C. Mitigation Phase

1. Introduction

In the preceding discussion of the testing phase of the field work, the lots in the project area were defined on the basis of property configuration as of 1916. In terms of organization and format, the following description of the mitigation phase of the excavation, and all subsequent analyses, is based on different criteria: the types and location of archeological cultural resources found in the study area; and the grouping of these deposits into discrete components. For the most part, aside from the modern demolition fill, no contiguous deposits across lots were found. The cultural remains consisted of isolated features and associated archeological deposits that date prior to 1916.

Although cultural resources were recovered in two lots, a total of three separate and distinct sites have been identified within the project area: one in Lot 24 and two in Lot 10. In the remainder of the report, Lot 10 has been divided into two sites: (1) the southern, or Wall Street section (56-58 Wall Street); and (2) the northern, or Pine Street section (59-61 Pine Street). Three archeological features were found in the 59-61 Pine Street side of Lot 10 (Features 9, 14, and 27), and a total of seventeen were found in the 56-58 Wall Street side of the lot. In the third site, Lot 24 (69 Pine Street), three archeological features were uncovered: (1) a Colonial-era well (Feature 17); (2) the remains of an early nineteenth-century structure (Feature 22); and (3) a builder's trench (Feature 4). (Feature 4 will not be discussed in this section, as previously explained.)

Sites have been defined based solely on their spatial configuration. Given the fact that the entire 60 Wall Street site assemblage consists of a small number of temporally distinct components, such factors as tenancy, ownership, or date have not been considered in identifying sites. Additionally, the primary reason that the 58 Wall Street and 61 Pine Street portions of Lot 10 have not been considered separate sites is because the deposits found within these portions of the parcel are either temporally discrete components or extremely small in quantity.

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Within each site, archeological features will be discussed in numerical order, as designated during the testing phase. At a minimum, the following information about each feature will be covered:

1. Introduction. A verbal description of the location and orientation of the feature in the lot will be given, in addition to a listing of the number, size, and orientation of the test units required to encompass and excavate each feature as well as any associated deposits, such as a builder's trench. Since a grid system was not imposed over the project area prior to excavation, the coordinates of each excavation unit have not been determined in relation to site datum. All features and test units have been located on surveyed lot plans (see Figures 37, 38, and 44), which, in turn, have been located on an overall site plan (see Figure 34). All excavation units associated with a feature will be discussed at the same time.

The introduction section also includes the location, depth below datum, and depth below surface of the temporary datum points employed for mapping, as well as the control of vertical measurements during excavation. All temporary datum points and their elevations above sea level have been located on the lot plans.

2. Recent impacts. Based on documentary sources, an attempt is made to assess the extent of disturbance caused by the most recent construction activity on the lot.

3. Stratification. For the sake of clarity, all strata from units which are the result of a single action are grouped and designated as a single stratum. Major soil differences within a stratum, which appear to be related, are designated as layers of a stratum.

Inasmuch as each feature was cross-sectioned by at least two test units, there was little correlation in the labeling of identical strata between test units. No attempt was made in the field to assign a consistent label to strata of separate test units, even when that association was quite obvious, as in the case of a well-defined builder's trench.

In addition to a description of the stratification, the range of artifactual material and its date of manufacture and deposition in each stratum are covered. (A detailed, quantified analysis of the artifactual material is presented in Section VII.)

Strata that were determined to be the result of recent deposition or disturbance were not excavated with the same precision during the mitigation phase of the fieldwork as they were during the test phase. In many instances, fill and disturbed strata were grouped in an effort to recover a

100% sample of the primary deposits within a particular feature. More importantly, the quick removal of the fill was necessary to record the method of construction for selected features.

4. Construction details. The description of architectural features identified during the project includes a discussion of the method of construction and the type of material. Any evidence for the dates of construction, alteration, adaptation, and abandonment is based on the presence or absense of key diagnostic artifactual material.

5. Summary. In a summary section, the various strata associated with each feature are characterized and assigned to particular cultural units. The grouped deposits are covered in greater detail in Section VII.

2. Lot 10

a. Wall Street Side (56-58 Wall Street)

1) Feature 6

a) Introduction

Feature 6, a series of irregularly shaped soil disturbances between Features 7 and 23, was located in the rear portion of the western bay of the 56 Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figures 33 and 38). Originally thought to be a backyard trash deposit, the disturbance appears to have been associated with an addition to the rear extension of the main building at 56 Wall Street. As shown on the 1857 Perris map and 1891 Bromley map representations of the lot, the area was covered by superstructure as early as 1857 (see Figures 20 and 26). On the Perris map, a narrow hallway extended northward from the rear of the extension to the rear of the structure on the parcel abutting to the north (59 Pine Street). A mixed deposit of cultural material, which dates from the late eighteenth through the late nineteenth centuries, was recovered during the excavation of the feature. The archeological remains of the addition, possibly of frame construction and supported by piers, consisted of backfilled post holes.

A total of three test units were needed to excavate the majority of Feature 6 (see Figures 37 and 38). All the test units, except E.U. 10-EE, were trenches with their long axes oriented in a north-south direction. The size and location of the test units were designed to obtain cross sections of the deposit. With the exception of a southwestern portion of Feature 6, it was excavated to subsoil.

Proceeding from west to east, the excavation units measured as follows: E.U. 10-B, 3.0 feet wide and 10.3 feet long; E.U. 10-HH, 5.2 feet wide and 10.3 feet long. Excavation Unit 10-EE, which extended southward from E.U. 10-HH, measured 5.2 feet wide and 4.5 feet long. Two of the units (10-B and 10-HH) also spanned portions of Feature 7. Test 10-EE also extended across the northeastern portion of Feature 23, a truncated stone foundation wall. (Features 7 and 23 are discussed later in this section--V,C,2,a.)

All depth measurements for excavation units 10-B, 10-HH, and 10-EE were taken from temporary datum point 13, which was placed on the brick foundation situated on the northern boundary of the units (see Figures 37 and 38). The

datum point was 7.45 feet below site datum (elevation 13.95 above sea level) and approximately 6 feet below the present surface of the lot. Both Features 6 and 7 were uncovered by controlled hand excavation after the area had been cleared of most of the modern demolition fill.

b) Recent Impacts

Prior to the demolition of the structures on Lot 10 in the 1970's, and as previously described, the single most destructive impact on Feature 6 appears to have been associated with the 1901 alterations of the structures then extant on the lot. All structural components of the addition were removed when the level of the basement floor of the Wall Street portion of the lot was lowered. The basement level of the buildings at 56 Wall Street was lowered until it was even with the first floor of the structure on 59 Pine Street (see Figure 40).

In addition to the structural alterations a number of utility lines were also installed at that time, which contributed to the partial demolition of Feature 6. Flanking the feature to the west was a poured concrete form or "gray beam," which may have served as a channel for an unidentified utility line. The concrete form extended southward for a distance of approximately 46 feet (see Figure 37, and compare it with feature location shown on Figure 38).

c) Stratification

The removal of the recent demolition fill stopped at a depth of approximately 6 feet below the surface (8 feet below site datum). After a 0.1- to 0.4-foot thick overburden layer of heavy construction debris was removed, excavation of Stratum I, Feature 6 started at a depth of approximately 1 to 1.6 feet below datum (see Figure 38). The in-situ portions of the feature were uncovered at different depths owing to the amount of overburden in each excavation unit. It is important to note that the overburden and the upper layers of Stratum I consisted of a similar, if not identical, soil type: a mottled reddish-brown silt with brick and mortar rubble. The main distinction between the various layers was primarily the density of construction debris. In general, layer 1 of Stratum I sloped slightly downward to the center of the feature (i.e., the point where the three test units met) and ended at a depth of approximately 1.4 feet below datum.

Contained within layer 1 of Stratum I--a reddish-brown silt (labeled "K" in Figure 51A and "I-1, Fea. 6" in Figure 38)--was a 0.2- to 0.3-foot thick lens of sand and mortar and a deeper intrusion of mottled reddish-brown and fine gray silt. Although not apparent in profile, in plan view the lens was approximately 1 foot wide and covered the

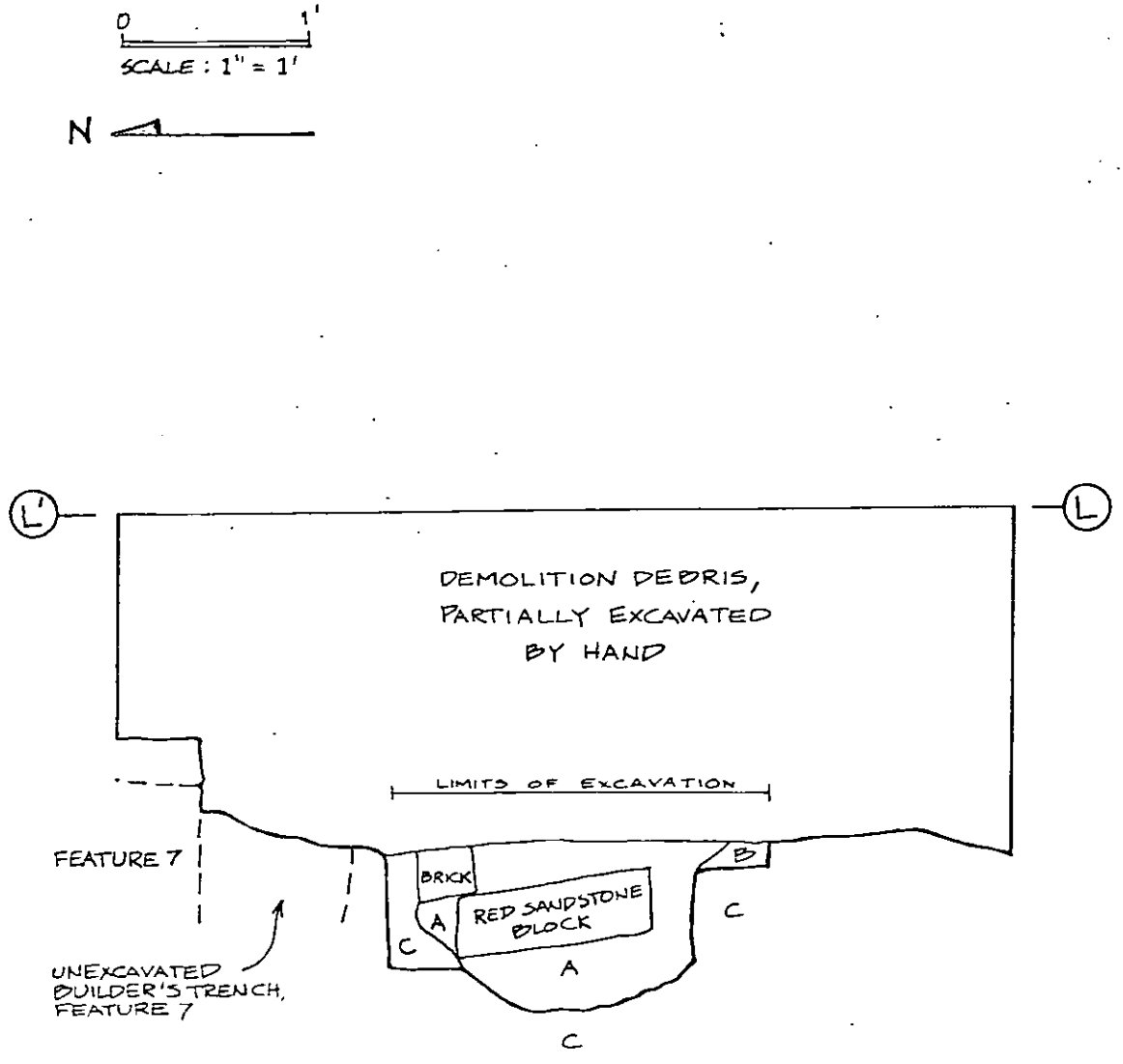
extreme southern end of E.U. 10-B and 10-HH, extending southward into E.U. 10-EE.

As shown in profile C-C' across Features 6 and 7, taken along the west wall of E.U. 10-EE and 10-HH (see Figure 37; refer ahead to Figure 51), the base of layer 1, Stratum I was very uneven. In contrast to the above-mentioned lens of mortar, a lens of yellowish-brown silty sand was more noticeable in profile than in plan view (L in Figure 51A). Underlying layer 1 of Stratum I was a reddish-brown fine silt containing mica (layer 2 of Stratum I, labeled "M" in Figure 51A). The deposit contained much less construction debris than the preceding layer. Layer 2 also tended to be thickest along the southern extent of E.U. 10-B and 10-HH and ended at a depth of 1.8 feet below datum. At its deepest point, the layer stretched east/west in a shallow 1-foot wide by 4.0-foot long narrow trench, which also extended across the southern part of both excavation units.

Two additional shallow intrusions into the subsoil, both consisting of a fine brown sand containing mica, were also found in E.U. 10-EE. The sharply defined square patches of soil, both less than 1 foot square, were uncovered along the middle of the test unit, approximately 1.6 feet north of Feature 23 at a depth of 1.4 and 1.6 feet below datum. Both deposits were excavated and screened separately and sectioned along an east-west axis. Neither of the intrusions extended into subsoil more than 0.2 foot, and no diagnostic cultural material was recovered from either of the deposits.

Another irregularly shaped deposit of mottled reddish-brown silt with gray ash was located south of Feature 7 in the western part of E.U. 10-HH. Designated layer 3 of Stratum I (see "I-3, Fea. 6" in Figure 38 and "A" in Figure 50), the deposit started at a depth of approximately 1.3 feet below datum. Contained within layer 3 were numerous lenses of ash. With increasing depth, the form of the intrusion became more circular and defined. Starting at a depth of 1.8 feet below datum, archeologists cross-sectioned the intrusion along a north-south line (see profile L-L', Figure 50). In profile, the 1.5-foot wide deposit contained straight sides and a concave bottom that extended to a depth of 2.7 feet below datum. Near the base of the deposit was a large flat red sandstone block, which measured approximately 1 foot wide by 1.3 feet long by 0.3 foot thick, and occupied the majority of the deposit (see Figure 50).

A mixed deposit of domestic and construction material was recovered from Feature 6. The material ranges in date of manufacture from the late eighteenth century through the late nineteenth century. Although construction debris was found throughout the deposit, a particularly heavy concentration of material was recovered from layer 2 of



60 WALL STREET SITE

FIGURE 50 - PROFILE, L-L' OF FEATURE 6, LOT 10 (E.U. 10-HH)

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Stratum I, which appears to have been the remains of a structural support. In addition to brick, mortar, and window glass, numerous wire nails were recovered from the intrusive deposit.

d) Construction Details

Based solely on the archeological remains, it is difficult to hypothesize the appearance of the structure that covered the area in the mid- to late nineteenth century. Besides what appear to be the backfilled holes for pier or post supports, no in-situ structural remains were found.

e) Summary

Feature 6 consisted of a series of irregularly shaped soil discolorations that bottomed out in a group of distinct intrusions into subsoil. Contained within the deposit was a mixed assemblage of late eighteenth- through late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic refuse and construction debris. The addition, which pre-dated 1857, was not extended to the north property line of the lot because a privy (Feature 7) was located there. Based on the cultural material recovered from the interior of the privy, the system was in use until the fourth or fifth decade of the nineteenth century.

The eighteenth-century material recovered from Feature 6 may have been associated with the upper portion of the builder's trench for Feature 7 and disturbed from its original place of deposition. In particular, fragments of a sanitary ceramic basin or sink were found in both Feature 6 and within the upper fill layers of Feature 7. Evidently the 1901 construction activity on the lot resulted in the demolition of the addition and the connecting hallway between the 56 Wall Street and 59 Pine Street structures.

Inasmuch as all the material recovered from Feature 6 has evidently been disturbed by the early twentieth-century construction activity, the deposit has been designated as part of Cultural Unit I (see Table 2). A more detailed description of the material from this unit will be found in Section VII.

TABLE 2
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (56 Wall Street)
Feature 6

Excavation Units	Cultural Units	
	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U. 10-B	0028 [IV-1] 0036 [VI-1] 0038 [IV-2] 0052 [IV-3]	
E.U. 10-EE	0539 [I-1] 0540 [II-1] 0544 [IV-1] 0545 [V-1] 0548 [VI-1]	0530 [OVRBDN]
E.U. 10-HH	0550 [III-1] 0561 [IV-1] 0566 [V-1] 0571 [VI-1] 0579 [IV-2]	

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerials, respectively).
The abbreviation "OVRBDN" means "Overburden."

2) Feature 7

a) Introduction

Feature 7, a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century stone privy, was located in the rear (northern) section of the western and central bays of the 56 Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figures 33 and 38). The dry-laid stone privy measured approximately 5 feet wide by 17 feet long (not including its masonry walls) and extended along the former rear property line of 56 Wall Street. On the Perris map of 1857, a narrow (8-foot wide) superstructure is shown covering the western part of the feature (see Figure 20). This structure was probably a hallway that connected the Wall Street structure with the building at 59 Pine Street. Both buildings were owned by William S. Wetmore at this time. The presence of this hallway signifies that the privy was not in use at that time. Based on analysis of the artifactual material recovered from the interior of the feature, the privy was evidently abandoned sometime after 1835.

A total of six excavation units were employed to completely excavate Feature 7 (see Figures 34, 37, and 38). All test units were trenches with their long axes oriented in a north-south direction. Proceeding from west to east, the excavation units measured as follows:

1. E.U. 10-GG, 4.8 feet wide and 10.3 feet long
2. E.U. 10-B, 3.0 feet wide and 10.3 feet long
3. E.U. 10-HH, 5.2 feet wide and 10.3 feet long
4. E.U. 10-LL, 3.0 feet wide and 12.4 feet long
5. E.U. 10-E, 4.0 feet wide and 12.4 feet long
6. E.U. 10-II, 2.9 feet wide and 12.4 feet long

Two of the excavation units (10-B and 10-HH) also spanned portions of Feature 6, and the three easternmost excavation units (10-II, 10-E, and 10-LL) also extended over the northern portion of Feature 10, a circular brick cistern. (A full description of the brick cistern will be given later.)

All depth measurements for excavation units 10-GG, B, and HH were taken from temporary datum point 13, which was placed on a brick foundation north of the units. The datum point was 7.45 feet below site datum (elevation 13.95 feet above sea level) and approximately 6 feet below the present

surface of the lot. Depth measurements for excavation units 10-LL, E, and II were taken from temporary datum point 12, also located north of the test units. Datum point 12 was 7.95 feet below site datum and approximately 6.55 feet below the lot's present surface (elevation 13.45 feet, see Figures 37 and 38).

During the testing phase, the eastern portion of Feature 7 was uncovered by E.U. 10-E and designated Feature 11. Not until the area between E.U. 10-E and E.U. 10-B was completely excavated was it confirmed that the separate south wall portions were, in fact, a single continuous feature. Provenience sheets and other field records which refer to Feature 11 have been revised and annotated since the completion of fieldwork.

b) Recent Impacts

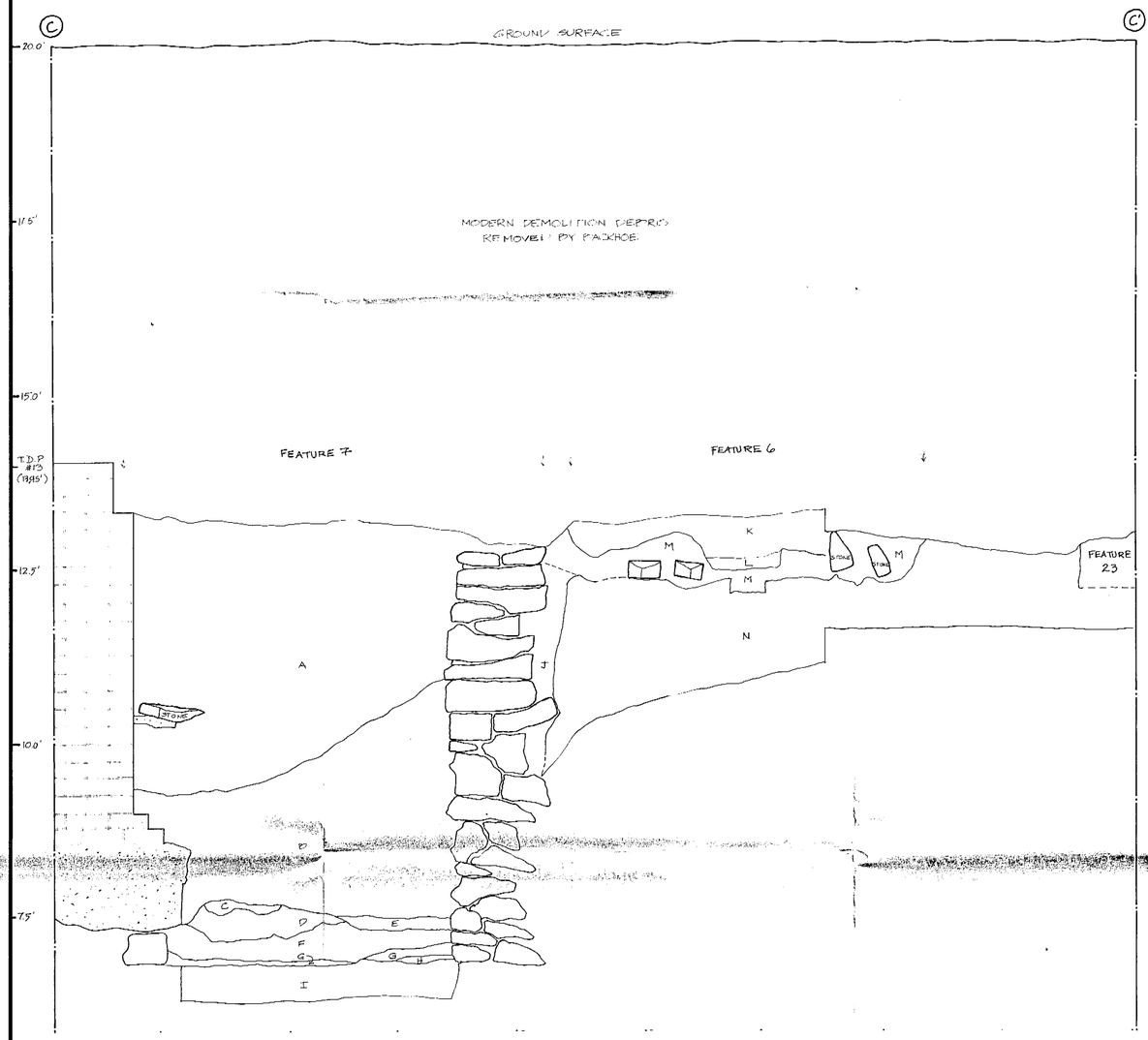
In addition to the structural alterations already noted, a number of utility lines were also installed during the 1901 construction activity that resulted in the partial demolition of Feature 7. Situated along the western edge of the western bay and extending in a north-south direction were two pipelines: a 1-inch diameter gas pine; and a 3-inch diameter water line. Flanking these lines to the east was a poured concrete form (called a "gray beam" by one of the backhoe operators), which may have been either structural or a channel for an unidentifiable utility line. The form extended southward for a distance of approximately 46 feet. Adjacent to the west wall of the central bay was a 6-inch diameter cast-iron sewer pipe that extended northward into a crawlspace and southward for a distance of 24 feet before veering to the west through the brick wall (see Figure 37).

c) Stratification

Feature 7 was uncovered by controlled hand excavation after the majority of the modern demolition fill had been cleared from the area. The removal of the recent demolition fill stopped at a depth of approximately 6.5 to 7.0 feet below the surface. With the removal of the 0.1-foot to 0.4-foot thick debris layer, the upper level of the feature was apparent in plan view at depths of from 1.0 to 1.6 feet below datum (see Figure 38). The in-situ portion of the feature was uncovered at different depths due to the amount of overburden in each excavation unit and the placement of the early twentieth-century structural remains.

In plan view along the northern extent of the units between the northern brick wall and the stone wall of Feature 7 was an approximately 4.5-foot wide zone of dark reddish-brown silty sand containing construction rubble (Stratum I; see Figures 38 and 51A). A 1.0- to 1.4-foot band of Stratum I also extended southward from Feature 7 in

SITE DATUM/ELEVATION 21.4'

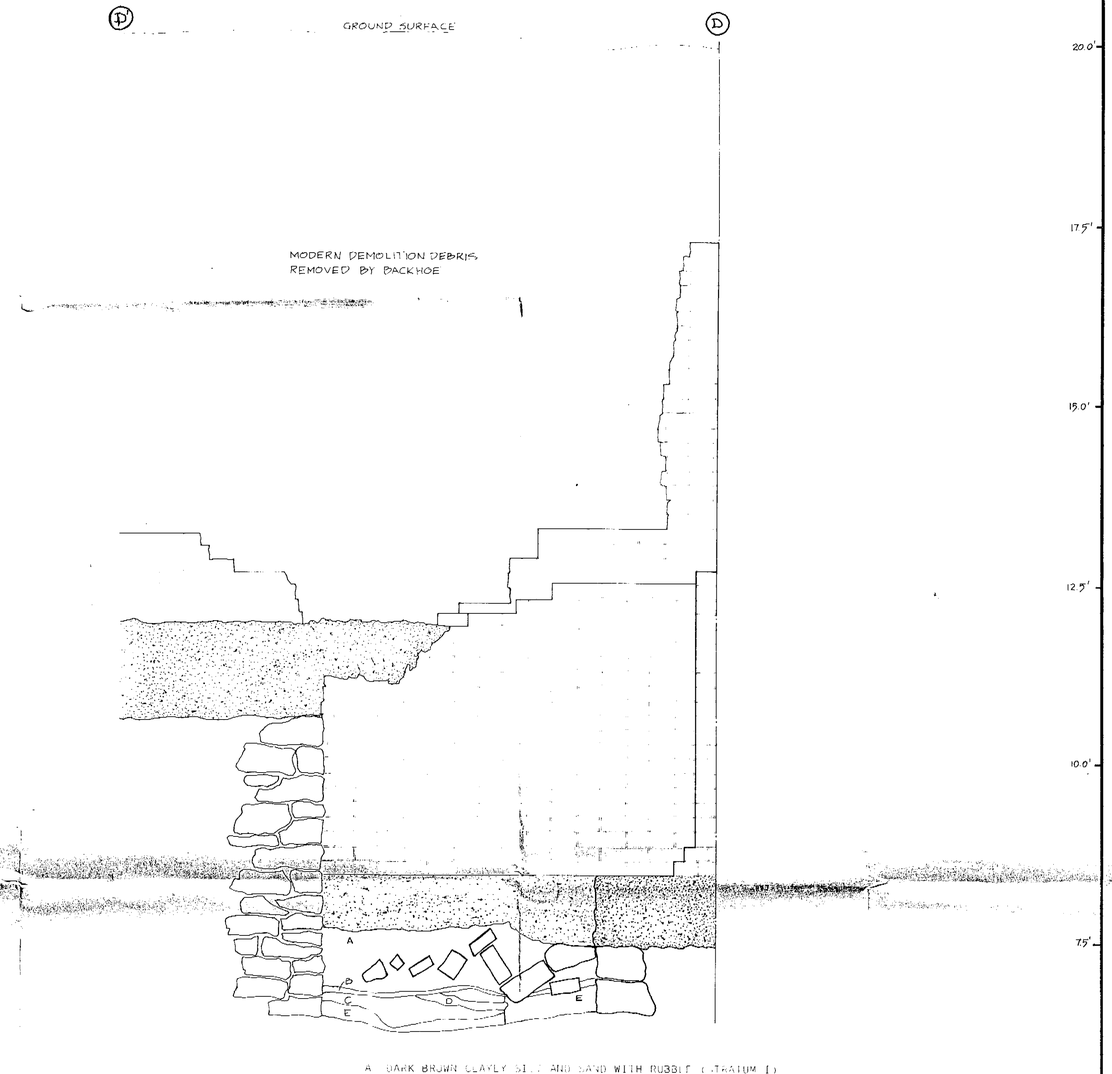


A RUBBLE IN REDDISH-BROWN SILTY SAND (STRATUM I)
B COMPACT MORTAR AND RUBBLE IN REDDISH-BROWN SILTY SAND (STILL STRATUM I)
C BROWN CLAYEY SILT (LAYER 1, STRATUM III)
D STRONG BROWN SILT AND SAND (LAYER 2, STRATUM III)
E DARK BROWN CLAYEY SILT (LAYER 3, STRATUM III)
F VERY DARK GRAYISH-BROWN-BLACK SILT WITH MICA (LAYER 4, STRATUM III)
G DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT (LAYER 4, STRATUM III)
H BROWN/DARK BROWN SAND WITH MORTAR (LENS IN LAYER 4, STRATUM III)
I MOTTLED TAN SILTY SAND WITH ORANGE, BROWN, AND GRAY BANDING (SUBSOIL)
J DARK YELLOWISH BROWN FINE SILT MOTTLED W/YELLOWISH-RED FINE SILT (BUILDER'S TRENCH, STRATUM II OF FEATURE 7)
K REDDISH-BROWN SILT W/RUBBLE AND MORTAR (LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
L YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY SAND W/MICA (LENS IN LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
M REDDISH-BROWN FINE SILT W/MICA (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
N BROWN FINE SILT W/MICA (SUBSOIL)

CONCRETE
EXCAVATION UNIT BOUNDARY
SCALE: 1"=1'
N

FIGURE 51A — PROFILE C-C', FEATURES 6 AND 7, LOT 10

SITE DATUM/ELEVATION 21.4'



A DARK BROWN CLAYEY SILT AND SAND WITH RUBBLE (STRATUM I)
B DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY SILT WITH CHARCOAL (LAYER 3, STRATUM III)
C BROWN/DARK BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITH YELLOWISH-RED SILT (LAYER 4, STRATUM III)
D VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN SILT (LAYER 4, STRATUM III)
E DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT WITH SAND MOTTLED WITH YELLOWISH-RED SILT (SUBSOIL)
F [illegible]

[illegible]
SCALE: 1"=1'
N

FIGURE 51B — PROFILE D-D', FEATURE 7, LOT 10

E.U. 10-LL, HH, and EE, on both sides of the brick foundation wall that extended north/south and cut through the feature.

Beneath the overburden and the northern part of Feature 6 was a narrow band of mottled dark yellowish-brown fine silt with mica, designated Stratum II. The deposit was located along the exterior southern edge of the stone lining of Feature 7, found in excavation units 10-GG, B, HH, II, and E. The layer was uncovered at a depth of between 1.1 and 2.4 feet below datum and consisted of the builder's trench for Feature 7 (see Figures 38, 51A, and 52).

Stratum I, the 1901 fill layer within the interior of Feature 7, was approximately 6 feet thick and ended at a depth of between 5.8 and 7.4 feet below datum. In the course of excavating the heavy rubble fill, archeologists noted minor differences in the compactedness or amount of a particular type of building debris, and, in most cases, they excavated them separately. At a depth of between 3.0 and 4.0 feet below datum, a greater quantity of mortar was noted in the fill of E.U. 10-GG and B (see "B" in Figure 51A). In test units II, HH, and GG, the fill within the interior was excavated in fewer arbitrary levels (see Figure 53).

Within the confines of Feature 7, the base of Stratum I was found to slope slightly downward from south to north, with the deposit ending at a depth of approximately 6.7 feet below datum at the base of the concrete footing for the brick foundation. The lower levels of Stratum I were a transitional zone of compacted, heavy rubble in a generally darker soil matrix that covered the western two-thirds of the feature's interior (see "A" in Figure 51B, the D-D' profile of Feature 7). In the easternmost part of the feature, Stratum I was underlaid by a culturally sterile dark yellowish-brown silt, mottled with yellowish-red silt.

In general, a wide range of household and construction debris was recovered from the fill, ranging in date of manufacture from the late eighteenth century through the entire nineteenth century. The most recently manufactured items recovered, which provided a date of deposition for the fill, included a 1898 Liberty Head nickel (see Appendix E, Figures E-1 and E-2) and numerous fragments of a porcelain sanitary wash basin or sink. Fragments of the basin were also recovered during the excavation of Feature 6. One of the basin sherds bore an impressed number, "1885," which may be the date of manufacture (see Appendix G, Cultural Unit I, Catalog No. 539).

Stratum II, the construction trench for Feature 7, consisted of a narrow band of mottled, dark, yellowish-brown, fine silt with mica situated adjacent to the exterior edge of the masonry (see Figures 38, 52, and "J" in Figure 51A).

Figure 52. View eastward at Features 6 (from left of center to far right) and 7 (from builder's trench visible at left of projecting stone including the privy wall at far left). This view corresponds to the profile drawn in the right (south) half of Figure 51A (profile C-C'). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

Figure 53. Photograph of Feature 7 during excavation of Excavation Unit 10-HH. View is to the southeast. Feature 7 includes and is to the left of the stone wall crossing the view diagonally from left (east) to right (west). The archeologist at the right is standing inside excavated Feature 6. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

In E.U. 10-B, the top of the 0.5- to 1.2-foot wide deposit was uncovered 1.2 feet below datum. In excavation units 10-GG (to the west) and 10-HH and II (to the east), the top of the deposit was found at deeper depths (1.9 to 2.4 feet below datum) due to subsequent construction activity (see Figure 38). Along the eastern portion of the feature, the deposit reached a maximum depth of 6.25 feet below datum and was approximately 3.8 feet thick. Along the western portion of the feature the construction trench did not extend to a comparable depth, but, rather, ended at a depth of approximately 3.8 feet below datum.

Stratum II contained a collection of household ceramics, glassware, and construction material. The majority of the cultural material recovered from Stratum II was found in the upper portion of the deposit, especially along the southwest exterior edge of the feature. Considerably less material was recovered from the lower reaches of the builder's trench. The more diagnostic items, the ceramic and glass bottle fragments, are attributable to the last third of the eighteenth century. The lack of any early nineteenth-century material from the deposit indicates that the feature was constructed between 1790 and 1810. The most recently manufactured ceramic type represented in the collection was a single sherd of annular decorated pearlware, which, according to historic archeologist Ivor Noel-Hume, was most popular in the period 1795-1815 (Noel-Hume 1969A: 131).

Beneath the heavy rubble of Stratum I were a number of thin lenses of soil which have been designated Stratum III. In general, none of the layers was more than 0.5 foot thick, nor did any extend across the entire interior surface of Feature 7 (see layers "C" through "H," Figure 51A). The layers of soil were of uneven thickness and generally sloped downward to the north and east from the southwest part of the feature. The differences between the various layers do not represent chronological differences but rather are natural distinctions; therefore, the layers have been treated as a single stratum. In E.U. 10-GG and 10-HH, the deposits beneath the heavy fill were cross-sectioned along an east-west line (see Figure 54 and section A^4-A^5 of the east-west profile of Lot 10, Figure 55). The heaviest concentrations of cultural material and the thickest portions of each layer tended to be located along the interior southwest part of the feature.

Layer 1 of Stratum III consisted of a brown/dark brown silt mottled with brown clayey silt. It represents a transition from the heavy construction debris to an undisturbed primary deposit (see "C" and "E" in Figure 51A). The layer, which was 0.5 foot thick at its maximum, began at a depth of approximately 5.9 feet below datum and was uncovered primarily over the southern and northern parts of the

Figure 54. View westward of excavation of interior of Feature 7, E.U. 10-GG. Note brick foundation on concrete footing (at right), which demolished the northern portion of the feature (at left). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

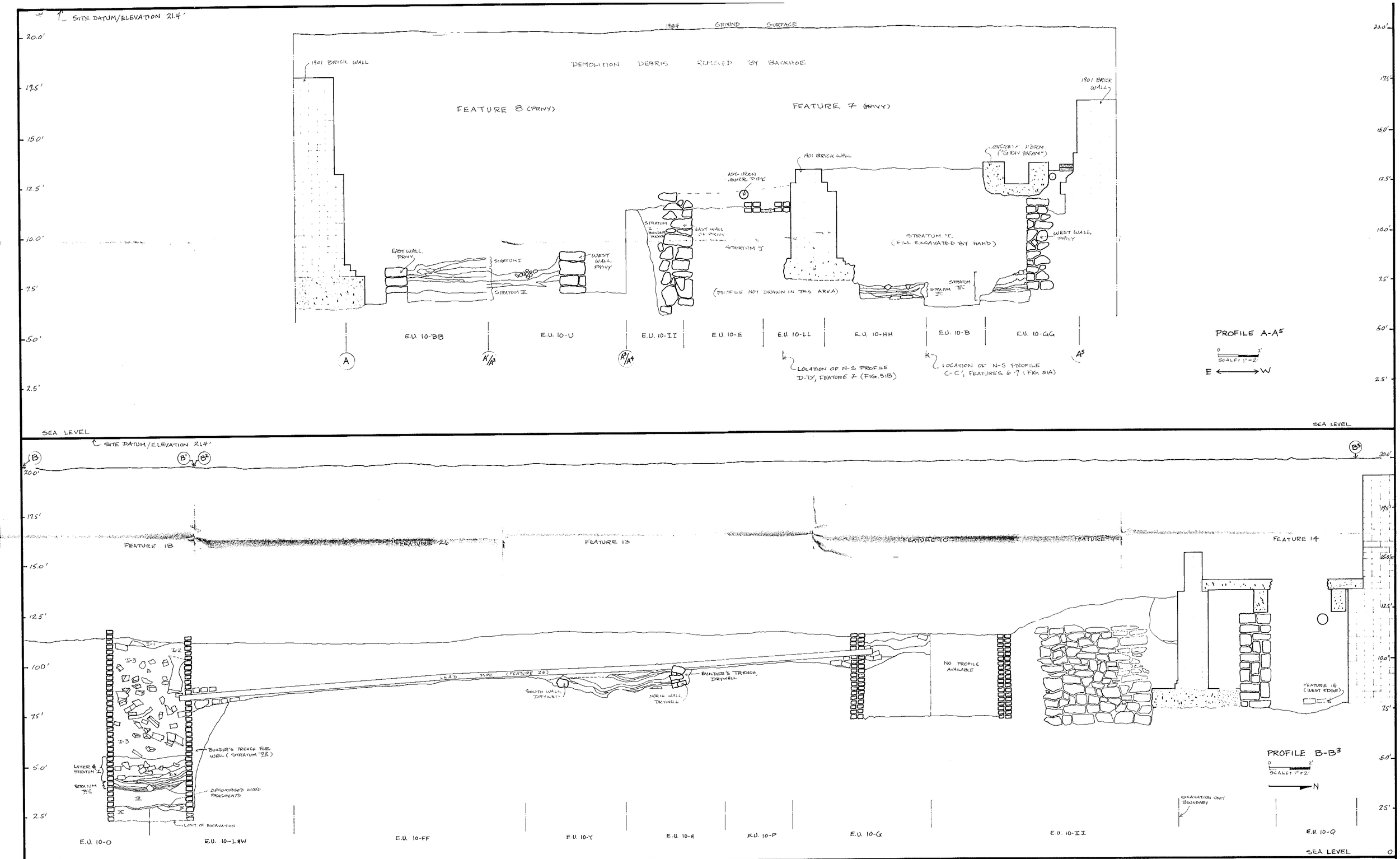


FIGURE 55

TOP: PROFILE A-A5, LOT 10
BOTTOM: PROFILE B-B3, LOT 10

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western interior of the feature. The layer was not found east of the concrete and brick foundation wall. Underlying and in some spots adjacent to layer 1 was a brown silt mottled with a strong brown silt and sand, designated layer 2 of Stratum III (labeled "D" in Figure 51A). Layer 2 covered a greater proportion of the northern half of the feature's interior but, also, did not extend across the eastern third of the feature. The layer of soil measured 0.3 foot at its thickest and extended to a maximum depth of 6.9 feet below datum.

Beneath layers 1 and 2 of Stratum III was a consistent, very dark, grayish-brown silt labeled layer 3 ("F" in Figure 51A). This soil type covered the entire western two-thirds of the feature's interior and was no more than 0.5 foot thick at its maximum. The lower portion of the layer contained a greater amount of gritty material, including fragments of coal, mortar, and brick. In a number of excavation units, the lower level of layer 3 was excavated separately. Layer 3 was thinner and more compact along the eastern part of the feature's interior and was apparent beneath a rubble layer that was found under the concrete footing for the north-south wall that impacted Feature 7 (see "B" in Figure 51B, cross section D-D'). In this area, the lower grit layer was replaced by a highly mottled layer of dark brown/dark grayish-brown sandy silt (layer 4; see "C" and "D," Figure 51B). Layer 3 of Stratum III extended to a maximum depth of approximately 6.9 feet below datum along the southern and western walls of the feature.

Layer 4 of Stratum III was a compact dark yellowish-brown silt with patches of brownish-orange sand and dark yellowish-brown sandy silt, which covered the majority of the feature's interior ("G" in Figure 51A and "C" and "D" in Figure 51B). Contained within the deposit were scattered lenses of mortar, especially adjacent to the feature's southern wall ("H" in Figure 51A). The layer ended at or slightly below the base of the feature at a depth of between 7.0 and 7.2 feet below datum and was followed by sterile subsoil.

Although Stratum III did not contain a large quantity of cultural material, the collection from the component is exceptional in terms of its preservation. A number of whole or nearly whole ceramic and glass vessels were recovered. The material ranges in date of manufacture from the late eighteenth century to the first half of the nineteenth century, with the majority of the artifactual material dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The deposit also contained a relatively heavy deposit of faunal remains. (The collection, which cannot be characterized as household refuse, is examined in greater detail in Section VII.) One of the most significant items recovered was an

1835 5-dollar gold piece (see Appendix E, Figures E-1 and E-2), which indicates that the privy was in use at least until that date.

d) Construction Details

The complete excavation of Feature 7 uncovered important details of its construction. The stone lining of Feature 7 consisted of a dry-laid red sandstone and mica schist wall that measured approximately 1.8 feet wide. The wall was bonded only on the interior. The exterior or back side of the lining was not a flush surface (see Figure 56). The interior dimensions of the stone feature were 17 feet long by approximately 5 feet wide (see Figure 57). Including the thickness of the stone walls, the feature measured almost 21 feet long. At the time of construction, the lot was only 25 feet wide. The base of the feature extended to a depth of approximately 13.1 feet below the current surface of the lot (elevation 6.9 feet above sea level).

e) Summary

Feature 7, a large stone privy, was constructed in either the very late eighteenth century or the first decade of the nineteenth century for the on-site disposal of human waste. Located in what was the rear northwest corner of the lot, the structure appears to have been in use until at least 1835, and possibly into the 1840's. By as early as 1857, a hallway had been constructed over the feature, which implies that the system had been abandoned sometime before that date. Sometime prior to 1857, the structure at 56 Wall Street was evidently tied into a municipal sewage system.

As shown in Table 3, the cultural material from the excavation of Feature 7 has been assigned to three components. Cultural Unit C consists of the builder's trench for the privy and represents a secondary deposit of cultural material dating between 1795 and 1810. Cultural Unit H consists of a primary deposit of material within the interior of the feature. This component, deposited during the period the system was in use, dates from c. 1810-50. The thick layer of construction/demolition fill within the interior and overlying Cultural Unit H of the privy has been assigned to Cultural Unit I. The component, which is a secondary deposit dating to the 1901 construction phase, consists of a wide variety of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century items.

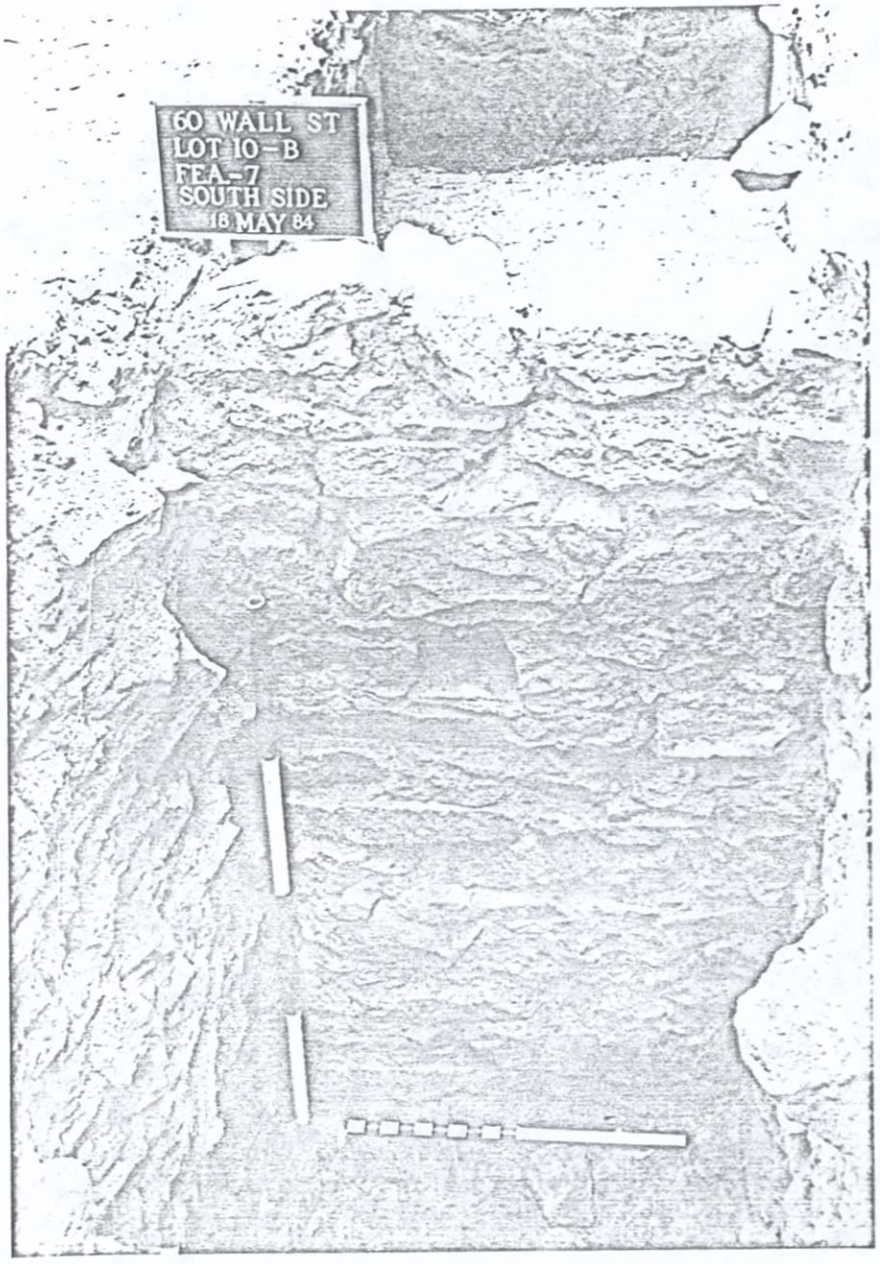


Figure 56. Photograph of the interior south wall of Feature 7 after excavation of Excavation Unit 10-B. View is to the south. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

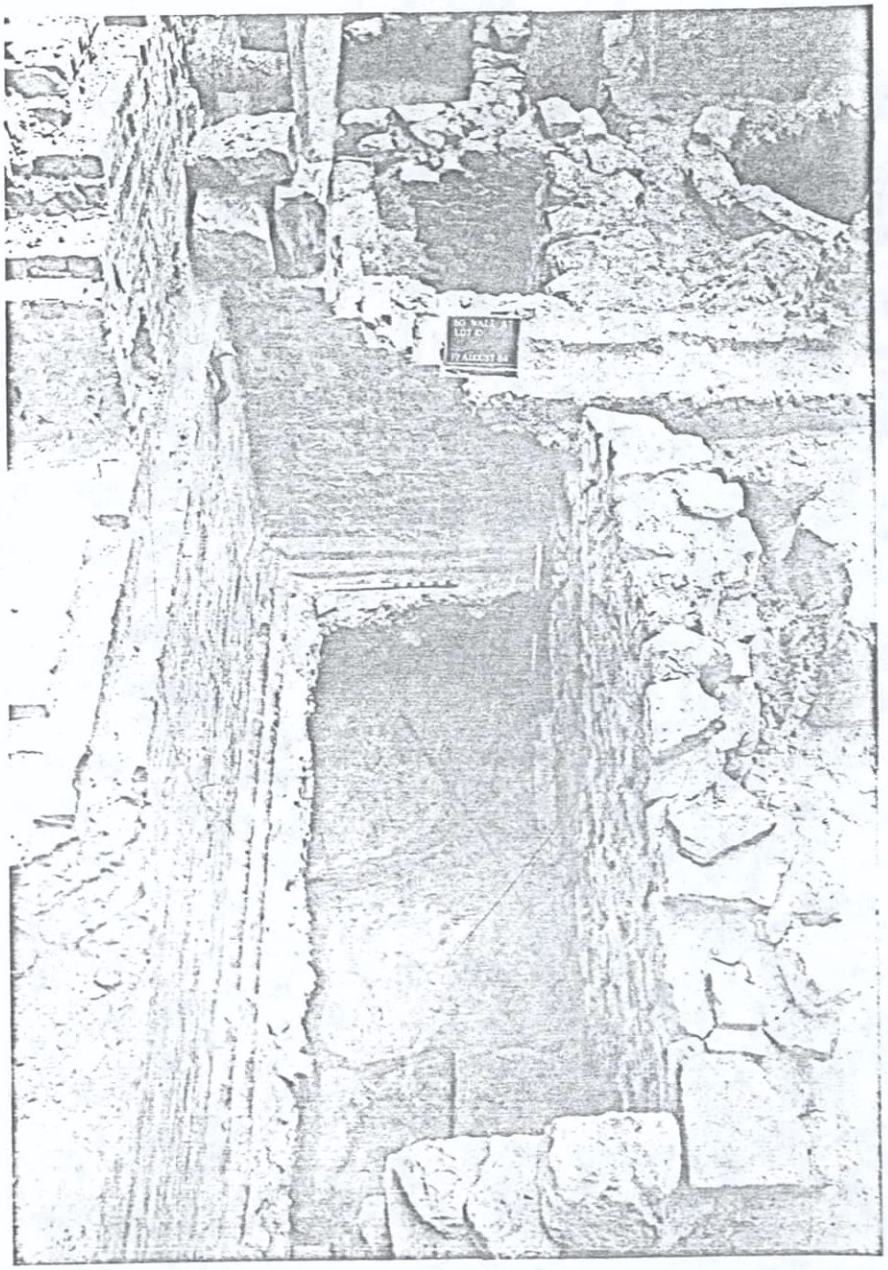


Figure 57. Photograph of Feature 7 completely excavated. View is to the east. Note Feature 8 in background to east (upper center in photograh) and northern portion of Feature 10 to the southeast (upper right). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

TABLE 3
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (56 Wall Street)
Feature 7

Excavation Units	Cultural Units			
	C. Builder's trench 1795-1810	E. Interior deposit-2nd quarter of the nineteenth century	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U. 10-B	0048 [VIII-1] 0057 [VIII-2] 0068 [VIII-3]	0098 [X-1] 0102 [XI-1] 0213 [XI-1] 0218 [XII-1] 0626 [XI-2] 0628 [XII-2] 0629 [XIII-2]	0021 [I-1] 0025 [II-1] 0027 [III-1] 0029 [III-2] 0031 [V-1] 0056 [III-3] 0061 [III-4] 0062 [IX-1] 0070 [III-5] 0071 [IX-2] 0097 [IX-3] 0103 [IX-4]	0045 [VII-1] 0055 [VII-2] 0630 [XIV-1] 0633 [XV-1] 0523 [UA] 0524 [UA] 0533 [UA] 0534 [UA]
E.U. 10-E		0168 [VII-1]	0118 [I-1] 0121 [I-1] 0128 [III-1] 0136 [III-2] 0140 [III-3] 0144 [III-] 0145 [III-4] 0152 [III-5] 0153 [IV-1] 0162 [V-1]	0133 [FS] 0170 [VI-1] 0374 [UA]
E.U. 10-GG	0562 [III-1] 0569 [IV-1]	0640 [VII-1] 0646 [VIII-1] 0647 [IX-1] 0648 [X-1] 0649 [XI-1] 0684 [XII-1] 0685 [XIII-1] 0686 [XIV-1] 0688 [XV-1] 0689 [XVI-1]	0551 [I-1] 0557 [OVERDN] 0565 [I-2] 0568 [III-1] 0581 [V-1] 0583 [VI-1]	0602 [UA] 0622 [OVBDN]
E.U. 10-HH	0572 [VII-1] 0586 [VII-2]	0670 [XVII-1] 0672 [XVIII-1] 0675 [XIX-1] 0681 [XX-1] 0697 [XXIV-1] 0698 [XXV-1] 0699 [XXVI-1] 0700 [XXVII-1]	0553 [II-1] 0554 [I-1] 0576 [I-2] 0585 [VIII-1] 0587 [IX-1] 0608 [VIII-2] 0618 [X-1] 0655 [XI-1] 0658 [XII-1] 0661 [XIII-1] 0662 [XIV-1] 0663 [XV-1] 0664 [XVI-1] 0690 [XXI-1] 0691 [XXII-1] 0692 [XII-1] 0696 [XXIII-1]	0552 [FS] 0657 [UA] 0525 [UA]
E.U. 10-II	0656 [III-1]		0591 [I-1] 0610 [I-2]	0559 [OVBDN] 0589 [OVBDN]
E.U. 10-LL		0667 [III-1] 0674 [IV-1] 0676 [V-1] 0677 [VI-1] 0678 [VII-1]	0621 [I-1] 0642 [II-1]	

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerials, respectively).
The abbreviation "OVBRDN" means "Overburden."
The abbreviation "UA" means "Unassociated"
The abbreviation "FS" means "Feature Summary"

3) Feature 8

a) Introduction

Feature 8, a truncated early eighteenth-century stone privy, was located in the eastern bay of the 58 Wall Street portion of Lot 10 (see Figures 33, 37, and 38). Prior to 1886, when the western 14 feet of 58 Wall Street was consolidated with 56 Wall Street, the feature was situated in what was formerly the rear northwestern corner of 58 Wall Street (see Figure 20). Bounding the feature on the east and north were brick walls. A relatively heavy deposit of domestic refuse and construction debris dating primarily to the late eighteenth century was found on the interior of the feature.

A total of six excavation units were required to completely excavate Feature 8 (see Figures 34, 37, and 38). The test units were trenches of various dimensions with their long axes oriented in an east-west direction. By this method of excavation both north-south and east-west cross sections of the masonry and stratification within the feature were obtained. Starting with the southwest unit and proceeding in a clockwise direction, the test units measured as follows:

1. E.U. 10-U, 7.0 feet long and 4.3 feet wide
2. E.U. 10-A, 7.0 feet long and 2.5 feet wide
3. E.U. 10-DD, 7.0 feet long and 1.4 feet wide
4. E.U. 10-CC, 7.1 feet long and 1.4 feet wide
5. E.U. 10-Z, 7.1 feet long and 1.8 feet wide
6. E.U. 10-BB, 7.1 feet long and 5.0 feet wide

All measurements for Feature 8 were taken from temporary datum point 12 placed on the brick wall adjacent to the north (see Figures 37 and 38). The datum point was located 7.9 feet below site datum (elevation 13.45 feet above sea level) and approximately 6.55 feet below the present surface of the lot. (Note: The upper portions of units 10-DD and 10-CC, containing strata associated with the installation of the brick and concrete walls, were excavated as part of E.U. 10-A and 10-Z, respectively.)

b) Recent Impacts

Compared with all other features uncovered in the southern (Wall Street) portion of Lot 10, the <u>in-situ</u> remains of Feature 8 were encountered at a deeper depth below surface (see Figure 55, for example). The recent

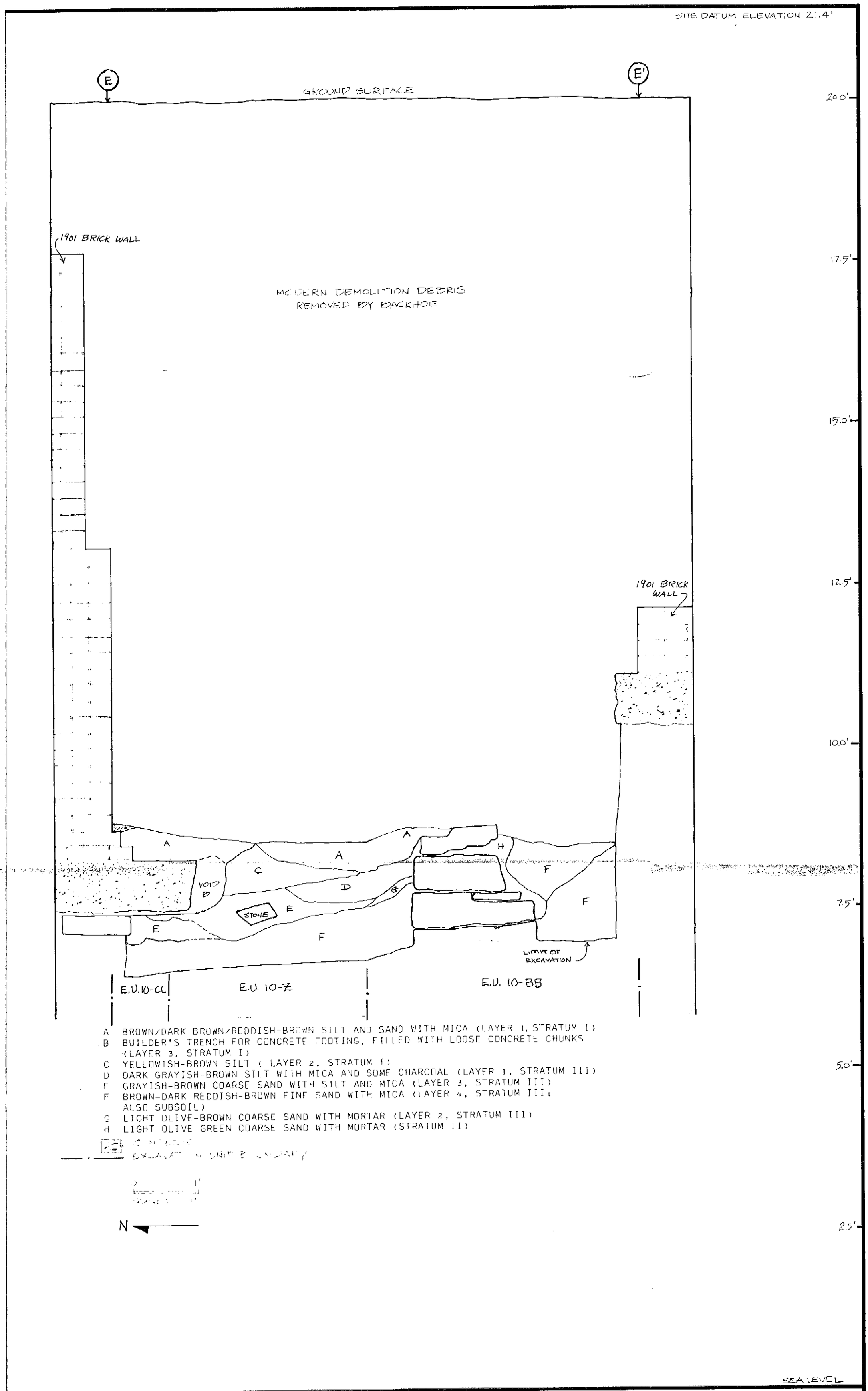
demolition fill extended to approximately 11 feet below the surface and 12 feet below site datum. Feature 8 may have been disturbed on at least one other occasion prior to the 1901 construction phase on the lot, when, between 1857 and 1891, an addition was constructed over the northwestern corner of the lot and the site of the feature (see Figures 20 and 26). Although neither the number of its stories nor its type of structure is known, the addition was covered by a skylight.

In this particular area, the 1901 construction phase entailed the installation of a concrete footing. Placed on the northern wall of Feature 8, the footing demolished all but the bottom course of the feature's north wall (see Figure 58, showing profile E-E', a north-south section of Feature 8). The remains of a wooden plank form for the poured concrete footing and a narrow builder's trench were found during excavation. The footing also disturbed the northern portion of the fill within the feature. Although it did not extend to the same depth as the feature, another concrete footing, installed approximately 2.0 feet south of the feature, may have impacted the upper courses of the feature's southern stone wall, causing the stone lining to collapse. Directly adjacent south and west of the feature was subsoil.

c) Stratification

Controlled excavation of Feature 8 started at a depth of approximately 11.2 feet below the surface (12.6 feet below site datum). Preparation of the area for controlled excavation revealed a variety of soils, apparent in plan view (see Figures 38 and 59). The majority of the feature was covered by a coarse reddish-brown sand (Stratum I, layer 1; see "I-1" in Figure 38 and "A" in Figure 58), the remnants of the demolition fill. Along the interior edge of the east wall of the feature, and also covering its southwestern portion, were irregular patches of olive green silt, designated Stratum II ("II" in Figure 38 and "H" in Figure 58). Adjacent to the southern and western stone linings of the feature was subsoil, a dark reddish-brown fine silt (labeled as such in Figure 38 and as "F" in Figure 58). Along the interior of its western wall was a semi-circular area of mottled, dark brown, clayey sand and a reddish-brown silt (later determined to be associated with Stratum I).

Stratum I consisted of a number of soil lenses which were associated with the construction of the brick foundation wall and its concrete footing. Layer 1, which reached a maximum thickness of 0.5 foot in the southeastern portion of E.U. 10-A, ended at a depth of 5.44 feet below datum. In the northern portion of the excavation units, the layer was of similar thickness and ended at a depth of 4.9



A BROWN/DARK BROWN/REDDISH-BROWN SILT AND SAND WITH MICA (LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
B BUILDER'S TRENCH FOR CONCRETE FOOTING, FILLED WITH LOOSE CONCRETE CHUNKS (LAYER 3, STRATUM I)
C YELLOWISH-BROWN SILT (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
D DARK GRAYISH-BROWN SILT WITH MICA AND SOME CHARCOAL (LAYER 1, STRATUM III)
E GRAYISH-BROWN COARSE SAND WITH SILT AND MICA (LAYER 3, STRATUM III)
F BROWN-DARK REDDISH-BROWN FINE SAND WITH MICA (LAYER 4, STRATUM III; ALSO SUBSOIL)
G LIGHT OLIVE-BROWN COARSE SAND WITH MORTAR (LAYER 2, STRATUM III)
H LIGHT OLIVE GREEN COARSE SAND WITH MORTAR (STRATUM II)

FIGURE 58— PROFILE E-E', FEATURE 8 (PRIVY), LOT 10

FIGURE 59. Photograph of final preparation of E.U. 10-U (left), 10-A (center), and 10-DD (right) of Feature 8, prior to mitigation phase excavations in the Wall Street side of Lot 10. (For orientation, see Figure 38.) View is to the west. Note <u>in-situ</u> line of foundation stones of privy's west wall (tops only visible in floor of test) and also rubble-filled builder's trench for northern (right) brick foundation wall, visible at the right of center, top of photograph. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

feet below datum. The top of the concrete footing was exposed in areas. Underlying a portion of layer 1 was a reddish/yellow-brown silt containing construction debris, designated layer 2 ("C" in Figure 58). The lens (layer 1) covered the majority of the concrete footing and extended south. In the northwestern corner of E.U. 10-A, the concrete footing widened approximately 0.8 foot to the south to accommodate a brick column (see Figure 59). A correspondingly wide builder's trench was exposed adjacent to the south of the column.

With the removal of layers 1 and 2 of Stratum I, the tops of the east, south, and west walls of the feature were completely exposed. Along the northern extent of test units 10-A and 10-Z, the narrow builder's trench (layer 3 of Stratum I and shown in profile as "B" in Figure 58) for the concrete footing was defined and continued to extend downward (see Figure 59). Layer 3 consisted of a brown/dark brown silty sand (with waste concrete from the concrete footing) that extended to a depth of 6.2 feet below datum. The layer ended slightly below the base of the concrete footing (see Figure 58).

Stratum I contained a mixed deposit of household and construction debris that ranged in date from the mid-eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. The more diagnostic household refuse appears to date primarily to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. In contrast, some very modern construction material, including the remains of linoleum floor tile and a "bake-lite" telephone switchboard, were probably deposited as a result of the demolition of the most recent structure on the lot.

Stratum III was composed of four separate layers of soil, all located south of the builder's trench for the brick foundation. The various lenses of soil covered the majority of the interior of the feature (labeled "D," "E," "F," and "G" in Figure 58).

Layer 1 consisted of a dark grayish-brown silt ("D" in Figure 58). This soil lens covered the central portion of Feature 8. Adjacent to the stone walls on the east and west were areas of light olive brown sand mottled with grayish-brown fine sand and silt, labeled layer 2 (see "G" in Figure 58). A single 0.3- to 0.45-foot thick level of layer 1 was excavated to a maximum depth of 5.9 feet below datum. The deposit of construction debris and household refuse was thickest in the northern and central portions of the feature.

Beneath layer 1 of Stratum III was another layer of mottled soil, which, with the exception of the area occupied by the second layer, extended over most of the feature's

interior. Designated layer 3 ("E" in Figure 58), the silty, sandy soil was predominantly gray-brown in color, but contained variations from light olive brown to yellowish brown. As layer 3 was excavated, the predominant soil color gradually changed. In general, the mottled layer exhibited an increase in the amount of reddish-brown silt. In E.U. 10-A and 10-BB, a total of four arbitrary levels or sections of layer 3 extended to a maximum depth of 6.5 feet below datum and sloped downward to the north.

Underlying both layers 2 and 3 of Stratum III was a reddish-brown silt containing mica, designated layer 4 and determined to be subsoil. It started at a depth of between 5.8 and 6.4 feet below datum (labeled "F" in Figure 58). A small amount of cultural material was found in the upper portion of this approximately 1.0-foot thick layer. Layer 4 was arbitrarily closed at a depth of between 6.7 and 7.0 feet below datum and approximately 0.3 foot below the bottom course of stone.

d) Construction Details

Feature 8 was constructed of coursed random-sized fieldstone and red sandstone block (see Figures 60 and 61). The privy measured approximately 4.2 feet wide and 7.0 feet long, not including its stone lining. A total of three to four courses of stone had survived the various construction episodes on the lot (evident in Figure 61). In contrast to the flush interior surface of the feature, its outer wall was irregular (see Figures 62 and 63). The bottom of the feature extended to a depth of approximately 6.4 feet below datum and 12.95 feet below the surface (elevation 7.05 feet above sea level).

e) Summary

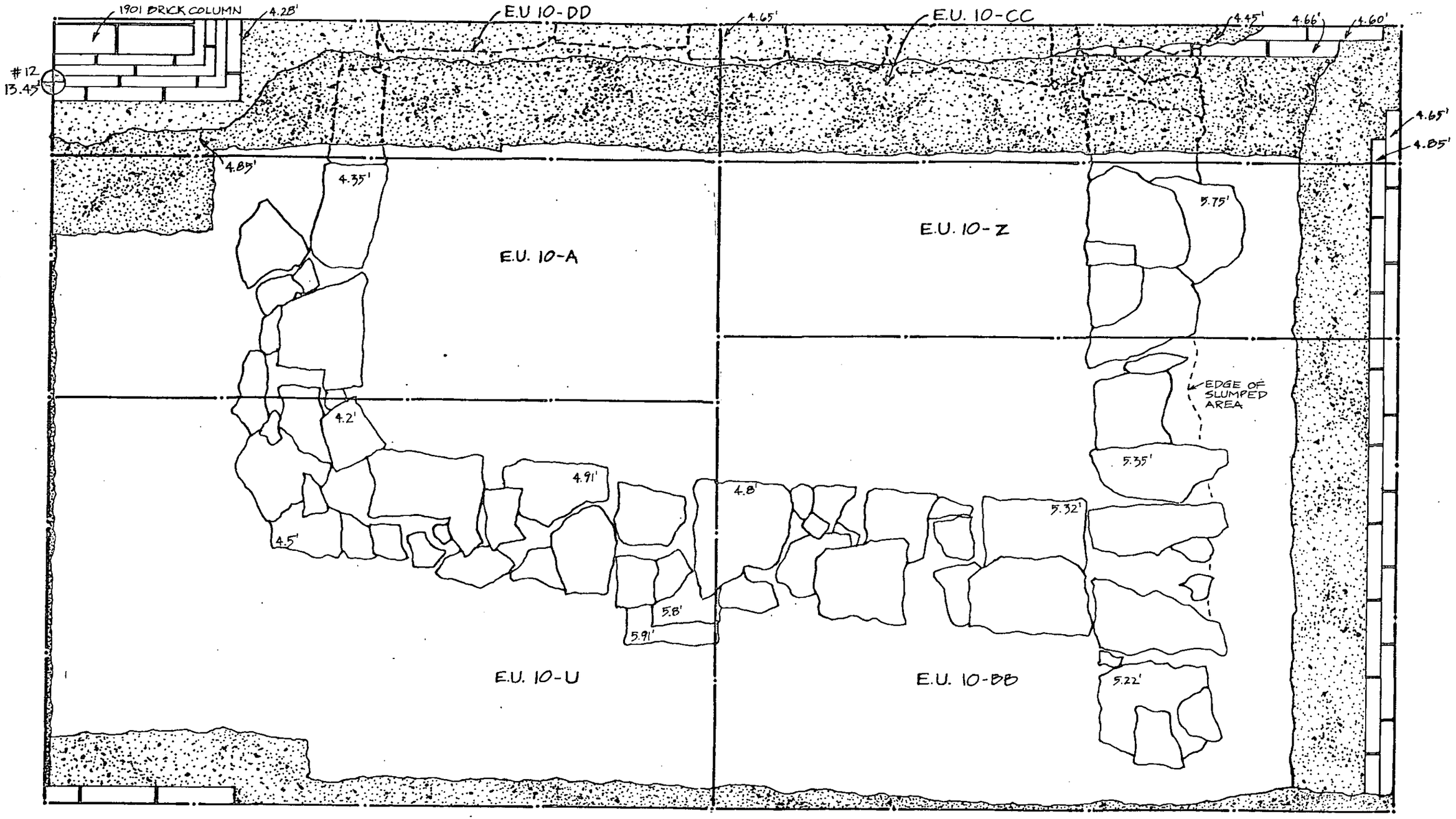
In summary, the excavation of Feature 8, the truncated bottom portion of an early eighteenth-century stone-lined privy, contained a late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century deposit of household refuse, faunal remains, and construction material. It is impossible to state precisely when the feature was built, inasmuch as the 1901 construction activity destroyed any remains of the builder's trench. The feature, which obviously predates the deposit of material recovered from its interior, may date to the original development of the lot in the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century.

