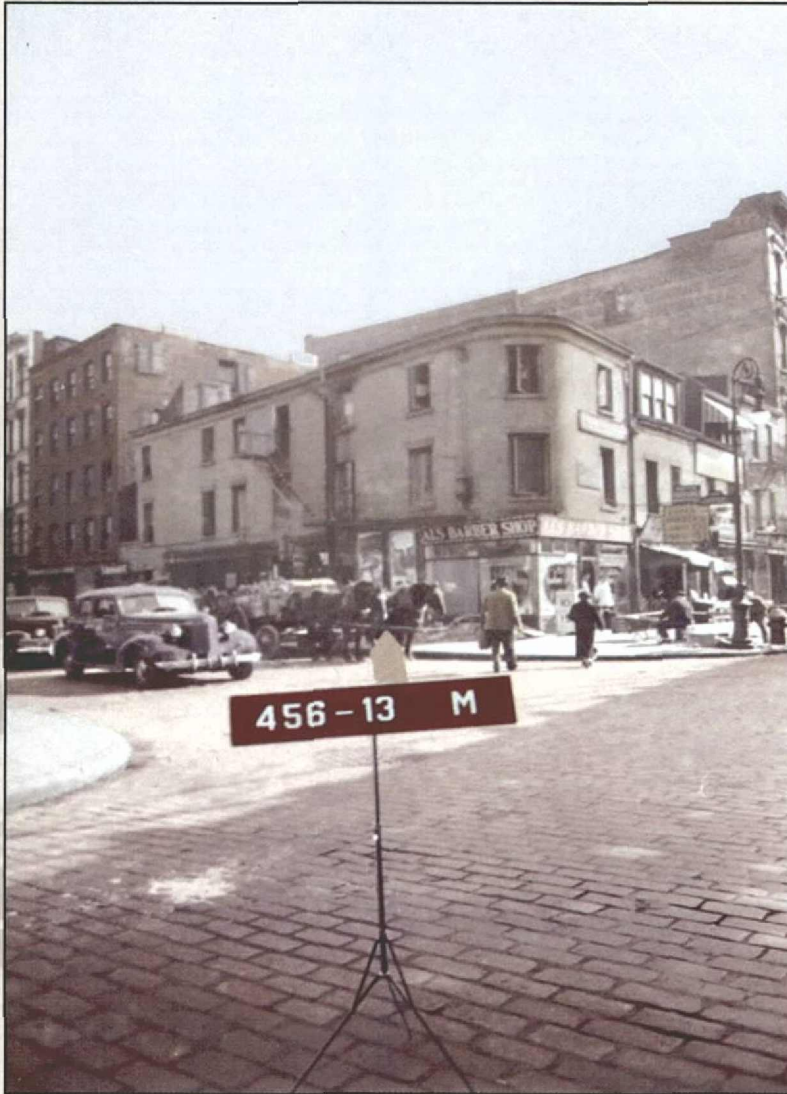


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Phase 1B/2 Archeological Investigations
Block 456, Lot 1
(Bowery and East First Street)
Cooper Square Urban Renewal Area
New York, New York

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Prepared for
Avalon Bay Communities, Inc.
New York, New York

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

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April 2005

**PHASE 1B/2 ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
BLOCK 456, LOT 1
(BOWERY AND EAST FIRST STREET)
COOPER SQUARE URBAN RENEWAL AREA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

Prepared for

Avalon Bay Communities, Inc.
535 Fifth Avenue, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Submitted by

Patrick J. Heaton, RPA

John Milner Associates, Inc.
1 Croton Point Avenue
Croton-on-Hudson, New York 10520

April 2005

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted archeological investigations in December 2004 associated with the proposed development of portions of Lot 1 of Block 456 located at the southeast corner of Bowery and East First Street in Manhattan. The archeological investigations were conducted on behalf of Avalon Bay Communities, Inc. The proposed development is part of the larger Cooper Square Urban Renewal Plan (CSURP).

The fieldwork included the excavation of six (6) test trenches encompassing approximately 1100 square feet, which resulted in the identification and testing of four (4) possible shaft features. Two of these features (Features A and C) were foundation extensions or stairwells associated with the basements of former structures that were filled with demolition debris. Feature B was a small (3-foot-by-7-foot), rectangular, brick foundation located within the backyard of the former building at 15 East First Street (former Lot 21); the feature fill included a relatively low-density of early-twentieth-century domestic artifacts (glass and ceramic vessel fragments) and a small assemblage of animal bones but was primarily composed of structural demolition debris. In the opinion of JMA, these three features do not have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the past and are not historically or archeologically significant.

The only deposit of potential historical interest identified during the archeological investigation at Block 456, Lot 1 was an approximately five-foot-wide, oval-shaped, pit feature (Feature D) located within the rear yard of the former structure at 299 Bowery (former Lot 11). Historic research identified a tavern or saloon operating at 299 Bowery ca. 1870; the date ranges and types of artifacts recovered from Feature D suggest an association with the saloon. JMA recovered a small assemblage of mid-to-late-nineteenth-century artifacts and fragmentary animal bones from this pit feature. The feature fill consisted of clearly mixed deposits that had been disturbed by the installation of an iron pipe running through the base of the feature. The sparse density of artifacts and disturbed nature of the deposits limit the interpretative potential of the feature. It is the opinion of JMA that Feature D is not a historically significant archeological deposit.

No additional archeological work is recommended in association with the proposed development of Block 456, Lot 1.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted archeological investigations in association with the proposed development of portions of Block 456 located at the southeast corner of Bowery and East 1st Street (Block 456, part of Lot 1) on behalf of Avalon Bay Communities, Inc. The proposed development is part of the larger Cooper Square Urban Renewal Plan (CSURP). The Cooper Square Urban Renewal Area is generally bounded by East 5th Street on the north, Second Avenue and Chrystie Street on the east, Stanton Street on the south, and the Bowery on the west. It includes portions of Blocks 427, 456 and 457. The CSURP calls for the construction of up to 713 units of housing in 7 to 14 story buildings. It also call for the construction of up to 175,000 square feet of retail commercial space, a net increase of up to 64,118 square feet of community facility space, and up to 225 on-site parking spaces.

Under the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) procedure, the New York City Department of Housing Preservation and Development (HPD) as CEQR lead agency, was required to determine if the project would have a significant effect on the environment. Following the preparation of an environmental, HPD issued a revised Negative Declaration for the CSURP on June 7, 2001. The Negative Declaration references an *Historical Overview and Assessment* prepared for the CSURP (Parsons 2000) and states that based on the review of the documentary study, the NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) is "requiring field testing on several lots in order to determine the potential for the recovery of significant nineteenth century resources." One of those lots is Lot 1 of Block 456 (the Project Area).

All work proposed by JMA will be done in accordance with both the *City Environmental Quality Review Technical Manual*, the *Landmarks Preservation Commission Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* (April 12, 2002)(the *Guidelines*) and, when appropriate, the New York Archaeological Council's *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* recommended for use by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). OPRHP may have certain review obligations under Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law because of the involvement of the NYS Housing Finance Agency. However, JMA has assumed the LPC will be the primary review authority for the work proposed here.

1.2 AREA OF ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

The archeological fieldwork discussed in this report was conducted within Lot 1 of Block 456 in Manhattan. Block 456 is bounded by East First Street on the north, the Bowery on the west, Second Avenue on the east, and Houston Street on the south (Figure 1). Current Lot 1 is a consolidated parcel that was previously subdivided into smaller lots during the nineteenth century. The specific portions of Lot 1 of concern to LPC are the rear yard areas of former Lots 11 and 12 that fronted on Bowery and the rear yard areas of Lots 18 through 22 and a narrow alleyway (former Lot 14) that fronted on East First Street (Figure 2). No evidence of basement construction was identified for these areas and thus, these areas have the potential for backyard shaft features of archeological interest such as wells, cisterns, and privies.

1.3 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Principal JMA personnel involved in the archeological investigation at Block 456, Lot 1 included Dr. Joel Klein (Senior Project Manager) and Patrick J. Heaton (Principal Archeologist). The field crew included Geraldine Baldwin, Elizabeth Murphy, and Nick Eframov-Kendall. Elizabeth Murphy and Patrick Heaton identified and analyzed the artifacts recovered during the investigation; Claudia Milne identified the faunal remains. Sarah Ruch, Rob Schultz, and Mary Paradise prepared the graphics and maps. All supporting documentation for the report and recovered archeological materials are currently on file at JMA's office in Croton-on-Hudson, New York.

2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES WORK

Previous cultural resources work associated with the CSURP include a Phase 1A historical overview and archeological sensitivity-assessment (Parsons 2000), and a work plan and research design for the field-testing on Block 456, Lot 1 (i.e., the work described in this report)(JMA 2004). Information contained in these earlier documents is incorporated into the background information presented below.

2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

During the seventeenth century, the Project vicinity was part of Colonial Governor Peter Stuyvestant's farm, or *bouwerie*, from which the street and surrounding neighborhood derived their name. Urban development of the Bowery began in earnest after about 1800. By the 1820s the neighborhood was an entertainment center for the city and included numerous theatres, taverns, and oyster bars. The Third Avenue elevated line was constructed along Bowery in 1878, after which middle-class New Yorkers generally avoided the area. In the late-nineteenth century, the neighborhood was associated with cheap entertainment, homelessness, drunkenness, and other generally disreputable activities. By 1890 the Bowery was notable for its numerous nickel museums, flophouses, brothels, saloons, and pawnshops (Burrows and Wallace 1999; Federal Writer's Project 1939; Harlow 1931; Parsons 2000; Sante 2001). In the 1900s the Bowery gained notoriety "as a place of squalor, alcoholism, and wretchedness" (Jackson 1995:131) and was arguably the most infamous "skid row" in the United States.

Historical New York City directory data reviewed by Parsons (2000:41) for Block 456 indicates that a variety of commercial interests and residences were located on the lots within the Project Area in the mid-nineteenth century (Table 1):

Table 1. NYC directory data for selected lots on Block 456 (from Parsons 2000:42).

Lot #/Street Address	1851 Trow's Listing	1869 Trow's Listing
Lot 11 299 Bowery	Brown, Benjamin	Nugent, Thomas, saloon 299 Bowery, h 24 Broome
Lot 12 301 Bowery	Pickens, Daniel, dyer Banfield, Frederick	Ethers, George, dentist, h 301 Bowery Baus, Judah, broker, 301 Bowery
Lot 14 1½ First St.	Alleyway	-
Lot 18 9 First St.	M'Caffil, John, stables	Rahe, Charles H., liquors, 305 Bowery & 585 G'wich, h 9 First Pfaff, Moritz, saloon 3 First, h 9 First O'Callaghan, Robert, collarmaker 9 First Dschudy, Adolph, clerk, h 9 First
Lot 19 11 First St.	Brayer, John Vallean, Isiah	Hynes, James, cabinetmaker 11 First, h 47 First Av. Klappmann, William, saloon, h 11 First
Lot 20 13 First St.	Keyser, John	Cools, Charles, drugs, h 13 First
Lot 21 15 First St.	Rodes, Wm., butcher	-
Lot 22 17 First St.	Castle, Wm., butcher	-

Historical cartographic analysis conducted by Parsons (2000) indicates that commercial and residential structures (or a series of structures) occupied former Lots 11 and 12 between 1851 and (at least) the 1950s (Dripps 1851; Robinson 1875; Sanborn 1903, 1920, 1944, 1951)(Figure 3). A 1940 tax-assessment photograph on file with the New York City Department of Records (NYC DOR) depicts the structures on Lots 11 and 12 as two-story brick buildings (Figure 4). Insurance atlases indicate that commercial interests or storage-spaces occupied the first floor of these buildings with dwellings on the floors above. The 1903 Sanborn atlas (Figure 3) depicts single-story additions off the rear (east) off the buildings that extended to the alleyway (Lot 14). These additions do not appear to have had basements and may have capped nineteenth-century deposits or features associated with earlier occupants of the lots.

By the turn-of-the-twentieth-century, Lots 18–22 were occupied by 5-story brick tenements that housed commercial spaces on the first floor and residential apartments on the second through fifth floors. The 1903 Sanborn atlas (Figure 3) also depicts small, single-story, structures located along the southern (rear) lot-lines of the tenements facing on East First Street (Lots 18–22). The function of these structures is not indicated, although it is possible that they served for storage purposes associated with the commercial interests housed on the first floor of the buildings. It is possible that these structures were built during earlier periods, or that they were built on foundations associated with earlier features. The size and location of the single-story structures correspond to the expected location for nineteenth-century privies on the lots. Regarding the specific archeological potential for former Lots 18–22, the *Historical Overview and Assessment* provided the following summary of early-to-mid-nineteenth-century development on these lots:

The rear sections of Lots 18 through 22, fronting on 1st Street, also appear to have been open yards, with no record of basement excavations. In the early nineteenth century, a ropewalk stretched across the area, beginning south of Lot 30, along 2nd Avenue, and running through Lots 18–22. Lot 18 contained stables in the early half of the nineteenth century, and later was home to a saloonkeeper, a collar maker, and a clerk. Lot 19 housed a cabinetmaker, and Lot 20 a druggist. Lots 21 and 22 contained butchers, but by 1867, the lots were occupied by A.S. Roe & Company, a general provisioner. At the turn of the [twentieth] century, a bakery and pasta manufacturer occupied Lot 21, while Lot 22 was occupied by a carpenter, sign painter, and Chinese laundry. At the same time, Lot 18 was occupied by a piano manufacturer (Parsons 2000:43).

2.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of field-testing as defined in the *Guidelines* is to “determine whether the site *actually* contains significant archeological resources, as opposed to whether such resources may *potentially* exist on the site.” JMA proposed to conduct archeological testing in the rear yard areas of former Lots 11, 12, and 18–22 to determine if intact nineteenth-century archeological deposits were present. JMA also proposed to excavate a test trench within former Lot 14 (the alleyway) to determine if undisturbed soil horizons were extant.

JMA assumed that multiple machine-excavated trenches, together totaling no more than 400 linear feet, would be required to determine if shaft features or extensive sheet midden deposits were present. JMA proposed to begin by placing test trenches along the rear lot lines to determine if privies associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of the lot were extant. Machine trenches would then proceed towards the rear walls of the former structures documented on historic maps depicting each lot.

The *Historical Overview and Assessment* identified several research questions that could be addressed by potential archeological deposits located with the Cooper Square Urban Renewal

Area (i.e., within portions of Blocks 427, 456, and 457). These questions focus on the complexity of social relations related to ethnicity, class, and consumer behavior that resulted from the industrial revolution and growth of urban centers during the nineteenth century:

Examinations of ceramic and faunal assemblages from yard features may allow questions to be addressed concerning the degree to which consumer behavior reflected social status and social aspirations in the Bowery. The most likely location for discovering artifact assemblages for such studies would be deep shaft features, such as wells, cisterns, or privies, located in the rear yards of undisturbed lots...

