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# HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES INC.



RESULTS OF PHASE IB FIELDWORK  
ERICSSON PLACE SITE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1977

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Ø Ericsson Rezoning

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ERICSSON PLACE SITE  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Principal Investigators:

Betsy Kearns, S.O.P.A.  
Cece Saunders, S.O.P.A.

Project Director:

Sara Mascia, S.O.P.A.

Crew:

Richard Schaefer  
Emily Jones  
Patrick Heaton

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The rezoning of a two block area bounded by Beach Street (Ericsson Place), Greenwich Street, North Moore Street, and Varick Street, will allow the residential development of a parking lot site (Block 190, Lot 19). A preliminary archaeological assessment conducted during May 1997 by Historical Perspectives, Inc. recommended that below ground archeological research was warranted prior to the development of this site.

The purpose of the testing program was to ascertain the presence/absence and nature of cultural resources on the project site. In order to facilitate the examination, heavy machinery was used to remove the asphalt and fill layers that were present and expose any historic features within the area considered archaeologically sensitive. A team of four archaeologists, headed by a SOPA certified field director, spent four days working at the site.

In order to assist the examination, the site was divided into eight study areas. Following the removal of 3-5 feet of overburden (fill), three features (two nineteenth century cisterns and one twentieth century outbuilding foundation) and two dense artifact concentrations were discovered along with portions of the foundations for the basements of the nineteenth century residences. The features and artifact concentrations were carefully examined to determine if either was in any way associated with the two research periods previously identified for investigation:

- 1) the Revolutionary War era, and
- 2) the early nineteenth century occupation of the homelots.

No evidence of the Revolutionary War occupation was found and only limited material evidence of the early nineteenth century usage of the site was recovered. It appears that the majority of the backlot features and activity areas were obliterated during the twentieth century demolition of the residences and filling of the site. No further archaeological consideration of the site is warranted.

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## INTRODUCTION

The rezoning of a two block area bounded by Beach Street (Ericsson Place), Greenwich Street, North Moore Street, and Varick Street, will allow the residential development of a parking lot site (Block 190, Lot 19; Figure 1). The site, located on the southeast corner of Hudson Street and Beach Street (Ericsson Place), contains a one-story mechanics garage and a small parking attendant booth.

A preliminary archaeological assessment conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) during May 1997 identified a portion of the proposed site as having the potential to contain archaeological resources associated with the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Figure 2). The assessment and subsequent testing plan identified two distinct research periods for the site:

- 1) Revolutionary War Period. In the years before, during, and after the Revolutionary War the City of New York was intensely fortified by both the Americans and the British. Late eighteenth century maps depict numerous forts, redoubts, and batteries along the shoreline. Because of fears of attack from ships traveling the Hudson River, the western side of Manhattan was fortified well into the nineteenth century.

Cartographic and archival data examined for this project indicated that a large entrenchment or fortified line was once situated within the project area. Although the entrenchment was often depicted, it is difficult to determine if the fortified line was once located within the project site because of the inconsistencies of historical maps.

If present, this type of feature could have some subsurface archaeological visibility that may have survived nineteenth century domestic yard activities and twentieth century filling. While it is difficult to determine just how much activity took place near or within the project site, the proximity of the entrenchment indicated that the area might be sensitive for Revolutionary War features.

- 2) Based on the examination of all data regarding the project site, it was determined that there might be below ground cultural material related to the early nineteenth century residential occupation of the site. Documentary research indicated that there may have been little subsurface disturbance to portions of the rear lots of several homelots within the project site. The examination of these domestic lots could provide valuable information regarding daily life from the early nineteenth century. The eight former residences identified as potentially sensitive for early nineteenth century domestic rear yard features include:

36 Beach Street, domestic occupation, 1826-1850  
38 Beach Street, domestic occupation, c.1808-1850  
40 Beach Street, domestic occupation, c.1818-1827  
126 Hudson Street, domestic occupation, c.1821-1850  
124 Hudson Street, domestic occupation, c.1821-1850  
122 Hudson Street/  
47 North Moore Street, domestic occupation, c.1824-1854  
45 North Moore Street, domestic occupation, c.1844-1854  
43 North Moore Street, domestic occupation, c.1844-1854

The Phase 1B archaeological field examination of the Ericsson Place site was conducted by HPI during July 1997. The excavation of the lots identified in the preliminary archaeological assessment as potentially sensitive was carried out in order to determine the presence/absence and nature of cultural resources. The historic features discovered were explored and documented and the cultural materials recovered were analyzed in order to determine their context and integrity as well as to further ascertain whether or not resources associated with either research period listed above were extant.

## FIELD METHODOLOGY

The preliminary archaeological assessment of the Ericsson Place site identified portions of eight homelots as archaeologically sensitive (see Figure 2). The project site, located in the Lower West Side of Manhattan, is bounded by Hudson Street to the west, Beach Street (Ericsson Place) to the North, the buildings at 34 Beach Street and 39, 41 North Moore Street to the east, and the buildings at 43 and 45 North Moore Street to the south (see Figure 1).

The results of soil boring tests conducted at the site were examined in order to more clearly understand the soil strata. This information was also used to aid in the determination of the depth of backhoe excavation that would allow for the recovery of possible intact features or the former yard surface. Prior to excavation, additional cartographic research and informant interviews were conducted in order to supplement the data collected during the original assessment and to help narrow the focus of below ground exploration.

The Phase 1B archaeological testing of the lots determined to be sensitive for buried cultural resources took place during July 1997. The site was arbitrarily divided into 8 areas of investigation as necessitated by the restrictions of backhoe maneuverability (Figure 3). A large area, covering the backlots deemed sensitive, was opened and examined (Figures 3, 4).

The primary objective of Phase 1B testing was to ascertain the presence, or absence, and nature of any buried cultural resources on the site. In order to achieve this goal, a number of field procedures were undertaken at the site that are briefly described as follows: 1) the excavation trench within the site was outlined and mapped out (field investigations were restricted to those areas identified in the earlier assessment); 2) the asphalt paving was taken off; and 3) a large amount of fill (overburden) was removed.

In order to facilitate the examination of the site, a backhoe was used to remove the bedding sand/gravel lying under the asphalt as well as the overburden (fill) and architectural debris that was present within each lot. The goal was to expose any intact historical yard surfaces and/or features within the sensitive location. Based on the information from soil borings, the depth of fill and/or historical materials extended approximately 5 to 8 feet below the surface. This information allowed field archaeologists to direct the backhoe operator to remove only shallow increments of soil when nearing the location of a possible buried yard surface.

In areas where potential features were uncovered, subsurface archaeological testing was conducted using a combination of shovel shaving and hand excavation. The features and artifact concentrations recovered were identified and tested in order to determine if further archaeological examination was needed. Hand excavated soil was sifted through 1/4 inch screen and artifacts were collected and bagged in the field. All brick, mortar, coal, and unidentified nails (and other formless metal objects) were noted and discarded later.

The appropriate drawings and photographs were made of each of the features and soil strata. Cultural material was processed and boxed according to accepted standards and a catalog of artifacts is presented in the Appendix of this report.

## HISTORICAL SETTING

The project area is located a few blocks east of the western shore of the Hudson River (see Figure 1). Eighteenth and early nineteenth century maps indicate that the topography of the area consisted of rolling low-lying hills or ridges surrounded by waterlogged tracts. These maps show the subject lot as being located on the summit of a large ridge, one of several hills bordering the Cripplebush Swamp to the north and east of the site.

The topography of the project area was slowly changed because of the intentional landfilling of the Hudson River waterfront. Prior to intensive landfilling, maps indicate that the river was formerly located much closer to the western boundary of the site. At the end of the late prehistoric era the coastline was at the western side of present-day Washington Street and by the middle of the nineteenth century the shoreline had been extended via landfill westward to its present boundary, the west side of West Street.

Cartographic sources indicate that during the early historical period portions of the coastal area not shown as swampland were used as farmland or pastureland. The southern tip of Manhattan, on both the east and west sides was the location of the earliest waterfront activity (wharves, slips, and warehouses). During most of the eighteenth century only a few docks and slips were present along the Hudson River.

Throughout the historical period, the desire for new commercial waterfront real estate spurred landfilling activity along the coastlines of the Hudson River. Many of the former hills dotting the landscape were cut down and the soils used as fill. The ridge, on which the site was located, was probably altered when the hills were "all leveled and the ground thrown into the ponds" located throughout the lower west side (Stokes 1926: 1671, 1828). As the city expanded and the population grew, the commercial waterfront extended up the East and Hudson Rivers transforming the landscape from an agricultural to an urban setting.

Beginning in the 1790s, under the direction of the vestry of Trinity Church, much of the project area was being developed as a residential neighborhood. By the early nineteenth century, the northern portion of the project site was made up of a series of elegant residences facing the prestigious Hudson Square Park. Most of the structures along Hudson and North Moore Streets, constructed slightly later, were occupied by the tenants of absentee landowners. Although at one time considered one of the most beautiful public parks in the city, Hudson Square was sold to the Hudson River Railway Company in

1866 and the following year a depot was erected in the former park, permanently changing the character of the neighborhood.

A recent U.S.G.S. topographical map shows the project area as a well defined urban commercial/residential neighborhood at an elevation of approximately 10-20 feet above sea level (see Figure 1).

## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

On Friday July 4, 1997 field testing at the Ericsson Place site in Manhattan commenced. A crew of four archaeologists completed the fieldwork phase of the project over a period of four days. In order to expedite the examination of the site two backhoes were used to remove the asphalt and fill layers that were present and expose any features within the portion of the site considered archaeologically sensitive. Because of the shape and size of the sensitive area, the use of two backhoes, and the lack of space for backfill storage, the entire area could not be examined at one time. Instead, the portion of the site examined was divided into eight discrete excavation areas numbered in order of examination (see Figure 3).

