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HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES INC.



Memorandum: 235 Bowery Street, Block 426/Lot 12, Manhattan Archaeological Field Investigation

4/9/06

INTRODUCTION and FIELD METHODOLOGY

The as-of-right construction activities for the New Museum of Contemporary Art at 235 Bowery Street, Manhattan (Block 426, Lot 12), revealed the presence of human bone fragments at the eastern end of the construction site on the abutting lot, located at 195-197 Chrystie Street (Figure 1). Construction activities on the adjacent lot were undertaken based on an agreement between the New Museum of Contemporary Art and the owner of 195-197 Chrystie Street for purposes of foundation support. Construction excavations were halted and the area where the remains were observed was covered and protected from accidental intrusions. Subsequent to communication with, and an on-site visit by, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYCLPC), the Museum contacted Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) for assistance with the archaeological evaluation and professional removal of the bone fragments and associated strata that might be associated with St. Philips Cemetery (195-197 Chrystie Street).

Archaeological field testing was planned to determine the nature of the soil strata uncovered between a crude, partially mortared stone and brick wall (on the 195-197 Chrystie Street parcel) and the eastern edge of the 235 Bowery Street property. An area adjacent to the stone and brick wall, approximately 12.5 meters by 1.5 meters in size, was explored during the field investigation. In order to maintain control over the excavation site, the test area was initially divided into six units (Test Units A-F; Photographs A). Each unit was approximately 2 meters by 1.5 meters in size (see Figure 7). Prior to the onset of excavation the surface of each test unit was carefully inspected for exposed osteological and cultural materials. All of the fragmentary osteological materials were carefully bagged separately from the cultural material collected. Each soil stratum encountered was explored and documented and the osteological and cultural artifacts in each level were noted in order to determine their context and integrity as well as to further ascertain whether or not any potential *in situ* cultural resources were extant¹. During testing, five of the Test Units were hand excavated and soil was sifted through ¼-inch screen. A backhoe was used to clear the unconsolidated demolition debris and fill at the southern end of the excavation area in the location of Test Unit F. Throughout the investigation, all artifacts were collected and bagged in the field. The appropriate field notations, drawings, and photographs were made during field testing.

The field investigation was completed over a period of two days (January 29 and 30, 2006) by five archaeologists and one physical anthropologist. As part of this study a brief review of the history of land-use at 235 Bowery Street and 195-197 Chrystie Street lots was undertaken.²

Summary of the History of the New Museum Site, 235 Bowery Street

Mid-19th century maps indicate that the three historic lots (12, 13, and 14) that today comprise 235 Bowery Street had individual structures on them in 1852 (Figure 2). At that time, the neighboring St. Philip's Cemetery (195-197 Chrystie Street) was preparing to close. The neighborhood was clearly overcrowded and had numerous problems related to the smell of the surrounding businesses as well as the cemetery. In fact, New Yorkers frequently made complaints about the stench they believed emanated from neighboring burial grounds, whether they were churchyard

¹ A discussion of the archaeological removal of human remains is included in Appendix II.

² Information for the documentary review of the abutting Chrystie Street lot (195-197 Chrystie Street) was obtained from Dickinson, N. and F. Schneiderman-Fox, 2003, *St. Philip's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Intensive Document Study, Chrystie Street, New York, New York, Second Avenue Subway*.

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cemeteries, vaults beneath churches, or burial grounds. In August of 1820, "Sundry inhabitants of Chrystie Street in the vicinity of the African burying-ground" presented a memorial to the Common Council (CC) complaining of a "very offensive situation" (MCC XI: 286-287, 257). It turned out that, in part, the "[s]tench complained of [might] frequently have arisen from the filthy state of the neighboring Slaughter Houses" (MCC XI:286). An examination of the Perris Atlas (1857-1862) indicates that the block surrounding 235 Bowery contained several manufacturing companies/factories, a "Racket Court," and a large slaughterhouse (Figure 3). At that time there were several small, unidentified structures, including two buildings (across lots 12 and 13) within the 235 Bowery Street site.

By the third quarter of the 19th century, the nature of the neighborhood changed as the factories and manufacturing sites began to relocate. Entertainment venues, including several theatres, were constructed on many of the neighboring blocks. By 1885, the London Theatre had been built across Lots 12 and 13 (Figure 4). Various theatres operated with this structure well into the 20th century (see Table 1; Figure 5). By 1955, the structures had been razed and Lots 12, 13, and 14 were combined and used as an open parking lot (Figure 6).

Table 1: Summary of Cartographic Review

Map Date	235 Bowery Street	195-197 Chrystie Street
1852	3 Buildings fronting Bowery Lots 12, 13, and 14 are separate lots	St. Philips Cemetery and 1 Structure Site size: 50 feet x 200 feet
1857	Lots 12 and 13 combined – 2 structures Lot 14 – 2 Structures	2 Structures – with Outbuildings Incl. Soap and Candle Manufactory
1885	2 Buildings - London Theatre and 1 Building on Lot 14	2 Structures
1897	2 Buildings - London Theatre and 1 Building on Lot 14	2 Structures
1911	2 Buildings on Lots 13 and 14 and on Lot 12	9-story Loft Building is present on map Built between 1897-1911
1916	2 Buildings - Teatro Di Varieta	9-story Loft Building
1926	2 Buildings – Gabels theatre	9-story Loft Building
1932	2 Buildings – Gabels theatre	9-story Loft Building
1955-2005	Surface Parking Lot Lots 12, 13, and 14 combined Site size: ca.73 feet x 104 feet	9-story Loft Building

Summary of the History of the St. Philips Cemetery, 195-197 Chrystie Street

Chrystie Street (First Street until 1817) was staked out in 1782 (Bancker 1780-1788:38) and presumed to be in place in 1795 when a 50 feet by 200 feet parcel on the west side of Chrystie Street was purchased by the African Society³

³ A Petition of Isaac Foster & several others stiling themselves *free People of colour (* Marginal note reads African---Ed.) residing in the City of New York, that they have lately associated under the name of the African Society...with the intent to procure a place for the erection of a building for divine worship and the interment of People of Colour. That the Corporation of the said City and the Corporation of Trinity Church and diverse well disposed Individuals have been pleased to aid your Petitioners with Money to purchase Land for the abovementioned Purposes That two Lots of Land known by 232, 233 situate in the seventh Ward...have been purchased with the said Money and with what your Petitioners have added of their own and a Deed hath been executed by Saml Delaplaine & his Wife to the Corporation of said City for the two lots in trust for the purposes aforesaid...and contain together in width fifty feet front & rear and two hundred feet in Depth. And that your Petitioners are not at present able to become incorporated as a religious Society agreeably to a Law of the State, they are under the necessity, from the peculiarity of their Situation, to request the further humane Assistance of the Corporation" And therefore respectfully soliciting "that the Corporation will be pleased to authorize Six of your Petitioners to wit Isaac Fortune, Wm Hutson, Abraham Dickenson—John Hall, James Parker & Peter Francis, who are appointed by all your Petitioners, Managers of the Business of the said Association or Society, to improve & use the said Land for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned and to demand sue for receive & enjoy the Fees & Privileges usually taken & had by the Proprietors

and the Mayor, Aldermen & Commonalty, in conjunction with Trinity Church, Samuel and Phila Delaplaine, and Mangel Minthorne "for a burial place for the Black people" (MCC II: 137, 158-159, 161, 151). The Common Council later received "...a Deed of Two Lots for a burial Ground for the blacks in this City....", later identified as the St. Philip's cemetery on the west side of Chrystie Street (MCC XVI: 266). By 1797 the rectangular "Negros BURYING GROUND" was in place on the west side of Chrystie Street.

Two of the available land conveyances at the City Register's office listed the measurements of the cemetery on the project parcel as 50 feet by 200 feet (Liber 221: 434[1827]; Liber 269:300 [1831]). An 1852 published map (Figure 2) shows the narrow, rectangular cemetery on the west side of Chrystie Street. The 1852 deed documenting the property transfer as two lots in fee simple from St. Philip's Church to Sigmund Altschul, a liquor dealer, reiterated the 50 feet by 200 feet parcel measurement, but did not indicate the use of the project parcel (Liber 639: 32 [1852]). Thus, the single cemetery parcel remained the same size throughout its history, between 1795 and 1853.

Within two months of purchasing the two lots, Altschul sold the northern one, and the former cemetery parcel, was redeveloped, in part, for light manufacturing (soap and candles) (City Register: Block 426 Index). The former cemetery parcel remained as two separate lots until some time between 1897 and 1911 when a single structure was built covering both lots (Figures 3, 4 and 5). Currently, a nine-story brick building with a basement covers both lots (Buildings Department, Plan 315, May 20, 1912). In summary, the footprint of the two-lot wide former cemetery property remained unchanged in configuration from 1795 onward (Figures 3-5; Dripps 1867; Robinson 1885; Bromley 1897, 1911, 1916, 1926, 1932, 1955, 1967, 1974; Sanborn 1984/1985, 1990/1991).

In the absence of any available parish registers or sacramental register records, it is not clear as to when the first burials took place within the cemetery. With the closing of the African Burial Ground in lower Manhattan in 1794, it can be assumed that burials might have taken place in 1795 when there was the appropriation of the project parcel, "...for a burying ground for the Interment of all Negroes who shall die within the City of New York" (MCC XIV: 787).⁴

Dr. Sherrill Wilson, Director of the Office of Public Education & Interpretation (OPEI), New York African Burial Ground Project (ABG), provided an OPEI newsletter, *Update*, which recounted that, according to St. Philip's own death records, 5,000 bodies were buried in the Chrystie Street cemetery (*Update* 1995: 17). However, no primary sources were found that corroborate this number. If the cemetery plot was confined to its 50 by 200 foot boundaries, or 10,000 square feet, and individual graves each occupied a space of about five by seven feet, or 35 square feet, then approximately 286 individual burials would have fit on the cemetery parcel. However, if individual graves contained numerous bodies, or vaults contained multiple burials, which were periodically "cleaned out," far more interments could have occupied the parcel.