Archeological investigations could thus potentially contribute to an understanding of several aspects of social structure in nineteenth century New York. The significance of ethnicity, for example, might be approached through the analysis of different behavioral patterns in terms of consumer choice displayed by immigrant groups... Artifact assemblages from these lots could furnish data applicable to the analysis of the relationship between social status and social aspirations in the Bowery, and of how and to what degree these socioeconomic standings were reflected in consumer behavior. There also appears to have been a mixture of commercial and domestic use both within and between lots. Comparative analysis of artifact assemblages from yard features may be informative as to variations in property use and the apparent separation of domestic and work space (Parsons 2000:38, 44).

JMA anticipated that potentially significant archeological features or deposits located within the Project Area could include:

- wells, cisterns, or privies that are filled with domestic and/or commercial refuse associated with the nineteenth-century occupants of the lots;
- intact former yard surfaces with undisturbed historical midden (i.e., scatters of domestic refuse) deposits;
- intact, buried ground surfaces that have the potential to contain deposits associated with the prehistoric and/or Contact Period Native American occupation of Manhattan.

3.0 RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 ARCHEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

John Milner Associates (JMA) conducted the archeological fieldwork within portions of Lot 1 of Block 456 between December 15 and December 23, 2004. A backhoe and operator, working under the supervision of JMA archeologists, were used to remove deposits of fill and overburden. Excavation continued until subsoil or a potentially significant archeological deposit was encountered, or until it became clear that twentieth-century construction and/or demolition had destroyed any potential archeological features. JMA recorded representative profiles for each trench and photographed all stages of work. In the following discussion, excavation depths are described in terms of feet (or inches) below ground surface (bgs).

To further investigate depositional strata encountered during machine-aided excavation, JMA field personnel conducted hand excavations within potential archeological deposits. When potentially significant archeological features were encountered the area was cleared by hand excavation (i.e., using shovels and trowels), photographed, and drawn. The purpose of hand excavation was to determine the type of fill present within each feature, the approximate dates of the deposits, and the integrity of deposits within each feature. All hand-excavated soils were passed through one-quarter-inch hardware cloth to insure uniform recovery of artifacts. Representative samples of artifacts from the various fill layers and soil deposits were also recovered. This material was used to date episodes of disturbance across the Project Area. Recovered artifacts were placed in plastic bags labeled with provenience information.

3.2 LABORATORY METHODS

Recovered artifacts were returned to JMA's laboratory in Croton-on-Hudson, New York, for further analysis. All recovered artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and cataloged. To the extent possible, the recovered artifacts were identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, style, and function. Artifacts were identified and dated using standard references (e.g., Apuzzo 1994; Brown 1982; Coysh and Henrywood 1982; Dieringer and Dieringer 2001; Jones et al. 1989; Lindsey 2005; Sussman 1997). The artifacts were placed in heavy duty, archival quality zip-lock plastic bags for long-term storage, and a provenience tag printed on acid-free paper was placed in each bag. The provenience information was also recorded on the outside of the bags, using an indelible marker.

4.0 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 ARCHEOLOGICAL TEST TRENCHES

JMA supervised the machine-aided excavation of six (6) test trenches during the course of the archeological investigations. These trenches were located within what were once the rear yard areas of historic lots within Block 456, Lot 1 and in total encompassed approximately 1,100 square feet. Archeological work associated with the trenching included the documentation of extant foundation walls and other features, and the investigation of undisturbed areas and intact soil horizons.

Trench 1 (Former Lot 22)

Trench 1 was located at the southern end of historic Lot 22 (Figure 5). Machine-aided excavation within this area located the intact south (rear) and west foundation walls (constructed of mortared brownstone) associated with the former structure at 17 East First Street. The soil observed north of the rear foundation wall (i.e., within the footprint of the former building) (Figure 6; Plate 1) was entirely disturbed structural debris and brick rubble associated with the demolition of the former structure (Trench 1, Stratum III, approximately 4–11 feet bgs).

Trench 1 extended south to include the former rear yard or alley located behind the former structure at 17 East First Street. The brick basement wall of the adjacent (to the south) structure (293 Bowery) extended 5 feet north of aboveground walls of the building. The basement/foundation wall formed the southern perimeter of the Trench 1 (and Trenches 2–4). Soils observed within the rear yard area of Lot 22 (Figure 6) included a thin layer of dark grayish brown gravel and loamy fill below the pavement (Stratum I, approximately 12–27 inches bgs) underlain by strong brown sandy loam fill with brick rubble and demolition debris (Stratum II, approximately 2–6 feet bgs).

JMA identified a mortared brownstone feature (Feature A) that extended south off of the exposed foundation wall (former 17 East First Street) at a depth of approximately 4 feet bgs. The feature measured approximately 6-foot-square and was overlain by an approximately 1-foot-thick layer of dark gray ash and cinders (Stratum A in Figure 6). This ashy deposit included fragments of glass bottles and nineteenth-century ceramics and resembled in texture and color the organic and artifact-rich deposits typically found in nineteenth-century privies and cisterns. The results of test excavations in Feature A are discussed in Section 4.2 (below).

A brick wall section was observed in the southwest corner of Trench 1. Removal of the overlying pavement and fill revealed that an approximately 3-foot-by-7-foot, rectangular, brick foundation (Feature B) extended north from the basement wall of 293 Bowery (Figure 5). The results of test excavations within Feature B are discussed in Section 4.2 (below).

Trench 2 (Former Lot 21)

Trench 2 was located within the rear yard area of historic Lot 21. The trench extended 15 feet west from Feature B and was bounded on the south by the basement of 293 Bowery and on the north by the rear foundation wall of the former structure at 15 East First Street (Figure 5; Plate 2). The trench was terminated at its western end because an existing and active electrical service cable housed in a PVC tube on the ground surface extended from 293 Bowery to east First Street

at this location. Disarticulated sections of brick wall(s) were observed within the western wall of Trench 2 - approximately in-line with the boundary between Lots 21 and 20 (Figure 5). These disarticulated bricks may represent the remnants of the eastern foundation wall of a basement extension of the former structure at 13 East First Street (historic Lot 20).

No intact soil strata were identified within the rear yard (southern) portion of historic Lot 21. Soils observed within Trench 2 (Figure 7) included dark grayish brown gravelly fill below the pavement (Stratum I, approximately 2–2.5 feet bgs) underlain by demolition debris and brick rubble (Stratum III, approximately 2.5–10 feet bgs). A narrow remnant of a builder's trench filled with grayish brown sandy loam (Stratum II) surrounded Feature B and the brick foundation walls. The top of Feature B was observed within the east-wall profile of Trench 2 at approximately 2 feet bgs; removal of the fill deposits along the exterior of the feature revealed that it extended to only 4 feet bgs and was underlain by demolition debris and rubble.

Trenches 3 and 4 (Former Lots 18, 19, and 20)

Trench 3 was located at the southern end of historic Lot 20, within the area that was once the rear yard or alley behind (south of) the former structure at 13 East First Street. Trench 4 was located immediately to the west (historic Lot 19) within the adjacent rear yard area behind the former structure at 11 East First Street (Figure 5). No archeological features, nor intact soil strata, were observed within Trenches 3 or 4 (Plates 3 and 4). Soil stratigraphy observed (Figure 8) included a thin layer of light yellowish brown sand immediately under the pavement (Stratum I, approximately 6–18 inches bgs), underlain by reddish brown sandy fill with disarticulated brick rubble (Stratum II, approximately 1.5–4 feet bgs), and demolition debris with cut stone and knocked-in sections of brick wall (Stratum III, 4–9 feet bgs).

An intact brick wall (associated with the foundation of either 11 or 13 East First Street) was located along the boundary between historic Lots 20 and 19 at approximately 1.5 feet bgs. This wall defined the western perimeter of Trench 3 and eastern perimeter of Trench 4 (Figure 5; Plate 3). Lot 19 (Trench 4) included a mortared-brownstone foundation wall at the rear of the lot (Plate 4). These trenches documented that the southern (rear) portions of historic Lots 19 and 20 were previously disturbed by basements, and subsequently filled with structural debris associated with the demolition of the former buildings at 11 and 13 East First Street.

No archeological testing was conducted within former Lot 18 because of the presence of construction trailers (temporary offices) located on what was once the rear yard area of that lot.

Trenches 5 and 6 (Former Lots 11, 12, and 14)

Trench 5 was located within the eastern (rear) portions of historic Lots 11 and 12, within what were once the rear yard areas behind the former structures at 299 and 301 Bowery (Figure 5). Machine-aided excavation in this area resulted in the identification of intact foundation wall remains along the northern and eastern perimeters of historic Lot 12. The wall located along north wall of Trench 5 was likely the associated with the structure that formerly occupied the entirety of historic Lot 13 (at the corner of East First and Bowery). The north-south running wall section located at the eastern end of Lot 12 may have been associated with the single-story structure depicted as covering the rear half of the lot on twentieth-century insurance maps (Figure 3) (Sanborn 1903, 1920, 1944, 1951).

While demolition debris and rubble occupied much of the excavated area within Trench 5, two areas of intact soil were observed within the trench (Plate 5). One of these areas was located along the southern perimeter of Lot 11, and the other extended from the northern perimeters of Lot 11 into a small area within the eastern end of Lot 12 (Figure 5). The south wall profile of Trench 5 (Figure 9) depicts the intact soils located in the rear yard of Lot 11. The western portion of the trench (between approximately 40 and 55 feet east from Bowery) was entirely disturbed debris and rubble associated with the demolition of 299 Bowery. A narrow vertical band of grayish brown clay loam fill (Stratum IIIA) demarcated the builder's trench associated with the rear (eastern) wall of an addition or basement expansion.

The upper 3 feet of soil in the southeastern portion of Trench 5 (Figure 9) was mixed deposits of disturbed fill and debris (Strata I–II). The underlying deposits within the eastern portion of the trench represent stratified deposits of apparently undisturbed soil. The sequence of soils was dark yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum III, 3–4.5 feet bgs) with isolated disturbed pockets of loamy fill (Stratum IIIA), underlain by yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum IV, 4.5–5.25 feet bgs), yellowish brown loamy sand (Stratum V, 5–6 feet bgs), and glacially derived reddish brown sand with gravels and cobbles (Stratum VI, documented from 6–9 feet bgs) that represented intact subsoil. Exposed portions of these intact soil horizons were examined for prehistoric materials or features during the course of machine-aided excavation; however, no prehistoric deposits were identified.

JMA observed a mortared cut-stone feature (Feature C) in the southeast corner of Trench 5 (Figure 9). The top of the feature was located at 2.5 feet bgs and the base of the stone structure extended to 8.5 feet bgs. The observed portion of Feature C extended approximately 4 feet north from the southeast corner of the trench along the east wall. A builder's trench of disturbed clay and wet sands (Strata IA–ID in Figure 9) defined the exterior of the feature, which had clearly been excavated into the adjacent undisturbed soil horizons (Plate 6).

After documenting the soil horizons exposed in the south wall profile of Trench 5 (Figure 9), JMA extended the trench southward to determine the limits of Feature C (Archeological Test Trench 6). Machine-aided excavation encountered an east-to-west running, mortared brownstone wall located approximately 3 feet south of the previous limits of Trench 5 (see Figure 5). This wall represents the northern foundation wall of the demolished structure at 297 Bowery that formerly occupied the entirety of historic Lot 10. Soils located south of this wall were entirely disturbed demolition debris and brick rubble. JMA extended Trench 6 to the eastern limits of the lot to determine whether Feature C was associated with the foundation walls. Feature C extended north from the northeast corner of the basement associated with the former structure at 297 Bowery. The results of JMA's attempt to conduct test excavations and document the interior of Feature C are presented in Section 4.2 (below).

The northeastern portion of the rear yard of former Lot 11 was covered with a 3-foot-thick layer of rubble and fill (Strata I–II) underlain by undisturbed soils (Figure 10). Demolition rubble associated with the former structure at 299 Bowery occupied the western portion of Trench 5 in this area to a depth of approximately 7 feet bgs. The undisturbed soil horizons in the rear yard of Lot 11 included the yellowish brown silt loam (Stratum IV), yellowish brown loamy sand (Stratum V), and reddish brown sandy subsoil (Stratum VI). JMA identified a pit feature (Feature D) excavated into the undisturbed soils within the yard area east of the former structure at 299 Bowery (Figures 5 and 10). Feature D was approximately 5-foot in diameter and oval-shaped in plan view, extended from 3 to 7 feet bgs in profile, filled with mixed deposits of dark brown and dark yellowish brown soils, and the perimeter loosely defined by somewhat disarticulated

fieldstones that appeared to represent the remnants of disturbed walls. The results of test excavations within Feature D are discussed in Section 4.2 (below).

JMA personnel also extended Trench 5 into the northern portion of historic Lot 14, formerly a vacant alleyway in the nineteenth-century (construction trailers occupied the southern portion of historic Lot 14 during the field investigations)(Figure 5). Soils observed within the former alleyway (Figure 10) included approximately 3 feet of demolition debris underlain by the yellowish brown loamy sand (Stratum V, 3–4 feet bgs) and reddish brown sand with gravels (Stratum VI, 4–5.5 feet bgs) described above. No indications of a buried living surface or other indicators of a possible prehistoric site were identified within the exposed undisturbed soil horizons.

4.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL FEATURES

JMA documented four (4) shaft features during the course of the archeological investigations. Test excavations were conducted to determine the nature of fill deposits within each of these features. A complete inventory of artifacts recovered from test excavations within each feature is included as Appendix A. Profile drawings that depict the interior fill deposits within each feature are referenced within the following discussion.

Feature A (Former Lot 22)

Feature A was an approximately 6-foot-by-6-foot brownstone and mortared brick feature located directly off of the rear (south) wall of the basement for the former building at 17 East First Street (historic Lot 22). The feature was observed within Trench 1 at a depth of approximately 4 feet bgs, and was overlain by a deposit of dark gray loam, ashes, and cinders (Trench 1, Stratum A in Figure 6). JMA personnel excavated a test unit within the southwest quarter of Feature A to investigate the function of the feature and to determine whether an intact assemblage of domestic refuse was present.

The interior of Feature A was filled with demolition debris and brick rubble that had spilled into the extension from the adjacent cellar. Debris deposits included dark brown sandy fill mixed with ashes, cinders, disarticulated brick fragments, and pockets of yellowish brown sand (Feature A Stratum I) that sloped from the top of the feature down the interior of the south wall (Figure 11). The dark brown fill overlay more compact light brown/reddish brown demolition rubble (Feature A Stratum II) that spilled into the feature from the adjacent basement of the former structure at 17 East First Street. JMA shoveled through the brick rubble along the northern interior of the feature to determine whether a wall separated the deposits within the feature from the structural debris that had been documented to a depth of 11 feet bgs within the interior of the adjacent basement. No walls or other separation of deposits was identified along the northern side of the feature.

The artifacts recovered from Feature A were mixed throughout the demolition rubble and included materials that date to the late-nineteenth-through-mid-twentieth centuries. The overburden (Appendix A Catalog No. 1) included 3 intact, machine-made beer bottles that exhibit distinctive suction scars on their bases that indicate a production date after 1903, and likely later than 1910. Fragments of plastic utensils and toiletry items (post-1915, and likely mid-twentieth century) were recovered from all of the strata/excavation levels (Appendix A Catalog Nos. 2–4) within the feature. Ceramic sherds within the Feature A assemblage were limited to small fragments of whiteware, ironstone, and semi-porcelain that were too small to be attributed to specific types of vessels. Recovered food remains included clamshell fragments and a small assemblage (17 fragments) of weathered animal bone (Appendix B, Catalog Nos. 2–3) consisting

of cow (n=1), pig (n=9), indeterminate mammal species (n=5), medium-sized bird (n=1), and chicken (n=1). All of the animal bone fragments were recovered from the dark brown sandy fill deposit (Stratum I) near the top of the feature.

