

# DUNKERHOOK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY:

Report on Dunkerhook Area of Saddle River Park, 2020

Dunkerhook Road  
Paramus, NJ 07653

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## Summary

- Historical Significance:
  - Dunkerhook Park is located on the ancestral lands of Munsee-speaking Lenape nations. There is currently no evidence of pre-colonial archaeological sites occupied by Native Americans in Dunkerhook Park.
  - *Zabriskie Phase (1750-1820)*: Two houses lining Dunkerhook Road were built and occupied by two generations of the Zabriskie family. The Zabriskies were merchant-farmer descendants of Euro-American settlers involved in wampum production in the region.
  - *African American Community (1820-1920)*: By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Black tenants occupied up to five houses and one AME Zion Church along Dunkerhook Road. The site was central gathering place for the African American community of Bergen County during and after emancipation.
  
- 2020 Archaeological Survey:
  - Archaeologists Eric Johnson (Harvard University, PhD Candidate) and Dr. Christopher Matthews (Montclair State University, Professor of Anthropology) conducted a Phase 1 archaeological survey of Area A of Dunkerhook Park.
  - Phase 1 survey involved 47 Shovel Test Pits, focusing on higher-elevation areas south of the park access road and north of private properties lining the north side of Dunkerhook Road.
  - Survey confirmed African American period artifacts correlating with structures visible on historic maps. No evidence of previously unknown occupation areas was recovered from Phase 1 survey.
  - Pedestrian survey in other areas of the park revealed artifact scatters and stone foundations, both primary and secondary deposits, related to 19<sup>th</sup> century structures that are not identified on historic maps.
  
- Recommendations:
  - Due to the presence of artifacts related to 19<sup>th</sup> century African American occupation at Dunkerhook behind the private properties on the north side of Dunkerhook Road, it is recommended that Phase 2 archaeological investigations take place in these locations before any landscaping or construction take place.
  - Phase 1 survey should continue in other areas of the park at 20-meter intervals, focusing first on elevated ground and in the western portions of the park along Saddle River where pedestrian survey identified artifact scatters and historic foundations.

## I. INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes archaeological fieldwork conducted in the Dunkerhook Area of Saddle River County Park in Paramus, NJ between October 5 and October 20, 2020 by Eric Johnson (PhD Candidate in Anthropology at Harvard University) and Dr. Christopher Matthews (Professor of Anthropology at Montclair State University). Work was conducted for academic research purposes. Johnson's ongoing doctoral dissertation research focuses on historic shell bead production in northern New Jersey between 1750 and 1900. Matthews' research interests include African diaspora historical archaeology. The site of Dunkerhook is significant for both research goals.

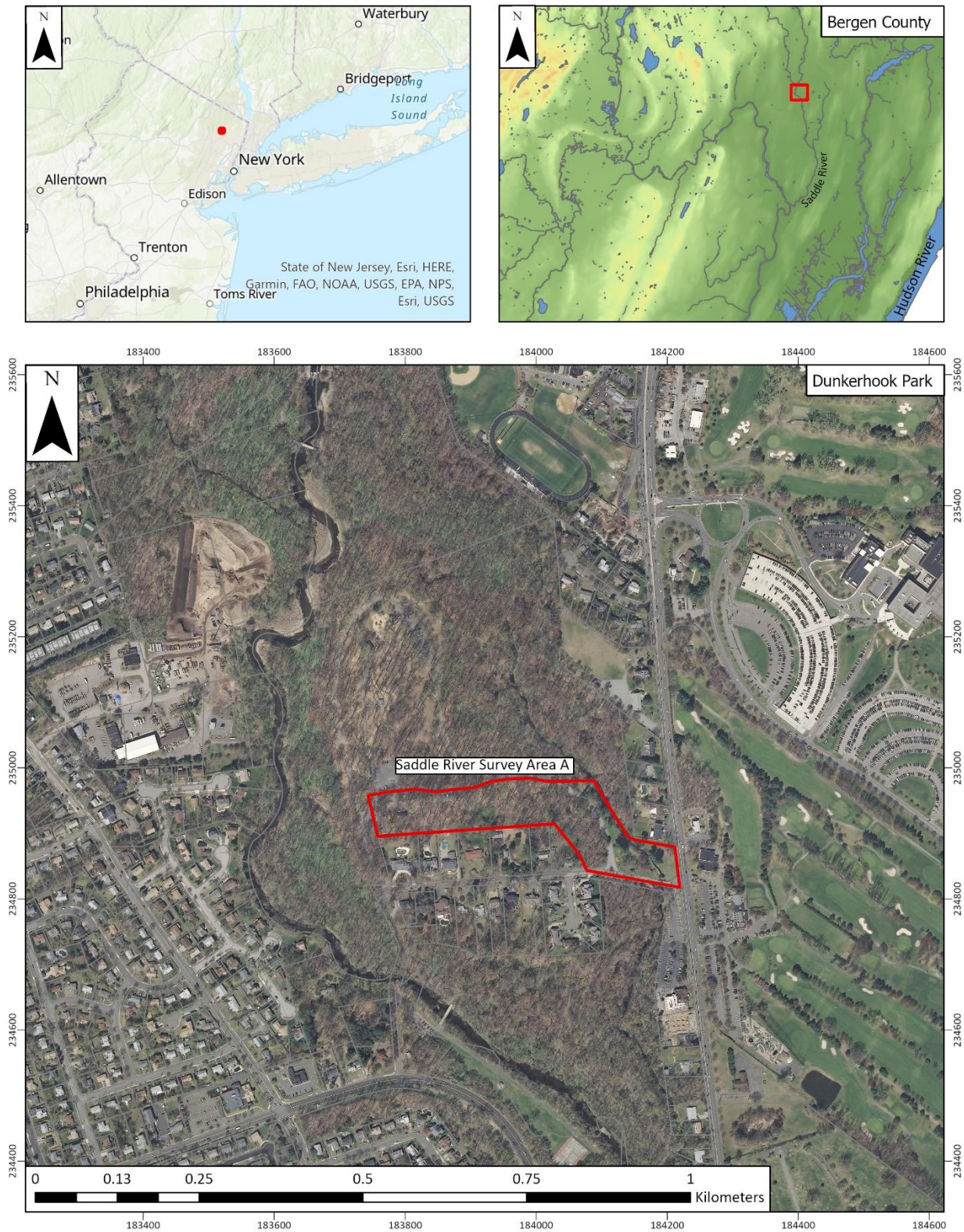
**Geographic Description:** The area defined as *Dunkerhook* in this report includes the region bounded at the west by the Saddle River, at the east by Paramus Road, at the north where the East and West branches of the Saddle River meet, and at the south where Century Road crosses the Saddle River (Figure 1). The area referred to as *Dunkerhook Park* includes the modern property owned and managed by Bergen County, also known as the Dunkerhook Area of the Saddle River County Park. The 2020 survey focused on *Area A* – the area between the park access road and the back lots of private properties north of Dunkerhook Road (Figure 1). Permissions and consultation for survey were acquired from the Bergen County Counsel, the Parks Department, and the Department of Cultural and Historic Affairs. Properties lining Dunkerhook Road are privately owned. The property at 263 Dunkerhook Road (*The Island Lot Cottage*) was investigated in 2019 (Johnson and Matthews 2020).

**Site Significance:** Dunkerhook's known archaeological history can be divided into two phases. In Phase 1 (1750 – 1820), the site was owned and occupied by members of the Zabriskie family, a Euro-American farming and merchant household. Sources suggest the Zabriskies were major shell bead producers and/or distributors around 1800. In Phase 2 (1820 – 1920), census data suggest the site was exclusively occupied by African Americans. According to the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, no previous archaeological work has been done on the property.

**Summary of Fieldwork:** Johnson and Matthews conducted a Phase 1 survey of Area A with the goal of identifying (1) deposits related to shell bead production (as evidenced by worked shell) and/or (2) primary occupational deposits from 19<sup>th</sup> century African American households living along Dunkerhook Road. The latter goal was accomplished. No shell bead production debris was recovered on the property.

Phase 1 involved 47 Shovel Test Pits (STPs) in a grid across the property. We identified three areas of late-19<sup>th</sup> century artifact concentrations. Two were located behind private lots lining Dunkerhook Road. One was identified along Dunkerhook Road near the Park entrance under 50 centimeters of fill deposited from modern landscaping.

All artifacts were bagged, cleaned, and cataloged at the Archaeology Lab at Montclair State. Preliminary artifact analysis provides small insights into the material culture of African American households at Dunkerhook and justifies further research on the property.



**Figure 1:** Survey Area. Dunkerhook Park and the 2020 Survey Area. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson.



## II. BACKGROUND

### **Historical and Archaeological Context**

Dunkerhook is located in the modern Borough of Paramus in Bergen County, New Jersey, just south of a branch in the Saddle River. The Saddle River Valley is one of a series of relatively fertile lower-lying areas of the region (including those of the Hackensack, Pascack, and Ramapo Rivers) that cut roughly northeast/southwest through the Piedmont Province. The region is bordered by highland regions of the Palisades on the Hudson River and the Ramapo Mountains in the northwest of the state.

Before and after European invasion, the landscape of northern New Jersey has been occupied by Munsee-speaking Lenape nations and their ancestors for at least 12,000 years (Becker 1989; Grumet 2009; Lenik 2016; Veit 2012). Various tactics of dispossession, including “purchases,” treaties, and forced removals backed by threats of violence led to the eventual settling of the area by Europeans in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Native peoples, such as the modern-day Ramapough Lunaape (Lenape) Nation, remained in the region, incorporating other refugees (Becker 1993), and finding a degree of sanctuary from an encroaching settler-colonial regime in the Ramapo Mountains. Archaeological work demonstrates continuity of Indigenous people and place in the Ramapo Mountains since the Archaic period (10,000 – 3,000 B.P.) (Lenik 2011, 2016).

In the colonial period, New Jersey was geographically divided between East Jersey and West Jersey, reflecting economic, cultural, and political differences. West Jersey was more akin to neighboring Quaker Pennsylvania than coastal New York. Land in East Jersey, meanwhile, was sold to Scottish proprietors in 1682 (Durie 1970) and was colonized mainly by Dutch and Anglo settlers. Enslaved Africans comprised a significant percent of the population of East

Jersey relative to other regions in the North (Gigantino 2015; Hodges 2019).

The landscape of northern New Jersey in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries comprised rural farmsteads dotted with villages. Larger towns bordering the region included the burgeoning industrial sites of Paterson and Newark (Hirsch 1978). The colonial economy of northern New Jersey was largely agricultural, but in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the region became interspersed with manufactories and cottage industries that saw some degree of industrialization. The first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century marked the rapid expansion of the postal system, toll roads and bridges, the Morris Canal, railroads, and increasing urbanization. In this context, Bergen County served as major breadbasket of New York City (comparable to southern New York and Long Island). As the “value of farm goods produced by the market gardens in north Jersey increased noticeably during the antebellum era” (Birkner 2012:120), so too did the value of enslaved labor increase to Jersey Dutch owners.

While other Northern states abolished slavery, enslaved labor remained crucial to the Jersey Dutch breadbasket in the hinterlands of New York City. The Act of Gradual Abolition in 1804 marked New Jersey as the last Northern state to abolish slavery, and abolition was indeed gradual. Enslaved labor persisted in New Jersey, even until the Civil War. Children born to enslaved mothers after 1804 were not free until their early twenties (age 25 for men, 21 for women), incentivizing owners to retain enslaved women as long as possible for their reproductive and children’s labor (Gigantino 2015:95-115).