In the 19th century, overcrowding in cemeteries was a problem for all New Yorkers. By the time that a moratorium on beneath-the-streets burials was invoked in 1809⁵, St. Philip's cemetery had the potential for 14 years' worth of burials "...for all Negroes who [died] within the City of New York" (MCC XIV: 787). In 1807, referring to the AME Zion cemetery downtown on Church Street, James Hardie, as Supernumerator of the Board of Health reporting to the City Inspector and the Commissioner of the Health Office, stated that "...since the first commencement of this practice [of burying all their dead in a vault under the church] full five years have elapsed and...that, at an average, One hundred and fifty persons have been interred there annually since that period: hence there are now... not less than seven hundred and fifty dead bodies." (MCC IV: 522).

of burial Grounds in the said City and that in the case of the Death or other removal of the Managers, such [253] others as shall be chosen by the said Association may be so authorized And that whenever an Incorporation can be effected agreeably to Law and the said Land may be conveyed to the Trustees for the purposes aforesaid." Whereupon it was resolved that this Board will comply with and grant the solicitation & request of the said Petitioners (MCC II: 158-159).

⁴ These 1825 MCC minutes were quoting a 1795 deed from Samuel Delaplaine and his wife to the Corporation, Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of New York. For 1795 there are "No Instruments of Record" according to the CR blocks and lots index.

⁵ The following Resolution was presented and agreed to Resolved, that in the future no permission be granted to build any vault for interment of the Dead under any of the Streets of this City (June 26, 1809) (MCC V: 595). Resolved that all Licenses granted for building Vaults under the Street adjoining any Church, be rescinded, except so far as to completing the same where Contracts have been made, or the ground opened in consequence of such license heretofore granted (July 10, 1809) (MCC V: 611-612).

At that rate, and with the 1795 dedication of 195-197 Chrystie Street as a "...burying ground for the Interment of all Negroes who shall die within the City of New York", there might have been as many as 1,950 burials in the 50 feet by 200 feet St. Philip's cemetery on Chrystie Street between 1795 and 1808. The 1809 rescinding of the practice of beneath-the-street burials had limited the cemetery to its original 50 feet by 200 feet burying ground. Thus, in order to alleviate the potential overcrowding within the cemetery parcel itself, vaults may have been reused or cleaned out over time.

By the 1820s St. Philip's cemetery was reaching its capacity. In June 1825, for public health reasons, there was "a Remonstrance against further Interments in the [50 feet by 200 feet] African Burying Ground in Christie (sic) Street" (*Update* 1995: 17; MCC XIV: 575,640). St. Philip's, however, continued to serve as a cemetery and on July 14, 1835, Reverend Peter Williams, Jr., first Rector of St. Philip's Church, wrote a letter to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church, which read, "Our cemetery, which has been in use forty years, is now so full, that we cannot inter our dead as deep as the law requires, and for a violation of this law our sexton has recently been heavily fined." (Trinity Church Archivist, personal communication, May 8, 2003).

A random sample taken from the first 15 years of St. Philip's cemetery's existence (1795-1810) found that the majority of the interred people were "former New Yorkers" and their ages at death ranged from newborn to 98 years (*Update* 1995:13).⁶ If there were 5,000 burials in the cemetery, as the *Update* essay stated, it would mean, on average, 81 burials per year.⁷ Although the number of the dead interred in the St. Philip's cemetery is unknown, the cemetery was full by 1853 when the following newspaper notice appeared a little less than one year after the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of St. Philip's Church in the City of New York transferred ownership of the two-lot cemetery to Sigmund Altschul.

Notice --- The Vestry of St. Philip's Church having made arrangements for removing the bodies deposited in their burial ground in Chrystie-st., to Cypress Hills Cemetery, give notice to those who have friends deposited there and wish to take charge of them, that by making application at the Ground, and pointing out the spot, the bodies will be delivered to therein free of charge. (New-York Daily Tribune, March 23, 1853: 3)

The newspaper notice and a contemporary map indicated that not only were the burials still in place within the cemetery, the redevelopment did not begin until some time after March 1853 (*Ibid.*; Dripps 1852; Perris 1857-1862; Figures 2 and 3). It likely took some time to exhume, transport, and reinter the human remains originally buried in St. Philip's cemetery. As of yet, no records have been found that list the numbers of the Chrystie Street cemetery's dead who were exhumed and removed.

⁶ Quoting from the *Update* 1995:13, "...the majority were former New Yorkers. However, St. Croix, Curacao, the West Indies, and Africa were also given as places of origin. The age of the burial population ranged from newborn to 98 years, with a high child mortality rate. Evidence of poverty or poor living conditions contributed to a wide range of illnesses and occasionally misdiagnosis such as "teething," as was the case of one year old Nancy Bostwick. More commonly, infantile flux, whooping cough, rickets, hives, and convulsions claimed the lives of children. Causes of death for adults included consumption, fevers, severe colds and in one case, insanity. "Sudden death," was attributed to several adult Black males including thirty year old Cuffee, Henry Brown, and John Battert a forty year old man from Africa. Others originating from Africa included Mary Brown, who died from dropsy, Bearshaba (sic), who died from a cold and Claus Zigama Brown who was ninety-eight years old when he died in 1814 (*Manhattan Death Libers Vol. 1, 2, 3---1795-1820*).

⁷ No survey was conducted for this report, but James Hardie wrote in 1807 that 750 bodies had been buried in a five year period (1802-1807) beneath the AME Zion Church, and a 2000 *New York Times* article stated that 2,060 bodies were buried in 156 vaults in the New York Marble Cemetery (NYMC) (1830-1937), less than four blocks north of the Chrystie Street cemetery (MCC IV:522; Kelley 2000:n.p.; Inskeep 2000:126). The NYMC, still in existence, measures approximately 80 ft x 250 ft and was a "place of interment for gentlemen" (Sanborn 2000; Inskeep 2000:126). Using this anecdotal information, the average burials per year varied anywhere from 19 to 150.

RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE EXCAVATION

Wall Fall/Unit E

This test unit was irregularly shaped and located at the northern end of the partially mortared stone and brick wall at the western edge of the 195-197 Chrystie Street Lot (Figure 7; Photograph B). This location was the site of the wall collapse and slumpage that occurred during the initial removal of soils at the intersection of the two abutting lots during construction excavations. The collapsed strata was excavated and sifted separately from the *in situ* soil of Test Unit E (below). Only a small assemblage of late 19th century artifacts was recovered from the mixed strata (Appendix I, Artifact Inventory). Osteological fragments were also collected during the sifting process (see Appendix II).

Following the removal of the collapsed soils, approximately 20 centimeters of *in situ* soil remained to the north of Test Unit A. Identified as Test Unit E, hand excavation of the exposed stratum began at a depth of approximately 2.4 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall. Only a handful of artifacts (whiteware, Rockingham, faunal fragments) were recovered from this layer of reddish brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand (see Appendices I and II). Beneath that layer, a stratum of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/8) subsoil was encountered. No features were encountered in this location and excavation was halted at a depth of approximately 3.45 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall (Photograph E).

Test Unit A

Test Unit A was located at the northern end of the partially mortared stone and brick wall (see Figure 7; Photograph B). This Test Unit was 2 x 1.5 meters in size. Following the removal and sifting of a small amount of the collapsed soils that extended onto the surface of Test Unit A, excavation commenced at approximately 2.25 meters below the top of the wall. The first stratum was a mixed dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand fill that was mottled with a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sand. No artifacts were recovered from this layer. Beneath the mottled layer was a stratum of reddish brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty sand that extended from 2.4 meters to approximately 3.2 meters below the top of the wall on the north side of Test Unit A. On the south side, pockets of brown (10YR 5/3) silty sand were noted beginning at approximately 3 meters below the top of the wall. Almost all of the artifacts recovered were collected in the first 50-60 centimeters in the northern half of the unit or near the pockets of brown sand in the south half. Although there were a few 20th century artifacts (flowerpot, porcelain insulator), the majority of the assemblage appears to be early 19th century domestic trash/fill (decorated smoking pipe bowl, pearlware fragments and early bottle types) (see Appendix I). Osteological fragments were also collected from this level (see Appendix II).

At approximately 3.2 meters below the top of the wall, a soil change was noted when a sterile pale brown (10YR 6/3) fine sand was encountered in the north half of the unit. Approximately one-quarter of the southern end of the unit continued to produce artifacts until the pale brown soil was encountered at a depth of approximately 3.4 meters below the surface. Excavation was halted at this depth (Photograph F). A few fragments of ceramics were recovered (stoneware, whiteware) as well as osteological fragments (see Appendices I and II).

Test Unit B

Test Unit B was located to the south of Test Unit A, adjacent to the partially mortared stone and brick wall (see Figure 7; Photograph B). This Test Unit was also 2 x 1.5 meters in size. Excavation commenced at approximately 2.2 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall. Osteological fragments were recovered from the surface collection as well as each of the cultural strata excavated by hand (see Appendix II). The first stratum was a mixed dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand fill that was mottled with a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sand that extended down to approximately 2.73 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall. Excavation revealed that the west side of the partially mortared stone and brick wall stopped at this depth, but excavation revealed that beneath the wall the eastern portion continued to a greater depth.

During excavation, the archaeologists noted that several bone fragments were either pushed into the wall crevices with the fill, or deliberately used to fill the crevices, possibly in place of mortar. In a few cases, several fragments were found imbedded in the soil that continued under the wall. A mixed assemblage of 19th and 20th century artifacts was noted in this layer (see Appendix I). The 19th century artifacts appear to be part of a larger deposit/fill layer of domestic trash. Beneath the mottled layer a stratum of brown (10YR 5/3) silty sand that extended from 2.73 meters to approximately 3.1 meters was present on the north side of the Test Unit. 19th century domestic artifacts were also noted in this stratum. On the north side excavation continued to a depth of 3.2 meters below the top of the stone/brick wall when sterile subsoil was encountered. On the south side, a sterile layer of strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sand with cobbles was encountered. Excavation was halted on the south side at a depth of 3.1 meters below the partially mortared stone and brick wall (Photograph G).