The test unit excavated within Feature A revealed that the stone shaft was an extension or stairwell that opened directly into the adjacent basement of the former structure at 17 East First Street. The ashy loam soils that overly Feature A (originally assumed to be organic feature fill or nightsoil) proved to be a thin (approximately 6-inch-thick) deposit mixed in with the disarticulated brick rubble found both within the basement and adjacent areas. The domestic artifacts and animal bone fragments found within rubble were likely associated with occupants of the former structure; however, these finds were mixed together within disturbed fill. It is likely that similar types of artifacts are present throughout the demolition-debris deposit that fills the basement of the former structure at 17 East First Street. It is not possible to associate the assemblage (or groupings of artifacts within the assemblage) with a specific deposition episode, time period, occupant, group of occupants, or commercial use of the property.

Feature B (Former Lot 21)

Feature B was an approximately 3-foot-by-7-foot, rectangular, brick structure located along the rear (south) border of the backyard area associated with the former building at 15 East First Street (historic Lot 21). The rectangular feature abutted the brick basement wall of 293 Bowery along the southern perimeter of the trench (Figure 5). The top of the feature was observed within Trench 2 at approximately 2 feet bgs; additional test trenching along the exterior of the feature revealed that it extended only 2 feet in depth (Figure 7). The feature was underlain by fill with brick rubble and structural debris.

JMA excavated a test unit in the northern half of the feature's interior (Figure 12). A deposit of dark grayish brown silty fill with ash, cinders, and coal slag (Feature B Overburden/Stratum I) overlay the feature and extended into the upper 6 inches of the feature's interior (Appendix A, Catalog Nos. 5–6). The bulk of the feature's interior (Feature B Stratum II, 6–19 inches depth within the feature) was occupied by loose, very dark grayish brown fill with disarticulated bricks, mortar, window glass fragments, and other demolition rubble (Appendix A, Catalog Nos. 7–8). Feature B Stratum III (19–24 inches in depth within the feature) was very dark brown, wet, silt loam fill (Appendix A, Catalog No. 9) underlain by a cement floor or slab.

Most of the artifacts observed within or recovered from Feature B (Appendix A, Catalog Nos. 5–9) were architecture-related objects including window glass fragments, ceramic tiles, and fragments of porcelain plumbing fixtures. The assemblage also included glass bottle fragments that represented both machine-made (post-1903) and mold-blown vessels. The few ceramic sherds recovered from the feature included plain (undecorated) whiteware (n=2), ironstone (n=2), and semi-porcelain (n=9) sherds. A total of 14 animal bone fragments were recovered from the feature (Appendix B, Catalog Nos. 6–8) including sheep/goat/indeterminate medium-sized mammal (n=6), pig (n=2), and chicken/indeterminate fowl species (n=6). Although a small number of domestic artifacts and faunal remains were recovered from within the feature, the fill was composed primarily of brick rubble and demolition debris. The stratigraphy and context of finds within the feature did not resemble an intact deposit (or deposits) of domestic artifacts.

The orientation, size, and location of Feature B resembled the outline of a small, single-story building depicted within the rear yard of 15 East First Street on the 1903 and 1920 Sanborn atlas (Figure 3). The mortared brick construction and lack of plaster or other lining indicate that the feature was not a cistern or other plumbing-related receptacle. The shallow interior-depth of the feature (approximately 24 inches) indicates that the brick structure did not serve as a vault-privy

(i.e., a typical outhouse) although it is conceivable that the chamber housed a “box privy” allowing for convenient and regular removal and cleaning. Regardless, the artifacts recovered and fill deposits documented from within Feature B do not appear to relate to the function of the feature but instead likely resulted from the demolition of the small outbuilding and/or other structures on the lot.

Feature C (Former Lots 10/11)

Feature C was an approximately 5-foot-by-5-foot mortared stone and brick feature located along the eastern (rear) boundary between historic Lots 10 and 11 (formerly 297 and 299 Bowery). The feature was identified in the south-wall profile of Trench 5, within the rear yard area of Lot 11. The top of the feature was observed at approximately 2.5 feet bgs, and the base of the wall located at 8.5 feet bgs. The feature appeared to be a well-constructed stone vault built within a pit excavated into the adjacent undisturbed soils (Figure 9; Plate 6). Additional excavations within Lot 10 (Trench 6) revealed that the feature extended north from and was attached to the northeastern corner of the foundation of the former (demolished) structure located at 297 Bowery.

Artifacts recovered from the rubble that overlay Feature C (Appendix A, Catalog No. 11) included 2 sherds from semi-porcelain vessels of unknown shape; one of these was decorated with a red band around the rim and the other bore a blue “Pagoda”-style transfer print. Other artifacts included a pipe-stem fragment and 3 glass fragments that resemble portions of “hoop-skirt”-style *Coca-Cola* bottles (post-1915). JMA attempted to excavate a test unit within the feature to determine if domestic refuse deposits were present. Additional artifacts recovered from within the rubble (Appendix A, Catalog No. 10) included another sherd from the blue-transfer-print semi-porcelain vessel, a mold-blown perfume bottle, 2 more fragments from *Coca-Cola* bottles, ceramic sewer pipe fragments, and broken pieces of porcelain bath/kitchen fixtures. Recovered food remains included oyster shells and a small assemblage (11 fragments) of weathered animal bone (Appendix B, Catalog No. 10) consisting of cow, indeterminate mammal species, and indeterminate *Gallus* (fowl) species. Although these finds suggest the presence of domestic refuse, the interior fill deposits consisted of near-impenetrable, compact demolition rubble. Removal of a section of the exterior wall of the feature with the backhoe revealed that the basement extension was filled with structural demolition rubble, including large sections of disarticulated iron pipes encased in cement/concrete paving and/or mortar (Plate 7). No additional test excavations were conducted within the interior of Feature C.

Feature D (Former Lot 11)

Feature D was an approximately five-foot-wide, oval-shaped, pit feature located within the rear yard area of historic Lot 11 (formerly 299 Bowery)(Figure 5). The top of the feature was located approximately 3 feet below the existing ground surface, and extended 3.5 feet to the bottom of the pit. In profile, the pit was clearly distinguishable from the adjacent undisturbed soils into which the feature had been dug (Figures 10 and 13). The perimeter and base of the feature were lined with dark gray sandy clay. The north and south sides of the feature were lined with disarticulated dry-laid fieldstone embedded within the dark gray sandy clay, while the east and west perimeters of the feature were defined only by soil color and textures differences from the adjacent undisturbed sandy soils.

JMA excavated a 2.5-foot-by-2.5-foot test unit that encompassed the southwest quarter of the feature’s interior (Figure 13). The purpose of this test unit was to document the internal stratigraphy, obtain a sample of artifacts sufficient to date the fill deposits within the pit, and

investigate the function of the feature. The upper 20 inches of the feature's interior was brown loamy fill with brick rubble, window glass fragments, and other mixed-in demolition debris (Feature D Stratum I). A deposit of dark yellowish brown, organic, loose silt loam fill (Feature D, Stratum II) sloped from the western perimeter of the pit towards the interior of the feature at 20–33.5 inches (depth within the feature). The center of the feature was filled with a mixed deposit of yellowish brown and brown clay loam fill with pockets of strong brown/reddish brown sand (Feature D, Stratum III, 20–35 inches in depth within the feature). The base of the feature was dark gray sandy clay streaked with yellowish brown clay (Feature D, Stratum IV). An *in situ* cast iron pipe (six-inch-diameter) traversed the pit from east-to-west just above the floor of the feature (Figure 13). The pipe did not appear to have any functional relationship with the feature. Based on the disarticulated fieldstone where the pipe passed into the western wall of the pit, the pipe appears to represent an episode of intrusive disturbance that post-dates the construction of Feature D.

Strata I and III included relatively low-densities of mid-to-late-nineteenth-century artifacts and butchered animal bones; very few artifacts were recovered from Stratum II (Appendix A, Catalog Nos. 12–21). The date ranges of artifacts recovered from Feature D suggest that the assemblage was likely deposited during the 1870s or soon after. The only obviously intrusive artifacts recovered from the feature were 2 fragments of windshield glass recovered from Stratum II (Appendix A, Catalog No. 18). Noteworthy small finds from the feature included 2 ceramic buttons, a bone die, and porcelain game piece (Plate 8), which was likely a chess pawn, all recovered from the uppermost fill deposit (Appendix A, Catalog No. 13). Most of the ceramic and glass sherds recovered from the feature were very small fragments that could not be attributed to specific vessel types. The glass assemblage from Strata I–II (Appendix A, Catalog Nos. 15 and 17) included the bases of at least 2 wine bottles manufactured by a “turn-molded” process (ca. 1870–1920).

Decorative motifs represented in the small assemblage of whiteware, ironstone, and semi-porcelain sherds included plain (undecorated), transfer prints, banded, and gilded examples (Table 2) (Plates 9–10). All but one of the transfer-print pieces were “willow” or “pagoda” styles (imitations of Chinese porcelain) (Plate 9) that are typical of the mid-nineteenth century; however, these sherds were too fragmentary to permit identification of specific patterns or manufacturers. An undecorated sherd of ironstone recovered from the uppermost feature-fill deposit (Appendix A, Catalog No. 12) included the maker's mark of Imperial Ironstone China (Plate 10) manufactured by Baker & Chetwynd during the late-1870s or 1880s (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001). This sherd of ironstone provides the most reliable *terminus post quem* (TPQ) date for the deposit.

Table 2. Ceramic sherds recovered from Feature D.

Context	Whiteware			Ironstone		Semi-Porcelain		Stoneware	Redware
	Plain	Transfer-Print	Annular	Plain	Transfer-Print	Plain	Gilded		
Overburden (Cat. No. 12)	-	1	-	4	1	6	-	1	-
Stratum I (Cat. Nos. 13–16)	4	1	3	-	-	-	3	1	-
Stratum II (Cat. Nos. 17–18)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stratum III (Cat. Nos. 19–20)	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stratum IV (Cat. No. 21)	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The faunal remains recovered from Feature D a variety of butchered bone fragments. These fragments represented meat-cuts that would have been readily available during the mid-to-late-nineteenth century. In total, 107 bone fragments that represent 62 identifiable elements were recovered from the feature (Appendix B, Catalog Nos. 12–21). Food species represented by these fragments included cow (12 elements), pig (n=3), sheep/goat (n=6), indeterminate mammal (n=26), chicken (n=3), and indeterminate bird/fowl (n=3). Among the meat-cuts represented by these elements were 10 ribs (cow, pig, and indeterminate mammal), 5 chicken/fowl legs or wings, and 2 pig metapodia, which suggest the service or consumption of pig's feet within the saloon. The assemblage also included 9 identifiable rat elements that represented a minimum of 2 individual animals; at least 3 of the other bones in the assemblage exhibited evidence for having been gnawed by rodents.

The stratigraphy of the interior deposits and recovered artifacts suggest that Feature D once contained an intact mid-to-late-nineteenth-century refuse deposit that was disturbed by the subsequent installation of the cast iron pipe. Within the feature, Stratum II (Figure 13) appeared to represent an undisturbed fill deposit that was likely representative of what the entire interior of the feature once held. Stratum I appeared to represent a mixed deposit of the feature interior fill with the overlying demolition debris. Similarly, Stratum III appeared to represent the mixed and re-deposited interior fill sediments subsequent to the installation of the cast-iron pipe. The disarticulated stone perimeter of the feature, and presence of similar fieldstones jumbled within the feature fill, likely also resulted from the disturbance episode associated with the installation of the pipe.

End-of-Field Evaluation

JMA's Principal Archeologist (Heaton) discussed the results of the field investigation with Amanda Sutphin (Director of Archaeology, LPC) via a telephone call on December 23, 2004, at the conclusion of the fieldwork. Heaton described the results of the investigation, and expressed his opinion that the only deposit of potential historical interest was Feature D, due to its possible association with the mid-nineteenth-century use of 299 Bowery as a saloon or tavern. Heaton also described the disturbed condition of the deposit and commented on the relatively sparse density of artifacts recovered from the feature's interior. Heaton and Sutphin agreed that the 25-percent-sample of feature fill recovered during test excavation would yield an interpretable assemblage of materials, and that additional excavation of the remaining portions of the feature was unlikely to yield information or materials not consistent with those obtained from the test excavation.

4.3 INTERPRETATIONS – FEATURE D

JMA recovered an assemblage of mid-to-late-nineteenth-century artifacts from Feature D, a disturbed pit feature located within historic Lot 11 in the rear yard associated with the former structure at 299 Bowery. The date ranges of the recovered artifacts indicate deposition during the 1870s; the assemblage may be related to either the first-story saloon or second-story dwelling (or both) that occupied 290 Bowery during this period. The relatively sparse ceramic assemblage (Table 3; Plates 9–10) included blue-transfer-print wares that could have been components of a matched table setting or tea service. Unfortunately, the ceramic sherds recovered from the feature were too fragmentary to permit even speculative identification of individual vessels or possible vessel types. Although numerous glass-vessel fragments were recovered, these also were for the most part too fragmentary to permit identification of individual vessels or bottle shapes.

The 1903 Sanborn atlas (Figure 3) indicates that 299 Bowery was a 2-story brick structure with lath and plaster interior walls that housed a store and dwelling. The ca. 1940 tax-assessment photograph of 299 Bowery (Figure 14; see also Figure 4) (NYC DOR 1940) provides additional detail for the relatively humble façade of the structure. The restaurant on the first floor [John's Businessmen's Café] likely represents a storefront little changed in appearance since the building was constructed in the mid-nineteenth century. The 1869 *Trow's Directory* indicates that Thomas Nugent operated a saloon at 299 Bowery but resided at 24 Broome Street. Based on the order that households are listed in the 1870 US Census, JMA identified likely residents of the upper-story apartment(s) over the saloon (Table 3):

Table 3. Occupants of 299 Bowery listed in the 1870 US Census (7th Election District, 17th Ward, Page No. 12).

Dwell.	Fam.	Assumed Address	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Profession	National Origin
33	85	299 Bowery	Kleuer, Louis	28	M	W	Oyster Saloon	Prussia
			-----, Frederica	22	F	W	Keeping House	--
			-----, Fred	3	M	W	-	New York
			-----, Ella	2/12	F	W	-	--
			Swift, Lizzie	18	F	W	House Servant	Ireland
			Bellmer, Henry	15	M	W	-	Prussia
			Yuth, Henry	50	M	W	Artisan	Bavaria

The occupants of 299 Bowery in 1870 included a young German couple (Louis and Frederica Kleuer), their two small children, and three (apparently unrelated) boarders including a young Irish woman, a German adolescent/young man, and older German man. Louis Kleuer's occupation is listed as "oyster saloon" and it is possible that he worked on the premises (i.e., in Nugent's saloon). That all seven of these individuals are listed within the same dwelling and family indicates that the three unrelated adults sublet rooms or boarded with the young family. These types of crowded living arrangements were quite common among immigrants and working-class families in New York during the nineteenth-century. It is not possible to determine with certainty that the Kleuer family and boarders still resided at this address at the time the artifact assemblage was deposited; regardless, the occupants listed in the 1870 Census are arguably representative of the types of households that lived on the Bowery during the period.

