

Phase IB Archaeological Field Test of 246 Front Street (aka 267 ½ Water Street) (Block 107, Lot 34), Manhattan (New York County), NY



*Prepared for:*

246 Front Street, LLC.  
28 Old Mill Road  
Manhasset, NY 11030

and

City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission  
New York, New York

*Prepared by:*

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc.  
Alyssa Loorya, M.A., R.P.A., Principal Investigator and  
Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D.  
Eileen Kao

August 2012

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TEXT

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Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc., (Chrysalis) was retained by 246 Front Street, LLC to undertake Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring as part of the preliminary construction activities at 246 Front Street, New York, New York County, New York. The project area, slated for redevelopment, is located within the South Street Seaport Historic District. A restrictive declaration issued by The City of New York – Department of Buildings, the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) required that this property undergo the cultural resource management process.

Alyssa Loorya, M.A. MPhil., R.P.A., Christopher Ricciardi, Ph.D. R.P.A. and Eileen Kao undertook the monitoring and report production. All work was performed in accordance with the LPC, NY SHPO and New York Archaeological Council guidelines and regulations.

The Phase IA concluded that there was an opportunity to uncover the remains of the factory “floor” and/or basement. Remnants of the factory and associated materials may be present on site since the transformation to a vacant lot was not accompanied by reconstruction. Few intact factory sites have been excavated within the City of New York. In consideration of this, the potential exists to recover information and material regarding this facet of the overall Seaport’s area’s industry. Additionally, as part of the overall historic district, there was a potential for the recovery of materials that may support and enhance the existing designation with regard to land filling practices and the development of the landscape.

Due to the site conditions, excavations were undertaken by MFM construction using mechanical methods. Five test pits were excavated, ranging in depths from 5’ to 8’ below ground. Ground water intrusion was evident in three of the five trenches within 5’.

Overall, the test pits revealed evidence of the former factory. Large amounts of brick and construction debris along with the rusted remains of factory related items. A minimal amount of material remains were recovered, all from disturbed contexts.

Based on the site’s stratigraphy, the composition of the below ground soils, the disturbance from the removal of the nineteenth century factory and no in situ remains unearthed within the five test pits, no additional archaeological testing and/or monitoring is recommended for the project site.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The authors wish to thank Andreas Giacomis and Sarah Mendel of 246 Front Street, LLC., for the opportunity to work on this project, their understanding of the archaeological process and their willingness to share as much information as available. It made our job that much easier. Additionally we'd like to thank Amanda Sutphin of the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission for her consultation and guidance throughout this process. Finally thanks to MFM for their work on site.

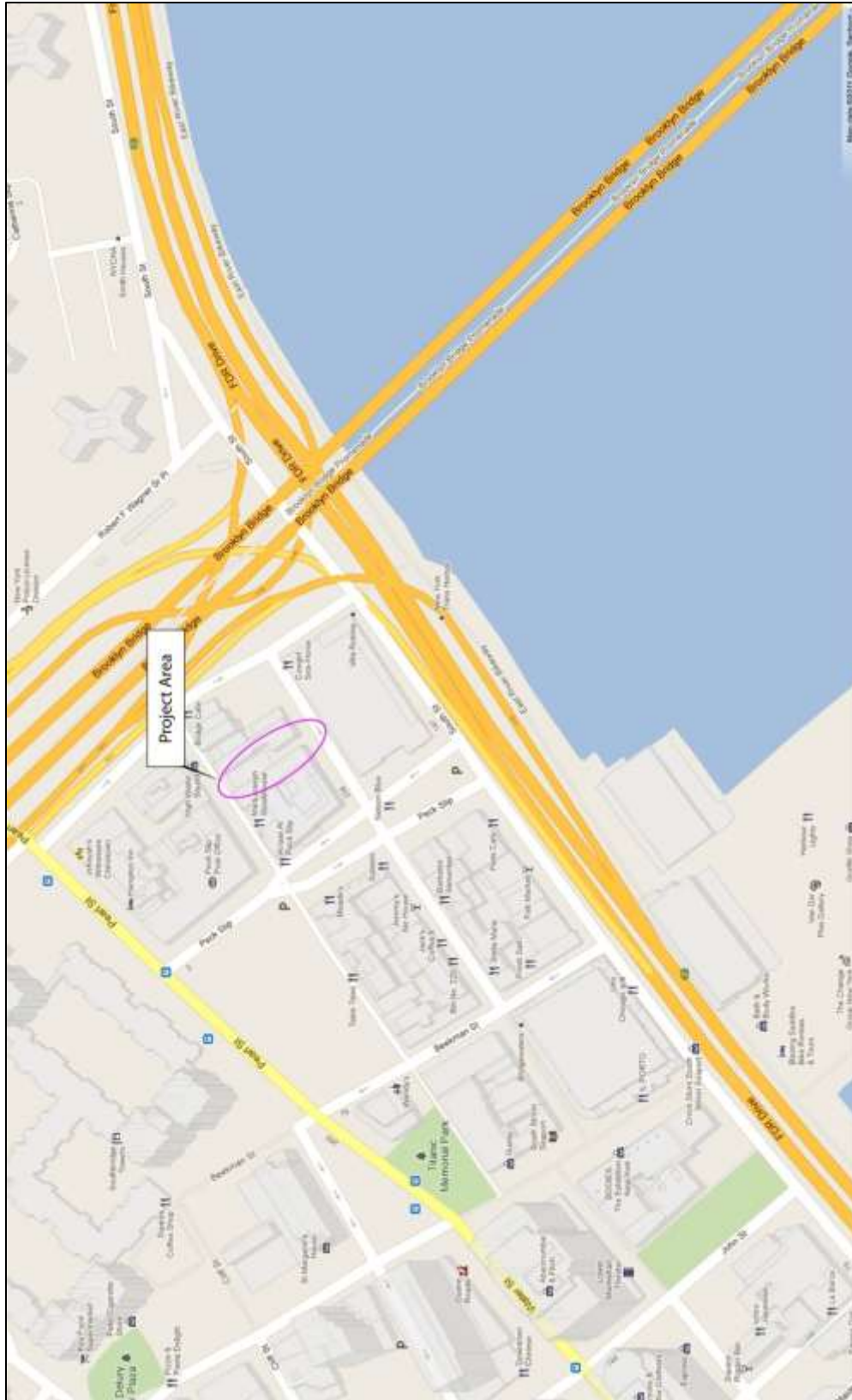
## **I. Introduction:**

Chrysalis Archaeological Consultants, Inc., (Chrysalis) was retained by 246 Front Street, LLC to undertake Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring as part of the preliminary construction activities at 246 Front Street, New York, New York County, New York (Image 01 and Map 01). The project area, slated for redevelopment, is located within the South Street Seaport Historic District. A restrictive declaration issued by The City of New York – Department of Buildings, the City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) required that this property undergo the cultural resource management process.



Image 01: 246 Front Street





Map 01: Current Project Area

## **II. Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment Summary:**

In January 2012, Chrysalis completed a Phase IA Documentary Study and Archaeological Assessment of the project site, summarized below, which recommended Phase IB archaeological testing (Loorya and Ricciardi 2012).

Originally part of the East River, this property lot did not become “fast land” until the turn of the nineteenth century. Throughout the century the property remained fairly homogenous in terms of function and usage. The Jackson Iron Works Company occupied the site for several decades, until the late nineteenth century. During the twentieth century the building continued to be used for industry and manufacture. The property was demolished in 1971 and 1980 and there is no record of large scale excavation, or ensuing development.