On the north side of the test unit, sterile soil was reached at a greater depth than in the southern half. It was determined that this location was likely disturbed by the demolition of the former building on the adjacent 235 Bowery Street lot.

Test Unit C

Located to the south of Test Unit B, excavation in this 2 x 1.5 meter unit commenced at approximately 2.10 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall (see Figure 7; Photograph C). Osteological fragments were recovered from the surface collection as well as each of the cultural strata excavated by hand (see Appendix II; Photograph H). A large portion of the western edge (approximately 107 x 120 cm) of the test unit was a strata of mixed dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand mottled with a dark brown (10YR 3/3) ashy sand fill. The majority of the osteological fragments were recovered from the eastern half of the Test Unit, adjacent to the partially mortared stone and brick wall (see Appendix II). The artifacts were recovered across the test unit (see Appendix I). Again, the artifact types were from a 19th century domestic deposit. During excavation, the archaeologists again noted that several bone fragments were pushed into the wall crevices, possibly in place of mortar. The sterile strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sand layer was encountered at a depth of 2.87 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall adjacent to the wall and 3.19 meters on the western side of the trench and excavation was halted (Photograph I). It appears that the darker brown sandy fill might have intruded into this location when the area was partially disturbed during the earlier site demolition activities.

Test Unit D

Test Unit D was located at the south end of the partially mortared stone and brick wall (see Figure 7; Photograph C). This Test Unit, which was partially covered by a modern debris pile, was also 2 x 1.5 meters in size. Following the removal of the debris pile, excavation commenced at approximately 2.04 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall. Osteological fragments were recovered from each of the cultural strata excavated by hand (see Appendix II). The first stratum was a mixed dark brown (7.5YR 3/3 to 4/4) silty sand fill that was mottled with a dusky red (2.5 YR 2.5/2) sand that extended down to approximately 2.15 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall. Level 2, extended from 2.15 to 2.47 meters in depth below the partially mortared stone and brick wall and was a dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sand fill mixed with modern artifacts. Level 3 was the mixed dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand found in the previous units.

At the southeast corner of the unit, between 60 and 75 centimeters from the south end of the wall, a cache of skull fragments were found crushed between the wall and two large stones at depths between 2.4 and 2.65 meters. The remains were very fragile, not intact, and only extended 20 centimeters out from the wall. Excavation was halted when sterile soils were reached at a depth of 2.8 meters beneath the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall (Photograph J).

The majority of the artifact assemblage came from the darker soils located at the southern end of the test unit. Fragments of Styrofoam and plastic were noted in the top two strata, but not collected. The recovered assemblage from the upper levels clearly dates to the 20th century and includes fragments of *Pepsi* and *Tropicana* Orange Juice bottles. Of note, were the numerous plastic buttons that were recovered during testing. None were found to be identical and together with the cloth fragments and zipper, may represent either domestic or commercial sewing activities. The few artifacts recovered from Level 3 were again consistent with a mid-19th century deposition.

Test Unit F

This test unit was located to the south of the partially mortared stone and brick wall (see Figure 7; Photograph D). The area was examined in order to determine if the same soil layers that were present adjacent to the wall continued to the south of the wall. Prior to excavation, the location of Test Unit F, 1.81 meters by 1.5 meters in size, was covered by a deep rubble pile (brick, concrete, sheet metal, wood, pipes, etc...). In order to examine this location, a backhoe was utilized to remove the rubble pile and expose the soil layers beneath. Beneath the rubble pile, from 2.52 to 2.85 meters beneath the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall, a black (10YR 2/2) sandy/ash fill deposit was exposed. This stratum was not observed in the test units to the north. Architectural debris and modern plastic and bottle glass were observed in the fill. Only a few bone fragments were collected. Each of these were found at the intersection with the corner of the partially mortared stone and brick wall. No artifacts were collected from this deposit. Beneath the sandy fill, the sterile layer of strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) sand with cobbles was encountered. Excavation was halted at a depth of 3.05 meters below the top of the partially mortared stone and brick wall (Photograph K). No evidence of the 19th century strata or a significant deposit of osteological fragments were found to the south of the partially mortared stone and brick wall in the location of Test Unit F.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the excavation results and recovered assemblage was conducted in order to determine the origin of the wall observed in this location as well as information regarding the fragmentary human remains discovered. The excavation of the narrow strip located at the western end of the Chrystie Street lot, adjacent to the partially mortared stone and brick wall, uncovered a stratum that contained a mixed historic deposit of domestic debris and osteological fragments.

The limited excavation of only one side of the partially mortared stone and brick wall provided no evidence of a specific construction date for this feature (Photographs L and M). Instead, two possible explanations for the presence of the wall were theorized. It appears that the wall might have been created as a temporary retaining wall when the remains were exhumed from St. Philip's cemetery in 1853 or when the candle factory was under construction shortly after the plot-wide exhumations. Following the construction of the wall, the area immediately surrounding it was likely filled with available soils from the disturbed lot. The mixture of early to mid-19th century domestic trash and the faunal and human osteological fragments in conjunction with the strata adjacent to the wall supports these possible theories. However, because of the nature of fill, it is difficult to say if it was introduced onto the lot or generated by the former occupants of the surrounding lots. Modern artifacts were identified with the strata that had been recently disturbed. Further, all of the osteological fragments recovered were found within the former boundary of the St Philips Cemetery property.

During the course of the investigation all stones that were found within the fill were carefully examined for evidence of being dressed, carved, or inscribed. The archaeologists found no evidence of headstones, footstones, or markers during the investigation. .

The fragmentary human remains that were recovered during testing were also examined carefully. The presence of these bone fragments in the fill might have occurred during the actual removal of all the remains from the cemetery in 1853, which might not have been a thorough process. Alternatively, the presence of these disarticulated bone fragments could also be evidence of vault "cleansing" activities that occurred when St. Philip's cemetery became overcrowded. It is possible that individuals without a substantial casket that were buried earlier might have been partially excavated when later interments occurred. In either case, the soils that were removed along with the osteological fragments might have become part of the fill that was later used around the crude stone and brick wall when it was constructed. This theory is supported by the presence of osteological fragments within the wall as well as in the fill adjacent to it and underneath it.

Following the completion of the osteological inventory and examination, the fragmentary human remains were turned over to a designated funeral parlor (Maria K. Sealy Funeral Services Inc.) for reburial in Cypress Hills Cemetery under the direction of St. Philip's Church. No evidence of the presence of in tact human burials or burial vaults was identified during field testing. Instead, it appears that the recovered bone fragments were perhaps the by-product of vault cleansing activities, the lack of space in the small 50 x 200 foot cemetery for the number of individuals requiring interment there between 1795 and 1852, or fragments left behind after the entire cemetery was excavated in 1853.

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APPENDIX I: Inventory of Artifact Types

WALL FALL

Context: Wall Fall - Above Unit E, Collapsed Soil

Artifact Summary: American Stoneware Bottle, embossed "BLA" "BOTTL"; blue transferprint whiteware; machine-made bottle; construction wood (non-casket)

TEST UNIT A

Context: Unit A, Surface Collection

Artifact Summary: Pipe bowl—"T D" (unused)

Context: Unit A, 2.40-3.20 meters below the top of the brick/mortar wall (North and South Half)

Artifact Summary: Base of a porcelain light fixture/fuse; fragment of unidentified sheet metal; flowerpot; clear glazed redware; black transferprint whiteware; hand painted polychrome pearlware; Chinese Export porcelain—blue decoration; leather shoe fragments; American gray stoneware; brown stoneware bottle fragment; redware—brown and black glazed; decorated pipe bowl fragment; dark green bottle with down-tooled lip—bottle neck; green bottle neck with flat-lip.

Context: Unit A, 3.20 to 3.40 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall (South Half)

Artifact Summary: Gray salt-glazed stoneware w/Albany slipped interior; undecorated whiteware.

TEST UNIT B

Context: Unit B, Surface Collection

Artifact Summary: Light green machine-mold bottle fragment; redware crock base; stoneware bottle base—buff-colored Albany slipped interior

Context: Unit B, Level 1, 2.23-2.73 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall.

Artifact Summary: Complete green bottle with flat-lip, very high kick—12 1/8" high; complete clear bottle—machine-made, screw-top, label missing—7 1/8" high; numerous leather shoe fragments; leather and wood shoe heel; clear glass bottle top—pharmaceutical bottle—shoulder to lip; 1—clear glass bottle top—pharmaceutical bottle (small)—shoulder to lip; amber bottle top—neck to crown top; whiteware; redware—reddish brown glaze; blue shell edge pearlware, molded; green shell edge pearlware, molded; lusterware—cup fragment; blue handpainted earthenware spall (whiteware?); handpainted polychrome pearlware; gray salt-glazed stoneware; wire nails; possible Rockingham fragment; undecorated pipe bowl fragment; decorated pipe bowl fragment; undecorated pipe stems; marble (architectural)

Context: Unit B, 2.73-3.10 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall

Artifact Summary: Ironstone; brass spoon handle; handpainted pearlware polychrome; redware—reddish-brown glaze; copper turn-key; gray stoneware with brown interior; Rhenish brown stoneware handle

Context: Unit B, north, 3.10-3.20 meters

Artifact Summary: Green Mold-Made bottle

TEST UNIT C

Context: Unit C, Surface Collection

Artifact Summary: Redware—red glazed with black stripe, molded beads (spittoon?); soft paste porcelain; whiteware; whiteware tureen lid; anthracite coal; unidentified nail; tan and buff-stoneware bottle; modern clear glass flask with plastic screwtop; dark green bottle neck to lip, flat lip; clam and oyster shell

Context: Unit C, Level 1, 2.10-2.87ms

Artifact Summary: Cast-iron fragment of ornamental fence; clear glass milk bottle neck; green bottle base with high kick; whiteware pitcher fragments—molded; ironstone bowl fragment; black glazed redware handle; mochaware; brown transferprint whiteware; black-glazed redware vessel base; complete wire nail; blue transferprint whiteware; 1 wire tack; fabric; tinted glass bottle neck fragment; clear jar fragment base; redware—reddish brown glaze; amber bottle shoulder to crown lip; green bottle neck and lip, blob top; American stoneware buff interior with gray salt-glazed exterior with blue design; copper button (very corroded); tan stoneware with white slipped design

on exterior; buff stoneware with Albany slipped interior and greenish-yellow exterior; brown stoneware bottle with "NUM" "30" on exterior, salt-glazed; pipe stems; burned pipe stem; decorated pipe stem; pipe stem/bowl with "GAMBIER" "A" "Paris" "M * H" "Depose"

TEST UNIT D

Context: Unit D, Surface Collection, Extreme End of Area

Artifact Summary: Glass soda bottle with painted label; soft paste porcelain vessel—handpainted polychrome with floral design

Context: Unit D, Level 1.

