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Phase IA IB Cultural Resources Survey
of the
General Grant National Monument (GEGR) and Pavilion,
Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York

prepared for

National Park Service Center
Denver Service Center
Denver, Colorado

John Milner Associates, Inc.
Croton-on-Hudson, New York

by and

Magni Environmental Group
McLean, Virginia

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Under Contract No.1443C4565020036
Task Order No.T200004A016

July, 2004

PHASE IA/IB CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL MONUMENT (GEGR) AND PAVILION WEST 122ND STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) has completed a combined Phase IA/IB archeological survey for the National Park Service (NPS) at the General Grant National Memorial (GEGR) (Grants Tomb). Work was conducted by JMA under indefinite quantity contract No. 1443C4565020036 between Mangi Environmental Group and NPS. JMA is a subcontractor to Mangi Environmental Group. The survey included the area of anticipated ground disturbance associated with proposed renovation of a pavilion structure located west of the tomb proper, and an area on the GEGR grounds in the location of a proposed access ramp (the Project). The pavilion survey area is located within an easement granted to NPS by the City of New York. The archeological survey carried out by JMA was conducted under permit No. M-14-04NF from the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation granted June 2, 2004.

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

JMA completed a combined Phase IA/IB archeological survey for the NPS at the GEGR. Work was conducted by JMA under indefinite quantity contract No. 1443C4565020036 between Mangi Environmental Group and NPS. JMA is a subcontractor to Mangi Environmental Group.

The survey included the area of anticipated ground disturbance associated with proposed renovation of a pavilion structure located west of the tomb proper, and the proposed location for an access ramp on the GEGR grounds (the Project Area). The Project Area is located just north of West 122nd Street and Riverside Drive, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The phase IA survey was conducted prior to the Archeological Phase IB survey work. The goal of the Phase IA survey was to identify areas of potential archeological sensitivity within the Project Area. The results of the Phase IA survey were used to guide the Phase IB archeological fieldwork. Following the receipt of the Notice-to-Proceed from the NPS, JMA contacted Ms. Gail Frace, of the NRAP Archeology Program to obtain information regarding the cataloguing and curation methodology required for this project.

The Phase IB archeological survey was conducted between June 3rd and June 4th, 2004. JMA excavated 16 50-cm x 50-cm test units placed on four transects. Historical artifacts (e.g., sherds of whiteware, fragments of window and bottle glass, and fragments of nails) were recovered in most of the test units excavated; the majority of which were recovered from the upper two to three strata. These artifacts represent nineteenth through twentieth-century fill deposits. Following the completion of the archeological field work, all artifacts and associated field records were cataloged by the Automated Collections National Catalog System (ANCS+) (Rediscovery) program. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from any of the excavated test units. No further archeological work is recommended.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

JMA extends many thanks to various individuals including Mr. William A. Griswold of the NPS for providing information regarding Grants Tomb; Ms. Amanda Sutphin, RPA, Director of Archeology for the City of New York Landmarks Preservation Commission for providing documentary and archeological information; Ms. Gail Frace of the NPS NRAP program is thanked for her aid in acquiring the ANCS + (Rediscovery) program, and Mr. Christopher E. Keenan, Law Enforcement Specialist and Weapons Interpreter for Manhattan Sites who accompanied JMA personnel during the field reconnaissance. JMA would also like to thank K.C. Sahl and Mr. Rex Dimond at the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation for their help with acquiring parking and excavation permits. The staff at the Map Division of the New York Public Library is also thanked for their help in conducting the map research for the Phase IA portion of this project. JMA laboratory, production and graphic staff are also heartily thanked for their various contributions towards the completion of this project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The General Grant National Memorial (GEGR) is the final resting place of the first full General of the Armies in American history and eighteenth President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant and his wife Julia Dent Grant. Located on Tax Map Block 1897, Lot 100, the GEGR, is a mausoleum located just east if Riverside Drive and West 121st Street in the Borough of Manhattan, New York (Figure 1). General Grant's human remains were first placed in a temporary tomb on Riverside Drive at 123rd Street on July 29, 1885. A competition was held by the General Grant Monument Association for architects in 1887 to design a permanent monument. New York City architect John Hemingway Duncan successfully won the competition for the design. The monument was constructed between 1891 and 1897.

The city of New York contracted Theodore Videto to design a pavilion to provide restroom facilities for the numerous visitors to the GEGR monument. The pavilion is located adjacent to the south bound side of Riverside Drive, west of the GEGR. The pavilion was built between 1909 and 1910. Both of these structures are located within the Riverside Park and Riverside Drive Scenic Landmark. The GEGR monument was designated as a National Landmark by the Landmarks Preservation Commission of New York on September 23, 1975.

The proposed project includes the construction of an access ramp and the rehabilitation of the pavilion structure. The proposed access ramp will be located immediately south of the western stairway of the GEGR. The rehabilitation of the Pavilion will encompass all areas surrounding the structure.

1.2 PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THE INVESTIGATION

In order to better fulfill its stewardship responsibilities, the NPS has proposed to construct an access ramp and restroom facilities for visitors to the GEGR. Both proposed projects are located west of the monument on the south bound side of Riverside Drive, within the Riverside Drive Scenic Landmark. This report is intended to assist the NPS in complying with its obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). William A. Griswold of the NPS Northeast Region's Archeology Program in Lowell, Massachusetts, acting as the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) for Manhattan Sites, a unit of the National Park Service, requested that a Phase IA literature search and a Phase IB archeological field investigation be conducted in advance of the proposed construction and rehabilitation work. The RFP called for the fieldwork to be completed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*, and the New York Archeological Council's [NYAC] *Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections in New York State*. The latter is recommended for use by the New York State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

JMA staff for the Phase IA/IB survey for the GEGR included Joel I. Klein, Ph.D., RPA (Senior Project Manager), Geraldine E. Baldwin, RPA (Project Archeologist/Principal Investigator) and Elizabeth A. Murphy (Archeological Field Technician). The data entry of all project materials

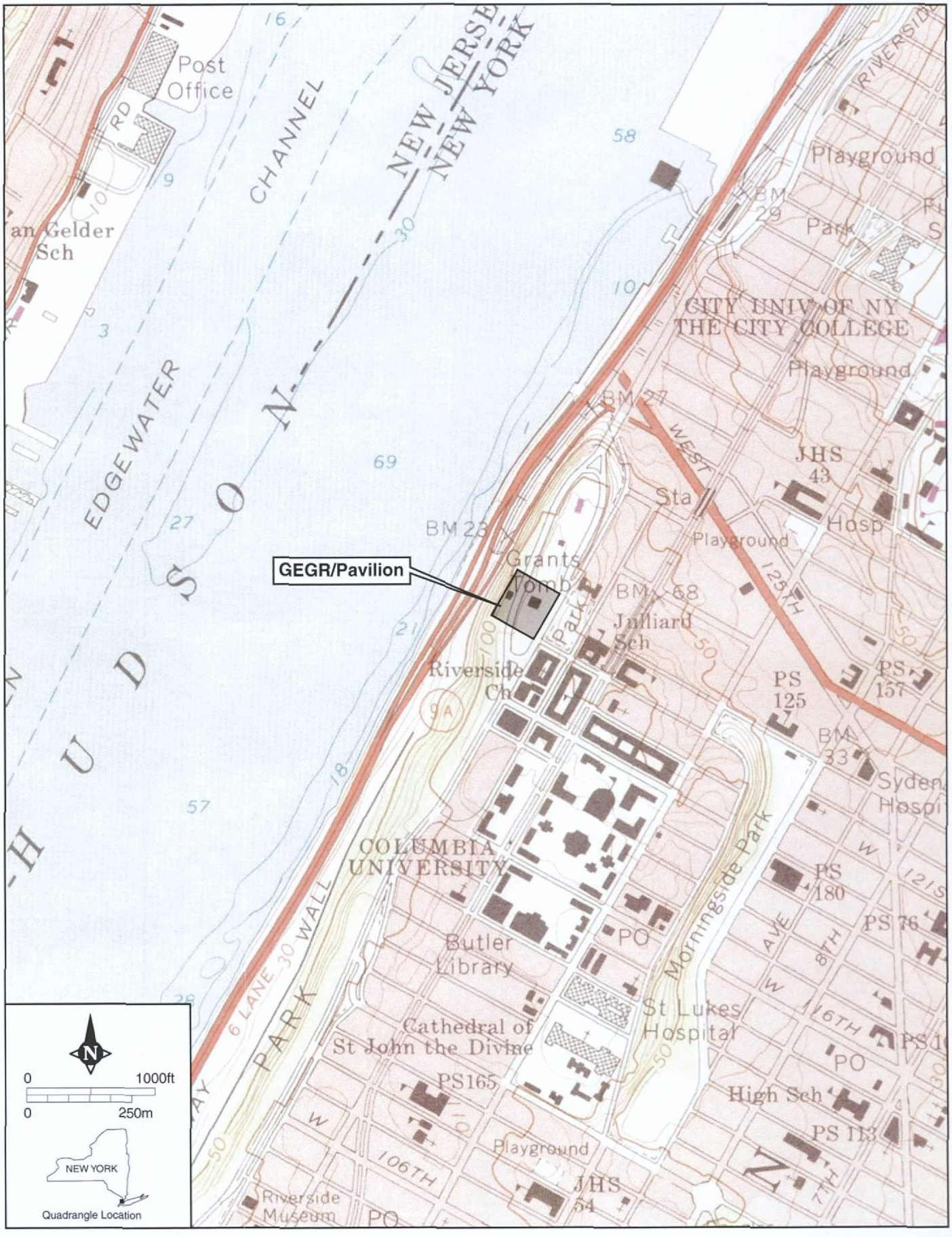

Figure 1. USGS (1995) *Central Park, NY-NJ* 7.5 minute quadrangle map showing the location of the GEGR and Pavilion Project Area.

into the ANCS+ was conducted by Alex Bartlett, under supervision of Juliette Gerhardt. Graphic work was compiled by Mary Paradise and Robert Schultz under the supervision of Sara Ruch and report production was completed by Margy Schoettle.

1.4 DISPOSITION OF PROJECT MATERIALS

Cataloged artifacts and associated project documentation will be temporarily curated at the JMA offices in Croton-on-Hudson and West Chester, PA. Project related materials are being cataloged according to the ANCS+ guidelines. The cataloged artifacts and all associated documentation will be returned to the NPS with the submission of the final report.

2.0 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

2.1 PROJECT WALKOVER

JMA personnel conducted a walkover of the Project Area with NPS personnel GEGR Park Supervisor, Mr. Christopher Keenan, on May 13, 2004. The purpose of the walkover was to examine the two proposed construction locations and identify areas of potential archeological sensitivity.

2.2 PHASE IA INVESTIGATIONS

Both primary and secondary documentary sources were consulted in order to construct environmental and cultural contexts and assess the potential for the Project Area to contain historic properties or archeological sites. These sources include both written and cartographic documents relating to past and present environmental conditions and historic settlement of the region. Standard syntheses of regional prehistory (e.g., Funk 1976; Parker 1920; Ritchie 1980; Snow 1980) were consulted for information concerning Lower Hudson Valley prehistory. Other references examined include Bolton's *Indian Paths through the Great Metropolis* (1848); Parker's (1922) *Archeological History of New York;* Smiths (1938) *Springs and Wells of Manhattan and the Bronx New York City*; Burrows and Wallace (1999) *Gotham*; Cantwell and Walls (2001) *Unearthing Gotham;* and Eric Homberger's (1984) *The Historical Atlas of New York City*. The nomination forms for the GEGR and Riverside Park and Riverside Drive (LPC) were also consulted.

2.3 PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

2.3.1 FIELD METHODS

The Phase 1B archeological survey at the GEGR and pavilion structure Project Area was conducted to locate any potential archeological deposits or sites. Sixteen (16) 50-cm x 50-cm test units were placed on four transects within the GEGR and pavilion areas. The placement of the test pits was based upon the information obtained during the Phase IA survey. Three transects (T1-T3) were placed on the western side of the pavilion structure. Transects T1 and T3 each contained three test units spaced at a 2-meter interval and Transect T2 contained four test units placed at a 3-meter interval. Transect T4 was placed within the proposed access ramp location south of the stairway on the western side of the GEGR monument and contained six (6) test units placed at a 5-meter interval.

All test units were excavated by shovel. Arbitrary 10-cm levels were excavated within natural strata. All test units were excavated into sterile subsoil, unless an obstruction was encountered. All artifacts were recovered from each excavated test unit, including fill deposits (with the exception of personal items on the ground surface in test units excavated on transect T2 at the Pavilion). Soil excavated from each test unit was passed through one-quarter inch hardware cloth onto plastic tarpaulins to ensure uniform artifact recovery and aid in the backfilling of the test units. Artifacts from each level within each stratum were placed in plastic artifacts bags with all provenience information noted and cross referenced to artifact inventory sheets.

Test unit excavations were documented on standard field forms. The field forms include information on soil type and composition, soil color (using standardized Munsell Soil Color Charts), type of deposit, and artifacts found for every natural/cultural strata and arbitrary level excavated. A small metric grid was included on the field forms so that the test unit profiles were recorded consistently. Digital images were taken of the Project Area and the ongoing archeological survey. Hand drafted field maps noting the location of test units, slope and disturbances were compiled in the field. These maps are keyed to photographic views.

2.3.2 LABORATORY METHODS

All recovered cultural remains, notes, photographs and maps were returned to JMA's offices for processing and analysis. Artifacts were organized by transect, test unit and provenience. Artifacts were sorted by type and either dry brushed (metal) or cleaned with tap water (glass, ceramics, etc). All artifacts were catalogued using the NPS ANCS + database and conform to the standards and terminology used by the Northeast Region Archeology Program (NRAP).

