground as a recreational lot and refuse dumping area. By

1919, some area residents were incensed enough by the deteriorating conditions to consider legal action. The state of affairs was described as follows in a March 15, 1919 *Evening Public Ledger* article:

**Old Burial Ground Arouses Protest  
Potter's Field in Germantown Object of Indignation for Alleged Bad Condition**

Citizens in the neighborhood of Potter's Field, Queen lane west of Pulaski avenue, Germantown, are indignant over the alleged bad conditions of this burial ground of unfortunates.

They threaten to file a petition with the city to have the plot of ground transformed into a playground. It is said to contain about 500 bodies, mostly negroes, who died in the Germantown Almshouse.

The graves are unmarked and undesignated in any way. There are not even little mounds of earth to show where the bodies lie. Only two or three have markings of any sort.

Recently numbers of dead cats have been found in the field, creating a bad odor and insanitary conditions in the neighborhood, it is said. The fences are dilapidated, as is everything about the field. Portions of the wooden section of the fence on the Penn street side were torn away for fire wood during the cold spell last winter. Part of the fence is iron.

The field is in plain view of passerby although it stands at an elevation of about four feet above the sidewalk. Boys play in it and conduct miniature trench warfare. The place has no caretaker. Milkmen leave boxes of bottles along the fence and many of the bottles find their way into the lot, presumably thrown by mischievous children (*Evening Public Ledger* 1919:3).

Another year passed before a group of concerned citizens, led by Pulaski Avenue resident George S. Young, followed through on the threat of petitioning the City to turn the former Potter's Field into a playground. Once again the question of legal ownership arose, as noted in the following newspaper article, published on April 7, 1920:

**May Reclaim Cemetery  
Seek to Make Playground Out of Germantown Potter's Field**

A petition is being circulated today to convert Potter's Field, Germantown, into a children's playground.

An involved title to the property, which fronts about 150 feet on Queen lane, west of Pulaski ave., complicates presentation of the petition to the city. The Germantown Poor Board disclaimed ownership. Chief Arthur, of the Bureau of City Property, said while

his bureau has jurisdiction of it, the city probably would have to institute condemnation proceedings to get exclusive possession.

George S. Young, Pulaski ave., near Queen Lane, who originated the petition, expects to get 1,000 names while ownership is being cleared up. He said the plot has become an unsightly dumping ground for tin cans, dead cats, and rubbish. It contains over 300 bodies" (Anonymous 1920:n.p.).

The results of that community campaign, if any, are not known. Within a few months, however, a separate initiative finally led to the official conversion of the former Potter's Field into a playground. A description of that effort, mounted on behalf of the Wissahickon Boys' Club, was described in an August 12, 1920 *Germantown Independent-Gazette* article as follows:

**Old Potter's Field to be a Playground**  
**Work is Begun to Make the Long Neglected Burial Ground Serviceable for Negro Children.**  
**Puzzle as to Ownership**

After many years of agitation for the abolition of the old potter's field, on Queen lane, west of Pulaski avenue, work has now been begun on the conversion of the plot into a playground.

The board of managers of the Wissahickon School Club, a boys' club for negroes, at Coulter street and Pulaski avenue, has taken the initiative in bringing about the improvement. John Thompson Emlen, president of the board, and other members have long, been urging the establishment of such a playground. They have now obtained the right to use the grounds by lease from the Germantown Poor Board, the papers in the matter being drawn up by Paul Reilly, solicitor of the Poor Board.

A force of men with a plow began work this week grading the ground. The Queen lane front, where there was a high bank, was lowered eighteen inches, the earth being used to fill up depressions at the rear.

No human remains were unearthed, as the excavations are not deep. Traces of graves, however, were apparent.

After the ground is graded the men interested in the undertaking will provide a drinking fountain and some other essential equipment, and the purpose is then to turn the tract over to the city's bureau of recreation, to equip the grounds with playground apparatus and provide instructors and a caretaker.

As there is a numerous community of negroes in the neighborhood, the playground will inure largely to their benefit.

. . . An element of uncertainty has for years surrounded the ownership of the field. This week, in trying to ascertain who was responsible for the work begun at the burial

ground, The Independent-Gazette called up the bureau of city property and was told that the city had no control over the potter's field, it belonging to the Germantown Poor Board. Then The Independent-Gazette made inquiries of John Marsden, president of the Poor Board, who said the Poor Board had no jurisdiction over the potter's field, but he did not know who was the owner. . . .

Hundreds of burials were made in the potter's field up to the time that the State law was passed giving the bodies of unclaimed adults to the State anatomical board, for dissection in medical colleges. After that only the bodies of infants were buried there. Five years ago there were several headstones in the field. These have since disappeared.

#### Gave Rise to Much Complaint

The discontinuance of burials, however, did not improve conditions insofar as the neglected state of the lot was concerned. It continued to be utilized as a dumping ground for all kinds of household refuse, and the boys of the district made it the center of their games and sports. For some weeks two decrepit horses have been pastured on the grounds.

The past spring complaint about the place was renewed. The city's bureau of sanitation promised to have the lot cleaned, but neighbors say this was not done.

Though the neighbors are not all jubilant over the plan of having a playground for negroes there, yet they admit that the change will at least not be for the worse (*Germantown Independent-Gazette* 1920:n.p.).

A "History of the Tract" in the middle of the article (omitted in the extract above) recited the details of Balltes Reser's acquisition that were by now common knowledge to all parties interested in the old Potter's Field. That section concluded with a statement that "the evidence indicates that this land was public property, and with other public property of Germantown it passed into the possession of the city of Philadelphia at the consolidation of Germantown with the city" in 1854 (*Germantown Independent-Gazette* 1920:n.p.). The article left unanswered the question of the Germantown Poor Board's authority to lease the ground to the Wissahickon Boys' Club, given the Board's admission to having "no jurisdiction over the potter's field."

In any case, the conversion of the graveyard into a playground was soon completed. A January 1921 magazine article titled "Wissahickon Boys' Club Expanding" reported that "a plot of ground, 225x175, within one block of the club house [on the northern corner of the intersection of W. Coulter Street and Pulaski Avenue], has been leased from the city for ten years, and will be known as the 'Wissahickon Playground.' It has been leveled, resurfaced and equipped with drinking fountains and apparatus, including toilets" (Boys' Club Federation 1921:14-15). The structure housing the toilets, and presumably the "drinking fountains and apparatus," appears to have been documented on an aerial photograph of the playground taken on April 20, 1930 (Figure 12; Aero Service Corporation 1930; Appendix C). A one-story structure with a footprint measuring approximately 12 by 20 feet, is discernible on that photograph standing at the entrance to the playground beside W. Queen Lane. Unaccountably, no structure was depicted in that location—or

anywhere on the new playground—on a map of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Ward published in 1923 (Figure 13; Bromley and Bromley 1923; Appendix C). The former Potter’s Field was, nonetheless, clearly labeled “PLAYGROUND.”

The “Wissahickon Playground” served the Wissahickon Boys’ Club for nearly a decade. Shortly before the Club’s ten-year lease was scheduled to expire, the Club stopped using the playground, and by July 9, 1929, “the old potter’s field [was] once more abandoned and neglected” (*The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1929:n.p.). Over the course of the next six years, the vacated ground became “an automobile graveyard” (Anonymous 1935:n.p.).

In or shortly before June 1935, Councilman Samuel Emlen sponsored an ordinance requesting “City Solicitor Smyth to prepare a quit claim deed which would give the city possession of the [former Potter’s Field] property without cost.” Upon approval by the Council’s Committee on Welfare, the ordinance was presented to Philadelphia Mayor J. Hampton Moore for signing (Anonymous 1935:n.p.). As reported in a July 14, 1935 *Philadelphia Inquirer* article, Mayor Moore signed the ordinance “enabling two doubtful owners [. . . of the] old Potter’s Field . . . to yield their claims to the city.” The Mayor was quoted as explaining that “the city derives no taxes from this ground at the present time because the ownership apparently is in the Hood Cemetery of Germantown and the Germantown Poor Board. The purpose of the ordinance is to enable these apparent owners to quit claim to the city if they are willing to do so, in order that the city may apply the ground to playground purposes. Eventually, of course, there would be a necessity for improving the ground for playground purposes, but this should not be at a very great cost” (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1935:n.p.)

The immediate results of Mayor Moore’s signing of the ordinance have not been ascertained. On a land use map published in 1942, the 0.875-acre former Potter’s Field—still surrounded on three sides by residential and commercial lots—was identified as a “City Playground” (Federal Works Progress Administration 1942). Five years later, all 42 lots surrounding the playground in the block bounded by W. Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, and Priscilla Street were acquired by the City “for recreational purposes [through] passage of the ‘omnibus’ playground ordinance in 1947. . . . A great portion of the plot was occupied by small homes paying rents from \$12 to \$25 per month, and because of the difficulty of re-housing the occupants, possession of the plot was not obtained until late 1951 and 1952 when the last of these families were finally persuaded to vacate” (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.).

A couple of years earlier, the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) had identified the Potter’s Field parcel as one of 25 potential sites for a public housing project (Bureau for Historic Preservation 2013:n.p.). That possibility was the apparent inspiration behind a March 27, 1952 introduction by “Constance Dallas . . . into City Council [of an] ordinance which made the ground available for a low-cost housing unit” (*Germantown Courier* 1952a:14) (the previous year, Dallas had become “the first woman to be elected to the Philadelphia City Council where she represented the 8<sup>th</sup> district [21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> Wards] composed of Germantown, West Oak Lane and Chestnut Hill”; Historical Society of Pennsylvania 2013:n.p.). While that ordinance awaited a vote in City Council, the PHA conducted a public meeting on April 21, 1952 to present its proposal for constructing a high-rise, low-rent, public housing apartment building in the eastern corner of the block bounded by W. Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, and Priscilla Street. Meeting minutes indicate that

officials and neighborhood representatives recognized a need for affordable housing in the vicinity and supported a PHA building project on the City-owned site. In a letter eventually attached to the minutes, Edmund Bacon, the executive director of the City Planning Commission, observed that “it would appear that there is sufficient space to develop this building immediately on the present Potters’ field and that the land exchanges required for the ultimate development could be worked out with the city following the acquisition and demolition of the remaining properties.” In this letter, Bacon indicated that the Commission approved of the project with minor revisions to the site plan (Philadelphia Housing Authority 1952:n.p.).

In the wake of that public meeting, the City Council passed the ordinance “for a low-cost housing unit” along W. Queen Lane on April 24, 1952. Approval of the PHA plan was subsequently expressed by “the Federal Housing Administration as well as a number of local organizations, including the Germantown Community Council, Westside Neighborhood Council, Germantown Business Men’s Association and Germantown-Chestnut Hill Housing Committee” (*Germantown Courier* 1952a:14). By the following November, the PHA could announce a construction schedule, as reported in the following newspaper article, published on November 6, 1952:

### **Low-Rent Housing Project To Start Within 5 Months**

Construction of the low-rent public housing project at Queen Lane and Pulaski Ave. is expected to begin within the next five months, the Philadelphia Housing Authority declared here last week.

Speaking informally to members of Germantown civic organizations at Vernon, Drayton S. Bryant, assistant to the executive director, announced that approval on the funds has been given by the Federal Government.

#### **Schedule Outlined**

Bryant outlined the tentative schedule for completion of the project that will provide units for 120 families in a 15-floor building on the site bordered by Queen Lane, Pulaski Ave., Penn St. and Priscilla St.

The final plans and specifications will be issued by Jan. 15, he said, following which bids will be received for a one-month period.

Starting date for the actual construction is expected to be between March 15 and April 1. Bryant expressed the hope that tenants would be moving in by the spring of 1954.

Current plans call for a 15-floor building with dwellings on all but the ground level, which will be reserved for an assembly room for occupants and neighbors.

It is expected to be built at a cost of approximately \$1,300,000.

Rent charges to occupants of the apartments will vary according to the size of the family, ranging from \$21 to \$48 monthly, including utilities.

Families with one or two children would pay approximately one-fifth of their incomes while those with three or more would pay only one-sixth.

The Public Housing Authority will start interviewing current residents of the apartment site this month to determine what they want to do when the construction begins.

The group also must determine whether each individual family is eligible to move into the new project.

The housing project will take only two-fifths of the available ground, recreation facilities utilizing the remaining three-fifths. . . . (*Germantown Courier* 1952a:1, 14).

Plans for the playground portion of the project were presented to the public by Recreation Commission Frederic R. Mann early in the week of November 10, 1952. Demolition of “35 dwellings” on the playground site was “expected to begin within 10 days.” That would clear the way for construction of a city playground “based on a new concept,” explained by Mann as follows:

“The Wissahickon Playground is our first opportunity to start from scratch to build a playground based on the new concept of recreation,” Mann declared.

He said that although the area is relatively small—about one-and-one-half acres—there would be space and facilities provided for “all ages and serving the entire neighborhood.”

The playground will have separate fenced and shaded areas for pre-school children and for children of elementary school age.

Both areas will be constructed with soft ground surfaces, sand for the youngsters’ area and tan-bark in that for the older children.

For the first time in any Philadelphia playground, a “whirl” will be installed. This was described by Mann as a rotating platform with six sections.

Children start it by pushing before they jump on for a Merry-go-round ride, Mann added.

The playground will also have the city’s first spray pool, which will be surrounded by trees and shrubs.

The pool will be about 40 feet in diameter and water will be constantly circulated.

Other plans include basketball and volleyball areas on one side of the playground with horseshoe pitching and shuffleboard courts in another section.

The Commission will also widen the sidewalks on Pulaski Ave. and Priscilla St., where benches will be placed to create a neighborhood “sitting” area (*Germantown Courier* 1952b:1, 14).

By December 23, 1952, the Cleveland Wrecking Company had “reduced 10 of the vacated houses on Penn St.,” a newspaper article reported. “The buildings were of frame construction. . . . Only about 12 families are left [on the block]. They will move to other lodgings after the Christmas season, the PHA said. . . . Final architectural designs are expected by Jan. 15 [1953.] Specifications will be announced by mid-February, contracts awarded by March 1, and constructions should start by March 31, the Authority said. . . . The architects for the Queen Lane development are Roth & Fleisher, Phila.” (*Germantown Courier* 1952c:1). The principals of Roth & Fleisher were Gabriel Blum Roth (1893-1960) and Elizabeth Hirsch Fleisher (1892-1975), who had formed their partnership in 1941. Fleisher, whose husband Horace Fleisher served as landscape engineer on the Queen Lane Project, was only the fourth woman to become a registered architect in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In addition to designing “several apartment buildings in Philadelphia, including Parkway House Apartments (1952), Fairfax Apartments, and Sedgewick Gardens Apartments,” Roth & Fleisher designed buildings for “Autocars Company, Ardmore, PA; Scott-Smith Cadillac; Hiway Theater, York, PA; Pix Theater, Philadelphia; and RKO Film Exchange Building, Pittsburgh, PA” (*The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1975:n.p.; Tatman 2012:n.p.).

Roth & Fleisher submitted plans for “Queen Lane Project No. PA-2-24” to the PHA on January 20, 1953, and PHA chairman P. Blair Lee signed them later that day. The “Topographic and Utility Map” included in the plans—submitted by the engineering firm of Barton & Martin on August 11, 1952—indicated that the southeastern corner of the former Potter’s field parcel rose 6 feet above the level of the sidewalk (from EL. 221.4 to EL. 227.6) over a distance of approximately 20 feet, while the northeastern corner of the parcel rose only about 2 feet above the level of the sidewalk (Philadelphia Housing Authority 1953:C-181-2). That rise was steep enough that a visitor to the Potter’s Field in 1915 had observed: “From Queen lane a high terrace prevents a view of the grounds, so that persons passing are spared a shock to their nerves” (Anonymous 1915a:n.p.). The 1952 “Topographic and Utility Map” included in the January 20, 1953 plans also indicated that a fence defined the perimeter of at least the eastern section of the former Potter’s field in 1952 (Philadelphia Housing Authority 1953:C-181-2).

After paying the City \$70,000 for the 0.96-acre eastern portion of the 2.36-acre block bounded by W. Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, and Priscilla Street, the PHA received title to the parcel on January 9, 1953 (Brunt 1953:n.p.). Excluded from the conveyance was a still-occupied tavern lot on the northwest corner of W. Queen Lane and Priscilla Street (333 W. Queen Lane), which the City had offered to buy for \$59,000, but whose owners were insisting was worth \$70,000. The ongoing dispute was described in a March 12, 1953 *Germantown Courier* article as follows:

**Attack Renewed Against Taproom on Housing Site  
Payment of Damages Preferable to Allowing Its Operation, Barber Tells Mayor**

Elimination of a taproom situated on a corner of the Queen Lane housing development and playground site transcends all legal questions involved.

Earl N. Barber, president of the Germantown, Mt, Airy & Chestnut Hill Improvement Association, so declares in a letter sent last Thursday to the office of Mayor Joseph S. Clark.

Payment of disputed damages amounting to \$59,000 he asserts in his letter, is preferable to allowing the taproom to continue operating on the site.

#### At First of Year

The question of the taproom, the housing site and the damages came to the fore during January, following Barber's election as president of the Improvement Association.

Under date of Jan. 21, he wrote to Mayor Clark, charging that the taproom was doing business tax-free in the area, "while citizens of limited income have been forced to vacated."

Barber indicated, during a meeting of the Improvement Association the evening of March 4 that legal action to bring about the taproom's removal might be taken through the Germantown Realty Board.

#### Mayor's Office Answers

A reply had meanwhile been sent to his first letter by William L. Rafsky, executive secretary to the Mayor. It said in part:

"When the property was being considered for a playground prior to this administration, it was the intention to condemn the taproom and to use that land as well. The Board of View, on May 31, 1951, however, made an award of damages, in the sum of \$59,000. Since the city felt that this amount was excessive, it appealed the award to the Court of Common Pleas where the case is still pending."

"With reference to the non-payment of taxes by the taproom, the city is now negotiating with the owners about a proper settlement. The company maintains that the city put it to unnecessary expense in defending the court case and obtaining an appraisal on the property. The taproom has paid water taxes, but not real estate taxes because legally the property is under city ownership.

"The current negotiations are designed to achieve a settlement whereby in returning the property to the taproom it will pay its back taxes and the City will in turn reimburse the owners, for the expense to which they were put in defending the value of the property."

## Sees Threat

Barber's letter of March 5 stresses:

We can appreciate the legal questions involved in this matter, but it is the opinion of the members of the Improvement Association and other interested Germantown groups that the importance of eliminating the taproom from the housing authority site transcends any legal implications. In other words we feel it is a threat to the well-being of the entire project, both from the standpoint of its real estate value and its moral worth to the community . . .

“We feel that a subsidy of the entire \$59,000 to the Housing Authority by the City of Philadelphia (if that were necessary) would be by far more desirable than allowing a liquor business to continue on this site.”

Hamilton Vogdes, director of project development, Philadelphia Housing Authority, last week declared that acquisition of the taproom site by the PHA was impossible, “due to lack of money.”

“The PHA has paid \$70,000 for the tract,” he said “We can't afford \$59,000 on top of that. If the city wants to take the site, fine! Meanwhile we're going ahead without it.”

The management of the taproom, the Old English Tavern at 333 Queen Lane, said regarding new developments in the case, “We haven't heard a word” (*Germantown Courier* 1953b:1, 16).

The tavern lot would remain privately owned and occupied over the course of the next 20 months, while the Queen Lane Apartment building was constructed and the new Wissahickon Playground was created on the remainder of the block. The playground was completed first, and was thus open and available to host a dedication ceremony for the Queen Lane Apartments on October 24, 1954 (*The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.). An article published in *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* on that date under the heading “Queen Lane Housing Project, City's Sixth, to Be Dedicated” provided the following details concerning the event:

Dedication ceremonies will be held today at the Philadelphia Housing Authority's Queen Lane Housing Project, the sixth of the city's low-rent public housing developments.

The 16-story building and its surrounding ground occupy a third of a block bounded by Queen lane, Pulaski av., Penn st. and Priscilla st. The rest of the block is devoted to the recently opened Wissahickon Playground.

The dedication will be on the playground at 2 P.M. The scheduled speakers are Congressman Hugh D. Scott, City Controller Foster A. Dunlap, Councilwoman Constance M. Dallas and the Rev. Clarence Cave, of Faith Presbyterian Church, representing the neighborhood.

## Tenants Next Month

A sample apartment will be open to the public from 1 to 5 P.M. The first tenants are expected to move in early next month. There are 120 apartments in the building, and each has its own screened-in balcony.

The structure, built at a cost of \$1,616,848, is also unusual in other aspects, said the architects, Roth and Fleisher.

It is a flat-slab, concrete, cantilevered structure without beams and girders. This gives it unbroken ceilings and saved 20 to 24 feet in additional height that would have been required had it been designed in steel or conventional concrete.

## Rigid Structure

In addition to saving construction costs, said Roth and Fleisher, the construction provides a much more rigid structure.

Additional economies in first cost and maintenance were achieved by the use of unplastered and unpainted concrete block walls in all public places and by omitting plaster and paint on all ceilings.

All exterior columns were set back, making possible unbroken glass enclosing walls (*The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.).

On a map of Philadelphia's 22<sup>nd</sup> Ward published in 1955, the footprint of the 16-story apartment building was denoted, as was the footprint of the multi-story tavern building on the northwest corner of W. Queen Lane and Priscilla Street (Figure 14; Franklin Survey Company 1955; Appendix C). By 1962—as reflected on a land-use map published in that year—the tavern would be removed, and the Queen Lane Apartments would occupy a simple rectangular lot measuring 307.48 feet along W. Queen Lane, and 145 feet along Pulaski Avenue and Priscilla Street. The adjoining parcel to the west was labeled “Wissahickon Playground” on the 1962 map (Federal Works Progress Administration 1962).

## Brief Overview of Subject Block

Cultural activities in the areas lying between the Potter's Field perimeter and the roadbeds of Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, and Priscilla (formerly Patton) Street can be grouped into five eras: 1867-1880; 1881-1899; 1900-1918; 1919-1952; 1953-2015.

The first era (1867-1880) commenced in October 1867, when Germantown paper hanger and entrepreneur William W. Patton acquired the vacant land surrounding the Potter's Field from farmers Abraham and Susan Martin. Patton drafted a subdivision plan of that land, delineating rectangular lots of varying widths extending from frontages along Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, and Patton Street rearward to the Potter's Field boundary. Over the course of the next three years (1868-1871), Patton and his wife conveyed almost all of those lots—some individually, others as

pairs or sets—to neighbors in an around Germantown, many of whom were carpenters or real estate developers. The new owners held the lots just long enough to build a row house in the street-side end of each property. Approximately two-thirds of the lots were equipped with a row house by the close of 1871 (as reflected on a map published in that year; Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). All but a couple of the remaining lots were developed later in the 1870s. By 1880, most of the lots had been sold either to owner-occupants—typically working class European immigrants—or to local businessmen (some of whom were themselves immigrants) who held them as rental properties. Most of the working class renters were either Irish or German immigrants.

The next era (1881-ca. 1899) was characterized by continued occupation by working class white families, some recently immigrated and others native to the region, all drawn to employment opportunities in and around Germantown. Some of the renting families were ultimately able to purchase their homes from their landlords. Real estate prices were dampened by the proximity of the Potter's Field, which remained active, though only as a burial place for infants after 1883. During the final years of the nineteenth century, this section of Germantown experienced the first ripples in what would grow into a wave of African Americans migrating northward from Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and neighboring states. The movement of African-Americans into the region from states to the south predates the much larger movement of African Americans from deep south states to the Philadelphia area (Miller 1997) in the 1920s.

The first decade of the twentieth century was marked by the departure of most white residents from lots surrounding the Potter's Field, replaced by African Americans. Resident households often included relatives and lodgers or boarders. The transformation of the neighborhood to an African-American enclave was largely complete by the onset of World War I. The end of the war marked an end to this transformational period (1900-1918).

During the years between World War I and the 1953-53 demolition of all structures within the block bounded by Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, Priscilla Street, and W. Queen Lane, virtually all of the properties surrounding the former Potter's Field (utilized as a playground beginning in 1921) continued to be rented and occupied by African-American households comprising extended families, relatives, and boarders. Intensive study of a select few properties suggests a fluid population and frequent turnover in tenancies. Census schedules, death certificates, and newspaper advertisements reflect an economically disadvantaged population further burdened by disease and family instability. Some of the renters in residence just prior to the demolition of structures in 1952-53 were eventually re-housed in the Queen Lane Apartments building erected in 1953-54 by the Philadelphia Housing Authority in the eastern end of the former Potter's Field parcel.

During the final era (1953-2015) the areas along Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, and Priscilla Street formerly occupied by residential properties lay capped beneath a patchwork of concrete, asphalt, gravel, and grass constituting the Wissahickon Playground and portions of parking lots serving the playground and the adjoining Queen Lane Apartments.

The following sections provide detailed histories of the several of the properties within the block. The properties chosen for more intensive historical detail, are those from which features were partially excavated and artifacts were recovered. One property history has been included that is adjacent to a feature (Feature 10) as it is likely that the artifact deposits found in this feature are

associated with the residence on the adjacent property rather than the industrial building that once stood on the property containing the feature.

### 5316 Pulaski Avenue Property History

From approximately 1870 through 1950, the circular stone-lined privy shaft identified elsewhere in this report as Feature 7 was located in the rear yard of a 783-square-foot residential parcel addressed prior to 1897 as “4664 Pulaski Avenue,” and from 1897 onward as “5316 Pulaski Avenue.” The front of the parcel, abutting the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, was occupied by the western half of a two-story duplex, the other half being located at 5314 Pulaski Avenue. The rear yard of the 5316 Pulaski Avenue property abutted an area occupied from 1758 through 1920 by a public cemetery, referred to in nineteenth-century deeds as “the Potter’s Field or the Borough Burying ground.” The cemetery’s surface was leased to the Wissahickon Boys’ Club in 1920 for use as a playground. When the City of Philadelphia acted to expand that “Wissahickon Playground” in 1947, it condemned and acquired 42 properties surrounding the former Potter’s Field area, including the residential parcel at 5316 Pulaski Avenue. All above-ground structures on the condemned parcels were demolished in 1952-53, and the expanded Wissahickon Playground was completed in 1954 (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.; *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.). The area formerly occupied by the 5316 Pulaski Avenue property was capped by a patchwork of concrete, asphalt, and gravel from 1954 until the demolition of the playground and adjoining parking lot in 2015.

Maps of Germantown published between 1754 and 1863 characterized the future site of the 5316 Pulaski Avenue property as vacant land abutting the northeast side of Germantown’s Potter’s Field. The maps also reflected the opening of Pulaski Avenue during the period 1851-1862 (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C; Sydney 1849; Rogerson and Murphy 1851; Smedley 1862). Land sandwiched between the Potter’s Field and newly-opened Pulaski Avenue was conveyed by Abraham Martin and his wife Susan to Germantown wallpaper hanger William W. Patton by a deed dated October 7, 1867 (recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O. 110:455). Patton included that land in a “certain [subdivision] plan of the real estate William W. Patton, situated on Queen, Coulter, Pulaski Avenue, and other streets,” drawn up shortly after the October 7, 1867 conveyance. By a deed dated November 23, 1867, Patton and his wife Annie conveyed to Henry F. Hartman a 1-acre “lot or piece of ground on the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, numbered and designated [on the subdivision plan] 118, 119, and part of 117.” Hartman paid \$560 for the lot, described in the deed as fronting 81.5 feet on Pulaski Avenue, and extending 57 feet, 11.75 inches southwestward to the fence line of the “Potters Field or Borough Burying ground” (Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O. 110:455). The lot thus comprised the areas later occupied by six residential parcels: 5312, 5314, 5316, 5318, 5320, and 5322 Pulaski Avenue.

Thirty-three-year-old house carpenter Henry Franklin Wartman was a native of New Hanover Township, Montgomery County (Anonymous 2017a:n.p.). By the mid-1860s he had established a carpentry business in Germantown, with its shop at 49 Wistar Street, three-quarters of a mile northeast of the 1-acre lot acquired from William and Annie Patton in November 1867 (McElroy 1867:945; Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). In the four years following that acquisition, Wartman and/or a subcontractor erected a row of six two-story residences along the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue—two as single units and the others as duplexes. Property boundaries were

drawn, placing each residence on its own parcel, as reflected on a property map of Germantown published in 1871 (Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). The structure located on the parcel containing Feature 7 constituted the western half of a two-story brick duplex with a “rough cast” (stucco) coating, as described in subsequent deeds and characterized on property atlas maps. The residence was assigned the address “4664 Pulaski Avenue,” and its neighbor to the east was given the address “4662 Pulaski Avenue.” At some point a fence was erected to separate the rear yards of the adjoining residences.

Philadelphia directories published from 1871 through 1877 include street addresses but not house numbers, so they are not useful in identifying occupants of the 4664 Pulaski Avenue dwelling during that period. A coachman named Jacob Kessler was identified as a resident of the property in 1878, but directories published shortly before and after 1878 shed no light on Kessler’s identity and whereabouts, nor do census records compiled in 1880 offer evidence of a Germantown resident by that name (Costa 1878:853). The property may have been unoccupied for a while as Henry Wartman lost control of it through unspecified financial and legal distress, possibly resulting from the economic Panic of 1873. Sometime prior to the summer of 1879, Philadelphia County High Sheriff William H. Wright seized at least some of Wartman’s real estate along Pulaski Avenue, including the duplexes at 4662-4664 and 4668-4670 Pulaski Avenue. By a sheriff’s deed recorded on July 12, 1879, Wright conveyed the two duplexes with their associated lots to Jarvis Mason (Sheriff’s Deed Book 90:59; recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D. 35:496).

Jarvis Mason was a 52-year-old trust officer with the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, residing in Center City (United States Bureau of the Census 1880; Costa 1879:1108). He appears to have purchased the former Wartman properties as a short-term investment; he would hold them only three years, and maintain his residence and employment in Center City throughout that period. City directories and census records indicate that Mason rented the residence at 4664 Pulaski Avenue almost immediately to 47-year-old widow Sarah (Cunningham) Deacon and her family (Costa 1879:425). Like her late husband, laborer Christopher (“Christ”) Deacon, Sarah (known informally as “Sallie”) had been born in Ireland. Her eldest son, James, had been born in New York, but the next four children joined the family in Philadelphia during the late 1860s and early 1870s (United States Bureau of the Census 1860, 1870, 1880). “Christ” Deacon died soon after the birth of his final child, Lizzie, around 1876. When the Deacons occupied the 4664 Pulaski Avenue property midway through 1879, the household probably comprised widow Sallie with children Peter (22, steel works laborer), Kate (20, “burler” or cloth-dresser), Mary (17, houseworker), John (15, laborer), and Lizzie (14, burler) (United States Bureau of the Census 1880).

The Deacons vacated the 4664 Pulaski Avenue property within a year, moving several blocks to the north (United States Bureau of the Census 1880). City directories indicate that a laborer named Edward Sullivan occupied the property for a year or less toward the end of 1880 and into 1881 (Costa 1881:1589). The property’s first multi-year occupant—and probably its first African-American tenant—arrived midway through 1881. A city directory published at the end of that year or early in 1882 identified Frank Walker as a laborer living at 4664 Pulaski Avenue (Gopsill 1882:1589). Two years earlier, Walker had been enumerated in a national census as a black 26-year-old bachelor, born in Virginia, employed as a quarryman, and living with other unmarried black quarry laborers in a boarding house along Germantown’s W. Penn Street (United States Bureau of the Census 1880). His occupancy of the 4664 Pulaski Avenue residence lasted two years

(mid-1881 through mid-1883), according to city directories (Gopsill 1882:1589; Gopsill 1883:1639). During that time (September 6, 1882), Jarvis Mason and his wife Eliza conveyed the residence along with the properties at 4662, 4668, and 4670 Pulaski Avenue to Thomas Topley, in consideration of \$2,800 (Philadelphia County Deed Book J.O.D. 35:496).

English immigrant Thomas Topley was then about 36 years of age, working as a weaver in a woolen mill, and living with wife Elizabeth McNaughton and their three children at 43 W. Washington Lane, in northern Germantown (United States Bureau of the Census 1870, 1880; Anonymous 2015a:n.p.). He would own the properties at 4662-4664 and 4668-4670 Pulaski Avenue for the remaining seven years of his life (1882-1889), renting them to a succession of tenants. When Frank Walker moved out of the 4664 Pulaski Avenue residence in 1883, Topley rented the property to another African American native of Virginia: 31-year-old laborer Samuel Archer, who had been Walker's housemate on W. Penn Street in 1880 (Gopsill 1884:109; United States Bureau of the Census 1880). Archer's relocation was likely influenced by his marriage in 1883 to a Virginia-born woman named Catharine (but called "Katie"). Samuel and Katie would occupy the 4664 Pulaski Avenue residence together for just over two decades, remaining childless through at least 1900 (United States Bureau of the Census 1900; FamilySearch 2014a:n.p.). Barber Herman Brown moved in with them in 1887, and continued in residence five years (James Gopsill's Sons 1888:111,257; 1889:262; 1890:114, 269; 1891:83, 244; 1892:85, 250). When Brown left in 1892, his place in the Archer household was briefly taken by coachman James Everett (James Gopsill's Sons 1893:85, 588).

The Archers' landlord, Thomas Topley, died in his north Germantown home from a tubercular ulceration of the pharynx on August 17, 1889, at just 43 years of age (FamilySearch 2014b:n.p.). He left a will dated December 14, 1888, by which he bequeathed all of his property to his wife Elizabeth, whom he also appointed executrix. The Topley properties along Pulaski Avenue thus vested in widow Elizabeth Topley, and she retained title to them another 14 years (Philadelphia County Deed Book W.S.V. 268:386). A new street numbering system imposed in 1894 or early 1895 changed the address of her 4664 Pulaski Avenue property (occupied by the Archers) to 5316 Pulaski Avenue (James Gopsill's Sons 1894:85; 1895:83).

Forty-eight-year-old laborer Samuel Archer and his 38-year-old wife Katie were identified as the sole occupants of the 5316 Pulaski Avenue residence on census schedules recorded on June 11, 1900. Katie reported on that occasion that she had birthed no children (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). It is unclear if she remained childless through the end of her life. Subsequent census records indicate that a boy identified as Samuel's son Walter was born in May 1901 (United States Bureau of the Census 1910). Katie may not have been Walter's mother, however. The mother may have been a young woman named Nettie Watkins who lived with the Archers for a while after 1900. She bore a son named Theodore about 10 months after Walter's birth. When Theodore died from malnutrition in the Archer home on July 23, 1902, only mother Nettie was named on the death certificate, while the space for the father's name was inscribed "Illegitimate" (FamilySearch 2014c:n.p.).

By a deed dated January 18, 1904, widow Elizabeth Topley conveyed the duplex and lots at 5314-5316 Pulaski Avenue, along with the duplex and lots at 5320-5322 Pulaski Avenue, to Mary E. Breen, "a single woman, of Germantown," in consideration of \$2,000 (Philadelphia County Deed

Book W.S.V. 268:386). Breen served as a straw party, conveying the properties immediately to Germantown neighbor Sarah J. McCafferty, an unmarried clerk in the real estate office of her older brother, John B. McCafferty (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). Sarah McCafferty held title to the properties only a little while before conveying them for a nominal consideration to her brother (and employer) John, by a deed dated May 11, 1906 (Philadelphia County Deed Book W.S.V. 973:19). Maintaining a business office along Germantown Avenue, and a residence along Wissahickon Avenue, John B. McCafferty would own the properties along Pulaski Avenue as rental units for the remaining 37 years of his life (Philadelphia County Deed Book C.J.P. 934:467; Pennsylvania Department of Health 1943:n.p.).

Samuel Archer remained a resident of the 5316 Pulaski Avenue residence through 1910. His wife Katie died of pneumonia there on April 22, 1905 (FamilySearch 2014a:n.p.). An African American stone cutter named William Johnson moved in with Samuel and his toddler son Walter soon after Katie's death (James Gopsill's Sons 1905:118; 1906:171, 1327). There appears to have been at least one other member of the household as of December 1906, when a classified advertisement placed in the Philadelphia Inquirer announced: "Colored girl wants general housework or cooking. 5316 Pulaski ave., Germantown" (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1906a:12). William Johnson remained in residence through early 1909, in which year the Archer household also briefly included laborer John Bates (James Gopsill's Sons 1909:133, 180, 1021). When Johnson and Bates moved out later in 1909, the vacancy was filled by 49-year-old stone cutter Spottswood ("Spott") Johnson and his 39-year-old wife Eliza, who may have been related to recently departed William Johnson. Spott and Eliza Johnson had been living a couple of blocks away since at least 1900, having migrated northward from Lynchburg, Virginia, following their 1887 marriage (United States Bureau of the Census 1900, 1910).

A property atlas map published in 1911 is the earliest map depicting a frame outbuilding occupying the rear end of the parcel at 5316 Pulaski Avenue (Figure 11; Bromley and Bromley 1911; Appendix C). No structure had been denoted in that location on maps published in 1906 and 1910 (Figure 10; Smith 1906; Appendix C; Bromley and Bromley 1910). As wide as the parcel itself (13 feet, 7 inches), the building depicted on the 1911 map extended approximately 18 feet from the Potter's Field fence line toward the residence. Its northeastern face was located in the vicinity of the circular stone-lined shaft identified elsewhere in this report as Feature 7 (Figure 11; Bromley and Bromley 1911; Appendix C). The structure was again depicted on a property atlas published in 1923, and its roof is discernible on an aerial photograph taken in 1930 (Figure 13; Bromley and Bromley 1923; Appendix C; Dallin Aerial Survey Company 1930). Unaccountably, no structure was depicted in that location on a fire insurance map published in 1924 (Sanborn Map Company 1924).

Only a few residents of the 5316 Pulaski Avenue property during the period 1911-1943 have been identified. All were African-American. Forty-nine-year-old, Georgia-born iron foundry laborer Alfred Ford occupied the property for a year or two in the immediate aftermath of World War I (C.E. Howe Company 1918:654). He probably shared the dwelling with some or all of the persons with whom he would be living as of January 1920, following the family's move several doors down to 5326 Pulaski Street: wife Minnie (38, Georgia native); and stepchildren Bloomie Hall (15), Viola Hall (12), Tellice Hall (9), Hardy Hall (5), and Allabelle Hall (3) (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). The 5316 Pulaski Avenue property was occupied in January 1920 by 40-year-old,

Virginia-born carpenter James Stanley and his 37-year-old wife Daisy, also a native of Virginia (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). The property's residents as of April 18, 1940 were 25-year-old auto painter Leroy Howell and his 29-year-old wife Marie. They had both been born in Pennsylvania. Having completed two years of high school, Leroy earned \$1,100 annually. Marie had only eight grades of education, and her work as a domestic servant in a private home brought in \$700 per year. The Howells paid their landlord, John B. McCafferty, \$18 in monthly rent (United States Bureau of the Census 1940).

Eighty-year-old John McCafferty died from cancer at Jefferson Hospital on June 24, 1943 (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1943:n.p.). He left a will bequeathing his real estate—including the properties at 5316, 5320, and 5322 Pulaski Avenue—to his wife Ellen (née Barry). By a deed dated April 11, 1945, widow Ellen E.B. McCafferty conveyed the three Pulaski Avenue properties along with half-a-dozen other properties in Germantown to Philadelphia resident David Cohen, in consideration of \$8,275 (Philadelphia County Deed Book C.J.P. 934:467). Later that day Cohen conveyed the properties to the Scattergood Realty Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, for a nominal consideration of \$1 (Philadelphia County Deed Book C.J. P. 934:524). Scattergood Realty conveyed the three Pulaski Avenue properties to the City of Philadelphia sometime following the June 9, 1947 passage by the Philadelphia City Council of an ordinance “selecting and appropriating for playgrounds and recreation centers certain sites and tracts of land” within the City's limits, and “making an allocation of funds for the payment of damages for the taking of the said land.” The condemned properties included all 42 lots surrounding the former Potter's Field (now serving as the Wissahickon Playground) in the block bounded by Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, Priscilla Street, and W. Queen Lane. The removal of above-ground structures on those lots (including the 5316 Pulaski Avenue property) would provide space for expansion of the Wissahickon Playground, identified as “Playground Site No. 15” (Philadelphia Deed Book C.J.P. 3169:281). Most of the lots were occupied by “small homes paying rents from \$12 to \$25 per month,” a newspaper reporter observed six years later, “and because of the difficulty of re-housing the occupants, possession of the [entire expansion] plot was not obtained until late 1951 and 1952, when the last of these families were finally persuaded to vacate.” All above-ground structures on the condemned parcels were demolished in 1952-53, and the expanded Wissahickon Playground was completed in 1954 (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.; *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.).

### 5320 Pulaski Avenue Property History

From approximately 1870 through 1950, the circular stone-lined privy shaft identified elsewhere in this report as Feature 8 was located in the rear yard of an 812-square-foot residential parcel addressed prior to 1897 as “4668 Pulaski Avenue,” and from 1897 onward as “5320 Pulaski Avenue.” The front of the parcel, abutting the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, was occupied by the eastern half of a two-story duplex, the other half being located at 5322 Pulaski Avenue. The rear yard of the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property abutted an area occupied from 1758 through 1920 by a public cemetery, referred to in nineteenth-century deeds as “the Potter's Field or the Borough Burying ground.” The area formerly occupied by the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property was capped by a patchwork of concrete, asphalt, and gravel from 1954 until the demolition of the playground and adjoining parking lot in 2015.

Maps of Germantown published between 1754 and 1863 characterized the future site of the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property as vacant land abutting the northeast side of Germantown's Potter's Field. Land sandwiched between the Potter's Field and newly-opened Pulaski Avenue was conveyed by Abraham Martin and his wife Susan to Germantown wallpaper hanger William W. Patton by a deed dated October 7, 1867 (recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O. 110:455). By a deed dated November 23, 1867, Patton and his wife Annie conveyed to Henry F. Hartman a 1-acre "lot or piece of ground on the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, numbered and designated [on the subdivision plan] 118, 119, and part of 117." The lot thus comprised the areas later occupied by six residential parcels: 5312, 5314, 5316, 5318, 5320, and 5322 Pulaski Avenue.

Thirty-three-year-old house carpenter Henry Franklin Wartman was a native of New Hanover Township, Montgomery County (Anonymous 2017a:n.p.). In the four years following that acquisition, Wartman and/or a subcontractor erected a row of six two-story residences along the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue—two as single units and the others as duplexes. Property boundaries were drawn, placing each residence on its own parcel, as reflected on a property map of Germantown published in 1871 (Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). The structure located on the parcel containing Feature 8 constituted the eastern half of a two-story brick duplex with a "rough cast" (stucco) coating, as described in subsequent deeds and characterized on property atlas maps. The residence was assigned the address "4668 Pulaski Avenue," and its neighbor to the west was given the address "4670 Pulaski Avenue." At some point a fence was erected to separate the rear yards of the adjoining residences.

Philadelphia directories published from 1871 through 1877 include street addresses but not house numbers, so they are not useful in identifying occupants of the 4668 Pulaski Avenue dwelling during that period. The earliest documented residency was that of laborer Daniel McGinley, beginning in 1878 (Costa 1879:1039). He probably moved in with his wife, Bridget, who was his only housemate when a federal census enumerator visited the McGinley residence on June 9, 1880. Daniel was identified at that time as a 34-year-old Irish immigrant, working as a laborer. Thirty-four-year-old Bridget, also born in Ireland, had birthed no children (United States Bureau of the Census 1880).

The McGinleys occupied the residence at 4668 Pulaski Avenue for five years, during which period they paid rent to three different landlords. Sometime prior to the summer of 1879, Henry Wartman lost control of the property through unspecified financial and legal distress, possibly resulting from the economic Panic of 1873. Philadelphia County High Sheriff William H. Wright seized at least some of Wartman's real estate along Pulaski Avenue, including the properties at 4668-4670 and 4662-4664 Pulaski Avenue, and conveyed them to Jarvis Mason by a sheriff's deed recorded on July 12, 1879 (Sheriff's Deed Book 90:59; recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.O.D. 35:496). Mason was a 52-year-old trust officer with the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, residing in Center City (United States Bureau of the Census 1880; Costa 1879:1108). He appears to have purchased the former Wartman properties as a short-term investment; he would hold them only three years, and maintain his residence and employment in Center City throughout that period. By a deed dated September 6, 1882, he and his wife Eliza conveyed the properties at 4662, 4668, and 4670 Pulaski Avenue to Thomas Topley, in consideration of \$2,800 (Philadelphia County Deed Book J.O.D. 35:496).

English immigrant Thomas Topley was then about 36 years of age, working as a weaver in a woolen mill, and living with wife Elizabeth (née McNaughton) and their three children at 43 W. Washington Lane, in northern Germantown (United States Bureau of the Census 1870, 1880; Anonymous 2015a:n.p.). He would own the properties at 4662-4664 and 4668-4670 Pulaski Avenue for the remaining seven years of his life (1882-1889), renting them to a succession of tenants. Daniel and Bridget McGinley continued as tenants of the 4668 Pulaski Avenue property through early 1883, then moved to a new residence a block or two away (Gopsill 1883:1032; 1884:1030). The 4668 Pulaski Avenue property was occupied for the next two years by a laborer named Patrick Campbell, of whom nothing more has been learned (Gopsill 1884:285; James Gopsill's Sons 1885:307). The property's first African-American tenants—a household headed by laborer Charles Jackson—arrived in 1885, and settled in for what turned out to be an occupancy approaching two decades (James Gopsill's Sons 1885:858).

Pennsylvania natives Charles Jackson and his wife Mary (née Anderson) had lived with their children since at least 1879 on the southern corner of Pulaski Avenue's intersection with W. Penn Street, in an African-American enclave known as "Thewlis Court" (United States Bureau of the Census 1880; James Gopsill's Sons 1885:891). Two of the Jackson children—3-year-old Charlie, and 10-month-old Lilly—died of diphtheria there within 10 days of each other in November 1879 (FamilySearch 2014d:n.p., 2014e:n.p.). By the time the family moved 150 feet eastward to the 4668 Pulaski Avenue property in 1885, it comprised 45-year-old father Charles, 31-year-old mother Mary, and children Octavius (14), Irene (13), Sarah Agnes (10), Ada (6), and Olivia (2). Another daughter, Edith, would be born to the Jacksons at 4668 Pulaski Avenue in November 1886 (United States Bureau of the Census 1880, 1900).

The Jacksons' landlord, Thomas Topley, died in his north Germantown home from a tubercular ulceration of the pharynx on August 17, 1889, at just 43 years of age (FamilySearch 2014b:n.p.). He left a will dated December 14, 1888, by which he bequeathed all of his property to his wife Elizabeth, whom he also appointed executrix. The Topley properties along Pulaski Avenue thus vested in widow Elizabeth Topley, and she retained title to them another 14 years (Philadelphia County Deed Book W.S.V. 268:386). A new street numbering system imposed in 1894 or early 1895 changed the address of her 4668 Pulaski Avenue property (occupied by the Jacksons) to 5320 Pulaski Avenue (James Gopsill's Sons 1894:85; 1895:83).

As of June 6, 1900, the Jackson household comprised 60-year-old "day laborer" Charles Jackson, wife Mary (45), children Edith (14), Olivia (17), and Agnes (25, married), and Agnes' 1½-year-old son Charles. The identity of Agnes' husband, whose surname was Sellers, has not been ascertained (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). The Jacksons continued to occupy the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property at least two more years, as reflected in city directories (James Gopsill's Sons 1901:1236; 1902:1207). They may have continued their residency a couple of years longer, but evidence is lacking; directories published in 1903 and 1904 identify only business proprietors and their places of business. The 1905 Philadelphia directory identified laborer Bernard Jones as a resident of the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property (James Gopsill's Sons 1905:1301). His stay must have lasted no longer than a year, as neither he nor any other tenants of the property were identified in the 1906 directory.

By a deed dated January 18, 1904, widow Elizabeth Topley conveyed the duplex and lots at 5320-5322 Pulaski Avenue, along with the duplex and lots at 5314-5316 Pulaski Avenue, to Mary E. Breen, “a single woman, of Germantown,” in consideration of \$2,000 (Philadelphia County Deed Book W.S.V. 268:386). Breen served as a straw party, conveying the properties immediately to Germantown neighbor Sarah J. McCafferty, an unmarried clerk in the real estate office of her older brother, John B. McCafferty (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). Sarah McCafferty held title to the properties only a little while before conveying them for a nominal consideration to her brother (and employer) John, by a deed dated May 11, 1906 (Philadelphia County Deed Book W.S.V. 973:19). Maintaining a business office along Germantown Avenue, and a residence along Wissahickon Avenue, John B. McCafferty would own the properties along Pulaski Avenue as rental units for the remaining 37 years of his life (Philadelphia County Deed Book C.J.P. 934:467; Pennsylvania Department of Health 1943:n.p.).