Artifact Summary: Clear glass bottle, molded design—liquor—plastic screw top; anchor beer bottle fragment; blue transferprint whiteware; cloth; tinted green jug base; white mug—soft paste porcelain; green soda bottle top glass with crown lip; clear molded jar base; clam shell; peanut shell; pop top; cloth with zipper; oyster shell; green modern bottle base; whiteware; gray salt-glazed stoneware; porcelain tile; complete three-inch screw; galvanized nail complete—3 ½"; a few square-cut nails complete—3"; plastic bottle base; buttons: fabric covered with eye; plastic: red-four hole; black-two hole; black four-hole; brown two-hole; green-two hole; purple two-hole; glass studs; snaps; plastic gaming piece; plastic hair clip

Context: Unit D, Level 2, 2.15-2.47 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall

Artifact Summary: Blue transferprint whiteware; brown bottle top with screw threads; nails—indeterminate; tiny white porcelain button with four-holes; blue green bottle base with low kick; clear jar base; clear square bottle—pharmaceutical; brown stoneware bottle embossed "HERZ"; clam and oyster shell; hard paste porcelain bowl with blue and white decoration; plastic pen top; safety glass; clear triangular ink bottle fragment; undecorated pipe stem; tinted bottle with attached lip; square cut nails; clear tumbler base; clear flask with plastic screw-top; soda bottle top with crown-lip; plastic buttons—white, yellowish, black; iron hook; red plastic button, tan plastic button; two-hole shell button; fragment of clear bottle with peps label; fragment of Tropicana orange juice bottle; whiteware with pink polychrome decoration—pitcher?; rubber star—5 pointed star

Context: Unit D, Level 3, 2.47-2.56 meters below the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall

Artifact Summary: Undecorated pipe stem; shell; black cloth; metal screw lid for a bottle; wire and unknown nails; blue transferprint whiteware spall

TEST UNIT E

Context: Unit E, under wall collapse approximately 2.40 – 3.20 meters below the top of the brick/mortar wall

Artifact Summary: Blue transferprint whiteware; Rockingham earthenware

Appendix II: Inventory of Osteological Material

Thomas Amorosi, Ph.D., RPA
Zooarchaeological and Anthropological Forensic Consulting
20 Sherman Street
Brooklyn, New York 11215
February 14, 2006

This report was prepared for Historical Perspectives (P.O. Box 3037, Westport, Ct. 06880, Tel: (203) 226-7654). This report represents original research and cannot be used without the consent of the author. This report is copyrighted by the author (© 2006 Thomas Amorosi) and licensed to Historical Perspectives. Any subsequent use is an infringement of this notice. All comments can be forwarded to the author at: tamorosi@ix.netcom.com or by Telephone at: (718) 832-2873.

Executive Summary:

Bone Assemblage Background:

This is a brief inventory of the disassociated Human and Non-Human remains collected from the archaeological excavation of the 235 Bowery Project, in Lower Manhattan, New York (i.e., no articulated human burials were found). The two day (1/29-30/06) archaeological field excavation was conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI). The author was on site for the first day of excavation in order to serve as the Forensic Anthropologist, aiding in the initial identification and field recovery of all bone remains. In addition to the controlled collection from the archaeological field excavation other skeletal remains were reportedly surface collected during the demolition phase of the 235 Bowery Street project⁸.

Field Recovery:

The skeletal remains reported here were recovered by either by *in situ* hand recovery or through a 1/4" wire mesh screen. All of the fragmentary human remains that were observed *in situ* were recovered by hand and wrapped in acid-free tissue paper before being placed into plastic sample bags or acid free curation boxes. Since the bone materials were not derived from a crime scene, plastic mesh (as the use of plastic mesh does not mar copper or lead bullets) was not used. Also given the heavy amount of building debris in the 235 Bowery soils, such mesh would have been quickly torn and would render the recovery screens useless. The 1/4" wire mesh screen was the most functional sieving size for recovery given the heavy building debris content in the soil and the water saturated strata.

Two soil pH readings were taken from Area A and C. These two areas yielded heavier concentrations of surface and sub-surface (Level 1) human bone fragments. The soil pH readings were the same for both excavation areas, a pH of 6.2 with a 35% water saturation/humidity. This indicates that there were no stratigraphically invisible graves or grave shafts present.⁹ Soil color (Munsell system) and textures were also recorded by the excavation team and a strong similarity across all excavation Areas was noted. Given the consistency of the pH readings, soil colors and textures; the human bone fragments were recovered from secondary fill likely derived from the 1853 exhumation.

⁸ This uncontrolled sample was handed over to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYC-LPC). The NYC-LPC initially identified some of these bone materials as Human and submitted the sample to the New York City Medical Examiners Office (NYC-ME) for identification. The analysis of the uncontrolled sample was conducted by the NYC-ME's Dr. Brad Adams (Forensic Anthropologist). Dr. Adams report was submitted to NYC-LPC along with the return of the uncontrolled sample. The content of Dr. Adams report is unknown to the author at the time of writing this inventory, however, a phone conversation with Dr. Adams (2/8/06) confirmed that the Human remains were likely from the Saint Philip's Episcopal Church's, Chrystie Street cemetery that was active between 1795-1852. In 1853 the interments in this cemetery were exhumed and the Human remains were relocated to Cypress Hills Cemetery in Brooklyn.⁸ Dr. Adams also confirmed that the osteological materials in the uncontrolled sample were weathered and fragmentary, indicating that none came from a primary depositional deposits or burials. Also, the age at death for individuals in the uncontrolled sample was as varied as the archaeological collected materials. The age of death of individuals in both samples vary from new born infants to adults in their mid 30s.

⁹ It was been the author's working experience that differential soil pH readings occur when burial or burial-like features are encountered in an Archaeological situation. Often the soil from inside a burial will have a soil pH closer to neutral (pH of 5.6/5.8- 7.0/7.6) while the surrounding earth will vary between acidic or basic conditions. The soil interface of the burial serves as a "liner" protecting the burial soil and bone remains interred within this earth.

These 1853 soils were evidently used a support packing for the ad-hoc non-mortared, masonry wall at the extreme Western edge of the St. Philip's cemetery and the reason why the bone materials were weathered.

Laboratory Processing Notes:

All bone materials from the archaeological sample received a gentle washing over a set of nested wire screens (Hubbard Sieves, sizes Nos.5 (5mm), 10 (2mm), 60 (250 μ m), 230 (63 μ m)) and allowed to air dried on drying racks¹⁰. These drying screens are 1/16" plastic widow mesh that is doubled to properly dry the skeletal materials.

After the contents of each sample bag were analyzed, the human bone fragments from each context were once again wrapped in acid-free tissue paper and placed in plastic bags. These fragmentary human remains were then handed over on 2/14/06 to the Maria K. Sealy Funeral Services Inc. (Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, NY. 11216, Tel.: (347) 742-2755). The Maria K. Sealy Funeral Services was retained by Cecily P. Broderick Guerra (Priest-in-Charge) of Saint Philip's Episcopal Church for re-interment at the Cypress Hills Cemetery.

235 Bowery Skeletal Inventory:

The inventory that follows is a listing of what was recovered during the field recovery. A minimum number of individuals (MNI) count is offered for each sample context. These counts are most likely inflated due to:

1. the high degree of fragmentation and weathering of the bone materials
2. the repetitive nature of the sample contexts and
3. no clear stratigraphic separation of the excavated Areas A-F

The aging abbreviations used in this inventory are:

1. AR - Adult Age Range
2. INF - Infant Age Range
3. JUV - Juvenile Age Range
4. FLEG - Fledgling (Bird Age Range equivalent to Infant to Juvenile Age Range in Mammals)
5. YAR - Young Adult Age Range
6. MAR - Mature Adult Age Range
7. unidentifiable fragment – the bone fragment is too fragmented and/or eroded to determine skeletal element or body region, however, the fragment is thought to belong to the assigned taxon.

The inventory for the 235 Bowery Archaeological sample is:

WALL FALL

Context: Wall Fall, Near Test Unit A, Surface Collection, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Mercenaria mercenaria (Quahog) -- 1 right half.

Aves (cf. Galliformes/*Gallus* – Bird comparable to Domestic Chicken) – 1 long bone fragment.

Galliformes (Gallinaceous Birds) – 1 humeral shaft (AR) and 1 tibiotarsus shaft (AR).

Gallus gallus (Domestic Chicken) – 1 left distal humerus (AR).

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment and 1 unidentifiable fragment.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 left corpus of mandible (6-7 years of age), 1 right proximal humerus (AR), 1 distal humerus (MAR, male), 1 metacarpal III (AR), 1 right rib #10 fragment and 1 midsection rib fragment (possibly #5 or 6).