The privy appears to have been abandoned when the new structure on the lot, constructed in 1835 or 1836, was tied into the municipal sewer system. A small quantity of material diagnostic to the third and fourth decades of the nineteenth century, including an 1835 or 1837 Liberty Head

FIGURE 60. View westward of Feature 8 [E.U. 10-U (left), 10-A (center), and 10-DD (right)] after completion of excavation of E.U. 10-A. The west wall of the feature is exposed, showing the cross-sectioned builder's trench for the 1901 brick foundation wall to the north (right). The privy's west wall, the top of which was just visible in Figure 59, has now been excavated. (See also Figure 61.) (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

FIGURE 61. View westward in E.U. 10-A at the west wall of Feature 8 (also shown in Figure 60). Note the disturbance caused by the builder's trench (top center) for the construction of the 1901 brick and concrete foundation to the north (right). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

FIGURE 62. View westward at fully excavated Feature 8. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)



N
TRUE
ARCHEOLOGICAL
0
1'
SCALE: 1" = 1'

60 WALL STREET SITE

FIGURE 63 - PLAN, FEATURE 8 (PRIVY), LOT 10, AFTER EXCAVATION

HISTORIC CONSERVATION AND INTERPRETATION, INC., 1984

KEY:
- CONCRETE FOOTINGS TO 1901 BRICK WALLS
- EXCAVATION UNITS
- NUMBERS INDICATE DEPTHS BELOW TEMPORARY DATUM POINT 12 (13.45' ELEVATION)

dime, provide corroboration for the date after which the feature was abandoned (see Appendix E, Figures E-1 and E-2).

There is also some evidence that the c. 1835 structure on the lot was not tied into a sewage system immediately upon its construction. Feature 8 appears to have continued in use for a short period of time after that date before it was abandoned. The need for an on-site waste disposal system did affect the placement of the rear extension to the main building. Interestingly, the northern 13 feet of the rear extension, which extends to the northern property boundary of the lot, is depicted as a few feet narrower in the area occupied by the privy (see Figure 20). Therefore, when the building was constructed, Feature 8, associated with a previous structure, evidently continued in operation.

The strata and associated artifactual material recovered during the excavation of Feature 8 has been assigned to two cultural units (see Table 4). The late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century primary deposits within the feature have been designated Cultural Unit B, a unique component of the site. The disturbed deposits associated with the installation of the concrete footing and brick wall in 1901 have been assigned to Cultural Unit I.

TABLE 4
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (58 Wall Street)
Feature 8

Excavation Units	Cultural Units		
	B. Late eighteenth - early nineteenth century deposit	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U. 10-A	039 [VI-1] 051 [XI-1] 053 [XII-1] 058 [XIII-1] 065 [XIV-1] 067 [FC] 069 [XV-1] 073 [XV-2]	014 [I-1] 016 [II-1] 024 [VII-1] 030 [V-1] 032 [IX-1] 034 [X-1] 046 [I-2] 059 [X-2] 066 [X-3]	019 [III-1] 082 [III-2] 083 [VIII-1]
E.U. 10-B	430 [II-1] 431 [III-1] 434 [IV-1] 435 [V-1]	428 [I-1] 429 [FC]	
E.U. 10-Z	446 [II-1] 448 [III-1] 453 [IV-1] 457 [V-1]	439 [I-1]	449 [VI-1]
E.U. 10-BB	476 [III-1] 478 [IV-1] 483 [V-1] 491 [VI-1] 493 [VII-1] 494 [VIII-1]	467 [I-1] 475 [II-1] 497 [III-1]	
E.U. 10-CC		500 [I-1]	
E.U. 10-DD	513 [II-1]	512 [I-1]	

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerals, respectively).
The abbreviation "FC" means "Floor Cleaning"

4) Feature 10

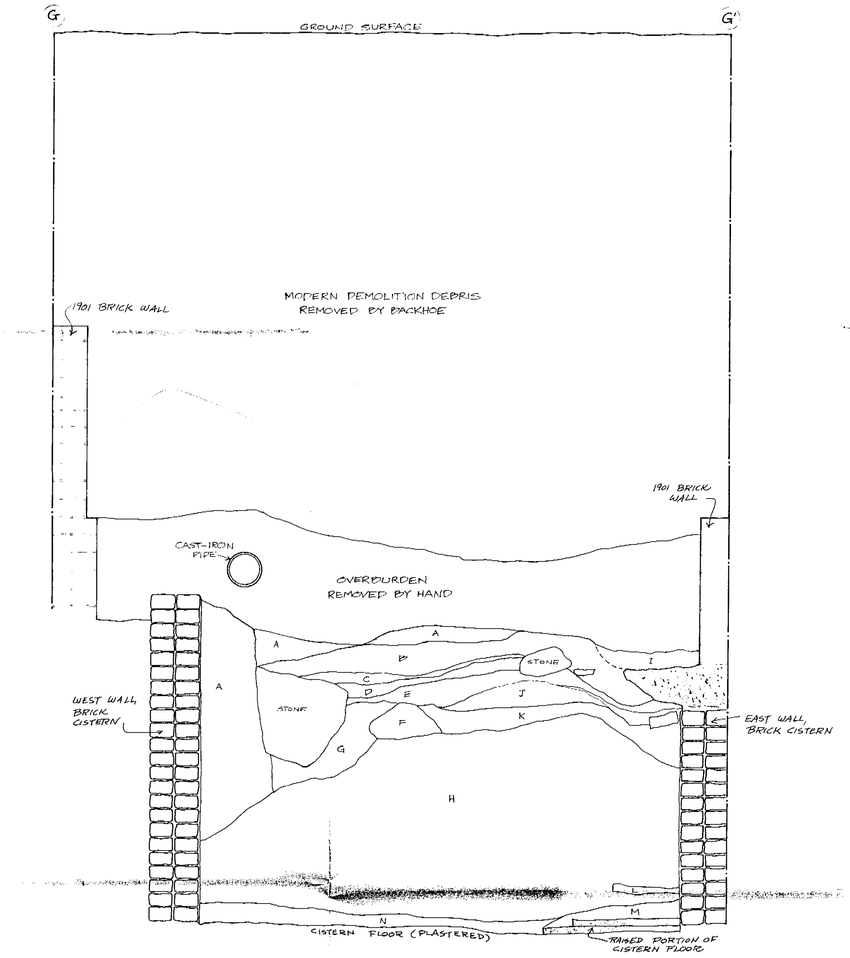
a) Introduction

Feature 10, a circular brick cistern with an outside diameter of 8.8 feet, was located in the central bay of the Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figures 33 and 38). The northern edge of the feature was less than a foot south of the southern wall of Feature 7. Bounding Feature 10 on the east and west were brick walls set on concrete footings, constructed as part of the 1901 alterations (shown in Figures 37 and 38). As depicted on the 1857 Perris map (see Figure 20) and the 1894 Sanborn map, Feature 10 was located in an open courtyard before the 1901 building episode.

Five excavation units were required to cover the horizontal extent of the feature: E.U. 10-E, 10-G, 10-II, 10-LL, and 10-MM (see Figures 34, 37 and 38). Excavation unit 10-G measured 6.0 feet wide by 7.0 feet long and was situated on the southwest arc of the feature. Excavation unit 10-MM, which covered the southeastern extent of the feature, measured 2.5 feet wide and 7.0 feet long. (See the discussion of Feature 7 for the size of E.U. 10-E, 10-II, and 10-LL.) The fill inside the cistern was sectioned along an east-west line formed by the northern wall of E.U. 10-G and 10-MM (profile G-G', Figures 37 and 38). North of this line, the fill within the interior of the feature was excavated as a single unit (E.U. 10-E, II, and LL), and was not separated into three units.

All measurements for Feature 10 in E.U. 10-E, LL, and II were taken from datum point 12, located on the brick wall north of the cistern. This temporary point was situated 7.95 feet below site datum and 6.55 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 13.45 feet above sea level). All measurements for Feature 10 in E.U. 10-G and MM were taken from datum point 11 located on the brick wall southwest of Feature 10. This temporary datum point was situated 8.07 feet below site datum and 6.8 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 13.33 feet above sea level). In preparation for the controlled excavation of the feature, a 1.0- to 1.5-foot thick layer of heavy construction debris covering the area was removed by hand. Within the debris layer, east of the brick wall on the west, was a 6-inch diameter cast-iron sewer pipe that extended in a north-south direction (see Figures 37 and 64).

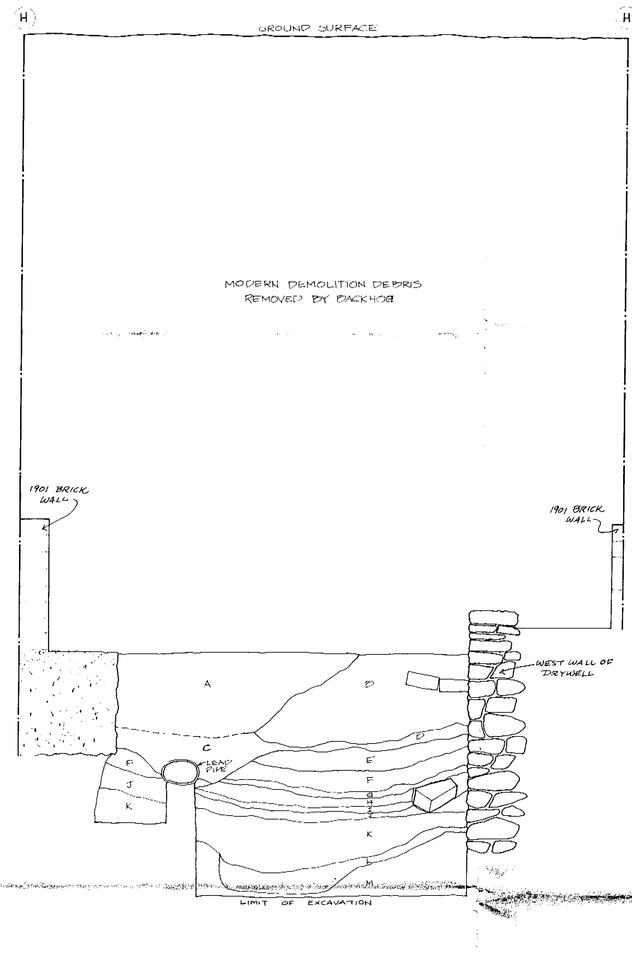
SITE DATUM/ELEVATION 21.4'



A BROWN DARK BROWN FINE SILT (LAYER I, STRATUM I)
B REDDISH-BROWN SILT (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
C BROWN FINE SILT (LENS, STRATUM I)
D STRONGLY MINERAL SAND WITH SILT MOTTLED WITH DARK REDDISH-BROWN SILT WITH COARSE SAND (LENS, STRATUM II)
E BROWN-DARK BROWN SILT AND COARSE SAND (LENS, STRATUM I)
F YELLOWISH-BROWN GRITTY SAND (LENS, STRATUM II)
G BROWN DARK BROWN SILT AND SAND (LENS, STRATUM I)
H YELLOWISH-BROWN MORTAR AND COARSE SAND (LAYER 3, STRATUM I)
I STRONG BROWN SILT AND SAND WITH RUBBLE (LENS, STRATUM I)
J DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT WITH SAND (LENS, STRATUM I)
K DARK BROWN COARSE SAND WITH MORTAR (LENS, STRATUM I)
L DARK YELLOWISH-BROWN SAND WITH VERY DARK GRAYISH-BROWN CLAY (LENS, STRATUM II)
M BLACK SAND WITH SILT AND YELLOWISH RED CALCINATION (STRATUM III)
N BLACK OILY FINE SILT (STRATUM III)
CONJECTURE
EXCAVATION UNIT BOUNDARY

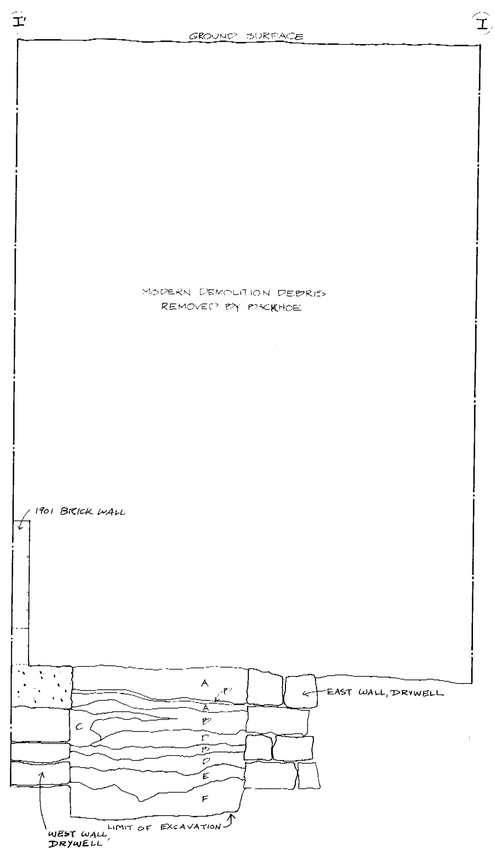
W ⟷ E

SCALE: 1'



A BROWN DARK BROWN FINE SAND WITH MICA (LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
B STRONG BROWN FINE SAND WITH MICA AND MOTTLED WITH BLACK SILT (LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
C BROWN DARK BROWN MOTTLED SAND, MOTTLED WITH BLACK CLAY (LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
D DARK BROWN FINE SAND WITH MICA (LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
E BROWN FINE SAND WITH MICA (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
F BLACK CLAYEY SILT (LAYER 1, STRATUM II)
G BROWN FINE SAND WITH MICA (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
H BLACK CLAY (LAYER 2, STRATUM II)
I DARK BROWN SILT AND CLAY, MOTTLED WITH YELLOWISH-RED SILT (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
J BLACK CLAY (LAYER 2, STRATUM III)
K DARK REDDISH-BROWN SILT WITH MICA, MOTTLED WITH BLACK CLAY (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
L YELLOWISH RED SILT AND BLACK CLAYEY SILT (LAYER 2, STRATUM II)
M DARK YELLOWISH-BROWN FINE SAND WITH REDDISH BROWN FINE SAND (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
EXCAVATION UNIT BOUNDARY

E ⟷ W



A BROWN DARK BROWN FINE SILT
B REDDISH-BROWN SILT
C BROWN FINE SILT
D STRONGLY MINERAL SAND WITH SILT MOTTLED WITH DARK REDDISH-BROWN SILT WITH COARSE SAND
E BROWN-DARK BROWN SILT AND COARSE SAND
F YELLOWISH-BROWN GRITTY SAND WITH SMALL AMOUNT OF MORTAR AND COARSE SAND
G DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT WITH SAND
H DARK BROWN COARSE SAND WITH MORTAR
I DARK YELLOWISH-BROWN SAND WITH VERY DARK GRAYISH-BROWN CLAY
J BLACK SAND WITH SILT AND YELLOWISH RED CALCINATION
K BLACK OILY FINE SILT

W ⟷ E

PROFILE G-G', FEATURE 10 (CISTERN), LOT 10

PROFILE H-H', FEATURE 13 (DRYWELL), LOT 10

PROFILE I-I', FEATURE 15 (DRYWELL), LOT 10

SEA LEVEL

FIGURE 64

b) Recent Impacts

The brick cistern, like all the features uncovered in Lot 10, was impacted by the 1901 construction activity. Specifically, the construction of the concrete footing for a brick foundation and the excavation of the courtyard area resulted in the demolition of the upper portion of the feature. Interestingly, the eastern foundation wall of the building was placed directly on the east edge of the cistern. The weight of the superstructure forced the side wall of the cistern to shift downward and separate slightly from its base.

c) Stratification

The controlled excavation of Feature 10 started at a depth approximately 8.2 feet below the surface (9.7 feet below site datum). At this depth, a variety of soil types were evident in plan view (see Figure 38). The western portion of the feature's interior was covered by a fine brown sandy silt ("I-1" in Figure 38 and "A" in Figure 64). In contrast, the eastern extent of the feature consisted of a dark reddish-brown silt with coarse sand ("I-2" in Figure 38 and "B" in Figure 64). Both layers of soil have been designated Stratum I (layers 1 and 2, respectively). Adjacent to and south and west of the exterior edge of the feature wall in E.U. 10-G and MM was a narrow builder's trench that ranged from 0.2 to 0.5 foot wide. Designated Stratum II, the soil within the trench consisted of a yellowish-brown silt with mica (see Figure 38). South of the builder's trench was subsoil, a reddish-brown silt. Extending southward from the southeastern exterior edge of the feature past the southern edge of the test units, was a 1.5-foot wide zone of reddish-brown silt containing a small amount of rubble. This layer of soil, designated Stratum III, was later determined to be a backfilled builder's trench for a lead pipe (see Figure 38). (See the discussion of Feature 26 in this section for a description of the lead pipe and its associated construction trench.)

The upper 1.0 to 1.5 feet of Stratum I was composed of numerous lenses of soil (labeled "C" through "G" and "I" through "K" in Figure 64). The distinguishing characteristic of each lens was based primarily on color and density of construction debris. In addition to construction material, the lenses contained a wide range of domestic and personal artifacts. The lenses, which will not be discussed in detail, generally sloped downward to the east, ending at the base of the concrete footing (see Figure 64). At a depth of 0.75 foot below the top of the cistern, the end of a 6-inch diameter lead pipe was uncovered in Stratum I (see Figure 55). The interior of the pipe was filled with a fine brown silt containing mica (see Figure 65).

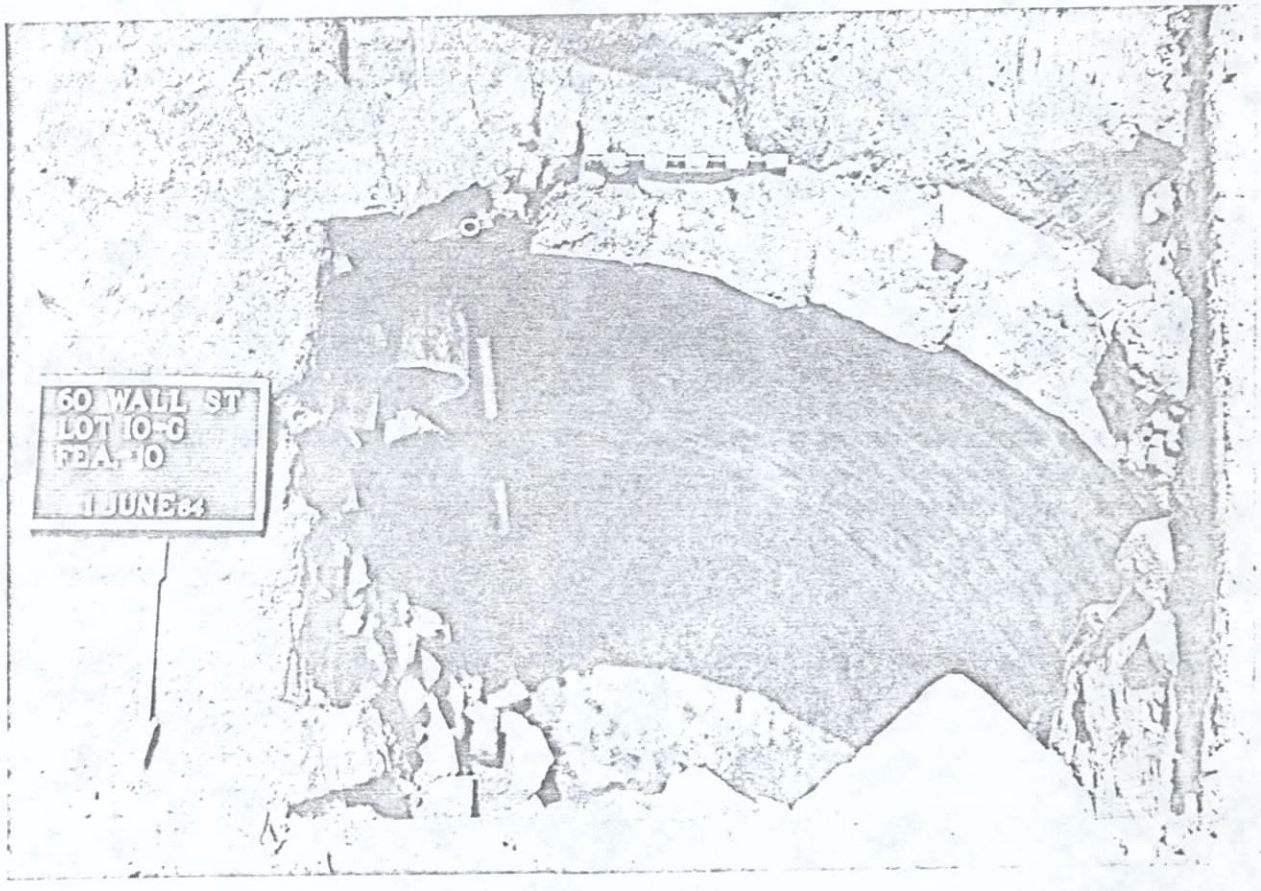


FIGURE 65. View southward of southwest quadrant of interior of Feature 10, brick cistern. Note the end of a lead pipe (Feature 26) extending through the feature's south wall (left of center in photograph). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

Beneath the upper fill layers was a 2.7- to 3.0-foot thick layer of construction debris mixed with a relatively small amount of a yellowish-brown sandy soil, designated layer 3 (labeled "H" in Figure 64). Within the layer was a heavy concentration of mortar, brick, and sandstone blocks. Numerous curved well bricks, probably from Feature 18 located to the south, were also found in the debris layer. The layer, which started at a depth of approximately 3.0 feet below datum, ended between 5.7 and 6.0 feet below datum (see Figure 66).

In addition to the construction debris, layer 2 of Stratum I contained a mixture of household ceramics, glassware, and personal items. The material ranged in date of manufacture from as early as the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries through the mid-nineteenth century. Only a sample was made of the construction material found in Stratum I. Some of the more interesting objects from the debris layer are discussed in Section VII (see Cultural Unit I).

Beneath Stratum I was a thin layer of black oily silt that covered the southern portion of the base of the cistern (labeled "N" in Figure 64). Designated Stratum IV, this silt layer measured approximately 0.2 foot thick and was slightly thicker along the displaced inner edge of the cistern's floor. In sharp contrast to the overlying debris layers, no cultural material was recovered from Stratum IV. The floor of the cistern was found at a depth of 5.9 feet below datum (see Figures 64 and 67).

Stratum II, the narrow builder's trench for the cistern, was excavated to a depth of 3.75 feet below datum (see Figures 38 and 66). A continuation of the deposit was found beneath the construction trench for the lead pipe (Stratum III; see Figure 38). The builder's trench was exacavated to a depth of 3.75 feet below datum without reaching the base of the feature. At this depth, the deposit ended against the outer arc of the brick lining. The full extent of the builder's trench was not defined primarily because of time constraints. Complete exposure of the trench would have required the removal of the adjacent brick walls and concrete footings. The small amount of artifactual material recovered from the backfill of the trench did not justify the magnitude of that effort. A small quantity of diagnostic material, including a single creamware and a white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, was recovered from the deposit.

d) Construction Details

Feature 10 was constructed of common red brick. Including the masonry walls, which measured 0.7 foot wide,

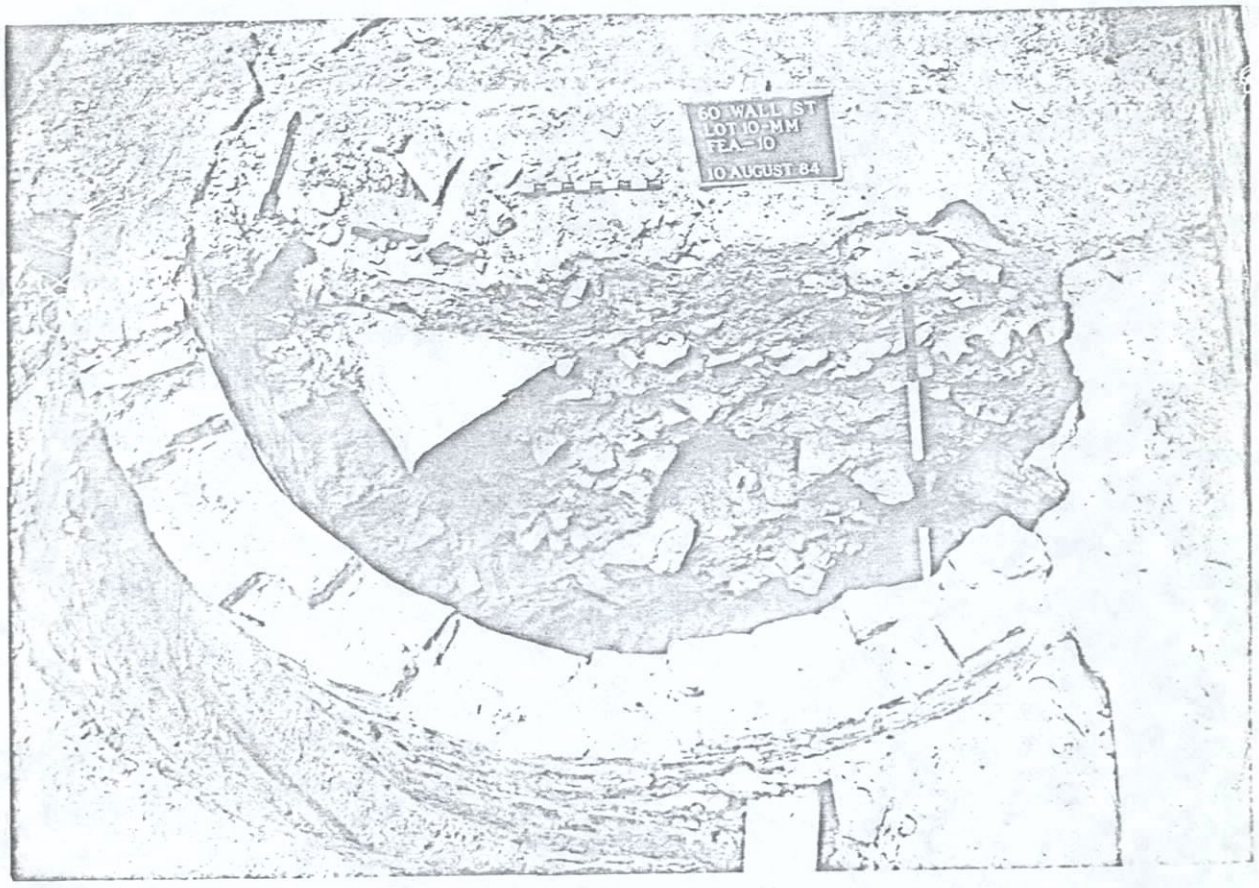


FIGURE 66. View northward of Feature 10 after excavation of southern half of interior fill and exterior builder's trench (lower left and lower center). Note lead pipe (Feature 26) entering cistern at bottom of photograph, and thick layer of fill (see "H," Figure 64) remaining in feature's northern half. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

FIGURE 67. View eastward at Feature 10, the completely excavated brick cistern. Note the concrete and brick foundation wall placed on the eastern edge of the feature and the "pump support" or "splash guard" on its eastern interior. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

the outside diameter of the cistern measured 8.8 feet. The interior surface of the feature was covered with a rough, sand-tempered plaster, which was designed to make the feature watertight. The feature's lining was bonded with a mixture of stretcher and header courses. The top course of brick was a header course, underlaid by a two-brick wide stretcher course. The exact number of header-to-stretcher courses is not known. Inasmuch as the feature was not dismantled, the construction details of the base were not determined.

The floor of the cistern did contain a raised portion, which extended westward from the inner east wall of the feature for a distance of 2.0 feet. The exact function of the 0.8-foot wide, 0.2-foot high raised section of the floor is not known; it was possibly a base for a pump or splash guard (see Figures 64 and 67).

e) Summary

The small amount of cultural material found within the cistern's builder's trench indicates that the feature was contructed in the late eighteenth century at the earliest. The feature may have been built at the same time as the structure at 56 Wall Street shown on the Perris map (Figure 20). The remains of the northern foundation wall for the rear extension of that structure (Feature 23) were found west of the cistern (see Figure 38). Feature 10 was evidently situated at the northeastern corner of the rear extension of the building at 56 Wall Street, evidently where the downspouts were located. Therefore, it may date to the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, inasmuch as it is associated with both Features 23 and 7.

A thick layer of fill containing a redeposited mixture of construction and domestic material was found within the interior of Feature 10 (Stratum I). Beneath this secondary deposit was a thin layer of greasy black silt (Stratum III), which had accumulated in the bottom of the feature prior to its abandonment. The sediment appears to be soot, derived from the burning of coal as a fuel.

The lower 3 to 4.5 feet of the feature that has survived this construction activity contained evidence of its being upgraded in the third of fourth decades of the nineteenth century. At that time, a large lead pipe (Feature 26) was installed through the south wall of the cistern, connecting it to a colonial-era well (Feature 18) located to the south. This pipe appears also to have collected runoff from the rear addition located to the west. More detailed discussions of the lead drainage pipe (Feature 26) and the well (Feature 18) are given in following sections.

Evidently the cistern was in use until the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, when it was filled as a result of the 1901 alterations to the structure. In addition, the feature's brick lining was impacted by construction. When a superstructure was placed on the eastern edge of the feature, the weight caused the cistern's walls to crack in a number of places.

As shown in Table 5, the various strata identified during the excavation of the feature have been grouped into three components. Cultural Unit D consists of the deposit associated with the builder's trench and is a secondary deposit. Cultural Unit G, another secondary deposit, includes the fill resulting from the installation of Feature 26. Finally, Cultural Unit I includes the numerous layers of fill and artifactual material within the feature redeposited as a result of the 1901 construction phase. The thin layer of black silt found along the base of the cistern, a primary deposit, has been assigned to Cultural Unit J, inasmuch as no cultural material was recovered from the deposit.

TABLE 5
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (56 Wall Street)
Feature 10

Excavation Units	Cultural Units			
	D. Late eighteenth or early nineteenth century builder's trench	G. Builder's trench for lead drainage pipe - ci830-50	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U.10-6	156 [III-1]	652 [XVII-1]	131 [I-1] 151 [II-1] 161 [V-1] 163 [VII-1] 169 [VIII-1] 173 [IX-1] 186 [IX-2] 192 [X-1] 197 [XI-1] 200 [XII-1] 203 [X-2] 206 [XIII-1] 212 [XIV-1] 643 [XVI-1]	138 [FS] 221 [XV-1] 599 [UA]
E.U.10-MM	653 [XVIII-1]		634 [I-1] 635 [II-1] 645 [III-1] 650 [IV-1]	
E.U.10-E,II,LL			668 [I-1] 679 [II-1] 693 [III-1] 695 [IV-1]	

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerals, respectively).
The abbreviation "UA" means "Unassociated"
The abbreviation "FS" means "Feature Summary"

5) Feature 12

Feature 12, an irregularly shaped soil discoloration, was located approximately 2 feet south of Feature 10 (see Figure 38). Upon excavation, the soil stain, which was originally thought to be a refuse pit, extended downward only 0.1 to 0.3 foot. No cultural material was recovered from the excavation of the feature. Its western section was underlaid by culturally sterile subsoil, whereas its eastern portion was underlaid by the continuation of the builder's trench for Feature 26, a lead drainage pipe.

6) Feature 13

a) Introduction

Feature 13, a circular brick and stone drywell, was located in the central bay of the 56 Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figures 33, 37, and 38). Before the 1901 construction activity, the area in which the feature was located was an open courtyard extending along the east side of the rear extension to the main building at 56 Wall Street. The feature, which measured approximately 6.9 feet wide (including its masonry walls), was located approximately 9 feet south of Feature 10, the brick cistern.

Two rectangular excavation units, E.U. 10-H and 10-Y, were required to excavate and obtain a cross section of the masonry, the fill within the feature, and a narrow builder's trench (see Figures 38 and 64 for profile H-H'). Excavation Unit 10-H covered the northern portion of the feature and measured 6.4 feet wide and 5 feet long. The southern excavation unit measured 8.7 feet wide and 5 feet long (see Figures 34, 37, and 38).

All measurements for Feature 13 were taken from temporary datum point 6, located on a brick wall adjacent to the west. The datum point was 7.96 feet below site datum (elevation 13.44 feet above sea level) and approximately 6.55 feet below the surface of the lot (see Figures 37 and 38).

b) Recent Impacts

Feature 13 was disturbed on at least one other occasion in addition to the 1901 alterations of the building at 56 Wall Street, which resulted in the drywell being truncated an undetermined number of feet. Installation of the lead drainage pipe (Feature 26) in the early nineteenth century destroyed the eastern portion of the feature's stone lining. The northern end of the lead pipe, which extended through the drywell, was uncovered during the excavation of Feature 10.

c) Stratification

The controlled excavation of Feature 13 started at a depth of 1.85 feet below datum (8.7 feet below the surface). A light troweling of the surface uncovered the general

outline of the stone lining and related soil discolorations for the builder's trench for the pipe. In plan view, the northern interior of the feature consisted of a dark reddish-brown fine silt mottled with a brown and black fine sand, designated layer 1 of Stratum I (labeled "I-1" in Figure 38 and "A" and "B" in Figure 64). A greater amount of black silt mottling was found in the western portion of the layer. The southern interior of the feature was covered by a dark yellowish-brown silty sand, designated layer 2 of Stratum I (labeled "I-2" in Figure 38; not shown in profile, Figure 64). Stratum I did extend north- and southward past the limits of these excavation units. Stratum II, the narrow builder's trench for the feature, consisted of a reddish-brown silt mottled with black silt and rusty red stains (see Figure 38).

Both layers 1 and 2 of Stratum I were determined to be part of the constuction trench for the lead pipe (Feature 26). (In Figure 64, the builder's trench contained four definable soil variations within layer 1, labeled "A" through "D.") Along the inner western wall of the feature, the fill measured only 1.1 feet thick and sloped downward to the east (see Figures 64 and 68). The fill reached a maximum thickness of 1.9 feet directly below the pipe, and extended to a maximum depth of 3.7 feet below datum. The lead pipe, uncovered at a depth of between 3.2 and 3.8 feet below datum by the excavation of Stratum I, extended in a north-south direction through both test units E.U. 10-H and Y (see Figures 38, 55, and 69). Over this 10-foot length, the top of the pipe sloped downward approximately 0.6 foot from north to south (evident in Figure 55). (For a discussion of the date and variety of cultural material recovered from Stratum I, refer to the description of Feature 26, which follows.)

Beneath Stratum I was a 0.3- to 0.4-foot thick layer of black clayey silt, which covered the western part of the feature's interior (labeled "E" in Figure 64). The deposit, designated layer 1 of Stratum III, sloped downward from the interior wall to the feature's center. Along the eastern portion of the drywell, Stratum III was disturbed by the construction trench for the lead pipe. Beneath the layer of black silt was a series of thin layers of silt and clayey silt, which alternated in color from yellowish brown to brown to black and ranged from 0.1 to 0.7 foot thick (see Figure 70). These layers or lenses, which have been designated layer 2 of Stratum III (see "F" through "L," Figure 64), extended deepest at the center of the feature. The last

FIGURE 68. Looking east at Feature 13, a brick and stone drywell in the process of excavation (its northern half is partially excavated). Note the builder's trench for the lead drainage pipe (Feature 26) visible in the disturbed feature wall and left of center as a soil discoloration. (The lead pipe lies buried at this stage of excavation.) (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

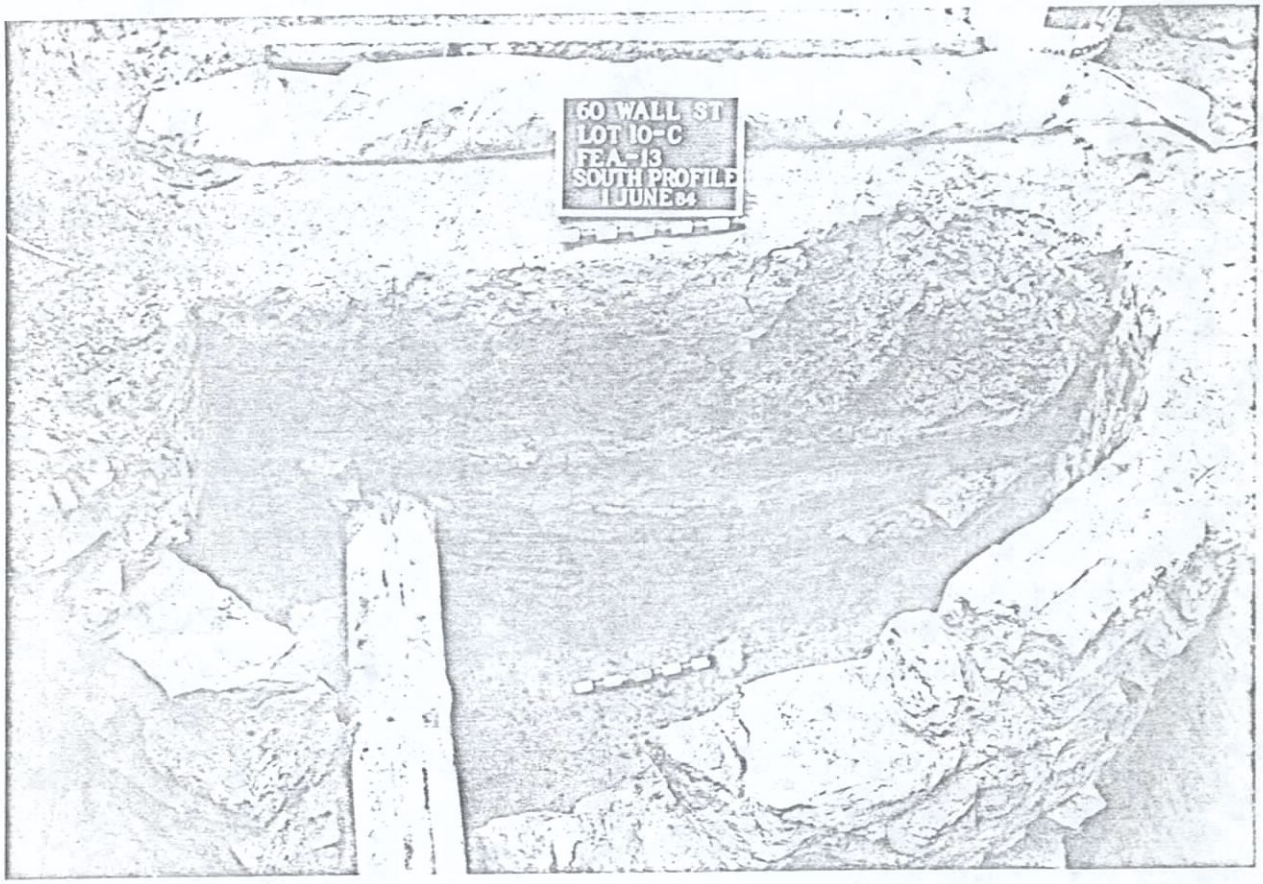


FIGURE 69. View southward at Feature 13 after excavation of its northern half. Note builder's trench for lead drainage pipe cutting through fill strata within feature (compare profile H-H' of this wall, Figure 64). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

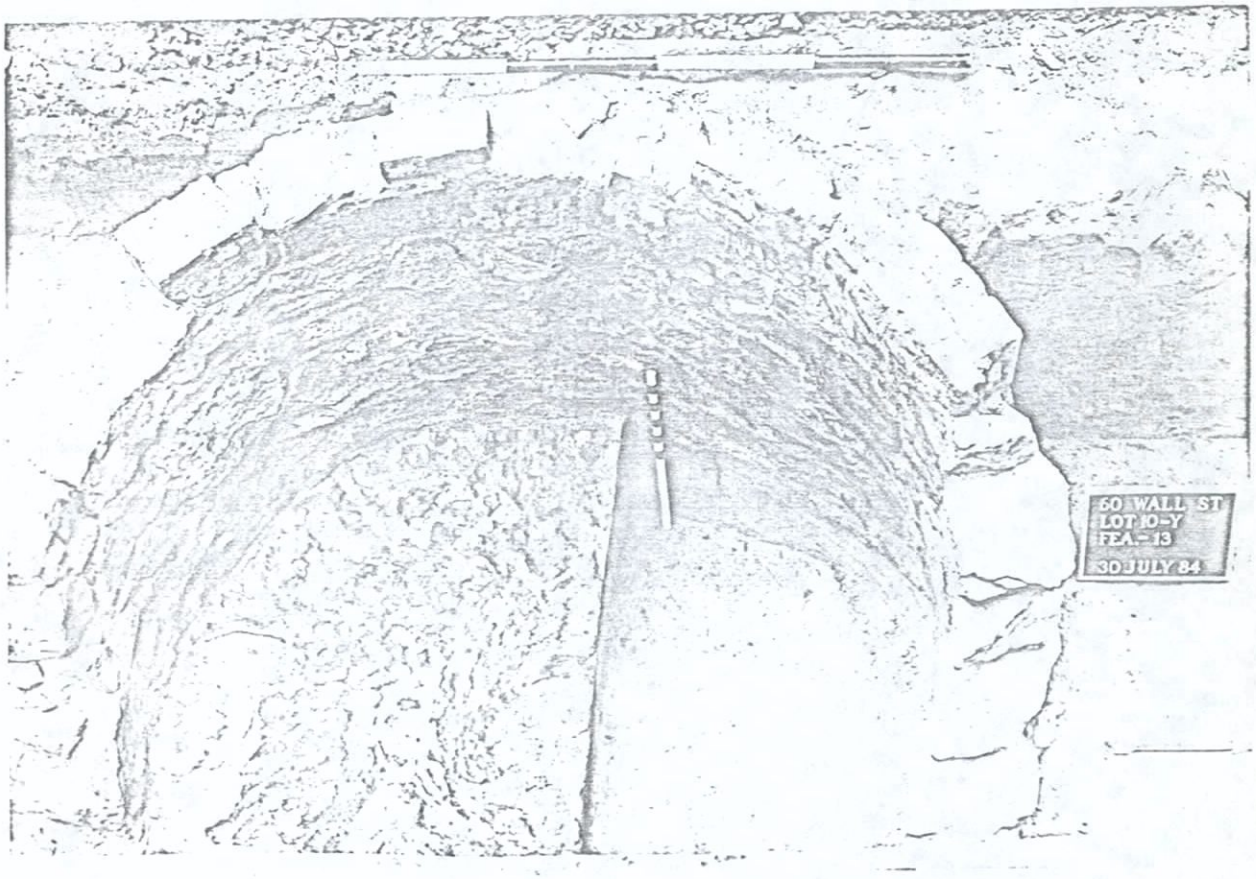


FIGURE 70. View westward of Feature 13 after partial removal of strata associated with installation of lead drainage pipe. (The pipe is visible running across the bottom edge of the view.) Note the interbedding of the undisturbed fill layers in the southern (E.U. 10-Y) portion of the drywell. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

layer above subsoil, a mottled yellowish-red silt and black clayey silt ("L" in Figure 64), started at a depth of 3.1 feet below datum and ended approximately 0.2 foot along the inner wall of the feature. In the center of the feature, the layer extended to a depth of 4.05 feet below datum, or approximately 0.7 foot below the base of the feature. The deposit filled a distinct basin-shaped depression in the dyrwell's center (see Figures 64 and 69). Excavation ended at a depth of between 4.5 and 5.6 feet below temporary datum (see Figure 71).

A small quantity of cultural material, of early to mid-nineteenth-century manufacture, was found in the uppermost portion of layer 1 of Stratum III. The majority of the items recovered were of either a personal or commercial nature and not household refuse. Layer 2 of Stratum III, when not sterile, contained few artifacts.

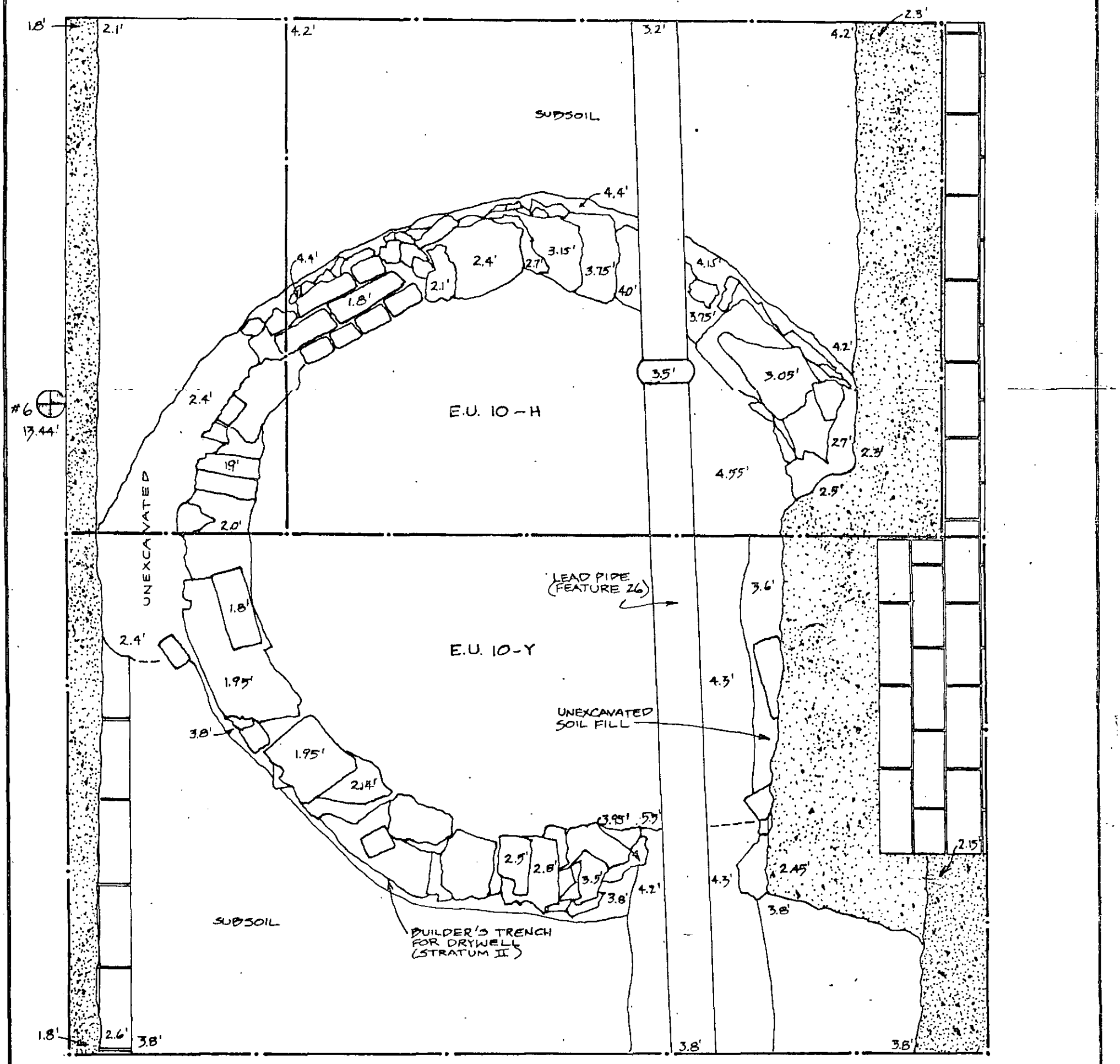
Stratum II, the builder's trench for Feature 13, was excavated to a depth of 4.35 feet below datum. The backfilled trench did not reach the feature's base. At a depth of approximately 2.45 feet from the top of the feature the trench narrowed to less than 0.1 foot wide (see Figure 71). A small quantity of household ceramics, diagnostic to the late eighteenth century, was recovered from Stratum II. Additional cultural material consisted of a small amount of construction debris, including brick, mortar, and window glass fragments.

d) Construction Details

The excavation of Feature 13 provided important information concerning its construction. The drywell was built of mortared, random-sized schist and red sandstone bonded on its interior surface. Its 0.5- to 0.8-foot wide walls contained a number of common red and yellow bricks, employed as fillers. The base of the feature extended to a depth of 11.5 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 8.5 feet above sea level) and 12.9 feet below site datum (see Figures 70 and 71).

Evidently, the feature was originally an overflow chamber for the cistern located to the north (Feature 10). Inasmuch as it was not designed to hold water, the drywell had no bottom and its interior wall surface was not plastered. Unfortunately, the installation of the lead drainage pipe destroyed any evidence that may have existed regarding how the drywell was originally connected to the cistern.

The few diagnostic artifacts recovered from the builder's trench indicate that the drywell was built in the late eighteenth century at the earliest.



60 WALL STREET SITE

FIGURE 71 - PLAN, COMPLETELY EXCAVATED FEATURE 13 (DRYWELL), WITH LEAD PIPE (FEATURE 26),

CUTTING THROUGH EASTERN PORTION. DEPTHS ARE BELOW DATUM 6

HISTORIC CONSERVATION AND INTERPRETATION, INC., 1984

N TRUE

0 1'

SCALE: 1" = 1'

ARCHEOLOGICAL

e) Summary

In summary, the excavation of Feature 13 provided key information regarding its approximate date and method of construction as well as its subsequent abandonment. The stone drywell was part of a wastewater management system at 56 Wall Street, which controlled surface and structural runoff from a courtyard and also served the rear extension to the main building. Based on material recovered from the builder's trench of Feature 13, the system was constructed in the late eighteenth century at the earliest. It would appear that the wastewater system and a large privy located to its north (Feature 7) accompanied the construction of a new structure on the lot. The drywell was abandoned late in the first half of the nineteenth century, when the cistern was connected to a colonial-era well (Feature 18) located south of Feature 13 in Lot 10. In the process, a 35-foot long lead drainage pipe (Feature 26) was installed in the courtyard, which partially destroyed Feature 13.

As shown in Table 6, the various strata from Feature 13 have been assigned to five cultural units. Cultural Unit D consists of the backfill found in the builder's trench. The material recovered is a secondary deposit, which dates to the late eighteenth century. The numerous lenses of soil within the feature below the construction trench for the lead drainage pipe have been assigned to Cultural Unit F. The cultural material in this unit is a primary deposit dating to the mid-nineteenth century. The backfill from the builder's trench for the drainage pipe has been assigned to Cultural Unit G. Contained within the fill was a secondary deposit of late eighteenth- through mid-nineteenth-century artifactual material. Cultural Unit I represents the few disturbances related to the 1901 construction episode. (Artifactual material from each component is discussed in more detail in Section VII.)

TABLE 6
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (56 Wall Street)
Feature 13

Excavation Units	Cultural Units				
	D. Builder's trench: late eighteenth or early nineteenth century	F. Mid-nineteenth century primary deposit	G. Builder's trench for lead drainage pipe - c1830-50	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U.10-H	188 [II-1] 189 [II-2] 205 [II-3] 210 [II-4]	191 [VI-1] 195 [VII-1] 199 [VIII-1] 204 [IX-1] 209 [X-1] 211 [XI-1] 215 [XI-2]	159 [III-1] 172 [I-2] 181 [III-2] 193 [I-3] 208 [III-3]	147 [OVRBDN] 150 [I-1] 164 [V-1]	148 [FS] 160 [IV-1]
E.U.10-Y	496 [IV-1]	481 [VIII-1] 489 [IX-1] 505 [X-1] 506 [XI-1] 507 [XII-1] 508 [XIII-1] 509 [XIV-1] 510 [XII-2] 514 [XV-1] 515 [XVI-1]	466 [I-1] 468 [II-1] 469 [III-1] 473 [I-2] 474 [V-1] 477 [III-2] 479 [I-3] 494 [I-4] 487 [III-3] 492 [I-5] 502 [I-6]		495 [VI-1]

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerials, respectively).
The abbreviation "OVRBDN" means "Overburden."
The abbreviation "FS" means "Feature Summary"

7) Feature 15

a) Introduction

Feature 15, the bottom courses of a stone drywell, was located in the eastern bay of the 58 Wall Street side of Lot 10 approximately 3 feet east of Feature 13 (see Figure 38). Before 1901, the area in which the feature was situated was an open courtyard located adjacent to and west of a rear extension to the main building on the lot (see Figure 20). The roughly circular feature had an interior diameter of 2.7 feet. Bounding and partly overlying the feature to the west was a brick foundation wall set on a concrete footing. A small quantity of early nineteenth-century artifacts was recovered from the feature's interior fill.

Two excavation units were required to excavate the interior fill and most of the builder's trench: E.U. 10-J and 10-JJ. To obtain a profile of the interior stratification, archeologists cross-sectioned the feature along an east-west line (see profile I-I', Figures 38 and 64). The northern test unit, E.U. 10-JJ, measured 5.7 feet wide and 4.7 feet long. The southern unit was of the same width but only 3.7 feet long (see Figures 37 and 38). All measurements of Feature 15 were taken from temporary datum point 9 located on a brick foundation wall south of the feature (see Figures 37 and 38). The datum point was situated 8.18 feet below site datum (elevation 13.22) and approximately 6.6 feet below the surface.

Preparation of the area, prior to controlled excavation, required the removal of a thin layer of silt, less than 0.1 foot thick, that covered the top of the feature (see Figure 72). The top course of stone consisted primarily of red sandstone, with both red and yellow brick filler (see Figure 38).

b) Recent Impacts

Feature 15, like all others in Lot 10, was truncated by the 1901 construction activity, with the erection of the brick wall and concrete footing west of the feature causing the greatest impact. Fortunately, the poured concrete footing, which was set on the drywell's western edge, did not have a wide builder's trench.

FIGURE 72. Photograph of Feature 15 prior to excavation, looking west. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

c) Stratification

Controlled excavation of Feature 15 started at a depth of 2.2 feet below datum (8.8 feet below the surface, 10.2 feet below site datum). In plan view at this depth the interior of the feature was covered by a fine brown silty sand mottled with bands of black, brown/dark brown, and gray silt, designated Stratum I (see "I" in Figure 38 and "A" in Figure 64). The top course of stone was also covered by a thin overburden of mottled and banded silty sand. The small amount of cultural material found in the layer would appear to be associated with the demolition of the feature. The colors of the silt ranged from reddish brown to black to yellowish orange.

Along the exterior of the stone wall of the drywell was a narrow builder's trench composed of brown silt (Stratum II; see Figure 38), which measured no more than 0.2 foot wide. Along the outer edge of the deposit was a thin band of dark brown fine silt.

Stratum I, the deposit of soil in the interior of Feature 15, was very similar to the undisturbed layers of silt that were found in Feature 13 below the fill associated with Feature 26, the lead drainage pipe (profile H-H' in Figure 64). The stratum was composed of numerous thin lenses of light- and dark-colored silts, which were interbedded and impossible to remove separately (labeled "A" through "E" in Figure 64). Few, if any, of the lenses either approached 0.1 foot in thickness or covered the entire interior of the feature. Together, they comprised Stratum I.

The southern portion of the fill on the interior of the feature was excavated in five arbitrary levels to a depth of approximately 3.9 to 4.0 feet below datum (see Figure 73). The first three levels measured 0.5 foot thick. With the profile serving as a guide, a different excavation strategy was used to sample the northern portion of the feature. The layers were divided according to the most prevalent color. In this manner, the northern portion of the stratum was separated into eleven layers. No masonry was found across the feature's floor (see Figures 64 and 74).

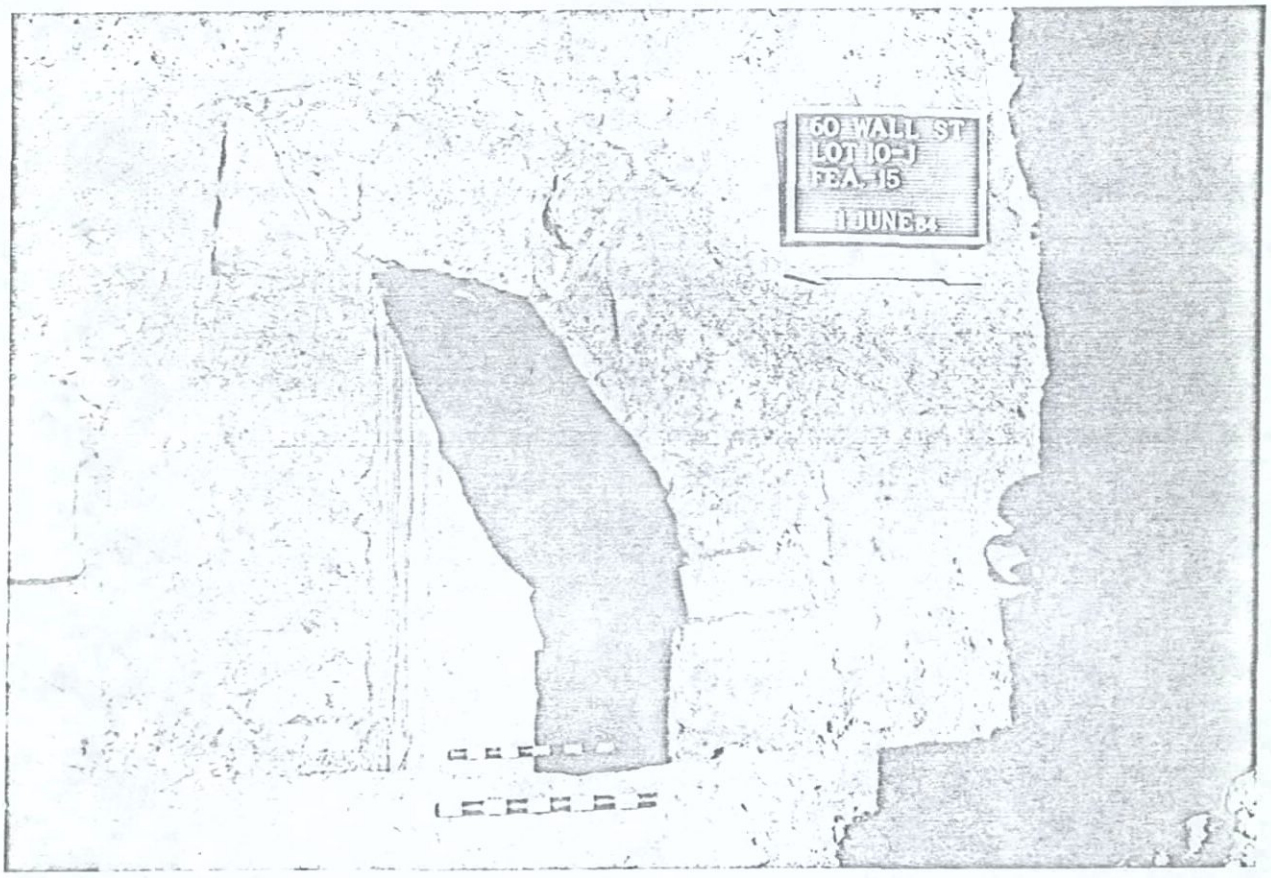


FIGURE 73. View eastward at Feature 15, stone drywell, after the excavation of its southern half. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

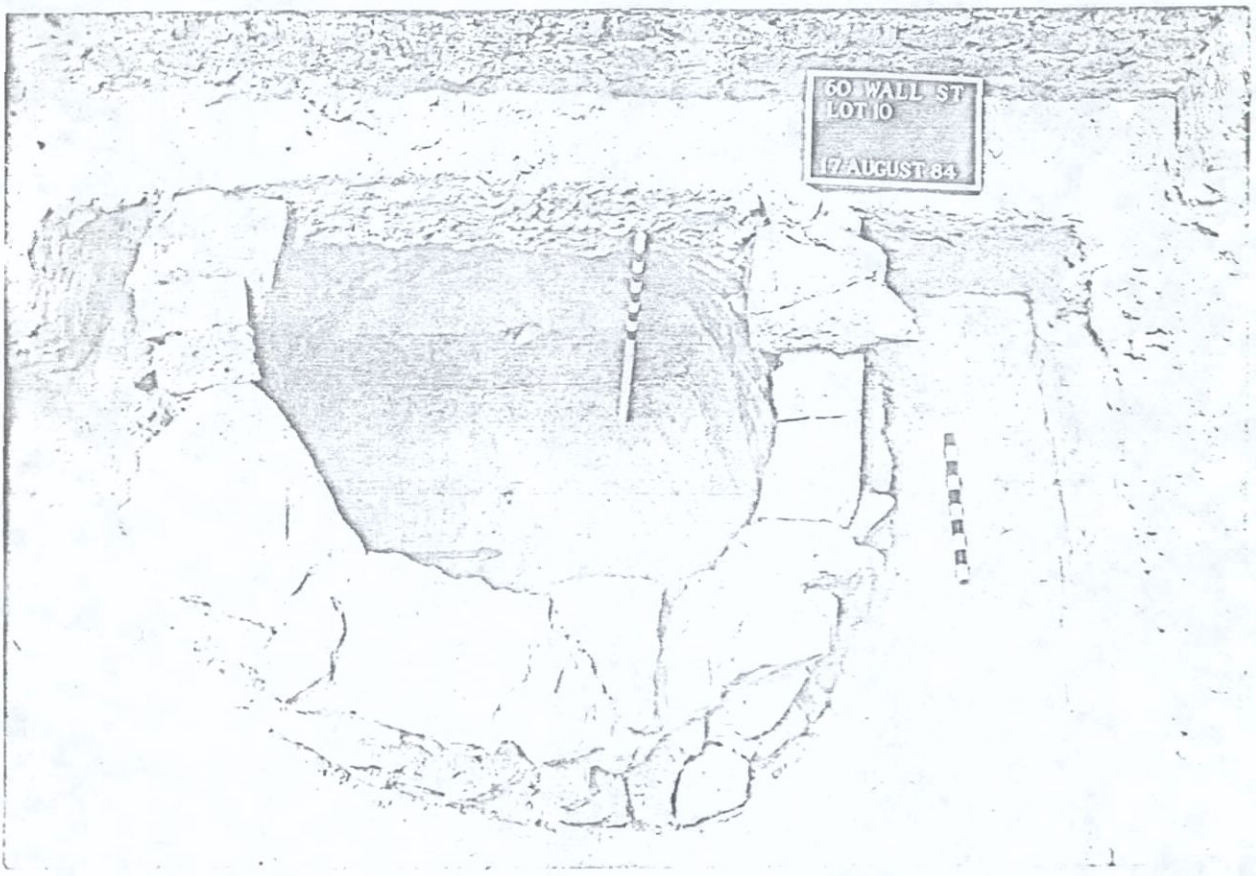


FIGURE 74. Photograph of Feature 15 completely excavated, looking to the west. Note the concrete footing and brick foundation on the western edge of the drywell. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

A wide variety of artifactual material, dating in manufacture from the late eighteenth through at least the first quarter of the nineteeth century, was recovered from Stratum I. Besides a small quantity of possible household ceramics and glasswares, a number of objects reflecting the commercial use of the lot in the 1820's through the 1840's were recovered, including fragments of stoneware ink bottles and rusted pen points. Also recovered from the deposit was a small quantity of construction material, primarily brick and mortar fragments.

Stratum II, the narrow builder's trench for Feature 15, ended at a depth of approximately 1 foot below the top of the feature. A few fragments of brick and mortar and a single creamware sherd were recovered from the deposit.

d) Construction Details

The stone lining of Feature 15, one of two drywells (the other being Feature 16) evidently associated with a double-chambered cistern located to the south (see Feature 19-20), measured approximately 1.0 foot wide. Composed mostly of red sandstone set in mortar, it used red and yellow brick as filler. The wall, which was flush on the interior, extended to a maximum depth of 11.9 feet below datum (elevation 9.5 feet) and approximately 10.5 feet below the present surface of the lot. The lack of a masonry bottom or interior plastering indicates that the feature was not constructed to hold water.

e) Summary

In summary, Feature 15, a shallow, roughly circular stone drywell, appears to have been associated with Feature 19-20 (a double-chambered cistern) located to the south. Within the interior of Feature 15 were numerous lenses of water-deposited silts and clay that contained a late eighteenth- to mid-nineteeth-century collection of artifactual material. Based on the single creamware sherd recovered from the builder's trench, it would appear that the drywell was constructed in the late eighteenth century at the earliest.

As shown on Table 7, the various strata identified during the excavation of Feature 15 have been assigned to three cultural units. The builder's trench for the feature has been assigned to Cultural Unit D and is a secondary deposit. The material recovered from the fill found on the interior of the feature appears to be a primary deposit dating from the late eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century. Cultural Unit I includes the strata deposited as a result of the early twentieth-century construction activity on the lot.

TABLE 7
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (58 Wall Street)
Feature 15

Excavation Units	Cultural Units			
	D. Builder's trench: late eighteenth or early nineteenth century	F. Mid-nineteenth century primary deposit	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U. 10-J		187 [II-1] 188 [II-2] 190 [II-3] 194 [II-4] 198 [III-1]	182 [I-1]	201 [IV-1]
E.U. 10-JJ	617 [XII-1]	593 [I-1] 594 [II-1] 595 [III-1] 597 [IV-1] 598 [V-1] 600 [VI-1] 601 [VII-1] 607 [VIII-1] 609 [IX-1] 611 [X-1] 612 [XI-1] 624 [XII-1]	605 [UA]	

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerals, respectively).
The abbreviation "UA" means "Unassociated"

8) Feature 16

a) Introduction

Feature 16, a truncated, circular brick drywell, was located approximately 7 feet south of Feature 15, also in the eastern bay of the 58 Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figures 37 and 38). The drywell was probably associated with a wastewater system, which included Feature 15, a drywell to the north, and Feature 19-20, a cistern located to the south (see Figure 38). The outside diameter of the feature measured approximately 4.2 feet. Before the 1901 construction activity, the feature was situated in an open courtyard which bordered the rear extension of the building to the west (see Figures 20 and 26).

Two excavation units were required to excavate the fill within the feature and to sample the northeastern portion of the feature's construction trench. Excavation Unit 10-K covered the feature's eastern arc and measured 2.2 feet wide and 5.7 feet long, its long axis oriented in a north-south direction. Excavation Unit 10-KK covered the northwestern portion of the feature and measured 2.7 feet wide and 3.7 feet long (see Figure 38). All measurements for Feature 16 were taken from temporary datum point 10 placed on a brick wall to the northwest of the feature. The datum point was 9.14 feet below site datum (elevation 12.26 feet) and approximately 7.5 feet below the present surface of the lot.