### Area 1

The first area examined was located in the southeast section of the parking lot. It was formerly the backlot of 43 North Moore and 124 Hudson Streets (see Figures 2 and 3). After the removal of a layer of asphalt and the underlying bedding, a second asphalt layer was encountered. Located 2 feet below the first layer, the asphalt only covered the southeast half of the excavation area. This layer was taken out and the backhoe was used to remove a deep fill layer. The fill was comprised of sand intermingled with architectural debris and only a few twentieth century artifacts including modern glass bottles, aluminum cans, and fragments of unidentified plastic. The examination of the stratum indicated that different fill sources were used to grade this backlot. There was no discernible buried yard surface or features uncovered in this location. Subsoil, a yellowish brown sandy silt (10YR 4/4), was uniform over the entire site. It was encountered in Area 1 at a depth of 5 feet, 2 inches below the surface.

### Area 2

Area 2 was located immediately to the west of Area 1 (see Figure 3). It was comprised of the former rear lots of 45 North Moore and 124 Hudson Streets. After removal of the asphalt the backhoe excavated the thick fill to a depth of approximately 4 feet where an ashy fill layer was encountered. This stratum was manually cleared off and examined. A large sewer pipe, running northeast-southwest, was uncovered in the central section of this test area. Three test pits (TP1, TP2, and TP3) were arbitrarily placed on either side of the sewer pipe in order to determine if the former ground surface was still present (Figure 4).



#### Test Pit 1

This test unit was placed on the eastern side of excavation Area 2. Materials excavated from the stratum beneath the ashy fill - a damp yellowish brown silty sand - included a pipe bowl fragment, one pipe stem, sewer pipe fragments, amorphous metal pieces, and a window glass fragment. Excavation was halted when a large intact 8-inch sewer pipe running north-south was encountered at a depth of 82" below the surface (Photograph 1).

#### Test Pit 2

One of two units placed at the western end of the trench, Test Pit 2 was located near the south wall. After the removal of ashy fill, a yellowish brown silty sand layer, similar to that encountered in Test Pit 1, was uncovered. Along with three pipe stems and several bone fragments recovered, some coal fragments and architectural fill debris was noted. This stratum was approximately 2 1/2" thick. Subsoil was encountered at a depth of 52 1/2" below the surface. Excavation continued to a depth of 79 1/2" inches. No features were encountered.

#### Test Pit 3

Test Pit 3, was placed near the north wall in the western half of the trench. Three strata were encountered in this unit under the ashy fill. The first, 43"-53" below grade, was a fine yellowish sand that contained glass fragments, wire nail fragments, whiteware, a ceramic electrical fuse, and shell fragments. This layer may have been deposited during a filling episode. The second level, a yellowish brown silty sand, contained window glass, machine-made bottle glass, a fragment of a porcelain bathroom fixture, wire and unidentified nail fragments, amorphous iron pieces, a plastic electrical cover fragment, and pieces of brick and charcoal. This layer had the properties of the upper fill layer, a yellowish coarse sand, encountered by the backhoe above the ashy level. Subsoil, the final stratum encountered was uncovered at a depth of 70" below the surface. The unit was excavated to a depth of 78" and no features were recovered.

Although some early artifactual material was recovered, no truly intact yard surface was encountered. Because there was no clearly identified discreet yard surface, the backhoe cleared the fill levels to the west of the sewer pipes in order to determine if any intact yard features were present. A large unattached sewer pipe was encountered in the center of the area; however, no shaft or yard features were found in Area 2. A profile of the stratigraphy was completed and is shown in Figure 5.

### Area 3

Area 3 was located immediately to the west of Area 2 in the location of the former backlots of 45/47 North Moore Street and 124 Hudson Street (see Figure 3). After removing the asphalt surface, excavation was conducted via backhoe. A portion of a basement wall was encountered along the northern side of the unit. Excavation of the fill continued to a depth of 7 feet when a portion of a basement wall was uncovered near the eastern side of the unit, adjacent to Area 2. Large objects were found in the fill including portions of toilets, fragments of cast iron, an oil tank, and a portion of a washtub. Clearly interior basement fill, excavation was halted in this location. The closest soil boring to this location indicated 15' of fill was present, consistent with the depth of the cellar which penetrated into the subsoil.

### Area 4

Area 4 was located in the northwest section of the overall excavation locale (Figure 3). This unit was placed in the backlot of 38 Beach Street. Although historical maps indicated that there was a basement in a portion of the rear lot, a significant yard area was depicted on the western side of the lot. Once the asphalt was removed the backhoe excavated approximately 2-3 feet of fill and debris until the cement floor of a large garage structure, in place across 36-40 Beach Street from 1922 to 1964, was encountered. The shadow of this former building can be seen on the west wall of the brick structure at 32 Beach Street (Photograph 2). After removing two thick layers of cement flooring excavation continued in this area.

Basements and foundation walls were encountered in both the east and west sections of the test area (Figure 4). While a basement wall corresponding to an outside wall in the eastern ell of the building was expected, the wall on the western side of the unit was not. Subsequently a rear basement wall running east-west was encountered along the entire south wall of Area 4. Backhoe excavation in the eastern portion of Area 4 indicated that this was the site of a significantly deep filled-in basement (Photograph 3). To the west, excavation continued to a depth of 71" below the surface when a stone basement floor was uncovered. This floor was at a higher elevation than that encountered on the eastern side. Just above the flooring, two intact flasks and a marble architectural element were encountered. The two flasks were identified as twentieth century liquor bottles. The marble architectural feature had been broken into three sections. When examined carefully, a small amateurly carved Star of David was discovered (Photograph 4). Because this artifact was discovered in the fill, there is no direct evidence that it came from any of the structures within the project site.

In order to determine if any of the early yard surface was still present under the flooring, portions of the stone were removed for the placement of two test pits (see Figure 4).

#### Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 was placed in the southern section of the basement (Figure 4). Immediately beneath the stone was a 5" layer of fill material including bricks, bottle glass, window glass, and whiteware. The second level, identified as the transition between fill and sterile soil, had only a few artifacts including, brick chips, coal fragments, and whiteware. Subsoil was encountered at a depth of 80"; excavation was halted at a depth of 90 1/2" below the surface.

#### Test Pit 5

A second test pit in Area 4 was situated to the north and east of the first pit (Figure 4). Placed near the eastern basement wall, this test pit also had three levels under the stone floor. The first layer was a fill level containing brick fragments, mortar fragments, a common nail (wire), a pipe stem, machine made bottle glass, and window glass. The second stratum, was a damp sandy soil that contained fill material (brick, mortar, nails) and artifacts. This level also had several air pockets indicating a quick filling occurred, likely just prior to the placement of the stone floor. Artifacts recovered include a bone handled utensil fragment, window glass, a pipe stem, and several pieces of ironstone (including a chamberpot base fragment). The next level encountered mainly consisted of building materials (brick, mortar, and nails), an oyster shell, window glass, and whiteware. Subsoil was encountered at a depth of 96" below the surface.

Because of the small size of the test pits, it was difficult to determine if the strata encountered were due to natural stratigraphy or filling episodes. Therefore, a large section of the stone was removed and testing was continued by the backhoe. Mixed layers of building debris and fill including portions of sewer and water pipes were uncovered. No rear yard shaft features or concentrations of artifacts were uncovered in this location. Although there was no indication as to the date the basement was installed, its placement appears to have disturbed any remnants of the early ground surface on the western half of the rear lot of 38 Beach Street.

#### Area 5

Area 5 was placed in the central portion of the excavation locale (Figure 3). While no features were recovered in the northern section of this test area, three large concrete/stone/brick supports of unknown use were found in the in area where the extreme rear yards of irregularly shaped lots

of 124 and 126 Hudson Street join (Figures 2 and 4). To the south of the supports, a feature and two intense concentrations of artifacts were uncovered. Feature 1, a modern outbuilding foundation made of hexagonal brick, was square in shape and had an outer wall constructed of concrete. The small 6 by 6 foot structure, was located in the rear yard of the building at 124 Hudson Street. Identified as a three-story brick building, with a basement and a small shop on the first floor, 124 Hudson Street was rented to tenants for many years. Although maps depict several outbuildings, none of them are either identified or in the shape of the structure uncovered. It is possible that the building was used as a small shed or storage building by the shopkeeper.

No distinctive artifacts were recovered from within the outbuilding foundation which extended to a depth of 81 inches below the surface. The structure may have had a small basement or underground storage area. However, when the interior of the outbuilding was cleared of debris there was no discernible flooring. Instead, the fill was resting upon subsoil and there was no definitive explanation for the presence of such a deep foundation. There were several deposits of burned materials found to the north of this structure. These deposits, which were actually small lenses, were mostly made up of burned newspapers and furnace scale. A few fragments of burned ceramic and glass were mixed with this material. One glass fragment was the neck and lip of a screw-top clear glass bottle. It is possible that the outbuilding may have held a working incinerator for a short period during the twentieth century.

#### Concentration 1 (C1)

Found near the small structure, the two concentrations of artifactual material were located just south of the boundary between the two Hudson Street backlots (see Figure 4). To the north and west of the outbuilding a thick concentration of artifactual material was recovered at a depth of approximately 42 inches below the surface. A small irregularly shaped deposition locale, Concentration 1 contained a variety of domestic refuse (Appendix). The top of the deposit was revealed at a depth of 42" below the surface. The concentration of materials was excavated by hand and the soils sifted for artifacts. The entire deposit was oval in shape and stretched 40" east-west and 30" north-south at its center.

#### *Artifact Analysis - Concentration 1*

The assemblage of artifacts recovered from Concentration 1 includes a variety of personal, ceramic, organic, glass, and metal objects representative of typical domestic refuse. The personal items recovered include, 9 buttons, 4 hard rubber comb fragments, 3 small fan fragments, 1 tooth brush (J. Balch & Sons, Providence, RI), and 8 smoking pipe fragments.

During the nineteenth century, smoking was clearly a very popular leisure activity. Because cigarettes were not widely available until the end of the nineteenth century and cigars were extremely expensive, most "smokers" would purchase the long stemmed pipes. Three of the pipe fragments that were found in Concentration 1 were stems that had writing on the sides. The first, read "Peter Dorni" a well-known pipe manufacturer, and the second read "W. White" on one side and "Glasgow" on the other, and the third read "Davidson" and "Glasgow." Inexpensive pipes were made in Europe, shipped to the United States, and in some cases sold for a few pennies (Mrozowski, et al 1996:70). During the mid-nineteenth century, pipes made by companies located in Glasgow were very popular. Because of the insufficient number of pipe stems in the collection, standard dating techniques were not applied.