The saloon at 299 Bowery would have been one among the many the ubiquitous taverns and other venues for which the neighborhood was notorious during the late-nineteenth century. Establishments on Bowery ranged from semi-respectable restaurants and hotels to the lowliest dives and brothels:

After 1870 came the period of the Bowery's celebrated degeneration. Fake auction rooms, saloons specializing in five-cent whiskey, knockout drops, sensational dime museums, filthy and rat-ridden stale beer dives, together with Charles M. Noyt's song, "The Bowery, the Bowery! ... I'll never go there anymore!" fixed it forever in the Nation's consciousness as a place of unspeakable corruption (Federal Writer's Project 1939:119–120).

Historical accounts, reformers' narratives, and reminiscences tend to emphasize the most outrageous and denigrated venues in the neighborhood (e.g., Campbell 1892; Harlow 1931; Mele 2000). For instance, the sensationalistic modern account *Low Life* (Sante 1991) pays tribute to the infamous McGurk's Suicide Hall, which operated at 295 Bowery (only two doors down from Lot 11) around the turn-of-the-twentieth century:

By popular accord, the very worst dive on the Bowery in the 1890s was McGurk's Suicide Hall ... McGurk's was the lowest rung for prostitutes, having taken over that position from the waterfront dance houses of the previous generation; hence the suicide craze that gave it its name and, incidentally its grisly lure as a tourist attraction (Sante 1991:120).

The assemblage recovered from Feature D included a few artifacts that likely relate to the saloon at 299 Bowery, but these objects do not evoke the rampant debauchery suggested by the accounts regarding McGurk's and other landmarks of the nineteenth-century Bowery. What is perhaps more striking is the lack of many of the types of artifacts that would be expected of an archeological assemblage associated with a late-nineteenth-century tavern. A bone die and porcelain game piece (likely a chess pawn) (Plate 8) recovered from Stratum I (Appendix A, Catalog No. 13) suggest images of wagers made on contests of chance and skill. Such gambling activities were likely very typical of the types of entertainment available on the Bowery in the 1870s. The assemblage of glass fragments included the bases of two turn-molded wine bottles, which may be related to the saloon – but would also not be unusual to recover within a domestic assemblage from the period. The highly fragmentary nature of the bulk of the glass assemblage, likely a result of the disturbance of the deposit associated with the installation of the iron pipe, did not allow for the identification of other types of alcohol bottles. Only one pipe-stem fragment was recovered, and no spittoons (or sherds thereof) were present in the assemblage. The glass fragments did not include pieces that clearly resembled mugs, stemware, or other cups or serving vessels. The faunal assemblage included bone fragments that suggest a menu reminiscent of contemporary bar food (i.e., ribs, wings, pig's feet), but included only 5 oyster shells and 1 clamshell.

In sum, the feature fill included a relatively sparse density of artifacts. The ceramic and glass assemblage consisted (for the most part) of small and non-diagnostic fragments that could not be refit or otherwise attributed to specific vessels or vessel types. The paucity and condition of the assemblage is attributed to disturbance resulting from the installation of an iron pipe through the base of the feature. It is the opinion of JMA that the disturbed nature of the deposit and associated assemblage limits the interpretative potential of the feature.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

JMA conducted archeological field investigations within Block 456, Lot 1 between December 15 and December 23, 2004. The fieldwork included the excavation of six (6) test trenches encompassing approximately 1100 square feet, which resulted in the identification and testing of four (4) possible shaft features. Feature A (former Lot 22) was an extension or possible former stairwell that opened directly into the basement of the former (demolished) structure at 17 East First Street; the interior of the feature was filled with demolition debris and brick rubble that had spilled into the extension from the adjacent cellar. Feature B (former Lot 21) was a small (3-foot-by-7-foot), rectangular, brick foundation located within the backyard of the former building at 15 East First Street; the feature fill included a relatively low-density of early-twentieth-century domestic artifacts (glass and ceramic vessel fragments) and a small assemblage of animal bones but was primarily composed of structural demolition debris. Feature C (former Lot 10) was a small extension or stairwell associated with the basement of the former structure at 297 Bowery; removal of a section of the exterior wall of the feature with a backhoe revealed that the basement extension was filled with compact structural-demolition rubble. Feature D (former Lot 11) was an approximately five-foot-wide, oval-shaped, pit feature located within the rear yard of the former structure at 299 Bowery. A cast iron pipe passed through the feature approximately six inches above the base of the pit. The stratigraphy of the overlying deposits suggests that the pit once contained an intact mid-nineteenth-century refuse deposit that was disturbed by the subsequent installation of the cast iron pipe. Historic research identified a tavern or saloon operating at 299 Bowery ca. 1870; the date ranges and types of artifacts recovered from Feature D suggest an association with the saloon.

Test trenches in former Lots 19 and 20 determined that the entire extents of these lots were previously disturbed by basements, and subsequently filled with structural debris associated with the demolition of the former buildings at 11 and 13 East First Street. No archeological testing was conducted within former Lot 18 because of the presence of construction trailers (temporary offices) located on what was once the rear yard area of that lot. JMA personnel also extended test trenches into the northern portion of historic lot 14, formerly a vacant alleyway in the nineteenth-century (construction trailers occupied the southern portion of historic lot 14 during the field investigations). Soils observed within the former alleyway included approximately 2.5 feet of demolition debris underlain by undisturbed sandy subsoil. No indications of a buried living surface or other indicators of a possible prehistoric site were identified in any of the undisturbed soils observed during the investigation.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The only deposit of potential historical interest identified during the archeological investigation at Block 456, Lot 1 was Feature D due to its possible association with the ca. 1870 use of 299 Bowery as a saloon. JMA recovered a small assemblage of mid-to-late-nineteenth-century artifacts and fragmentary animal bones from this pit feature. The feature fill consisted of clearly mixed deposits that had been disturbed by the installation of an iron pipe running through the base of the feature. The sparse density of artifacts and disturbed nature of the deposits limit the interpretative potential of the feature. It is the opinion of JMA that Feature D is not a historically significant archeological deposit. No additional archeological work is recommended in association with the proposed development of Block 456, Lot 1.

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FIGURES



Figure 1. Detail of the *Jersey City, N.J.-N.Y.* and *Brooklyn, N.Y.* (USGS 1981, 1979) 7.5-minute quadrangles showing the location of the Project Area (Block 456, Lot 1).

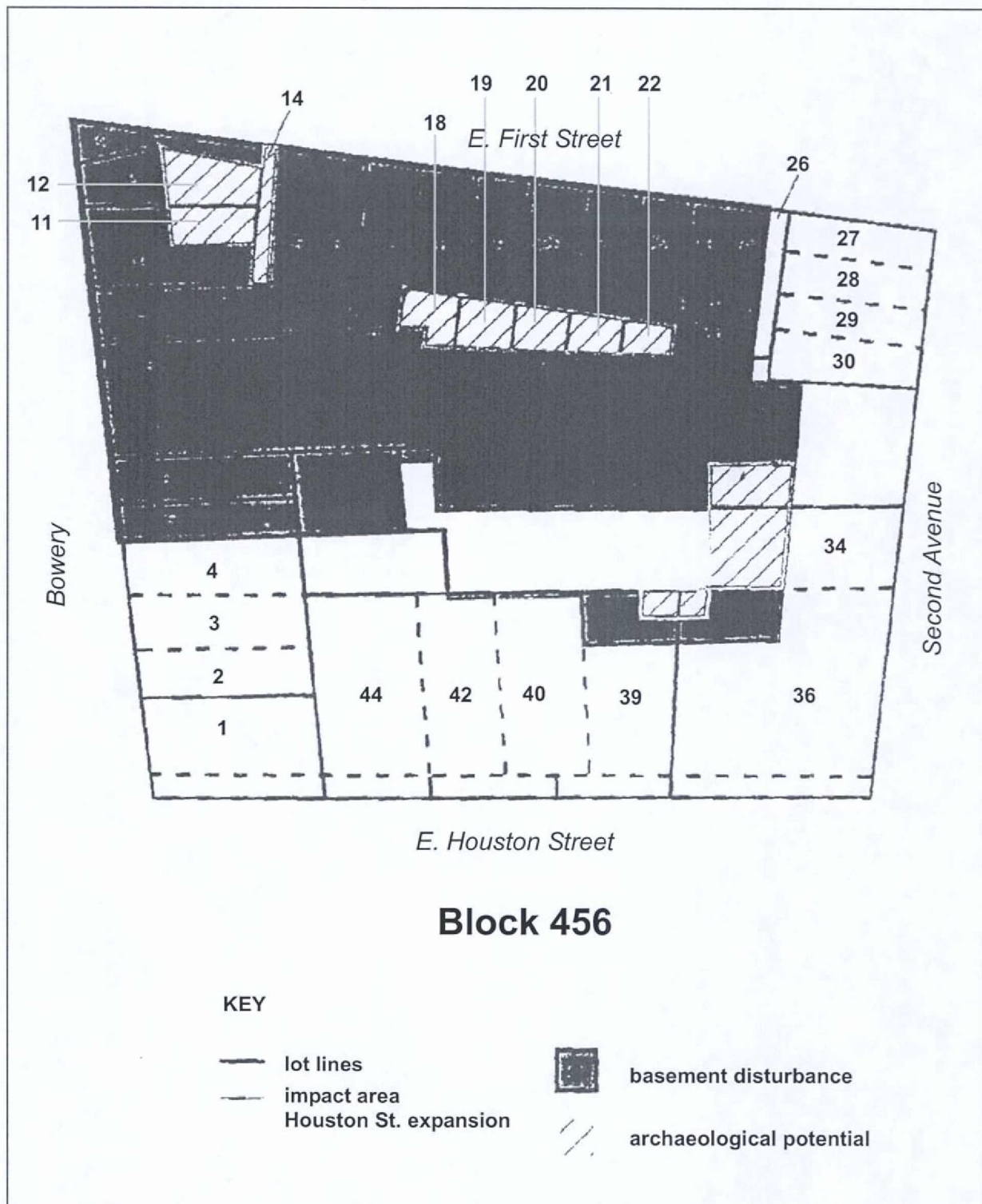


Figure 2. Areas of "Archaeological Potential" on Block 456 (modified from Parsons 2000).

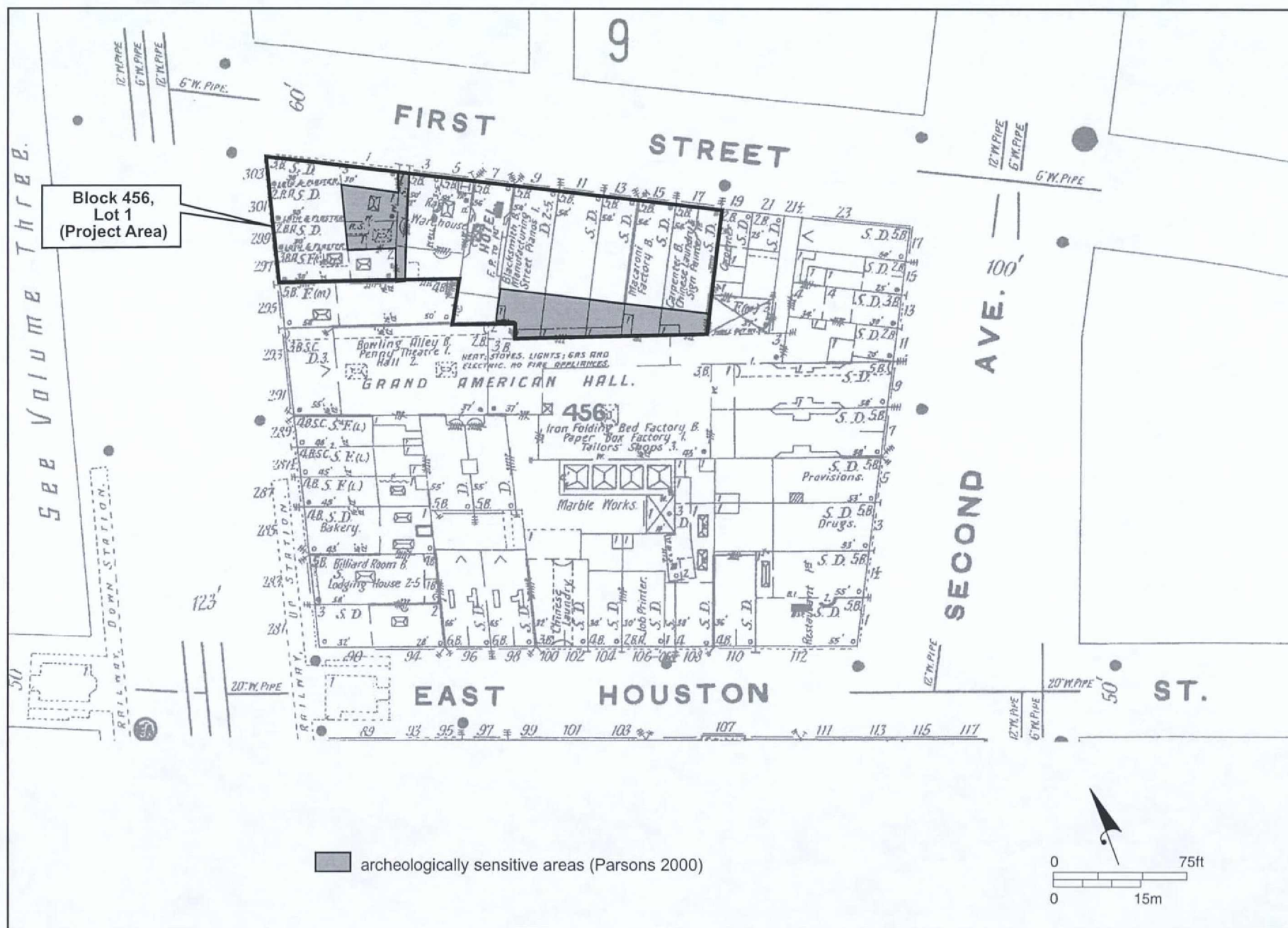


Figure 3. Detail of the 1903 Sanborn *Insurance Maps of the City of New York* showing the location of the Project Area.



Figure 4. Historic tax-assessment photograph (NYC DOR 1940) depicting the former structures at the corner of Bowery (right) and East First Street (left).