Dunkerhook is located in a municipality that settlers called “New Barbadoes” in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The name is not coincidental. As Dutch planters in Barbados became outcompeted by the English, many Dutch “Barbadians” settled in

New Jersey. Settlers were granted 150 acres per male slave or indentured servant and 75 per female (Hodges 1999:44). As a result, “[Dutch Barbadians] and their slaves came in droves to both East Jersey and New York so that by 1700 Barbadian immigrants owned the largest concentrations of slaves” (Gigantino 2015:13). Thus, agricultural production in East Jersey townships like New Barbadoes was directly informed by Caribbean-style plantation slavery.

At the turn of industrialization, African Americans in New Jersey were largely excluded from burgeoning sectors of wage labor. The cotton mills that marked the founding of the company town of Paterson, for instance, turned away skilled free black laborers in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Hodges 2019:60-61). Freed African Americans faced the trials of living in a racialized society. Those who risked self-emancipation faced new forms of white violence in the aftermath of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850.

Comparable to the many other 19<sup>th</sup> century places of African American refuge in this piecemeal post-abolition world (Barton and Orr 2015; Delle 2019; Geismar 1982; Sheridan 2017), Dunkerhook was located on marginal land (also known as The Island Lot) originally owned and occupied by the Zabriskie family in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It eventually housed a community of Black tenants in the 19<sup>th</sup> century as well as an African Methodist Zion Church. Other archaeological examples of African American communities are marked by evidence of difficulty of living on either marginal land (Geismar 1982) or as tenants with very little surplus to spare (Delle 2017). At the same time, archaeology suggests examples of communal resilience and survival (Barton and Orr 2015; Delle 2019:110-120).

The 1913 Bromley Map notes seven structures lining Dunkerhook Road, comprising a total of

five primary dwellings and two outbuildings (Figure 7). Two of these dwellings originally date to the Zabriskie Phase of Dunkerhook Park while the rest were built as tenant houses for the burgeoning African American community.

#### *Zabriskie Phase (1750 – 1820):*

The name “Dunker Hook” first appears on a county road survey in 1767. By that time, Bergen County was primarily occupied by Dutch and Anglo settlers and their descendants. In 1702, Austrian-born Albert Zaborowsky claimed the area called Weerommensa from Munsee-speaking Lenape leaders Orachanap (Metachenak), Coovang, and Nomerascun. This included 1,200 acres on the southeast of Saddle River. Albert’s grandson Andries (Andrew) C. Zabriskie (b. 1727 d. 1819) inherited lands at Paramus and established a farmstead at what is now the location of the Paramus Golf Course along Paramus Road, east of Dunkerhook Park. Andreis’ brother Hendrick C. Zabriskie transferred a parcel of land “by the name of the Island” to Andreis in 1784<sup>1</sup> (Wright 1995:4-6).

The first house built at Dunkerhook stood at 273 Dunkerhook Road and was built for Andreis’ son Christian A. Zabriskie. Christian A. was a merchant, and may have operated out of this house, providing the motivation for designating Dunkerhook Road as a public thoroughfare to Paterson in 1793 (Wright 1995:7).

Based on architectural and documentary evidence, the second house built on Dunkerhook Road was property at 263 Dunkerhook Road, also known as The Island Lot Cottage. 263 Dunkerhook was likely built around 1803 for Christian A. Zabriskie’s son, Cornelius, who married that same year (Wright 1995:7). While the first and second stories have been heavily altered, the house sits over an excavated basement with rough dressed sandstone foundations. The western portion of the cellar

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<sup>1</sup> Bergen County Deed Book D, p. 136.



boasts “hand-hewn and sash-sawn joists whose outer extremities are mortised into wooden sills on the front and rear foundation walls and whose interior extremities are lapped onto a wooden girder ... Most significant for dating the structure, there is no evidence of any chimney foundation of the west wall of the cellar, suggesting that a small stove chimney was originally used to heat the building ... this side-hall dwelling was probably erected between about 1805 and 1840” (Wright 1995:2).

Both houses are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, though the Christian A. Zabriskie House has since been demolished (Norris 2010). In 1793, Dunkerhook Road was designated a public thoroughway over the Saddle River to Fair Lawn on the way to Paterson. A letter dating to 1803 describes the logistics of transporting nearly 100,000 wampum beads in total from Christian A. Zabriskie to “Jacob Astor’s” (Williams and Flinn 1991:40). This suggests that Christian was involved in wampum production, which was a cottage industry in Bergen County at this time fueled in part by New York fur trade merchants such as John Jacob Astor’s American Fur Company (Barber and Howe 1844:72-73). This quantity of beads suggests he may have been producing wampum on the property if not also acting as a distributor.

Cornelius Zabriskie’s father Christian A. died in 1813 and his grandfather Andrew C. died in 1819, leaving two houses of the family open. Cornelius moved into his grandfather’s house across Paramus Road (currently the location of the Paramus golf course). This left the houses on Dunkerhook Road available for rent by African American tenants such as the Bennet family.

#### *African American Community (1820 – 1920)*

After Andrew Zabriskie died in 1819, the property was inherited by Christian’s son

Cornelius C. Zabriskie (1784–1865). Cornelius lived in the house across Paramus Road, while African American tenants moved onto the Dunkerhook Property. As early as 1830, families including the Bennets, Stewards, and Siscos lived on Dunkerhook Road. Previous local historians have claimed that Dunkerhook was a “slave community” which included a school (Bogert 1961), but neither of these claims are well supported in primary documents (Lutkins 2002).

The transition of Black households at Dunkerhook from enslavement to freedom is difficult to parse. Cornelius Zabriskie’s daughter Catherine Wessels noted in her will that Benjamin Bennet was “of my service” (Wright 1995:16). The Bennets may have been formerly enslaved by the Zabriskies. The estate of Christian A. Zabriskie in 1813, for instance, lists “7 slaves”.<sup>2</sup> The Bergen County Manumission book also records that a slave named Sam was emancipated by Cornelius Zabriskie in 1831.<sup>3</sup> This is possibly the same Samuel Bennett who is found in later documents associated with Dunkerhook. More research is needed to determine the origin of Dunkerhook families listed in the Census.

The 1840 U.S. Coastal Map (Figure 2) shows two structures in Dunkerhook. That same year, the U.S. federal census documented two households of color headed by John (aka Jack) Stewart and Samuel Bennett who were likely the tenant occupants of the two homes. The 1850 Federal Census enumerates the Bennets, Stewards, and Siscos as Black households in the Dunkerhook area. In 1860, there were 6 households with 43 residents living at Dunkerhook (Norris 2010:5). These new families suggest additional structures were built on Dunkerhook Road by then. Bennets, Stewards, and other nonwhite

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<sup>2</sup> Bergen County Inventory Book B, p. 202. Also cited by Wright (1995:12).

<sup>3</sup> Bergen County Manumission Book, p. 204.

households were recorded again in the 1870 and 1880 federal censuses (Table 1, Appendix A).

The 1876 Walker atlas (Figure 4) indicates that an African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church stood at the west end of Dunkerhook Road.<sup>4</sup> The origins of the church are not clear, but Catherine Bennet's obituary states that she was "a founder" of the church.<sup>5</sup> By 1885, Benjamin Bennet, Henry Sisco, and Henry Josephs are noted as trustees of the AME Zion Church.<sup>6</sup> In 1904, Catherine Wessels, daughter of Cornelius Zabriskie, granted the 30 by 60 foot plot of land of the church to the trustees of the church (Lutkins 2002). Other documents describe the vibrant life of the community, referencing "bush meetings," "camp meetings," and "neck-tie parties" that took place at the site (Bogert 1961:41, 96; Norris 2010:5). The 1911 obituary of Catherine Bennett describes her as "a midwife who assisted at least 650 births for both black and white families ... She read widely and was knowledgeable of not only medicine, but of agriculture, horticulture, and politics" (Norris 2010:5).

The will of Catherine L. Wessels in 1892 notes "to Benjamin Bennett and Bartholomew Westerhaven (both of my service) ... to each of them to be held and enjoyed by him during his natural life the cottage or dwelling now occupied by him at Paramus on the road leading to Paterson"<sup>7</sup> (Wright 1995:16).

Photos of students attending the Midland School in Paramus in the 1890s and 1900s (Figure 5) included children who were listed as members of "the Stewart and Watson families who lived in the general area of Dunkerhook Road."<sup>8</sup> Based on

census data, it is probable that the Watson family was actually the Jackson family.

The 1902 Robison map (Figure 6) shows five structures along Dunkerhook Road. If the structure furthest to the west was the AME Zion church then the other four were likely African American occupied households. The 1913 Bromley map (Figure 7) shows the same number of structures along the road as well as two outbuildings on the north side of the street. The site at 263 Dunkerhook Road is the eastern most of these homes on the north side of the road. A modern garage stands in approximately same location as the outbuilding depicted on the lot. It is likely the modern garage occupies the same spot where this outbuilding formerly stood.

Federal census records (Table 1, Appendix A) show that after 1900 the community consisted of between three and six households. African Americans recorded included members of the Bennet, Stewart (aka Stuard, Stuart), Sprecht, Green, Leroy, and Jackson families. The last African American residents documented in the census were Oliver Jackson and William Stewart who each lived alone in 1920. By that year the other Dunkerhook homes were occupied by recent immigrant families from Norway and Holland.

According to Frederick Bogert (1961), the AME Zion church was demolished in the 1930s, though he also reports that three tenant houses still stood on the north side of Dunkerhook Road in the 1960s (Figure 7).

By 2011 only two of the tenant houses remained on Dunkerhook Road. That year local preservationists, including neighbor Ted Manvell

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<sup>4</sup> Maps from 1861 and 1867 show a structure in roughly the same location, though these maps do not designate the structure as the AME Zion church.

<sup>5</sup> "Obsequies. Catherine Bennett." *Paterson Morning Call*, 02/28/1911.

<sup>6</sup> "Bush meeting at AME Zion." *Paterson Morning Call*, 09/17/1885.

<sup>7</sup> Bergen County Will Book 38, p. 494.

<sup>8</sup> "More Homes, People: More Worship Houses" Paramus 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Section Clipping, April, 1972. On file, Bergen County Historical Society.