2.3.3 CURATION

Washed artifacts were identified, sorted and cataloged by lot. They were then recorded on hard and/or electronic copies of *Museum Catalog Record Worksheets*, labeled with the appropriate catalog number, bagged and placed into acid free storage containers in accordance with standards outlined in the *NPS Museum Handbook, Part II* (1984, revised 1996) and the NPS *Automatic Artifact Catalog System User Manual.* JMA will submit all collections associated with the Phase IA/ IB survey to the NPS following the completion of the final report.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXTS

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The geology, topography and climate of the Northeastern United States during the long span of human occupation were greatly influenced by the recession of glaciers at the end of the Pleistocene, starting ca. 16,000 B.P (Before Present). By 13,500 B.P. the ice had retreated to the Middle Hudson Valley and the Lower Hudson was occupied by tundra vegetation and associated Pleistocene fauna, such as the mastodon and caribou (Snow 1980:103-105). Tundra conditions were replaced by spruce and pine forests beginning ca. 12,000 B.P., and the continually warming climate is indicated by the establishment of deciduous forests throughout the Hudson Valley by ca. 7,000 B.P. (Ritchie 1980:9-16; Snow 1980:113-117). The changes in landscape, climate, and ecological resource availability brought about by the retreat of the glaciers affected human subsistence practices and settlement patterns throughout the prehistoric period.

During the Pleistocene, vast quantities of water were trapped as ice in the glaciers. As a result, sea levels were considerably lower than at present and large tracts of the continental shelf were exposed as dry-land (Cantwell and Wall 2001:37; Snow 1980:105). At the height of the glaciation, sea levels were at least 90 meters below their present level (Funk 1991:52) and the coast was located as much as 120 miles east of its current position (Cantwell and Wall 2001:14). The retreat of the glaciers initiated a period of dramatic topographic and ecological change, including a rapid rate of sea-level rise beginning ca. 14,000 B.P. By 6,000 years ago sea levels were only about 9 meters below their current position, and continued to rise at a slower rate reaching about 2 meters below present by 2,000 B.P. (Funk 1991:52).

The hill and valley topography of the Lower Hudson Valley reflects the relative hardness of the underlying bedrock. Combined fluvial and glacial action resulted in streams following the softer, more easily eroded bedrock, while ridges and hills are composed of harder materials. Erosion associated with the southward advance of continental glaciers during the Pleistocene contributed to this general topographic pattern.

Most of southeastern New York, including the Bronx and Manhattan, is part of the coastal lowland section of the Manhattan Prong. The coastal lowland is the sloping margin of the larger New England Uplands physiographic province (Isachsen et al. 2000; Van Diver 1985). The Manhattan Prong is made up of Precambrian and Lower Paleozoic gneiss, schist, limestone, and marble. The elevation of the coastal lowland section of the Manhattan Prong is generally between 20 and 250 feet above mean sea level.

The Project Area lies on the edge of the hill overlooking the Hudson River to the west. There are no visible bedrock outcrops in the area. However an early account by Smith (1938:50) states that a large bedrock outcrop in the vicinity of West 123rd Street and the "Boulevard" existed in 1898. The construction of the pavilion necessitated cutting into the hillside. This is documented by the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation. The area surrounding the GEGR was graded during the original construction of the mausoleum and is visible on early photographs taken of the GEGR memorial.

There are no soil maps of Manhattan Island, however the soils recorded are generally shallow and overlie glacial till. The New York City Soil and Water Conservation District is in the process of developing a study of urban soils. Although there are no water courses currently within the

Project Area, the Viele's 1874 topographic map of Manhattan shows a stream east of the current location of the GEGR. A spring was documented in 1898 at the base of the hill below the pavilion on the shore of the Hudson River (Smith 1938). This account also stated that "as late as 1880, the entire tract down to 72nd Street was a forest in a primitive state". During park construction the trees were felled and heavy rains would "tear out deep gully's in the hillside" and wash silt downhill into the spring. Other springs were documented at Broadway between West 123rd and 124th Streets, on the side of Broadway and West 124th Street and on West 124th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The later spring was called the "Indian Spring" (Smith 1938).

3.2 PREHISTORIC CULTURAL CONTEXT

The prehistory of Eastern North America is commonly divided into three major temporal periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland. These periods are each characterized by distinctive subsistence practices, social organization, settlement systems, and material culture. The definition of these cultural systems and an explanation for changes in culture through time provide a structure upon which archeological research questions can be framed.

3.2.1 PALEOINDIAN PERIOD, CA. 12,500 TO 10,000 B.P.

The earliest well-documented human occupations for the Americas fall into the Paleoindian Period. The distinctive lithic components of Paleoindian assemblages consist of fluted projectile points and a variety of end scrapers, side scrapers, knives, gravers, and perforators (Fiedel 2000; Funk 1976; Ritchie 1971). This tool-kit is superbly designed for hunting, butchering, and animal processing activities. Based on artifact assemblages, site locations, and ethnographic analogy, it has been inferred that Paleoindian groups were relatively small and highly mobile. Throughout much of northeastern North America, boreal forest-tundra conditions about 11,000 years ago supported such megafauna as mastodon, bison, caribou, Woodland musk ox, elk, and bear (Dincauze 1981; Fitting et al. 1966; Funk 1972; Gardner 1974; Mason 1962; Ritchie and Funk 1973; Witthoft 1952). During this period, sea level was much lower than it is today, and it is quite likely that some sites from this early time are located on the now-submerged coastal shelf. Since sea level was much lower, the Bronx would have been well inland form the Atlantic coast.

Population density during the Paleoindian period apparently was very low. Few Paleoindian finds are reported for southeastern New York in general, and most consist of isolated finds by collectors. Important Paleoindian sites in the Lower Hudson Valley include the Port Mobil site on Staten Island and Dutchess Quarry Cave in Orange County (Funk 1976:205-206; Ritchie 1980:vii-ix). No evidence of Paleo-Indian activity has been identified near the Project Area.

3.2.2 ARCHAIC PERIOD, CA. 10,000 TO 2,700 B.P.

The Archaic Period subsumes a diverse group of hunting and gathering cultures that occupied North America throughout the dramatic environmental changes of the early Holocene. Archaic cultures in the Northeast are generally characterized as small, mobile social groups, and their sites are usually small and lacking permanent structures, fortifications, extensive storage pits, and elaborate mortuary remains (Ritchie 1980:32). Archaic settlement and subsistence practices in southeastern New York were organized around seasonal movements between coastal and inland riverine areas with a reliance on both woodland and aquatic resources (Tuck 1978). The Early Archaic Period (ca. 10,000 to 8,000 B.P.) is poorly represented in the Northeast generally (Snow 1980:157), perhaps due to relatively unfavorable or inhospitable environmental conditions during

the period (Funk 1976). Pine forests dominated the region, which offer few resources for human occupation. Very few Early Archaic sites have been excavated or radiocarbon dated in the Northeast. As a result these sites are usually identified by the presence of projectile points that resemble types found in better documented, stratified sites in the southeastern United States. Early Archaic sites are identified based on the presence of diagnostic Kanawha, Le Croy, Stanley, Hardaway, and Palmer projectile points, in association with a variety of scrapers, choppers, and ground stone woodworking tools (Ritchie and Funk 1971; Snow 1980:161-163).No archaic sites are located within the vicinity of the Project Area.

The Middle Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 6,000 B.P.) is often characterized as a period of adaptation to the emerging temperate climactic conditions of the Holocene, including the exploitation of a wide variety of floral and faunal species similar to those of the modern era (Snow 1980:182-183). Pine forests were replaced by deciduous trees, resulting in greater resources for human occupation. Middle Archaic sites in the Northeast are identified by diagnostic Neville, Stark, and Merrimack projectile point types. Several new technological innovations appeared during this period including stone gouges and axes, large ground stone semi-lunar knives, notched net-sinkers and plummets, and ground stone spear-thrower (or atatl) weights (Dincauze 1971; Snow 1980:184).

The Late Archaic (ca. 6,000 to 3,500 B.P.) in southeastern New York is identified by the presence of distinctive narrow stemmed projectile points (Tuck 1978). Local variants of this tradition include Lamoka, Wading River, Sylvan Lake or Sylvan Stemmed, Taconic, and Bare Island projectile points (Fiedel 1986; Ritchie 1971). The foraging economy of the Late Archaic was based on the scheduled exploitation of specific seasonally available resources, including an emphasis on marine resources, as evident from large shell middens on coastal and riverine sites (Funk 1991:54-55; Ritchie 1980:142). Substantial population growth is indicated by significantly greater numbers of sites in the area, the larger size of some sites, and the diversification of exploited environments. Late Archaic sites have been found farther north of the Project Area, near estuaries and along major streams (Boesch 1996).

The Terminal Archaic (ca. 3,500-2,700 B.P.) marks the evolution of the Archaic system into new socioeconomic configurations. Sites and economic pursuits reveal a distinct riverine focus in conjunction with important technological innovations evidenced in the artifact assemblages. These include the use of carved steatite (soapstone) vessels and the shift to broad-blade projectile forms (Cook 1976; Turnbaugh 1975; Witthoft 1953). Terminal Archaic broad-blade projectile points in the Hudson Valley include Susquehanna, Snook Kill, Perkiomen, and Genesee. The Terminal Archaic Orient Fishtail points represent a continuation of the narrow-stemmed points of the Late Archaic (Snow 1980:239).

3.2.3 WOODLAND PERIOD, CA. 2,700 B.P. TO EUROPEAN CONTACT

The Woodland Period is often distinguished from earlier prehistoric periods by significant changes in technology (notably the widespread production and use of ceramics), more intensive subsistence practices (often including the use of domesticated plants), increasing trends towards sedentism and larger settlements, and changes in social organization (Ritchie 1980:179-180; Versaggi 1999). Woodland sites are distinguished from earlier periods by the appearance of fired clay ceramic vessels in the archeological record.

During the Early Woodland Period (ca. 2,700 to 2,000 B.P.), Native American groups continued the hunting, gathering, and fishing practices of the Terminal Archaic, supplemented by an increase in shellfish collecting as evidenced by large shell middens located on sites near the coast or estuaries (Funk 1976; Snow 1980:283; Versaggi 1999). Rossville projectile points are diagnostic artifacts for Early Woodland occupations in the region, and are usually recovered in association with coastal shell middens. Vinette I pottery, a thick grit-tempered ware decorated on interior and exterior surfaces with impressed cordage or fabrics, represents one of the earliest ceramic traditions in the region (Ritchie 1980:194; Tuck 1978).

The Middle Woodland Period (ca. 2,000 to 1,000 B.P.) in eastern New York is characterized by changes in social and economic organization, including increasing trends towards sedentism and long-distance exchange of smoking pipes and lithic materials. Diagnostic artifacts from the Middle Woodland include Fox Creek stemmed and lanceolate projectile points, Jack's Reef points, Greene points, and a variety of decorated pottery styles (Funk 1976; Kostiw 1995; Ritchie 1971; Snow 1980:276).

In southeastern New York, the Late Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 to 400 B.P.) is divided into the Bowman's Brook and subsequent Clasons Point Phases. These cultures are known from large village sites near tidal pools and small coves, often characterized by numerous pits for cooking, storage, and the disposal of refuse (Ritchie 1980:269), as well as smaller activity sites. The Late Woodland economy in southeastern New York seems to have been primarily oriented to marine resources, supplemented by horticulture and seasonal hunting and gathering (Ritchie 1980:268-270). Diagnostic artifacts for the period include Levanna and Madison style points (Ritchie 1971) and distinctive types of pottery including Bowman's Brook Incised and Stamped, East River Cord Marked, Munsee Incised, Castle Creek Beaded, and Wickham Punctate and Incised (Ritchie 1980:270-272).

3.3 HISTORIC PERIOD CULTURAL CONTEXT

In the Late Woodland and Early Contact Periods, the Lower Hudson Valley and coastal areas of New York were inhabited by Munsee-speaking groups of the larger Lenape (or Delaware) cultural group of Native Americans (Cantwell and Wall 2001:120; Goddard 1978; Snow 1980:96). The Munsee generally lived in multi-family longhouse structures about 20 feet wide and up to 100 feet long. These houses were usually arranged as loose clusters in hamlets as opposed to nucleated villages. In addition to speaking a similar dialect of the Eastern Algonkian language, Munsee groups generally shared similar modes of subsistence, settlement, social organization, and forms of material culture (Goddard 1978; Snow 1980:97-99).

The Native American inhabitants of what are now Duchess, Putnam, Westchester, Bronx, and New York counties, as well as portions of southwestern Connecticut, were known as the Wappingers (Goddard 1978). There were at least seven major subdivisions within the larger Wappinger Confederacy (Bolton 1922), and each of these subdivisions were made up of smaller local bands. The Wappinger were loosely allied with the Mahican Confederacy (Bolton 1920), which occupied the middle to upper Hudson Valley.

The Borough of the Manhattan was occupied by the Reckgawawancs. The Reckgawawancs occupied the northern end of Manhattan and the western portion of the Bronx, but were under the control of the Weckquaesgeek (Bolton 1920:239), a Wappinger group that occupied what is now

Dobb's Ferry and Tarrytown (Wood 1886:11-12). One "historic aboriginal" site was located within two miles of the Project Area. This site was recorded by Parker (1920:626) and is listed in the OPRHP and NYSM site files.

