

5044<sub>m</sub>

HP 2005

rec @ LPC  
12/1/05

03 BSA135M

**STAGE 1B  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD SURVEY**

**32-40 BOND STREET  
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK**



908

**Stage 1B Archaeological Field Survey  
32-40 Bond Street  
Manhattan, New York**

**Prepared For:**

**AKRF, Inc.  
440 Park Avenue South  
New York, NY 10016**

**Prepared By:**

**Historical Perspectives, Inc.  
P.O. Box 3037  
Westport, CT 06880**

**Primary Author:**

**Sara Mascia, Ph.D.**

**November 2005**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>HISTORICAL SETTING and IDENTIFIED RESOURCES</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>FIELD METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>SUMMARY AND INTERPRETIVE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>22</b>

### **FIGURES**

### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

### **APPENDIX: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts.**

## FIGURES

1. Project Location Map (USGS)
2. Archaeological Sensitivity Map. From 1857 Perris, *Maps of the City of New York*.
3. Map of Archaeological Testing.
4. Soil Profile of Trench A.
5. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Plan of Brick Dry Well.
6. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Section of Brick Dry Well.
7. 34 Bond Street, Trench A, Section of Stone Dry Well.



### **List of Photographs**

- A. View of the 32-40 Bond Street Project Site, facing west.
- B. Photograph of the location of Test Trench A Prior to Excavation.
- C. Photograph of the North Wall of Trench A, 32 Bond Street.
- D. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Shovel Test Pit 1.
- E. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Feature 1.
- F. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Feature 1.
- G. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Feature 1.
- H. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Feature 2.
- I. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Feature 2.
- J. 34 Bond Street, Trench A, Drain.
- K. 34 Bond Street, Trench A, Stone Dry Well.
- L. 34 Bond Street, Trench A, Stone Dry Well.
- M. Roofline of the Former 32 Bond Street Residence.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The proposed development of 32-40 Bond Street (Block 530, Lot 48; see Figure 1) necessitated the completion of Stage 1A and Stage 1B archaeological surveys. The project Block (530) is bounded to the north by Great Jones Street, to the east by Bowery, to the south by Bond Street, and to the west by Lafayette Street. Modern Lot 48 is comprised of five historic lots on the south side of the block fronting onto Bond Street (formerly 32-40 Bond Street). At present, the project site is a paved parking lot (Photographs A-B).

The Stage 1A Archaeological Assessment of the 32-40 Bond Street project site (HPI 2003) was directed at identifying potential archaeological concerns and establishing existing conditions and potential project impacts for the project lots. These were determined through background research, designed to estimate the potential for prehistoric and historical archaeological resources to exist in the project site, and the likelihood that such resources have remained undisturbed.

The study concluded that the project site has the potential for the presence of historical archaeological resources dating from the 1830s-1850s. Documentary and cartographic resources indicate that the former rear yards of two of the historic lots within the project site, 32 and 34 Bond Street, were possibly undisturbed. Further, the documentary research identified specific individuals and families living at each of these two properties during an approximately 15-year period of occupation of the historic lots prior to the introduction of public utilities. Based on the potential for the recovery of significant remains related to the mid-nineteenth century development of New York City, the Stage 1A report recommended field testing to identify possible truncated domestic yard shaft features in a portion of the 32 and 34 Bond Street lots (Figure 2). The report concluded that these resources, together with the remains of possible yard activity areas, might have the potential to provide a wealth of information regarding the occupants of the two residences.

Because documentary evidence does not securely constitute "ground truth," Stage 1B archaeological testing is designed to verify or deny the conclusions of the initial assessment by establishing the actual presence or absence of cultural resources on the site. The *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*, states, "although a documentary study determines potential, the resources the site actually contains cannot be known until the site is physically tested" (CEQR 2001:3F-16). In order to accomplish this task, field investigations were undertaken at the project site during October 2005. The subsurface testing for archaeological resources is limited to those project areas that will experience direct impact, and testing was not conducted in locations where known disturbance had occurred. The appropriate field notations, drawings, and photographs were made during fieldwork (see Photographs A-M).

## **II. HISTORICAL SETTING AND POTENTIAL RESOURCES**

Early maps indicate that the project neighborhood was vacant land until the early nineteenth century. In 1805, New York City officially opened Bond Street between Broadway and Bowery in the location where the two roads are approximately 1000 feet apart (Stokes 1915, Vol. 4: 1440). In 1820 Jonas Minturn was the first to build a row house on the block, at 22 Bond Street (Lockwood 1972: 40). Between that date and 1850, Bond Street became one of the most famous residential addresses in New York City. Historically, the project block contained numerous narrow building lots. By 1835, almost 60 houses stood on both sides of the street. Most of the houses on Bond Street were described as the “three story-and-basement type with dormered windowed attics. Some had marble fronts, but most of them were brick” (Dunham 1917: 208).

Historic research conducted for the Stage 1A Archaeological Assessment was completed using the historic lot divisions within the project block instead of the modern, or current, consolidated city tax lots (2003). Historic lot divisions and street numbers varied somewhat over time but the basic configuration is depicted both in the 1857 *Perris Maps of the City of New York* (see Figure 2) and the 1897 *Bromley Atlas of the City of New York*.

Documentary research could not conclusively determine if the early nineteenth century urban lot resources within portions of the project site were impacted by subsequent construction activities. With this in mind, specific sites of two former dwellings were considered potentially sensitive for archaeological deposits (32 and 34 Bond Street). The selection of the two rear yards for testing was determined by a combination of factors, including: potential subsurface integrity, years of occupation prior to municipal services, documentation of the function of site (i.e., residential), and additional data on the occupants (census, real estate valuations, and city directories).

A brief review of the history of 32 and 34 Bond Street is presented below.

### **32 Bond Street**

In 1833 the property at 32 Bond Street was sold to Thomas Lord, the head of the prominent investment firm Lord and Lees (44 Exchange Place) since 1822 (Dunham 1917: 264). Tax assessment records indicate that just after purchasing the Bond Street lot, Lord had a house constructed on it. After eight years the Lord family moved to University Place and the property was sold to Samuel Ward III, the only son of the prominent banker Samuel Ward II. In 1838 Samuel Ward III married Emily Astor, the daughter of William B. Astor, and the couple settled into the house at 32 Bond Street. The 1840 federal census identifies seven individuals living at the residence.

Samuel Ward, 20-30 years old, was the head of the family. The record indicates that five women were living in the house at that time; one under 5 years of age, which was likely his daughter, one 15-20 years old, and three between the age of 20 and 30 years. In addition, a "Free Colored" male between the ages of 24 and 36 was also living with the family.

After Emily passed away, Ward married his second wife, the celebrated "beauty" Medora Grymes, in 1843 ("Old Resident" 1889). Although the property remained in the hands of the Ward family, Dr. Joseph Cogswell moved into the house in 1848 when Samuel Ward III moved to California. While living at 32 Bond Street Dr. Cogswell persuaded his friend, John Jacob Astor, to found a public library in the City of New York and while the building was being constructed, he stored the books he ordered for the library within his home. It was said that just before the library opened, that "32 Bond Street was packed with books from basement to garret" (Ibid: 268). Although this property was not enumerated in the 1850 Federal Census, Doggetts 1851 City Directory indicates that Cogswell was still living at 32 Bond Street at that time.

The 1852 Dripps map depicts the house on the south half of the lot abutting Bond Street with no rear yard addition. By 1857, the Perris Atlas indicates that the brick house now had a small rear wood addition (see Figure 2). The residents of 32 Bond Street were not included in the Federal Census throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. Tax

records indicate that the property was associated with the Ward family until the early twentieth century. It is likely that numerous tenants occupied the house over the years.

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century maps reveal that the building had an irregular one-story frame addition, without a basement, across the western portion of the former rear lot. By 1955 the building had been razed and the lot was being used for automobile parking.

### 32 Bond Street Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Residential History

Thomas Lord and family 1833-1839

Samuel Ward and family 1839-1848

Dr. J. G. Cogswell 1849-1853

### **34 Bond Street**

Although the lot passed through several hands during the early 1830s, it was not until 1834 that Richard Auchmuty, an architect and philanthropist, had a brick three-story house built on the lot. Auchmuty moved to Bond Street from 16 Leroy Place and married Miss Mary Schermerhorn, the daughter of a Bond Street neighbor (Dunham 1917: 271, Old Resident 1889). The following year, Robert Tillotson purchased the property and almost immediately sold it to James Boyd, a merchant. The 1840 federal census identifies 15 residents (six men and nine women) of 34 Bond Street.

The 1840 Federal Census includes one male between 5 and 10 years of age, four males between 20 and 30 years, one male between 50 and 60 years, two females between 10 and 15 years, two females between 15 and 20 years, 3 females between 20 and 30 years, one female between 40 and 50 years, one female between 50 and 60 years, and one female between the age of 80 and 90 years.

Land records indicate that Boyd sold the property in 1847 to Henry Leverich, but continued to pay the property taxes through 1848. Henry Leverich, along with his brother Charles, was connected to the Bank of New York (Dunham 1917: 275). In 1851 Charles and Lucretia Deming purchased the property from Henry Leverich. Real estate

valuations and land records indicate that Lucretia Deming remained the owner of the property until at least 1863, although she may not have lived in the house. The 1857 Perris Atlas depicts the house as a brick structure with a small rear wood addition (see Figure 2).