The Phase IA concluded that there is an opportunity to uncover the remains of the factory “floor” and/or basement. Remnants of the factory and associated materials may be present on site since the transformation to a vacant lot was not accompanied by reconstruction. Few intact factory sites have been excavated within the City of New York. In consideration of this, the potential exists to recover information and material regarding this facet of the overall Seaport’s area’s industry. Additionally, as part of the overall historic district, there is a potential for the recovery of materials that may support and enhance the existing designation with regard to land filling practices and the development of the landscape.

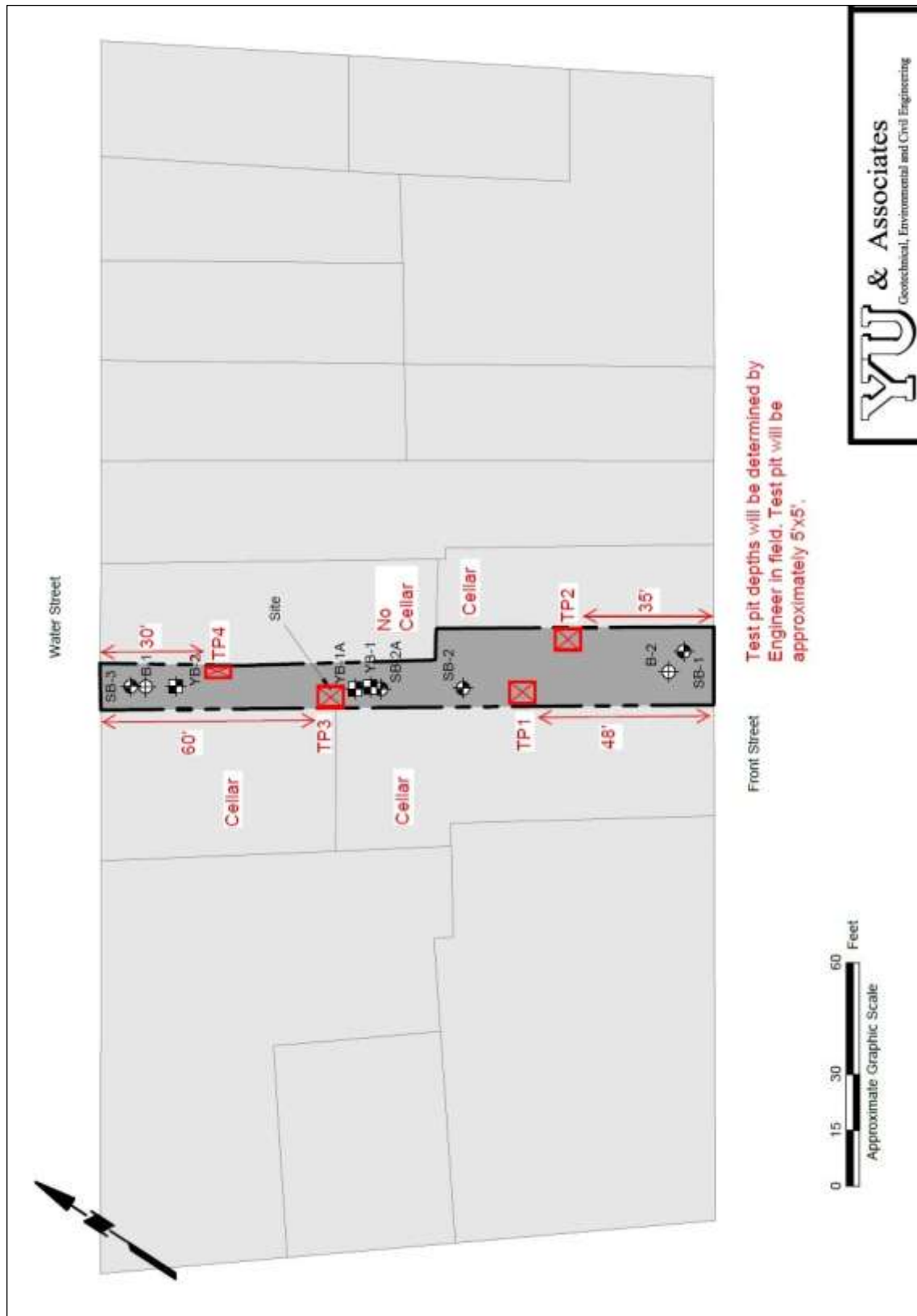
## **III. Engineer’s Testing Proposal**

As part of the overall development of the site, it is necessary to determine the existing below surface site conditions, and the current ground water levels. To accomplish this, a series of four Test Pits were planned for excavation. These Test Pits would help project engineers with the final design of the structure and ascertain the depth and existing conditions of adjacent foundations. The dimensions of the Test Pits were proposed as 5’ x 5’ extending to a depth of 5’ below surface.<sup>1</sup>

246 Front Street, LLC, provided the LPC with a testing plan (Map 02). The LPC approved the testing plan, as condition of the approval archaeological monitoring was required (LPC 2012 and Appendix A).

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<sup>1</sup> The actual dimensions of each Test Pit was determined in the field by the on-site Engineer. In addition, based on field condition, an additional 5’ x 5’ x 5’ Test Pit was excavated.



Map 02: Preliminary Testing Plan

#### IV. Phase IB Archaeological Monitoring:

Testing and archaeological monitoring consisted of five Test Pits excavated across the two vacant property lots (Map 03). Each test pit was placed adjacent to the existing buildings that bounded these lots. Test Pits 1 and 2 were located at 246 Front Street. The property lot measured 19.3' x 65' and was bounded on the north by 248 Front Street and on the south by 244 Front Street (Image 02). Test Pits 3 and 5 were located at 267 ½ Water Street. This lot measured 12' x 80.8' and was bounded on the north by 269 Water Street and on the south by 265 Water Street (Image 03). Not included in the original plan, what is labeled as Test Pit 4 on the archaeological site map, spanned both property lots (Map 04).

Due to the asphalt surface and expected depth of demolition fill; the test units were excavated mechanically using a backhoe. The first two stratum of each Test Pit were the same, with .15' to .2' of asphalt followed by .6' to 1' of sterile fill sand (10 YR 4/6 – 10 YR 5/4). Recovered artifacts were collected unless prohibited by excavation depth. Final depths of the Test Pits ranged from 6'-8' below ground surface (bgs). Each Test Pit was documented with hand drawings of plan views and soil profiles and digital photographs. After documentation, each Test Pit was immediately backfilled prior to beginning a new Test Pit<sup>2</sup>.