Often a pipe bowl would be decorated to reflect various political beliefs or individual tastes. A pipe bowl that was included in this assemblage had a decorative pattern around the bowl and the foot was impressed with the image of the scales of justice. There is no record that anyone associated with the legal profession lived at either 124 or 126 Hudson Street. However, both of these properties had several unidentified tenants or boarders during the nineteenth century.

The assemblage of recovered artifacts from Concentration 1 contains a variety of ceramic types including whiteware, redware, American stoneware, Rockingham, and porcelain. The two most abundant ceramic types present in the assemblage are whiteware and Rockingham. A significant amount of the whiteware fragments recovered (122 pieces) were identified as belonging to chamberpots. The deposition of these fragments could indicate that the assemblage was deposited around the time that public sewers were installed in the buildings within Block 190. The presence of three large sewer pipe fragments within this concentration confirm that at least some of the materials were deposited after 1850 when the earliest sewer pipes were installed along Beach Street. Public sewers came to the Hudson Street residences after 1857.

The Rockingham ceramic fragments recovered include at least 5 large pieces of a spittoon. This ceramic type was available in the United States as early as 1820. By the late 1830s potteries in New Jersey, Vermont, and Ohio were producing American Rockingham. During the second half of the century Rockingham experienced a surge in popularity, especially among the middle class. Often unusual items, such as spittoons, were made in this ceramic type.

Most of the bottles recovered are consistent with a post-1860 date. Many of them are mold-made with visible seams that continue up the neck of the bottle. One of the bottles, a small almost complete cosmetic bottle with a long neck, is



similar to bottles made in the 1870s-1890s. Two other bottle fragments recovered have writing on them. One, a clear glass bottle, has "Belfast" and "Dubl" embossed on the side. The other, also a clear bottle, states that the contents were "Browns Ess. of Jamaica Ginger, Philad." There were also two stoneware ale bottle bases recovered.

There were four hard rubber comb fragments discovered in Concentration 1. One large fragment, without teeth, and 3 fragments of a smaller hair comb. One of the three fragments was marked "I.R. Comb Company Goodyears Patent May 6, 1851." This date supports the notion that the materials were deposited after the turn of the century, possibly during the 1860s or 1870s.

Although there was some faunal material present - a number with signs of butchering - no seeds, pits, or floral material was found. Bone types recovered include fragments from cow, pig, bird (large), and fish. None of the fragments showed signs of long-term outdoor exposure (e.g., weathering, animal know marks).

#### Concentration 2 (C2)

Located to the north and east of the square outbuilding (Feature 1) under the thin lenses of burned material, a shallow concentration of artifacts was excavated (Figure 4). Like Concentration 1, this deposit was also found adjacent to the former property line at a depth of 36" below the surface. The presence of both deposits next to the property line is unsurprising, as that was the logical location for the placement of refuse pits. Considerably less dense than Concentration 1, this amorphous deposit, also excavated by hand, did contain some of the same materials (whiteware, Rockingham, bottles, and faunal). Two intact bottles and one jar were unearthed. One bottle was embossed "Lubin Parfumeur, Paris," and the other, a duplicate of one recovered in Concentration 1 read, "J. Browns Ess. of Jamaica Ginger." The presence of two bottles of the same brand suggest that perhaps they were deposited either at the same time or by the same individual(s). It also gives some insight into the consumer habits of the post 1860 tenants of 124 Hudson Street.

The jar that was found was a small interrupted thread jar that dates to 1902+. The lid of the jar was tightly fastened and there was some liquid, possibly white paint, still present inside. This deposit may have been disturbed by the construction of the square outbuilding, or the surface portion may have been removed and a few artifacts dumped on top at a later date just below the burned paper and ash. Perhaps at one time a privy was located where the square twentieth century building was found. That may explain why there was no evidence of a privy found within this backlot.

## Area 6

Area 6, located immediately west of Area 5, also straddled the two back lots of the buildings found on Hudson Street (124 and 126; see Figure 3). During excavation of this location, the backhoe exposed a portion of the east foundation of the rear of the building at 126 Hudson Street. Subsoil was reached at a depth of 78" below the surface. A soil boring taken to the west of Area 6 indicated that there was 10 feet of fill. The soil boring was therefore most likely taken within the basement of the structure formerly located at 126 Hudson Street. Building records concur that the foundation was set 10 feet below the surface. Although Concentration 1 extended almost to the east portion of Area 6, there was no evidence that the materials extended into this area. In addition, no features were recovered in this test area.

## Area 7

The excavation of Area 7 (Figures 3 and 4) further uncovered the rear (south) basement wall of 38 Beach Street, and a portion of an unexpected rear wall of 36 Beach Street (Photograph 4). This excavation area covered the north half of 126 Hudson Street and a thin yard area between that lot and the rear boundaries of 38 and 40 Beach Street. Excavation revealed that much of this location was comprised of mixed twentieth century fill that continued down to subsoil at a depth of 86" below the surface. As excavation continued toward the center of the trench, a large cistern was uncovered, northwest of Concentration 1 (see Figure 4). The cistern was formerly located in the rear yard of 126 Hudson Street. A portion of the top of the feature was truncated on the east side. The shoulder and neck of the west side of the 7 foot wide cistern was still intact. The cistern, a typical urban bottle-shaped feature was made of brick. The top or neck of the feature was approximately 2 feet wide. While in use, a wood stand and pump would have been located above this opening.

Because of the size and depth of the feature, the east wall was removed carefully by the backhoe in order to allow access to interior deposition levels (Photograph 5). The double-brick cistern contained only one discreet deposit. A large amount of the interior fill was removed and the soil sifted for artifacts. The interior soil was a medium brown loose sand that contained only a few objects. When the interior soil was removed it was discovered that the cistern had a wood lined base. There was no evidence of any intact surface deposits surrounding the cistern.

The materials recovered include whiteware (ironstone), bottle glass, a tumbler glass fragment, a cobalt blue bottle (embossed "Bromoseltzer"), amber bottle glass, a white glass bead, and an undecorated pipe stem. The bottle glass recovered

from the cistern interior was of a later date than those found in Concentration 1. Some of the fragments indicate that the bottles were machine-made, likely in the early twentieth century. Perhaps the cistern sat unused for a time after the introduction of public water. It is clear that when the cistern was filled, it was a single episode where only a small amount of household debris was included.

#### Area 8

Area 8 was excavated along the eastern portion of the lot adjacent to the existing building at 34 Beach Street. (Figure 3). After removing approximately three feet of fill, the cement floor of the large garage structure (1922-64) was encountered. Excavation began at the south end of the trench. Under the cement flooring a portion of a rear basement not shown on historic maps was uncovered. This thin basement was only 10 feet wide and was filled with mixed rubble. To the east of the basement mixed fill was encountered in the location just north of the window shaft for the rear basement of the building at 41 North Moore Street. The mixed fill was likely disturbance from the installation of the window shaft. To the north of this disturbance a small section of the basement wall was removed and a profile of the stratigraphy in Area 8 was completed (Figure 5).

Excavation revealed disturbed fill layers in most of Area 8 except for the central portion of the trench. In this area a small cistern was encountered (see Figure 3). The top of the feature was covered by a large flat stone. A large trench was cut to the north of the feature in order to determine the size and depth of the cistern. The top of the single brick lined feature was encountered at a depth of 44" from the surface. The small bell-shaped feature was only 40" tall (Photograph 6). After the stone was removed it was observed that the feature may be empty. The backhoe removed a portion of the north wall and it was discovered that only a small amount of soil was located in the interior. The floor of the feature was a dark clayey soil resting on subsoil at a depth of 84" below the surface. No artifacts were found in the feature. It is possible that it was not used for very long. It is also possible that the feature may have acted as a dry well rather than a cistern.

On the north side of the trench, more of the same mixed fill was uncovered. This material may relate to disturbance caused by the introduction and removal of a buried oil tank under the former garage. Subsoil was encountered and excavation was terminated.

40 Beach Street

A smaller separate excavation trench, west of Area 4, was originally slated as having the potential for the recovery of



buried cultural material (Figure 2). Prior to the excavation of the site, additional historical research and informant interviews were conducted. Map research indicated that more of the rear lot of 40 Beach Street may have been impacted by the installation and removal of gasoline storage tanks, their cement casing, and associated outlying pump stands. These impacts were confirmed by Odell Glasper, a longtime employee at the parking lot, who was present at the time the tanks were removed. This research reduced the area of potential sensitivity to a trench less than 24" wide. The large amount of disturbance noted around the foundation walls within the neighboring buildings also contributed to the elimination of this study area as a viable location for the survival of intact archaeological resources.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although there was potential for the survival of material dating to the Revolutionary War period, only the remains of late nineteenth and twentieth features were found to be present at the Ericsson Place site. It is clear by the number of palisades, forts, and entrenchments, depicted on historic maps, that the western shore of Manhattan saw frequent troop activity. If any remains of an entrenchment were at one time present at the site, they were obliterated by either the leveling of the ridge, or the subsequent construction and demolition of the dwellings, commercial buildings, and associated yard features in this locale.

The residential/commercial nature of the project area during the nineteenth century illustrates the history of urban development in New York. The larger residences facing the park were for the wealthier individuals, and those facing Hudson and North Moore Streets, are representative of the less well-off. Many of these residential properties had small shops located on the first floor of the building. Often one or more tenants occupied the housing and/or shops on these lots. It is clear that this section of the Lower West Side of Manhattan was developed long before the introduction of public utilities and therefore backyard shaft features were expected.