Over the next decade the property had a series of owners until Laura Keene purchased it in 1870. It remained in her hands until 1889, with the exception of the years 1876 and 1877 when it was held in trust for her. It is likely that both Deming and Keene used the property for rental income. According to late nineteenth century maps, a wood addition covered the entire rear lot, but it did not have a basement. In 1889 the trustees of Keene's estate sold the property to Mary Pringle, who continued to use the building as rental property. By 1955 the building had been razed and the lot was being used for automobile parking.

#### 34 Bond Street Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Residential History

James Boyd and family 1836-1847 or 1848

Henry and Charles Leverich 1848-1851

Lucretia Deming (Boarders) 1851-1863

#### **Potential Resources**

Typically, the back lots of dwellings have the potential to contain a myriad of buried cultural resources, and in most cases they are the location of shaft features (wells, cisterns, and privies) used by the residents prior to the advent of public utilities. These resources are easily identified and often the receptacle of household refuse, especially when they were no longer needed. The shafts were usually filled and capped, providing stratified deposits within the feature. Because of the unique depth of these resources, the lowest levels are rarely disturbed even if the feature becomes truncated by subsequent historical activity. The deepest layers often act as a time capsule, preserving historical artifacts within the enclosed environment.

The excavation and identification of these potential "rear lot" resources might provide information on consumption patterns of the property occupants. Archaeologists have long considered that the types of material goods purchased by site occupants are strongly influenced by socioeconomic status, occupation, household composition, and ethnicity. Evidence of the changing neighborhood might also be observed. The project block and historic lots were a part of two rapid expansions of this neighborhood in Manhattan during the nineteenth century. During the 1830s an upper class neighborhood was established; the 1860s signaled the end of this initial development as the neighborhood changed to multi-family household tenancies.



### **III. FIELD METHODOLOGY**

The Stage 1A Archaeological Assessment identified a section of the project site as sensitive for historical resources (HPI 2003; see Figure 2). A visual inspection found that majority of the ground surface within the project site was covered by asphalt.

The surface of the northwesternmost portion of the rear lots at 32 and 34 Bond Street, however, had exposed soils and was covered with modern trash and some wild vegetation (see Photograph B). In order to examine the project site sufficiently, the Stage 1B field testing plan was designed to include a combination of hand and machine-aided methods to explore the area deemed sensitive.

The primary objective of the Stage 1B testing was to ascertain the presence or absence and nature of any buried cultural resources on the site. In order to achieve this goal, a number of field procedures were undertaken at the site that are briefly described as follows:

- 1) The location of a large test trench was selected based on the information derived from the Stage 1A Archaeological Assessment and the review of soil boring data;
- 2) The machine-excavated test trench and hand-excavated Shovel Test Pits (STPs) explored were studied and mapped (field investigations were restricted to the locations identified as sensitive for possible archaeological resources);
- 3) Soils in all test units were removed according to cultural levels;
- 4) Any features exposed during testing were explored by both mechanical and hand excavations;
- 5) All features were mapped and photographed; and,
- 6) All of the artifacts collected were appropriately packaged for removal to the laboratory (Appendix).

The field methodology planned for the project site called for the machine-aided excavation of a large 50 x 20 foot test trench. The following tasks were designed to ensure that the site and any potential features were completely explored. If distinct soil changes were encountered during excavation, the archaeologists would confirm

these changes by shovel shaving a portion of the stratum in order to record an accurate description. If a concentration of artifacts or a significantly different soil stratum was uncovered, the materials or soil layer would be assessed in order to determine if they were associated with any features or intact cultural surfaces and if further archaeological examination was warranted. If historical features were exposed by the backhoe, shovel shaving and/or hand excavation testing methods would be employed. Any features discovered would be sufficiently sampled so as to indicate if further testing was necessary. Anticipated features could include paving/drainage stones, retaining walls, trash deposits, foundations of unrecorded outbuildings, and possible shafts (wells, privies, cisterns).

If features were encountered during excavation, the testing plan called for each to be sufficiently sampled in order to evaluate (1) the horizontal and vertical distribution of artifacts/features within the site, and (2) the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the identified archaeological resource. In order to maximize the understanding of any recovered shaft features at the 32-40 Bond Street project site, the testing plan called for the interior/exterior on one side of the feature to be exposed in order to examine the stratigraphic layers within. This method was designed to allow for the potential recovery of information, such as the date of construction, the date the feature was discontinued or filled, and a sample of the variety of materials within the feature.

#### IV. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

On Thursday October 6, 2005 field testing at 32-34 Bond Street was completed. Four archaeologists conducted the fieldwork phase of the project over a period of four days. In order to facilitate the examination of the site, machine-aided excavation was utilized to remove surface refuse, as well as any fill layers containing twentieth century demolition debris. As mentioned above, the testing plan called for the excavation of one trench, placed corner to corner, across the backyard of the two former residences. A 3-5 foot buffer was left between the edge of the trench and the back property line (or adjacent building walls). The goal was to expose any buried intact historical yard surfaces and/or deeply buried cultural features. The archaeologists examined each of the two rear lots separately beginning with the portion of the trench in the 32 Bond Street back yard. As excavation progressed, the field archaeologists directed the backhoe operator to remove only shallow increments of soil when nearing the location of a possible historic buried ground surface.

Below is a brief review of the results of field testing undertaken at the two lots.

##### **32 Bond Street**

Excavation revealed seven distinct soil layers in this location (Figure 4; Photograph C). Four of these layers were associated with various fill episodes. The fill encountered appeared to be associated with the twentieth century demolition episodes that took place in the project site and possible filling activities that took place to create a level surface for the asphalt parking layer.

Following the removal of approximately one meter (ca. three feet) of overburden (fill), a yellowish brown buried "A horizon" was uncovered in a small portion of the trench that had not been disturbed by a basement (the former filled basement was observed in the western and southern portions of the trench). Machine-aided excavation attempted to further expose the remaining undisturbed stratum within the rear lot. Once the stratum was fully exposed, the archaeologists investigated three 50 x 50 cm shovel test units in

Typical Stratigraphy of Trench A, 32 Bond Street

Level	Depths	Description
1	0-35 cm	Sand and gravel fill with modern trash
2	35-45 cm	Dark gray fill and gravel with demolition debris (concrete, iron pipes)
3	45-76 cm	Dense layer of bricks and concrete debris
4	76-100 cm	Dark brown to black coarse sand/ash fill mixed with architectural debris, modern bottles (coke), electrical wire, asphalt, tar roofing fragments, safety glass
5	100-150 cm	Dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) silty sand (Buried A Horizon).
6	150-180 cm	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sand subsoil
7	180-201 cm	Brown (10YR 3/4) moist fine sand subsoil

order to determine the nature of the soil deposit and any possible features that would help date the stratum (see Figure 3).

- STP 1

The former yard surface was exposed in a very limited area (approximately 3 x 2.5 meters/10 x 8 feet). In one location an ash deposit was observed at the interface with the buried A-horizon, just north of the former basement foundation. Ash deposits are often identified with nineteenth century features, as it was typical to use this type of prevalent “trash” to fill and/or cover abandoned shafts. STP 1 was placed in this location to determine the depth of the ash and the potential presence of any features (see Figure 3). Excavation revealed that the ash was only a thin lens at the interface between the fill and the buried “A horizon.” The buried ground surface was identified as a brown (10YR 3/2-10YR 4/3) silty sand that contained a mixture of historic artifacts, typical for yard scatter. No significant numbers of diagnostic or datable materials were recovered. Instead, the assemblage mostly included very small fragments of undecorated whiteware, window glass, corroded and unidentified nails, and small pieces of machine made bottles (see Appendix). Excavation was halted when subsoil was encountered about 1.5 m below the present surface (Photograph D).

- **STP 2**

A second STP was placed to the north of STP 1 (see Figure 3). This test unit was excavated to confirm the stratigraphic sequence that was observed in STP 1 and to see if the yard scatter persisted across the layer. Although excavation revealed the same strata was present, the density of artifacts was considerably less. Only two artifacts were recovered near the base of the buried "A layer;" a small brick spall and a fragment of slipware (with a dotted design).

- **STP 3**

The third test unit examined was placed near the southeast side of the exposed "A horizon" (see Figure 3). Again, a similar stratigraphic sequence was observed. Artifacts similar to those recovered in STP 1 were collected. At the southern edge of the test unit, intrusive disturbed soils associated with the basement foundation were encountered. More modern artifacts associated with this disturbance (e.g., Pepsi bottle) were recovered from this intrusion.

Because of the lack of diagnostic materials and the small size of the artifacts recovered from the buried "A horizon" in each of these test units, little can be inferred from the assemblage beyond a mid-late nineteenth century date.

### **32 Bond Street, Feature 1, Brick Water Management (Dry Well)**

After clearing the remaining portion of the center of the back lot within the trench, the top of a brick water-management feature was exposed. A small metal plate that was moved when the area was cleared during machine excavation may have covered the surface of the feature. The top of the shaft was approximately 18" wide and had a ceramic drain pipe leading into the opening (Figure 5, Photograph E). The three-inch pipe was located on the surface of the buried "A horizon." Excavation exposed a brick bottle-shaped shaft feature (see Figures 5 and 6; Photographs E-G).

The southern side of the feature was carefully removed to enable excavation of the interior. Only the bottom of the feature was filled. The interior was bisected and all soils screened. Only a small number of artifacts were recovered, the majority dating from the late nineteenth through early twentieth centuries (see Appendix). Most of the artifacts were small in size (many less than .25" x .25"), indicating that they may have entered into the feature through the drainage pipe or through a small opening at the surface. Earlier artifacts in the interior assemblage number less than 15 (e.g., four pipe bowl fragments, eight cream-colored ceramic sherds). Numerous bricks spalls, unidentified metal and ceramic drainage pipe fragments were also noted). The artifacts likely fell into the feature through the narrow top. The interior was not mortared and there was no floor present at the base. No pipes were found intersecting with the feature below-ground. It is likely that the late nineteenth century feature was used for drainage in the rear yard.