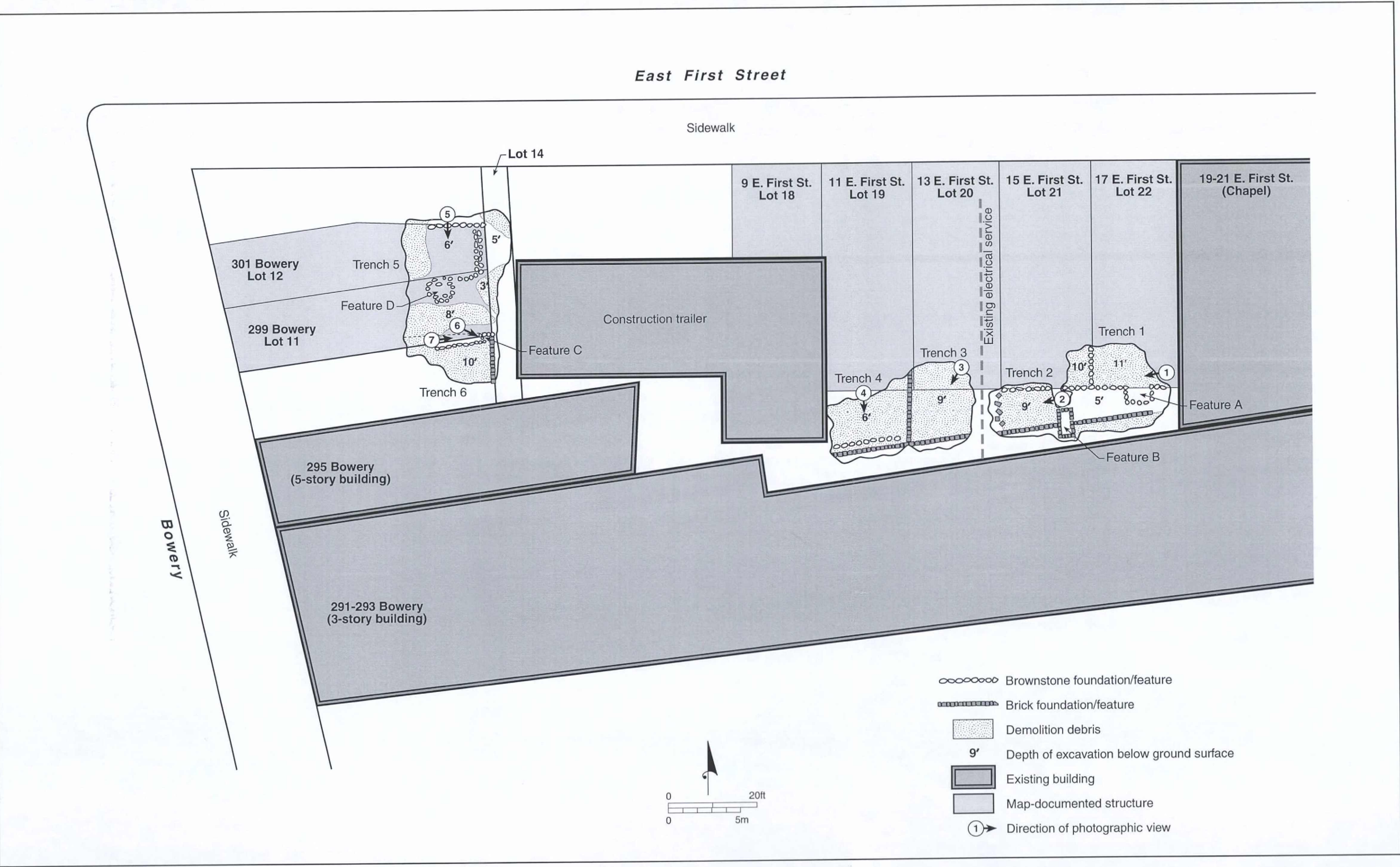
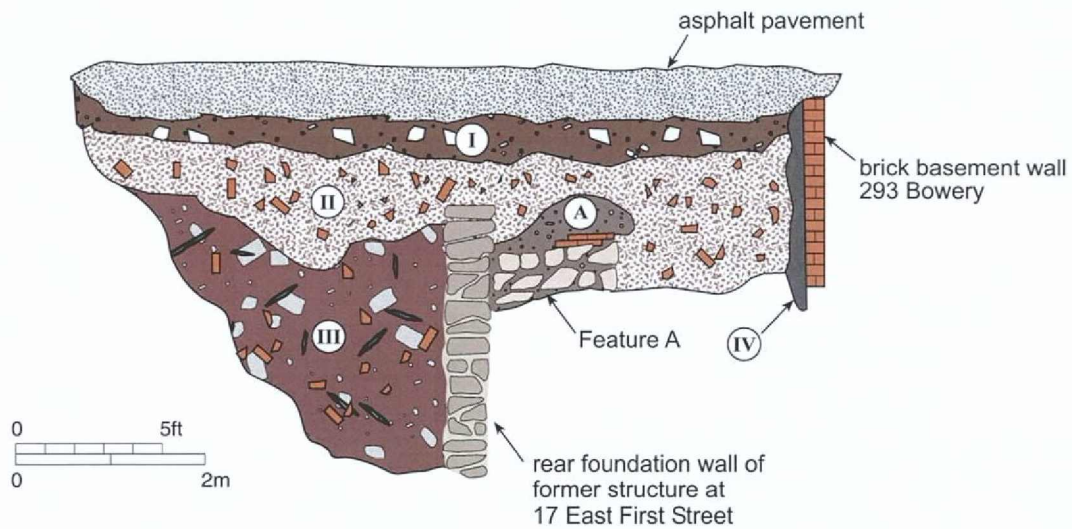


Figure 5. Site plan depicting the limits of excavation and features documented during the archeological investigation; photographic views are indicated by Plate Number.

Trench 1 East Wall Profile



Trench 1 east wall profile

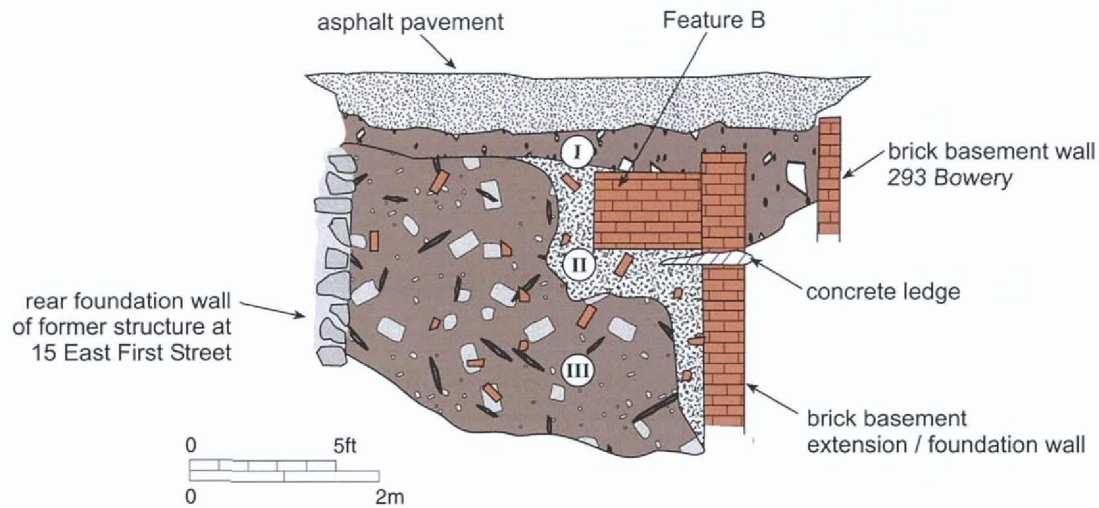


Feature A

- I 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown gravel and loam fill with asphalt and concrete
- II 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy loam with brick rubble
- III 7.5YR 6/3 light brown and 5YR 5/3 reddish brown demolition debris and brick rubble
- IV 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loam and fill (builders' trench)
- A 10YR 4/1 dark gray ash and cinder (Feature A overburden)

Figure 6. Archeological Test Trench 1, east wall profile.

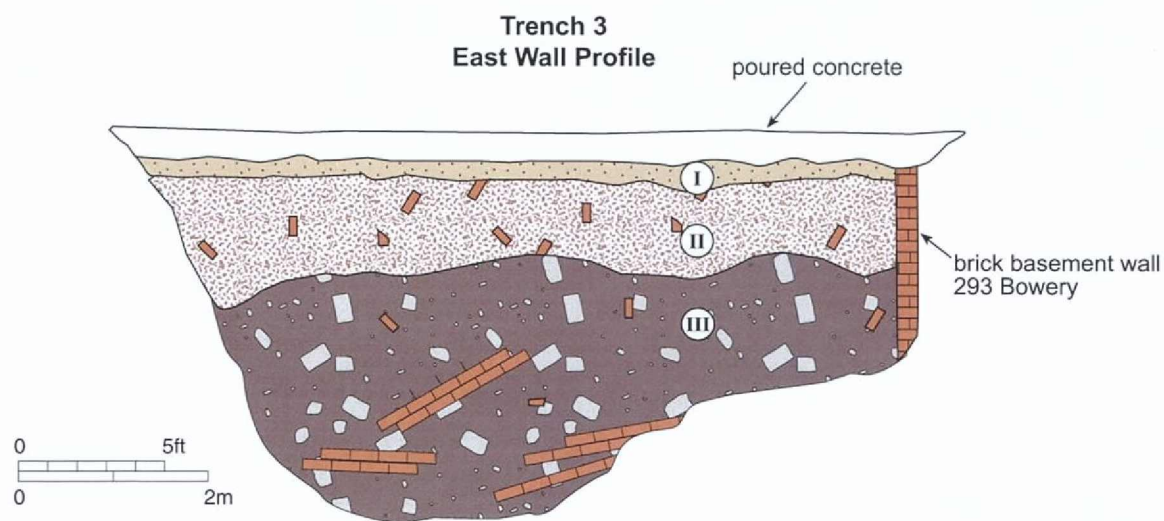
Trench 2 East Wall Profile



Trench 2 east wall profile

- I 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown gravel and loam fill with asphalt and concrete
- II 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam with brick rubble
- III 7.5YR 6/3 light brown and 5YR 5/3 reddish brown demolition debris and brick rubble

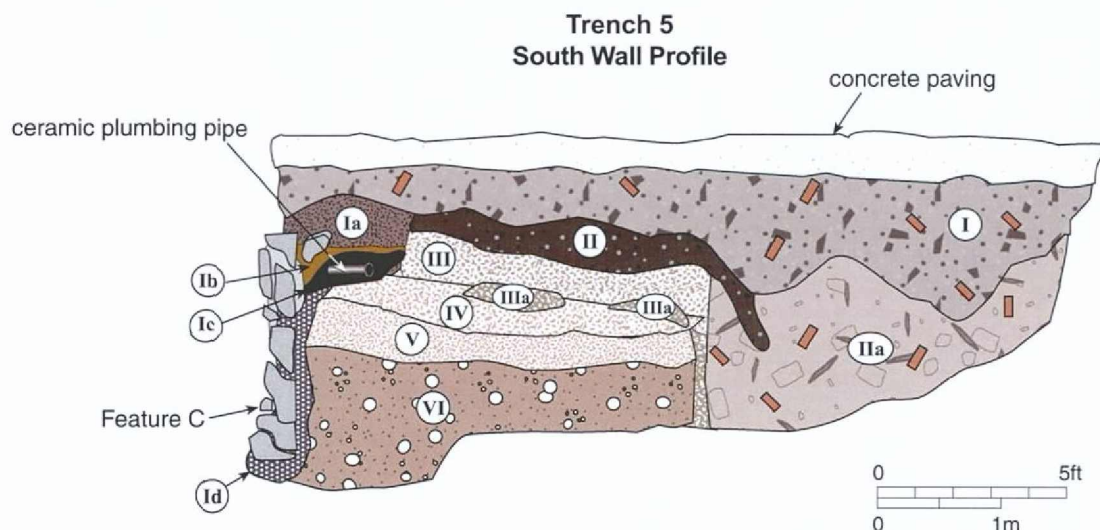
Figure 7. Archeological Test Trench 2, east wall profile.



Trench 3 east wall profile

- I 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand (clean fill under pavement)
- II 5YR 5/4 reddish brown sandy loam with disarticulated brick rubble
- III 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy fill with demolition debris including cut brownstone and knocked-in brick wall sections

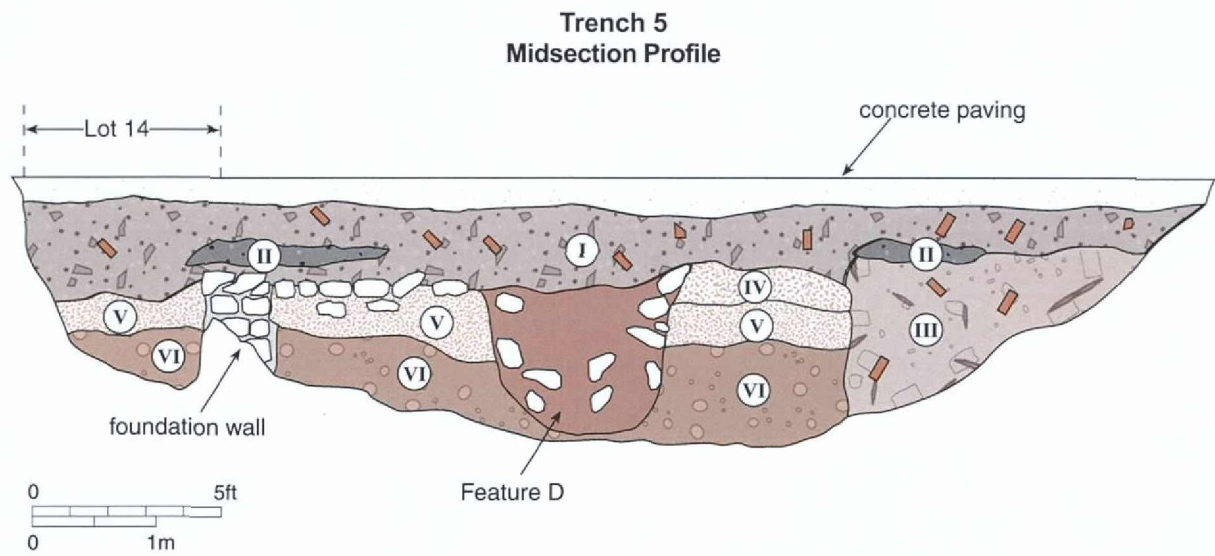
Figure 8. Archeological Test Trench 3, east wall profile.



Trench 5 south wall profile.