For just over a year beginning in 1907, John McCafferty rented the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property to widower Abraham (“Abram”) Marable, a Virginia-born laborer in his mid-30s (James Gopsill’s Sons 1908:1302; United States Bureau of the Census 1930). Abram had been married, and had fathered at least two sons, but he may have been alone when he moved four blocks from W. Price Street to Pulaski Avenue in 1907. His 22-month-old son Gordon had died from cholera in July 1902, and his 10-month-old son William had been killed by bronchitis in May 1905 (FamilySearch 2014f:n.p., 2014g:n.p.). Then, while the Marable family was still living along W. Price Street, Abram’s 28-year-old, Virginia-born wife Sara died from pulmonary tuberculosis (FamilySearch 2014h:n.p.). It is unclear if any other members of Abram’s family survived following Sarah’s death. After moving to the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property and occupying it for just over a year, Abram returned to Virginia to find another wife. He married 35-year-old Lucy Cabell in Halifax, Virginia, on January 16, 1909, and brought her back to live with him in Philadelphia (Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 2014:n.p.). By that time, however, the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property had new tenants.

Sometime in 1908, the property was occupied by 26-year-old bachelor grocery store proprietor Patrick Henry Whitlock, his 24-year-old sister Mary, married to 26-year-old “street laborer” Anderson Williams, and Anderson’s 31-year-old brother Thomas, also a “street laborer” (James Gopsill’s Sons 1909: 2075, 2085). Those four persons—all African-American natives of Halifax, Virginia—constituted the household at 5320 Pulaski Avenue as of April 16, 1910 (United States Bureau of the Census 1910). By that date, Anderson had joined his brother-in-law Patrick in the grocery business, operating a store on neighboring W. Penn Street under the name of “Williams & Whitlock” (James Gopsill’s Sons 1910: 2125, 2136). The store would operate at least two more years before Patrick joined the local police force as a patrolman, and Anderson took up gardening (C.E. Howe Company 1912:2000, 2010; 1916:1760). Patrick Whitlock moved to W. Penn Street around the time of his career change, leaving a vacancy at 5320 Pulaski Avenue that was first filled by Anderson Williams’ 22-year-old brother Arthur. Arthur’s stay proved brief, as he enlisted in the Navy as a Mess Attendant 3rd Class in April 1914 (United States Committee on Public Information 1918:16). Within the next couple of years, two younger brothers of Patrick Whitlock—Abraham and Thomas—moved up from Virginia and joined the Williams household at 5320 Pulaski Avenue. In their mid-20s, both men found work as laborers in wartime Philadelphia (C.E. Howe 1918:1866).

The end of the war also marked the end of the decade-long Whitlock-Williams era at 5320 Pulaski Avenue. By 1919 the property was occupied by “molder” (moldmaker) Thomas Adams Sr. (C.E. Howe 1919:155). Adams would again be identified as the property’s occupant in a 1921 Philadelphia directory—living with his namesake son, who worked as a conductor—but, unaccountably, the resident household as January 9, 1920 comprised the family of 34-year-old African-American landscape gardener John Miner Sr. The Virginia native’s housemates were identified by a visiting census enumerator as 31-year-old wife Lilly, sons John Jr. (2) and Theodore (6 months), and John Sr.’s 60-year-old, widowed mother, Mary (United States Bureau of the Census 1920; C.E. Howe Addressing and Printing Company 1921:155). The Miners’ stay must not have been long: John Minor Sr. was not included in Philadelphia directories published from 1921 onward.

Only two sets of residents have been identified during the period 1922-1943. The resident household as March 28, 1930 was headed by 24-year-old Virginia-born chauffeur Norvel Carter (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). He had been married for a couple of years to Virginia native Elizabeth Marable (born in 1908), who may have been related to former resident Abram Marable, but was neither his daughter nor his sister (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1930a:n.p.). Though Norvel had lived in Germantown since the age of 2 or 3, he had apparently traveled to Virginia to marry Elizabeth. Their first child, Carolyn, was born in Virginia around January 1929. When Norvel brought Elizabeth and baby Carolyn to Germantown later that year, Elizabeth’s teenage brother Robert Jr. came along. He was living with them at 5320 Pulaski Avenue as of March 1930, and had found work as a hotel janitor. Also in residence was Norvel’s 19-year-old brother Wellington, employed as a janitor in an electrical factory. With three incomes, the household should not have had difficulty making monthly rental payments of \$25 (United States Bureau of the Census 1930).

Census schedules recorded in 1940 indicate that by 1935 the 5320 Pulaski Avenue residence was occupied by another African-American chauffeur: Chicago native Robert H. Martin, with his Ohio-born wife Mae (United States Bureau of the Census 1940). The Martins had lived in Germantown at least since 1930 (United States Bureau of the Census 1940). He turned 39 in 1935, while she turned 28. Their 1923 marriage had not yet produced any children, and they would still be living alone at 5320 Pulaski Avenue when a census enumerator visited on April 18, 1940. Robert’s career as a chauffeur had ended. Like several of his neighbors, he was now employed by the Works Progress Administration as a laborer, though that had provided only 26 weeks of employment during the previous year, with wages totaling only \$350. From those earnings he paid monthly rent of \$18 (United States Bureau of the Census 1940).

The Martins proved to be the last occupants of the 5320 Pulaski Avenue residence before its demolition in 1952-53. Their longtime landlord, John McCafferty, died in 1943, leaving a will in which he bequeathed his real estate—including the properties at 5320, 5322, and 5316 Pulaski Avenue—to his wife Ellen (née Barry). By a deed dated April 11, 1945, widow Ellen E.B. McCafferty conveyed the three Pulaski Avenue properties along with half-a-dozen other properties in Germantown to Philadelphia resident David Cohen, in consideration of \$8,275 (Philadelphia County Deed Book C.J.P. 934:467). Later that day Cohen conveyed the properties to the Scattergood Realty Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, for a nominal consideration of \$1 (Philadelphia County Deed Book C.J. P. 934:524). Scattergood Realty conveyed the three Pulaski

Avenue properties to the City of Philadelphia sometime following the June 9, 1947 passage by the Philadelphia City Council of an ordinance “selecting and appropriating for playgrounds and recreation centers certain sites and tracts of land” within the City’s limits, and “making an allocation of funds for the payment of damages for the taking of the said land.” The condemned properties included all 42 lots surrounding the former Potter’s Field (now serving as the Wissahickon Playground) in the block bounded by Pulaski Avenue, W. Penn Street, Priscilla Street, and W. Queen Lane. The removal of above-ground structures on those lots (including the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property, still occupied by the Martins) would provide space for expansion of the Wissahickon Playground, identified as “Playground Site No. 15” (Philadelphia Deed Book C.J.P. 3169:281). Most of the lots were occupied by “small homes paying rents from \$12 to \$25 per month,” a newspaper reporter observed six years later, “and because of the difficulty of re-housing the occupants, possession of the [entire expansion] plot was not obtained until late 1951 and 1952, when the last of these families were finally persuaded to vacate.” All above-ground structures on the condemned parcels were demolished in 1952-53, and the expanded Wissahickon Playground was completed in 1954 (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.; *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.).

While Robert and Mae Martin were forced to vacate the 5320 Pulaski Avenue property in 1952, they did not move far. They were among the block’s “re-housed” residents who were soon re-settled in the new “low-rent public housing” apartment building constructed in 1953-54 in the eastern end of the condemned block under direction of the Philadelphia Housing Authority. Robert Martin would die of uremia in the couple’s new home in the Queen Lane Apartments on October 19, 1957, a few days after his 59th birthday (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1957:n.p.).

### 5324 Pulaski Avenue Property History

From approximately 1870 through 1950, the circular stone-lined privy shaft identified elsewhere in this report as Feature 9 was located in the rear yard of an 812-square-foot residential parcel addressed prior to 1897 as “4672 Pulaski Avenue,” and from 1897 onward as “5324 Pulaski Avenue.” The front of the parcel, abutting the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, was occupied by a two-story brick row house as wide as its lot (14 feet), and twice as deep. The area formerly occupied by the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property was capped by a patchwork of concrete, asphalt, and gravel from 1954 until the demolition of the playground and adjoining parking lot in 2015.

Maps of Germantown published between 1754 and 1863 characterized the future site of the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property as vacant land abutting the northeast side of Germantown’s Potter’s Field. The maps also reflected the opening of Pulaski Avenue during the period 1851-1862 (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C; Sydney 1849; Rogerson and Murphy 1851; Smedley 1862). Land sandwiched between the Potter’s Field and newly-opened Pulaski Avenue was conveyed by Abraham Martin and his wife Susan to Germantown wallpaper hanger William W. Patton by a deed dated October 7, 1867 (recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O. 110:455). Patton included that land in a “certain [subdivision] plan of the real estate William W. Patton, situated on Queen, Coulter, Pulaski Avenue, and other streets,” drawn up shortly after the October 7, 1867 conveyance. By a deed dated November 23, 1867, Patton and his wife Annie conveyed part of the subdivision plan’s Lot 117 to 40-year-old Anna Margaret Tully, wife of journeyman carpenter James C. Tully, in consideration of \$190. The 1,624-square foot parcel was described in the deed as fronting 28 feet

on the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, extending southwestward 57 feet, 11.25 inches to the Potter's Field boundary, and having a northeastern tip located 167 feet, 10.75 inches northwest of Pulaski Avenue's intersection with W. Queen Lane (Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O 110:452). The parcel thus comprised the areas later occupied by the residential lots addressed as 5324 and 5326 Pulaski Avenue.

A native of neighboring Roxborough Township, dress-maker Anna Margaret Tully lived with her Philadelphia-born husband and two sons a block north of Germantown's main intersection. Eldest son William (age 20) was a journeyman carpenter like his father James (Costa 1868:1555; United States Bureau of the Census 1870). Of the latter it would be written: "He was born in Philadelphia, December, 1820, and at the age of 8 years was sent to the country to live. At 16 years [ca. 1836] he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade in Germantown, and during his life time assisted in building some of its handsomest buildings" (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1896a:7). James' wife Anna Margaret appears to have acquired the 1,624-square foot parcel along the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue in November 1867 in order for her husband and son to build a pair of houses thereon, which could then be sold or rented. By the close of 1871, as reflected on a map published in that year, the 1,624-square foot parcel had been divided in half lengthwise, creating two 14-foot-wide lots, and a two-story brick row house had been constructed on each lot (Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). When house numbers were applied to residences in this vicinity several years later, the eastern property was assigned the address "4672 Pulaski Avenue," while the western property became "4674 Pulaski Avenue" (Boyd 1874:72).

Through undetermined legal proceedings, Philadelphia High Sheriff William R. Leed seized the Tully properties at 4672 and 4674 Pulaski Avenue sometime prior to July 13, 1872 (recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.A.H. 266:261). By a sheriff's deed of the latter date he conveyed them to Philadelphia "conveyancer" (legal property transferer) Wallace Mayhew. Two weeks later (August 1, 1872), Mayhew and his wife Sarah conveyed the "two adjoining brick messuages or tenements and two lots or pieces of ground" to Germantown grocer Frederick W. List, in consideration of \$1,550 (Philadelphia Deed Book J.A.H. 266:261).

Frederick William List had been born in Bremen, Germany, in October 1827. He emigrated to the United States in 1852, and eventually settled in Germantown, where he operated a retail grocery store as early as 1862. He married a German native named Louisa—16 years his junior—around the time of his immigration, and eventually fathered children Ida and William (Korecky 2017:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1870). List appears to have acquired the properties at 4672 and 4674 Pulaski Avenue as short-term investments. He maintained his residence along Germantown Avenue during the few years that he owned the properties. His first recorded renter at 4672 Pulaski Avenue was fellow German Henry Herman Orgs. According to a passport application, Orgs had been born in Saxony, Germany, in September 1833, and had sailed from the port of Bremen to the United States in August 1857. He was naturalized before the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County on October 21, 1864, by which time he had established himself in Germantown's weaving trade (National Archives and Records Administration [NARA] 1891:n.p.). He was still a bachelor in 1873 when he moved into the 5324 Pulaski Avenue house (Korecky 2017:n.p.). He may have been joined by his widowed mother Dorothea, who had been part of Frederick List's household when a census enumerator visited in November 1870 (United States Bureau of the Census 1870).

Henry Orgs' occupation of the 4672 Pulaski Avenue residence proved brief. He moved out before October 7, 1875, on which date Frederick List and his wife Louisa conveyed the property to Nicholas Brown (sometimes spelled "Browne"), in consideration of \$1,000 (Philadelphia Deed Book F.T.W. 231:285). The new owner was a 62-year-old Irish immigrant who had worked most of his adult life as a gardener in central Philadelphia, where he lived with his Irish wife Anne (née McCann) and Pennsylvania-born children Annie, Nicholas Frank, Catherine, John, Joseph, and Mary (United States Bureau of the Census 1860, 1870). In the early 1870s the senior Nicholas exchanged gardening for dealing in retail wine and liquor, and was thus identified as a "bottler" in the deed by which he acquired the 4672 Pulaski Avenue property (Philadelphia Deed Book F.T.W. 231:285). The Brown family moved into the property around the time of that acquisition, and remained in residence for 2½ years, while Nicholas operated his wine and liquor bottling business (Costa 1876:242; 1877:238; 1878:244). Mother Anne was about 46 years old in April 1876 when she delivered her final child in the Pulaski Avenue row house—a son who barely lived long enough to be named "Patrick William." Baby Patrick died from a rare skin disease known as "congenital sclerema" a couple of days after his birth (FamilySearch 2014i:n.p.).

Perhaps because his "bottling" business did not flourish, Nicholas Brown decided to move back to Center City and resume his gardening occupation (Costa 1879:250). By a deed dated May 13, 1878, he and Anne conveyed their Pulaski Avenue property to German immigrant grocer John Jacob Schmid, for the same amount Nicholas had paid for it 2½ years earlier: \$1,000 (Philadelphia Deed Book F.T.W. 160:300). Schmid had an inside track on this purchase, as he had owned and occupied the adjoining property to the west (4674 Pulaski Avenue) since acquiring it from Frederick List 3½ years earlier (Philadelphia Deed Book F.T.W. 146:514).

Head of a household that included German-born wife Anna Maria and children Mary, Augusta, John, and George (the three youngest children having been born in Pennsylvania), John Jacob Schmid owned the 4672 Pulaski Avenue beside his residence at 4674 Pulaski Avenue for less than a year (United States Bureau of the Census 1870, 1880). During that brief ownership he appears to have dug a well centered on the boundary separating the two properties. The well was noted in a deed dated February 1, 1879, by which Schmid and his wife conveyed the 4672 Pulaski Avenue property to quarry laborer Frederick Gallagher, in consideration of \$765. The apparent decline in the property's value since May of the previous year is unexplained. As noted in the deed, Gallagher's acquisition included "the free use, right, liberty, and privilege of, in, and to a certain well of water situate on the dividing line of this and the adjoining premises on the northwest [i.e., the Schmid residence at 4676 Pulaski Avenue], and Subject to the proportional part of the Expenses of Keeping it and the Pump therein in repair at all times hereafter forever" (Philadelphia Deed Book L.W. 10:258).

Frederick Gallagher may have rented the residence at 4672 Pulaski Avenue from the Schmidts for a few months prior to his February 1, 1879 purchase. He and his wife Anna had immigrated from Ireland within the previous year, then found temporary lodging in a rental unit along Germantown's Coulter Avenue, one block northwest of their eventual Pulaski Avenue address (Costa 1879:591; United States Bureau of the Census 1900). By June 9, 1880, the Gallaghers were ensconced in their new home at 4672 Pulaski Avenue. A census enumerator visiting on that date recorded Fred's age as 45, and Anna's as 34. Their marriage had not produced any children (United States Bureau of the Census 1880).

The Gallaghers remained childless as they owned and occupied the Pulaski Avenue property through the next 27 years (1880-1907). A new street numbering system imposed in 1894 or early 1895 changed their address from 4672 Pulaski Avenue to 5324 Pulaski Avenue (James Gopsill's Sons 1894:700; 1895:656). Frederick worked as a laborer throughout their nearly three-decade residency, as reflected in city directories and the 1900 federal census enumeration. He was naturalized before the turn of the twentieth century. A census enumerator visiting the Gallaghers in June 1900 found them living alone at the southeastern end of a row of Pulaski Avenue properties occupied (and mostly owned) by European immigrant families. All of the properties to the Gallaghers' east along Pulaski Avenue were occupied by African-American tenants, most of whom had been born in Virginia and Maryland (United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

In the summer of 1907, Frederick and Annie Gallagher began a process that would see them move southward across the block to a house along Priscilla Street (as detailed in the foregoing 5317 Priscilla Street property history). Early in that process, by a deed dated August 12, 1907, they conveyed their longtime residence at 5324 Pulaski Avenue to prosperous Germantown livery stable proprietor William Kirkpatrick, whose home was located several blocks to the south. Kirkpatrick paid \$1,260 for the Gallagher property, which was described in the deed as having a "northwest [boundary] which passes through the center of a certain two feet six inches wide alley between this tenement and the tenement adjoining to the northwest [5326 Pulaski Avenue], said alley being an overhead alley 28 feet long" (Philadelphia Deed Book W.S.V. 853:418).

William Kirkpatrick would own the property at 5324 Pulaski Avenue for the remaining six years of his life (1907-1913). He rented it (or provided it) to one of his African-American coachmen, William H. Carr, beginning in 1908 or early 1909 (James Gopsill's Sons 1909:371). Born in Virginia around 1878, and married since 1897 to Virginia native Emma Jones, William Carr was father to four children when he moved his family into the 5324 Pulaski Avenue residence: Clara, William Jr., Annie, and Pauline. A fifth child, Rosie, joined the family before April 16, 1910, when a census enumerator visited the family there. As of that date, the Carr household also included Emma's 24-year-old sister Lillie, employed as a housekeeper for a private family (United States Bureau of the Census 1910).

The Carrs' landlord, William Kirkpatrick, died in his home at the corner of W. Queen Lane and Wissahickon Avenue on August 3, 1913, having reached the age of 72 (Anonymous 2016:n.p.). He left a will dated June 23, 1909, in which he bequeathed the property at 5324 Pulaski Avenue to his son Charles George Kirkpatrick. "C.G." Kirkpatrick had been one of the first drivers engaged by his father when William Kirkpatrick launched a "cab driving business . . . in 1887, serving railroad passengers in the vicinity of Queen lane and Wissahickon ave." Charles would remain so engaged "for more than a half-century," and be acknowledged upon his death in 1939 as among "the last of the group of oldtime hack drivers in Germantown" (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1939:6).

Following the August 21, 1913 probate of William Kirkpatrick's will, Charles Kirkpatrick conveyed the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property to an unmarried younger sister, Lillie Louisa Kirkpatrick, who had served as executrix of their late father's will. "Miss Lillie" took title on or shortly before November 4, 1914 (Philadelphia Deed Book E.L.T. 428:260). Philadelphia Tax Registers indicate that she held title through the next 33 years, until the property's acquisition by the City of Philadelphia by virtue of the June 9, 1947 "playground" ordinance (Philadelphia Deed Book

C.J.P. 3169:281). The household of William Carr moved one door down—to 5322 Pulaski Avenue—as part of a shuffle of Kirkpatrick tenants in 1914-15 (C.E. Howe Company 1912: 353; 1916:364). Midway through 1917, the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property was occupied by 38-year-old, Georgia-born steelworker Clifford Devine Williams, his 36-year-old Virginia-born wife Bertha (“Bertie”; née Bickerton Rollins), and their 6-year-old son Harold (C.E. Howe Company 1918:1876; United States Bureau of the Census 1920). By September 1918, Clifford was working as a porter in the Bell Market on Germantown Avenue (Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 2005a:n.p.). Bertie gave birth to a daughter, Dorothy, the following year, so that a census enumerator found a Williams family of four in residence on January 9, 1920: 42-year-old “laborer” Clifford (able to read and write); 38-year-old Bertie; and children Harold (9) and Dorothy (1). The Williamses shared their home with 27-year-old, Pennsylvania-born lodger Lucy Robinson (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). It may have been Lucy who posted a classified ad in an October 1922 edition of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* as follows: “GIRL. colored, gen. housework, willing to learn. 5324 Pulaski avenue, Germantown” (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1922:69).

The family of Clifford and Bertie Williams continued to rent and occupy the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property into 1923 (C.E. Howe Company 1923:960). Following the Williamses’ departure later that year, new tenants moved in, but they have not been identified. Scant evidence of their occupation is offered in a classified ad published in an August 1924 edition of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, as follows: “BOY, colored, high school education, wants position of any kind; automobile helper pref. 5324 Pulaski ave., Germantown, Ph. Gtn. 9477” (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1924:24). Early in 1930, the property was occupied by 32-year-old steam railroad laborer Charles E. Jacob and his 37-year-old wife of eight years, Lena. Both had been born in South Carolina. Their monthly rental payment to Lillie Kirkpatrick was \$14 (United States Bureau of the Census 1930).

The childless Jacobs moved a couple of blocks southward to 5330 Morris Street during the early 1930s (United States Bureau of the Census 1940). Later that decade, the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property was occupied by a household headed by South Carolinian widow Alberta Donaldson Williams. Alberta’s husband James had died sometime prior to March 1930, when 32-year-old Alberta and her family had been enumerated in a house along W. Penn Street, south of its Pulaski Avenue intersection. Alberta was then working at home as a laundress, while caring for three children, a younger brother, and a lodger (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). Settled in the 5324 Pulaski Avenue residence by April 1940, the Williams household comprised 41-year-old Alberta, daughters Clara (19, born in South Carolina) and Lillian (12, with the surname “Simms”), and Alberta’s 31-year-old, unemployed brother Stafford Donaldson. Their monthly rental payment to Lillie Kirkpatrick was \$16 (United States Bureau of the Census 1940).

The length of the Williams-Donaldson household’s stay at 5324 Pulaski Avenue has not been determined. As noted above, the residence was one of 42 properties surrounding the Wissahickon Playground condemned by the City of Philadelphia as part of the June 9, 1947 playground expansion and improvement ordinance. Most of those lots were occupied by “small homes paying rents from \$12 to \$25 per month,” a newspaper reporter observed six years later, “and because of the difficulty of re-housing the occupants, possession of the [entire expansion] plot was not obtained until late 1951 and 1952, when the last of these families were finally persuaded to vacate.” All above-ground structures on the condemned parcels were demolished in 1952-53, and the expanded Wissahickon Playground was completed in 1954 (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.; *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.).

## 5328 Pulaski Avenue Property History

Maps of Germantown published between 1754 and 1863 characterized the future site of the 5328 Pulaski Avenue property as vacant land abutting the northeast side of Germantown's Potter's Field. The maps also reflected the opening of Pulaski Avenue during the period 1851-1862 (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C; Sydney 1849; Rogerson and Murphy 1851; Smedley 1862). Land sandwiched between the Potter's Field and newly-opened Pulaski Avenue was conveyed by Abraham Martin and his wife Susan to Germantown wallpaper hanger William W. Patton by a deed dated October 7, 1867 (recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O. 213:528). Patton included that land in a "certain [subdivision] plan of the real estate William W. Patton, situated on Queen, Coulter, Pulaski Avenue, and other streets," drawn up shortly after the October 7, 1867 conveyance. By a deed dated January 12, 1869, Patton and his wife Annie conveyed to Germantown laborer Marcus Uhl a lot of ground on the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, 195 feet, 10.75 inches northwestward from Pulaski Avenue's intersection with W. Queen Lane. Fronting 18 feet, 3 inches on Pulaski Avenue, and extending southwestward 57 feet, 11.75 inches to the boundary of "the Borough Burying ground (called Potters field)," the lot comprised the area initially addressed as 4676 Pulaski Avenue, and later addressed as 5328 Pulaski Avenue (Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O 208:337).

Variouly identified in Philadelphia directories and census records as Marcus, Markus, and Mark Uhl, the first owner of the 5328 Pulaski Avenue property had been born in Bavaria, Germany, around 1828. He married a Bavarian native named Mary (about ten years his senior) prior to their emigration to America in 1868 (Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2003:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1870). The Uhls soon settled in the "Pulaskitown" section of Germantown, where Mark found work as a laborer (United States Bureau of the Census 1870). The middle-aged couple had the wherewithal by January 1869 to purchase a building lot along Pulaski Avenue, and then to finance construction of a two-story frame dwelling in the front of that lot sometime during the next six years. A more precise construction date has not been determined. A square structure was denoted in the front of the Uhl lot on a map of Germantown published in 1871, but the lot was erroneously attributed to building contractor Henry F. Wartman, who had indeed acquired neighboring parcels to the southeast (Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). Moreover, while Mark Uhl was identified as a resident of Germantown in 1869 and 1870 records, he was not included in Philadelphia directories published annually from 1871 through 1875. His first inclusion occurred in the directory for 1876, in which he was identified as "Marcus Uhl," a farmer living along Pulaski Avenue near Linden Street (a.k.a. W. Penn Street) (Costa 1876:1518). That general address was repeated for Uhl in directories published in 1877, 1879, and 1880, when his occupation was described as "laborer" (Costa 1877:1468; 1879:1635; 1880:1698). From 1882 through 1885, laborer "Mark" Uhl's address was more specifically identified in city directories as "4676 Pulaski Avenue," the number that would be changed in 1897 to 5328 Pulaski Avenue (Gopsill 1882:1568; 1883:1617; 1884:1605; James Gopsill's Sons 1885:1768). These data raise the possibility that the two-story frame dwelling on the 4676 Pulaski Avenue (later 5328 Pulaski Avenue) property was not completed and occupied by Mark and Mary Uhl until 1875 or 1876. That possibility is strengthened by the Uhls' purchase on January 11, 1876 of the adjoining parcel to the northwest—a vacant lot discussed elsewhere in this report as "5330 Pulaski Avenue"—from carpenter James Ryley and his wife Sarah for \$275 (Philadelphia Deed Book D.H.L. 10:58). The associated deed of indenture would later be described as an "instrument of writing (and not under seal)," resulting in uncertainty regarding its "validity" (Philadelphia County Deed Book G.G.P. 88:391).

Mark and Mary Uhl owned and occupied the frame dwelling at 4676 Pulaski Avenue and the pair of conjoined parcels at 4676-78 Pulaski Avenue through the summer of 1885. By a deed dated August 22, 1885, the uncertainty regarding their ownership of the vacant 4678 Pulaski Avenue parcel was resolved through a re-conveyance of the lot by the Ryleys to “Markus” Uhl (Philadelphia County Deed Book G.G.P. 88:391). The resolution was necessary because the Uhls intended to convey the conjoined properties at 4676-78 Pulaski Avenue to intermediary Frank Neudeck of the Falls of Schuylkill. That conveyance was effected a few hours after the Uhls received clear title to the former Ryley lot. Neudeck paid \$1,156 for the adjoining properties (Philadelphia Deed Book GGP 88:397). Within the next few hours, he conveyed them to John Jacob Schmid, in consideration of \$1,150 (Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P. 88:394). In the latter deed, the two parcels were described as if they constituted a single lot fronting on Pulaski Avenue 36½ feet. The former Uhl residence in the northeast corner of the conjoined lots (at 4676, later 5328, Pulaski Avenue) was described as a “two story frame messuage or tenement” (Philadelphia Deed Book GGP 88:397). There was still no evidence of structures or other improvements in the northwestern half of the lot, within the bounds of the former Ryley parcel (4678, later 5330, Pulaski Avenue).

As noted in the history of the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property, Germantown grocer and landlord John Jacob Schmid had briefly owned the properties at 4672 (later 5324) Pulaski Avenue and 4674 (later 5326) Pulaski Avenue. He maintained ownership of the former Uhl and Ryley lots as a single property for nearly five years (1885-1890), during which period a shop or small factory was erected in the rear of the former Ryley lot. Composed of brick, and having an 18-by-18-foot footprint, the structure was depicted for the first time on an 1889 property atlas map (Figure 7; Bromley and Bromley 1889; Appendix C). Its initial purpose and charter tenant(s) have not been ascertained.

In 1886, Mark and Mary Uhl vacated the Schmid-owned dwelling at 4676 Pulaski Avenue, and moved several blocks northward (James Gopsill’s Sons 1886:1719; 1887:1711). The former Uhl residence was then occupied by newlywed Irish immigrants James J. Burke and Mary O’Farrell (James Gopsill’s Sons 1887:269; United States Bureau of the Census 1900; Pennsylvania Department of Health 1914:n.p.). City directories and census schedules indicate that the childless Burkes rented and occupied the residence for the next 16 years (1886-1902) and possibly a year or two longer. Throughout that period, James Burke (sometimes spelled “Bourke”) was identified as an express company driver or laborer. Data recorded on 1900 census schedules indicate that he had been born in Ireland in 1859, had emigrated to the U.S. in 1879, had lived in America since 1880, had married around 1885, and was naturalized prior to June 1900 (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). He and his wife Mary came close to becoming parents at least once, but the son delivered by Mary on November 29, 1899 was stillborn. The unnamed infant’s body was buried a stone’s-throw behind the Burkes’ renumbered 5328 Pulaski Avenue home, in the adjoining Potter’s Field (referred to as the “Queen Street Public ground” in the associated Return of Death; FamilySearch 2014k:n.p.). It appears likely that James suffered from alcoholism for at least a portion of the Burkes’ long residency at 4676/5328 Pulaski Avenue: “chronic alcoholism” would contribute to his premature death in 1914 (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1914:n.p.).

The Burkes paid rent to landlord John Jacob Schmid until March 4, 1890, when Schmid conveyed the still-conjoined properties at 4676-78 Pulaski Avenue, along with the property at 4674 Pulaski Avenue, to Germantown grocer Theodore T.W. Ziebell. Schmid retained a significant interest in the properties, however, by giving Ziebell a \$3,500 mortgage (Philadelphia Deed Book

GGP:610:267). Like Schmid, Ziebell had no intention of occupying any of the properties himself. He continued to rent the 4676 Pulaski Avenue property to James and Mary Burke during his seven years of ownership (1890-1897). After Ziebell was forced to convey the three properties back to Schmid in December 1897, Schmid (having moved to Egg Harbor, New Jersey) became the Burkes' landlord again (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1897:11; United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

By a deed dated February 18, 1901, John Jacob Schmid conveyed the renumbered properties at 5328 and 5330 Pulaski Avenue to Germantown liveryman Charles G. Kirkpatrick, a brief biography of whom is provided in the history of the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property (Philadelphia County Deed Book 237:154). Kirkpatrick continued to rent the 5328 Pulaski Avenue property to the Burkes for at least a year or two (James Gopsill's Sons 1902:338). By the time the next residential directory of Philadelphia was published, at the beginning of 1905, the Burkes had moved across the street, to 5321 Pulaski Avenue (James Gopsill's Sons 1905:416). They would remain at that address until James' death, at the age of 54, on December 16, 1914 (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1914:n.p.). The two-story frame dwelling at 5328 Pulaski Avenue was occupied in 1905 by its first African American residents: 25-year-old Maryland native and railroad station messenger William Chambers, with his wife of one year, Pearl A. Nokes, a native of Washington D.C. The Chamberses lived in the former Burke residence for several years, during which time their first two children—daughters Elva and Marian—were born (James Gopsill's Sons 1906:490; 1907:353; C.E. Howe Company 1908:339; United States Bureau of the Census 1910). When the Chambers family moved around the corner to a rental unit along W. Penn Street in 1908, the 5328 Pulaski Avenue residence was occupied by gardener John H. Smith (a 25-year-old Virginia native) and his family, which comprised as of April 16, 1910 wife Bessie (24), son Charles (2), and newborn daughter Helen (C.E. Howe Company 1909:1833; 1910:1872; United States Bureau of the Census 1910).

Charles Kirkpatrick owned the properties at 5328 and 5330 Pulaski Avenue another 29 years, until his death in March 1939 (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1939:6). Only two households occupying the 5328 Pulaski Avenue property during that period have been identified. The resident household in January 1920 comprised Joseph Gough (41, black, Pennsylvania native, employed as a catering waiter) with his wife Bessie (39, native of Maryland) (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). The resident household in March 1930 comprised Herbert McMichael (33, black, native of South Carolina, employed as a railroad laborer), his wife Florence (28, native of Virginia), and 8-month-old Pennsylvania-born son Eric (United States Bureau of the Census 1930).

When Charles Kirkpatrick died on March 29, 1939, he left a will by which he bequeathed the properties at 5328 and 5330 Pulaski Avenue to his unmarried sister Lillie Kirkpatrick (as recorded in Tax Registry Plan 48-N-B-16-B). The latter was the landlord as of April 18, 1940 when a census enumerator identified the lone occupant of the 5328 Pulaski Avenue residence as Annie G. Carden, a 59-year-old black native of Virginia making her living as a laundress in a private home (United States Bureau of the Census 1940). No subsequent tenants have been identified. The 5328 Pulaski Avenue property was one of 42 properties surrounding the former Potter's Field condemned by the City of Philadelphia as part of a June 9, 1947 playground expansion and improvement ordinance. All above-ground structures on the condemned parcels were demolished in 1952-53, and the expanded Wissahickon Playground was completed in 1954 (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.; *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.).

## 5330 Pulaski Avenue Property History

Deeds indicate that the 1,058-square-foot lot addressed from 1897 through 1950 as 5330 Pulaski Avenue property was structure-free through the late 1880s, despite indications to the contrary on several maps published in the 1870s and early 1880s. The first firmly-documented structure on the property was a square brick shop or small factory depicted on an 1889 property atlas map occupying the entire southwestern third (rear) of the 18-foot-wide lot (Figure 7; Bromley and Bromley 1889; Appendix C). The footprint of that structure was joined at the turn of the twentieth century by a larger building in the front two-thirds of the property (facing Pulaski Avenue), housing a blacksmith shop through the first quarter of the twentieth century, succeeded by an automobile repair and tire shop. Feature 10 was beneath the blacksmith shop.

Maps of Germantown published between 1754 and 1863 characterized the future site of the 5330 Pulaski Avenue property as vacant land abutting the northeast side of Germantown's Potter's Field. The maps also reflected the opening of Pulaski Avenue during the period 1851-1862 (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C; Sydney 1849; Rogerson and Murphy 1851; Smedley 1862). Land sandwiched between the Potter's Field and newly-opened Pulaski Avenue was conveyed by Abraham Martin and his wife Susan to Germantown wallpaper hanger William W. Patton by a deed dated October 7, 1867 (recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O. 213:528). Patton included that land in a "certain [subdivision] plan of the real estate William W. Patton, situated on Queen, Coulter, Pulaski Avenue, and other streets," drawn up shortly after the October 7, 1867 conveyance. By a deed dated January 30, 1869, Patton and his wife Annie conveyed to Germantown "singlewoman" Mary Campbell a lot of ground on the southwest side of Pulaski Avenue, 167 feet, 10.75 inches northwestward from Pulaski Avenue's intersection with W. Queen Lane. The lot fronted 18 feet on Pulaski Avenue, and extended southwestward 57 feet, 11.75 inches to the boundary of "the Borough Burying ground (called Potters field)." Campbell paid \$150 for the lot, which comprised the area initially addressed as 4678 Pulaski Avenue, and later addressed as 5330 Pulaski Avenue (Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O 213:528).

Neither city directories nor 1870 census schedules shed light on the identity of purchaser Mary Campbell, nor are her intentions for the property obvious. If she acquired it as a short-term investment or speculative venture, those hopes were rewarded when she conveyed the undeveloped lot to Germantown house carpenter James Ryley on November 30, 1872, in consideration of \$250 (Philadelphia County Deed Book FTW 74:273). The lot's undeveloped state as of 1871 had been reflected on a map of Germantown published in that year, which unaccountably depicted the area as undivided from a similarly-sized lot on the southeast, with a dwelling at its northern end (abutting Pulaski Avenue; initially addressed as 4676 Pulaski Avenue; later addressed as 5328 Pulaski Avenue) (Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). The southeastern lot was owned by laborer Marcus Uhl, who had acquired it from William and Annie Patton by a deed dated January 12, 1869 (Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O. 208:n.p.).

An English immigrant who had been plying his carpentry trade in and around Germantown since his arrival in the U.S. in 1848, James Ryley likely planned to build something on his Pulaski Avenue lot, as did competing carpenters such as James Tully and Henry Wartman during the mid-1870s on lots extending southeastward along Pulaski Avenue to W. Queen Lane (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). No building project was commenced, however, during a period of

economic uncertainty attending the Panic of 1873. Ryley's Pulaski Avenue was still described as a "lot" on January 11, 1876, when he and his wife Sarah conveyed it to the owner of the abutting property to the southeast, Marcus Uhl, in consideration of \$275 (Philadelphia Deed Book D.H.L. 10:58). The associated deed of indenture would later be described as an "instrument of writing (and not under seal)," resulting in uncertainty regarding its "validity." To resolve that uncertainty, the Ryleys re-conveyed the lot to Uhl by a deed dated August 22, 1885 (Philadelphia County Deed Book G.G.P. 88:391). The resolution was necessary because Uhl and his wife Mary intended to convey the lot together with their adjoining residential lot to intermediary Frank Neudeck of the Falls of Schuylkill. That conveyance was effected a few hours after the Uhls received clear title to the former Ryley lot. Neudeck paid \$1,156 for the adjoining properties (Philadelphia Deed Book GGP 88:397). Within the next few hours, Neudeck conveyed the properties to John Jacob Schmid, in consideration of \$1,150 (Philadelphia Deed Book G.G.P. 88:394). In the latter deed, the adjoining properties were described as if they constituted a single lot fronting on Pulaski Avenue 36½ feet. The former Uhl residence in the southeast corner of the conjoined lots (future 5328 Pulaski Avenue) was described as a "two story frame message or tenement" (Philadelphia Deed Book GGP 88:397). There was still no evidence of structures or other improvements in the northwestern half of the lot, within the bounds of the former Campbell-Ryley lot (future 5330 Pulaski Avenue).

As noted in the history of the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property, Germantown grocer and landlord John Jacob Schmid had briefly owned the properties at 4672 (later 5324) Pulaski Avenue and 4674 (later 5326) Pulaski Avenue. He would maintain ownership of the former Uhl and former Campbell-Ryley lots for nearly five years, renting the former Uhl dwelling at 4678 (later 5328) Pulaski Avenue to one or more working class tenants, and constructing during that period a shop or small factory in the rear of the former Campbell-Ryley lot at 4680 (later 5330) Pulaski Avenue. The latter structure—composed of brick, and having an 18-by-18-foot footprint—was depicted for the first time on an 1889 property atlas map (Figure 7; Bromley and Bromley 1889; Appendix C). Its initial purpose and charter tenant(s) have not been ascertained.

John Jacob Schmid moved to Egg Harbor, New Jersey, prior to March 4, 1890, on which date he conveyed to Germantown grocer Theodore T.W. Ziebell the three abutting properties at 4674 (later 5326), 4676 (later 5328), and 4678 (later 5330) Pulaski Avenue. Schmid retained a significant interest in the properties, however, by giving Ziebell a \$3,500 mortgage (Philadelphia Deed Book GGP:610:267). Like Schmid, Ziebell had no intention of occupying any of the properties himself. Later in 1890 he rented the brick building in the rear of the 4678 (later 5330) Pulaski Avenue property to knitter John Frederick List, a newly-married 25-year-old native of Germantown (James Gopsill's Sons 1891:1107; Maloney 2017:n.p.). List rented the building from Ziebell for three years before relocating his business several blocks to the southeast (James Gopsill's Sons 1892:1139; 1893:1151; 1894:1182). He may have been forced to leave because the brick shop was no longer usable or serviceable. No tenants of the property were identified in city directories beginning in 1894 and continuing through the following seven years. During that period, the property's address changed from 4678 Pulaski Avenue to 5330 Pulaski Avenue (as reflected in directory references to neighboring properties). Also during that period a 2-story L-shaped frame building was erected across the lot's midsection, as reflected on a map published in 1899 (Figure 9; Bromley and Bromley 1899; Appendix C). Neither the structure's intended use nor its actual utilization have been

ascertained. It would stand beside the older brick structure at least until 1906, as documented on a map published in that year (Figure 10; Smith 1906; Appendix C).

Without or without the additional frame structure, the 5330 Pulaski Avenue was conveyed by Theodore Ziebell back to John Jacob Schmid on December 8, 1897, along with the properties at 5328 and 5326 Pulaski Avenue (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1897:11). Schmid continued to live in Egg Harbor, New Jersey, throughout the three years (1898-1901) that he owned the 5330 Pulaski Avenue property. No tenants of the property were identified in city directories during that period. By a deed dated February 18, 1901, Schmid conveyed the property to Germantown liveryman Charles G. Kirkpatrick, a brief biography of whom is provided in the history of the 5324 Pulaski Avenue property. Soon after acquiring the property, Kirkpatrick rented it to blacksmith Thomas M. Glancey (sometimes spelled “Glancy”), who settled in for what became a four-year tenancy (James Gopsill’s Sons 1902:907; 1903:353; 1904:325; 1905:973). Glancey had been born in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County in 1869, and was already a seasoned blacksmith by the time he married Mary Alice Sweeney in Philadelphia in June 1892 (Gerke 2013:n.p.). By 1900 the Glanceys were living along W. Penn Street, several blocks south of Pulaski Street, with children Edward, James, and Adelaide (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). Thomas Glancey was variously identified in city directories as a Germantown blacksmith and horseshoer. His operation of a blacksmith shop on Charles Kirkpatrick’s property as of June 1904 was documented in a classified posted by him in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, as follows: “BLACKSMITH—Wanted. young man, horseshoer. Apply 5330 Pulaski ave., Germantown. T.M. Glancey” (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1904:10).

Thomas Glancey vacated the buildings at 5330 Pulaski Avenue in 1905 (James Gopsill’s Sons 1906:996). No tenants of the property were identified in city directories published from 1906 through 1912. During the early part of that period Charles Kirkpatrick attached a one-story brick shop to the front of the L-shaped frame structure, occupying the remainder of the lot between the frame structure and Pulaski Avenue (Figure 10; Smith 1906; Appendix C; Bromley and Bromley 1910). On a map published in 1911, the one-story brick addition and the older frame structure were jointly identified as a blacksmith shop (“B.S.S.”). In the rear of the lot, where the brick shop or small factory had stood as early as 1889, a slightly smaller rectangular frame building was denoted (Figure 11; Bromley and Bromley 1911; Appendix C).

“Horseshoer” John W. McConnell became Charles Kirkpatrick’s tenant on the improved property sometime prior to 1914, when the former’s residency was reflected in a city directory (C.E. Howe Company 1914:1722). McConnell would remain in residency at least a decade, and possibly a decade or more longer. He was identified on census schedules compiled in January 1920 as a 53-year-old Irish immigrant operating his own blacksmith shop and living along W. Queen Lane with his Irish wife Sarah and Pennsylvania-born children (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). Around 1922, McConnell naturally expanded his services to include tire repair and sales. He was one of three-dozen Philadelphia-area dealers in Miller Cords Tires listed in a May 24, 1923 newspaper advertisement (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1923:10). It may have been McConnell’s expansion into tire sales that prompted property owner Charles Kirkpatrick to replace the frame structures behind the brick shop with more substantial structures. A fire insurance map published in 1924 depicted the blacksmith shop as comprising a brick structure occupying every square inch of

the 1,058-square-foot lot. The front two-thirds of the building was one story high, while the rear third was two stories high (Sanborn Map Company 1924).

It is not clear how long John McConnell operated an automotive repair and/or sales business at 5330 Pulaski Avenue. He was still living in his W. Queen Lane residence as of 1930, when a city directory identified him as the proprietor of “McConnell’s Tire Station” (address unspecified; R.L. Polk 1930:900). By 1935, James P. Pritz operated an “automobile repairing” business at 5330 Pulaski Avenue (R.L. Polk 1935:1973). The length of that tenancy is also undetermined. Property-owner Charles Kirkpatrick died on March 29, 1939, leaving a will by which he bequeathed the property to his unmarried sister Lillie Kirkpatrick (as recorded in Tax Registry Plan 48-N-B-16-B). As late as May 1, 1949, the property’s tenant advertised for sale a 1941 DeSoto sedan in “beaut. shape,” price \$665 (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1949:108). By that time, however, the property had been condemned by the City of Philadelphia as part of the June 9, 1947 playground expansion and improvement ordinance. All above-ground structures on the condemned parcels were demolished in 1952-53, and the expanded Wissahickon Playground was completed in 1954 (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.; *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.).

### 5317 Priscilla Street Property History

From the mid-1870s through 1952, Feature 19 was located in the northwest corner (rear yard) of a 1,750-square-foot residential parcel addressed prior to 1897 as “5317 Patton Street,” and from 1897 onward as “5317 Priscilla Street.” The front of the parcel, abutting the northeast side of Priscilla Street, was occupied by the eastern half of a two-story brick duplex, the other half being located at 5319 Priscilla Street. Extending along the southeast side of the duplex—within the limits of the 5317 Priscilla Street parcel—was a 5-foot-wide alley providing access to the rear yard, whose perimeter appears to have been marked by fencing throughout the parcel’s existence. The area formerly occupied by the 5317 Priscilla Street property was capped by a patchwork of concrete, asphalt, and gravel from 1954 until the demolition of the playground and adjoining parking lot in 2015.

Maps of Germantown published between 1754 and 1872 characterized the future site of the 5317 Priscilla Street property as vacant land abutting the southwest side of Germantown’s Potter’s Field (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C; Sydney 1849; Smedley 1862; Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C). Just prior to 1871, Germantown wallpaper hanger and real estate developer William W. Patton laid out lots on his land surrounding the Potter’s Field, placing a roadway styled “Patton” on the present alignment of Priscilla Street, northwest of W. Queen Lane (Smedley 1862; Figure 4; Hopkins 1871; Appendix C; United States Bureau of the Census 1870). By a deed dated January 25, 1871, Patton and his wife Annie conveyed to Philadelphia laborer Patrick Nonen a three-quarter-acre, rectangular parcel fronting 43 feet, 7¾ inches on Patton Street, and extending northeastward 74 feet, 7 inches to the fence-line of the Potter’s Field. Nonen paid \$500 for the parcel, which was characterized in the associated deed as “a certain lot or piece of ground” (Philadelphia County Deed Book J.A.H. 188:317). Nonen made no substantial improvements to the parcel before conveying it nine months later to gardener Thomas Dolan, in consideration of \$480 (Philadelphia Deed Book J.A.H. 188:310). Dolan’s October 23, 1871 acquisition was registered as Parcel 67 on Philadelphia County Tax Registry Plan 48-NB-16A; an accompanying parcel map depicted the parcel as comprising the areas later occupied by the properties at 5317 and 5319 Priscilla Street.

Parcel 67 probably remained largely or wholly unimproved through the next few years, as Thomas Dolan was not identified as a resident of Germantown in Philadelphia directories for 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, nor was Patton Street (future Priscilla Street) officially confirmed and opened until April 19, 1875 (Lightfoot 1858). In 1875 or 1876 a two-story brick duplex was completed under Dolan's direction in the southwestern end of his three-quarter-acre parcel, fronting on recently-opened Patton Street. The duplex was situated and configured so that Dolan could divide it lengthwise into southeastern and northwestern halves, and place each half on its own parcel. Unaccountably, the parcels he delineated were not precisely the same width. The southeastern parcel, eventually identified as 5317 Patton Street, fronted 23 feet, 4 inches on Patton Street, while the northwestern parcel (5319 Patton Street) fronted only 20 feet on Patton Street (as noted in subsequent deeds). Perhaps the 5-foot-wide alleyway extending along the southeast side of the 5317 Patton Street residence, from Patton Street to the property's rear, was a little wider than its counterpart at 5319 Patton Street. A map published in 1876 reflected the presence of the duplex on abutting parcels at 5317-5319 Patton Street, but with insufficient precision to gauge the width of the alleyways on either side of the duplex (Figure 5; Hopkins 1876; Appendix C).

Thomas Dolan and his wife Catharine (sometimes spelled "Catherine") occupied the southeastern half of the duplex (5317 Patton Street) soon after its completion. A stone-lined privy shaft identified elsewhere in this report as Feature 19 was located in the northwest corner of the Dolan residence's rear yard, a few feet from the Potter's Field fence. The shaft and associated privy were likely placed there at or around the time of the duplex's construction. Thomas Dolan was in his mid-40s when he and Catharine (a couple of years younger) moved into their new home. They had both been born in Ireland, and may have married there, as they were husband and wife by 1868, when "gardener" Thomas made his first appearance in a Philadelphia City Directory (United States Bureau of the Census 1870; Costa 1868:485). The Dolans were living a couple of blocks east of their future Patton Street home in April 1868 when they conceived what appears to have been their first child. Catharine delivered a baby boy the following December 29, but the infant died 30 minutes after delivery. A "Return of Death, Physician's Certificate" attributed the death to a compressed umbilical cord, while further noting the burial of "Thomas Dolan's child" later that day in the Nicetown Catholic graveyard (Philadelphia Department of Records 1868:n.p.). No evidence has come to light of Thomas and Catharine having children before or after that tragedy. The Dolans would be recorded as childless and living alone on census schedules compiled in 1870 and 1880 (United States Bureau of the Census 1870, 1880).