3.3.1 CONTACT AND COLONIAL PERIODS

In September 1609 Henry Hudson began his famous voyage up the river that now bears his name. His ship the Half Moon stopped near the northern shore of Manhattan and took two Reckgawawanc males on board (Bolton 1909; Jenkins 1912; Wood 1886). On Hudson's return voyage one month later, the Half Moon anchored near the mouth of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The attempt to take the two Indian men hostage one month earlier angered the Reckgawawancs, who sent two canoes full of warriors to attack the Half Moon. The crew of the Half Moon fired their muskets and killed two or three of the Indians. Over one hundred warriors then fired arrows from land (probably the Inwood Hills). The crew of the Half Moon fired back and killed two of them, but the Indians were not daunted, and they sent another canoe to attack. Thus began a long history of poor relations between the local Indians and the Europeans.

The government of Holland formally established the colony of New Netherlands in 1614, claiming exclusive rights to trade on all lands between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers. Interactions with Dutch and English colonists and participation in the fur trade resulted in rapid and dramatic changes in the economy, social relations, and material culture of local Delaware groups (Goddard 1978). The introduction of European diseases in the early seventeenth century resulted in the near decimation of Native American populations. These losses were compounded by casualties in wars both among Native groups and with the colonists (Brasser 1978; Goddard 1978).

The earliest European settlement in the vicinity of the Project Area is to the north in present day Harlem. The first attempt to settle the northern portion of Manhattan began in 1637. Henry and Isaac DeForest were the first to settle on the rich flats of Muscoota along the Great Kill or Harlem River. Captain Jochem Kuyter, a Dane, owned 400 acres stretching from what is now 122nd Street on the East River to 145th Street on the Hudson River (Postal 2000). In 1638, the Dutch West India Company appointed a third Director of New Netherland, Willem Kieft. Kieft was instrumental in the early development of areas outside of New Amsterdam. He bought large tracts of land from the Lenapes in what is now Kings, Queens and Bronx counties, and Jersey City, New Jersey. Andries Hudde received a patent giving him right "peaceably to possess, inhabit, cultivate, occupy and use, and also therewith and thereof to do, bargin and dispose" a tract of land lying north of New Amsterdam in what is now Harlem (Burrows and Wallace 1999:35). Warfare and raids by the Munsee Indians temporarily halted the northward expansion of settlers in the 1650's. The area populated at this time was known as Bloomingdale [Bloemendal], now Broadway.

A second, more successful settlement of Nieuw Haarlem was established in 1658. The village consisted of a series of house lots linked to larger parcels of farmland (bouwlant) along the river. Tobacco was the primary cash crop of the newly settled region, but was eventually replaced by subsistence crops (Burrows and Wallace 1999).

Although England and Holland were at peace in decades prior, the British aggression towards the Dutch increased and in 1664 the British King Charles II ordered control of Manhattan Island. English settlement of Manhattan proceeded at a faster rate than Dutch settlement had. A fixed

boundary was established between Harlem and New York in 1666, extending from what is now East 74th Street on the East River to West 129th Street on the Hudson River. The area east of the Project Area was a summer retreat for wealthy British families during the mid-eighteenth century.

Although forts from the Revolutionary War are unknown in the immediate location of the Project Area, numerous redoubts and breastworks were located in the Harlem Heights area to the east and north at Kingsbridge and Spuyten Duyvil. A line of redoubts flanked Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway between 145th and 149th Streets and were linked by breastworks stretching from the Hudson River to St. Nicholas Avenue, just north of 146th Street (PAL 2004). The Battle of Harlem Heights was fought in the fall of 1776 between 130th and 155th Streets. A small reconnaissance party of Connecticut rangers defeated a column of redcoats. This was the first time that Washington's troops had defeated the British and served to lift the deflated American morale (Burrows and Wallace 1999:241; Postal 2000:6-7).

During the early-nineteenth century, the area surrounding the Project Area was comprised of small, distinct villages, which existed independently of each other. Wealthy estates continued to be built. In 1811 initial gridding and numbering of the streets began, although many natural obstructions (bedrock outcrops) and landholdings delayed this work.

In 1825 a small black community named Seneca Village was established in one of New York City's "rural districts" in an area which is now a portion of Central Park (OPRHP site files). This community contained three churches and at least one school. The population of this community was approximately 260 people, most of whom were free blacks. This small community was displaced during construction of Central Park in 1853.

Riverside Drive was opened in 1880 and with that development of the area began to increase. Further development of the area occurred with the construction of the temporary tomb for General U. S. Grant in 1885. The temporary monument site was felt to be a black spot on Riverside Drive, which was, at the time, considered to be a gala promenade, particularly by park designers Olmstead & Vaux (LPC). A competition for the design of the permanent tomb was announced in 1885 and by 1889 the winner, John Duncan, had been chosen. A ceremony marking the laying of the cornerstone for the permanent monument was attended by President Benjamin Harrison in 1892 (LPC-0900). The construction of the permanent monument spurred population and construction growth in the neighborhood, including colleges, hospitals and cathedrals. Columbia University relocated from the East Side to the area that once housed the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum in the 1890s. In 1897 Grants body was transferred to the new tomb and was presented by President William McKinley.

In 1938 additional landscaping around the tomb began. The landscaping plans included widening the plaza in front of the tomb, and making the walkways around it narrower. These changes including planting of numerous trees were around the walkways and plaza set the tomb apart from Riverside Drive. Like other parks, Riverside Park and Riverside Drive is a product of the mid-nineteenth century parks movement in the United States (LPC 1980). Parks in England spurred the development of the parks movement aiming to provide public spaces for all. This social ideal proposed the development of museums, universities and parks. Eventually apartment buildings and low rent housing were built.

The early-twentieth century ushered in continued development of the upper west side. The first subway began operations in 1904 and numerous bridges linking the city with other areas were built. During the mid-1950s major urban renewal began under the direction of Robert Moses.

High rise apartment buildings were built along Riverside Drive. Today the area immediately adjacent to Riverside Drive is considered to be an affluent area, while areas to the east and north are not.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 PHASE IA DOCUMENT RESEARCH

The goal of the Phase IA literature and records search conducted for the GEGR was to collect information about the environmental and physical nature of the Project Area, to develop a prehistoric and cultural context, and to develop a Phase IB survey plan. JMA conducted background research prior to the initiation of the Phase IB archeological field work. Sources consulted as part of this investigation included the combined archeological site files of the New York State office of the OPRHP and NYSM, cultural resources management (CRM) reports, written and cartographic documents relating to past and present environmental conditions, aerial photographs, and histories of New York City.

4.1.1 STATE SITE FILES

The consolidated site files at OPRHP and NYSM were consulted for pertinent information about previously recorded archeological sites in the vicinity of the Project Area. Eight previously recorded archeological sites are located within two miles of the Project Area. Two of these sites (NYSM 7248 and 7249) are described by Parker (1922) as traces of [Native American] occupation. NYSM 4062 is a shell midden located in the northwestern portion of Central Park (Parker 1922). Three sites (NYSM 4063, 4064, and 4065) are described by Parker (1922) as [Native American] village sites, but there is some confusion as to their exact location. The OPRHP site files list two sites (A061.01.0542 and A061.01.009531) within two miles of the project Area. Site A061.01.0542 is listed as a "Historic Aboriginal" site occupied until 1669. This site is also listed and mapped by Bolton (1922:22). Site A061.01.009531 is known as the Seneca Village site and is the remains of a small community of approximately 260 free black citizens located in what is now Central Park. The community was established 1825 and existed until the construction of Central Park later in the nineteenth century.

4.1.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REPORTS AND STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER SITE FORMS

JMA conducted research at the OPRHP and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission as part of the Phase IA survey. CRM reports reviewed for this project conducted in the vicinity of the project area include *Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment/Literature Search Hamilton Grange National Memorial and St. Nicholas Park* (PAL 2003); *Phase IA Sensitivity Assessment/Literature Search and Phase IB Archaeological Field Investigation Hamilton Grange National memorial Site and St. Nicholas Park* (PAL 2004). The National Register nomination form for Grants Tomb and the Scenic Landmark nomination form for Riverside Park and Riverside Drive were also consulted as part of the Phase IA survey. The General Grant National Memorial is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. This monument (excluding the interior) was placed on the NRHP in 1975.

4.1.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

JMA reviewed historic cartography housed at the New York Public Library covering the Project Area. Maps researched covered the time span of 1867 to modern aerial views of the Project Area. The Dripps (1867) *Map of New York and Vicinity* shows a structure belonging to "Eli White", however this structure is located southeast of the monument and pavilion areas (Figure 2). Viele's

Figure 2. Dripps (1867) map of *New York and Vicinity* showing the approximate location of the GEGR and Pavilion Project Area.

(1874) *Topographic Atlas of New York City showing the original Watercourses and Made Land* shows a small steam east of the GEGR monument, but none are shown within the Project Area (Figure 3). This map also depicts the topography of the area as a broad, flat hilltop. Riverside Drive (Park Avenue) is shown to the east of this ridge.

Galt and Hoy's (1879) *The City of New York* (Figure 4) shows the Project Area as undeveloped open space with trees along the western hillside. No structures are shown within the Project Area, although several are present north of 127th Street and east of Broadway.

A temporary tomb was constructed on Riverside Drive at 123rd Street on July 29, 1885. Robinson's 1885 *Atlas of the Twelfth Ward, City of New York* shows the temporary tomb constructed for the General (Figure 5). City lots and gridding are also visible on this map as well as the proposed route for Broadway. The block adjacent (east) of the GEGR is numbered as 1279.

Bromley's (1897) *Atlas of the City of New York* (Plate 39) (Figure 6) shows the permanent monument as well as numerous pathways and stairs around the monument. The lot east of the monument that was numbered as 1279 in 1885 is shown in the 1897 map as a park (block 1994). The 1911 Bromley map shows the permanent Tomb of General U.S. Grant. This map does not show the pavilion structure, although it was during this period that the pavilion was originally constructed (Figure 7).

A postcard dated to 1913 depicts the GEGR and the pavilion as broad, open areas (Figure 8). There are few trees on the GEGR proper or around the pavilion and few vehicles on the roads. The southwestern lawn is considerably smaller than it is today. This area has been increased by fill and is the location of the proposed access ramp. A postcard that post-dates the construction of the George Washington Bridge is shown in Figure 9. This artist's rendition shows more developed trees within the GEGR grounds. Later Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (1912, 1975) show details of the monument as well as the pavilion.

A construction map showing the pavilion Project Area (no date) is shown in Figure 10. This map shows the extent of cut and fill activities within the area investigated during the Phase IB survey.

4.1.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Aerial photographs housed at the New York Public Library were also consulted as part of the Phase IA investigation. The aerial photograph taken in 1924 shows the tomb and pavilion structures as well as Hamilton Grange to the north (Figure 11). This photograph was taken on July 1, 1924 and shows the proposed area for the access ramp as an open, relatively treeless lawn. Similarly, the area surrounding the pavilion also appears relatively open. The 1998 aerial photograph (Figure 12) shows the tomb and pavilion surrounded by mature vegetation. This photograph was taken on March 3, 1998. A new path leading from Grants Tomb to Hamilton Grange is visible in the later 1998 photograph.

All of the above referenced research was used to develop a sensitivity assessment of the Project Area prior to the development of the Phase IB archeological survey work plan. Based upon the information obtained through the background research, the Project Area was determined to have a low archeological probability for containing Native American archeological sites. The Project Area was determined to have a low to moderate potential for containing historic sites, based upon cartographic and historic document research. Based upon the information obtained during the

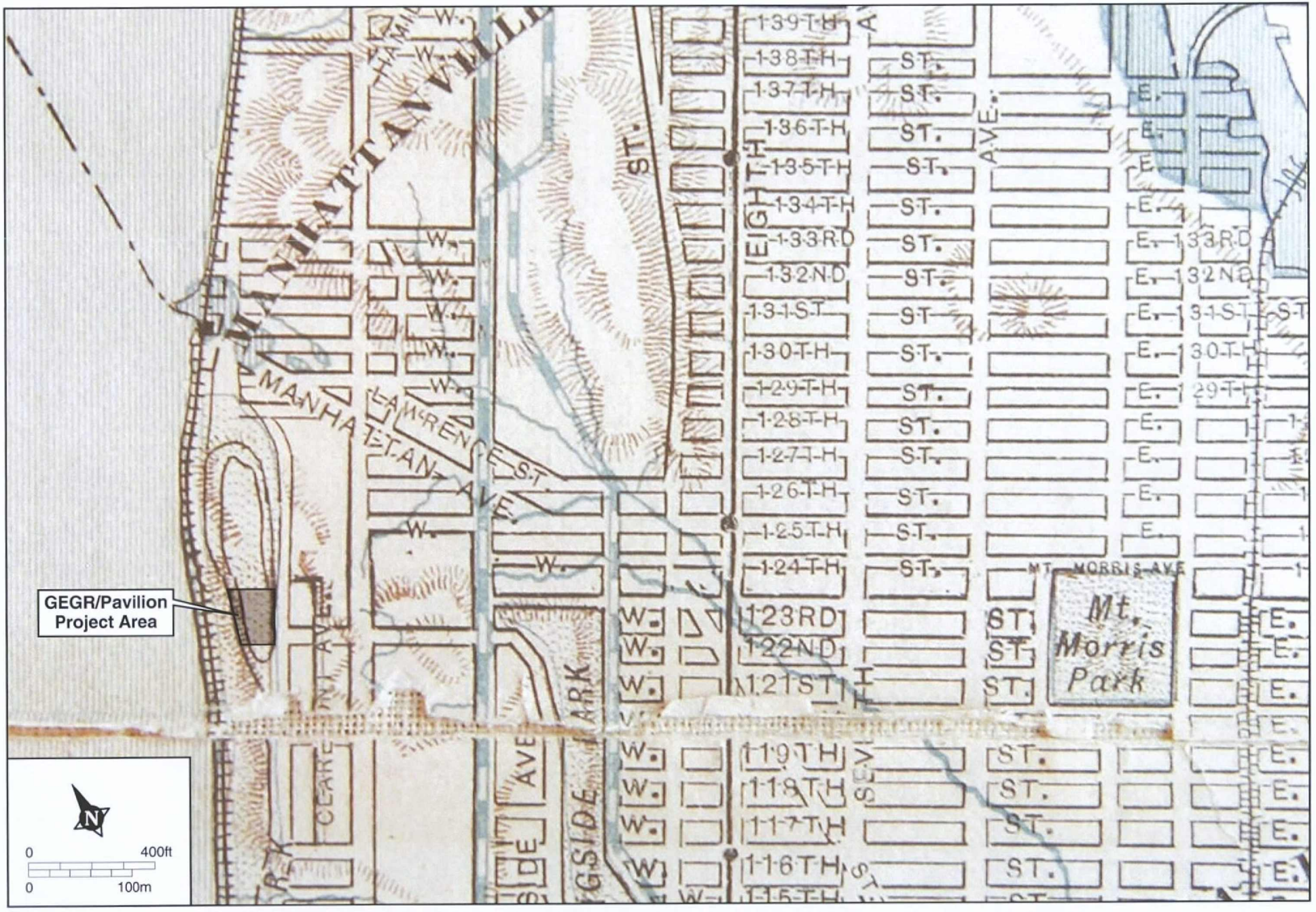

Figure 3. Viele's (1874) *Topographic Atlas of New York City showing original watercourses and Made Land*, showing approximate location of the GEGR and Pavilion Project Areas.