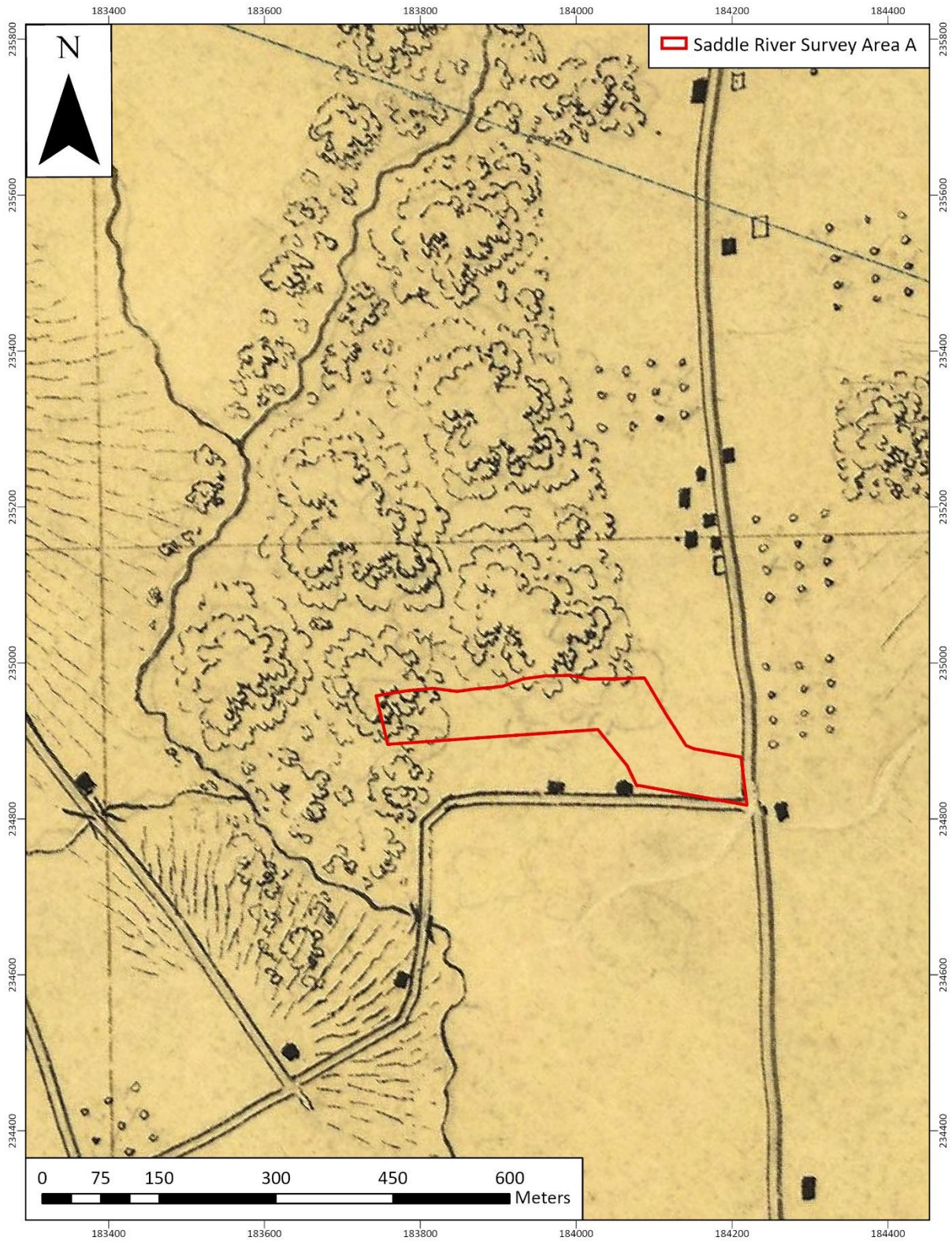
fought a local developer in an attempt to save one of the homes. Despite making arrangements to move the house to the campus of Bergen County Community College, the developer demolished the home.

Today the last historic home still standing is located at 263 Dunkerhook Road. Johnson and Matthews surveyed this property in 2019 and identified areas of household deposition from the Bennet family dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> and late-19<sup>th</sup> century (Johnson and Matthews 2020).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Households</i>	<i>Black Population</i>	<i>Total Population</i>
1840	2	13	13
1850	3	18	18
1860	7	45	45
1870	6	31	31
1880	5	25	25
1900	6	35	35
1910	3	15	15
1920	4	2	7
1930	3	0	10

**Table 1:** Dunkerhook Census Data Summary. See Appendix A.



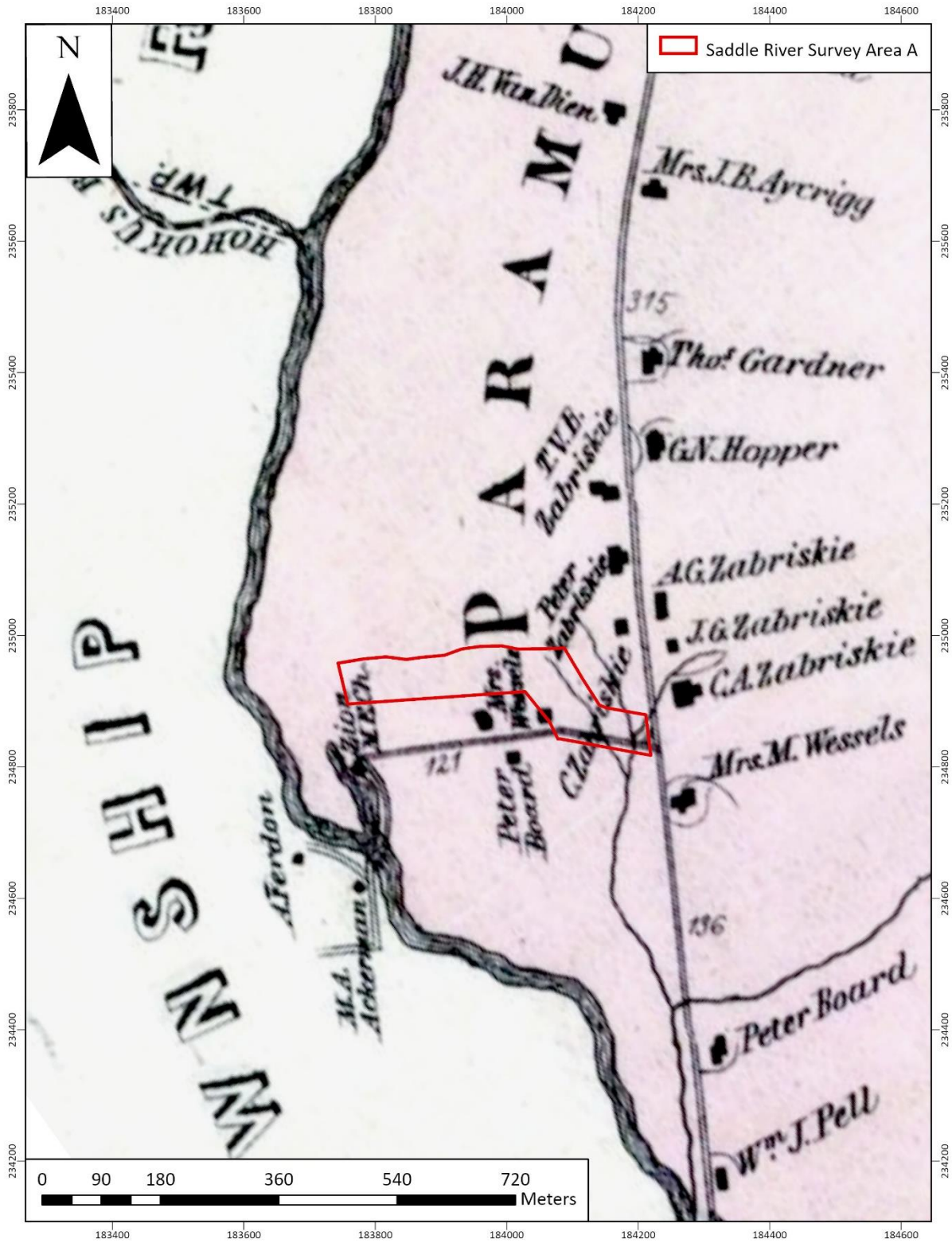


**Figure 2:** 1840 Coastal Survey Map. Georeferenced to Dunkerhook. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson.