Human MNI = 2-3

Context: Wall Fall – Test Unit A, Collapsed Soil, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Mercenaria mercenaria (Quahog)– 1 right half.

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 1 flat bone fragment and 1 rib fragment.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 2 rib fragments, 1 long bone shaft fragment and 1 unidentifiable fragment.

¹⁰ The artifact Drying System made by Stoney Knoll, (919) 572-9262, www.stoneyknoll.com.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 parietal (INF) and 2 parietal fragments (INF-2).

Human MNI = 1

TEST UNIT A

Context: Test Unit A, Surface Collection, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Crassostrea virginica (Oyster) – 1 right half.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 right proximal radial shaft (AR) and 1 left head/neck & tubercle region rib fragment.

Human MNI = 1

Context: Test Unit A, 3.40 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/30/06.

Faunal:

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 long bone shaft fragment, 2 rib fragments and 4 vertebrae fragments.

Ovis/Capra (Domestic Caprine or Sheep/Goat) – 1 femoral shaft (MAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 cranial fragment (region could not be determined), 1 cervical vertebra #6 (MAR), 1 thoracic vertebra (either #6 or 7), 4 rib fragments (MAR-2, JUV-2), 1 metacarpal I (MAR) and 1 metacarpal II (MAR).

Human MNI = 2

Context: Test Unit A, North Half, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Crassostrea virginica (Oyster) – 2 right halves and 1 left half.

Mercenaria mercenaria (Quahog) – 1 right half and 1 fragment.

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 1 long bone shaft fragment.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 2 vertebrae fragments, 7 rib fragments, 2 long bone shaft fragments and 1 unidentifiable fragment.

Bos taurus (Domestic Cattle) – 1 phalanx II (MAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 8 cranial fragments (region could not be determined, INF - 1, AR - 2), 3 upper premolar fragments (AR-3), 1 thoracic vertebra fragment (possibly #5 or 6, AR), 1 lumbar vertebra neural arch fragment (possibly #1 or 2, AR), 1 vertebral fragment, 1 lumbar vertebra #1 (AR), 1 first rib fragment (AR), 1 head/neck & tubercle region rib fragment, 1 left rib #10 fragment, 4 posterior rib fragments, 1 costal portion of a clavicle (AR), 1 metacarpal IV (AR), 1 phalanx I - digit II (AR), 1 phalanx II - digit II (AR), 1 metatarsal IV (AR) and 5 long bone shaft fragments.

Human MNI = 1

TEST UNIT B

Context: Test Unit B, Surface Collection, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 1 rib fragment.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 3 rib fragments and 1 long bone shaft fragment.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 posterior vomer fragment (AR), 1 left distal ulna shaft (MAR), 1 sternal clavicle fragment (aged > 20-21 years of age), 1 right posterior rib fragment (possibly from #2 or 3, AR), 1 anterior rib fragment (possibly #6 or 7, AR).

Human MNI = 1-2

Context: Test Unit B, North, 3.10-3.20 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/30/06.

Faunal:

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment, 1 rib fragment and 1 long bone shaft fragment.

Context: Test Unit B, Level 1, 2.23-2.73 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall.

Faunal:

Crassostrea virginica (Oyster) – 2 right halves, 2 left halves and 4 fragments.

Mercenaria mercenaria (Quahog) – 3 valve fragments and 9 fragments.

Aves (Birds) – 5 long bone shaft fragments.

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 4 vertebrae fragments, 2 rib fragments and 2 long bone shaft fragments.

Bos taurus (Domestic Cattle) – 1 upper right molar 2 (MAR).

Felis catus (Domestic Cat) – 1 right humerus (MAR) and 1 right ulna (MAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 cranial fragment (region could not be determined, AR), 1 frontal (orbit region) fragment (JUV), 1 left petrous portion fragment (temporal, AR), 1 left mandibular fragment (JUV), 1 cervical vertebra neural arch (JUV), 4 vertebrae fragments, 1 rib head fragment (AR), 1 rib fragment (JUV), 14 rib fragments, 1 metatarsal III fragment (AR), 1 metatarsal IV fragment (AR), 1 phalanx I - digit I or II (JUV), 21 long bone shaft fragments (AR-21) and 12 unidentifiable fragments.

Human MNI = 2

Context: Test Unit B, Level 1, 2.33 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Medium Terrestrial Mammals – 1 vertebra fragment.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 cranial vault fragment (AR), 1 petrous portion (temporal, JUV), 1 atlas (AR), 1 thoracic vertebra fragment (AR), 1 thoracic vertebra (possible #6 or 7, JUV), 1 thoracic vertebra fragment (possibly #3 or 4, AR), 1 thoracic #6 vertebra (AR), 2 anterior rib fragments, 1 posterior rib fragment (AR), 1 acromion (scapula) fragment (AR), 1 ulna shaft (AR), 1 phalanx I (hand-"thumb") – digit I (AR), 1 phalanx I - digit III (AR), 1 ilium fragment (AR), 1 proximal tibia (INF), 1 distal tibia (AR), 2 fibulae shafts (JUV - 2), 1 metatarsal III (AR), 1 phalanx I (foot) - digit III (AR) and 4 long bone shaft fragments.

Human MNI = 2

Context: Test Unit B, 2.73-3.10 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Crassostrea virginica (Oyster) – 1 right half, 2 left halves and 3 fragments.

Mercenaria mercenaria (Quahog) – 1 left half, 1 left valve and 2 fragments.

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment.

Felis catus (Domestic Cat) – 1 left proximal ulna (MAR) and 1 phalanx I (MAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 2 cranial fragments (region could not be determined), 1 cervical vertebra #3 neural arch (AR), 1 thoracic vertebra body fragment (AR), 1 lumbar vertebra body fragment (AR), 3 posterior rib fragments (AR-1, INF-1), 3 rib head/ neck and tuberosity region fragments (AR-3), 1 rib fragment, 1 left capitulum (humerus) fragment (AR), 1 ilium fragment (AR), 1 left talus (AR), 1 fibula shaft fragment (AR), 3 long bone shaft fragments and 5 unidentifiable fragments.

Human MNI = 2

TEST UNIT C

Context: Test Unit C, Surface Collection, 1/30/06.

Faunal:

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment, 3 rib fragments and 2 unidentifiable fragments.

Ovis/Capra (Domestic Caprine - Sheep/Goat) – 1 metacarpus (MAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 occipital fragment (aged 18-20 months).

Human MNI = 1

Context: Test Unit C, Surface Collection, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Crassostrea virginica (Oyster) – right half.

Felis catus (Domestic Cat) – 1 right mandibular condyle (AR) and 1 left humerus (AR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 4 cranial fragments (region could not be determined), 4 vertebrae fragments, 1 rib fragment, 1 left ilium fragment (aged between 27-31 years, female), 1 right femur (> 18 years of age, male), 1 left distal femoral condyle (MAR), 3 long bone shaft fragments.

Human MNI = 2

Context: Test Unit C, North End, 1/30/06.

Human Remains:

Homo sapiens – 1 left parietal (MAR).

Human MNI = 1

Context: Test Unit C, Level 1, 2.10-2.87 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/30/06.

Faunal:

Aves (Birds) – 2 rib fragments, 4 bone long shaft fragments and 3 irregular bone fragments.

Gallus gallus (Domestic Chicken) – 1 radial shaft (AR), 1 left carpometacarpus (AR) and 1 coracoid (FLEG).

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 3 vertebrae fragments, 3 rib fragments and 1 flat bone fragment.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 9 vertebrae fragments, 12 rib fragments and 25 long bone shaft fragments.

Ovis/Capra (Domestic Caprine - Sheep/Goat) – 1 femoral shaft fragment (MAR).

Ovis aries (Domestic Sheep) – 1 partial astragalus (MAR).

Bos taurus (Domestic Cattle) – 1 proximal femur (YAR).

Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig) – 1 left calcaneus (YAR).

Rattus sp. (cf. *R. norvegicus* – Rat species comparable with the Norway Rat) – 1 right innominate (MAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 left orbital margin-maxillary fragment (AR), 1 left maxillary fragment (with deciduous incisors 1-2, deciduous canine, deciduous premolar 3 and deciduous molar 1, JUV), deciduous molar 2, 1 right petrous (temporal) portion (JUV), 1 left petrous portion (JUV), 6 occipital fragments (JUV-6), 6 parietal-cranial vault fragments (JUV-6), 3 internal cranial fragments (JUV-3), 5 unidentifiable cranial fragments (JUV-5), 1 right temporal (INF), 1 basi-cranium fragment (INF), 4 parietal-cranial vault fragments (INF), 1 right clavicle (conoid tubercle region, aged > 21 years, male ?), 1 axis vertebra (AR), 1 cervical vertebra #3 (AR), 1 cervical vertebra neural spine (possibly #5 or 6, AR), 5 fragmentary thoracic vertebrae (AR-5), 1 thoracic vertebra neural arch fragment (JUV), 1 thoracic vertebra neural arch fragment (INF), 9 fragmentary lumbar vertebrae (AR-9), 1 lumbar vertebra neural arch fragment (JUV), 6 anterior rib fragments (AR-6), 4 posterior rib fragments (AR-4), 4 head/neck & tuberosity region rib fragments (AR-4), 1 head/neck & tuberosity region rib fragment (INF), 5 anterior rib fragments (INF-5), 15 unidentifiable rib fragments, 1 right distal humerus (AR), 1 ulna shaft (AR), 1 phalanx II (hand) - digit II (AR), 1 phalanx II (hand) - digit IV (AR), 1 phalanx II (hand) - digit V (AR), 1 phalanx III (hand) - digit III (AR), 2 acetabulum fragments, 1 pubis fragment (JUV), 1 distal femoral shaft (AR), 1 fragmentary femur (AR), 1 right femur (JUV), 1 right femur (INF), 1 tibia (INF), 1 left distal fibula (AR), 1 left calcaneus (articular facet region, AR), 1 metatarsal II (AR), 1 metatarsal III (AR), 1 metatarsal IV (AR), 1 metatarsal V (AR), 2 metatarsal shaft fragments (AR), 1 phalanx I (foot) - digit I (JUV), 1 left phalanx I (foot) - digit III (AR), 1 long bone shaft fragment and 34 unidentifiable fragments.