Figure 4. Golt and Hoy's (1879) map of *The City of New York,* showing the approximate location of the GEGR and Pavilion Project Areas.

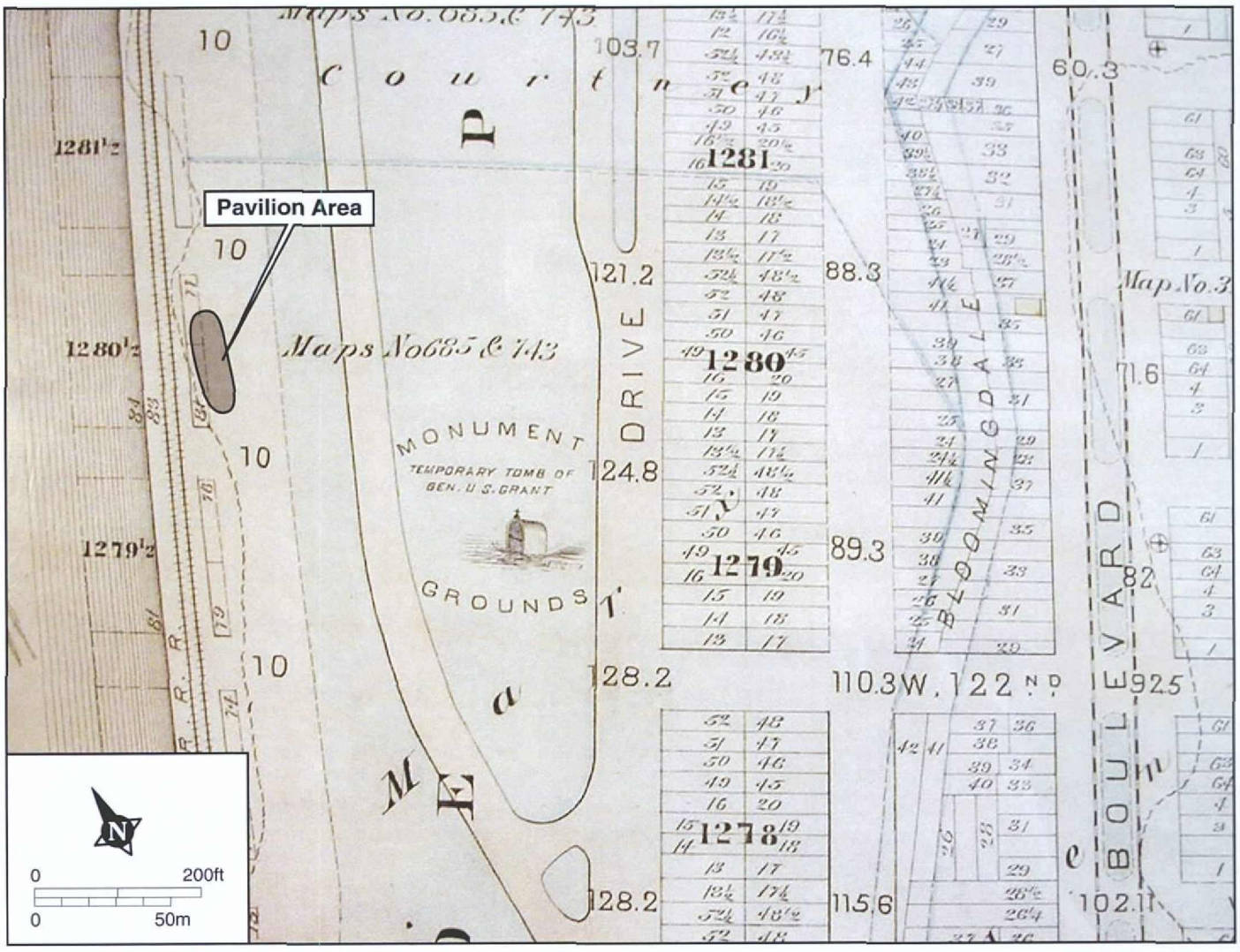

Figure 5. Robinson's 1885 *Atlas of the Twelfth Ward, City of New York*, showing the approximate location of the GEGR and Pavilion Project Areas.

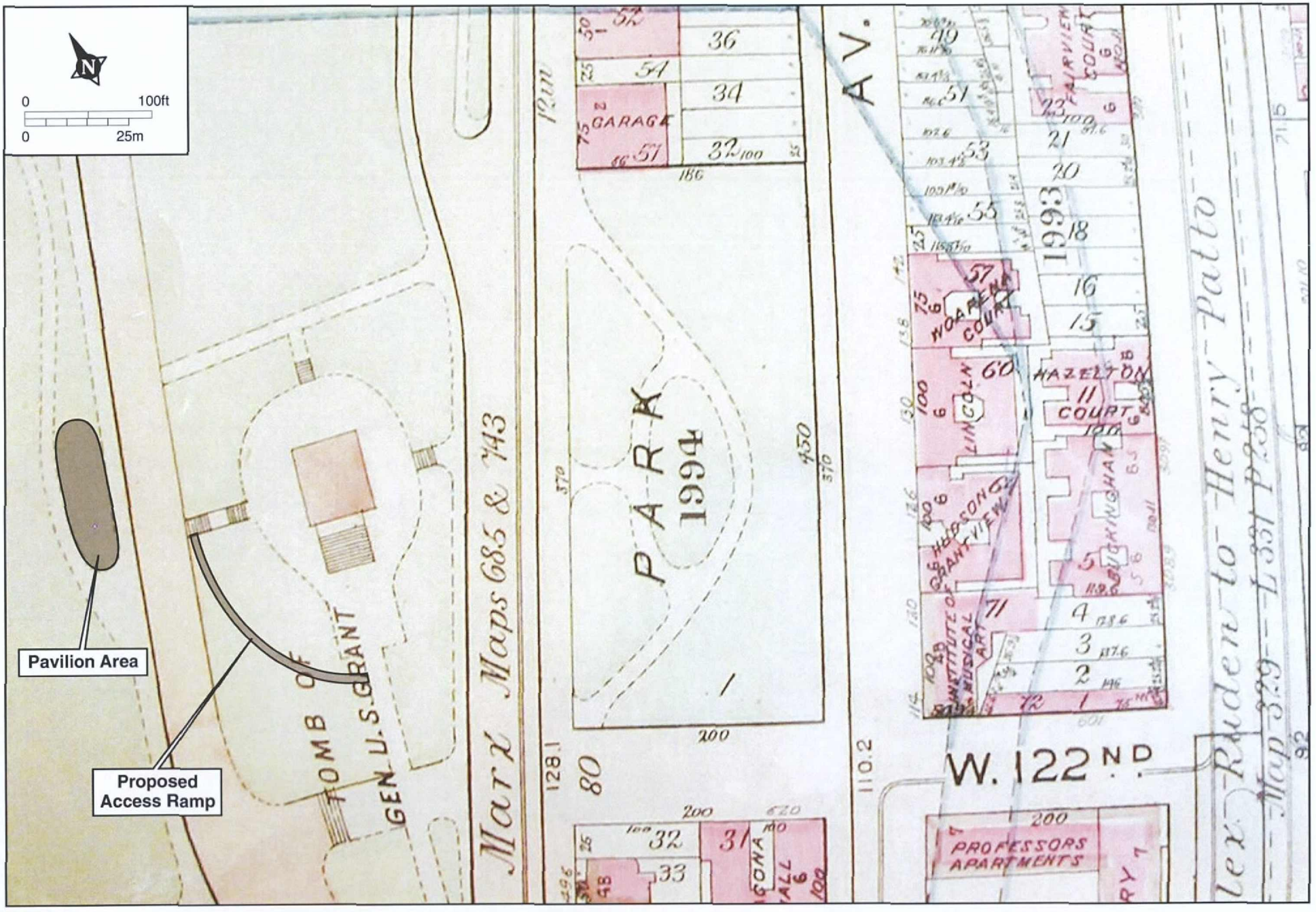

Figure 6. Bromley's (1897) *Atlas of the City of New York*, showing the approximate location of the GEGR and Pavilion Project Areas.

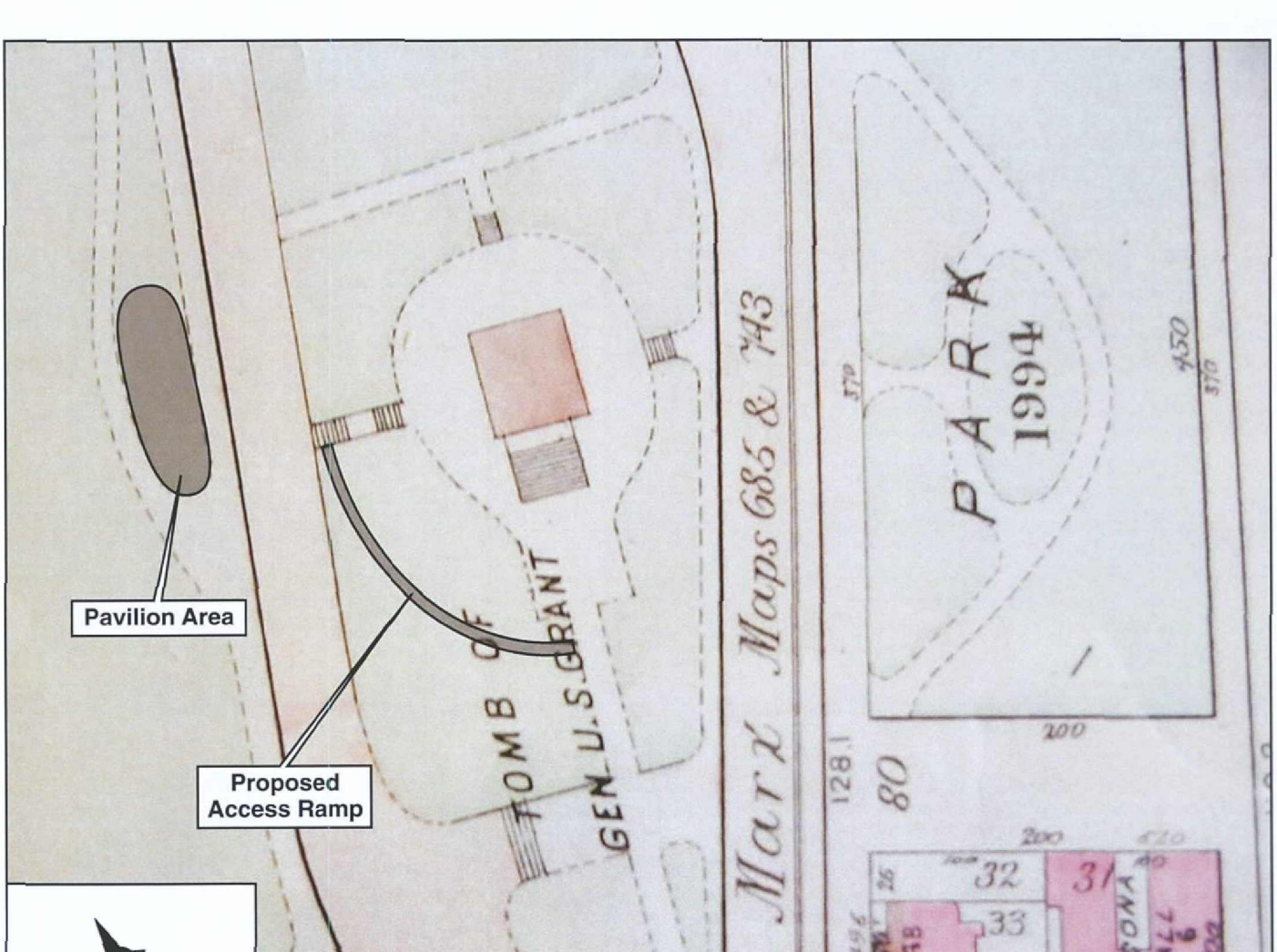

Figure 7. Bromley (1911) *Part of New York City* (Section 7), showing the approximate location of the GEGR and Pavilion Project Areas.