The feature was not filled when it had outlived its purpose. Instead, it appears that the entire yard was filled when the building was razed and the top of the feature was covered. The dry well was encountered at a depth of 1.35 meters beneath the surface and the base of the feature extended to a depth of 2.8 meters. In order to excavate to the base of the feature the trench was canted and benches were created for stability. Excavation was halted approximately 60 cm below the feature (Photograph G).

### **32 Bond Street, Feature 2, Flagstone Path**

Approximately 60 centimeters from the eastern edge of the former back lot, Feature 2, a flagstone path (running N-S), was encountered at a depth of about 40 centimeters below the surface (Photograph H). The installation of the path had disturbed the buried "A" layer. The fill above the pathway contained a variety of twentieth-century architectural debris as well as fragments of modern bottles, plastic fragments, roof shingles, and several large fragments of modern plumbing fixtures. The flagstones were lifted and no artifacts were recovered from the soils beneath them. During testing, it was discovered that each of the flagstone pathways had thick stone sidewalls that were raised approximately 10 cm above the surface of the paths that they bordered (Photograph I).

Excavation found that the flagstones were placed above subsoil when the area was cleared and graded in order to establish the pathways. Only a few scattered lenses of the buried "A horizon" was observed when the flagstones were lifted.

- STP 4

A final shovel test pit was excavated in the area between the pathway and the eastern lot line (see Figure 3). A thick late nineteenth-early twentieth century domestic trash deposit was encountered (see Appendix). At the base of the deposit numerous burned materials were encountered (ceramic, glass, wood). The deposit extended partially along the path, but not beneath the stones. It is likely that the area to the east of the path served as a trash dump.

### 34 Bond Street

Following the removal of more than three feet of overburden (fill), an unanticipated concrete floor was encountered across almost the entire rear lot.

#### Typical Stratigraphy of Trench A, 34 Bond Street

Level	Depths	Description
1	0-35 cm	Sand and gravel fill with modern trash
2	35-50 cm	Dark gray fill and gravel with demolition debris (concrete, iron pipes)
3	50-80 cm	Dense layer of bricks and concrete debris
4	80-140 cm	Dark brown to black coarse sand/ash fill mixed with architectural debris, modern bottles (coke), electrical wire, asphalt, tar roofing fragments, safety glass)
5	140-155 cm	Concrete floor
6	155-160 cm	Dark brown to black coarse sand with small brick spalls
7	160-342cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/3) coarse sandy subsoil
8 <sup>1</sup>	343-360 cm	Reddish brown (10YR 6/3) fine sandy silt subsoil
9	360-379 cm	Brown (10YR 6/4) fine sandy silt

<sup>1</sup> Soil strata 8 and 9 were only encountered beneath the dry well.

Traces of a brick and cinder block foundation were present at the edges of the concrete floor. Four distinct soil layers were found above the concrete floor and four strata were found beneath it. The machine excavator removed the floor and found that throughout the majority of the rear lot only a thin layer of fill/architectural debris was present above subsoil. At the northern end of the trench, approximately three feet from the lot line, two features were encountered (Photographs J-L).

### **34 Bond Street, Stone Water Management (Dry Well) and Drainage Pad**

A stone-lined water management feature (dry well), similar in shape to the brick feature discovered in the adjacent rear lot, was uncovered near the northern edge of the rear lot. An inclined flagstone and brick drainage pad (see Photograph J) that extended downward from the eastern lot line into the opening at the top of the stone feature was also exposed.

The drainage pad was made up of an inclined flagstone base with brick side walls directing the water down into the stone dry well (see Figure 7). Excavators carefully removed the flagstones and bricks and the thin layer of soil below the drainage pad. No artifacts were recovered from beneath the drainage pad. Subsoil was encountered approximately 15-20 cm beneath the flagstones.

The top of the stone shaft feature was approximately 50 cm (just over 19 inches) wide (see Photographs K and L). Excavation exposed a stone bottle-shaped shaft feature. The southern side of the feature was carefully removed to enable excavation of the interior. Similar to the brick drainage feature in the adjacent lot, a void was present near the top of the feature and levels of soil fill were found near the base. The interior was bisected and all soils screened. Four distinct soil layers were encountered within the feature. Less than 75 artifacts, dating from the late nineteenth through the early twentieth centuries, were recovered (35 were small fragments of mammal bone). As with the drainage feature found in the adjacent lot, the artifacts recovered from the interior were small in size. In addition, a number of architectural fragments were noted (e.g., brick spalls, unidentified metal, sewer pipe, and concrete). The interior was not mortared and there was no floor to



the feature. It is likely that this feature was also used for drainage in the rear yard of this lot. The top of the feature was encountered approximately 1.62 meters from the surface and the base extended to a depth of 3.32 meters (see Figure 7; Photograph L). The sidewalls were canted and benches were established for support and stability during the excavation of this feature.

No features dating to the early-mid nineteenth century residential occupation of the site were encountered. Therefore, no further archaeological research is warranted for the Lots at 32 and 34 Bond Street.

## **V. SUMMARY AND INTERPRETIVE ANALYSIS**

### **32 Bond Street**

Excavation of the rear lot at 32 Bond Street encountered several fill layers beneath the asphalt and surface debris. The deeper fill layers comprised of architectural rubble and twentieth century materials (bottles, corroded metal fragments, plastic pipes, sewer pipe fragments, floor tiles). The third soil stratum, found in a small area, was a layer of buried topsoil. The top of a brick lined shaft feature was discovered in this stratum but it was found to lack significant archaeological deposits. The eastern edge of the lot and the buried "A level" in that location was disturbed when the area was cleared and graded for the twentieth century flagstone path. Subsoil was encountered beneath the buried topsoil. This stratum had evidence of leaching from the darker soils above.

### **34 Bond Street**

In summary, beneath the mixed modern fill layers containing architectural rubble and modern trash (plastic coffee cup lids, aluminum soda cans, bottles, metal pipes), a thick stratum of intense fill/demolition (bricks, stone lintels, wood fragments, metal pipe fragments, wire, large pieces of porcelain bathroom fixtures, tar/shingle roofing materials) was observed. This layer also included twentieth century artifacts ("Coke" bottles, liquor pints, plastic fragments, wires, vinyl fragments). A concrete basement floor was encountered beneath the fill. Two features located at the northern end of the lot were discovered beneath the concrete floor. Cartographic research indicates that by 1885 an addition was present in the rear lot at 34 Bond Street. The floor of this one-story addition may have been altered during the twentieth century when more modern concrete and cinderblock block floor was installed to create a partial basement. The mid-to-late nineteenth century feature was likely covered at that time, allowing the mix of artifacts into the interior. Unlike most shaft features that have outlived their usefulness, the interior was not intentionally filled.

### *Water-Management-Drainage Features (Dry Wells)*

Typically, there are three main shaft features associated with nineteenth century domestic sites (i.e., privies, wells, and cisterns). Privies are associated with waste disposal and are

typically constructed of stone, wood, or brick. The traditional placement of outbuildings and shaft features is usually to the rear of the house. Because of the space constrictions on urban lots, many property owners found creative ways of utilizing available space. It is possible that the early privies at the Bond Street lots were not located at the rear of the lot, but closer to the original structures since no archaeological evidence of their existence was found. If that is the case, they were likely destroyed when the additions were constructed.

Wells are usually deep narrow shafts that extend down to the water table. The water is accessed via a rope and pail or via a hand pump. Wells, particularly in urban settings, are easily contaminated as the ground water is exposed to waste in the soils. Cisterns are usually self-contained water management features that provided site occupants with an alternative to wells on homelots. Typically constructed of brick the interiors of these round or oval shaped "tanks" were usually lined with mortar and later cement. Rainwater was collected via a series of roof gutters and piped into the body of the cistern. Any dirt or silt would then fall to the bottom. Within the dwelling a hand-pump, connected to the cistern via a pipe about midway up the side, was used to draw the water from the tank into the building.

Additional water management features are also found at many residential sites. These features include dry wells, drains, and collection pools. Each of these was used to help control excess water within a site. Dry wells are usually considered underground storage facilities for storm water runoff. Simple dry wells can be very small and contain pebbles or stones to facilitate drainage. Larger, and more complex dry wells are often built in areas where the occupants want to insure that no runoff will remain on the surface. Dry wells are not mortared as their sole purpose is to allow water to percolate out and down into the surrounding soils.

The dry wells found at 32 and 34 Bond Street represent the more complex types of these features. Although constructed of different materials, both of the features revealed during testing are similar in design. The shadow of the roofline for the former residence at 32

Bond Street indicates that the structure had a severely sloped roof (Photograph M). It is likely that during intense storms, the water runoff was overwhelming in the rear yard. Periodic flooding of the yard likely encouraged the installation of dry wells. Dry wells were likely common features in urban saturated yard areas. A review of numerous *New York Times* articles indicates that there was great concern about the cleanliness of yard features during the nineteenth century when epidemics were common in the City. In 1879 the *New York Times* published a circular issued by the National Board of Health titled "Methods of Disinfection." The article contained a series of recommendations for residents of New York including the following:

Every privy vault, underground water cistern, dry well or closed cellar connected with houses in which yellow fever existed last year, and which may not have been opened since that date, should not be reopened, but if possible should be covered with several feet of earth (July 30, 1879).