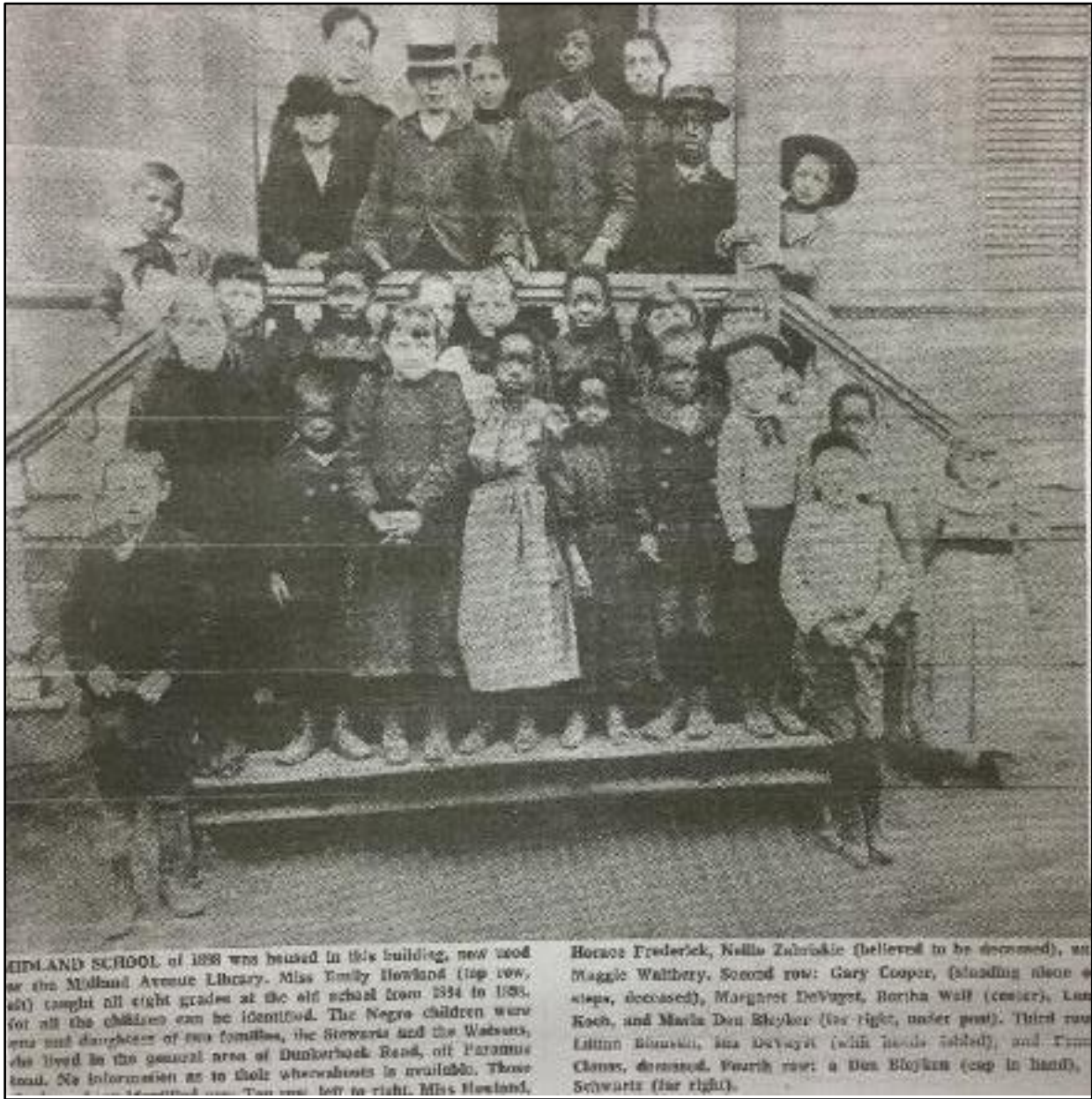


**Figure 3:** 1867 Hughes Map. Georeferenced to Dunkerhook. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson.

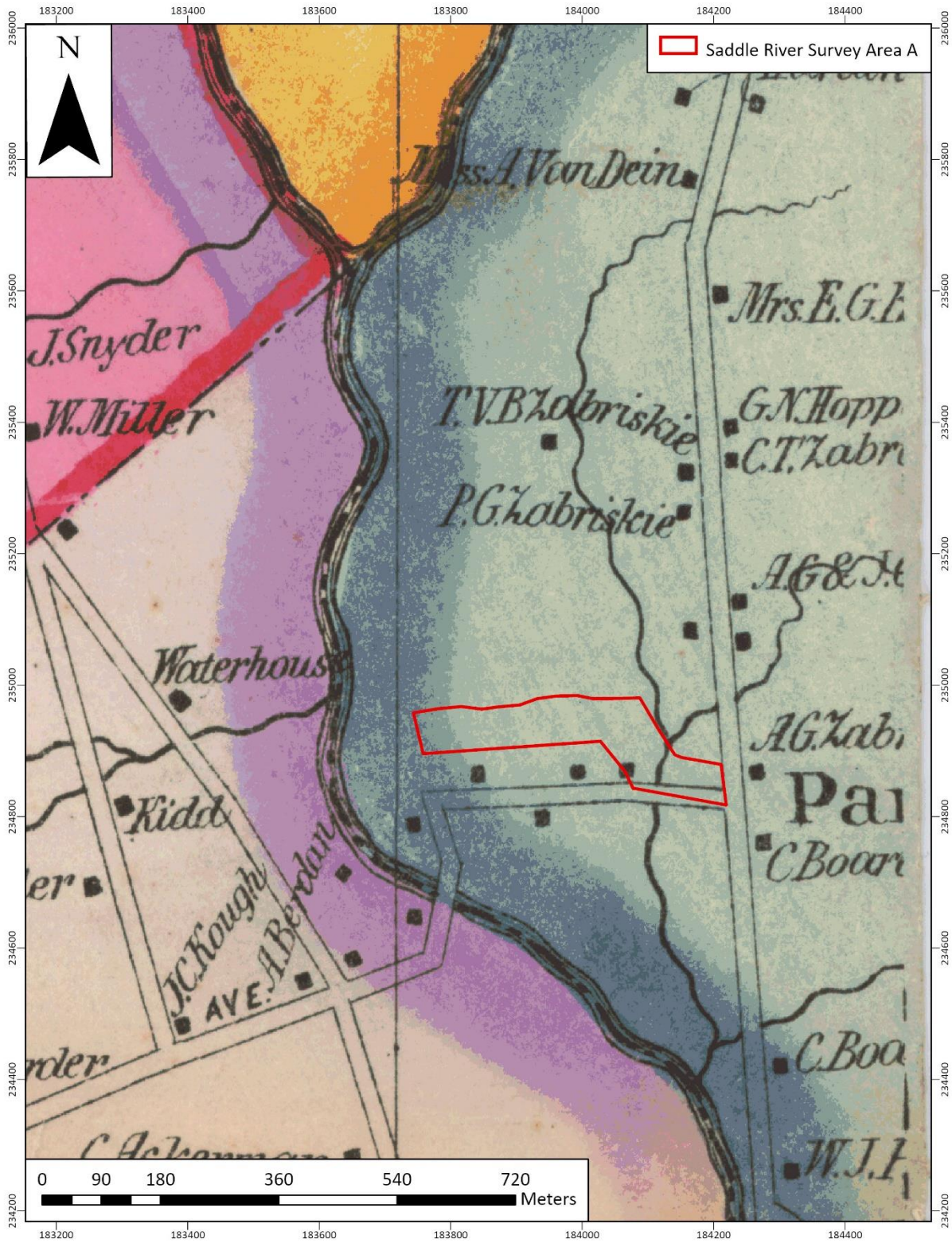


**Figure 4:** 1876 Walker Atlas. Georeferenced to Dunkerhook. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson.



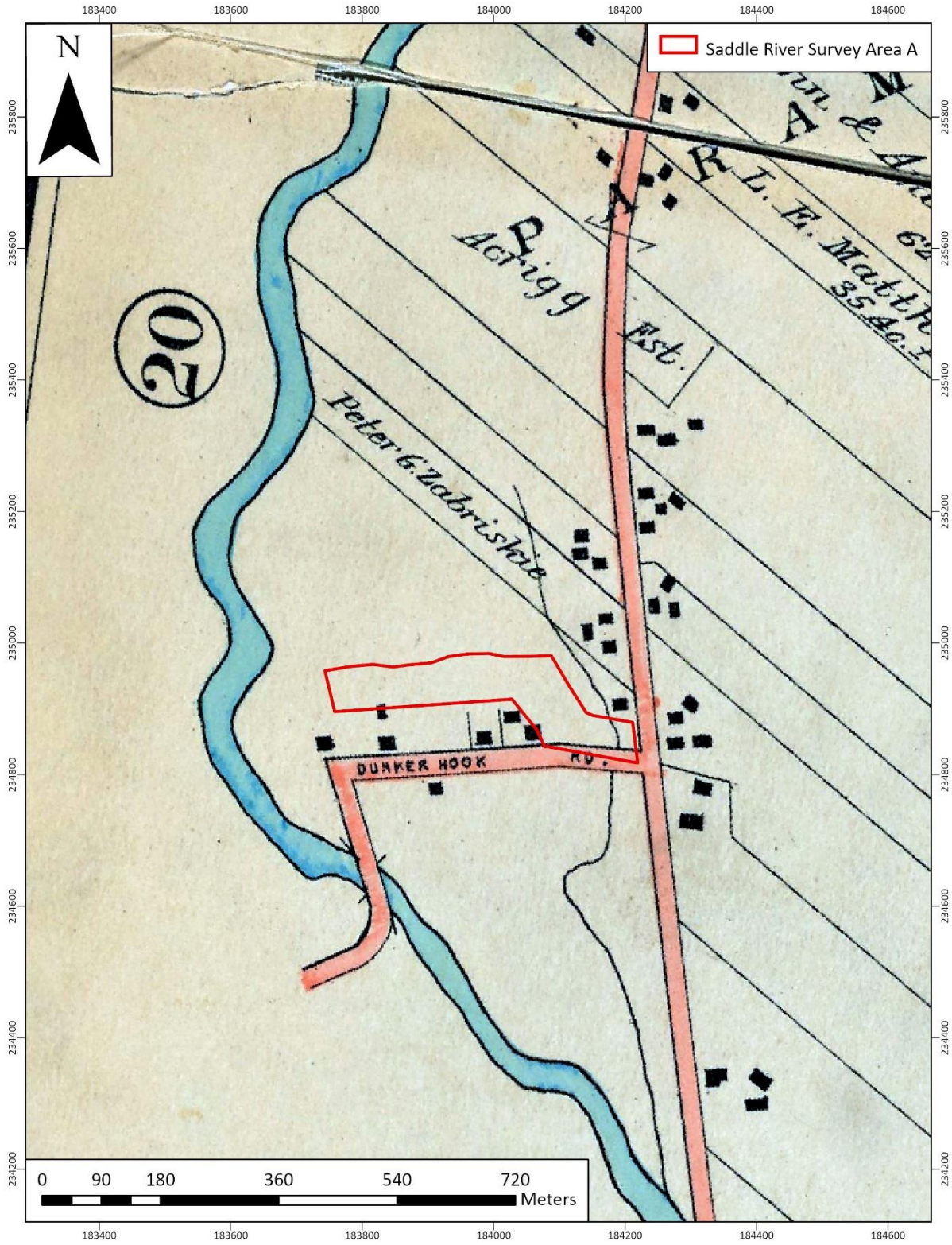


**Figure 5:** 1898 Photograph of students at the Midland School. The caption reads “The Negro children were sons and daughters of two families, the Stewards and the Watsons, who lived in the general area of Dunkerhook Road.” *The Sunday Post*, Paramus. March 7<sup>th</sup> 1965.



**Figure 6:** 1902 Robinson Map. Georeferenced to Dunkerhook. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson.





**Figure 7:** 1913 Bromley Map. Georeferenced to Dunkerhook. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson.





**Figure 8:** Image of Dunkerhook house, in Bogert (1961): "Old slave house that formerly stood on the south side of Dunkerhook Road. The brick, one-room structure was taken down about 1930." The structure likely did not house enslaved people, but rather free Black tenants in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK AND LABWORK

#### Geospatial Setup and Mapping

All coordinates were taken in the NAD 1983 (2011) StatePlane New Jersey FIPS 2900 (Meters) coordinate system. All geospatial data was collected using a Trimble GeoXT 6000 handheld GPS device with sub-5-meter accuracy.

A 20-meter grid was staked out across the Trimble GeoXT 6000 handheld GPS (Table 2). East/west transects were offset from each other by 10 meters (Figure 9). Portions of the survey area are wet and low-lying and unlikely to yield evidence of human occupation. These areas were ignored in the survey due to constraints on time and resources.

#### Phase 1

Phase 1 involved 47 shovel test pits. STPs were 50 cm in diameter. In green spaces of the park, upper portions of the topsoil were not screened to maintain the surface of the lawn as much as possible. All soil was sieved with a ¼ inch screen. Each STP was given a single context and all artifacts were bagged accordingly. All objects with a possible date of older than 100 years were sampled, including coal, coal ash, and brick. STPs were dug at least 50 cm or upon reaching natural, sterile subsoil. Most STPs on the property reached sterile deposits within the top 50 cm. Stratigraphic layers were identified, and soil color, composition, inclusions, and depth were documented for each layer. Artifact types and quantities were also noted in the field. Opening and closing photos were taken of all STPs.

Based on in-field identification of artifacts from STPs, Johnson and Matthews identified two concentrations of archaeological resources aligning with the back lots of structures identified on historic map (STPs [101] and [129]). Further STPs were placed in 10-meter intervals in all possible directions in these locations (Figure 9).

#### Artifact Processing Methods

All artifacts collected during fieldwork at Dunkerhook Park were bagged in the field by Context and brought to the Center for Heritage and Archaeological Studies lab at Montclair State University for analysis. Artifacts were cleaned by hand and sorted for cataloging and identification.

To prepare the artifact catalog, each artifact was weighed and identified by material type (ceramic, glass, metal, faunal, brick, coal/coal ash, slag, plastic, and unidentified), class (e.g. ceramic ware, glass vessel component, bone/shell) and subclass (e.g. ceramic type, glass color, other distinguishing attributes). Artifacts were also assigned to a functional category (Clothing, Food, Household/Structural, Personal, and Unidentified) and, in most cases, also assigned to a functional subcategory (Clothing: fasteners, other clothing; Food: procurement, preparation, service, storage, food remains, or other food-related function; Household/structural: architecture, hardware, furnishing, fuel, other household function; Personal: monetary, recreational; and Unidentified: unidentified).

Additional information was also collected for each major artifact type. For ceramic artifacts, the ware, ware type, style of decoration, applied paint/print decoration and color, slip/glaze type, and vessel type were recorded. Glass artifacts were identified by the type and portion of object, color, manufacture method, style, and finish. Metal artifacts were identified as ferrous or non-ferrous, and, for nails, what type. Faunal artifacts were identified by class as either shell, bone, or tooth. All site, context, and artifact was entered into a relational database through FileMaker Pro Version 18.0.3. A master artifact catalog with all of this information was then prepared using MS Excel. A summary of the artifact findings from this study is presented in Appendix B.

Context	Unit	Easting	Northing	Date Open	Date Close
101	STP1	183980	234922	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
102	STP2	183960	234922	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
103	STP3	183940	234922	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
104	STP4	183920	234922	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
105	STP5	183900	234922	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
106	STP6	183880	234922	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
107	STP7	183890	234942	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
108	STP8	183910	234942	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
109	STP9	183930	234942	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
110	STP10	183950	234942	10/05/2020	10/05/2020
111	STP11	183970	234942	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
112	STP12	183990	234942	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
113	STP13	183980	234922	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
114	STP14	183960	234962	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
115	STP15	183940	234962	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
116	STP16	183920	234962	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
117	STP17	183900	234962	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
118	STP18	183830	234942	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
119	STP19	183850	234942	10/06/2020	10/06/2020
120	STP20	183870	234942	10/07/2020	10/07/2020
121	STP21	183950	234982	10/07/2020	10/07/2020
122	STP22	183970	234982	10/07/2020	10/07/2020
123	STP23	183980	234962	10/09/2020	10/09/2020
124	STP24	183950	235002	10/09/2020	10/09/2020
125	STP25	183970	235002	10/09/2020	10/09/2020
126	STP26	183860	234922	10/09/2020	10/09/2020
127	STP27	183840	234922	10/09/2020	10/09/2020
128	STP28	183820	234922	10/09/2020	10/09/2020
129	STP29	183830	234902	10/09/2020	10/09/2020
130	STP30	183810	234902	10/09/2020	10/09/2020
131	STP31	183990	234922	10/10/2020	10/10/2020
132	STP32	183970	234922	10/10/2020	10/10/2020
133	STP33	183980	234932	10/10/2020	10/10/2020
134	STP34	183990	234932	10/10/2020	10/10/2020
135	STP35	183830	234912	10/10/2020	10/10/2020
136	STP36	183840	234902	10/10/2020	10/10/2020
137	STP37	183820	234907	10/10/2020	10/10/2020
138	STP38	183790	234902	10/14/2020	10/14/2020
139	STP39	183770	234902	10/14/2020	10/14/2020
140	STP40	184110	234902	10/14/2020	10/14/2020
141	STP41	184120	234882	10/14/2020	10/14/2020
142	STP42	184080	234882	10/17/2020	10/17/2020
143	STP43	184090	234862	10/17/2020	10/17/2020
144	STP44	184140	234842	10/17/2020	10/17/2020
145	STP45	184160	234842	10/17/2020	10/17/2020
146	STP46	183750	234902	10/19/2020	10/19/2020
147	STP47	184150	234862	10/19/2020	10/19/2020

**Table 2:** Phase 1 survey metadata. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane (meters).



#### IV. RESULTS

The 2020 survey of Saddle River Area A confirmed late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupations identified on historic maps and yielded no evidence of previously unknown occupation areas.