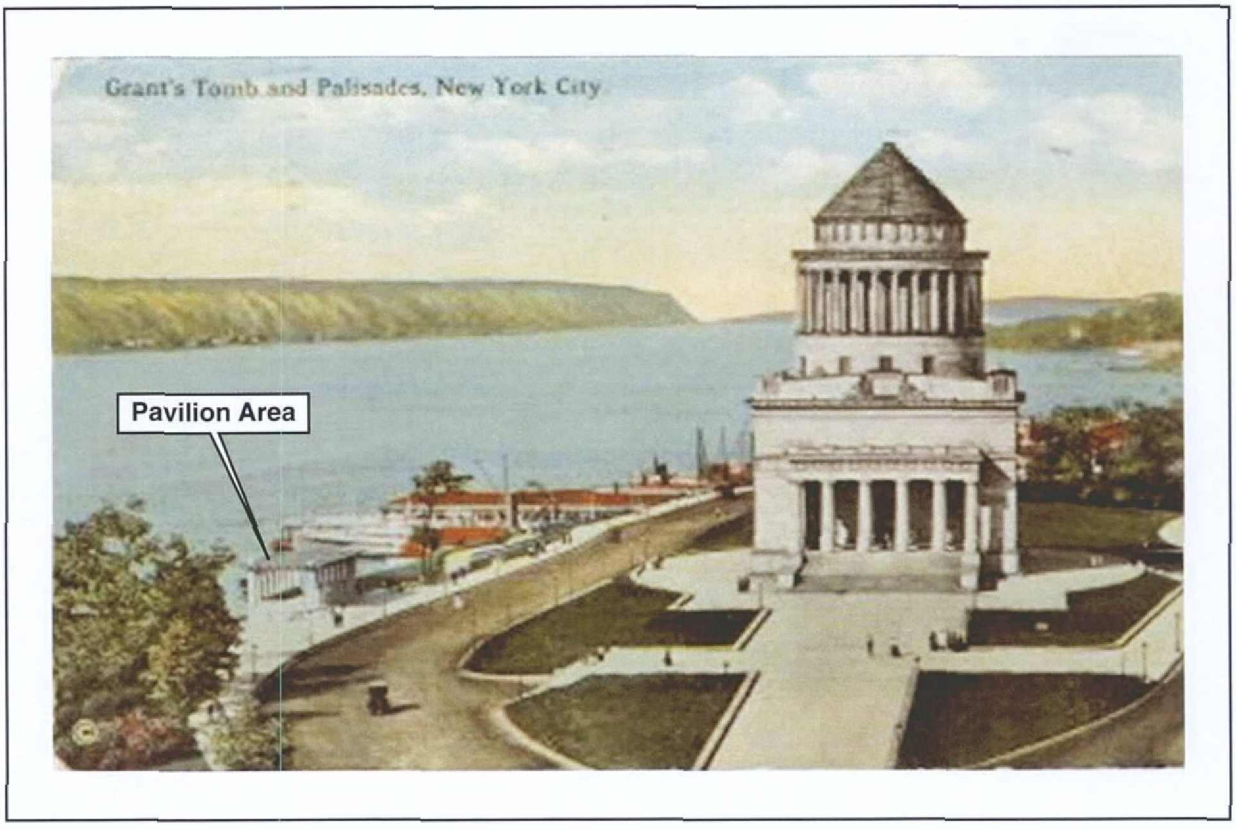

Figure 8. Postcard dated 1913 showing the GEGR and Pavilion and surrounding areas.

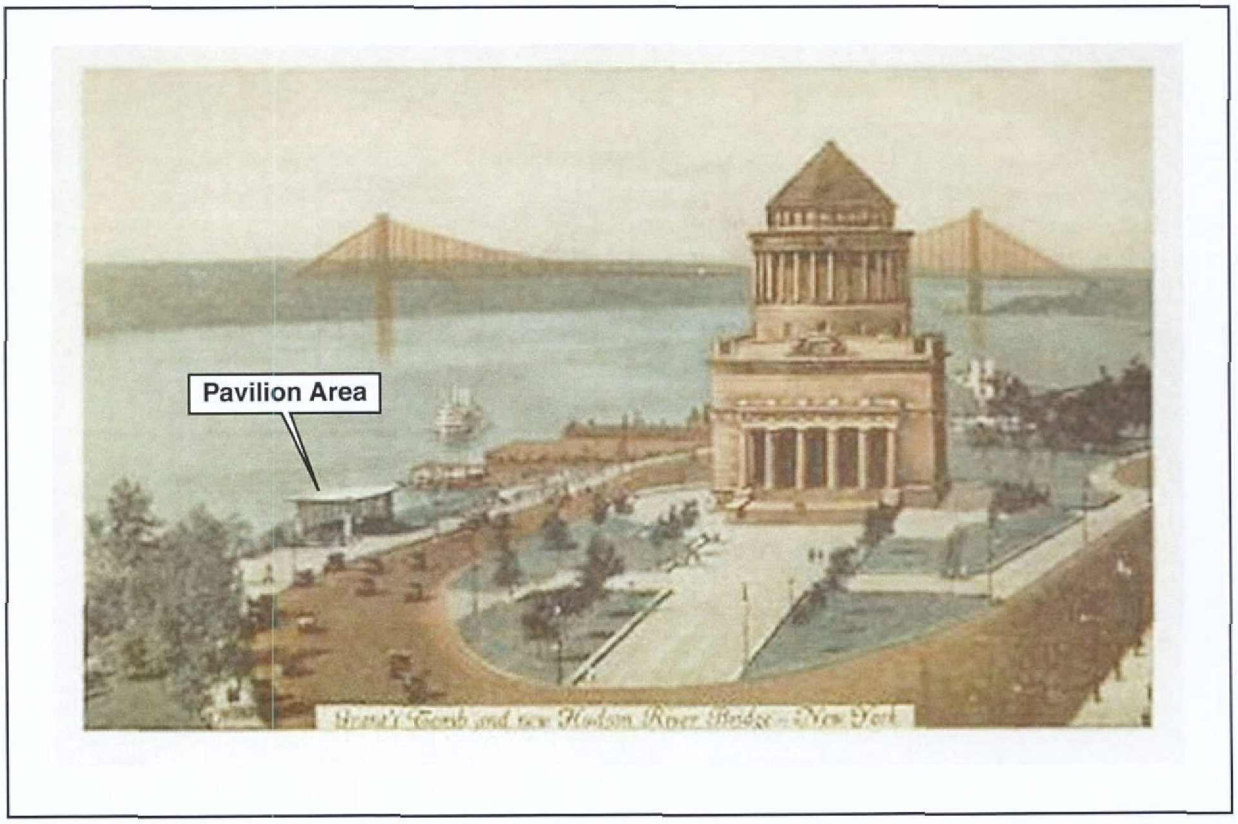

Figure 9. Postcard (no date) showing the GEGR and Pavilion and surrounding areas.

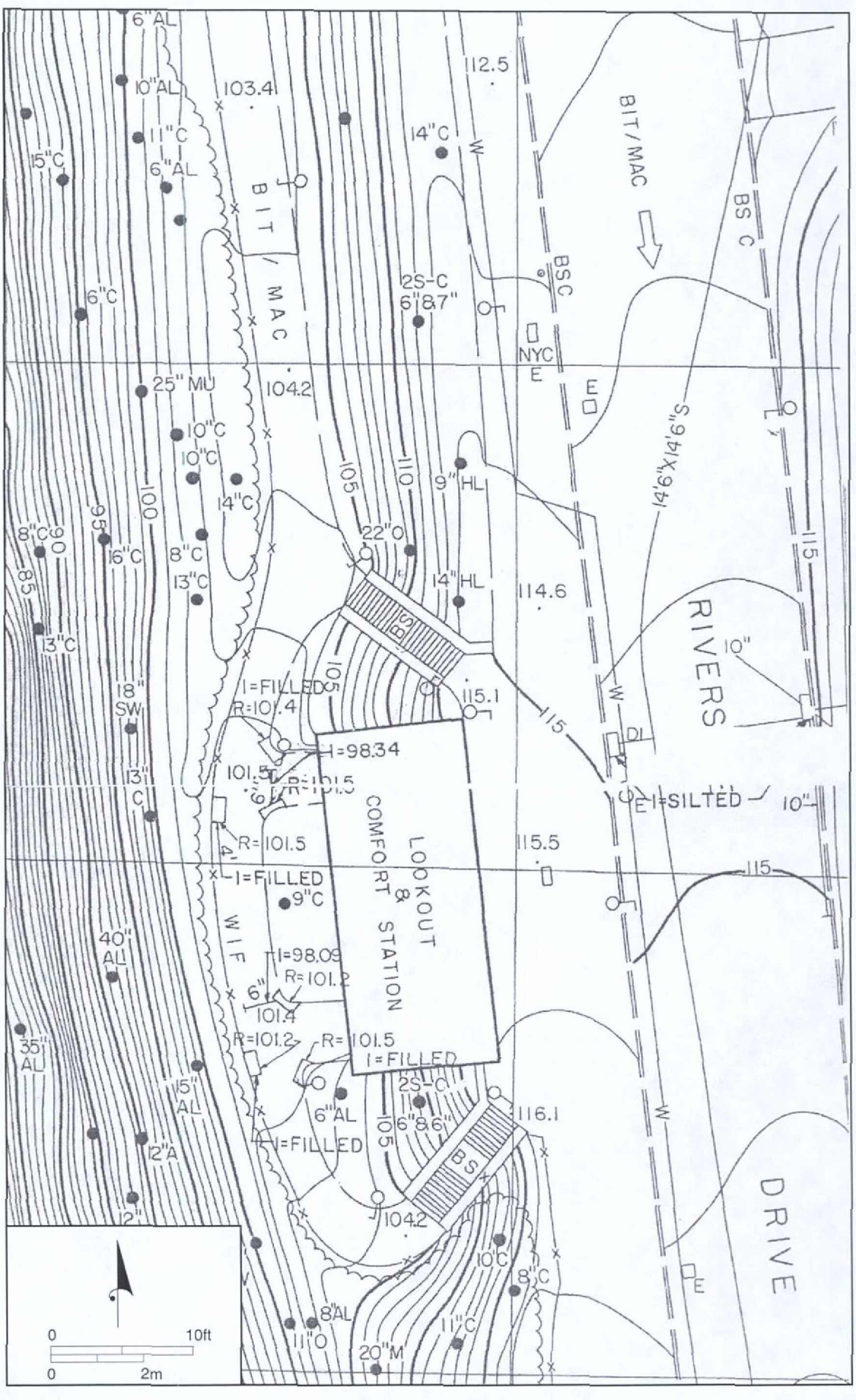

Figure 10. Construction map of the Pavilion structure showing extent of cut and fill activity.

Figure 11. Aerial photograph of Manhattan dated July 1, 1924 showing the GEGR and Pavilion Project Areas.

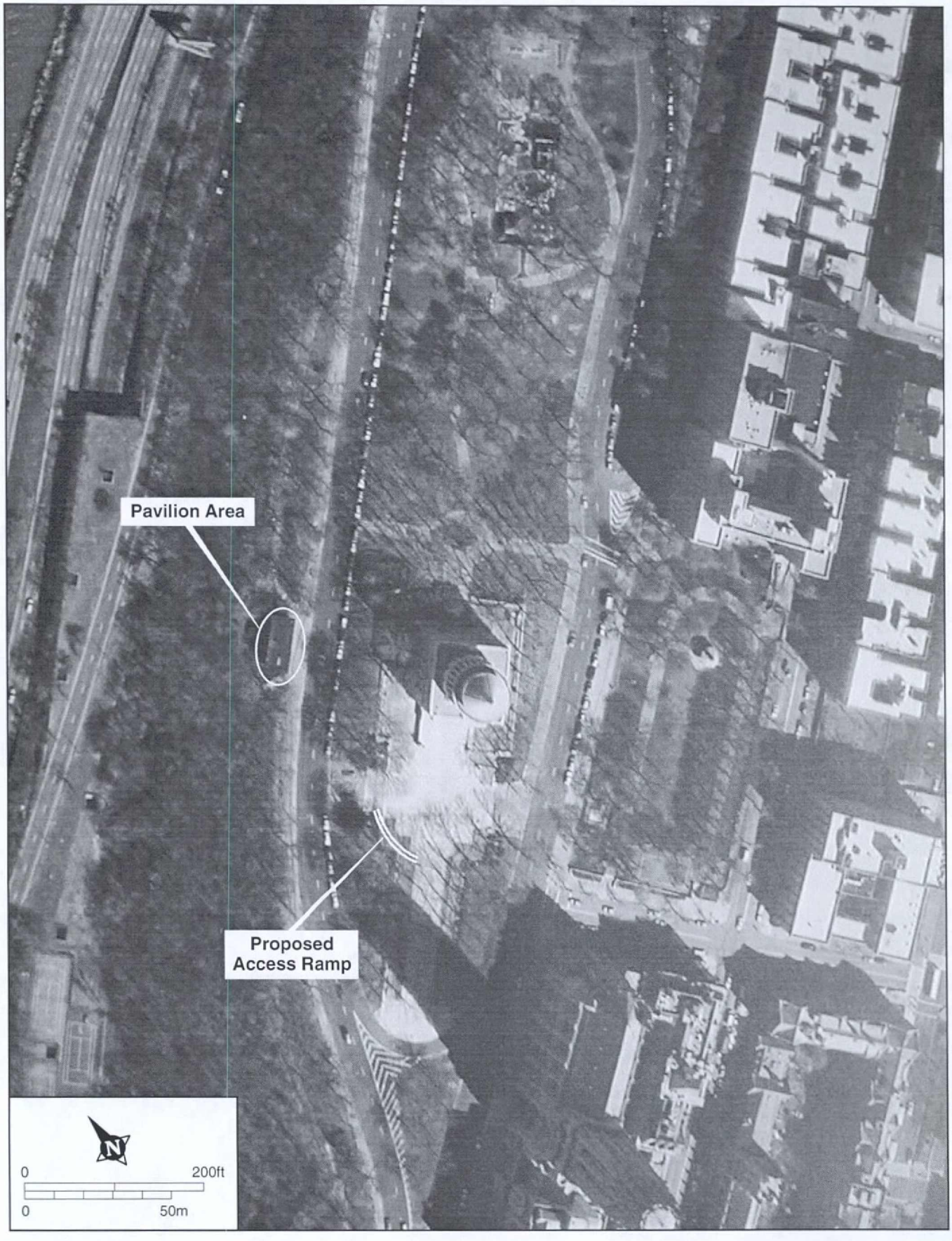

Figure 12. Aerial photograph of Manhattan dated March 13, 1998 showing the GEGR and Pavilion Project Areas.