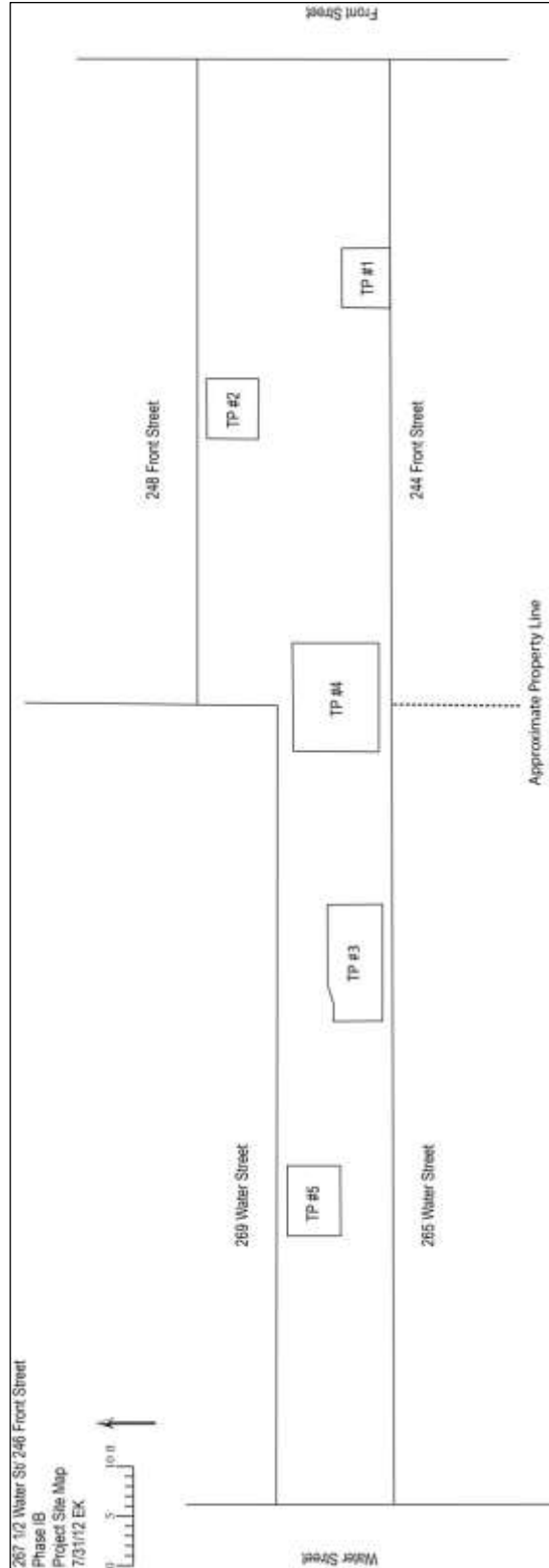
Image 02: View of 246 Front Street, facing east.

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<sup>2</sup> Additional site images are presented in Appendix B.



Image 03: View of 267 ½ Water Street, facing west.



Map 04: Archaeological Site Map



## Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was excavated adjacent to 244 Front Street, 19' from the northeast corner of the structure (Map 04). The Test Pit measured 5' x 6' and was excavated flush with 244 Front Street. About .25' of asphalt (Stratum I) and .7' of sand (Stratum II) was stripped to reveal Stratum III. This Test Pit was marked by an abundance of disused and discarded pipes and conduits scattered throughout the demolition fill that made up Stratum III (Image 04). At about 3', flush with the stone wall foundation, excavation encountered a .4' metal duct of unknown use (Image 05). This duct was the only utility found in situ. The composition of Stratum III was typical of the rubble fill seen where structures have been demolished. Copious amounts of brick and mortar fragments were mixed with brown sand (10 YR 4/6). Areas of the Test Pit containing more brick fragments contained redder sand (5 YR 4/4).

At approximately .5' bgs, along the southern edge of the Test Pit, a mixture of concrete and sand appeared. Further excavation revealed that it was the surface of a stone foundation wall, likely belonging to 244 Front Street. The stone wall measured .7'-4' bgs and was constructed of relatively flat, long stones. The stone wall, which protruded 1.55' from 244 Front Street, sat on top of a brick base made up of two visible tiers. The uppermost tier extended 2' from 244 Front Street and extended to 5' bgs. The following tier extended .4' from the first tier and continued from 5' bgs to an indeterminate depth. Based on the way the wall protrudes from the building, it appears that the former structure at 246 Front Street shared this foundation with 244 Front Street. Excavation of Test Pit 1 continued through the demolition fill and exposed the rest of the brick foundation down to 6' bgs. At 5.6' bgs water began to seep into the Test Pit. The onsite engineer determined this to be the top of the existing water table and no further excavation was undertaken (Figure 01).

No artifacts were recovered from Test Pit 1.



Image 04: Test Pit 1, discarded conduits from rubble fill.



Image 05: Test Pit 1, south profile view of stone foundation and brick base.



267 1/2 Water St/ 246 Front Street  
 Test Pit 1 - Plan and Profile Maps  
 7/31/12 EK