Many of the drainage features uncovered in urban contexts are truncated or disturbed by later construction. Because of the similarity to more complicated shaft features (e.g., cisterns, privies), drainage wells, or dry wells, might often be mistaken for their more prevalent cousins. What distinguishes drainage features from cisterns is the absence of a watertight interior. The lack of mortar on the inside walls as well as a base, encourages liquids to drain through the walls and/or become absorbed into the strata below the feature. What distinguishes a privy from a dry well is the size of the feature and the need for a large opening at the top to facilitate periodically cleaning, particularly in an urban environment.

In some cases, wells and cisterns no longer needed for water, were re-utilized as privies or cesspools. For example, Jean Howson's research found that following the introduction of an effective water system in Manhattan, wells and rainwater cisterns were reused as privies (1994: 141-142). Similar to other shaft features, when dry wells have outlived their usefulness, they are reused, filled or covered. Subsequent construction may truncate these features and thus make it difficult to determine their original function. The features located in the Bond Street lots had no evidence that they were used for any purpose other

than facilitating drainage (e.g., no human waste, lime, or unrelated sand deposits were found).

In addition, the fact that the tops of the features and the associated pipe and drainage pad were still *in situ* clearly confirms the function of these features as dry wells. The construction date of the two water management features appears to have been during the second half of the nineteenth century when a variety of inhabitants occupied the residences. Further, the dry wells appear to have been covered at different times when they were no longer needed by the occupants of the two houses. Therefore, the features cannot be definitively attributed to any specific site occupant.

## **VI. RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Over the four days of archaeological field testing at the two Bond Street lots, one trench and four STPs were excavated. Testing was conducted in the rear yards of the 32 and 34 Bond Street lots, locations that had the potential for early nineteenth century homelot features. Four historical features, dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, were uncovered and recorded by the team of four archaeologists. They included two dry wells and a flagstone pathway. Each of the features that were identified during testing was completely excavated by the archaeologists. Researchers also found that a considerable amount of unrecorded disturbance was present in each of the project lots tested.

The field testing concluded that if early nineteenth century features were once present within these lots, they were likely obliterated by twentieth century construction and demolition activities. No evidence of intact features or deposits associated with the early nineteenth century residential use of these lots was found. Therefore, no further archaeological consideration is warranted for these resources.

## VII. REFERENCES

### Board of Alderman

- 1857 *Annual Report of the Croton Aqueduct Department*. Charles Baker, New York.

### Blackmar, Elizabeth

- 1989 *Manhattan For Rent, 1785-1859*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York.

### Bromley, George Washington

- 1897 *Atlas of the City of New York*. G.W. Bromley and Co., New York. Also 1916, 1934, 1955, and 1974.

### Colton, J.H.

- 1836 *Topographical Map of the City and County of New York and the Adjacent Country*. J.H. Colton & Co., New York.

### Doggett, J.

- 1851 *Doggett's New York City Street Directory*. John Doggett, Jr. Publisher, New York.

### Doggett, J.

- 1848- *New York City Directory*. John Doggett Jr. Publisher, New York.  
1853

### Doggett, J.

- 1854 *New York City Directory*. Charles R. Rode Publisher, New York.

### Dripps, Matthew

- 1852 *Map of the City of New York Extending Northward to 50th Street*. Surveyed and Drawn by John F. Harrison, New York.

### Dunham, Sturges

- 1917 "Bond Street." In *Valentine's Manual of the City of New York*. Volume 2. New York.

### Hooker, W.

- 1829 *Plan of the City of New York*. Engraved for the Strangers Guide, New York. W. Hooker, New York.
- 1831 *Map of the City of New York*. Map Division, New York Public Library.
- 1838 *Pocket Plan of the City of New York*. W. Hooker, New York.

Howson, Jean

- 1994 "The Archaeology of 19<sup>th</sup> century Health and Hygiene at the Sullivan Street Site in New York City." In *Northeast Historical Archaeology* Vol. 21-22. Nan Rothschild and Diana diZerega Wall editors. Pp. 137-160.

Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.

- 2000 *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment: 32-40 Bond Street, New York, New York*. Report prepared for BD Hotels.

Lockwood, Charles

- 1972 *Bricks and Brownstone; the New York Row House, 1783-1929, an Architectural and Social History*. McGraw Hill, New York.

Meyer, Joseph

- 1844 *Plan of New York*.

Old Resident

- 1889 "Bond Street Three Score Years Ago." *Evening Post*, July 13, 1889.

Perris, William

- 1857 *Maps of the City of New York*.

Robinson, Edward

- 1885 *Robinson's Atlas of the City of New York*. E. Robinson and R. Pidgeon, New York.

Sanborn Map Co.,

- 1904 *Insurance Maps, Borough of Manhattan*. (Also 1921 and 1951).

Stokes, I.N.P.

- 1915- *The Iconography of Manhattan Island 1408-1909*. Vols. 1-6.  
1926 Robert H. Dodd, New York.

TRC Environmental Corp.

- 2000 *Draft Environmental Report. Bond Street Hotel Project: 32-40 Bond Street, New York City*. Report prepared for B & D Hotels. August.  
  
2000 *Draft Geotechnical Report. Bond Street Hotel Project: 32-40 Bond Street, New York City*. Report prepared for B & D Hotels. July.

USGS

- 1978 *Topographic Map, Jersey City Quadrangle*. United States Geological Service.



Viele, Egbert

1865 *Sanitary and Topographic Atlas of the City of New York*. Egbert E. Viele, New York.

1874 *Topographical Atlas of the City of New York including the annexed Territory*. Egbert E. Viele, New York.

Wall, Diana

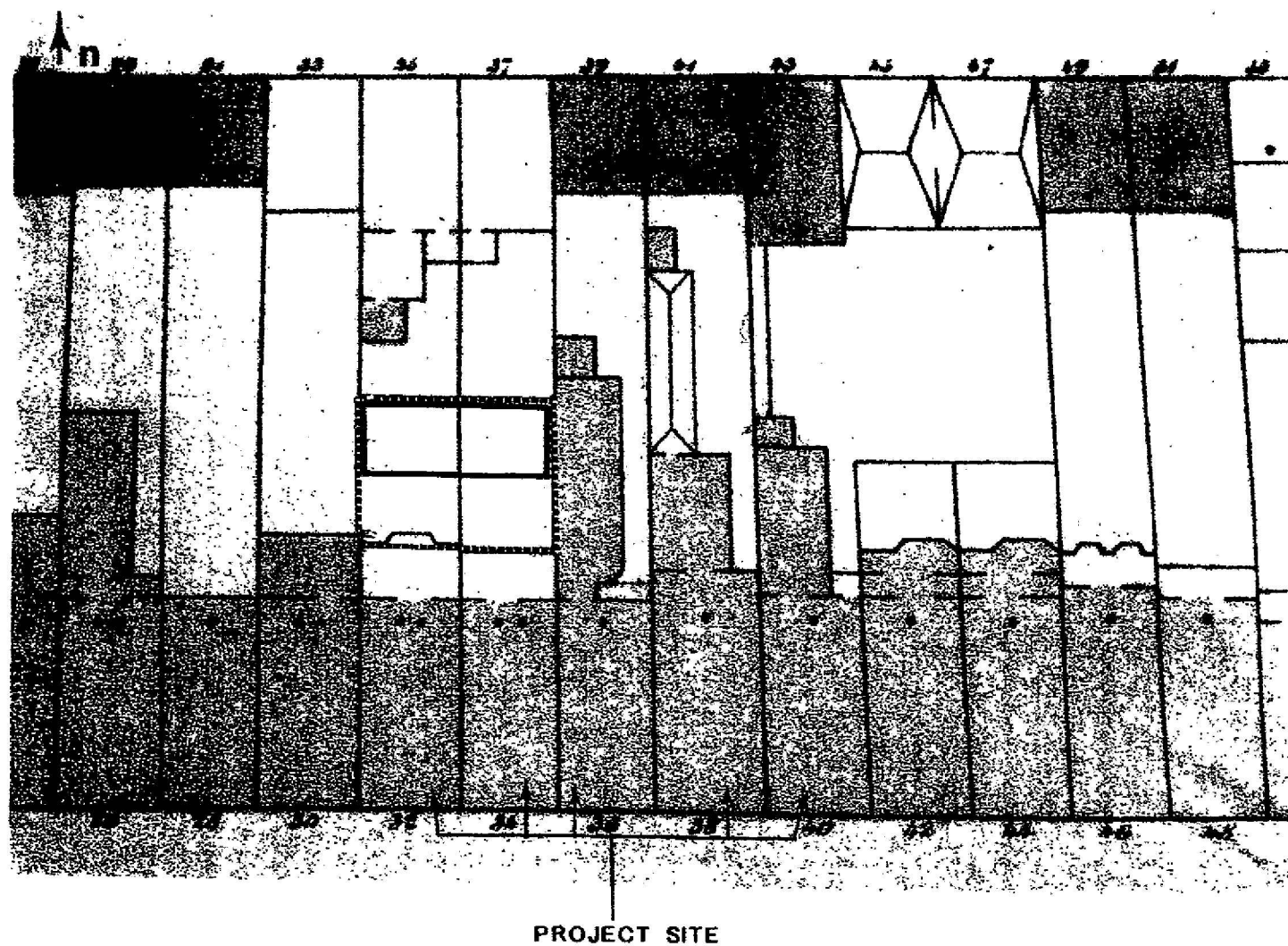
1991 *The Archaeological Excavations at the Old Merchant's House, 29 East 4<sup>th</sup> Street, New York, New York*. Interim Report.