Thomas Dolan owned and occupied the half of the duplex at 5317 Patton/Priscilla Street for 22 years—from 1876 through his death in 1898. He owned the other half of the duplex (5319 Patton/Priscilla Street) as a rental property through the fall of 1887 (Philadelphia County Deed Book G.G.P 335:136). He was identified as a gardener in Philadelphia directories published annually from 1876 through 1879, but in directories published from 1880 onward his occupation was cited as "laborer." That was also the occupation attributed to him on census schedules recorded on June 9, 1880, which further noted his ca.-1830 birth in Ireland, and the Irish birth of his 48-year-old wife "Cathrine" (United States Bureau of the Census 1880).

Catharine lived only a few years longer. She died suddenly on March 15, 1885 "at her home, on Patton ave., above Queen street" (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1885:2). The Coroner attributed her

death to heart disease, and estimated her age to be 50 years (based on what Catharine had told census enumerators, she was actually in her mid-50s) (Philadelphia Department of Records 1885). Thomas Dolan remained a widower for the remaining 13 years of his life. His sale of the northwestern half of the duplex on December 7, 1887 earned him \$1,450 toward retirement (Philadelphia County Deed Book G.G.P 335:136). The new owner of the neighboring property at 5319 Patton Street in the fall of 1887 was 21-year-old unmarried Irish immigrant Rose Gallagher (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1933:n.p.). In two years she would become Rose Morris through her marriage to Eneas John Morris (Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 2011:n.p.). Rose would factor in the future acquisition of the adjoining 5317 Priscilla Street property by an apparent Gallagher relative.

A detailed property atlas map published in 1889 offers the earliest documentation of a one-story frame attachment to the rear of Thomas Dolan's residence at 5317 Patton Street. The frame structure measured approximately 12 feet long (where it attached to the brick dwelling), by 10 feet deep. No structures or other cultural features were denoted in the yard area between the frame attachment and the Potter's Field fence line. Outbuildings as small as privies appear to have been omitted from the map, however (Figure 7; Bromley and Bromley 1889; Appendix C).

Philadelphia directories indicate that Bernard Phillips and his wife Mary moved in with 63-year-old widower Thomas Dolan in 1893, and remained in residence through the remaining five years of Dolan's life. Like Thomas, Bernard Phillips was a professional gardener living and working in Germantown, which likely accounted for the men's close relationship. Bernard had been born in Ireland in 1836, and had emigrated to the United States around the age of 16. He was nearly 50 years old by the time he married Mary in 1885. She had been born in Ireland in 1858, and had been brought to America as a 7-year-old. Though she was only in her late 20s when she married Bernard, the union produced no children (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). Mary could thus devote her energies during the mid-1890s to housework and caring for her aging landlord.

Patton Street was renamed "Priscilla Street" in 1897. In the first Philadelphia directory to reflect that change (published in March 1898), Thomas Dolan was identified as a laborer living at 5317 Priscilla Street, while Bernard Phillips was identified as a gardener living at the same address (their next-door neighbor in the duplex was identified as laborer Edward Hart; James Gopsill's Sons 1898:25; 563, 931, 1745). Thomas Dolan was suffering from pneumonia on November 21, 1898 when he dictated his final will and testament to attorney Daniel M. Feeney Jr., a neighbor living along W. Queen Lane. The brief document stated that "Mr. Dolan will have Mrs. John E. McCrory and Mrs. Mary Phillips as executors of this will. He will leave them equal shares of his property. He will leave \$100 to Patrick McCrory out of his real estate. He has money on the Walnut Street Bank and money in the Savings Fund Society of Germantown. He will also leave this to Mrs. Ellen McCrory and Mrs. Mary Phillips. His property is on 5317 Priscilla St., Germantown." On hand to witness the will's signing were its appointed executors: Mary Phillips and Ellen McCrory. The latter was the 30-year-old wife of Germantown gardener John E. ("Patrick") McCrory, Irish-born like his wife of 6 years (Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 1898:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

Thomas Dolan died from pneumonia in his home a couple of days after dictating his will (November 23, 1898; Philadelphia Department of Records 1898:n.p.). Following his burial in the

Holy Sepulchre Cemetery in Cheltenham, Montgomery County, Mary Phillips and Ellen McCrory appeared before Philadelphia's Deputy Register of Wills and swore to "dutifully execute the will of Thomas Dolan." Mary noted her residence at 5317 Priscilla Street, while Ellen indicated she lived half-a-block to the east, at 5214 Pulaski Avenue. The executrixes requested attorney John J. Green and law student W. Jesse Rockwell to compile an inventory of the "Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits" of Thomas Dolan. Appraiser George W. Conrad was asked to prepare an "Inventory & Appraisement" of Dolan's real estate. Green and Rockwell's inventory, submitted to Notary Public E. Benjamin Rockwell on December 16, itemized "\$455.77 cash in the Philadelphia Saving Funds Society," as well as "\$528.50 cash in the Germantown Saving Funds Society." Conrad submitted his inventory eight months later (July 28, 1899), asserting that Dolan's real estate comprised "a Two Story brick dwelling situate 5317 Priscilla st. (formerly Patton) Germantown 22 Ward, Lot 43 feet 4 inches front by 74 feet 7 inches, \$1,000" (Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 1898:n.p.; James Gopsill's Sons 1899:452, 888, 1942). The appraiser erred in his assertion of the property-frontage on Priscilla Street, which measured only 23 feet, 4 inches. Unaccountably, months before the submission of George Conrad's real estate appraisal, executrixes Mary Phillips and Ellen McCrory conveyed the 5317 Priscilla Street property to attorney John J. Green, and the latter conveyed the property to Mary's husband, Bernard Phillips, by a deed dated March 10, 1899 (Philadelphia County Deed Books J.V. 42:212 and J.V. 11:240).

Bernard Phillips would own and occupy the 5317 Priscilla Street property with wife Mary for the remaining nine years of his life (1899-1907). The couple had no housemates when a census enumerator visited on June 6, 1900. Bernard was identified on that occasion as a 64-year-old gardener who had been employed every month of the previous year. His 42-year-old wife of 15 years, "Marrie," reported giving birth to "0" children. The household occupying the other side of duplex—apparently renting from landlords E. John and Rose (Gallagher) Morris—comprised Irish-born "day laborer" Patrick Burns, his Irish-born wife Katie, their three Pennsylvania-born children, and Katie's brother Patrick Cunningham, an Irish-born "laborer" (United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

On May 19, 1905, 69-year-old gardener Bernard Phillips composed his final will and testament. He referenced only one person in the relatively brief document: his "beloved wife Mary Phillips," to whom he bequeathed "the house owned by me, situate on Priscilla street in Germantown," as well as "the rest, residue, and remainder of my Estate." Unsurprisingly, Bernard also appointed Mary "Executrix of this, my last Will and Testament." In place of a signature on the will, Bernard drew "his mark," an apparent indication that he was unable to write, despite his assertion to the contrary on census schedules (Philadelphia County Will Book 293:186; United States Bureau of the Census 1900).

Seventy-one-year-old Bernard Phillips died at his home from complications of bladder inflammation and stroke-induced paralysis on December 12, 1907. Inconsistent with data recorded on census schedules and in city directories, an undertaker reported to the attending doctor that Bernard was 74 years old, and had lately been employed as a coachman (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1907:n.p.). A notice published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* repeated that elevated age, before announcing that "relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral, Saturday morning, at 7:30 o'clock, from his late residence, 5317 Priscilla st., Germantown. Requiem mass at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 9 a.m. Interment Cathedral Cemetery" (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1907:11).

Through Bernard Phillips' will, probated on February 17, 1908, the property at 5317 Priscilla Street vested in his widow, Mary (Philadelphia County Will Book 293:186). She was the property's sole occupant when a census enumerator visited on April 16, 1910 (United States Bureau of the Census 1910). By that time Mary had new neighbors on the other side of the duplex: 61-year-old quarry laborer Frederick Gallagher and his wife and Annie, who had immigrated from Ireland together shortly after their 1877 marriage (United States Bureau of the Census 1880, 1900, 1910). After living on the far side of the block (5324 Pulaski Avenue) for three decades, the childless Gallaghers had bought the property at 5319 Priscilla Street in March 1908, following its seizure by the Philadelphia County Sheriff in a "legal process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, . . . as the property of E. John Morris and his wife Rose [Gallagher] Morris" (Philadelphia County Deed Book W.S.V. 943:307). There may have been a family connection between former owner Rose (Gallagher) Morris and new owner Frederick Gallagher. It is even more likely that Frederick and Annie Gallagher had been close acquaintances of their across-the-block neighbors and contemporaries Mary and Bernard Phillips for many years prior to Bernard's death. Such a relationship would have given the Gallaghers an inside track on purchasing the property adjoining the Phillips residence in 1908.

Widow Mary Phillips was next-door neighbor to the Gallaghers from 1908 through the spring of 1915. Those years constituted the tail end of a period during which most of Priscilla Street's working class white residents—many of whom were European immigrants—moved to other parts of Philadelphia and its suburbs. They were replaced by working class African Americans recently migrated northward from Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and adjoining states (United States Bureau of the Census 1900, 1910, 1920). Mary Phillips and the Gallaghers may have been the only white residents left on their block on June 18, 1915 when Mary conveyed the 5317 Priscilla Street property to Annie Gallagher, in consideration of \$1,300 (Philadelphia County Deed Book E.L.T. 509:239). Mary's whereabouts from that date onward have not been ascertained. She would not be enumerated as a resident of Germantown in 1920, by which year the 5317 Priscilla Street property was occupied by black tenants (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). During the interim, Annie Gallagher's husband Frederick died in the 5319 Priscilla Street residence on January 10, 1917, leaving his widow as the property's sole owner and occupant (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1917:n.p.).

A census enumerator identified 65-year-old Annie Gallagher as the only white person living on the north side of Priscilla Street between W. Queen Lane and W. Penn Street as of January 7, 1920. She was then renting the former Phillips residence next-door to 30-year-old African-American steel worker Archer Monroe and his family. "Archie" (as he was familiarly known) had been born in Bowling Green, Virginia in 1889 to day laborer William Monroe and his wife Catherine (United States Bureau of the Census 1900; Pennsylvania Department of Health 1930b:n.p.). Archie married Bessie Brown—7 years his junior—in Virginia in 1914, then moved with her northward to Philadelphia. Their first child, William, was born there in December 1916. By June 5, 1917 the family of three occupied a rental unit at 260 W. Queen Lane in Germantown, less than a block away from Annie Gallagher's residence. From that home base Archie commuted to work as a laborer at the Plate Washer Company steel plant in Nicetown (Ancestry.com Operations, Inc. 2005b:n.p.). Bessie delivered two more children during the next few years: Herbert, in 1918; and Randolph in

November 1919. Sometime prior to January 7, 1920, the family of five became Annie Gallagher's tenants at 5317 Priscilla Street (United States Bureau of the Census 1920).

It is unclear how long the Monroes occupied the 5317 Priscilla Street residence, and whether or not the family's last two children—John W., born in 1921; and Edith E., in 1922—joined the family before its move three blocks westward to Germantown's Winona Street sometime during the 1920s (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). Archie would die from acute alcohol poisoning in the Monroes' new home on August 11, 1930, and his body would be returned to Virginia for burial (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1930b:n.p.). The Monroes might have vacated the Priscilla Street residence soon after Annie Gallagher conveyed it to "single woman" Rebecca Barkley by a deed dated September 20, 1920, (Philadelphia County Deed Book M.H. 956:283). Barkley's surname was spelled "Bartley" in the deed, but a subsequent deed would correct the spelling to "Barkley." Still other records would employ spellings of "Bartlett" and "Barclay." The latter spelling was used by a census enumerator when he visited Rebecca in January 1920 in her Victorian residence at 158 West Penn Street, four blocks north of Priscilla Street. Rebecca had identified herself on that occasion as a 60-year-old native of Northern Ireland, never married, presently working as a domestic servant for her elderly housemates: sisters Mary and Julia Warwick (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). Rebecca took title to the 5317 Priscilla Street property nine months later, and moved there sometime thereafter.

Rebecca Barkley was identified on census schedules recorded on March 28, 1930 as the only homeowner and only white person living on the north side of Priscilla Street between W. Queen Lane and W. Penn Street. Though nearly 70 years of age, she continued to work as a servant for a private family. She also reported on this occasion that she had immigrated to the U.S. from Northern Ireland in 1876 (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). The enumerator entered no data for residents in the other half of the duplex (at 5319 Priscilla Street), possibly because the dwelling was currently unoccupied. Former owner-occupant Annie Gallagher had died within the past few years, leaving a will in which she bequeathed the property to her friend Catherine Tinney, an unmarried Irish immigrant who had lived in Germantown since at least 1910 (United States Bureau of the Census 1910, 1920, 1930). By a deed dated January 10, 1933, Tinney conveyed the property to 43-year-old Italian immigrant Antonio Muni and his wife Maria Antonia (Philadelphia Deed Book J.M.H. 3594:478). The Munis had been living in northern Germantown with their Pennsylvania-born children Francesca (a.k.a. Frances), Antoinette, Bruno, Anna, and Demetri (a.k.a. Daniel) (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). They moved in next-door to Rebecca Barkley around the time of the January 1933 conveyance (United States Bureau of the Census 1940).

Rebecca Barkley's mental state deteriorated during the mid-1930s to the point where she was compelled to move to a boarding house with nursing facilities (United States Bureau of the Census 1940). The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas determined her to be "an indigent person of incompetent mind" sometime prior to September 25, 1939, on which date the Court appointed the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia to serve as "Guardian of the Estate of Rebecca Bartlett, also known as Rebecca Barclay." After posting security of \$20,000, the Real Estate Trust Company submitted a petition to the Court on October 11, 1939, requesting "leave to sell the premises #5317 Priscilla Street at private sale to Eleanor F. King for \$300, that being a better price than could be

obtained at public sale.” The Court approved the sale, and a deed of conveyance was effected on June 6, 1940 (Philadelphia Deed Book D.W.H. 987:257).

It is unclear what factors contributed to the steep decline in the value of the 5317 Priscilla Street property under Rebecca Barkley’s ownership during the 1930s (she had reported a value of \$2,000 in 1930, more than six times the price paid by Eleanor King in June 1940). The drop in value was further confirmed when Eleanor King turned around and conveyed the property to Antonia Muni on June 8, 1940, in consideration of \$350 (Philadelphia Deed Book D.W.H. 996:94). In a recent census enumeration (April 17, 1940), the former Barkley residence had been identified as unoccupied, perhaps because of its unconfirmed ownership, but possibly also due to its deteriorated condition. Residents of the half-duplex following its acquisition by Antonio Muni in the late spring of 1940 have not been identified. Antonio was then 50 years old and working as a salesman “on his own account.” All five Muni children still lived at home with their parents, along a street where African American families still constituted the overwhelming majority (United States Bureau of the Census 1940).

Within the next year or two, Antonio took a job with the maintenance department of the Funfield Recreation Center near Connie Mack Stadium in north Philadelphia (Ancestry.com Operations 2010:n.p.). He was employed there early in 1944 when his wife Maria Antonia Muni—pregnant and approaching her 46th birthday—was admitted to the Temple University Hospital, suffering from heart disease. As Maria’s condition deteriorated, a caesarean section was performed on March 11, and follow-up surgery was required a week later. Maria never recuperated, and a heart attack ended her life on April 16, 1944 (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1944:n.p.). Upon her death, the properties at 5317 and 5319 Priscilla Street vested in Antonio alone.

Antonio Muni would own the properties another seven years (1944-1951), but may not have occupied either property for much of that time. On June 9, 1947, the Philadelphia City Council passed an ordinance “selecting and appropriating for playgrounds and recreation centers certain sites and tracts of land” within the City’s limits, and “making an allocation of funds for the payment of damages for the taking of the said land.” Among the condemned properties were all 42 lots surrounding the Wissahickon Playground in the block bounded by Priscilla Street, W. Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, and W. Penn Street. The removal of above-ground structures on those lots (including the Muni properties at 5317 and 5319 Priscilla Street) would provide space for expansion of the Wissahickon Playground, identified as “Playground Site No. 15” (Philadelphia Deed Book C.J.P. 3169:281). Most of the lots were occupied by “small homes paying rents from \$12 to \$25 per month,” a newspaper reporter observed six years later, “and because of the difficulty of re-housing the occupants, possession of the [entire expansion] plot was not obtained until late 1951 and 1952, when the last of these families were finally persuaded to vacate” (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1). How long the Munis remained in residence is undetermined. Antonio Muni conveyed his properties at 5317 and 5319 Priscilla Street to the City of Philadelphia by separate deeds on September 20, 1951 (Philadelphia Deed Books C.J.P. 3169:281 and C.J.P. 3169:329). The consideration reported in both deeds was “\$1 (and the desire to promote public welfare).” Appended to each instrument was the statement: “This deed was executed and delivered in order to expedite proceedings before the Board of View and therefore no actual consideration has been recited.”

By the summer of 1952, the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) had developed and approved plans to construct a “low-rent public housing” apartment building in the eastern end of the condemned block, beside the enlarged playground, and within 60 feet of what had been the rear yard of the 5317 Priscilla Street property (*Germantown Courier* 1952a:14). Demolition of “35 dwellings” surrounding the existing playground commenced early in December 1952, and within a few weeks it was reported that “the Cleveland Wrecking Company had [demolished] 10 of the vacated houses on [W.] Penn Street. . . . Only about 12 families are left [on the block]. They will move to other lodgings after the Christmas season, the PHA said” (*Germantown Courier* 1952c:1). If any structures still remained on the Muni properties at 5317 and 5319 Priscilla Street at the beginning of 1953, they were removed within the next few months. Construction of the expanded playground and the neighboring PHA apartment building proceeded throughout that year. The playground was completed first, at a cost of \$65,000. The “new one and one-half acre playlot, which adjoins the Philadelphia Housing Authority’s partially completed Queen Lane Apartments,” was “opened to the public following dedication ceremonies on Saturday,” April 10, 1954. Prior to delivering an address on that occasion, Philadelphia Recreation Commissioner Fredric R. Mann noted that the playground was “the first all-new recreation facility completed under the present administration” (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1954: 47). As noted above, the former yard of the 5317 Priscilla Street property (the location of Feature 19) remained capped by a patchwork of concrete, asphalt, and gravel until the demolition of the playground, the Queen Lane Apartment building, and the adjoining parking lot in 2015.

### 5321 Priscilla Street Property History

From the mid-1870s through 1952, Feature 20 was located in the rear yard of a 967-square-foot residential parcel addressed prior to 1897 as “5321 Patton Street,” and from 1897 onward as “5321 Priscilla Street.” The front of the parcel, abutting the northeast side of Priscilla Street, was occupied by the easternmost unit of a two-story brick triplex, the other units of which were located on similarly-sized parcels at 5323 Priscilla Street and 5325 Priscilla Street. An alley 2 feet, 10 inches in width separated the rear yards of the three adjoining properties from the perimeter of the area occupied from 1758 through 1920 by a public cemetery, referred to in nineteenth-century deeds as “the Potter’s Field or the Borough Burying ground.” The cemetery’s surface was leased to the Wissahickon Boys’ Club in 1920 for use as a playground. When the City of Philadelphia moved to expand that “Wissahickon Playground” in 1947, it condemned and acquired 42 properties surrounding the former Potter’s Field area, including the residential parcel at 5321 Priscilla Street. All above-ground structures on the condemned parcels were demolished in 1952-53, and the expanded Wissahickon Playground was completed in 1954 (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.; *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.). The area formerly occupied by the 5321 Priscilla Street property was capped by a patchwork of concrete, asphalt, and gravel from 1954 until the demolition of the playground in 2015.

Maps of Germantown published between 1754 and 1863 characterized the future site of the 5321 Priscilla Street property as vacant land abutting the southwest side of Germantown’s Potter’s Field (Figure 3; Lehman 1755; Appendix C; Sydney 1849; Rogerson and Murphy 1851; Smedley 1862). That land was conveyed by Abraham and Susan Martin to Germantown wallpaper hanger and real estate developer William W. Patton by a deed dated October 7, 1867 (recited in Philadelphia Deed Book J.T.O. 110:455). Patton included that land in a “certain [subdivision] plan

of the real estate of William W. Patton, situated on Queen, Coulter, Pulaski Avenue, and other streets,” drawn up shortly after the October 7, 1867 conveyance. Patton’s plan proposed the opening of a roadway on the present alignment of Priscilla Street northwestward from W. Queen Lane. That roadway would not be officially confirmed and opened as “Patton Street” until April 1875, but its proposed alignment was delineated on William Patton’s subdivision plan, forming the southwestern boundary of newly-created lots lying between the proposed street alignment and the Potter’s Field (Lightfoot 1858).

By a deed dated December 4, 1869 William Patton and his wife Annie conveyed to Germantown carpenter Gordon McNeil a 3,105-square-foot parcel fronting 43 feet, 4 inches on unopened Patton Street, and extending northeastward to the Potter’s Field fence line (Philadelphia County Deed Book, J.A.H. 9:441; Costa 1870:1027). McNeil was in the process of buying more than a dozen building sites in the vicinity, and he likely intended to construct one or more residences on the Patton Street parcel (Philadelphia County Grantee Index 1866-1872). He did not do so, however, before conveying the parcel to another Germantown carpenter, William F. Amey, by a deed dated September 1, 1874 (Philadelphia County Deed Book 142:483). Amey was only 22 years old, but his youth did not keep him from acquiring dozens of other building lots in the vicinity during this period (Pennsylvania Department of Health 1920:n.p.). He conveyed some lots to other carpenters and developers, and kept the remainder for himself.

According to Philadelphia Tax Registry 48-NB-16D, later on the day that he acquired the property along unopened Patton Street (September 1, 1874) William Amey conveyed 20 building lots along Patton Street and W. Queen Lane to carpenter William T.B. Roberts. Among those lots was the 3,105-square-foot McNeil parcel on the northeast side of Patton Street. The parcel was subdivided at this time into three lots of equal size (designated for tax purposes Lots 94, 95, and 96), each fronting 13.5 feet on Patton Street, and extending northeastward 71 feet, 9 inches. The latter distance left an alley 2 feet, 10 inches wide wrapping around the rears of the properties (bounded on the northeast by the Potter’s Field fence line), and extending southwestward along the east side of the easternmost lot (Lot 96, future 5321 Patton/Priscilla Street) to an intersection with Patton street.

William Taylor Blake Roberts was only a couple of years older than William Amey, and had no less of an appetite for buildings lots (Anonymous 2015b:n.p.). Tax Registers indicate that he conveyed many of the lots acquired from William Amey in September 1874 to new owners in 1875 and 1876, each equipped with a two-story brick dwelling. He conveyed Lot 96 of the McNeil subdivision (future 5321 Patton/Priscilla Street) to his father Owen Roberts by a deed dated May 6, 1875 (Philadelphia County Deed Book 204:269; United States Bureau of the Census 1870, 1880). It is unclear if the lot was equipped with a two-story brick dwelling at that time. A map of Germantown published the following year (1876) depicted the three-lot McNeil subdivision as still vacant (Hopkins 1877). By June 8, 1880, however, a triplex of two-story brick dwellings had been erected on all three lots of the McNeil subdivision. The easternmost property—Lot 96 (future 5321 Patton/Priscilla Street)—was rented and occupied on that date by 45-year-old, Pennsylvania-born gardener Emil Meyers and his 29-year-old Pennsylvania-born wife Sarah (United States Bureau of the Census 1880; Emil’s name was rendered “Amel Meyer” by the enumerator). As reflected in Philadelphia directories, the Meyerses continued in residence one more year, then departed in 1881 (Gopsill 1881:1154).

The Meyerses' departure may have been prompted by legal proceedings involving the property's owner. Although William T.B. Roberts had conveyed the 5321 Patton/Priscilla Street property to his father Owen in May 1875, William Amey was regarded as the owner in December 1880 when the property and half-a-dozen others along Patton and Queen Streets were seized by the Philadelphia Sheriff pursuant to a lawsuit filed against Amey. Perhaps Amey's multiple conveyances to William T.B. Roberts had been contingent on the fulfillment of certain construction obligations. In any case, Sheriff Enoch Taylor placed advertisements in Philadelphia newspapers in January 1881 announcing a Sheriff's sale scheduled for the following February 7, involving half-a-dozen Amey properties along Patton Street northwest of W. Queen Lane. Among them was the 5321 Patton/Priscilla Street property, described as follows:

All that two story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the northeast side of Patton avenue, 167 feet, 10 inches northwest of Queen street, in the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 13 feet 6 inches and in depth 71 feet 9 inches to a 2 feet 10 inches wide alley, which extends southeastwardly and communicates with another 2 feet 10 inches wide alley, leading into Patton avenue, with the privilege of said alleys. C P No. 3, December term 1880. No. 65. \$1,087.43 Lex. Taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William F. Amey. Enoch Taylor, Sheriff (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1881:3).

Tax Registers indicate that Sheriff Taylor conveyed the 5321 Patton/Priscilla Street property to Ellwood Bonsall by a Sheriff's deed dated April 21, 1881. Bonsall was a Germantown resident and partner in the conveyancing firm of Bonsall Bros., with offices in Center City (Gopsill 1881:204). After owning the Patton Street property just two years, Ellwood Bonsall conveyed it to Germantown grocer John W. Thewlis by a deed dated April 30, 1883 (Philadelphia County Deed Book 110:233). It was one of Thewlis' many acquisitions of properties in the nascent "Pulaskitown" section of Germantown during the 1880s. As reflected in tax registers and grantor-grantee indexes, Thewlis had acquired the western unit of the Patton Street triplex (5325 Patton/Priscilla Street) from Ellwood Bonsall on April 2, 1883. Thewlis would acquire the central unit (5323 Patton/Priscilla Street) from Charles H. Weiss on April 29, 1885.

John William Thewlis had been born in West Yorkshire, England, in 1834. At the age of 20 he married Mary Slater in Yorkshire, the union resulting in a single child: Eliza, born in 1856 (Anonymous 2017b:n.p.). Two years after Eliza's birth, John abandoned her and her mother, sailing to the United States with his widowed mother Sarah (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1907:16; Anonymous 2017c:n.p.). By June 1860 John was settled in Germantown, working as a gardener, and living with an English woman named Charlotte who may or may not have been a second wife (United States Bureau of the Census 1860). Charlotte was no longer in the picture in 1868 when John married Irish immigrant Jane Baxter in Germantown. As he had not divorced his first wife, who continued to live in England, John's marriage to Jane was of questionable legality, as was his eventual "adoption" of Jane's daughter from a previous marriage, Agnes Theodosia (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1907:16; Anonymous 2017d:n.p.). By the time he purchased the 5321 Patton/Priscilla Street property in April 1883, John had entered the retail grocery trade and established a store in a large mixed-use, multi-unit structure on the south corner of Pulaski Avenue and W. Penn Street. A second large three-story structure erected by Thewlis in the late 1870s

between the mixed-use building and the Potter's Field—comprising only residential units—was known as “Thewlis Court” (United States Bureau of the Census 1880; Figure 5; Hopkins 1876; Figure 6; Hopkins 1885; Appendix C).

John W. Thewlis would own the 5321 Patton/Priscilla Street property from April 1883 until his death in 1904. During those two decades he and/or his putative wife Jane would own and rent out dozens of residential units in and around “Pulaskitown,” including the two other units of the Patton/Priscilla Street triplex. While no tenants of the Thewlis property known from 1897 forward as “5321 Priscilla Street” have been identified through a review of city directories and census schedules, those records indicate that neighboring properties were largely occupied by households headed by white manual laborers through the turn of the twentieth century, then African-American working class households comprising persons migrated northward from Mid-Atlantic and Southern states (United States Bureau of the Census 1900, 1910). The transition was underway along Priscilla Street as of June 1900 when a census enumerator identified the head of the household at 5323 Priscilla Street as white, 36-year-old, Pennsylvania-born weaver George Wilson, and the head of the household at 5325 Priscilla Street as black, 27-year-old, Virginia-born laborer Leonard Booker (United States Bureau of the Census 1900). While no occupants of the 5321 Priscilla Street were identified on 1900 census schedules (unaccountably), evidence that the property was occupied by African-American renters in the early years of the twentieth century is presented in a classified advertisement placed in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on May 13, 1906, as follows: “Day’s Work—Colored girl for day’s work. Call or address 5321 Priscilla st.” (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1906b:20).

John W. Thewlis died on October 17, 1904, in his home along W. Penn Street (FamilySearch 2014j:n.p.). He left a will composed in 1878, to which he had added a codicil a few weeks before his death. The codicil “revoked” the original appointment of wife Jane as executrix, replacing her with “my friend and adviser Charles J. Schaefer and Edward Ames Robinson, my physician.” Thewlis gave the executors “full power and authority to sell and dispose of all or any part of my Estate, Real Personal or Mixed either at Public or Private Sale or Sales and at such time or times and for such price or prices and upon such terms and condition as to them may seem best and to grant and convey the same to the purchasers or purchaser thereof.” The will was probated on November 3, 1904 (Ancestry.com. Operations, Inc. 2015:n.p.).

As reported in Philadelphia newspapers, the settlement of John Thewlis’ “100,000 Estate” would drag on for years, due primarily to the questionable legality of his marriage to Jane Baxter, who believed she was due at least the “widow’s third” of her late husband’s estate. She argued that her marriage to John Thewlis, while “illegal in its inception,” nevertheless became a common law marriage upon the death of Thewlis’ first wife—the remarried Mary Slater—in England in May 1891. After an Orphans’ Court ruled in her favor, Jane composed a will in which she devised her estate to her daughter Agnes Theodosia and a friend named Mary Sharp. The latter two women thus made their claims upon John Thewlis’ still-unsettled estate following Jane Baxter Thewlis’ death on August 9, 1906. Those claims were vigorously contested, however, by Eliza Thewlis (the product of John Thewlis’ first marriage) who had married William Henry Fenton in England in 1874, and lived with him there through 1904, making at least one trip to America in 1894 to find and visit with the father who had abandoned her. Upon John Thewlis’ death in October 1904, Eliza and her husband brought their children to America and moved into the Thewlis home on the corner of W. Penn and

Pulaski Streets (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1907:q, 16; Anonymous 2017c:n.p.; United States Bureau of the Census 1910).

Tax registers indicate that the Thewlis properties at 5321, 5323, and 5324 Priscilla Street were ultimately awarded at least in part to Eliza Thewlis Fenton. She held title to them until her death at age 63 on April 26, 1920 (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1920:18). The Germantown Trust Company, acting as trustee of Eliza's estate, held her share of the property at 5321 Priscilla Street through 1946, acquiring Agnes Theodosia Baxter Thewlis' interest in the property following her death in Peoria, Illinois, in February 1947 (Anonymous 2017d:n.p.).

Only a few early-twentieth-century renters of the 5321 Priscilla Street property have been identified. A 1908 city directory identified the property's principal occupant as laborer George Clayton (James Gopsill's Sons 1908:361). Unaccountably, no occupants were identified in the course of a 1910 census enumeration, which recorded the heads-of-households occupying the other two units of the triplex as follows: 5323 Priscilla Street, Thomas Price, black, 33, born in Virginia, proprietor of a pool room; 5325 Priscilla Street, (illegible) Briggs, black, 48, born in Virginia, coachman for a private family (United States Bureau of the Census 1910). As of January 7, 1920, the African American household renting the 5321 Priscilla Street residence comprised Bertha Harrison (27 years old, married, born in Virginia, no occupation), George Hines (32 years old, married, born in Pennsylvania, laborer in a railroad freight yard), Lavinia Hines (34, married, born in Virginia, domestic servant), and Malinda Lee (15, single, born in Maryland, no occupation) (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). Bertha Harrison was still in residence a decade later (March 28, 1930), and had been joined by husband Robert Harrison (46, born in Virginia, chauffeur in a coal yard), and Robert's younger brother Michael (24, single, born in Virginia, truck driver in a steel plant). In another part of the house lived Benjamin Harrison (probably another brother of Robert, 39, widowed, born in Virginia, laborer in a coal yard) with his New Jersey-born children Verna and Ralph (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). The property's residents as of April 17, 1940 (the last identified occupants of the 5321 Priscilla Street property) comprised 33-year-old widower Thomas Lee (born in South Carolina, employed as a laborer in building construction) with his 7-year-old, Pennsylvania-born son Thomas Jr. and infant daughter Beulah, born a few months earlier in South Carolina (United States Bureau of the Census 1940).

The Germantown Trust Company or their agent owned the 5321 Priscilla Street property on June 9, 1947 when it and its neighbors were condemned by the City of Philadelphia as part of a playground expansion and improvement ordinance. All above-ground structures on the condemned parcels were demolished in 1952-53, and the expanded Wissahickon Playground was completed in 1954 (*Germantown Courier* 1953a:1, 12; Brunt 1953:n.p.; *The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* 1954:n.p.).

## METHODS

The Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the project required archaeological monitoring during the course of the demolition to ensure that no burials associated with the potter's field, or potentially important archaeological deposits, were disturbed. The demolition was performed through implosion. Subsequent to the implosion, the hardscape was removed. Archaeologists were present during debris removal to ensure that no human remains were encountered, and that no burials or archaeological features were disturbed. Subsequent to the removal of debris, construction began. Archaeological monitors were present at all times when construction related excavation was being performed in areas that had been identified as having archaeological potential. In areas where the Contractor's excavation extends to depths greater than the top of the historic ground surface or had the potential to impact archaeological resources, removal of fill deposits were monitored by an archaeologist to expose any intact archaeological resources present. Daily field reports were prepared during the monitoring including photographs illustrating activities and findings.

When archaeological deposits and features were encountered, the archaeological monitor was able to halt excavation to allow time for photography, drawing of profiles, screening of removed soil for artifacts, hand excavation, and other actions deemed necessary to determine the nature, extent, and potential significance of an archaeological deposit upon discovery. Where possible, such as in utility trenches, shifts in the construction excavations were made to avoid impacts to archaeological deposits and feature. Where archaeological features were encountered that could not be avoided, archaeologists recovered the portion of the resource that was to be impacted by the proposed construction. In most cases where cultural features could not be avoided, only the upper foot of soil was impacted by the construction. In a few cases, because of concerns of foundation stability, shaft features were either fully excavated, or excavated to the depth necessary to ensure foundation stability. During the stoppages to recover the cultural features, excavations continued in another part of the site simultaneously, and continued to be monitored by an archaeologist.

The archaeological work was performed in accordance with *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Pennsylvania* (PHMC 2016). All hand excavated soil was screened through 0.63-centimeter (0.25-inch) hardware cloth. Information regarding Munsell soil color, soil texture, and depth was recorded on excavation forms. Soil profiles were drawn and photographs were taken.

The artifact, faunal, and botanical assemblages recovered during the field research were processed and identified according to function and/or type. The Artifact Inventory for the material collected is included in Appendix B. Analysis of historic artifacts, including ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, focused on identifying the function and period of use. The analysis of the artifactual data collected included the qualitative and quantitative examination of artifact classes, decorative motifs, vessel forms, manufacturer marks, contents, markings, etc.. Qualitative analysis consisted of a description of the materials recovered, identification of broad patterns in the cultural assemblages, and the identification and analysis of the presence/absence of specific artifacts or artifact types or their spatial segregation as they relate to the interpretation of the various households. Initial quantitative analysis was the tabulation of the assemblages from each feature using a format derived from South's (1977) artifact groups. The proportional representation of the various groups was used for comparison of the various deposits. Ceramics and glass were tabulated by ware and type. After tabulation, the material was examined to define the minimum number of vessels within selected

assemblages and a comparison was drawn between the various features or property assemblages. Select artifacts were photographed and are included in the text for illustrative purposes.

## FIELD DATA

### Introduction

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) encompasses the city block bounded by West Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, Penn Street and Priscilla Street. The APE for this project measures approximately 2.3 acres (0.9 hectares), approximately 0.93 acres (0.37 hectares) of which lies within the mapped boundaries of the Germantown Potter's Field. No ground disturbing activity is planned for the Potter's Field; therefore construction and archaeological monitoring was limited to the area around the cemetery.

Areas of archaeological potential for the block were provided in the *Phase I Archaeological Survey Report* (Fowler, Ruth, and Basalik, 2013). The report had identified areas that contained disturbances associated with the buildings that were constructed on the block and therefore lacked the potential to provide information to our understanding of the past. The area associated with the Germantown Potter's Field was designated separately. Although this area has archaeological potential, a commitment was made not to disturb this portion of the block. A small portion of the block is not owned by PHA and is not part of any proposed work to be performed here. The remaining areas were assessed as having the potential to contain cultural features that have the potential to provide significant information concerning local and regional history.

### Field Data

Four features were identified during the Phase I Archaeological Survey. Feature 1 was a granite slab located in fill soils that was encountered in Test Unit 1 during the Phase I Archaeological Survey. Feature 1 was determined after further excavation to not be an archaeological feature.



Photograph 1: Feature 2

Feature 2 was a shaft feature encountered in Trench 1 approximately 1 meter below the ground surface (Figure 15; Appendix C; Photograph 1). Feature 2 consisted of a circle of bricks approximately 5 feet in diameter which extends beyond the southern edge of the Trench 1. Soil inside Feature 2 was a mottled sandy loam and clay with brick fragments. The date of the feature is uncertain. A residence was built at 5323 and 5325 Priscilla Street between 1876 and 1885 (Table 2). Feature 2 was situated approximately 16 feet from the rear of the buildings

on the 1923 map of the area (Figure 13; Bromley and Bromley 1923; Appendix C). The feature was reencountered during the archaeological monitoring and was initially assessed a new

**TABLE 2****SUMMARY OF FEATURES BY 1923 ADDRESS****Queen Lane Apartments Project  
City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>1923 ADDRESS</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Excavation Status</b>	<b>Date</b>
Feature 1	5319 Priscilla Street	Not a feature	N/A	N/A
Feature 2	5323 & 5325 Priscilla Street	Brick lined shaft feature	unexcavated	1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of the twentieth century
Feature 3	5329 Priscilla Street	Stone lined shaft feature?	unexcavated	Post 1876-1911
Feature 4	5319 Priscilla Street	Stone lined shaft feature?	unexcavated	Post 1876
Feature 5	5327 Priscilla Street	Brick pad	unexcavated	unknown
Feature 6	5313 Priscilla Street	Stone lined shaft feature	unexcavated	unknown
Feature 7	5316 Pulaski Avenue	Stone lined shaft feature	partially excavated	First decade of the twentieth century
Feature 8	5320 Pulaski Avenue	Stone lined shaft feature	partially excavated	First decade of the twentieth century
Feature 9	5324 Pulaski Avenue	Stone lined shaft feature	partially excavated	First decade of the twentieth century
Feature 10	5330 Pulaski Avenue	Stone lined shaft feature?	excavated	1900 - ca.1904
Feature 11	5332 Pulaski Avenue	unknown	unexcavated	unknown
Feature 12	5328 Pulaski Avenue	Stone lined Shaft feature	partially excavated	unknown
Feature 13	5328 Pulaski Avenue	architectural debris	N/A	N/A
Feature 14	5326 Pulaski Avenue	Stone anomaly	N/A	N/A
Feature 15	5326 Pulaski Avenue	Brick lined shaft feature	unexcavated	unknown
Feature 16	5322 Pulaski Avenue	Brick lined shaft feature	partially excavated	Early twentieth century
Feature 17	5318 Pulaski Avenue	Brick lined shaft feature	unexcavated	Early twentieth century
Feature 18	5314 Pulaski Avenue	Brick lined shaft feature	unexcavated	Early twentieth century
Feature 19	5317 Priscilla Street	stone lined shaft feature	excavated	Early twentieth century
Feature 20	5321 Priscilla Street	Brick lined shaft feature	excavated	Early twentieth century

feature (Feature 21). Seventeen objects were recovered from the surface of the features, including 11 fragments of a milk glass cream jar that was manufactured between 1900 - ca. 1926 (Bennett 2017). Other artifact collected from the surface of the feature include one window glass sherd, a shoe tack, a can fragment one brick fragment and two pieces of cinder. Structures were mapped on the lots containing these features as early as 1876 (Figure 5; Hopkins 1876; Appendix C). The feature was not disturbed by construction activities and was not excavated.



Photograph 2: Feature 3

Feature 3 was identified during the Phase I Archaeological Survey. Feature 3, a stone-lined shaft feature found within Test Unit 6 (Figure 16; Appendix C; Photograph 2) is located in an area where no structures were mapped. The earliest evidence of this area being part of a lot that contained a structure was in 1876 (Figure 5; Hopkins 1876; Appendix C). The location where Test Unit 6 was excavated remained part of this parcel, which faced Penn Street, until at least 1885. According to maps from 1889 (Figure 7; Bromley and Bromley 1889; Appendix C), 1899 (Figure 9; Bromley and Bromley 1899; Appendix C) and 1906 (Figure 10; Smith 1906; Appendix C), this plot

of land had been subdivided several times. In 1911, this location (where TU 6 was excavated) was incorporated into a structure-bearing plot facing Priscilla Street. The feature within TU 6 is situated approximately 40 feet from the back of the structure denoted on the 1911 map. It is unclear if Feature 3 is associated with the structure fronting onto Penn Street or that facing Priscilla Street. The earliest date for this feature is 1876; however, it could have been constructed as late as 1911. Feature 3 was not excavated, as only a small section of it was located within Test Unit 6. Feature 3, within TU 6 was likely constructed between the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. The feature was not encountered during the archaeological monitoring phase of the project.



Photograph 3: Feature 4

Feature 4 was found within TU 1 (Figure 17; Appendix C; Photograph 3). Feature 4 consisted of a wall located in the northeast corner of the test unit. Only a small portion of Feature 4 was uncovered and excavated; a majority of it extends beyond the boundaries of TU 1. Soil within the feature consisted of a coal, cinder and ash fill. The date of the feature is uncertain. A residence was built at 5319 Priscilla Street between 1871 and 1876 (Table 2). Feature 4 was situated approximately 16 feet from the rear of the buildings on the 1923

map of the area (Figure 13; Bromley and Bromley 1923; Appendix C). The feature was not encountered during the archaeological monitoring phase of the project.

Feature 5 was encountered during archaeological monitoring. Feature 5 consisted of a fragmentary brick floor on 5327 Priscilla Street (Figure 18; Appendix C). The date of the feature is uncertain. The feature was located where a frame structure is shown on a 1923 map (Figure 13; Bromley and Bromley 1923; Appendix C).



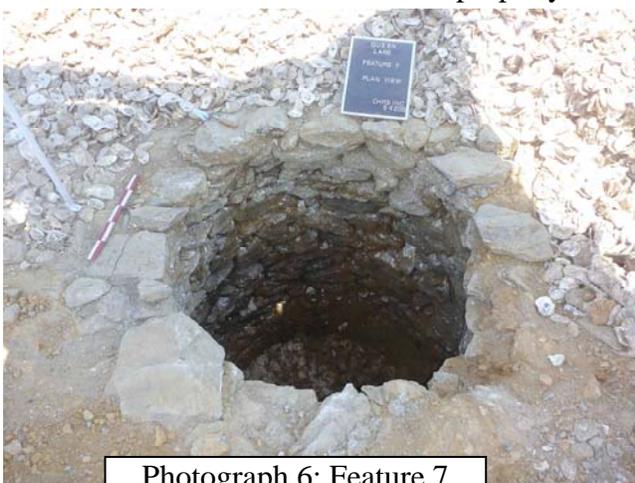
Photograph 4: Feature 6

glass fragment, a wire nail, a drawer pull and six fragments of bone. The bottle glass fragment dated to 1953 suggesting that the artifacts recovered from layer of soil in the collapsed portion of feature may have resulted from the demolition of the building on the lot and not be associated with that properties residents. The upper 2 feet of the feature was removed and empty portion of the feature was filled to provide compaction. The feature was covered by a concrete pad during construction and no further disturbance will take place. The feature is located at the rear of the property that once stood at 5319 Pricilla Street.

Feature 6 was a partially collapsed roughly coursed stone-lined shaft feature (Figure 19; Appendix C, Photographs 4 and 5). The shaft was circular with an approximate exterior diameter of 5 feet and an interior diameter of 4 feet. The upper 2 feet of the feature was empty of fill with the exception of a small area on the south side of the feature where the stone had collapsed. The mixed fill soil was excavated to a depth of 2 feet below the surface of the feature. Eleven artifacts were recovered. Artifacts included three flower pot fragments, a bottle



Photograph 5: Feature 6 - detail



Photograph 6: Feature 7

Feature 7 was a roughly coursed fieldstone-lined shaft feature (Figure 20; Appendix C, Photograph 6). The shaft was circular with an approximate exterior diameter of 5 feet and an interior diameter of 4 feet. The feature was excavated to a depth of 8.6 feet. The stone-lined shaft extended to a depth of 5.2 feet. The shaft continued through the underlying soil for an additional 3.4 feet where excavation halted.

A decomposing metal pipe was encountered in the sidewall of the southern portion of the feature just below where the stone lining of the shaft ended. A decomposing pipe of the same size was encountered vertically along the southern wall of the feature suggesting that fluids were draining into the feature. The pipe was approximately 0.5 feet in diameter. Feature fill was comprised mostly of densely packed oyster shell to a depth of 6 feet, (Figure 21; Appendix C) where the oyster shell was mixed with a brown (10YR 3/3) loam, and a small amount of ceramics, glass, and other domestic artifacts which dated from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Artifacts from Feature 7 are discussed in more detail in the analysis section below. Feature 7 was backfilled with clean fill and sealed under the foundation of the concrete footer of Building 3. The feature is located at the rear of the house that once stood at 5316 Pulaski Avenue.



Photograph 7: Feature 8

The feature was excavated in seven levels. The upper level of soil, 0 to 1.3, feet was comprised of coal ash mixed with pockets of brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam soil. Level 2 (1.3 feet to 2.1 feet) consisted of coal ash mixed with brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam soil that ended in a level of brick rubble. Level 3 (2.1 feet to 3 feet) contained pockets of brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam and coal ash. Level 4 (3 to 4 feet) was comprised of a reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) loam. Level 5 (4 feet to 5 feet) was comprised mostly of coal ash with small pockets of brown (10YR 4/3) loam and Level 6 (5 feet to 6.2 feet) that was coal ash. Artifacts from Feature 8 are discussed in more detail in the analysis section below. Feature 8 was backfilled with clean fill and sealed under the foundation of the concrete footer of Building 3. The feature is located at the rear of the house that once stood at 5320 Pulaski Avenue.

Feature 8 was a roughly coursed fieldstone-lined shaft feature (Figure 22; Appendix C, Photographs 7 and 8). The shaft was circular with an approximate exterior diameter of 5 feet and an interior diameter of 4 feet. The feature was excavated to a depth of 6.2 feet. The stone-lined shaft extended to a depth of 4.7 feet (Figure 23; Appendix C). The shaft continued through the underlying brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly clay and loam soil for an additional 1.5 feet where excavation halted. Feature fill was comprised mostly of varying amounts of coal ash mixed with brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam



Photograph 8: Feature 8 - detail

Feature 9 was a roughly coursed stone-lined shaft feature (Figure 24; Appendix C, Photograph 9). The shaft was circular with an approximate exterior diameter of 4.2 feet and an interior diameter

of 3 feet. A 6 inch wide metal pipe was encountered on the northern end of the feature. The pipe was oriented in a roughly east-west direction. The shaft feature was excavated to a depth of 5.2 feet.



Photograph 9: Feature 9

The upper level of soil, 0 to 4.1 feet was comprised of coal ash mixed with pockets of brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam soil (Figure 25; Appendix C). A layer of clay was encountered between 4 feet to 4.5 feet. Beneath the clay, a deposit of coal ash mixed with pockets of brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam soil extended to a depth of 5.2 feet below datum where excavation was halted. Artifacts from Feature 9 are discussed in more detail in the analysis section below. Feature 9 was backfilled with clean fill and sealed under the foundation of the concrete footer of Building 3. The feature is located at the rear of the house that once stood at 5324 Pulaski Avenue.

Feature 10 was a disturbed feature. It is approximately the same distance from Pulaski Avenue as Features 7, 8 and 9, and is roughly oval. The feature appears to be the bottom of a stone-lined shaft feature (Figure 26; Appendix C, Photograph 10). The oval shaped feature is approximately 5 feet by 3 feet. Feature fill was comprise of 0.25 feet of brown (10YR 4/3) loam (Figure 27; Appendix C). Over 300 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts from Feature 10 are discussed in more detail in the analysis section below. The feature is located at the rear of the blacksmith shop that once stood at 5330 Pulaski Avenue.