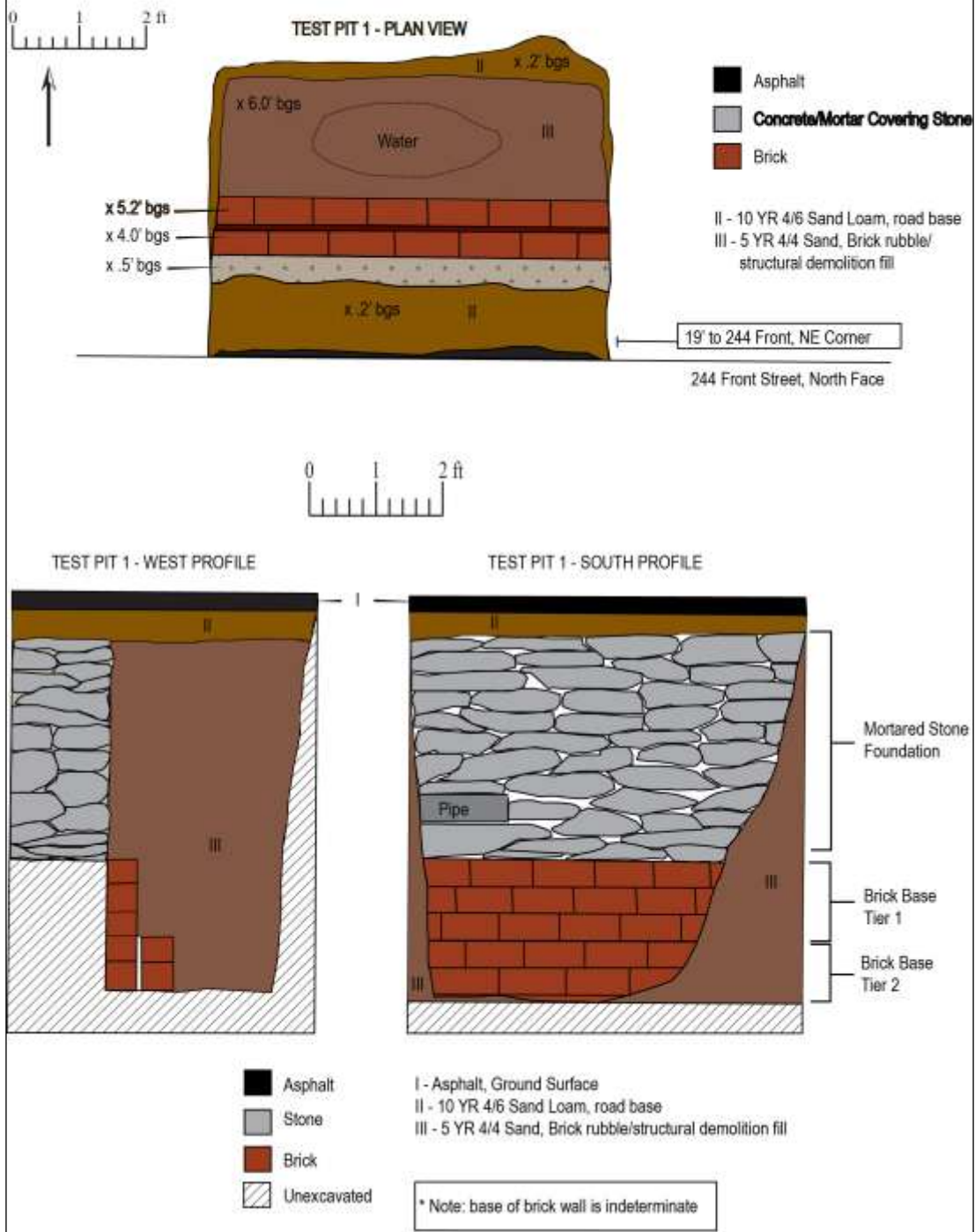


Figure 01: Test Pit 01 – Profiles and Plan View

## Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 measured 5' x 6' and was located 32' from the southeast corner of 248 Front Street. It was excavated approximately .7' from the southern face of 248 Front Street (Map 04). The stratigraphy of this Test Pit was similar to that of Test Pit 1. About .25' of asphalt (Stratum I) and 1' of sand (Stratum II) was stripped to reveal the demolition fill of Stratum III. Among the brick and mortar fragments mixed with 5 YR 4/4 sand were discarded utilities, wood fragments, and large metal objects. Most of the metal fragments were large, thin and resembled rectangular frames. A few others fragments were hooked (Image 06). These metal objects are likely the remains of the foundry or other industry that once occupied this lot.

Along the north wall of the Test Pit there was a stone foundation, similar to that seen in Test Pit 1. The stone wall began at 1.25' bgs and terminated at 4.2' bgs, on top of a brick base. The stones of this foundation wall were larger and rounder than those seen in Test Pit 1 and did not extend out from the side of 248 Front Street. On the other hand, the brick base of the foundation extended approximately .95' from the side of the building. At least four courses of brick were visible, extending to 6' bgs. At approximately 5' bgs 4 parallel wooded floor boards were visible in the east profile. These are likely remnant of the former floor of 246 Front Street. The final depth of the brick base was indeterminate as ground water was present at 6' bgs, and excavation was terminated (Image 07 and Figure 02).

No artifacts were recovered from Test Pit 2.



Image 06: Test Pit 2, metal objects recovered from Stratum III fill.



Image 07: Test Pit 2, north profile – note the intrusion of ground water.



267 1/2 Water St/ 246 Front Street  
 Test Pit 2 - Plan and Profile Maps  
 7/31/12 EK

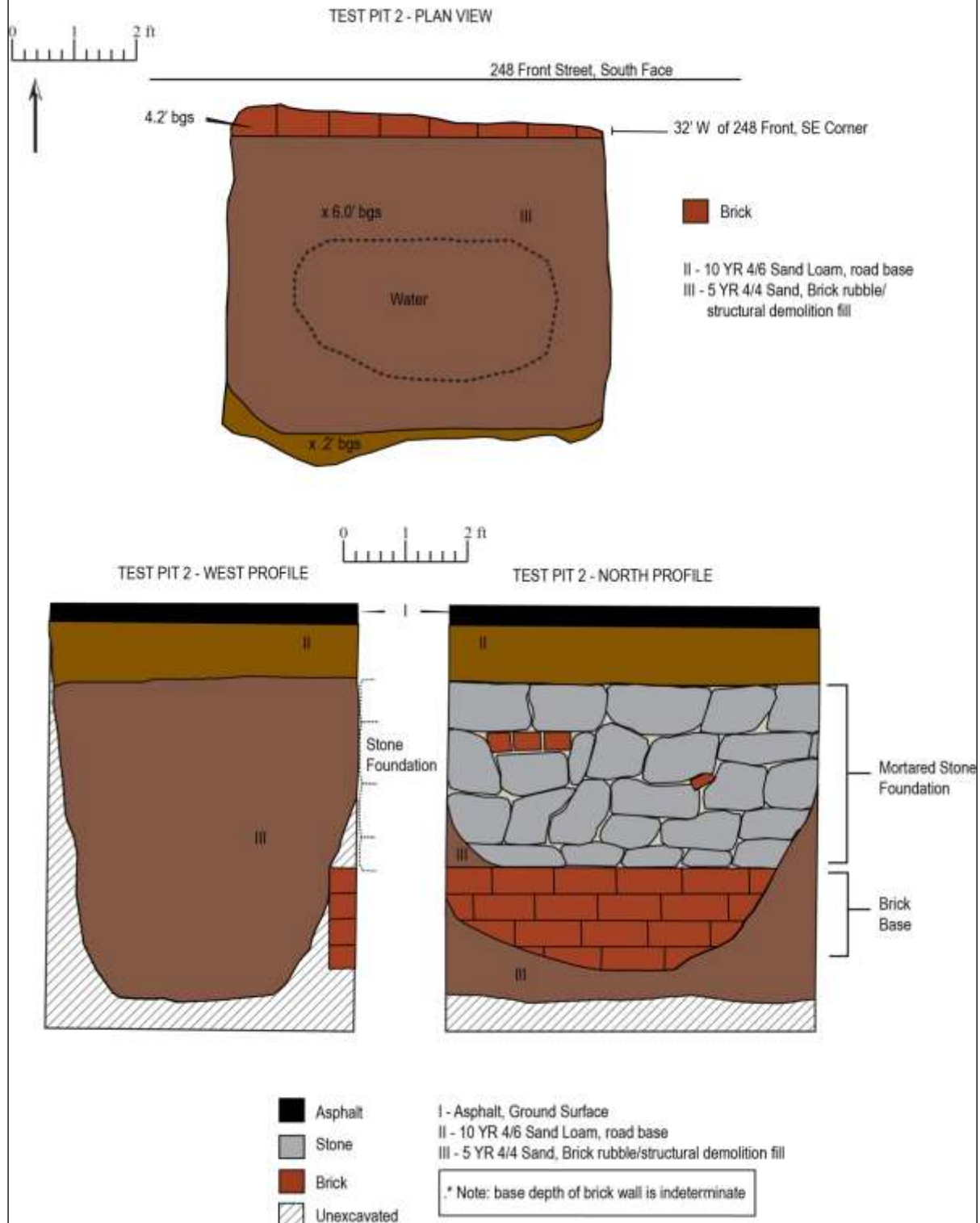


Figure 02: Test Pit 02: Profiles and Plan View

### Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3 was located on the property lot of 267 ½ Water Street (Map 04). The Test Pit was larger than the previous two Test Pits, measuring 11.6' x 5.5'. It was excavated approximately 1' north of 265 Front Street and 54.2' east of the northwest corner of 265 Water Street. Excavation of Strata I and II proceeded as it did with the first two Test Pits, revealing demolition fill beneath Stratum II. The demolition fill in this Test Pit was different from the previous Test Pits, however, as it only represented approximately 1.6' of rubble that was not mixed with sand. The layers of crushed brick and mortar were relatively distinct from the next stratum encountered (Stratum IV) (Image 08).

Stratum IV was a heavily stratified fill deposit composed of 10 YR 4/3 sandy loam mottled with 10 YR 2/1 sandy loam and 10 YR 5/6. The strata contained scattered brick fragments throughout the fill. Towards the base of the excavation in northwest corner was a distinct set of bricks arranged perpendicular to the brick foundation exposed along the southern wall of the Test Pit. The visible portion of bricks was stacked four courses high and one course wide. It is unclear what the nature of this brick arrangement is but it is unlikely a structural element due to its insubstantial construction.