Wilson, H. (compiler)

1845- *Trow's New York City Directory*. John F. Trow Publishers,  
1897 New York.



Figure 1. U.S.G.S. Topographic Map Showing Project Site Location.



----- Area of Archaeological Sensitivity (from Perris, 1857)

—— Location of Proposed 50 x 20 foot Test Trench

**Figure 2. Archaeological Sensitivity.**

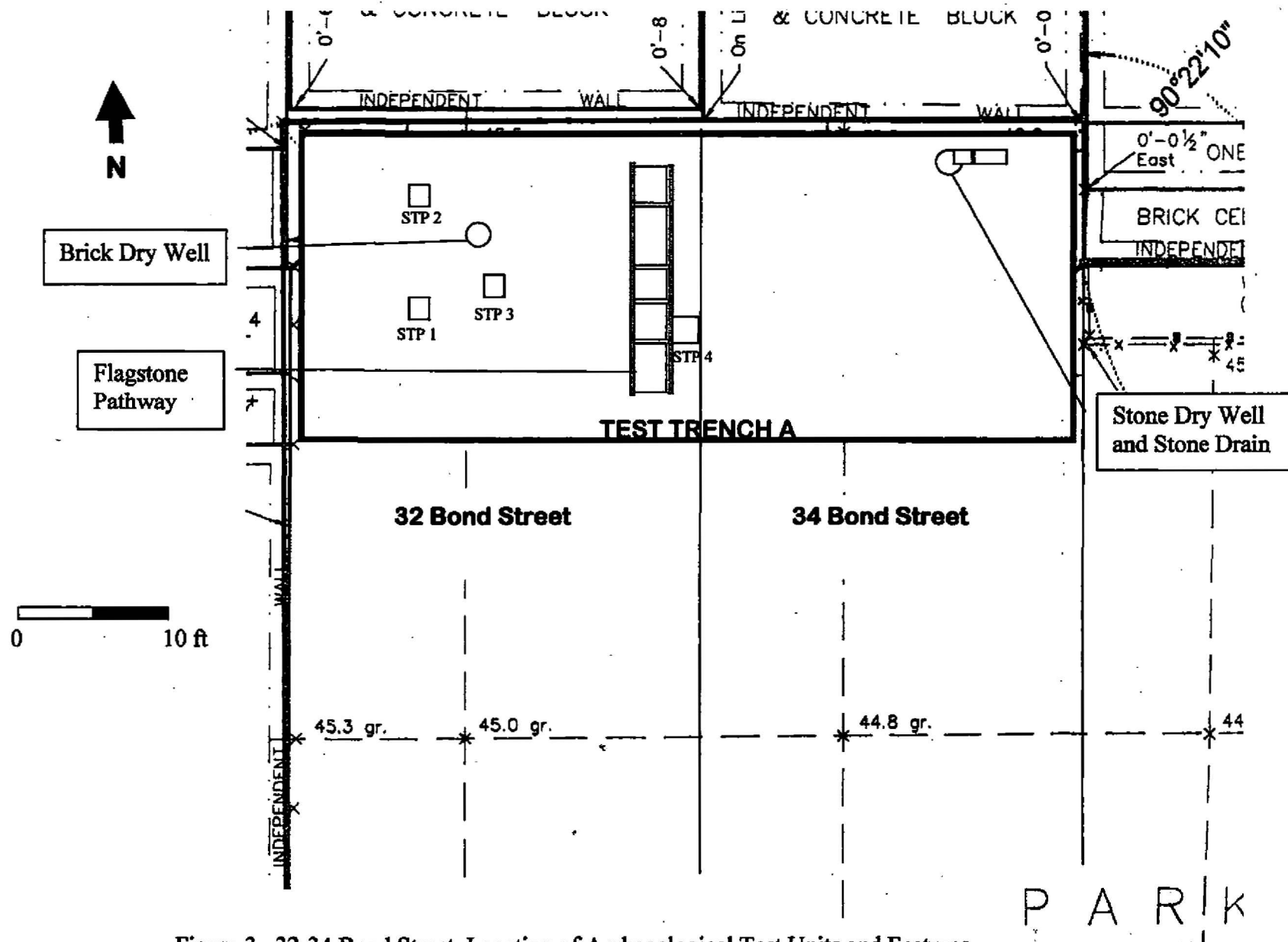
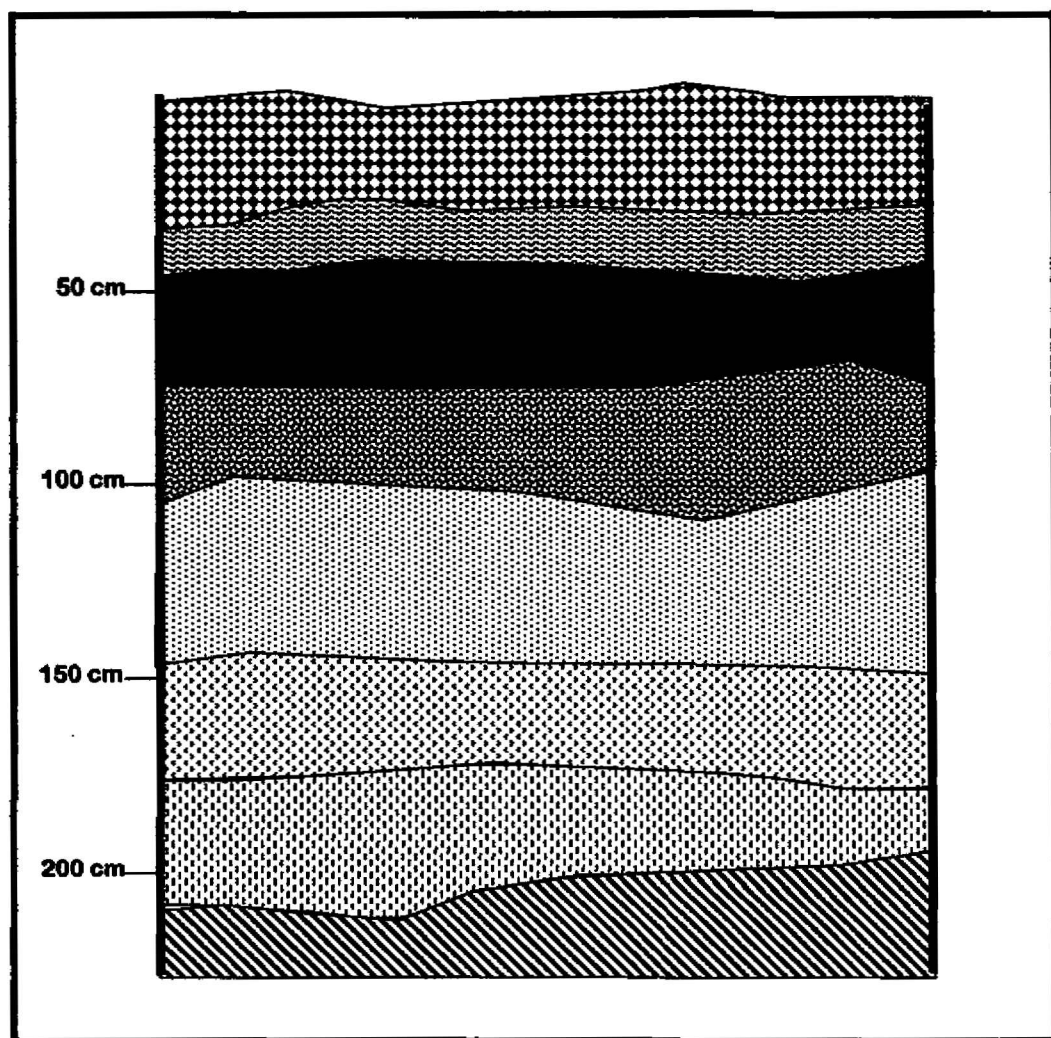


Figure 3. 32-34 Bond Street, Location of Archaeological Test Units and Features.













-  Sand and gravel fill with modern trash
-  Dark gray fill and gravel with demolition debris (concrete, iron pipes)
-  Dense layer of bricks and concrete debris
-  Dark brown to black coarse sand/ash fill mixed with architectural debris
-  Dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) to brown (10YR 4/3) silty sand (Buried A Horizon)
-  Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) coarse sand subsoil
-  Brown (10YR 3/4) moist fine sand subsoil
-  Unexcavated Brown (10YR 3/4) moist fine

Figure 4. Soil Profile of Trench A.