- I** 10YR 6/1 gray and 10YR 5/3 brown loamy fill with brick rubble, mortar, and ash
- Ia** Mixed 10YR 6/1 gray, 10YR 5/3 brown and 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy fill
- Ib** 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam fill with brick rubble
- Ic** 10YR 2/1 black clay (builder's trench for ceramic pipe)
- Id** 10YR 5/1 gray wet sand (builder's trench for Feature C)
- II** 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam fill with cinders and ash
- IIa** 7.5YR 6/3 light brown and 5YR 5/3 reddish brown demolition debris and brick rubble
- III** 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam
- IIIa** 10YR 5/2 grayish brown clay loam fill (isolated disturbances or trenches)
- IV** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silt loam
- V** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand
- VI** 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand with gravel and cobbles (subsoil/glacial)

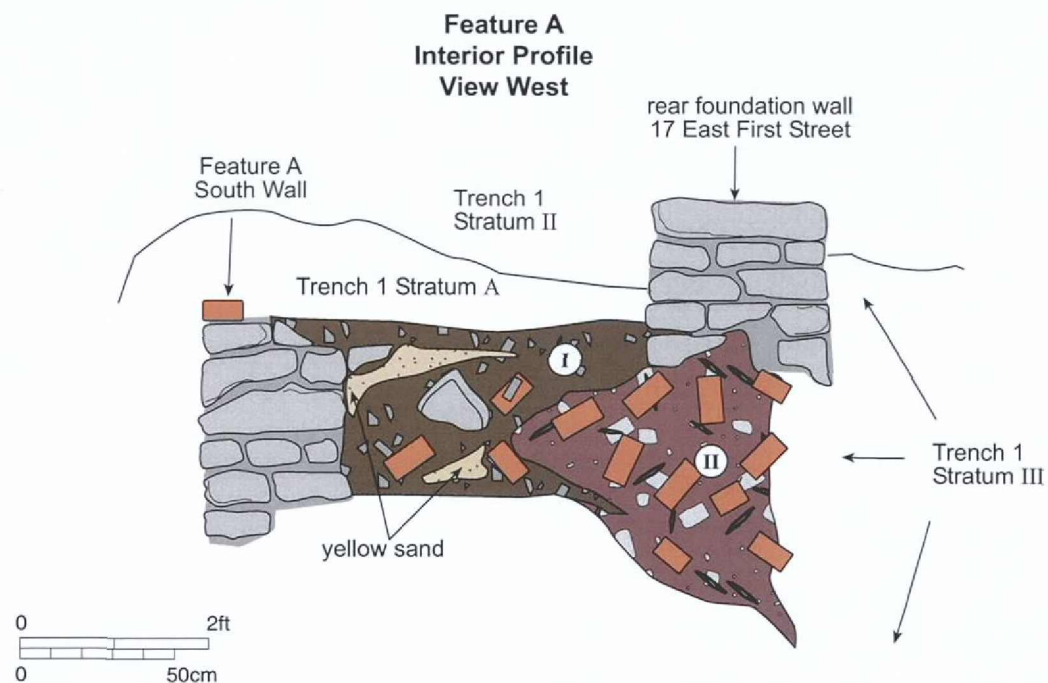
Figure 9. Archeological Test Trench 5, south wall profile.



Trench 5 midsection profile.

- I** 10YR 6/1 gray and 10YR 5/3 brown loamy fill with brick rubble, mortar, and ash
- II** 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam fill with cinders and ash
- III** 7.5YR 6/3 light brown and 5YR 5/3 reddish brown demolition debris and brick rubble
- IV** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silt loam
- V** 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand
- VI** 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand with gravel and cobbles (subsoil/glacial)

Figure 10. Archeological Test Trench 5, midsection profile.



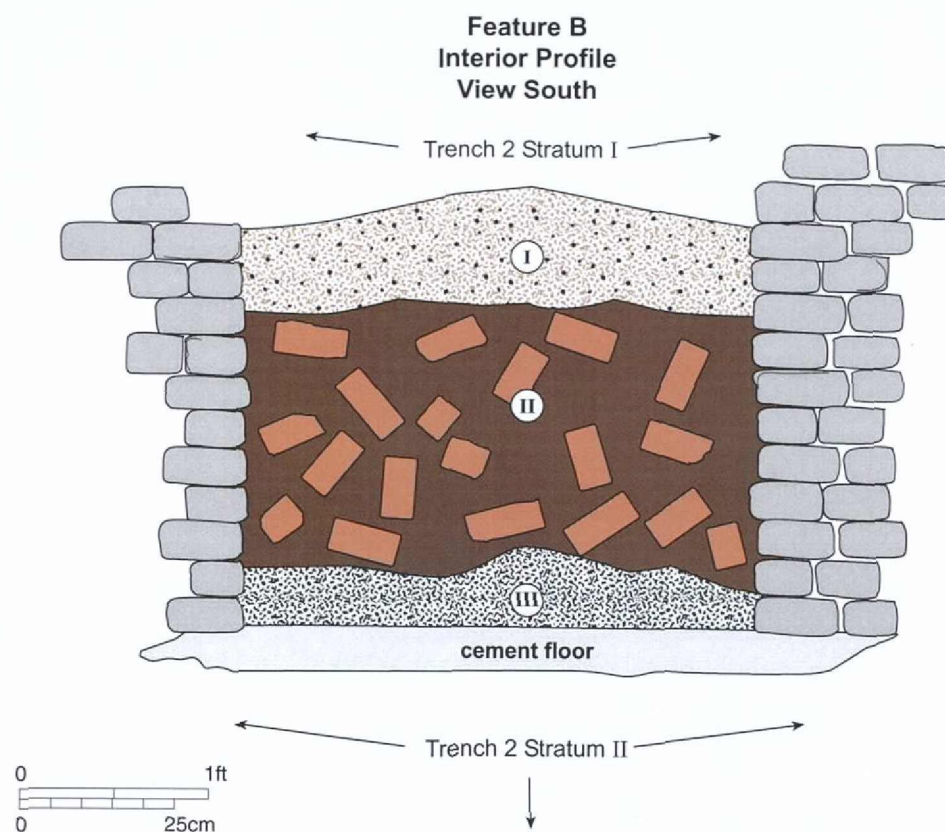
Fill observed within Feature A; view to west



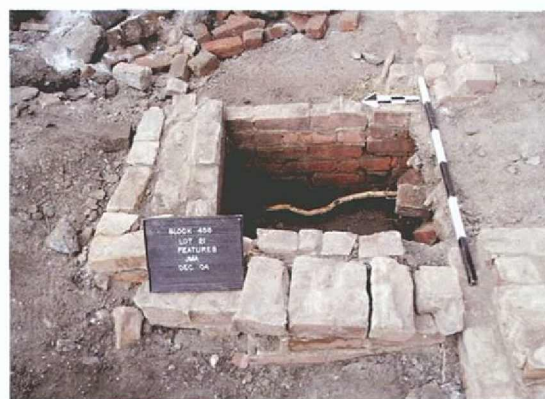
Plan view of Feature A; view to northwest

- I** 10YR 3/3 dark brown sand mixed with 10YR 4/1 dark gray ash and cinders
- II** 7.5YR 6/3 light brown and 5YR 5/3 reddish brown demolition debris and brick rubble

Figure 11. Feature A, interior fill deposits.



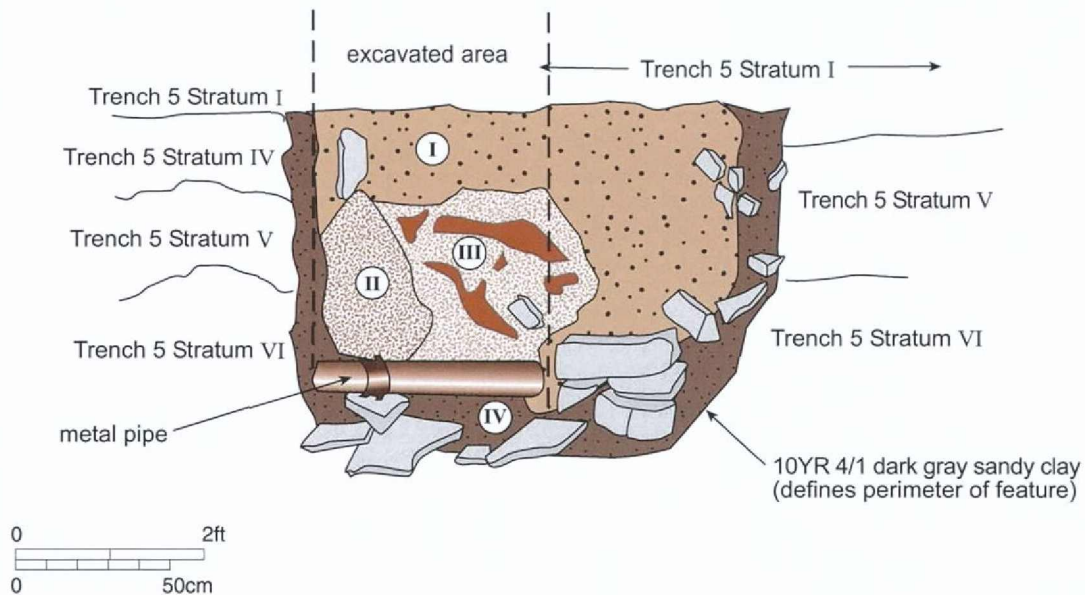
Feature B, view to the south



Feature B, view to the east

- I 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam fill with ash, cinder and coal slag
- II 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loose fill with disarticulated brick rubble
- III 10YR 2/2 very dark brown wet silt loam fill

**Feature D
Interior Profile
View North**



Feature D prior to test excavations; view to the north



Feature D, detail of excavated area; view to the north

- I 10YR 5/3 brown loamy fill
- II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown organic, loose silt loam fill
- III 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/3 brown clay loam fill with pockets of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand
- IV 10YR 4/1 dark gray sandy clay streaked with 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay

Figure 13. Feature D, interior fill deposits.

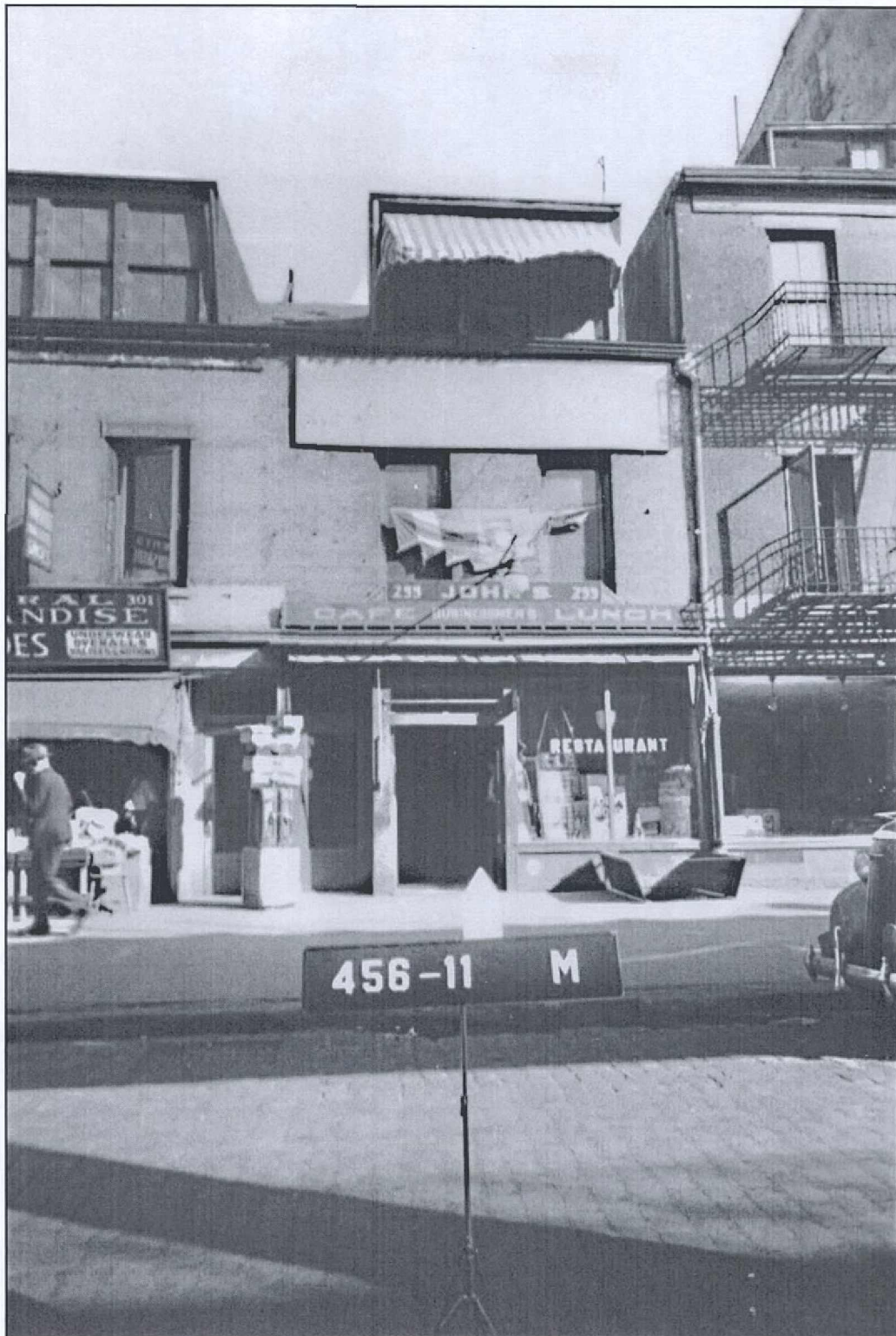


Figure 14. Historic tax-assessment photograph (NYC DOR 1940) depicting the former structure at 299 Bowery.

PLATES

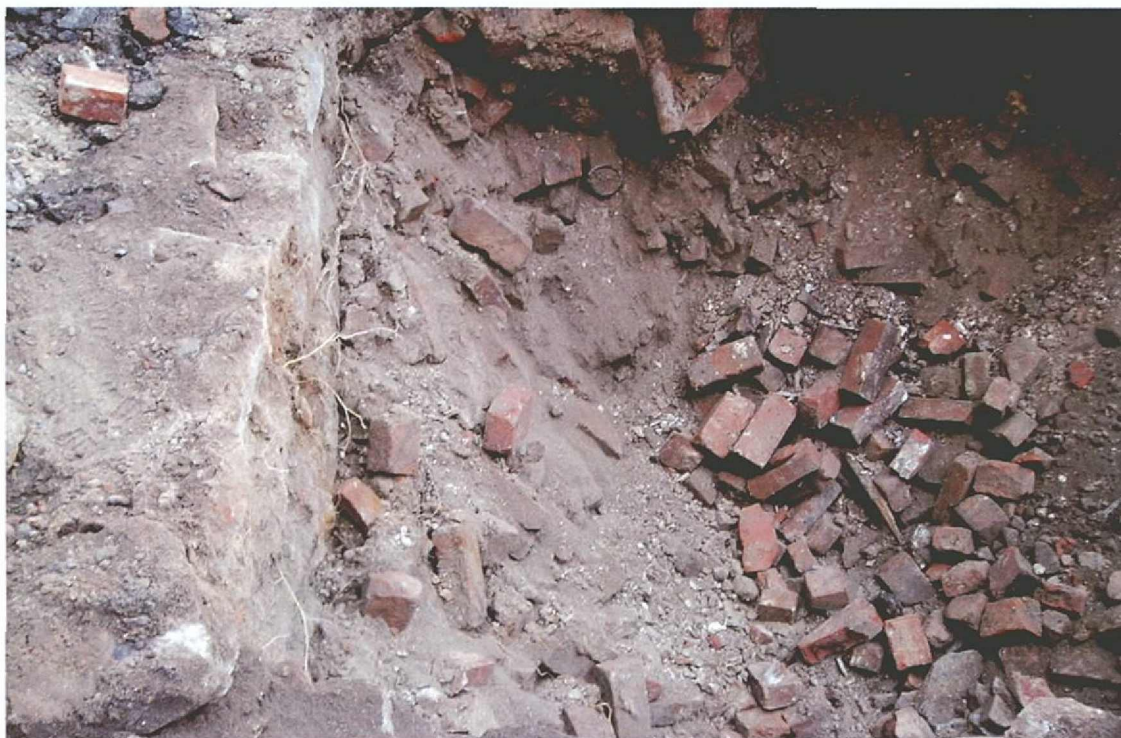


Plate 1. Demolition debris within the basement of the former structure at 17 East First Street documented within Archeological Test Trench 1; view to the west.