The artifacts recovered in the fill represent a variety of domestic, commercial, and industrial activities. They also reflect a date range from the eighteenth century (pipe stems) to the late twentieth century (modern soda bottles) within the same stratum. Because there is no record of how much fill originated within the site and how much was brought in, no accurate conclusions regarding the site residents can be made. Similar characteristics of the fill were observed throughout the site, indicating that these soils with associated rubble may have been deposited at the time of the demolition of the buildings during the mid twentieth century (Figure 5). The upper layers of sand were introduced when the site was graded for the asphalt parking lot.

Excavation revealed several basement walls and foundations--some were expected, but a few, in the rear lots of the residences along Beach Street, were undocumented (Figure 4). In addition, a twentieth century outbuilding was discovered in the rear lot of 124 Hudson Street (Feature 1).

The presence of two nineteenth century cisterns indicate that backyard features relating to the adjacent residences were indeed present as predicted. The large double brick cistern (Feature 2) found in the rear lot of 126 Hudson Street was most likely introduced to the site before the late 1850s. This

feature, therefore, was probably constructed during the second research period identified in the testing plan for this site. The cistern may not have been in use for long and was probably covered for a time, and was eventually filled in a single dumping episode. The artifacts recovered from the interior deposit indicate that the feature was filled sometime during the early twentieth century.

The second cistern (Feature 3) recovered in Area 8, was the only nineteenth century yard feature found in the rear lots of the Beach Street residences. The feature, a very small cistern, or dry well, was crudely constructed. Because no associated artifacts were found, it is difficult to assign an installation date. If it was used as a cistern, the construction methods were considerably less sophisticated than those used to build the larger cistern at 126 Hudson Street. This is surprising, because the historical records indicate that the wealthier residents lived on Beach Street. Perhaps, because there were more individuals living at the Hudson Street building, a larger and more substantial cistern was needed.

Two concentrations of historic artifacts were located in the rear lot of 124 Hudson Street (Figure 4). The materials recovered in Concentration 1 are consistent with a 1860+ deposition date. There were no twentieth century materials recovered from this deposit. The hard rubber comb fragment with a date of 1851 on it gives a clear indication that these materials could not have been deposited during the early nineteenth century. The presence of over 100 chamberpot fragments in conjunction with large sewer pipe pieces may indicate that these materials were deposited following the installation of the public sewer line along Hudson Street after 1857. The materials were deposited and covered quickly as there was no indication of animal knaw marks on the bone fragments. Perhaps because they were covered quickly, and/or located close to the yard boundary line, there was no evidence that the materials were repeatedly stepped on and broken. It is clear that the materials represent a domestic refuse deposit, with most of the items either food related or personal in nature.

The presence of a bottle of "J. Browns Ess. of Jamaica Ginger" in both deposits links the two artifact concentrations. In addition, each of these deposits were located along the north boundary of 124 Hudson Street indicating that they may have been deposited by the same individual or group of individuals. While Concentration 1 was undisturbed, Concentration 2 may have been partially removed and/or impacted by activities associated with the burned lenses found above it. If the small twentieth century outbuilding housed an incinerator, some of the exposed "rubbish" may have been burned and/or moved when the structure was in use. The presence of the small 1902+ paint jar indicates that there was definitely some disturbance near the surface of this deposit. Because no

concentrations or significant features were recovered from the lots facing Beach Street, no comparative conclusions could be made between the wealthier residents living there and those living at Hudson or North Moore Street addresses. No other features or artifact concentrations were recovered.

The majority of the area shown on Figure 2 as sensitive was explored. Additional documentary research and informant interviews precluded the excavation of the smaller area that was deemed as possibly sensitive during the preliminary assessment (Figure 2). In addition, a small 3-5 foot margin was left unexcavated adjacent to the foundations of the existing structures.

While traces of the former yard surface were present in a few locations at the Ericsson Place site, the construction of large buildings with basements, the introduction of utilities to the surrounding buildings, and the subsequent filling of the rear lots obliterated any other evidence of historic features in most of the backyard locations. Therefore, no further archaeological consideration is necessary for the Ericsson Place site.

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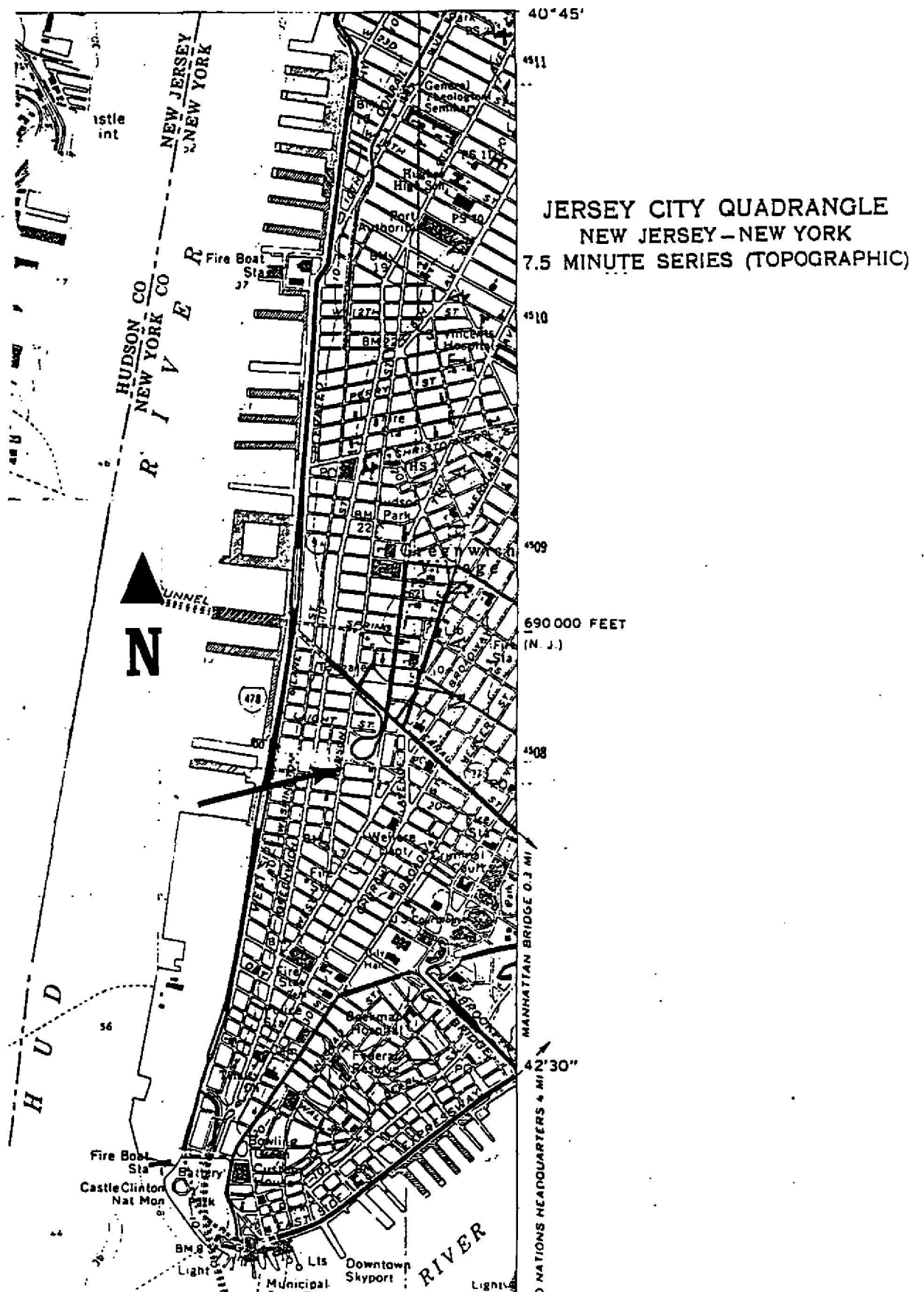
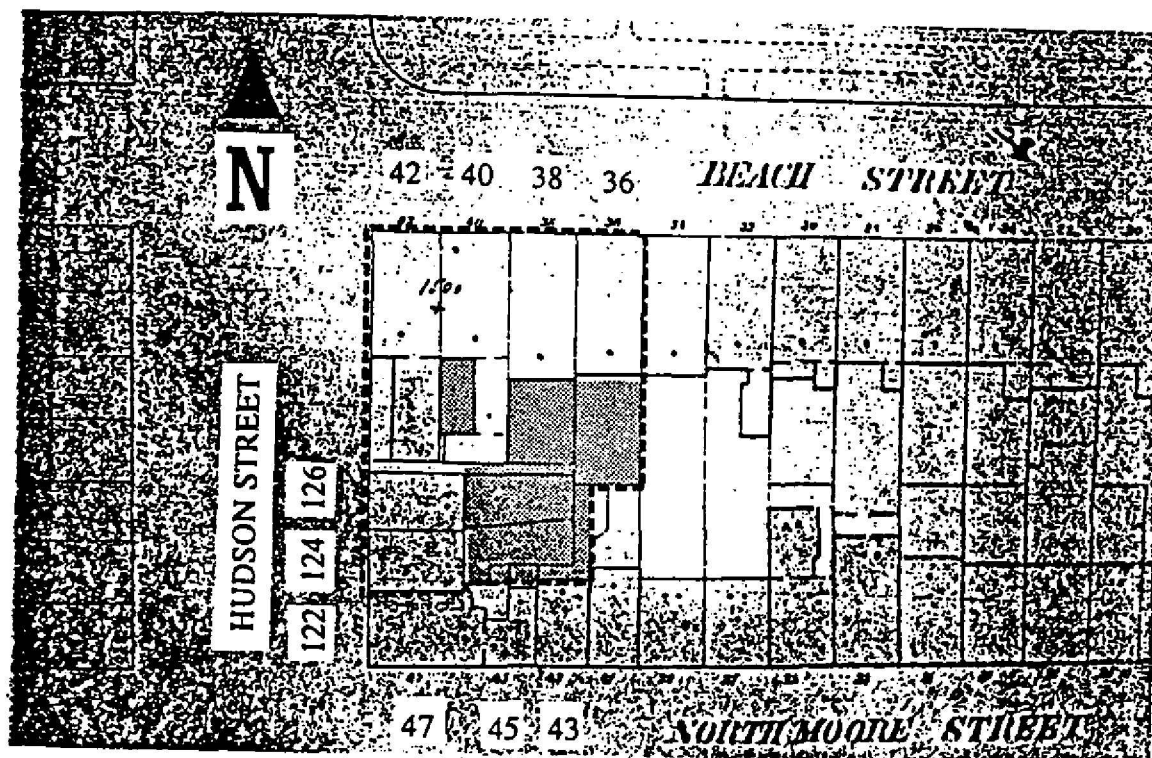


Figure 1. Ericsson Place Rezoning Site Location  
(Current U.S.G.S. Topographic Map)



Scale: 1cm = 30 feet


- - Subject parcel boundaries
-  - Area of potential archaeological sensitivity

Figure 2. Area of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity  
Base Map is Perris, Map of the City of  
New-York, 1853.