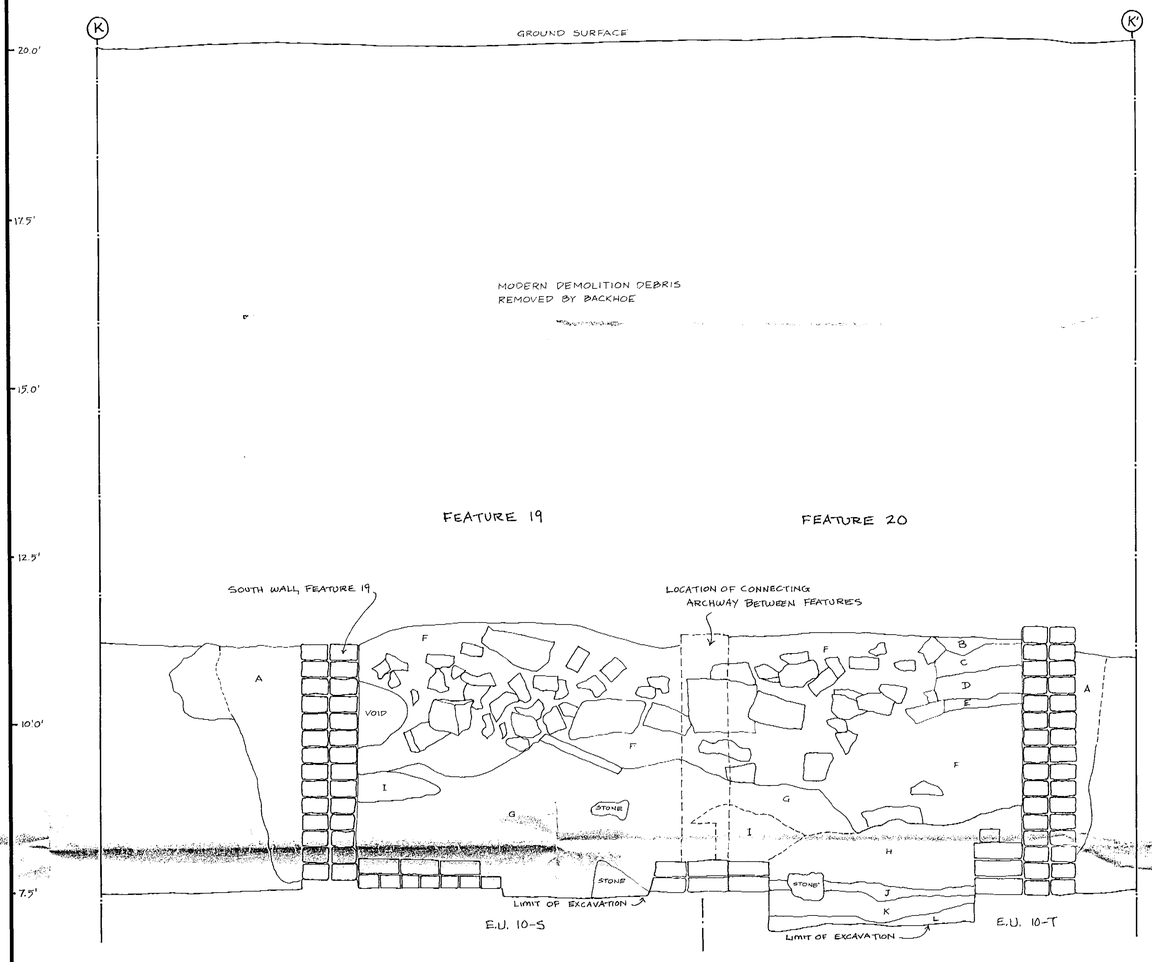
In preparing the feature for excavation, the archeologists removed a small section of the 1901 brick wall by hand (see Figures 37 and 38). They did not attempt to remove a brick and concrete column support which had previously destroyed the southwestern arc of the drywell (see Figure 75).

b) Recent Impacts

The last major construction phase on the lot undertaken in 1901 truncated the upper portion of the feature. Additionally, its southwestern arc was cut away by the installation of the previously noted brick and concrete support column, which extended below the base of the feature to culturally sterile subsoil (see Figures 76 and 77). The *in-situ* northwestern portion of the feature was uncovered beneath a 1.0-foot wide brick wall and a shallow 0.5-foot thick concrete footing (see Figure 38).

FIGURE 75. View eastward at Feature 16, a brick drywell, prior to the start of excavation. Note the concrete column support (lower right corner), which impacted the southwestern portion of feature. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

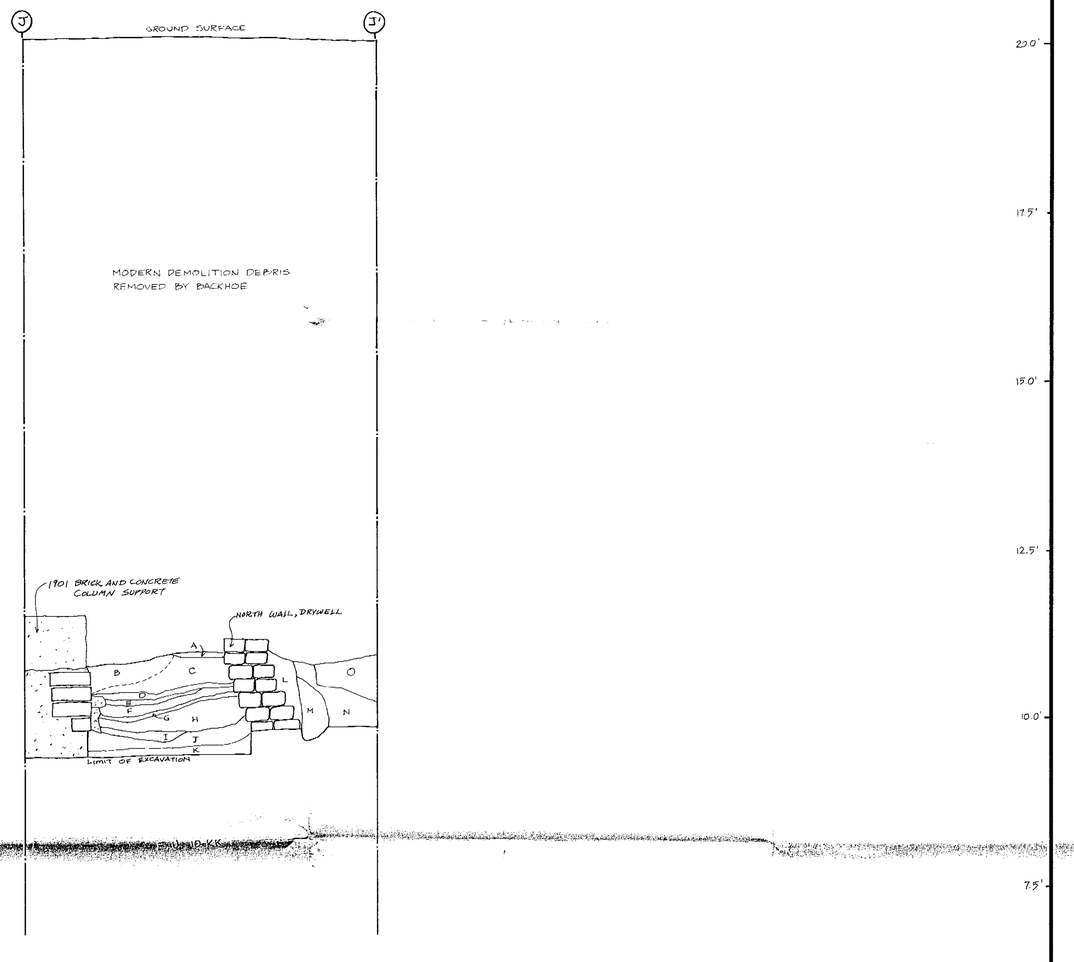
SITE DATUM/ELEVATION 21.4'



A STRONG BROWN SILT WITH MICA (BUILDER'S TRENCH'), STRATUM II)
B REDDISH-BROWN SILT, MOTTLED WITH YELLOWISH-BROWN FINE SILT (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
C YELLOWISH-BROWN FINE SAND WITH TRACES OF MICA (LENS, STRATUM I)
D BROWN FINE SAND WITH MICA (LENS, STRATUM I)
E STRONG BROWN FINE SILT WITH MICA (LENS, STRATUM I)
F MOTTLED STRONG BROWN, PALE BROWN SILT AND DARK YELLOWISH-BROWN FINE SAND WITH CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS (LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
G BROWN-DARK BROWN SAND WITH MICA (LAYER 3, STRATUM I)
H BROWN-DARK BROWN SAND WITH MICA (LAYER 3, STRATUM I)
I REDDISH-BROWN SILT WITH MICA (LENS IN LAYER 3, STRATUM I)
J BLACK FINE SILT/CLAY (LAYER 1, STRATUM IV)
K MOTTLED DARK YELLOWISH BROWN, REDDISH-BROWN AND DARK GRAYISH-BROWN FINE SANDS WITH BLACK STAINING (LAYER 2, STRATUM IV)
L MOTTLED YELLOWISH-RED, DARK YELLOWISH BROWN, OLIVE BROWN SAND, YELLOWISH-BROWN FINE SAND AND SILT (SUBSOIL)

PROFILE K-K', FEATURE 19-20 (CISTERN), LOT 10

SITE DATUM/ELEVATION 21.4'



A DARK BROWN CLAY (LAYER 2, STRATUM I)
B DARK BROWN SILT AND SAND WITH RUBBLE (LAYER 1, STRATUM I)
C DARK YELLOWISH BROWN FINE SAND (LAYER 3, STRATUM I)
D BLACK FINE SILT BANDS IN LIGHT REDDISH GRAY FINE SAND (STRATUM III)
E LIGHT BROWNISH-GRAY FINE SAND (STRATUM III)
F BROWN-DARK BROWN SILT WITH SOME BLACK SILT BANDS (STRATUM III)
G BLACK FINE SILT (STRATUM III)
H GRAYISH-BROWN FINE SAND WITH BLACK SILT BANDS (STRATUM III)
I COARSE REDDISH-YELLOW SAND WITH PEBBLES AND MOTTLED WITH PINKISH GRAY SAND (STRATUM III)
J REDDISH-BROWN SILT WITH SMALL AMOUNT OF BRICK FRAGMENTS (STRATUM III)
K DARK YELLOWISH-BROWN FINE SANDY SILT (SUBSOIL)
L YELLOWISH-BROWN SANDY SILT (STRATUM II)
M OLIVE BROWN/DARK YELLOWISH-BROWN SILT (SUBSOIL)
N DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT (SUBSOIL)
O DISTURBED, MOTTLED SUBSOIL

PROFILE J-J', FEATURE 16 (DRYWELL), LOT 10

FIGURE 76 — PROFILES, FEATURES 19-20 & 16, LOT 10

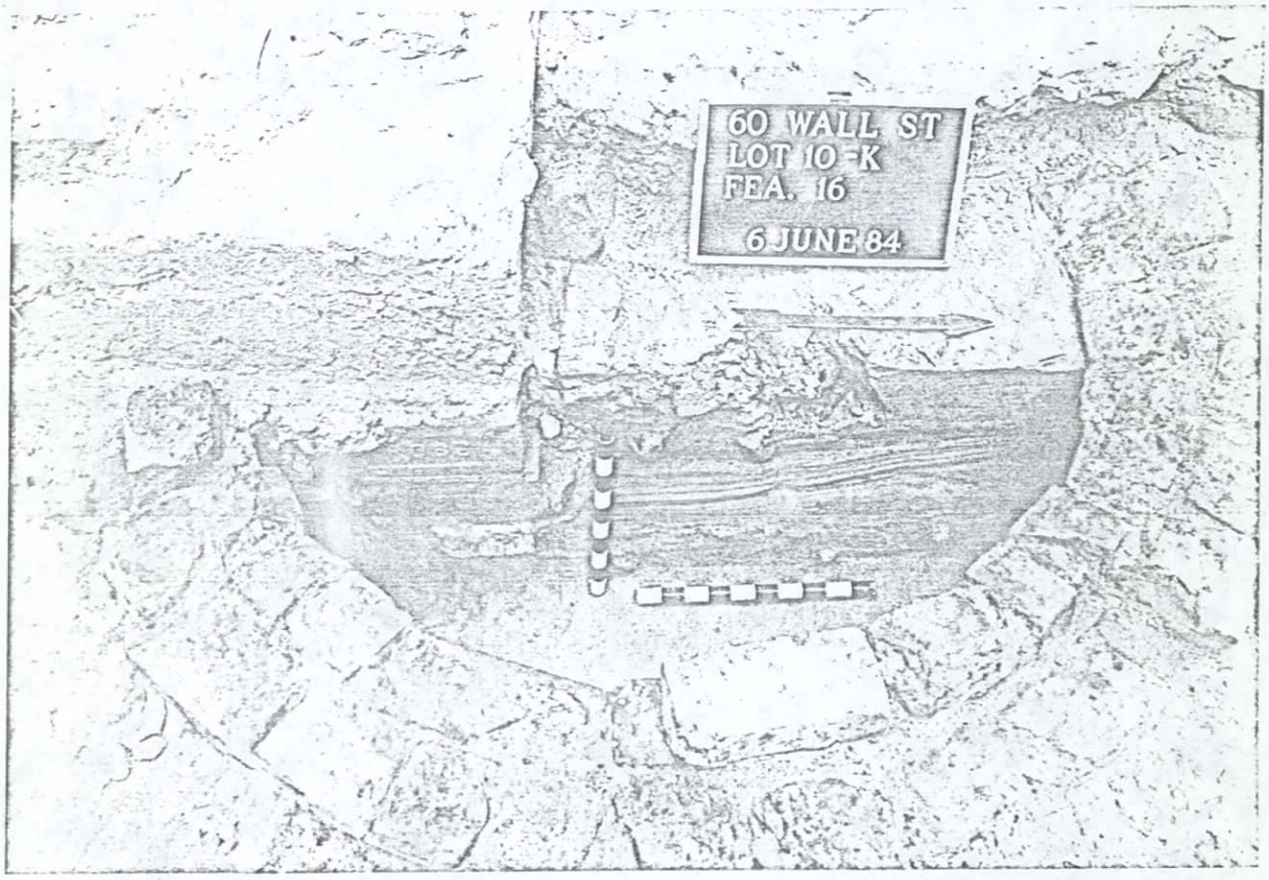


FIGURE 77. View westward at Feature 16, after excavation of its eastern half. Note numerous soil lenses in undisturbed northern portion of feature and brick and concrete column support (upper left corner) extending to subsoil. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

c) Stratification

The controlled excavation of Feature 16 started at a depth of 9.1 feet below the surface (10.4 feet below site datum). In plan view, the interior of the feature was covered by a dark brown clay and a fine dark brown sandy silt containing rubble (see Figure 38). The dark brown sand with rubble, the apparent construction trench for the brick column base, extended 1.1 feet to the north and 0.4 foot to the east. The deposit has been designated Stratum I, layer 1 (labeled "I-1" in Figure 38 and "B" in Figure 76). Layer 2 of Stratum I, the dark brown clay, filled the area between layer 1 and the arc of the drywell's brick walls on the north and east (labeled "I-2" on Figure 38 and "A" in Figure 76). Just outside of the drywell's wall on the east and north was a 0.3- to 0.5-foot wide band of dark yellowish-brown sandy silt, mottled with black silt and yellow/orange sand banding. This soil, representing the backfilled builder's trench, was labeled Stratum II ("II" in Figure 38 and "L" in Figure 76).

Layer 1 of Stratum I was excavated to a depth of 1.85 feet below datum. With increasing depth the width of the layer narrowed and ended before reaching the base of the brick and concrete column support. The fill contained a variety of construction material. Layer 2 of Stratum I was a thin lens of soil that reached a maximum thickness of 0.15 foot along its northern extent. No artifactual material was recovered from the layer. Both layers 1 and 2 were underlaid by a dark yellowish-brown fine sand, designated layer 3 of Stratum I ("C" in Figure 76). Layer 3, which covered the entire interior of Feature 16, extended to a maximum depth of from 1.75 to 2.0 feet below datum. The majority of cultural material recovered from the deposit was construction debris.

Underlying Stratum I was a deposit of soil very similar to the lower strata found previously in Features 13 and 15. The deposit consisted of numerous alternating bands or lenses of different-colored silts, fine sand, and clay--all of which have been designated Stratum III ("D" through "J," Figure 76; see also Figure 77). Separate layers within the deposit were differentiated according to the most predominant color. Adding to the difficulty of excavating Stratum III was the convoluted nature of the deposit, which rarely presented a uniform surface. Therefore, the number of layers distinguished for the stratum, which will not be discussed in detail, are somewhat arbitrary. In E.U. 10-K, Stratum III was removed in three layers, whereas a total of five separate layers were excavated in 10-KK.

Stratum III extended to a depth of between 2.6 and 2.7 feet below datum, approximately 0.6 to 1.0 foot thick. In

general, the layers sloped downward from the wall of the feature to its center. The lowest layer of soil in Stratum III was a reddish-brown silt containing a greater concentration of brick and mortar fragments than did previous layers ("J" in Figure 76). Beneath this layer, at a depth of approximately 2.7 to 2.8 feet below datum, sterile subsoil was reached ("K" in Figure 76), here a dark yellowish-brown fine sandy silt with mica.

Throughout the excavation of Stratum III, a single anomalous area was noted near the center of the feature. The disturbed area usually consisted of a roughly circular region that appeared either as a slight depression or as an area of contrasting soils (see Figure 78). It contained small concentrations of artifactual material, mostly construction debris.

Only the northeastern portion of Stratum II, the feature's construction trench, was excavated to sterile subsoil (see Figure 79). The remaining portion of the trench was not removed due to time constraints and the small amount of artifactual material recovered. The yellowish-brown sandy silt with bands of yellow and black silt along the outer edge (Stratum II) was taken down to subsoil (a depth of 2.74 feet below datum) and below the base of the feature. In profile, the actual width of the builder's trench appeared narrower than what was evident on the surface, but the differently colored outer portion of the trench was apparently the result of leaching. A small quantity of construction material, limited to brick and mortar fragments, was recovered from the backfilled soil in the trench.

d) Construction Details

Feature 16 was a drywell or overflow chamber associated with the cistern (Feature 19-20) located to the south and a drywell (Feature 15) to the north. No conclusive evidence was obtained from the builder's trench regarding the feature's date of construction. Cultural material deposited within the feature indicates that the system was in use into the mid-nineteenth century. At this time it is not known how the drywell was connected to the cistern. All physical remains of the conduit, including any archeological evidence, were lost when the historic courtyard area was leveled. The disturbance in the center of Feature 16 appears to be evidence of this conduit, possibly a lead or iron pipe, through which overflow from the cistern spilled into the drywell.

The excavation of Feature 16 uncovered a total of seven courses of brick that extended to a depth of 2.45 feet below datum and approximately 10.0 feet below the current surface of the lot (elevation 9.8 feet). The lining of the feature

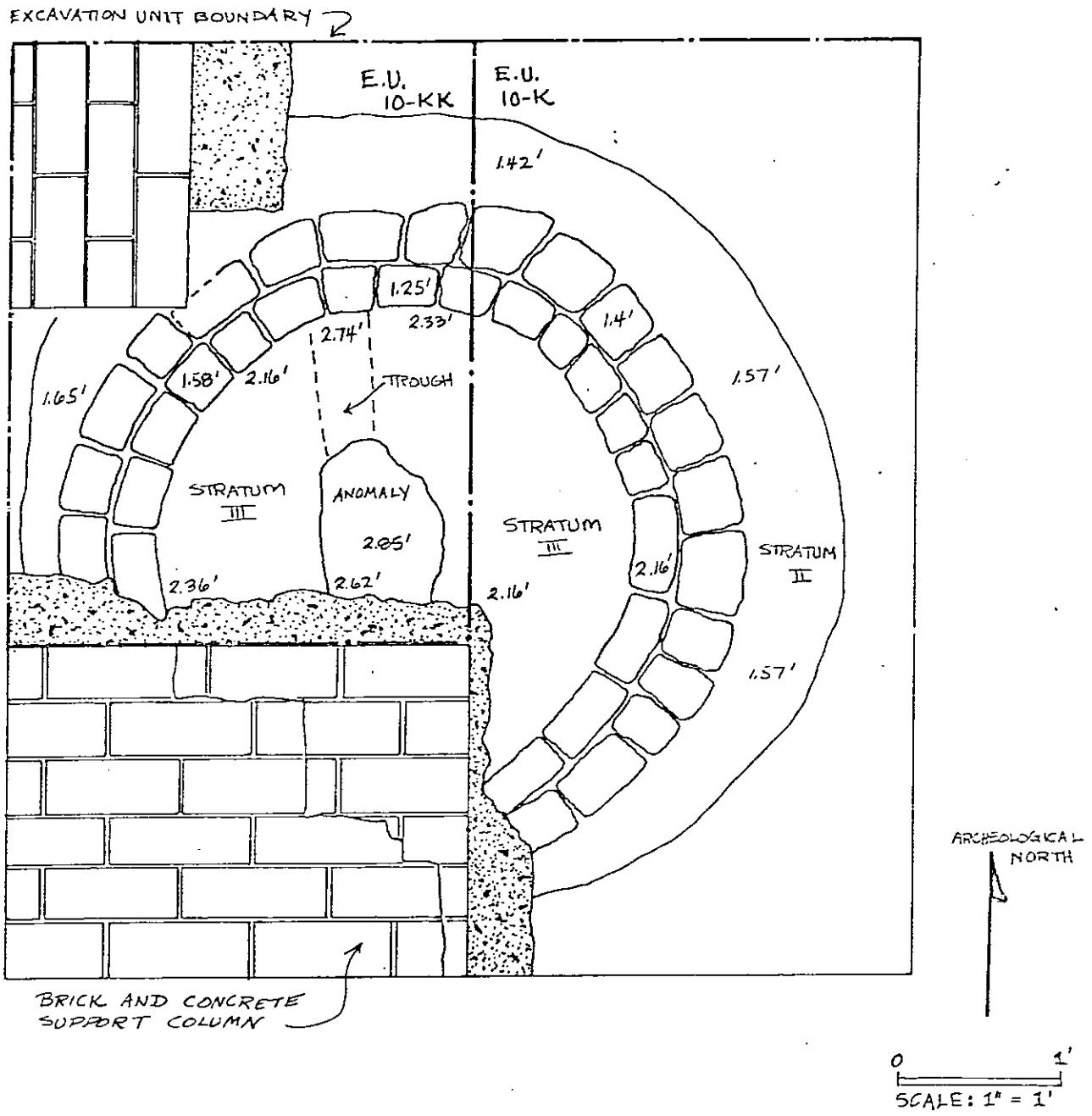


FIGURE 78. Plan of partially excavated Feature 16 (drywell), Lot 10. Depths are in feet below temporary datum point 10 (see Figure 38).

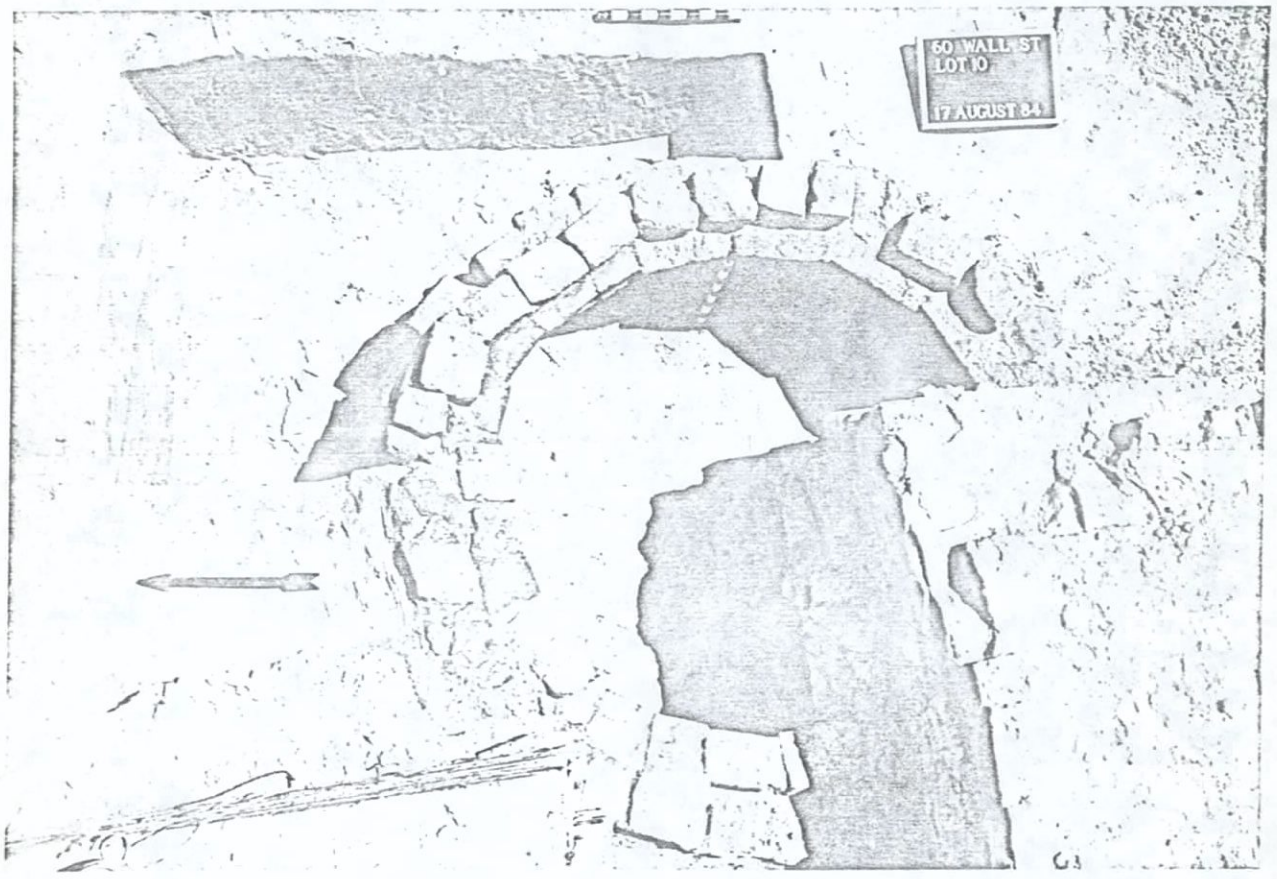


FIGURE 79. View eastward at Feature 16, completely excavated. Brick and concrete foundation was removed to expose the northwestern arc of the feature (bottom center). Builder's trench was excavated to sterile subsoil on the northeastern exterior wall only (upper left corner of photograph). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

was 0.6 foot wide and was composed of a double row of bricks. Many of the common, unmarked red bricks (at least in the top course of the feature) appeared to be reused. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the feature, and unique to the site, was its flaring shape. The interior diameter of this section of the feature belled outward from 2.7 feet at the top to a maximum of 3.4 feet at the base (see Figure 76).

e) Summary

Feature 16 appears to be part of a cistern and drywell system, which, by its association with Features 15 and 19-20, appears to have been constructed in the late eighteenth century at the earliest. The drywells appear to have been in use until the mid-nineteenth century. Very little diagnostic cultural material was recovered from either the drywell's construction trench or from its interior fill.

The numerous deposits identified in the excavation of the feature have been assigned to three cultural units (see Table 8). Cultural Unit D consists of the material recovered from the backfilled builder's trench and is a secondary deposit. Cultural Unit F, a primary deposit, includes the material confined to the interior of the feature, which dates to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The last component, Cultural Unit I, includes those deposits which were a result of the 1901 construction activity. (The cultural material from each component is discussed in more detail in Section VII.)

TABLE B
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (58 Wall Street)
Feature 16

Excavation Units	Cultural Units			
	D. Builder's trench: late eighteenth or early nineteenth century	F. Mid-nineteenth century primary deposit	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U. 10-K		238 [IV-1] 239 [IV-2] 241 [VI-1]	227 [I-1] 229 [II-1] 234 [III-1] 236 [II-2]	174 [UA]
E.U. 10-KK	627 [VII-1]	613 [II-1] 614 [III-1] 616 [IV-1] 615 [V-1] 623 [VI-1]	606 [I-1]	603 [UA]

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerials, respectively).
The abbreviation 'UA' means 'Unassociated'

9) Feature 18

a) Introduction

Feature 18, an early eighteenth-century, circular, brick well, was located in the central bay of the 56 Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figures 37 and 38). The well was situated near the center of the lot adjacent to the former eastern boundary of 56 Wall Street (see Figure 33). The area, prior to both a phase of alteration to the main building in the late nineteenth century and the major construction activity of 1901, was part of an open courtyard situated north of the main structure on the lot (see Figures 20 and 26). According to the 1894 Sanborn map of the block, an addition was made to the rear of the main structure on the 56 Wall Street portion of the lot between 1891 and 1894. Although the width of the addition is not known, the alterations did extend the main structure on the lot northward by 15 feet, covering the well.

The eastern edge of Feature 18 was approximately 2 feet west of Feature 19-20 (a double-chambered cistern; see Figure 38). As shown on Figure 80, three brick support columns and two small sections of foundation, which were located on the eastern property line of 56 Wall Street, were found between Feature 18 and Feature 19-20. When all remnants of the brick walls had been removed, two sections of stone foundation were exposed. They were the remains of the late nineteenth-century addition and were designated Features 21 and 25 (see Figure 38). Subsequently, the construction activity of 1901 resulted in the demolition of the majority of the earlier foundation, as well as a portion of Features 18 and 19-20. Recovered from the well's shaft was a large quantity of construction debris and ceramics and glassware, which date to the late nineteenth century. Unfortunately, very little diagnostic artifactual material was recovered from either the builder's trench or the pre-fill strata within the feature.

Before describing the test units employed to excavate the feature completely, the writer should be state that the original intention was to cross-section the feature along both east-west and north-south axes, using four excavation units, the point of intersection of the lines being the center of the well. The plan was to divide the exterior fill of the feature's construction trench into quadrants--E.U. 10-L, O, W, and V--and the interior of the well into north and south sections--designated E.U. 10-L and W and 10-O and V, respectively. After excavating the southwest

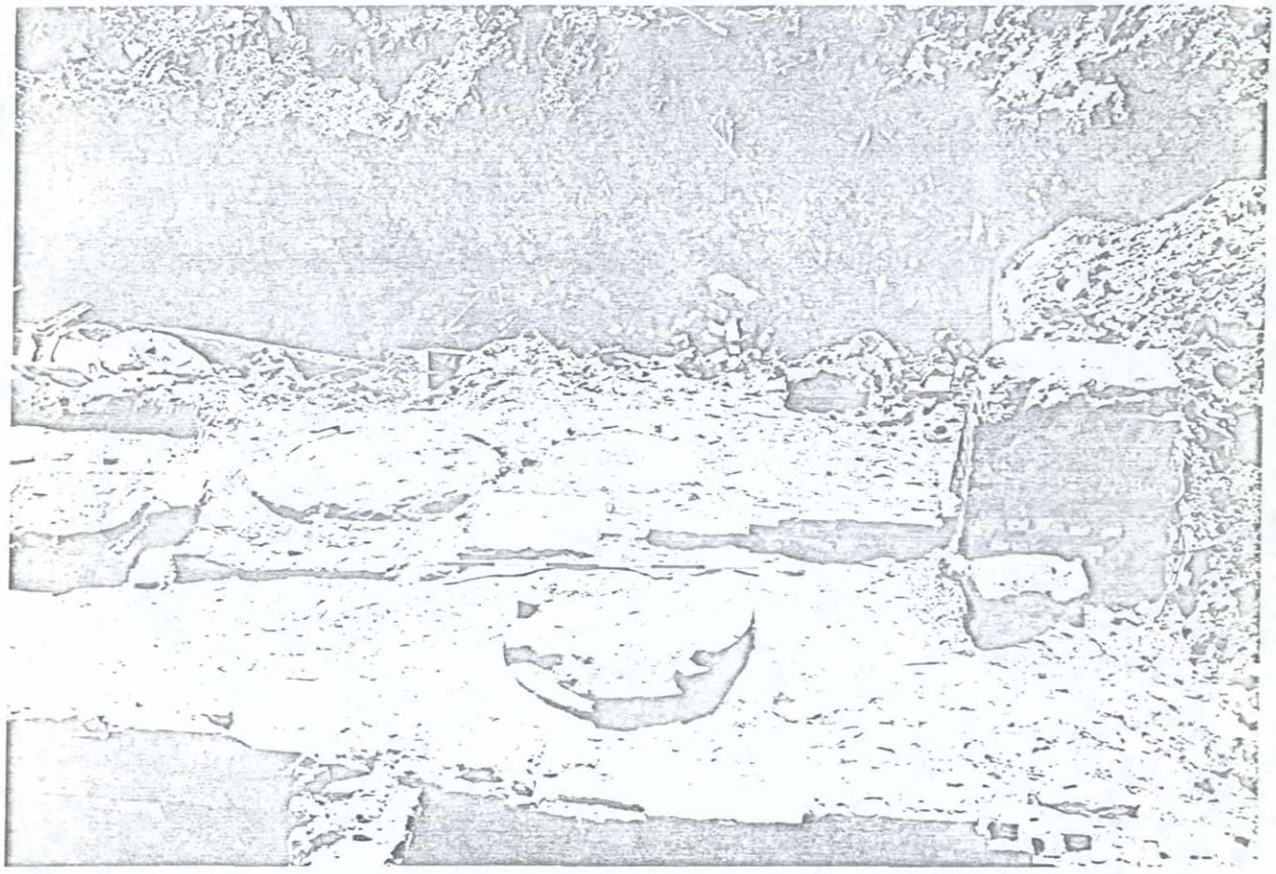


FIGURE 80. View eastward at the central and eastern bays of Lot 10 (see "bay" boundaries in Figure 37). Feature 18, a brick well *prior* to the start of excavation, appears in the central bay (just below the center of the photograph). The foundation wall between the central and eastern bays is marked by the brick column at center right and by the squared column bases at photo center and left center. Behind (east of) the wall, the outline of Feature 19-20 is discernible. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

quadrant of the builder's trench (E.U. 10-O) and the upper 1.5 feet of fill within the well's shaft, the archeologists changed plans for two reasons. (1) The small amount of cultural material recovered from the builder's trench did not warrant the expenditure of the time required to section the northern half of the builder's trench into two units. Therefore, the remaining portion of the builder's trench was excavated in two units: E.U. 10-V, the southeast quadrant; and E.U. 10-L and W, the entire northern half. (2) It was also noticed during excavation that the differences in the fill on the interior of the northern and southern sections of the well were not evident in the stratigraphic profile. To correct this situation, the archeologists excavated the lower portion of the fill along a north-south line and designated the east and west portions as E.U. 10-L and V (east) or E.U. 10-O and W (west), respectively.

The three test units that were finally employed to completely excavate Feature 18 measured as follows: Excavation Unit 10-O, which covered the southwest quadrant of the feature and its builder's trench, measured 5.2 feet wide and 9.6 feet long. Bordering the unit to the west was a 1.3-foot wide brick foundation on a concrete footing. Excavation Unit 10-V abutted the east side of 10-O and measured 4.4 feet wide and 9.6 feet long. Contained within the southeastern portion of E.U. 10-V was a 2.7-foot wide by 3.4-foot long brick column support. Extending northward from the column support was a 1.0-foot wide and 6.0-foot long section of brick wall, the majority of which was within E.U. 10-V (see Figures 37 and 38). The entire northern half of Feature 18 was included within E.U. 10-L and W, which measured 10.1 feet long and 7.2 feet wide. The southern end of the unit was 1.25 feet narrower than the northern portion. Bordering the test unit to the west was a continuation of the brick foundation already noted. Along the eastern edge of the unit was another brick column support and the western portion of a 2.0-foot wide fieldstone foundation (Feature 21).

All measurements for recording the excavation of Feature 18 were taken from temporary datum point 7 (see Figures 37 and 38). The datum, located on the concrete footing of the brick wall west of the feature, was 9.0 feet below site datum and 7.4 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 12.39 feet).

b) Recent Impacts

Although the exact sequence of activities associated with the 1901 construction phase at 56-58 Wall Street is unknown, the leveling of the courtyard required the removal of the upper portion of the well shaft. In conjunction with this building phase, the interior of the well shaft was evidently filled. Finally, the installation of the brick

walls and the brick and concrete support columns destroyed the upper, northeastern arc of the well's brick lining (see Figure 81).

Before 1901, Feature 18 was also impacted by the construction of the extension to the rear of the main building at 56 Wall Street between the years 1891 and 1894. At this time it is impossible to determine whether the installation of the stone foundation, which impacted the upper, eastern portion of the well's construction trench and brick lining, also resulted in the abandonment or filling-in of the feature. The well, which was connected to Feature 10 (by the lead pipe, Feature 26) and to structural leaders and gutters, evidently continued to serve as a drywell for surface and structural rainwater runoff.

c) Stratification

No preparation of Feature 18 was required other than the removal of the debris from the demolition of the most recent structures on the lot and a light troweling of the area (see Figure 80). In plan view, both the interior of the feature and the area surrounding its exterior edge consisted of a variety of different-colored silty soils (see Figure 38). Excavation of Feature 18 started at a depth of between 0.8 and 1.2 feet below datum and 8.6 feet below the present surface of the lot (elevation 11.19 feet above sea level). After removing approximately 0.1 to 0.3 foot of loose overburden, archeologists noted a distinction between the soil within the center of the well and the area adjacent to the brick support column. Stratum I consisted of a mottled dark brown silty sand with a heavy concentration of building debris. The deposit was found in the center of the well. Where the brick lining of the well had been removed, a reddish-brown silt with construction debris, designated Stratum II, extended eastward to the adjacent brick support column. Stratum III, a brown silty sand, was found along the southeastern exterior rim of the well west of the brick wall (and Feature 25; see Figure 38). The band of soil extended southward approximately 4.0 feet adjacent to Feature 25. Stratum IV, a 0.6- to 0.8-foot wide band of strong brown silty sand containing rubble, was found west of and adjacent to Feature 21 in E.U. 10-L and W.

Bordering Stratum IV to the west was a 2.0- to 3.0-foot wide area of brown silt, designated layer 1 of Stratum VI. The deposit extended northward past the limits of the excavation unit. Next to the northern outer rim of the well was a mottled reddish-brown and black sand containing rubble, designated layer 2 of Stratum VI. Stratum VI was bounded on the west by sterile subsoil, a reddish-brown silt, and an irregularly shaped band of soil, also a reddish-brown sandy silt, approximately 4.0 feet long that extended from the outer edge of the well northwestward to

FIGURE 81. Feature 18 in the early stages of excavation. A portion of the earlier stone building foundation (Feature 25) is visible level with the ground's surface in the upper left corner, to the right of the later brick foundation remnant. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

the concrete footing of the brick wall (Stratum V). Stratum V was obviously the lower portion of a pipe trench, inasmuch as a small section of lead pipe (with a 0.25-foot or 3-inch O.D.) was visible on the surface. Figure 38 illustrates all these different soils.

Finally, bordering Stratum V to the southwest and extending along the western and southern exterior edges of Feature 18, was a 1.5- to 3.0-foot wide band of yellowish-brown silty sand, labeled Stratum VII. This deposit ended along the southeastern arc of the feature with the apppearance of Stratum III (see Figure 38).

Stratum II sloped downward to the east and narrowed to approximately 0.2 to 0.3 foot wide along the western side of the support column. The deposit, which was approximately 4.0 feet thick, was excavated to a depth of 12.6 feet below the surface and 13.92 feet below site datum. In the process, the concrete and aggregate footing for the column support was uncovered. To excavate Feature 18, the archeologists had to remove the brick support column and its concrete footing. Underlying Stratum II was subsoil, and adjacent to the exterior of the well was a continuation of the builder's trench for the well, Stratum VII.

Before the strata within the interior of the well's shaft are discussed, the remaining deposits found along the exterior of the feature (III, IV, V, VI, and VII) will be described. Both Strata III and IV appear to be the remains of the builder's trench for the two segments of stone foundation (Features 25 and 21, respectively). Subsequent construction in the area, including the installation of the brick and concrete column support, destroyed all but the footing and/or bottom course of stone. The strata were underlaid in part by subsoil and a continuation of the builder's trench for the well (Stratum VII).

Stratum V, a shallow pipe trench that ranged from 0.1 foot thick in the northwest to 0.45 foot thick adjacent to the well, ended at approximately 1.95 feet below datum. Underlying Stratum V was a continuation of Stratum VII. Contained within the trench was a 3-foot long length of lead pipe. The pipe sloped downward to the southeast and extended through the brick lining of the well at a depth of 1.7 feet below datum. Evidently the 1901 construction activity, which included the leveling of the courtyard, sheared the northwestern portion of the pipe. It would appear that before 1901, the pipe extended to what was the southeastern corner of the former rear extension. Beneath this trench was a continuation of the builder's trench for

the well. No diagnostic artifactual material was recovered from the backfill of the pipe trench.

Both layers 1 and 2 of Stratum VI were part of the construction trench for the previously noted lead pipe (Feature 26) that extended southward from Feature 10 (see Figure 38). Layer 2, a mottled reddish-brown and black sand, was located adjacent to the exterior of the well and was only 0.5 foot thick. Underlying the layer was a continuation of layer 1, the brown silty sand (see Figure 38). At a depth of 3.6 feet below datum, a concentration of brick and stones was uncovered at the point where the lead pipe (Feature 26) entered the well (see Figure 55). The top of the pipe was found at a depth of 3.85 feet below datum. Some of the bricks were apparently taken from the upper courses of the well (see Figure 93). After removing a section of the lead pipe, the archeologists excavated the builder's trench to a depth of 4.6 feet below datum. Underlying the deposit was a continuation of Stratum VII, the builder's trench for the well.

Stratum VII, a yellowish-brown silty sand, was the remains of the backfilled builder's trench for Feature 18. For a variety of reasons, not the least of which was the very small amount of cultural material in the backfill, the northern half of the deposit was excavated in 2-foot thick arbitrary levels. Plan views were drawn at the base of each level primarily for the purpose of reconstruction profiles (the south end of Figure 55, the B-B^3 profile of Lot 10, is an example of such a reconstruction). In general, the builder's trench became narrower with depth and extended to 9.75 feet below datum and approximately 17.16 feet below ground level (elevation 2.64 feet about sea level). The builder's trench ended just above the base of the well. At a depth of 10.0 feet below datum, a naturally deposited layer of clay was apparent over parts of the excavated area outside the well. The small quantity of artifactual material recovered from Stratum VII does appear to be of late seventeenth- or very early eighteenth-century manufacture. Besides the few possibly domestic ceramics recovered, a small quantity of construction material and faunal remains was found.

Excavation of Stratum I on the interior of Feature 18 started at a depth of 0.65 to 0.9 foot below datum. Covering the entire area was a brown to very dark brown sandy silt containing a large amount of building stone, brick, mortar, and concrete (labeled "I-1" on Figures 38 and 55). The upper layer of Stratum I was approximately 1.5 feet thick. At a depth of from 1.7 to 2.2 feet below datum, a thin band of lighter brown silt containing very little

construction debris was noted. First uncovered along the inner northern edge of the well, it was designated layer 2 of Stratum I (see "I-2" in Figure 55). Over the remainder of the feature's interior was a dark, yellowish-brown silt with charcoal and coarse sands--layer 3 of Stratum I (labeled "I-3" in Figure 55). Layer 2 of Stratum I ended along the north wall of the feature at a depth of approximately 3.70 to 3.9 feet below datum (see Figure 55).

Layer 3 of Stratum I was excavated in two arbitrary 2-foot layers starting at a depth of approximately 2.8 feet below datum. At a depth of 3.9 feet below datum, the southern end of Feature 26, the lead drainage pipe (the northern end of which was found in Feature 10), was uncovered in the north wall of the well. The cultural material within the thick layer 3 consisted primarily of construction debris and included many whole, curved well bricks, evidently from the demolished upper courses of the well's lining (see Figures 55 and 82). The layer ended at a depth of approximately 7 feet below datum.

Beneath layer 3 of Stratum I was a series of lenses that ranged from light to dark yellowish-brown silt, which have been grouped together and labeled layer 4 of Stratum I (see Figure 55). In general, all these soil lenses contained construction debris (with a heavier concentration in the southern two-thirds of the feature) and sloped downward from north to south. Layer 4 extended to a maximum depth of between 8.0 and 8.5 feet below datum. A small quantity of mixed late eighteenth- and mid-nineteenth-century cultural material was found throughout the deposit.

Underlying layer 4 of Stratum I was an undisturbed deposit of black clayey soot and silt, which was designated Stratum VIII. Stratum VIII was also composed of numerous thin, interbedded lenses of silt, fine sand, and clay, all apparently deposited by water (see Figures 55 and 82). The dominant component was a black clayey silt mixed with what appeared to coal dust or soot. The basin-shaped deposit was 0.2 to 0.4 foot thick and extended to a maximum depth of 8.80 feet below datum.

Underlying Stratum VIII was a 1.1- to 1.3-foot thick layer of reddish-brown silt mottled with black and yellowish-brown silt, designated Stratum IX (see Figure 55). Contained within the stratum was a grayish-white clay and pockets of crushed brick and other construction debris. At a depth of from 9.4 to 9.6 feet below datum, a thin layer of decomposed wood fragments (less that 0.1 foot thick) extended across the eastern two-thirds of the feature's interior (see Figure 55). Stratum IX ended at a depth of

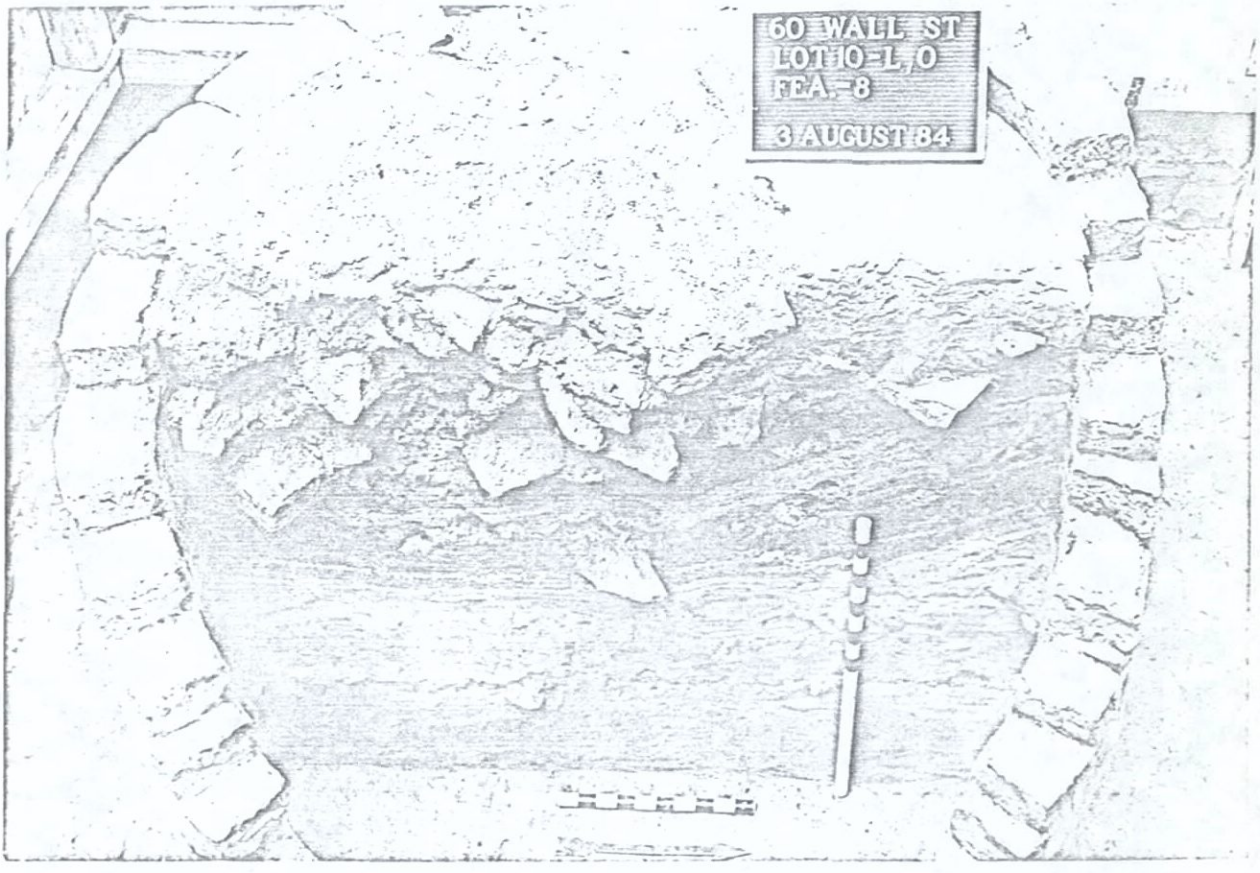


FIGURE 82. View westward at Feature 18 after excavation of entire builder's trench and the eastern lower portion of the filled well shaft. Compare with profile shown in Figure 55. (The menu board incorrectly lists the feature as "8" instead of "18.") (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

between 9.65 and 9.75 feet below datum with the appearance of Stratum X, a dark reddish-brown clay subsoil. Excavation of Stratum X was ended at a depth of 10.2 feet below datum at a level even with the base of the feature's bottom course of brick (see Figure 55).

A small quantity of artifacts was recovered from Strata VIII, IX, and X. The most recently manufactured material included fragments of ironstone pottery and porcelain sleeve buttons, material attributable to the nineteenth century. The material appears to have been deposited in the latter part of the century after the well had been converted into a drywell.

d) Construction Details

In the process of excavating the backfill of the builder's trench and the well shaft, all components of Feature 18 were removed, including the well's brick lining. The lining of Feature 18 was composed of a modified red, compass brick laid up in a shell-tempered mortar. The brick from the well measured 3 inches thick and had an outer arc of 9.75 inches and an inner arc of 7.75 inches. The interior of the well shaft measured 3.7 feet in diameter and extended to a maximum depth of 10.2 feet below datum, approximately 17.61 feet below the 1984 surface of the lot (elevation 2.19 feet above sea level). At that depth, the reddish-brown silt with mica gave way to a layer of naturally deposited yellowish-brown clay that appeared to slope downward to the east. The layer of clay was evidently the base of the groundwater aquifer which the well originally exploited.

After carefully removing the bottom course of brick (Figure 83), the archeologists found the remains or impressions of the wooden curb (Figure 84). Although no fragments of wood were recovered, it was possible to infer the number of boards used to construct the curb and the direction of the wood's grain from the artifact's vestigial remains (see Figure 85). The locations of nails, which evidently held two layers of board together, were marked by rusted iron bits (see Figures 84 and 85).

From these remains, the archeologists were not able to determine whether the boards (for the upper layer at least) were simply butted, as shown on Figure 85, or contained a more complex joint. Along the exterior edge of the curb remains was a series of nails. Due to the poor preservation of wood on the site, it was not possible to determine whether these nails were placed along the edge of the curb as fasteners or whether they denoted that vertical boards had been nailed to the edge of the curbing. (Evidence of

FIGURE 83. View westward and down at Feature 18 during removal of the bottom course of the shaft's brick lining. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

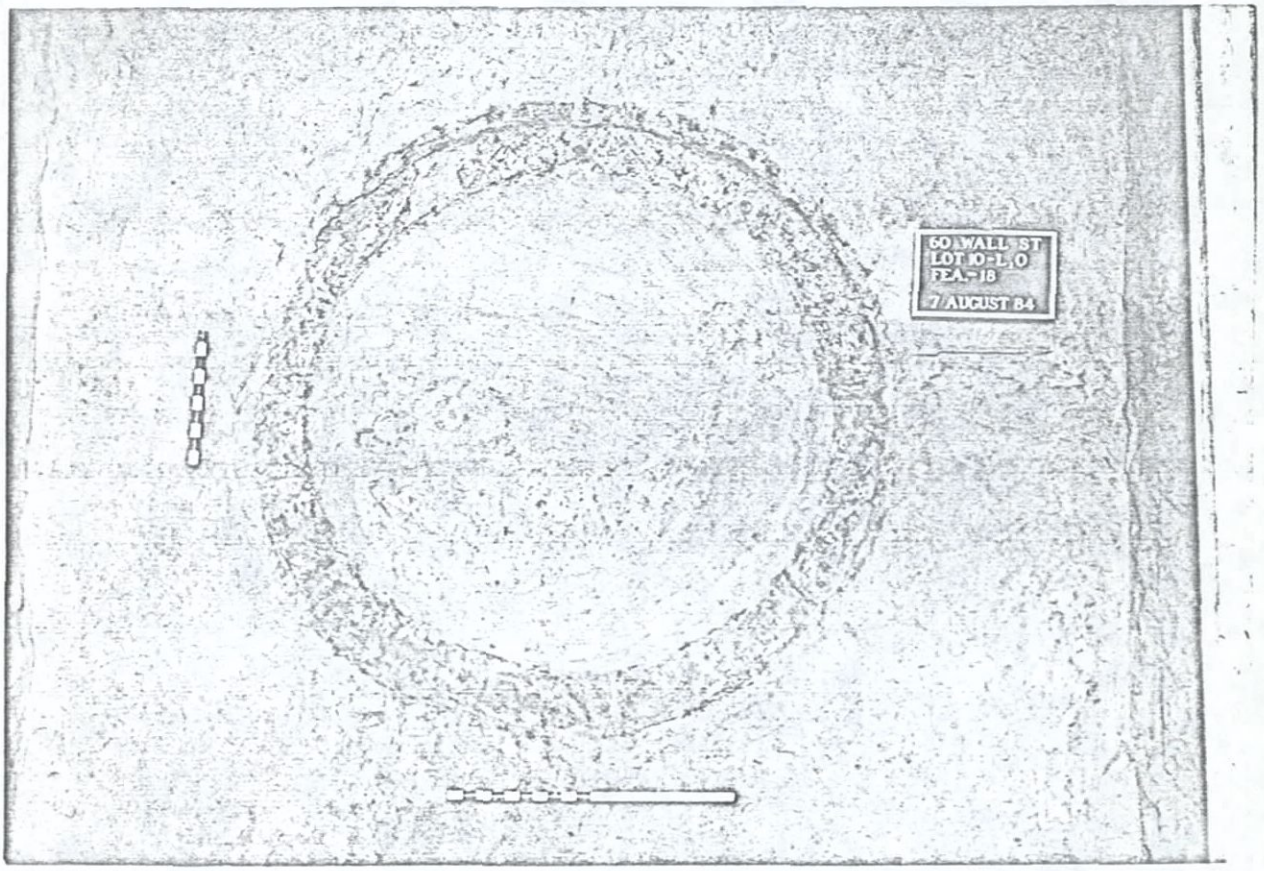


FIGURE 84. View westward and down at Feature 18 after the bottom course of well brick had been removed. Remains of wooden curb below the bottom course of brick lining are visible, studded with the rusted vestiges of nails along the feature's exterior western edge. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

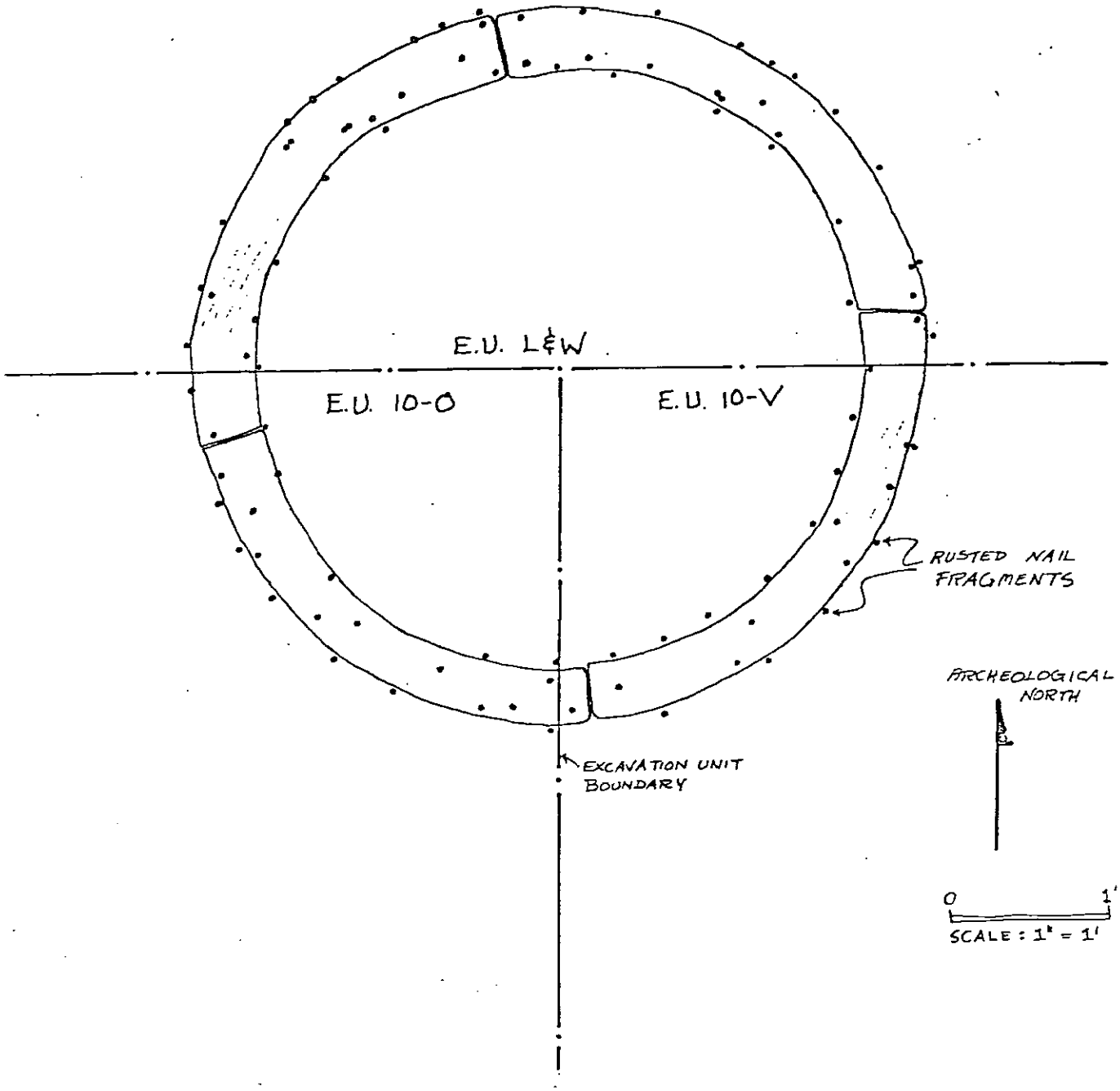


FIGURE 85. Drawing of remains of the circular wooden curb below the bottom-most course of brick well lining, Feature 18 (elevation 10.25 feet above sea level). Compare with Figure 84.

vertical boards was found on the other colonial well; see the description of Feature 17 in Lot 24.)

e) Summary

Feature 18 consisted of the lower 9.5 feet of a truncated brick well constructed in the early eighteenth century. Late in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the well was converted into a drywell and became part of a wastewater system for surface and structural runoff. At least two pipes channeled overflow water from a large cistern into the drywell (see description of Feature 26). The entire on-site wastewater system was evidently abandoned in conjunction with a major reconstruction of the most recent structure on the lot in 1901. In the process of covering the entire rear portion of the lot with superstructure, builders leveled the courtyard to the depth of a single basement. Feature 18 was evidently filled and partially demolished by this construction activity.

The overall small amount of cultural material recovered from the undisturbed deposits within the well is due to a number of factors. The lack of cultural material suggests that the well was maintained throughout the period in which it was in use as a source of drinking water. After its abandonment, possibly as early as 1800, the feature remained empty and was not used as a trash receptacle. The scant amount of domestic material in the well is also reflective of the commercial character of the block at the time of the well's abandonment. Finally, the feature's interior may have been "cleaned" when it was converted into a drywell.

Based on stratigraphic relationships and analysis of artifactual remains, it appears that the numerous strata and arbitrary levels are the result of four temporally distinct actions; they have been grouped accordingly (see Table 9). The fill within the builder's trench of Feature 18, Stratum VII appears to be the earliest deposit found on the Wall Street side of Lot 10, and has been designated Cultural Unit A. The second action, designated Cultural Unit G, consists of the installation and backfilling of the trench for the lead drainage pipe in the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Stratum VI). The strata associated with both construction trenches contained secondary deposits of artifacts. The material recovered from the interior of Feature 18 beneath the thick layer of demolition debris--Stratum VIII, IX, and X--has been assigned to Cultural Unit H. The primary deposit dates from the mid- to the late nineteenth century. Finally, all material recovered from the fill overlying Cultural Unit H--Strata I, II, III, IV, and V, including strata associated with Features 21 and 25 (the stone foundation segments and the concrete and brick column support)--have been designated Cultural Unit I. This component is a secondary deposit dating to the construction activity of the early twentieth century.

TABLE 9
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (56 Wall Street)
Features 18, 21, 24, & 25

Excavation Units	Cultural Units				
	A. Builder's trench for well - early eighteenth century	G. Builder's trench for lead drainage pipe - c.1830-50	H. Primary deposit in well - post installation of lead drainage pipe	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts - Features: 21, 24, & 25
E.U. 10-L & W	452 [VII-1] 458 [VII-2]	437 [II-1] 438 [VI-1] 449 [II-2]		237 [I-1] 240 [II-1] 251 [III-1] 256 [III-2] 259 [IV-1] 265 [IV-2] 266 [V-1] 443 [I-1] 444 [VIII-1] 456 [V-1]	441 [IV-1]
E.U. 10-0	325 [VI-1] 326 [VIII-1] 334 [VI-2] 335 [VIII-2] 338 [IX-1]			285 [I-1] 291 [II-1] 302 [III-1] 311 [V-1]	329 [VII-1]
E.U. 10-L & V & E.U. 10-0 & W	504 [IX-1] 516 [IX-2] 517 [XI-1] 592 [XXX-1]	486 [Lead pipe sample]	529 [XVII-1] 532 [XVIII-1] 535 [XIX-1] 536 [XX-1] 541 [XXI-1] 575 [XXVI-1] 577 [XXVII-1] 580 [XXVIII-1] 582 [XXIX-1]	460 [VI-1 & VII] 464 [VI-1] 465 [VII-1] 470 [VIII-1] 488 [VII-2] 520 [XII-1] 521 [XIII-1] 526 [XIV-1] 527 [XV-1] 528 [XVI-1] 553 [XXII-1] 564 [XXIII-1] 567 [XXIV-1] 574 [XXV-1]	586 [FS]
E.U. 10-V	432 [I-1] 442 [I-2]			445 [III-1]	433 [II-1] 451 [II-2]

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerals, respectively).
The abbreviation "FS" means "Feature Summary"

10) Feature 19- 20

a) Introduction

Feature 19-20, a double-chambered brick cistern, was located near the center of the 58 Wall Street portion of Lot 10 in what was formerly a courtyard area (see Figures 33 and 38). When first uncovered, the two circular features were assumed to be separate cisterns or wells and, therefore, were given separate feature numbers. The southern chamber was designated Feature 19, whereas the northern portion of the cistern was labeled Feature 20. The interior of each chamber measured approximately 4.5 feet in diameter. The feature, which is evidently associated with Features 15 and 16, may date to an undocumented phase of construction on the lot in the late eighteenth century.

A total of four excavation units were required to excavate the interior of the cistern and the northeast portion of the builder's trench completely (see Figures 34, 37 and 38). The feature was cross-sectioned along its north-south axis to obtain a profile of both the fill and the builder's trench (see profile K-K' in Figures 37, 38, and 76). Excavation Unit 10-N spanned the northeastern part of the feature and measured 4.4 feet wide and 6.6 feet long. Excavation Unit 10-M, abutting E.U. 10-N to the south, covered the southeastern portion of the feature and measured 4.4 feet wide and 8.5 feet long. Excavation Unit 10-S was adjacent to and west of E.U. 10-M. The test unit was of similar length but only 2.2 feet wide. The northwestern corner of the unit included a part of the brick column support described earlier (see Feature 18). Extending southward from the column was a 1-foot wide brick wall that formed the western boundary of the test unit. Finally, Excavation Unit 10-T, adjoining E.U. 10-S to the north, covered the northwestern part of the feature and measured 3.6 feet wide by 6.6 feet long (see Figures 34, 37, and 38). Situated along the western edge of the test unit was the eastern half of a 2-foot wide and 4.5-foot long section of stone wall (see discssion of Feature 21). All measurements for Feature 19-20 were taken from temporary datum point 8, located 7.52 feet below site datum and approximately 6.0 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 13.88 feet above sea level; see Figures 37 and 38).

b) Recent Impacts

Feature 19-20, like all other archeological remains on the lot, was impacted by the 1901 construction phase. In addition to the truncation of its upper courses, the southwest part of the brick double cistern was destroyed by the construction of a brick and concrete foundation for a support column (see Figure 86). The column extended into subsoil slightly deeper than the base of the feature.

Before 1901, the construction of an addition to the main structure at 56 Wall Street between 1891 and 1894 may have also impacted the western side of Feature 19-20. The foundation for the addition, which was placed directly adjacent to and west of Feature 19-20 (see Features 21 and 25 on Figure 38), does not appear, however, to have resulted in the demolition or abandonment of the cistern. This construction activity did impact the western portion of the cistern's builder's trench.

c) Stratification

Controlled excavation of Feature 19-20 started at a depth of 2.5 to 2.8 feet below datum (approximately 8.8 feet below the surface). In plan view, after a light troweling of the surface, a variety of different-colored soils became evident covering the feature's interior and exterior area (see Figure 38). Most of the feature's interior, including areas east and north of the brick column, was covered by a layer of mottled, reddish-brown sand and black silt, containing a heavy concentration of construction material. This layer of soil also extended southward along the brick wall beyond what were the limits of the southwestern arc of the feature (labeled "I-1" in Figure 38 and "F" in Figure 76). East of this area in the southern chamber (Feature 19) was a mixture of reddish-brown and yellowish-brown silt, which also contained a large amount of construction debris. The reddish-brown and yellowish-brown silts were found in the feature's northern portion (Feature 20; labeled "I-2" in Figure 38 and "B" in Figure 76). All the layers just described within the feature's interior have been designated Stratum I. The soil surrounding the brick column was labeled layer 1 of Stratum I, and the adjacent soil to the east and north was designated layer 2 (see "I-2" on Figure 38). Stratum I extended to the west beyond the limits of E.U. 10-S and 10-T and bordered Feature 18 on the east (where it was Feature 18's Stratum II).

Stratum II in Feature 19-20 consisted of a 0.5- to 1.0-foot wide band of brown/dark brown silt that extended along the eastern exterior edge of the feature's brick lining (labeled "II" in Figure 38 and "A" in Figure 76). The band of soil was not apparent at this depth along the western

FIGURE 86. View westward at the eastern (foreground) and central (background) bays of the Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figure 37 for location of "bays"). Feature 19-20, a double-chambered brick cistern, is seen prior to excavation, visible as shadowy outlines in the eastern bay (circular forms at center and just left of center, just above the striped stadia rod). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

portions of the test units owing to the construction of the brick support column. In the southwestern section of E.U. 10-M, Stratum II was interrupted by an irregularly shaped zone of dark reddish-brown silt that extended approximately 3.1 feet to the southeast. This area was designated Stratum III. Surrounding Strata II and III to the east, north, and south was subsoil, a reddish-brown silt (see Figure 38).

As mentioned in the previous description of Feature 18, layer 1 of Stratum I was a deep, relatively straight-sided disturbance resulting from the installation of the brick and concrete column support. Layer 1, approximately 4.0 feet thick, extended to a maximum depth of 6.4 feet below datum and 12.6 feet below the surface (13.92 feet below site datum). A decrease in the amount of construction material was noted in the lower portion of layer 1 ("F" in Figure 76; see also Figures 87-89). The concrete and aggregate footing extended into subsoil below the base of the cistern, destroying the brick floor of the cistern's southern chamber (see Figure 89).

Note: Figure 76, the profile K-K' of the north-south cross section of the feature, is somewhat misleading in that the shape and outline of layer 1 are not shown in relation to the surrounding strata.

The reddish- and yellowish-brown silts and sand (layer 2 of Stratum I) adjacent to and east and north of layer 1 (see "B" in Figure 76 and "I-2" in Figure 38) contained a comparably heavy concentration of construction rubble. The slight difference in soil color between layers 1 and 2 was more distinct in plan view than in profile (see Figure 38). Also found were large voids and small confined lenses of soil free of debris (labeled "C," "D," and "E" in Figure 76). The base of layer 2 sloped downward from north to south, with the heaviest concentration of debris ending at a depth of approximately 3.4 feet below datum in the north and 3.9 feet below datum in the south (not shown in profile K-K'). The lower portion of layer 2 contained only small pockets of construction material and a greater amount of mixed cultural material.

Beneath layer 2 of Stratum I and starting at a depth of from 5.0 to 5.3 feet below datum was a brown/dark brown silty sand mica containing pockets of clay and a small amount of construction/demolition debris (labeled "G" and "H" in Figure 76). Designated layer 3 of Stratum I, the deposit covered the northern and eastern portions of the feature's interior. In the southwestern part, the layer was replaced by the disturbance for the support column (layer 1).