Photograph 10: Feature 10



Photograph 11: Feature 11

Feature 11 was encountered is the side wall of a trench excavated along the western edge of the historic property that once stood on 5332 Pulaski Avenue for the installation of utilities. Feature 11 was a vertical cut noted in the wall of the pipe trench behind Building 3 (Figure 28; Appendix C, Photograph 11). Trenching impacted the edge of Feature 11. The function of the feature is unknown. Feature 11 appears to be a flat bottomed, straight sided feature 5.5 feet wide and 5.7 feet deep. Based on the observable rubble, the feature extends at

least 1.8 feet west. Feature fill is comprised of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam, mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. Debris noted in the feature consists mostly of medium to large size building stone with pockets of coal ash. Five artifacts were recovered during the scrap down to delineate the feature. The artifacts were one whiteware saucer rim, two oyster shell fragments, two brick fragments (385.9 grams) and one small ferrous rod. The date of the feature is unknown. The feature was not to be impacted further and was not excavated.



Photograph 12: Feature 12

Feature 12 was a rectangular feature that was partial exposed during construction (Figures 29-30; Appendix C, Photographs 12 and 13). Feature 12 is a flat bottomed, straight sided feature. The portion of the feature exposed measured 4.5 feet by 4.1 feet. The feature extended northeast beyond the area of construction disturbance. The portion of the feature to be impacted was excavated and found to contain large stones within a soil matrix of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam, mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay that extended to a depth of 2.4 feet. An approximately one foot wide stone lining was

found on the western side of the feature and portions of the southern and eastern sides of the feature. Stones on the eastern half of the feature appeared to be debris. Based on the location of the feature and its construction, Feature 12 would appear to be a stone-lined shaft feature. The feature was sectioned. From the northeastern half of the feature, 16 artifacts were recovered. Artifacts included an ink bottle, a panel bottle, three sherds of a colorless bottle base, three window glass fragments, three lead pipe fragments, a machine bolt, a wire fragment, a piece of melted glass, a fragment of bone, and an oyster shell fragment. A small quantity of metal objects including hinges, wire fencing, pipe fragments, and a part of bicycle frame were found, along with two ceramic sherd and two glass sherds, recovered from the southwestern half of the feature. The date of the feature is unknown. Feature 12 is located at the rear of the lot of 5328 Pulaski Avenue.



Photograph 13: Feature 12 - Stratigraphy

Feature 13 appeared as a concentration of rock and brick located during construction excavation of the pipe trench behind Building 3. The feature appeared as a jumbled mass of rocks with bricks mixed in. No clear shape could be determined during the archaeological examination. Upon cleaning the area, it was determined that Feature 13 was a lens of architectural debris towards the rear of the lot of 5328 Pulaski Avenue.

Feature 14 was a concentration of stone identified during construction excavation of the pipe trench behind Building 3. The feature presented as an open square with stone along the edges (Figure 31; Appendix C). It is possible that the feature represents the bottom of a stone lined shaft that was nearly entirely destroyed. Feature 14 was located toward the rear of the building that once stood at 5326 Pulaski Avenue.



Photograph 14: Feature 15

Feature 15 is a brick-lined shaft that was encountered in the side wall of the pipe trench excavated behind Building 3 (Figure 32; Appendix C, Photograph 14). The feature is circular with an exterior diameter of 3.6 feet and an interior diameter of 2.9 feet. The feature was cleaned, drawn and photographed, but not excavated as it would not be further impacted by the proposed project. Feature fill was a brown (10YR 4/3) loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. No artifacts other than bricks, were noted at the surface of the feature fill. The feature is located at the rear of 5326 Pulaski Avenue.

Feature 16 is a brick-lined shaft that was encountered in the side wall of the pipe trench excavated behind Building 3 (Figure 33; Appendix C, Photograph 15). The feature is circular with an exterior diameter of 2 feet and an interior diameter of 1.6 feet. The feature is surrounded by an arc of stones that might represent the remnant of a stone-lined shaft feature within which the brick shaft was constructed. Feature fill was a brown (10YR 4/3) loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. It was possible to shift the construction trench slightly to avoid further impacts to this feature. The feature was not excavated as it would not be further impacted by the proposed project. A medicine bottle, shoe sole leather, and a bone fragment were noted at the surface of the feature fill. The feature is located at the rear of 5322 Pulaski Avenue.



Photograph 15: Feature 16

Feature 17 is a brick-lined shaft that was encountered in the side wall of the pipe trench excavated behind Building 3 (Figure 34; Appendix C, Photograph 16). The feature is circular with an exterior diameter of 3.1 feet and an interior diameter of 2.3 feet. Feature fill was a brown (10YR 4/3) loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay. It was possible to shift the construction trench slightly to avoid further impacts to this feature. The feature was not excavated as it would not be further impacted by the proposed project.



Photograph 16: Feature 17

Twenty artifacts were recovered from the features during cleaning and documenting. This material included a buff stoneware jug fragment, a late nineteenth-century Mason Fruit jar, an alcohol bottle, a milk bottle, a door knob, a metal toy, a horseshoe, and the top to a talc container. The material appear to date to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The feature is located at the rear of 5318 Pulaski Avenue.

approximately 2.7 feet. Feature fill was a brown (10YR 4/3) clayey loam mottled with pockets of coal ash. The feature was not excavated as it would not be further impacted by the proposed project. Seventeen artifacts were recovered from the features during cleaning and documenting. This material included a yellowware teapot, three porcelain saucer fragments, whiteware sherd with a gilt edge, an amber beer bottle, an amber cream jar, a water or soda bottle, mason jar lines and a toy whiteware plate. The material appear to date to the first quarter of the twentieth century. The feature is located at the rear of 5314 Pulaski Avenue.

Feature 18 is a brick-lined shaft that was encountered in the side wall of the pipe trench excavated behind Building 3 (Figure 35; Appendix C, Photograph 17). The feature is circular with an exterior diameter of approximately 3.5 feet and an interior diameter of



Photograph 17: Feature 18



Photograph 18: Feature 19

Feature 19 was the bottom of a roughly coursed fieldstone-lined shaft feature (Figure 36; Appendix C, Photograph 18). The shaft was 3 feet square. The shaft feature was excavated to the base of the feature. Feature 19 was approximately 0.9 feet deep, suggesting that it represents the very bottom of the original shaft. The upper level of soil, 0 to 0.8 feet was comprised of coal ash mixed with pockets of brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam soil. The bottom 0.1 feet was comprised of a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loam. Artifacts from Feature 19 are discussed in more detail in the analysis section below. The feature appears to have been filled in the mid-1920s. The feature

is located at the rear of the property at 5317 Priscilla Street.



Photograph 19: Feature 20 at surface

Feature fill was a brown (10YR 4/4) clay loam. The shaft feature was excavated to the base of the feature. Feature 20 was approximately 1.5 feet deep, suggesting that it represents the very bottom of the original shaft. Artifacts from Feature 20 are discussed in more detail in the analysis section below. A manufacturer’s mark on a bottle fragment suggest that the feature was filled in the early twentieth century. The feature is located at the rear of 5321 Priscilla Street.

Feature 20 is a brick-lined shaft encountered during the excavation of a storm drainage trench. The feature was subsequently re-exposed during the construction of a retaining wall behind Building 1 (Figure 37; Appendix C, Photographs 19 and 20). The feature is oval and measured 4 feet long and 3 feet wide.



Photograph 20: Feature 20 - excavated

Twenty features were noted during the archaeological monitoring (Table 2). Three of the features identified were determined to represent soil anomalies or architectural debris lens that were found within the fills that covered the site. Six brick lined shaft features were exposed. However only one brick lined shaft was in a location that could not be avoided by construction activities and was excavated. Most of the brick lined features were located toward the rear of properties along Pulaski Avenue, adjacent to the boundary of the Potters field. Those features were preserved in place. Eight stone line shaft features were encountered. Four of these features were excavated to the depth of proposed disturbance. Two stone lined features were present in locations that could not be avoided by construction and were totally excavated. Three stone lined features were exposed but not impacted by construction activities and were not excavated. These features have been preserved in place. Shaft features were found that are associated with houses that stood on Pulaski Avenue and Priscilla Street, but only one shaft feature (Feature 3) associated with the houses that stood on Penn Street was encountered. It is possible that shaft features associated with the properties were located adjacent to the boundary of the Potters field and were not exposed or impacted by construction activities. All of the artifacts recovered from the shaft features appear to date from the last decade of the nineteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century.

# ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

## Introduction

The archaeological monitoring encountered 20 cultural features, 15 of which were shaft features. Three of these features were impacted by the construction activities and were excavated in their entirety. The remaining 12 shaft features were either not significantly impacted and were unexcavated, or only portions of the feature was impacted and they were partially excavated. These features remain intact and the artifactual deposits are available for future research. The artifact assemblages from the partially excavated features were for the most part small in number and were described in the field results section above. Six features had sufficiently large assemblages to warrant more analysis beyond a description of the artifacts recovered. Four of these features (Features 7, 8, 9, and 10) were located behind houses that fronted on Pulaski Avenue. The remaining two features (Features 19 and 20) were found at the rear of two properties that front on Priscilla Street.

The material collected during the Phase III excavations was examined both qualitatively and quantitatively. Qualitative attributes, such as decoration, manufacturing techniques and marks, vessel form, etc., were noted. This information is provided in Appendix B. The material was also examined quantitatively. Quantitative analysis was used to create distributional and comparative analysis between the features examined. The cultural assemblage was categorized after functional categories established by Stanley South (1977). This provides a means of comparing the nature of the assemblages *in toto*. The proportional representation of the various groups was used for comparison of the various deposits. Most artifacts may be categorized as kitchen related (such as ceramics, bottle glass, vessel glass, tableware, etc.) or architectural (such as window glass, or nails). The other artifacts are furniture related (knobs, pulls, lamps, upholstery tacks, etc.), personal items (beads, thimbles, coins, eyeglass lenses), clothing (shoe eyelets, buttons, buckles), arms-related objects (including gun casings, shotgun shells), tobacco related artifacts (wood and kaolin piped and stems), activity related (tools, toys, plant and animal related items, etc. A variety of items are not included in the functional analysis. These include brick, mortar, slate, and ceramic block fragments, bone, shell, and other biological items, and ash, cinders, and coal.

Ceramics and glass were tabulated by ware and type. After tabulation, the artifactual material was examined to define the minimum number of vessels within the six selected assemblages and a comparison was drawn between the various property assemblages. Select artifacts were photographed and are included in the text for illustrative purposes.

## Feature 7

Feature 7 was located behind the building that once stood on 5316 Pulaski Avenue. The feature was excavated to the depth of disturbance. Feature 7 was filled mostly with oyster shell. A small number of non-shell artifacts were recovered from the feature (Table 3). Three quarters of the artifacts were domestic items associated with food preparation, serving, storage, or food consumption. These kitchen related items included ceramics, bottle glass, and a small number of vessel glass items (parfait glass and a glass handle) and a wooden handled fork.

<b>TABLE 3</b>				
<b>PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE</b>				
<b>CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE</b>				
<b>Feature 7</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b>				
<b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>				
<b>Group<sup>①</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Assemblage</b>		<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>75.2</b>		Redware	0.0
Ceramics		36.8	Stoneware	3.6
Bottle glass		60.5	Yellowware	0.0
Vessel glass		2.0	Creamware	0.0
Other <sup>②</sup>		0.7	Pearlware	0.0
<b>Architecture</b>	<b>7.9</b>		Whiteware	57.1
Window		12.5	Ironstone	5.4
Nails		75.0	Porcelain	7.1
Other <sup>③</sup>		12.5	Other	26.8
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>3.0</b>		N	56
<b>Personal</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>2.0</b>			
<b>Arms</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Activities<sup>④</sup></b>	<b>11.9</b>			
N		202		

① after South 1977, ② biological items excluded, ③ brick, mortar, concrete excluded, ④ ash, coal, cinder excluded

Over 60 percent of the ceramics present in the feature were whitewares or ironstone. This material included pieces that were undecorated, and sherds that exhibited brown transfer printed designs, blue transfer printed designs, decal decorations, and gold gilt. The next most prominent ceramic paste type was buff-bodied earthenware. More than a quarter of the ceramic assemblage was comprised of the type of ceramic. Stoneware found includes a sherd of a buff paste stoneware with a salt glaze exterior and an Albany slip interior and a portion of an American blue and gray stoneware crock. Porcelain items were gilt edged tea cup fragments. Three of the ceramics contained manufacturers marks. A whiteware plate was marked “Willets Mfg. Co.” This mark was used between 1879-1884 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:14). A whiteware saucer was marked “Dale & Davis.” This Prospect Hill Pottery mark was used between 1880-1895 (Lehner 1988:359). The third mark was also from a whiteware plate. The Hopewell China Company mark was used between ca. 1920 - ca.1938 (Lehner 1988:212).

Bottle glass was the largest type of artifact recovered from the feature, representing 60 percent of the kitchen group assemblage. Bottle glass included colorless, olive, amber, dark green, green and light green tinted items. The glass represents portions of alcohol and beverage bottles, a sauce bottle, proprietary/medicine bottles, and food storage jars. Several of the bottles were marked as to manufacturer or contents. Two bottles marked “Kastenmayer Bottler below Huntingdon,” were found. Kastenmayer was a Philadelphia bottler. The spelling of his name as “Kastenmayer,” suggests a manufacture date prior to 1894. After this period the spelling was “Kastenmeyer.” German immigrant Joseph F. Kastenmeyer (born 1849; immigrated 1875) was granted a liquor license for the first time in 1891, when he was living along 34th Street, “below Huntingdon” (immediately south of W. Huntingdon Street, across from Strawberry Mansion). The earliest directory entry reflecting his bottling enterprise there occurred in the 1894 directory (James Gopsill’s Sons 1894). He appears to have operated that business only until March 1896, possibly because he was “attacked” in that month by “the Law and Order Society for selling drinks to Agents Myers and Anderson” (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1896b). He was not included in directories published from 1897 through 1899. By 1900, he was working as a brewer, but had moved to 2009 N. Warnock Street, in northeast Philadelphia (James Gopsill’s Sons 1900). Another Philadelphia firm’s bottle, William Callahan and Company, was also recovered from Feature 7. William A. Callahan founded “William A. Callahan & Co.” ca. 1889 at a location on Parrish Street in Philadelphia (*The Times* 1889). The company appears to have folded around 1894, when at least some of William A. Callahan’s property along Parrish Street was seized and sold at Sheriff’s sale (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1894). Other marked bottles include a bottle base marked “Hire’s” (Philadelphia pharmacist Charles Elmer Hires created Hire’s root beer in 1875) and “Mason” (John Landis Mason, Vineland, New Jersey native, patented his Mason jars in 1858).

The bulk of the feature fill was oyster shell. Six feet of compacted oyster shell was encountered within the feature. This material was likely fill relating to the closing of the feature in the early twentieth century. The underlying artifact bearing soils also contained oyster shell, a small number of clam shells, and animal bone. Seven chicken bones, representing one chicken, and one pig bone (from a ham steak) were recovered. Also recovered from the feature was a small amount of egg shell, black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) seeds, and fish scales from cod (Gadidae), smelt (Osmeridae), perch (Pericidae), needlefish (Belonidae), sunfish (centrarchidae), sole (soleidae), carp (cyprinidae), drum (sciaenidae), sea bass (serranidae), gar (Iepisosteididae), salmon/trout (salmonidae), mullet (mugilidae), sturgeon (acipenseridae), herring (clupeidae), anchovy (engraulidae), sleeper (eleotridae), tarpon (elopidae), bluefish (pomatomidae), and jacks (carangidae).

Architectural items are few. Architectural items include window glass, cut and wire nails, and an agate door knob. Although not listed in Table 3, brick, brick tile, and mortar were also recovered. Furniture items from Feature 7 were comprised of lamp chimney glass with hand crimped rims and a wood fragment. Clothing related artifacts included glass and metal buttons and part of a steel toe from a boot. The activities group contains miscellaneous items including terra cotta flower pot fragments, wire fencing, a possible wind chime fragments and various metal hardware. A porcelain doll fragment was also found. The doll fragment, Armond Marseille #990, was manufactured in Germany between 1885-1950s (dollreference.com 2017).

Ceramic and glass items were also examined by vessel form. The minimum number of ceramic vessels (MNV) is 20. The items include tea cups, saucers (Photograph 21), plates (9 inch, 7.5 inch, and 7 inch in diameter), a tureen lid, a crock (Photograph 22), and a probable jug (Photographs 23a, b, c). Four of the ceramic vessels were too fragmentary to determine their original shape.

Photograph 21: Whiteware saucer with decal decoration – Feature 7



Photograph 22: Stoneware crock with American Blue and Grey decoration – Feature 7



Photographs 23a, b, c: Buff-bodied earthenware jug(?). The vessel exhibits two portraits on either side of the vessel (see below).



<b>TABLE 4</b> <b>MINIMUM NUMBER OF CERAMIC</b> <b>VESSELS</b> <b>Feature 7</b> <b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>  <b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b> <b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>		
Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
Tea	9	45
Serving	6	30
Storage	1	5
unknown	4	20
Total	20	100

The vessels were assessed by type (Table 4). The majority of ceramic vessels were objects associated with the serving and consumption of tea. Forty-five percent of the MNV assemblage were teawares. One tea cup was made porcelain. All of the other teawares were made of whiteware. The decorations, where evident, on the cups and saucers did not match, indicating that no sets were present. No teapot fragments were found. The second most prevalent vessel type were items associated with the serving of food. Serving vessels were primarily plates. The plates are all of different diameters and have different decorations, indicating that they were not parts of sets. Only one storage vessel was found, the stoneware crock. No toilet wares (chamber pots, wash basins, etc.) were recovered from Feature 7.

Min  
imum

Number of Vessels (MNV) was also calculated for the bottle and jar glass recovered from Feature 7. There were 15 bottles and jars represented (Table 5). About a quarter of the glass MNV were alcohol related (alcohol and beer). About a quarter of the MNV assemblage was comprised of food jars (mason jars and jelly jars) and about a quarter of the MNV assemblage was too fragmentary to discern shape or content. The remaining objects included a condiment bottle (Photograph 24), an extract bottle, and a medicinal/proprietary bottle. Only one vessel type was identified in the vessel glass category, a parfait glass (Photograph 25).

<b>TABLE 5</b> <b>MINIMUM NUMBER OF GLASS</b> <b>VESSELS</b> <b>Feature 7</b> <b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>  <b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b> <b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>		
Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
alcohol	1	6.7
beer	3	20.0
condiment/extract	2	13.4
medicinal/proprietary	1	6.7
food jar	4	26.6
unknown	4	26.6
Total	15	100

**Conclusions – Feature 7.** Of the shaft features encountered at the Queen Lane Site, Feature 7 had the most unusual fill. There was approximately 75 cubic feet of oyster shell in this stone lined shaft. The amount and densely packed nature of the oyster shell and large number of fish species represented suggests that it was purposefully used to close the shaft feature. A small domestic deposit was also found beneath the oyster shell, and in pockets along the edge of the stone lined shaft. The date of the domestic deposit can be postulated on the basis of manufacturing marks (Table 6). With the exception of one ceramic artifact, the manufacturing marks are consistent with a late nineteenth-century date.



Photograph 24: Condiment  
(sauce)  
Bottle – Feature 7



Photograph 25: Parfait glass  
Feature 7

While there is usually a time lag associated between the date of manufacture of ceramic objects and the date of they enter the archaeological record (Adams and Gaw 1977), glass artifacts, particularly bottles, usually are used and discarded. The artifacts suggest that the domestic artifacts were deposited in Feature 7 in the late 1890s or early twentieth century during the period the site was occupied by Samuel Archer, his wife, and a series of boarders who had occupied the property between 1883 and ca. 1911. The presence of a ceramic sherd manufactured between 1920 and 1938, may be indicative of when the large volume of oyster shell was deposited in the feature. It is likely that Feature 7 was filled with oyster shell at the end of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

**TABLE 6**  
**DATE SPANS OF MARKED ARTIFACTS**  
**Feature 7**  
**Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)**  
  
**Queen Lane Apartments Project**  
**City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Manufacturer	Date Span of operation
Willets Mfg. Co	1879-1884
Prospect Hill Pottery	1880-1895
Hopwell China Co.	1920-1938
Kastenmayer Bottler	1891-1894
Callahan & Co.	1889-1894
Hire's	post-1875
Mason	post 1858
Armand Marseille #990	1885-1950s

The number of artifacts are too few to make definitive statements about the residents of the property; however, the artifacts provide some data. The variety of ceramic vessel (different sizes, non-matching plates, non-matching cups) is suggestive of a lower income household. This is consistent with the historical data that lists Samuel Archer as a laborer who brought boarders into his home during the almost 20 years he occupied the house on Pulaski Avenue.

The artifacts also speak to the nature of the urban environment. While the beverages (beer, soda) were made and bottled locally, most of the ceramic items appear to have been manufactured in Europe, or out of the area. This is due in part to the perishability of food items, versus the availability of cheap foreign goods in a major metropolitan area.

There is some evidence that the residents associated with Feature 7 may have sought to emulate an upper class white American ideology of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The prevailing ideological conception in North America by the end of the nineteenth century has been referred to as the Cult of Domesticity (Lavender 1998; Wall 1994). This Victorian-period perspective views the home as an oasis of virtue, comfort and perfection in an otherwise rough world. Wives, as keepers of the home, were supposed to reflect this perfection. The view was embraced in early nineteenth-century urban centers in New York City (Wall 1994) and expanded into rural areas as the nineteenth century progressed (McMurry 1988). This was reflected in the geographic separation of male and female work spheres, the ritualization of meals, and a middle-class ethos incorporating a lower birth rate (Wall 1994). The Cult of Domesticity emerged due to several interplaying factors. One of these was the industrialization of the American economy, when economic ideals shifted from self-reliant subsistence-type farming to the accumulation of wealth in an expanding capitalist market (Wall 1994; Henretta 1978; Vickers 1990). The Cult of Domesticity largely represents aspiration to a higher social class, or a struggle to define a new type of social class. Although all women were supposed to emulate the ideal of femininity inherent in this philosophy, black, working class, and immigrant women were often excluded by the proponents of

these ideals from the definition of “true women” because of social prejudice. Recent archaeological work in immigrant industrial communities (Basalik, Ruth and Trachtenberg 2007) and African-American sites (Wilkie 2003) found similar evidence of mimicry of upper class morals and mores. In Feature 7, the Cult of Domesticity might be reflected in the ceramic vessel types present. The high percentage of teawares may be an indication that, on some level, that the Archers strove toward what was becoming the family ideal of middle class and upper class family.

Feature 8

Feature 8 was located behind the building that once stood on 5320 Pulaski Avenue. The feature was excavated to the depth of disturbance at 6.2 feet. Feature 8 was filled mostly with coal ash. Over 1700 artifacts were recovered from the feature (Table 7). Forty percent of the artifacts were domestic items associated with food preparation, serving, storage, or food consumption. These kitchen related items included ceramics, bottle glass, and a small number of vessel glass items.

<b>TABLE 7</b>				
<b>PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE</b>				
<b>CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE</b>				
<b>Feature 8</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b>				
<b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>				
<b>Group<sup>①</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Assemblage</b>		<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>39.9</b>		Redware	0.0
Ceramics		34.7	Stoneware	0.0
Bottle glass		49.8	Yellowware	8.8
Vessel glass		14.6	Creamware	0.0
Other <sup>②</sup>		0.9	Pearlware	0.0
<b>Architecture</b>	<b>14.6</b>		Whiteware	39.1
Window		31.1	Ironstone	19.3
Nails		58.2	Porcelain	28.6
Other <sup>③</sup>		10.7	Other	4.2
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>12.3</b>		N	238
<b>Personal</b>	<b>0.8</b>			
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>5.8</b>			
<b>Arms</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.7</b>			
<b>Activities<sup>④</sup></b>	<b>25.9</b>			
N		1718		

① after South 1977, ② biological items excluded, ③ brick, mortar, concrete excluded, ④ ash, coal, cinder excluded

Ceramic artifacts comprise roughly 35 percent of the kitchen related items. Approximately 60 percent of the ceramics present in the feature were whitewares or ironstone. This material included pieces that were undecorated, and sherds that exhibited red transfer printed designs, black transfer printed designs, and decal decorations. The next most prominent ceramic paste type was porcelain. Almost thirty percent of the ceramic assemblage was comprised of porcelain. Porcelain items included items that were hand painted overgrazed decoration, decal decorated and gilt edged. Other ceramic pastes present were yellowwares (8.8%) and semi-porcelains (4.4%). One sherd of majolica was also found. A number of ceramic artifacts had manufacturing marks (Table 8). The manufacturing marks were primarily used during the last decades of the nineteenth century, although some marks continued to be used into the twentieth century. Three of the marks were from potteries in the United States (two in New Jersey and one in Ohio). The remaining marks were all from Britain.

<b>TABLE 8</b>			
<b>MANUFACTURERS MARKS - CERAMICS</b>			
<b>Feature 8</b>			
<b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>			
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b>			
<b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>			
Name	Location	Date	Reference
Cook & Hancock (Crescent Pottery)	Trenton, NJ	ca. 1881-1903	Lehner 1988:114
East End Pottery	East Liverpool, Ohio	1894-1909	Lehner 1988:134
Edward Clarke	Tunstall England	1865-1877	Godden 1964:147
Eturia Pottery	Staffordshire, England	1863-1894	Kovel and Kovel 1986:146
Haviland & Co.	Limoges, France	1879-date	Kovel and Kovel 1986:178
I.L./S.W.G.	unknown	unknown	
James Keiller & Sons	Dundee Scotland	1873 - ca. 1898	Mathew 2000
John Edwards	Staffordshire, England	1880-ca. 1900	Godden 1964:231
Mercer Pottery	Trenton, NJ	1868 - ca. 1930	Lehner 1988:293
O.B./W.G.	unknown	unknown	
Powell & Bishop	Staffordshire, England	1876-1878	Godden 1964:509
Wedgwood & Co.	Staffordshire, England	1862-1890	Kovel and Kovel 1986:5

Bottle and jar glass was the largest type of artifact recovered from the feature, representing nearly half of the kitchen group assemblage. Bottle glass included colorless, aqua, amber, and light green tinted items. The glass represents portions of alcohol, beer, food, proprietary/medicine bottles, and food storage jars. Several of the bottles were marked as to manufacturer or contents (Table 9). Bottles from nine different breweries/bottlers were recovered. About half of the individuals had

been running groceries before going into brewing and/or bottling of beer. One, George Sonneck, had run a tavern before becoming a bottler with his next door neighbor, Franz Lautenback. Their bottling business only lasted for one year. Sonneck went back to running his tavern and Lautenback worked at being a tailor. The manufacturing dates for most of the brewers/bottlers were relatively short, but in some cases the short lived enterprise on the embossed bottles represent only name changes. For example. The Germantown Brewing Company was chartered in Pennsylvania on April 4, 1892. The Company announced its intention to change its name to “The Mutual Brewing Company of Philadelphia” on July 28, 1893. In 1897, it was one of “six large Philadelphia breweries” consolidated into the new “Consumers Brewing Company” which operated until 1904.” Other marked items include food containers from the Heinz Company, Lea and Perrins, the I. Rice Company and Hires root beer. The bottles and jars were manufactured during the last decade of the nineteenth century.

<p align="center"><b>TABLE 9</b></p> <p align="center"><b>MANUFACTURERS MARKS – BEVERAGE/FOOD BOTTLES/JARS</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Feature 8</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b></p> <p align="center"><b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b></p>			
Name	Street Address	Location	Dates
C. Miller	16 East Cheltenham Avenue	Germantown	1883-1892
Daniel M. Feeney	347 Queen Lane	Germantown	1894-1903
Germantown Brewing Co.	Queen Lane and Pulaski Ave.	Germantown	1892-1893
H. Brauning	2220 North 4th Street	Philadelphia	1876-1890
J. Brunett	1625 Fawn Street	Philadelphia	1886-1894
L. Leiling	238 East Queen Lane	Germantown	1888-1891
Oriental Bottling	2423 - 2433 Amber Street	Kensington	1882-1939
Sonneck & Lautenback	1751 North 4th Street	Philadelphia	1882-1883
W. Callahan & Co.	1529-1531 Parrish Street	Philadelphia	1889-1894
Mason Jar		unknown	1885-1895
Mason's Improved		unknown	1885-1895
Lea and Perrins		unknown	1839 -ca. 1920
Heinz Bros & Co.		Pittsburgh	1886-1895
Hires Improved Root Beer	various	Philadelphia	post 1888
Rice & Co.		Philadelphia?	post 1884

Vessel glass comprised nearly 15% of the kitchen group items. Most of the material was comprised of colorless and colored molded glass. The artifacts included tumblers, punch cups, dessert dishes and decorative jars.

Biological items included bone, shell and seeds. One hundred and ninety-two fragments of bone were recovered. Three quarters of the mammal bones were unidentifiable as to species. Swine were the most numerous bones. Swine bones (*Sus scrofa*) included bones associated with cuts of picnic shoulder, rough back, rib belly, short cut ham and pigs feet. The bone material recovered from Feature 8 also included bone fragments from cattle (*Bos taurus*) suggesting cuts of meat that

included front shank, and rump. A mandible of an Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) and bones from a rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) were also found. Chicken (*Gallus gallus*) bones included fragmentary portions of one chicken. No cranial, neck, or foot chicken bones were encountered. Fifteen oyster shell and four clam shell were recovered. Fish bone and fish scales were also found. Species represented included porgies (sparidae), sunfish (centrarchidae), killifish (cyprinodontidae), temperate perch (percichthyidae), salmon/trout (Salmonidae), needlefish (belonidae), perch (pericidae), and mullet (mugilidae). Seeds recovered from Feature 8 included black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*).



Photograph 26 – Feature 8 Lamp Shade

Architectural items comprised 14.6 percent of the assemblage. Almost 60 percent of the architectural assemblage was nails or nail fragments. The majority of the 146 nails recovered were cut nails, but small numbers of wire nails were also recovered from Feature 8. Window glass made up roughly thirty percent of the architecture assemblage. The remaining ten percent included slate roofing, agate and glass door knob fragments and a door hinge. Twelve percent of the assemblage was comprised of furniture items. The majority of the furniture items were lamp chimney glass, but fragments of a glass lamp shade (Photograph 26) were also recovered. Personal items included bakelite hair pin fragments, glass bead fragments, a copper watch, jewelry pins, and rubber comb (Photograph 27) and tortoise shell comb fragments. Clothing included a bone button, prosser buttons, a shirt stud, a copper shank button, a zipper

pull, and a large number of shoe heels and shoe parts. Thirteen tobacco pipe bowls and stems were recovered from Feature 8. Pipes included both kaolin and red clay tobacco pipes. The kaolin pipe bowls included one marked “Home Rule” and one marked “TD.” The red clay pipe (Photograph 28) was marked M&T. Müllenbach & Thewald were a German firm who made inexpensive pipes from 1864 into the twentieth century (pipedia.org 2008).



Photograph 27 – Rubber Comb - Feature 8



Photograph 28 – Red Clay Pipe - Feature 8

The activities group contained a mix of materials. The greatest number of artifacts in this category were can fragments. Also present in this category were flower pot sherds, wire, and miscellaneous hardware. Also found were clay marbles, one made of hand painted German porcelain, and doll parts. One fragmentary specimen had blown glass eyes and is of a type similar to Armand Marseille # 328 (Dollreference.com 2017).

**TABLE 10**

**MINIMUM NUMBER OF CERAMIC  
VESSELS  
Feature 8  
Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)**

**Queen Lane Apartments Project  
City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
Teaware	31	59.7
Serving	12	23.1
Food Storage	2	3.8
Toiletware	5	9.6
hollowware	1	1.9
Other	1	1.9
Total	52	100

**TABLE 11**

**MINIMUM NUMBER OF GLASS  
BOTTLES/JARS  
Feature 8  
Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)**

**Queen Lane Apartments Project  
City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
alcohol	4	4.4
beverage	16	17.8
medicinal/proprietary	29	32.2
food	24	26.7
household	8	8.9
cosmetic	1	1.1
unknown	8	8.9
Total	90	100

Ceramic and glass items were also examined by vessel form (Table 10). The minimum number of ceramic vessels (MNV) was 52. The ceramic vessels recovered included whiteware and ironstone vessels including cups, saucers (Photographs 29a, b, c, d, e, f), plates (Photographs 30a, b, c, d, e, f), basins, chamber pots (Photographs 31a, b) and a jar (Photograph 32). A majolica mug (Photograph 33), and two “Rebecca at the well” teapots (Photograph 34) of yellowware, were also recovered. A variety of porcelain vessels were also recovered, including a Chinese porcelain cup with a painted overglaze decoration with gilt (Photograph 35), a Japanese porcelain dish with an overglaze floral decoration (Photograph 36), fragments of a hand painted Chinese porcelain jar (Photograph 37), a porcelain bric-a-brac (Photograph 38) and a porcelain saucer (Photograph 39) and cup (Photograph 40). The majority of ceramic vessels were objects associated with the serving and consumption of food. Approximately sixty percent of the MNV assemblage were teawares. About 80% of the teawares were made of whiteware or ironstone. None of the material has matching decoration or is made from the same type of ceramic. With the exception of two saucers with a leaf decal decoration (Photograph 29), no sets are represented. Serving items were 23.1 percent of the MNV for ceramics. The majority of the vessels are plates. For plates where the vessel size could be determined, three plates were 8 inches in diameter, one was 8.5 inches in diameter and two were 10 inches in diameter. None of the plates were decorated. There appears to have been no attempt to purchase plates of the same size or same appearance (Photograph 30). Unlike the other shaft features examine, Feature 8 contained toiletwares. Portions of three chamber pots and two basins were recovered.

Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) was also calculated for the bottle and jar glass recovered from Feature 8. There were 90 bottles and jars represented (Table 11). Slightly more than twenty-two percent of the glass MNV were beverage bottles (primarily alcohol and beer). Embossing on the beverage bottles (Photographs 41a, b, c, d, e) indicates that beer was being consumed from a number of local breweries (Table 9) Slightly less than a third of the MNV assemblage was comprised of medicinal/proprietary bottles. Food jars were 26.7 percent of the bottle and jar glass MNV. Another ten percent were household products and cosmetic containers. Slightly less than nine percent of the MNV assemblage was too fragmentary to discern shape or content.

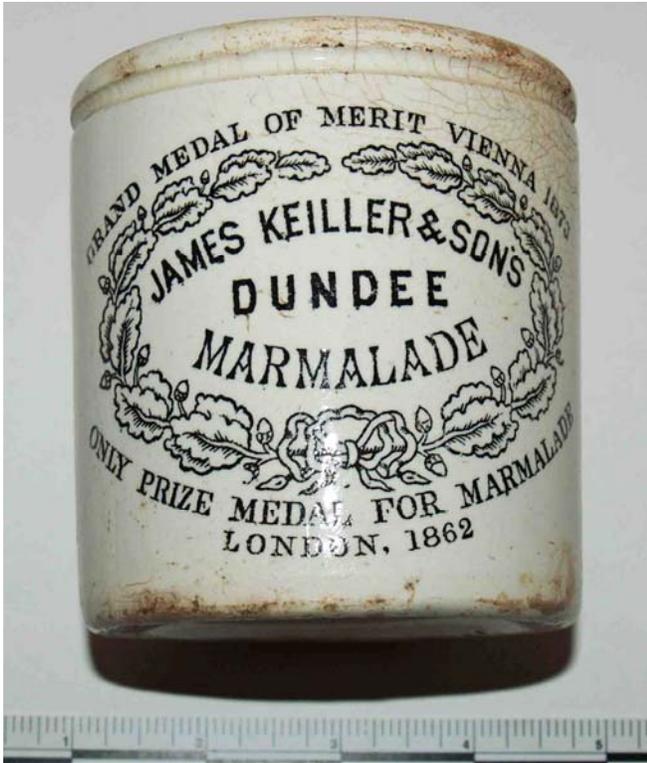


Photographs 30a, b, c, d, e, f: Feature 8 - whiteware plates



Photographs 31a, b: Feature 8 - Whiteware chamber pot and wash basin





Photograph 32: Whiteware Jar – Feature 8



Photograph 33: Majolica Mug – Feature 8



Photograph 34: Feature 8 - Yellowware Teapot (Rebecca at the Well)



Photograph 35: Porcelain cup – Feature 8



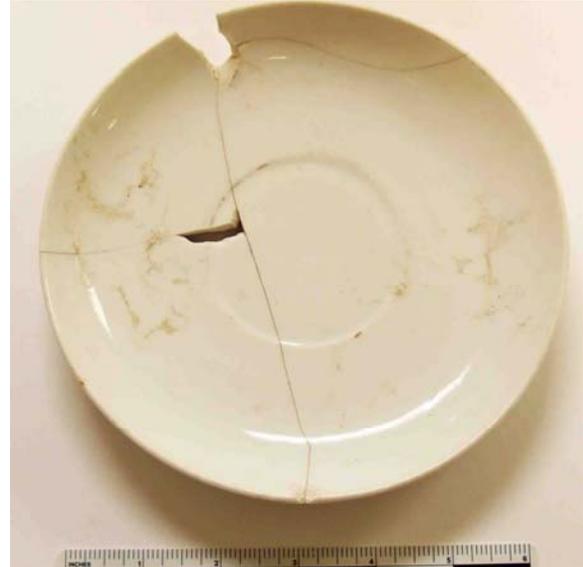
Photograph 36: Porcelain dish – Feature 8



Photograph 37: Porcelain Jar Fragment



Photograph 38: Porcelain bric-a-brac



Photograph 39: Porcelain saucer



Photograph 40: Porcelain cup

Photographs 41a, b, c, d, e: Feature 8 - Embossed Beverage Bottles



C. Miller



Germantown Brewing Company



Dan'l M. Feeney



Oriental Bottling Department



J. Brunett

The non-food or beverage bottles included shoe polish bottles, an insect poison, sewing machine oil, perfume, and a variety of medicines (Table 12). The poison was “Insectine” which was patented in 1891 by Susan W. Arthur who traded as the Green Chemical Company (Johnson & Co. 1887). A bottle of Dr Kilmer’s Swamp Root was also recovered from Feature 8. This material was a kidney, liver, and bladder “cure” that contained a variety of vegetable extracts, cinnamon, sugar, and 10% alcohol (Golley 1997). Healy & Bigelow’s Kickapoo Indian Oil was first produced in 1882. The Oil was advertised as a remedy for rheumatism, earache, cholera, toothache, and diarrhea. After 1908, it was being advertised as being useful in the treatment of sore throat, bellyache, burns, cramps, and as a mouthwash. A bottle marked Rumford probably contained “Horsfords Acid Phosphate” tonic was used for the treatment for mental and nervous exhaustion. Bottles from two Philadelphia pharmacies were also recovered. Hance Brother & White was a relatively large center city firm, while C.F. Maize was located at Queen Land and Morris Streets in Germantown where he operated a hardware and house furnishing store in connection with his pharmacy (Parsons 1898; Kennedy 1905). Other bottles included a perfume bottle that was embossed with the Eiffel Tower and the name “J.G. Paris” and a bottle of sperm oil to be used for sewing machines.

<p align="center"><b>TABLE 12</b></p> <p align="center"><b>NON-FOOD BOTTLES</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Feature 8</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b></p> <p align="center"><b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b></p>			
Embossing on bottle	Contents	Date	Location
Insectine	Insect poison	Post 1891	Philadelphia
Hance Brothers & White	Various medicines	Post 1867	Philadelphia
Dr. Kilmer’s Swamp Root	Bladder “cure”	1878-Date	Binghamton
Healy & Bigelow’s Kickapoo Indian Oil	“cure” for various ailments	1882-1930	New Haven
Rumford	treatment for mental and nervous exhaustion.	1857- ca. 1975	Providence
Bromo-Seltzer Emerson Drug Co. Baltimore, Md	Stomach upset	Post 1891	Baltimore
C. F. Maize Pharmacist Germantown, Phila.	Various medicines	ca. 1898-1905	Philadelphia
JG Paris (with embossed Eiffel Tower)	perfume	1887+	unknown
Sperm Sewing Machine Oil	Lubricant.	Unknown	unknown

Vessel glass recovered from Feature 8 was comprised of colorless and colored molded glass (Table 13). The minimum vessel count for vessel glass was 28. Molded Punch cups comprised

35.7 percent of the MNV for the vessel glass assemblage. Eight of the 10 cups were part of a set of

<b>TABLE 13</b> <b>MINIMUM NUMBER OF VESSELS –</b> <b>VESSEL GLASS</b> <b>Feature 8</b> <b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>  <b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b> <b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>		
Vessel Type	Number	Percent
Punch cup	10	35.7
Tumblers	9	32.2
Dessert dish	3	10.7
Dish	2	7.1
Jar	2	7.1
Mug	1	3.6
hollowware	1	3.6
Total	28	100

cups molded with a bubble pattern (Photograph 42). The other two punch cups were molded with a berry pattern (Photograph 43). Tumblers comprised 32.3 percent of the vessel glass assemblage. Four of the nine tumblers were molded in a diamond pattern with a starburst pattern base (Photograph 44). Two of the tumblers were paneled with a starburst pattern base (Photograph 45). The remaining three tumblers include one with a dart mold decoration, a hand blow tumbler of green glass, and an undecorated tumbler. There were three dessert dishes recovered from Feature 8. The dishes were made with three different colors of glass, but were cast in the same mold (Photograph 46). A candy jar with lid (Photograph 47) and two square dishes in the same molded pattern (Photograph 48) were also recovered from the feature.

**Conclusions – Feature 8:** Feature 8 was located behind the building that once stood on 5320 Pulaski Avenue. The feature was excavated to the depth of disturbance at 6.2 feet. Feature 8 was filled mostly with coal ash, but also contained a large domestic assemblage. The house on the property had been erected by 1871. The property was occupied by a series of Irish immigrants from the 1870s to 1887, when Charles Jackson, an African-American and his extended family occupied the property. The Jacksons occupied the property until 1902. A series of short term tenants rented 5320 Pulaski Avenue until 1908 when Patrick Whitlock, an African-American grocery store proprietor, and his relatives the Whitlocks occupied the property until 1919. The artifacts recovered from Feature 8 appear to date from the first decade of the twentieth century. Which household the material was likely associated with is uncertain.

The domestic assemblage from Feature 8, like Feature 7, includes a large percentage of teawares, which may be suggestive of a striving toward what was becoming the family ideal of middle class and upper class family (Cult of Domesticity/True Womanhood). “Rebecca at the Well” teapots like those recovered from Feature 8 have also been interpreted as part of the “Cult of True Womanhood” (Claney 1996; Wilkie 2003). Unlike Feature 7 where the tea wares were primarily whitewares, the Feature 8 assemblage includes a large number of porcelain items including Chinese and Japanese porcelains. Although no sets were evident in the Feature 8 assemblage, there is at least one example of an attempt to match a porcelain cup with a whiteware vessel with similar form and handle, an indication of a desire for matching goods. Perhaps more telling was the evidence of two matching sets of molded glass punch cups, molded glass tumblers, and molded glass dessert dishes which represent an investment in the public display of one’s (perceived or desired) social station. This interpretation may also be strengthened by a porcelain box, German porcelain dolls and a medallion fragment with the image of a Swiss or German hiker. These artifact may be bric-a-brac. The German dolls and medallion were not traditional items for either the later nineteenth-century Irish American inhabitants of the neighborhood, or the early twentieth-century African American



Photograph 42: Molded Punch Cup - Feature 8



Photograph 43: Molded Punch Cup - Feature 8



Photograph 44: Molded Glass Tumbler



Photograph 45: Molded Glass Tumbler

Photograph 46: Molded Glass Dessert Dishes – Feature 8



Photograph 47: Molded Glass Candy Jar



Photograph 48: Molded Glass Dish – Feature 8



occupants. However, similar objects have been found in urban African American related deposits elsewhere that have been viewed within the context of social appearances and aspirations (Mullins 2001).

While exhibiting a more elaborate public display than their neighbors, the early twentieth-century occupants of 5320 Pulaski Avenue were much more modest. Everyday ceramics are undecorated and not matching, in stark contrast to the porcelains and molded glass objects. The ceramics used to eat food on were utilitarian, but information about the household can still be gleaned. The size of the plates could be seen as significant. Historically, plates were available in five primary sizes: 4-inch sauce plates, 5-inch pie, 6-inch tea, 7-inch breakfast, and 8-inch dinner (Lucas 1994:82). Lucas sees a trend toward smaller plates during the late nineteenth century “as more attention was placed on the service of meals in separate courses with only one or two items placed on the plate during each course, the desire for larger individual dinner plates, which accommodated large amounts of food, diminished” (Lucas 1994:82). In contrast, Shackel and Palus (2006:834) see larger plates as reflecting the need to allow “meals to be completed in one course” and relate this to increasing pressure on industrial workers in the early twentieth century. While Lucas is looking at middle and upper class Euro-American household, Shackel and Palus are focus on immigrant workers. The plates in Feature 8 are in the 8 inch to 10 inch range and reflect the more modest, working class, social standing of the lot’s inhabitants.

Botanical remains from Feature 8 also provide information. While beef was the meat of choice for the upper and upper middle class Americans, pork was meat of the middle class and working classes. Swine bones were the most prevalent in Feature 8. Chicken bones present represent a butchered bird, unlike those found in Feature 19 on 5317 Priscilla Street, where chickens appear to have been kept by the lot occupants. There was a considerably large number of fish species recovered from Feature 8, suggesting a varied diet, but several of the species present are small fish, suggesting that the occupants may have keep fish as pets.

While the occupants of 5320 Pulaski Avenue associated with the archaeological deposits in Feature 8 cannot be identified for certain, the amount of “show” pieces in the assemblage suggests that the material was more likely associated with Whitlock household of four younger adults, two of whom ran a grocery, rather than the Jackson family, where Charles Jackson supported his five children by working as a laborer. Although many of the artifacts reflect a more elaborate lifestyle than those in the surrounding properties, most of the items recovered were not expensive goods. The assemblage from Feature 8 represents a household of modest means, striving to reach the social and economic goals of the American middle class in the early twentieth century.

## Feature 9

Feature 9 was located behind the building that once stood on 5324 Pulaski Avenue. The feature was excavated to the depth of disturbance at 5.2 feet below surface. The upper 4 feet of feature fill was comprised of coal ash with pockets of debris. A small number of artifacts were recovered from the feature (Table 14). Slightly less than half of the artifacts recovered from Feature 9 were domestic items associated with food preparation, serving, storage, or food consumption. These kitchen related items included ceramics, bottle glass, and glass tumbler fragments and a bone handle from a utensil.

Over 75 percent of the ceramics present in the feature were whitewares or ironstone. The artifacts were small in size and undecorated. A sherd of blue painted porcelain and buff-bodied earthenware were also recovered. No identifiable manufacturers marks were present on the ceramic sherds.

Bottle glass was the largest type of artifact recovered from the feature, representing 77 percent of the kitchen group assemblage. Bottle glass included colorless, olive, amber, light green tinted and cobalt blue items. The glass represents portions of alcohol and medicinal bottles. Three bottles were embossed. One bottle base was embossed “Black Label 5841 Germantown Ave Phila.” The bottle contained a 1/2 pint of alcohol and had a screw top closure. The bottler at this address was likely William C. Schaeffer who is listed as a wine and liquor dealer at the Germantown Avenue address in 1902 (James Gopsill’s Sons 1902). Schaeffer had been a grocer before 1902, operating at a different address (James Gopsill’s Sons 1901). Schaeffer appears to have sold the business on Germantown Avenue to Joseph S. Kelly in 1907 (Boyd 1908), who had move the business to a different location by 1912 (C.E. Howe Company 1912). An aqua bottle is marked “Rumford” (Photograph 49). Rumford Chemical Works was based in Rhode Island between 1857 and 1975 (Fike 1987:48). Horsfords Acid Phosphate was the company’s most popular product. This tonic was used for the treatment for mental and nervous exhaustion. They bottle their product in various colored containers, but changed to green in the early twentieth century (bottlepickers.com 2017). The third marked container was a jar that contained Vick’s Vapor Rub (Photograph 50). Vick’s was made in Greensboro, North Carolina to treat congestion starting in 1891 (Graedon 2012).



Photograph 49:  
Medicinal Bottle  
embossed Rumford  
from Feature 9  
(at left)



Photograph 50:  
Vick's Vaporub  
container from  
Feature 9  
(at right)

Thirty-eight bone fragments were recovered from Feature 9. The majority of material was too fragmentary to identify by species. Portions of one chicken, and bones associated with a pork picnic shoulder and short cut ham were recovered.