Of 47 STPs excavated in Saddle River Area A, 36 yielded no artifacts. Most testing took place on the flat, elevated portion of the survey area south of the park access road and north of private properties lining Dunkerhook Road. The underlying natural stratigraphy of this area was typically a 10-cm A Horizon followed by increasing percentages of sand and/or clay in the B and C Horizons. Sterile STPs ranged between 50 and 70 cm deep, depending on the depth of the C horizon. STPs in lower-lying areas ([112], [122], [123], [125], [142], [143], see Figure 9) can be characterized as fluvial, typically with alternating layers of sand and silt that likely represent periodic historic flooding.

The survey identified major 20<sup>th</sup>-century landscape alterations in the eastern portions of Survey Area A. Testing near the park access road [121-124] and in the grassy areas of the park entrance [140-147] yielded deep fill layers, also visible on topographic maps (Figure 9). Portions of road fill yielded dense inclusions of red sandstone, also noted on the surface in areas straddling the road. While red sandstone is a common architectural material in historic houses in Bergen County, testing yielded no other artifactual or occupational debris in these locations, suggesting sandstone deposits were imported during filling events rather than from bulldozing of historic structures in the park.

##### **Artifact Concentrations**

No artifacts were recovered from the Zabriskie Phase of occupation at Dunkerhook. Three STPs ([101], [129], and [145]) yielded artifacts dating to the late-19<sup>th</sup>/early-20<sup>th</sup> century, both during and potentially after the African American period of occupation.

STPs [101] and [129] are the most productive STPs within two artifact concentration defined in the survey. These are located in areas that would have been the back lots of structures identified on historic maps (see Figures 9 and 10) and are most likely remnant materials associated with households in the African American Dunkerhook community.

##### *Artifact Concentration 1*

Centered on STP [101], artifact concentration 1 is located behind the historic Zabriskie Tenant House. It consists of 81 total artifacts recovered from STPs [101], [102], [131], and [134]. The majority of materials were found in STP [101] and yielded alternating layers of coal ash and sandy loam deposits. The surface was not mounded, and surrounding STPs yielded natural stratigraphy, suggesting [101] is the location of a coal ash pit created the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Artifact counts decline in neighboring STPs in this concentration. A sample of artifacts from this concentration is shown in Figure 11.

STP [101] had a total of 50 artifacts. These included brick fragments, coal and coal ash, window glass, as well as iron nails and hardware suggesting the area was used to dump building/construction debris. These may relate to a former structure that stood at the site. Other artifacts derive from household consumer products such as glass fragments from at least four separate bottles. The base of a rectangular pharmaceutical bottle provides evidence that this deposit may date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Also recovered were fragments of at least one tin can most likely the remains of packaged food.

There was just one artifact recovered from STP [102]. This was the partial base of a small brown bottle that was molded with the letters 'N.Y.', presumably referencing a product made or sold in New York.

Thirteen artifacts were found in STP [131]. These include a fragment of window glass and iron nails, which add more household/architectural artifacts in this concentration. A small but complete oyster shell was also found in STP [131], which is the only faunal remain in this area. The other artifacts include two fragments from a colorless glass bottle that was molded with the letters 'ARRIS' on the body. It is possible that this was a 'HARRIS' bluing bottle, which some sources date to the 1880s. Also found in STP [131] was a small sherd of blue decorated whiteware ceramic.

Another 10 artifacts were recovered in STP [134]. These included coal ash and window glass, further adding to the collection of household/architectural-related materials. This collection also included four undecorated whiteware ceramic sherds, one of which was a teacup handle.

In all, these materials suggest that this area was used in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century for dumping household waste and debris. As the location of this concentration is directly north of the Zabriskie Tenant House at 263 Dunkerhook Road, it is most likely these artifacts can be associated with households that lived in that house around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Artifact Concentration 2*

A second concentration of artifacts was defined in the area surrounding STP [129]. This concentration consisted of a total of 52 artifacts recovered from STPs [126], [127], [128], [129], [135], [136], and [137]. More than half of these artifacts were found in STP [129] which yielded whiteware ceramics and a clay pipestem, providing definitive evidence for 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation (see Figure 12). The 1913 Bromley map identifies an outbuilding in the precise location of STP [129]. If artifacts are primary deposits associated with this structure, it would suggest this outbuilding dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century African American community. That said, artifact

deposits were relatively shallow and may have been secondary deposits from modern house construction and lot clearances. Further investigation is required to distinguish between these hypotheses.

The artifacts in the concentration 2 include a small number of household/architectural objects such as charcoal, coal, and coal ash, but the majority of materials are ceramic, glass, and metal consumer goods. There are fragments of at least four different white ceramic flatware vessels as well as a refined redware vessel and a coarse redware flower pot fragment. There was also a small fragment of a clay tobacco pipestem. Glass objects are represented by a brown bottle sherd and several colorless sherds, including one that may have been a bottle base. Finally, there are several metal vessel fragments, one of which is perforated suggesting it was possibly from a watering can.

If these artifacts are a primary *in situ* deposit related to the outbuilding on the 1913 Bromley Map, it may be that this was used for storing gardening supplies. Overall, this concentration again appears to be a deposit of historic material from the far backyard to the north of the historic house formerly standing at 273 Dunkerhook Road. As a result, these materials are most likely associated with the historic African American Dunkerhook community.

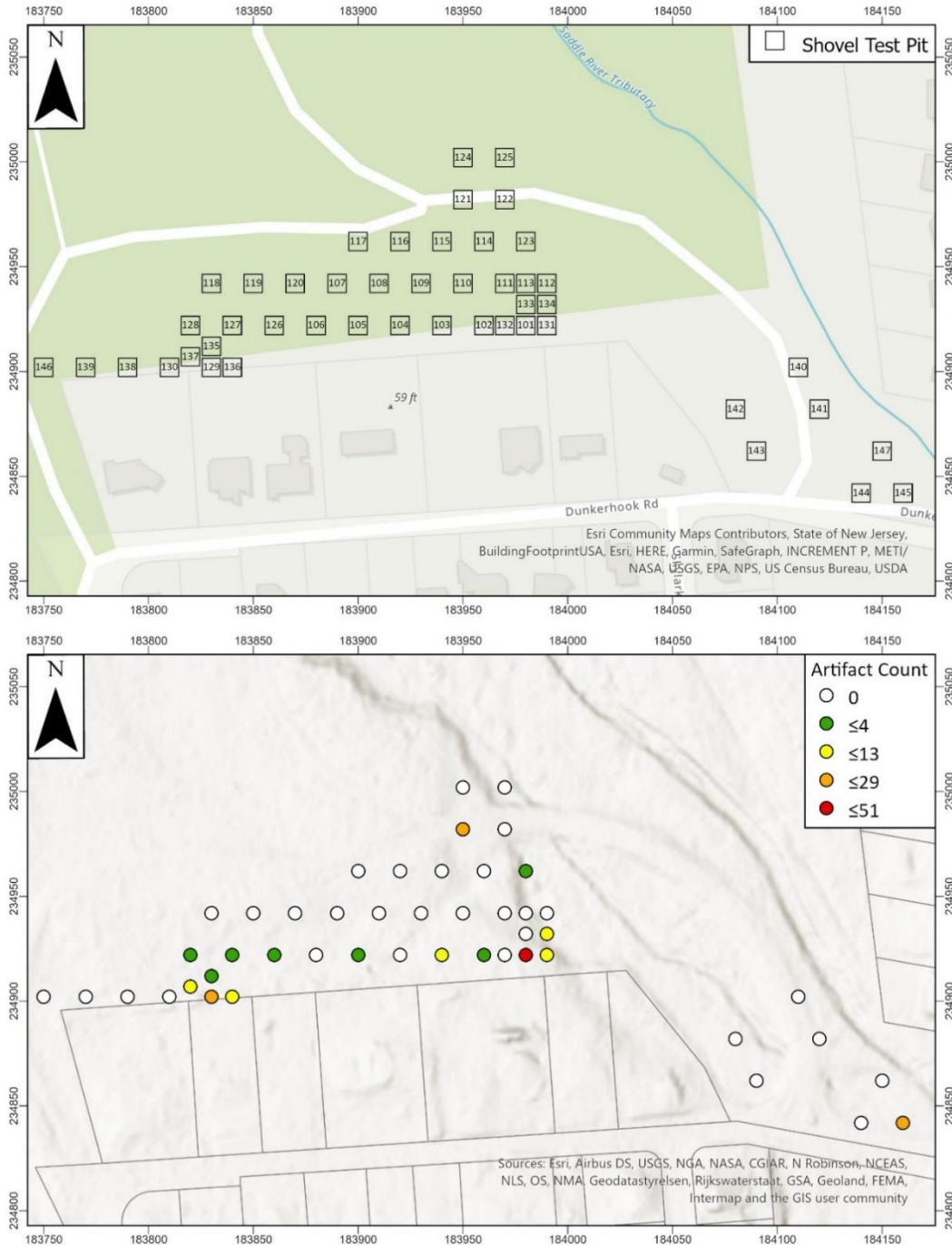
#### *Artifact Concentration 3*

A single glass vessel was also found in STP [145], located along Dunkerhook Road, in a buried A horizon layer under a thick (45cm) sterile fill layer. This layer may date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is probably related to traffic along Dunkerhook Road rather than a permanent structure. Based on this finding, further testing in the easternmost portions of the park is recommended (See Recommendations below).