FIGURE 87. View westward at Feature 19-20, a double-chambered brick cistern, after excavation of the eastern half of its interior fill. Note concentration of construction debris in upper fill layer. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

FIGURE 88. View westward at complete excavation of Feature 19 in E.U. 10-M, revealing a profile of the fill in E.U. 10-S (see also Figure 76). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

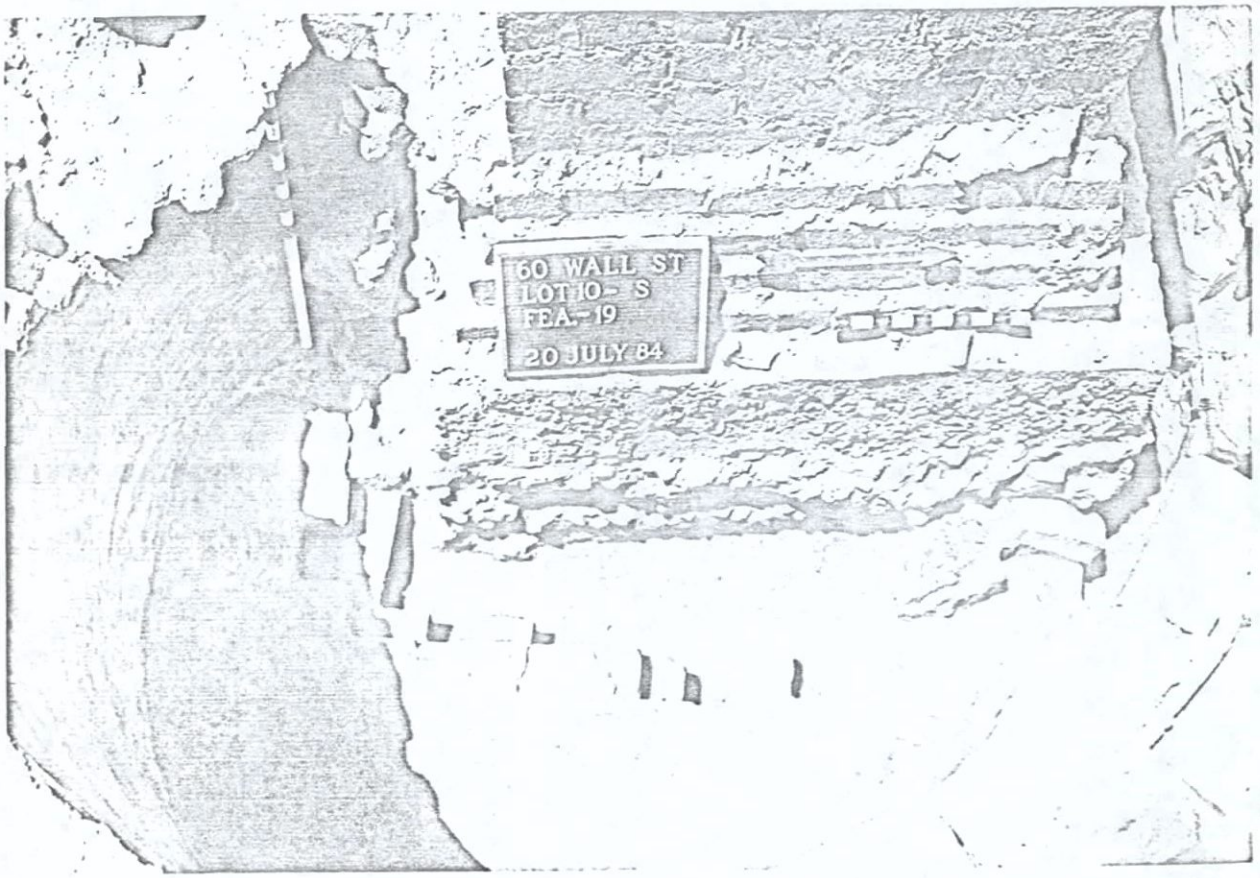


FIGURE 89. Photograph of interior of Feature 19 after the removal of all fill. View is to the west. Note that the bottom of the cistern was removed in the construction of the concrete footing for the early twentieth-century brick column. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

In the southeastern section of the cistern, the soil of layer 3 gradually became darker in color and more mottled with depth. Layer 3 of Stratum I ended at a depth of approximately 5.7 feet below datum when a layer of black silt and clay (layer 1 of Stratum IV; "J" in Figure 76) was uncovered. Artifactual material in this layer was also construction debris.

During the excavation of the northern portion of layer 3, three rows of red bricks were uncovered lining the interior rim of the northern chamber (see Figure 76). The floor of the cistern was uncovered beneath the lowest row of brick at a depth of 5.8 feet below datum. In the center of the northern chamber of the cistern, layer 3 continued downward beneath the level of the floor to a depth of between 5.9 and 6.0 feet below datum. The three rows of brick placed along the inner edge of the feature evidently resulted from the historic dismantling of the cistern's base (see Figure 90).

Layer 1 of Stratum IV in the southeastern part of the cistern was only 0.1 foot thick and covered its plastered floor. (Profile K-K' did not intersect this stratum; therefore, it is not shown in Figure 76.) The floor of the southern chamber was found to be level with the remains of the floor in the northern chamber and measured 5.8 feet below datum. In the northern portion of the feature a total of two layers of Stratum IV (labeled "J" and "K" in Figure 76) were excavated to a depth of between 6.7 and 6.9 feet below datum. The silty soil gradually changed from a predominantly black silt to a dark brown to a dark yellowish-brown fine sand mixed with reddish-brown and dark grayish-brown fine sandy silt. Subsoil followed the yellowish-brown sand and consisted of a reddish-brown sandy silt ("L" in Figure 76; see Figure 91).

The cultural material recovered from Stratum IV consisted primarily of construction material, including brick, mortar, and window glass. In addition, a small quantity of ceramics was recovered. The most diagnostic sherds were two whiteware handle fragments decorated with a blue transfer print. The vessel, possibly a pitcher or ewer, was evidently manufactured in the 1830's or '40's.

The fill within the construction trench for Feature 19 (Stratum II) was composed of a dark brown/brown silt. Only the eastern portions of the deposit, within E.U. 10-N and 10-S, were excavated, inasmuch as the western half of the feature had been disturbed. In Excavation Unit 10-N, a single layer of Stratum II was excavated to a depth of between 6.2 and 6.4 feet below datum. The base of the cistern was reached at a depth of from 6.2 to 6.4 feet below datum. In E.U. 10-S, a continuation of the builder's trench

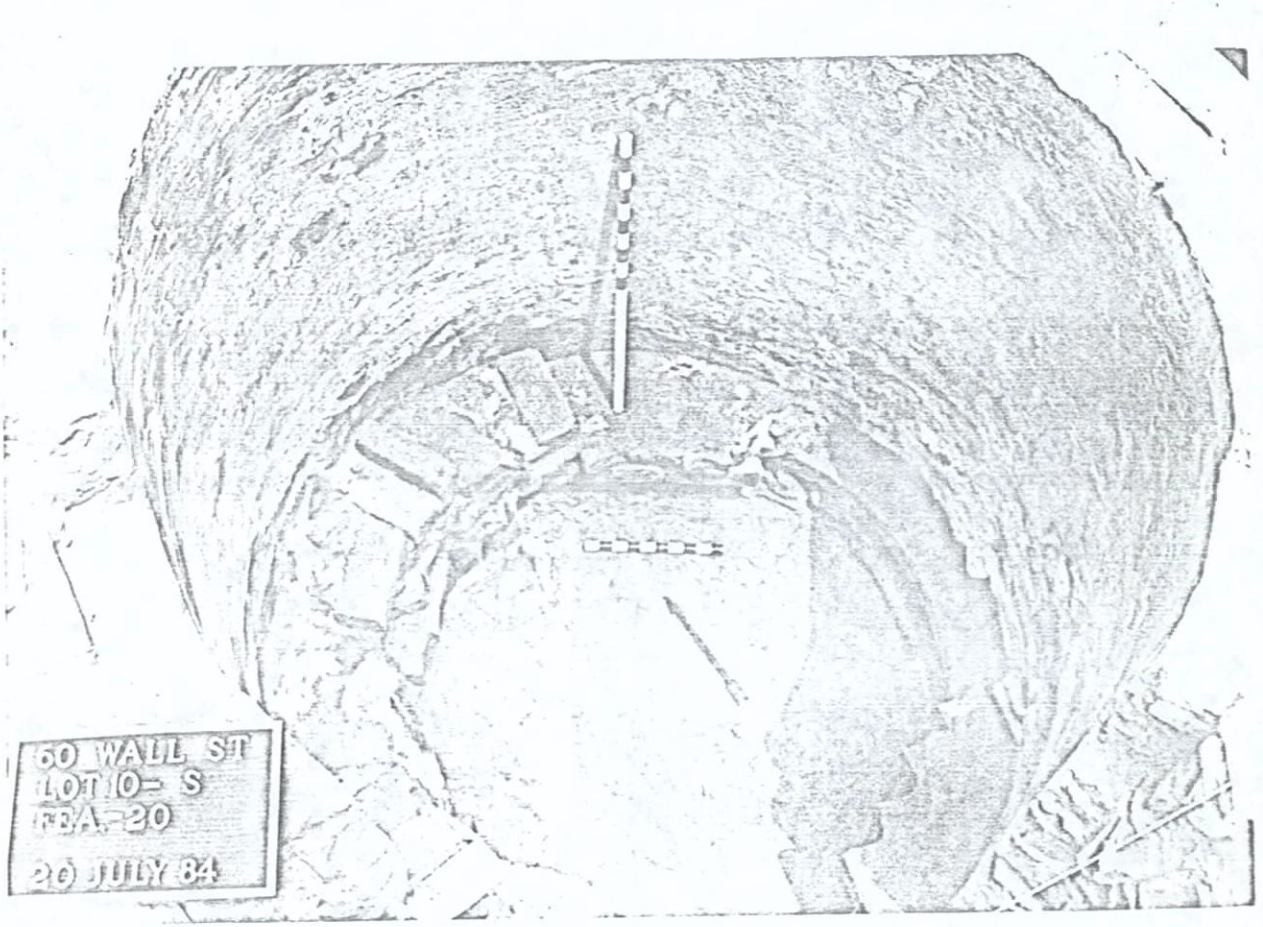


FIGURE 90. Photograph of interior of Feature 20 (northern chamber of double cistern), looking toward the northeast. The bottom of the cistern had been removed and the bricks stacked along the feature's inner base, converting the cistern into a drywell. [The menu board is incorrect. The excavation units shown are 10-T (left) and 10-N (right), not 10-S.] (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

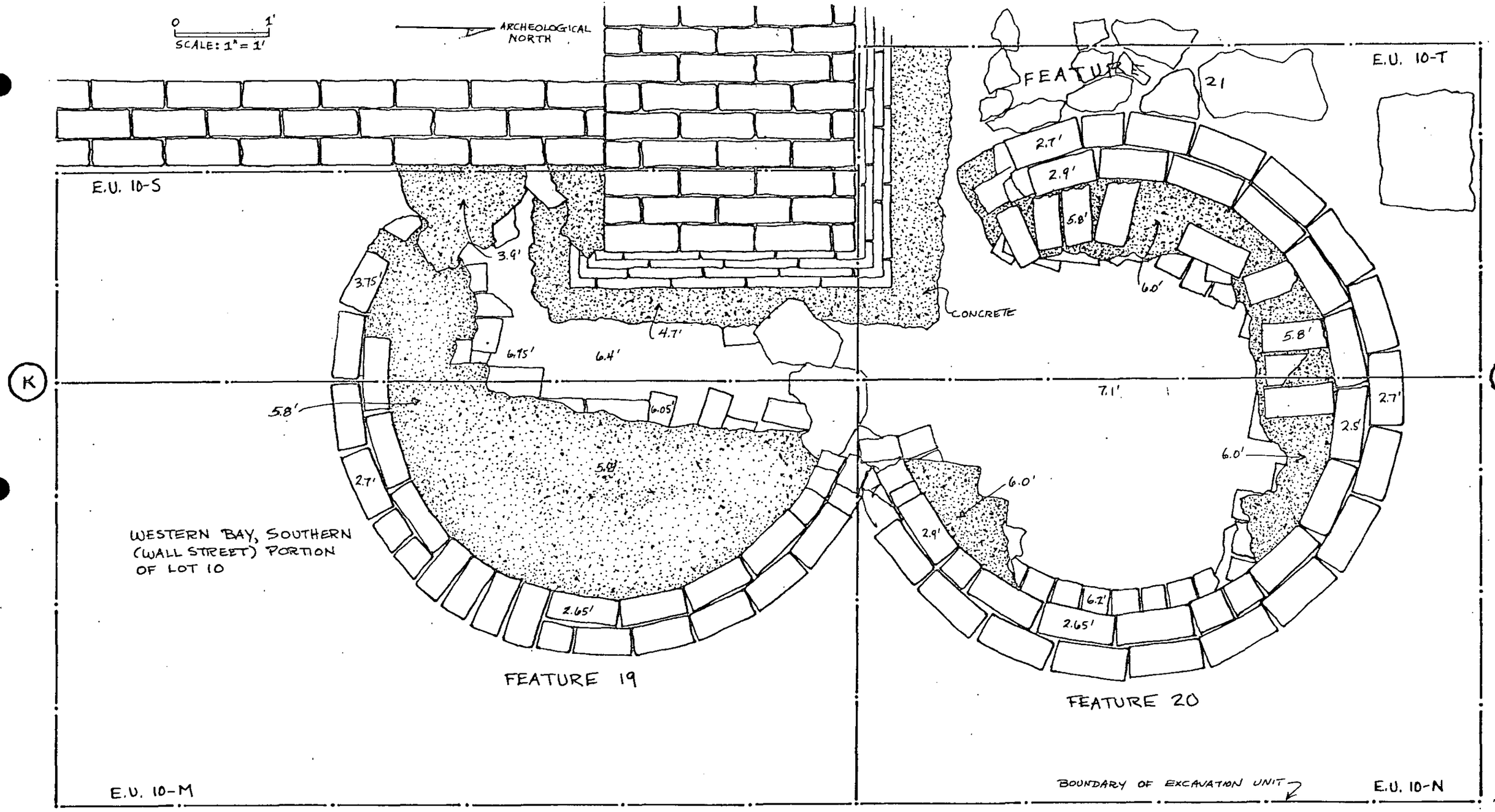


FIGURE 91. PLAN, FEATURE 19-20 (DOUBLE-CHAMBERED CISTERN), LOT 10, AFTER EXCAVATION

was found at a depth of 3.7 feet below datum beneath layer 1 of Stratum I. The lower portion of the trench was excavated in a single level to a depth of between 6.0 and 6.1 feet below datum. Cultural material from the fill included brick, mortar, and coal fragments. No diagnostic items were recovered.

d) Construction Details

Excavation of Features 19-20 provided important information about the cistern's construction and subsequent modification. Its walls and base were composed entirely of common red brick. From end-to-end, its long axis measured 11.3 feet (see Figure 91). Each of the cistern's two circular chambers had an inside diameter of 4.5 feet, and, where intact, each interior surface was covered by a plaster coating. Although the feature was not dismantled, the 0.8-foot wide walls consisted of a header course alternating with five stretcher courses. The base of the feature was constructed of two courses of brick laid flat and in opposing directions.

At the point where the walls of the two chambers intersected, their lower portions were open upon each other, evidently connected by a brick arch.

The upper portion of the feature most likely extended to the surface and collected surface and rainwater runoff from gutters and downspouts. What may have been the base of the trench for a pipe, Stratum III, was apparent on the ground's surface at the start of excavation (see Figure 38).

Before it was abandoned, the cistern was converted into a drywell by the removal of brick from the base of the northern chamber. Bricks from the floor of the feature, which extended to a depth of 12.12 feet below the surface (elevation 7.68 feet above sea level), were found placed around its inner edge. Other parts of the wastewater system, such as the overflow chambers or drywells to the north (Features 15 and 16), may have been abandoned at this time. Artifactual material recovered from a layer of fine black silt and coal dust/soot in the northern chamber below the level of the floor of the feature ("J" in Figure 76) indicates that its function was modified in the mid-nineteenth century at the earliest.

e) Summary

Feature 19-20 consisted of twin chambers of a brick cistern, probably associated with Features 15 and 16 to the north and constructed in the late eighteenth century at the earliest. This system of cisterns and overflow chambers collected surface runoff water from the courtyard and from the rear extension of the structure at 58 Wall Street. Late

in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, the cistern was converted into a drywell. The feature does not appear to have been abandoned until the demolition of the structure at 58 Wall Street in 1901, at which time its interior was filled with building debris. Subsequently, the courtyard area was leveled and structural supports were installed, resulting in the destruction of the feature's western walls and upper portion.

Artifactual material recovered from the excavation of Feature 19-20 has been assigned to three cultural units, which reflect the events noted. Cultural Unit D includes the redeposited material recovered from its builder's trench. Cultural Unit F, a primary deposit, consists of the material deposited prior to its abandonment, when it served as a drywell. All cultural material was recovered from the northern chamber where the base of the cistern had been removed. Cultural Unit I consists of the fill within the interior of the feature, a secondary deposit, which was disturbed by the installation of the structural support (see Table 10).

TABLE 10
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (58 Wall Street)
Features 19 & 20

Excavation Units	Cultural Units			
	D. Late eighteenth or early nineteenth cetury builder's trench	F. Mid-nineteenth century primary deposit	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U. 10-M		297 [X-1]	252 [I-1] 260 [II-1] 262 [III-1] 270 [IV-1] 271 [V-1] 274 [V-2] 282 [IV-2] 284 [V-3] 292 [VII-1] 295 [VIII-1] 296 [IX-1]	243 [FS]
E.U. 10-K	385 [XIV-1]	321 [X-1] 328 [XI-1] 333 [XII-1] 337 [XIII-1]	253 [I-1] 255 [II-1] 272 [III-1] 276 [III-2] 277 [IV-1] 283 [III-3] 285 [V-1] 303 [VI-1] 307 [VII-1] 308 [VIII-1] 316 [IX-1] 322 [IX-2]	244 [FS]
E.U. 10-S	417 [II-1]		388 [I-1] 395 [I-2] 409 [III-1]	
E.U. 10-T		422 [VI-1] 425 [VII-1]	401 [I-1] 402 [II-1] 405 [I-2] 412 [III-1] 413 [III-2] 416 [I-3] 418 [IV-1] 419 [I-3] 420 [V-1] 426 [I-1]	

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerals, respectively).
The abbreviation "FS" means "Feature Summary"

11) Features 21, 24, and 25

a) Introduction

Features 21, 24, and 25 were three small stone foundation segments located within the 56 Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figure 38). The stone foundations are evidently the remains of an addition to the main structure at 56 Wall Street. The addition, which was built between 1891 and 1894 (see Figure 26), extended the main structure northward 15 feet.

Feature 21, a 5.0-foot long by 1.8-foot wide wall segment, was located adjacent to and west of Feature 20. Feature 24 consisted of a 2.7-foot long by 1.0-foot wide section of foundation. Oriented in an east-west direction, it was situated 15 feet south of Feature 18, a colonial-era brick well. Feature 24 does not correspond with any structures depicted on cartographic sources examined during this project. On the 1857 Perris map (see Figure 20), the northern foundation wall of the main structure at 56 Wall Street was located approximately 5 feet further south than Feature 24. Feature 25 consisted of a single footing stone that measured 3.2 feet long by 1.8 feet wide (see Figure 81). The feature was located slightly south of and between Features 18 and 19 (see Figure 38). Both Features 21 and 25 extended along what was formerly the eastern boundary of the 56 Wall Street portion of Lot 10.

During preparation of Feature 24 for recording, no soil discolorations or disturbances were noted in association with the in-situ masonry. Adjacent to all but the eastern edge of the foundation was a reddish-brown fine silt containing mica. Bounding the feature to the east was a brick and concrete support column (see Figure 38). Therefore, the "excavation" of Feature 24 consisted solely of the removal of the soil found overlying and between the rocks of the upper course of stone. Besides the fragmented stone and mortar from the upper course of the foundation, no additional artifactual material was recovered.

Inasmuch as Features 21 and 25 were excavated in conjunction with Features 18, 19, and 20, the description of their test units was given in preceding Sections 9 (Feature 18) and 10 (Feature 19-20). Similarly, the strata designations of the deposits associated with Features 21 and 25 have been labeled in sequence with other strata associated with Feature 18 (see Figure 38). In the course

of excavating Features 18, 19, and 20, Features 21 and 25 were dismantled.

All measurements for Features 21, 24, and 25 were taken from temporary datum point 8 (see Figure 38 for location). The point was located 9.01 feet below site datum and approximately 7.4 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 13.88 above sea level).

b) Recent Impacts

As were all previously described archeological deposits and features in Lot 10, Features 21, 24, and 25 were impacted by the extensive early twentieth-century construction activity. The leveling of the courtyard and the installation of the brick and concrete support columns resulted in the demolition of most of the stone foundations associated with the addition.

c) Stratification

Both Strata III and IV (labeled as such in Figure 38) are the remains of the backfilled builder's trench for the adjacent stone foundations to Feature 18. Stratum III, a brown silty sand, was found along the southeastern exterior edge of the well, west of a brick wall and Feature 25. It was excavated to a depth of from 2.5 to 2.7 feet below datum. The base of the foundation was reached at 1.9 feet below datum. Underlying the deposit on the west was a continuation of the builder's trench for the well (Feature 18).

Stratum IV was a 0.6- to 0.8-foot wide band of strong brown silty sand containing rubble that was found adjacent to and west of Feature 21 in E.U. 10-L and W (see Figure 38). It sloped downward to the east and ended at the base of the footing stone at a depth of 2.4 feet below datum. Sterile subsoil was found beneath Stratum IV.

A small amount of artifactual material was recovered from Strata III and IV. The material consisted entirely of nondiagnostic construction debris.

d) Construction Details

Features 21, 24, and 25 were all composed of a mixture of mica schist and red sandstone. Whereas Features 21 and 24 were mortared stone foundations, Feature 25 consisted only of a mica schist footing stone. Features 21 and 25 extended to a depth of approximately 2.4 feet below datum or 8.3 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 11.48 feet). Feature 24 extended slightly deeper, to 2.7 feet below datum and approximately 8.7 feet below the lot's surface (elevation 11.1 feet).

e) Summary

Features 21 and 25 consisted of two sections of a truncated stone foundation constructed between 1891 and 1894. Along with Feature 24, an east-west stone wall segment, all three were located in the 56 Wall Street portion of Lot 10. In terms of construction technique and material, the features are comparable, and, based on documentary evidence, they date to the late nineteenth century. However, no corrobative diagnostic archeological evidence was recovered to associate the three features. Subsequent construction in the area, including the leveling of the courtyard area, destroyed all but the bottom course of stone and the footings of the foundations.

The small amount of artifactual material recovered from the construction trenches of Features 21 and 25 (a stone foundation) has been assigned to Cultural Unit J. This secondary deposit of material was evidently associated with a late nineteenth-century construction phase.

12) Feature 23

1) Introduction

Feature 23, a 7.5-foot long section of stone foundation, was located in the rear of the western bay of the Wall Street side of Lot 10, in the 56 Wall Street portion (see Figures 33, 37, 38, and 92). The foundation extended in an east-west direction and was situated approximately 7.0 feet south of and parallel to the long axis of Feature 7. The location of Feature 23 does not correlate with any structures depicted on the historic maps examined during this project. Both the 1852 and 1857 Perris maps show the north wall of the rear extension to the structure that fronted on Wall Street as being located approximately 4 feet further north (see Figure 20). Excavation of the area adjacent to the foundation did not recover any diagnostic cultural material.

Based on the relative locations of Features 6, 7, 10, and 26, however, this foundation wall does appear to be the original north wall of the rear extension to the main structure. An addition, possibly of frame construction (see Feature 6), extended the northern facade of the structure northward until it was adjacent to the southern edge of the the privy on the lot (Feature 7). This construction activity appears to have occurred after the privy was abandoned, between 1835 and 1852.

Two excavation units were required to sample the strata associated with Feature 23. Excavation Unit 10-D measured 2.7 feet wide and extended 8.5 feet southward from the southwestern part of the foundation (see Figures 34, 37, and 38). A temporary datum point for the test unit, D.P. 14, was located on a brick wall west of the feature at a depth of 7.94 feet below site datum (elevation 13.46 feet) and approximately 7.0 feet below the present surface of the lot (see Figures 37 and 38). Excavation Unit 10-EE was situated northeast of E.U. 10-D and extended northward, covering Feature 6 (See Figures 34, 37, and 38). Unit 10-EE measured 5.1 feet wide and 4.5 feet long. All depth measurements for E.U. 10-EE were taken from temporary datum point 13, located on a brick foundation north of the unit at a depth of 7.45 feet below site datum (elevation 13.95 feet) and approximately 6.55 feet below the surface of the lot (see Figures 37 and 38).

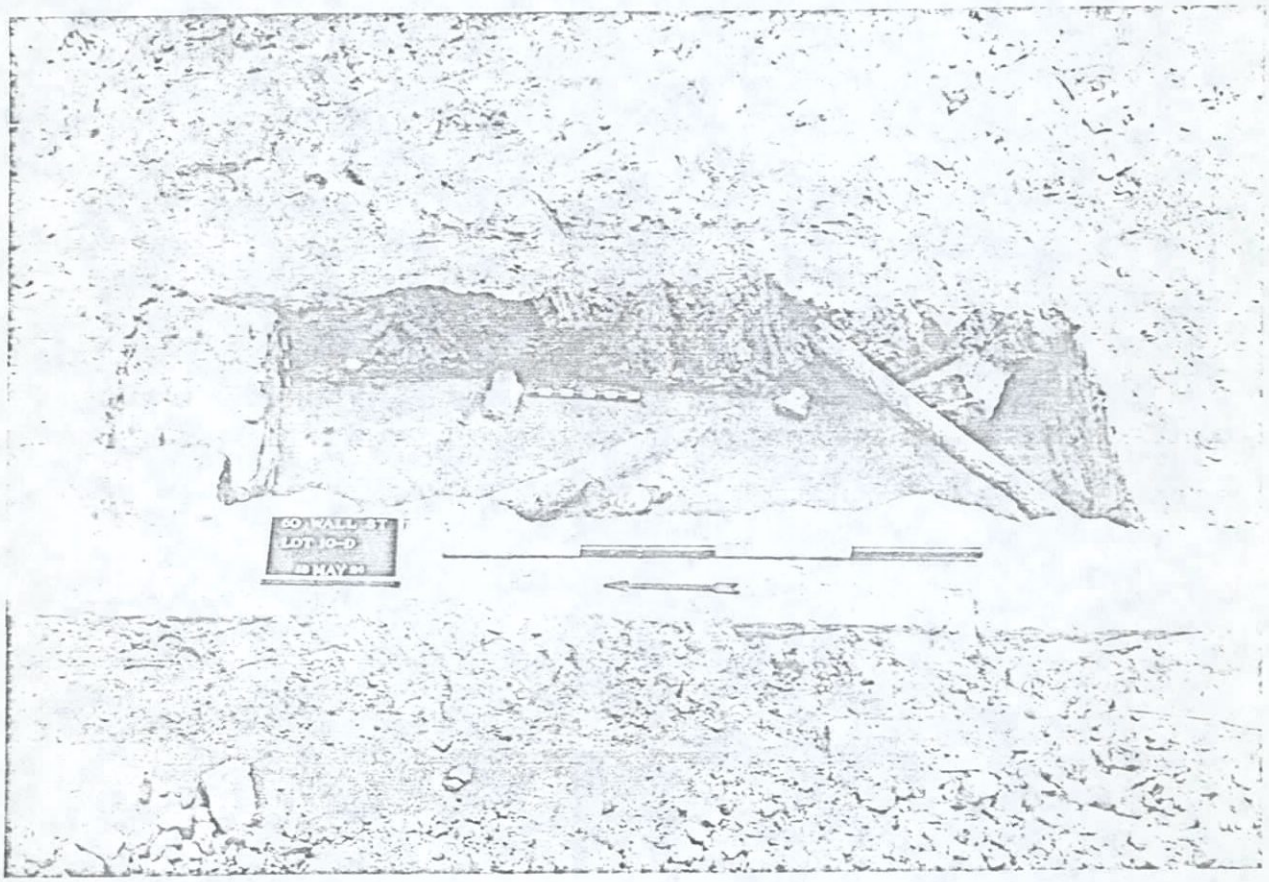


FIGURE 92. View eastward at Feature 23, shown on the left (north) side of E.U. 10-D. Feature 23 is the remains of a stone foundation. (Note the brass pipe, crossing the unit's southeastern corner, and the cast-iron pipe, sloping downward and out of sight as it crosses the unit from left to right.) (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

b) Recent Impacts

As was the case for all features found in the Wall Street side of Lot 10, the most recent impact on Feature 23 was the early twentieth-century construction activity, which resulted in the vertical truncation of the foundation. In addition, the construction of a brick foundation on a concrete footing east of the feature as well as the installation of a concrete form, possibly a support structure for utility lines, totally demolished its eastern and western ends.

c) Stratification

With the exception of a thin layer of overburden that covered the area, the strata to the north and south of Feature 23 were very different. Also, inasmuch as the test units did not cover contiguous areas, separate descriptions are given for E.U. 10-D and 10-EE. (Note: Strata in E. U. 10-EE associated with Feature 6 have already been discussed in the section pertaining to that feature.)

Excavation Unit 10-D. Excavation of E.U. 10-D started at a depth of 0.1 to 0.4 foot below datum, or approximately 7.5 feet below the 1984 ground's surface. Removal of the overburden, a 0.2- to 0.5-foot thick layer of reddish-brown sand containing construction debris, revealed a variety of different-colored fine sandy silts. In the northern part of the unit, excavation exposed the top of Feature 23 at a depth of 0.1 to 0.9 foot below datum. Also uncovered was a 3-inch (outside diameter) brass pipe that extended across the southeastern part of the excavation unit (see Figure 92). The top of the pipe, which sloped slightly downward to the northeast, was uncovered at a depth of 0.8 to 0.9 foot below datum.

Most of the test unit's area was covered by a reddish-brown sandy silt containing brick and other construction materials, designated layer 1 of Stratum I. In the southwestern portion of the unit, adjacent to and south of layer 1, were two narrow bands of soil: a reddish-brown sandy silt containing a concentration of construction material (layer 2 of Stratum I) and a reddish-brown silt containing black specks that did not contain as much debris (layer 3 of Stratum I). The northeastern corner of E.U. 10-D adjacent to the stone feature was covered by an approximately 1.0-foot wide and 2.0-foot long deposit of dark reddish-brown silt (labeled Stratum II). Occupying the northwestern corner was a similar deposit; measuring less than 1 foot square, it was designated layer 2 of Stratum II. Finally, adjacent to and west of layers 2 and 3 of Stratum I was an approximately 4-foot long narrow band of sterile, reddish-brown silt, designated Stratum III.

Excavation of Stratum I started at a depth of between 0.9 and 1.1 feet below datum. Both layers 2 and 3 of Stratum I sloped downward to the east and were no more than 0.4 foot thick. Beneath both soil layers was a continuation of Stratum III. With increasing depth, it became evident that layer 1 of Stratum I was a construction trench for utility lines. At a depth of 1.0 to 1.5 feet below datum, a 0.5-foot (O.D.) cast-iron pipe was uncovered, its western end evident in the central trough of the concrete form that bordered the excavation unit on the west. The pipe extended eastward as it emerged from the concrete and then made a 45-degree turn to the southeast, sloping downward 0.5 foot over the length of the test unit (see Figure 92).

In the southwestern portion of the unit, Stratum I ended at a depth of approximately 1.5 feet below datum. The utility pipe was supported by two, machine-made, yellow, fire bricks placed flat on their broad sides. No type of support was found beneath the larger cast-iron pipe. Layer 1 of Stratum I extended to a maximum depth of 2.3 feet below datum and was excavated in four unequal arbitrary levels. The single builder's trench for both the utility lines indicates that the pipes were installed at the same time. A small quantity of mixed eighteenth- and nineteenth-century household material and construction debris was recovered from Stratum I.

Excavation of layer 1 of Stratum II also began at a depth of 0.9 to 1.1 feet below datum. The deposit, which was assumed to be associated with the construction of Feature 23, ended at a depth of 1.4 feet below datum. A continuation of Stratum I, the soil within the pipe's trench, was found beneath the layer of dark reddish-brown silty sand.

Finally, the excavation of layer 2 of Stratum II, another deposit originally thought to have been associated with the stone foundation, started at a depth of 0.9 foot below datum. After excavating approximately 0.3 foot of soil, the archeologists recognized that the deposit was identical to the adjacent soil (Stratum I). At a depth of 1.45 feet below datum, a smaller, narrower band of soil similar to layer 2 of Stratum II was again noted in the same area in plan view. The layer was excavated to a depth of 1.6 feet below datum and appeared to extend under the stone foundation to the north. No cultural material was recovered from the deposit.

Excavation Unit 10-EE. Like E.U. 10-D, E.U. 10-EE, although it uncovered a greater portion of the feature, did not yield any additional information regarding the structure's date of construction. The controlled excavation of E. U. 10-EE began with the removal of a 0.1- to 0.4-foot thick layer of overburden that started at a depth of 0.85 to

1.2 feet below datum. At a depth of approximately 1.25 to 1.4 feet below datum, a 0.8-foot wide and 2.8-foot long band of yellowish-brown fine silt was uncovered extending along the northern side of the foundation. Adjacent to the north were strata associated with Feature 6 (see section on Feature 6 and Figure 38). In the process of excavating Feature 6, the soil adjacent to Feature 23 was determined to be sterile subsoil of a slightly different color than what was found on the southern side of the foundation.

d) Construction Details

Feature 23, a foundation wall measuring 2.2 to 2.5 feet wide and 7.5 feet long, was constructed of random-sized mica schist and red sandstone blocks. Of the two courses of in-situ stone, the bottom or footing course was more massive. Remains of a crumbly, sand and lime mortar were noted covering some of the stonework in the upper course. The base of the feature was found at an elevation of 12.16 feet, or approximately 8.0 feet below the 1984 ground surface of the lot.

e) Summary

No diagnostic cultural material was recovered during the excavation of Feature 23. The early twentieth-century construction activity had apparently destroyed any deposits of cultural material that might have been associated with the stone foundation. As previously stated, the feature appears to have been the remains of the rear, northern wall of the rear extension to the main structure at 56 Wall Street. This hypothesis is based on its association with Features 6, 7, 10, and 26, located to the north and east. If the rear extension (and the main structure) were built at the same time as the privy and cistern, it would then appear that both the building and its addition dated to the very late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Unfortunately, none of the documentary material examined for this project provides corrobative evidence.

As shown in Table 11, most of the deposits associated with Feature 23 have been assigned to Cultural Unit I. The material had been disturbed from its original place of deposition.

TABLE 11
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 - 56 Wall Street
Feature 23

Excavation Units	Cultural Units	
	1. 1901 Construction episode	3. Unassigned contexts
E.U. 10-D	0072 [I-1] 0084 [I-2] 0085 [II-1] 0094 [III-1] 0095 [IV-1] 0099 [V-1] 0101 [IV-2] 0112 [V-2] 0114 [IV-3] 0120 [II-2] 0124 [V-3] 0125 [IV-4]	0100 [VI-1] 0119 [VI-2]
E.U. 10-EE	0547 [OVBRDN] 0550 [OVBRDN] 0539 [I-1]	0535 [III-1] 0548 [F3]

Note: See Table 2 for strata from E.U. 10-EE associated with Feature 6.
Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerals, respectively).
The abbreviation "OVBRDN" means "Overburden."
The abbreviation "F3" means "Feature Summary."

13) Feature 26

a) Introduction

Feature 26, a 35.0-foot long lead drainage pipe and its associated builder's trench, was located in the central bay of the 56 Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Figure 55). The pipe extended in a north-south direction and connected Feature 10, a brick cistern, with Feature 18, a colonial-era well. Installation of the pipe converted the well into a drywell (see Figures 55 and 93). The construction trench and conduit cut through Feature 13, a stone drywell evidently associated with Feature 10 (see Figure 38). The pipe, cistern, and well were all located in an area depicted as an open courtyard on historic maps predating 1894, sited east of the rear, northern extension to the main structure on the lot (see Figures 20 and 26). A mixed deposit of late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century construction and domestic material was recovered from the backfilled construction trench.

Portions of the builder's trench for Feature 26, as already described in the escavation descriptions for Features 10, 13, and 18, were sampled in excavation units 10-G, H, Y, and L&W. Two additional excavation units, E.U. 10-P and 10-FF, were required to excavate the builder's trench fully. In the process of that work, important construction details of the feature were uncovered.

Excavation Unit 10-P was located between the test units for Feature 10 (E.U. 10-G) and Feature 13 (E.U. 10-H) (see Figures 37 and 38). The unit measured 3.4 feet wide and 8.5 feet long and extended the full width of the central bay of the south (Wall Street) side of Lot 10. Bounding the unit on both the east and the west were brick walls on concrete footings. Excavation Unit 10-FF covered the southern portion of the feature and was located between Features 13 and 18. Unit 10-FF measured 3.7 feet wide by 11.7 feet long, and its long axis was oriented in a north-south direction. Unit 10-FF was bounded by E.U. 10-Y on the north and by E.U. 10-L&W on the south. The eastern edge of the test unit was bounded by a brick foundation wall and a portion of Feature 21. Along the west side of the unit was culturally sterile subsoil. No preparation of the area, except for the removal of the most recent demolition fill and a light troweling of the surface to define the extent of the builder's trench, was required prior to excavation.

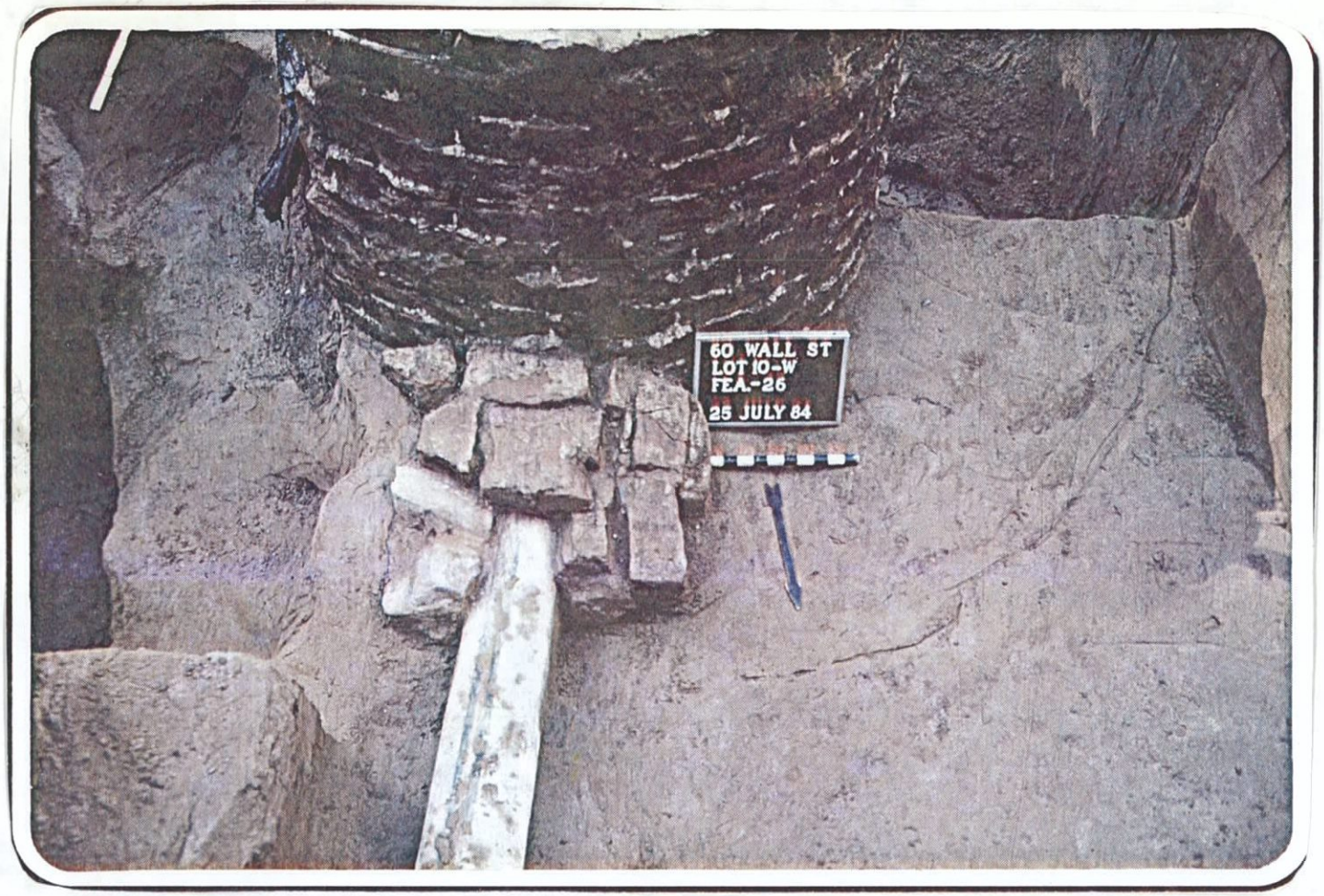


FIGURE 93. View southward at the southern end of the 35-foot long lead drainage pipe (Feature 26) as it enters Feature 18. The installation of the pipe converted the early eighteenth-century well (Feature 18) into a drywell. (Photographer: Leonard Bianchi, 1984.)

All measurements for E.U. 10-FF and 10-P were taken from temporary datum point 11, located on the brick foundation wall bordering the central bay on the west. Datum point 11 was at a depth of 8.07 feet below site datum (elevation 13.33 feet) and approximately 7.40 feet below the surface of the lot (see Figures 37 and 38).

b) Recent Impacts

Feature 26, like all the other archeological features in Lot 10, was impacted by the 1901 construction episode. Excavation of the courtyard and the construction of structural supports removed the upper portions of the builder's trench and drainage pipes.

c) Stratification

The predominant soil type found over the majority of the backfilled builder's trench of Feature 26 was a reddish-brown sandy silt, designated Stratum I (labeled "I" in 10-FF and 10-P, Figure 38). Small sections of the trench within Unit 10-FF contained a more mottled black and brown sandy silt. This lens of mottled soil did not extend more than 0.2 foot below the surface of the builder's trench, and, therefore, was not excavated separately.

The construction trench for the drainage pipe ranged from 1.5 to 3.0 feet wide at the top. Adjacent to both Features 10 and 18, the trench was considerably wider. Along the southern edge of Feature 10, the builder's trench extended to a maximum depth of 1.5 feet below datum (elevation 11.8 feet), lying above a continuation of the cistern's construction trench. A number of unmortared, common red brick were found supporting the pipe at the point where it entered the cistern. On its southern end, the base of the lead pipe and builder's trench were found at a depth of 4.79 feet below datum (elevation 7.6 feet). Along the northern side of Feature 18, at the point where the pipe entered the well, the pipe was supported and covered by both common red bricks and curved red well bricks (evidently taken from upper portions of the well; see Figure 93). The construction trench for Feature 26 was underlaid, in part, by a continuation of the builder's trench for Feature 18 and by sterile subsoil.

In E.U. 10-P, the excavation of Stratum I uncovered a secondary drainage pipe, which extended westward from the main pipe--one of the more important elements of Feature 26. This pipe and the remains of an associated builder's trench were found at a distance of 5.5 feet south of Feature 10 (see Figures 94 and 95). In plan view at a depth of approximately 2.1 feet below datum, the western edge of the builder's trench for the secondary pipe extended to within 0.75 foot of the brick wall, ending at the eastern edge of

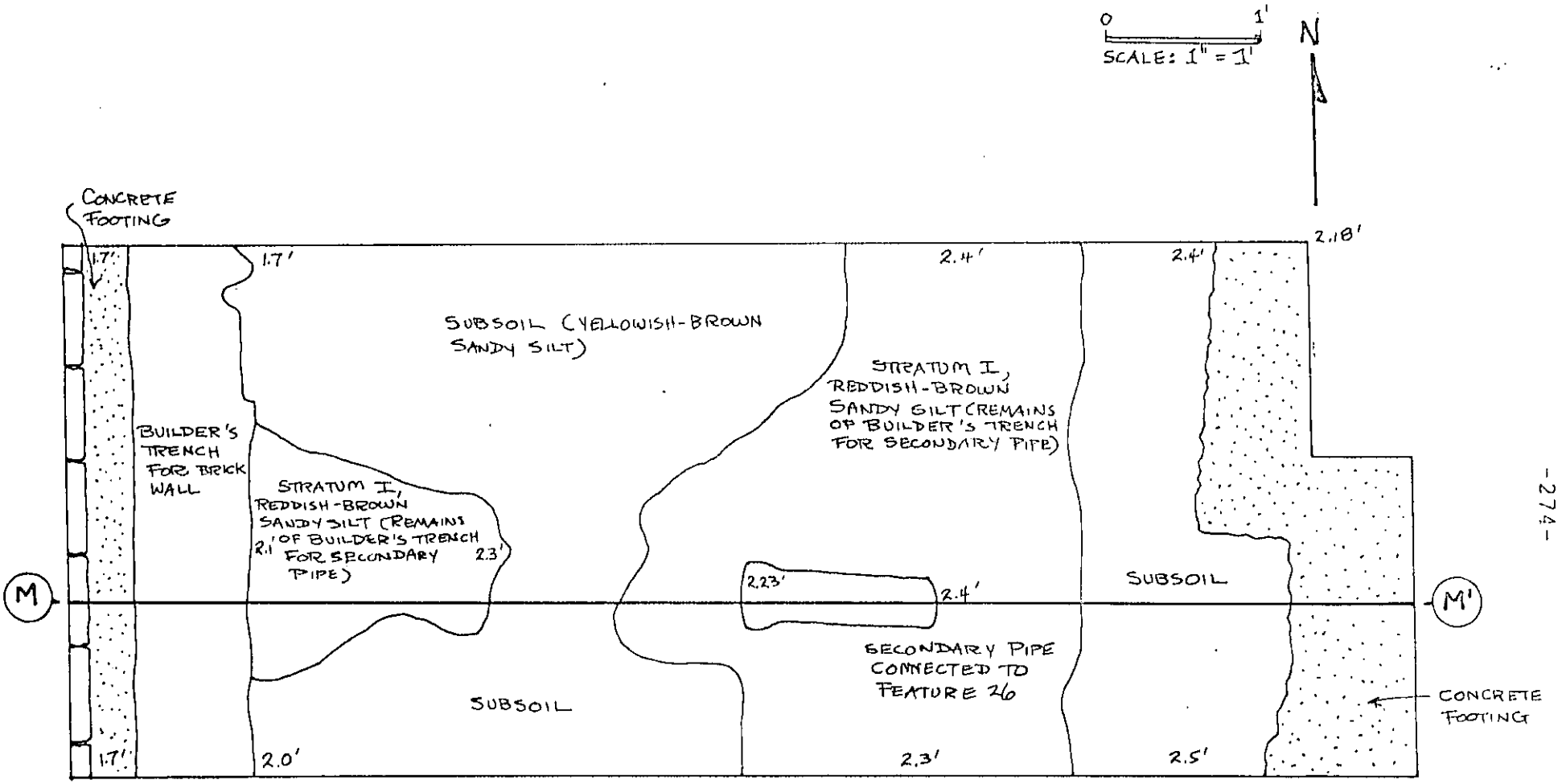


FIGURE 94. Plan view of E.U. 10-P at 2.1 feet below datum. Depths are below temporary datum point 11. The location of profile M-M' is indicated (see also Figure 95).

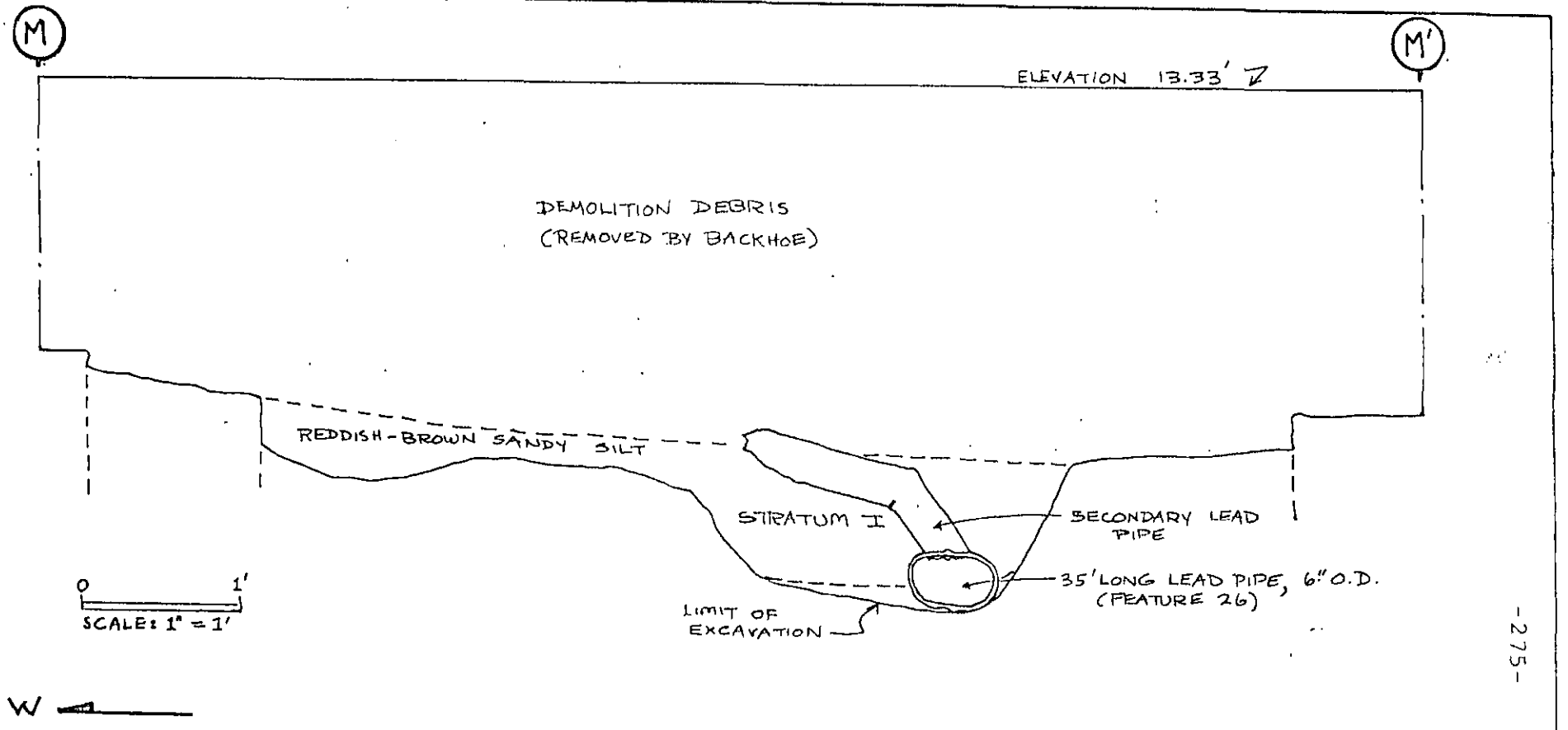


FIGURE 95. Profile M-M' of Feature 26, north/south-running 6-inch lead pipe, connecting cistern on the north (Feature 10) with a well/drywell (Feature 18) on the south.

the construction trench for the brick wall footing (see Figure 94). Only a small section of the secondary pipe (1.3 feet) was found. The sheared-off western end of the pipe was uncovered at a depth of approximately 2.2 feet below datum. At the point where the two pipes joined, the builder's trench (Stratum I) extended to a depth of 3.3 feet below datum and was underlaid by sterile subsoil (see Figure 95).

d) Construction Details

The main conduit linking the cistern with the drywell was a 35-foot long, 0.5-foot (6-inch) O.D. lead pipe, which sloped downward to the south a total of 4.2 feet over the length of the system (see Figure 55). The main pipe was composed of two unequal lengths, 11 and 24 feet long, apparently constructed on the site from sheet lead. The edges of the sheet were bent upward and brazed together, leaving a seam along the pipe's upper side. Waste fragments of melted lead were found in the lower deposits of Feature 18.

The secondary lead pipe, which measured approximately 0.25-foot (outside diameter), was also constructed in two segments. As shown on Figure 95, a 0.5-foot long section of pipe extended off the main pipe at a 45-degree angle. A second segment, approximately 1 foot long, sloped upward to the west at a 30-degree angle to the plane of the main pipe (see Figure 95).

e) Summary

Excavation of the fill within the builder's trench for Feature 26 revealed important details of a mid-nineteenth-century drainage system constructed on the lot. The location of the secondary pipe, which extended westward to what was the former northeast corner of the rear extension (Feature 23), indicates that the system also carried structural runoff. Installation of the drainage pipe resulted in the abandonment of Feature 13, which appears to have been a drywell or overflow chamber connected with Feature 10.

Cultural material recovered from the builder's trench was a mixture of household refuse and construction debris ranging in date of manufacture from the late eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century. The presence of a small quantity of undecorated white earthenware fragments indicates that the drainage system was installed in either the third or fourth decade of the nineteenth century.

As shown in Table 12, the deposits associated with the installation of the drainage system have been designated Cultural Unit G, a unique component on the site. The material in the component is a secondary deposit, dating to the 1830's or 1840's, which has been disturbed from its original place of deposition.

TABLE 12
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 - 56 Wall Street
Feature 26

Excavation Units	Cultural Units		
	G. Builder's trench for lead drainage pipe - c1830-50	I. 1901 Construction episode	J. Unassigned contexts
E.U.10-G (Feat.10)	652 [XVII-1]		
E.U.10-H	159 [III-1] 172 [I-2] 181 [III-2] 193 [I-3] 208 [III-3]		
E.U.10-L & W (Feat.18)	437 [II-1] 438 [VI-1] 449 [II-2]		
E.U.10-P	631 [I-1] 636 [I-2]		139 [FS] 313 [I-1] 314 [II-1] 625 [OVERDN]
E.U.10-Y	466 [I-1] 469 [III-1] 473 [I-2] 474 [V-1] 477 [III-2] 479 [I-3] 484 [I-4] 487 [III-3] 492 [I-5] 502 [I-6]		
E.U.10-FF	542 [I-1]	545 [II-1]	

Note: Strata associated with the brick cistern (Feature 10) and the drywell (Feature 18) are repeated from Tables 5 and 9.
Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerials, respectively).
The abbreviation "OVERDN" means "Overburden."
The abbreviation "FS" means "Feature Summary."

b. Pine Street Side of Lot 10
(59-61 Pine Street)

1) Feature 9

a) Introduction

Feature 9, the remains of an oval-shaped stone privy, was located within the southern part of the narrow, central bay of the 59 Pine Street side of Lot 10 (see Figures 33, 34, and 38). The feature may date to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. Unlike the majority of features in lot 10, which were found during the clearing of the demolition fill, the privy was exposed by hand excavation beneath a concrete floor.

Two excavation units were required first to test the area and then to excavate fully Feature 9: E.U. 10-C and 10-R. Excavation Unit 10-C measured 3 feet wide and 8.8 feet long and was located adjacent to and west of a narrow concrete slab (see Figure 37). The unit was located 2.6 feet from the east wall of the west bay to avoid any disturbances presumably caused by the installation of a cast-iron drainage pipe located to the southeast (see Figure 37). Excavation Unit 10-R, 5 feet wide by 8.8 feet long, was situated adjacent to E.U. 10-C on the west. Both units were designed to span the area between a brick wall on the south and a stone wall on the north. The long axes of both units were oriented in a north-south direction. By dividing the excavated area into east and west sections, a north-south cross section of the feature and associated stratification was attained (profile F-F'; see Figures 37, 38, and 96).

All vertical measurements for Feature 9 were taken from temporary datum point 13, located on the brick wall bordering the test units on the south (see Figures 37 and 38). The datum point was 7.45 feet below site datum (elevation 13.95 feet below sea level) and approximately 6.5 feet below the surface of the lot.

b) Recent Impacts

Feature 9 was impacted on at least two occasions before the 1901 construction activity, which resulted in the installation of the concrete floor and the area's being leveled an undetermined number of feet. In 1816 the northern portion of the feature was destroyed by the construction of the warehouse at 59 Pine Street. (The stone

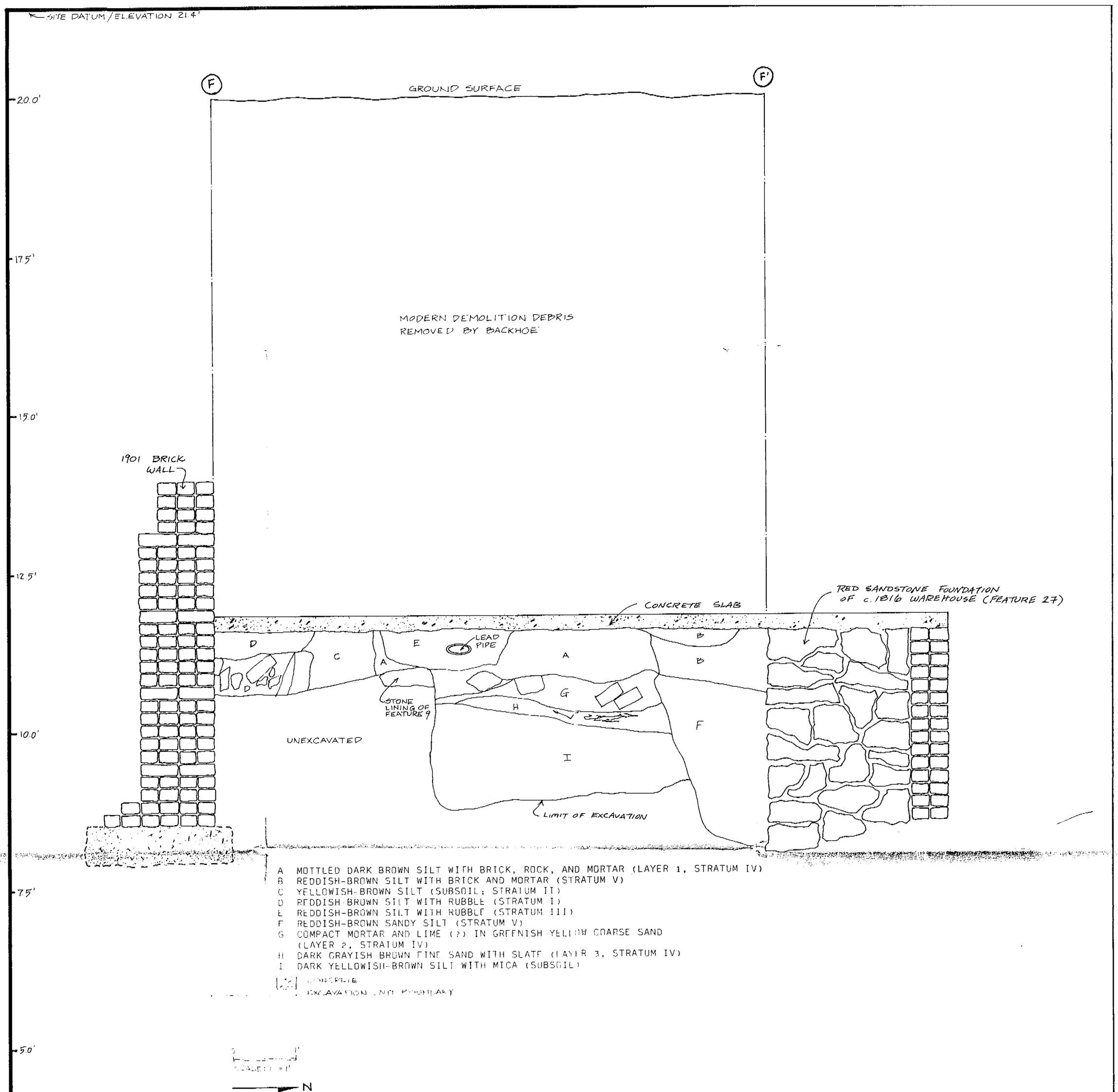


FIGURE 96. PROFILE F-F', FEATURE 9 (PRIVY), LOT 10

foundation of the warehouse and its associated builder's trench have been designated Feature 27 and will be described in the section discussing that feature.) Subsequent to the construction of the warehouse, a lead drainage pipe was installed, impacting the remaining southern part of the feature. The pipe, which sloped downward from west to east, apparently led to what was the southeastern corner of an addition to the warehouse at 59 Pine Street. The addition was evidently constructed after 1891, based on analysis of historic maps of the study area.

c) Stratification

Removal of the concrete slab and an approximately 0.2-foot thick layer of overburden revealed a total of five distinct zones of soil, apparent in plan view. In general, these strata extended in an east-west direction across both excavation units (see Figure 38). Adjacent to the southern brick wall was a reddish-brown silt containing a heavy concentration of brick and mortar rubble, designated Stratum I (labeled "I" in Figure 38 and "D" in Figure 96). In plan view, Stratum I was 1.4 feet wide along the western end of E.U. 10-R and widened to as much as 2.15 feet along the southeastern side of E.U. 10-C. Stratum II was adjacent to and north of Stratum I and extended northward approximately 5.0 feet along the western side of E.U. 10-R. The 0.9- to 2.0-foot wide band of yellowish-brown silt contained bands of greenish/yellow silt (labeled "II" in Figure 38 and "C" in Figure 96).

Proceeding northward, Stratum III, a 2.0-foot wide zone of reddish-brown silt containing rubble, extended to the eastern boundary of E.U. 10-C (labeled "III" in FIgure 38 and "E" in Figure 96). Along the western extent of Stratum III, a sheared-off and collapsed lead pipe was also exposed. On the eastern edge of E.U. 10-C, Stratum III extended to the north end of the test unit. Stratum III, in the northern and central portions of E.U. 10-C and R, was bordered by a 1.3- to 2.0-foot wide area of dark brown/yellow silt containing large rocks (layer 1 of Stratum IV; labeled "IV-1" in Figure 38 and "A" in Figure 96). Bordering Stratum IV on the north and extending to the northern stone foundation was a reddish-brown silt containing brick and mortar, designated Stratum V ("V" in Figure 38 and "B" in Figure 96).

Testing of Feature 9 commenced with the excavation of E.U. 10-C, which revealed the F-F' profile provided by its common wall with E.U. 10-R (see Figure 38). Figure 97 shows E.U. 10-C excavated to subsoil. (Compare the view with the drawn profile, Figure 96.)

Stratum I, the builder's trench for the brick foundation constructed in the early twentieth century, was

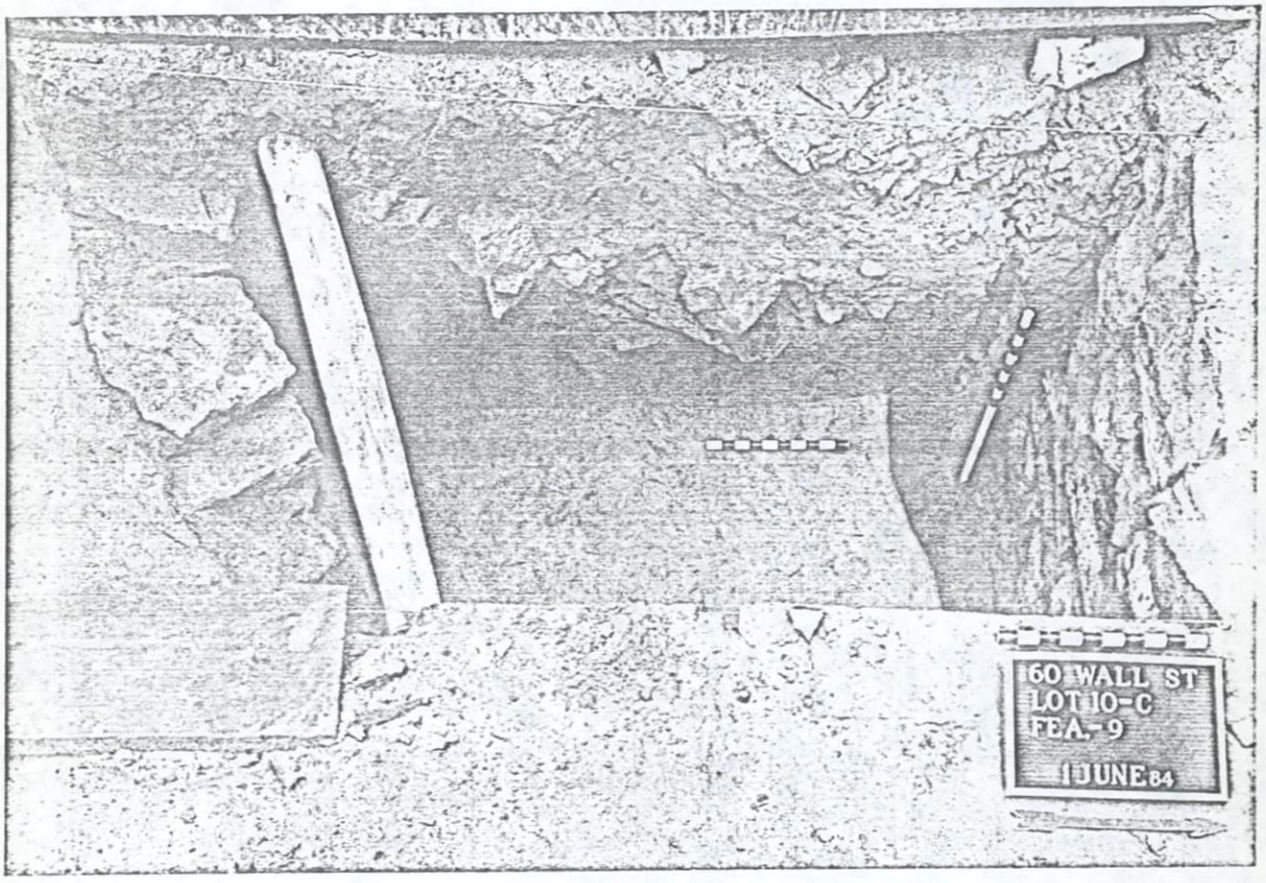


FIGURE 97. Photograph of Feature 9, Lot 10, a stone privy in the process of being excavated, looking westward at the F-F' profile (see Figures 38 and 96). The southern wall of this privy is south (left) of the lead drainage pipe. The foundation wall of the 1816 warehouse, Feature 27, appears at the far right. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

shovel-tested along the southeastern corner of E.U. 10-C and excavated to a depth of 5.4 feet below datum. The heavy building debris ended at an approximate depth of 3.8 feet below datum, where the width of the trench became narrower. The concrete footing for the brick wall (which was uncovered on the southern side of the wall during the excavation of Feature 7) was not uncovered completely along the full width of the two units owing to time constraints. The cultural material recovered from Stratum I consisted primarily of construction debris.

Stratum III, the builder's trench for the 3- to 4-inch diameter lead pipe that sloped downward from west to east, extended to a depth of approximately 2.85 to 3.10 feet below datum. Along the eastern side of E.U. 10-C, the construction trench extended to a maximum depth of 3.9 feet below datum.

The northern extent of Stratum III was determined to be part of a construction trench for a 1.5-inch (O.D.) lead pipe that barely extended into E.U. 10-C (see Figure 98). The matrix of soil surrounding the lead pipe was identical to the soil in the trench for the larger 3- to 4-inch diameter pipe located to the west. In the northern portion of E.U. 10-C, the trench for the smaller pipe extended to a depth of approximately 2.6 to 2.8 feet below datum and was underlaid by subsoil (on the south) and a continuation of Strata IV and V. At a depth of approximately 2.8 feet below datum, a clearer outline of the builder's trench for the 3- to 4-inch pipe was evident.

The basin-shaped builder's trench for the lead pipe evident in Figure 96 also extended slightly deeper in the extreme southwestern portion of Stratum III, ending on the stone wall of Feature 9. Along the east side of E.U. 10-C, Stratum III was underlaid by a continuation of Stratum IV, the mottled fill layer. The installation of the pipe evidently displaced the feature's stone wall. Although the installation date for the pipe is unknown, the pipe undoubtedly either drained surface runoff or was connected to a downspout located on the rear of the adjoining structure on the west.