<b>TABLE 14</b>				
<b>PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE</b>				
<b>CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE</b>				
<b>Feature 9</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b>				
<b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>				
<b>Group<sup>①</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Assemblage</b>		<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>45.2</b>		Redware	0.0
Ceramics		15.4	Stoneware	0.0
Bottle glass		76.9	Yellowware	0.0
Vessel glass		5.8	Creamware	0.0
Other <sup>②</sup>		1.9	Pearlware	0.0
<b>Architecture</b>	<b>27.0</b>		Whiteware	62.5
Window		29.0	Ironstone	12.5
Nails		16.1	Porcelain	12.5
Other <sup>③</sup>		54.9	Other	12.5
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>1.7</b>		N	8
<b>Personal</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>2.6</b>			
<b>Arms</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Activities<sup>④</sup></b>	<b>23.5</b>			
N		115		

① after South 1977, ② biological items excluded, ③ brick, mortar, concrete excluded, ④ ash, coal, cinder excluded

Architectural items represent slightly more than a quarter of the archaeological assemblage. Small amounts of window glass and cut nails were present, but than half of this material was brick tile. One impressed artifact was found, an industrial porcelain tube, and was marked “Brunt.” G. F. Brunt Porcelain Company, Ohio, was in business from 1895 to 1925 making porcelain insulators for passing electrically wires through walls and studs (Watts 1939). Furniture items are represented by crimped lamp chimney glass. Clothing items included a eyelet, a pin and a shirt stud fragment. The activities group contains miscellaneous items, including terra cotta flower pot fragments, wire, a clay marble and metal can fragments.

Ceramic and glass items were also examined by vessel form. The minimum number of ceramic vessels (MNV) was 5. Four of the items were so fragmentary that they could only be assessed in

terms as to whether they were flat wares (plates, saucers, dishes, etc.) or hollow wares (jugs, pitchers, bowls, soup plates, gravy boats, etc.). There were two of each. One serving bowl was identified. Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) for glass was 11. Three liquor bottles, five medicine bottles and a molded tumbler were identifiable. Two bottles fragments could not be identified as to shape or contents.

Conclusions – Feature 9. Feature 9 was primarily filled with cinder and ash. The artifacts recovered from the feature are small in number and more fragmentary than found in the other features. The marked artifacts suggest that the feature fill was deposited somewhere after 1902 and likely before 1910. The property was occupied by Frederick and Anna Gallagher from 1880 to 1907. Frederick Gallagher was an Irish immigrant laborer. The property was leased by its new owner to William Carr, an African-American coachman who lived there with his family from 1908 to 1914. It is possible that Feature 9 was no longer used after the Gallaghers moved to Priscilla Street in 1907 and was filled in by the Carr family. The number of artifacts are too few to make definitive statements about the residents of the property.

### Feature 10

Feature 10 was located behind the building that once stood on 5330 Pulaski Avenue. The feature was the bottom of a fieldstone-lined shaft feature excavated. Only the lower 0.25 feet of the feature remained. More than 300 artifacts were recovered from the feature. Sixty-three percent of the artifacts were domestic items associated with food preparation, serving, storage, or food consumption (Table 15). These kitchen related items included ceramics, bottle glass, and vessel glass items.

Ceramics comprised almost 60 percent of the kitchen related items. Yellowware sherds comprised 44.5% of the ceramics. Most of this material was from a single pumpkin glazed yellowware bowl with annular decoration. Several sherds of Rockingham were also recovered. Whitewares were 31 percent of the ceramic assemblage. This material included pieces that were undecorated, and sherds that exhibited molded, black transfer printed, brown transfer printed designs, blue transfer printed designs, flow blue decoration with gold gilt and molded decoration that was red painted. A sherd of creamware with a mocha decoration, and a sherd of pearlware with green decoration were also present. Slightly more than 14% of the ceramic assemblage was made from porcelain. Porcelain decorations include molded design, gilt, blue painting and pink glaze. Stoneware and buff bodied earthenware were present in small quantities. One unusual ceramic decoration was also present. Sherds reminiscent of Wrotham ware, a seventeenth-century ceramic were found in Feature 10 (Photograph 51).

Three of the ceramics contained manufacturing marks. A whiteware sherd had a mark indicating that it was manufactured by John Moses & Sons' Glasgow Pottery (located in Trenton, New Jersey) between 1901 and 1905 (Lehner 1988:172). An ironstone plate had the mark of John Maddock & Sons. Burselm, England. This mark was first used in 1905 (Godden 1964:406). The third mark is "Petrus Regout, Maastrich" found on the base of a small plate base. The mark is from De Sphinx pottery in Maastrich Holland and was used between 1883 and 1900 (Anonymous 2015c). The pattern is listed as "Alpine" which was most recently developed in 1883 (National Library of the Netherlands 2017).

<b>TABLE 15</b>				
<b>PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE</b>				
<b>CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE</b>				
<b>Feature 10</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b>				
<b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>				
<b>Group<sup>①</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Assemblage</b>		<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>63.2</b>		Redware	0.0
Ceramics		58.3	Stoneware	8.4
Bottle glass		24.5	Yellowware	44.5
Vessel glass		17.2	Creamware	0.9
Other <sup>②</sup>		0.0	Pearlware	0.0
<b>Architecture</b>	<b>2.2</b>		Whiteware	27.7
Window		28.6	Ironstone	3.3
Nails		57.1	Porcelain	14.3
Other <sup>③</sup>		14.3	Other	0.9
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>17.6</b>		N	119
<b>Personal</b>	<b>0.3</b>			
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>1.2</b>			
<b>Arms</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>2.8</b>			
<b>Activities<sup>④</sup></b>	<b>12.7</b>			
N		323		
<sup>①</sup> after South 1977, <sup>②</sup> biological items excluded, <sup>③</sup> brick, mortar, concrete excluded, <sup>④</sup> ash, coal, cinder excluded				

Bottle glass comprised about a quarter of the kitchen group assemblage. Bottle glass included colorless, aqua, amber, light green tinted items. The glass represents portions of alcohol and beverage bottles, proprietary/medicine bottles, and food storage containers. Several of the bottles were marked as to manufacturer or contents. A bottle from the Philadelphia firm of William Callahan and Company was recovered from Feature 10 (Photograph 52). William A. Callahan founded “William A. Callahan & Co.” ca. 1889 at a location on Parrish Street in Philadelphia (The Times 1889). The company appears to have folded around 1894, when at least some of William A. Callahan’s property along Parrish Street was seized and sold at Sheriff’s sale (*The Philadelphia Inquirer* 1894). Another bottle was embossed with the name of Daniel Graeber a Philadelphia bottler at 2406 N Warnock Street. Graeber was a bottler from 1902 to 1907 (James Gopsill’s Sons 1902, 1907). Two other marked bottles were present. A bottle marked “Smyser’s Luodentis” likely contained tooth powder (Photograph 53). George Smyser was a pharmacist originally located at 5033 Germantown Avenue. Smyser’s Luodentis was purported to “cleanse, and beautify teeth, strengthen gum, remove tartar, arrest decay, taste “delightfully refreshing” and give “a delicious



**Photograph 51:** Wrotham-like vessel from Feature 10



**Photograph 52:**  
William A. Callahan  
beverage bottle



**Photograph 53:**  
Smyser's Luodentis tooth powder

fragrance to the breath” (Historical Publishing Company 1886). Smyser opened one of the first branch pharmacy in Philadelphia in a new building especially constructed to serve as a pharmacy at the corner of West Cheltenham Avenue and Pulaski Street in 1887 (Vitiello 2001). He sold his business in 1897. A bottle embossed W & W Manufacturing Company was recovered from Feature 10. This bottle contained sewing machine oil (Photograph 54) from the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing company. Wheeler and Wilson manufactured sewing machines until the firm was purchased by Singer in 1905 (Best 2009).

A relatively large amount of vessel glass was recovered from the feature. Most of the vessel glass was molded. The artifacts included a rectangular dish (Photograph 55), tumblers (Photograph 56), a milk glass pedestal and fragments of a salt and pepper shaker (Photograph 57).

Biological items included bone, shell and seeds. Thirty-four fragments of bone were recovered. The bone material recovered from Feature 10 included scapula fragments from cattle (*Bos taurus*) suggesting chuck as the cut of meat. Swine bones (*Sus scrofa*) included bones associated with cuts of rough back, rib belly and short cut ham. A third of the mammal bones were unidentifiable as to species. Chicken bones included fragmentary portions of one half of a chicken. Fish bone and fish scales were found. Species represented include carp (cyprinidae), stickleback (gasterosteidae), anchovy (engraulidae), and sunfish (centrarchidae). Seeds recovered from Feature 10 include: black raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), and clammyweed (*Polanisia dodecandra*).

Only seven architectural items were present in the feature. Architectural items included three sherds of window glass, two cut nails, a wire brad, and a porcelain tile fragment. Furniture items from Feature 10 were comprised of 56 sherds lamp chimney glass (two with hand crimped rims) and a milk glass fragment of a lamp. One personal item was encountered, a lice comb fragment. Clothing related artifacts included one leather shoe heel and three 4-hole propper buttons. A number of tobacco pipes were found. All of the tobacco pipes were made of kaolin or ball clay (Photograph 58). One was marked “HOME RULE” and was likely manufacture between ca.1870 and 1900 (Pierson 2010:9). Another was marked “TD” a tobacco pipe mark found on pieces from the nineteenth century, but still popular into the early 1900s (Sudbury 1980). Another partial mark found was GZ/PHILA, PA. No information concerning this mark could be found. The activities group contains miscellaneous items including terra cotta flower pot fragments, wire fencing, a porcelain doll fragment, a toy teapot lid, and a thermometer fragment.

Ceramic and glass items were also examined by vessel form. The minimum number of ceramic vessels (MNV) was 34. The items include tea cups, saucers, plates, a tureen lid, a jar, and a bottle. About a third of the ceramic vessels were too fragmentary to determine their original function, but could be identified as to general shape (flat ware or hollow ware).



**Photograph 54:** Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Oil – Feature 10



**Photograph 55:** Molded glass dish - Feature 10



**Photograph 56:**  
Molded Glass Tumbler



**Photograph 57:**  
Molded Glass Shaker



**Photograph 58:** Clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems – Feature 10.

**TABLE 16**

**MINIMUM NUMBER OF CERAMIC  
VESSELS**

**Feature 10**

**Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)**

**Queen Lane Apartments Project**

**City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
Teaware	13	38.3
Serving	6	17.6
Food Preparation	1	3.0
Storage	2	5.9
Flat ware	6	17.6
Hollow ware	6	17.6
Total	34	100

The vessels were assessed by type (Table 16). The majority of ceramic vessels were objects associated with the serving and consumption of and food. Approximately forty percent of the MNV assemblage were teawares. One tea cup and three saucers were made of whiteware. All of the other teawares were made of porcelain. The decorations on the cups and saucers included gold gilt, but it is not clear whether any of the pieces were intended to be part of a sets. No teapot fragments were found. Serving vessels were primarily whiteware plates. The diameter of most of the plates was uncertain, only one plate's diameter could be discerned. This was an 8 inch plate, with no decoration. The plates had different decorations. Black, blue, brown transfer printed wares, flow blue, molded, and red painted decorations were present. The wide range of decorations indicating that they were not parts of sets. One yellow bowl was present that was likely used for food preparation. Two storage vessels were found, a stoneware bottle and a whiteware

jar lid. No toilet wares (chamber pots, wash basins, etc.) were recovered from Feature 10. The vessels that could only be discerned as being a flat ware (plate, dish, platter, saucer, etc.) included a porcelain vessel that had a pink decoration (probably a teaware) as well as whitewares (probably serving vessels).

Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) was also calculated for the bottle and jar glass recovered from Feature 10. There were 18 bottles and jars represented (Table 17). Slightly more than a quarter of the glass MNV were beverage bottles (alcohol and unknown content). Slightly less than a quarter of the MNV assemblage was comprised of medicinal/proprietary bottles. Food jars were eleven percent of the bottle and jar glass MNV. Another eleven percent were household products (sewing machine oil) and cosmetic containers. Nearly a third of the MNV assemblage was too fragmentary to discern shape or content.

Vessel glass was also examined for minimum vessels counts. The MNV for vessel glass was 10. The remains of three molded glass tumblers were found. The tumblers all have the same molded diamond pattern suggesting that they were purchased at the same time. A molded colorless glass dish was also recovered. A second molded colorless glass vessel was found, but was too fragmentary to identify shape. A molded blue glass salt/pepper vessel was found, and two blue glass vessels of unknown shape and function were recovered. A molded milk glass pedestal was recovered. It is uncertain whether this object was the base for a decorative bowl, the bottle of a candlestick or candelabra, or some other item.

<b>TABLE 17</b> <b>MINIMUM NUMBER OF GLASS</b> <b>BOTTLES</b> <b>Feature 10</b> <b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>  <b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b> <b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>		
Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
alcohol	2	11.1
beverage	3	16.7
medicinal/proprietary	4	22.2
food jar	2	11.1
household	1	5.6
cosmetic	1	5.6
unknown	5	27.7
Total	18	100

Conclusions – Feature 10. Feature 10 was a truncated shaft feature found on what had been 5330 Pulaski Avenue. It is not clear when the feature had been truncated. It is possible that the feature was disturbed during the 1952-53 demolition of the buildings on the property and the subsequent construction of the playground. On the other hand, the artifacts suggest the feature may no longer have been in use by the first decade of the twentieth century. Somewhere between 1906 and 1910, the property became fully developed. It is possible that the feature was truncated during this building episode, or possibly by another building episode in the 1920s. The feature contained a deposit of domestic artifacts; however, historically 5330 Pulaski Avenue was occupied by industrial concerns. 5330 Pulaski Avenue and the adjacent parcel to the southeast, 5328 Pulaski Avenue, were part of the same property in the late nineteenth century. It is possible that Feature 10 represents domestic

debris associated with the residence on 5328 Pulaski Avenue. The property owner of 5330/5328 in the 1870s is listed in a directory for 1876 as a farmer. One could speculate that the yard area behind and beside the house on what would become 5328 Pulaski Avenue was being cultivated by Marcus Uhl and that the household privy, unlike those on the properties to the southeast, had been placed north and west of the house on what would become in the future a separate parcel. 5328 Pulaski Avenue was occupied by the Burke family from 1886 until they moved across the street (between 1902 and 1905). The Chambers family occupied the property from when the Burkes moved out until 1908 when they moved a building on West Penn Street. The dates of the artifacts from Feature 10 are consonant with both occupations. James Burke was an Irish immigrant who worked as a driver and a laborer. William Chambers was an African American railroad station messenger. The presence of a tobacco pipe bowl in Feature 10, marked “Home Rule” and a TD pipe from Scotland, while not conclusive, suggest that the assemblage was related to the Burke family.

The artifact assemblage from Feature 10 is from the very bottom of the feature and may not be representative of all of the material the Burke family may have discarded into the shaft feature. Like Feature 7, there was a high percentage of teawares. This may be an indication that, on some level, that the Burkes strove toward what was becoming the family ideal of middle class and upper class family in white Anglo-Saxon Protestant America (i.e., the Cult of Domesticity). Unlike the assemblage from Feature 7, the teawares were represented primarily by cups and saucers made of porcelain rather than whiteware. The use of more porcelain may be reflective of the socio-economic status of the Burkes, who may have had more disposable income, or be a choice they made to buy more expensive ceramics to bolster their self-perception of participating, however minimally, in the genteel idea represented by serving tea. The use of the more decorative porcelain teawares rather than whiteware is also reflected in the glassware, where highly decorative tumblers, dishes, and seasoning vessels molded to emulate cut glass are present rather than simple paneled tumblers or plain glasses. Although the glassware and a portion of the ceramics could be considered higher status wares, the assemblage as a whole reflects a household of relatively modest means.

## Feature 19

Feature 19 was located behind the building that once stood on 5317 Priscilla Street. Feature 19 was the bottom of a roughly coursed fieldstone-lined shaft feature. Only the lower 0.9 feet of the feature remained. More than 270 objects were recovered from the feature. About half of the artifacts were domestic items associated with food preparation, serving, storage, or food consumption (Table 18). These kitchen related items included ceramics, bottle glass, and vessel glass items.

Ceramics comprised 65 percent of the kitchen related items. Whitewares predominated in the ceramic assemblage, comprising 92 percent of the ceramic assemblage. This material included pieces that were undecorated, and sherds that exhibited molded, black transfer printed, brown transfer printed designs (Photograph 59), blue transfer printed designs, red stencil, gilded edged and decal decorations. Three sherd made from porcelain were found. Porcelain decorations include molded design, and decal decorations. Two yellowware sherds, a buff bodied stoneware sherd and a sherd of redware were also found.

Three of the ceramics had manufacturing marks. A whiteware sherd had a mark indicating that it was manufactured by Keller & Guerin, Luneville, France between 1890 and 1920 (infofaience.com 2017). A whiteware plate had the mark of the Willets Manufacturing Company Trenton, New Jersey. This mark was used between 1879 and ca. 1909 (Lehner 1988:522). The third mark is a George Jones, Stoke on Trent mark. Similar marks were used by this English potter ca. 1861 to 1873 (Birks 2017).

Bottle glass comprised about thirty percent of the kitchen group assemblage. Bottle glass included colorless, aqua, amber, olive green, light green tinted, and cobalt blue items. The glass represents portions of alcohol and beverage bottles, proprietary/medicine bottles, and food storage containers. Several of the bottles were marked as to manufacturer or contents. A bottle from the Conshohocken Brewing Company was recovered from Feature 19 (Photograph 60). The Conshohocken Brewing Company was in business for one year: 1898-1899 (OldBreweries.com 2013b). An amber bottle base was recovered that had been made by the Thatcher Manufacturing Company between 1900 and the late twentieth century (Toulouse 1971). The third bottle had manufacturing marks that indicated that it once contained Bixby shoe polish/blacking (Photograph 61). Samuel Bixby, a shoe salesman in New York had invented a blacking which he produced under his own company name from 1883 - ca. 1920 (Whitten 2016). Vessel glass comprised 3.6 percent of the kitchen related artifacts. All of this material was comprised of colorless glass.

Botanical remains from Feature 19 included bones, clam shell, and seeds. The bone and shell material was fragmentary. Cattle (*Bos Taurus*) bones consisted of five rib bone representing two rib cuts of meat. Swine (*Sus scrofa*) bones included bones associated with a number of meat cuts including shoulder butt, picnic shoulder (2), short cut ham, and rough back. One pig phalanx was also present suggesting pig's feet were also being consumed. Other food animals include chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and fish. Remains of three chicken were recovered. The presence of cranial fragments and phalanges indicate the birds were either purchased unprocessed, or raised on the property. The fish remains were unidentifiable as to species. Bones from a rat (*Rattus norvegicus*) were also found. Four clam shell fragments were found. Fish scales and bones were recovered from the feature. Fish represented include sunfish (centrarchidae), cod (gadidae), perch (pericidae), gar (lepisostidae), salmon/trout (salmonidae), sturgeon (acipenseridae), anchovy (engraulidae), and

needlefish (belonidae). Seed material included: raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), elderberry (*Sambucus sp*), clammyweed (*Polanisia dodecandra*) (from the capers family), holly (*Ilex opaca*), and greenbrier (*Smilax sp*).

<b>TABLE 18</b>				
<b>PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE</b>				
<b>CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE</b>				
<b>Feature 19</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b>				
<b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>				
<b>Group<sup>①</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Assemblage</b>		<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>51.3</b>		Redware	1.1
Ceramics		65.2	Stoneware	1.1
Bottle glass		30.5	Yellowware	2.2
Vessel glass		3.6	Creamware	0.0
Other <sup>②</sup>		0.7	Pearlware	0.0
<b>Architecture</b>	<b>15.2</b>		Whiteware	82.3
Window		53.6	Ironstone	10.0
Nails		36.6	Porcelain	3.3
Other <sup>③</sup>		9.8	Other	0.0
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>21.6</b>		<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Personal</b>	<b>1.1</b>			
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>4.5</b>			
<b>Arms</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.4</b>			
<b>Activities<sup>④</sup></b>	<b>5.9</b>			
N		269		
<sup>①</sup> after South 1977, <sup>②</sup> biological items excluded, <sup>③</sup> brick, mortar, concrete excluded, <sup>④</sup> ash, coal, cinder excluded				

Architectural items included mostly window glass (53.6%) and cut nails (36.6%). Other material included tile fragments. The tile was manufactured by Craven Dunnill & Company. Craven Dunnill & Company began making tile in 1872 (cravendunnill.co.uk 2017). A large percentage of the artifact assemblage (21.6%) was comprised of furniture items. The majority of this material was lamp chimney glass. The lamp chimney glass included ground rims and rouletted edges. Parts of a metal lamp base was also recovered. Personal items were comprised of three fragments of a coin purse. Clothing items included bone, prosser, and celluloid buttons, a shirt stud, eyelets, and four garter clip fragments. One kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment was recovered. Activity group artifacts included flower pot sherds, seven clay marbles, a glass marble, a figurine (Photograph 62), as well as wire and miscellaneous metal hardware.



**Photograph 59:** Brown Transfer Printed Whiteware Saucer – Feature 19



**Photograph 60:** Conshohocken Brewery Bottle - 1898-1899



**Photograph 61:** Bixby shoe polish



**Photograph 62:** Figurine

Ceramic and glass items were also examined by vessel form. The minimum number of ceramic vessels (MNV) is 19. The items include tea cups, saucers, and plates. About 20 percent of the ceramic vessels were too fragmentary to determine their original function, but could be identified as to general shape (flat ware or hollow ware).

<b>TABLE 19</b> <b>MINIMUM NUMBER OF CERAMIC VESSELS</b> <b>Feature 19</b> <b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>  <b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b> <b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>		
Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
Teawares	9	47.3
Serving	3	15.8
Food Preparation	3	15.8
Hollow ware	3	15.8
Flat ware	1	5.3
Total	19	100

The vessels were assessed by type (Table 19). The ceramic vessels were objects associated with the serving and consumption of and food. Approximately forty-eight percent of the MNV assemblage were teawares. Two of the teaware were made of porcelain. All of the other teawares were made of whiteware. The decorations on the cups and saucers included blue transfer print, brown transfer print and molded design (one saucer had a molded wheat pattern decoration), but none of the pieces were intended to be part of a sets. No teapot fragments were found. Serving vessels were primarily whiteware plates. The diameter of most of the plates could not be discerned. Two molded plates and one undecorated plate were present. No toilet wares (chamber pots, wash basins, etc.) were recovered from Feature 19. Three hollowware vessels were designated as food preparation items on the basis of their paste types (redware, buff bodied

stoneware, and yellowware).

Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) was also calculated for the bottle and jar glass recovered from Feature 19. There were 10 bottles represented (Table 20). Half of the glass MNV were beverage bottles (alcohol and unknown content). A third of the MNV assemblage was comprised of medicinal/proprietary bottles. Ten percent of the bottles had once contained food and ten percent household products (shoe polish/blacking).

Vessel glass was also examined for minimum vessels counts. The MNV for vessel glass was 4. A fragment of an undecorated tumbler and a fragment of a mold glass pitcher were recovered. The other two vessel glass items included a glass knob to a lid, and a vessel made from press molded, iridescent glass.

<b>TABLE 20</b> <b>MINIMUM NUMBER OF GLASS BOTTLES</b> <b>Feature 19</b> <b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>  <b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b> <b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>		
Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
alcohol	3	30.0
beverage	2	20.0
food bottle	1	10.0
medicinal/proprietary	3	30.0
household	1	10.0
Total	10	100

Conclusions – Feature 19. Feature 19 was a truncated shaft feature found at the rear of what had been 5317 Priscilla Street. Only the lower 0.9 feet of the feature remained. It is not clear when the feature had been truncated. It is possible that the feature was disturbed during the 1952-53 demolition of the building on the property and the subsequent construction of the playground. On the other hand the artifacts suggest the feature may no longer have been in use by the first decade of the twentieth century. The marked artifacts recovered from the feature suggest that the feature fill was deposited somewhere after 1900 and likely before 1920. The property was occupied by Thomas Dolan, and Bernard and Mary Phillips between 1893 and 1898, by Bernard and Mary Phillips from 1898 to 1907 and by Mary Phillips until 1915. Dolan, a gardener, had bequeathed half of his estate, including the house on Priscilla Street to Mary Phillips. Bernard Phillips was a professional gardener living and working in Germantown. He and his wife were Irish immigrants who had emigrated to the United States in the 1850s. Bernard Phillips continued to work as a gardener into his 60s and then as a coachman in his 70s.

The artifact assemblage from Feature 19 is from the very bottom of the feature and may not be representative of all of the material the Phillips family may have discarded into the shaft feature. Like Features 7, 9 and 10 there was a high percentage of teawares. This may be an indication that, on some level, that the Phillips strove toward what was becoming the family ideal of middle class and upper class family in white Anglo-Saxon Protestant America (i.e., the Cult of Domesticity). Like the assemblage from Feature 7 but unlike Feature 10, the teawares were represented primarily by cups and saucers made of whiteware rather than porcelain. Despite having inherited a relatively large sum of money and part of the house, the assemblage as a whole reflects a household of relatively modest means.

Feature 20

Feature 20 was located behind the building that once stood on 5321 Priscilla Street. Feature 20 was approximately 1.5 feet deep, suggesting that it represents the very bottom of the original shaft. More than 300 artifacts were recovered from the feature. Forty-two percent of the artifacts were domestic items associated with food preparation, serving, storage, or food consumption (Table 21). These kitchen related items included ceramics, bottle glass, and vessel glass items.

<b>TABLE 21</b>				
<b>PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE</b>				
<b>CERAMICS ASSEMBLAGE BY WARE TYPE</b>				
<b>Feature 20</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>				
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b>				
<b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>				
<b>Group<sup>①</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Assemblage</b>		<b>Ceramic Type</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>42.0</b>		Redware	2.2
Ceramics		28.5	Stoneware	0.0
Bottle glass		68.3	Yellowware	0.0
Vessel glass		3.2	Creamware	0.0
Other <sup>②</sup>		0.0	Pearlware	0.0
<b>Architecture</b>	<b>48.1</b>		Whiteware	80.0
Window		27.6	Ironstone	0.0
Nails		67.4	Porcelain	11.1
Other <sup>③</sup>		5.0	Other	6.7
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>1.3</b>		N	45
<b>Personal</b>	<b>0.6</b>			
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>1.3</b>			
<b>Arms</b>	<b>0.0</b>			
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.8</b>			
<b>Activities<sup>④</sup></b>	<b>5.9</b>			
N		376		

① after South 1977, ② biological items excluded, ③ brick, mortar, concrete excluded, ④ ash, coal, cinder excluded

Ceramics comprised 45 percent of the kitchen related items. Whitewares were 80 percent of the ceramic assemblage. This material included pieces that were undecorated, and sherds that exhibited molded, black transfer printed, brown transfer printed designs, blue transfer printed designs, flow blue decoration with gold gilt and polychrome painted. Slightly more than 11% of the ceramic assemblage was made from porcelain. Porcelain decorations include blue painted. A sherd of redware and several sherds of semi-porcelain were also present. None of the ceramics contained manufacturer marks.

Bottle glass comprised nearly seventy percent of the kitchen group assemblage. Bottle glass included colorless, aqua, amber, olive green, light green tinted, cobalt blue and milk glass items. The glass represents portions of alcohol and beverage bottles, proprietary/medicine bottles, and food storage containers. One of the bottles was marked as to manufacturer. A bottle base with a Blue Ribbon mark was recovered from Feature 20. Blue Ribbon was used by the Standard Glass Co. of Marion, Indiana beginning in 1908 (Griffenhagen and Bogard 1999). The mark continued to be used into the 1920s (Lockhart et al. 2016).

Botanical remains from Feature 20 included bones, and oyster shell. The bone and shell material was fragmentary, and 62 percent of the bone assemblage was unidentifiable as to species. Cattle (*Bos Taurus*) bones consisted of a rib bone and a femoral shaft suggesting that ribs and round were being consumed. Swine (*Sus scrofa*) bones included bones associated with a number of meat cuts including rib belly, rough back and pig’s feet. Fragmentary remains of one chicken (*Gallus gallus*) were found. The chicken bones included portions of one wing and one foot. Two oyster shells were present. No seeds were recovered.

Architectural items were 48 percent of the assemblage. The material included mostly cut and wire nails (67.4%) and window glass (27.6%). Furniture items comprised less than 2 percent of the assemblage. This material was lamp chimney glass. The lamp chimney glass included crimped edges. Personal items were comprised of fragments of a lens, and a fragment of jewelry. Clothing items included bone, prosser buttons, a bone shirt stud, a garter clip fragment, and a safety pin fragment (Photograph 63). One kaolin tobacco pipe stem fragment and one bowl fragment was recovered. Activity group artifacts included flower pot sherds, clay marbles, a figurine (Photograph 64) as well as miscellaneous tool and metal hardware.

<p align="center"><b>TABLE 22</b></p> <p align="center"><b>MINIMUM NUMBER OF CERAMIC VESSELS</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Feature 20</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b></p> <p align="center"><b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b></p> <p align="center"><b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b></p>		
Vessel Type	MNV	Percent
Teawares	3	18.7
Serving	1	6.3
Hollow ware	8	50.0
Flat ware	4	25.0
Total	16	100

Ceramic and glass items were also examined by vessel form. The minimum number of ceramic vessels (MNV) is 16 (Table 22). The items include cups, and plates. Three quarters of the ceramic vessels were too fragmentary to determine their original function, but could be identified as to general shape (flat ware or hollow ware). It was not possible to determine whether the flat ware were plates, platters, or saucers. Nor was it possible to determine if the hollowwares were cups, bowls, or storage vessels.

Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) was also calculated for the glass recovered from Feature 20. There were 15 bottles/jars represented but 46 percent of the material could not be identified as to bottle type. Alcohol and beverage bottle shapes were identifiable as were food containers.



Photograph 63: Clothing Items – Feature 20.  
A – Bone shirt stud, B – Garter clip, C – Safety Pin, D – Prosser buttons



Photograph 64: Toys – Feature 20.  
A – Clay marbles, B – Doll part

The minimum number of vessels (MNV) for vessel glass is five. Only one of the vessels could be identified by type, The base of a goblet was recovered. The shape of the other vessels could not be discerned. Molded, etched, and colored glass was recovered.

Conclusions – Feature 20. Feature 20 was a truncated shaft feature found at the rear of what had been 5321 Priscilla Street. Only the lower 1.5 feet of the feature remained. It is not clear when the feature had been truncated. It is possible that the feature was disturbed during the mid-twentieth-century demolition of the building on the property and the subsequent construction of the playground. On the other hand, the artifacts suggest the feature may no longer have been in use by the first decade of the twentieth century. The marked artifacts recovered from the feature suggest that the feature fill was deposited somewhere after 1907 and likely before 1930. A 1908 city directory identified the property's principal occupant as laborer George Clayton (James Gopsill's Sons 1908:361). No occupants were identified in the 1910 census enumeration, which recorded the heads-of-households occupying the other two units of the building, which included Thomas Price, black, 33, proprietor of a pool room; and (illegible) Briggs, black, 48, coachman for a private family (United States Bureau of the Census 1910). In 1920, the African American household renting 5321 Priscilla Street residence was Bertha Harrison (27, no occupation), George Hines (32, laborer in a railroad freight yard), Lavinia Hines (34, domestic servant), and Malinda Lee (15, no occupation) (United States Bureau of the Census 1920). Bertha Harrison was still in residence a decade later (March 28, 1930), and had been joined by husband Robert Harrison (46, chauffeur in a coal yard), and Robert's younger brother Michael (24, truck driver in a steel plant). In another part of the house lived Benjamin Harrison (39, laborer in a coal yard) with his New Jersey-born children Verna and Ralph (United States Bureau of the Census 1930). Given the paucity of dateable material and the number of changes to the renters on the property, associating the remains with a specific family or group of people is not possible.

The artifact assemblage from Feature 20 is from the very bottom of the feature and may not be representative of all of the material that may have discarded into the shaft feature. Only hints of the material used and discarded by the property's inhabitants are represented. The assemblage as a whole reflects a household of relatively modest means.

# CONCLUSIONS

## Introduction

The Phase I Archaeological Survey of the APE identified a number of cultural features outside of the area of the Potter's Field. While a number of archaeological features were found, the proposed design for the project indicated that subsurface disturbances in areas of archaeological potential were anticipated to be limited. A Programmatic Agreement was prepared in December of 2013 that included archaeological monitoring during demolition of the high rise apartment complex and the construction of new housing units. The archaeological monitors were to identify and assess archaeological features encountered during construction. Cultural features or portions of cultural features that were to be impacted by the construction would be excavated to the extent of proposed disturbance. Cultural features that would not be disturbed by construction would be left *in situ*. The results of the archaeological monitoring can be viewed from a number of perspectives, that will be discussed below.

## Methodology

How successful was the archaeological monitoring? The success of the archaeological monitoring was mixed. In terms of human internments the monitoring was a success. The archaeological monitoring assured that no human burials that may have occurred outside of the boundaries of the Potter's field would be disturbed. No human remains were encountered during the course of any of the archaeological work that has been performed at the site. The archaeological monitoring was also successful in identifying archaeological features. However, only archaeological features that were impacted by the proposed construction. On the positive side, there was a savings of time and money, and archaeological deposits and archaeological features have been preserved on the block, where they theoretically can be examined in the future. On the negative side, it is uncertain how many cultural features are still extant on the block. While 20 features were numbered, three were determined to be fill deposits or architectural in nature. Of the remaining 17 features, only three were full excavated. The three excavated features had been truncated and only the lower portions of the shafts were intact. Five of the feature were partially excavated. In some cases, only a small portion of the feature had been encountered on the edge of a construction trench. The remaining nine features were not excavated. The result has been that features have been preserved, but the interpretation of the block as a whole has been severely limited, both as to the possible location of features outside of the areas exposed by construction, as well as interpretation of the features found. In some instances more question were raised about the physical and social development of the block than were answered.

## Features

One of the questions that the archaeological monitoring raised was feature placement. Shaft features were identified along Pulaski Avenue and Priscilla Street, but not along West Queen Lane and West Penn Street (Figure 38; Appendix C). The absence of features along West Queen Lane was understandable as this area was destroyed by the construction of the high rise apartment complex in the 1950s, but why no features along West Penn Street? During the archaeological monitoring the area adjacent to West Penn Street was nearly fully excavated by the contractors

between West Penn Street and the northern edge of the Potter's Field boundary in order to provide compactable fill for the construction of the foundations of the proposed homes. All of the existing fill on that part of the block, and a large portion of the culturally sterile subsoil was removed, but no cultural features, beyond the basement of some of the buildings that stood on the block, were encountered. It is not clear whether there are still extant features adjacent to the northern boundary of the Potter's field that were not exposed during construction, or the features in this area were destroyed by construction and demolition activities during the twentieth century. One other possibility is suggested by early twentieth-century closure of shaft features on Pulaski Avenue and Priscilla Street. Historic maps show the availability of public water along West Penn Street and West Queen Lane in 1875, so it is possible that it was possible to hook directly into sewers for the properties along these two roads.

Feature placement along the lots that face on Pulaski Avenue is curious. Three stone lined shaft features (Features 7, 8, and 9) were encountered near what would have been the rear of the buildings that stood at 5316, 5320, and 5324 Pulaski Avenue. Four brick lined shafts (Features 15, 16, 17, and 18) were identified along the rear property line of 5326, 5322, 5318, and 5314 Pulaski Avenue. Three possible explanations initially presented themselves. The first was that the stone lined shafts were wells and the brick lined shafts privies. Support for the well hypothesis included one deed reference to sharing a well between 5324 and 5326 Pulaski, and the construction of one of the shaft features that continued beyond the depth of the stone lining, a construction technique more in keeping with a well than a privy. No other historical references to well sharing on the block were found, and at least one of the stone lined shafts was constructed with a pipe that appears to have been placed to allow waste water to be drained into the shaft, something more in keeping with a privy than a well. The second explanation was that the stone line shafts were constructed in the initial period of development in the early 1870s, and the brick lined shafts were constructed at a later period. There was some support for this interpretation in Feature 16, where the brick-lined shaft appears to have been constructed within an earlier stone-lined shaft. However, if the brick and stone lined shafts reflect different construction episodes, why are there no stone-lined shafts on house lots that have brick-lined shafts, and no brick lined shafts on house lots that have stone lined shafts. A third explanation is that the all of the shafts represent privies, and that the location for the privies was staggered with privies near the residence on one house lot, and at the rear of the property on the adjacent house lot. This explanation is not appealing as there is no reason to stagger the shafts, nor is there a logical reason to use stone rather than brick. It is possible the peculiar arrangement of shafts along Pulaski Avenue is a result of features not being exposed by the construction. While this is possible for the brick lined shafts at the rear of the property, it is not probable for the features closer to Pulaski Avenue. Any stone line shafts located in the vicinity of the former building locations, if in line with Features 7, 8 and 9, should have been exposed during construction, but none were identified.

Feature locations on Priscilla Street are both similar and different than what was encountered on Pulaski Avenue. There were shaft features (Features 2, 19, and 20) near the rear property lines of 5317, 5321, 5325 Priscilla Street. Two were brick lined. One was stone lined. A stone lined shaft was encountered near the rear of the buildings that would have stood at 5319 Priscilla Street but not at 5323. Again, it is uncertain whether the pattern in shaft placement is a result of as yet unexposed shaft features.

Six shaft features were examined in some detail. With the exception of Features 6, 7 and 8, each of the features examined in detail was different in size and construction. Features were stone-lined and brick-lined, circular, oval, and rectangular. The stone-lined features spaced at almost the same distance from Pulaski Avenue included two shafts with 4 foot interior diameters (Features 7 and 8) a shaft with a 3 foot interior diameter (Feature 9) and a rectangular shaft (Feature 10) that was 4 feet by 3 feet. The brick-lined shafts along the rear property lines of Pulaski Avenue, which were not examined in detail, were all circular with interior diameters ranging from 1.6 feet to 2.9 feet. The shaft features on Priscilla Street included a stone-lined shaft that was 3 feet square (Feature 19), a rectangular brick lined shaft that measured 4 feet by 3 feet (Feature 20), a circular stone-lined shaft with a 4 foot interior diameter (Feature 6), and a 5 foot in diameter brick lined shaft (Feature 2). It could be hypothesized that the variability of the physical features of the shafts relates to the way the block developed. The block had been divided into individual parcels and sold to a variety of individuals, mostly carpenters and real estate developers who erected building individually over a period of several years.

The construction date for the shaft features is uncertain. Historical data indicates that most of the block was developed between 1867 and 1880. For the shafts where artifacts were recovered from the feature fill, all of the shafts appear to have been closed in the first decade of the twentieth century. The apparent single period of shaft feature closure suggests that alternative means of waste and waste water disposal were made available during this period. Historic maps show that public water was available along West Penn Street and West Queen Lane in the late nineteenth century, but not along Pulaski Avenue or Priscilla Street. Water is shown on Pulaski Avenue and Priscilla Street by 1908-9. If water and sewer were available by 1908, this might account for the filling of the shaft features around that same period.

### Artifactual Material

Artifact recovery was relatively low for an urban archaeological site. There were a number of factors that accounted for the low number of artifacts recovered. First only a few of the shaft features encountered were fully excavated. The three shafts that were fully excavated had been truncated during the twentieth century, leaving only the lower 0.3 feet to 1.5 feet of the original deposit undisturbed. Finally, there was the nature of the feature fill. Feature 7, which was excavated to a depth of 8.6 feet, was filled to a depth of 6 feet with densely packed oyster shell. Features 8 and 9 were excavated to depths of 6.2 feet to 5.2 feet respectively. Both features contained large deposits of coal ash in addition to domestic trash. The disposal of large quantities of coal ash in shaft features in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is a common practice that has been reported for shafts examined along Germantown Avenue (Carmen Weber pers. com. 1998).

The feature fill of three of the features (Features 7, 8, and 20) was associated with African American households. The feature fill of the other three shafts (9, 10, and 19) was associated with Irish immigrant households. For the most part all of the households were headed by men who listed their occupations as laborers. The artifact assemblage varied for each feature (Table 23). There is no pattern in the percentages of artifact types found within each feature.

<b>TABLE 23</b>						
<b>PERCENTAGE OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS BY FUNCTIONAL TYPE SELECTED FEATURES Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>						
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>						
<b>Group<sup>①</sup></b>	<b>Feature 7</b>	<b>Feature 8</b>	<b>Feature 9</b>	<b>Feature 10</b>	<b>Feature 19</b>	<b>Feature 20</b>
<b>Kitchen</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Ceramics	36.8	34.7	15.4	58.3	65.2	28.5
Bottle glass	60.5	49.8	76.9	24.5	30.5	68.3
Other <sup>②</sup>	2.7	15.5	7.7	17.2	4.3	3.2
<b>Architecture</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Window	12.5	31.1	29.0	28.6	53.6	27.6
Nails	75.0	58.2	16.1	57.1	36.6	67.4
Other <sup>③</sup>	12.5	10.7	54.9	14.3	9.8	5.0
<b>Furniture</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Personal</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Clothing</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Arms</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Activities<sup>④</sup></b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>
N	202	1718	115	323	269	376
<sup>①</sup> after South 1977, <sup>②</sup> biological items excluded, <sup>③</sup> brick, mortar, slate, cinder block excluded, <sup>④</sup> ash, coal, cinder excluded						

While the overall assemblages vary, there is a commonality when looking at ceramic vessel shapes. All but two of the ceramic assemblages are comprised of approximately 40 percent to 60 percent teaware (Table 24). The two assemblages that do not exhibit this pattern have either a small minimum number of vessels, a large number of vessels that could not be identified as to shape, or both. The nature of the teawares varied. In some features the vessels were primarily whiteware or ironstone with a few porcelain items. In other features the teawares were primarily porcelain, with a few whiteware items. It has been suggested elsewhere that the large quantity of teaware is reflective of the prevailing ideological conception in North America at the end of the nineteenth century that has been referred to as the Cult of Domesticity (Lavender 1998; Wall 1994). This Victorian-period perspective views the home as an oasis of virtue, comfort and perfection in an otherwise rough world. Wives, as keepers of the home, were supposed to reflect this perfection. The concept was reflected in the geographic separation of male and female work spheres, the ritualization of meals, and an ethos that is sometimes referred to as the Cult of True Womanhood. The Cult of Domesticity largely represents aspiration to a higher social class, or a struggle to define a new type of social class. Although all women were supposed to emulate the ideal of femininity inherent in this

philosophy, African American, working class, and immigrant women were often excluded by the proponents of these ideals from the definition of “true women” because of social prejudice. Recent archaeological work in immigrant industrial communities (Basalik, Ruth and Trachtenberg 2007) and African-American sites (Wilkie 2003) found similar evidence of mimicry of upper class morals and mores. Both the African American and Irish Americans were on the lower rungs of Philadelphia Society (Miller 1997; Clark 1973). The high percentage of teawares may be an indication that, on some level, the block’s inhabitants were, at least in part, striving toward what was the family ideal of middle class and upper class family.

<b>TABLE 24</b>						
<b>PERCENTAGE OF CERAMIC VESSEL TYPES BY SELECTED FEATURES</b>						
<b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b>						
<b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b>						
<b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b>						
	Feature 7	Feature 8	Feature 9	Feature 10	Feature 19	Feature 20
Teaware	45.0	59.7	0.0	38.3	47.3	18.7
Serving	30.0	23.1	20.0	17.6	15.8	6.3
Food Prep.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	15.8	0.0
Storage	5.0	3.8	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Toilet ware	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Flat ware	0.0	0.0	40.0	17.6	5.3	25.0
Hollow ware	0.0	1.9	40.0	17.6	15.8	50.0
Other	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
N	20	52	5	34	19	16

There is considerable variability in the glass bottles/jars represented in the each assemblage (Table 25). Some of this variability is likely related to the relatively low number of bottles represented and that twenty to twenty-five percent of the vessel shapers are unknown in four of the assemblages and nearly 50 percent of the MNV in Feature 20 are too fragmentary to be identified as to shape. Feature 8 is the only feature that had an MNV greater than 18. Despite the variability, alcohol and beverage (mostly beer) bottles comprised between 22 percent and 30 percent of the MNV for bottles/jars in all but one of the features. For the beverage bottles that were embossed, nearly all were from breweries or bottlers within the city, and many were from locations within an easy walk from the residents. The percentage of bottles was the only category of glass vessel the was consistent between features. Food storage, or food containers varied widely. Proprietary/medicinal bottles range from a low (not counting Feature 20 which had no bottles) of 6.7 percent of the MNV from Feature 7 to 50 percent of MNV in Feature 9. Features 8, 10, and 19 had proprietary/medicinal bottles in the 22 percent to 32 percent of MNV range. Of some interest, is the material represented by these bottles. Mullins (1999) has suggested that middle-class African

American families selected national brands over individual pharmacist's products as a strategy to ensure consistent quality in urban Annapolis, Maryland. Wilkie (2001) found in rural Louisiana that the African American tenants used pharmacist's goods in abundance as well as national brands. The data collected from the Queen Lane Site is in line with Wilkie's findings. While there are a few national brands of medicines represented, there are far more medicine bottles from local pharmacies. Most of the African American occupants of the block were recent migrants from the Maryland and Virginia, and it is tempting to see the use of local medicine over national brands as a holdover from rural consumer behaviors, but the size of the assemblages make this conclusion highly speculative.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TABLE 25</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PERCENTAGE OF GLASS BOTTLE/JAR TYPES BY SELECTED FEATURE</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Queen Lane Site (36Ph182)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Queen Lane Apartments Project</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</b></p>						
	Feature 7	Feature 8	Feature 9	Feature 10	Feature 19	Feature 20
Alcohol	6.7	4.4	30.0	11.1	30.0	7.7
Beverage	20.0	17.8	0.0	16.7	20.0	15.4
Food & Jar	40.0	26.7	0.0	11.1	10.0	23.1
medicinal	6.7	32.2	50.0	22.2	30.0	0.0
household	0.0	8.9	0.0	5.6	10.0	0.0
cosmetic	0.0	1.1	0.0	5.6	0.0	7.7
Unknown	26.6	8.9	20.0	27.7	0.0	46.1
N	15	90	10	18	10	13

Other artifacts recovered from various features included vessel glass, a range of architectural debris, clothing and personal items, toys and tobacco pipes. These items were in small quantities and provide some color to the mosaic of the various occupants. Only vessel glass from Feature 8 suggested some greater insights into the nature of the early twentieth-century block inhabitants. Unlike the other features examined, Feature 8 contained an array of molded vessel glass. While not material that would have been expensive, the molded pieces were in specialized shapes such as punch glasses, dessert plates, and candy dishes. When combined with pieces of Chinese and Japanese porcelain, and various items of bric-a-brac, the vessel glass is illustrative of striving for a more upscale lifestyle than exhibited in the assemblages from the other features. Again, given the limited excavations performed and the relatively small artifact assemblages, it is difficult to know of such broad interpretations have validity.

Comparisons of the data collected from each site showed variability between each property, and between features on each property, but qualitatively the deposits were similar (with a few exceptions). The homogeneity of consumer goods in the late nineteenth century and twentieth

century has been remarked upon by a variety of researchers, particularly archaeologists who espouse a Marxist or post-modern theoretical perspective (cf. Shackel and Palus 2006; Paynter 1988; Orser 2011). Shackel (2010), in looking at New Philadelphia, Illinois saw a racially segregated community where “based on the comparison of consumer material culture, the households appear to be indistinguishable. The boundaries sometimes found in material culture seem to be blurred. Access to market goods appears to be similar among different households with very different backgrounds... rejected the Victorian ideal of matched ceramic sets” (Shackel 2010:68). “The homogeneity of consumer goods from African American and European American households in this community may have reflected a shared group consciousness within a local social network.... a type of group cohesion among people of different backgrounds” (Shackel 2010:68). While it is questionable whether the occupants of the block “rejected the Victorian ideal of matched sets”, rather than not being able to afford them, this perspective may have some validity.

Rather than the homogeneity of material culture representing a shared group consciousness as suggested by Shackel, the similarities may be related to the class structure reflected in a working class ethos. While homogeneity of material culture might superficially suggest equal access to consumer goods, as Mullins (1999), Mullins et al. (2011), Cohen (1993), and others have demonstrated, access to goods and services were not equal. How material culture reflects social identity is complex and tells a more ambiguous story.

## SUMMARY

This report documents the results of archaeological monitoring performed for the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA) Queen Lane Apartments Project in the City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) lies in the Piedmont Upland section of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The project APE is approximately 2.3 acres (0.9 hectares) and encompasses the city block bounded by West Queen Lane, Pulaski Avenue, Penn Street and Priscilla Street. The proposed project consisted of removing a sixteen-story high-rise apartment building and constructing five new, two- to three-story buildings along the perimeter of the block. A portion of the block which fronts West Queen Lane will be used as green space. This section of the block encompasses the boundaries of the Queen Lane Potter's Field. No new construction is planned for this area. A program of archaeological monitoring was recommended during construction based on the results of the Phase I Archaeological Survey. The archaeological monitoring work and analysis was performed for the Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA). The lead federal agency is the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The archaeological monitors were to identify and assess archaeological features encountered during construction. Cultural features or portions of cultural features that were to be impacted by the construction would be excavated to the extent of proposed disturbance. Cultural features that would not be disturbed by construction would be left *in situ*. Twenty cultural features were identified during the archaeological work. Seventeen of these features were shaft features. Three of the shaft features were totally excavated and were destroyed by the construction activities on the site. Five shafts were excavated to the depth of proposed disturbance and are preserved beneath the new construction (Figure 39). Nine shaft features were exposed but not impacted by construction. These features were not excavated and are still extant either under the new construction on or the edge of the area preserved as open space (Figure 39). Of the eight features either excavated, or partially excavated, only six had sufficient artifact assemblages to warrant detailed analysis. All of the shaft features examined in detail appear to have been filled in the first decade of the twentieth century. During this period three of the properties where the shaft features were found had been occupied by an African American household and three had been occupied by Irish immigrant households.