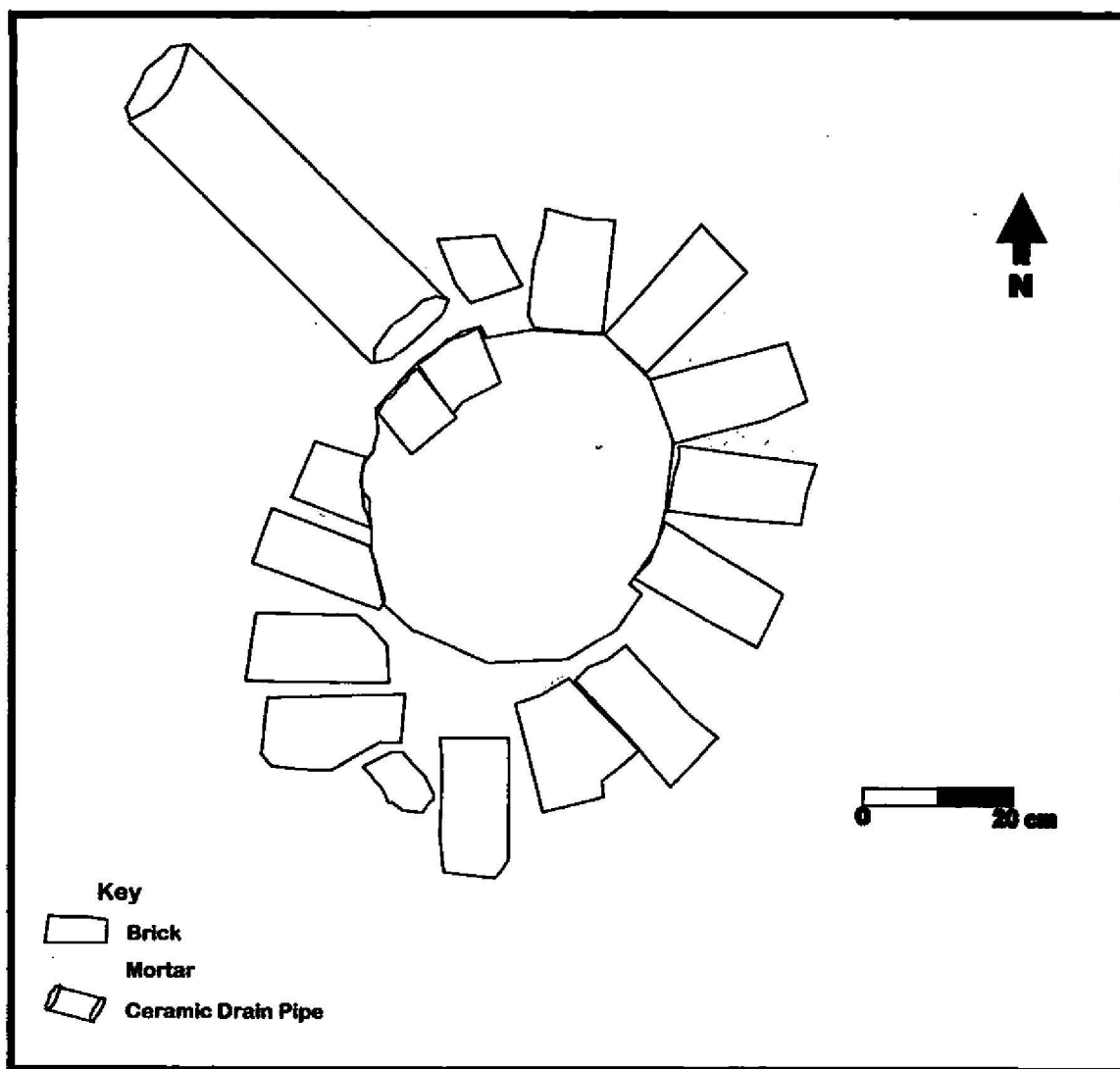


Figure 5. Plan of the top of the Brick Dry Well at 32 Bond Street.

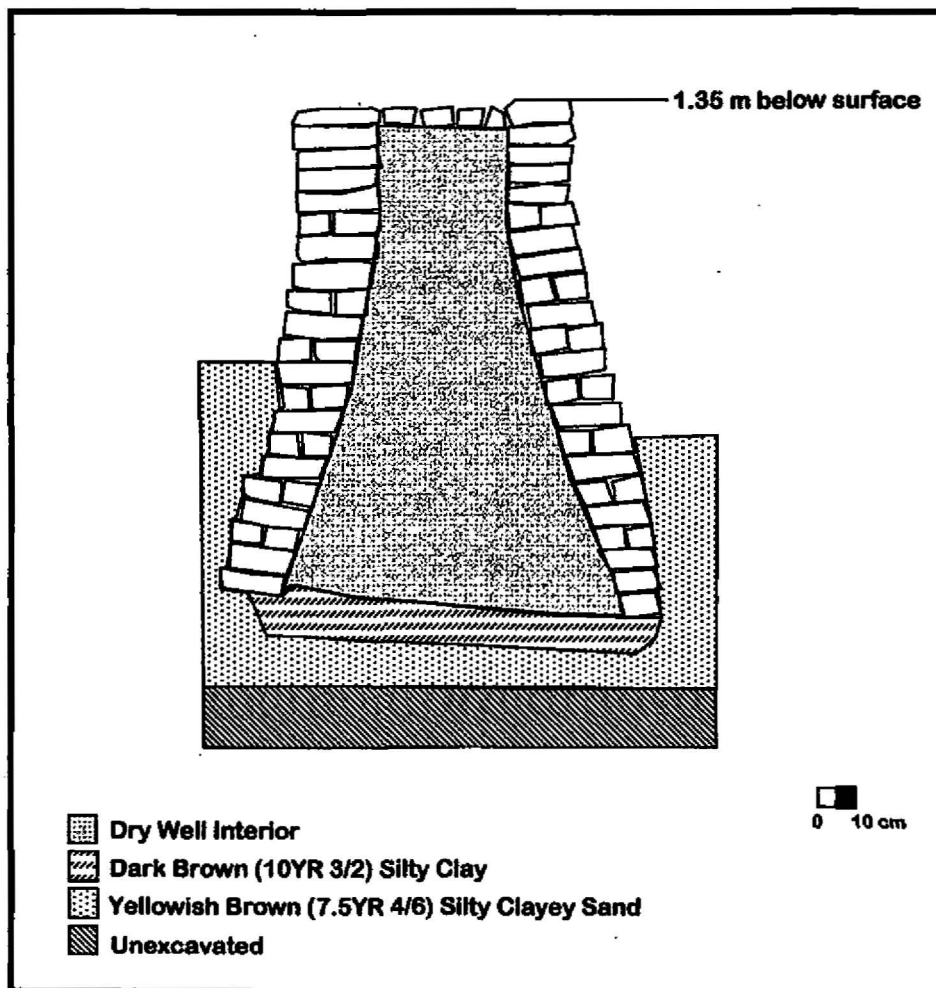


Figure 6. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Section of Brick Dry Well.

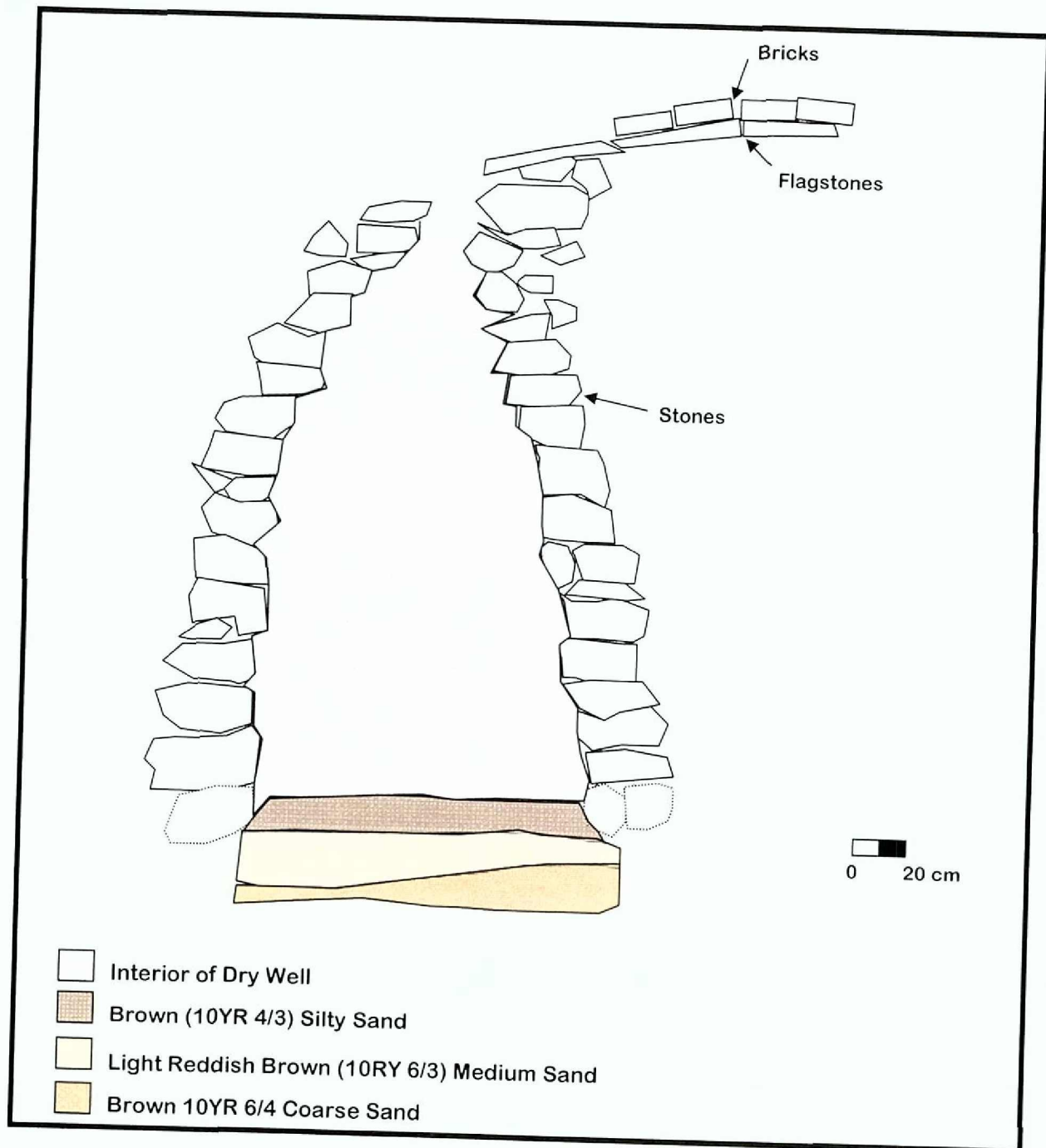


Figure 7. 34 Bond Street, Section of Stone Dry Well.