Stratum V was situated adjacent to and south of the stone wall that bordered the test units on the north (Feature 27). (The deposit will be discussed in the description of Feature 27, later in this section.) The southwestern arc of the stone feature and Stratum IV, the fill within the center of the feature, were uncovered after the builder's trench for the lead pipe and stone wall were removed. Excavation of layer 1 of Stratum IV, a 0.4- to 0.9-foot thick layer of mottled dark brown, black, and tan silty sands containing brick, rock, and

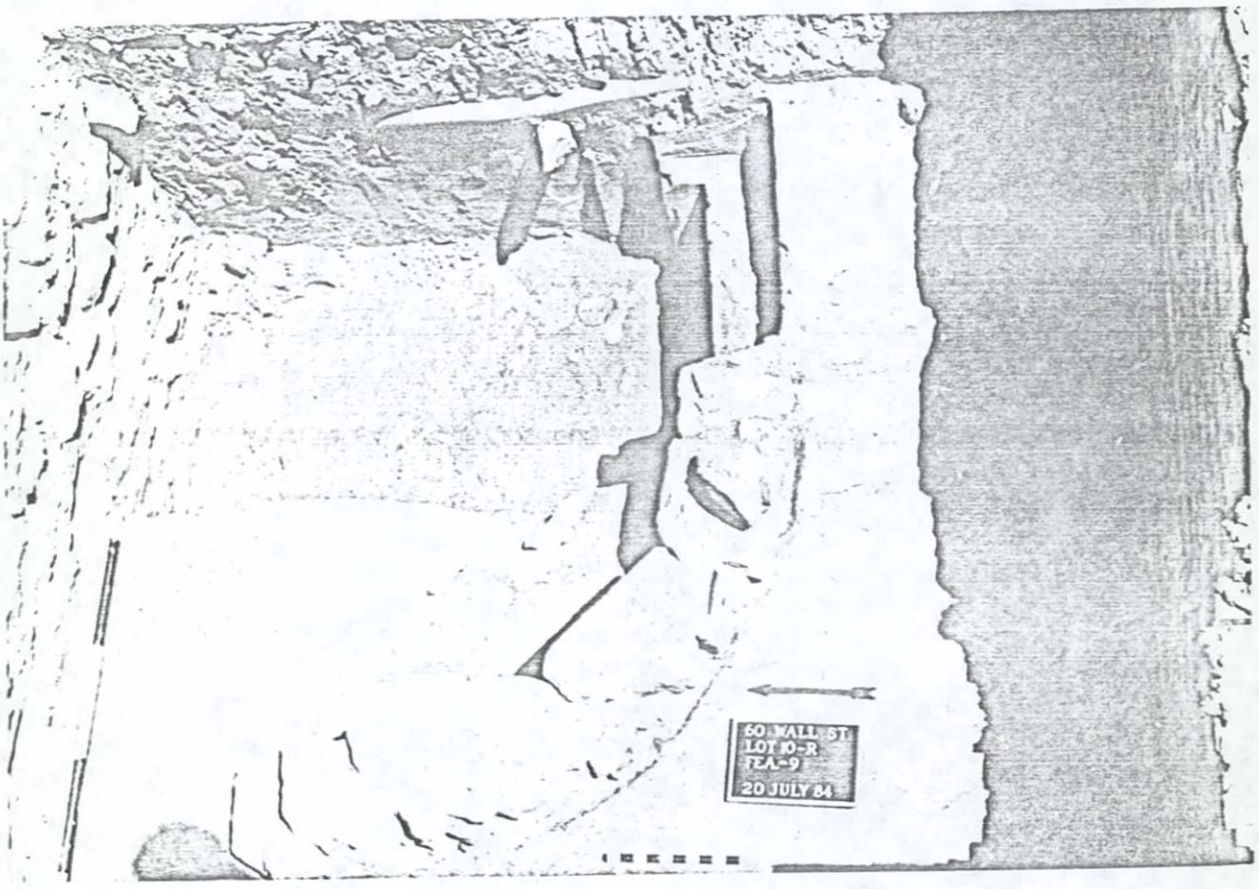


FIGURE 98. View eastward at Feature 9 after excavation of interior fill in both E.U. 10-C (above) and 10-R (below). Note the builder's trench (the soil stain beneath and to the right of the stadia rod at lower left) for the 1816 warehouse's stone foundation wall (Feature 27), visible along the left (north) edge of the photograph. A thin, dark, band of soil is evident along the exterior southwestern arc of the feature. Note that the 3- to 4-inch diameter lead pipe has been removed. A smaller lead pipe is visible projecting from the east wall of E.U. 10-C. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

mortar, started at a depth of from 2.2 to 2.5 feet below datum and ended at a depth of approximately 3.05 to 3.4 feet below datum. The layer ended on the north with the appearance of the builder's trench for the stone wall (Stratum V).

Layer 2 of Stratum IV was a compact greenish-yellow coarse sand containing decayed mortar, covering the same area as layer 1 (labeled "G" in Figure 96). In general, it sloped downward to the north and east and was thickest (0.5 foot) in the northeastern part of E.U. 10-C. Underlying layer 2, and of similar extent as the previous layer of soil, was a reddish-brown silt containing a small amount of clay, designated layer 3 (see "H" in Figure 96). The layer was characterized by a heavy concentration of gray roofing slate. Like layer 2, layer 3 also sloped downward to the northeast, to a maximum depth of from 3.85 to 4.1 feet below datum. The layer measured 0.3 to 0.4 foot at its thickest point.

Underlying layer 3 of Stratum IV near what was the former center of the feature was a reddish-brown silt containing small pockets of construction debris. Along the interior edge of the feature was a narrow, 0.1- to 0.4-foot wide band of slightly different color, a yellowish-brown fine silt. The thin soil lens, designated layer 4 of Stratum IV, measured approximately 0.1 to 0.3 foot thick and was underlaid by sterile subsoil ("I" in Figure 96). (Layer 4 was not cut by profile F-F'; therefore, it does not appear in Figure 96.)

Contained within the four layers of Stratum IV was a relatively heavy deposit of construction debris and a small quantity of faunal remains, household ceramics, bottle glass fragments, and personal items. Based on the date of manufacture for the ceramics (the most diagnostic items), the deposit can be attributed to a 1760-90 time period. Some intrusive artifacts, including a fragment of late nineteenth-century molded stoneware, were recovered.

After removing the fill from the pipe trench and the interior of Feature 9, the archeologists' attention turned to what appeared to be a narrow builder's trench for the feature, Stratum VI (not shown in Figure 38). The 0.2- to 0.3-foot wide band of brown/dark brown silty sand containing mica was found along the exterior of the in-situ masonry (appearing as a soil stain in Figure 98). Between the feature's stones was a mottled, dark, grayish-brown silty sand with a greenish tinge. With increasing depth the deposit became narrower, ending at a depth of approximately 3.6 to 3.7 feet below datum at the base of the feature.

The stone lining of Feature 9 was dismantled after the builder's trench was excavated. Beneath the bottom course

of stone were the decayed remains of a wooden curb (see Figure 99), also designated Stratum VI. Although it was impossible to determine the thickness of the curbing or the type of the wood, the direction of the wood 's grain was apparent. Small slivers of wood and heavily rusted nail fragments were present. Beneath the remains of the wooden curb was sterile subsoil.

A small quantity of cultural material was recovered from Stratum VI. Unfortunately, the material does not provide a firm date of construction for the feature. The material associated with the construction of the wooden curb, primarily nail fragments, would require specialized analysis of the metal to determine a possible date of manufacture. The most diagnostic artifact recovered from the deposit, a creamware sherd, appears to be intrusive.

d) Construction Details

The remains of the stone lining for Feature 9 consisted of one to three courses of dry-laid undressed red sandstone blocks. The base of the privy extended to a depth of between 3.6 and 3.7 feet below datum, and 10.25 feet below the 1984 surface of the lot (elevation 10.25 feet above sea level).

e) Summary

Feature 9 appears to have been an oval-shaped privy, situated on the rear boundary of the 59-61 Pine Street lot. The feature, which may be associated with the original late seventeenth-century building, was partially destroyed by the construction of the warehouses at 59 and 61 Pine Street in 1816. In addition to a heavy deposit of construction/ demolition debris, a small quantity of domestic material and faunal remains were found in the feature's filled interior. The more diagnostic ceramics recovered from the fill suggest that the privy was partially filled and abandoned late in the third or fourth quarter of the eighteenth century, a number of years before the 1816 brick warehouse construction phase. This fill may also be related to an undocumented construction episode.

As shown in Table 13, the archeological deposits found in E.U. 10-C and 10-R appear to be the result of four separate events. Cultural Unit A of the Pine Street portion of Lot 10 consists of the backfilled builder's trench of the feature and the remains of the wooden curb, Stratum VI. This unit has been attributed either to the late seventeenth century (when the lot was first developed) or to the early eighteenth century, based on its relationship with the material recovered from the interior of the structure. The fill confined to the interior of the feature, Stratum IV, has been designated Cultural Unit B, a primary refuse

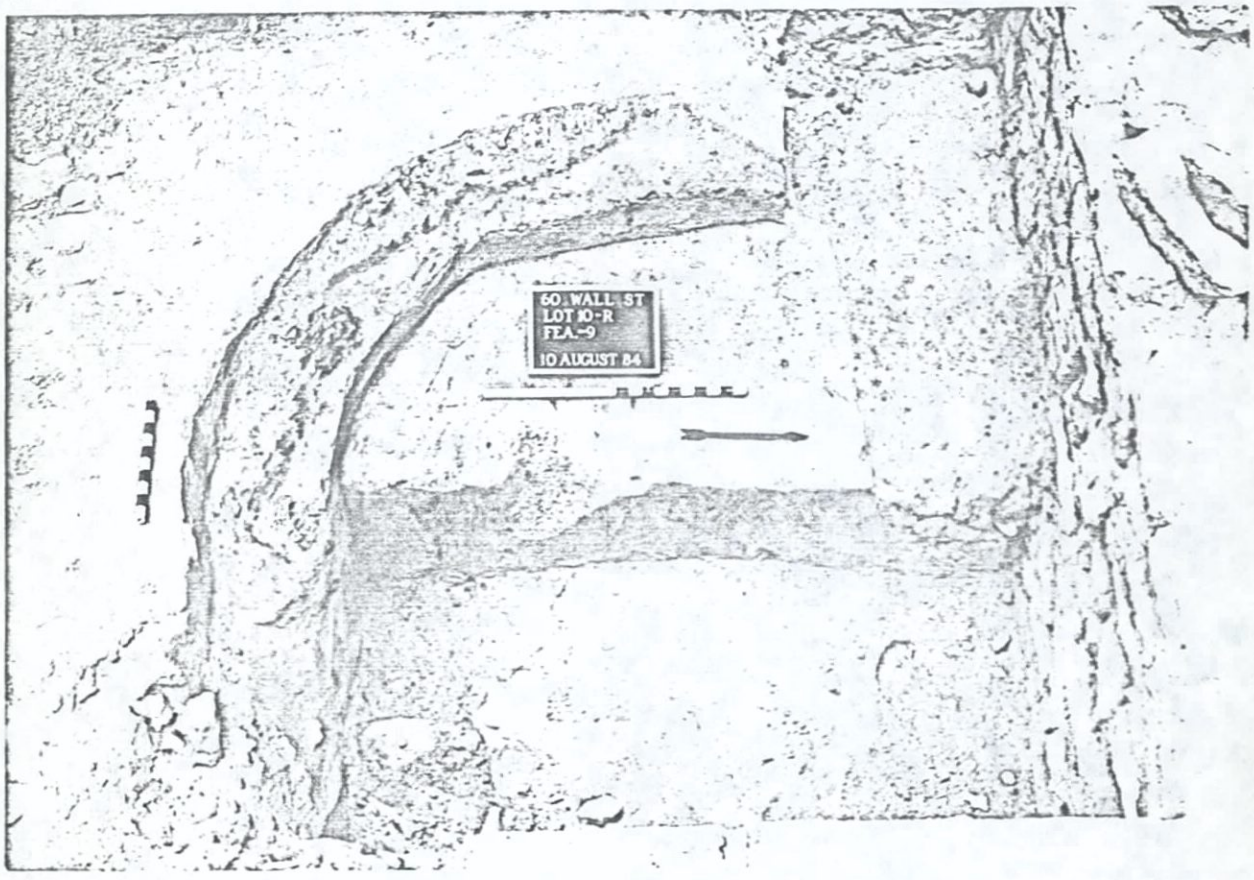


FIGURE 99. View westward at Feature 9 after removal of its masonry walls. The remains of a wooden curb were found below the stones (showing as dark stains in the stepped arc of the feature left of center). Note builder's trench and 1816 stone foundation (Feature 27) to the north (right). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

TABLE 13
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 10 (59 Pine Street)
Features 9, 14 and 27

Excavation Units	Cultural Units				
	A. Late-seventeenth or early-eighteenth century construction of Feature 9	B. Primary deposit within feature- late third-quarter eighteenth century	C. Builder's trench for 1816 Warehouse (Feature 27)	D. Late 19th- and 1901 Construction episode	E. Unassigned contexts and Feature 14
E.U. 10-C		049 [III-1] 090 [III-2] 115 [III-3] 123 [XI-1] 127 [XII-1] 142 [UA]	050 [III-1] 092 [IX-1] 093 [VIII-1] 116 [VIII-2] 117 [X-1] 135 [VIII-3] 146 [VIII-4]	037 [I-1] 043 [I-2] 064 [V-1] 087 [V-2] 089 [VI-1] 091 [VII-1]	063 [IV-1] 088 [IV-2] 133 [XIII-1] 143 [XIII-2]
E.U. 10-R	414 [XV-1] 666 [XVI-1]	392 [V-1] 406 [IX-1] 407 [X-1] 408 [XI-1] 410 [XII-1] 411 [XIII-1] 415 [XIV-1]	387 [VI-1] 390 [VII-1]	381 [I-1] 383 [III-1] 384 [IV-1] 393 [I-2] 398 [IV-2] 399 [VIII-1] 400 [III-2] 665 [IV-3]	382 [II-1] 397 [II-2]

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerals, respectively). The abbreviation "UA" means "Unassociated"

deposit dating to the latter part of the eighteenth century. Cultural Unit C consists of the secondary deposit of cultural material recovered from Stratum V, the builder's trench for the 1816 warehouse (Feature 27). Deposits associated with the late nineteenth-century pipe trenches and the 1901 foundation--Strata I and III--have been assigned to Cultural Unit D, a secondary deposit. Finally, unassociated deposits have been assigned to Cultural Unit E. (Artifactual material recovered from each cultural unit will be described in more detail in Section VII.)

2) Feature 14

a) Introduction

Feature 14, the remains of what may may have been a nineteenth-century brick drain, was located in the 61 Pine Street portion of Lot 10 (see Figures 34 and 38) beneath a layer of bluestone curbing. On cartographic sources of the mid- to late nineteenth century, the area is depicted as an open backyard (see Figures 20 and 26). As a result of the most recent construction activity, the area was completely covered by superstructure. The feature was found in a crawlspace beneath the steel-reinforced concrete floor of the antechamber to a storage vault (see Figure 37). A small quantity of nineteenth-century cultural material was recovered from a thin layer of fill deposit within the feature.

The entire crawlspace area, which measured approximately 4.2 feet wide and 22.0 feet long, was designated E.U. 10-Q (see Figures 34, 37, and 38). No preparation of the area was required beyond the removal of the bluestone slabs and a light surface scraping. The crawlspace was bounded on the south and west by stone walls and on the north by the concrete foundation of the storage vault. Its eastern side sloped downward to the foundation of the building adjacent to the east. Erosion of the area had undermined the eastern foundation wall of the structure at 61 Pine Street.

All measurements of E.U. 10-Q were taken from temporary datum point 15, located on a brick column to the north above the crawlspace. The datum point was 2.28 feet below site datum and approximately 0.9 foot below the surface of the lot (elevation 19.12 feet; see Figures 37 and 38 for location of datum).

b) Recent Impacts

Based on analysis of maps, between 1894 and 1905 a 9-foot wide and 29-foot long addition was built onto the primary building at 61 Pine Street, extending the structure to the southern boundary of the lot. This construction activity appears to have partially destroyed Feature 14, and may also have resulted in the backyard area being graded and capped by bluestone. The 1901 construction activity and the installation of the vault (also in the early twentieth century), which may have resulted in the area being covered

by superstructure, does not appear to have resulted in any substantial disturbance of this feature.

c) Stratification

After removing the bluestone curbing, archeologists uncovered the top of Feature 14 at a depth of approximately 11.35 feet below datum (12.23 feet below the surface of the lot at elevation 7.77 feet). Within the interior of the two parallel rows of brick was a black silty sand containing coal and ash--Stratum I. No builder's trench was indicated adjacent to the brickwork. The soil surrounding the feature was a yellowish-brown sandy silt containing mica (subsoil).

Stratum I was only as thick as the single layer of brick (0.25 foot) and extended to a depth of 11.6 feet below datum. Underlying Stratum I was a continuation of the yellowish-brown sandy silt subsoil. A small quantity of construction material and the bowl portion of a late nineteenth-century kaolin pipe (marked "T.D.") were recovered from the layer.

d) Construction Details

Most of Feature 14 was composed of two, parallel single courses of unmortared, common, red brick. Part of the feature consisted of two rows of brick, a roughly square section of brickwork located west of the two parallel rows of brick and measuring approximately 1.1 feet wide and 6.5 feet long (see Figures 38 and 55).

e) Summary

Feature 14 appears to have been the remains of an insubstantial drain, possibly installed when the area was graded. The feature may have been a conduit for surface or structural runoff water. The small amount of diagnostic material recovered from the feature appears to be of late nineteenth-century manufacture and has been assigned to Cultural Unit E of the Pine Street portion of Lot 10.

3) Feature 27

a) Introduction

Feature 27, the remains of the red sandstone southern foundation wall of the 1816 warehouse constructed at 59-61 Pine Street, was located adjacent to and north of Feature 9 (see Figures 34 and 38). (The location, size, and number of test units employed to sample this deposit have been discussed in the description of Feature 9 and will not be repeated here.)

b) Recent Impacts

Both the eastern and western portions of the southern warehouse foundation wall were demolished when the structures at 59 and 61 Pine Street were extended southward to the property line in the late nineteenth century. Additionally, this particular part of the stone foundation may have been truncated as part of the 1901 construction phase. In the process, the basement floor of the Wall Street side of the lot was leveled until it was even with the first floor of the Pine Street portion of the lot (see Figure 40).

c) Stratification

Stratum V, the builder's trench for the foundation, was excavated to a maximum depth of 6.0 feet below datum, or 12.55 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 7.95 feet), without reaching the footing stone of the foundation (see Figures 38 and 97-99). At this depth the builder's trench was less than 6 inches wide. A heavy concentration of construction material was found in the backfilled builder's trench.

d) Construction Details

The red sandstone wall measured 2.25 feet wide and 15.5 feet long. Along its western end, an approximately 4.0-foot long, granite, foundation footing stone became apparent in cross section.

e) Summary

Feature 27 was a small portion of the southern stone foundation of the 4-story brick warehouse constructed in 1816 at 59-61 Pine Street. The artifactual material recovered from the builder's trench for the foundation consisted primarily of construction material. As shown on Table 13, the deposit has been assigned to Cultural Unit C of the Pine Street side of Lot 10.

3. Lot 24 (69 Pine Street): Features 17 and 22

a. Introduction

The center of Feature 17, an early eighteenth-century brick well, was located approximately 60 feet from Pine Street, near the center of Lot 24 (see Figure 44). The well was abandoned as a source of drinking water as early as 1800 and was filled by the mid-1820's, when a warehouse was constructed on the lot. A portion of the warehouse's southern foundation wall, designated Feature 22, was uncovered 5 feet south of Feature 17 (see Figure 44 and Plan A in Figure 100).

During the fieldwork testing phase, the original research plan was to sample the northern half of Feature 17 (including the fill within the interior of the shaft and the builder's trench) as a single unit, labeled E.U. 24-B. Owing to time constraints, and not before a portion of the fill within the shaft had already been excavated, a decision was made to limit the area being tested (in the testing, or pre-mitigation phase) by concentrating solely on the well's builder's trench. In that way, it was reasoned, the feature's approximate date of construction and total depth below surface could be obtained in the time allotted for testing. Toward this end, only the northeastern quarter of the builder's trench (Excavation Unit 24-B) was excavated (see Figure 101).

Upon completing E.U. 24-B, archeologists shored or braced the excavated area with a heavy timber and plywood box. The southwestern corner of the box was left open for easy access to the northeastern side of the well. In addition to bracing the side walls of the excavated area, the box prevented the possible slumping of adjacent units as the soil dried and as the units were excavated (see Figures 103-105).

When the scope of testing had been reduced, a decision was also made to keep the previously determined strata designations and to continue to excavate the interior of the well in north-south arbitrary sections. The entire interior of the well was excavated as part of E.U. 24-B. After completing E.U. 24-B (as shown in Figure 102), the archeologists removed the northeast arc of the well's lining to excavate the lower strata within the well shaft (see Figure 103). Inasmuch as access to the feature was from the northeast, the pattern of excavation then changed. Starting with Stratum III, a layer of consolidated fill, the excavators cross-sectioned the interior fill along a northwest-southeast line, rather than on a north-south line, so as to provide a head-on view of any changes in stratification (see Figure 103). An attempt was made to

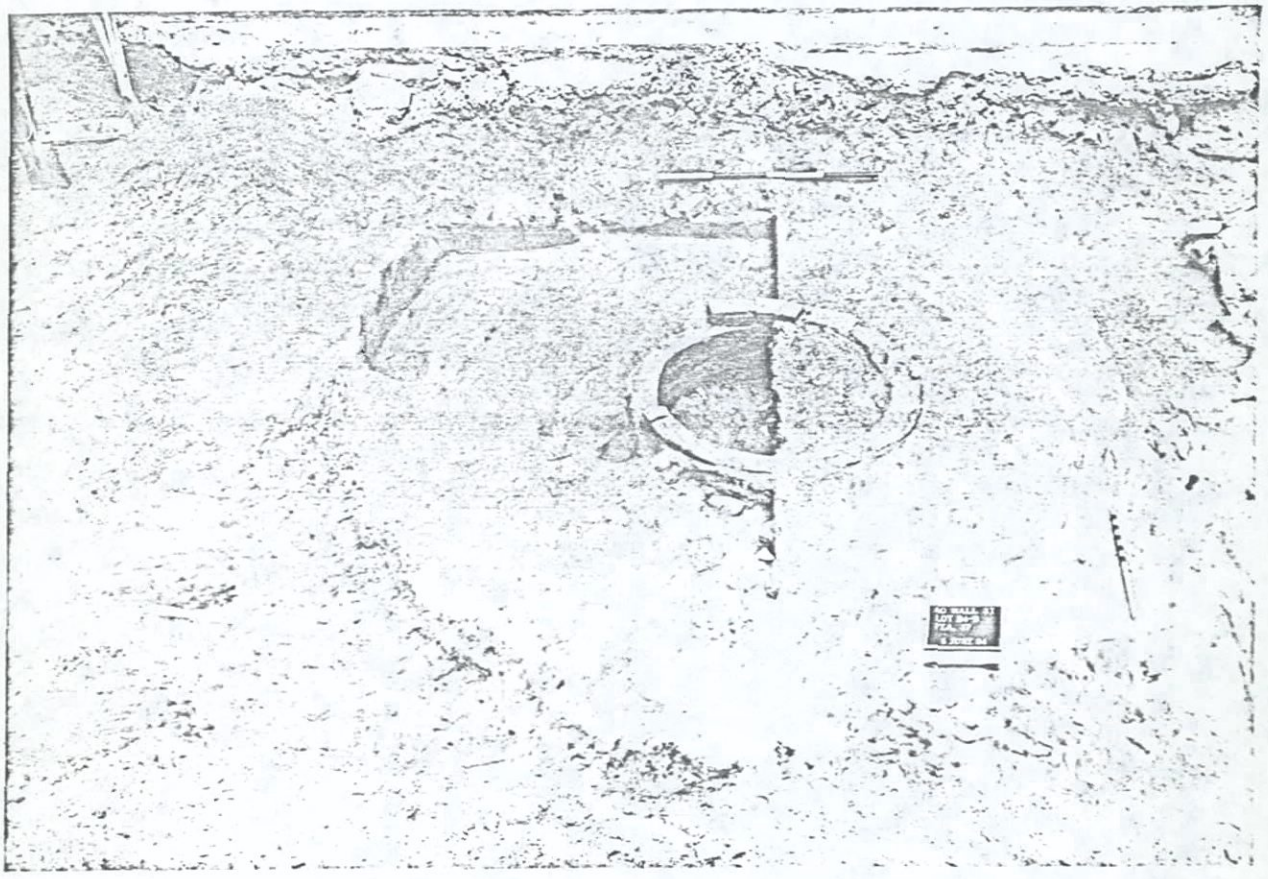


FIGURE 101. View eastward at Feature 17, Lot 24, in the early stages of excavation (i.e., testing phase). Stone foundation to the south (barely visible at the right) is Feature 22. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

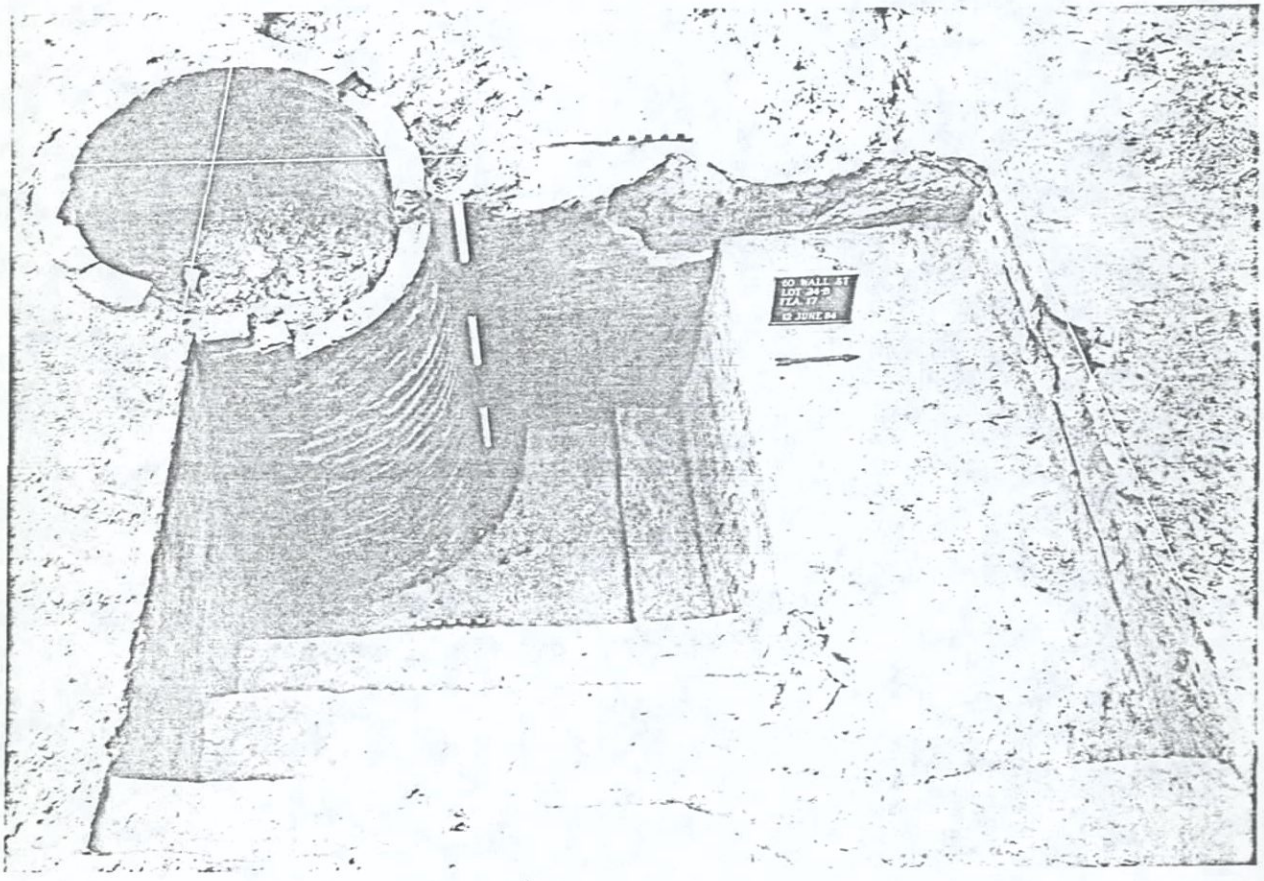


FIGURE 102. Photograph of stepped excavation of E.U. 24-B, exposing the northeast quadrant of the builder's trench for Feature 17, a brick well. The view is toward the west. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

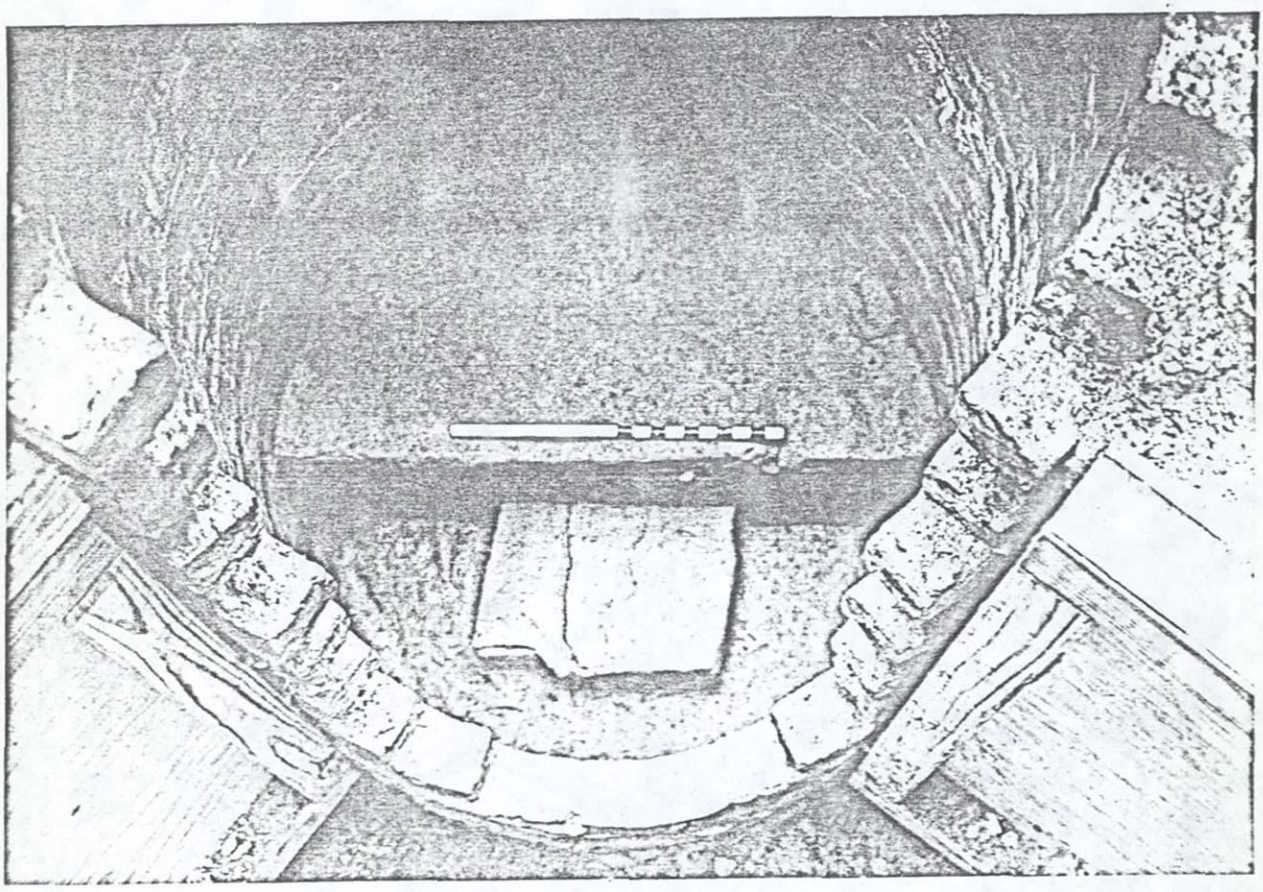
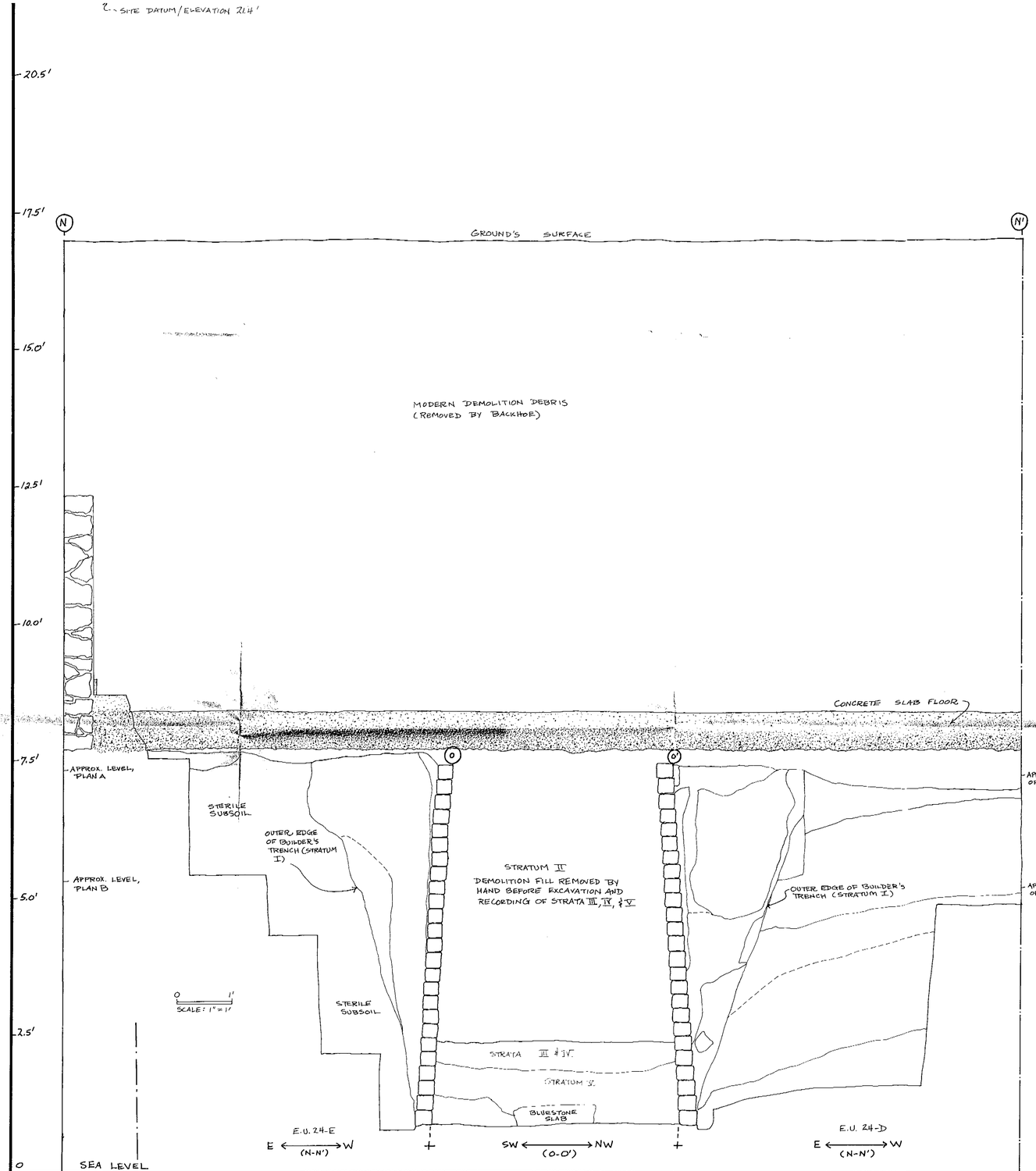


FIGURE 103. View southwestward at the interior of Feature 17 after excavation of northeast quadrant of the builder's trench and a cross section of the well's interior lower fill strata. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)



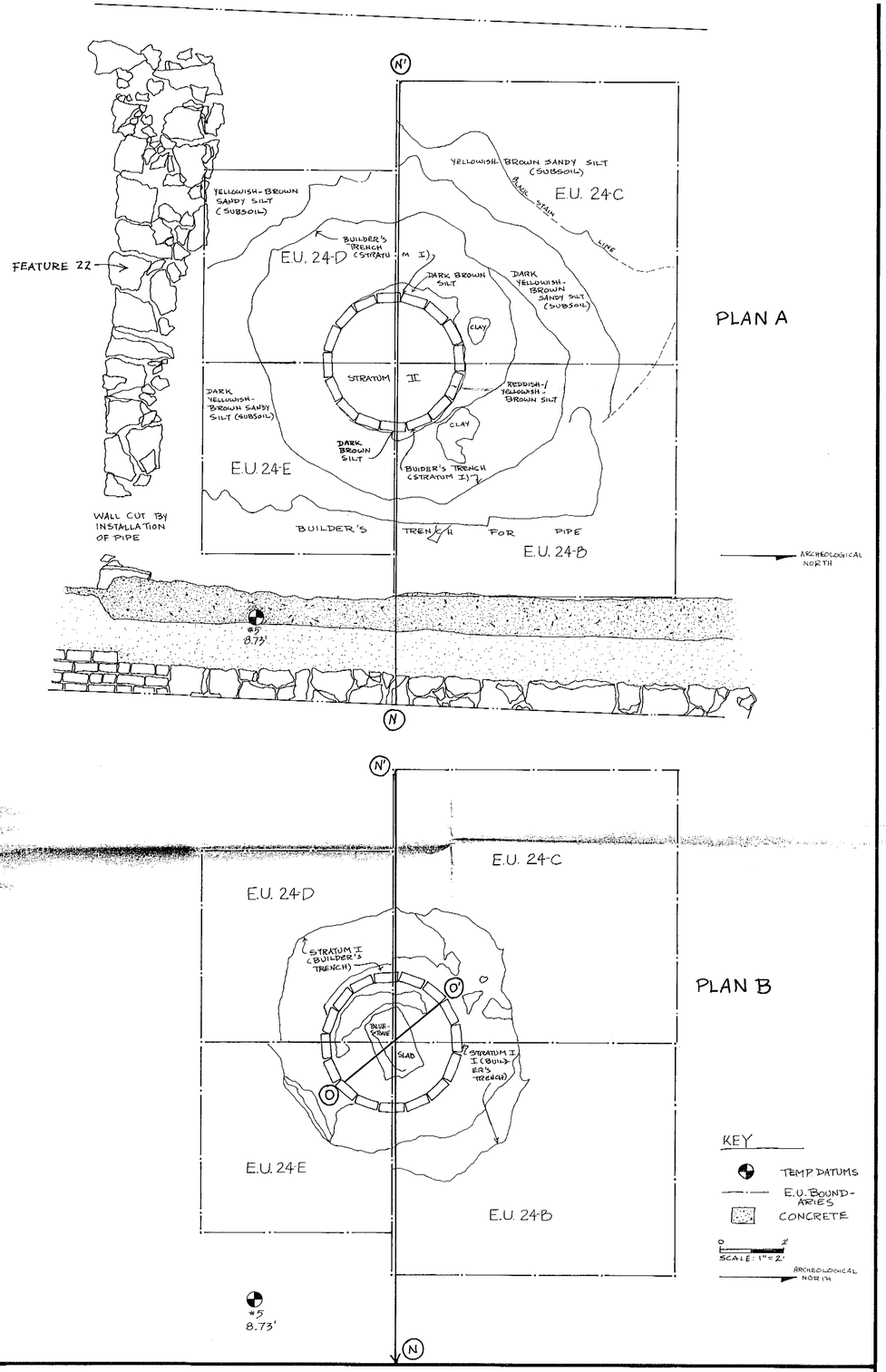


FIGURE 100 60 WALL STREET SITE
PROFILES N-N' & O-O', AND TWO PLAN VIEWS, FEATURE 17 (WELL), LOT 24

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section the well's interior, but, owing to the unconsolidated nature of the construction fill, it was impossible to maintain a balk of soil for more than a few feet without a collapse.

After sampling the feature, the archeologists laid out a total of three additional test units (E.U. 24-C, D, and E) to excavate the well completely. (See Figures 34, 44, and 100.) The size and orientation of the units were designed to cover the entire disturbance and were situated along both north-south and east-west axes. The point of intersection of the two lines was the center of the well (see Figures 44 and 100). This excavation technique permitted the recording of the shape of the builder's trench in relation to the surrounding subsoil. Beginning with the northeast unit and proceeding in a counterclockwise direction, the test units measured as follows:

1. E.U. 24-B, 7.3 feet wide by 8.9 feet long
2. E.U. 24-C, 8.9 feet square
3. E.U. 24-D, 6 feet square
4. E.U. 24-E, 6 feet square

All measurements for Feature 17 were taken from temporary datum point 5, located on the remains of the concrete floor southeast of the feature (see Figure 44). The datum point was 12.67 feet below site datum (elevation 8.73 feet) and approximately 8.0 feet below the surface of the lot. No special preparation of the area was required beyond the removal of the demolition fill and the lot's concrete slab floor.

b. Recent Impacts

Subsequent to the early nineteenth-century construction of the warehouse on Lot 24, Features 17 and 22 were evidently disturbed again in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. As shown on historic maps, the warehouse underwent a major alteration between 1891 and 1905, when it was enlarged to cover the majority of the parcel (see Figures 26 and 28). Based on a small quantity of late nineteenth-century construction material recovered from a pipe trench beneath the concrete (see Figures 44 and 100), this construction activity also entailed the deepening of the basement and the installation of the concrete floor. Sometime between 1905 and 1916, the height of the building was reduced from 5 to 2 stories (see Figure 29). What, if any, impact this most recent construction activity had on the cultural resources of the lot cannot be determined. Deepening the basement would obviously have resulted in the removal of the upper part of the well.

c. Stratification

Excavation of Feature 17 started at a depth of between 1.15 and 1.85 feet below datum. In plan view, the builder's trench consisted of mottled silts, sand, and patches of clay, all of which were a variety of colors (see Plan A, Figure 100). These deposits have been designated Stratum I (see Figure 100). Adjacent to the outer arc of the eastern and western portions of the brick lining was a dark brown silt, which, at its widest point, measured 0.25 foot (see Figure 100). The next deposit, a dark reddish-brown silt mottled with dark brown clay and a yellowish-brown fine silt, completely surrounded the well's shaft and measured approximately 4.2 to 5.5 feet wide. Adjacent to it on its exterior edge was a dark yellowish-brown sandy silt. As excavation proceeded, it and a zone of yellowish-brown sandy silt with black stains were determined to be sterile subsoil. The cause of the outer staining appears to have been natural. Although the outer layer was found to surround the inner one completely, the darker staining was evident only to the north and west of the well.

Along the eastern ends of E.U. 24-B and 24-E was a narrow band of reddish-brown silty sand. This deposit, the bottom of a construction trench for a cast-iron pipe, will not be discussed in detail. Contained within the backfill of the trench, in addition to numerous pipe fragments, was one eighteenth-century pottery sherd and a small quantity of late nineteenth-century construction material, including wire nails. The installation of the pipe, probably for sewerage, cut through the former south wall of the warehouse, Feature 22 (see Figures 44 and 100).

In E.U. 24-B, Stratum I was excavated in six 1-foot arbitrary levels, starting at a depth of 2.5 feet below datum. In excavation units 24-C, 24-D, and 24-E--the northwestern, southwestern, and southeastern quadrants of the builder's trench, respectively--Stratum I was excavated in three 2-foot thick arbitrary levels (see Figures 104, 105, and 106). In general, the width of the builder's trench narrowed with depth and ended below or at the base of the well at a depth of 7.85 feet below datum, approximately 15.95 feet below the surface (elevation 0.85 feet above sea level; see profile N-N', Figure 100). During the excavation of the units, the majority of the cultural material retrieved tended to be associated with the clay or loam component of the fill within the builder's trench (see Figure 104).

Stratum I contained a wide range of cultural material, including a prehistoric object (a chert biface), which was redeposited when the well was constructed. Most of the artifactual material, especially the ceramics, appears to be imported, of English and Continental European manufacture,

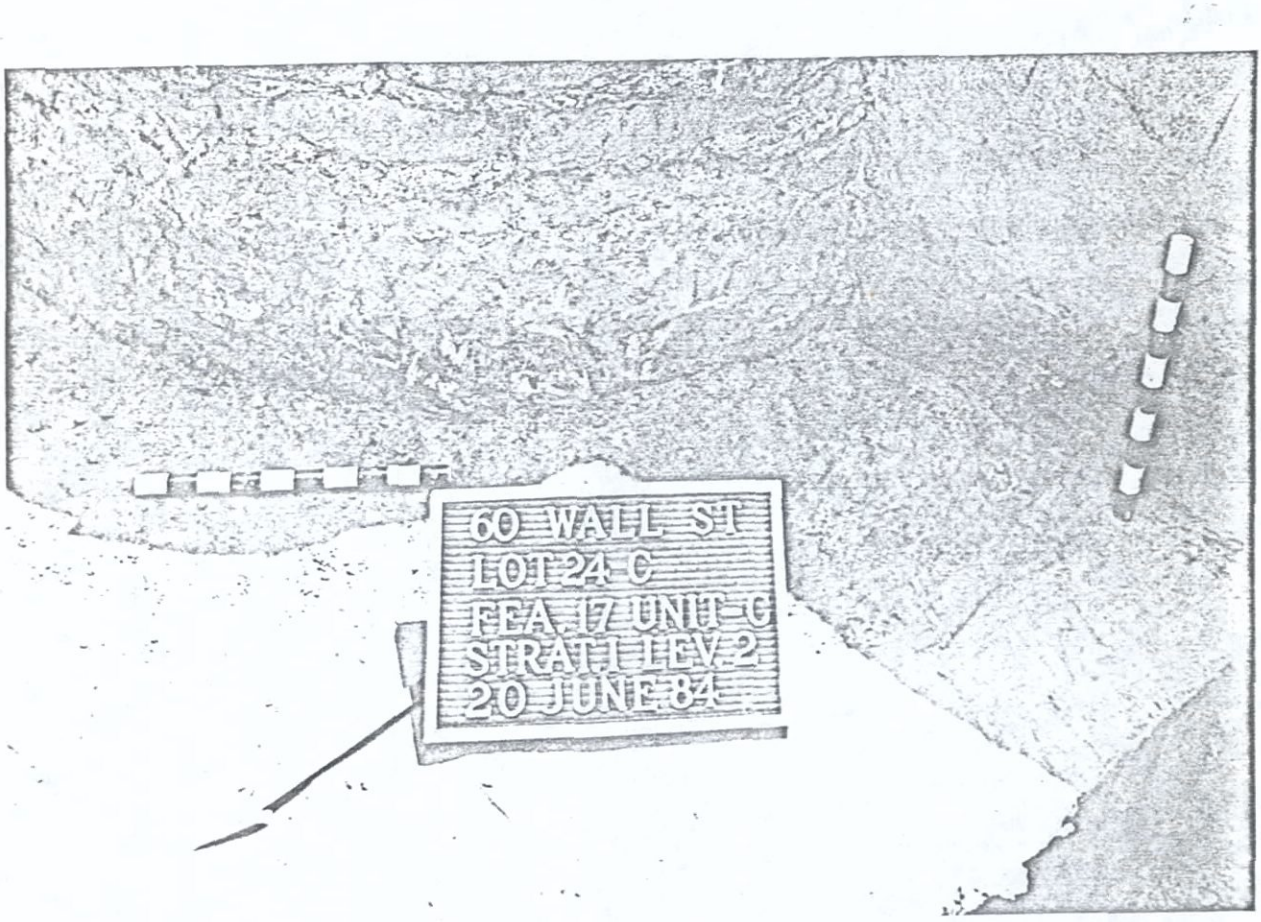

FIGURE 104. Photograph of the builder's trench for the brick well (Feature 17) during the excavation of its northwest quadrant (E.U. 24-C). View is toward the southeast, looking at the well's exposed northwestern exterior wall. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

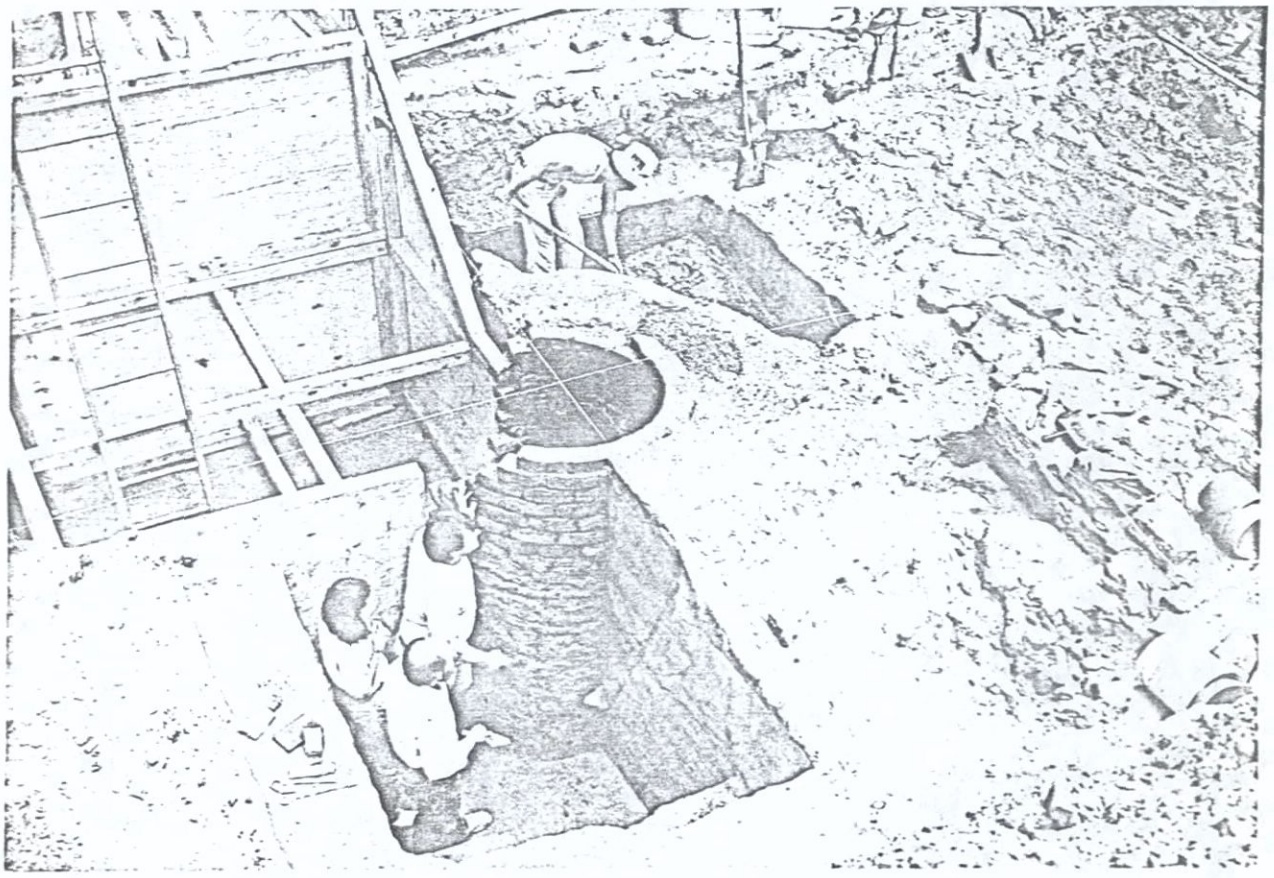

FIGURE 105. View southeastward at the brick well (Feature 17, Lot 24) after excavation of the northern half [E.U. 10-B (upper left) and 10-C (lower center)] of the builder's trench and the well's interior fill. Archeologists are facing and cleaning the southern wall of E.U. 10-C, prior to recording its profile. The builder's trench is clearly evident next to the well. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

FIGURE 106. View southward during excavation of southern half of builder's trench for Feature 17 [E.U. 24-D (right) and 24-E (left)]. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

dating to the late seventeenth and first third of the eighteenth centuries. A portion of the assemblage, including an early domestic stoneware bowl or pan, may be of domestic manufacture. Also recovered from the deposit were glass bottle fragments and a number of personal items, including kaolin pipe fragments and a marked wig curler, also of kaolin. All construction and waste material, including fragments of coal (which were not intrusive) were retained from the stratum. Analysis of the cultural material within the backfilled soil indicates a date of construction for the well in the third or fourth decade of the eighteenth century at the latest. This date, after which the well was constructed, is based on the absence of particular types of ceramics popular or originally manufactured in the 1750's (e.g., scratch-blue, white, salt-glazed stoneware; green and mottled, glazed, cream-colored earthenwares). A detailed analysis of the cultural material within the interior of the well and inside the builder's trench is given in Section VII.

The first layer of fill within the interior of the well shaft consisted of a dark reddish-brown coarse sand containing pebbles and construction rubble, designated Stratum II (see Plan A, Figure 100). Stratum II extended to a maximum depth of 6.33 feet below temporary datum 5, and approximately 19.0 feet below the site datum. The northern half of the layer was excavated in six unequal-sized arbitrary levels, whereas the southern half of the stratum was taken out in two arbitrary levels. Only samples of the construction debris (e.g., brick, slate, mortar, and building stone) were retained from the layer. At a depth of 3.5 feet below datum, the quantity of large, dressed, building stones increased. A number of large voids or spaces also became apparent. Soil from the upper portion of the layer filled the lower voids during the excavation of Stratum II. In excavating the southern half of Stratum II, the archeologists hit the concentration of large construction material at a depth of 2.8 feet below datum.

The strata beneath Stratum II were excavated along a northwest-southeast axis (see Figure 103). This profile, of the lower strata of the well's interior fill only, was labeled O-O' (see Figures 44 and 100).

Beneath the construction debris was a 0.5-foot thick zone of mixed brown sand, silt, and clay, containing thin lenses of black silt. Designated Strata III and IV, the layers extended to a depth of 6.88 feet below datum (19.5 feet below site datum). In addition to building stone and slate, numerous curved well bricks, probably from the demolition of the upper portion of the well's lining, were found within these strata. Unlike the upper layer of fill (Stratum II), both Strata III and IV were more consolidated

fill layers, but were also apparently from the same demolition/construction episode.

Contained within Strata II, III, and IV was a mixture of household and construction/demolition debris redeposited as a result of construction on the lot in the mid-1820's. A date of manufacture for the more diagnostic items points to the last quarter of the nineteenth century at the earliest. In addition to a small quantity of an imported ceramic type first manufactured in the early nineteenth century (white earthenware), some of the coarser earthenwares and stoneware fragments recovered may be of domestic manufacture. One of the more interesting objects contained in the fill was a single brass printer's type. According to documentary evidence, before the warehouse was constructed, between 1808 and 1819, the structure on the lot functioned as a printer's shop and publishing house (see Appendix A, Lot 24, 69 Pine Street).

Stratum V, the final layer of soil within the well shaft, consisted of a mixture of brown/dark brown fine sand and silts, and dark yellowish-brown and reddish-brown clays, without a heavy concentration of construction material. A 3.5-inch thick, flat, piece of bluestone was uncovered in the center of the well at a depth of 7.27 feet below datum (see Figures 100, 103, and 107). Beneath the stone was a continuation of Stratum V. The deposit ended at a maximum depth of 7.90 feet below datum, slightly below the first course of brick.

A relatively small quantity of artifactual material, including both domestic and construction debris, was recovered from Stratum V. The more diagnostic material, the ceramics, appear to date to the last quarter of the eighteenth century. What portion of the material, especially the construction debris, is intrusive from above is unknown. (A more detailed description of the material from Stratum V, as well as that from other strata associated with Feature 17, is given in Section VII.)

d. Construction Details

As was the case of the well in Lot 10 (Feature 18), the brick lining for Feature 17 was constructed of a modified red, compass brick having a shell-tempered mortar bed. The red (clayey) brick measured 3 inches thick and had an outer arc of 9.75 inches and an inner arc of 7.75 inches. The lining extended to a depth of 7.85 feet below datum and 15.95 feet below the surface of the lot (elevation 0.85 foot above sea level). Of most significance, the lining of the well stopped at the first naturally deposited clay layer, a brownish-yellow clay, which sloped downward to the east (see Figure 107). The shaft was slightly wider at the base, inasmuch as the lining of the well was not perfectly plumb.

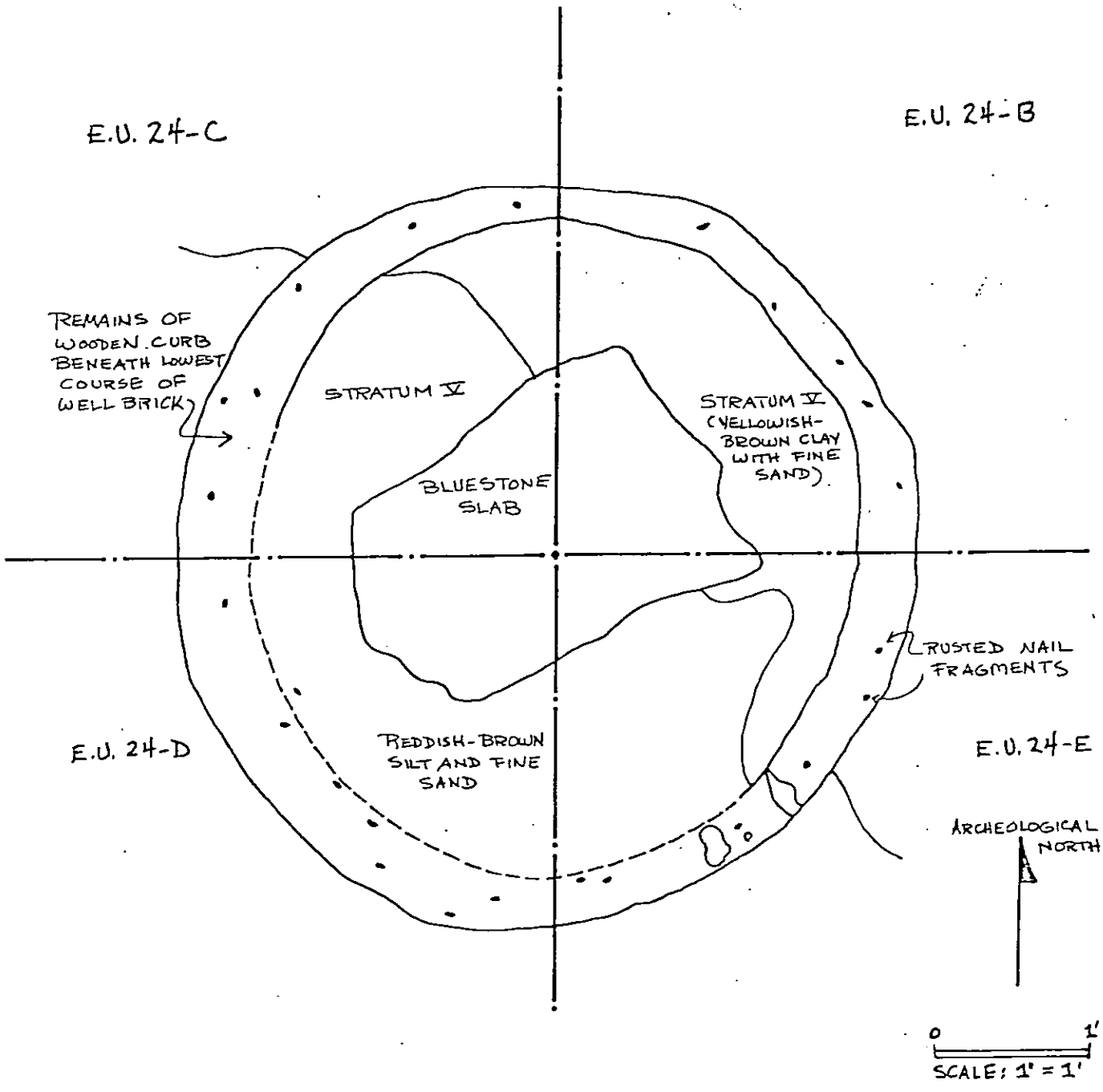

FIGURE 107. Plan view, remains of wooden well curb, Feature 17, Lot 24.

In the process of excavating the builder's trench (Stratum I), the archeologists removed the well's lining in stages (see Figures 105 and 106). In plan view at an approximate depth of 7.85 feet below datum, the remains of the wooden curb were uncovered. Unlike what was found in Lot 10, in which the directions of the wood's grains were apparent, only the rusted remains of nails were visible beneath the bottom course of brick (see Figure 107).

Additional evidence regarding the manner in which the well was constructed was obtained through a close examination of the exterior of the brick lining. During the construction of the well, the mortar between courses of the lower 4 feet of the lining had been forced out against vertical boards. Although no remains of the wooden boards were preserved, impressions of the wood's grain were apparent in the excess mortar. Evidently, in the construction of the well, bricks were laid up on the curb to the height of the vertical boards. This section of the well was then sunk to a desired depth (the water table) by digging under the curb and building up the lining, thus actually "sinking" the well (Noel-Hume 1969B). An indication of how the vertical boards were attached to the curb was found in the excavation of Feature 18 in Lot 10. Along the exterior edge of the remains of the curb, the former positions of nail fragments were apparent (see Figures 84 and 85).

e. Summary

The complete excavation of Feature 17, a colonial well, has revealed important data about its date and method of construction and period of use, as well as the eventual abandonment of the on-site water acquisition system for the lot. The well, constructed in the fourth or fifth decade of the eighteenth century, was in use for approximately 70 years. With the introduction of the Manhattan Company's water lines, it may have been abandoned as early as 1800. The absence of a heavy deposit of domestic material in the shaft indicates that the well continued in use and was maintained until the function of the lot changed from residential to commercial. The warehouse constructed on the lot in the mid-1820's either did not require on-site water or was immediately hooked up to the municipal system.

The range and quantity of cultural material recovered from the backfilled builder's trench also raise some important questions regarding the early development of the lot. Did the well accompany the original phase of construction on the parcel in the 1750's at the latest, or was there an earlier occupation, about which very little documentary evidence is available? As shown on historic maps of the block, the lot was empty in the late 1720's and early 1730's (see Figures 11 and 12). If the well

definitely accompanied the first development of the lot, then the cultural material recovered from the builder's trench may be from occupants of adjacent lots who discarded their garbage on the vacant lot.

Finally, as shown on Table 14, the previously described deposits in Lot 24 have been grouped into four cultural units. Cultural Unit A is an early eighteenth-century secondary deposit from the construction of the well. The component contains a mixed deposit of primarily historic cultural material dating to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Also recovered from the unit were a few prehistoric artifacts. Cultural Unit B is a late eighteenth-century primary deposit found within the interior of the well, beneath a thick layer of fill. Cultural Unit C consists of an early nineteenth-century fill layer, the result of the demolition of the eighteenth-century structure on the lot and the construction of the warehouse. Cultural Unit D contains deposits associated with the late nineteenth-century construction on the lot (e.g., the pipe trench) and unassociated material recovered during the preparation of the lot and the recording of Feature 22.

TABLE 14
Correlation of Excavation Unit Stratification and Cultural Units
Lot 24 (69 Pine Street)
Features 17 & 22

Excavation Units	Cultural Units			
	A. Builder's trench and construction of well - 1730-50	B. Material deposited during use of well - late 18th-century	C. Post-abandonment fill - c1825	D. Unassigned contexts and (Feature 22)
E.U. 24-A				009 [I-1] 010 [I-2] 012 [II-1] 261 [UA]
E.U. 24-B	228 [II-1] 233 [III-1] 257 [IV-1] 269 [IV-2] 281 [IV-3] 287 [IV-4] 294 [IV-5] 300 [IV-6] 301 [IV-7] 370 [IX-1]	349 [VIII-1] 354 [VIII-1]	226 [I-1] 232 [I-2] 263 [I-3] 278 [I-1-3] 279 [I-4] 339 [I-5] 341 [I-6] 343 [I-4-6] 344 [VI-1] 348 [VII-1]	258 [V]
E.U. 24-C	355 [I-1] 356 [I-2] 359 [I-3]			
E.U. 24-D	364 [I-1] 365 [I-2] 366 [I-3]			
E.U. 24-E	361 [I-1] 363 [I-2] 367 [I-3]			

Note: Numbers within brackets are field designations (as opposed to text and figure labels) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerals, respectively).
The abbreviation "UA" means "Unassociated."

VI. LABORATORY METHODS AND DATA MANAGEMENT

Laboratory processing of the archeological assemblage from the 60 Wall Street site began while the fieldwork was in progess. The laboratory was located in Jersey City, New Jersey, which, although it was some distance from the site, provided a relatively inexpensive workspace adequately large enough to allow the separation of lab operations. Artifacts recovered in the field were transported to this facility on a regular basis.

A total of six rooms were employed as follows: an office; two storage rooms (one for material brought in from the field and the second for material boxed at various stages of being processed); one room (equipped with running water and sink for washing); one room for drying washed artifacts; and, finally, a room for the sorting, identification, and quantification of artifactual material.

A laboratory catalog, based on the field catalog, was maintained as a record of the various stages of the process. After all material was washed and labeled, a microcomputer was installed in the lab to inventory and tabulate the collection.

A. Laboratory Processing of Collection

The entire process of cleaning, sorting, identifying, and tabulating the 60 Wall Street collection was based on the field catalog. All artifacts from individual catalog numbers were processed as discrete units. As bags of unwashed artifacts were brought in from the field, lab personnel sorted them according to catalog number, noting the date and number of bags in a lab catalog.

1. Preliminary Treatment of Cultural Material

The preliminary processing of the collection consisted of the washing and sorting of all artifacts recovered during the fieldwork. Glass, ceramics, personal items, and faunal remains were hand washed; extra care was taken for particularly fragile items and/or types of decoration. Heavy construction and waste material--such as, brick, stone, slate, coal, and coal ash fragments--was rinsed in water. Highly porous construction material--such as, mortar or plaster--was dry brushed. Additionally, all metal artifacts were first dry brushed. Large rust encrustations

were then removed manually as an aid to identification. The completion date of the preliminary treatment for each catalog number was entered into the lab catalog.

Washed and dried artifactual material was then sorted into four categories: household items; miscellaneous and personal objects; construction and waste material; and faunal remains. Before being rebagged, each category of artifact was further grouped according to function and type of material. Domestic items were grouped as follows: ceramics, glasswares, and glass bottle and commercial containers. Personal and miscellaneous items consisted of a wide range of objects, including pipes, coins, buttons, pins, etc. Additional items in this category included household furnishings and hardware. All faunal remains were sorted into three groups: bone, shell, and vegetal remains. Construction and waste material was sorted into six groups: (1) "ceramic" (which included brick, mortar, and plaster); (2) stone; (3) coal and coal ash; (4) "decorative construction" (i.e., glazed tile fragments, marble), (5) glass; and (6) metal. The material was then rebagged according to its catalog number. The more diagnostic artifacts (i.e., the ceramics, bottle, personal items, and decorative construction material) were boxed in archive boxes. Inasmuch as a substantial amount of the analysis of the collection was based according to feature and lot, the more diagnostic artifacts--e.g., ceramics and glasswares--were reboxed according to those attributes.

2. Numbering and Tabulation of Specimens

All domestic and personal items, with the exception of rusted metal objects and coins, were numbered with the site and catalog number. For the construction and waste material, only the window glass fragments and decorative construction material were labeled with the site and catalog number. Before processing began, the site number #A061-01-1287 was obtained from Bruce Fullem, New York State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation in Albany, New York.

All categories of material were identified, counted, and entered into a computerized data base. All construction and waste material and faunal remains were weighed in grams. In addition to being counted, whole and measurable brick fragments were measured in inches and weighed separately.

B. Conservation

Inasmuch as the 60 Wall Street site was existing land versus man-made land, no waterlogged deposits were present. With the exception of a subcellar in Lot 3, no standing water was found on any portion of the site. Nor were any waterlogged deposits encountered in areas of contolled

excavations, even within the two well shafts, the deepest intrusions into subsoil. Over the entire site, the soil matrix consisted of a moist, extremely fine, mica silt. This environment was particularly poor for the preservation of wood, leather, and iron objects. Conservation measures were performed only on those objects which could provide the most information about a particular deposit--i.e., coins. A description of the process employed to identify and halt the deterioration of the six coins found on the site is given in Appendix E.

C. Laboratory Treatment of Scientific Samples

When first brought into the laboratory, bulk soil samples were sorted according to catalog number; the date and number of bags per catalog number were noted in the lab catalog. The samples were then allowed to dry out in the lab before being screened through ¼-inch steel mesh. Any artifactual material recovered was washed, sorted, labeled (if necessary), and integrated with the rest of the material from that particular catalog number. Each bulk sample was then weighed and recorded in the project catalog. A listing of provenience information (i.e., the catalog number, weight, sample size, and whether the sample was processed or not) is given in Appendix D.

From selected bulk samples, a 5-pound sample was taken from the field samples. This procedure was followed only for those contexts which had been chosen for actual flotation. The remaining bulk samples, determined to be from disturbed or secondary deposits, were discarded. Approximately 50% of each soil sample was floated. The remaining portion was retained for potential future analyses, such as palynology or parasitology. Flotation of the soil samples was undertaken by William Sandy in the Jersey City laboratory. A report of the subsequent treatment of the samples and his results are included in Appendix D.