Artifact recovery was relatively low for an urban archaeological site. There were a number of factors that accounted for the low number of artifacts recovered. First only a few of the shaft features encountered were fully excavated. Another reason is that the three shafts that were fully excavated had been truncated during the twentieth century, leaving only the lower 0.3 feet to 1.5 feet of the original deposit undisturbed. Artifact analysis included qualitative and quantitative analyses. Each feature contained a relatively large quantity of teaware. This has been interpreted as reflective of the prevailing ideological conception in North America at the end of the nineteenth century which has been referred to as the Cult of Domesticity, or Cult of True Womanhood. African American, working class, and immigrant women were often excluded by the proponents of these ideals from the definition of "true women" because of social prejudice. Recent studies have found similar evidence of mimicry of upper class morals and mores. The report indicates that, given the limited excavations performed and the relatively small artifact assemblages, it is difficult to know whether such broad interpretations have validity, but posits that the data collected from the archaeological monitoring can be used to more fully understand the occupants of the site in the early twentieth century.

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## APPENDIX A

### QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS

## QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS

Principal Investigator:	Kenneth J. Basalik, Ph.D.
Professional Experience:	39 years
Education:	Ph.D. Anthropology, Temple University M.A. Anthropology, Temple University B.A. Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania
Project Responsibility:	Administration, report writing and review
Project Archaeologist:	Rachael E. Fowler, RPA
Professional Experience:	7 years
Education:	M.A. Art History and Archaeology, Temple University B.F.A. Painting and Art History, Temple University's Tyler School of Art
Project Responsibility:	Fieldwork, analysis, report writing
Senior Historian:	Philip Ruth
Professional Experience:	29 years
Education:	M.A. English, University Of New Hampshire B.A. English, Goshen College
Project Responsibility:	Historical research, review, analysis, and report writing
Archaeology Lab Manager:	Christina Civello
Professional Experience:	23 years
Education:	B.A. Anthropology/Art History, University of Delaware
Project Responsibility:	Artifact processing, supervision, artifact inventories and curation
Graphic Illustrator:	Crystal Biemuller
Professional Experience:	7 years
Education:	A.A. Fine Arts, Montgomery County Community College Advertising Design, Hussian School of Art Social Services, Bucks County Community College
Project Responsibility:	Graphics preparation
Editor:	Kevin Quigg
Professional Experience:	21 years
Education:	M.A. English, Beaver College B.A. Communications, Temple University
Project Responsibility:	Report editing
Editor:	Maria Rossi
Professional Experience:	11 years
Education:	B.A. English with Communications, Gwynedd-Mercy College
Project Responsibility:	Report editing

APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

## ARTIFACT INVENTORY

### Feature 6

- 1 colorless bottle base; Owens Illinois Glass Co. 1953 date mark, Duraglas mark 1940-date, (Toulouse 1971:403)
- 6 bone
- 1 wire nail
- 1 handle / drawer pull
- 1 terra cotta flowerpot
- 2 buff earthenware urn / flowerpot with foot

### Feature 7, level 1

- 1 buff stoneware; salt glaze ext. / albany slip int.
- 14 buff ceramic vase; molded, brown wash
- 2 porcelain cup; gild edge
- 2 whiteware
- 8 whiteware cup (mni=2)
- 2 whiteware cup; decal, gild
- 1 whiteware dish; molded
- 5 whiteware plate; brown transferprint, willow pattern, partial maker's mark
- 3 whiteware cup; blue transferprint, willow pattern
- 1 whiteware; blue transferprint
- 1 whiteware saucer; gild
- 2 whiteware plate rims; gild
- 1 whiteware plate rim; molded alphabet
- 2 whiteware saucer; Willets Mfg. Co. mark 1879-1884 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:14)
- 3 whiteware saucer; decal, DALE & DAVIS, Prospect Hill Pottery mark 1880-1895 (Lehner 1988:359)
- 1 whiteware plate base;

- Hopewell China Co. mark c.1920-c.1938 (Lehner 1988:212)
- 1 olive green bottle base; kick-up
- 1 amber bottle glass
- 3 green bottle glass (mni=2)
- 15 lt. green tint bottle glass; beer finish, Kastenmayer / Bottler / below Huntingdon St. / Philadelphia (mni=2)
- 1 complete aqua sauce bottle; hand-tooled patent finish
- 21 aqua panel bottle; hand-tooled patent finish; BOSTON
- 1 aqua bottle base; HIRE'S
- 3 aqua bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish, W CALLAHAN & CO / PHILA, PA,
- 3 aqua jar glass; MASON
- 25 aqua bottle glass; 5 embossed
- 9 colorless bottle glass; 2 base
- 2 colorless bottle lip; crown cap finish
- 1 colorless jar lip; screw top
- 2 jelly jar glass; empaneled
- 2 jelly jar base; starburst
- 2 parfait glass
- 1 vessel glass handle
- 8 bone
- 11 oyster
- 5 clam
- 1 fork with wooden handle
- 1 window glass
- 2 cut nails
- 4 wire nails
- 5 unidentifiable nails
- 8 brick (660.5 grams)
- 1 brick tile fragment
- 2 mortar (39.1 grams)

- 4 lamp chimney glass; 1 hand crimped rim
- 1 wood; furniture?
- 1 opaque glass button
- 2 ferrous buttons; shanks missing
- 1 ferrous hardware; steel toe
- 1 terra cotta flowerpot
- 1 porcelain doll fragment; Armand Marseille #990, 1885-1950s (dollreference.com)
- 1 copper alloy bell / wind chime; pressed design
- 7 can fragments
- 7 wire; fencing
- 1 large U-bolt
- 2 copper hardware
- 2 bolts
- 5 cinder / slag (15.6 grams)

### Feature 7, level 2

- 1 buff stoneware; american blue and gray
- 2 porcelain cup; gild edge
- 3 ironstone tureen lid
- 1 semi-porcelain
- 2 aqua bottle glass
- 1 window glass
- 1 cut nail
- 1 agate door knob
- 1 lamp chimney glass rim; hand-crimped
- 1 battery core
- 1 ferrous tube fragment

### Feature 7 (<1% sample)

- 69 oyster
- 3 clam

### Feature 8 "uppermost"

- 11 chinese porcelain jar; blue painted, gild
- 2 chinese porcelain tea cup; overglaze, gild
- 2 porcelain saucer rims

2	porcelain cup; decal		x-mend with H.	1	prosser shirt stud
4	porcelain; overglaze, spout?		BRAUNINGER / 2220	1	copper pin; jewelry?
4	whiteware	3	N <sup>TH</sup> 4 <sup>TH</sup> ST. / PHILADA	1	clay marble
1	whiteware chamber pot lid		aqua bottle glass; DR	2	slate pencils
8	whiteware plate; impressed Etruria Pottery mark 1863-1894 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:146)	5	KILMER SWAMPROOT, double bead finish	3	terra cotta flowerpot
1	whiteware plate rim; gild	1	aqua bottle glass	2	ferrous pipe fragments
2	whiteware cup; red transferprint	5	aqua bottle glass; embossed, ...IN'S	2	strap metal
2	whiteware saucer	1	aqua bottle glass; brandy finish, GERMANTOWN	1	rubber hardware cap
4	whiteware saucer; overglaze, gild (mni=2)	5	BRWG CO / QUEEN	1	small ferrous rod
2	whiteware; overglaze		LANE & / PULASKI / AVE / PHILA	1	can fragment
3	ironstone cup (mni=2)	1	aqua panel bottle glass	5	misc. metal
1	ironstone; molded	1	aqua bottle lip; brandy finish	1	coal (2.8 grams)
2	ironstone saucer; black transferprint, WEDGWOOD & CO. mark 1862-1890 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:5)	1	aqua bottle lip; patent finish		
1	light green jar base	5	colorless bottle glass	<u>Feature 8, level 1</u>	
4	lt. green tint bottle glass (mni=2)	4	colorless bottle base (mni=4)	5	chinese porcelain teacup; overglaze, gild, molded handle
2	lt. green tint panel bottle	1	colorless bottle lip; brandy finish	7	japanese porcelain small dish; overglaze, gild, molded
1	complete aqua bottle ; brandy finish, DAN'L M. FEENEY/ 347 QUEEN LANE/ GERMANTOWN	4	colorless bottle lip; patent finish	4	porcelain saucer; gild edge, gild line
4	aqua beverage bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish, W. CALLAHAN & CO. / PHILADA	1	colorless bottle lip; patent finish	3	porcelain demi-tasse saucer; gild edge
3	aqua beverage bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish, C. MILLER / CHELTEN AVE. / GERMANTOWN	3	jelly jar rims (mni=2)	7	porcelain saucer; Haviland & Co. mark 1879-date (Kovel and Kovel 1986:178)
6	aqua beverage bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish, J. BRUNETT / 1625 / FAWN ST. / PHILADA (mni=2)	5	tumbler glass	4	yellowware teapot; rockingham, Rebecca at the Well
1	aqua beverage bottle neck;	1	vessel glass; molded	3	whiteware
		1	red flashed vessel glass	1	whiteware bowl rim
		43	bone; 1 jaw	1	whiteware cup rim (short)
		3	oyster	3	whiteware saucer
		1	knife handle	6	whiteware saucer; decal, gild edge (mni=2)
		1	porcelain bottle stopper; R. HUTTER PAT 1893	1	whiteware saucer rim; burned
		19	window glass	1	whiteware plate; decal, gild edge
		4	cut nail fragments	3	whiteware plate; impressed Etruria Pottery mark 1863-1894 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:146)
		3	brick (53.8 grams)	1	whiteware gravy boat rim
		1	slate		
		21	lamp chimney glass; 3 crimped rims		
		3	copper alloy lamp base		
		3	rubber combs; IR Comb Co. / GOODYEAR		
		1	shoe leather with eyelets		
		1	bone button; 4-hole		

4	whiteware chamber pot lid; molded	2	aqua beverage bottle; beer finish; ORIENTAL BOTTLING / DEPARTMENT / 2423 TO 2433 / AMBER ST. / PHILADELPHIA		ground pontil
8	ironstone cups (mni=2)	1	aqua beverage bottle; beer finish, <i>Germantown Bottling Co./ Queen Lane &amp; Pulaski Ave / Phila, Pa</i>	2	tumbler glass; 9-sided, starburst base
1	semi-porcelain base; partial maker's mark	3	aqua beverage bottle glass; THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD	1	tumbler rim
1	complete cobalt medicine jar; bead finish, BROMO-SELTZER / EMERSON DRUG CO. / BALTIMORE, MD	11	aqua beverage bottle glass; W. CALLAHAN & CO. / PHILADA	8	yellow glass dessert dish; molded lacy
9	amber flask glass; hand-tooled double bead finish	11	aqua beverage bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish, C. MILLER / CHELTEN AVE / GERMANTOWN	1	perfume bottle stopper
16	amber flask glass; hand-tooled double bead finish	24	aqua beverage bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish, J. BRUNETT / 1625 / FAWN ST. / PHILADA (mni=2)	58	bone
3	lt. green tint medicine bottle; hand-tooled patent finish RUMFORD (4") Chemical Works 1857-1975 (Fike 1987:48)	13	aqua beverage bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish, H. BRAUNINGER / 2220 N <sup>TH</sup> 4 <sup>TH</sup> ST. / PHILADA	2	oyster
10	aqua bottle glass	1	colorless medicine bottle; hand-tooled prescription finish, C.F. MAIZE / PHARMACIST / GERMANTOWN PHILA	4	clam
1	complete aqua medicine bottle; hand-tooled patent finish RUMFORD (3") Chemical Works 1857-1975 (Fike 1987:48)	1	colorless medicine bottle lip; hand-tooled prescription finish	10	window glass
1	complete aqua bottle; hand-tooled bead finish	1	complete colorless vial; hand-tooled patent finish	9	cut nails
1	complete aqua bottle; extract finish, HIRE'S IMPROVED / ROOT BEER / MAKES FIVE / GALLONS OF / DELICIOUS DRINK 1888+ (West Publishing Co 1913)	8	colorless vial glass; hand-tooled patent finish	1	cut copper nail
2	complete aqua beverage bottle; beer finish, GERMANTOWN BRWG CO./ QUEEN LANE & / PULASKI AVE / PHILA, PA	2	colorless square jelly jar base;	2	wire nail fragments
4	aqua beverage bottle; beer finish, GERMANTOWN BRWG CO./ QUEEN LANE & / PULASKI AVE / PHILA, PA	1	aqua tumbler; blown,	16	unidentifiable nails
				1	mortar (19.5 grams)
				15	brick (389.0 grams)
				3	roofing slate
				107	lamp chimney glass
				15	milk glass lamp shade; painted
				1	prosser button; 4-hole
				5	shoe heel
				1	red clay pipe stem
				1	kaolin pipe stem; molded scales
				1	compact mirror
				1	tortoise shell hair comb fragment
				1	comb; GOODYEAR U COMB CO.
				1	comb; THE BUTLER HARD RUBBER CO.
				1	copper pocket watch back
				1	porcelain medallion with decal scene
				4	terra cotta flowerpot
				2	slate pencil
				2	clay marbles
				1	porcelain doll
				1	scissor fragment
				17	can fragments
				1	cap with cork stopper
				3	ferrous hardware
				2	copper hardware
				1	rivet / washer

- 1 plastic strip
- 15 coal (88.2 grams)
- 46 cinder / ash (170.2 grams)
- 18 misc. metal

Feature 8, level 2

- 2 porcelain saucer; gild edge
- 1 porcelain cup; overglaze
- 5 whiteware saucer ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA, East End Pottery Co. mark 1894-1909 (Lehner 1988:134)
- 4 whiteware handles
- 3 aqua bottle glass
- 1 aqua bottle base x-mend with J. BRUNETT / 1625 / FAWN ST. / PHILADA
- 2 aqua bottle glass; BOTTLE MUST NOT BE SOLD / C. MILLER / CHELTEN AVE / GERMANTOWN
- 4 aqua bottle glass; L. LEILING / GERMANTOWN / PHILADA, 1888-1891 (OldBreweries.com 2013)
- 2 aqua bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish, THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD
- 1 aqua panel bottle glass; patent lip, Whitall-Tatum and Co. mark 1857-1935 (Toulouse 1971:544)
- 1 colorless flask glass
- 3 colorless bottle lip; hand-tooled prescription finish
- 12 tumbler glass; 9-sided, starburst base (mni=2)
- 2 tumbler glass rims
- 2 glass punch cups; molded bubbles and berries
- 39 bone
- 1 oyster

- 1 lead bottle stopper
- 7 window glass
- 3 cut nails; 1 w/sheet metal
- 3 wire nails; annealed
- 2 slate
- 6 brick (61.8 grams)
- 14 lamp chimney glass
- 42 milk glass lamp globe; overglaze painted leaves and berries
- 1 bakelite hair pin fragment; carved
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 copper coat button; shank
- 1 prosser button; 4-hole
- 6 shoe leather; 3 heels
- 1 slate pencil
- 2 terra cotta flowerpot
- 43 sheet metal/can fragments
- 18 cinder / ash (59.6 grams)

Feature 8, level 3

- 1 porcelain bric-a-brac; decal, gild
- 1 porcelain plate; Haviland & Co. mark 1879-date (Kovel and Kovel 1986:178)
- 7 yellowware teapot; rockingham, Rebecca at the Well
- 4 whiteware cups
- 4 whiteware rims
- 2 ironstone bowl rims; red transferprint
- 4 semi-porcelain plate; Edward Clarke / Tunstall mark 1865-1877 (Godden 1964:147)
- 2 amber medicine bottle; patent finish, HANCE BROTHER & WHITE / PHILADELPHIA (1 complete)
- 1 lt. green jar lip; sand ground, lug finish

- 1 complete aqua medicine bottle; hand-tooled patent finish RUMFORD (3") Chemical Works 1857-1975 (Fike 1987:48)
- 3 aqua panel bottle glass; Whitall-Tatum and Co. mark 1857-1935 (Toulouse 1971:544)
- 2 aqua bottle glass (x-mend with wide mouth patent)
- 1 aqua jar base; MASON'S IMPROVED, 1885-1895 (Toulouse 1969:201)
- 1 aqua beverage bottle glass; GERMANTOWN BRWG CO./ QUEEN LANE & / PULASKI AVE / PHILA, PA
- 1 aqua beverage bottle lip; hand-tooled beer finish, H. BRAUNINGER / 2220 N<sup>TH</sup> 4<sup>TH</sup> ST. / PHILADA
- 1 complete colorless vial; hand-tooled patent finish
- 2 colorless bottle glass; 1 melted
- 1 colorless square jelly jar base
- 1 tumbler glass; 9-sided, starburst base
- 1 colorless square dish; molded lacy
- 6 bone
- 19 window glass
- 14 cut nails
- 1 cut L-head nail
- 8 unidentifiable nails
- 3 brick (44.7 grams)
- 1 gutter hook fragment
- 8 fine leather
- 3 shoe heel
- 3 fabric with rick-rack
- 3 rick-rack fragments
- 1 red clay pipe stem end
- 1 copper pin; jewelry



2	aqua bottle glass	4	lt. green tint bottle base; HEINZ BROS & CO. 1886-1895 (Lockhart et al. 2016)	6	aqua jar base (x-mend with folded-over lip)
2	colorless square dish, molded lacy			1	aqua square food bottle; hand-tooled bead finish, ground pontil
1	colorless punch cup; molded bubble pattern	2	lt. green tint bottle glass	1	aqua panel bottle glass
2	colorless punch cups; bubble and berries pattern	2	aqua bottle; extract finish, HIRE'S IMPROVED / ROOT BEER / MAKES FIVE / GALLONS OF / DELICIOUS DRINK, 1 complete 1888+ (West Publishing Co 1913)	6	aqua bottle glass
2	tumbler glass; molded diamonds, starburst base			7	aqua bottle base; BB
1	cut nail			2	aqua bottle base
1	roofing slate	3	complete aqua bottle glass; hand-tooled patent finish, RUMFORD (3") Chemical Works 1857-1975 (Fike 1987:48)	1	aqua bottle lip; hand-tooled patent finish, square shoulder
6	leather shoe heels			2	aqua lightning jar lids; Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
1	wire with foam			1	complete colorless medicine bottle; hand-tooled prescription finish, C.F. MAIZE / PHARMACIST / GERMANTOWN PHILA
1	strap metal	2	complete aqua square shoe polish bottle; extract finish with cork, 1 with swab	1	colorless bottle base
2	cinder (6.9 grams)	1	complete aqua bottle; hand-tooled oil finish, INSECTINE	1	colorless bottle glass
<u>Feature 8, level 5</u>					
1	yellowware teapot; rockingham, Rebecca at the Well	1	complete aqua bottle; hand-tooled patent finish, ground pontil	7	colorless vessel glass; crazed
6	porcelain plate; Haviland & Co. mark 1879-date (Kovel and Kovel 1986:178)	1	complete aqua ink bottle	1	lt. green dessert dish; molded lacy
4	whiteware plate; impressed Etruria Pottery mark 1863-1894 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:146)	1	complete aqua perfume bottle; embossed Eiffel tower, J.G. PARIS	8	colorless punch cups; molded bubble pattern (mni=4)
3	ironstone cup; black transferprint	2	aqua beverage bottle glass; hand-tooled beer finish SONNECK & LAUTENBACK / PHILA, PA	2	colorless punch cups; bubble and berries pattern
2	ironstone plate rims (mni=2) from Powell & Bishop mark 1876-1878 (Godden 1964:509)	2	aqua beverage bottle glass; GERMANTOWN BRWG CO./ QUEEN LANE & / PULASKI AVE / PHILA, PA	4	tumbler glass; molded diamonds, starburst base (mni=2)
3	ironstone saucer; OB/WG	6	aqua jar base; straight ground finish, MASON'S IMPROVED, 1885-1895 (Toulouse 1969:201)	3	colorless square dish, molded lacy
1	ironstone saucer; IL/SWG	1	aqua jar lip; straight ground finish	31	bone
1	ironstone rim			6	oyster
1	complete lt. green tint sauce bottle; LEA & PERINS, post 1839 (Lea & Perrins, Inc.)			1	pot
1	lt. green jar lip; sand ground, lug finish			18	window glass
1	lt. green tint bottle lip; folded-over finish, x-mend with CB/A&A base			16	cut nails; 5 annealed
				1	wire nail; annealed
				12	unidentifiable nails
				1	nail with copper wire
				5	brick (259.0 grams)
				1	glass door knob

3	agate door knob fragments	5	whiteware small cup	1	complete aqua bottle; hand-tooled patent finish, RUMFORD (3")
4	lamp chimney glass	7	whiteware chamber pot; molded, partial mark		Chemical Works 1857-1975 (Fike 1987:48)
1	kaolin pipe bowl; molded star (with tobacco)	2	whiteware small saucer; Peoria Pottery Co. mark 1888-1890 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:12)	4	complete aqua bottle glass; hand-tooled patent finish, RUMFORD (4")
1	kaolin pipe bowl; TD	5	whiteware basin; red edge, thin black line, Mercer Pottery Works mark, 1868-ca.1930s (Lehner 1988:293)	1	complete aqua ink bottle; CARTER'S
2	kaolin pipe stems	1	ironstone plate rim	1	complete aqua panel bottle; extract finish
2	tortoise shell pipe stems	2	ironstone saucer; IL/SWG		Whitall-Tatum and Co. mark 1857-1935 (Toulouse 1971:544)
1	bakelite; eyeglass arm?	4	ironstone saucer; Cook & Hancock (Crescent Pottery) mark ca.1881-1903 (Lehner 1988:114)	1	complete aqua bottle; oil finish, RICE & CO'S - 1884+ (I. Rice & Company Inc. 2017)
24	leather; 3 suede, 17 shoe heels	3	ironstone saucer (mni=2) OB/WG	1	complete small medicine bottle; prescription finish
2	clay marbles; 1 painted german porcelain	4	semi-porcelain chamber pot; molded	1	complete aqua tubular bottle; HEALY & BIGELOW'S / KICKAPOO / INDIAN OIL, 1881-c1930 (Fike 1987:193)
1	porcelain toy teapot lid	1	white bodied ceramic mug; molded, colored glaze, victorian majolica	2	aqua jar glass; MASON'S IMPROVED, 1885-1895 (Toulouse 1969:201)
1	porcelain doll fragment	1	amber bottle base	4	aqua jar lip; folded over straight finish
15	porcelain doll fragments (mni=2) with blown glass eyes, 6=Armand Marseille # 328, 1885-1930s (Dollreference.com 2017)	2	green bottle; hand-tooled folded over finish; embossed olives	1	aqua jar lip; sand ground lug finish
10	terra cotta flowerpot	1	complete lt. green tint bottle; hand-tooled collared crown, LEA & PERINS / WORCHESTERSHIRE SAUCE post 1839 (Lea & Perrins, Inc.)	1	aqua bottle glass
1	cork	1	complete aqua bottle; extract finish, HIRE'S IMPROVED / ROOT BEER / MAKES FIVE / GALLONS OF / DELICIOUS DRINK, 1 complete 1888+ (West Publishing Co 1913)	1	aqua lightning jar lid; Hero Fruit Jar Co.
227	can fragments	1	complete aqua cathedral bottle	1	complete colorless panel bottle; patent finish, SPERM / SEWING MACHINE / OIL
1	copper bell / chime			5	colorless punch cups; molded bubble pattern (mni=4)
1	pocket knife				
1	copper strap metal				
1	copper hardware				
1	ferrous hardware ring				
1	crank?				
1	bolt				
1	spike / rod				
4	wire fragments				
2	ferrous pipe				
2	hardware				
1	ferrous disk				
32	coal ash (355.3 grams)				
<u>Feature 8, level 6</u>					
1	porcelain plate; Haviland & Co. mark 1879-date (Kovel and Kovel 1986:178)				
1	complete whiteware jar; JAMES KIELLER & SON'S / DUNDEE / MARMALADE, 1873-ca.1898 (Mathew 2000)				

- 2 tumbler glass; molded, diamonds, starburst base
- 1 colorless square dish rim; molded lacy
- 1 colorless mug base
- 2 lt. green dessert dish; molded lacy
- 1 amber dessert dish; molded glass
- 2 uranium candy jar with lid
- 1 glass lid rim
- 2 colorless glass rims; molded lacy, crazed
- 2 tumbler glass rim; molded dart pattern
- 7 bone
- 2 oyster
- 3 pot / pan handle
- 4 window glass
- 20 cut nails
- 2 wire nails
- 6 unidentifiable nails
- 1 brick (3.2 grams)
- 1 door hinge
- 3 lamp chimney glass; 1 crimped rim
- 28 leather; 8 suede, 7 heel
- 1 red clay pipe bowl
- 2 terra cotta flowerpot
- 1 porcelain doll fragment
- 3 harmonica fragment
- 33 can fragments
- 11 coal ash (162.7 grams)

Feature 9

- 1 chinese porcelain rim; blue painted
- 1 buff earthenware; overglaze, enamel decoration
- 5 whiteware; 2 base with partial maker's mark
- 1 olive green bottle glass
- 1 amber square bottle base; owens scar
- 1 complete cobalt jar; screw

- top, Vicks Vaporub
- 13 lt. green tint bottle glass; 2 embossed, double bead finish
- 1 aqua bottle glass
- 16 colorless bottle glass
- 1 colorless bottle lip; screw top finish
- 3 colorless bottle base; BLACK LABEL / 5841 / GERMANTOWN AVE / PHILA / FULL ½ PINT
- 3 tumbler glass
- 37 bone
- 1 pot / pan fragment
- 8 window glass
- 4 cut nails
- 1 brick tile
- 4 brick pavers
- 1 terra cotta roofing tile
- 1 copper hinge with screws
- 1 Industrial porcelain tube; BRUNT, G. F. Brunt Porcelain Company, Ohio, 1895-1925 (Watts 1939)
- 2 lamp chimney rims; crimped
- 1 leather with eyelet
- 1 straight pin
- 1 clay marble
- 10 terra cotta flowerpot
- 1 copper wire
- 12 can fragments
- 6 coal ash (39.4 grams)

Feature 9 (above 4.5')

- 1 complete aqua bottle glass; hand-tooled patent finish, RUMFORD Chemical Works, RI 1857-1975 (Fike 1987:48)
- 1 colorless bottle lip; hand-tooled prescription finish
- 1 bone
- 4 fire brick tile
- 1 prosser shirt stud fragment

- 1 terra cotta flowerpot

Feature 9 (4.5'-5.2')

- 1 ironstone serving bowl
- 1 aqua bottle glass
- 1 window glass
- 4 fire brick tile
- 1 lumber
- 1 bone handle
- 1 cut nail
- 1 slate

Feature 10

- 51 pumpkin yellowware bowl; annular
- 2 yellowware; rockingham
- 1 buff earthenware; slip ext.
- 1 stoneware bottle; CARTER'S INK / J BOURNE & SON / DENBY POTTERIES / NEAR DERBY (Perry 2011)
- 9 brown stoneware; Wrotham-like
- 1 chinese porcelain saucer; blue painted
- 4 porcelain cup (mni=2)
- 3 porcelain plate (mni=2)
- 2 porcelain plate; overglaze
- 1 porcelain rim' gild
- 2 porcelain; overglaze, molded, gild
- 1 porcelain cup; molded, gild
- 1 porcelain; molded, pink
- 1 porcelain; molded, blue painted
- 1 creamware; mocha
- 1 pearlware base; molded, green decoration
- 12 whiteware; 1 plate, 5 cup
- 1 whiteware jar
- 4 whiteware tureen lid; molded, red painted
- 1 whiteware saucer; blue



- 1 threaded bolt with nut
- 31 framework with wire fencing
- 7 thick metal hardware

Feature 12 NE ½

- 1 complete aqua ink bottle
- 1 lt. green tint panel bottle glass
- 3 colorless bottle base
- 1 bone
- 1 oyster
- 3 window glass
- 3 lead pipe fragments
- 1 thick ferrous wire; handle?
- 1 machine bolt / crank
- 1 glass slag (20.8 grams)

Feature 16 east

- 1 complete colorless medicine bottle; prescription finish, CE DAVIS / 4559 / GERMANTOWN / AVENUE, Whitall-Tatum and Co., mark 1857-1935 (Toulouse 1971:544)
- 1 bone
- 5 leather shoe sole fragment

Feature 17

- 1 small buff stoneware jug; Bristol glaze / Albany slip
- 1 complete aqua jar; single thread screw top
- 1 aqua jar; single thread, ground edge, Mason Fruit Jar Co. mark 1885-1900 (Toulouse 1969:207)
- 1 aqua bottle glass; crown cap, J. STRAUBMILL... / & SONS / PHILADA
- 1 complete colorless alcohol bottle; brandy finish, 32 FLUID OUNCES
- 1 complete colorless milk

bottle; internal groove finish. ONE QUART, Thatcher Manufacturing Co. mark ca.1900-1925 (Lockhart et al. 2016)

- 1 complete colorless large flask, REGISTERED, double bead finish
- 2 bone
- 1 redware door knob
- 2 leather strap with eyelets
- 2 newspaper
- 1 horseshoe
- 1 ferrous toy ox and cart
- 1 ferrous hardware; damper?
- 1 can fragment with paint
- 1 enameled plaque with cut-out stars / dots
- 1 copper alloy cap; TALC.

Feature 18

- 1 yellowware teapot; rockingham, Rebecca at the Well, spout missing
- 3 porcelain saucer
- 1 whiteware rim; gild edge
- 1 complete amber bottle; hand-tooled double bead finish
- 1 complete amber cream jar; lug finish
- 1 lt. green tint bottle glass
- 1 complete aqua water bottle; blob to finish, JAMES M. ROBERTSON / PHILADA
- 1 colorless bottle base; NOT TO BE SOLD
- 1 colorless bottle lip; hand-tooled prescription finish
- 6 milk glass lid liner glass
- 1 whiteware toy plate
- 1 coal ash (43.3 grams)

Feature 19

- 1 redware; lead glaze
- 1 buff stoneware base; brown salt glaze ext. / albany slip int.
- 2 yellowware; rockingham
- 2 porcelain molded
- 1 porcelain plate base; decal, overglaze
- 9 whiteware; 1 saucer, 1 plate rim
- 1 whiteware cup; decal, gild
- 24 whiteware; blue transferprint
- 1 whiteware saucer; blue transferprint, molded
- 1 whiteware; black transferprint, overglaze
- 8 whiteware cup; molded, 8-sided
- 9 whiteware saucer; molded wheat pattern, Keller & Guerin, Luneville, France mark 1890-1920 (infofaience.com)
- 3 whiteware; red stencil
- 12 whiteware saucer; brown transferprint, gild edge, HONEYSUCKLE, Willets Manf. Co. mark 1879-ca.1909 (Lehner 1988:522)
- 6 whiteware saucer; molded, impressed mark, George Jones, Imperial Grand
- 4 ironstone
- 3 ironstone plate rims; molded
- 2 ironstone cup; molded
- 1 olive green bottle base with kick-up, pontil mark
- 1 amber bottle glass
- 1 amber bottle base; Thatcher Mfg. Co. mark 1924-1930 (Lockhart et al. 2007)
- 3 cobalt bottle glass; ground

	pontil mark		ground rims		green tint
2	lt. green tint bottle glass; NOT TO BE SOLD	2	lamp chimney glass;	1	olive green bottle glass
1	lt. green tint bottle lip; hand-tooled bead finish	6	rouletted edge	13	amber bottle glass
1	complete aqua bottle ; hand-tooled angled bead finish, Bixby shoe polish, 1883-ca.1920 (Whitten 2016)	1	copper lamp base / wick	1	blue bottle glass
15	aqua bottle glass	1	kaolin pipe stem	1	green bottle glass
1	complete colorless beer bottle; CONSHOHOCKEN / BREWING / CO/CONSHOHOCKEN, PA	1	bone button; 2-hole	1	lt. green tint bottle glass
3	colorless vial glass; patent finish	2	prosser buttons; 4-hole	2	dk. aqua bottle glass
12	colorless bottle glass	1	prosser shirt stud fragment	12	aqua bottle glass; 1 base, 2 embossed
1	colorless bottle lip; hand- tooled prescription finish	1	celluloid button; 1-hole	70	colorless bottle glass; 3 melted, 3 embossed
1	pitcher glass; molded	3	eyelets	1	colorless bottle base; BLUE RIBBON, Standard Glass Co. mark 1908-1920s (Lockhart et al. 2016)
1	vessel knob	4	garter clip fragments	1	colorless jar lip; screw top
1	tumbler glass rim	3	coin purse frame	1	colorless jug lip with handle
1	vessel glass; press molded, iridescent	1	record album fragment; carved?	3	milk glass lid liner
1	tumbler glass rim	2	terra cotta flowerpot	1	milk glass balm jar lid
121	bone; 6 butcher marks, 9 fish, 1 rodent jaw, 1 burned	6	clay marbles	1	goblet base
4	clam	1	glass marble	1	vessel glass; molded
1	pot / pan handle	1	"bennie" marble	1	vessel glass; etched
21	window glass	2	porcelain figurine	1	opaque pink vessel glass
1	thick plate glass	1	wire fragment	1	lime green / milk glass vessel glass
2	brick; 1 with mortar (7.4 grams)	2	ferrous hardware	34	bone
2	mortar (20.9 grams)	9	misc. metal	2	oyster
6	cut nail fragments	2	coal (11.9 gams)	45	window glass
9	unidentifiable nails			5	thick plate glass; 2 beveled
3	ceramic tile; CRAVEN DUNNILL & CO, 1872- date (cravendunnill.co.uk 2017)			35	cut nails
1	sewer pipe fragment			9	wire nails
50	small lamp chimney glass;			77	unidentifiable nails
				1	tack
				3	slate
				1	brick (1.4 grams)
				1	fire brick (10.3 grams)
				1	fire brick chimney cap fragment with mortar
				4	earthenware sewer pipe
				1	copper gas? pipe
				5	lamp chimney glass; 2 crimped rims
				1	kaolin pipe bowl

Feature 20

1	redware; clear lead glaze
2	chinese porcelain; blue painted
3	porcelain; 1 cup
25	whiteware; 3 burned
1	whiteware handle, molded
1	whiteware plate rim; polychrome
1	whiteware; gild floral
1	whiteware cup rim; overglaze
1	whiteware; blue transferprint
1	whiteware; black transferprint
1	whiteware; brown transferprint
2	whiteware; flow blue
2	whiteware; decal
2	semi-porcelain
1	white bodied ceramic;



- internal groove finish
- 9 oyster
- 1 clam
- 1 window glass
- 1 thick window glass
- 1 cut nail fragment
- 2 unidentifiable nails
- 1 brick (42.4 grams)
- 1 fire brick w/ ferrous sheet metal (1492.3 grams)
- 2 slate; 1 with mortar
- 1 prosser button; 4-hole
- 5 can fragments
- 1 ferrous hardware

Water Retention Basin 2 –  
Artifact Concentration Near  
Previously Recorded  
Foundation

- 1 yellowware; rockingham, molded
- 3 whiteware; 2 plate rims
- 1 buff stoneware rim; salt glaze ext. / albany slip int., burned
- 1 complete colorless perfume bottle; hand-tooled bead finish, T & J, ground pontil mark
- 2 colorless bottle glass; embossed
- 2 colorless bottle glass; GERMANTOWN BOTTLEING WORKS / PHILA
- 1 complete milk glass jar; screw top finish
- 3 oyster
- 1 clam
- 1 slate
- 1 earthenware sewer pipe
- 1 auto head light glass
- 1 strap metal hardware with screw and nut
- 1 weight

Building 1 delta

- 1 buff stoneware crock base; albany slip int. / ext.
- 1 chinese porcelain; blue transferprint
- 1 whiteware
- 1 whiteware plate rim; blue transferprint
- 1 whiteware plate rim; purple transferprint
- 1 whiteware plate rim; stamped
- 1 complete olive green wine bottle; hand-tooled champagne finish, with kick-up
- 1 green bottle glass
- 1 complete amber jug; half gallon, screw top finish, DAZZLE, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. mark 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239)
- 1 complete aqua beverage bottle; hand-tooled beer finish
- 1 aqua beverage bottle lip; hand-tooled beer finish, H. BRAUNINGER / 2220 N<sup>TH</sup> 4<sup>TH</sup> ST. / PHILADA
- 1 aqua beverage bottle glass; C. MILLER / GERMANTOWN
- 1 complete aqua ink bottle
- 1 complete aqua jar; screw top finish, MASON'S / PATENT / NOV 30<sup>th</sup> / 1858, 1885-1890 style (Toulouse 1969:206)
- 2 aqua bottle glass
- 1 complete colorless bottle; screw top finish, art deco embossing, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. mark 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239)
- 1 complete colorless jar; screw top, Hazel-Atlas

- Glass Co. mark 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239)
- 10 colorless bottle glass
- 2 colorless jar lip; screw top
- 1 Hutchinson stopper
- 1 spoon bowl
- 1 enameled pot
- 1 glass marble
- 1 ice skate blade
- 1 hard plastic / pvc

Building 3 delta

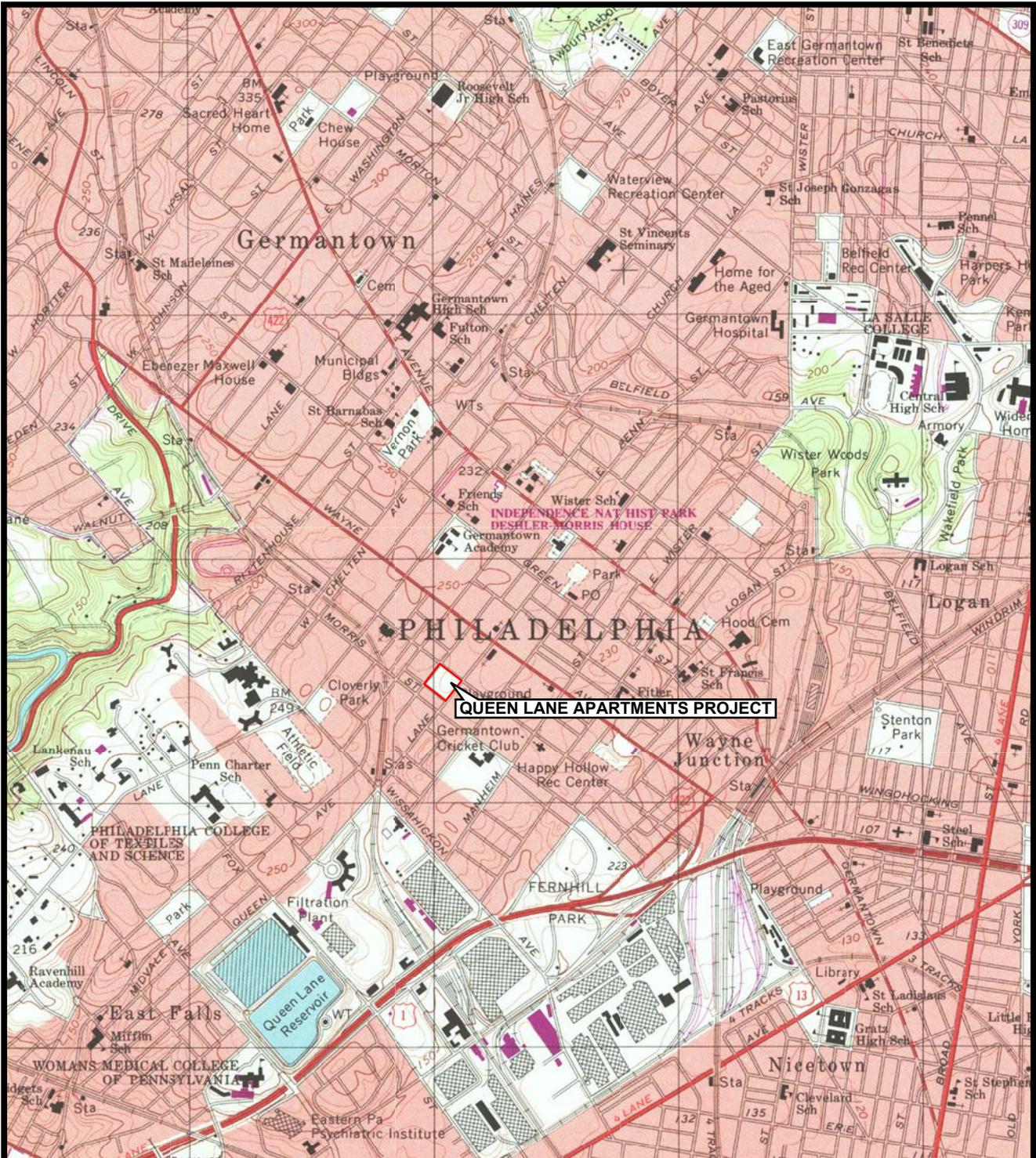
- 12 yellowware
- 1 yellowware; annular
- 3 buff stoneware; sponged
- 2 chinese porcelain plate; blue painted
- 1 pearlware
- 5 whiteware
- 1 whiteware spout; banded
- 1 whiteware plate base; brown transferprint, partial maker's mark
- 1 whiteware base; impressed maker's mark
- 1 whiteware base; english registration mark 1847
- 2 semi-porcelain jar; molded, octagonal
- 1 semi-porcelain lid; octagonal
- 2 complete colorless milk bottles; internal groove finish, applied paint label, NELSON DAIRIES / NORRISTOWN, PA, Thatcher Manufacturing Co. mark 1900-date (Toulouse 1971:496)
- 1 complete colorless pint milk bottle; internal groove finish, 1442 / SUPPLEE / N. 11<sup>TH</sup> ST
- 1 complete colorless jar; screw top finish, VASELINE /

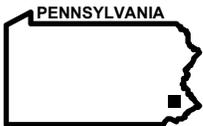
CHESEBROUGH / NEW  
YORK

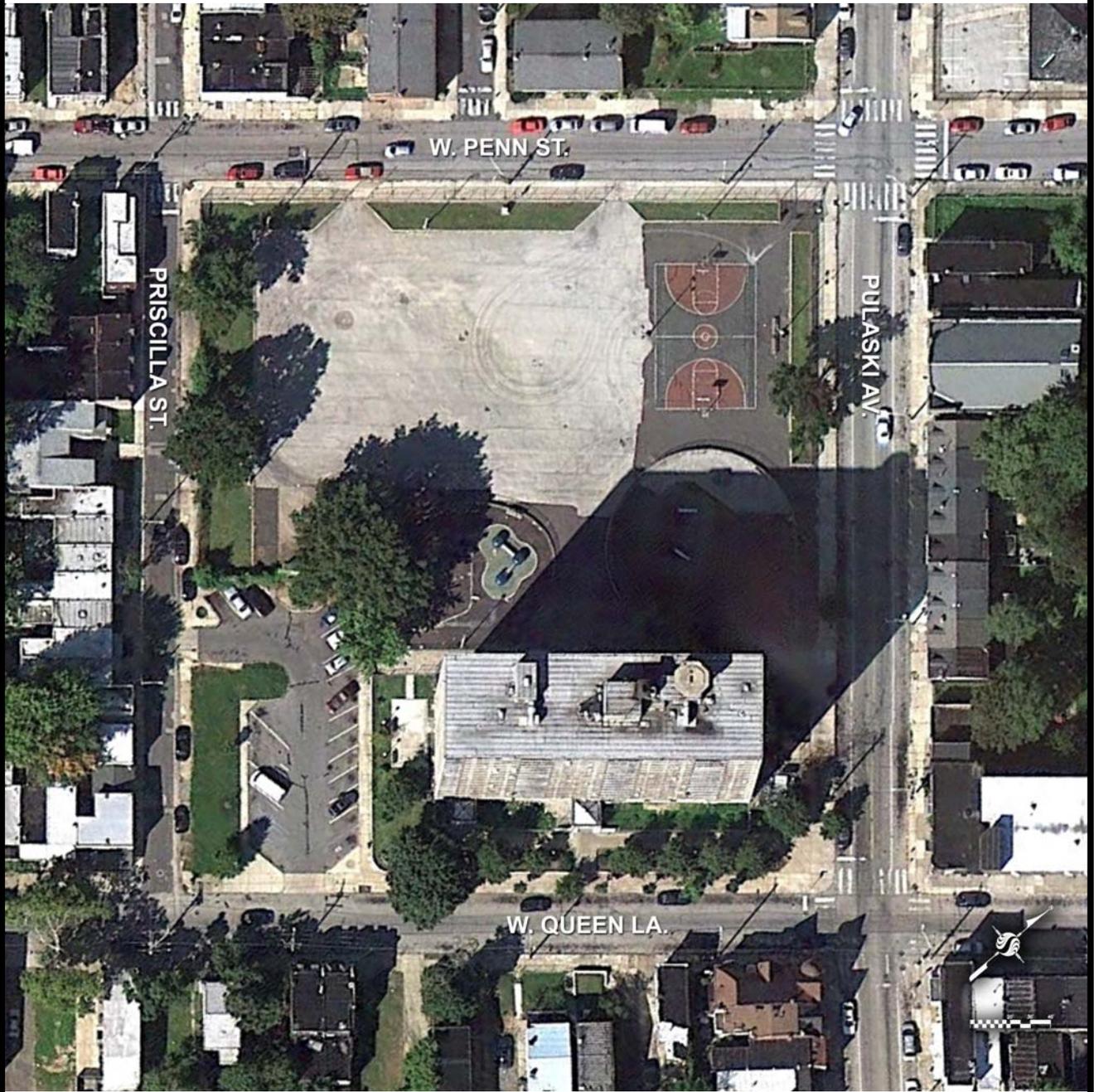
- 1 colorless bottle base;  
4/5 QUART WINE /  
PETRI WINE
- 1 colorless bottle lip; hand-  
tooled double bead finish
- 1 green bottle glass
- 3 complete milk glass cold  
cream jar; screw top
- 1 milk glass balm jar
- 1 milk glass square jar base
- 1 black glass
- 1 bone
- 1 spoon
- 1 bone knife handle
- 1 wire nail fragment
- 1 porcelain tile
- 1 brick (0.9 grams)
- 2 mortar (2.0g rams)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 celluloid “tortoise shell”  
comb fragment
- 1 US penny; Lincoln  
memorial (1959–2008)
- 1 copper hardware; bolt,  
nut, spring
- 1 porcelain toy saucer
- 2 plastic

# APPENDIX C

## FIGURES



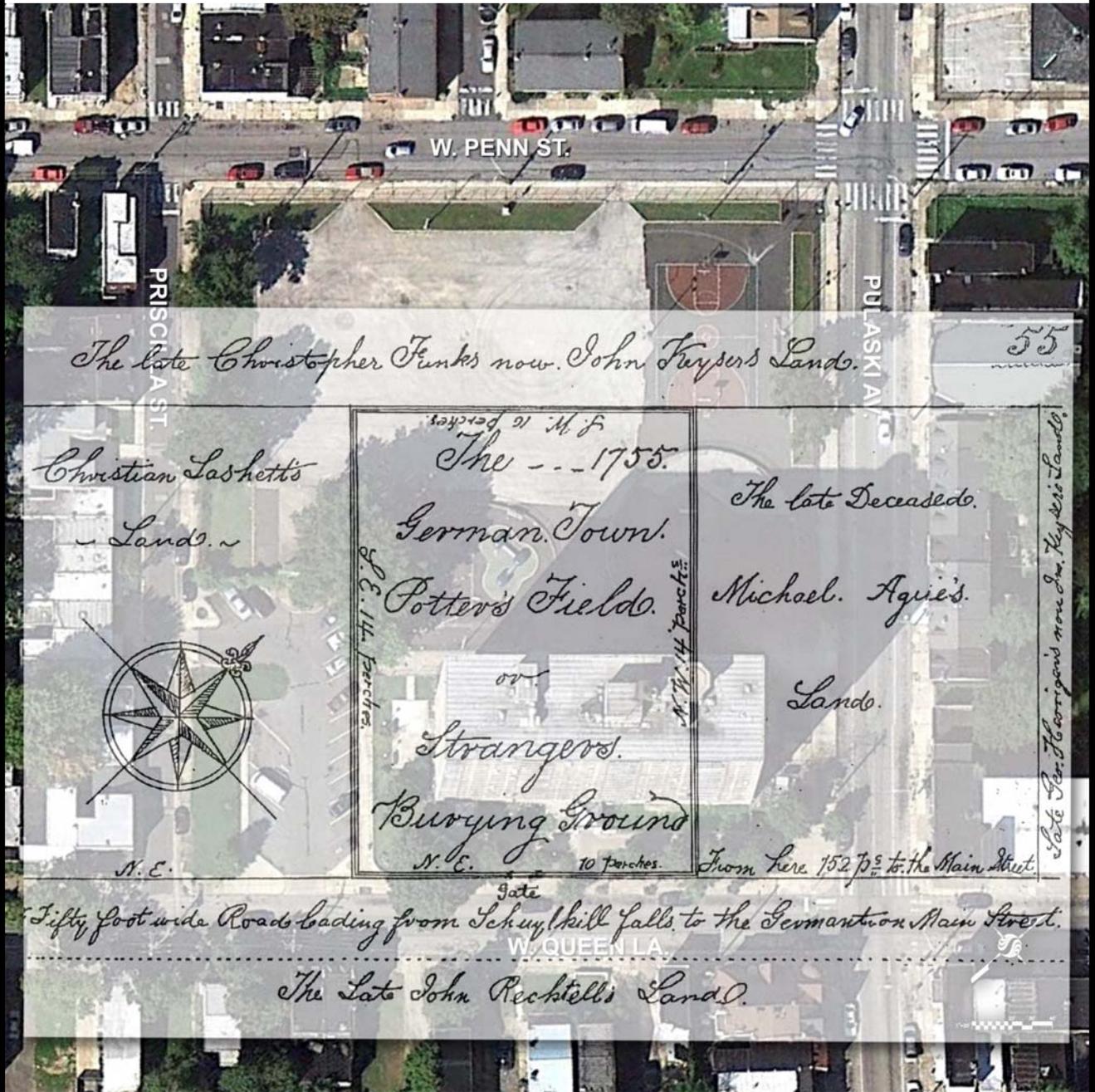
QUADRANGLE LOCATION	SCALE	SOURCE
 	<p>0ft                      2000ft</p>  <p>0m                      609.5m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>USGS 1997 GERMANTOWN, PA</p>
<b>PROJECT LOCATION MAP</b>		<b>FIGURE 1</b>