This vessel found in STP [145] consisted of 19 fragments of colorless glass that were part of a

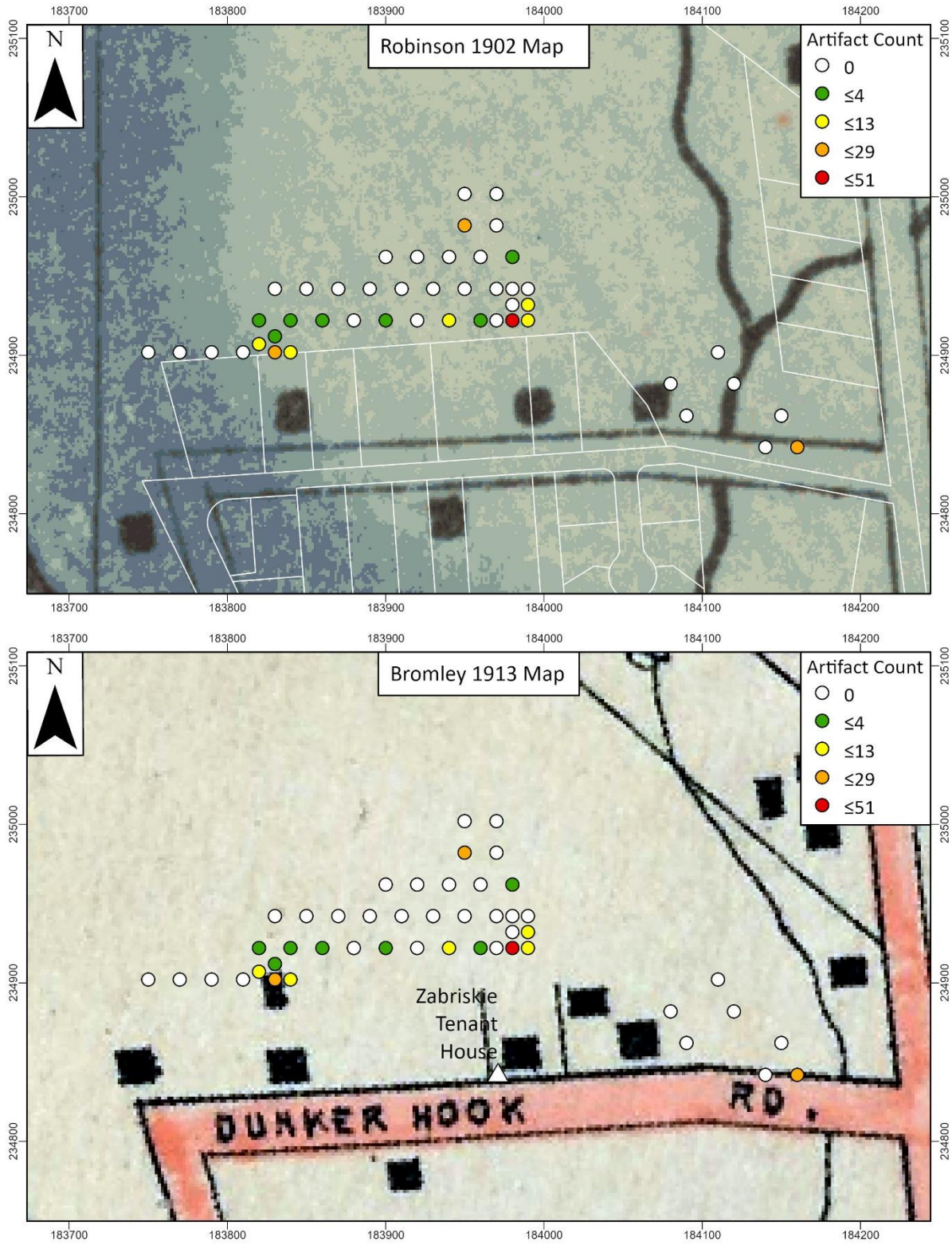
single, wide-mouthed glass bottle (Figure 13). The letters ‘RODUCT’ were molded on to the body of the vessel, most likely part of the word

“product”. The shape of the bottle and this molding suggest this was a milk bottle, but more research on the bottle is required.



**Figure 9:** Phase 1 Survey Results. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson.





**Figure 10:** Phase 1 Survey Results with historic maps. Above: 1902 Robinson Map. Below: 1913 Bromley Map. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson.



**Figure 11:** Artifact Concentration 1.





**Figure 12:** Artifact Concentration 2.



**Figure 13:** Sample of Artifact Concentration 3.





**Figure 14:** Pedestrian Survey Results. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Map by Eric Johnson





A) Secondary deposit of foundation stones  
(N:234892 E:183692)

B & C) Primary deposit of foundation stones  
(N: 235271 E:183706)

**Figure 15:** Photos from pedestrian survey. Coordinates in NAD 1983 (2011) NJ State Plane. Photos by Eric Johnson.

## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the presence of 19th century artifacts related to African American community at Dunkerhook behind the private properties lining Dunkerhook Road, it is recommended that Phase 2 archaeological investigations take place before any landscaping or construction take place in this area. The focus of this Phase 2 survey should be on the areas of the two artifact concentrations identified in this survey. Further testing should include the excavation of at least two 1x1 meter tests units in each artifact concentration area to determine if there are intact primary or secondary refuse deposits associated with former African American households located on Dunkerhook Road.

Johnson conducted preliminary pedestrian survey of other areas of the park and identified

archaeological features that deserve future investigation. Figure 14 locates artifact scatters and stone foundations (both primary and secondary deposits) related to 19th century occupations that are not identified on historic maps. Phase 1 survey should continue in other areas of the park at 20-meter intervals, focusing first on elevated ground and in the western portions of the park between Saddle River and the park access road where pedestrian survey identified artifact scatters and historic foundations (Figure 15). Phase 1 testing is also recommended in the easternmost portions of the park abutting Dunkerhook Road to determine if the buried A horizon and 19th century bottle fragments are indicative of a larger historic artifact deposits.

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APPENDIX A: CENSUS DATA

**1840 Dunkerhook Census**

New Barbados Township, Bergen County

**FREE BLACK INDIVIDUALS**

Hh#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	<10		10-24		24-36		36-55		55-100		>100		TOTAL
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Stewart	John	1	2	1	1			1	1	1				8
2	Bennet	Samuel		1	1	1	1				1				5
	<u>On the same page:</u>														
	Washington	Kuff						1	1						2
	Samey?	George	1		1	2	1	1							6
															<b>13</b>

**1850 Dunkerhook Census**

New Barbados Township, Bergen County

Hh#	PG#	LINE#	DWI#	FAM#	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	AGE	SEX	COLOR	OCC.	BRTH PL	ATT_SCH	READ_WRITE	COMMENTS
1	172L	20	895	929	Bennet	Samuel	49	M	B		NJ		Y	
	172L	21	895	929	Bennet	Abby	42	F	B		NJ		Y	
	172L	22	895	929	Bennet	Phebe	9	F	B		NJ	Y		
	172L	23	895	929	Bennet	Elizabeth	5	F	B		NJ		Y	
2	172L	24	896	930	Steward	Jack	39	M	B		NJ			
	172L	25	896	930	Steward	Mary	33	F	B		NJ	Y		
	172L	26	896	930	Steward	Charity	10	F	B		NJ	Y		
	172L	27	896	930	Steward	Thomas	8	M	B		NJ			
	172L	28	896	930	Steward	Samuel	6	M	B		NJ			
	172L	29	896	930	Steward	Henry	4	M	B		NJ			



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	172L	30	896	930	Steward	William M.	2	M	B		NJ	
?	172L	38	898	932	Steward	Benjamin	18	M	B	Laborer	NJ	Recorded as living in Catherine Wessell's household
	172L	39	898	932	Steward	John	14	M	B	Laborer	NJ	Recorded as living in Catherine Wessell's household
	172L	40	898	932	Steward	Patty	16	F	B		NJ	Recorded as living in Catherine Wessell's household
3	172L	41	899	933	Sisco	Harry	33	M	B	Laborer	NJ	Y
	172L	42	899	933	Sisco	Arianna	30	F	B		NJ	Y
	172R	1	899	933	Sisco	Harry	2	M	B		NJ	
	172R	2	899	933	Sisco	Maria	.5	F	B		NJ	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>											

1860 Dunkerhook Census

New Barbados Township, Bergen County

Hh#	PG#	LINE#	DWL#	FAM#	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	AGE	SEX	COLOR	OCC.	BRTHPL	SCHOOL	READ/ WRITE	COMMENTS
1	81	1	640	676	Jackson	Ned	44	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ		Y	
	81	2	640	676	Jackson	Jane	30	F	B	Mistress	Bergen Co NJ		Y	
	81	3	640	676	Jackson	Sam	10	M	B		Bergen Co NJ	Y		
1A	81	4	640	676	Jackson	Henry	6	M	B		Bergen Co NJ	Y		
	81	5	640	676	Riley	Gilbert	22	M	M	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	6	640	676	Riley	Phebe J.	18	F	M	Mistress	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	7	640	676	Riley	William A.	2	M	M		Bergen Co NJ		Y	
2	81	13	642	678	Jones	Harry	50	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ		Y	
	81	14	642	678	Jones	Dinah	45	F	B	Mistress	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	15	642	678	Jones	Phebe J.	20	F	B	Help at home	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	16	642	678	Jones	George	18	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	17	642	678	Jones	Sam	15	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	18	642	678	Jones	Jane	13	F	B		Bergen Co NJ	Y		
	81	19	642	678	Jones	Granny	80	F	B	Widow	Bergen Co NJ		Y	
	81	20	642	678	Kiser	Sam	6	M	B?		Bergen Co NJ			
3	81	27	643	680	Mackey	Charity	25	F	B	Domestic	Bergen Co NJ			Recorded as living in Cornelius C. Zabriskie household
	81	28	643	680	Mackey	John N.	2	M	B		Bergen Co NJ			Recorded as living in Cornelius C. Zabriskie household
4	81	29	644	681	Bennet	Benjamin	30	M	B	Coachman	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	30	644	681	Bennet	Kate	20	F	B	Washerwoman	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	31	644	681	Bennet	Frank B.	2	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	32	644	681	Stewart	John	43	M	B	Mistress	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	33	644	681	Stewart	Mary	40	F	B	Footman	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	34	644	681	Stewart	Thomas	18	M	B	Waiter	Bergen Co NJ			
	81	35	644	681	Stewart	Samuel	15	M	B		Bergen Co NJ			
	81	36	644	681	Stewart	Henry	12	M	B		Bergen Co NJ	Y		
	81	37	644	681	Stewart	Willim M.	10	M	B		Bergen Co NJ	Y		
	81	38	644	681	Stewart	Anthony M.	8	M	B		Bergen Co NJ			
5	82	32	654	690	Thompson	Joseph	43	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ		Y	
	82	33	654	690	Thompson	Dinah	40	F	B	Mistress	Bergen Co NJ		Y	

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5A	82	34	654	690	Thompson	John	10	M	B		Bergen Co NJ	Y
	82	35	654	690	Thompson	Ceasar	6	M	B		Bergen Co NJ	Y
	82	36	654	690	Englan	Benjamin	15	M	W	Work on Farm	Morris Co NJ	
	82	37	654	690	Richards	Hannah	24	F	W	Domestic	Yorkshire Eng.	
	82	38	654	690	Kiser	Mary E.	7	F	W?	Domestic	Bergen Co NJ	
6	83	19	657	693	Joseph	Cuffy	72	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ	Y
	83	20	657	693	Joseph	Harry	32	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ	Y
	83	21	657	693	Joseph	Mary	32	F	B	Mistress	Bergen Co NJ	
	83	22	657	693	Joseph	Hannah	10	F	B		Bergen Co NJ	
	83	23	657	693	Joseph	Eliza	7	F	B		Bergen Co NJ	
	83	24	657	693	Joseph	Henry	1	M	B		Bergen Co NJ	
	83	25	657	693	Joseph	Nancy	70	F	B	Washerwoman	Bergen Co NJ	Y
7	83	26	658	694	Thompson	Sam	25	M	B	Laborer	Bergen Co NJ	Y
	83	27	658	694	Thompson	Jane	20	F	B	Mistress	Bergen Co NJ	Y
	83	28	658	694	Thompson	Samuel S.	1	M	B		Bergen Co NJ	
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>											