Human MNI = 3

TEST UNIT D

Context: Test Unit D, Surface Collection, Extreme End of Area, 1/30/06

Faunal:

Rattus sp. (cf. *R. norvegicus* – Rat species comparable to the Norway Rat) – 1 tibia/fibula (YAR).

Context: Test Unit D, Level 1.

Faunal:

Aves (Birds) – 1 vertebra fragment, 1 rib fragment and 2 long bone shaft fragments.

Galliformes (cf. Galliformes/*Gallus* – Bird comparable to Domestic Chicken) – 2 humeral shaft fragments, 1 ulna shaft fragment and 1 femoral shaft fragment.

Columba sp. (Pigeon species) – 1 left carpometacarpus (AR).

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 2 vertebrae fragments, 17 rib fragments, 11 long bone shaft fragments and 13 unidentifiable fragments.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 3 thoracic vertebrae bodies (JUV - 3), 2 thoracic vertebrae neural arches (JUV-2), 1 lumbar vertebra neural arch fragment (AR), 1 right anterior rib #10 fragment (AR), 3 head/neck & tuberosity region rib fragments (AR - 1), 4 head/neck & tuberosity region rib fragments (JUV - 4), 4 posterior rib fragments (AR - 4), 11 posterior rib fragments (JUV - 11), 1 axis (AR), 1 right ilium (AR), 1 distal femur (AR), 1 fibula shaft (AR), 1 distal fibula

(AR), 1 proximal right metacarpal IV (AR), 1 phalanx I (JUV), 1 phalanx II (JUV), and 5 unidentifiable fragments.
Human MNI = 2-3

Context: Test Unit D, Level 2, 2.15 meters below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Gallus gallus (Domestic Chicken) – 1 right humerus (FLEG).

Meleagris gallopavo (Domestic Turkey) – 1 left coracoid (FLEG).

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment and 1 long bone shaft fragments.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 cranial fragment, 1 thoracic vertebra (possibly #11 or 12, AR), 1 clavicle fragment (INF), 1 right distal humerus (JUV), 1 left proximal ulna shaft (AR), 1 left innominate MAR, female), 2 long bone shaft fragments and 3 unidentifiable fragments.

Human MNI = 3

Context: Test Unit D, Level 2, 2.47 meter below the top of the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Aves (Birds) – 1 long bone shaft fragment.

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 2 vertebrae fragments.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment, 3 rib fragments, 1 long bone shaft fragment and 15 unidentifiable bone fragment.

Ovis/Capra (Domestic Caprine - Sheep/Goat) – 1 mandibular fragment (MAR).

Bos taurus (Domestic Cattle) – 1 upper premolar 4 (MAR) and 1 ilium shaft fragment.

Rattus sp. (cf. *R. norvegicus* -- Rat species comparable to the Norway Rat) – 1 tibia/fibula (YAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 3 parietal fragments (JUV-3), 3 occipital fragments (JUV-3), 1 left temporal fragment (JUV), 3 parietal fragments (INF-3), 1 occipital fragment (INF), 1 atlas (MAR), 4 thoracic vertebrae neural arches (MAR-4), 1 thoracic vertebra (possibly #11 or 12, MAR), 2 lumbar vertebrae neural arches (MAR-2), 1 lumbar vertebra (possibly #1 or 2, AR), 1 lumbar vertebra #5 (MAR), 1 scapular spine fragment (MAR), 1 glenoid cavity (scapula) fragment (MAR), 1 left distal humerus (MAR), 1 right (?) humerus (INF), 1 proximal right ulna, 5 ulnae shaft fragments (AR-5), 1 phalange (hand) fragment (MAR), 1 left ilium (aged approximately 10 years of age), 6 rib fragments, 2 long bone shaft fragments and 4 unidentifiable fragments.

Human MNI = 3

Context: Test Unit D, Level 3, 2.47-2.56 meters below the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Galliformes (cf. *Gallus* – Gallinaceous Bird comparable to Domestic Chicken) – 1 humeral shaft (AR).

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 1 rib fragment.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment and 2 rib fragments.

Ovis aries (Domestic Sheep) – 1 proximal radius (MAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – Associated cranial remains: 3 frontal (orbit region) fragments, 1 sphenoid fragment, 5 parietal fragments, 5 occipital fragments and 9 unidentifiable cranial fragments. The cranial vault is of Adult Age and possibly female. Other remains include: 1 right maxillary with molars 1-3, 1 sphenoid fragment (AR), 3 eroded cranial vault fragments (JUV-3), 6 parietal fragments (AR-6), 1 occipital fragment (AR), 2 petrous portions (temporal, JUV-2), 1 cervical vertebra #6 (AR), 1 thoracic vertebra (#6 or 7, AR), 1 lumbar vertebra #1 (MAR), 1 axis (JUV), 4 cervical vertebra fragment (JUV), 1 thoracic vertebra neural arch (JUV), 2 vertebrae fragments, 6 rib fragments (AR-6), 7 rib fragments (INF-7), 1 distal humerus fragment (AR), 3 ulnae shaft fragments (AR-3), 1 radial shaft fragment (AR), 1 fibula shaft fragment (AR), 1 metatarsal III or IV fragment (AR), 2 long bone shaft fragments and 8 unidentifiable fragments.

Human MNI = 4

Context: Test Unit D, Level 3, SE corner, 2.40-2.65 meters below the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/30/06.

Faunal:

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 2 cranial fragments and 1 long bone shaft fragment.

Bos taurus (Domestic Cattle) – 1 upper molar 1 (YAR).

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 upper left molar 2 (AR), 99 cranial fragments (AR-99, maybe associated to either Skull #1 or Skull #2), 4 cranial vault fragments (INF-4), 1 occipital fragment (INF), 2 head/neck & tuberosity region rib fragments, 4 rib fragments, 1 capitate (AR), 1 right talus (AR), 7 long bone shaft fragments.

Skull # 1 – Highly fragmented and eroded set of cranial elements belonging to an individual aged ≥ 35 years, female. The facial cranium is composed of the right and left maxillary fragments, mandible and most of the dentition. The cranial vault is composed of right and left frontal fragments, right & left parietal fragments, 6 occipital fragments and right and left temporal fragments.

Skull #2 - Highly fragmented and eroded cranial vault aged to an Adult Age range. The cranial vault is composed of 2 right and 7 left parietal fragments, a right and left temporal fragments and 15 combined parietal/occipital/temporal fragments.

Human MNI = 3-4

TEST UNIT E

Context: Test Unit E, under wall collapse, 1/29/06.

Faunal:

Crassostrea virginica (Oyster) – 1 left fragment and 1 shell fragment.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 vertebra fragment, 7 rib fragments, 2 long bone shaft fragments and 3 unidentifiable fragments. A modified bone blank or preform for a bone button was also recovered.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 right radius (> 20 years of age, female?), 1 left triquetral (hand, AR), 2 anterior rib fragments, 2 posterior rib fragments, 1 metatarsal III (AR), 1 metatarsal shaft fragment (AR) and 1 right phalanx I (foot- "big toe") - Digit I (AR).

Human MNI = 1-2

Context: Test Unit E, end of, 1/29/06

Faunal:

Large Terrestrial Mammal – 1 flat bone fragment.

Medium Terrestrial Mammal – 1 long bone shaft fragment.

Ovis/Capra (Domestic Caprine - Sheep/Goat) – 1 phalanx I (YAR).

TEST UNIT F

Context: Test Unit F, 2.52-3.05 meters below the 235 Bowery Eastern Lot wall, 1/30/06.

Human:

Homo sapiens – 1 left occipital/parietal fragment (MAR), 1 left rib #5 or 6 fragment, 1 right rib #11 fragment, 4 femoral shaft fragments and 2 long bone shaft fragments.

Human MNI = 1



FIGURE 1

USGS Jersey City, NJ and Brooklyn, NY Quadrangles, 1981.