Plate 2. Archeological Test Trench 2; view to the west.



Plate 3. Foundation walls and demolition debris associated with the former structure at 13 East First Street within Archeological Test Trench 3; view to the southwest.



Plate 4. Demolition debris associated with the former structure at 11 East First Street within Archeological Test Trench 4; view to the south.



Plate 5. Archeological Test Trench 5; view to the south.

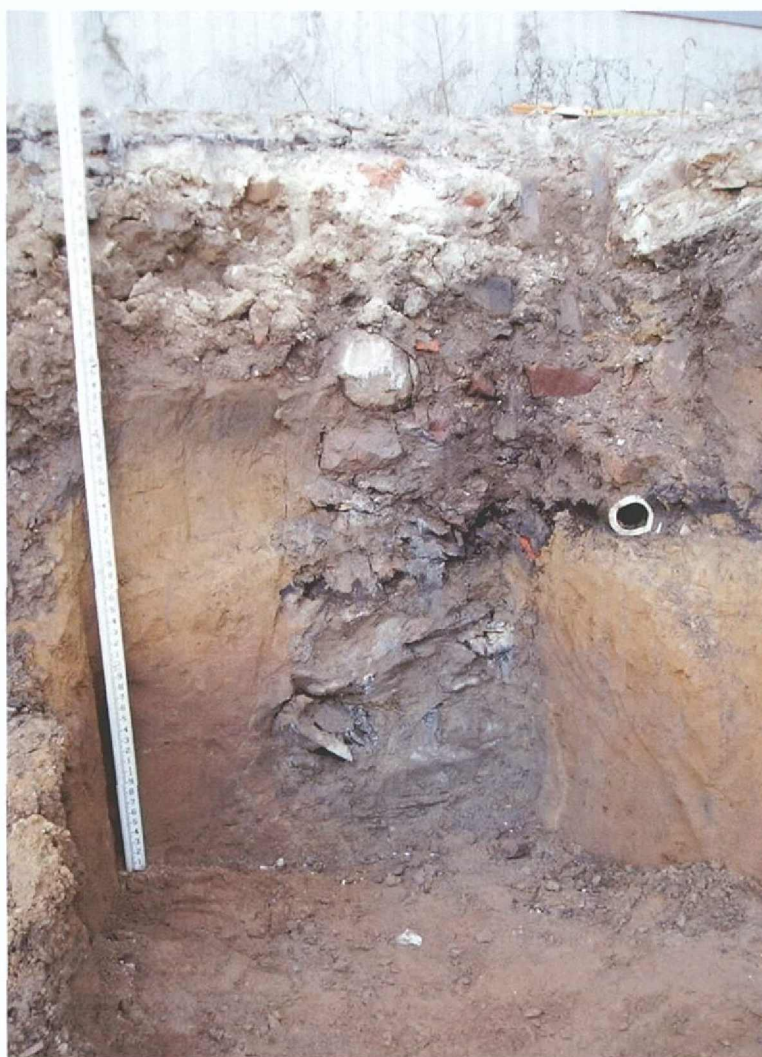


Plate 6. Feature C observed in the southeast corner of Archeological Test Trench 5; view to the southeast

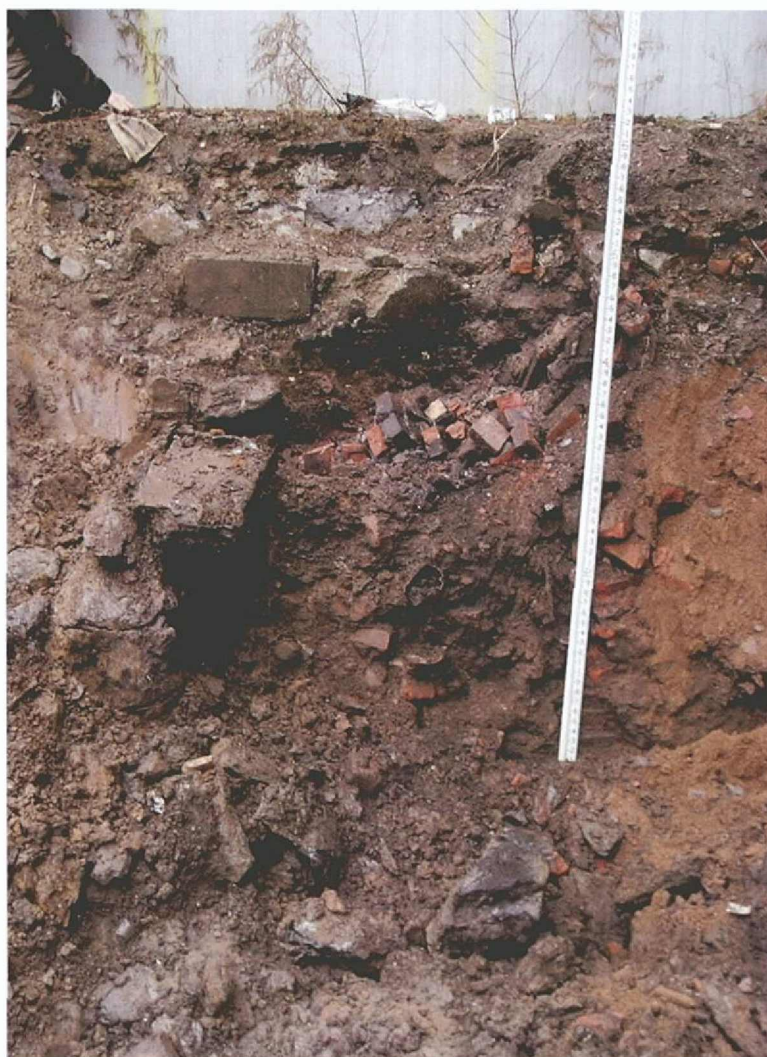


Plate 7. Deposits of demolition rubble within Feature C after machine-aided removal of the exterior wall of the feature; view to the east.



Plate 8. Bone die and porcelain game piece (likely a chess pawn) recovered from Feature D, Stratum I (Appendix A, Catalog No. 13).

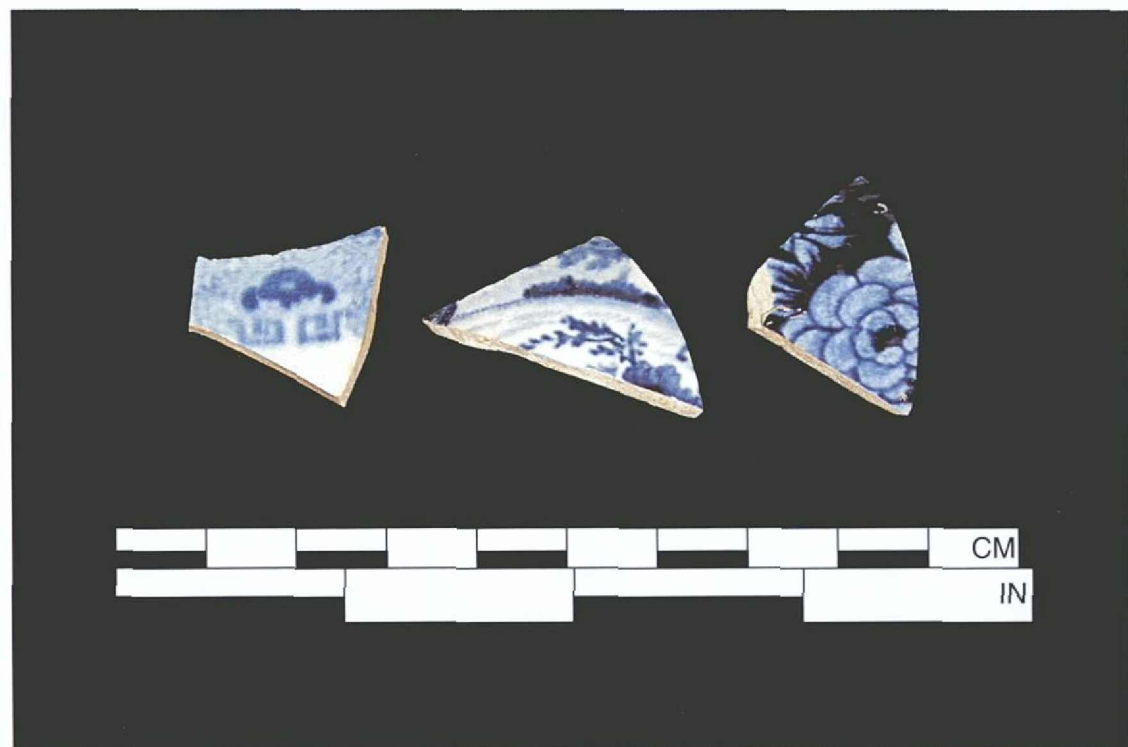


Plate 9. Blue-transfer-print white earthenware sherds recovered from Feature D.



Plate 10. Ceramic sherd with ca. 1870s maker's mark recovered from the fill deposits overlying Feature D (Appendix A, Catalog No. 12).

APPENDIX A:
ARTIFACT CATALOG

Archaeological Investigations - Block 456, Lot 1 (New York, NY)
 John Milner Associates, Inc. - December 2004
 Appendix: A: Artifact Catalog

Catalog#	Trench	Feature	Stratum	Level	Depth (w/in.Feature)	Count	Artifact Description	Date Range	Embossing/Comments
1	1	Feature A Overburden			-	1	20th-Cent Refined Earthenware:Colored Glaze	1900-2000	pink glaze
1	1	Feature A Overburden			-	3	Machine-Made Beer Bottle:Clear	1903-2000	"RETURN_FOR/DEPOSIT//MYER/1890/CONTENTS_12FL_OZS", Owen's suction scars on bases
1	1	Feature A Overburden			-	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment:Clear	1903-2000	neck/screw-top
1	1	Feature A Overburden			-	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment:Clear		"GAP_16.."
1	1	Feature A Overburden			-	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Green		
1	1	Feature A Overburden			-	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Amber		
1	1	Feature A Overburden			-	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
1	1	Feature A Overburden			-	6	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass:Lamp Shade		ceiling mounted light fixture/embossed glass dome
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	2	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Plain		
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	1	Ironstone:Plain White	1813-1900	
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	1	Gardening, Ceramic:Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	1	Toy, Glass:Machine-Made Marble	1920-2000	
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	1	Window Glass:All Thicknesses		
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	1	Miscellaneous Plastic:Utensil, Spoon	1915-2000	light blue plastic
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	1	Plumbing, Ceramic:Sewer Pipe		
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	4	Faunal:Clam		fragments/discarded
2	1	A	1	1	0-9.5 inches	11	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Whiteware:Polychrome Hand Painted	1830-1875	floral motif
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	2	20th-Cent Refined Earthenware:Colored Glaze	1900-2000	green/gray
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	2	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Plain		
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Cosmetic Jar Fragment (base):Mold-Blown, Clear	1886-2000	"AVON" embossed on base
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment (base):Green	1903-2000	"GALLO/FLAVOR_GUARD/BOTTLE/REGAL"
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment (base):Green	1903-2000	"..YER/ .._12FL_OZS" [MYER/1890 see Catalog #1]
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Yellow Tint		
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Aqua		
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Green		
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Amber		
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	2	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment:Clear		undentifiable embossed floral motif
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Miscellaneous, Plastic:Comb Case	1915-2000	pink plastic
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Plumbing, Ceramic:Sewer Pipe		exterior painted red
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	2	Window Glass:All Thicknesses		
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	1	Faunal:Clam		
3	1	A	1	2	9.5-17 inches	5	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B

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Catalog#	Trench	Feature	Stratum	Level	Depth (w/in: Feature)	Count	Artifact Description	Date Range	Embossing/Comments
4	1	A	II	I	8-32 inches	1	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915	
4	1	A	II	I	8-32 inches	1	Domestic Coin: Indian Head Penny	1909	"1909//ONE_CENT"
4	1	A	II	I	8-32 inches	1	Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic: Cosmetic Container	1915-2000	red translucent plastic w/ gold painted design
4	1	A	II	I	8-32 inches	1	Button: Plastic	1915-2000	
5	2	Feature B Overburden			-	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000	Indeterminable decorative pattern/ rust damage
5	2	Feature B Overburden			-	1	Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay		
5	2	Feature B Overburden			-	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber		
5	2	Feature B Overburden			-	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Milk Glass	1743-2000	
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000	
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	1	20th-Cent Refined Earthenware: Colored Glaze	1900-2000	green
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	2	Tile: Ceramic		Hexagonal pattern
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000	"PRUD.../ONE"
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green		
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	2	Auto/Garage/Machine, Glass: Auto Windshield	1907-2000	
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	3	Plumbing, Ceramic: Bathroom Fixture		porcelain bath/kitchen fixture (fragments)
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	2	Faunal: Mussel Shell		
6	2	B	I	I	0-6 inches	6	Faunal: Bone		see Appendix B
7	2	B	II	I	6-12 inches	2	Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900	
7	2	B	II	I	6-12 inches	2	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
7	2	B	II	I	6-12 inches	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
7	2	B	II	I	6-12 inches	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment (base): Clear	1903-2000	"..PIN", Owen's suction scar on base
7	2	B	II	I	6-12 inches	6	Tile: Ceramic		
7	2	B	II	I	6-12 inches	2	Plumbing, Ceramic: Bathroom Fixture		porcelain bath/kitchen fixture (fragments)
7	2	B	II	I	6-12 inches	2	Faunal: Mussel Shell		Discarded
7	2	B	II	I	6-12 inches	7	Faunal: Bone		see Appendix B
8	2	B	II	2	12-19 inches	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
8	2	B	II	2	12-19 inches	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua		Pill bottle/smelling salts
8	2	B	II	2	12-19 inches	1	Button: Wooden		
8	2	B	II	2	12-19 inches	1	Miscellaneous, Plastic: Pin button	1915-2000	"...MM_PRINCE_AL.PER.."
8	2	B	II	2	12-19 inches	1	Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000	Discarded
8	2	B	II	2	12-19 inches	2	Plumbing, Ceramic: Bathroom Fixture		porcelain bath/kitchen fixture (fragments)
8	2	B	II	2	12-19 inches	4	Faunal: Bone		see Appendix B