Phase IA research, a Phase IB archeological field work plan was submitted to the NPS and the OPRHP for approval prior to the initiation of the archeological survey.

4.2 PHASE IB ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Archeological field work was conducted at the GEGR and the area adjacent to the western side of the pavilion between June 3 and 4, 2004. Sixteen (16) 50-cm x 50-cm test units were placed on four transects. The placement of the test pits was determined by the results of the walkover and Phase IA survey.

4.2.1 THE PAVILION AREA

The pavilion was built between 1909 and 1910 to provide a comfort station for the numerous visitors of Grants Tomb. The Pavilion was built into the hillside, on the west side of Riverside Drive. The ground surface slopes steeply downhill (to the west) outside the cast iron fence to the Hudson River (Plate 1); this ground surface likely represents the original topography of this area. The soils recorded the vicinity of the Pavilion consist of mixed fill deposits. Although some early nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from this area they were recorded within fill deposits and associated with later nineteenth and twentieth century materials.

A total of ten (10) test units on three transects (T1-T3) were excavated along the western side of the Pavilion structure. Transect T1 was placed on the southern end of the structure, Transect T2 was placed within an "island" between the former locations of the restrooms, and Transect T3 was placed at the northern end of the structure (Figure 13, Plates 2 and 3). Transects T1 and T3 each contained three test units spaced at a 2-meter interval and Transect T2 contained four test units placed at a 3-meter interval. The test units were excavated to a maximum depth of 87 cm below ground surface (b.g.s.).

The test units contained two or three strata of fill deposits overlying glacial sands with gravel and cobbles. Stratum I consists of black 10YR 2/1 silty clay loam that varied between 10-cm and 37-cm in depth and contained the majority of recovered artifacts. In test units excavated on Transect T2 (the area between the restroom doors) stratum I contained sediments saturated with human feces and urine. Used toilette paper, drug paraphernalia, and used prophylactics also littered the surface of this area. These items were not recovered. A total of 120 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I including a US 1970 quarter, machine-made (clear, amber, green, and aqua) bottle glass, asphalt, cellophane, plastic, bottle caps (metal and plastic), brick and flower pot fragments, and unidentified rusted metal fragments.

Stratum II is dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam mottled with a very dark grayish brown to dark brown 10YR 3/2 or 3/4 silty clay. This stratum varied between 15 and 35 cm in depth. A total of 61 artifacts were recovered from Stratum II, including clear, green, and amber machine-made bottle glass, window and milk glass, whiteware, a portion of a glass tube (drug paraphernalia), shell, brick, plastic, cellophane and a nail.

Stratum III was encountered in four of the excavated test units. This stratum consists of a combination of Stratum II and Stratum III; a dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam mottled with reddish brown 5YR 4/4 sandy clay. Stratum III contained large rocks, decomposing shale and schist mixed with building rubble (in test unit T2.4). This stratum was first recorded between 22 and 32 cm b.g.s. and 42 to 52 cm b.g.s. Stratum IV is interpreted as a natural soil

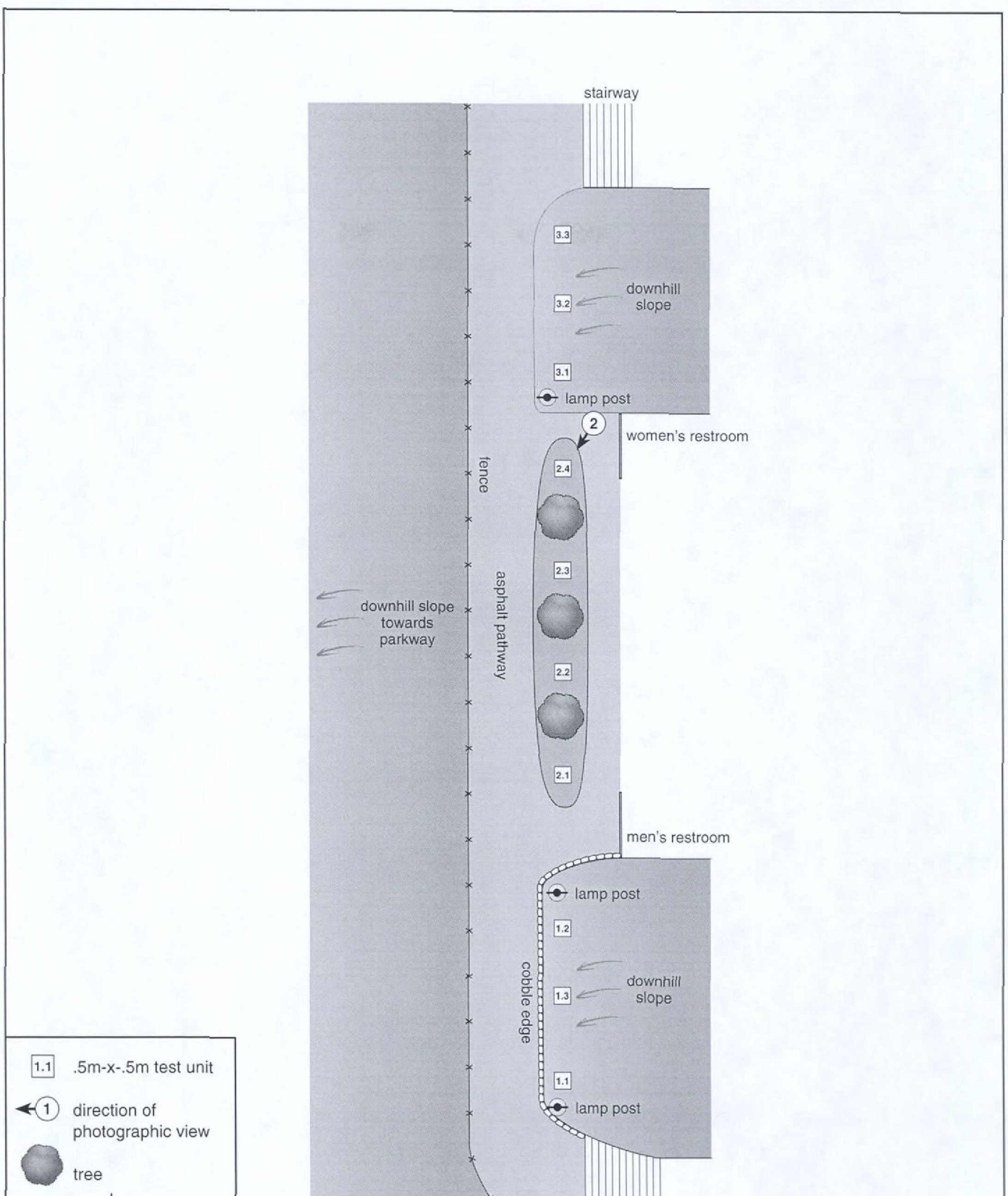

Figure 13. Project map of the Pavilion Project Area showing the location of Transects T1 through T3. Photographic views are indicated by Plate number.

Plate 1. View north from south end of Pavilion. Note cut bank and downhill(west) slope.

Plate 2. View southwest of ongoing excavation of T2.3 on western side of Pavilion.

Plate 3. View southeast of the proposed access ramp location on the western side of the GEGR and the south bound side of Riverside Drive.

horizon and consists of reddish brown 5YR sand. This stratum was recorded in all but test unit T3.3. This test unit was terminated at a depth of 32 cm b.g.s. because a concrete drainage pad was encountered. A total of 20 artifacts were recovered from Stratum III. The majority of these were recovered within the first arbitrary 10 cm level excavated. Artifacts recovered from Stratum III included one piece of porcelain, clear and green machine-made bottle glass, milk glass, asphalt, metal, cement, brick, a nail and a spike.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from the Pavilion area are nineteenth through twentieth century artifacts. Some ceramic artifacts (e.g. whiteware) that date to the early or middle-nineteenth century were also recovered. The artifacts recovered from the Pavilion area were recovered from disturbed strata that are not considered to be intact cultural deposits. No further work is recommended for the Pavilion area.

4.2.2 ACCESS RAMP

The proposed access ramp location is on the western side of the GEGR, just south of the west side stair case (Plates 3 and 4). This is a grass lawn that slopes gently to the west (downhill). Six (6) test units were excavated on one transect (T4) within the area proposed for an access ramp. The test units were placed at a 5-meter interval (Figure 14).

The northern portion of the proposed ramp area is a relatively level ground surface adjacent to the southbound side of Riverside Drive. The eastern portion of this area lies adjacent to the promenade and is relatively level. The middle portion of the proposed ramp location lies on a gentle, downhill (western) slope. The soils recorded in the access ramp area consist of mixed fill deposits overlying glacial sands and gravels. Although some early nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from this area, they were recovered from stratum II which represents mixed fill deposits. No intact features or cultural strata were identified in any of the test units excavated in the access ramp location. Additional archeological work is not recommended for this area, unless the location proposed for the access ramp is changed.

The test units contained two or three strata of fill deposits overlying glacial sands with gravel and cobbles. Stratum I consists of a black 10YR 2/1 silty clay loam that varied between 10-cm and 17-cm in depth. A total of 24 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I including plastic, bottle window, and milk glass, a metal bottle top, and one sherd of flow-blue-transfer print whiteware and three sherds of plain whiteware.

Stratum II consists of compact, dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/4 sandy loam mottled with a yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 or 10YR 5/4 silty clay. This stratum varied between 15 and 38 cm deep with the exception of test unit T4.3 (90 cm thick). A total of 129 artifacts were recovered from Stratum II including window glass, machine-made bottle glass, nails, brick fragments, plastic and metal bottle caps and pull tabs, and coal slag. Eighteen ceramic sherds, including yellow-ware, whiteware, porcelain, redware, refined earthenwares, and annularware, were also recovered from Stratum II. Two fragments of a kaolin pipe stem were also recovered in the access ramp area in test unit T4.3.

Stratum III was recorded between 32 and 42 cm b.g.s. and consisted of 5 to 28-cm of brownish yellow 10YR 6/6 and 10YR 6/8 fine sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

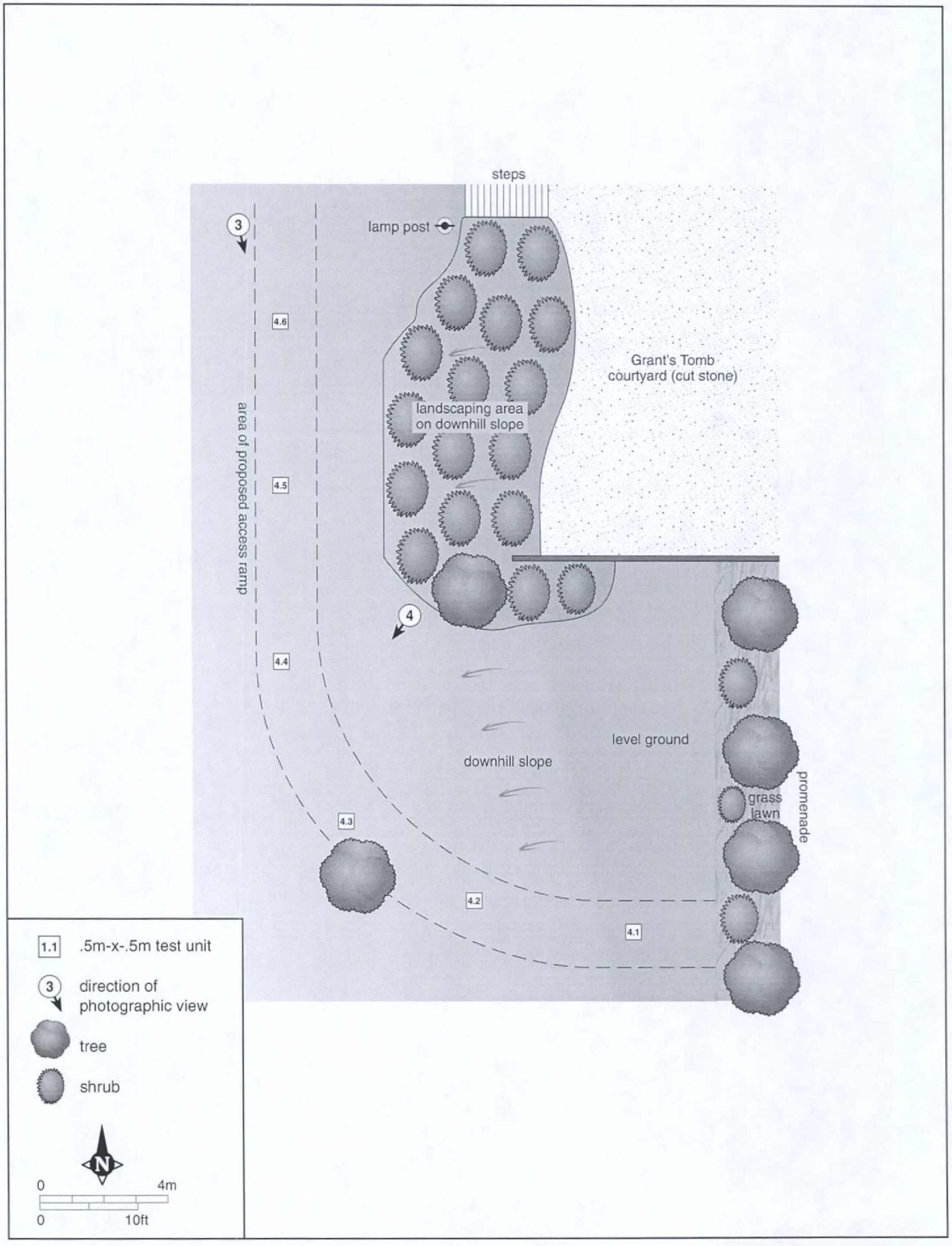

Figure 14. Project map of the GEGR Project Area showing the location of Transect T4; photographic views are indicated by Plate number.