235 Bowery Street and St. Philip's Cemetery Site.

Approximate Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 250 feet

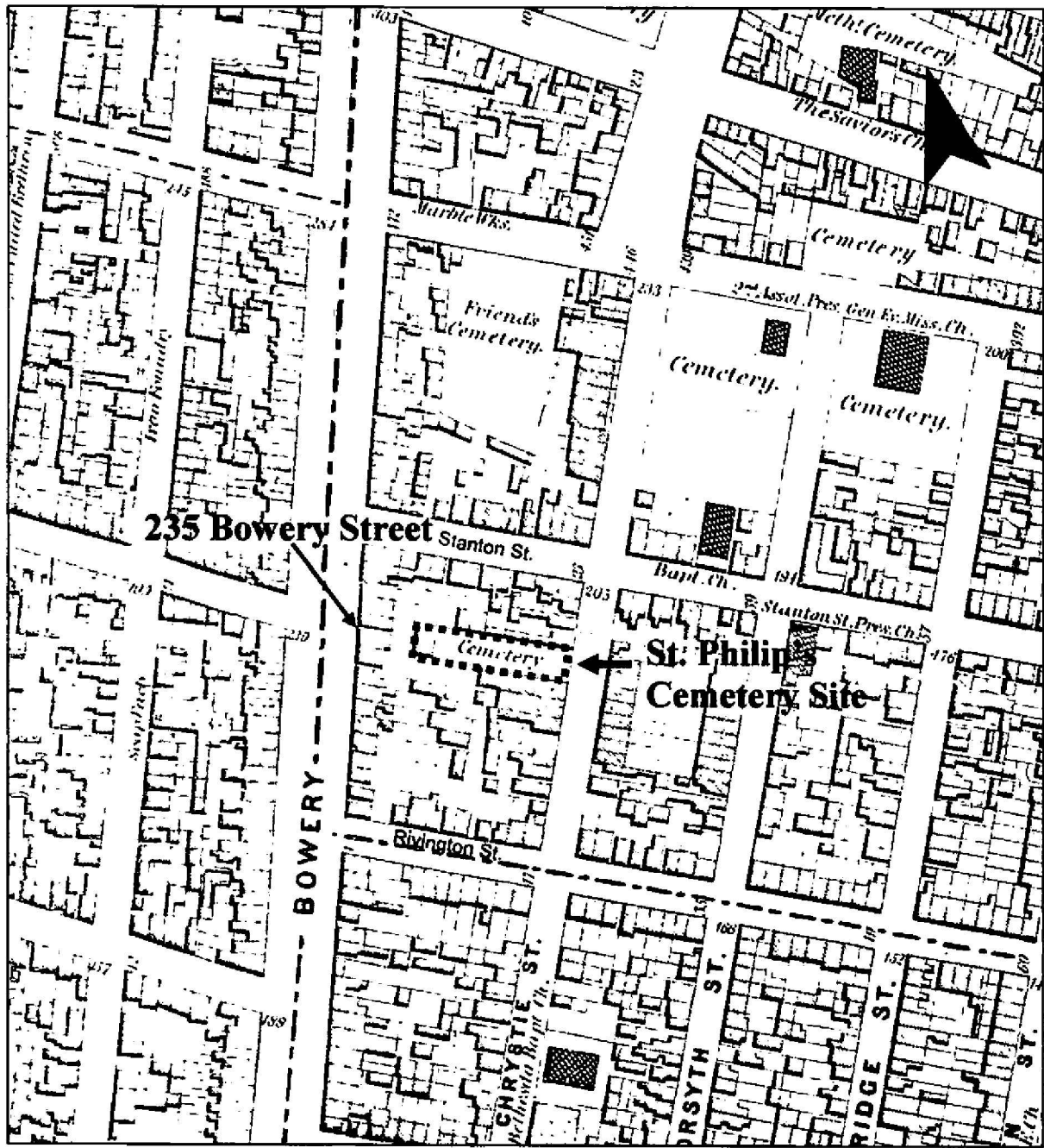


FIGURE 2

*Map of the City of New York Extending Northward to 50th Street.
Dripps 1852.*

235 Bowery Street and St. Philip's Cemetery Sites.
Approximate Scale: 7/16 inch = 100 feet

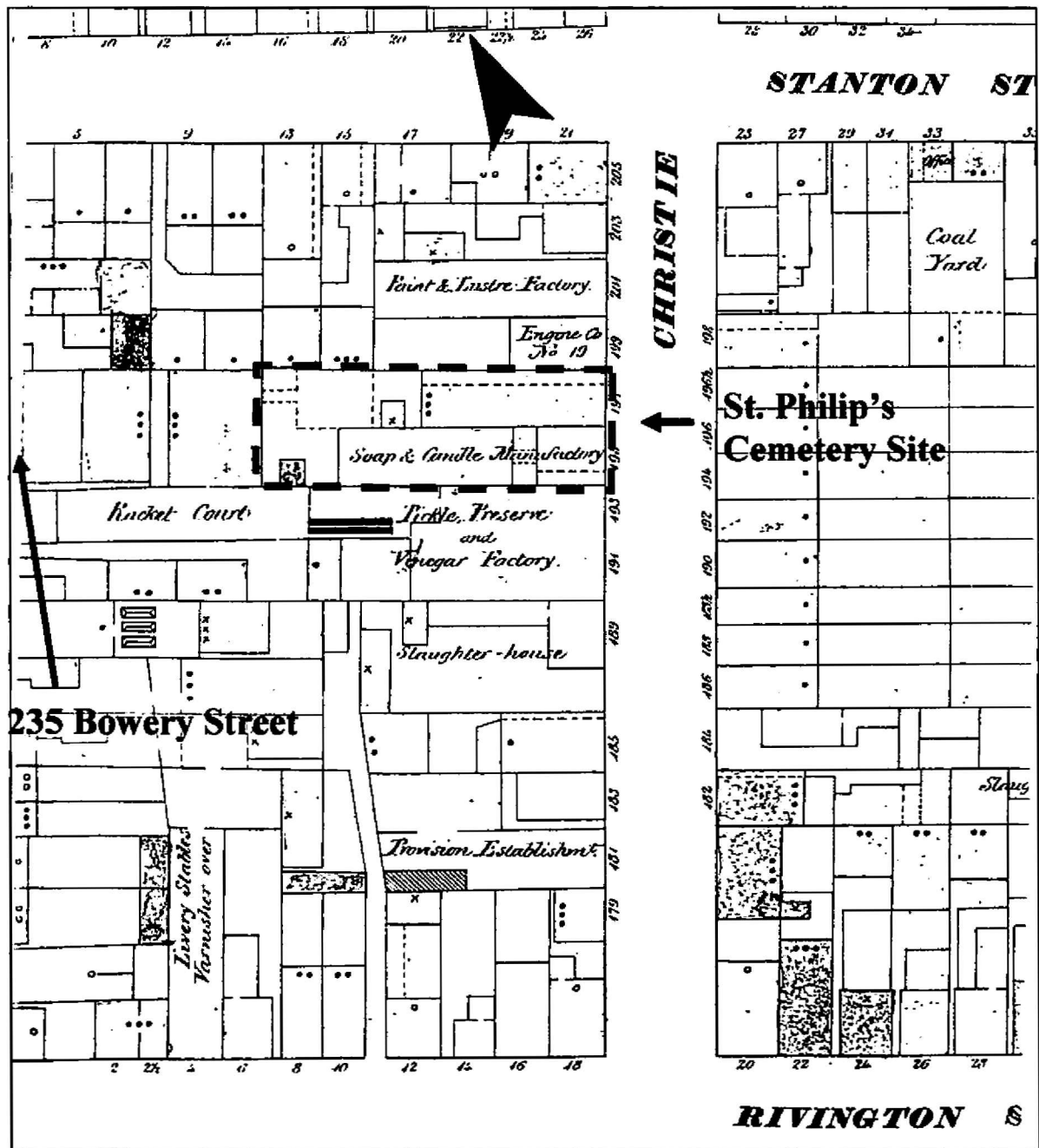


FIGURE 3

Maps of the City of New York.
Perris 1857-62.

235 Bowery Street and St. Philip's Cemetery Site.

Approximate Scale: one inch = 100 feet

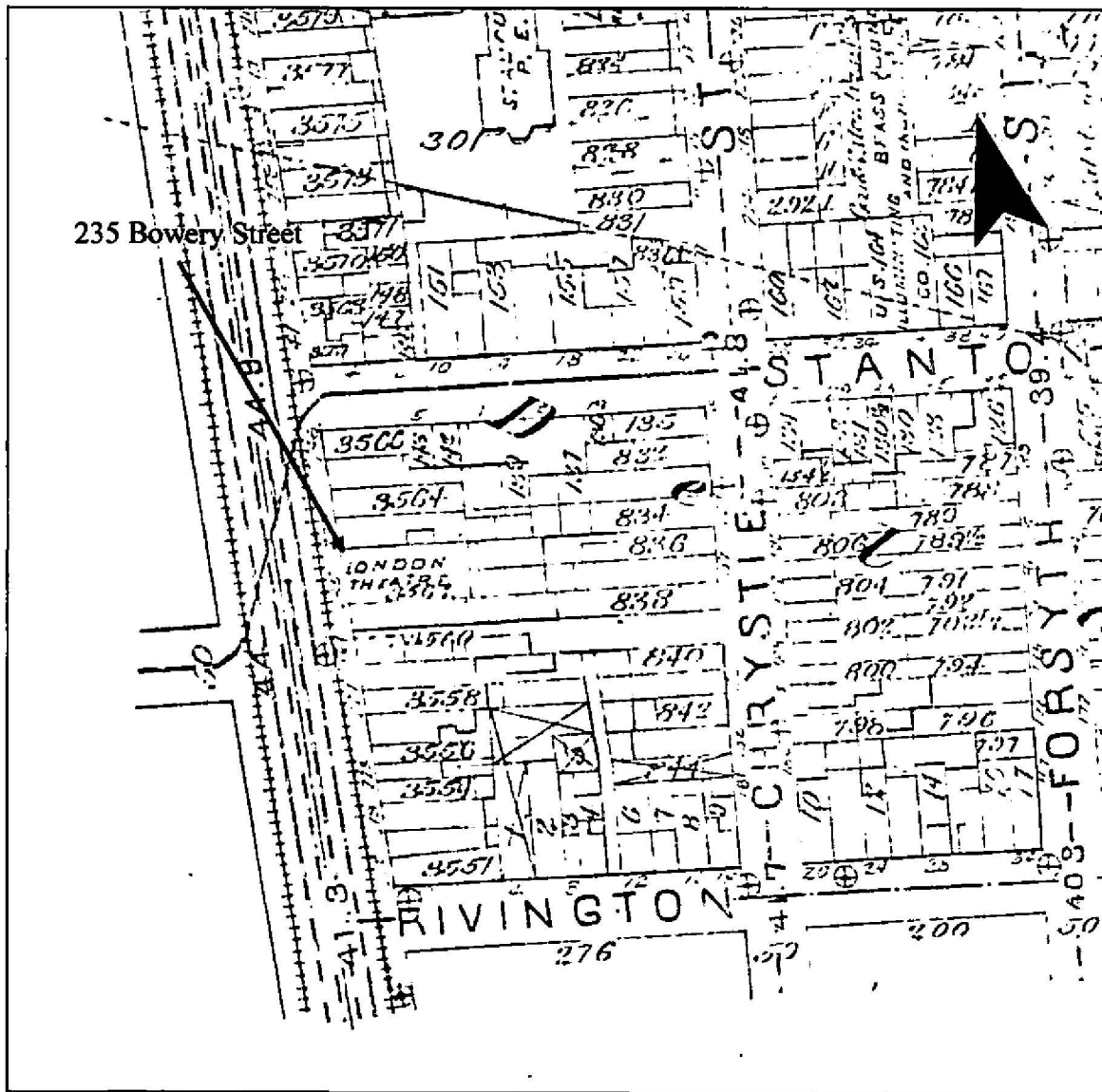


FIGURE 4

Atlas of the City of New York.
Robinson 1885.