D. The Project Catalog

The project catalog includes all information from the field catalog and incorporates a portion of the laboratory catalog, such as information about whether soil samples were taken and the size and subsequent treatment of the sample. Additionally, the project catalog includes the assigned cultural units designated for every archeological context. A printout of the project catalog (excluding the information concerning the soil samples) is given in Appendix F.

E. Data Management

The entire artifact assemblage from the 60 Wall Street archeological project has been inventoried with The Knowledge Manager [Version 1.7, © 1984 Micro Data Base Systems, Inc.], a commercially availible relational data management program designed for microcomputers. The computer system consisted of an International Business Machine, Corp. (IBM) Personal Computer configured with 640 thousand (K) bytes of random access memory (RAM) and two double-sided, double-density floppy disk drives. Each floppy disk had a maximum storage capacity of 360 (K) bytes.

The 60 Wall Street artifact database is basically composed of 6 interrelated tables. The primary table is the project catalog, which contains the provenience data. Secondary data tables list the artifactual material grouped according to functional category within lots. These tables are related to the project catalog by three key fields: the catalog number, the feature number, and the cultural unit designation.

As originally envisioned, the cultural material from the 60 Wall Street site was to be assigned to one of five data tables: ceramics, household glasswares, glass bottles and commercial containers, construction material, miscellaneous and personal objects, and faunal remains. The key relational field linking the provenience table with the data tables was to have been the project catalog number. Early in the data entry stage, it was realized that even simple procedures, such as a sorted listing of a particular type of ceramic from each feature within a particular lot, could not be accomplished given the size of the collection and the detail of description for each class of artifact. To by-pass the limitations imposed by the hardware, a decision was made first to group the collection according to sites as the basic analytical unit. Later, two fields (the feature number and the cultural unit) were added to each data table so as to process the collection effectively.

In its final format, and within the limitations of the previously noted hardware, the 60 Wall Street collection (as printed in Appendix G) consisted of 39 tables (files), which required 1.2 megabytes of storage space. In summary, 18,983 artifacts, 7,357 faunal and flora specimens, and 1,785.55 pounds of construction and waste material were processed and tabulated (see Table 15). The frequency of material recovered within each lot (or site) has been grouped according to material and function. Not all types of construction material were retained in the field.

TABLE 15
Frequencies of Prehistoric, Historic Artifactual Material and Faunal and Flora Remains for each site
60 Wall Street

SITE ------>	LOT 10: 56-58 WALL STREET			LOT 10: 59-61 PINE STREET			LOT 24: 69 PINE STREET			LOT 25: 71 PINE STREET			PROJECT TOTALS:		
CATEGORY OF MATERIAL	No.:	Wtg. in grams:	Wtg. in lbs.:	No.:	Wtg. in grams:	Wtg. in lbs.:	No.:	Wtg. in grams:	Wtg. in lbs.:	No.:	Wtg. in grams:	Wtg. in lbs.:	No.:	Wtg. in grams:	Wtg. in lbs.:
DOMESTIC ITEMS															
Ceramics	1395			57			215			8			1675		
Glass (Tableware, lamp, unident.)	313						24						337		
Sub-total:	1708			57			239			8			2012		
GLASS BOTTLES & COMMERCIAL CONTAINERS	1315			170			119			128			1732		
Sub-total:	1315			170			119			128			1732		
FAUNAL & FLORAL REMAINS															
Bone	3093	3155.72	6.96	81	73.95	0.16	272	682.13	1.50				3446	3911.80	8.63
Shell (Clam, oyster, etc.)	2401	10966.40	24.19	63	340.82	0.75	1446	4582.03	10.11				3910	15889.25	35.05
Nuts, Seeds, etc.	59												59		
Sub-total:	5553	14122.12	31.16	144	414.77	0.92	1718	5264.16	11.61				7415	19801.05	43.68
CONSTRUCTION & WASTE MATERIAL															
Glass (Window glass)	4893			660			27			48			5628		
Nails and other metal	6798			411			472			33			7714		
Brick, Mortar, Plaster, etc.	75573	587242.63	1295.54	6831	70995.39	156.63	4704	47316.95	104.39	108	3315.38	7.31	87216	708870.35	1563.87
Stone (slate, etc.)	14915	68049.40	150.13	7056	15598.45	34.41	258	6090.49	13.44	8	255.59	0.56	22237	89993.93	198.54
Coal	7596	7872.02	17.37	267	595.04	1.31	377	333.34	0.74	9	71.34	0.16	8249	8871.74	19.57
Other	1020	1000.02	2.21	60	130.61	0.29	109	480.10	1.06	5	8.60	0.02	1194	1619.33	3.57
Sub-total:	110795	664164.07	1465.24	15285	87319.49	192.64	5947	54220.88	119.62	211	3650.91	8.05	132238	809355.35	1785.55
PERSONAL & MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS															
Tobacco pipes	102			10			54						166		
Coins	6												6		
Other	613			10			18			60			701		
Sub-total:	721			20			72			60			873		
PREHISTORIC MATERIAL															
Tools							1						1		
Flakes	6						1						7		
Sub-total:	6						2						8		
TOTALS:	120,098	678,286.19	1,496.40	15,676	87,734.26	193.55	8,097	59,485.04	131.23	407	3,650.91	8.05	144,278	829,156.40	1,829.24

Note: Counts for nuts, seeds, etc. does not include specimens recovered by flotation (See Appendix D).
Fragments of brick, mortar, plaster, stone, coal etc. from strata determined to be disturbed was sampled during the fieldwork.

F. Data Classification Format

The computerized data base of the 60 Wall Street collection is based on the function and type of manufacture of categories of artifacts. As organized, the artifacts from each site (or lot) have been grouped by function (i.e., domestic items, glass bottles and commercial containers, faunal and floral specimens, construction and waste material, personal and miscellaneous items, and, finally, prehistoric objects); type of material; and, finally, by catalog number within each feature.

Within each catalog number, all artifacts with identical attributes were considered to be unique records. For clarity's sake, all data descriptions were in English--i.e., no codes were used, despite the fact that codification of the data might have reduced the size of each file and improved processing time. Following are lists of the types of fields comprising each major group of artifacts:

Domestic Ceramics Tables

Field or Column:

Feature number
Cultural unit
Catalog number
Body or paste color
Body type
Body quality
Common name
Count
Vessel form
Vessel portion
Manufacture technique
Decorative technique
Decoration color
Decorative pattern
Decoration comments
Glaze type, interior
Glaze color, interior
Glaze type, exterior
Glaze color, exterior
Cross mends
Comments

Glass Bottles and Commercial Containers and Household Glasswares Tables

Field or Column:

- Feature number
- Cultural unit
- Catalog number
- Material
- Body color
- Object
- Function
- Count
- Decoration
- Vessel portion
- Vessel or portion shape
- Manufacture technique
- Type of moldmark
- Comments

Miscellaneous and Personal Objects Tables

Field or Column:

- Feature number
- Cultural unit
- Catalog number
- Activities group
- Activities class
- Object
- Type of material
- Manufacture technique
- Decoration
- Count
- Portion
- Bore diameter (for pipes)
- Comments

Construction & Waste Material Tables

Field or Column:

- Feature number
- Cultural unit
- Catalog number
- Material
- Color
- Type of manufacture
- Object
- Count
- Weight
- Portion
- Comments

G. Deposition of Collection

The artifact collection from the 60 Wall Street excavation has been placed in the collections of the Department of Anthropology of New York University. In addition to artifacts and soil samples, the collection includes a copy of the field notes; one set of the three-part provenience sheet used during the fieldwork; all original field drawings, including site, lot, and excavation unit plan views, profiles, and cross sections; and a copy of the site report, including the complete artifact inventory.

Before the collection was transferred to New York University, nondiagnostic material had been systematically culled. All construction and waste materials from the most recent (secondary) deposits were discarded, as were all shell fragments. A duplicate copy of the site report--containing original photographs, reproduced field drawings, and the complete inventory--is on file with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

VII. Description of Artifact Assemblages and Cultural Interpretations

A. Introduction

The following section contains descriptive information about the materials recovered during both the testing and the mitigation phases of the 60 Wall Street archeological project. In addition, cultural interpretations of the material remains are suggested.

In the discussion which follows, reference will be made to a number of temporally sequential "cultural units." These have been created by grouping strata from each feature (and each excavation unit; see Tables 2-14) which seem to relate to discrete episodes in the history of the site. A listing of all components (as described in the text) from each feature that were combined to produce the cultural units can be found in Table 16. This analytical procedure is based primarily on a comparison of the stratigraphic relationships presented in Section V, with additional supporting evidence obtained from analysis of the diagnostic material found within the strata.

The cultural unit defined for this report should not be considered to be the definitive or final interpretation of the data, but rather a conservative first approach. In a few instances, feature researchers may group the data differently to increase the sample size of particular components. For example, the majority of the ceramics and glasswares found in the builder's trench for the 1901 concrete footing adjacent to Feature 8 probably was associated with the fill in the interior of the privy. By placing this material in Cultural Unit B rather than in I, the ceramic sherd count for the earlier component jumps from 222 to 332, or approximately 50%. The earlier domestic refuse should be fairly easy to distinguish from the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century construction debris.

Also, inasmuch as the sample size of this collection is relatively small, the analysis for the current project has tended to group strata. Additional efforts to determine whether chronological differences exist in combined strata may refine the provenience of some of the cultural units.

TABLE 16
60 Wall Street
Correlation of Feature Stratification (as described in text) and Cultural Units for Lots 10 and 24

Wall Street side of Lot 10 (56-58 Wall Street)

Feature strata	Cultural Units									
	A Builder's trench for well - early 18th century	B Primary deposit in Feature 8 late 18th-early 19th cent.	C Builder's trench for privy (Feature 7)	D Late 18th century or early 19th century builder's trench	E Primary deposit in Feature 7 2nd quarter of 19th century	F Mid-19th century primary deposit	G Builder's trench for lead drainage pipe c1830-1850	H Primary deposit in well - post installation of drainage pipe	I 1901 Construction episode	J Unassigned contexts from lot
Feature 6									I-1,2,3	
Feature 7			II		III-1,2,3,4				I	
Feature 8		III-1,2,3,4							I-1,2,3	II
Feature 10				II			III		I-1,2,3	IV
Feature 12										I
Feature 13				II		III-1,2	I			
Feature 15				II		I			[OVBDN]	
Feature 16				II		III			I-1,2,3	
Feature 18	VII						VI	VII,IX,X	I-1,2,3,4,II,V	
Features 19 & 20				II		IV			I-1,2,3	
Features 21, 24 & 25										III,IV
Feature 23									I	
Feature 26							I			

Pine Street side of Lot 10 (59 Pine Street)

Feature strata	Cultural Units				
	A Late 17th or early-18th century construction of privy	B Primary deposit within feature late third-quarter 18th century	C Builder's trench for 1816 warehouse (Feature 27)	D Late 19th and 1901 construction episode	E Unassigned contexts from lot
Features 9, 14, & 27	VI	IV-1,2,3,4	V	I,III	II, [UA]

Lot 24-(69 Pine Street)

Feature strata	Cultural Units			
	A Builder's trench and construction of well-c1730-1750	B Material deposited during use of well-late 18th cen.	C Post-abandonment fill c1825	D Unassigned contexts from lot & Feature 22
Features 17 & 22	I	V	II,III,IV	[UA]

Note: Numbers within brackets are text and figure labels (as opposed to field designations) of strata and layers (Roman and Arabic numerials, respectively).
The abbreviation "OVBRDN" means "Overburden."
The abbreviation "UA" means "Unassociated"

An inventory of all artifactual material contained in each cultural unit is given in Appendix G. This appendix (a printout of the computerized data base) is arranged according to lot or site; cultural unit; feature; artifact category and material; and catalog number. Subtotals are provided for each cultural unit. Coins recovered from the site are discussed in Appendix E. Faunal remains are discussed, identified, and inventoried in Appendix C.

For each unit of analysis, artifacts have been grouped by material according to the following functional categories: household items, personal and miscellaneous items, faunal remains, and construction material. Household items include domestic ceramics and glass, including tableware, storage vessels, containers, and chamber pots. (Unidentified glass fragments have been lumped with household glass rather than with bottles.) The personal and miscellaneous category includes such objects as tobacco pipes, coins, utensils, clothing and grooming items, toys, stationery items, and furnishings. Construction material includes brick, window glass, mortar, slate and marble, tiles, and sewer-type pipe. Waste material, such as coal and coal ash, is grouped with construction material. A summary chart of all material recovered during the excavation and processed in the laboratory has been inserted in Section VI (see Table 15).

Only selected artifact categories containing diagnostic materials for each cultural unit are discussed in this section. For categories of remains not discussed, the reader should refer to the inventory (Appendix G). Detailed analysis of certain artifact categories (e.g., minimum vessel counts for glass bottles) was not undertaken owing to time and budgetary constraints.

In general, cultural units representing primary deposits are described in greater detail than those representing secondary or disturbed deposits. Although the number of artifacts analyzed was relatively small for each cultural unit, calculations of mean ceramic date (after South 1978) and minimum ceramic vessels were made for primary and some secondary deposits to provide supplementary descriptive information. Minimum vessel counts were derived by examination of sherds for unique rim attributes (by ware type, form, or decoration). In addition, in each instance where non-rim sherds representing a unique ceramic type were found, an additional vessel was counted.

B. Lot 10 Sites

1. 56-58 Wall Street Side of Lot 10

Ten cultural units have been designated for the Wall Street side of Lot 10 (see Table 16). Artifacts from these cultural units are discussed in chronological order in the following section. Distributions of selected artifact categories for this site are summarized in Tables 17 and 18.

a. Cultural Unit A

Cultural Unit A contains material recovered from the builder's trench of Feature 18, the lower courses of a brick well, as well as material from the remains of the wooden curb beneath the well's bottom course of bricks (primarily nail fragments). It does not include the bricks comprising the lining of the well shaft.

An extremely small quantity of household debris was recovered from the the backfilled builder's trench of Feature 18 (see Table 17). Only four ceramic body sherds (three earthenware, one stoneware) and a single, free-blown olive green bottle glass fragment were found in the deposit (see Table 17). The three earthenware sherds consist of an undecorated redware, a buff-bodied, undecorated Staffordshire slipware, and a buff-bodied, undecorated tin-oxide glazed ware. The stoneware sherd was a thin, light tan/gray-bodied Fulham-type mug fragment with an exterior mottled brown wash (see Noel-Hume 1969A: 112).

Personal items included two undecorated kaolin pipe stem fragments, one molded pipe bowl fragment, and one possibly cast dome-shaped brass button. The button would require conservation measures for a more detailed indentification.

Construction material recovered from the builder's tench consisted mainly of red brick and mortar fragments. Small amounts of yellow brick, slate, and concrete (one fragment, probably intrusive) were also found, as well as wood, metal, coal and window glass fragments. Some of the wood fragments are remains of the well's curb and could be analyzed in the future to determine the species used.

Nail remains from the well's wooden curb consisted of 30 shank and head-and-shank fragments, which all appear to have had hand-made heads. The remaining nail fragments from the builder's trench (141) offer little diagnostic information (see Table 18 and Catalog 592, Appendix G). Owing to poor preservation, it is not possible to determine whether these fragments are machine cut or hand wrought. Some of the better preserved examples might be identifiable if

TABLE 17
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 10 (55-58 Wall Street Block)

Cultural Units / Specimens	Cultural Unit A: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit B: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit C: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit D: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit E: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit F: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit G: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit H: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit I: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit J: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	TOTALS: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
EARTHENWARES																																	
Buff Paste																																	
Tin-Oxide Glaze																																	
Hand-painted, Blue				2	50.0%	0.9%																									10	37.0%	0.7%
" , purple				1	25.0%	0.5%																									1	3.7%	0.1%
Undecorated	1	100.0%	25.0%	1	25.0%	0.5%	1	100.0%	1.3%													2	100.0%	3.9%	6	50.0%	0.8%				16	59.3%	1.2%
TOTAL Tin-Oxide Glaze	1	100.0%	25.0%	4	100.0%	1.8%	1	100.0%	1.3%													2	100.0%	3.9%	12	100.0%	1.5%	7	100.0%	8.8%	27	100.0%	2.0%
Tin-oxide/Lead Glaze																																	
Hand-painted																												1	100.0%	1.3%	1	100.0%	0.1%
TOTAL Tin-Oxide/Lead Glaze																												1	100.0%	1.3%	1	100.0%	0.1%
Lead/Manganese Glaze																																	
Mottled Brown																						1	100.0%	2.0%	3	100.0%	0.4%				4	100.0%	0.3%
TOTAL Lead/Manganese Glaze																						1	100.0%	2.0%	3	100.0%	0.4%				4	100.0%	0.3%
Lead Glaze																															3	7.7%	0.2%
Trailed Red Slip				3	60.0%	1.4%				1	100.0%	10.0%	1	100.0%	2.0%	2	100.0%	5.1%							17	68.0%	2.1%				18	46.2%	1.3%
Trailed White Slip				2	40.0%	0.9%																			8	32.0%	1.0%				18	46.2%	1.3%
Undecorated	1	100.0%	25.0%																			1	100.0%	2.0%				3	100.0%	3.8%			
TOTAL Lead Glaze	1	100.0%	25.0%	5	100.0%	2.3%				1	100.0%	10.0%	1	100.0%	2.0%	2	100.0%	5.1%				1	100.0%	2.0%	25	100.0%	3.1%	3	100.0%	3.8%	39	100.0%	2.9%
TOTAL Buff Paste	2	100.0%	50.0%	9	100.0%	4.1%	1	100.0%	1.3%	1	100.0%	10.0%	1	100.0%	2.0%	2	100.0%	5.1%				4	100.0%	7.8%	40	100.0%	5.0%	11	100.0%	13.8%	71	100.0%	5.3%
Buff-Pink/Lt. pink Paste																															1	100.0%	0.1%
Tin-Oxide Glaze																															1	100.0%	0.1%
Undecorated				1	100.0%	0.5%																									1	100.0%	0.1%
Tin-Oxide Glaze				1	100.0%	0.5%																									3	60.0%	0.2%
TOTAL Buff-Pink/Lt. Pink				1	100.0%	0.5%																1	100.0%	2.0%	1	100.0%	0.1%	1	100.0%	1.3%	2	40.0%	0.1%
Buff Paste s/w Red Paste																															5	100.0%	0.4%
Lead Glaze																																	
Trailed White Slip				2	100.0%	0.9%																1	100.0%	2.0%	1	100.0%	0.1%	1	100.0%	1.3%			
Agate																																	
TOTAL Lead Glaze				2	100.0%	0.9%																1	100.0%	2.0%	1	100.0%	0.1%	1	100.0%	1.3%	5	100.0%	0.4%
TOTAL Buff s/w Red Paste				2	100.0%	0.9%																1	100.0%	2.0%	1	100.0%	0.1%	1	100.0%	1.3%	5	100.0%	0.4%
Red Paste																															1	1.5%	0.1%
Lead/Manganese Glaze																															53	79.1%	3.9%
Transfer Print, Yellow				6	33.3%	2.7%	1	100.0%	1.3%													1	50.0%	2.0%	1	3.0%	0.1%				1	1.5%	0.1%
Undecorated				1	5.6%	0.5%				3	100.0%	6.0%	3	100.0%	7.7%							1	50.0%	2.0%	32	97.0%	4.0%	7	100.0%	8.8%	53	79.1%	3.9%
Incised				11	61.1%	5.0%																									1	1.5%	0.1%
Jackfield-type																															12	17.9%	0.9%
TOTAL Lead/Manganese Glaze				18	100.0%	8.1%	1	100.0%	1.3%	3	100.0%	6.0%	3	100.0%	7.7%	2	100.0%	3.9%				2	100.0%	3.9%	33	100.0%	4.1%	7	100.0%	8.8%	67	100.0%	5.0%
Lead or Lead/Copper Glaze																															3	4.9%	0.2%
Brown Ext. Slip (?)				1	33.3%	0.5%																			3	6.7%	0.4%				7	11.5%	0.5%
Trailed White Slip																									5	11.1%	0.6%	1	25.0%	1.3%	1	1.6%	0.1%
Impressed decoration				1	33.3%	0.5%																			1	2.2%	0.1%				3	4.9%	0.2%
Engine Turned				1	33.3%	0.5%	2	100.0%	2.5%																2	4.4%	0.3%				47	77.0%	3.5%
Undecorated	1	100.0%	25.0%																			6	100.0%	37.5%	34	75.6%	4.3%	3	75.0%	3.8%			
TOTAL Lead Glaze	1	100.0%	25.0%	3	100.0%	1.4%	2	100.0%	2.5%													6	100.0%	37.5%	45	100.0%	5.7%	4	100.0%	5.0%	61	100.0%	4.5%
TOTAL Red Paste	1	100.0%	25.0%	21	100.0%	9.5%	3	100.0%	3.8%	3	100.0%	6.0%	3	100.0%	7.7%	2	100.0%	3.9%	6	100.0%	37.5%	78	100.0%	9.8%	11	100.0%	13.8%	128	100.0%	9.5%

TABLE 17
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 10 (56-58 Wall Street Side)

Cultural Units -------->	Cultural Unit A:			Cultural Unit B:			Cultural Unit C:			Cultural Unit D:			Cultural Unit E:			Cultural Unit F:			Cultural Unit G:			Cultural Unit H:			Cultural Unit I:			Cultural Unit J:			TOTALS:		
Specimens ↓	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
Dark Red/Purple Paste																																
Lead/Manganese Glaze																																
Undecorated				4	100.0%	1.8%										1	100.0%	2.6%							3	100.0%	0.4%				8	100.0%	0.6%
TOTAL Lead/Manganese Glaze				4	100.0%	1.8%										1	100.0%	2.6%							3	100.0%	0.4%				8	100.0%	0.6%
TOTAL Dark Red/Purple				4	100.0%	1.8%										1	100.0%	2.6%							3	100.0%	0.4%				8	100.0%	0.6%
Red Paste o/w Buff Paste																																
Lead Glaze																																
Undecorated																												1	100.0%	1.3%	1	100.0%	0.1%
TOTAL Lead Glaze																												1	100.0%	1.3%	1	100.0%	0.1%
TOTAL Red Paste o/w Buff																												1	100.0%	1.3%	1	100.0%	0.1%
Red Paste o/w White Paste																																
Lead Glaze																																
Trailed white slip				2	66.7%	0.9%																			1	7.7%	0.1%				3	15.8%	0.2%
Undecorated				1	33.3%	0.5%				2	100.0%	20.0%	1	100.0%	2.0%										12	92.3%	1.5%				16	84.2%	1.2%
TOTAL Lead Glaze				3	100.0%	1.4%				2	100.0%	20.0%	1	100.0%	2.0%										13	100.0%	1.6%				19	100.0%	1.4%
TOTAL Red Paste o/w White				3	100.0%	1.4%				2	100.0%	20.0%	1	100.0%	2.0%										13	100.0%	1.6%				19	100.0%	1.4%
Cream-colored/White Paste																																
Creamware																																
Green glazed																			1	7.7%	2.0%				2	1.1%	0.3%				3	1.0%	0.2%
Mottled glaze																									1	0.6%	0.1%				1	0.3%	0.1%
Molded or grooved	10	22.2%	4.5%	13	30.2%	16.3%	1	20.0%	10.0%	2	22.2%	4.0%							1	7.7%	2.0%				20	11.4%	2.5%	16	94.1%	20.0%	63	20.3%	4.7%
Green shell-edged	1	2.2%	0.5%																												1	0.3%	0.1%
Blue shell-edged																1	33.3%	2.6%													1	0.3%	0.1%
Transfer printed, black																									2	1.1%	0.3%				2	0.6%	0.1%
Mocha, Annular, etc.																			1	7.7%	2.0%										1	0.3%	0.1%
Hand-painted overglaze																									2	1.1%	0.3%				2	0.6%	0.1%
Undecorated	34	75.6%	15.3%	30	69.8%	37.5%	4	80.0%	40.0%	7	77.8%	14.0%	2	66.7%	5.1%	10	76.9%	19.6%							149	84.7%	18.7%	1	5.9%	1.3%	237	76.2%	17.6%
TOTAL Creamware	45	100.0%	20.3%	43	100.0%	53.8%	5	100.0%	50.0%	9	100.0%	18.0%	3	100.0%	7.7%	13	100.0%	25.5%							176	100.0%	22.1%	17	100.0%	21.3%	311	100.0%	23.1%
Pearlware																																
Hand Painted																																
Blue	3	37.5%	1.4%	1	8.3%	1.3%				2	20.0%	4.0%	1	25.0%	2.6%	3	23.1%	5.9%							11	18.3%	1.4%	3	27.3%	3.8%	24	20.3%	1.8%
Polychrome																									1	1.7%	0.1%				1	0.8%	0.1%
Transfer Printed																																
Dark Blue																												1	9.1%	1.3%	1	0.8%	0.1%
Blue										1	10.0%	2.0%				1	7.7%	2.0%							4	6.7%	0.5%				6	5.1%	0.4%
Molded edge																																
Green shell-edge										1	10.0%	2.0%													1	1.7%	0.1%				2	1.7%	0.1%
Blue shell-edge				4	33.3%	5.0%				1	10.0%	2.0%				5	38.5%	9.8%							6	10.0%	0.8%	1	9.1%	1.3%	17	14.4%	1.3%
Annular				1	8.3%	1.3%							3	75.0%	7.7%	1	7.7%	2.0%							2	3.3%	0.3%				7	5.9%	0.5%
Sponge decorated				1	8.3%	1.3%																			1	1.7%	0.1%				2	1.7%	0.1%
Undecorated	5	62.5%	2.3%	5	41.7%	6.3%				5	50.0%	10.0%				3	23.1%	5.9%							34	56.7%	4.3%	6	54.5%	7.5%	58	49.2%	4.3%
TOTAL Pearlware	8	100.0%	3.6%	12	100.0%	15.0%				10	100.0%	20.0%	4	100.0%	10.3%	13	100.0%	25.5%							60	100.0%	7.5%	11	100.0%	13.8%	118	100.0%	8.8%
Whiteware																																
Transfer Printed																																
Blue, dark	1	8.3%	0.5%										3	16.7%	7.7%	1	16.7%	2.0%							17	9.6%	2.1%				22	9.0%	1.6%
" , light	2	16.7%	0.9%							2	11.1%	4.0%													17	9.6%	2.1%	1	8.3%	1.3%	22	9.0%	1.6%
Blue, flowing																									3	1.7%	0.4%				3	1.2%	0.2%
Purple	1	8.3%	0.5%																												1	0.4%	0.1%
Black													2	11.1%	5.1%										1	0.6%	0.1%				3	1.2%	0.2%
Brown																									5	2.8%	0.6%				5	2.0%	0.4%

TABLE 17
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 19 (56-58 Wall Street Side)

Cultural Units --------) / Specimens	Cultural Unit A:			Cultural Unit B:			Cultural Unit C:			Cultural Unit D:			Cultural Unit E:			Cultural Unit F:			Cultural Unit G:			Cultural Unit H:			Cultural Unit I:			Cultural Unit J:			TOTALS:		
	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
Red																									1	0.6%	0.1%				1	0.4%	0.1%
Molded edge																																	
Shell-edged, blue													4	22.2%	8.0%				2	33.3%	3.9%				3	1.7%	0.4%	1	8.3%	1.3%	10	4.1%	0.7%
Annular													3	16.7%	6.0%										3	1.7%	0.4%				3	1.2%	0.2%
Hand stenciled, polychrome																									6	3.4%	0.8%	4	33.3%	5.0%	13	5.3%	1.0%
Hand-painted																																	
Red																									1	0.6%	0.1%				1	0.4%	0.1%
Green													1	5.6%	2.0%										1	0.6%	0.1%				2	0.8%	0.1%
Blue																									2	1.1%	0.3%				2	0.8%	0.1%
Polychrome																																	
Undecorated				8	66.7%	3.6%							8	44.4%	16.0%	13	72.2%	33.3%	3	50.0%	5.9%	1	50.0%	6.3%	56	31.6%	7.0%	1	8.3%	1.3%	58	23.7%	4.3%
TOTAL Whiteware				12	100.0%	5.4%							18	100.0%	36.0%	18	100.0%	46.2%	6	100.0%	11.8%	2	100.0%	12.5%	177	100.0%	22.2%	12	100.0%	15.0%	245	100.0%	18.2%
TOTAL Cream-colored/white				65	100.0%	29.3%	55	100.0%	68.8%	5	100.0%	50.0%	37	100.0%	74.0%	25	100.0%	64.1%	32	100.0%	62.7%	2	100.0%	12.5%	413	100.0%	51.9%	40	100.0%	50.0%	674	100.0%	50.0%
Yellow Paste (Yellow Ware)																																	
Undecorated																									3	11.5%	0.4%				3	11.5%	0.2%
Mottled glaze																									23	88.5%	2.9%				23	88.5%	1.7%
TOTAL Yellow Ware																									26	100.0%	3.3%				26	100.0%	1.9%
TOTAL Yellow Paste																									26	21.8%	3.3%				26	20.6%	1.9%
Gravish/White Paste																																	
Ironstone																																	
Transfer printed, blue																									4	3.4%	0.5%				4	3.2%	0.3%
Annular, blue																									109	91.6%	13.7%				109	86.5%	8.1%
Molded or embossed																									1	0.8%	0.1%				1	0.8%	0.1%
Undecorated													1	100.0%	2.0%							6	100.0%	37.5%	5	4.2%	0.6%				12	9.5%	0.9%
TOTAL IRONSTONE													1	100.0%	2.0%							6	100.0%	37.5%	119	100.0%	14.9%				126	100.0%	9.4%
TOTAL Gravish/white Paste													1	100.0%	2.0%							6	100.0%	37.5%	119	100.0%	14.9%				126	100.0%	9.4%
Unidentified Earthenwares				1	100.0%	0.5%	1	100.0%	1.3%													1	100.0%	6.3%	7	100.0%	0.9%	1	100.0%	1.3%	11	100.0%	0.8%
TOTAL EARTHENWARES	3	100.0%	75.0%	106	100.0%	47.7%	60	100.0%	75.0%	8	100.0%	80.0%	43	100.0%	86.0%	31	100.0%	79.5%	39	100.0%	76.5%	15	100.0%	93.8%	674	100.0%	84.7%	65	100.0%	81.3%	1044	100.0%	77.5%
Red Paste																																	
Salt-glazed																																	
Undecorated																			1	100.0%	2.0%										1	25.0%	0.1%
Lead-glazed																																	
Undecorated																1	100.0%	2.6%													1	25.0%	0.1%
Unglazed																																	
Molded							1	100.0%	1.3%				1	100.0%	2.0%																2	50.0%	0.1%
TOTAL Red Paste							1	100.0%	1.3%				1	100.0%	2.0%	1	100.0%	2.6%	1	100.0%	2.0%									4	100.0%	0.3%
Light Gray/Gray Paste																																	
Salt-glazed																																	
Trailed Cobalt Slip				2	33.3%	0.9%																			10	40.0%	1.3%	1	100.0%	1.3%	13	37.1%	1.0%
Impressed decoration																1	50.0%	2.6%							1	4.0%	0.1%				2	5.7%	0.1%
Brown wash (?)				1	16.7%	0.5%																									1	2.9%	0.1%
Undecorated				3	50.0%	1.4%										1	50.0%	2.6%	1	100.0%	2.0%				14	56.0%	1.8%				19	54.3%	1.4%
TOTAL Lt.Gray/Gray Paste				6	100.0%	2.7%										2	100.0%	5.1%	1	100.0%	2.0%				25	100.0%	3.1%	1	100.0%	1.3%	35	100.0%	2.6%
Light buff/gray paste																																	
Salt-glazed																																	
Trailed Cobalt Slip																																	
Dipped or washed	1	100.0%	25.0%																						1	50.0%	0.1%				1	50.0%	0.1%
																									1	50.0%	0.1%				1	50.0%	0.1%
TOTAL Lt. Buff/Gray Paste	1	100.0%	25.0%																						2	100.0%	0.3%				2	100.0%	0.1%

TABLE 17
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 10 (56-58 Wall Street Side)

Cultural Units -------->	Cultural Unit A:			Cultural Unit B:			Cultural Unit C:			Cultural Unit D:			Cultural Unit E:			Cultural Unit F:			Cultural Unit G:			Cultural Unit H:			Cultural Unit I:			Cultural Unit J:			TOTALS:		
Specimens | v	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	#	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
Mixed buff/brown paste																																
Salt-glazed																																
Undecorated													1	100.0%	2.0%										1	100.0%	0.1%				2	100.0%	0.1
TOTAL MIXED BUFF/BR. PASTE													1	100.0%	2.0%										1	100.0%	0.1%				2	100.0%	0.1
Buff/lt. buff/pink paste																																
Salt-glazed																																
Trailed slip				1	100.0%	0.5%																									1	100.0%	0.1
TOTAL BUFF/LT. BUFF PASTE				1	100.0%	0.5%																									1	100.0%	0.1
White paste																																
Salt-glazed																																
Cast Decoration				18	31.6%	8.1%	2	100.0%	2.5%																9	47.1%	1.0%				29	34.5%	2.1
Applique				1	1.8%	0.5%																			1	5.9%	0.1%				2	2.5%	0.1
Undecorated				38	66.7%	17.1%				1	100.0%	10.0%													9	47.1%	1.0%	4	100.0%	5.0%	51	63.0%	3.8
TOTAL WHITE PASTE				57	100.0%	25.7%	2	100.0%	2.5%	1	100.0%	10.0%													17	100.0%	2.1%	4	100.0%	5.0%	81	100.0%	6.0
Unidentified stonewares																									7	100.0%	0.4%				7	100.0%	0.5
TOTAL STONEWARES	1	100.0%	25.0%	64	100.0%	28.8%	3	100.0%	3.8%	1	100.0%	10.0%	2	100.0%	4.0%	3	100.0%	7.7%	2	100.0%	3.9%				48	100.0%	6.0%	5	100.0%	6.3%	129	100.0%	9.5
PORCELAIN																																
Hard Paste (Bluish white)																																
Hand painted under glaze				43	86.0%	19.4%	14	82.4%	17.5%				3	100.0%	6.0%	5	100.0%	12.8%	3	30.0%	15.7%	1	100.0%	6.3%	46	70.8%	5.8%	8	80.0%	10.0%	128	79.0%	9.5
Painted over/under glaze				2	4.0%	0.9%													2	20.0%	9.8%				4	6.2%	0.5%				7	4.3%	0.5
Hand painted & incised				1	2.0%	0.5%																			1	1.5%	0.1%				1	0.6%	0.1
Undecorated				4	8.0%	1.8%	3	17.6%	3.8%	1	100.0%	10.0%													15	23.1%	1.9%	2	20.0%	2.5%	25	15.4%	1.9
TOTAL HARD PASTE				50	100.0%	22.5%	17	100.0%	21.3%	1	100.0%	10.0%	3	100.0%	6.0%	5	100.0%	12.8%	10	100.0%	19.6%	1	100.0%	6.3%	65	100.0%	8.2%	10	100.0%	12.5%	162	100.0%	12.0
Soft Paste																																
Hand painted under glaze													1	50.0%	2.0%										2	22.2%	0.3%				1	7.7%	0.1
Hand painted & molded				2	100.0%	0.9%																			2	22.2%	0.3%				4	30.8%	0.3
Molded or molded applique																									2	22.2%	0.3%				2	15.4%	0.1
Undecorated													1	50.0%	2.0%										5	55.6%	0.6%				6	46.2%	0.4
TOTAL SOFT PASTE				2	100.0%	0.9%							2	100.0%	4.0%										9	100.0%	1.1%				13	100.0%	1.0
TOTAL PORCELAIN				52	100.0%	23.4%	17	100.0%	21.3%	1	100.0%	10.0%	5	100.0%	10.0%	5	100.0%	12.8%	10	100.0%	19.6%	1	100.0%	6.3%	74	100.0%	9.3%	10	100.0%	12.5%	175	100.0%	13.0
TOTALS	4	100.0%	100.0%	222	100.0%	100.0%	80	100.0%	100.0%	10	100.0%	100.0%	50	100.0%	100.0%	39	100.0%	100.0%	51	100.0%	100.0%	16	100.0%	100.0%	796	100.0%	100.0%	80	100.0%	100.0%	1347	100.0%	100.0

TABLE 18
60 WALL STREET - Distribution of Nail Fragments by Cultural Unit and Type of Manufacture
Lot 10 (56-58 Wall Street)

Specimens	Cultural Units																		SITE TOTALS	
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.			
	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in site
Type of Manufacture																						
Hand Wrought	30	17.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	3	1.1%	39	0.8%
Wrought or cut (?)	141	82.5%	75	98.7%	29	100.0%	11	100.0%	57	86.4%	51	82.3%	83	97.6%	39	100.0%	3326	87.6%	197	71.6%	4009	86.9%
Machine Cut w/Hand-made Head	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	0.2%	5	1.8%	14	0.3%
Machine Cut w/Machine Cut Head	0	0.0%	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.5%	1	1.6%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	60	1.6%	65	23.6%	131	2.8%
Machine Cut w/Unident. Head	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%	14	0.4%	0	0.0%	15	0.3%
Wire	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	7.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	0.6%	4	1.5%	33	0.7%
Unidentified	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	16.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	360	9.5%	1	0.4%	371	8.0%
TOTAL	171	100.0%	76	100.0%	29	100.0%	11	100.0%	66	100.0%	62	100.0%	85	100.0%	39	100.0%	3798	100.0%	275	100.0%	4612	100.0%

conservation measures and/or material analyses were undertaken.

Although the quantity is small, the domestic material recovered from this unit, the builder's trench, can be safely attributed to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The absence of ceramic types (e.g, white salt-glazed stoneware) commonly manufactured in the 1740's and 50's is notable, suggesting a construction date that agrees well with evidence from the well's construction technique, in comparison with an identical well on Lot 24 (see Section III), and the history of the lot, which indicate a pre-1730 date.

b. Cultural Unit B

Cultural Unit B is a deposit within Feature 8, the lower portion of a stone privy. A total of 222 ceramic sherds were recovered from this component, of which 106 (47.7%) were earthenwares, 64 (28.8%) were stonewares, and 52 (23.4%) were porcelains. The quantity and general size of the sherds allowed a determination of vessel form and minimum vessel counts (see Table 19).

Most of the earthenwares were refined types, with the most prevalent being creamware (45, or 40.4% of the earthenwares). Ten of the creamware sherds were molded or grooved, one was shell edged in green (see Figure 108), and thirty-four were undecorated. At least one plate with a Melbourne-type diamond-and-bead rim decoration (see Figure 109), dating to the late 1770's, was represented by four sherds (Towner 1978: 105-18). At least three other plates (including single examples of the "Royal" and feather-edged patterns) and four hollow ware vessels were also counted.

Only eight pearlware sherds (7.5%) were recovered from the component. Five of these were undecorated and may be from a single hollow ware vessel. Two sherds, including a lid fragment, were hand painted in blue and represent two additional hollow vessels. A total of twelve whiteware sherds (11.3%) were recovered, including eight fragments of a large undecorated hollow vessel (probably a chamber pot). Three additional vessels are based on four transfer printed sherds (one blue, two in light blue, and one purple).

Among the other refined earthenware types were sherds of buff-bodied tin-glazed wares (including one purple hand-painted plate sherd and single fragments of two Rouen plates; see Figure 108) and 15 sherds of Jackfield and Jackfield-type redware. Two sherds of agate ware from a hollow vessel were also recovered. Fourteen additional redware sherds came from at least two possible chamber pots

Table 19 - Minimum Number and Types of Vessels in Cultural Unit B
Feature 8
Lot 10 (58 Wall Street Side)

Ceramic Type:	No. Sherds:	MNV:	Forms:
EARTHENWARES:			
Redware			
Undecorated	29	6	(3 storage (?), 2 chamber pot (?), 1 teapot)
Agate	5	1	(hollow, unident.)
Slipware	5	1	(hollow, unident.)
Tin-glazed wares	5	4	(4 plates)
Creamware	41	8	(4 plate, 4 hollow (Unident))
Green, shell-edged			
Feather edged			
Pearlware			
Undecorated	5	1	(hollow)
Painted, blue	3	2	(1 hollow, 1 lid)
Pearlware			
Painted, blue	3	2	(1 cup, 1 hollow)
Painted, purple	1	1	(unident.)
Undecorated	8	1	(Chamber pot ?)
STONEWARES:			
White salt-glazed	56	11	(4 plates, 1 shallow bowl or saucer 5 hollow (unident., 1 unident)
Gray, salt-glazed	5	1	(storage)
Other Stoneware	4	4	(3 storage, 1 hollow)
PORCELAIN			
CHINESE EXPORT			
Underglaze dec.	43	10	(6 plate, 3 hollow, 1saucer)
Underglaze & incised	1	1	(plate)
Under and over glaze	2	2	(1 cup , 1 bowl)
Soft Paste (English)	2	1	(cup or bowl)
Underglaze dec.			
TOTALS:	218	57	

Summary of Forms:

20	Flatwares (Plates)
25	Hollow wares
7	Storage vessels
3	Chamber pot (?)
2	Unidentifiable vessels
TOTAL: 57	

Note: does not include 4 unidentified sherds.

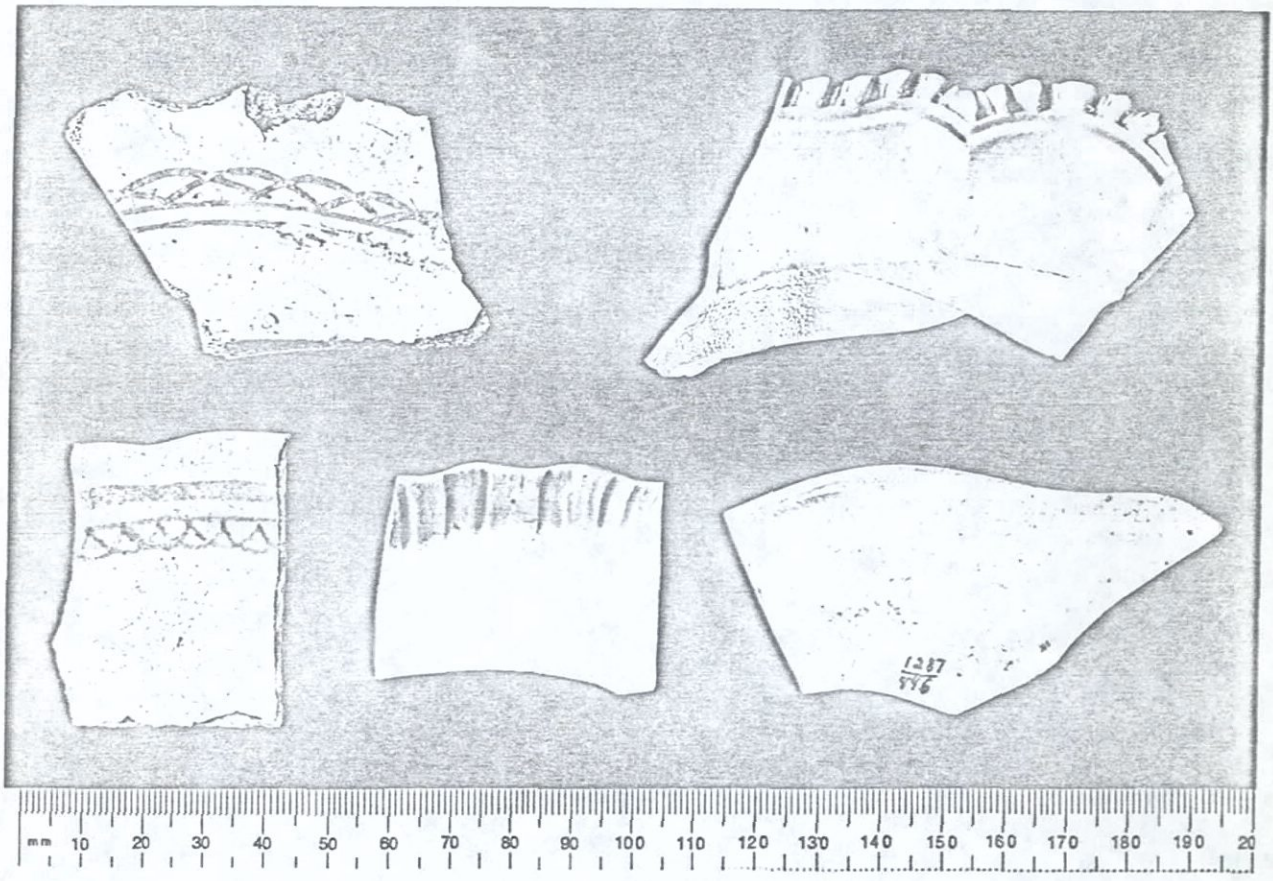

FIGURE 108. Plate rimsherds from Lot 10, 58 Wall Street, Feature 8, Cultural Unit B. Upper and lower left: Tin-oxide glazed Rouen faiance (Catalog No. 0051). Lower middle: Green shell-edged creamware plate fragment (Catalog No. 0446). Upper right: White salt-glazed stoneware plate fragment with bead-and-reel edge decoration (Catalog No. 0476). Lower right: Creamware plate fragment with "Royal" pattern (Catalog No. 0446). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

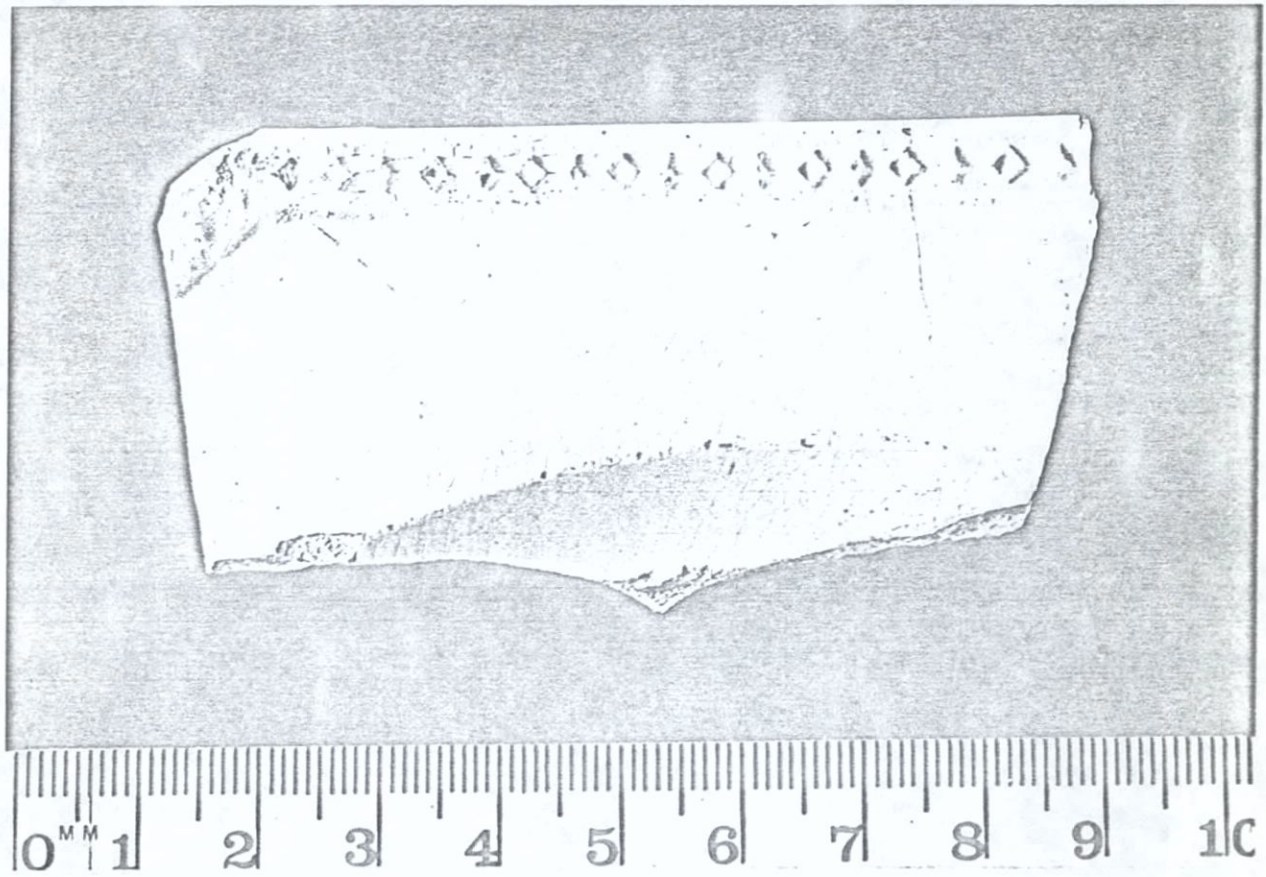

FIGURE 109. Creamware rimsherd from an octagonal plate with diamond-and-bead edge decoration, c. 1770. English manufacture, possibly from the Melbourne factory. Provenience: Lot 10, 58 Wall Street, Feature 8, Cultural Unit B, Catalog No. 0051. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

and three storage vessels. Five buff-bodied slipware sherds (possibly from one hollow vessel) were also included in the earthenware assemblage.

Of the 64 stoneware sherds, 57 (89.0%) were of white salt glaze. These came from at least 11 vessels, including 4 plates, 1 shallow bowl or saucer, 1 cup, 4 other hollow wares, and 1 unidentifiable vessel (see Table 19). Decorative motifs on the white salt-glazed plates include the barley and bead-and-reel patterns. One of the hollow vessels, a possible mug, had a greyish body and an appliqued floral design. Among the remaining stonewares were one sherd from a Nottingham-type vessel and six grey-bodied sherds, three of which had blue cobalt decoration, apparently from storage vessels.

Out of a total of 52 porcelain sherds from the cultural unit, 50 (96.1%) consisted of hard paste Chinese export wares. All but 6 of the 50 sherds were decorated in underglaze blue (see Figure 110). One of the sherds, a plate sherd, was incised or modeled on its interior surface, in addition to being hand painted. Vessel forms represented included, at a minimum, six plates, one saucer, and three hollow vessels. Finally, two sherds of overglaze-painted Chinese porcelain were also found, representing two hollow vessels (a cup and a bowl; see Table 19).

The Chinese export porcelain in this unit exhibited a variety of decorative styles. In addition to sherds with plain shaded decoration, a number of sherds contained brushed decoration with hand-painted outlining. Evidently attributable to the early nineteenth century were numerous sherds with the "Canton" rim design. The rarest decorative style (and one of the most interesting fragments in the collection) was the previously noted plate sherd with the incised decoration (see Figure 111). Known as "An Hua" or "secret decoration," a similarly decorated fragment has been recovered in a sealed 1777 context from excavations at Clermont, Livingston Manor in Dutchess County, New York (Wentworth 1984: personal communication).

The two remaining porcelain sherds in the unit consist of two fragments of a soft paste English china from a cup or small bowl (see Figure 112). Their lack of maker's marks means it is difficult to determine their exact factory or place of production. In addition to a Chinese-style foot ring, the exterior of the vessel contained a molded floral decoration imitative of Chinese export sherds recovered during the project (see Figure 110). The interior of the vessel (not photographed) contained a hand-painted blue decoration beneath the glaze.

A small quantity of household glasswares was recovered from the component. A total of 23 chimney glass fragments (of both clear and light olive-green glass) were found.

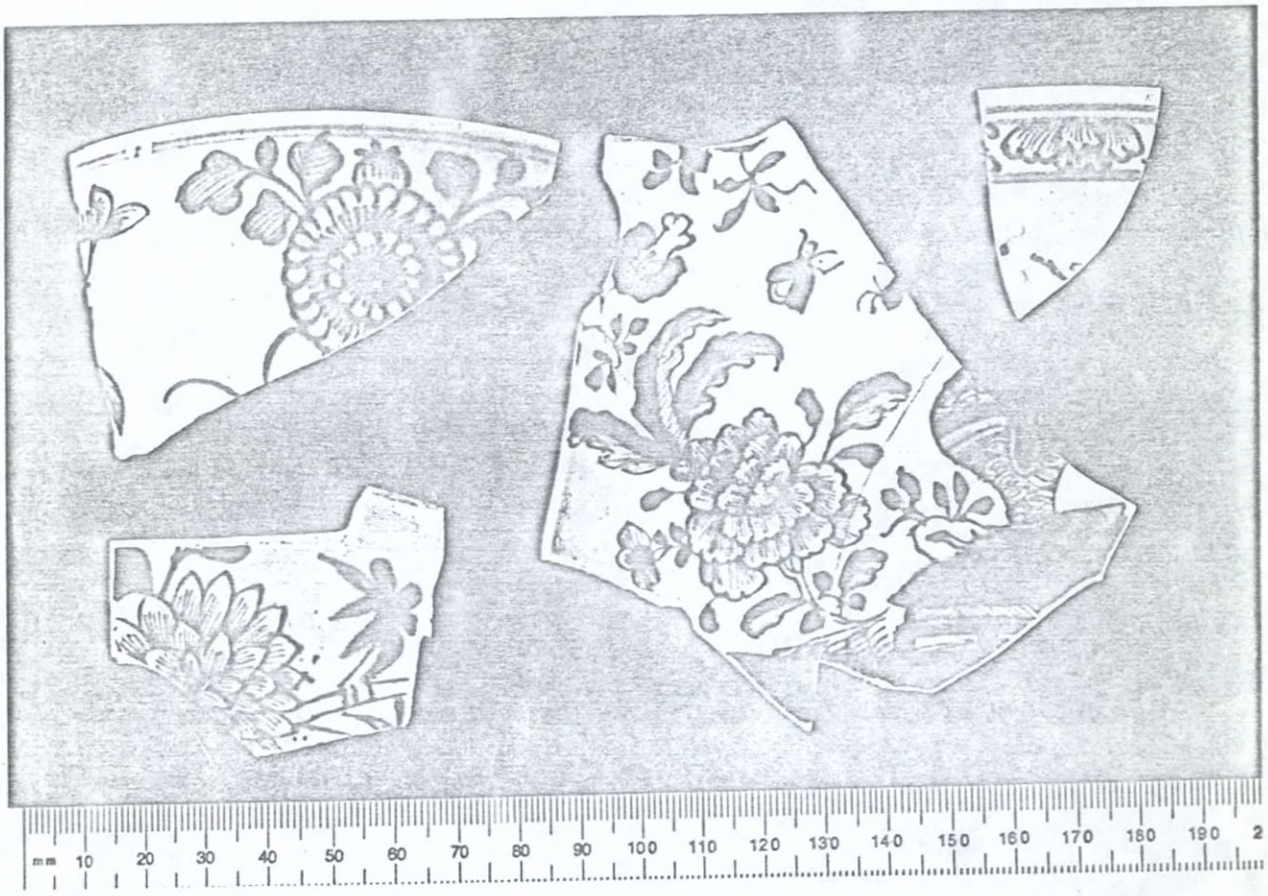

FIGURE 110. Chinese export porcelain sherds from Lot 10, 58 Wall Street, Feature 8, Cultural Unit B (Catalog Nos. 0478, upper left; 0039, lower left; 0051, upper and lower right). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

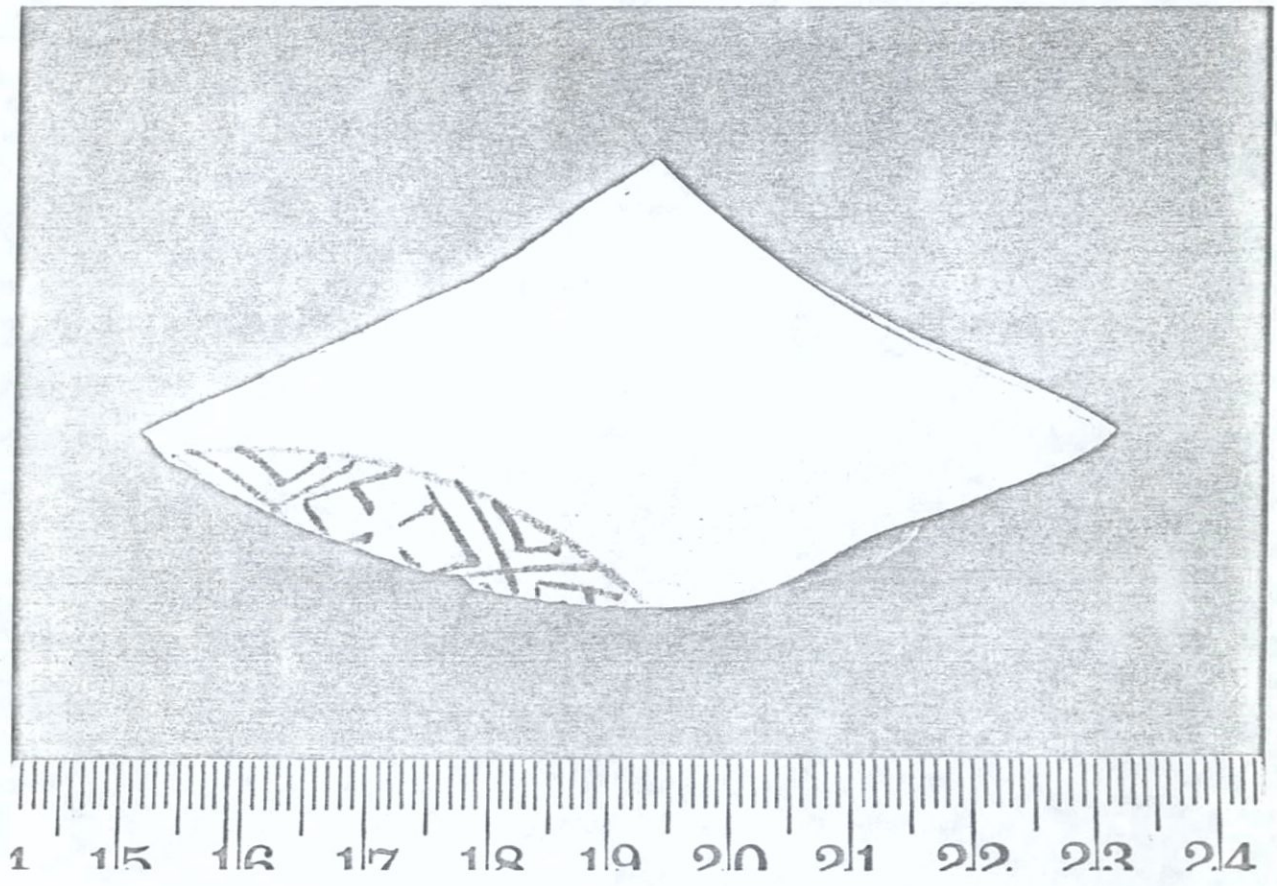

FIGURE 111. "An-hua" or "secret design" Chinese export porcelain sherd with hand-painted and incised decoration. Provenience: Lot 10, 58 Wall Street, Feature 8, Cultural Unit B (Catalog No. 0039).(Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

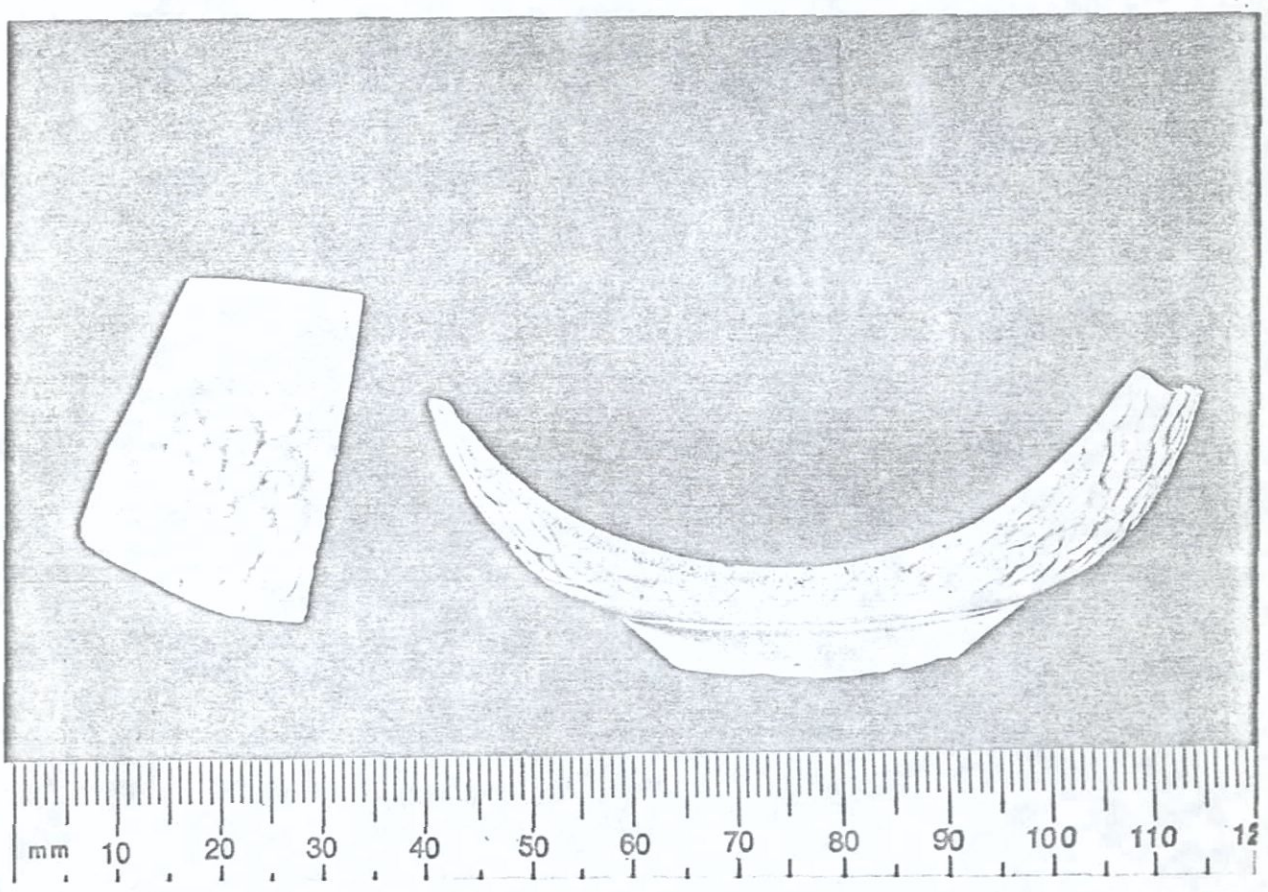

FIGURE 112. Exterior view of molded decoration on rim (Catalog No. 0016) and base sherds (Catalog No. 0039) from slip-cast soft-paste English porcelain, possibly Lowestoft. The vessel's interior is hand painted in blue. Provenience: Lot 10, 58 Wall Street, Feature 8, Cultural Unit I and B, respectively. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

Additional items include a fragment of a tumbler with a pattern-molded diamond or netting decoration and a handle fragment for an unidentified tableware (see Figure 113). Additional pattern-molded sherds were recovered from disturbed strata during the excavation of Feature 8 (see Cultural Unit I for the Wall Street side of Lot 10).

A total of 348 glass bottles fragments were recovered from Cultural Unit B, of which 293 (or 84.1%) are from olive-green, free-blown wine or liquor containers. As is evident from the base fragments in the unit, a variety of shapes spanning a broad period of manufacture are represented. In addition to roughly straight-sided bottles diagnostic of the late eighteenth and early nineteeth centuries, a number of fragments may be diagnostic to the early eighteenth or late seventeenth century. Although the minimum number of vessels has not been determined, examples of globular-bodied and case bottles with a short everted lip are present (see Appendix G).

Very little information about the function or date of manufacture was obtained from the remaining 55 non-olive-green bottle glass fragments. Sherd counts based on color consist of 28 (8.0%) clear or colorless, 20 (5.7%) aqua, 5 (1.4%) blue or light blue, and 2 green (0.5%). Two of the clear glass fragments, including a 1.5-inch diameter base fragment, were molded.

A total of 34 personal and household items were recovered from the unit. The most diagnostic object was an 1830's (possibly 1835 or 1837; see Appendix E) silver-alloy capped-bust type Liberty Head dime (see Figures E-1 and E-2). Other personal objects included 6 undecorated kaolin pipe fragments (3 stem and 2 bowl sherds), 4 buttons (2 brass and 2 bone), 2 straight pins with wire-wound heads, and 4 fragments of a bone lice comb. One of the brass buttons contained a brazed shank and an unidentifiable decoration on its front face.

Miscellaneous household objects and furnishings included 3 earthenware flowerpot fragments (including 1 tray sherd), 3 brass furniture tacks, and 6 fragments of cut marble. Included in the marble fragments was a single fragment of carved, polished, white architectural molding.

Construction material recovered from the unit consisted mainly of red brick and mortar fragments. Small amounts of yellow brick, slate, and fiberglass (one fragment, probably intrusive) were also found, as well as wood, metal, coal and coal ash, and window glass fragments.

Nails from the unit consisted of 75 shank and head-and-shank fragments, the majority of which appear to have hand-

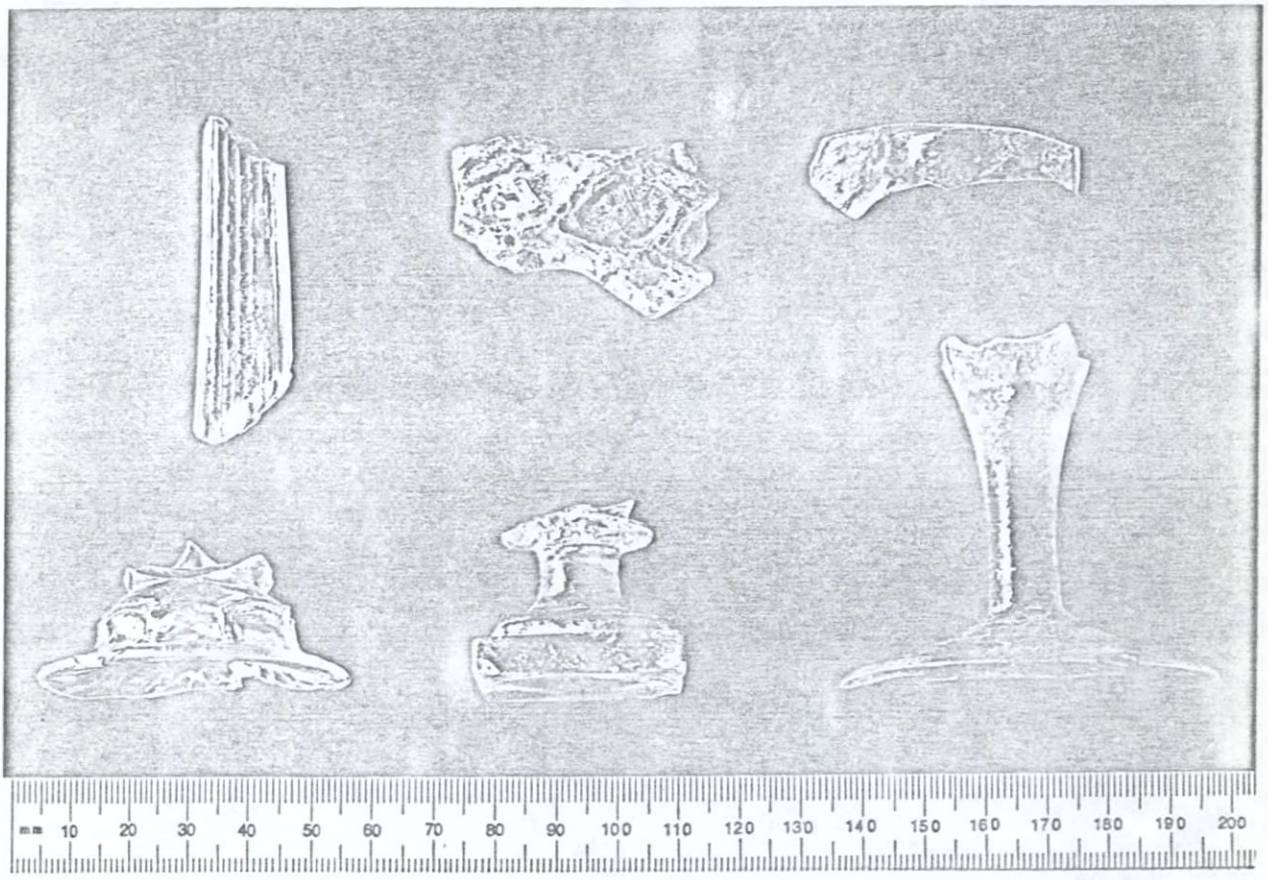

FIGURE 113. Photograph of household glasswares from Lot 10, 56-58 Wall Street. Upper right and center: Rim and body sherds of pattern-molded colorless glass tumbler, of possible French manufacture, Feature 8, Cultural Unit I (Catalog No. 0429; upper right) and Cultural Unit B (Catalog No. 0051; upper center). Upper left: Handle fragment from unidentified tableware (?), Feature 8, Cultural Unit B (Catalog No. 0446). Bottom: Base sherds from wine or drinking glasses. Left: Feature 8, Cultural Unit I (Catalog No. 0059). Center: Feature 7, Cultural Unit I (Catalog No. 0621). Right: Feature 6, Cultural Unit I (Catalog No. 0038). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

made heads (see Table 18). Although it is not possible to determine whether these fragments were machine cut or hand wrought, a single specimen with a machine-cut head (post-1815) was recovered. Some of the better examples might be identifiable if conservation measures and/or material analysis were undertaken.