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Catalog#	Trench	Feature	Stratum	Level	Depth (w/in Feature)	Count	Artifact Description	Date Range	Embossing/Comments
9	2	B	III	1	19-24 inches	5	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Gilded/Plan	1850-2000	1 rim sherd with gilded band
9	2	B	III	1	19-24 inches	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment:Clear	1903-2000	"..DENSED // ..NI;W.."
9	2	B	III	1	19-24 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Green		
9	2	B	III	1	19-24 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Aqua		
9	2	B	III	1	19-24 inches	1	Miscellaneous Kitchen Metal:Enamelware	1876-2000	small fragment
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Transfer-Print		blue "Pagoda"-style pattern
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Banded		red band around rim
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	2	Ironstone:Plain White	1813-1900	
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	1	Pipe Stem:5/64th-Inch Ball Clay		
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware:Milk Glass		
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment (base):Light Green	1903-2000	
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment:Clear	1915-2000	possible "hoop-skirt" shape
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	5	Plumbing, Ceramic:Bathroom Fixture		porcelain bath/kitchen fixture (fragments)
11	5	Feature C Overburden			-	1	Window Glass:All Thicknesses		
10	5	Feature C Overburden/Fill			-	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Transfer-Print		blue "Pagoda"-style pattern
10	5	Feature C Overburden/Fill			-	1	Molded/Embossed Bottle:Clear, Mold-Blown		perfume bottle
10	5	Feature C Overburden/Fill			-	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment:Clear	1915-2000	"..OLA" [COCA-COLA], possible "hoop-skirt" shape
10	5	Feature C Overburden/Fill			-	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Cobalt Blue		"NEW .."
10	5	Feature C Overburden/Fill			-	4	Plumbing, Ceramic:Bathroom Fixture		porcelain bath/kitchen fixture (fragments)
10	5	Feature C Overburden/Fill			-	2	Plumbing, Ceramic: Sewer Pipe		
10	5	Feature C Overburden/Fill			-	3	Faunal:Oyster		
10	5	Feature C Overburden/Fill			-	11	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	4	Ironstone:Plain White	ca. late 1870s	"IMPERIAL/IRONSTONE_CHINA/BAKER_&_CHETWYND"
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	1	Ironstone: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915	sherd of large serving vessel
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	1	Whiteware:Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915	likely tea cup fragment
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	5	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Plain		
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	1	Hard Paste Porcelain: Hotel Ware	1860-2000	cup fragment, painted (blue) overglaze
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware:Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000	"FAYETTE_&_CO/..UTICA...", rim sherd of large storage crock
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		neck/shoulder fragments, large jug/demi-john w/ handle
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment (base):Aqua		"_& W", likely soda bottle
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle fragment (clear):Clear		painted white, octagon-paneled body-shape
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	2	Plumbing, Ceramic:Bathroom Fixture		"THE_J.L..../DEMAREST.." [NJ], porcelain
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	1	Faunal:Oyster		
12	5	Feature D Overburden			-	2	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B

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Catalog#	Trench	Feature	Stratum	Level	Depth: (w/in. Feature)	Count	Artifact Description	Date Range	Embossing/Comments
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	1	Toy, Bone:Game Piece		die
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	1	Toy, Ceramic:Game Piece		porcelain chess pawn
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	1	Button, Ceramic:Porcelain, 4-Hole	1840-1920	
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	1	Button, Ceramic:Porcelain (fragment)	1840-1920	hand-painted, indeterminate decorative design
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	1	Whiteware:Plain	1810-2000	
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	4	Medicine Bottle:Aqua, Mold-blown (fragments)		"ASCEN'S/INSECT/POWDER"
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragments:Aqua		"ROO...", likely soda bottle
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Green		
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	1	Plumbing, Ceramic:Sewer Pipe		
13	S	D	I	I	1.5-4 inches	23	Faunal:Bone		See Appendix B
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	2	Whiteware:Plain	1810-2000	
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	2	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Gilded	1850-2000	base/foot-ring sherds, thin gilt band decoration
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware:Brown Salt Glaze Ext		cobalt-blue decoration
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Milk Glass	1743-2000	
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Green		
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	1	Pipe Stem:5/64th-Inch Ball Clay		
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	1	Tile; Ceramic (blue)		fragment
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	1	Miscellaneous, Stone:Mica		thin, rectangular fragment
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	2	Plumbing, Ceramic:Sewer Pipe		
14	S	D	I	2	4-10 inches	12	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain:Banded/Gilded	1850-2000	red band around rim w/ gilt/painted floral decorations
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	1	Whiteware:Annular	1810-2000	rim sherd, likely cup or bowl
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	1	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Molded	1810-1915	dark blue transfer print
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	3	Whiteware:Plain	1810-2000	
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	5	Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment:Dark Green	1870-1920	likely wine bottle
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	3	Window Glass:All Thicknesses		
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	2	Miscellaneous, Stone:Mica		thin, rectangular fragments
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	1	Faunal:Oyster		
15	S	D	I	3	10-17.5 inches	27	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B

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16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	2	Whiteware:Banded	1825-1890	dark blue band
16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Amber		
16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Green		
16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	1	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass:Canning Jar	1858-2000	rim/shoulder fragment
16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	1	Miscellaneous Clothing, Metal:Adjuster		clasp or buckle fragment, non-ferrous metal
16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	2	Window Glass:All Thicknesses		
16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	1	Plumbing, Ceramic:Sewer Pipe		
16	5	D	I	4	17.5-20 inches	7	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B
17	5	D	II	1	20.5-26.5 inches	1	Whiteware:Plain	1810-2000	
17	5	D	II	1	20.5-26.5 inches	2	Redware:Plain, Clear Glaze		
17	5	D	II	1	20.5-26.5 inches	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
17	5	D	II	1	20.5-26.5 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Milk Glass	1743-2000	
17	5	D	II	1	20.5-26.5 inches	3	Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment:Dark Green	1870-1920	base fragments, very weathered
17	5	D	II	1	20.5-26.5 inches	1	Window Glass:All Thicknesses		
17	5	D	II	1	20.5-26.5 inches	1	Faunal:Oyster		
17	5	D	II	1	20.5-26.5 inches	18	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B
18	5	D	II	2	26.5-33.5 inches	2	Whiteware:Plain	1810-2000	
18	5	D	II	2	26.5-33.5 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
18	5	D	II	2	26.5-33.5 inches	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Green		
18	5	D	II	2	26.5-33.5 inches	1	Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass:Clear		lamp/globe glass
18	5	D	II	2	26.5-33.5 inches	2	Auto/Garage/Machine, Glass:Auto Windshield	1907-2000	
18	5	D	II	2	26.5-33.5 inches	1	Faunal:Oyster		
18	5	D	II	2	26.5-33.5 inches	1	Faunal:Clam		
18	5	D	II	2	26.5-33.5 inches	8	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B
19	5	D	III	1	20-29 inches	1	Whiteware:Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915	
19	5	D	III	1	20-29 inches	1	Whiteware:Annular	1810-2000	
19	5	D	III	1	20-29 inches	1	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B
20	5	D	III	2	29-35 inches	1	Whiteware:Red Transfer Print	1829-1915	
20	5	D	III	2	29-35 inches	2	Whiteware:Plain	1810-2000	
20	5	D	III	2	29-35 inches	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Green		
20	5	D	III	2	29-35 inches	2	Plumbing, Ceramic:Sewer Pipe		
20	5	D	III	2	29-35 inches	1	Faunal:Oyster		
20	5	D	III	2	29-35 inches	8	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B

Archeological Investigations - Block 456, Lot 1 (New York, NY)
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 Appendix A: Artifact Catalog

Catalog#	Trench	Feature	Stratum	Level	Depth (w/in Feature)	Count	Artifact Description	Date Range	Embossing/Comments
21	5	D	IV	I	35-40 inches	4	Whiteware:Plain	1810-2000	
21	5	D	IV	I	35-40 inches	3	Whiteware:Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915	
21	5	D	IV	I	35-40 inches	1	Pressed-Glass Tableware Fragment:Clear	1825-2000	leaf or tree [embossed] motif
21	5	D	IV	I	35-40 inches	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment:Clear		
21	5	D	IV	I	35-40 inches	2	Window Glass:All Thicknesses		
21	5	D	IV	I	35-40 inches	1	Faunal:Bone		see Appendix B

APPENDIX B:
FAUNAL REMAINS

Archeological Investigations - Block 456, Lot 1 (New York, NY)

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Appendix B: Faunal Remains

Cat#	Species	Anatomy	Part	CT	Fragment	Side	Fusion	Butchery	Condition	Comments	Wgt (g)
Feature A Stratum I											
2	Pig	Calcaneous	Mid	1	0.5	L	-	-	Weathered	-	10
2	Pig	PhalangeB	Distal	1	0.7	-	Px Unfused	-	-	-	3
2	Pig	Rib	Mid	2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	2
2	Medium Bird	Tibiotarsus	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	4	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered	-	3
2	Chicken	Tibiotarsus	Mid	1	0.7	R	-	-	-	-	-
2	Pig	Radius	Mid	1	0.5	-	Unfused	-	-	-	16
3	Pig	PhalangeC	Distal	1	0.7	-	-	-	Calcined	-	5
3	Pig	PhalangeB	Distal	1	0.7	-	-	-	Calcined	-	-
3	Pig	Rib	Prox	1	0.5	-	-	Sawt Mid	-	-	4
3	Cow	Calcaneous	Distal	1	0.2	-	-	-	Calcined; Weathered	-	7
3	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature B Stratum I											
6	Pig	Rib	Prox	1	0.2	-	-	-	Burnt	Pig	8
6	Pig	Canine	Whl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Sheep/Goat	Molar 2 - low	Whl	1	-	L	-	-	-	-	4
6	Galliform-Lrg	Cervical	Whl	1	-	-	-	-	Weathered	-	-
6	Galliform	Phalange	Whl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feature B Stratum II											
7	Chicken	Ulna	Distal	1	0.7	L	-	-	-	-	3
7	Chicken	Tibiotarsus	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Indet Mammal	Skull/Horn	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered	-	2
7	Medium Mammal	Rib	Prox	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	1
8	Chicken	Synsacrum	Whl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
8	Chicken	Thoracic	Whl	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	Rib	-
8	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	Distal	1	0.2	-	Unfused	-	-	-	2
Feature C Overburden											
10	Cow	Rib	Mid	1	0.5	-	-	-	Weathered	2 pieces	28
10	Cow	Atlas	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered (very)	-	-
10	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	2
10	Indet Mammal	Rib	Mid	2	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered	Medium	-
10	Bird-Medium	Long Bone	Mid	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Galliform	Tarsometatarsus	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	2

Archaeological Investigations - Block 456, Lot 1 (New York, NY)

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Appendix B: Faunal Remains

Cat#	Species	Anatomy	Part	CT	Fragment	Side	Fusion	Butchery	Condition	Comments	Wgt (g)
Feature D Overburden											
12	Indet Mammal	Rib/Blade	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	2
12	Cow	Rib	Mid	1	0.5	-	-	Sawt V/D	-	-	21
Feature D Stratum 1											
13	Pig	Rib	Mid	1	0.7	-	-	Sawt Dis	-	-	13
13	Pig	Metapodia	Mid	2	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered	-	-
13	Cow	Long Bone	Prox	1	0.2	-	Unfused	-	-	Humerus?	10
13	Cow	Vert-Epip	-	1	0.2	-	Unfused	-	-	-	-
13	Medium Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	11
13	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt	Weathered	-	-
13	Medium Mammal	Fragment	-	12	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Indet Bird	Eggshell	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Rat	Innominate	Whl	1	0.7	L	-	-	-	-	-
13	Rat	Innominate	Whl	1	0.7	R	-	-	-	-	-
13	Rat	Tibia	Whl	1	-	L	-	-	-	-	-
14	Cow	Thoracic	-	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt V/D; Sawt Axial	-	-	16
14	Sheep/Goat	Vert.	-	1	0.2	-	Unfused	Sawt Axial	-	-	4
14	Indet Mammal	Carpal	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered (very)	-	2
14	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	3
14	Chicken	Coracoid	Distal	1	0.2	L	-	-	Weathered	-	-
14	Indet Bird	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Medium Mammal	Rib	Mid	2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	1
14	Sheep/Goat	Prefrontal	-	1	0.2	L	-	-	Weathered	-	-
15	Cow	Scapula	Distal	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt Oblique @ Neck	-	-	95
15	Cow	Lumbar	-	2	0.2	-	-	Sawt	-	Trans Process	-
15	Sheep/Goat	Rib	Prox	3	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	23
15	Sheep/Goat	Cervical	-	1	0.5	-	Unfused	Sawt V/D; Sawt Axial	-	-	-
15	Sheep/Goat	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt	Weathered (very)	Femur	5
15	Sheep/Goat	Rib	Mid	2	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Chicken	Humerus	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	2
15	Rat	Humerus	Distal	1	0.7	R	Px Unfused	-	-	-	-
15	Small Mammal	Metapodia	Mid	1	0.5	-	-	-	Weathered (very); Chewed?	-	-
15	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	11	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Indet Mammal	Vert.	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Small Mammal	Scapula	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt both 3.6 mm	-	-	-
16	Pig	Metapodia	Prox	1	0.7	-	Dis Unfused	-	-	Lateral	3
16	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Archeological Investigations - Block 456, Lot 1 (New York, NY)

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Appendix B: Faunal Remains

Cat#	Species	Anatomy	Part	CT	Fragment	Side	Fusion	Butchery	Condition	Comments	Wgt (g)
16	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt	-	-	-
Feature D Stratum II											
17	Rat	Tibia	Distal	1	0.7	R	Px Unfused	-	-	-	1
17	Rat	Innominate	-	1	0.7	R	-	-	-	-	-
17	Rat	Femur	Mid	1	0.7	R	-	-	Weathered	-	-
17	Rat	Tibia	Mid	1	-	L	Px Unfused	-	-	-	-
17	Galliform-Lrg	Coracoid	Prox	1	0.5	L	-	-	Weathered; Chewed	-	3
17	Cow	Long Bone	-	1	0.5	-	-	Sawt V/D; Sawt Axial	Rodent gnawed	-	25
17	Cow	Vert-lpip	-	1	0.2	-	Unfused	-	-	-	10
17	Cow	Caudal	-	1	0.5	-	-	Sawt Axial	-	-	-
17	Medium Mammal	Rib	Mid	2	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered	-	7
17	Medium Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.5	-	-	Sawt V/D	-	-	-
17	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	5	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered	-	7
17	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	Weathered	-	-
17	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt	-	-	8
18	Cow	Femur	Distal	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt Axial	Weathered	-	48
18	Cow	Rib	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt V/D	-	-	-
18	Medium Mammal	Lumbar	-	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt V/D; Sawt Axial	-	Large Pig	21
18	Medium Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	Sawt	Weathered (very)	-	-
18	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	3	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Rat	Tibia	Distal	1	0.7	-	Px Unfused	-	-	-	-
Feature D Stratum III											
19	Medium Mammal	Vert.	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Cow	Vert.	-	2	0.2	-	-	Sawt V/D; Sawt Axial	-	-	23
20	Medium Mammal	Thoracic	-	1	0.5	-	Unfused	Sawt Axial	-	-	5
20	Medium Mammal	Fragment	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Indet Mammal	Fragment	-	3	0.2	-	-	Sawt	-	-	7
20	Chicken	Carpometacarpus	Prox	1	0.5	R	-	-	-	-	0.1
Feature D Stratum IV											
21	Medium Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	1