Plate 4. View southwest of the ongoing excavation of test unit T4.2 in the proposed.

Stratum IV was recorded in three of the test units excavated on transect T4. This stratum was between 8 and 15 cm thick and consisted of reddish brown 5YR 4/4 sands and gravels. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum IV.

5.0 INTERPRETATIONS

The grounds surrounding the GEGR and pavilion structure were significantly altered by the initial construction of Riverside Park and Riverside Drive during the mid-nineteenth century parks movement. Historic maps and accounts illustrate that prior to the development of the Park and Drive, this area was relatively unchanged from its natural, forested state up to the late seventeenth century. During the eighteenth century, interest in summer residences in upper Manhattan by wealthy New Yorkers resulted in increased development of the areas north and east of the Project Area.

Riverside Drive was opened in 1880 and with that the development of the adjacent streets began to increase. By the time the permanent monument was constructed, population and construction had grown. Colleges, hospitals and cathedrals were built as well as many small businesses. In 1938 landscaping around the tomb began. The landscaping plans included widening the plaza in front of the tomb, and making the walkways around it narrower. Early photographs show the changes in the southern lawn area where the proposed access ramp is located. Numerous trees and shrubs were planted around the walkways and plaza to set the tomb apart from Riverside Drive. These activities also disturbed the ground surfaces in this area. The test units excavated at the proposed access ramp location illustrated the disturbed nature of this area. Two to three levels of fill were identified immediately overlying sterile glacial sands and gravels.

The construction of the Pavilion in 1909-1910 also affected the topography of this area. The wooded hillside that is visible in early maps was cleared of vegetation. The hillside itself was cut for the Pavilion construction so that the restroom facilities are below street level and the observation deck is at street level. Early twentieth century historical accounts describe the slope wash and erosion that occurred during rain storms. The amount of silt that washed down the hill filled in the spring at its base. The test units excavated on the western (downhill) side of the Pavilion revealed two to three levels of fill overlying sterile glacial sands, gravels and cobbles.

The Phase IA/IB archeological investigation of the proposed GEGR access ramp and the pavilion area did not identify intact cultural deposits or features. All of the artifacts recovered as a result of this survey were recovered from mixed fill deposits associated with late nineteenth century construction.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The GEGR and Pavilion Project Area have been extensively disturbed and reworked since the beginning of construction activities in the 1800s. A total of 16 test units were excavated during the course of the Phase IB survey. The artifacts recovered as a result of this survey reflect mixed cultural deposits in two to three levels of fill material; no intact cultural features or strata were identified. Since neither intact cultural features nor cultural strata were identified in the areas proposed for construction, further archaeological work is not recommended. If the NPS changes the location for the proposed access ramp, additional archeological work may be needed in the new location.

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APPENDIX I:

ANCS^{+} CATALOG

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
PHASE IA/IB ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PAVILION AND PROPOSED ACCESS RAMP
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, MANHATTAN, NEW YORK
JOHN MILNER ASSOC., INC. JUNE 3-4, 2004

PROVENIENCE	CAT. #	CT	OBJECT	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	DATE
ST 1.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-11 cm	GEGR 640	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-11 cm	GEGR 641	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, AMBER, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-11 cm	GEGR 642	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-11 cm	GEGR 643	1	KITCHENWARE	GLASS	JAR, INDETERMINATE, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, LIP, CLEAR, FOOD JAR- FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-11 cm	GEGR 644	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	PLATE, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-11 cm	GEGR 645	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, INDETERMINATE, BODY, MILK GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY- FRAGMENT	
ST 1.1 STRA 2 LV 1 11-21 cm	GEGR 646	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 1.1 STRA 3 LV 1 39-47 cm	GEGR 647	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, TRANSFER-PRINTED BLUE, INDETERMINATE DESIGN, MOLDED, , SHERD	1815-1915
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 648	8	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 649	2	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED, STIPPLING, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 650	4	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, AMBER, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 651	2	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED, STIPPLING, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 652	1	LIP SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, AMBER, BEER BOTTLE, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 653	7	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 654	2	LIP SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BEER BOTTLE, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903

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PROVENIENCE	CAT. #	CT	OBJECT	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	DATE
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 655	1	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED, STIPPLING, GREEN, BEER BOTTLE, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 656	6	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 657	30	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	PLATE, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 658	2	BOTTLE CLOSURE	FERROUS	CROWN, STAMPED, , , CAP, BOTTLE	POST-1892
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 659	1	COIN	COPPER --NICKEL	US WASHINGTON QUARTER, BUST OF W, ASHINGTON ON OBVERSE/ EAGLE ON REVERSE, , DENVER,	1970
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 660	1	BOTTLE CLOSURE	PLASTIC	CAP, , FINE VERTICAL RIDGES, GOLD, CAP- FRAGMENT	POST-1927
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 661	2	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	PLASTIC	PLASTIC, , CLEAR, , PLASTIC, FRAGMENT	POST-1915
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 662	1	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	PLASTIC	PLASTIC, , WHITE, , PLASTIC, FRAGMENT	POST-1915
ST 1.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 663	2	MACADAM	ASPHALT	PAVING, ,	POST-1920
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 1 15-25 cm	GEGR 664	2	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 1 15-25 cm	GEGR 665	1	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 1 15-25 cm	GEGR 666	1	BUTTON	GLASS	MOLDED, OTHER, 2-HOLED, , OFF-WHITE, BUTTON	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 1 15-25 cm	GEGR 667	1	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	PLASTIC	PLASTIC, , CLEAR, , PLASTIC, FRAGMENT	POST-1915
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 1 15-25 cm	GEGR 668	3	FOOD REMAINS	SHELL	BIVALVE, MERCENARIA, , , SHELL- FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 2 25-35 cm	GEGR 669	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 2 25-35 cm	GEGR 670	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 2 25-35 cm	GEGR 671	4	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	PLATE, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 3 35-45 cm	GEGR 672	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903

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ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 3 35-45 cm	GEGR 673	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 3 35-45 cm	GEGR 674	2	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 3 35-45 cm	GEGR 675	4	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	PLATE, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 3 35-45 cm	GEGR 676	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, INDETERMINATE, BODY, CLEAR, LAMP CHIMNEY- FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 3 35-45 cm	GEGR 677	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, FLASHED, BODY, CLEAR- MILK GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY- FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 3 35-45 cm	GEGR 678	1	NAIL	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, HEAD/SHANK, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 2 LV 3 35-45 cm	GEGR 679	1	COAL	COAL	COAL, , , COAL, COAL	
ST 1.2 STRA 3 LV 1 50-60 cm	GEGR 680	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	PLATE, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 3 LV 1 50-60 cm	GEGR 681	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	INDETERMINATE, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 3 LV 1 50-60 cm	GEGR 682	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, INDETERMINATE, BODY, CLEAR, LAMP CHIMNEY- FRAGMENT	
ST 1.2 STRA 3 LV 1 50-60 cm	GEGR 683	1	MACADAM	ASPHALT	PAVING, ,	POST-1920
ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 684	1	ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	PORCELAIN	INSULATOR	
ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 685	4	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 686	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, AMBER, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 687	3	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 688	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED, STIPPLING, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 689	1	KITCHENWARE	GLASS	JAR, INDETERMINATE, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, LIP, CLEAR, FOOD JAR- FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 690	1	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	PLASTIC	PHONOGRAPH RECORD,	POST-1915

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ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 691	1	COAL	COAL	COAL, , , COAL, COAL	
ST 1.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 692	1	SLAG	COAL	COAL, , , SLAG, SLAG	
ST 1.3 STRA 2 LV 1 12-22 cm	GEGR 693	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	PEARLWARE, PLAIN, , MOLDED, , SHERD	1779-1830
ST 1.3 STRA 3 LV 1 33-43 cm	GEGR 694	2	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, FLASHED, RIM, CLEAR- MILK GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY- FRAGMENT	
ST 1.3 STRA 3 LV 1 33-43 cm	GEGR 695	1	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS	COUNTERTOP/ FURNISHING, TRACES OF GLUE, , MILK GLASS, GLASS- FRAGMENT	
ST 1.3 STRA 3 LV 2 13-53 cm	GEGR 696	1	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.1 STRA 1 LV 1 15-24 cm	GEGR 697	7	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.1 STRA 1 LV 1	GEGR 698	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, AMBER, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.1 STRA 1 LV 1	GEGR 699	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.1 STRA 1 LV 1	GEGR 700	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED, STIPPLING, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.1 STRA 1 LV 1	GEGR 701	1	BOTTLE CLOSURE	FERROUS	CROWN, STAMPED, , , CAP, BOTTLE	POST-1892
ST 2.1 STRA 1 LV 1	GEGR 702	2	KITCHENWARE	ALUMINUM	PULL TAB, STAMPED, , , PULL TAB	1962-1977
ST 2.1 STRA 2 LV 1 15-24 cm	GEGR 703	2	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.1 STRA 2 LV 1 15-24 cm	GEGR 704	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.1 STRA 2 LV 2 24-32 cm	GEGR 705	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED BODY [GORD]ON'S"	POST-1903
ST 2.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-13 cm	GEGR 706	2	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903

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ST 2.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-13 cm	GEGR 707	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED BODY W/ ANHEUSER BUSCH SEAL, AMBER, BOTTLE, BEER	POST-1903
ST 2.2 STRA 2 LV 1 13-23 cm	GEGR 708	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED BODY W/ ... DON'T ..."	POST-1903
ST 2.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 709	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 710	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, AMBER, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 711	5	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 712	1	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, LIGHT GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 2.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 713	1	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS	COUNTERTOP/ FURNISHING, CHIP, , MILK GLASS, GLASS-FRAGMENT	
ST 2.4 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 714	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.4 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 715	2	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 2.4 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 716	1	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS	COUNTERTOP/ FURNISHING, CHIP, , MILK GLASS, GLASS-FRAGMENT	
ST 2.4 STRA 1 LV 1 0-12 cm	GEGR 717	1	BOTTLE CLOSURE	ALUMINUM	SCREW TOP, STAMPED, , OLDE/ ENGLISH/ 800", CAP	
ST 2.4 STRA 1 LV 2 12-36 cm	GEGR 718	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 2.4 STRA 1 LV 2 12-36 cm	GEGR 719	1	KITCHENWARE	ALUMINUM	PULL TAB, STAMPED, , , PULL TAB	1962-1977
ST 2.4 STRA 3 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 720	7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, FIREBACK, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 2.4 STRA 3 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 721	2	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS	COUNTERTOP/ FURNISHING, CHIP, , MILK GLASS, GLASS-FRAGMENT	
ST 2.4 STRA 3 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 722	2	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	CUT/ WROUGHT, HEAD/ SHANK, , , NAIL, FRAGMENT	
ST 2.4 STRA 3 LV 1 0-15 cm	GEGR 723	2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	FERROUS	ROD, INDETERMINATE MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE, , RECTANGULAR, , ROD	

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ST 3.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-16 cm	GEGR 724	1	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	BRICK	POT, FLOWER, WHEEL THROWN, , , POT, FLOWER	
ST 3.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-16 cm	GEGR 725	7	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, FIREBACK, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 3.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-16 cm	GEGR 726	1	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, , , NAIL, FRAGMENT	
ST 3.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-16 cm	GEGR 727	1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	COPPER	FLASHING, RECTANGULAR, , , FLASHING	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 43-52 cm	GEGR 728	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	PEARLWARE, MOLDED, BANDED, , SHERD, , ,	1780-1830
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 43-52 cm	GEGR 729	2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 43-52 cm	GEGR 730	7	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 43-52 cm	GEGR 731	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED LOOPS, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 43-52 cm	GEGR 732	2	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 43-52 cm	GEGR 733	1	KITCHENWARE	PLASTIC	COFFEE LID, , , , PLASTIC	POST-1915
ST 2.4 STRA 3 LV 2 63-72 cm	GEGR 734	5	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, FIREBACK, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 2.4 STRA 3 LV 2 63-72 cm	GEGR 735	1	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, , , NAIL, FRAGMENT	
ST 2.4 STRA 3 LV 2 63-72 cm	GEGR 736	1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	FERROUS	ROD, CYLINDRICAL, , , ROD	
ST 3.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 737	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, STIPPLING, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 738	1	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, STIPPLED BASE, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 739	1	INDETERMINATE GLASS	GLASS	COUNTERTOP/ FURNISHING, TRACES OF GLUE, , MILK GLASS, GLASS- FRAGMENT	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 740	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, TRANSFER- PRINTED, INDETERMINATE BLUE DESIGN, , SHERD, , ,	1815-1915
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 741	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, FINGERPAINTED (DIPPED), INDETERMINATE GRAY DESIGN, , SHERD, , ,	1810-1835