235 Bowery Street.

Historical Perspectives, Inc.



FIGURE 5

Atlas of the City of New York.
Bromley 1911.

235 Bowery Street.

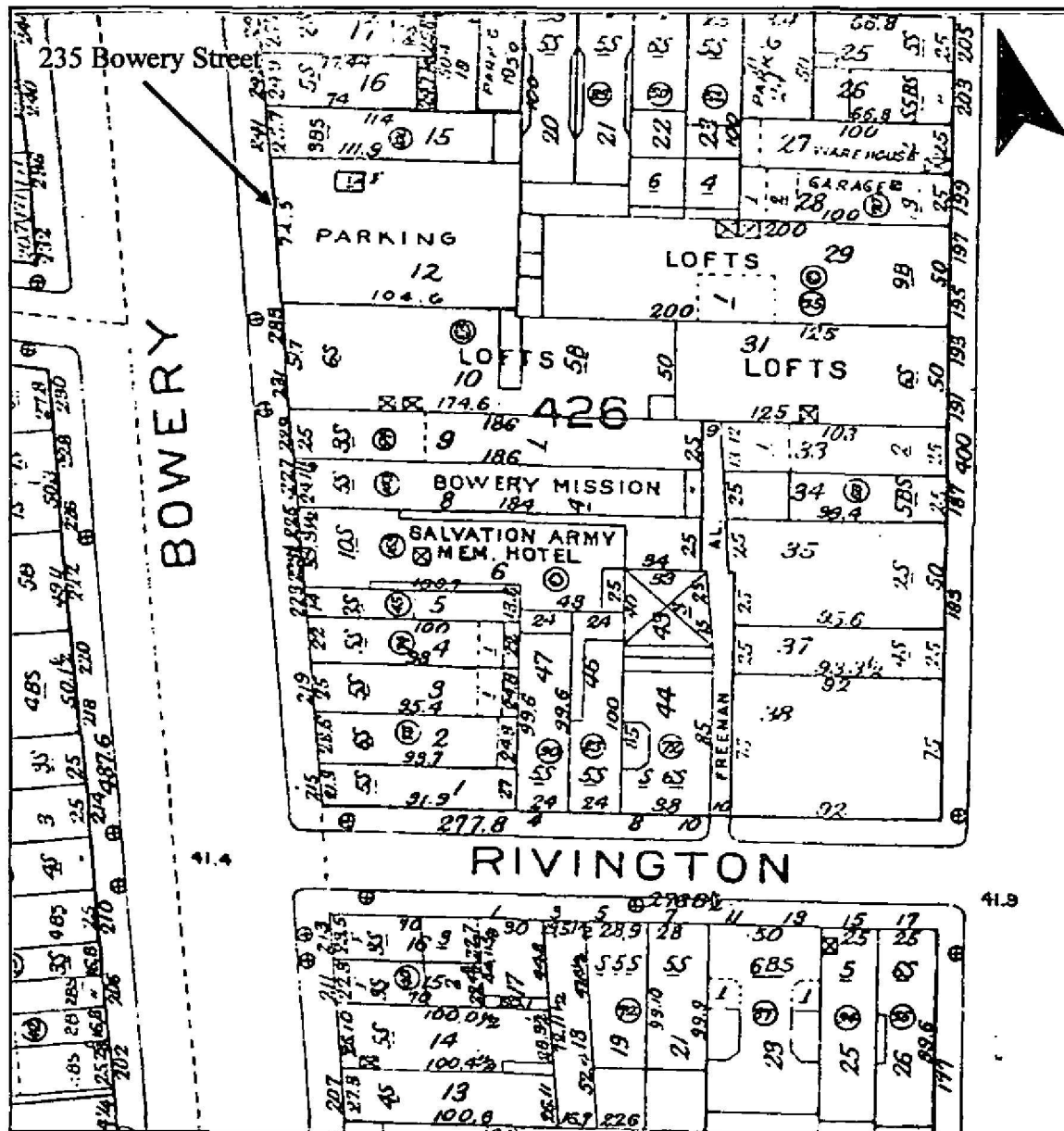


FIGURE 6

Sanborn Insurance Map of Manhattan.
Sanborn 1990-1991.

235 Bowery Street.

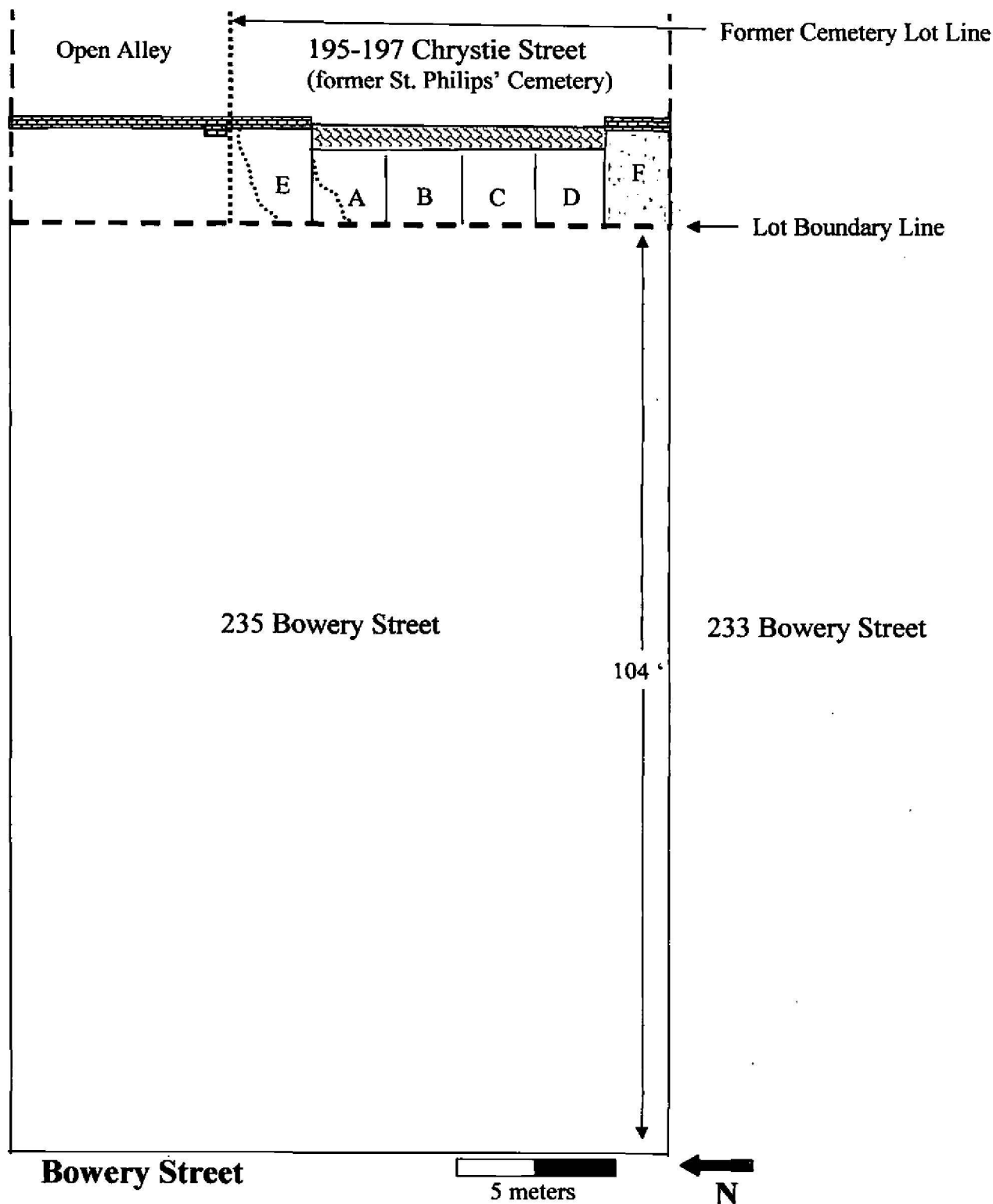


Figure 7

Plan View Showing Location of
Archaeological Test Units
235 Bowery Street.

Legend	
	Property Boundary
	Unit Number
	Wall Fall
	Rubble and Debris
	Remains of 19 th Century Stone-Brick Wall
	20 th Century Brick Wall



Photograph A: Facing east, overview of New Museum Site, 235 Bowery Street.



Photograph B: Facing east, opening depths and surface conditions of Units E, A, and B (from left to right).



Photograph C: Facing east, opening depths and surface conditions at Units C and D (from left to right).



Photograph D: Looking northeast, surface conditions at Unit F.



Photograph E: Facing east,
closing depth of Unit E.



Photograph F: Facing east,
closing depth of Unit A,
southern half.



Photograph G; Facing east, closing depth of Unit B, northern half.



Photograph H: Facing southeast, depicting bone *in situ* at opening depth in Unit C.



Photograph I: Facing east,
closing depth of Unit C.



Photograph J: Facing east,
closing depth of Unit D.



Photograph M: Detail of
stone and brick wall.



Photograph K: Facing east,
closing depth of Unit F.



Photograph L: Facing southeast, showing the makeshift partially mortared
stone and brick wall.