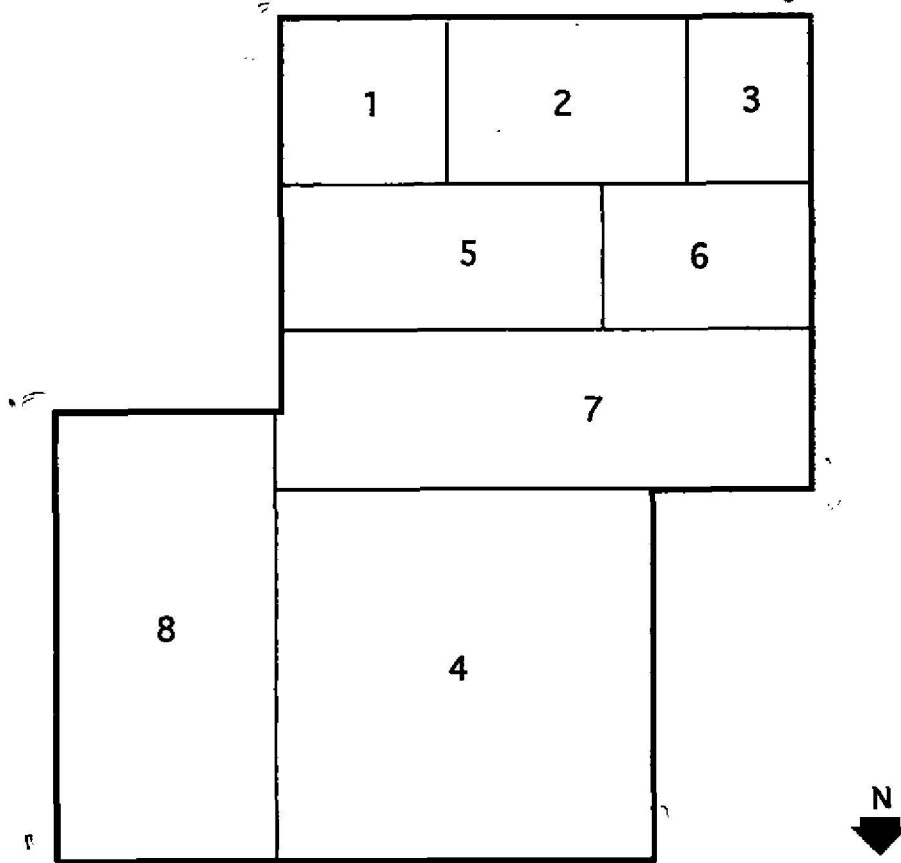


Figure 3. Schematic drawing showing Test Area Location, Ericsson Place Site. (Numbers based on order of excavation).



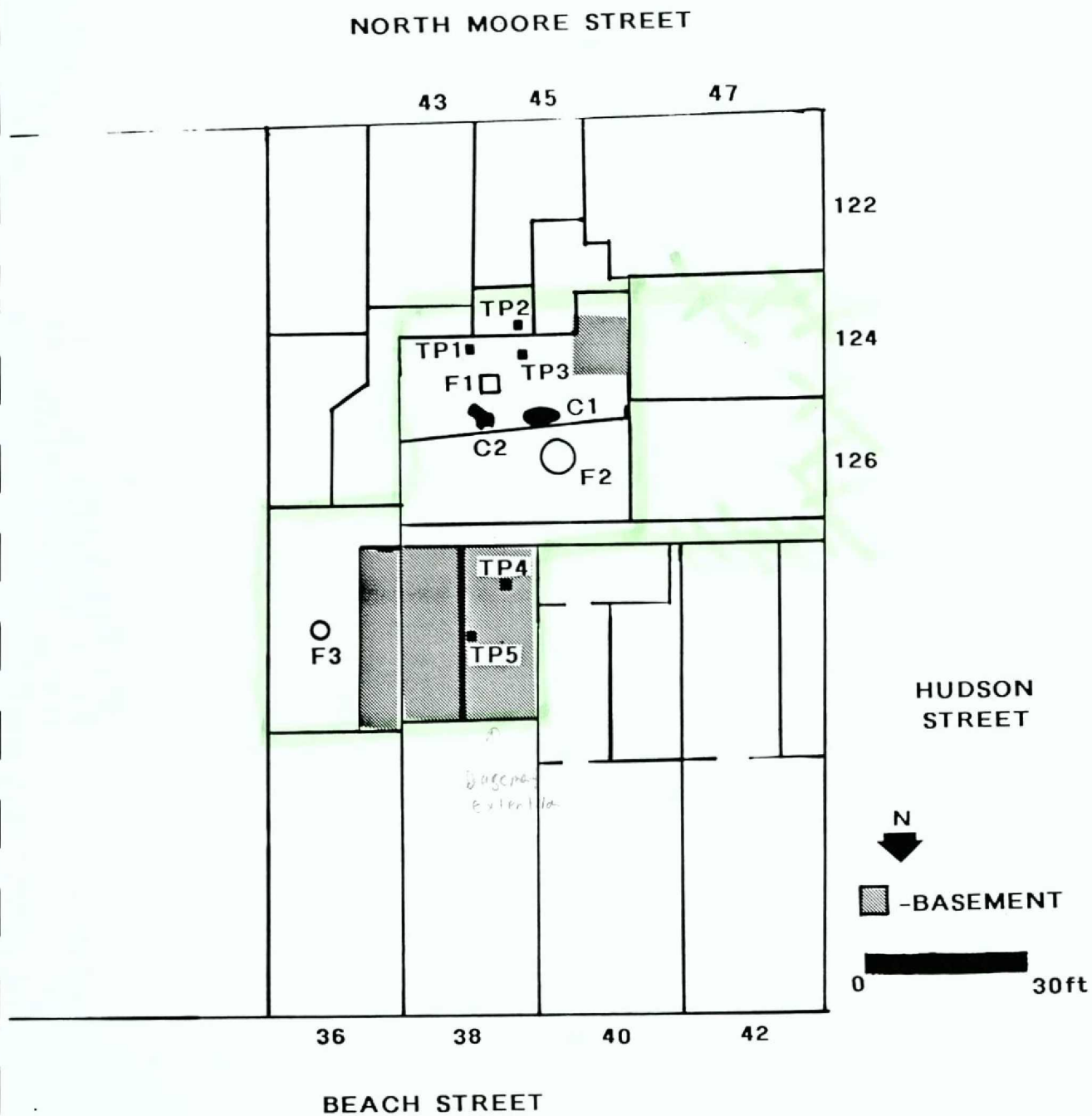
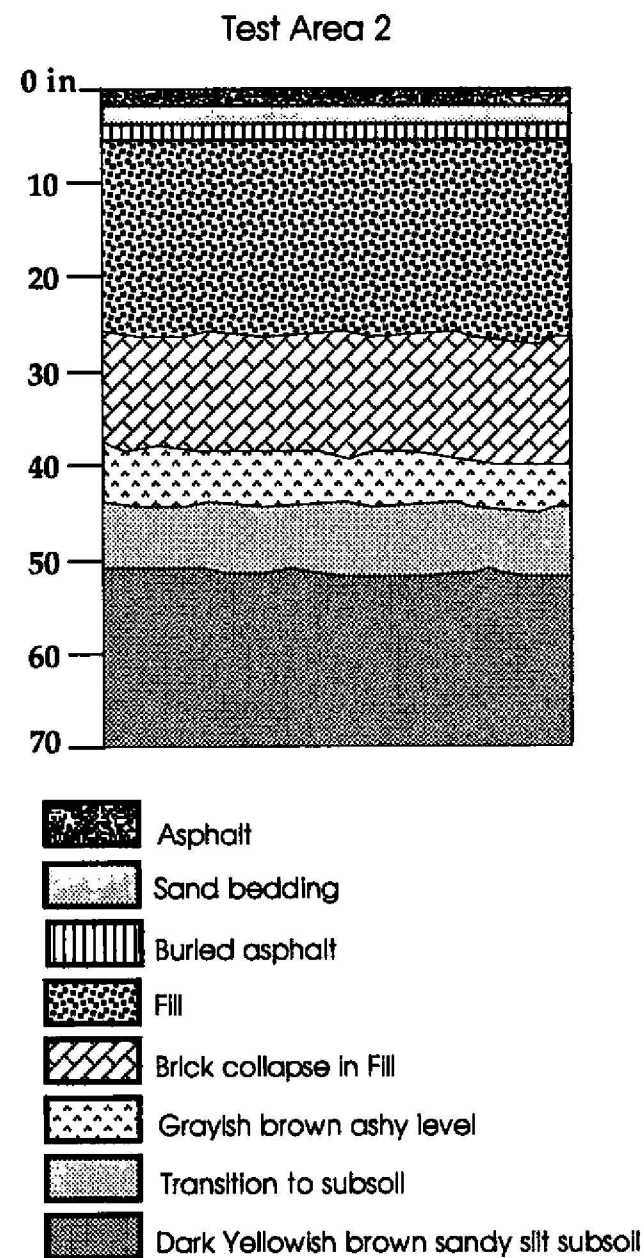
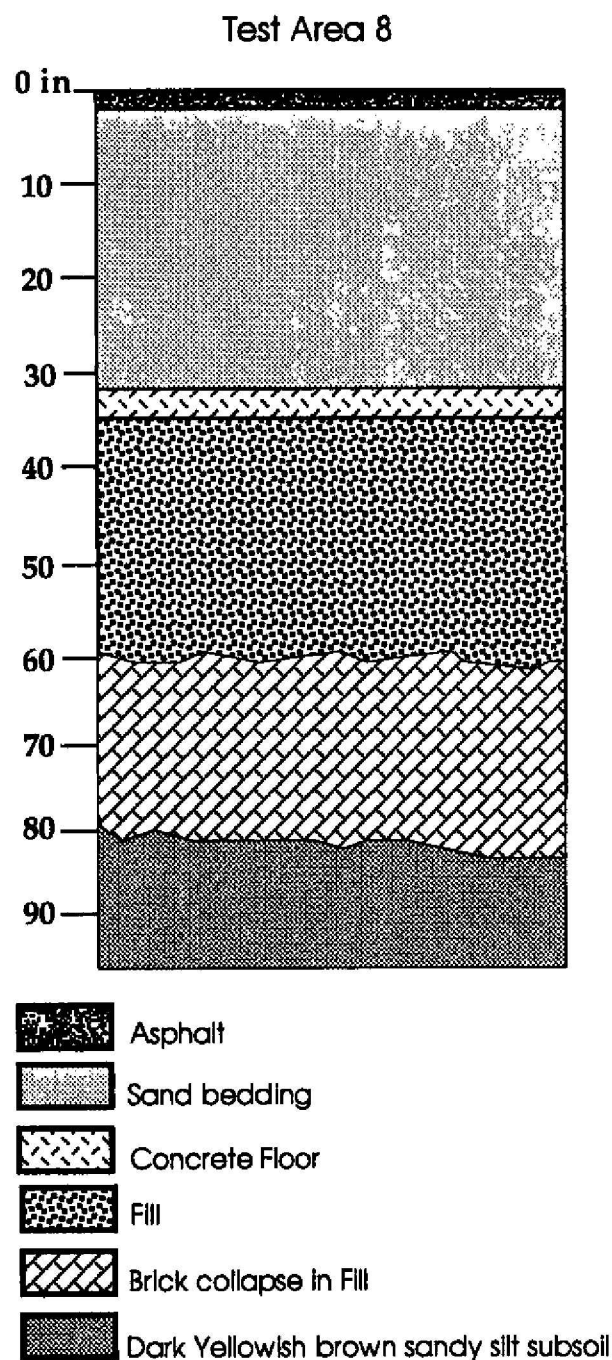