Excavation of Stratum IV revealed a brick wall along the southern edge of the Test Pit. The brick wall extended approximately 1.8' from the face of 265 Water Street, indicating that it is likely part of the foundation or basement wall of that structure (Image 09). The wall was comprised of two visible tiers of brick. The first tier began at .8' bgs and consisted of only two courses of brick. The second tier began at approximately 1.6' bgs and extended to at least 4.8' bgs. Base depth of this brick wall was indeterminate as machine excavation along the structure was minimized to prevent disturbance to 265 Water Street's foundation. Final depth of excavation was 8' bgs (Figures 03 and 04).

A few historic artifacts were collected from Stratum IV including a glass shard, a painted pearlware sherd, a whiteware sherd, and a yellow "Dutch" brick fragment. The artifacts were scattered within this deposit and do not represent an intact (*in situ*) historic deposit.



Image 08: Test Pit 3, west wall soil profile.



Image 09: Test Pit 3, south wall profile showing foundation wall of 265 Water Street.

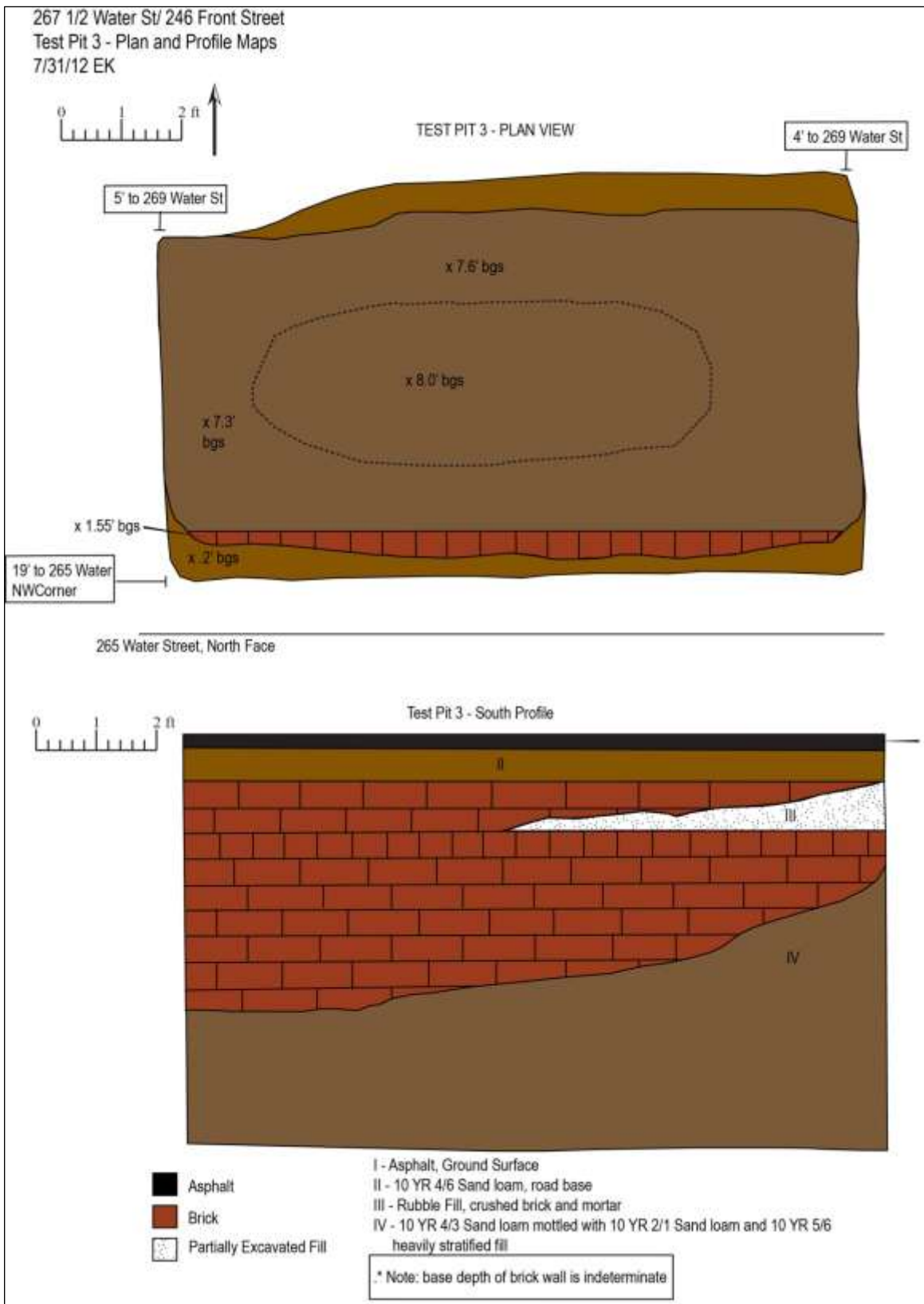


Figure 03: Test Pit 03 – Profile and Plan View



#### Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 measured approximately 11' x 8.6' (Map 04). Located 76.3' from the southeast corner of 269 Water Street, this Test Pit straddled both the 267 ½ Water Street and 246 Front Street lots. The Test Pit was excavated to investigate the potential backyard area between the properties. This Test Pit was larger than the other Test Pits, leaving only a 1.4' to 1.6' buffer between it and the properties on its north and south sides (Image 10).

As with the previous Test Pits, Strata I and II were excavated to reveal demolition fill composed of crushed brick and brick and mortar fragments mixed with sand (10 YR 4/3). Stratum III extended from 1' to 7.5' bgs and contained the most distinct evidence of the area's previous industrial use. Within this fill deposit was large equipment, including a four-legged iron vessel measuring approximately 3' high and 4.8' wide. Other objects recovered were a large rubber machine tire, a turbine-like apparatus and double-walled iron panels (Image 11). The objects were mostly intact and contained details that gave clues to their function. The large iron vessel could have been a crucible or cauldron for containing liquids. A small opening at the coned base could have served as drainage for whatever was contained in the vessel. The legs, which raised the vessel off of the ground, would also facilitate drainage and provide an open area to heat the vessel and its contents. The large metal panels could have been the doors and walls of an industrial furnace. The sides of a couple of these panels had the remains of hinges and one panel had a protrusion that could have been a handle (Image 12). These objects were possibly used during the ironworks period of occupation.



Image 10: Test Pit 4, excavation in center of project area.



Due to Test Pit 4's close proximity to two properties, excavation also revealed foundation walls from the adjacent structures. On the Test Pit's south side, a brick foundation or basement wall was exposed, consistent with the type of wall encountered in Test Pit 3. The brick wall extended 1.2' from 265 Water/244 Front Street and began at approximately 1' bgs. The depth of the wall extended to at least 4' bgs. About midway along the brick structure, located at the approximate boundary between 265 Water Street and 244 Front Street, there was a concrete pillar. This pillar seemed to subterraneously mark the same boundary between the property lots (Image 13). Though visibility was limited, it was clear that this feature was not a cornerstone of part of the original construction of either 244 Front Street or 265 Water Street.