Photograph A. Photograph of the location of Test Trench A Prior to Excavation.



Photograph B. View of the 32-40 Bond Street Project Site, facing west.





Photograph C. North Wall of Trench A, 32 Bond Street.

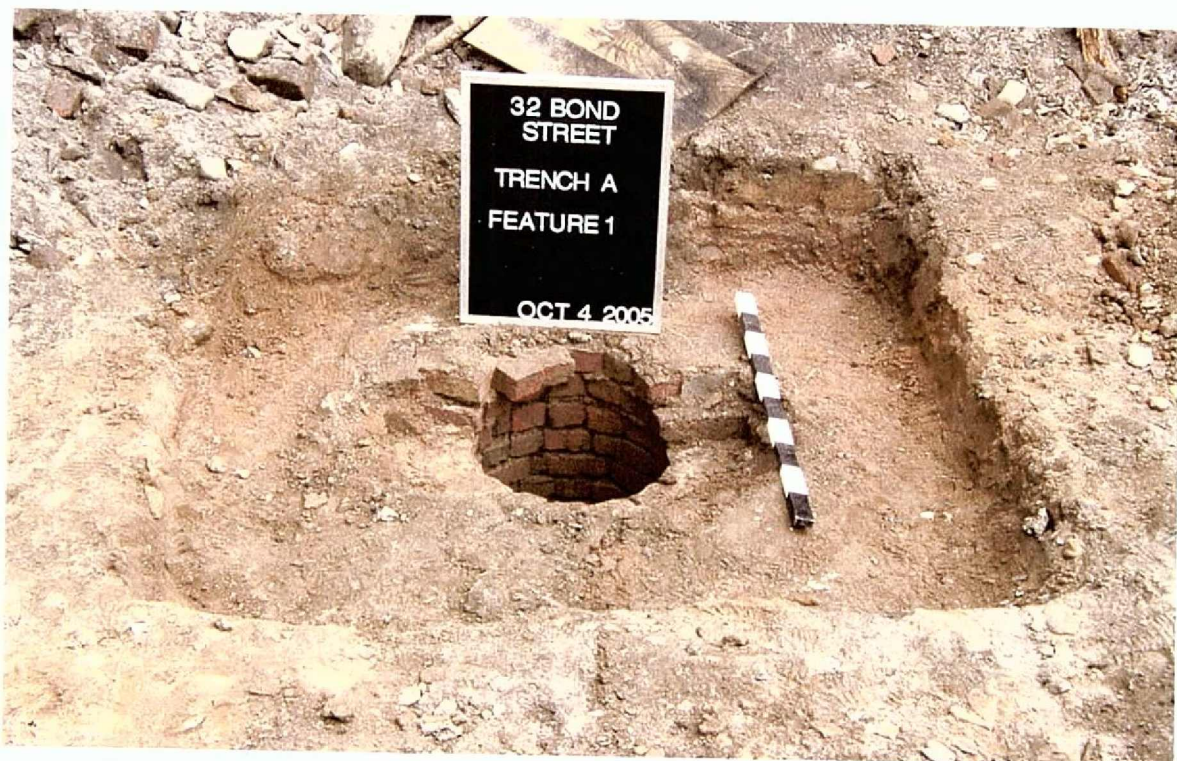


Photograph D. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Shovel Test Pit 1.





Photograph E. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Brick Dry Well.



Photograph F. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Brick Dry Well.





Photograph G. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Brick Dry Well, Final.



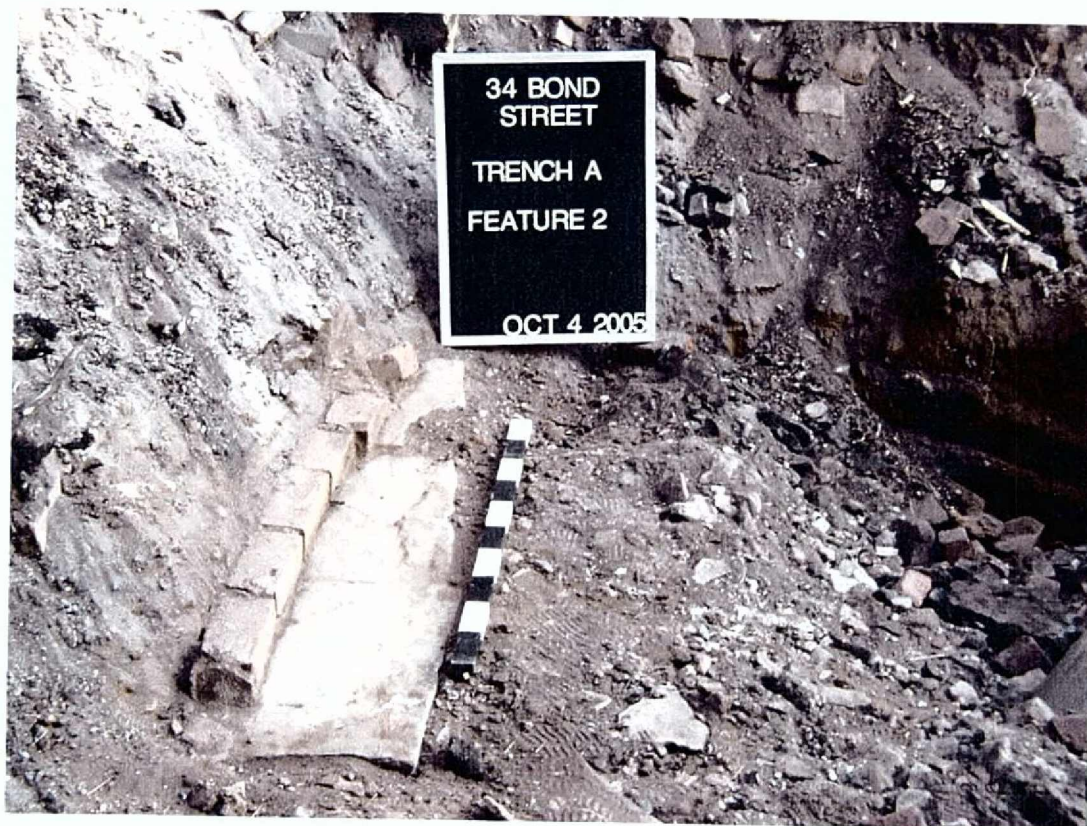


Photograph H. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Flagstone Path.



Photograph I. 32 Bond Street, Trench A, Flagstone Path.





Photograph J. 34 Bond Street, Trench A, Drain.



Photograph K. 34 Bond Street, Trench A, Stone Dry Well.





Photograph L. 34 Bond Street, Trench A, Stone Dry Well, Final.



Photograph M. Roofline of the Former 32 Bond Street Residence.



Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts, Shovel Test Pits

Lot/Unit	Level	#	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
32 Bond/STP 1	1	7	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, ribbed
32 Bond/STP 1	1	1	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, ribbed, burned
32 Bond/STP 1	1	1	Architectural		Clay		Brick	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	1	2	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/STP 1	1	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Unidentified	Flat	Unidentified	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	1	1	Unaffiliated				Band Aid	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	14	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	7	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	1 burned
32 Bond/STP 1	2	5	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment	unglazed
32 Bond/STP 1	2	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	molded rim
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	annular blue/brown decoration
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Spall	black glazed
32 Bond/STP 1	2	7	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	2	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	3	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Neck	shoulder-lip pharmacy
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	bone	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	2	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Unaffiliated	Glass	Colorless		Vessel	Fragment	stem
32 Bond/STP 1	2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Unidentified	Fragment	large
32 Bond/STP 1	2	3	Unaffiliated	Metal		Flat	Unidentified	Fragment	small rectangular
32 Bond/STP 1	3	5	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	3	1	Architectural				Mortar	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	3	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/STP 1	3	1	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	3	1	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Unidentified	Shell	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 1	3	6	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Unidentified	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 2	1	1	Architectural		Clay		Brick	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 2	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff body	Vessel	Fragment	slip decorated, dotted

Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts, Shovel Test Pits

Lot/Unit	Level	#	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
32 Bond/STP 3	1	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	15	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, ribbed
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, with paint attached
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Architectural	Ceramic	Earthenware		Tile	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment	rim, green glaze
32 Bond/STP 3	1	6	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Bowl	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray body	Bottle	Fragment	brown salt glaze
32 Bond/STP 3	1	2	Architectural	Ceramic	Stoneware	Buff body	Water Pipe	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Bowl	Fragment	mend, molded, incised "V"
32 Bond/STP 3	1	3	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	3	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	pharmacy
32 Bond/STP 3	1	3	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	partial embossed letters
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	soda, embossed "PE"psi
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Blue Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Green	Mold Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	2	Food Related	Glass	Dark Green	Mold Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	2	Unaffiliated	Glass	Colorless		Unidentified	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless		Stopper	Complete	mend, small
32 Bond/STP 3	1	2	Unaffiliated	Metal	Unidentified	Flat	Unidentified	Fragment	strap?
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Unaffiliated	Unidentified			Furnace Scale	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	1	Clothing	Fabric			Unidentified	Fragment	black
32 Bond/STP 3	1	7	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	1	2	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Cut	Bone	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Architectural	Stone	Marble		Mantle?	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	4	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Granite	Vessel	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Spall	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Jar	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff body	Vessel	Fragment	brown glaze
32 Bond/STP 3	2	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment	clear glaze

**Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts, Shovel Test Pits**

<b>Lot/Unit</b>	<b>Level</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Functional Group</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Object</b>	<b>Part</b>	<b>Description</b>
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/STP 3	2	6	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Related	Glass	Dark Green	Mold Made	Bottle	Fragment	high kick
32 Bond/STP 3	2	2	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Flask	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Lid	Fragment	canning jar
32 Bond/STP 3	2	2	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment	rodent
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Cut	Bone	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 3	2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Tusk	Fragment	small
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Bowl	Fragment	mend, J.M. & Co. mark 1895-1904, Glasgow Pottery, Trenton
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Cup	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	6	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	mend, brown transferprint flowers, planter?
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	15	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	burned
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	7	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Bowl	Fragment	burned
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	4	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	White Body	Pitcher	Fragment	mend, white interior, brown exterior
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	White Body	Vessel	Fragment	handle, brown glaze
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	handle, molded, gold gilt
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	molded exterior
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	gold gilt, molded flower design
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	handpainted green & red flower decoration
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Bowl	Fragment	handpainted brown decoration
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment	base, undecorated
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment	rim, undecorated
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Figurine?	Fragment	molded exterior, pink decoration
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Ceramic	Stoneware		Pipe	Fragment	sewer?
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Smoking	Ceramic	Kaolin		Pipe Stem	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	17	Architectural	Glass	Tinted	Flat	Window	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	4	Architectural	Glass	Tinted	Flat	Window	Fragment	melted
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	4	Architectural	Glass	Tinted	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, ribbed
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	36	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	3	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	melted

# Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts, Shovel Test Pits

Lot/Unit	Level	#	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	5	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	embossed "Edward Frank, Newark NJ"
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	7	Food Related	Glass	Light tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	9	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	embossed with various unidentified letters
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	melted, embossed "sold"
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	4	Food Related	Glass	light green tint	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	base, undecorated
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	12	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	embossed with various unidentified letters
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine Made	Flask	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	7	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	melted
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	3	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	13	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Vessel	Fragment	thick
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Neck	with applied rounded blob top
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	3	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Tumbler	Fragment	rim
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	5	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Tumbler	Fragment	paneled
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	3	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Vessel	Fragment	cannister with lip and decoration around rim
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Vessel	Fragment	pressed
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	7	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Tumbler	Fragment	starburst base, paneled sides
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	from small vessel
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	flat patent lip
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Jar	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Cut	Bone	Fragment	sheep ankle bone
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	20	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	3	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment	burned
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	6	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Cut	Bone	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Cut	Bone	Fragment	burned
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	4	Food Remains	Organic	Bird	Uncut	Bone	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Fish	Uncut	Bone	Fragment	vertebra
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	5	Clothing	Organic	Leather		Shoe	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Clothing	Organic	Leather		Shoe	Fragment	with metal eye
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Clothing	Organic	Fabric		Cotton	Fragment	black
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	17	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron	Flat	Unidentified	Fragment	sheet
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Unaffiliated	Metal	Tin	Flat	Unidentified	Fragment	sheet

Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts, Shovel Test Pits

Lot/Unit	Level	#	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron	Flat	Strap	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	27	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	5	Unaffiliated	Metal	Brass	Furniture	Hardware	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Unaffiliated	Metal	White	Flat	Unidentified	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Washer	Complete	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Copper		Tube	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	White		Unidentified	Fragment	small decorative
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Unidentified	Fragment	large, handle with screw threads
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	2	Unaffiliated	Glass	Unidentified		Bottle	Fragment	melted with metal attached
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Architectural	Metal	Copper		Hinge	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	White		Unidentified	Fragment	small, rectangular
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	6	Unaffiliated	Organic	Wood		Charcoal	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated				Furnace Scale	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated				Slag	Fragment	
32 Bond/STP 4	1/2	1	Unaffiliated		Rubber		Unidentified	Fragment	black

Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts, Brick Dry Well

Lot/Feature	Level/Depth	#	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, ribbed
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	5	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, ribbed, black on one side
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	3	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, safety, with wire
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	5	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	3	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	neck-lip, crown
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine-made	Vessel	Fragment	bottle or jar base with embossed circles
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	green decoration around rim
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Copper		Tube	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Tube	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	1	Clothing	Personal	Copper		Button	Complete	military, with anchor decoration
32 Bond/1	Above 1.32m	4	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Unidentified	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	9	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	4	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, ribbed
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	2	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	with interior wire
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray-body	Vessel	Fragment	salt-glazed base
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	4	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Cream-colored	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated body
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Cream-colored	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated rim
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Cream-colored	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated base
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff-body	Vessel	Fragment	yellow glaze
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Vessel	Fragment	blue transferprint
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	handpainted blue
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	7	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Bowl	Fragment	orange decoration - butterfly
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	orange & red handpainted decoration
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	9	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	3	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	lip
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	lip
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	embossed "UID"
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	4	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	3	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Related	Glass	Olive Green	Mold	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Unaffiliated	Glass	Milk	Machine-made	Container	Fragment	

Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts, Brick Dry Well

Lot/Feature	Level/Depth	#	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	6	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	4	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron	Flat	Unidentified	Fragment	strap?
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	5	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Unidentified	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	4	Unaffiliated	Unidentified			Furnace Scale	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Unaffiliated	Unidentified			Slag	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	3	Unaffiliated	Ceramic	Stoneware		Sewer Pipe	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	4	Clothing	Organic	Leather		Shoe	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Clothing	Personal	Porcelain	2-hole	Button	Complete	white
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Unaffiliated	Personal	Lead		Pencil	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	1	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Oyster	Shell	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.32-1.53 m	2	Smoking	Ceramic	Kaolin		Pipe Bowl	Fragment	molded, early 19th century
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	10	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	4	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff-body	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	undecorated
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Vessel	Fragment	metal attached
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Spall	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	rims, with orange decoration
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	1	Food Related	Glass	Dark Green	Mold Made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	1	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Unidentified	Shell	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	3	Unaffiliated	Glass	Tinted		Lamp chimney	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	2	Unaffiliated	Glass	Colorless		Lamp chimney	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	7	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Unidentified	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	2	Smoking	Ceramic	Kaolin		Pipe Bowl	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	2	Smoking	Ceramic	Kaolin		Pipe stem	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	1.5-1.75 m	1	Clothing	Ceramic	Porcelain		Button	Complete	molded, blue flower, single hole
32 Bond/1	between bricks	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Spall	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Spall	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	6	Architectural	Ceramic	Stoneware		Water Pipe	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	Vessel	Spall	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	6	Architectural	Glass	Tinted	Flat	Window	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	2	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	with interior wire
32 Bond/1	between bricks	5	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine-made	Bottle	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	2	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine-made	Jar	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine-made	Container	Fragment	pressed

Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street, Catalog of Recovered Artifacts, Brick Dry Well

Lot/Feature	Level/Depth	#	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
32 Bond/1	between bricks	6	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	1	Architectural				Mortar	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	2	Unaffiliated			Anthracite	Coal	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	1	Unaffiliated				Slag	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	14	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	1	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Clam	Shell	Fragment	
32 Bond/1	between bricks	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	White		Unidentified	Fragment	small, rectangular



Appendix: 32-34 Bond Street Catalog of Recovered Artifacts. Stone Dry Well

Lot/Feature	Level/Depth	#	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description	
34 Bond/1	2	1	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	1	Architectural		Clay		Brick	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	3	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Cream-colored	Vessel	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	unidentified orange decoration	
34 Bond/1	2	2	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	burned	
34 Bond/1	2	3	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine made	Bottle	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	24	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	9	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Cut	Bone	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	1	Food Remains	Organic	Shell	Unidentified	Shell	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Unidentified	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	1	Unaffiliated			Anthracite	Coal	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	2	Unaffiliated	Ceramic	Stoneware		Sewer Pipe	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	2	1	Unaffiliated	Metal			Slag	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	3	3	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	3	4	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	3	2	Food Related	Glass	Black	Machine made	Bottle	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	3	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Ironstone	Vessel	Spalls		
34 Bond/1	3	1	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	3	1	Smoking	Ceramic	Kaolin		Pipe Bowl	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	4	2	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Nail	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	4	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Vessel	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	4	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	4	4	Food Related	Glass	Colorless		Vessel	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	4	1	Unaffiliated			Anthracite	Coal	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	between stones	2	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	between stones	1	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	burned	
34 Bond/1	between stones	1	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	thick, black on one side	
34 Bond/1	between stones	3	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine made	Bottle	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	between stones	1	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine made	Bottle	Fragment	lip, crown	
34 Bond/1	between stones	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Soft Paste	Vessel	Fragment	exterior brown glaze	
34 Bond/1	between stones	1	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	post removal	2	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	post removal	2	Food Remains	Organic	Mammal	Uncut	Bone	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	post removal	1	Unaffiliated	Metal	Iron		Unidentified	Fragment		
34 Bond/1	post removal	1	Unaffiliated			Anthracite	Coal	Fragment		