Figure 4. Ericsson Place Archaeological Site Map.  
Based on Perris, *Map of the City of New-York*, 1853.



**Figure 5. Typical Test Area Stratigraphy. Ericsson Place.**

# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 1	At Transition to Subsoil		
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware
2	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware with flower decoration
1	Pipe	Stem	No decoration
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear machine made neck fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment
1	Metal	Nail	Complete iron wire nail
1	Organic	Bone	Mammal fragment - possible scapula
1	Organic	Bone	Mammal - cow vertebrae
3	Organic	Bone	Unidentified mammal fragments
1	Organic	Shell	Oyster
Area 2	Fill		
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware rim with blue glaze
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragment
1	Ceramic	Flowerpot	Redware base
1	Glass	Stopper	Clear - for Decanter
1	Glass	Vessel	Clear fragment - etched with gilt leaves
1	Glass	Vessel	Clear fragment - frosted stripes
2	Glass	Bottle	Clear neck fragments
1	Organic	Bone	Chicken
1	Organic	Bone	Unidentified
1	Organic	Bone	Cow limb - butchered
1	Organic	Bone	Limb bone - joint end butchered
1	Organic	Pit	Peach
1	Personal	Crayon	Black

# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 2	Test Pit 1		
1	Personal	Pipe	Stem fragment
1	Personal	Pipe	Bowl fragment
Area 2	Test Pit 2		
3	Personal	Pipe	Stem fragments
3	Personal	Pipe	Bowl fragments
Area 2	Test Pit 3	Level 1	
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Electrical piece - fuse
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Unidentified electrical piece
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragment
12	Glass	Window	
4	Glass	Bottle	Clear fragments
1	Glass	Lamp	Clear chimney fragments
1	Metal	Spike	Iron fragment
2	Metal	Nail	Iron fragments
2	Organic	Shell	Clam fragments
1	Other	Coal	Fragment
2	Other	Furnace scale	Fragments
Area 2	Test Pit 3	Level 2	
3	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware fragments
1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft paste bathroom fixture fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Green base - 1820s
1	Glass	Bottle	Cobalt blue body fragment
26	Glass	Window	modern
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted green fragment
5	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear base fragment
1	Glass	Vessel	Molded body fragment

# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 2	Test Pit 3	Level 2 con't.	
1	Glass	Container	Milk glass decorative
1	Metal	Spike	Iron fragment
1	Metal	Nail	Unidentified fragments
1	Metal	Wire	Copper fragments
1	Other	Plastic	Electrical? fragment
Area 4	Fill		
1	Glass	Bottle	Complete clear half pint flask
1	Glass	Bottle	Complete amber flask
Area 4	Adjacent to Foundation		
1	Glass	Bottle	Amber body fragment
1	Organic	Bone	Mammal
2	Organic	Bone	Small mammal - butchered
Area 4	Test Pit 4		
5	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragments
3	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware light blue transferprint - flowers
3	Ceramic	Plate	Shell-edge - late - rim fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Undecorated rim fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware base fragment impressed "SPODE" - post 1847
1	Ceramic	Saucer	Whiteware base - mark "Maddock & Sons" Burslem, England 1880-96
2	Ceramic	Bowl	Blue transferprint whiteware rim fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Blue transferprint body fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware with brown annular line body fragment
2	Ceramic	Vessel	Brown mochaware body fragments
1	Ceramic	Bowl	Porcelain with blue decoration fragments
2	Ceramic	Vessel	Undecorated fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment
3	Glass	Window	Fragments

# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 4	Test Pit 4 con't.		
1	Metal	Nail	Iron wire
1	Metal	Nail	Unidentified fragment
1	Other	Coal	Fragment
Area 4	Test Pit 5	Level 2	
2	Glass	Window	Fragments
2	Glass	Bottle	Clear machine-made body fragments
1	Metal	Nail	Iron fragment
1	Personal	Pipe	Stem fragment
Area 4	Test Pit 5	Level 3	
6	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware blue transferprint body fragments
1	Ceramic	Chamberpot	Base fragment
3	Ceramic	Vessel	fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Redware rim fragment
12	Glass	Bottle	Tinted body fragments
1	Organic	Bone	Cow limb
1	Organic	Bone	Bird Wing fragment
2	Organic	Bone	fragments
1	Organic	Shell	Oyster
1	Personal	Utensil	Bone-iron utensil handle
1	Personal	Pipe	stem fragment
Area 4	Test Pit 5	Level 4	
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware - ironstone body fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Redware body fragment
1	Glass	Window	Fragment
1	Metal	Nail	Iron fragment
1	Organic	Bone	Unidentified fragment
1	Organic	Shell	Oyster

# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 5	Fill		
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear intact with "3iii" on body, "Owen" and decorative mark on base
Area 5	Feature 1	20th century building	
1	Ceramic	Saucer	Whiteware base & body fragment.
5	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware rim fragment
1	Ceramic	Chamber Pot	Rim fragment
1	Ceramic	Chamber Pot	Base fragment
1	Ceramic	Cup	Base-body fragment
1	Ceramic	Plate	Base-body fragment with Unicorn mark
2	Ceramic	Vessel	Handle fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Thick clear flat fragment
			Clear body fragment with animal decoration
1	Personal	Button	Porcelain 4-hole
Area 5	Concentration 1		
95	Ceramic	Chamberpot	Whiteware body fragments
8	Ceramic	Chamberpot	Whiteware base fragments
1	Ceramic	Chamberpot	WW base fragment w/ printed mark "Clarke" "Porcelain Opaque" 1880s
1	Ceramic	Chamberpot	Whiteware base fragment impressed "DWARD CLARKE"
6	Ceramic	Chamberpot	Whiteware rim fragments
1	Ceramic	Chamberpot	Whiteware thick rim fragment
1	Ceramic	Chamberpot	Whiteware thin rim fragment
8	Ceramic	Chamberpot	Whiteware handle fragments
9	Ceramic	Pitcher	Whiteware body fragments
4	Ceramic	Pitcher	Whiteware rim fragments
2	Ceramic	Vessel	Molded whiteware body fragments
2	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragments
1	Ceramic	Cup	Whiteware body-rim
3	Ceramic	Cup	Whiteware base fragments

# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 5	Concentration 1	con't.	
1	Ceramic	Cup	Whiteware base-body fragment
1	Ceramic	Bowl	Whiteware base
1	Ceramic	Bowl	Whiteware scalloped base-rim
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Discolored whiteware base fragment
1	Ceramic	Saucer	Whiteware base-rim fragment
2	Ceramic	Plate	Ironstone rim fragments
1	Ceramic	Bowl	Whiteware rim fragment
1	Ceramic	Cup	Whiteware rim fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Blue transferprint whiteware fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Handpainted whiteware body fragments - pink and green
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Handpainted whiteware body fragment - green
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware with blue annular decoration
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Redware body fragment
4	Ceramic	Flower Pot	Redware body fragments
1	Ceramic	Flower Pot	Redware base fragment
2	Ceramic	Flower Pot	Redware base fragments
2	Ceramic	Vessel	Unglazed redware fragments
6	Ceramic	Vessel	Body fragments
4	Ceramic	Spittoon	Rockingham body fragments
1	Ceramic	Spittoon	Rockingham base fragment
3	Ceramic	Vessel	Rockingham rim fragments
1	Ceramic	Spittoon	Upper lid fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Unidentified earthenware rim fragment
2	Ceramic	Vessel	American Stoneware w/Albany interior body fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	American Stoneware w/Albany interior base fragment
5	Ceramic	Crock	American Stoneware w/Albany interior body fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Stoneware base-body w/blue decoration
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Stoneware base-body w/brown glaze
2	Ceramic	Crock	Mendable stoneware base fragments



# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 5	Concentration 1 con't.		
1	Ceramic	Crock	Stoneware body fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Stoneware-graniteware base fragment printed w/"GRE"
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Rhennish stoneware w/ exterior brown glaze
2	Ceramic	Bottle	Stoneware ale bottle base-body
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Rhennish stoneware - brown - body fragment
1	Ceramic	Crock	Stoneware base & body fragments
1	Ceramic	Bowl	Porcelain base fragment
1	Ceramic	Tile	Soft paste porcelain fragment
22	Glass	Window	Fragments
17	Glass	Bottle	Green body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Green base fragment
3	Glass	Bottle	Green Kick fragments
2	Glass	Bottle	Very dark green body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Very dark green kick
1	Glass	Bottle	Green neck fragment
26	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragments
4	Glass	Bottle	Clear base-body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear flask neck-shoulder-lip
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment with seam
2	Glass	Bottle	Clear glass panel fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear molded body fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear medicine bottle fragment
3	Glass	Bottle	Clear base fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Complete clear vial
3	Glass	Bottle	Clear neck fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear neck-shoulder fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear panel fragments
13	Glass	Bottle	Brown body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Brown neck fragment

# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 5	Concentration 1 con't.		
1	Glass	Bottle	Brown base fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Large brown base fragment - jug
4	Glass	Bottle	Amber body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Amber base fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Amber side panel fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Aqua base fragment
5	Glass	Bottle	Tinted body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted square bottle body fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Complete tinted bottle - with possible powder residue
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted soda body fragment
2	Glass	Bottle	Tinted neck fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted shoulder-neck-lip
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted neck with bulb lip
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted neck with flat lip
1	Glass	Bottle	Lt green thick base with partial kick
1	Glass	Bottle	Cracked clear body fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Very thick glass - flat
2	Glass	Bottle	Clear molded with impressed design
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted Bottle base "Brown's Ess. of Jamaica Ginger" "Philadel"
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment "Belfast, Dub"
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear neck fragment w/"SHIRE PREMIUM"
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment w/raised flower pattern
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment w/raised "S"
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment w/raised "OEN/ACIS/K"
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted base fragment w/ embossed "M"
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment - panel "ICRUS"
1	Glass	Bottle	Small complete clear 8-panel sides
1	Glass	Bottle	Almost complete clear decorative molded long-neck cosmetic
2	Glass	Bottle	Tinted square sided w/"HION'S"

# Artifact Catalog

Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 5	Concentration 1	con't.	
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment w/"STERED" "2 1/2"
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragment w/"COMPA"
1	Glass	Bottle	Milk glass body fragment
1	Glass	Tumbler	Molded clear fragment - jelly
1	Glass	Tumbler	Clear molded base-body fragment
1	Glass	Tumbler	Small base fragment
1	Glass	Tumbler	Clear rim fragment
1	Glass	Drinking	Clear pressed thin rim fragment
3	Glass	Vessel	Clear body fragments
3	Glass	Unidentified	Clear thin fragments
1	Glass		Clear thick stem fragment 0002for bowl
1	Metal	Wire	Attached iron fragment
1	Metal	Tube	Iron fragment
2	Metal	Wire	Copper fragment
1	Metal	Lamp	Copper hardware? for lamp
10	Organic	Bone	Mammal - butchered
8	Organic	Bone	Mammal - not butchered
2	Organic	Bone	Large mammal - not butchered
2	Organic	Bone	Bird fragments
1	Organic	Bone	Small rib fragment
2	Organic	Bone	Fish vertebrae (large)
1	Organic	Shell	Clam
2	Organic	Shell	Unidentified
2	Personal	Pipe	Stems
1	Personal	Pipe	Stem "Davidson" "Glasgow"
1	Personal	Pipe	Stem "W. White" "Glasgow"
1	Personal	Pipe	Extreme end of stem "JAN"
1	Personal	Pipe	Bowl with decoration on bowl and impressed "scales of justice" on foot
3	Personal	Pipe	Bowls

# Artifact Catalog

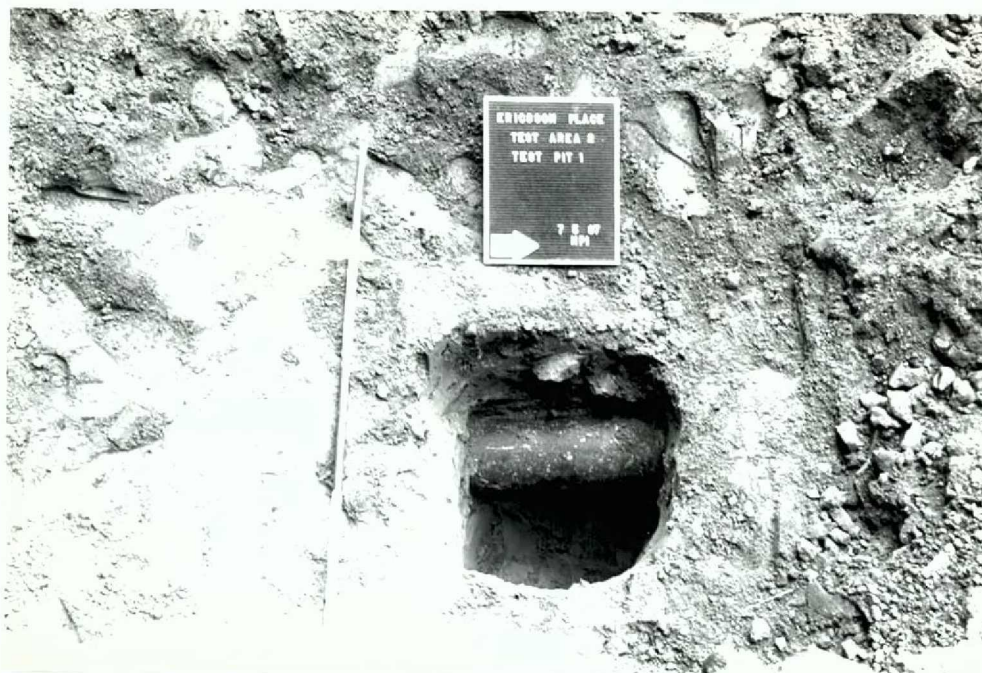
Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 5	Concentration 1 con't.		
6	Personal	Button	Porcelain 4-hole decorative
1	Personal	Button	Porcelain 2-hole
1	Personal	Button	Flex panel w/drilled hole
1	Personal	Button	Jet panel with copper in center
1	Personal	Comb	Large hard rubber fragment with no teeth
1	Personal	Comb	Pieces, "I.R. Comb Co." "Goodyears Patent May 6, 1851"
1	Personal	Fan	Small fan fragments
3	Personal	Shoe	Leather lacing fragments
1	Personal	Toothbrush	Bone handle ""Every Brush" "Warrante" "J. Balch & Sons Providence, RI
1	Personal		Bone and iron handle - utnesil? paint brush?
5	Other	Labels	Cleaning fluid label fragments
3	Other		Sewer pipe fragments
Area 5	Concentration 2		
4	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragments
1	Ceramic	Saucer	Whiteware rim-body fragment
2	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware base fragments
1	Ceramic	Plate	Whiteware base-body fragment
3	Ceramic	Vessel	Rockingham body fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Rockingham teapot body fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Rockingham rim fragment
4	Ceramic	Flower pot	Modern body fragments
5	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear base fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted body fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Green neck-shoulder fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Complete clear "Lubin, Parfumeur, Paris"
1	Glass	Bottle	Complete tinted "J. Borwn's Ess. of Jamaica Ginger" w/cork
1	Glass	Jar	Complete interrupted thread w/ white paint inside 1902+

# Artifact Catalog

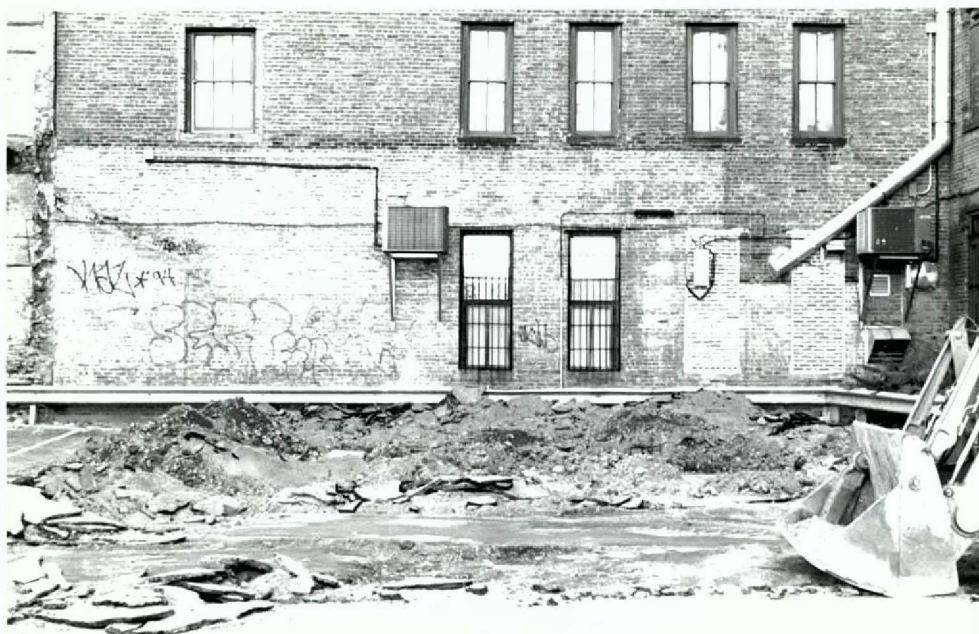
Quantity	Class	Object	Description
Area 5	Concentration 2 con't.		
1	Glass	Unidentified	Clear shattered fragment
1	Metal	Wire	Copper fragment
1	Organic	Bone	Bird
1	Organic	Bone	Mammal not butchered
1	Organic	Bone	Large mammal butchered
2	Organic	Shell	Oyster
2	Other	Electric	Metal hardware fragments
2	Other	Electric	Ceramic hardware fragments
Area 7	Fill		
4	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware rim fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware blue transferprint spall
1	Ceramic	Plate	Whiteware base-rim (1/4) fragment
3	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragments
8	Glass	Bottle	Green body fragment
1	Glass	Bottle	Dark green base with high kick
1	Glass	Bottle	Almost complete aqua soda "T & W" on front
1	Glass	Bottle	Small Clear medicine - "L 802" on base
1	Glass	Bottle	Whole clear w/ screw top 2/5 pint "F & J. Gallo Winery, Modesto Calif."
1	Glass	Jar/base	Clear base of condiment jar or sherbert cup
3	Glass	Unidentified	Clear thin fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Large jug neck fragment
1	Organic	Shell	Oyster
1	Personal	Pipe	Stem fragment - decorated "Peter Dorni"
1	Personal	Bead	White glass
1	Personal	Button	Copper alloy flat
Area 7	Feature 2 - Cistern		