Along the north wall of the Test Pit is a stone wall extending 1.2' from 269 Water Street and topped with a layer of crushed brick. This layer of crushed brick does not appear in the eastern soil profile, implying that it is only associated with the structure at 269 Water Street and whatever structure was formerly adjacent to it in this lot. The crushed brick was fairly thick, beginning at .7' bgs and extending to 1.5' bgs, the top of the stone wall. The stones of the foundation wall were large, semi-rounded and extended to at least 5' bgs. As with previous Test Pits, investigation of the base depths of these foundation walls was inhibited due to avoidance of disturbing the associated structures.

The maximum depth of excavation within this Test Pit was 7.5' bgs. The water table was reached at approximately 7.1' bgs and excavation was terminated (Figures 04 and 05).

No artifacts, aside from the large industrial equipment, were recovered. The large metal objects were noted and photographed but not collected.



Image 11: Test Pit 4, large metal vessel (left); iron panels with hinges and possible handle (right)



Image 12: Test Pit 4, large metal objects recovered from fill



Image 13: Test Pit 4, south profile



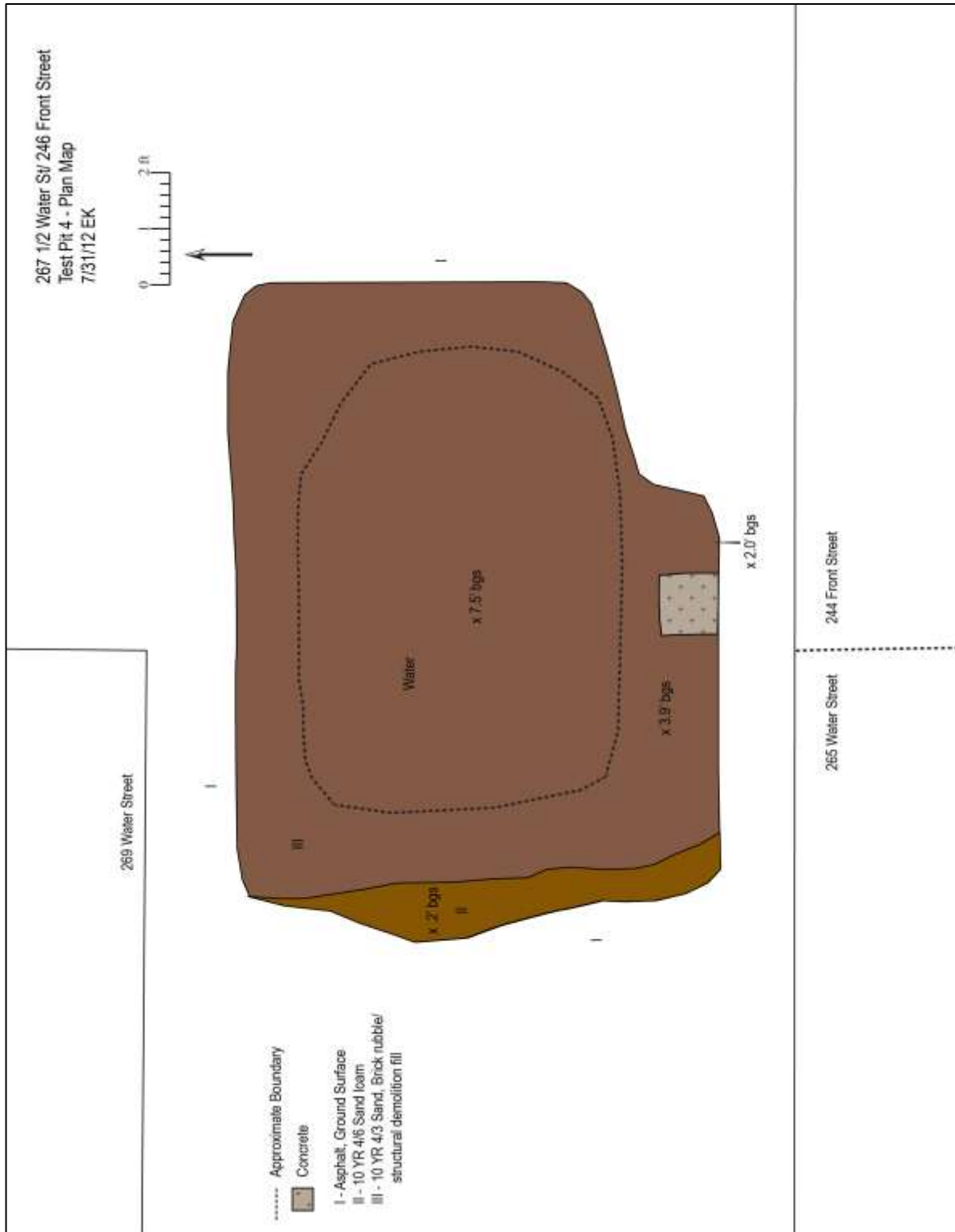


Figure 04: Test Pit 04: Plan Map

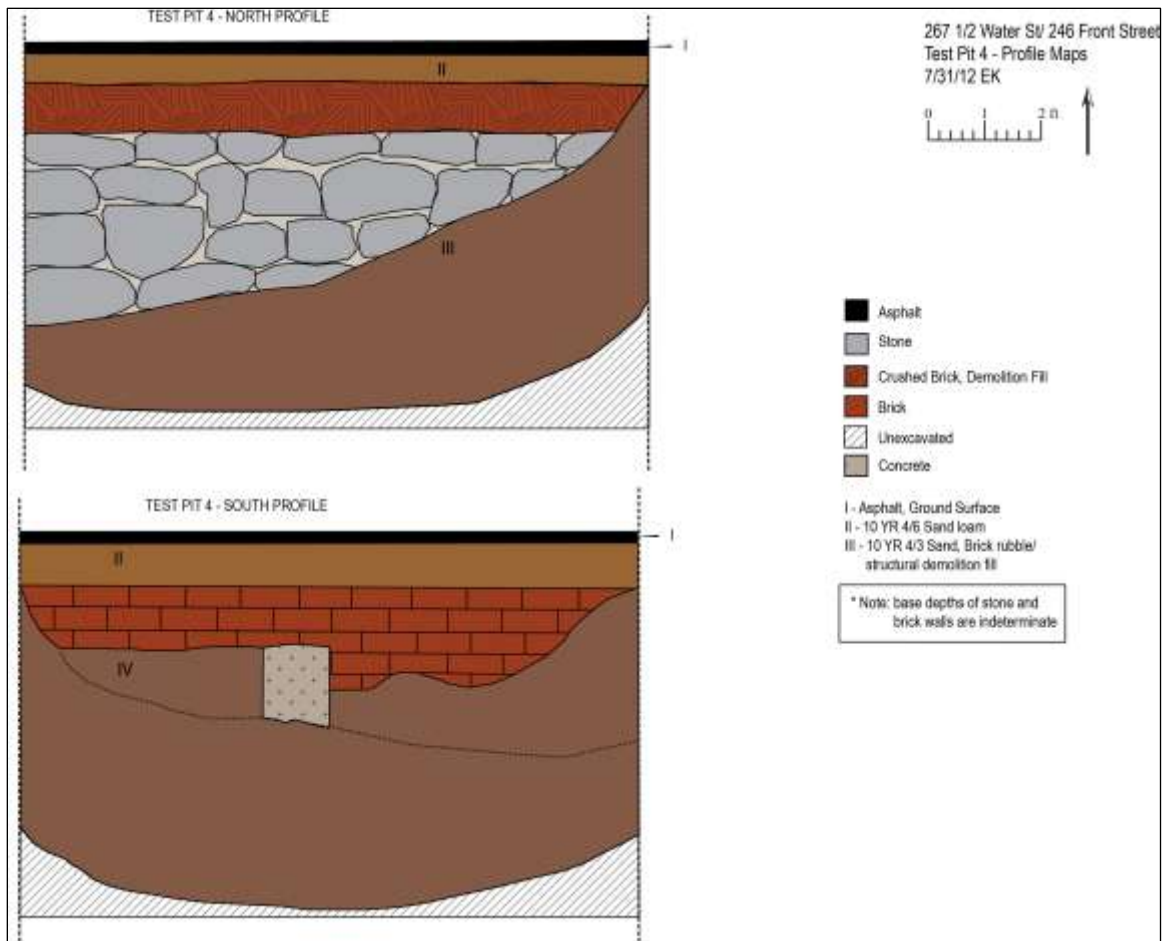


Figure 05: Test Pit 04: Profile Map

## Test Pit 5

Test Pit 5 was the final Test Pit excavated in this project area (Map 04). The pit was located 27' from the southeast corner of 269 Front Street and approximately 1.2' south of the structure. Strata I and II were excavated in the usual manner and revealed a stratigraphy similar to that of Test Pit 3. Stratum II was somewhat shallower than previous Test Pits, only extending from .15' to .6' bgs.