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ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 742	1	RIM SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 743	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, STIPPLING, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 744	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, APPLIED COLOR LABEL, CLEAR, BLUE LABEL, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1932
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 745	3	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 746	2	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, AMBER, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 747	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, MOLD BLOWN, BODY, MILK GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 748	3	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 749	1	MISCELLANEOUS GLASS	GLASS	VIAL, INDETERMINATE MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE, , CLEAR, VIAL	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 750	1	BOTTLE CLOSURE	FERROUS	CROWN, STAMPED, , , CAP, BOTTLE	POST-1892
ST 3.2 STRA 2 LV 1 37-43 cm	GEGR 751	2	MACADAM	ASPHALT	PAVING, ,	POST-1920
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 16-37- cm	GEGR 752	3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 16-37 cm	GEGR 753	2	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 16-37 cm	GEGR 754	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, MOLD BLOWN, RIM, CLEAR, LAMP CHIMNEY- FRAGMENT	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 16-37 cm	GEGR 755	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, MOLD BLOWN, BODY, MILK GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY- FRAGMENT	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 16-37 cm	GEGR 756	1	MACADAM	ASPHALT	PAVING, ,	POST-1920
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 16-37 cm	GEGR 757	1	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS	PIG IRON, ,	
ST 3.1 STRA 2 LV 2 16-37 cm	GEGR 758	1	SLAG	COAL	SLAG, , , , SLAG ,	
ST 3.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 759	3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, FIREBACK, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	

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ST 3.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 760	3	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 761	3	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 3.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 762	1	BOTTLE CLOSURE	FERROUS	CROWN, STAMPED, , , CAP, BOTTLE	POST-1892
ST 4.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 763	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 764	2	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 4.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 765	3	KITCHENWARE	PLASTIC	FORK, , , , PLASTIC	POST-1915
ST 4.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 766	2	KITCHENWARE	PLASTIC	CAP, , , , PLASTIC	POST-1915
ST 4.1 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 767	1	KITCHENWARE	PLASTIC	SIX PACK RING, , , , PLASTIC	POST-1915
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 768	1	HANDLE	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 769	3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 770	1	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, AQUA, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 771	1	NECK SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 772	19	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 773	1	KITCHENWARE	FERROUS	BAIL, , , , BAIL	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 774	7	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INTETERMINATE, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 775	1	KITCHENWARE	PLASTIC	CAP, , , , PLASTIC	POST-1915
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 776	2	KITCHENWARE	PLASTIC	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT, , , , PLASTIC	POST-1915
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 777	3	SLAG	COAL	SLAG, , , , SLAG ,	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 778	1	FOOD REMAINS	SHELL	BIVALVE, CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA, , , SHELL- FRAGMENT, , , SLAG ,	

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ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 779	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 780	1	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	TERRA COTTA	POT, FLOWER, WHEEL THROWN, , , POT, FLOWER	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 781	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, OLIVE GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 782	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, AQUA, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 783	10	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 784	1	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INTETERMINATE, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 785	1	BOTTLE CLOSURE	PLASTIC	CROWN, STAMPED, , , CAP, BOTTLE	POST-1892
ST 4.1 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 786	1	SLAG	COAL	SLAG, , , , SLAG ,	
ST 4.1 STRA 3 LV 1 43-48 cm	GEGR 787	2	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 3 LV 1 43-48 cm	GEGR 788	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, MOLD BLOWN, RIM, CLEAR, LAMP CHIMNEY- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 3 LV 1 43-48 cm	GEGR 789	1	LIGHTING FIXTURE	GLASS	LAMP CHIMNEY FRAGMENT, MOLD BLOWN, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE EMBOSSED DESIGN, CLEAR, LAMP CHIMNEY-FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 3 LV 1 43-48 cm	GEGR 790	3	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INTETERMINATE, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.1 STRA 3 LV 1 43-48 cm	GEGR 791	1	SLAG	COAL	SLAG, , , , SLAG ,	
ST 4.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-13 cm	GEGR 792	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, TRANSFER- PRINTED, BLUE FLORAL DESIGN, , SHERD, , ,	1815-1915
ST 4.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-13 cm	GEGR 793	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE BLUE-GRAY DESIGN, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-13 cm	GEGR 794	1	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITE GRANITE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	1842-1930
ST 4.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-13 cm	GEGR 795	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-13 cm	GEGR 796	1	BOTTLE CLOSURE	FERROUS	CROWN, STAMPED, , , CAP, BOTTLE	POST-1892
ST 4.2 STRA 1 LV 1 0-13 cm	GEGR 797	1	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	PLASTIC	PLASTIC, , CLEAR, , PLASTIC, FRAGMENT	POST-1915
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 1 13-23 cm	GEGR 798	1	LIP SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, BLOB TOP, AQUA, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	

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ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 1 13-23 cm	GEGR 799	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, AMBER, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 1 13-23 cm	GEGR 800	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, CONTACT MOLDED, DIP MOLD, OLIVE GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 1 13-23 cm	GEGR 801	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 1 13-23 cm	GEGR 802	1	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	CUT/ WROUGHT, HEAD/ SHANK, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 2 13-23 cm	GEGR 803	1	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 2 23-33 cm	GEGR 804	1	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	TERRA COTTA	POT, FLOWER, WHEEL THROWN, , , POT, FLOWER	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 2 23-33 cm	GEGR 805	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 2 23-33 cm	GEGR 806	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, AQUA, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 2 23-33 cm	GEGR 807	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, AMBER, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 2 23-33 cm	GEGR 808	5	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 2 LV 2 23-33 cm	GEGR 809	1	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.2 STRA 3 LV 1 46-60 cm	GEGR 810	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED ILLEGIBLE SCRIPT, LIGHT GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 4.2 STRA 3 LV 1 46-60 cm	GEGR 811	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, EMBOSSED ...RK"	
ST 4.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 812	1	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED NOT TO BE REF[ILLED]"	POST-1903
ST 4.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 813	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, STIPPLED, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 4.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 814	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, LIGHT GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 4.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 815	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, LIGHT AQUA, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 816	1	KITCHENWARE	ALUMINUM	PULL TAB, STAMPED, , , PULL TAB	1962-1977

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ST 4.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 817	1	PERSONAL OBJECT	PLASTIC	CIGARETTE FILTER, , , , PLASTIC	POST-1915
ST 4.3 STRA 1 LV 1 0-10 cm	GEGR 818	1	INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT	PLASTIC	STRIP, PINK W/ ...ION PLASTICS PHILA 32	1943-1962
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 819	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	PEARLWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	1779-1830
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 820	1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, FIREBACK, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 821	3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 822	1	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED [NOT TO BE RE]FILLED"	POST-1903
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 1 10-20 cm	GEGR 823	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 824	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	YELLOWWARE, PLAIN., MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	1830-1930
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 825	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	IRONSTONE, PLAIN GRAY, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	1813-1900
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 826	2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 827	11	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 828	1	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 2 20-30 cm	GEGR 829	2	SLAG	COAL	SLAG, , , , SLAG ,	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30-40 cm	GEGR 830	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	REDWARE, LEAD GLAZED ! SURFACE, WHEEL THROWN, , SHERD, , ,	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30-40 cm	GEGR 831	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	REDWARE, UNGLAZED, WHEEL THROWN, , SHERD, , ,	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30-40 cm	GEGR 832	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	REDWARE, YELLOW GLAZED INTERIOR, WHEEL THROWN, , SHERD, , ,	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30-40 cm	GEGR 833	2	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30-40 cm	GEGR 834	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	YELLOWWARE, BROWN GLAZED EXTERIOR, WHEEL THROWN, , SHERD, , ,	1830-1930
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30-40 cm	GEGR 835	1	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30-40 cm	GEGR 836	1	TOBACCO PIPE	EARTHENWARE	STEM, INDETERMINATE BORE DIAMETER, MOLDED UNDECORATED, WHITE CLAY, , PIPE FRAGMENT, TOBACCO, , ,	

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ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30 GEGR 40 cm	837	1	TOY	PORCELAIN	DOLL FRAGMENT, , , , , , ,	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30 GEGR 40 cm	838	1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30 GEGR 40 cm	839	1	BASAL SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30 GEGR 40 cm	840	4	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30 GEGR 40 cm	841	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	INDETERMINATE, , , MILK GLASS, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30 GEGR 40 cm	842	2	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 3 30 GEGR 40 cm	843	1	COAL	COAL	COAL, , , COAL, COAL	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 4 40 GEGR 50 cm	844	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, MONOCHROME HANDPAINTED, GREEN AND BROWN FLORAL DESIGN, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 4 40 GEGR 50 cm	845	1	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	TERRA COTTA	POT, FLOWER, WHEEL THROWN, , , POT, FLOWER	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 4 40 GEGR 50 cm	846	1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 4 40 GEGR 50 cm	847	1	TOBACCO PIPE	EARTHENWARE	STEM, INDETERMINATE BORE DIAMETER, MOLDED UNDECORATED, WHITE CLAY, , PIPE FRAGMENT, TOBACCO, , ,	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 4 40 GEGR 50 cm	848	5	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 4 40 GEGR 50 cm	849	1	COAL	COAL	COAL, , , COAL, COAL	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 5 50 GEGR 60 cm	850	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	CREAMWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	1770-1820
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 5 50 GEGR 60 cm	851	2	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 5 50 GEGR 60 cm	852	4	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 5 50 GEGR 60 cm	853	2	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, HEAD/ SHANK, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 5 50 GEGR 60 cm	854	1	INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, , , FERROUS	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 5 50 GEGR 60 cm	855	2	COAL	COAL	COAL, , , COAL, COAL	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 6 60 GEGR 70 cm	856	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810

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ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 6 60 GEGR 70 cm	857	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITE GRANITE, MOLDED, MOLDED ARCHED PANELLED, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1842
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 6 60 GEGR 70 cm	858	2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.3 STRA 2 LV 6 60 GEGR 70 cm	859	6	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.4 STRA 1 LV 1 0- 12 cm	GEGR 860	4	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.4 STRA 2 LV 1 12 22 cm	GEGR 861	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, AQUA, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.4 STRA 2 LV 1 12 22 cm	GEGR 862	3	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.4 STRA 3 LV 1 42 52 cm	GEGR 863	1	BASAL SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.4 STRA 3 LV 1 42 52 cm	GEGR 864	2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 1 LV 1 0- 10 cm	GEGR 865	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, AMETHYST, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 1 LV 1 0- 10 cm	GEGR 866	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 1 LV 2 10 17 cm	GEGR 867	1	BODY SHERD	PORCELAIN	PORCELAIN, DECAL OVERGLAZE, GREEN AND PINK FLORAL DESIGN, , SHERD, , ,	
ST 4.5 STRA 1 LV 2 10 17 cm	GEGR 868	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 1 LV 2 10 17 cm	GEGR 869	1	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 1 17 27 cm	GEGR 870	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 1 17 27 cm	GEGR 871	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, OLIVE GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 1 17 27 cm	GEGR 872	1	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	INDETERMINATE, HEAD/ SHANK, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 1 17 27 cm	GEGR 873	1	COAL	COAL	COAL, , , COAL, COAL	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 2 27 37 cm	GEGR 874	1	RIM SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, HAND PAINTED, BLUE- BROWN ANNULAR, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 2 27 37 cm	GEGR 875	1	MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD OBJECT	TERRA COTTA	POT, FLOWER, WHEEL THROWN, , , POT, FLOWER	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 2 27 37 cm	GEGR 876	3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 2 27 37 cm	GEGR 877	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, INDETERMINATE, INDETERMINATE, LIGHT GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY
PHASE IA/IB ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PAVILION AND PROPOSED ACCESS RAMP
GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, MANHATTAN, NEW YORK
JOHN MILNER ASSOC., INC. JUNE 3-4, 2004

PROVENIENCE	CAT. #	CT	OBJECT	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	DATE
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 2 27 GEGR 37 cm	878	1	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 2 27 GEGR 37 cm	879	2	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, HEAT ALTERED, , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 1 27 GEGR 37 cm	880	1	NAIL, FRAGMENT	FERROUS	CUT/ WROUGHT, HEAD/ SHANK, , , NAIL- FRAGMENT	
ST 4.5 STRA 2 LV 2 27 GEGR 37 cm	881	1	COAL	COAL	COAL, , , COAL, COAL	
ST 4.6 STRA 2 LV 1 17 GEGR 27 cm	882	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 4.6 STRA 2 LV 1 17 GEGR 27 cm	883	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, EMBOSSED RIDGE, CLEAR, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 4.6 STRA 2 LV 1 17 GEGR 27 cm	884	1	BODY SHERD, BOTTLE	GLASS	MOLDED, MACHINE-MADE MANUFACTURE, AUTOMATIC, SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTIPIECE MOLD, GREEN, BOTTLE, FRAGMENT	POST-1903
ST 4.6 STRA 2 LV 1 17 GEGR 27 cm	885	1	BOTTLE CLOSURE	FERROUS	CROWN, STAMPED, , , CAP, BOTTLE	POST-1892
ST 4.6 STRA 4 LV 1 46 GEGR 56 cm	886	1	BODY SHERD	EARTHENWARE	WHITEWARE, PLAIN, MOLDED, , SHERD, , ,	POST-1810
ST 4.6 STRA 4 LV 1 46 GEGR 56 cm	887	2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	EARTHENWARE	DRAIN PIPE, , , , PIPE, DRAIN- FRAGMENT, , ,	
ST 4.6 STRA 4 LV 1 46 GEGR 56 cm	888	2	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, HANDMADE, , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.6 STRA 4 LV 1 46 GEGR 56 cm	889	3	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL	BRICK	BRICK, RED, , , BRICK FRAGMENT	
ST 4.6 STRA 4 LV 1 46 GEGR 56 cm	890	2	WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	GLASS	CROWN/CYLINDER, , , CLEAR, WINDOWPANE FRAGMENT	
	TOTAL	477				