# Artifact Catalog

7	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware body fragments
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware blue transferprint rim fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware blue transferprint body fragment
3	Ceramic	Cup	Ironstone base-rim mendable fragments "STONE" impressed on base
<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Area 7</b>	<b>Feature 2 - Cistern con't.</b>		
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Whiteware black transferprint body fragment
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Unidentified earthenware body fragment with dark glaze
1	Ceramic	Vessel	Redware body fragment w/brown glaze
1	Glass	Bottle	Clear base fragment w/"5" "9"
16	Glass	Bottle	Clear body fragments
1	Glass	Bottle	Brown body fragment
2	Glass	Bottle	Brown base fragments w/patent mark
1	Glass	Bottle	Tinted body-shoulder fragment
5	Glass	Bottle	Cobalt blue "BROMOSELTZER " "?MERSON DRUG CO., BALTIMORE"
1	Glass	Jug	Neck and handle fragment with threads for screw top on lip
1	Glass	Container	Clear base fragment
1	Glass	Tumbler	Fluted rim fragment
1	Glass	Unidentified	Clear grooved fragment
1	Glass	Container	Clear w/snowflake pattern
7	Organic	Bone	Butchered fragments
1	Organic	Bone	Cow joint - butchered
2	Organic	Shell	Oyster fragments (halves)
2	Organic	Shell	Clam fragments
1	Personal	Pipe	Large stem fragment



Photograph 1      Photograph of Test Pit 1 in Test Area 2.

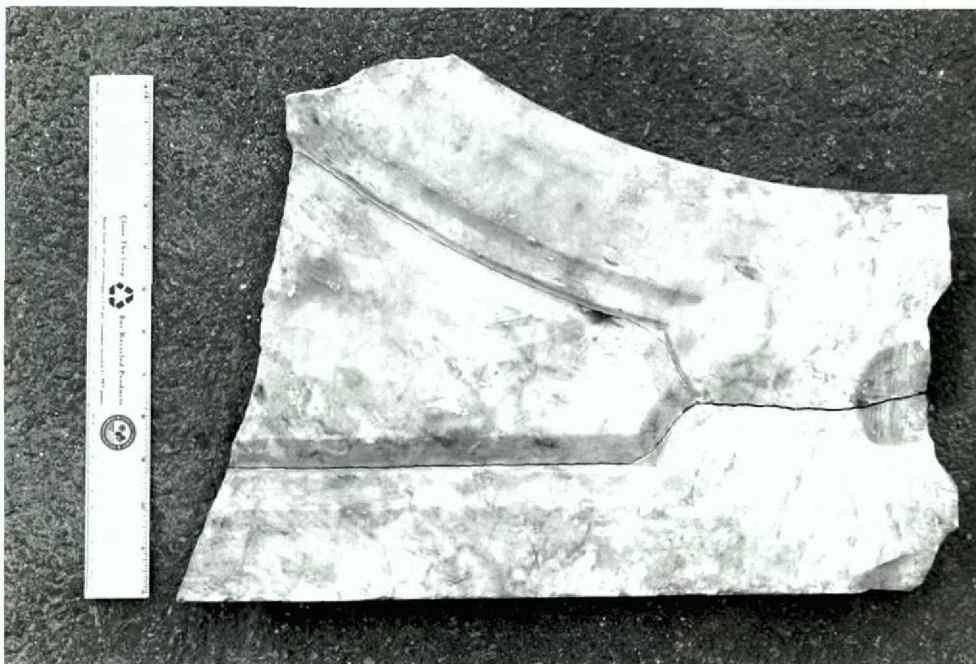


Photograph 2      Photograph showing the shadow of the former building at 36 Beach Street.



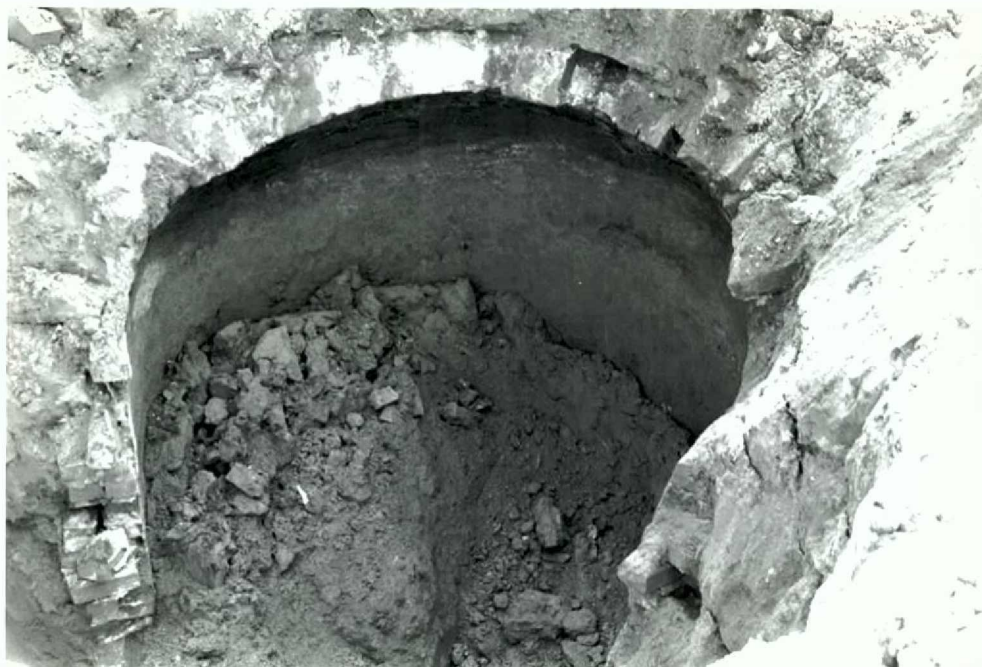


Photograph 3      Foundation of the rear basement located at  
38 Beach Street, facing south.

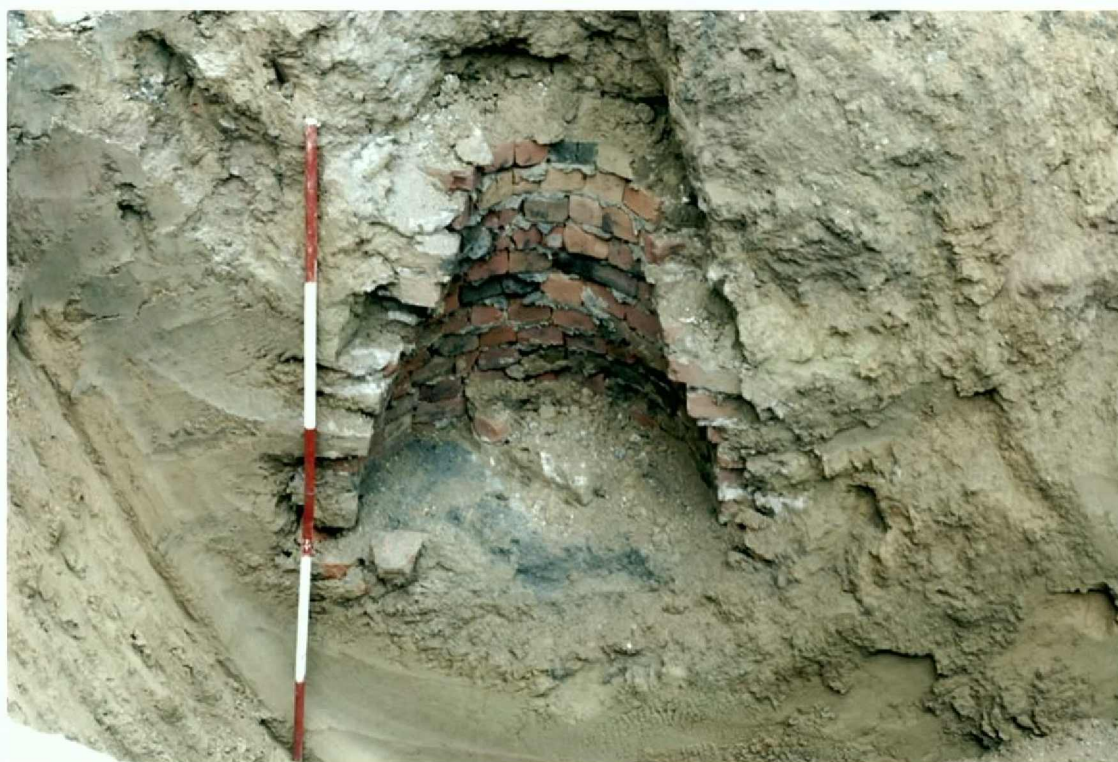


Photograph 4      Marble architectural element discovered in  
Area 4.





Photograph 5      Cistern (Feature 2) located in the rear lot of 126 Hudson Street, facing west.



Photograph 6      Small cistern (Feature 3) located in the rear lot of 36 Beach Street, facing south.