	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft                      78ft</p>  <p>0m                        23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRIS, Inc.</p>	<p>GOOGLE EARTH 2011</p>

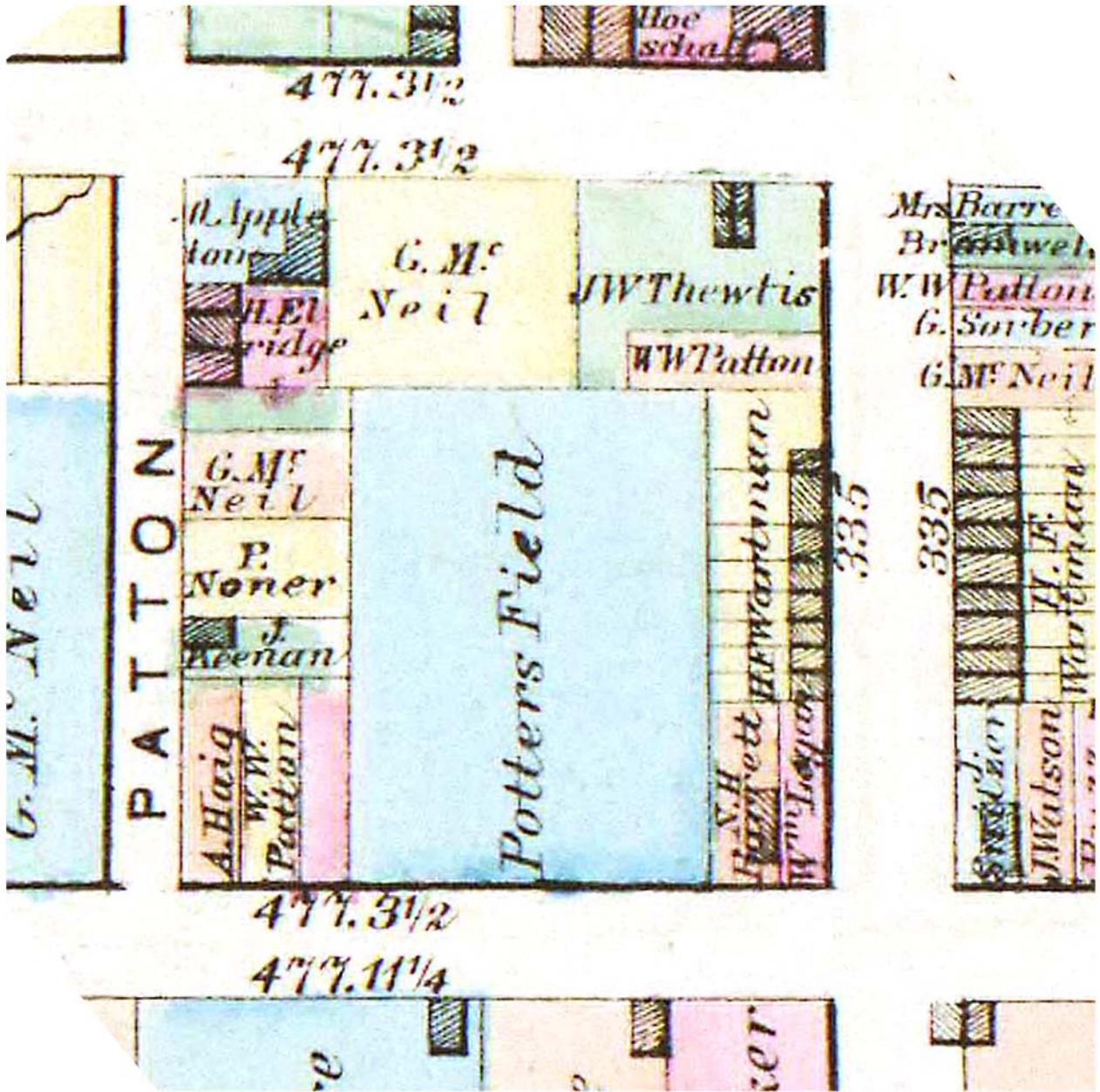
**PROJECT AREA 2011**

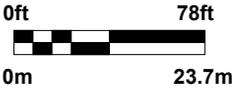
**FIGURE 2**

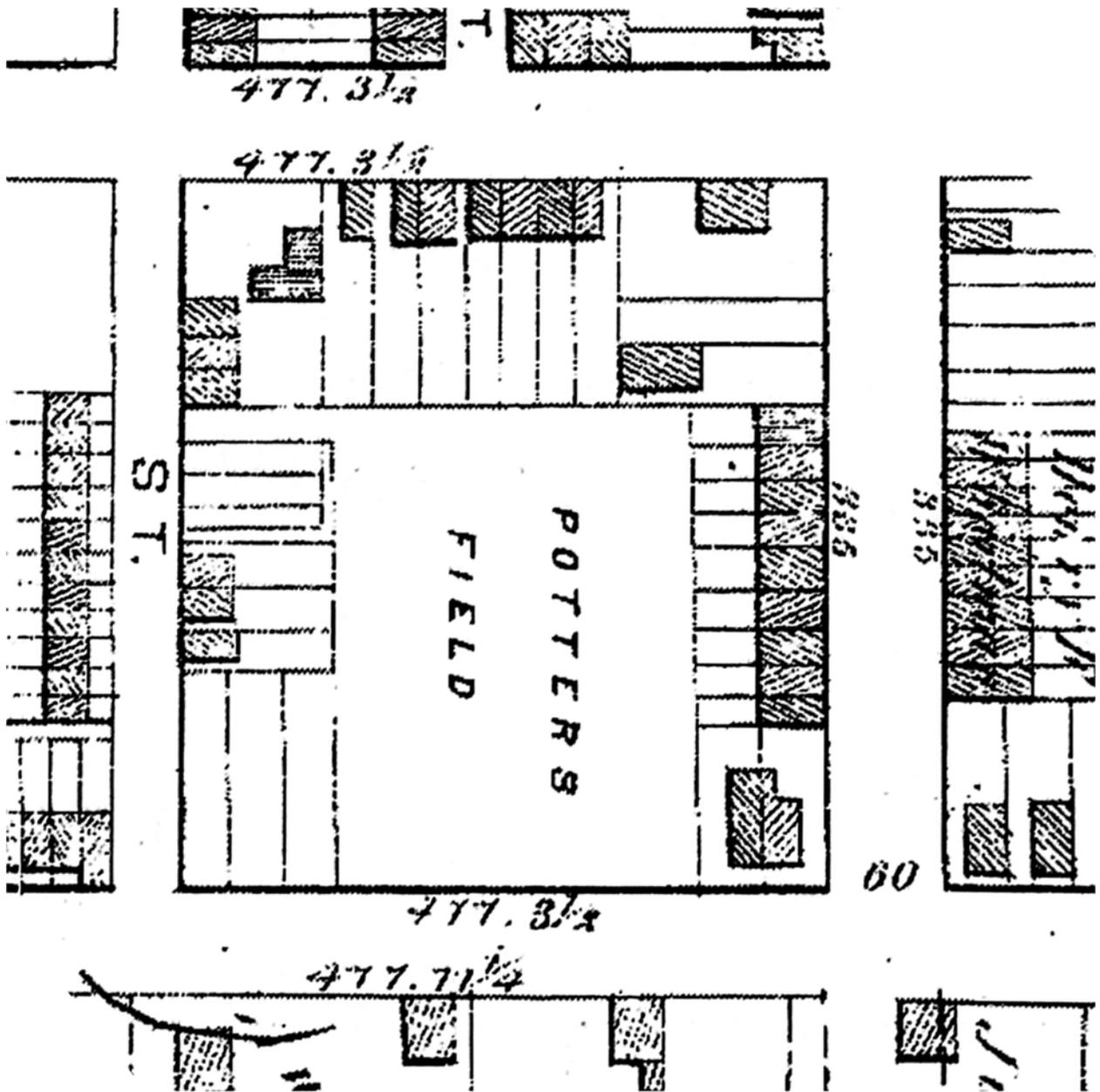


	SCALE	SOURCE
	 <p>0ft 78ft 0m 23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>LEHMAN 1755</p>

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1755	FIGURE 3
-------------------------	----------



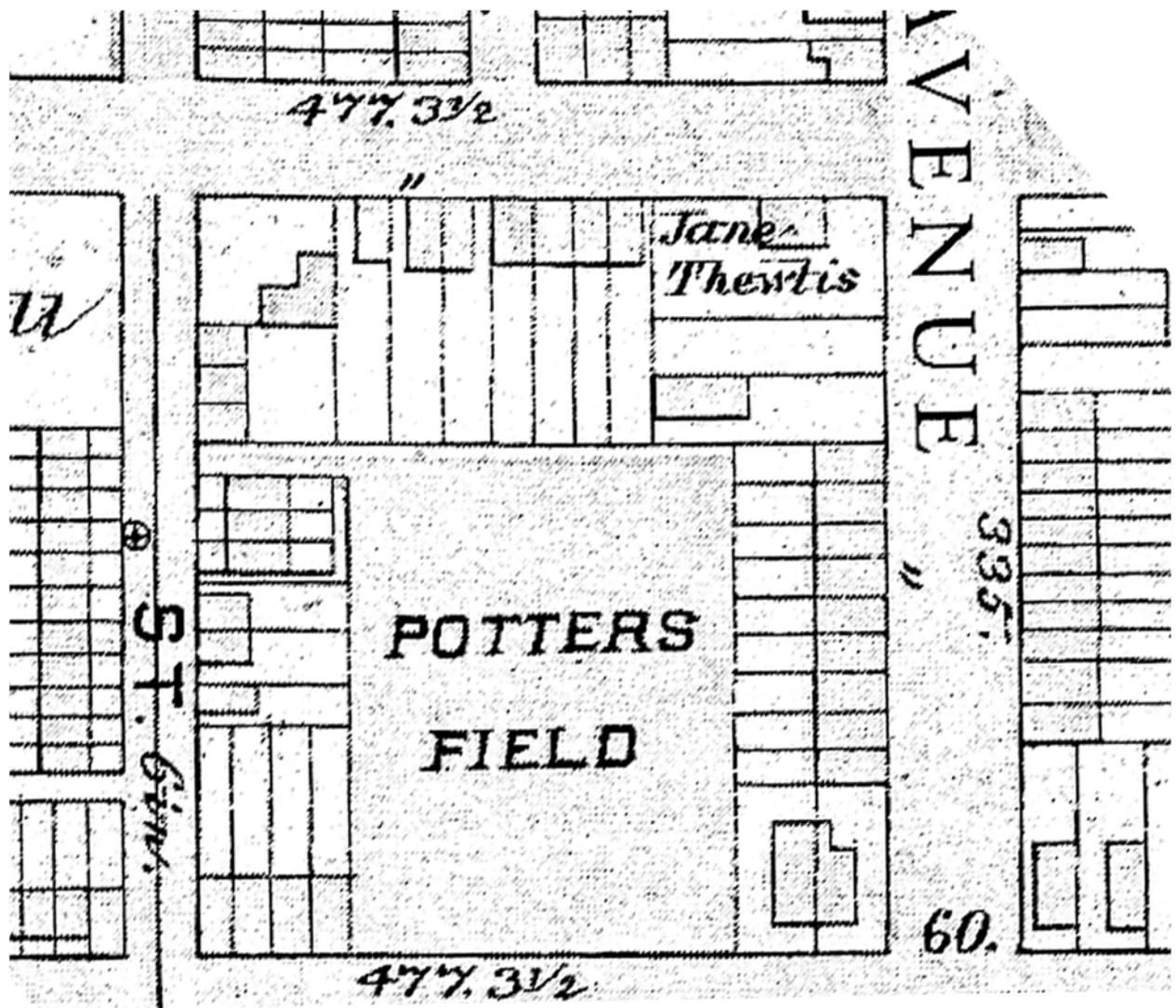
	SCALE	SOURCE
	 <p>0ft 78ft 0m 23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>HOPKINS 1871</p>
PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1871		FIGURE 4



	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 78ft</p>  <p>0m 23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>HOPKINS 1876</p>

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1876

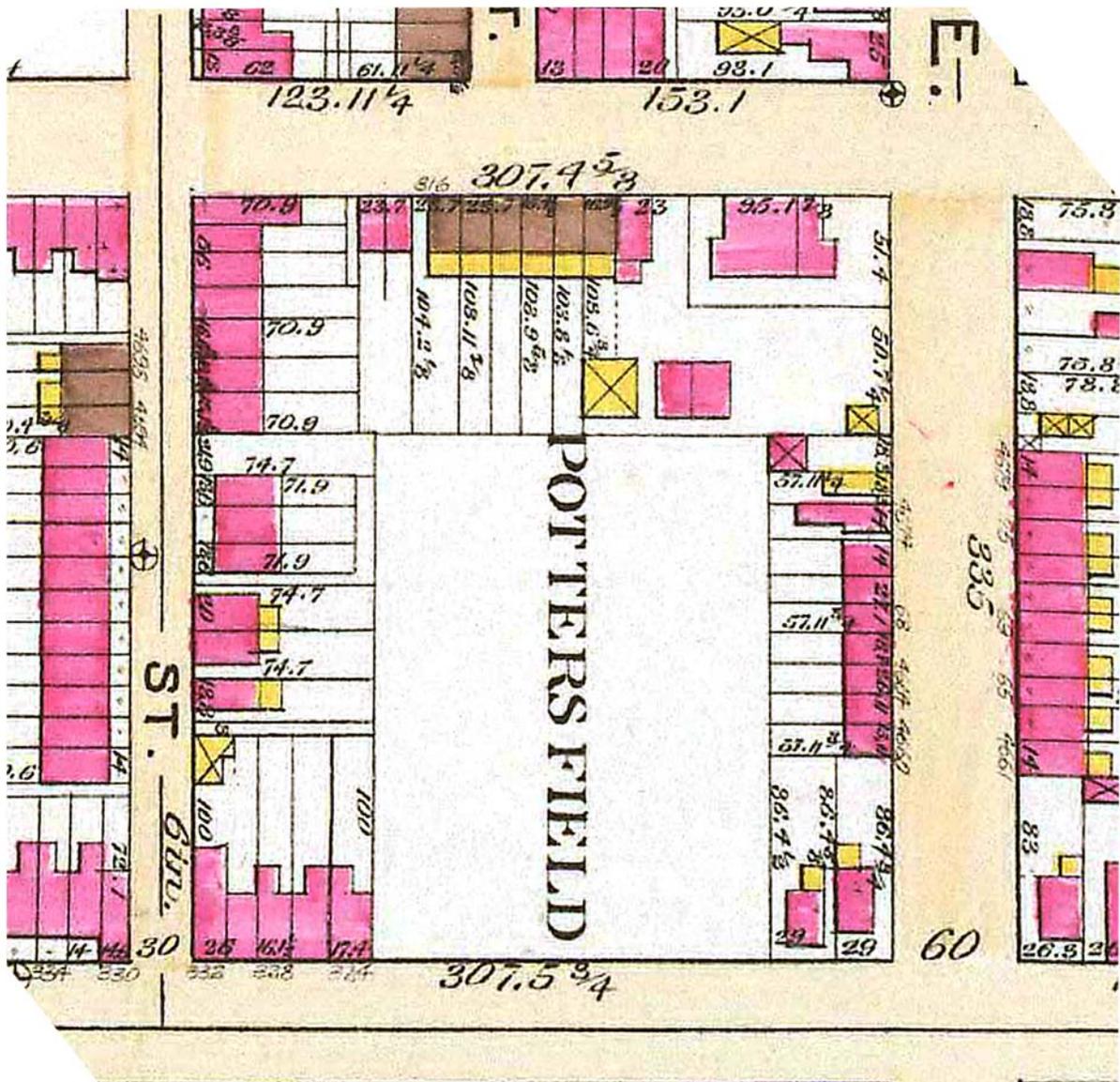
FIGURE 5



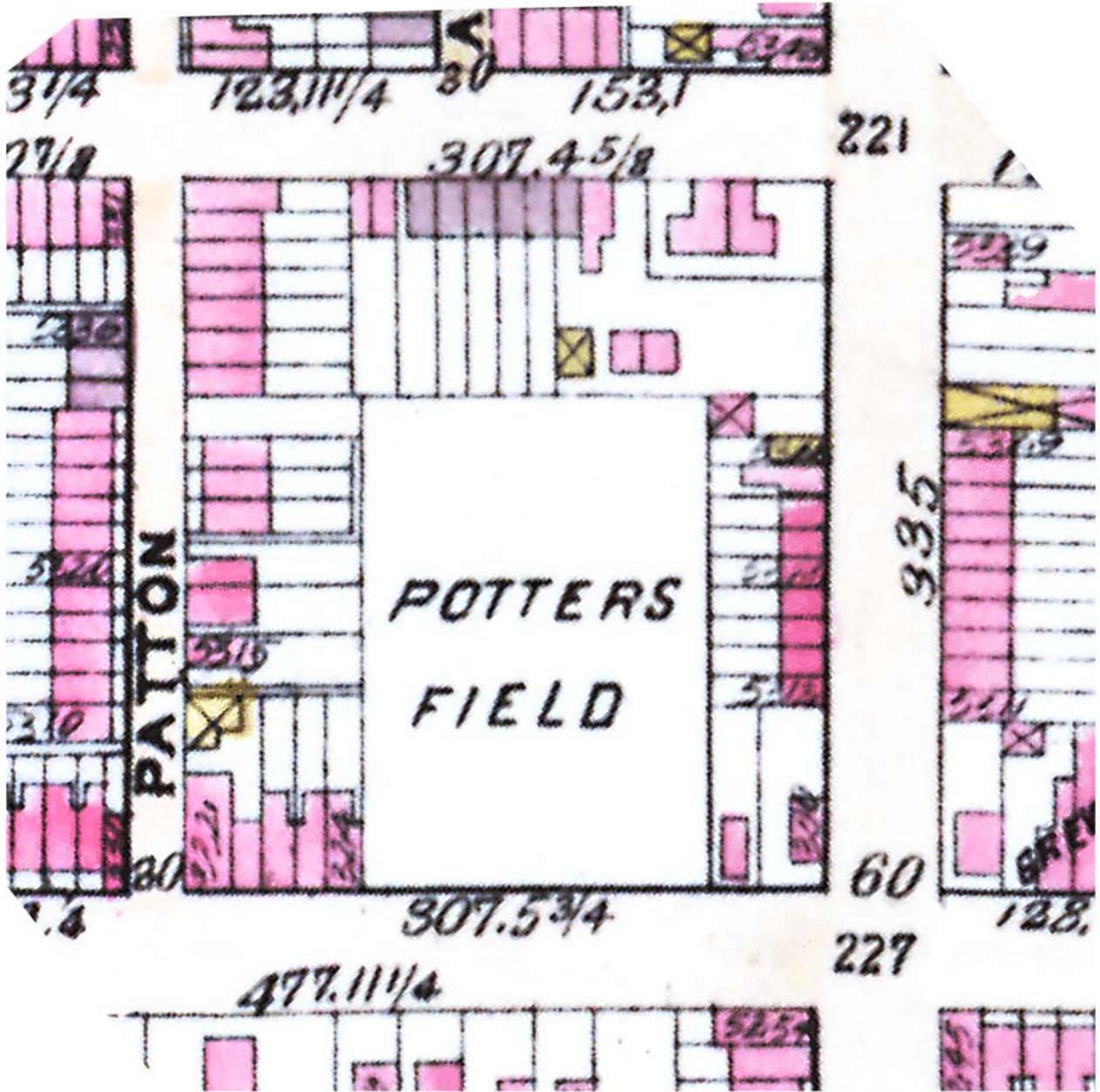
	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 78ft</p>  <p>0m 23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>HOPKINS 1885</p>

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1885

FIGURE 6



	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 78ft</p>  <p>0m 23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>BROMLEY AND BROMLEY 1889</p>
<p>PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1889</p>		<p>FIGURE 7</p>

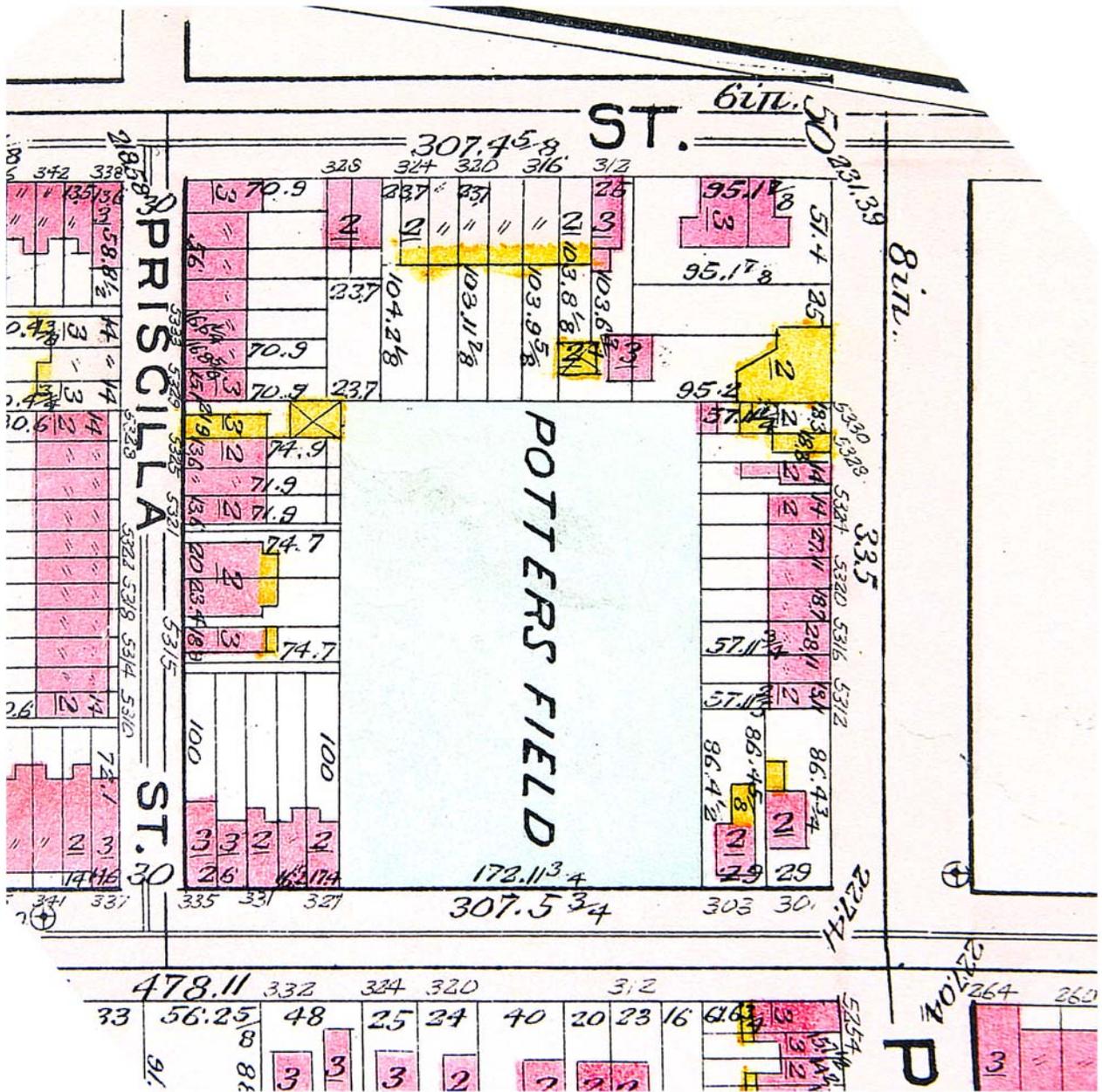


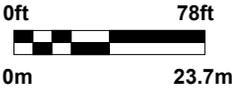
	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft                      78ft</p>  <p>0m                              23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>BROMLEY AND BROMLEY 1895</p>

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1895

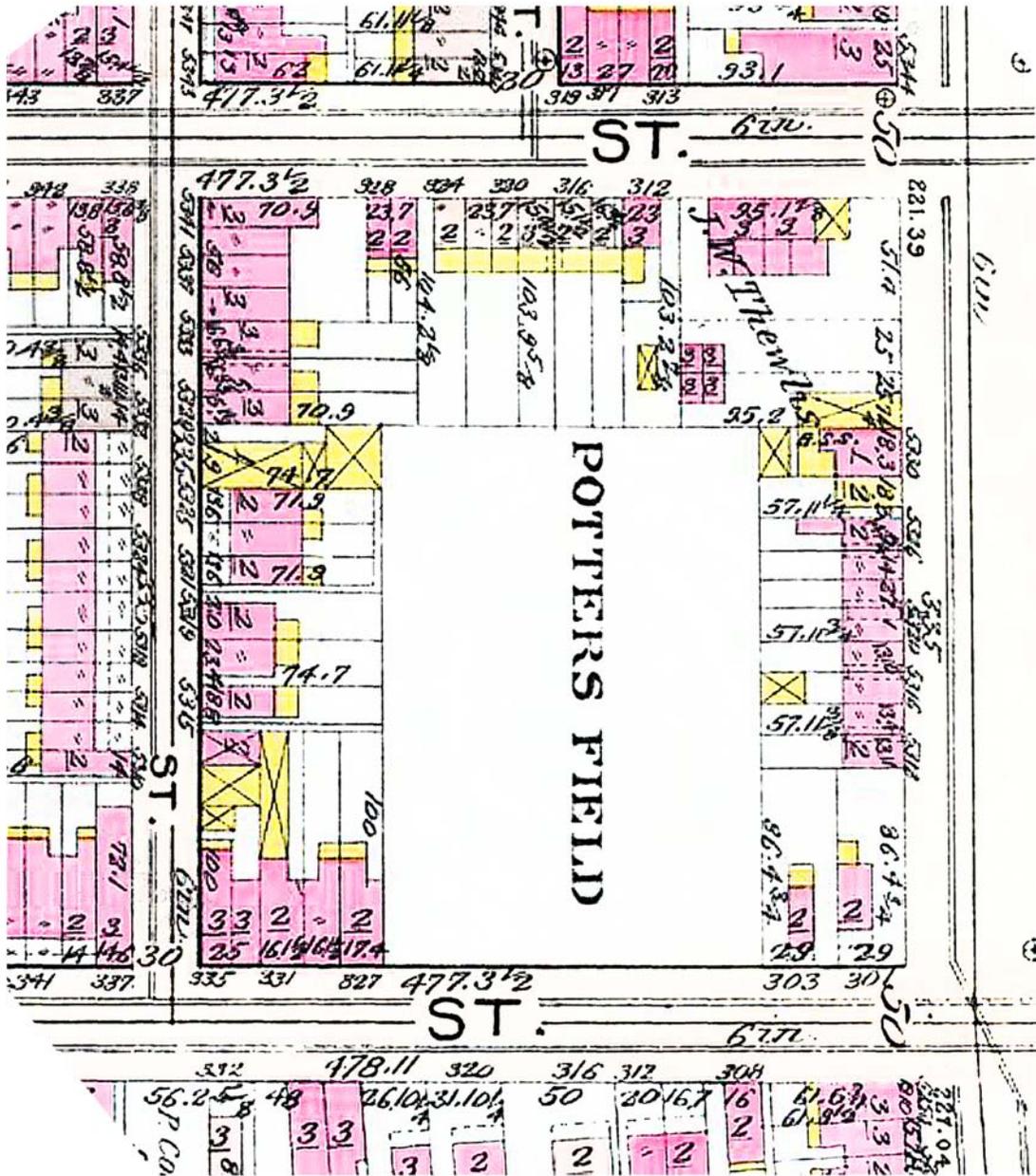
FIGURE 8





	SCALE	SOURCE
	 <p>0ft 78ft 0m 23.7m</p>	<p>SMITH 1906</p>
<p>PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1906</p>		<p>FIGURE 10</p>

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.



	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft 78ft</p>  <p>0m 23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>BROMLEY AND BROMLEY 1911</p>
<p>PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1911</p>		<p>FIGURE 11</p>



**"DEVIL'S POCKET" DWELLING**



**SCALE**

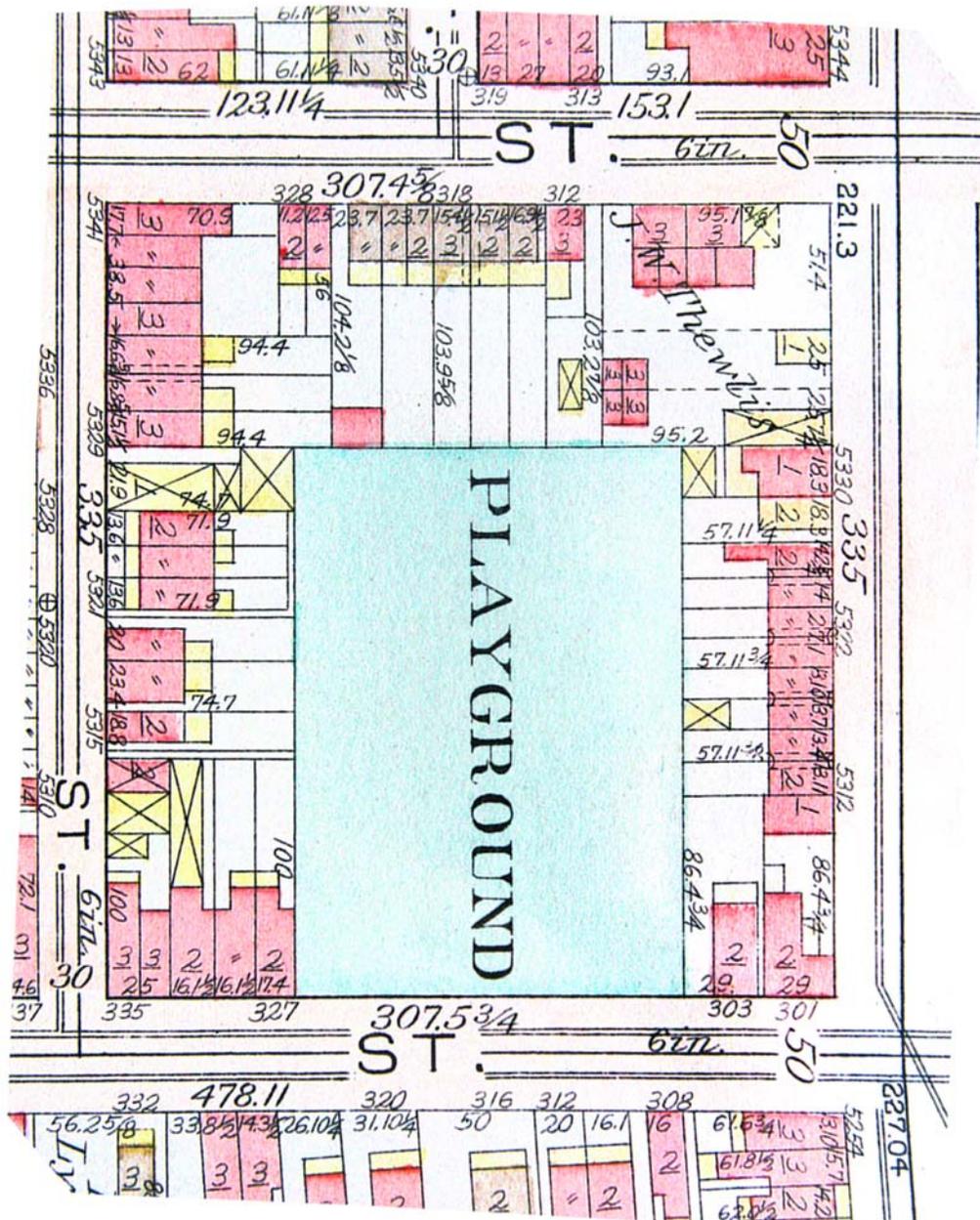
NOT TO SCALE  
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**SOURCE**

**AERO SERVICE  
CORPORATION  
1930**

**PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1930**

**FIGURE 12**



	SCALE	SOURCE
	<p>0ft                      78ft</p>  <p>0m                      23.7m</p> <p>Prepared by CHRS, Inc.</p>	<p>BROMLEY AND BROMLEY 1923</p>

PROJECT AREA CIRCA 1923

FIGURE 13



FEATURE 2  
PLAN VIEW

NW

NE

DECAYED SCHIST

10YR 5/4 CLAY

SW

SE



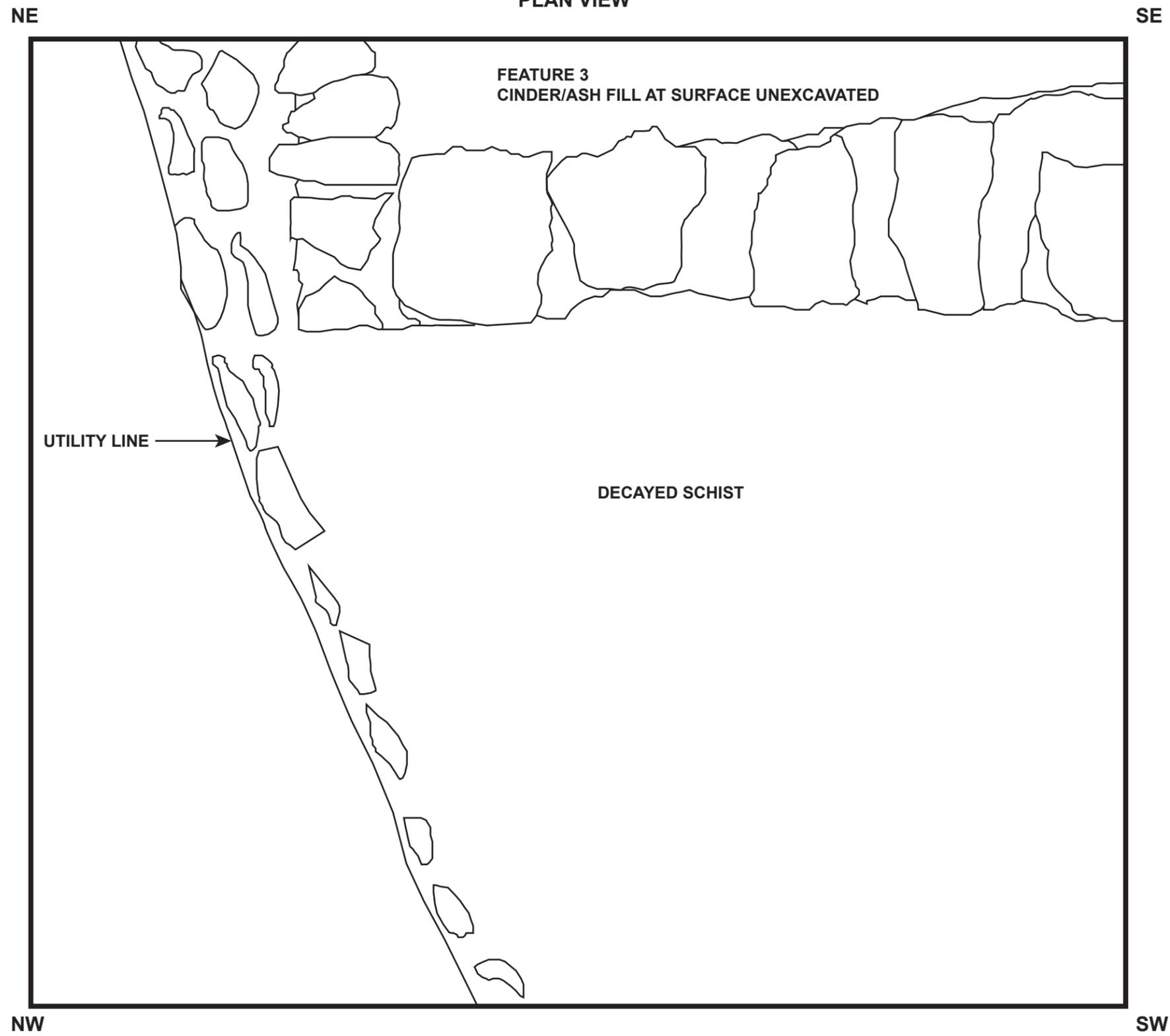
 BRICK

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

FEATURE 2 - PLAN VIEW

FIGURE 15

TEST UNIT 6 (PHASE I TESTING)  
FEATURE 3  
PLAN VIEW



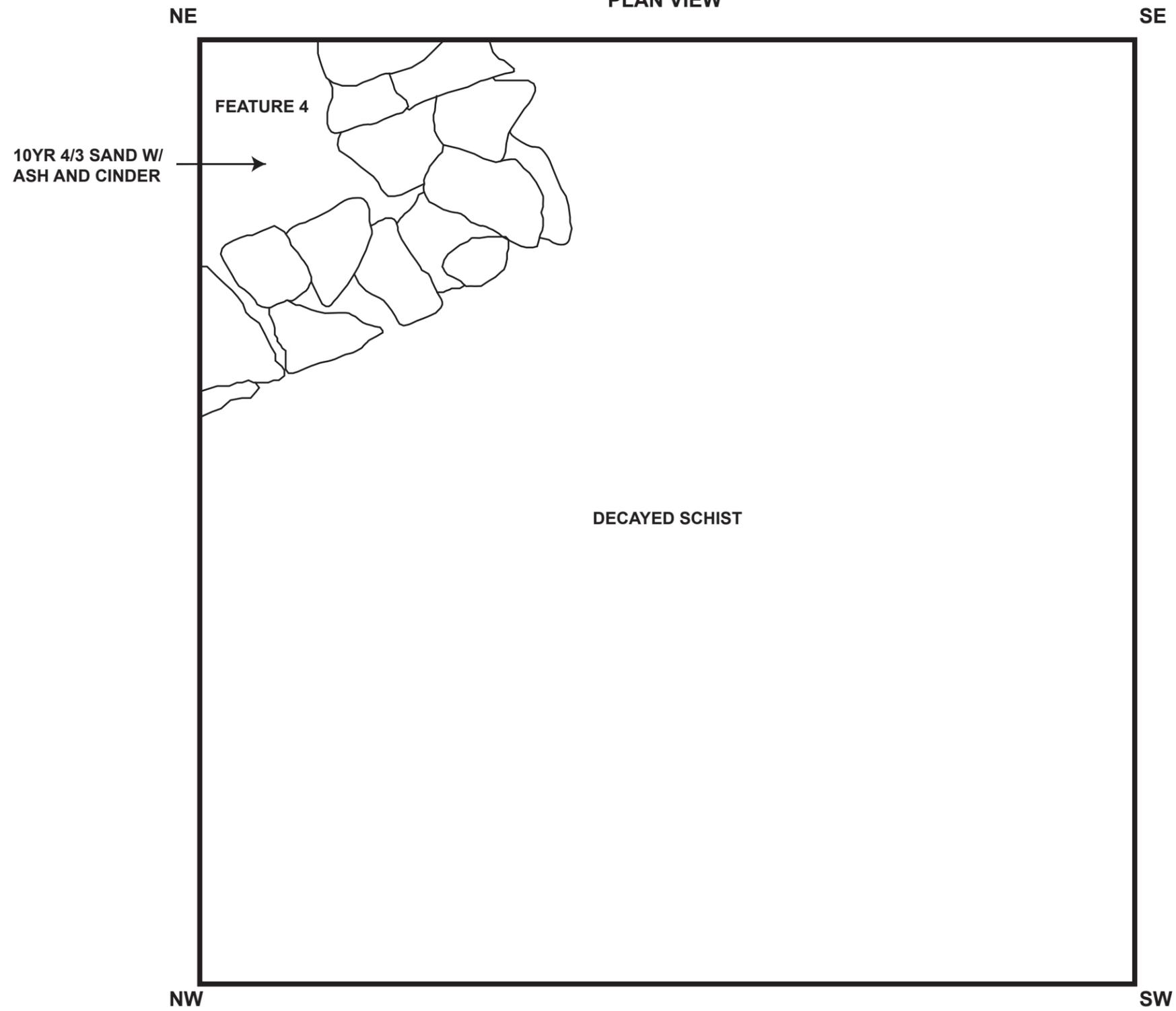
0ft 1ft  
0m .3048m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

FEATURE 3 - PLAN VIEW

FIGURE 16

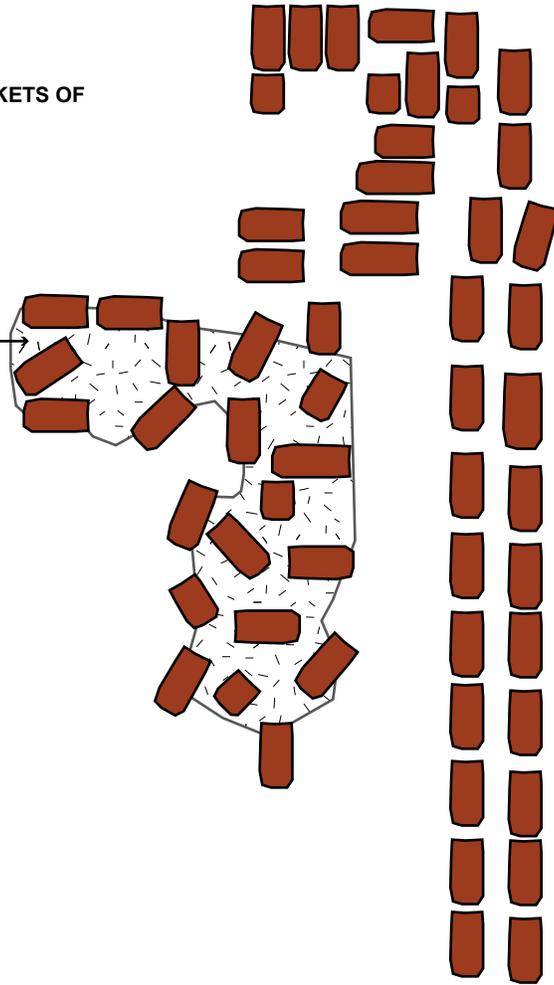
TEST UNIT 1 (PHASE I TESTING)  
FEATURE 4  
PLAN VIEW



# FEATURE 5 PLAN VIEW

SURROUNDING SOILS INCLUDE POCKETS OF  
10YR 4/4 SANDY SILT AND  
10YR 3/3 SILT LOAM FILLS

FEATURE 5



BRICK



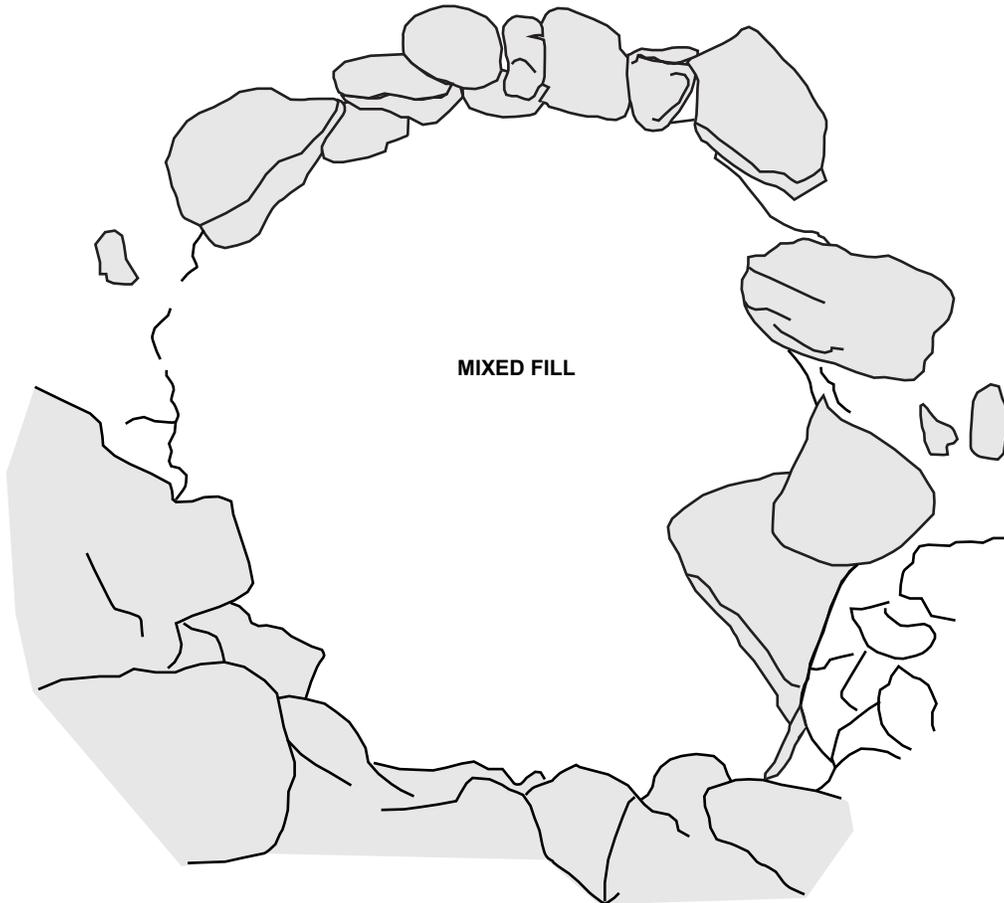
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