Cultural Unit B appears to be a primary deposit dating from the late eighteenth century through the 1830's, although most of the domestic or household artifacts are apparently of late eighteenth-century manufacture and possibly date to the period prior to and during the Revolutionary War (see Table 20). Some of the glass bottle fragments in the unit, especially fragments of globular wine or liquor bottles and wide mouth case wine bottles, may date to the first half of the eighteenth century. The deposit contains primarily domestic material, reflecting the fact that the lot remained residential until c. 1818 (after which it became commercial).

c. Cultural Unit C

Cultural Unit C consists of a secondary deposit of material recovered from the backfilled builder's trench of Feature 7, a large rectangular stone privy. A total of 80 ceramic sherds were recovered from this component, of which 60 (75%) are earthenwares, 3 (3.8%) are stonewares, and 17 (21.3%) are porcelains (see Table 17). The quantity and overall condition of the sherds has allowed a determination of vessel form and minimum vessel counts (see Table 20).

Of the refined earthenwares, the most prevalent was creamware (43, or 53.8% of the earthenwares), with 13 sherds having a molded or grooved decoration. Minimum vessel counts and forms include a single plate with the "Royal" edge pattern, 3 hollow wares (one possible bowl), and one chamber pot. A total of 12 pearlware sherds (15.0% of the earthenwares) was recovered from the component, of which 5 were undecorated. Of the decorated sherds, a total of 4 blue shell-edged fragments, representing 2 plates, were recovered. Other decorative styles included single examples of blue hand-painted, green sponged, and annular (tan and dark brown slipped) decorated pearlware (see Figure 114). Each of the last noted sherds have been counted as single vessels.

The remaining five earthenware sherds include a single buff-paste tin-oxide glazed hollow-ware vessel and four coarse redware fragments. The four redware sherds came from at least three different vessels including one plate, one hollow ware, and one storage vessel (see Figure 114).

A total of 3 stoneware sherds (or 3.8% of the ceramics in the unit) were recovered from the component. The

Table 20 - Mean Ceramic Date for Feature 8, Cultural Unit B
Lot 10, Wall Street Side

Total Datable Sherds:		MCD:
179	316667	1769.1

Type #:	Date Range:	Median Date:	Ceramic Type Name:	Sherd Count:	Product:
42	c.1740-1775	1758	Refined Agate Ware	2	3516
56	c.1670-1795	1733	Lead Glazed Slipware	5	8665
21	c.1775-1800	1788	Debased Rouen Faience (?)	5	8940
22	c.1762-1820	1791	Creamware - Undecorated	39	69849
20	c.1780-1830	1805	Pearlware - Undecorated	5	9025
11	c.1795-1840	1818	" - Transfer Printed, Blue	3	5454
2	c.1820-1900	1860	Whiteware	13	24180
40	c.1720-1805	1763	White Salt-glazed Stoneware	56	98728
31	c.1745-1795	1770	Soft-paste Porcelain	2	3540
39	c.1660-1880	1730	Underglaze Blue Chinese Porcelain	47	81310
26	c.1660-1800	1730	Overglazed Enamelled " "	2	3460

Note: The ceramic type number and date ranges are based on South (1978).

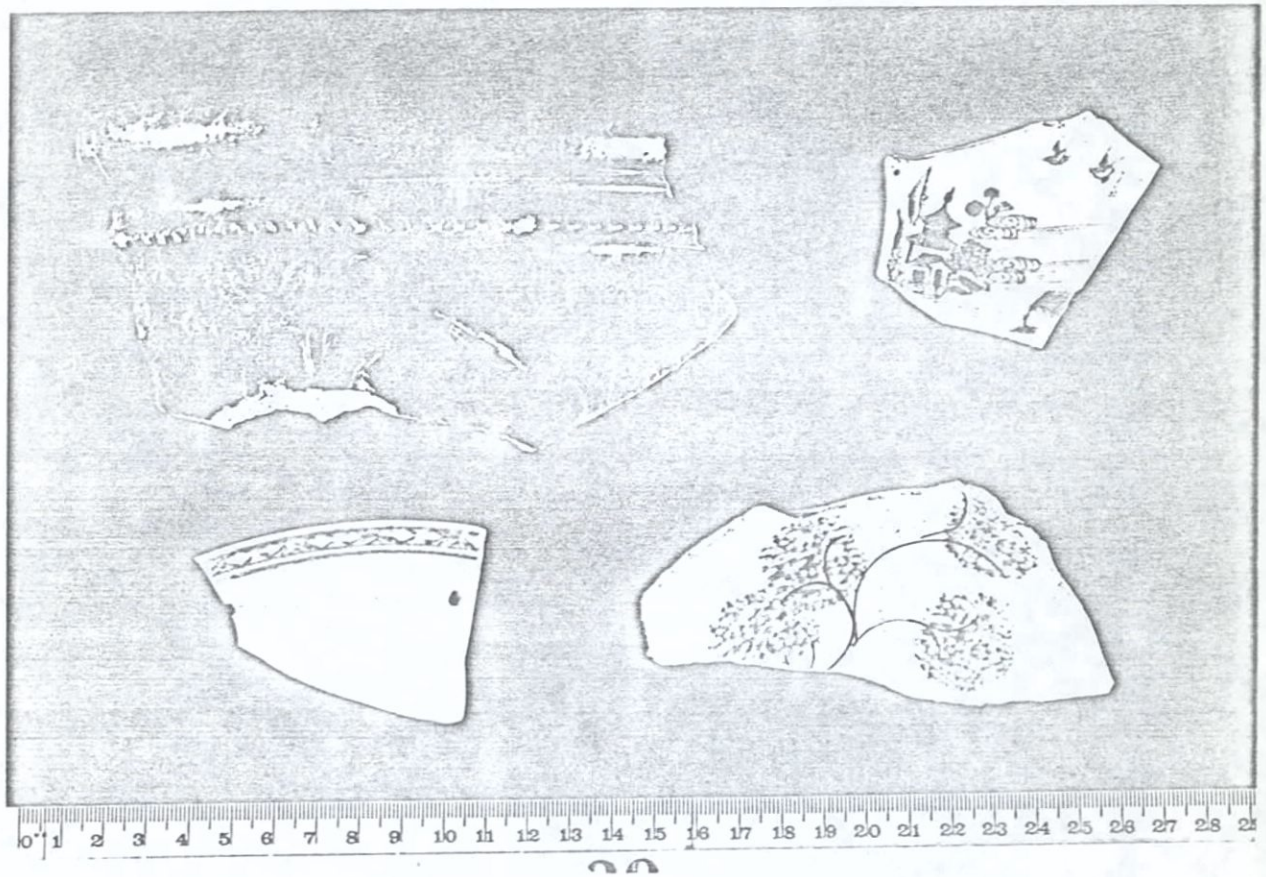

FIGURE 114. Photograph of ceramic sherds recovered from the builder's trench of Feature 7, Lot 10, Cultural Unit C (all from Catalog No. 0562). Upper left: Redware crock or glazed flowerpot rimsherd. Lower right: Hand-painted and sponge-decorated pearlware plate or saucer. Upper right and lower left: Chinese export Porcelain plate rimsherds. Note repair holes in lower left specimen. (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

fragments consisted of 2 white salt-glazed sherds, representing 2 vessels (a plate and a hollow vessel), and a single sherd of unglazed red paste stoneware. The red stoneware fragment, a portion of a handle with a ribbed molded or extruded decoration, may be from a teapot or stein.

The next most prevalent ceramic type in the unit after creamware was Chinese export porcelain. Thirteen of the seventeen sherds were hand painted in blue beneath the glaze. A single sherd with overglaze enameling was recovered. The remaining three sherds were undecorated. One of the underglazed decorated sherds, a rim of a plate, contained two drilled repair holes (see Figure 114).

A small amount of domestic glass was recovered from the unit. Of six sherds, only one was identifiable, a colorless tumbler rim fragment. Bottle glass consisted of 50 sherds, the majority of which were from blown, olive-green wine/liquor containers. One of the sherds, a 3.5-inch diameter base with a 1.5-inch push up, appears to be from a straight-sided, cylindrical bottle. Also recovered was the finish, neck and shoulder fragment of a bottle with a hand-tooled spout or pouring lip (see Figure 115). Additionally, four of the fragments were green, one was light blue, and three were clear. One of the green glass sherds, a long neck and finish from a French wine bottle, contained a single applied lip (see Figure 115).

Personal and miscellaneous items from the unit included two pipe stem fragments, both with bore diameters of 4/64 inch), and one unidentified brass button.

Construction material recovered from the unit consisted mainly of red brick and mortar fragments. Small amounts of yellow brick, slate, and linoleum (one fragment, probably intrusive) were also found, as well as wood, metal, coal and coal ash, and window glass fragments. A total of 29 corroded nail fragments were recovered and appear to have been either hand wrought or cut. Without specialized treatment it is difficult to determine date and type of manufacture for the better-preserved specimens.

This unit represents a secondary deposit of late eighteenth-century artifactual material. A mean ceramic date of 1777 was obtained (see Table 22). The disturbance, the construction of the privy (Feature 7), appears to have occurred in the first decade of the nineteenth century.

d. Cultural Unit D

Material found in the builder's trenches of Features 10, 19, and 20 (brick cisterns), and what appear to be related features, Nos. 13, 15, and 16 (drywells and/or

Table 21 - Minimum Vessels Counts for Feature 7
Cultural Unit C
Lot 10 (Wall Street Side)

Ceramic Type:	No. Sherds:	MNV: Forms:
EARTHENWARES:		
Redware		
Undecorated	4	3 (1 storage, 1 hollow, 1 plate)
Tin-glazed wares	1	1 (1 plate)
Creamware	43	5 (1 plate, 3 hollow, 1 chamber pot)
Undecorated		
Pearlware		
Shell-edged, blue	4	2 (2 plates)
Hand painted, blue	1	1 (unident.)
Sponged and Hand-painted, green	1	1 (shallow bowl)
Annular	1	1 (bowl)
Undecorated	5	0
STONEWARES:		
White salt-glazed	2	2 (1 plates, 1 hollow)
Red paste, unglazed	1	1 (handle, teapot or stein?)
PORCELAIN		
CHINESE EXPORT		
Underglaze dec.	16	9 (4 plate, 5 hollow)
Over glaze dec.	1	1 (1 plate)
TOTALS:	80	27

Summary of Forms:

10	Flatwares (Plates)
14	Hollow wares
1	Storage vessels
1	Chamber pot (?)
1	Unidentifiable vessels
TOTAL: 27	

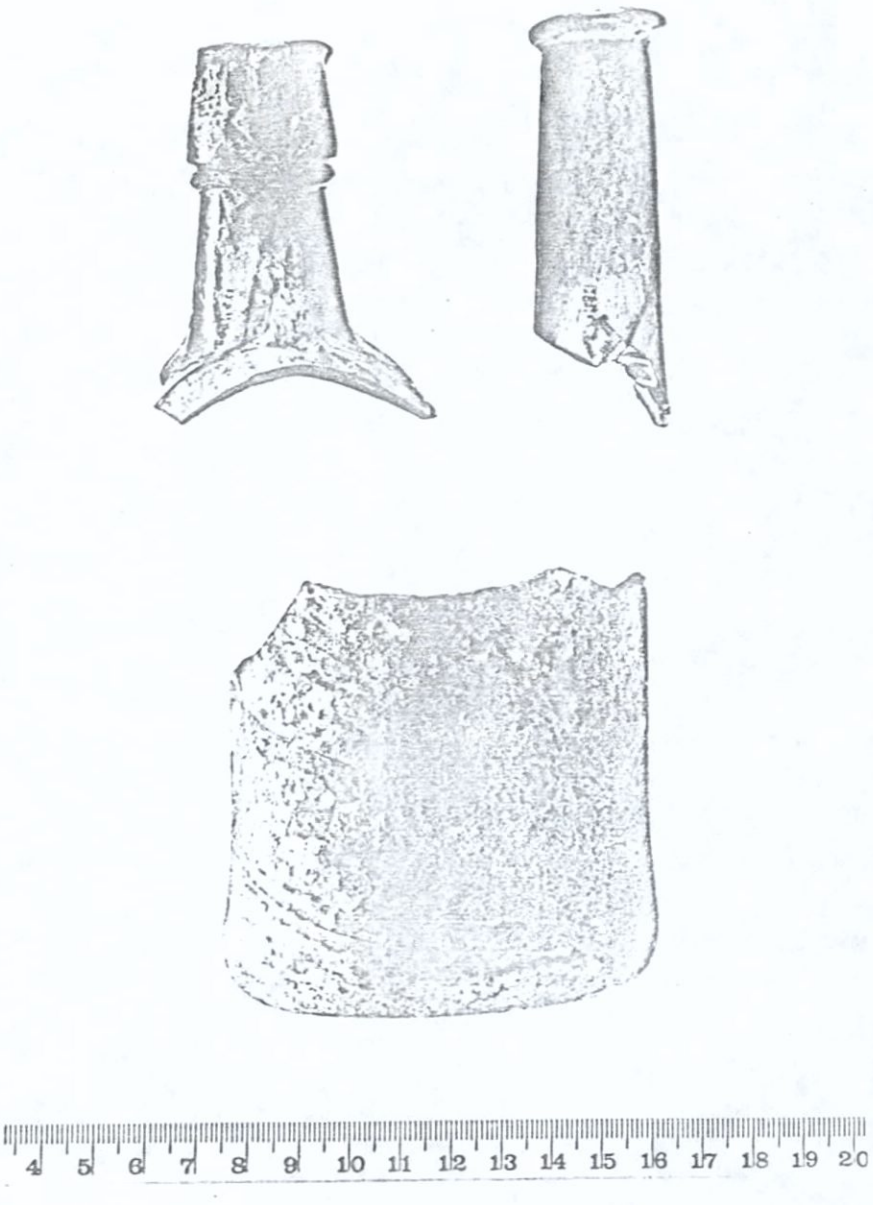

FIGURE 115. Photograph of glass bottle fragments recovered from the builder's trench of Feature 7, Lot 10, Cultural Unit C. Upper left: Finish and neck section from an olive-green blown bottle with a hand-formed spout (Catalog No. 0562). Bottom: Base section from an olive-green, free-blown wine or liquor bottle (Catalog No. 0586). Upper right: Finish and neck sherd, with single string rim, from an aquamarine bottle, possibly of French manufacture (Catalog No. 0562). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

Table 22 - Mean Ceramic Date for Feature 7, Cultural Unit C
Lot 10, Wall Street Side

		Total Datable Sherds:		MCD:
		73	129877	1779.1

Type #:	Date Range:	Median Date:	Ceramic Type Name:	Sherd Count:	Product:
37	c.1690-1775	1733	Unglazed, Refined Red Stoneware	1	1733
40	c.1720-1805	1763	White Salt-glazed Stoneware	1	1763
43	c.1740-1775	1758	White Salt-glazed Stoneware-Plate	1	1758
76	c.1660-1800	1730	Delft Chamber Pots	1	1730
22	c.1762-1820	1791	Creamware (Undecorated)	43	77013
19	c.1780-1830	1805	Pearlware - Blue, Shell-edged	4	7220
12	c.1795-1815	1805	" - Underglaze Polychrome	2	3610
13	c.1790-1820	1805	" - Annular	1	1805
20	c.1780-1830	1805	" - Undecorated	5	9025
39	c.1660-1880	1730	Underglaze Blue Chinese Porcelain	13	22490
26	c.1660-1800	1730	Overglaze Enamelled " "	1	1730

Note: The ceramic type number and date ranges are based on South (1978).

overflow chambers), comprise Cultural Unit D. A total of 10 ceramic sherds were recovered from the unit, including 2 red earthenware sherds, 1 buff-bodied slipware plate fragment, 5 creamware sherds, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, and a single fragment of Chinese export porcelain (see Table 17).

Glass bottle fragments consisted of a single olive-green body sherd and a single clear body sherd. Construction material recovered from Cultural Unit D consisted mainly of red brick and mortar fragments. Small amounts of yellow brick and linoleum floor (one fragment, probably intrusive) were also found, as well as wood, metal, coal and coal ash, and window glass fragments. A total of 11 hand-wrought or cut corroded nail fragments were recovered (see Table 18).

Alhough an extremely small quantity of material was recovered from the backfilled builder's trenches of Features 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, and 20 the artifact types are consistent with a late eighteenth-century date of construction. Features 10 and 13 from 56 Wall Street were probably built at about the same time as was the large privy on the lot (Feature 7; see Cultural Unit C). The single fragment of creamware recovered from Feature 15, although it may be intrusive, may indicate a construction date in the last third of the eighteenth century. It may also indicate an undocumented construction phase on the lot.

e. Cultural Unit E

Cultural Unit E contains primary debris found within Feature 7, the large rectangular stone privy, deposited during the period of its use--i.e., before its abandonment. Fifty ceramic sherds were recovered from this unit (see Table 17 and Appendix G). The majority (43, or 86%) were earthenwares. Two stoneware and five porcelain fragments were also recovered. The condition and general size of the sherds has allowed a determination of vessel form and minimum vessel counts (see Table 23).

Refined earthenwares account for 39 (90.6%) of the earthenwares in the unit. A total of 9 creamware sherds, 8 of which were undecorated, were recovered. The decorated fragment was a rimsherd with a molded "Royal pattern" edge treatment. Two creamware vessels, a plate and a hollow ware, were counted for the unit. The ten pearlware sherds in the unit represent four vessels. Decorative styles and forms include one blue shell-edged plate, one blue transfer-printed plate, one handle to an unidentified hollow ware, and an unidentified vessel with a blue, hand-painted decoration.

Based on a total of 18 sherds, 7 whiteware vessels were counted from the unit (see Table 23). A variety of forms and decorative styles were represented, including one blue

Table 23 - Minimum Vessel Counts for Feature 7, Cultural Unit E
Lot 10, Wall Street Side

Ceramic Type:	No. Sherds:	MNV: Forms:
EARTHENWARES:		
Redware		
Undecorated	4	2 (2 unident.)
Slipware	1	1 (hollow)
Tin-glazed wares	1	1 (chamber pot?)
Creamware	9	2 (1 plate, 1 hollow)
Undecorated		
Pearlware		
Decorated:	5	4 (2 plates, 1 hollow, 1 unident.)
Shell-edged, blue		
Transfer printed, blue		
Undecorated	5	
Whiteware		
Shell-edged, blue	4	1 (Unident.)
Transfer printed, blue	2	1 (Unident.)
Polychrome stenciled	17	4 (teapot, ewer, bowl, unident. hollow)
Undecorated	8	1 (saucer)
Ironstone		
Undecorated	1	1 (Unident.)
STONEWARES:		
Red paste	1	1 (1 hollow)
Brown paste	1	1 (1 hollow)
PORCELAIN		
CHINESE EXPORT		
Underglaze dec.	3	2 (6 plate, 3 hollow, 1saucer)
Soft Paste (English)	2	2 (1 plate, 1 hollow)
Undecorated		
TOTALS:	64	24

Summary of Forms:

7	Flatwares (Plates)
12	Hollow wares
1	Chamber pot (?)
4	Unidentifiable vessels
24	TOTAL:

shell-edged saucer, one blue transfer-printed unidentified vessel, and four polychrome, hand-stenciled and hand-painted vessels. The polychrome hand-stenciled wares, decorated with small floral sprays and hand painting in green on finials and handles, include a teapot, a ewer or pitcher, a bowl, and the finial of an unidentified hollow ware (see Figure 116). In addition, one undecorated vessel was also counted. An impressed maker's mark, "ADAMS," was found on the blue shell-edged saucer. According to Godden, the mark was used by William Adams (and Sons or Co.) between the years 1800 and 1864 (Godden 1964: 21).

Four redware and one buff-bodied sherds were the only coarse earthenwares found. A small quantity of high-fired ceramic types were also recovered from this cultural unit. Included in this group was a single undecorated ironstone fragment, representing one unidentified vessel, one dry-bodied red stoneware sherd (one hollow ware), one salt-glazed brown-bodied stoneware sherd (one hollow ware), and five porcelain sherds. The five porcelain sherds included three blue, hand-painted Chinese export fragments (representing one plate and two hollow wares), and two soft paste sherds. The soft paste porcelain fragments included an undecorated plate rimsherd and a blue, hand-painted hollow ware vessel.

A total of 78 "household" glass sherds were found in the unit. Of this total, 46 were clear glass lamp chimney fragments. The next most prevalent item were 13 colorless, molded, glass tumbler fragments, including two 9-sided base sherds with exterior fluting and one body and base sherd. One of the tumbler fragments had a pink enameled exterior decoration. A total of 19 glass sherds were unidentifiable.

Bottle glass numbered 198 pieces and included several whole vessels (see Figure 117). A total of 15 olive-green wine/liquor bottle glass fragments, including two whole bottles, were recovered. One hundred eight of the sherds were from a single vessel--a clear glass, mold-blown bottle or flask. Additional liquor bottle fragments included one amber glass beer bottle sherd. Medicine bottles were represented by 63 sherds and 4 whole bottles (see Figure 117). The 63 sherds were from molded clear glass, 12-sided bottles. Two of the whole medicine bottles are clear glass, and two are aqua. One possible bitters bottle was also found, and one ink bottle was represented by two sherds (see Figure 117).

Miscellaneous items recovered in this unit included three pins with stamped heads that date after 1824 (Noel Hume 1969A: 254), a buckle fragment, a metal pen point, flowerpot fragments, and a single stem fragment (6/64-inch bore).

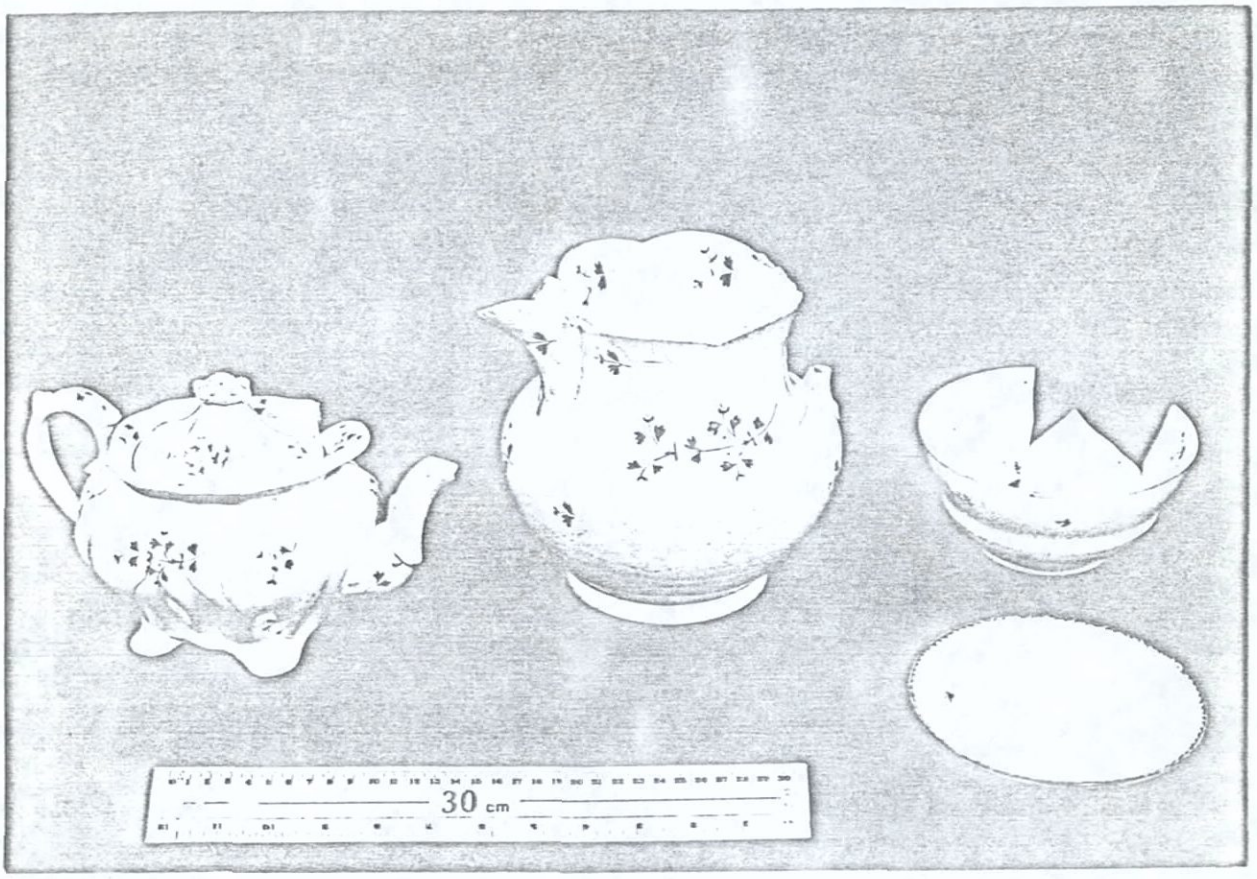

FIGURE 116. Photograph of whiteware ceramic vessels recovered from the interior of Feature 7, Lot 10, Cultural Units E and I. Left: Hand-stenciled, polychrome teapot (Catalog No. 0688, Cultural Unit E). Center: Hand-stenciled polychrome ewer (Catalog No. 0218, Cultural Unit E). Upper right: Hand-stenciled polychrome bowl (fragments from both Cultural Units E and I, Catalog Nos. 0661, 0690, 0696). Lower right: Blue shell-edged saucer, marked "ADAMS" on base. (Catalog No. 0218, Cultural Unit E). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

FIGURE 117. Photograph of glass bottle vessels recovered from the interior of Feature 7, Lot 10, Cultural Unit E. From left to right: Two blown, aqua-colored medicine bottles (Catalog Nos. 0218 and 0647); molded, green, possible bitters bottle (Catalog No. 0688); olive-green, blown, wine/liquor bottle (Catalog No. 0218); clear glass, molded ink bottle with threaded neck (Catalog No. 0697); olive-green, blown champagne bottle (Catalog No. 0674); two molded, colorless, 12-sided medicine bottles, one with cork stopper and one with a ground glass stopper (both Catalog No. 0688). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

Two coins were found in the deposit. One was an unidentifiable copper coin measuring 25 mm. in diameter. The other was a five-dollar half-eagle Liberty Head gold piece, dated 1835 (see Figures E-1 and E-2).

Construction and waste material recovered from the unit consisted mainly of red brick and mortar fragments. Small amounts of slate were also found, as well as coal, coal ash, and window glass fragments. Most of the nails recovered from the unit (57 of 66, or 86.4%) were wrought or cut shank fragments, too corroded to be identified positively. Three machine-cut nails with machine-cut heads, manufactured after 1815, were also found (Noel Hume 1969A: 252-53). A few of the specimens are possibly wire nails (shank fragments only), post-dating 1850.

Cultural Unit E is a primary deposit that appears to date to the second quarter of the nineteenth century based on analysis of the artifacts and documentary evidence. A mean ceramic date of 1821 was obtained for the unit (see Table 24) based on 44 of the 50 sherds. As shown on cartographic sources, the privy was built over by 1857 (see Figure 20). During this period, the building on the lot housed numerous commercial offices, mainly insurance companies. It appears that the privy was still in use at least until the installation of Croton water in 1842, but it is difficult to determine exactly how soon after that date the building was hooked up to public sewers.

The change to an exclusively commercial function for the Wall Street buildings is reflected in the quantity and types of artifacts recovered from the interior of Feature 7. A relative paucity of items was found, although a few objects, such as those shown in Figures 116 and 117, indicate that the offices had some amenities related to taking meals and washing up at work.

f. Cultural Unit F

Cultural Unit F consists of undisturbed secondary deposits found within Features 10, 13, 15, 16, 19, and 20. In Features 10, 13, and 19-20, the deposit was uncovered beneath a thick layer of demolition fill deposited in the early twentieth century.

Estimates of minimum vessels have not been made for this unit. A total of 39 sherds were recovered from Features 13, 15, 19, and 20. Of this total, 31 (79.4%) of the fragments were earthenwares, 3 (7.6%) were stonewares, and 5 (12.8%) were porcelains (see Table 17). Only 4 of the earthenware sherds--3 redware sherds and 1 buff-bodied Staffordshire slipware sherd--were coarse types. Refined earthenwares included 3 creamware sherds, 1 with blue shell-

Table 24 - Mean Ceramic Date for Feature 7, Cultural Unit E
Lot 10, Wall Street Side

			Total Datable Sherds:		MCD:
			40	72870	1821.8
Type #:	Date Range:	Median Date:	Ceramic Type Name:	Sherd Count:	Product:
56	c.1670-1795	1733	Lead Glazed Slipware	1	1733
22	c.1762-1820	1791	Creamware (Undecorated)	9	16119
19	c.1780-1830	1805	Pearlware - Blue, Shell-edged	1	1805
11	c.1795-1840	1818	" - Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1818
20	c.1780-1830	1805	" - Undecorated	3	5415
2	c.1820-1900	1860	Whiteware-Underglaze Polychrome	13	24180
2	c.1820-1900	1860	Whiteware	7	13020
3	c.1813-1900	1857	Ironstone	1	1857
39	c.1660-1880	1730	Porcelain, Chinese Export	3	5190
37	c.1690-1775	1733	Unglazed Refined Red Stoneware	1	1733

Note: The ceramic type number and date ranges are based on South (1978).

edge decoration and 2 undecorated; 4 pearlware sherds, 3 annular decorated and 1 hand-painted; and 18 whiteware sherds, 13 undecorated, 3 blue transfer-printed, and 2 black transfer-printed. The stoneware sherds included 2 grey salt-glazed sherds, 1 with an unidentifiable impressed decoration and a hand-painted, underglazed decorated red-bodied ware, with a possible lead glaze. The 5 porcelain sherds were all Chinese export wares.

One table glass fragment (a possible wine glass sherd) was found, along with fourteen fragments of unidentifiable curved glass. Bottles are represented by a total of 124 sherds. Thirty-nine (31.4%) of these are stoneware sherds from several ink bottles. Twenty-nine of the sherds (23.38%) are from olive-green glass wine and/or liquor bottles. Three of these sherds are from an unidentified historical or pictorial mold-blown flask. The remainder of the bottle glass sherds were clear or aqua in color.

Six undecorated pipe bowl and stem fragments were found in the unit. Clothing items included two bone buttons, and one possible cufflink, brass with a piece of bevelled glass attached. Six pins, five of which have stamped heads, were recovered. Items in the "furnishings" category included a brass furniture tack, pieces of marble molding, and a fragment of an agate doorknob. Stationery items included 36 iron or brass pen points, a slate pencil, and the ink bottles previously described. Miscellaneous personal specimens included a marble, shot pellets, and a pocket knife with a bone handle.

Construction and waste material recovered from the unit consisted of red brick and mortar fragments, small amounts of yellow brick and fire brick, slate, and concrete (one fragment). Wood, metal, coal and coal ash, and window glass fragments were also recovered. Most of the nails recovered were wrought or cut shank fragments, too corroded to be identified positively. One machine-cut nail with a machine-cut head, manufactured after 1815, was also found (Noel Hume 1969A: 252-53). A few of the specimens are possible wire nails (shank fragments only), post-dating 1850.

The fill from these three features was deposited throughout the first half of the nineteenth century. Some of the material may have been disturbed from its original place of deposition as a result of new construction or alteration of existing structures.

g. Cultural Unit G

Cultural Unit G consisted of disturbed artifactual material from the trench for a 30-foot-long lead pipe that connected Features 10 (a cistern) and 18 (a well), effectively converting the latter into a drywell. This

trench impacted Feature 13 and the builder's trenches for Features 10 and 18.

The majority of the 51 ceramic sherds recovered from the unit are refined types that date to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (see Table 17). A small quantity of earlier ceramic types is also represented in the disturbed deposit. Estimates of minimum number and vessel forms have not been made.

Out of the 51 sherds, 39 (76.4%) were earthenwares, 2 (3.9%) were stonewares, and the remaining 10 (19.6%) were porcelain. The refined earthenwares consisted of 13 creamware sherds, most of which (10) were undecorated. Decorative styles included a fragment of green glazed ware, a plate sherd with a molded garland, and a single example of mocha creamware. A variety of decorative styles were found on the thirteen pearlware sherds recovered from the unit. In addition to three blue, hand-painted sherds were five blue, shell-edged rim sherds. Of the five remaining sherds, one had a blue transfer-print decoration, one had an annular slip decoration, and the final three were undecorated.

Three of the six whiteware sherds were decorated, and included two blue shell-edged sherds and a single light blue, transfer-printed fragment. The remaining earthenwares in the unit included two fragments of a blue, hand-painted tin-oxide glazed ware, possibly Rouen faience, and one Jackfield-type redware sherd. Coarse earthenwares from the unit consisted of a single sherd of mottled ware with a high-fired body, and two Staffordshire slipware sherds, one of which contained a mixed buff and red paste.

The two stoneware sherds from the unit included a fragment of a possibly salt-glazed red-bodied ware and an undecorated, salt-glazed, gray-bodied ware. All of the porcelain sherds recovered were hand-painted Chinese export wares. Two of the sherds also contained worn overglaze hand-painted decorations.

A total of six non-bottle glass fragments were recovered from the unit. The condition of the sherds did not allow identification as to form or type of manufacture. Two may have been fragments of a light aqua lamp chimney. One of the remaining four colorless fragments appears to be blown glass. Twenty-nine bottle fragments were found in the unit. The majority (16, or 55.1%) are from free-blown, olive-green wine/liquor bottles. Of the remaining 13 sherds, three were aqua colored and ten were clear or colorless. Although one of the clear glass fragments did have a molded seam, most were uninformative as to form, function, or type of manufacture.

A total of 21 miscellaneous items, including personal objects and writing or stationery items, were found in the unit. Kaolin pipe fragments included 5 undecorated bowl sherds and 4 undecorated stem fragments. A variety of bore diameters were represented. Additional objects included a single clay marble, a portion of a bone button, and six metal pen points. One of the pen points was of a copper alloy material.

Construction material recovered from the unit consisted mainly of red brick and mortar fragments. Small amounts of yellow brick, slate, and fiberglass (one fragment, probably intrusive) were also found, as well as wood, metal, coal and coal ash, and window glass fragments.

In summary, the installation of the lead drainage pipe (Feature 26), which connected a cistern (Feature 10) to a well that was originally constructed in the early eighteenth century (Feature 18), also disturbed artifact-bearing strata on the lot. The more diagnostic material recovered from the unit, primarily household debris, was generally earlier than the pipe's date of installation. The majority of the material was manufactured either in the late eighteenth or in the early nineteenth century. A very small portion of the cultural material--i.e., the Staffordshire slipwares and mottled ware--may date to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century, at the earliest.

h. Cultural Unit H

Cultural Unit H contained material found within Feature 18, deposited after its conversion to a drywell. A total of 16 ceramic sherds were recovered from Cultural Unit H, 15 of which were earthenwares. (A single fragment of blue and white Chinese export porcelain was the sixteenth sherd.) The 15 earthenware sherds included 7 undecorated redware fragments, 6 undecorated ironstone fragments, and 2 whiteware sherds. One of the whiteware sherds contained a hand-stenciled polychrome decoration. Four of the redware sherds, comprising the handle and body portion of a chamber pot, were joined.

Few of the glass fragments recovered from the unit are very informative. In addition to 3 light aqua sherds, possibly from a lamp chimney, a total of 19 bottle glass fragments were recovered. With the exception of a single blown, olive-green wine or liquor bottle fragment, all were colorless glass and were unidentifiable as to function or type of manufacture.

Personal and miscellaneous objects from the unit consisted of two whole and four fragments of at least two other porcelain sleeve buttons. Additional items included a

single red earthenware flowerpot sherd and three kaolin pipe stem fragments (two with 5/64-inch bore diameters and one with a 6/64-inch bore diameter).

Construction material recovered from the unit consisted mainly of red brick and mortar fragments. Small amounts of yellow brick, slate, and fiberglass (one fragment, probably intrusive) were also found, as well as wood, metal, coal and coal ash, and window glass fragments.

Cultural Unit H contained a relatively small quantity of artifactual material, some of which may have been redeposited in the well (Feature 18) as a result of on-site disturbances. The more diagnostic material is attributable to a date of manufacture in the first half of the nineteenth century. A small portion of the material, especially the redware sherds, may be of late eighteenth-century manufacture. The overall lack of late eighteenth-century material indicates that either the feature was maintained throughout its period of use as a source of water, or, when the well was converted to a drywell, the shaft was cleaned. The lack of a heavy deposit of material also reflects the commercial nature of both the lot and the area when the well was abandoned.

i. Cultural Unit I

Cultural Unit I consists of the artifactual material associated with the construction of the 1901 foundation and partition walls on Lot 10. Additionally, this construction activity included the leveling of the rear courtyard area, the construction of concrete footings for piers or column supports, and the filling-in of features. The following features and their associated builder's trenches were impacted: 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20. Inasmuch as the component was a relatively recent disturbance, the assemblage will not be discussed in the same detail as were earlier components. Construction material from the unit was not fully recovered in the field. A full inventory and indentification of the material can be found in Appendix G.

Cultural Unit I contains the majority of the artifactual material recovered from Lot 10. The quantity and variety of material reflects the range of the disturbances caused by the 1901 construction phase. Features located in the extreme rear (northern) portion of the lot--i.e., 7, 8, and 10--contained the heaviest concentration of material.

In general, the cultural material that can be considered to be domestic or household refuse ranges in date from the mid-eighteenth century through the first third of the nineteenth century. A small quantity of possible prehistoric waste flakes was also found.

A few of the more interesting objects in Cultural Unit I are illustrated in Figures 118 and 119. A full listing and identification of all material is provided in Appendix G. The wide variety of imported ware types in the unit is shown in Figure 118. Some of the earliest manufactured types include two fragments of high-fired, buff paste mottled ware. The lead/manganese-glazed ceramic was manufactured in the Staffordshire district as well as in other parts of England in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Perhaps the earliest ware type in the unit was the base section of a Dutch majolica plate, a platter with a "Wan-li" pattern. The vessel evidently dates to the seventeenth century (Wilcoxen 1982: 24). The decoration of the sherds consists of dark blue hand-painted floral panels surrounding a worn central motif (see Figure 118). Examples of later eighteenth-century ceramics in the unit include a buff-paste Staffordshire slipware plate and a French faience ointment or mustard pot (Noel Hume 1969A: 209).

The last object to be discussed is a French inkwell of brass and porcelain, recovered from the lowest layers of fill in Feature 7. The saucer-shaped base of the inkwell was surmounted by a central reservoir. Projecting off one side of the well was a smaller well, possibly for holding ink and dipping pens. Connected to the top brass knob was a porcelain cylinder that evidently maintained a desired level of ink in the smaller well. On the top of the knob was the following cast maker's mark and inscription in French: "A. ROCQUET PROPRIETE, ENCRIER POMPE MOUVEMENT SPHERIQUE" (see Figure 119).

j. Cultural Unit J

Cultural Unit J contains material that has not been assigned to any of the previously mentioned cultural units for Lot 10, including unassociated material, surface collections, material retained during the removal of the modern demolition fill, etc. This material will not be described and has been inventoried and listed in Appendix G.

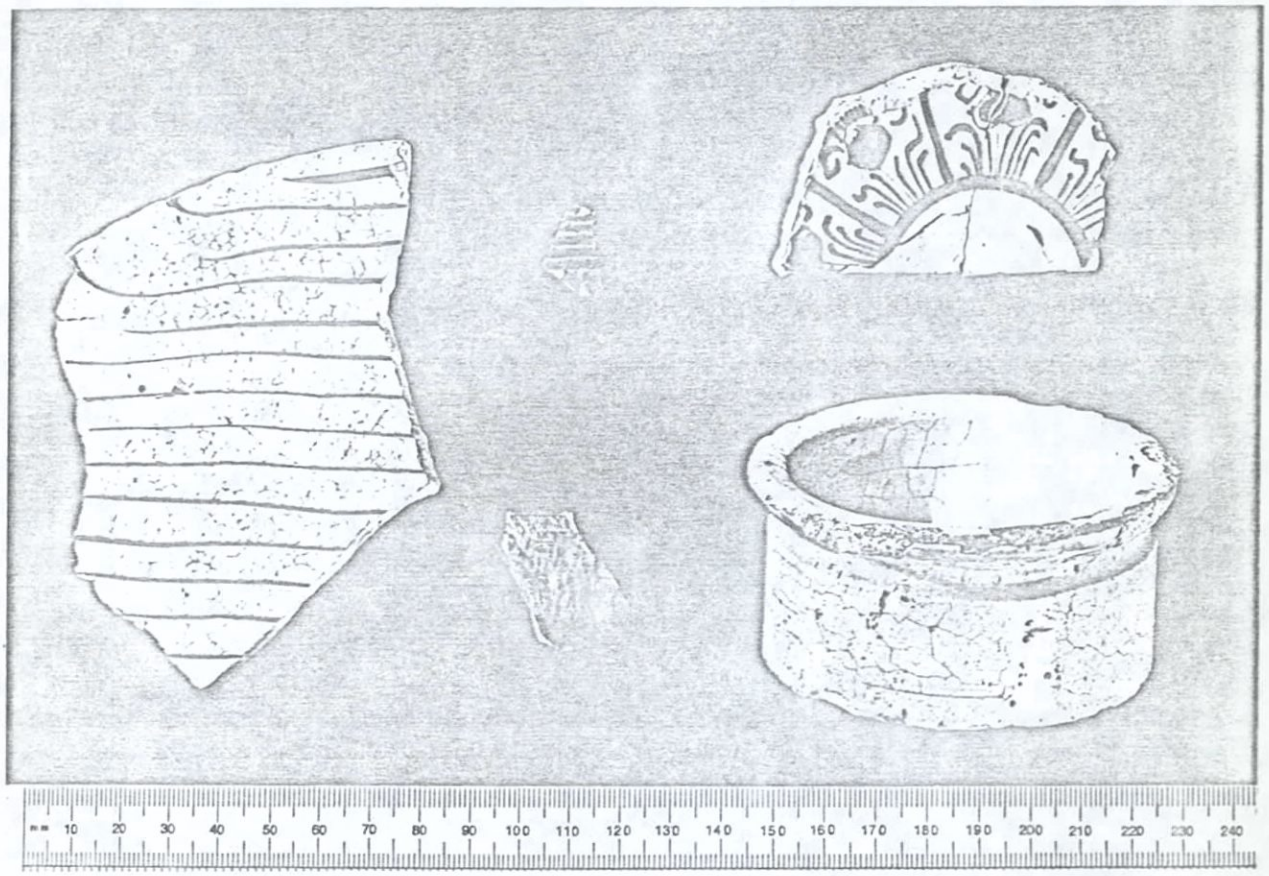

FIGURE 118. Photograph of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century manufactured ceramics recovered from strata associated with the 1901 disturbance, Lot 10, Feature 10, Cultural Unit I. Left: Buff paste rimsherd from a Staffordshire slipware platter with trailed white slip (Catalog No. 0679). Upper and lower center: Lead/manganese-glazed mottled ware, English (Catalog Nos. 0173 and 0688, respectively). Upper right: Tin oxide-glazed plate or majolica platter base sherd with dark blue "Wan-li" pattern hand painted as decoration (possibly Dutch; Catalog No. 0650). Lower right: Tin oxide-glazed mustard or ointment pot with white interior and green exterior, possibly French faience (Catalog No. 0679). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

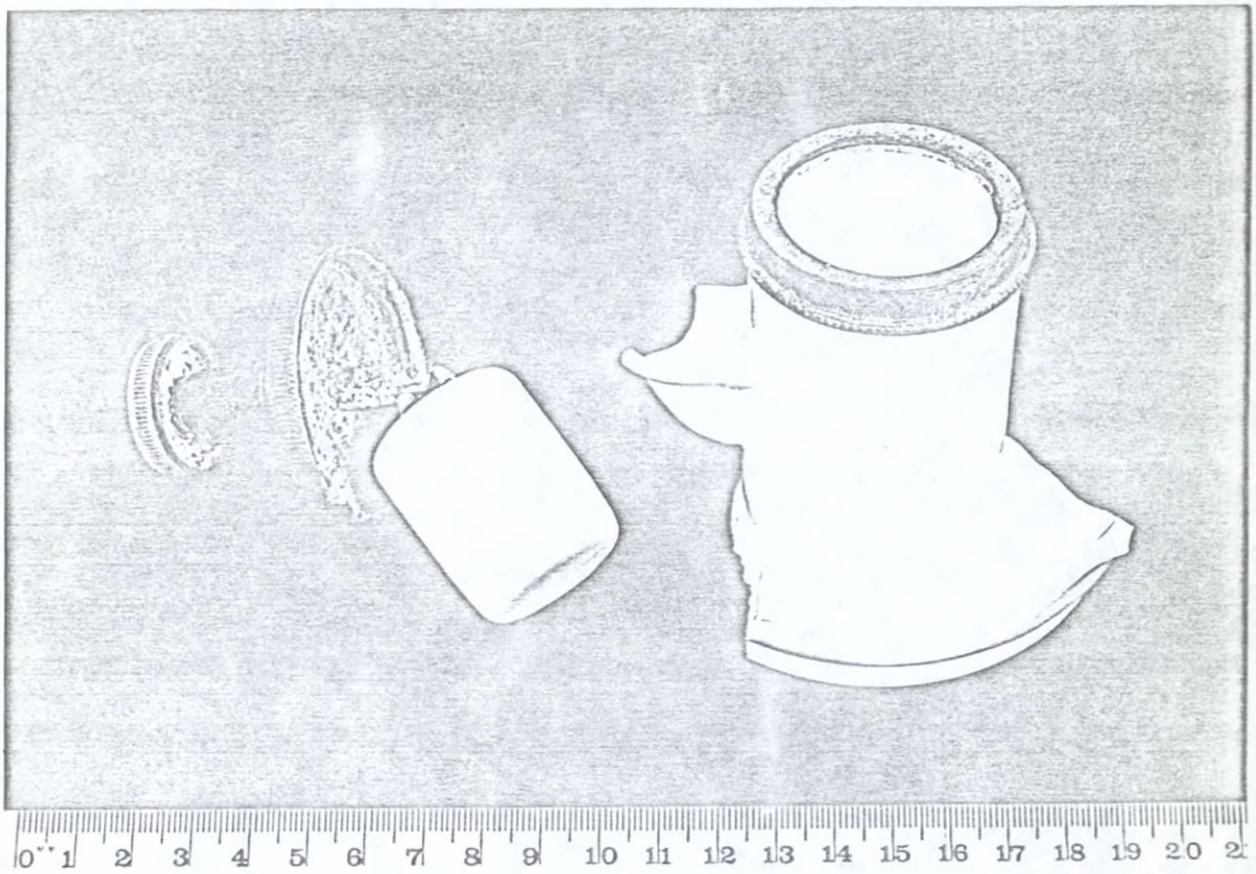

FIGURE 119. Photograph of brass and porcelain "ink pump" or inkwell recovered from interior of Feature 7, Lot 10, Cultural Unit I (Catalog Nos. 0690, left; 0696, right). Castmaker's mark reads: "A. ROCQUET PROPRIETE, ENCRIER POMPE MOUVEMENT SPHERIQUE." (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

2. 59-61 Pine Street Side of Lot 10

Five distinct cultural units were designated for the Pine Street side of Lot 10 (see Table 16). These units and associated artifacts are discussed in chronological order in the pages that follow. Tables 25 and 26 summarize the distribution of selected artifact categories for this lot.

a. Cultural Unit A

This unit includes material from the builder's trench for Feature 9, a stone privy, along with the material associated with the remains of a wooden curb employed in the privy's construction. The material found below the first course of stone consisted mainly of nail fragments.

Few diagnostic artifacts were found in this unit. Household material included only a single sherd of undecorated cream-colored earthenware and three free-blown, olive-green bottle glass fragments (see Table 25).

In addition to a small quantity of red brick and mortar and a single fragment of roofing slate, 54 nail fragments were recovered (see Table 26). The majority of these were from the decomposed remains of the wooden curb used in building the privy. Due to poor preservation, many nail fragments could not be classified accurately by method of manufacture. None of the specimens, however, appears to have been a wire nail, and many of the more identifiable examples are either hand wrought or machine cut, predating the 1820's (Noel Hume 1969A: 252-53).

Although this component contained only a small amount of material, the specimens, especially the ceramic sherd, appear to date the construction of the Feature 9 privy to the last third of the eighteenth century, and no earlier than the late 1750's-early 1760's. Alternatively, inasmuch as it is known that a house stood on this lot before 1700 (see Appendix A and Section III), either the privy is associated with an unrecorded mid-eighteenth-century phase of improvements made on the lot, or the material is intrusive and the feature is of earlier construction.

b. Cultural Unit B

The debris found within the privy has been designated Cultural Unit B. Although much of this material apparently dates to the abandonment and filling of the privy, a portion of the material was deposited during the period the feature was in use. Estimates of minimum number of vessels and vessel forms are presented in Table 27.

TABLE 25
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 10 (59 Pine Street Side)

Cultural Units ---------> / Specimens	Cultural Unit A: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit B: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit C: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit D: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit E: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	TOTALS: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
EARTHENWARES																		
Buff Paste																		
Tin-Oxide Glaze																		
Undecorated										1	100.0%	3.6%				1	100.0%	1.8%
TOTAL Tin-Oxide Glaze										1	100.0%	3.6%				1	100.0%	1.8%
Lead Glaze																		
Combed Red Slip				1	100.0%	3.7%										1	50.0%	1.8%
Undecorated										1	100.0%	3.6%				1	50.0%	1.8%
TOTAL Lead Glaze				1	100.0%	3.7%				1	100.0%	3.6%				2	100.0%	3.5%
TOTAL Buff Paste				1	100.0%	3.7%				2	100.0%	7.1%				3	100.0%	5.3%
Buff-Pink/Lt. pink Paste																		
Tin-Oxide Glaze																		
Undecorated				1	100.0%	3.7%										1	100.0%	1.8%
Tin-Oxide Glaze				1	100.0%	3.7%										1	100.0%	1.8%
TOTAL Buff-Pink/Lt. Pink				1	100.0%	3.7%										1	100.0%	1.8%
Red Paste																		
Lead/Manganese Glaze																		
Engine-turned (grooved)										1	50.0%	3.6%				1	50.0%	1.8%
Undecorated										1	50.0%	3.6%				1	50.0%	1.8%
TOTAL Lead/Manganese Glaze										2	100.0%	7.1%				2	100.0%	3.5%
TOTAL Red Paste										2	100.0%	7.1%				2	100.0%	3.5%
Cream-colored/white Paste																		
Creamware																		
Green glazed				2	9.5%	7.4%										2	8.3%	3.5%
Undecorated	1	100.0%	100.0%	19	90.5%	70.4%				2	100.0%	7.1%				22	91.7%	38.6%
TOTAL Creamware	1	100.0%	100.0%	21	100.0%	77.8%				2	100.0%	7.1%				24	100.0%	42.1%
Pearlware																		
Hand Painted																		
Brown (edged)										1	16.7%	3.6%				1	14.3%	1.8%
Transfer Printed																		
Dark Blue										2	33.3%	7.1%				2	28.6%	3.5%
Molded edge																		
Undecorated				1	100.0%	3.7%				3	50.0%	10.7%				4	57.1%	7.0%
TOTAL Pearlware				1	100.0%	3.7%				6	100.0%	21.4%				7	100.0%	12.3%
Whiteware																		
Transfer Printed																		
Molded edge																		
Hand-painted																		
Undecorated							1	100.0%	100.0%	8	100.0%	29.6%				9	100.0%	15.8%
TOTAL Whiteware							1	100.0%	100.0%	8	100.0%	28.6%				9	100.0%	15.8%
TOTAL Cream-colored/white	1	100.0%	100.0%	22	100.0%	81.5%	1	100.0%	100.0%	16	100.0%	57.1%				40	100.0%	70.2%
Gravish/white Paste																		
Ironstone																		

No Specimens

TABLE 25
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 10 (59 Pine Street Block)

Cultural Units --------> / Specimens	Cultural Unit A: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit B: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit C: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit D: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit E: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	TOTALS: #	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
Undecorated										1	100.0%	3.6%				1	100.0%	1.8%
TOTAL IRONSTONE										1	100.0%	3.6%				1	100.0%	1.8%
TOTAL Grayish/white Paste										1	100.0%	3.6%				1	100.0%	1.8%
TOTAL EARTHENWARES	1	100.0%	100.0%	24	100.0%	88.9%	1	100.0%	100.0%	21	100.0%	75.0%				47	100.0%	82.5%
Light Gray/Gray Paste Salt-glazed Undecorated				1	100.0%	3.7%										1	100.0%	1.8%
TOTAL Lt.Gray/Gray Paste				1	100.0%	3.7%										1	100.0%	1.8%
Light buff/gray paste Salt-glazed Molded				1	100.0%	3.7%				1	100.0%	3.6%				2	100.0%	3.5%
TOTAL Lt. Buff/Gray Paste				1	100.0%	3.7%				1	100.0%	3.6%				2	100.0%	3.5%
Buff/lt. buff/pink paste Salt-glazed Undecorated										2	100.0%	7.1%				2	100.0%	3.5%
TOTAL BUFF/LT. BUFF PASTE										2	100.0%	7.1%				2	100.0%	3.5%
White paste Salt-glazed Undecorated										1	100.0%	3.6%				1	100.0%	1.8%
TOTAL WHITE PASTE										1	100.0%	3.6%				1	100.0%	1.8%
TOTAL STONEWARES				2	100.0%	7.4%				4	100.0%	14.3%				6	100.0%	10.5%
PORCELAIN Hard Paste (Bluish white) Hand painted under glaze				1	100.0%	3.7%				1	33.3%	3.6%				2	50.0%	3.5%
Undecorated										2	66.7%	7.1%				2	50.0%	3.5%
TOTAL HARD PASTE				1	100.0%	3.7%				3	100.0%	10.7%				4	100.0%	7.0%
TOTAL PORCELAIN				1	100.0%	3.7%				3	100.0%	10.7%				4	100.0%	7.0%
TOTALS	1	100.0%	100.0%	27	100.0%	100.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%	28	100.0%	100.0%				57	100.0%	100.0%

Table 26 - Mean Ceramic Date for Feature 9, Cultural Unit B
Lot 10, Pine Street Side

Total Datable Sherds:		MCD:
25	44561	1782.4

Type #:	Date Range:	Median Date:	Ceramic Type Name:	Sherd Count:	Product:
22	c.1762-1820	1791	Creamware (Undecorated)	19	34029
33	c.1759-1775	1767	Green-glazed Creamware	2	3534
20	c.1780-1830	1805	Pearlware (Undecorated)	1	1805
56	c.1670-1795	1733	Slipware (Combed)	1	1733
39	c.1660-1880	1730	Porcelain, Chinese Export	1	1730
76	c.1660-1800	1730	Delft (Chamber pot?)	1	1730

Note: The ceramic type number and date ranges are based on South (1977).

TABLE 27
60 WALL STREET - Distribution of Nail Fragments by Cultural Unit and Type of Manufacture
Lot 10, Pine Street Side

Specimens	Cultural Units										SITE TOTALS	
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.			
	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in site
Type of Manufacture												
Hand Wrought (?)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	4	1.1%
Wrought or Cut (?)	54	100.0%	79	100.0%	50	84.7%	129	79.1%	2	28.6%	314	86.7%
Machine Cut w/Machine Cut Head	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.8%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Machine Cut w/Unident. Head	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	15.3%	24	14.7%	0	0.0%	33	9.1%
Wire	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	4.3%	1	14.3%	8	2.2%
TOTAL	54	100.0%	79	100.0%	59	100.0%	163	100.0%	7	100.0%	362	100.0%

The deposit consisted primarily of construction or demolition debris, with a relatively small amount of domestic material. A total of 27 ceramic sherds were recovered (see Table 25). Of these, 24 (88.9%) were earthenwares, 2 were stonewares, and 1 was a fragment of Chinese export porcelain. The earthenwares include 21 sherds of creamware, 1 of pearlware, and 1 of slipware. Only 2 of the creamware sherds were decorated, with green-glazed exterior surfaces. A minimum of 9 ceramic vessels were counted, including 2 plates, 1 cup, 1 mug or bowl, 1 chamber pot, 1 stoneware lid, and 3 unidentified hollow vessels (see Table 27 for the distribution of types).

A total of 94 fragments of bottle glass were recovered in this unit, 93 of which are from free-blown, olive-green wine/liquor vessels. Personal items recovered included two clay tobacco pipe fragments (one stem and one heel and stem fragment with a 6/64-inch bore diameter), one ground-stone marble, and two undecorated brass buttons. Additionally, one badly rusted iron pen point, possibly intrusive, was found in the unit.

The construction debris filling the privy consisted of distinct layers of brick, mortar, and slate mixed with other building stone. Four whole bricks were recovered, one of which was glazed on one end. Aqua window glass and coal were also present in these layers. A total of 79 nail fragments were found (see Table 26), corroded and difficult to classify (although they are definitely not wire).

In summary, although a few items in the privy fill date to the late eighteenth century and first decade of the nineteenth century at the latest, the majority of the diagnostic items may be from the Revolutionary War era. Excluding the two pieces of nineteenth-century stoneware, which, like the pen point previously noted, appear to be intrusive, a mean ceramic date of 1780 was calculated for this unit (see Table 28).

The overall date of the domestic refuse in this unit indicates that the feature was used as a trash receptacle for a period of time prior to the introduction of sewerage in the area. At this time, it is not known when the privy was abandoned. It was definitely no longer in use in 1816, when a warehouse was constructed on the lot. At that time, demolition debris was evidently thrown into the feature when the earlier house was torn down. If this debris is from the demolition of the structure preceding the warehouse, the slate from a roof and the glazed brick used for headers may be clues to the architectural characteristics of that house. As for the domestic material culture of the household, the sample from this unit is too small for valid socioeconomic interpretation.

Table 28 - Minimum Vessel Counts for Feature 9, Cultural Unit B
Lot 10, Pine Street Side

Ceramic Type:	No. Sherds:	MNV: Forms:
EARTHENWARES:		
Slipware, combed	1	1 (bowl or mug)
Tin-glazed wares	1	1 (hollow, unident.)
Creamware		
Green glazed	2	1 (hollow, unident.)
Undecorated	19	2 (1 cup, 1 chamber pot)
Pearlware		
Undecorated	1	1 (plate)
STONEWARES:		
Buff paste	2	2 (Lid, 1 unident.)
PORCELAIN		
CHINESE EXPORT		
Underglaze dec.	1	1 (1 plate)
TOTALS:	27	9

Summary of Forms:

2	Flatwares (Plates)
5	Hollow wares (1 cup, 1 bowl or mug, 3 unident.)
1	Chamber pot
1	Unidentifiable vessel
9	TOTAL:

c. Cultural Unit C

Cultural Unit C contains material recovered from the builder's trench of the foundation for the 1816 warehouse (designated Feature 27), which stood on the lot. The construction of this stone foundation destroyed the northern arc of the privy's stone lining.

Only one ceramic sherd, a fragment of undecorated whiteware, was recovered from this unit. Seven fragments of glass were recovered, five of which are from free-blown olive-green wine bottles and two from colorless containers of unknown function.

Two kaolin pipe stem fragments and one whole pipe bowl were found in this deposit, as well as one hand-made bone button. The unidentifiable decoration on the pipe bowl was not of a style typically found on early nineteenth-century pipes, and evidently points to an earlier date of manufacture. The bore diameter for the bowl measured 4/64 inch.

Construction and waste material from the unit included brick, mortar, coal, glass, sheet metal, and slate. Again, the 59 nail fragments recovered appear to be either machine-cut or hand-wrought varieties, but they are so poorly preserved that they cannot be identified definitely. A few pieces of linoleum flooring and fire brick are intrusive.

Although the trench for the 1816 warehouse cut through existing deposits, it contained few artifacts diagnostic of the early nineteenth century or earlier. Evidently the back-filled soil and the small secondary deposit of cultural material within the trench did not come from the immediate area. A few intrusive items in the deposit may be attributable either to later disturbances or to excavation error.

d. Cultural Unit D

Cultural Unit D contains material from late nineteenth-century pipe trenches and from the construction of the 1901 foundation wall south of the privy (Feature 9), which cut through the upper layers of privy fill.

Twenty-eight ceramic sherds were recovered in this unit, of which twenty-one (75%) were earthenwares, four were stonewares, and three were porcelains (see Table 25). The most common type represented was undecorated whiteware (8 sherds, or 28% of ceramics in the unit). Six pearlware sherds were recovered, including three green shell-edged, two dark blue transfer- printed, and one hand-painted fragment. Remaining earthenware sherds included two of undecorated creamware and one each of undecorated ironstone,

undecorated slipware, undecorated redware, engine-turned redware, and tin-glazed ware. Of the stoneware sherds, one is from a crock lid (probably dating to the late nineteenth century), one is a fragment of white salt glaze, and two are of grey salt glaze with cobalt slip decoration. All three porcelain sherds are Chinese export wares.

The 66 glass sherds in the unit included 37 olive-green wine/liquor bottle fragments, 26 aqua bottle fragments, one blue oval-shaped base fragment, and two colorless possible bottle fragments. Most of these are body sherds. A minimum vessel count was not made, but it is likely that very few individual vessels are represented. The majority of the bottles appear to have been free blown.

Miscellaneous personal items included a porcelain 4-hole button and 5 kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments (all undecorated). One pen point was found in the deposit. Five fragments of decorative marble and one flower pot sherd were also recovered.

Construction and waste material included brick, mortar, concrete and cement, coal, glass, sheet metal, and slate. Of the nail fragments recovered, most (153, or 93.8%) appear to be machine cut or hand wrought. Three machine-cut nails with machine-cut heads and seven wire nails were recovered (see Table 26).

In summary, the variety of ceramic types and other cultural material in Cultural Unit D evidently reflects the fact that it is a mixed component, containing materials from the lower privy fill, from secondary deposits related to warehouse construction, and from secondary deposits related to late nineteenth-century pipe trenches and the 1901 construction episode on Lot 10.

e. Cultural Unit E

Cultural Unit E contains material that has not been assigned to any of the preceding cultural units, including unassociated material, and intrusive material found in the subsoil, which will not be described. Contents of this unit have been inventoried and are listed in Appendix G.

C. Lot 24 (69 Pine Street)

Cultural material from the archeological deposits in Lot 24 has been grouped into five cultural units (see Table 16).

1. Cultural Unit A

Cultural Unit A contains material from the builder's trench for a red brick well (Feature 17) and the remains of the wooden curb (primarily nail fragments) found beneath its bottom course of brick. Although the cultural unit is a disturbed secondary deposit, it will be assessed in some detail owing to the early date of the material recovered. A full list of this material is given in Appendix G.

The artifactual material for the unit is overwhelmingly of seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century European and English manufacture. Also recovered in the unit were two prehistoric artifacts, a waste flake and the mid-section of a chert biface (see Figure 120). These artifacts were previously described in Section III.

Of the 145 ceramic sherds recovered from this deposit, none is of a type that was first manufactured in the mid-eighteenth century. No cream-colored earthenwares were recovered (such as Whieldon wares, mottled-glazed wares, green-glazed wares, or scratch-blue stonewares). Thus, based on presence/absence criteria, the collection seems to predate 1740-50. A mean ceramic date of 1743, based on 65 datable sherds, was obtained for the unit (see Table 29). A calculation of minimum number of ceramic vessels was made for this unit (Table 30). Overall, however, ceramic sherds were very small (reflecting secondary deposition), and in many cases vessel form could not be determined.

Earthenwares accounted for 112 sherds, or 77.2% of the total for the unit. Redware was the most prevalent ceramic type (49, or 31.7% of the ceramics in the unit). At least four vessels are represented by undecorated redware sherds. Three sherds of an Astbury-type, white-slipped, refined, red earthenware bowl or teapot (possibly manufactured in Staffordshire c. 1740) were recovered (see Wills 1969: 99). Similar Astbury-type wares were recovered during construction of the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan (Huey 1984: personal communication).

Buff-bodied earthenwares included 3 mottled ware fragments (1 vessel) and 21 slip-decorated sherds (14.8% of the ceramics in the unit), of which 4 have trailed red slip, 2 have trailed white slip, 2 have combed white slip, and 13 are undecorated (these may, however, all come from the same vessel). One sherd of Buckley ware (a high-fired mixed buff and brown body with black, lead/manganese glaze), manufactured between 1720 and 1775, was also recovered. The deposit contained two fragments of an Iberian storage jar as well.

Twenty-six tin oxide-glazed sherds (17.9% of the total ceramics in the unit) were recovered from this unit. At

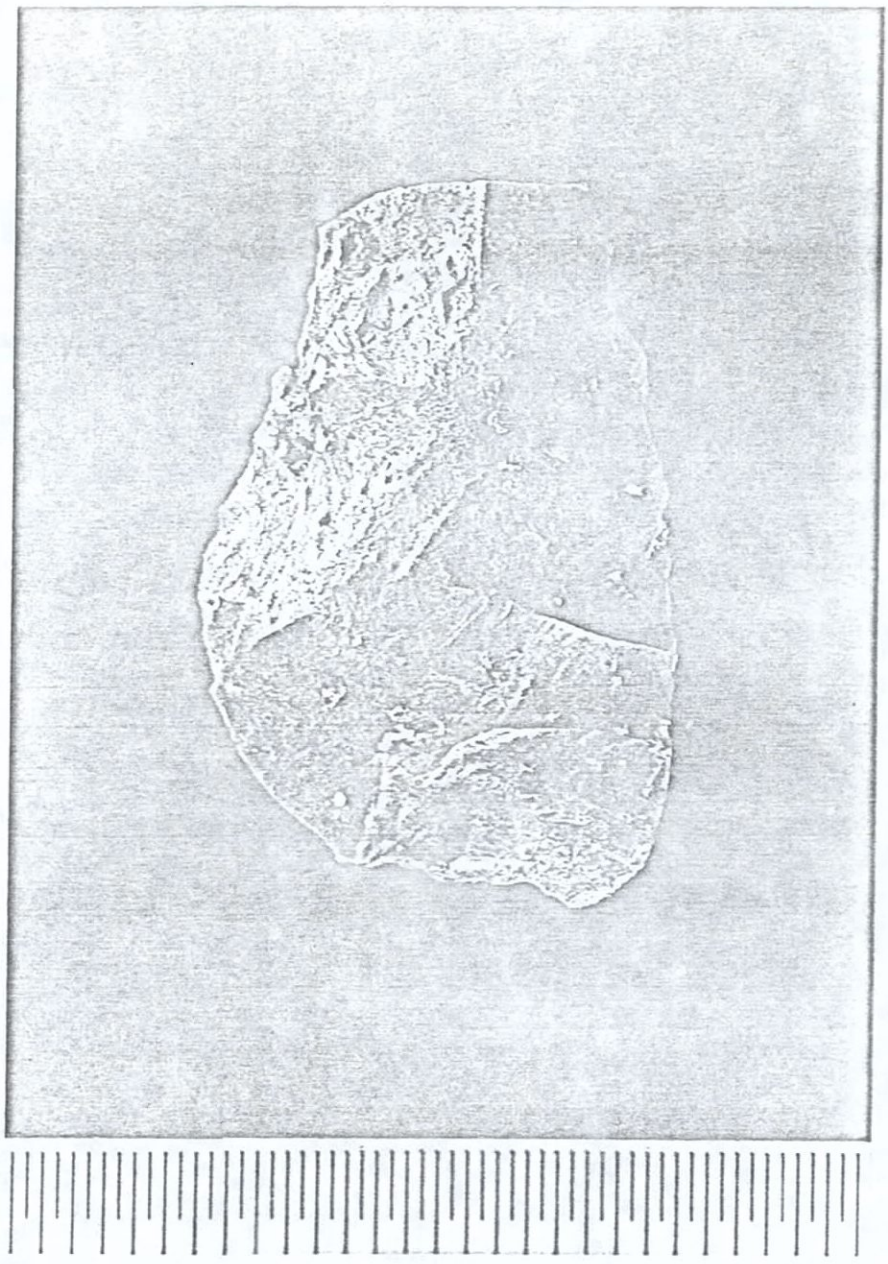

FIGURE 120. Photograph of prehistoric, gray chert biface, Lot 24, Cultural Unit A (Catalog No. 0355), builder's trench of early eighteenth-century well (Feature 17). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

Table 29 - Mean Ceramic Date for Feature 17, Cultural Unit A
Lot 24 (69 Pine Street)

		Total datable sherds: 63		MCD: 1743.7
Type #:	Date Range:	Median Date:	Ceramic Type Name:	Sherd Count:	Product:
			Mottled	0	0
46	c.1720-1775	1746	Buckley Ware	3	5238
36	c.1745-1780	1763	Iberian Storage	2	3526
56	c.1670-1795	1733	Slipware	21	36393
39	c.1660-1880	1730	Porcelain, Chinese Export	3	5190
49	c.1600-1802	1750	Delft	31	54250
40	c.1720-1760	1763	White Salt-glazed Stonew.	2	3526
37	c.1690-1775	1733	Brown Salt-glazed Bugs	1	1733

Note: The ceramic type number and date ranges are based on South (1978).