Beneath Stratum II was a layer of demolition fill composed of brick and mortar fragments in a 10 YR 5/4 sandy matrix (Stratum III). Although the brick and concrete layers were not as distinct as those found in Test Pit 3, the stratum as a whole was distinct from Stratum IV beneath it. Stratum III terminated at approximately 1.4' bgs, atop Stratum IV and a brick wall seen in the north profile of the Test Pit (Image 14).



Image 14: Test Pit 5, north profile

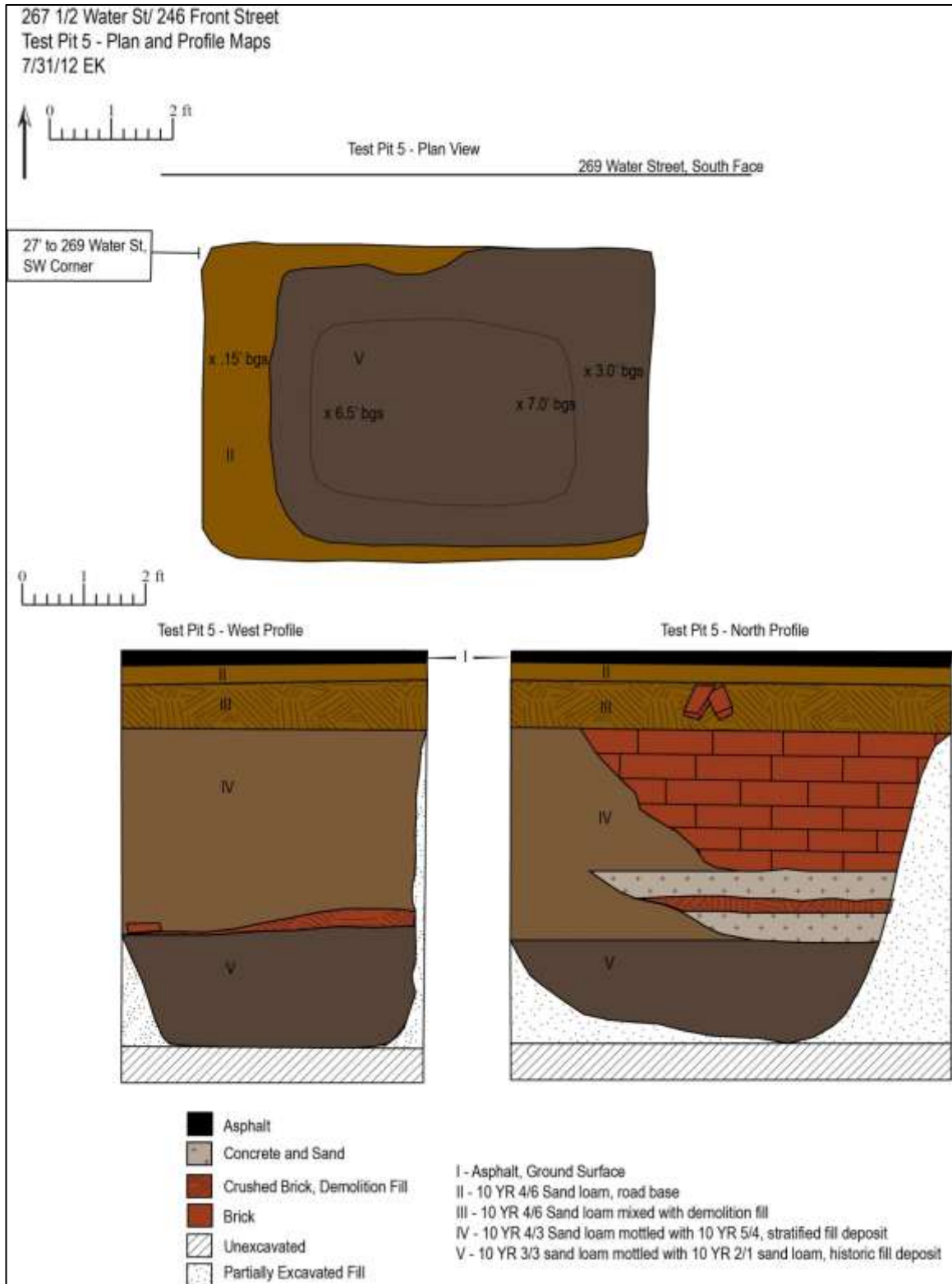
Extending approximately 1.2' from the south face of 269 Water Street, the brick wall likely served as the foundation to 269 Water Street and the building that once occupied this lot. What remained of this brick foundation seemed very shallow compared to the previous Test Pits. The structure was constructed of evenly laid brick from 1.4' bgs to 3.6' bgs. At the base of this brick was a very compact sand and concrete mixture that sandwiched a thin lens of crushed brick (Image 15). It is possible that this compact layer was the floor of a previous structure. Stratum V, discussed below, appeared at the base of this possible floor. Based on this profile it seems that excavation could have exposed the shallow basement of a building constructed atop the historic fill that was used to build up Peck Slip.

Stratum IV soil was a stratified fill composed of 10 YR 5/4 and 10 YR 4/3 sandy loam. The stratum contained the occasional brick and two large bluestone slabs, but was not as dense as the demolition fill seen above. Although it appeared to be associated with the brick wall, this soil deposit was not intact. The area was likely disturbed by some construction or renovation activity, as evidenced by buried modern construction gloves and other modern debris including a printed glass 7-UP soda bottle. The stratum terminated at approximately 4.6' bgs at a very thin lens of crushed brick that also corresponded with the base of the brick wall to the north.