NOTE BRICKS ARE NOT TO SCALE

FEATURE 5 - PLAN VIEW

FIGURE 18

**FEATURE 6  
PLAN VIEW**



STONE



0ft 1ft



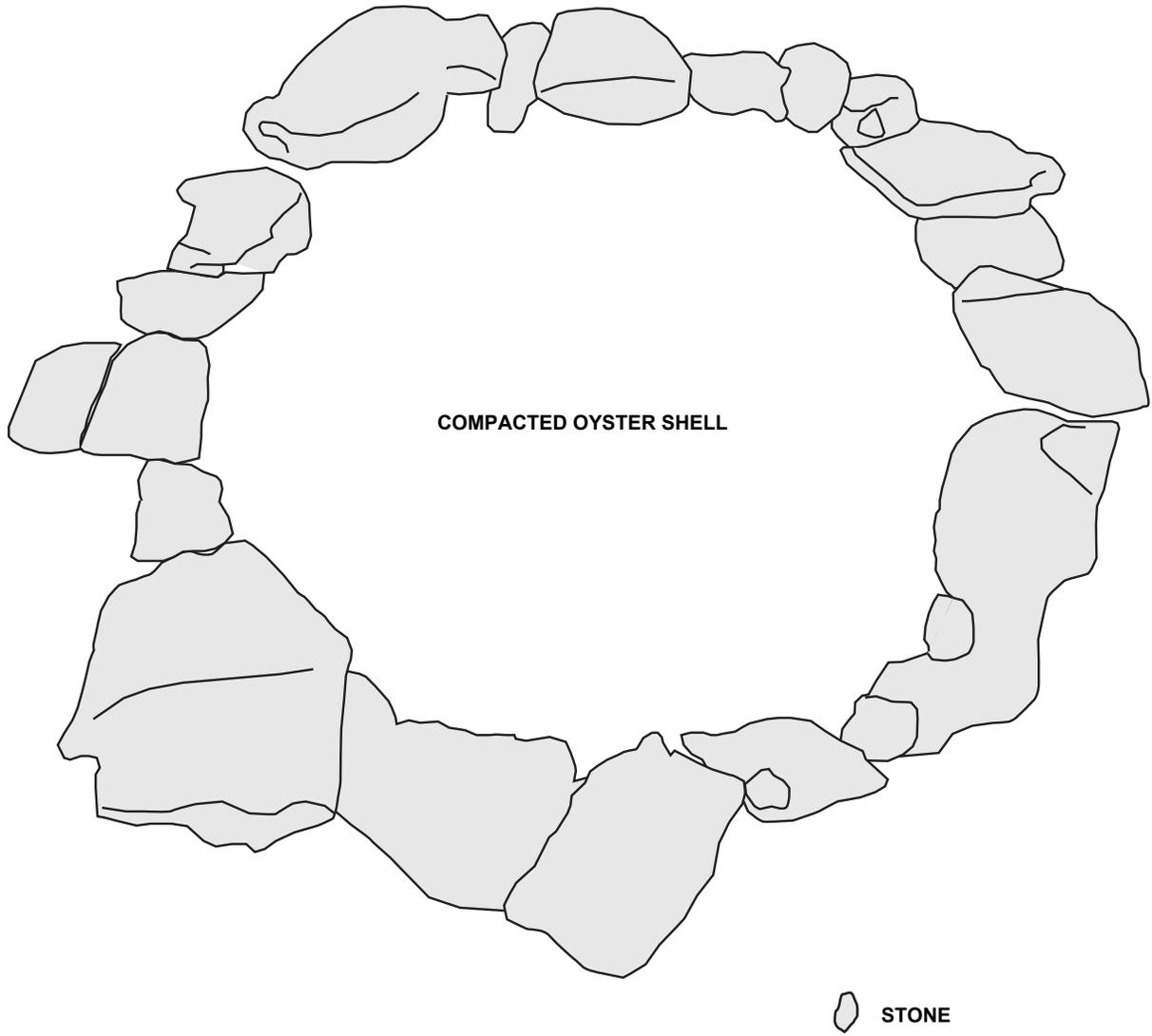
0m .3048m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 6 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 19**

**FEATURE 7  
PLAN VIEW**



0ft 1ft  
0m .3048m

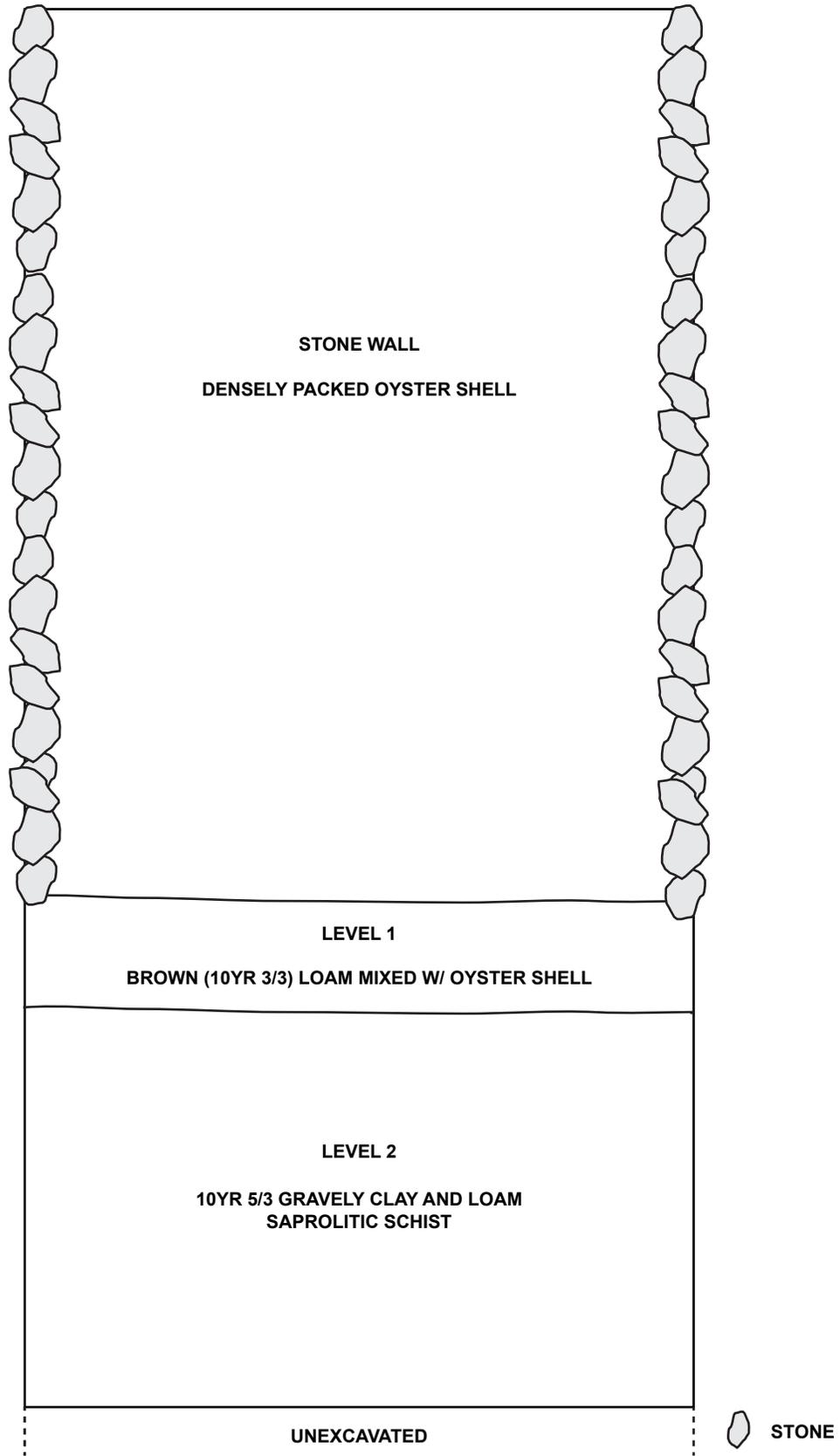
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

10YR 4/6 CLAY (COMPACT) WITH SURROUNDING ROCK

**FEATURE 7 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 20**

**FEATURE 7 PROFILE (SOUTH 1/2)**



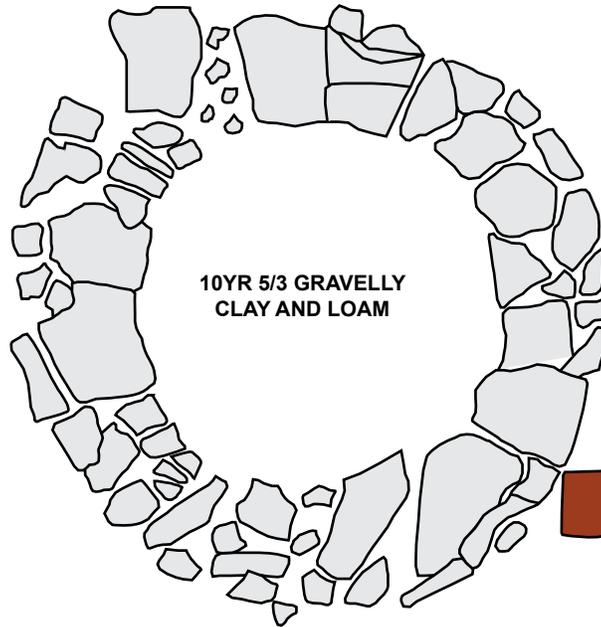
0ft 1ft  
0m .3048m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 7 - PROFILE (SOUTH 1/2)**

**FIGURE 21**

**FEATURE 8  
PLAN VIEW**

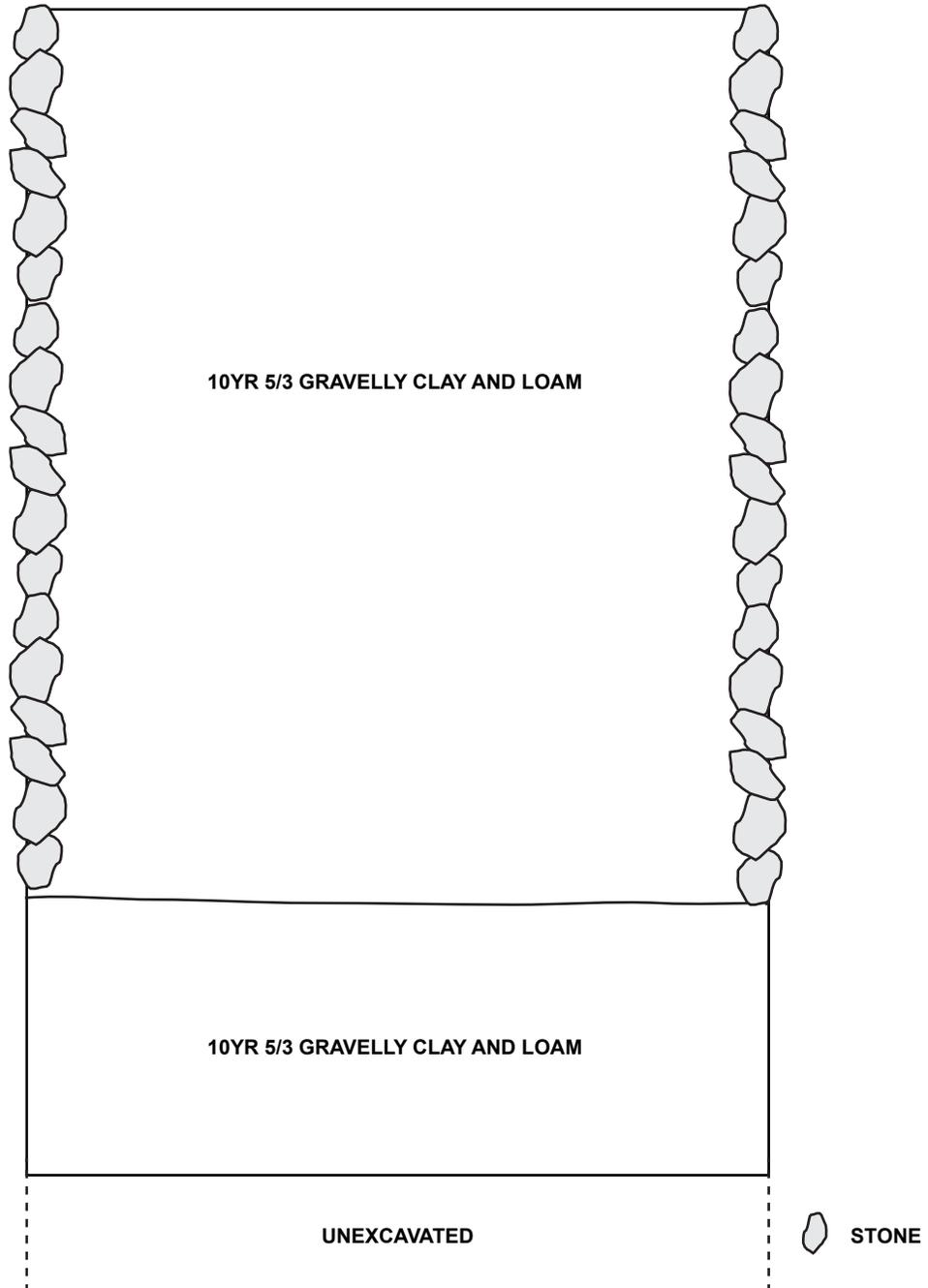


Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 8 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 22**

**FEATURE 8  
PROFILE**



0in 7.87in



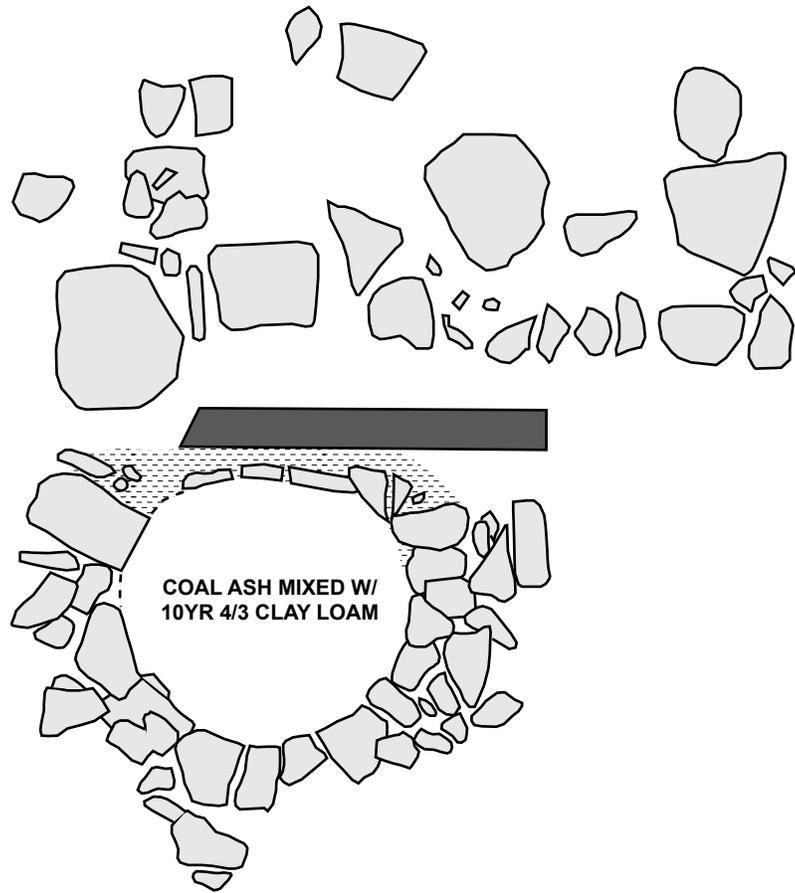
0cm 20cm

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 8 - PROFILE**

**FIGURE 23**

**FEATURE 9  
PLAN VIEW**



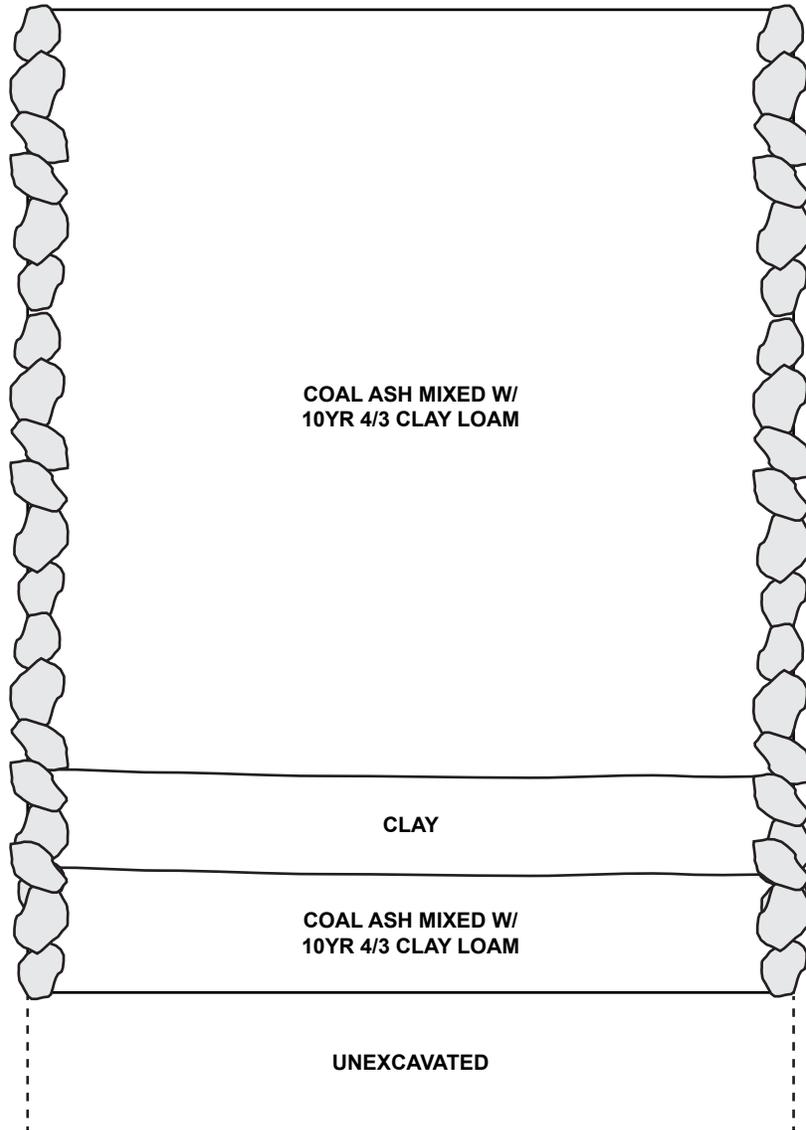
0ft 2ft  
0m .06m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 9 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 24**

# FEATURE 9 PROFILE

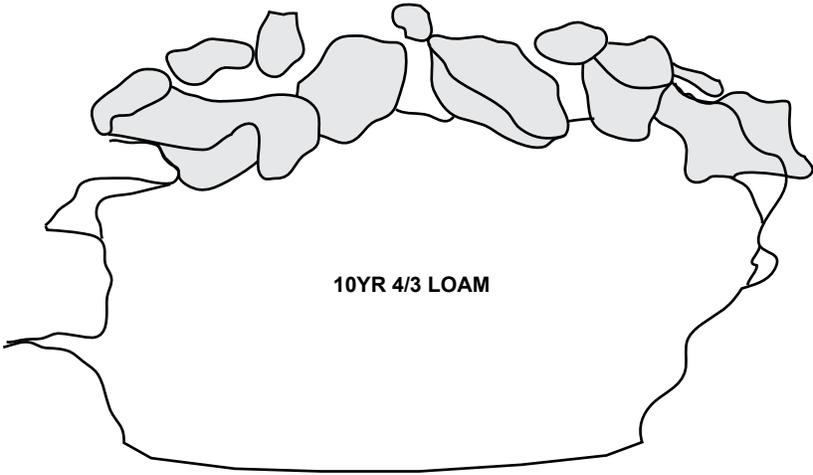


 STONE

0ft 1ft  
  
0m .3048m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 10  
PLAN VIEW**



 **STONE**

0ft                      2ft  


0m                      .06m

*Prepared by CHRS, Inc.*

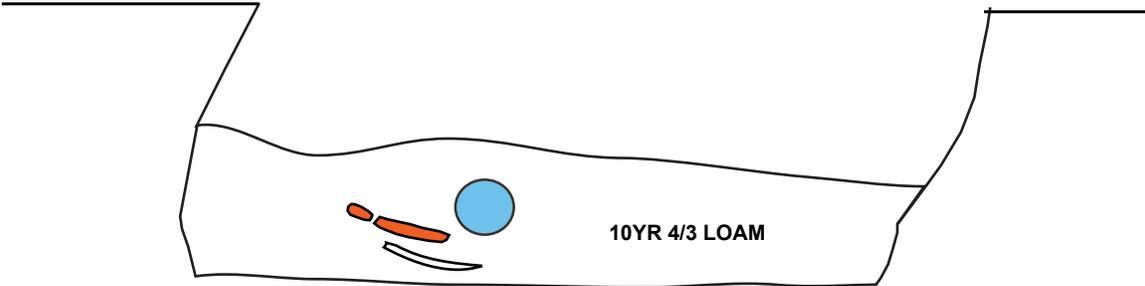
**FEATURE 10 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 26**

**FEATURE 10  
PROFILE**



10YR 5/6 CLAY LOAM



-  GLASS
-  REDWARE
-  WHITEWARE

0ft 1ft



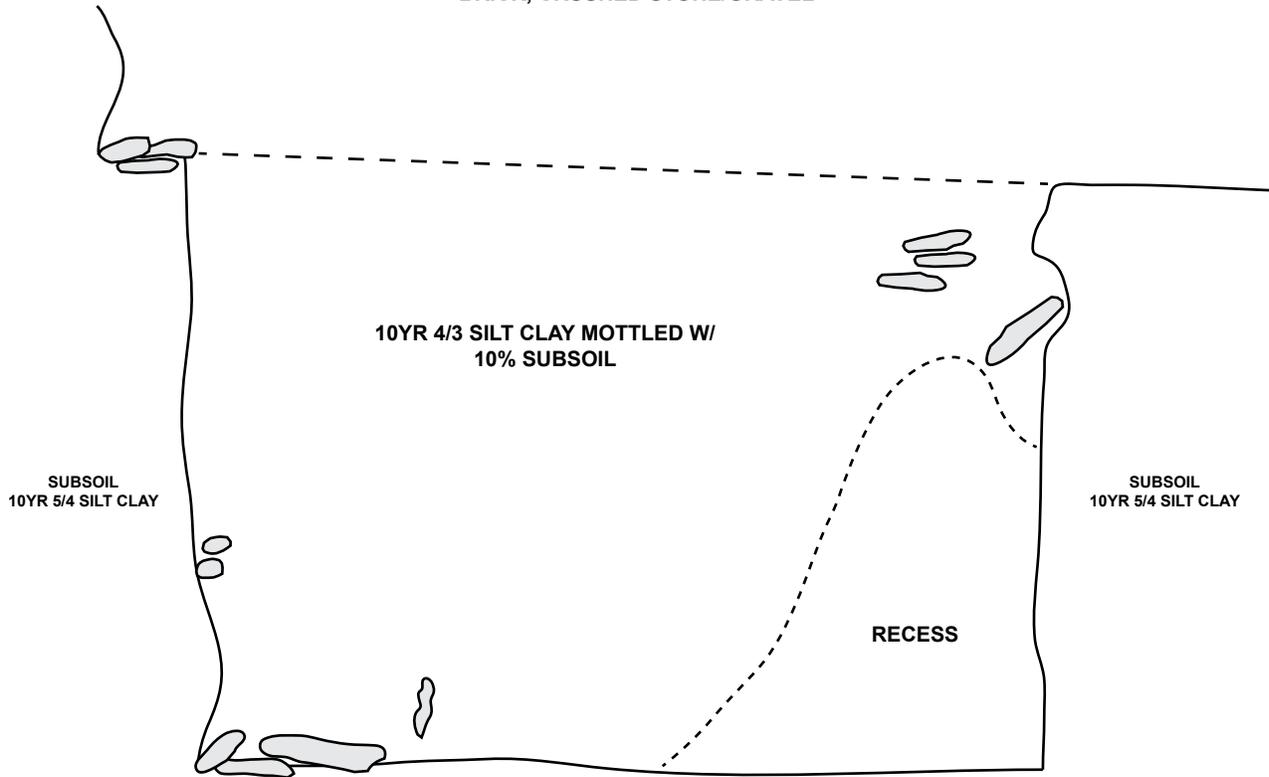
0m .3048m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

# FEATURE 11 WEST PROFILE



10YR 5/6 SILT CLAY MOTTLED W/  
10YR 4/2 SILT CLAY LOAM W/  
BRICK, CRUSHED STONE/GRAVEL



SUBSOIL  
10YR 5/4 SILT CLAY

10YR 4/3 SILT CLAY MOTTLED W/  
10% SUBSOIL

SUBSOIL  
10YR 5/4 SILT CLAY

RECESS

STONE

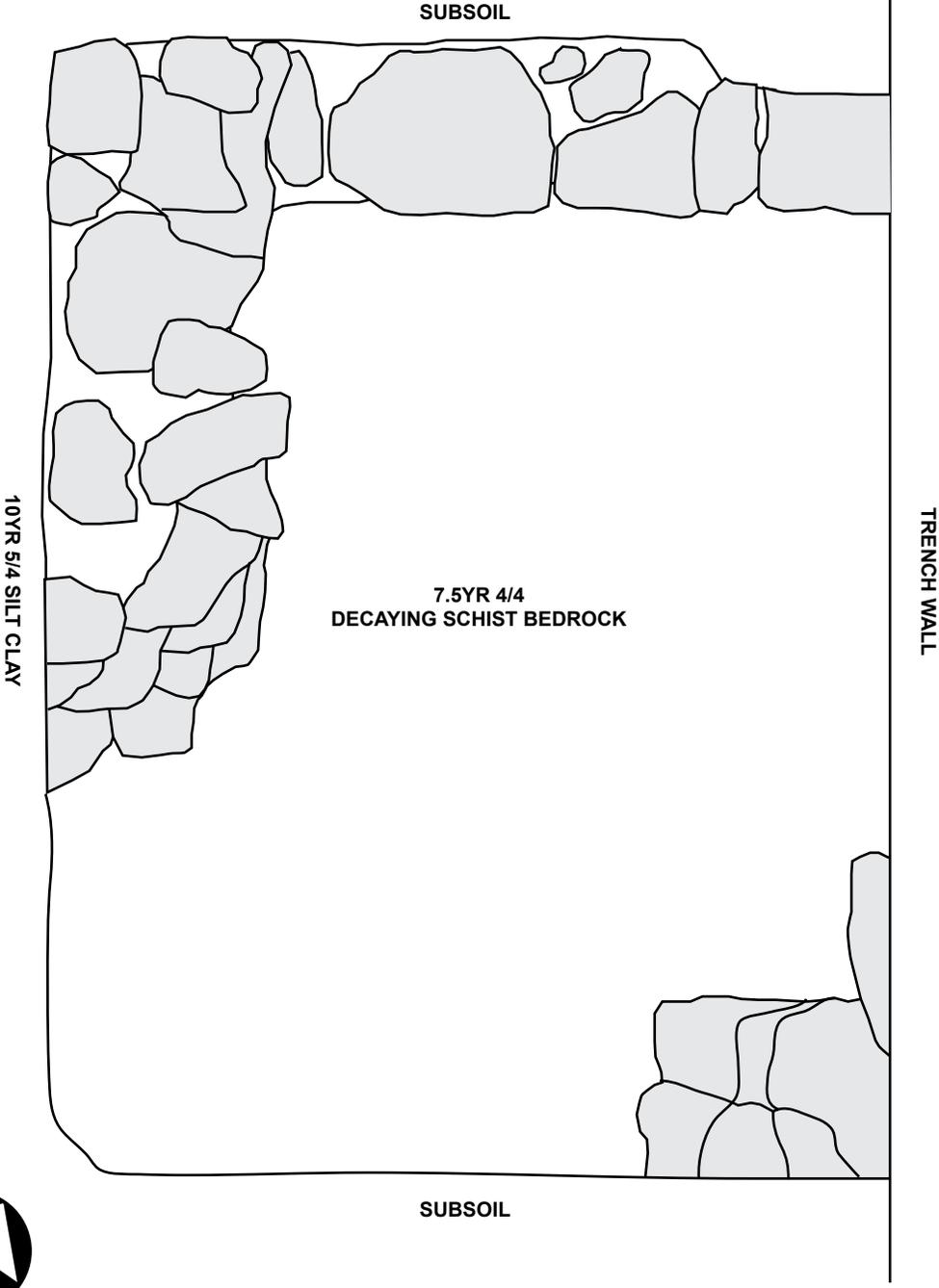


Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

FEATURE 11 - WEST PROFILE

FIGURE 28

**FEATURE 12  
PLAN VIEW**



7.5YR 4/4  
DECAYING SCHIST BEDROCK

10YR 5/4 SILTY CLAY

TRENCH WALL

SUBSOIL

SUBSOIL



0ft 1ft



0m .3048m



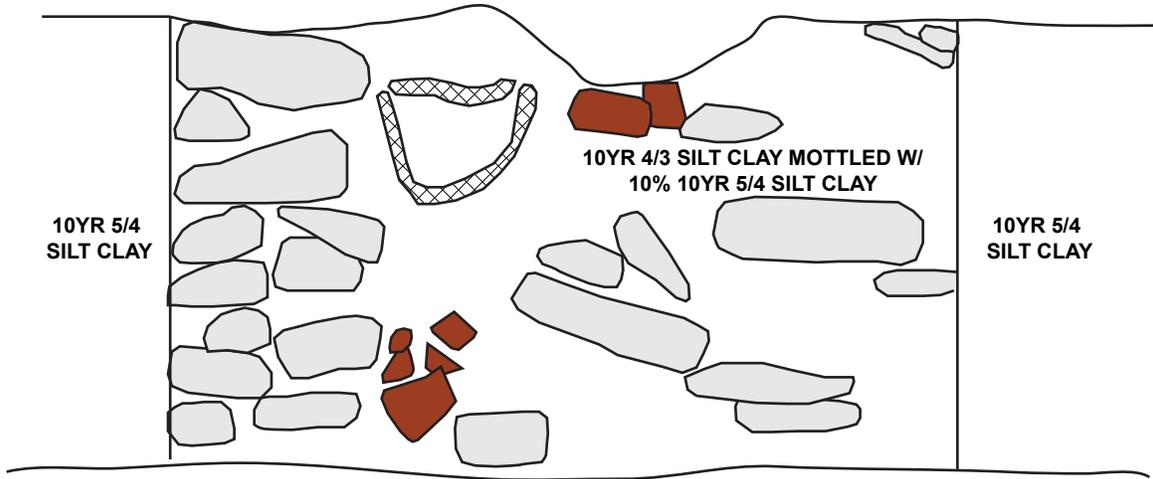
STONE

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 12 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 29**

FEATURE 12  
SOUTH HALF  
NORTH WALL PROFILE



Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

-  STONE
-  BRICK
-  IRON

FEATURE 12 - PROFILE

FIGURE 30

**FEATURE 14  
PLAN VIEW**

TRENCH WALL

SUBSOIL

FEATURE 14

SUBSOIL

STONE

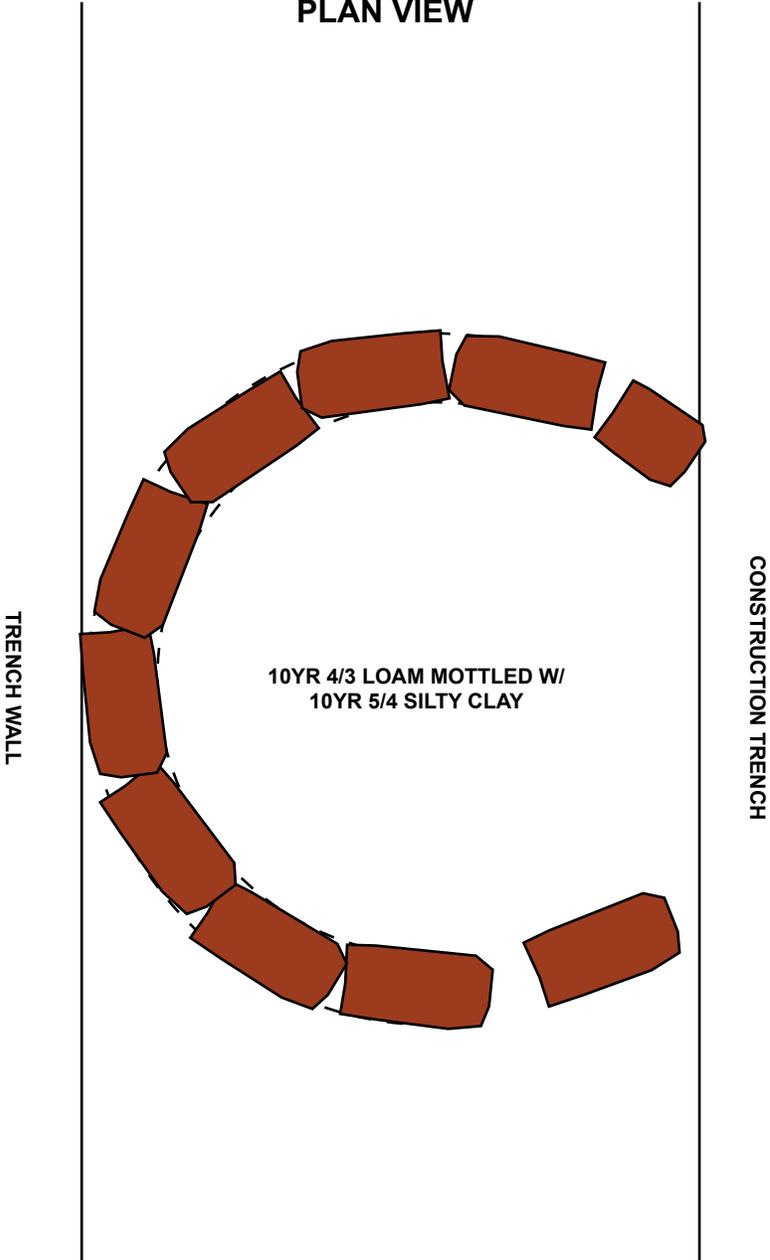


Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 14 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 31**

FEATURE 15  
PLAN VIEW



0ft 1ft  
0m .3048m

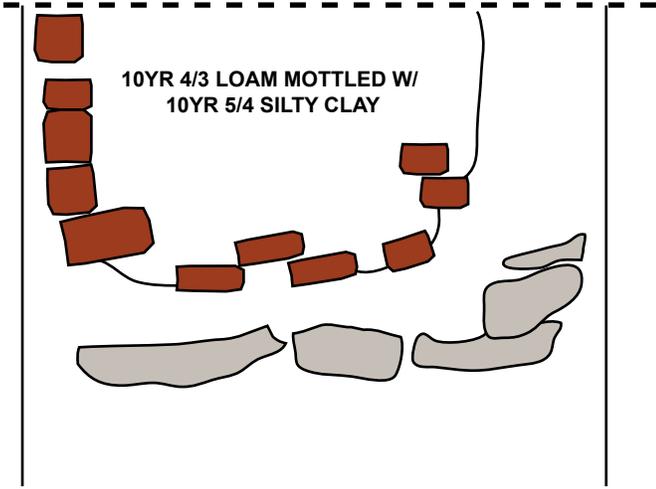
BRICK

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

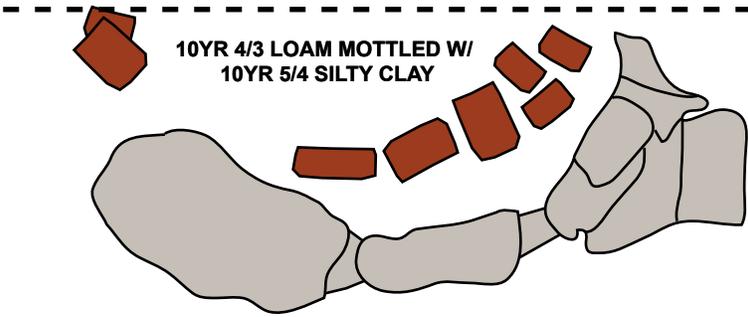
FEATURE 15 - PLAN VIEW

FIGURE 32

**FEATURE 16  
PROFILE**



**FEATURE 16  
PLAN VIEW**



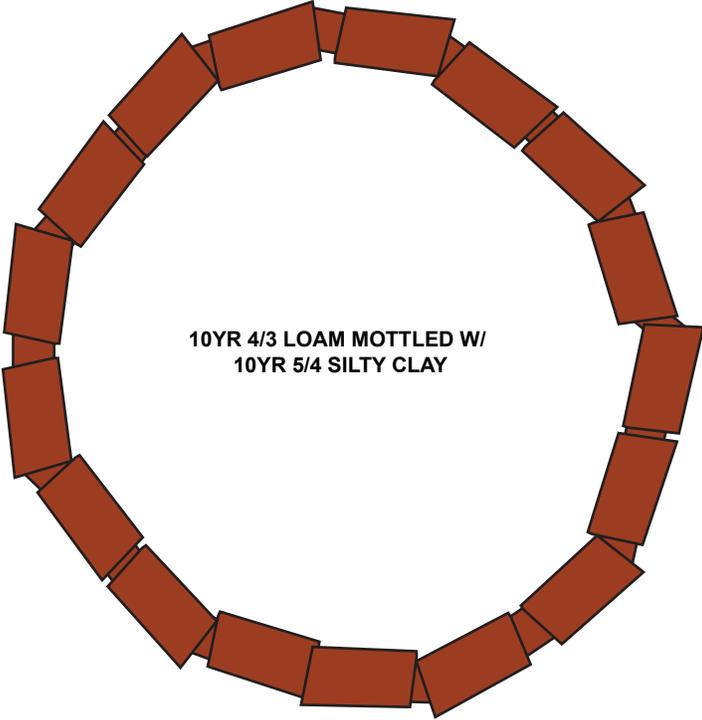
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

-  BRICK
-  STONE

**FEATURE 16 - PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**

**FIGURE 33**

**FEATURE 17  
PLAN VIEW**



10YR 4/3 LOAM MOTTLED W/  
10YR 5/4 SILTY CLAY

 BRICK



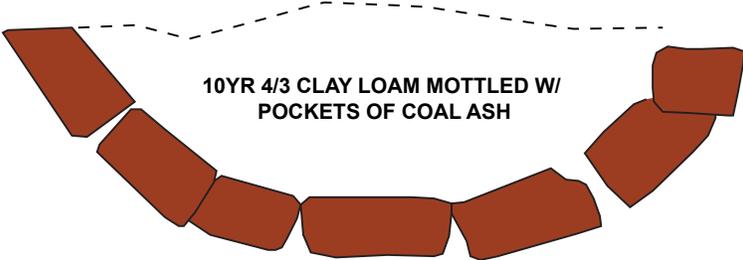
0ft 2ft  
  
0m .06m

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 17 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 34**

**FEATURE 18  
PLAN VIEW**



 BRICK

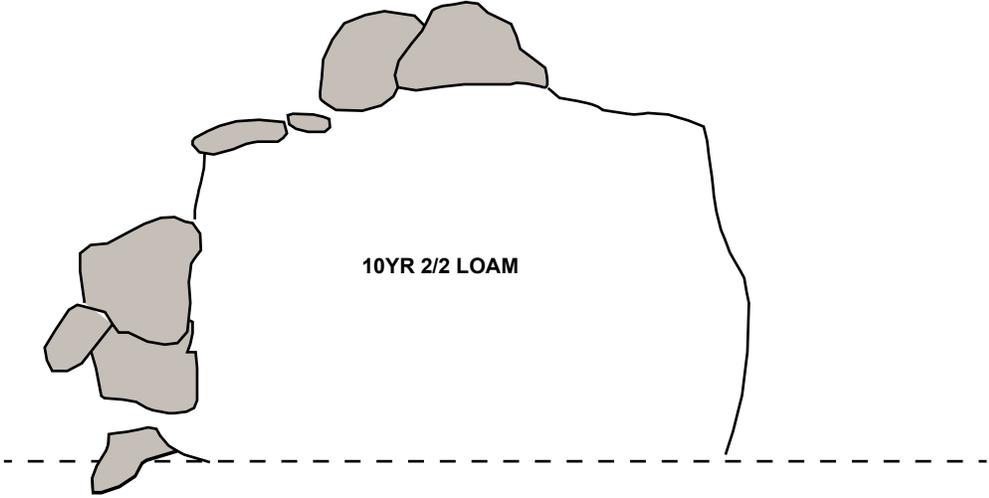


*Prepared by CHRS, Inc.*

**FEATURE 18 - PLAN VIEW**

**FIGURE 35**

**FEATURE 19  
PLAN VIEW**



**FEATURE 19  
PROFILE**



0ft 1ft



0m .3048m

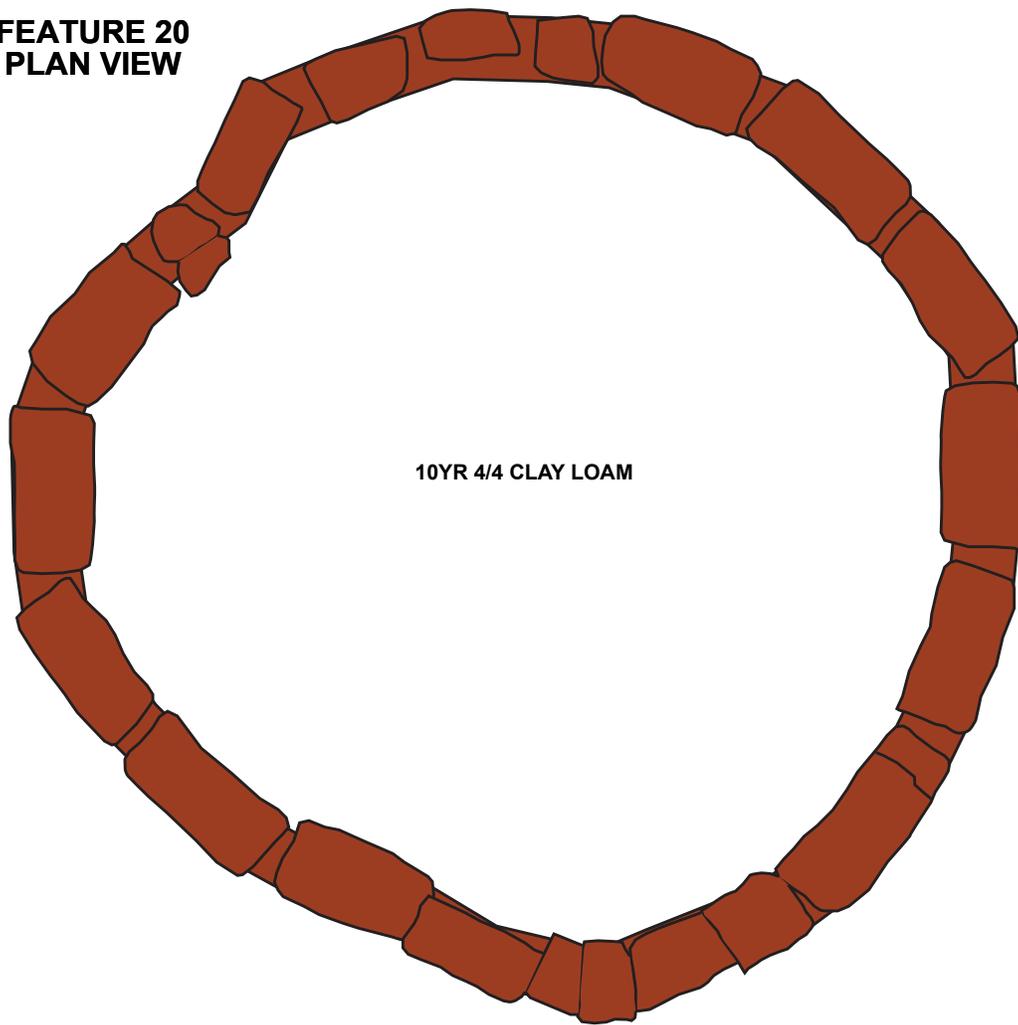
Prepared by CHRS, Inc.



**FEATURE 19 - PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**

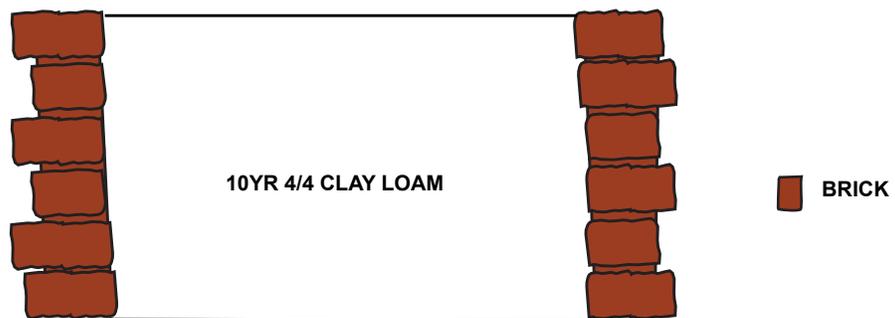
**FIGURE 36**

**FEATURE 20  
PLAN VIEW**



10YR 4/4 CLAY LOAM

**FEATURE 20  
PROFILE**



10YR 4/4 CLAY LOAM

BRICK



Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

**FEATURE 20 - PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**

**FIGURE 37**



● FEATURES 1-20

SCALE

SOURCE



SANBORN MAP COMPANY  
1924

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

FEATURE LOCATIONS ON 1924 SANBORN MAPPING

FIGURE 38



● FEATURES 1-20

SCALE

SOURCE



GOOGLE EARTH  
2016

Prepared by CHRS, Inc.

FEATURE LOCATIONS IN RELATIONSHIP TO  
NEW CONSTRUCTION

FIGURE 39

APPENDIX D

BHP REPORT SUMMARY FORM



# Archaeological Report Summary Form

PROJECT CHECKLIST: Please fill out a copy of this checklist and include it with your initial report submission,(including with management summaries or draft reports). This form may be downloaded and expanded as needed, but please do not eliminate any fields.

### 1. Project Identification:

ER Number: 2011-0018-101

Report Title: Philadelphia Housing Authority (PHA), Queen Lane Apartments Project, City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Report of Archaeological Monitoring

Preparers Name and affiliation: Kenneth J. Basalik, Ph.D., CHRS, Inc.

Report Date: 5/26/2017

Number of Pages: 207

Agency: HUD Applicant: PHA

### 2. Report Information:

Report Type (some reports are combinations, check as many as apply to this report.)

- Pre-Phase I/Sensitivity Study
- Phase I
- Phase II
- Phase III
- Historic Structures
- Geomorphology
- Determination of Effects
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

Total Project Area 0.9 hectares

Phase I Methods used for total project (check as many as apply)

- shovel tests,
- controlled test units/deep tests,
- surface survey,
- informant interview,
- other: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Number of Sites Encountered/Phase I 1

Total Sites Tested/Phase II \_\_\_\_\_

Total Sites Excavated/Phase III 1

### 3. Location (list all in each category):

Project Area County/Municipality

County	Municipality
Philadelphia	Philadelphia

7.5" USGS Quadrangle(s)

Name	Date
Germantown, PA	1997

Project Area Drainage(s) (Sub-basin and Watershed can be obtained from CRGIS):

Sub-basin	Watershed	Major Stream	Minor Stream

Lower Delaware River	3		
----------------------	---	--	--

**Physiographic Zone(s)** (Use DCNR Map 13 compiled by W.D. Sevon, Fourth Edition, 2000.):

Physiographic Zone
Piedmont Upland

**4. Archaeological Sites within APE / Project Area** (Site numbers must be obtained from SHPO prior to Report submission. Include Isolated find/Non-Site Numbers):

PASS Site Number	Newly or Previously Recorded
36PH0182	Previously Recorded

Please complete an updated PASS form for each site reported by this report. Updated forms need only include the new information and the site number and name.

In addition, the following pages must also be completed **for each site**. Complete only the portions that pertain to the current report. If the report is a stand-alone Phase II, you do not need to fill in the Phase I methods, since they should have been included in the summary form for the previous report.

**5. Associated Above Ground Resources** (If any):

SHPO Key Number	Resource Name
	N/A

6. PASS Site Specific Information (Please complete the following for each site reported by this report.)

PASS NUMBER 36PH0182

A. Methods:

Phase I (how the site was located - check as many as apply)

- shovel tests,  controlled test units/deep tests,
- surface survey,  informant interview,  other: \_\_\_\_\_

Phase II

- controlled surface collection
- controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
- mechanical stripping of plowzone (\_\_\_\_%)
- deep excavation units
- remote sensing
- other \_\_\_\_\_

square meters of site tested: \_\_\_\_\_ sq. m                      % of site area tested: \_\_\_\_\_ %

Phase III

- controlled surface collection
- controlled excavation w. screening of plowzone, > 5 units
- mechanical stripping of plowzone \_\_\_\_\_%
- deep excavation
- block excavations
- remote sensing
- environmental reconstruction (soils, floral, pollen)
- dietary reconstruction (floral, faunal)
- intensive lithic analysis (functional)
- intensive lithic analysis (technological)
- raw material sourcing
- ceramic analysis (seriation)
- ceramic analysis (functional)
- blood residue
- other \_\_\_\_\_

square meters of site tested: \_\_\_\_\_ sq. m                      % of site area tested: \_\_\_\_\_ %

B. Recommendations (normally completed only after Phase II):

- NR Eligibility recommendation
- eligible,  ineligible,  undetermined

-- reasons for determination (check as many as apply; expand as needed)

- eligible: Criterion A. Explain \_\_\_\_\_
- eligible: Criterion B. Explain \_\_\_\_\_
- eligible: Criterion C. Explain \_\_\_\_\_

- eligible: Criterion D:
    - settlement patterning (intersite patterning)
    - intrasite artifact patterning
    - features
    - radiocarbon dating
    - organic preservation
    - evidence of culture change through time
  - stratified
  - temporally discrete clusters
  - burials/human remains
  - technological
  - economics
  - ethnicity
  - dietary
  - other(specify): \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- ineligible
    - disturbed
    - ephemeral occupation
    - redundant information
    - un-datable
    - other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Artifacts/Collections**

- will be donated to the **State Museum of Pennsylvania** (SMPA)  
-- collection will be submitted by unknown(date)
  
- will be donated to other approved repository ( this option must be negotiated with the SHPO and SMPA or stated as stipulation in MOA) **Repository Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
-- collection will be submitted by \_\_\_\_\_(date)
  
- will be **retained by land owner** ( whole or  partial collection)
  - expanded documentation enclosed for items retained