Table 30 - Estimates of Minimum Number and Types of Vessels
in Cultural Unit A
Feature 17
LOT 24

CERAMIC TYPE:	No. Sherds:	MNV: Forms:
EARTHENWARES:		
REDWARE		
Undecorated	41	4 (1 storage, 3 unident.)
Slipped	3	1 (hollow, unident.)
SLIPWARE	21	1 (hollow, unident.)
TIN-GLAZED WARES	32	7 (3 plates, 4 hollow)
BUCKLEY WARE	3	2 (2 storage)
MOTTLED WARE	3	1 (hollow, unident.)
IBERIAN STORAGE JAR	2	1 (storage)
STONEWARES:		
DOMESTIC	19	1 (bowl)
WHITE SALT-GLAZED	2	1 (hollow, unident.)
GRAY SALT-GLAZED UNDECORATED	8	5 (hollow, unident.)
GRAY W/BLUE SLIP	1	1 (hollow, unident.)
PORCELAIN		
CHINESE EXPORT	3	2 (1 cup, 1 bowl)
TOTALS:	138	27

Summary of Forms:

3	Flatwares (Plates)
17	Hollow wares (2 bowls, 1 cup, 14 unident.)
4	Storage vessels
3	Unidentifiable vessels
TOTAL: 27	

least 2 of the 7 vessels in the unit are of Dutch manufacture: a single fragment of a majolica plate or platter (with a lead-glazed exterior) and a hollow ware vessel with a hand-painted blue decoration (Wilcoxen 1982: 17). The last described fragment had a tin-oxide glaze on both surfaces covered by a lustrous lead glaze (Huey 1984: personal communication). Other hand-painted and undecorated wares appear to be either of French, English, or Dutch manufacture. Identifiable tin-glazed vessels included three plates and four hollow wares (see Table 30).

A total of 30 stoneware sherds (21.1%) were recovered from this unit. The majority of these (19 sherds) were from one under-fired, light buff/grey paste bowl or pan, which had a cobalt blue decoration on the interior (see Figures 121 and 122). This vessel was probably of domestic manufacture, possibly made in New York. One other blue decorated sherd and eight undecorated grey salt-glazed sherds, representing at least 6 hollow ware vessels (mugs or jugs), were recovered. This deposit also contained two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware, representing one hollow ware vessel (see Table 30).

Three porcelain sherds (2.1% of the ceramics in Cultural Unit A), all hand-painted Chinese export wares, were recovered. They represented one bowl and one cup (see Table 30).

Domestic glass artifacts from this unit included both bottle fragments and table glass sherds. The 47 bottle fragments were mainly of olive-green glass (31 sherds, or 65.9%). All but one of these olive-green wine- or case-bottle sherds were from free-blown vessels. (The one sherd from a three-part molded bottle appears to have been intrusive.) Fifteen bottle glass sherds were aquamarine (perhaps from medicine containers) and one was amber-colored. Almost all the glass bottle fragments recovered were body sherds, with few diagnostic portions available to aid in a determination of the vessel number.

Five sherds of colorless table glass wares (wine or tumbler) were recovered from this unit. Two sherds of possible chimney glass were also present, although these may be intrusive.

Personal items recovered from this deposit included 24 kaolin pipe stem fragments and 22 pipe bowl or bowl-and-heel fragments. All of these pipe fragments are undecorated and unmarked. A stem-bore diameter date of 1708 was obtained (Noel Hume 1969A: 298-99; see Table 31). In addition to the pipe fragments, a marble marble, two copper alloy buckles,

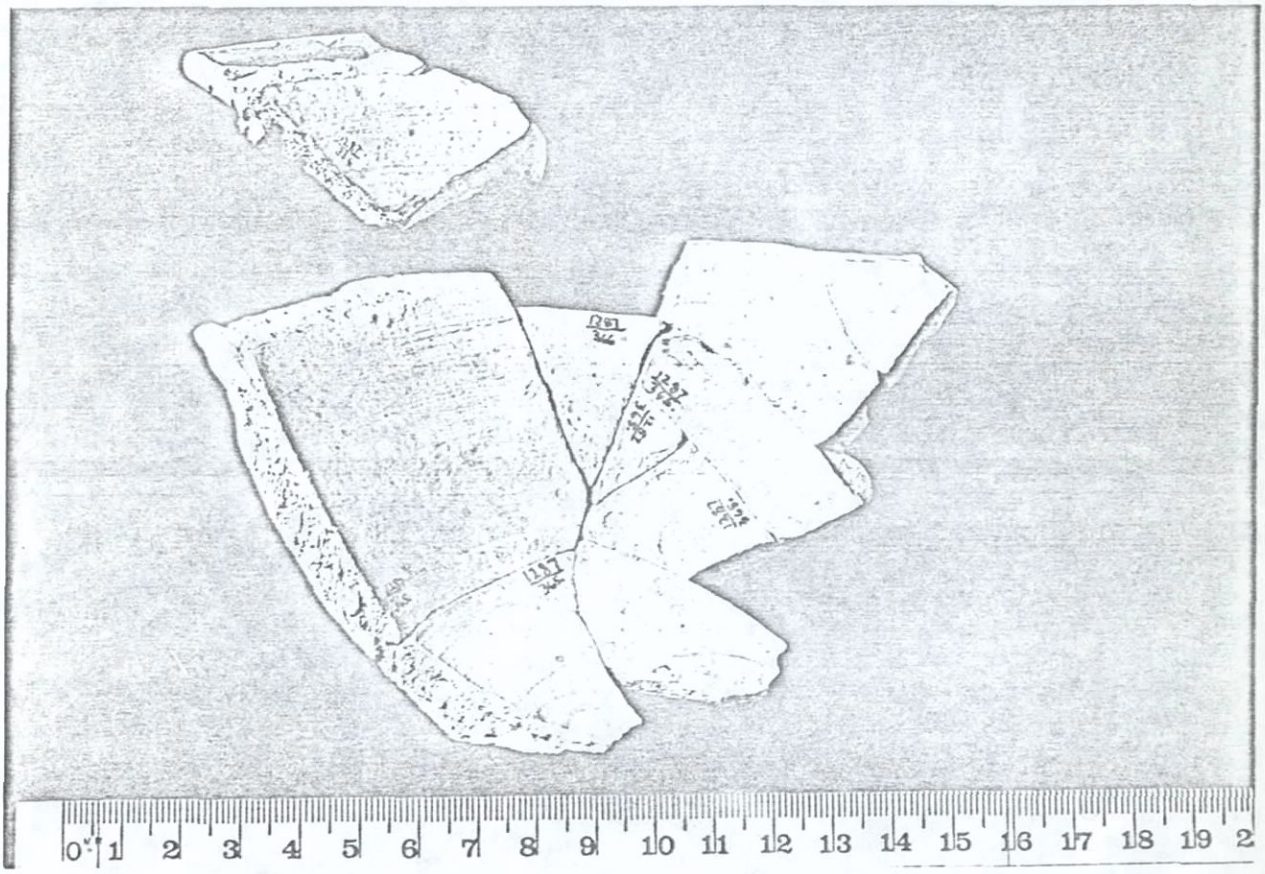

FIGURE 121. Photograph of interior of slip-decorated, salt-glazed bowl or pan, evidently of local manufacture. The artifact was recovered from Lot 24, Cultural Unit A (Catalog Nos. 0356, 0365, 0366), the builder's trench for an early eighteenth-century well (Feature 17). (See also Figure 122.) (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

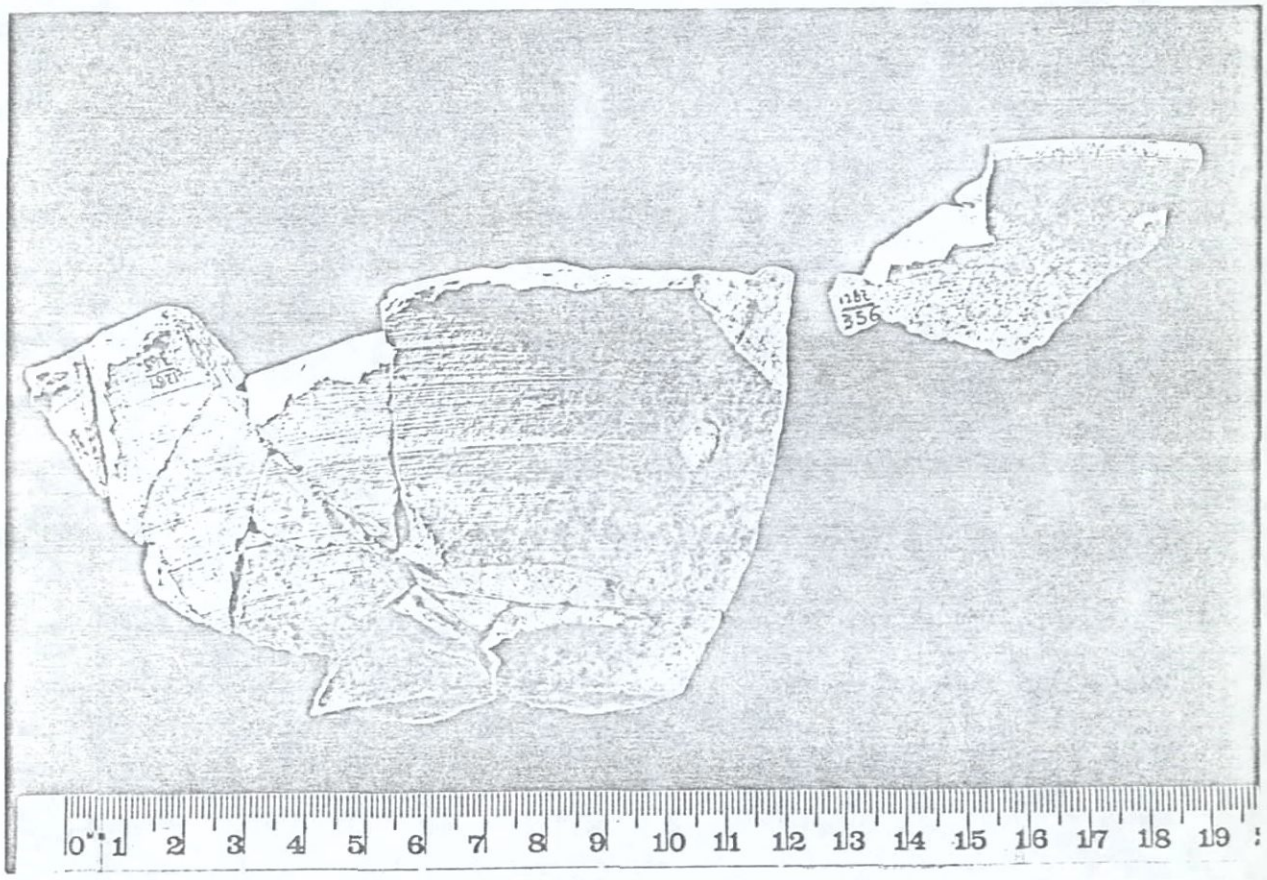

FIGURE 122. Photograph of exterior of slip-decorated, salt-glazed bowl or pan, evidently of local manufacture. The artifact was recovered from Lot 24, Cultural Unit A (Catalog Nos. 0356, 0365, 0366), builder's trench of early eighteenth-century well (Feature 17). (See also Figure 121.) (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

Table 31
Pipe Stem Date for Feature 17, Cultural Unit A
Lot 24, 69 Pine Street

Bore Diameter	No. Fragments	Product	
4/64	1	4	
5/64	13	65	
6/64	7	42	
7/64	1	7	
8/64	0	0	
9/64	0	0	
10/64	0	0	
11/64	2	22	
	24	140	5.833

Median date: 1708.67

one flower pot fragment, and a kaolin wig curler were recovered.

The wig curler (see Figure 123) was stamped "WA." According to Noel Hume (1969A: 321-23), the wig curler is a distinctive but "little-studied" item of eighteenth-century material culture. He has encountered numerous examples with the initials "IB" and "WB" on sites dating between c. 1700 and 1780. The "WA" on the 60 Wall Street example cannot be attributed to a particular maker.

Decorative construction material found in the Feature 17 builder's trench included one undecorated delft tile fragment and one floor tile. The 3/4-inch thick floor tile was an unglazed salmon-paste earthenware.

Construction and waste material included brick, mortar, coal, and slate. A variety of different-colored bricks were represented, including yellow, buff, and red. Only one fragment of window glass was found in this deposit. The presence of coal was surprising and may indicate the wealth of the residents, who apparently had access to what at the time was still a fairly scarce fuel.

The majority of the nail fragments in the unit recovered were from the remains of the well's wooden curb; the remainder were simply present in the trench backfill. All the nails are poorly preserved, and most can be only broadly identified as to manufacture type (see Table 32). The 182 fragments appear to be either hand wrought or cut with hand-wrought heads. No nails having machine-cut heads were noted. More definitive identifications would require conservation of the better specimens and possibly analysis of the metal.

Cultural material found within the builder's trench is a collection of household, personal, and construction items, most of which appear to date from the second quarter of the eighteenth century, redeposited during the construction of the well. Although the well's construction can be dated reasonably between 1720 and 1740, a portion of the material in the cultural unit may have been manufactured, used, and discarded in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. (Discussion of the well's construction appeared previously.)

2. Cultural Unit B

Cultural Unit B contains material recovered from the interior of the well, evidently deposited during the period when it was in use. Household items from this unit included small amounts of ceramic and glass. Only 11 ceramic sherds were recovered, the majority of which (7) were red earthenwares of varying paste (see Table 33). Completing the

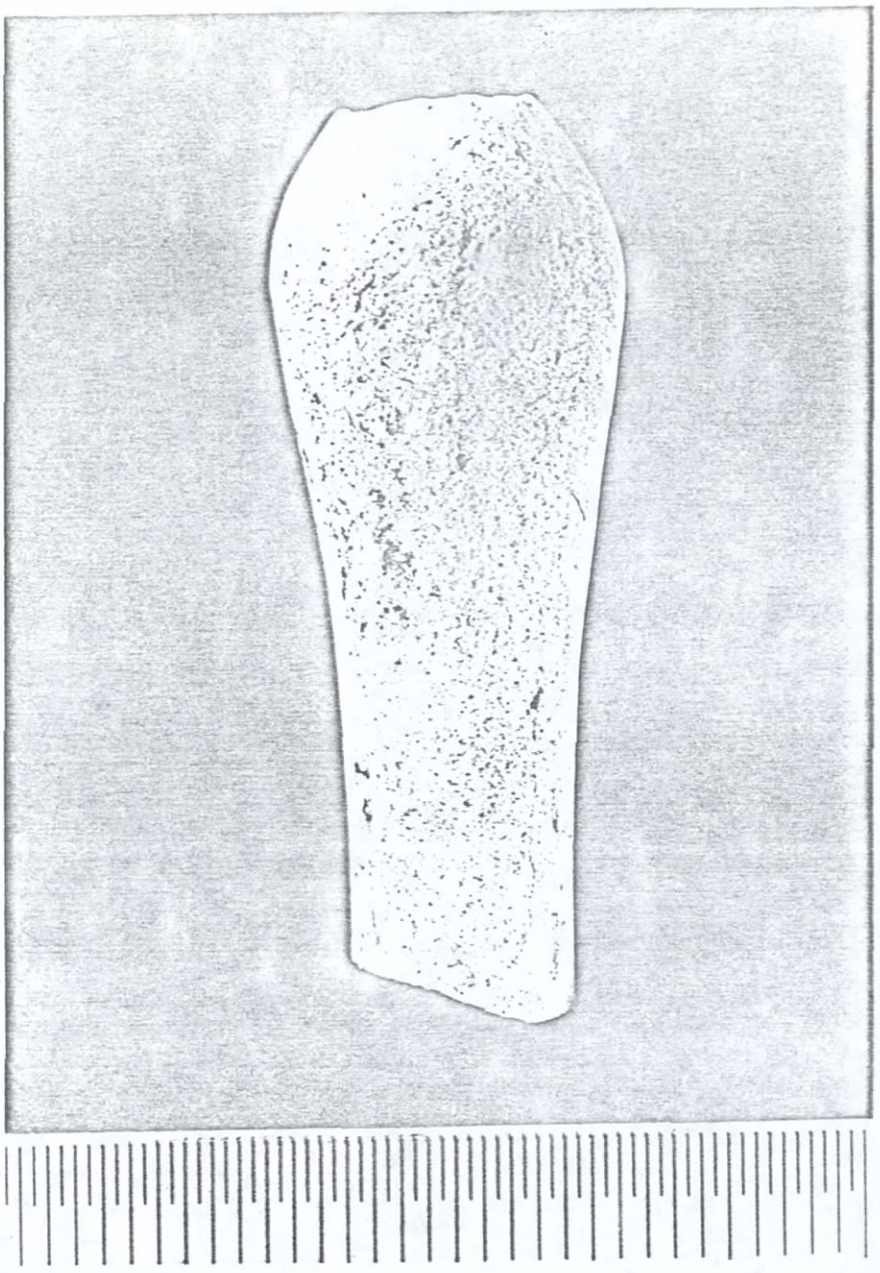

FIGURE 123. Photograph of kaolin wig curler, marked "WA" on rounded end, recovered from Lot 24, Cultural Unit A (Catalog No. 0365), builder's trench of early eighteenth-century well (Feature 17). (Photographer: Tony Masso, 1984.)

TABLE 32
Distribution of Nail Fragments by Type of Manufacture and Cultural Unit
Lot 24 (69 Pine Street)

Specimens	Cultural Units								SITE TOTALS	
	A.		B.		C.		D.			
	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in CU	No.:	% of types in site
Type of Manufacture										
Hand Wrought					1	0.6%	2	4.2%	3	0.7%
Hand Wrought (?)			1	7.7%					1	0.2%
Wrought or Cut (?)	182	100.0%	11	84.6%	105	64.4%	2	4.2%	300	73.9%
Machine Cut w/Hand-made Head					2	1.2%			2	0.5%
Machine Cut w/Machine Cut Head							5	10.4%	5	1.2%
Machine Cut w/Unident. Head			1	7.7%	43	26.4%	36	75.0%	80	19.7%
Machine Cut					2	1.2%			2	0.5%
Machine Cut (?)					10	6.1%			10	2.5%
Wire							3	6.3%	3	0.7%
TOTAL	182	100.0%	13	100.0%	163	100.0%	48	100.0%	406	100.0%

TABLE 33
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 24 (69 Pine Street)

Cultural Units -------->	Cultural Unit A:			Cultural Unit B:			Cultural Unit C:			Cultural Unit D:			TOTALS:		
Specimens v	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
EARTHENWARES															
Buff Paste															
Tin-Oxide Glaze															
Hand-painted, blue	8	42.1%	5.5%										8	42.1%	3.7%
Undecorated	11	57.9%	7.6%										11	57.9%	5.1%
TOTAL Tin-Oxide Glaze	19	100.0%	13.1%										19	100.0%	8.8%
Tin-oxide/Lead Glaze															
Undecorated	1	100.0%	0.7%										1	100.0%	0.5%
TOTAL Tin-Oxide/Lead Glaze	1	100.0%	0.7%										1	100.0%	0.5%
Lead/Manganese Glaze															
Mottled brown	3	100.0%	2.1%										3	100.0%	1.4%
TOTAL Lead/Manganese Glaze	3	100.0%	2.1%										3	100.0%	1.4%
Lead Glaze															
Trailed Red Slip	4	19.0%	2.8%										4	17.4%	1.9%
Combed White Slip	2	9.5%	1.4%										2	8.7%	0.9%
Trailed White Slip	3	14.3%	2.1%							1	100.0%	100.0%	4	17.4%	1.9%
Undecorated	12	57.1%	8.3%	1	100.0%	9.1%							13	56.5%	6.0%
TOTAL Lead Glaze	21	100.0%	14.5%	1	100.0%	9.1%				1	100.0%	100.0%	23	100.0%	10.7%
TOTAL Buff Paste	44	100.0%	30.3%	1	100.0%	9.1%				1	100.0%	100.0%	46	100.0%	21.4%
Buff-Pink/Lt. pink Paste															
Tin-Oxide Glaze															
Hand-painted	2	33.3%	1.4%										2	33.3%	0.9%
Undecorated	4	66.7%	2.8%										4	66.7%	1.9%
Tin-Oxide Glaze	6	100.0%	4.1%										6	100.0%	2.8%
TOTAL Buff-Pink/Lt. Pink	6	100.0%	4.1%										6	100.0%	2.8%
Red Paste m/w Buff Paste															
Lead/Manganese Glaze															
Undecorated	2	100.0%	1.4%										2	100.0%	0.9%
TOTAL Lead/Manganese Glaze	2	100.0%	1.4%										2	100.0%	0.9%
TOTAL Red Paste m/w Buff	2	100.0%	1.4%										2	100.0%	0.9%
Red Paste															
Lead/Manganese Glaze															
Undecorated	3	100.0%	2.1%	6	100.0%	54.5%	3	100.0%	5.2%				12	100.0%	5.6%
TOTAL Lead/Manganese Glaze	3	100.0%	2.1%	6	100.0%	54.5%	3	100.0%	5.2%				12	100.0%	5.6%

TABLE 33
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 24 (69 Pine Street)

Cultural Units --------> / Specimens	Cultural Unit A: No.	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit B: No.	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit C: No.	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	Cultural Unit D: No.	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	TOTALS: No.	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
Lead Glaze															
Brown Ext. Slip (?)	1	2.7%	0.7%										1	1.9%	0.5%
Trailed White Slip	2	5.4%	1.4%				1	6.7%	1.7%				3	5.7%	1.4%
Engine Turned							12	80.0%	20.7%				12	22.6%	5.6%
Undecorated	34	91.9%	23.4%	1	100.0%	9.1%	2	13.3%	3.4%				37	69.8%	17.2%
TOTAL Lead Glaze	37	100.0%	25.5%	1	100.0%	9.1%	15	100.0%	25.9%				53	100.0%	24.7%
TOTAL Red Paste	40	100.0%	27.6%	7	100.0%	63.6%	18	100.0%	31.0%				65	100.0%	30.2%
Dark Red/Purple Paste															
Lead/Manganese Glaze															
Undecorated	1	100.0%	0.7%				1	100.0%	1.7%				2	100.0%	0.9%
TOTAL Lead/Manganese Glaze	1	100.0%	0.7%				1	100.0%	1.7%				2	100.0%	0.9%
TOTAL Dark Red/Purple	1	100.0%	0.7%				1	100.0%	1.7%				2	100.0%	0.9%
Red Paste w/w White Paste															
Lead Glaze															
Undecorated	6	100.0%	4.1%										6	100.0%	2.8%
TOTAL Lead Glaze	6	100.0%	4.1%										6	100.0%	2.8%
TOTAL Red Paste w/w White	6	100.0%	4.1%										6	100.0%	2.8%
Cream-colored/white Paste															
Creamware															
Undecorated				2	100.0%	18.2%	12	100.0%	20.7%				14	100.0%	6.5%
TOTAL Creamware				2	100.0%	18.2%	12	100.0%	20.7%				14	100.0%	6.5%
Pearlware															
Hand Painted															
Blue							1	8.3%	1.7%				1	8.3%	0.5%
Transfer Printed															
Dark Blue							4	33.3%	6.9%				4	33.3%	1.9%
Molded edge															
Blue shell-edge							2	16.7%	3.4%				2	16.7%	0.9%
Sponge decorated							1	8.3%	1.7%				1	8.3%	0.5%
Undecorated							4	33.3%	6.9%				4	33.3%	1.9%
TOTAL Pearlware							12	100.0%	20.7%				12	100.0%	5.6%
Whiteware															
Transfer Printed															
Blue, dark							2	40.0%	3.4%				2	40.0%	0.9%
Molded edge															
Shell-edged, blue							1	20.0%	1.7%				1	20.0%	0.5%
Hand-painted															
Undecorated							2	40.0%	3.4%				2	40.0%	0.9%
TOTAL Whiteware							5	100.0%	8.6%				5	100.0%	2.3%
TOTAL Cream-colored/white				2	100.0%	18.2%	29	100.0%	50.0%				31	100.0%	14.4%
Unidentified Earthenwares	13	100.0%	9.0%				1	100.0%	1.7%				14	100.0%	6.5%
TOTAL EARTHENWARES	112	100.0%	77.2%	10	100.0%	90.9%	49	100.0%	84.5%	1	100.0%	100.0%	172	100.0%	80.0%

TABLE 33
Distribution of Household Ceramics by Type and by Cultural Unit
Lot 24 (69 Pine Street)

Cultural Units -------->	Cultural Unit A:			Cultural Unit B:			Cultural Unit C:			Cultural Unit D:			TOTALS:		
Specimens v	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Cultural Unit	No.:	% of Sub-Group	% of Site
Light Gray/Gray Paste															
Salt-glazed															
Undecorated	8	100.0%	5.5%				3	100.0%	5.2%				11	100.0%	5.1%
TOTAL Lt.Gray/Gray Paste	8	100.0%	5.5%				3	100.0%	5.2%				11	100.0%	5.1%
Light buff/gray paste															
Salt-glazed															
Trailed Cobalt Slip	19	95.0%	13.1%										19	95.0%	8.8%
Undecorated	1	5.0%	0.7%										1	5.0%	0.5%
TOTAL Lt. Buff/Gray Paste	20	100.0%	13.8%										20	100.0%	9.3%
Buff/lt. buff/pink paste															
Salt-glazed															
Undecorated							2	100.0%	3.4%				2	100.0%	0.9%
TOTAL BUFF/LT. BUFF PASTE							2	100.0%	3.4%				2	100.0%	0.9%
White paste															
Salt-glazed															
Cast Decoration	1	50.0%	0.7%	1	100.0%	9.1%							2	66.7%	0.9%
Undecorated	1	50.0%	0.7%										1	33.3%	0.5%
TOTAL WHITE PASTE	2	100.0%	1.4%	1	100.0%	9.1%							3	100.0%	1.4%
TOTAL STONEWARES	30	100.0%	20.7%	1	100.0%	9.1%	5	100.0%	8.6%				36	100.0%	16.7%
PORCELAIN															
Hard Paste (Bluish white)															
Hand painted under glaze	3	100.0%	2.1%				3	75.0%	5.2%				6	85.7%	2.8%
Painted over/under glaze							1	25.0%	1.7%				1	14.3%	0.5%
TOTAL HARD PASTE	3	100.0%	2.1%				4	100.0%	6.9%				7	100.0%	3.3%
TOTAL PORCELAIN	3	100.0%	2.1%				4	100.0%	6.9%				7	100.0%	3.3%
TOTALS	145	100.0%	100.0%	11	100.0%	100.0%	58	100.0%	100.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%	215	100.0%	100.0%

ceramic assemblage were a single sherd of buff-paste Staffordshire slipware with a thick white-on-brown slip decoration, two undecorated creamware fragments, and one plate sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware with a bead-and-reel edge (c. 1770's). Eight bottle glass sherds, seven of which are from free-blown olive-green bottles and one of which is aquamarine, were recovered in this deposit. The bottle fragments were nondiagnostic portions of vessels. Three colorless, undecorated wine glass (?) body sherds were also recovered. Tobacco pipes were represented by five undecorated stem and bowl fragments.

Nail fragments from this unit are difficult to identify and may be either hand wrought or machine cut (see Table 32). Small amounts of brick and mortar were also recovered, perhaps intrusions from the well's upper fill layer. Two window glass fragments and fragments of coal were present.

The well appears to have been maintained during its use and did not become a domestic refuse receptacle after its abandonment. The material which filled the well (see Cultural Unit C) was a secondary deposit from the 1820's. Inasmuch as Manhattan water was probably available to the household after 1800, the well may not have been used for drinking water during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The absence of a primary deposit of domestic refuse in the unit is not surprising, however, because this period is marked by the beginning of increased commercial, rather than domestic, use of the lot and building (see Appendix A).

3. Cultural Unit C

Cultural Unit C contains fill deposited in Feature 17 upon the construction of a warehouse on the lot in 1824 or 1825. At that time, the feature ceased to be used as a well. The unit is a secondary deposit containing mainly construction debris with some redeposited household material.

Fifty-eight ceramic sherds were recovered from this unit. A total of 49 sherds (84.4%) were earthenwares, of which 20 (40.8%) were redwares. Three of the redware sherds appear to be from mugs and twelve are evidently from a single engine-turned vessel, possibly a teapot. A mug or cup fragment of "Astbury ware" may be intrusive owing to excavation error (see Cultural Unit A, Lot 24). Remaining earthenware sherds include 12 of creamware (20.7%), 12 of pearlware (20.7%), and 5 of whiteware (8.6%). The creamware fragments were all undecorated, but the pearl- and whiteware sherds included blue transfer-printed and blue shell-edged decorated fragments.

A total of five salt-glazed stoneware sherds were recovered (8.6%), all of which appear to have been coarse utilitarian vessels. Three of the sherds consisted of buff-bodied wares, whereas two were gray. Four Chinese export porcelain sherds (6.9%), including one cup rim sherd with an overglaze decoration in red, were recovered from the fill layer.

A small quantity of household glasswares and bottle fragments were found in Cultural Unit C. In addition to a single body sherd of an undecorated clear glass tumbler, fifteen bottle glass fragments were recovered. Twelve of the fifteen sherds (or 80%) were from olive-green wine/liquor bottles. Seven of these fragments were from the base section of a straight-sided free-blown bottle having a diameter of 2-7/8 inches and a 1.5-inch high kick. The shoulder section of a three-part molded bottle was also found in the unit. The three remaining sherds (two aquamarine and one clear) are of undetermined function and manufacture.

Twelve personal and miscellaneous items were found in this unit. In addition to five earthenware flowerpot sherds, a portion of a two-tined iron fork and a copper alloy buckle were recovered. Reflective of the commercial activity on the lot in the early nineteenth century, a printer's type with the uppercase "E" alphabetic character was found in the deposit.

Construction and waste material included brick, mortar, slate, coal, glass, and sheet metal. As was the case for all previously discussed units, the nail fragments recovered from Cultural Unit C were difficult to categorize. Out of a total of 163 specimens, only two whole nails were recovered: one hand wrought and one machine cut with a hand-wrought head (see Table 32). None of the remaining shank or head and shank fragments appears to have been from a totally machine-cut or wire nail.

The cultural material in Cultural Unit C, therefore, consisted of a secondary deposit of material diagnostic to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A small amount of material that may predate the Revolutionary War appears to be intrusive. The well was filled in the mid-1820's, when a warehouse was constructed on the lot. Household and personal items indicate the lot's residential use. A single artifact (the printer's type) is reflective of the early nineteenth-century commerical use of the structure on the lot. The general character of the material does indicate that the well was not immediately abandoned and filled following the introduction of Manhattan Company water in the area (see Section III). For the period between 1800 and 1825, after the installation of water mains, the

well may still have provided an alternate source of drinking water.

4. Cultural Unit D

Cultural Unit D contains material that has not been assigned to any of the previously described cultural units, including Excavation Unit 24-A, unassociated material, surface collections, material retained during the removal of the modern demolition fill, etc. This material has been inventoried and is listed in Appendix G. It will not be described here.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

The mere existence of the previously described archeological remains at the 60 Wall Street site is remarkable in light of the variety of activity and sheer scale of construction that have occurred on this parcel of land during its 300-year history. In general, in the period between the erection of the landside fortifications in 1653 and the mid-1970's demolition of the most recent structures on the site, the study area has undergone three broad phases of development, corresponding roughly to the following time periods (the years between periods were times of relative inactivity):

1. 1685-1750
2. c. 1783-1840
3. 1886-1930

Each phase represents the amount of time required for the developers of the study area to purchase, finance, and raze, build, and/or rebuild its standing fabric. Consequently, each phase has resulted in either the total removal or the substantial alteration of the pre-existing structures on the site. The first phase, for example, replaced the landside fortifications of colonial New York.

Viewed in this light, then, the extended period of planning and construction for the current building at 60 Wall Street can be interpreted as one more phase (the fourth) in a cyclical pattern of destruction and redevelopment. Similarly, the demolition of the most recent structures started c. 1975, and a date of completion for the new skyscraper is scheduled for 1988. The long period of time during which this valuable property has remained empty becomes somewhat more understandable when examined in this historical perspective.

Documentary research has revealed that throughout the history of the project area's physical development, and characteristic of the development of lower Manhattan in general, the dominant themes or patterns have been the following:

1. a long-term increase in the value of the land;
2. the consolidation of contiguous parcels as the value of the land increased;
3. the utilization of a greater proportion of each parcel (and of the block); and
4. the construction of taller and larger structures as building techniques have changed to permit such expansion.

Interestingly, each phase of the site's development, including the most recent, has started late in its respective century and at roughly 100-year intervals (i.e., 1685, c. 1783, 1886, 1975). The period between development episodes, however, has remained relatively constant--between 40 and 46 years (1750-83; 1840-86;1930-75). On the other hand the time to complete each phase is becoming increasingly shorter:

1. first phase, 1685-1750 - 65 years
2. second phase, c. 1783-1835 - 52 years
3. third phase, 1886-1930 - 44 years
4. fourth phase, 1975-88 - 13 years

Given the aforementioned patterns of historical development, it is not surprising that each period has also resulted in a smaller number of structures on the block.

As the value of the project area real estate has increased and as building techniques have changed, the existing structures at 60 Wall Street have been rendered of relatively less value and have been deemed replaceable by their owners. At regular intervals of time, the built environment of the study area has therefore been completely transformed and regenerated.

It seems appropiate, therefore, to examine the results of the current project within the context of these historical land use trends or patterns. The archeological and architectural remains attributable to each of the major construction phases are (insofar as is possible) discussed in light of the research questions outlined earlier in this report (already addressed, for the most part, in Section I). Architectural remains, both structural components (e.g., foundations) and support facilities (e.g. wells, privies, drywells, and cisterns), are discussed and compared or contrasted for each side of the study area. These remains are also compared in terms of their method and material of construction, location within the lot, length of use, and evidence of reuse, reconstruction, maintenance, or adaptation.

For the artifactual remains, however, and given the limitations on the data previously outlined in Section I (see pages 5-7), only those cultural units that represent primary deposits with relatively heavy concentrations of refuse are discussed. Interestingly, the cultural units that represent primary deposits date to the intervening periods between major development phases, whereas units comprising secondary deposits are the direct results of particular construction episodes.

A. The First Development Phase, 1685-1750

The first development phase that occurred within the study area, as noted, witnessed the removal of the landside fortifications of colonial New York and the improvement of the parcels they had occupied. Of particular importance to the manner in which development occurred were two related factors: (1) remains of the fortifications were extant when development started; and (2) original lots of land were subdivided out of larger parcels differently along Wall Street than they were along Pine Street, the other side of the block. The lots along Wall Street, which formerly comprised the fortifications, were acquired by a single individual, and, in a speculative venture, were rapidly subdivided into lots of more uniform dimensions than were the Pine Street lots. In contrast, the lots along Pine Street, north of and outside the fortifications, remained private property within the estate of Jean Vinge. Parcels were subdivided out of the estate over an extended period of time and varied in size.

The social and economic ramifications of these contrasting patterns of development can only be guessed at given the data examined. For instance, during this first phase of development, were the Wall Street lots improved by owners primarily for the purpose of rental income, while the Pine Street lots were more owner occupied? The late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century tax records examined during this project do contain references to support these claims. For example, the original structure at 54 Wall Street was evidently built expressly as rental property and never occupied by its owner. On the March 1698/99 tax list for the East Ward, the parcel's owner, one David Provoost, was not assessed a tax. The house was then in the process of being built and noted as "not tennantable" (New York Historical Society 1911: 246). Provoost later owned, but does not appear to have resided in, the adjacent lot to the east at 56 Wall Street. In contrast, based on early tax and title records for the 59 Pine Street parcel, the structure on this lot was owner occupied. The parcel is noted as the "Estate" or home of its owner, Samuel Burte (New York Historical Society 1910: 4).

Whether a structure was built for speculation or as a domicile would also appear to be directly related to the types of support structures found on the parcels. These observations may provide important insights into why no wells definitely attributable to the late seventeenth century (the first period of the site's development) were found in Lot 10. For instance, wells (the installation of which was presumably an expensive undertaking) may not have been provided in lots in which the owner was not a resident. As was described previously (Section V) and is discussed further in the following text, the lower portions of shallow

wells, evidently constructed in the 1730's and 1740's, were preserved. The lack of any earlier well(s) in the parcel may indicate and result from its not being owner occupied. Other obvious reasons for the lack of earlier wells in Lot 10 may be that the early wells were even shallower than the wells uncovered. Or, the wells could have been located in a portion of the lot that was not tested; for example, the fronts of the houses may have been set back and the wells located where the sidewalks are sited today.

It would also be interesting to speculate on the following points. Did the contrasting ways in which both sides of the block develop also reflect the ethnic or social composition of its occupants? Based on the fact that the Pine Street lots remained as private property, were the transactions and dealings more likely to be between people who were related by blood or marriage? Conversely, were the Wall Street lots occupied by a more heterogeneous group of people? As previously stated, the data collected and analyzed in the course of this project only suggest--i.e., do not answer--these queries. A more detailed examination of the historical documents combined with archeological data may contribute to a better understanding of these apparent patterns.

Throughout this phase, the lots within the study area functioned essentially as residential space, although, as documentary sources indicate, a certain level of mixed commercial/industrial activity existed on the block. For example, the 56 Wall Street parcel contained a bolting house and/or warehouse between the years 1711 and 1725. Also, Dr. DuPuy's apothecary shop may have been located in his residence at 59 Pine Street. Additional research would be needed to determine if the "bolting or warehouse" at 56 Wall Street was the only structure or was a secondary building on the lot (the first building on the parcel was a residential structure built in the late seventeenth century). The machinery to bolt or sift flour into various grades would not have required any special type of structure or power source. By 1750, all the lots within the study area appear to have been improved.

No physical remains of any of the structures erected in this first phase were found during the current project. Similar to what occurred to the landside fortifications, subsequent development resulted in the removal of all pre-1750 structural remains.

Owing to the subsequent events and conditions--i.e., poor preservation--no archeological evidence remains of the style or the material used in the construction of these earliest buildings, or of how the structures were sited on their lots. Nor can it be stated how or if any basic differences in the early development of the lots were reflected in other structural characteristics. Were the structures set back in the lot or did they sit along the front of the parcel adjacent to the street and/or curb?

Did this siting vary for either side of the lot? Were the gable ends of the structures parallel to (English style) or at an angle to the street ("Dutch" style)? These speculations cannot be verified one way or the other at this time.

Four support structures for the on-site acquisition of water and the disposal of waste were found that can be attributed to this period. Two were wells--Feature 17 in Lot 24, 69 Pine Street, and Feature 18 in Lot 10, 56 Wall Street--dating to the early eighteenth century, based on the cultural material recovered from their builders' trenches. Two were privies--Feature 8 in Lot 10, 58 Wall Street, and Feature 9 in Lot 10, 59 Pine Street--which, in contrast, have been attributed to this period based on the date of the material deposited on the interior of each. Inasmuch as each of these privies contained a mid- to late eighteenth-century component, it can be assumed that they were constructed and in use for a number of years before that period.

Features 17 and 18 are identical in terms of date and method of construction, material, and length of use. Both wells were constructed of a modified, red compass brick set in a bed of shell-tempered mortar. These clayey, curved bricks are narrower and thicker than the compass brick illustrated in Noel Hume's The Wells of Williamsburg--Colonial Time Capsules (1969B: 20-21). Both types of brick, when laid side-to-side, form a circular well. The modified compass brick, however, produced a narrower lining and required fewer bricks per course. Compass brick, however, does not intrinsically lend itself to variations in design.

The brick lining of both features was set on a wooden curb. The primary function of the curb was to keep the lining intact and level while the well was installed. Evidence derived from both wells suggests that vertical boards were nailed to the perimeter of the curb. Within this "barrel curb," the lower portion of the well's lining (approximately 4 feet high in Feature 17) was laid up either before or at some stage during the installation of the well.

Both wells were relatively shallow, and, given that the surface elevation of the lot has undoubtedly changed, were probably in the 20-foot range. Feature 17, in Lot 10, extended to a depth of approximately 17.6 feet below the 1984 surface (elevation 2.19 feet above current sea level). Feature 18, in Lot 24, extended to a depth of approximately 18.2 feet below the surface (elevation 1.80 feet above current sea level). Most significantly, the wells extended to the first layer of naturally deposited clay and exploited a groundwater supply.

The lack of any late eighteenth-century wells in the study area lots suggests that the features uncovered during this project were still functioning and providing an adequate supply of water until the introduction of the first municipal water system by the Manhattan Company in 1800. Residential structures along Wall Street, which at this time was still a wealthy area, were undoubtedly among the first structures tied into the municipal system. The lack of domestic debris in the wells, though, may indicate that they were not abandoned immediately, but rather provided an alternative source of water. No evidence of improvement or deepening of wells has been recorded. As a source of water, the wells were maintained and not abandoned. The well in Lot 24 was not filled until the function of the lot changed from residential to commercial in the mid-1820's. In Lot 10 the well was not filled until the early twentieth-century construction. Before that date, the well had been converted into a drywell.

The lack of wells in the northern part of Lot 10 (59-61 Pine Street) is the result of both later construction and poor preservation. In Lot 24 the lack of any earlier well, combined with the documentary evidence, suggest that the lot was not developed until after the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

Like the wells, the two privies that date to this phase--Feature 8 in Lot 10, 58 Wall Street, and Feature 9 in Lot 10, 59 Pine Street--are similar in terms of method of construction, type of material, and location within each parcel. Unlike the wells, however, these features did not extend to comparable depths. Both features were constructed of coursed red sandstone block and were located in what was the rear, left-hand corner of each parcel, viewed from the street. Whereas Feature 8 was rectangular in shape, Feature 9 was roughly oval shaped. The base of Feature 8 was found at a depth of 12.85 feet below site datum at an elevation of 7.1 feet above current sea level. Feature 9 was more than 3.5 feet shallower, extending to a depth of only 9.25 feet below the 1984 surface, at an elevation of 10.7 feet above current sea level.

At this time it is difficult to provide an adequate reason as to why the features extended to differing depths and were of different form. Inasmuch as the two features are sited fairly close to one another, these variations cannot be attributed to the topography of the area. Any explanation for the variation in form requires a greater knowledge of vernacular privy-building technologies of the period. Also, it would be difficult to attribute these differences in form to the early development of the block without examining similar contemporary features from other archeological sites in the city.

Regarding artifactual material, three cultural units date to this first construction phase (Cultural Unit A in Lot 24; Cultural Unit A in Lot 10, Pine Street Side; and Cultural Unit A, Lot 10, Wall Street Side; see Table 16). All are secondary deposits, disturbed from their original places of discard. One of the more interesting aspects of the ceramics, and possibly indicative of other categories of material in the component, is that they represent numerous places of manufacture. In addition to vessels evidently of local manufacture are wares attributable to English and other European centers. The variety of ware types generally reflects the diversity of ethnic groups in colonial New York City.

Two primary deposits of cultural material generally dating to the latter part of this intervening period, when the Wall and Pine Street area was still essentially a wealthy residential neighborhood, were recovered during the project: Cultural Unit B, located in Feature 8 (58 Wall Street); and Cultural Unit B of the 59 Pine Street portion of the lot. Documentary evidence shows that the residents of the block held a variety of occupations and were from a variety of social backgrounds. At this time, however, it is impossible to state whether a greater number of artisan class or professional and mercantile class residents inhabited either side of the block. Therefore, any observations offered are both general and preliminary.

Interestingly, the Wall Street versus the Pine Street components are not comparable in terms of either absolute quantity of material or the relative proportions of particular ceramic or glassware types. Also, inasmuch as data on the occupational history of the various lots' residents are lacking, the material cannot be attributed to particular individuals or families. On the whole, the Wall Street deposit contains a more varied collection of ceramic and glassware forms and types than does the Pine Street component. Also, as a proportion of the total wares, more refined types--especially porcelains of Chinese and English manufacture--are present in the Wall Street collection. However, to what extent these divergent characteristics, observable in the artifactual remains (and briefly discussed here) accurately reflect the differences in the social fabric of the block is beyond the scope of this project.

B. The Second Development Phase, c. 1783-1840

The second phase of development extends roughly from the 1783 evacuation of the city by the occupying British forces following the Revolutionary War to the fourth decade of the nineteenth century. New York City, by the latter part of the period, had become the commercial and financial center of the nation. Within this time span, the built environment of lower Manhattan changed dramatically as a

result of both the economic expansion of New York as a port and the disastrous fire of 1835, which destroyed many of lower Manhattan's commercial structures. These two forces for change, operating at very different rates, effectively altered the function and character of the structures in the study area. In an extremely short period of time, then, what had been in the 1780's and '90's the wealthiest and most fashionable residential neighborhood of the city, by the mid-1820's had become an office and warehouse district. This dramatic change, as mentioned in Section III, did not go unnoticed and was described by numerous contemporary writers.

To be sure, the process of commercialization of the 60 Wall Street block had begun as early as 1792 with the establishment of the Bank of New York. The appearance of that institution was not accompanied by the construction of a new building, however, inasmuch as a former residential structure was adapted to a different use. The construction of buildings dedicated exclusively to commercial purposes, concomitant with the consolidation of contiguous parcels, started as early as 1816. Interestingly, between 1800 and 1840 there occurred a wholesale demolition and replacement of the former residential structures along the entire length of Pine Street (including the side of the block in the study area)--i.e., the Pine Street portion of the study area underwent a rapid conversion to large brick warehouses.

In contrast, during the same period, the Wall Street side of the block became commercial in a different manner. First of all, less consolidation of parcels occurred along Wall Street than did along Pine. A more systematic study of primary source documentation, especially tax ratables, would be needed to determine whether the higher values of the Wall Street parcels were a result only of the size of the parcels or of some other factor. As originally laid out in the late seventeenth century, the lots on Wall Street were larger and much deeper than those on Pine Street. Second, as the existing, former residential buildings on Wall Street were being converted into offices, there was no sweeping replacement of structures but rather a substantial amount of alteration of existing architectural fabric. Third, and perhaps of most significance, was the fact that more people worked in the offices along Wall Street than in the warehouses along Pine Street. Thus, the Wall Street lots required more on-site waste facilities for sewerage and the disposal of wastewater than did the Pine Street lots. Other than a limited water distribution system (the Manhattan Company), the area lacked comprehensive municipal systems for the disposal of human waste and surface and structural runoff.

Obviously, the commercial activity that occurred along both sides of the block used structural space very

differently. In this period, then, the buildings built on the Pine Street lots were taller and covered a greater proportion of the parcel's total space. Additionally, cellars were excavated beneath these structures to increase the amount of storage space. Within each of the Pine Street parcels examined for the current project area, narrow strips of ground remained undeveloped along the rear and/or sides of structures.

No support facilities dating to this period were uncovered in the Pine Street lots examined during the fieldwork. This lack of features, however, does not prove conclusively that waste disposal systems were not needed by the occupants of the commercial structures. Subsequent development of the lots could well have destroyed any shallow remains of such features.

In contrast, the two Wall Street lots examined contained, overall, a greater amount of open space that was devoted to court- and rear yards than did the Pine Street lots. Located within these areas were the remains of numerous support facilities that had been constructed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Features surviving from the previous period, and evidently to some degree still in use, were also found in these areas.

Remains of the foundations for three structures attributable to this period were found during the fieldwork phase of the project: Feature 22 in Lot 24; Feature 23 in the 56 Wall Street portion of Lot 10; and Feature 27 in the 59 Pine Street side of Lot 10. No remains were found of a building, which, based on documentary evidence, was erected on the 58 Wall Street side of Lot 10 in the mid-1830's.

Feature 23 consisted of a small section of foundation for a structure that was originally a residence. Although no conclusive archeological evidence for a construction date for this building was obtained during this project, the relationship between this foundation and a variety of support facilities implies either the very late eighteenth century or the first decade of the nineteenth century. The building, which is shown in Figures 19-21, was substantially altered in the years after 1850 (see Figure 27).

Both Features 22 and 27 are the remains of brick warehouses constructed along Pine Street in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. (These commercial structures may well have resembled a contemporary structure shown in Figure 22, a 4-story 6-bay brick warehouse with a tiled, peaked, gable roof having a common pitch and ridgeline, located on Front Street between Wall and Pine streets, east of the study area.) Only a small portion of the structural remains of each building (i.e., that which was archeologically excavated) was designated a feature. As

were the structures on Wall Street, these buildings were converted first to offices, in the mid- to late nineteenth century, and later to retail stores, in the early twentieth century.

All three features were very similar in construction, consisting of red sandstone and measuring approximately 2.2 to 2.5 feet wide. The remains of the two commercial structures, however, differ from the foundation remnant of the residential building in their locations within their lots and their relationships to adjoining parcels.

The warehouses' foundations (of which Features 22 and 27 were parts) had characteristics evidently reflective of their commercial function--i.e., common and/or shared sections, such as party walls and foundations that straddled or cut across boundary lines (see Figures 38 and 44). The extant rear foundation of the former warehouse structures at 59-61 Pine Street (Feature 27) extended across property lines. In Lot 24 the eastern foundation wall of the structure (the southern part of which was designated Feature 22) was a party wall.

In contrast, the interior Pine Street warehouse load-bearing walls were 2.0 feet wide and were constructed of red brick laid in American bond. Unlike what is shown in the photograph of the contemporary warehouse on Front Street (see Figure 22), access to the first floor area of both buildings (59 and 61 Pine Street) was provided by a central bay, which was located entirely within the 59 Pine Street lot (the "hallway" or "thoroughfare" shown in Figures 20, 34, and 37). As is evident in the early nineteenth-century photograph (Figure 22), few architectural features signify separate construction or ownership. A division between the two identical structures appears to be marked only by the chimneys and the downspout.

As previously noted, the greater number of people working in the offices along Wall Street required that on-site waste facilities for sewerage and the disposal of wastewater be provided. Other than the water distribution system of the Manhattan Company, the lower Manhattan area lacked comprehensive municipal systems for the disposal of human waste and surface and structural runoff. Not surprisingly, therefore, the two lots which comprised the Wall Street side of Lot 10 contained numerous facilities for the management of these problems. On the 56 Wall Street portion of Lot 10 were located a single privy (Feature 7), a cistern (Feature 10), and a drywell (Feature 13). The 58 Wall Street portion of the lot contained a cistern (Feature 19-20), two drywells (Features 15 and 16), and a privy (Feature 8, that dated to a previous phase of construction and continued in use).

Obviously the existence and length of use of on-site support facilities were closely related to the availability and effectiveness of municipal systems. Although some of the support structures on the lots, especially the cisterns, were constructed shortly before the start of this development phase, all the features remained in use throughout the period. They were neither abandoned nor converted to other functions until the introduction of the Croton water system early in the 1840's. The presence of these structures, which date to various periods, directly affected the extent and location of buildings constructed during this phase.

Although the wells constructed in the early eighteenth century may have still provided potable water, most of the structures on the block were undoubtedly tied into the municipal system during this c. 1783-1840 period. The piped water was a more reliable and cleaner source of drinking water. It was during this period also that Feature 17 (in Lot 24) was filled as a result of the construction of a warehouse. Feature 18, located on the Wall Street side of Lot 10, was at that time evidently an empty, possibly dry shaft. The increasing density of local construction may have impacted surface water patterns, causing the water table to drop in addition to destroying the natural drainage.

The two stone privies located on the Wall Street side of Lot 10, Features 7 and 8, remained in use throughout the period. Like Feature 8, Feature 7, a very large rectangular structure, was situated in the rear, left corner of the lot (as viewed from the street). Although the stone lining of both features consisted of red sandstone, Feature 7 had a rubble stone lining rather than the coursed block evident in Feature 8, constructed much earlier (see Figures 56 and 61). Both features were probably abandoned in the 1840's, following the introduction of Croton water and the improvement of sewerage systems.

The size of Feature 7 does raise questions about the function of the lot. If, as based on the date of the material recovered from its builder's trench, the feature was constructed in the late eighteenth century when the 56 Wall Street part of Lot 10 was a residence, why was it so large? One possible explanation is that the privy was shared by the occupants of Lot 11, adjacent to Lot 10 on the west. Supporting this possibility is the fact that both lots were owned by the same person in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (see Appendix A, 56 Wall Street). Another explanation is that the lot was already commercial at this early date. Alternatively, it is possible that the artifactual material in the builder's trench does not accurately represent the date of the feature's construction.

The cisterns and drywells on both the 56 and the 58 Wall Street portions of Lot 10, although possibly constructed shortly before the start of this period, continued in use throughout the era. The introduction and gradual extension of the municipal water system, which occurred at about the mid-point of the period, may have slightly altered the manner in which the on-site system functioned. Although originally built as a source of water for household uses, after a more reliable water supply was introduced, they may have been maintained solely to drain structural and surface wastewater. Contributing to their abandonement as sources of household water may be their pollution from privy seepage and/or coal dust runoff from roofs and gutters.

The three drywells uncovered on the two lots--Features 13, 15, and 16--varied in material and, to a greater extent, in form. Features 10 and 19-20, the two cisterns found on Lot 10, however, were both constructed of common red brick and were also both located near what would have been the corners of their respective structures. Feature 10 was near the northeast corner of the rear addition or extension (Feature 23) to the building at 56 Wall Street; Feature 19-20 was located near what was the southwest corner of the rear addition or extension to the building at 58 Wall Street. Obviously, the structures had to be near gutters and downspouts in order to collect structural runoff. Feature 10 was circular, and Feature 19-20 consisted of two, joined, smaller, circular chambers.

As noted in Section III, tax records revealed that a new building was constructed at 58 Wall Street in either 1835 or 1836. (The 4-story structure is shown in Figures 19, 20, 21, and 27.) The new building continued to use the existing privy on the lot (see the preceding description of Feature 8). At this time, the cistern and drywells (Features 15, 16, and 19-20) were still in use, indicating that either sewers were not available or the owner of the property did not choose to tie into the municipal system when the structure was built. Presumably, the rear extension of the building was placed along the outer eastern boundary of the lot to avoid destroying those features that were being used for the on-site disposal of sewage and surface and structural wastewater runoff. Construction of the new 1835/36 structure, however, may have inadvertently resulted in the drywells' being filled by silt.

The quantity and types of artifactual material recovered from any archeological site are dependent on the site's function and on the degree of development on the site subsequent to the deposition of the material. On the 60 Wall Street site, the fact that the lots became commercial at a very early date is critical to an understanding of the types and quantity of artifactual material preserved. Just

as important, however, is the type or character of the commercial activity that was conducted on the lots. Put simply, that activity did not generate large quantities of refuse. The Wall Street financial offices basically provided a service.

Cultural Unit E, a primary deposit of cultural material, was recovered from the interior of Feature 7, a stone privy. This material was discarded shortly before the privy was abandoned and is indicative of the period. The change to an exclusively commercial function for the Wall Street buildings is reflected by the quantity and types of artifacts recovered from this deposit. A relative paucity of items was found, although the few, well-preserved objects, such as those shown in Figures 116 and 117, indicate that the offices provided some amenities related to taking meals and washing up at work. The tea pot, the few dishes, bowls, and beverage bottles, and the ewer evoke a picture of office life not unlike that of today, with employees taking some of their meals at their desks, utilizing facilities for washing up, perhaps offering refreshments to a client, and so forth. Medicine bottles also reflect the personal habits of employees, perhaps their response to the daily pressures of work.

The small number of "domestic" artifacts present in Cultural Unit E of Feature 7, however, does not compare in either variety or quantity to collections from residential components on this or other sites. What went on at 60 Wall Street during this period--the drawing up of contracts, the handling of insurance policies, the management of national and international business--is more accurately reflected by the deposit's numerous pen points, glass and ceramic ink bottles, and the particularly elaborate French porcelain and brass ink well (see Figure 119). Lamp chimneys from this pre-gaslight era may reflect the predominant activity of copying and clerical work in otherwise dimly lit offices.

C. Third Development Phase, 1886-1930

In the intervening period before the start of the third phase of development, one of the most important occurrences in the city's history took place: the introduction of the Croton water system. This large supply of public water made the on-site disposal of sewage obsolete, and both Features 7 and 8 were abandoned shortly after the system was established in 1842. The cisterns on Lot 10, however, were maintained as receptacles for the control of structural and surface runoff. Runoff water may have been a problem which was exacerbated by the density of construction in the city, bringing with it an increased amount of paving, which helped to alter and destroy natural drainage patterns.

Alternative strategies to control excess surface and structural runoff are apparent in the modified remains of these features, especially the cisterns, uncovered in Lot 10. On the 58 Wall Street side of the lot, the base of Feature 19-20 was removed to convert the cistern into a drywell. The cistern on the 56 Wall Street side of the lot, Feature 10, was modified in a more elaborate manner. In addition to breaking its interior seal (the plaster lining), the cistern's renovators installed a large, lead overflow pipe (Feature 26) to carry excess water southward to the empty and abandoned colonial era well (Feature 18).

Throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the value of individual parcels within the block and study area continued to soar. Accompanying the rise in real estate values was the expansion of structures to the limits of lots and a resultant greater tendency to consolidate real estate parcels. In 1886, the first building taller than 5 stories was constructed on the block: a 9-story, 115-foot high office building erected by the Central Trust Company of New York (see HCI 1984: 58-59, 81). To be sure, as late as 1894, and possibly as late as 1901, the block was still dominated by older buildings usually no taller than 5 stories (as shown on the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1894), but between 1901 and 1930 this situation was reversed. Few of the older structures escaped replacement by concrete and steel skyscrapers.

In a sense, the two lots on which archeological remains were preserved are not typical of what was happening on the block. These lots, owing to personal reasons of their owners or perhaps because of locational disadvantages, were not covered by taller structures but rather underwent a series of alterations and improvements. Throughout this period, as the number of people working in the buildings increased, so did their reliance on municipal systems.

In general, the foundations and partition walls of the most recent structures on Lot 10 and 24 were constructed of brick atop concrete and date to the first decade of the twentieth century. The 1901 alterations that occurred on Lot 10 represent the first time that the entire surface of the lot was covered by at least one story of superstructure. Interestingly, archeological evidence recovered during this project indicates that the drainage systems on Lot 10 were maintained until the 1901 construction phase. The remains of foundations attributed to the pre-1901 expansion and alteration of existing structures are Features 21, 24, and 25 on Lot 10. These three small sections of foundation were all located on the 58 Wall Street portion of the lot.

D. The Fourth Development Phase, 1975-1988

The previously discussed development phases undergone by the project area since it was first built upon in the seventeenth century are obviously reflective of New York City's evolution as a whole and, in a greater sense, of all urban redevelopment. If the urban patterns discussed herein are taken to their natural conclusion, the fourth (present) development episode in the project area is yet another chapter in the saga of New York City's economic and architectural history.

Twentieth-century advances in technology have given us multistoried skyscrapers with curtain walls of glass. Although these megaliths are extremely efficient, however, their function depends entirely on a factor outside their control--electricity. In other words, elevators and climate control are only effective in the absence of a power outage.

With these advances have also come both the concept of planned obsolescence and the reality of premature obsolescence. Examples of the latter include structurally sound but economically nonviable specialty buildings currently slated for demolition--the Coliseum and Madison Square Garden.

Despite their potential longevity, it is recognized that buildings built today may enjoy an even shorter life than is now estimated. In the current project area, as has been its fate through history, economics will undoubtedly determine the future use that will be made of what may be part of the most expensive real estate in the world.

E. Evaluation of Research, Fieldwork, and Analytical Methods

The previously described archeological investigation of the 60 Wall Street property was extremely successful in delineating the historical development of a small part of New York City. Additionally, the general developmental pattern of the study area's built environment, which can be traced back to the mid-seventeenth-century European use of the area for the construction of the landside fortifications of New Amsterdam, has been outlined over its more than 300-year history. Although a history of the study area could have been limited to a study of historical documents, archeological research offers an added dimension. The fieldwork phase of the project has first identified and then retrieved a body of data that could not be accessed or investigated in any other manner. The well-provenienced, diagnostic material remains recovered during the project are reflective of the wide range of human activity that occurred on the site--i.e., residential, commercial. The broad spectrum of material remains (not all of which was saved for

study) ranges from prehistoric artifacts recovered from disturbed contexts to tons of construction debris from the 1970's demolition of the most recent standing structures.

For a variety of reasons, it was not possible to address all the research questions developed to guide this study in the detail that had been originally anticipated. The primary reason was the lack of any resources associated with the landside fortifications, and the small number of disparate cultural components and/or discrete units located were insufficient for making the intra- and inter-site comparisons that had been posed. In addition, gaps in the historical documentation examined during this study rendered any detailed comparisons of the cultural deposits highly speculative.

However, the inability to reconcile hypothetical research problems with the field data in no way diminishes the value of this project. For example, this study has added to our understanding of the landside fortifications of New Amsterdam even though no physical remains were discovered. Important insights were gained into where the "wall" was located, the manner of its construction and constant modification, and the reasons for its ultimate abandonment and demolition. Perhaps of most importance is the insight as to how the fortification impacted and colored the subsequent development of the local area's cultural landscape. The prior existence of the fortifications affected both the size and orientation of the parcels of land along both sides of the block (and the wall). Until the complete removal of the most recent structures in the study area, the fortification's effect on the landscape was reflected in the many graphic representations of the study area. In itself, the area's development is an example of New York City's urban growth and expansion.

The material remains retained from the fieldwork can provide excellent comparative data, especially for any future historical/archeological work in New York City and other urban areas. What is required to improve the contextual value of the various components of the collection is detailed historical research into such areas as family genealogies and family and individual manuscript collections.

What follows is a brief, critical overview and evaluation of the research, field, and analytical methods employed in the course of this project. The primary objective of this effort is to determine which methods produced the most reliable--and, in terms of time and expense, cost-effective--information at each stage. Perhaps this self-assessment may help others in determining what methods should be employed or avoided in a hypothetical future case.

Although it is hoped these observations are applicable to future projects and other types of sites in the city, they should not be construed as guidelines, especially for the fieldwork phases. To a large degree, every site presents unique challenges and sets of constraints in terms of how excavation proceeds, which require quick, innovative responses that cannot be reduced to a mechanical process.

For example, the 60 Wall Street site was in many respects quite different from sites of other archeological projects conducted in the city. Situated on high ground, the study area did not experience any episodes of landfilling or broad landscaping. Nor, the documentary record tells us, were the numerous structures built in the study area destroyed by any of the great fires that occurred in lower Manhattan during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The volume of the debris produced by these catastrophic events was evidently used as landfill and to raise the elevation of lower-lying areas. The "fire layer" represents a distinct time marker that has been found in numerous lower Manhattan archeological sites and has served to protect and preserve earlier underlying deposits. Finally, of all the sites investigated to date in New York City, the 60 Wall Street study area was perhaps the most intensively utilized parcel of ground. All these factors affected the quantity and types of material preserved.

In general, the 60 Wall Street cultural resource survey, like most archeological investigations in New York, was conducted in three phases:

Phase I: The main objective of the first phase was to determine whether the area in question contained potentially identifiable significant archeological resources through a combined documentary and field testing program. The Phase I investigations are sometimes referred to separately as IA (documentary) and IB (field) studies.

In Phase IA, a mixture of secondary and primary source documentary material is gathered to obtain a basic understanding of the historical forces that shaped the study area. The most detailed graphic representations of the study area and its environs are cartographic sources, which can quickly provide an overview of infrastructural development. Of most importance to determining the archeological potential of a particular area is the wealth of material available through a study of New York City Department of Building Records. This material provides the most detailed information about the extent and depth of disturbance associated with the most recent structures on a lot. To determine the function of a particular lot or the occupation of its inhabitants, an examination of deeds, tax records, and city directories may be undertaken.

A limited testing program is usually conducted after completion of the documentary research, based on its recommendations. A minimum number of test units are excavated to determine whether archeological resources are present or absent. The fieldwork provides a preliminary estimate of the range, character, and historical associations of the archeological resources. A program of soil borings may be conducted prior to any fieldwork to provide corroborative evidence for depth of fill in particular parts of a site. For the 60 Wall Street cultural resource survey, a report was produced after completion of the documentary research. The report incorporated the results of a soil boring program carried out by an independent contractor.

In retrospect, some procedures followed could have been changed. In particular, more time should have been spent on cartographic sources and an examination of <u>all</u> relevant building records. Indeed, even the most recent records of the structures on a particular parcel may contain information that will obviate the need for testing in a lot or a portion of a parcel. Any testing that can be avoided, of course, represents a savings of time and money. For this particular project, additional research at this stage might have ruled out testing in some areas. Ironically, the amount of deed research that was undertaken for the IA report, especially on parcels that did not contain cultural resources, could have been done at a later stage of the project. This research effort, while providing some relevant information about the character of the study area, was conducted too early in the project to be properly focused.

<u>Phase II</u>: The main objective of this phase is to determine the full spatial extent and character of any deposits identified in the first phase. Phase II is also designed to determine the research potential of the resource and to aid in the development of a research design for any Phase III excavations. In addition to determining the full horizontal and vertical extent of any deposits, this test phase assesses the integrity of all remains. At the same time, limited testing should be conducted in those areas for which potential resources cannot be completely ruled out on the basis of the documentary research--e.g., beneath very deep cellars.

In the 60 Wall Street cultural resource survey, the Phase II excavations were conducted immediately following the Phase I testing. A period of time was allotted sufficient to determine that the type of resources on the site were limited to features that intruded deeply into subsoil--such as, wells, privies, and cisterns--and to rule out other tested portions of the study area. By examining

small portions of builder's trenches and/or interior deposits (when no builder's trenches were present), the archeologists were able to judge the approximate date of construction and abandonment of most features, as well as the type and density of artifacts associated with each deposit.

Phase III: The main objectives of the third phase of an archeological project are quite varied. Field investigations are usually designed either to obtain a larger sample or to undertake the complete excavation of the archeological resources identified in the previous phases. At this time, the analysis of the collection should be underway. Artifact identification, conservation, and tabulation can be carried out concurrently with the excavations, depending upon the availability of personnel. Finally, and most importantly, Phase III includes the preparation of a report of all findings.

In theory, the fieldwork should not produce any unexpected results, such as locating previously unknown or unanticipated cultural deposits. Phase III fieldwork should complete the archeologist's involvement with the construction site. In no circumstance should there be any consideration of or recommendations for monitoring of the developer's construction activities as a viable alternative to properly performed Phase I and II work at urban sites. The monitoring of cellar or foundation excavations places the archeologist in the position of delaying or halting extremely expensive construction schedules. Although a developer may allow the hasty excavation of a single feature, a substantial delay, once construction has started, is usually intolerable.

Phase III excavations for the 60 Wall Street cultural resource survey resulted in the complete excavation of archeological deposits identified during the Phase I and II fieldwork. The data retrieval program did not exceed the time budgeted. Unfortunately, it was later realized that some construction details, subsequently determined to be important, were not examined for two of the stone features.

One of the major obstacles to the timely (i.e., within budget) completion of project reports is the sheer number of artifacts that must be processed (washed, sorted, numbered, identified, and tabulated) before even the most preliminary analysis can begin. This problem, which was not unique to the 60 Wall Street cultural resource survey, can only be alleviated by a constant analysis of the integrity and importance of deposits. This assessment of the archeological resources has to be made at every step of the project, and the responsibility usually falls to a single or small number of individuals. For example, during fieldwork phases these decisions usually result in what classes of

artifacts are either retrieved totally, sampled, or discarded in the field. Once the collection has been processed, another decision has to made regarding what components will receive the most attention and/or costly and time-consuming specialized analyses, such as faunal and floral research. In the project under consideration these procedures were followed to a certain degree, but a refinement of methods could have reduced substantially the time spent on artifact processing.

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