1870 Dunkerhook Census

New Barbados Township, Bergen County

Hh#	PG#	LIN#	DWL#	FAM#	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	AGE	SEX	COLOR	OCCUPATION	PERS_EST	BRTHPL	SCHOOL	M_21_YR
1	30	15	226	258	Quackenbush	Pompy	30	M	B	Farm Laborer		NJ		Y
	30	16	226	258	Quackenbush	Jane	29	F	B	Keeping house		NJ		
	30	17	226	258	Sutton	Jane	8	F	B	at home		NJ		
2	30	18	227	259	Price	Thomas	25	M	B	Farm Laborer		NJ		Y
	30	19	227	259	Price	Martha	26	F	B	Keeping house		NJ		
	30	20	227	259	Price	Henry	6	M	B	at home		NJ		
	30	21	227	259	Price	Edward	1	M	B	at home		NJ		Y
3	30	22	228	260	Jones	Henry	45	M	B	Farm Laborer		NJ		
	30	23	228	260	Jones	Nancy	50	F	B	Keeping house		NJ		
	30	24	228	260	Jones	Julia	16	F	B	at home		NJ	Y	
	30	25	228	260	Jones	Lenor	10	F	B	at home		NJ		
	30	26	228	260	Jones	Mahalia	4	F	B	at home		NJ		
4	30	32	230	262	Cisco	Harry	60	M	B	Farm Laborer		NJ		Y
	30	33	230	262	Cisco	Jaun?	55	F	B	Keeping house		NJ		
	30	34	230	262	Cisco	Maria	25	F	B	at home		NJ		
	30	35	230	262	Cisco	Lenor	22	F	B	at home		NJ		
	30	36	230	262	Cisco	John	17	M	B	at home		NJ		
5	32	20	246	278	Stuard	John	56	M	B	Farm Laborer	100	NJ		Y
	32	21	246	278	Stuard	Mary	50	F	B	Keeping house		NJ		
	32	22	246	278	Stuard	Anthony	14	M	B	at home		NJ		
	32	23	246	278	Stuard	Margaret	11	F	B	at home		NJ		
6	32	24	247	279	Bennet	Benjamin	41	M	B	Farm Laborer		NJ		Y
	32	25	247	279	Bennet	Catherine	29	F	B	Keeping house		NJ		
	32	26	247	279	Bennet	Benjamin	12	M	B	at home		NJ	Y	
	32	27	247	279	Bennet	Phebe	10	F	B	at home		NJ	Y	
	32	28	247	279	Bennet	William	8	M	B	at home		NJ	Y	
	32	29	247	279	Bennet	Fanny	6	F	B	at home		NJ	Y	
	32	30	247	279	Bennet	Ida	3	F	B	at home		NJ		
	32	31	247	279	Bennet	Rosetta	1	F	B	at home		NJ		
	32	32	247	280	Jackson	Pheby	56	F	B	Keeping house		NJ		
	32	33	247	280	Jackson	Susan	30	F	B	at home		NJ		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31</b>													

**1870 Dunkerhook Census**

New Barbados Township, Bergen County

Hh#	PG#	LN#	DW#	FM#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COL	SEX	AGE	RELATION.	SGL	MAR	W/D	OCC.	SCH	READ	WRITE	BIRTHPL	COMMENTS
1	23	31	132	144	Joseph	Diana	B	F	43	Servant	S							NJ	Recorded as living in Peter Board's Household
	23	32	132	144	Joseph	Phebe	B	F	12	Servant	S							NJ	
2	23	37	134	146	Bennet	Benjamin	M	M	51	Head		M		Coachman	Y	Y		NJ	
	23	38	134	146	Bennet	Catherine	M	F	39	Wife		M						NJ	
	23	39	134	146	Bennet	Benjamin F.	M	M	22	Son	S			Waiter				NJ	
	23	40	134	146	Bennet	Phoebe E.	M	F	19	Daughter	S			Servant				NJ	
	23	41	134	146	Bennet	Wm. Van R.	M	M	17	Son	S			Waiter				NJ	
	23	42	134	146	Bennet	Fanny B	M	F	15	Daughter	S			Servant				NJ	
	23	43	134	146	Bennet	Ida C.	M	F	12	Daughter	S				Y			NJ	
	23	44	134	146	Bennet	Rosetta R.	M	F	10	Daughter	S				Y			NJ	
	23	45	134	146	Bennet	Irene C.	M	F	4	Daughter	S				Y	Y		NJ	
	23	46	134	146	Jackson	Phoebe A.	M	F	72	Mother in law			W					NJ	
3	24	8	137	149	Joseph	Harry	B	M	60	Head		M		Farm Laborer	Y	Y		NJ	
	24	9	137	149	Joseph	Mary J.	B	F	49	Wife		M			Y	Y		NJ	
	24	10	137	149	Joseph	Henry	B	M	21	Son	S			Farm Laborer				NJ	
	24	11	137	149	Stewart	Gilbert	B	M	11	Grandson	S							NJ	
	24	12	137	149	Stewart	Willie	B	M	5	Grandson	S							NJ	
4	24	13	138	150	Thompson	Samuel	B	M	49	Head		M		Farm Laborer				NJ	
	24	14	138	150	Thompson	Jane	M	F	29	Wife		M						NJ	
	24	15	138	150	Thompson	Sophia A	M	F	16	Daughter	S			House servant				NJ	
	24	16	138	150	Thompson	Paul	M	M	18	Son	S							NJ	
	24	17	138	151	Perry	John	M	M	27	Head		M		Farm Laborer	Y	Y		NJ	
	24	18	138	151	Perry	Ann Eliza.	M	F	25	Wife		M						NJ	
5	25	10	147	161	Zabriskie	Samuel	B	M	22	Head		M		Farm Laborer	Y	Y		NJ	
	25	11	147	161	Zabriskie	Elizabeth	B	F	21	Wife		M		Keeping House		Y		NJ	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>																		

**1880 Dunkerhook Census**

Midland Township, Bergen County

Hh#	PG#	LN#	DW#	FM#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	COL	SEX	AGE	RELATION.	MAR/SNG/WD	OCC.	SCH	READ	WRITE	BIRTHPL	COMMENTS	
1	23	31	132	144	Joseph	Diana	B	F	43	Servant	S					NJ	Recorded as living in Peter Board's Household	
	23	32	132	144	Joseph	Phebe	B	F	12	Servant	S					NJ		Recorded as living in Peter Board's Household
2	23	37	134	146	Bennet	Benjamin	M	M	51	Head	M			Coachman	Y	Y	NJ	
	23	38	134	146	Bennet	Catherine	M	F	39	Wife	M						NJ	
	23	39	134	146	Bennet	Benjamin F.	M	M	22	Son	S			Waiter			NJ	



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	23	40	134	146	Bennet	Phoebe E.	M	F	19	Daughter	S	Servant							NJ
	23	41	134	146	Bennet	Wm. Van R.	M	M	17	Son	S	Waiter							NJ
	23	42	134	146	Bennet	Fanny B	M	F	15	Daughter	S	Servant							NJ
	23	43	134	146	Bennet	Ida C.	M	F	12	Daughter	S		Y						NJ
	23	44	134	146	Bennet	Rosetta R.	M	F	10	Daughter	S		Y						NJ
	23	45	134	146	Bennet	Irene C.	M	F	4	Daughter	S			Y	Y				NJ
	23	46	134	146	Jackson	Phoebe A.	M	F	72	Mother in law	2								NJ
3	24	8	137	149	Joseph	Harry	B	M	60	Head	M	Farm Laborer	Y	Y					NJ
	24	9	137	149	Joseph	Mary J.	B	F	49	Wife	M		Y	Y					NJ
	24	10	137	149	Joseph	Henry	B	M	21	Son	S	Farm Laborer							NJ
	24	11	137	149	Stewart	Gilbert	B	M	11	Grandson	S								NJ
	24	12	137	149	Stewart	Willie	B	M	5	Grandson	S								NJ
4	24	13	138	150	Thompson	Samuel	B	M	49	Head	M	Farm Laborer							NJ
	24	14	138	150	Thompson	Jane	M	F	29	Wife	M								NJ
	24	15	138	150	Thompson	Sophia A	M	F	16	Daughter	S	House servant							NJ
	24	16	138	150	Thompson	Paul	M	M	18	Son	S								NJ
	24	17	138	151	Perry	John	M	M	27	Head	M	Farm Laborer	Y	Y					NJ
	24	18	138	151	Perry	Ann Eliza.	M	F	25	Wife	M								NJ
5	25	10	147	161	Zabriskie	Samuel	B	M	22	Head	M	Farm Laborer	Y	Y					NJ
	25	11	147	161	Zabriskie	Elizabeth	B	F	21	Wife	M	Keeping House		Y	Y				NJ
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>																		

1900 Dunkerhook Census

Midland Township, Bergen County

Ridgewood PO, Paramus

Hh#	SHT#	LN#	STREET	DW#	FM#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RELATION	RACE	SEX	BIRTH YEAR	AGE	S-M Wd-D	#CHILD	BIRTH PLACE	OCC.	SCH.	READ	WRITE	ENG?
1	12A	31	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Bennet	Benjamin	Head	B	M	1830	70	M		NJ	Coachman		N	N	Y
	12A	32	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Bennet	Catherine	Wife	B	F	1842	58	M	10	NJ			N	N	Y
	12A	33	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stuart	Irene	Daughter	B	F	1875	24	M	4	NJ			Y	Y	Y
	12A	34	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stuart	Samuel	Son in Law	B	M	1871	28	M		NJ	Laborer, Day		Y	Y	Y
	12A	35	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stuart	Lizzie	Granddaughter	B	F	1893	6	S		NJ					
	12A	36	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stuart	Grace	Granddaughter	B	F	1895	4	S		NJ					
	12A	37	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stewart	Eva	Daughter	B	F	1880	19	M	1	NJ			Y	Y	Y
	12A	38	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stewart	Harry	Son in Law	B	M	1876	24	M		NJ	Laborer, Day		Y	Y	Y
	12A	39	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stewart	Walter	Grandson	B	M	1897	3	S		NJ					
	12A	40	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stuart	Samuel	Grandson	B	M	1892	8	S		NJ	5				
	12A	41	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Stuart	Ella	Granddaughter	B	F	1893	6	S		NJ					
	12A	42	Ridgewood PO	193	201	Sisco	Alice	Granddaughter	B	F	1896	3	S		NJ					

Dunkerhook 2020 Archaeological Report

2	12A	43	Ridgewood PO	194	202	Sprecht	Louis	Head	B	M	1871	28	M		NJ	Driver (Lumber)	Y	Y	Y	
	12A	44	Ridgewood PO	194	202	Sprecht	Emma	Wife	B	F	1875	24	N	3	NJ		Y	Y	Y	
	12A	45	Ridgewood PO	194	202	Sprecht	Mamie	Daughter	B	F	1892	8	S		NJ					
	12A	46	Ridgewood PO	194	202	Sprecht	Amelia	Daughter	B	F	1898	4	S		NJ					
3	12A	47	Ridgewood PO	195	203	Stewart	Gilbert	Head	B	M	1870	31	M		NJ	Laborer, Day	N	N	Y	
	12A	48	Ridgewood PO	195	203	Stewart	Josephine	Wife	B	F	1875	25	M	2	NJ		N	N	Y	
	12A	49	Ridgewood PO	195	203	Stewart	Florence	Daughter	B	F	1890	9	S		NJ	5				
	12A	50	Ridgewood PO	195	203	Jackson	Oliver	Boarder	B	M	1868	32	S		NJ	Laborer, Farm	N	N	Y	
4	12B	51	Ridgewood PO	196	204	Greene	Benjamin	Head	B	M	1825	75	M		NJ	Laborer, Day	N	N	Y	
	12B	52	Ridgewood PO	196	204	Greene	Diana	Wife	B	F	1830	70	M	2	NJ		N	N	Y	
	12B	53	Ridgewood PO	196	204	Robinson	Jennie	Daughter	B	F	1855	45	W	0	NJ	Housework Gen	N	N	Y	
	12B	54	Ridgewood PO	196	204	Jackson	Annie	Daughter	B	F	1870	30	M	3	NJ	Housework	Y	N	Y	
	12B	55	Ridgewood PO	196	204	Jackson	Henrietta	Granddaughter	B	F	1899	1	S		NJ					
5?	12B	71	Ridgewood PO	199	207	Leroy	Peter	Head	B	M	1844	55	M		NY	Laborer, Farm	N	N	Y	
	12B	72	Ridgewood PO	199	207	Leroy	Sarah Cor	Wife	B	F	1857	48	M	4	NJ	Laundress	Y	Y	Y	
	12B	73	Ridgewood PO	199	207	Leroy	Charles	Son	B	N	1866	33	W		NJ	Coachman	Y	Y	Y	
	12B	74	Ridgewood PO	199	207	Leroy	Annie	Daughter	B	F	1869	30	S		NJ	Laundress	Y	Y	Y	
	12B	75	Ridgewood PO	199	207	Leroy	Maggie	Daughter	B	F	1875	24	S		NJ	Laundress	Y	Y	Y	
	12B	76	Ridgewood PO	199	207	Leroy	George	Son	B	M	1879	21	S		NJ	Laborer, Farm	Y	Y	Y	
6?	12B	80	Ridgewood PO	201	209	Stewart	John	Head	B	M	1836	64	M		NJ	Laborer, Farm	N	N	Y	
	12B	81	Ridgewood PO	201	209	Stewart	Jane	Wife	B	F	1835	65	M	10	NJ		Y	N	Y	
	12B	82	Ridgewood PO	201	209	Stewart	Gussie	Daughter	B	F	1873	27	S		NJ		Y	Y	Y	
	12B	83	Ridgewood PO	201	209	Mann	William James	Grandson	B	M	1892	8	S		NJ	At School	9.5	Y	Y	Y
<b>TOTAL</b>		35																		