The fifth and final stratum was the darkest and resembled the artifact bearing soil in Test Pit 3. The stratum was stratified with 10 YR 3/3 and 10 YR 2/1 sandy loam soils. Located beneath the lens of crushed brick, this stratum produced historic artifacts including a pipe stem, grey salt glazed stoneware, a refined earthenware sherd, and a glass fragment. In the soil profile, the artifacts were mostly visible at approximately 5.5' below ground surface (Image 14). Despite the artifact deposit, this stratum could not be investigated any further due to safety concerns. From the lack of artifact density that was visible in the western profile, however, the deposit did not seem to represent a significant find. The Test Pit was terminated at 6.5' bgs (Figure 06).



Image 15: Test Pit 5, West soil profile showing artifact deposit near the floor of pit



Map 06: Test Pit 05 – Profile and Plan View



## **V. Architecture**

### **246 Front Street**

The test pits within the Front Street half of the lot exhibited a stepped foundation in a battered wall style. One side, the southern side of the foundation, is a stepped formation and the other, the northern side, is flush. This was a shared foundation wall with the adjoining property, 248 Front Street. Test Pit 2 along the northern side of the Front Street lot exhibited a flush foundation wall consistent with a battered style stepped wall foundation. Observations in the basement of the adjoining Best Western Hotel, which is comprised of two or more row buildings renovated into a single larger building, noted this same form of construction. Foundations of this type were commonly employed in row building construction, particularly those of a commercial nature, where attached buildings share foundations. The stepped construction would have provided additional structural support, which would have been crucial in this water front area.

Current excavations along Front Street, as part of the Reconstruction of Peck Slip, provided additional information regarding 264 Front Street's foundations. Excavation of the Front Street sidewalk to install new service lines to the proposed new construction at 246 Front Street revealed another section of the foundation of 244 Front Street and what was probably the easternmost basement wall of the former structure at 246 Front Street. Instead of stone, these foundation walls were constructed of brick and began at just .1' bgs. The all-brick construction of the easternmost foundation wall does not necessarily conflict with the stone foundation segment uncovered in Test Pit 1. It is possible that the brick wall may have been constructed for aesthetic reasons, was a façade or facing for a stone foundation not visible during excavation.

The water table was encountered between 5.6' and 6' bgs in the eastern half of the project area. The floor boards observed in Test Pit 2, located at 5' bgs would have placed them within .5' above the water table at its shallowest location. Additionally, this is consistent with the depths of the basements in the adjoining structures.

### **267 Water Street**

The foundation wall on the southern half of the Water Street portion of the lot is similar to that exposed at the eastern (Front Street) side of the lot. The southern foundation wall exposed on the Water Street side of the lot was also a stepped construction and is likely a shared wall with 265 Water Street. The structure to the north of the project property, 269 Water Street, has a distinct separate foundation that is shallower than the others observed. The structure to the north is a single story garage and was not part of the earlier row style construction.

All of the foundations, except for the foundation of 269 Water Street on the northwest side of the lot extend into the water table ending at 8' below grade.

## **VI. Summary and Recommendations:**

Excavation of the engineering Test Pits was able to provide information regarding the foundations of the former structures on 267 ½ Water Street and 246 Front Street and their relationship to the adjacent buildings. Excavation demonstrated construction typical to eighteenth and nineteenth century new construction. The foundation walls except for that associated with the one-story garage all extended into the water table. Excavation in Test Pit 5 determined that the foundation wall along the south side of the lot extended to 8' bgs. It is probable that the other foundation walls, except for the garage foundation, also extend to this depth.

The Test Pits were excavated to depths that ranged from 6' - 8' bgs and revealed the remains of the demolition rubble from the razed structures that once occupied the project area. All exposed groundwater at depths ranging from 5.6' bgs at the east to 8' at the west. Excavation at the mid-point of the project area exposed water at 6' bgs although a test area to the east exposed ground water deeper than 7' bgs. Essentially the water table varies greatly in this area. Test Pit 2 exposed what appeared to be floor boards at 5' bgs. This would have placed the historic basement floor at approximately .5' above the water table where it is shallowest.

Excavation of Test Pit 4 revealed remains associated with the former industry that once occupied this property. The large iron vat and other items including a large rubber tire were not *in situ*. No intact industry or floor surfaces were exposed. Other than the few floor boards exposed on the eastern side of the property, no evidence of interior floor surfaces were evident. This suggests that the structures did not have "finished" basements but likely had unfinished levels or crawl spaces.

The few artifacts noted, but not collected, in Test Pits 3 and 5 were from re-deposited fill soils associated with the landfilling of the area and/or the leveling of the property in the twentieth century. There was evidence of intact or stratified deposits in any of the test areas. There was also no evidence of landfilling devices.

Testing for engineering purposes provided a significant amount of information. Excavation depths extended between 6' and 8' bgs. This area exposed is equal to the area which was recommended in the Phase IA Report. In consideration of the extent of excavation undertaken, and the information documented, it is recommended that no further archaeological excavation occur as additional excavation above the water table would likely result in redundant information.

## **VII. References**

City of New York – Landmarks Preservation Commission

- 2012 Phase IB Testing Approval Memorandum. Report on file with the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

Loorya, Alyssa and Christopher Ricciardi.

- 2012 Phase IA Historical Documentary Report and Archaeological Assessment of 246 Front Street (aka 267 ½ Water Street) (Block 107, Lot 34), Manhattan (New York County), New York. New York. Report on file with the City of New York - Landmarks Preservation Commission. New York, New York.

## Appendix A:

### LPC Phase IB Approval Memo



Robert B. Tierney  
Chair

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July 25, 2012

Sarah Mendel  
246 Front, LLC  
28 Old Mill Rd.  
Manhasset, NY 11030

Re: Notice to Proceed with LPC-Approved Field Testing for 246 Front St, B107 Lot 34,  
Manhattan

Dear Ms. Mendel:

The Landmarks Preservation Commission, ("LPC"), has reviewed the plan for the four test pits for the above referenced site submitted by Sarah Mendel of 246 Front, LLC on July 24, 2012. It sets forth a plan to excavate four test pits at the perimeter of the site that are each 4' long, 4' wide, and no more than 5' deep. The purpose of this work is construction related but the excavation will be monitored by Chrysalis Archaeology Contractors and so archaeological information may be gained by the work and excavation will stop if significant archaeological resources are found.

LPC is therefore issuing this, "Notice to Proceed with LPC-Approved Field Testing," as set forth in the Restrictive Declaration, executed by Micro Realty LLC on October 14, 2005 as part of the BSA application, Cal No 374-04-BZ. The Commission notes, however, that additional archaeological testing will most likely be needed.

If you have any questions, I may be reached at the number above.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Amanda Sutphin". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Amanda Sutphin

CC: Mark Silberman, LPC  
Rory Levy, BSA  
Alyssa Loorya, Chrysalis Archaeology Contractors

## Appendix B:

### Additional Site Images



Image 16: Test Pit 01 - Excavation



Image 17: Test Pit 01 - Water intrusion





Image 18: Test Pit 01 - Water intrusion



Image 19: Test Pit 01 – Back-dirt/construction rubble fill





Image 20: Test Pit 02 – Water intrusion



Image 21: Test Pit 02 - Excavation



Image 22: Test Pit 02 - Excavation



Image 23: Test Pit 02 – Water intrusion





Image 24: Test Pit 02 - Monitoring



Image 25: Test Pit 03 - Excavation



Image 26: Test Pit 03 - Excavation





Image 27: Test Pit 04 – Excavation area



Image 28: Test Pit 04 – Excavation





Image 29: Test Pit 05: Excavation



Image 30: Test Pit 05 – Excavation