1910 Dunkerhook Census

Midland Township, Bergen County

Hh#	SHT#	LN#	DW#	FM#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RELATION	SEX	RACE	AGE	S-M Wd-D	#CHILD LIVING	BIRTH PLACE	ENG?	OCC.	READ	WRITE	SCH	RENT	FARM HOME
1	24A	8	517	517	Stewart	Samuel	Head	M	B	36	M		NJ	English	Laborer	Y	Y		R	H
	24A	9	517	517	Stewart	Irene?	Wife	F	B	34	M	7	5	NJ	English	Laundress	Y	Y		
	24A	10	517	517	Stewart	Lizzie	Daughter	F	B	16	S			NJ	English	Servant	Y	Y	N	
	24A	11	517	517	Stewart	Grace	Daughter	F	B	14	S			NJ	English	Nurse	Y	Y	N	

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	24A	12	517	517	Stewart	Bejamin	Son	M	B	8	S			NJ	English	School	Y	Y	Y		
	24A	13	517	517	Stewart	Clarence	Son	M	B	5	S			NJ	English		Y	Y			
	24A	14	517	517	Stewart	Richard	Son	M	B	2	S			NJ	English		Y	Y			
2	24A	15	518	518	Stewart	Eva	Head	F	B	28	W	2	2	NJ	English	Laundress	Y	Y		R	H
	24A	16	518	518	Stewart	Walter	Son	M	B	13	S			NJ	English	School	Y	Y	Y		
	24A	17	518	518	Stewart	Frederick	Son	M	B	6	S			NJ	English		Y	Y	Y		
	24A	18	518	518	Bennet	Catherine	Mother	F	B	68	W	10	8	NJ	English	Retired	Y	Y			
3	24A	19	519	519	Jackson	Monroe	Head	M	B	48	M			VA	English	Coachman	Y	Y		R	H
	24A	20	519	519	Jackson	Annie	Wife	F	B	40	M	2	1	NJ	English	House maid	Y	Y			
	24A	21	519	519	Jackson	Henrietta	Daughter	F	B	11	S			NJ	English	School	Y	Y	Y		
	24A	22	519	519	Jackson	Jennie	Sister in Law	F	B	55	S			NJ	English	House maid	Y	Y			
<b>TOTAL</b>																					<b>15</b>

1920 - Dunkerhook Census

Midland Township, District 0071,  
Bergen County

Hh#	SHT#	LN#	DW#	FM#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RELATION	SEX	RACE	AGE	S-M Wd-D	YEAR IMMI	NAT.	READ	WRITE	BIRTHPL.	TONGUE	ENG?	TRADE	BUSINESS	
1	15B	99	329	354	Burings	Jospeh	Head	M	W	27	M	1906	Papers Submitted	Y	Y	Holland	Dutch	Y	Farm Laborer	General Farm	
	15B	100	329	354	Burings	Catherine	Wife	F	W	27	M		Alien	Y	Y	NY		Y	None		
2	16A	1	330	355	Jackson	Oliver	Head	M	B	54	S			Y	Y	NJ		Y	Mill Hand	Grist Mill	
3	16A	2	331	356	Hansen	Adolph	Head	M	W	33	M	1906	Papers Submitted	Y	Y	Norway	Norwegian	Y	Chauffeur	Private Family	
	16A	3	331	356	Hansen	Minnie?	Wife	F	W	32	M	1889	Alien	Y	Y	Rhineland	German	Y	None		
	16A	4	331	356	Hansen	Catherine	Daughter	F	W	3.5	S					NJ			None		
4	16A	5	332	357	Stewart	William	Head	M	B	44	W			Y	Y	NJ		Y	Gardener	Private Estate	
<b>TOTAL</b>																					<b>7</b>
<b>TOTAL POC</b>																					<b>2</b>

1930 Dunkerhook Census

Paramus Township, District 192,  
Bergen County

Hh#	SHT#	LN#	DW#	FM#	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	RELATION	SEX	RACE	AGE	S-M Wd-D	SCH	RD/WR	BIRTHPLACE	BIRTHPLACE	BIRTHPLACE	ENGL?	OCC.	IND.
1	12B	61	261	272	Meslin	Edward	Head	M	W	34	M	N	Y	NY	Germany	Germany	Y	Manager	Lumber Yard
	12B	62	261	272	Meslin	Florence	Wife	F	W	34	M	N	Y	NY	NY	Switzerland	Y	None	
	12B	63	261	272	Meslin	Marilyn F.	Daughter	F	W	3.5	S	N		NY	NY	NY		None	
	12B	64	261	272	Hefler	Joseph	Father in law	M	W	67	M	N	Y	NY	Germany	Germany	Y	Watchman	Lumber Yard
2	12B	65	262	273	Behm	Lewis	Head	M	W	79	M	N	Y	NY	Germany	Germany	Y	None	
	12B	66	262	273	Behm	Mary A.	Wife	F	W	75	M	N	Y	NY	North Ireland	North Ireland	Y	None	



3	12B	67	263	274	Pearson	Ralph M.	Head	M	W	46	M	N	Y	IA	IL	IL	Y	Etcher	Art Work
	12B	68	263	274	Pearson	Louise H.	Wife	F	W	41	M	N	Y	NY	NY	NY	Y	None	
	12B	69	263	274	Pearson	Ronald H.	Son	M	W	5	S	N		NY	IA	NY	Y	None	
	12B	70	263	274	Pearson	Lornabelle	Daughter	F	W	4	S	N		NY	IA	NY	Y	None	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>																	

## APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT DATA

Context	Material	Count	Weight	Type	Subtype	Comments	Category	Subcategory
134	Ceramic	3	6.6	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware	burned	FOOD	Service
134	Ceramic	1	2.95	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		FOOD	Service
126	Ceramic	1	3.53	Porcelain	Indeterminate porcelain		FOOD	Service
137	Ceramic	2	1.93	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		FOOD	Service
136	Ceramic	1	27.02	Earthenware, coarse	Redware	Flower pot	HOUSEHOLD	Furnishing
129	Ceramic	2	1.23	Earthenware, coarse	Redware		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
129	Ceramic	1	3.64	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		FOOD	Service
129	Ceramic	1	10.67	Earthenware, refined	Ironstone (White Granite)		FOOD	Service
129	Ceramic	1	8.19	Earthenware, refined	Whiteware		FOOD	Service
102	Glass	1	6.92	bottle	brown	".N.Y.	FOOD	Storage
105	Glass	1	30	curved, indet.	colorless		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
100	Glass	1	113.22	bottle, toiletry	dark green	"Larkin Co. Buffalo" soap company. 1890-1905. Coordinates: E183832, N234922	PERSONAL	Cosmetic
100	Glass	1	101.91	bottle	dark green	Coordinates: E183642, N234951	FOOD	Storage
128	Glass	2	1.72	curved, indet.	colorless		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
134	Glass	2	10.49	window	colorless		HOUSEHOLD	Architecture
134	Glass	1	4.95	curved, undetermined	colorless		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
126	Glass	1	16.14	bottle	colorless		FOOD	Storage
103	Glass	1	2.58	curved, indet.	colorless		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
137	Glass	1	2.84	bottle	brown		FOOD	Storage
137	Glass	2	4.27	curved, undetermined	colorless		FOOD	Storage
136	Glass	3	14.91	curved, undetermined	colorless		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
121	Glass	1	1.29	bottle	green		FOOD	Storage
145	Glass	19	318.72	bottle	colorless	"RODUCT"	FOOD	Storage
129	Glass	8	25.82	curved, undetermined	colorless		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
129	Glass	2	2.54	curved, undetermined	brown		FOOD	Storage
131	Glass	3	19.05	window	colorless		HOUSEHOLD	Architecture
131	Glass	2	47.7	bottle	colorless	"ARRIS"	FOOD	Storage
101	Glass	14	24.2	curved, undetermined	colorless		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
101	Glass	1	5.98	bottle	aqua		FOOD	Service
101	Glass	1	16.24	bottle	aqua		PERSONAL	
101	Glass	1	12.97	window	colorless		HOUSEHOLD	Architecture
101	Glass	1	13.17	bottle	dark green		FOOD	Storage
134	Metal	1	1.26	ferrous	Object		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
135	Metal	1	2.13	non-ferrous	Other	1966 dime	PERSONAL	Monetary

137	Metal	3	17.05	ferrous	Object		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
136	Metal	1	0.75	ferrous	Object		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
129	Metal	11	38.2	ferrous	Object		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
131	Metal	5	19.48	ferrous	Nails	Cut (machine)	HOUSEHOLD	Architecture
131	Metal	1	11.8	ferrous	Staple		HOUSEHOLD	Architecture
101	Metal	1	30.88	ferrous	Other	screw, bolt, and clamp (attached)	LABOR	Craft
101	Metal	7	41.19	ferrous	Other	can	FOOD	Storage
101	Metal	5	27.38	ferrous	Nails	Cut (machine)	HOUSEHOLD	Architecture
101	Metal	1	12.38	ferrous	Other	hook	UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
101	Metal	1	5.72	ferrous	Other		UNIDENTIFIED	Unidentified
129	Faunal	1	0.43	Shell			FOOD	Food Remains
131	Faunal	1	41.66	Shell			FOOD	Food Remains
129	Pipe	1	0.55	Stem	white pipe clay		PERSONAL	Recreational
127	Coal / Coal Ash	1	23.21				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
105	Coal / Coal Ash	1	1.05				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
128	Charcoal	2	3.02				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
123	Coal / Coal Ash	1	1.13				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
134	Coal / Coal Ash	2	7.55				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
103	Slag	1	11.59				LABOR	Industrial
103	Coal / Coal Ash	6	14.98				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
137	Coal / Coal Ash	1	2.7				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
136	Coal / Coal Ash	1	1.4				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
121	Coal / Coal Ash	16	14.2				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
129	Coal / Coal Ash	1	3.63				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
131	Coal / Coal Ash	1	4.49				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
101	Coal / Coal Ash	12	60.73				HOUSEHOLD	Fuel
101	Brick	5	129.02			with mortar	HOUSEHOLD	Fuel