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**STAGE 1B  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELD SURVEY**

**240-244 WEST BROADWAY  
BLOCK 190, LOT 44  
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK**

**998 (998)**



**STAGE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY**

**240-244 WEST BROADWAY BLOCK 190, LOT 44  
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK**

**Prepared for:**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The proposed development of a nine-story residential building at 240-244 West Broadway by the 240 West Broadway LLC requires review under the New York City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), which mandates the consideration of potential impacts to historic resources. The proposed project was reviewed by the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) as a function of the CEQR process. Following the review, LPC requested an archaeological documentary study (2/5/07), noting the potential sensitivity for 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupation on the project site.

The Stage 1A Archaeological Assessment of the project site (HPI 2007) was directed toward 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 archaeological resources to exist in the project site, and the likelihood that such resources have remained undisturbed.

The Archaeological Documentary Study identified potential for the site to host historical archaeological resources dating from ca. 1810 through ca. 1830s, and possibly through the late 1840s. The former rear yards of three historic lots within the project site (now combined into Lot 44 on Block 190) are possibly undisturbed. Further, the documentary research has identified specific individuals and families living at two of the three properties for periods ranging from approximately five to fifteen years prior to the introduction of public utilities, while the third lot had a more transient population during these same years. Based on the potential for the recovery of significant remains related to the early-to-mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century development of New York City, the Archaeological Documentary Study recommended field testing to identify possible truncated domestic shaft features in a portion of the 240-244 West Broadway lots (see Figure 14 from the Archaeological Documentary Study report). LPC received a copy of the Archaeological Documentary Study for review, and concurred with recommendations for archaeological field testing (Amanda Sutphin, LPC, May 24, 2007).

The LPC *Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City* outlines specific steps to determine whether a proposed action could affect areas of potential archaeological sensitivity. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the 240-244 West Broadway project is defined as the portion of the site that will experience subsurface impacts that may disturb areas of potential archaeological sensitivity.

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). LPC received a copy of the Archaeological Protocol for review, and concurred with recommendations for archaeological field testing (Amanda Sutphin, LPC, June 26, 2007).

In order to accomplish this task, field investigations were undertaken at the project site during August 2007. The appropriate field notations, drawings, and photographs were made during fieldwork (see Photographs A-K).

## II. HISTORICAL SETTING AND POTENTIAL RESOURCES

The proposed project is at 240 to 244 West Broadway, on the west side of West Broadway between North Moore Street and Walker Street (see Figures 1 and 2). The site is located on City Block 190, Lot 44. Lot 41 borders the APE to the north, and Lot 47 borders to the west. Historically the site was designated as City Lots 44-46 at 240, 242, and 244 West Broadway, and 1, 3, and 5 North Moore Street.

The documentary research found that the 240-244 West Broadway APE lots were developed between 1808 and 1810, long before the availability of municipal sewer and water. It is possible that the three lots in the APE contain shaft features dating from the first occupation in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (ca. 1809) through at least the 1840s. Due to the potential presence of shaft features, portions of the APE are sensitive for commercial and domestic deposits dating from ca. 1808 through the 1840s when municipal utilities became available (Figure 3).

### Review of Potential Resources

Historically, the project block contained three distinct building lots. Historic lot divisions and street numbers varied somewhat over time but the basic configuration is depicted both in the 1852 *Perris Maps of the City of New York* (see Figure 8 from Documentary Study) and the 1951 Sanborn *Insurance Maps of the City of New York* (see Figure 13 from Documentary Study). The Assessment reviewed each of the lots based on the historic lot divisions and not the modern, or current, consolidated city tax lot.

The cartographic review and documentary research conducted for this assessment have shown that the project site was swampland until the second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the block was subdivided and individual buildings lots were sold. Subsequently, buildings were constructed fronting North Moore Street and West Broadway (formerly Chapel Street) between 1808 and 1810. The presence of 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses on lots prior to the introduction of municipal sewer and water (1837 and 1842, respectively), indicates that shaft features (wells, cisterns, and privies) and other cultural resources relating to the occupants of these structures were once present in the rear yards.

A summary of the occupation of each sensitive lot is briefly reviewed below.

- **Lot 44**

Lot 44 was historically located at 1 North Moore Street, and had multiple address numbers on Chapel Street, and later West Broadway. Lot 44 hosted at least one dwelling by 1808, and appeared to have a second dwelling on it by 1809. Lot 44 was known to contain privies in the late 1820s, as indicated by a reference to a noxious privy at 150 Chapel Street in the Minutes of the Common Council. What was originally the back yard area of the lot in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, has since been removed from Lot 44 and incorporated into Lot 43, outside the APE. The portion of the lot in the APE was



continually occupied by a three-story structure with a one-story addition from at least 1852 onward. Only the very small northwestern corner of the lot that had a one-story addition with no documented basement was determined to be potentially sensitive for truncated shaft features due to the lack of extensive subsurface disturbance.

- **Lot 45**

Lot 45 was historically located at 3 North Moore Street, and was first developed with one house between 1809 and 1810. The southern end of the lot had a three-story building with a basement from ca. 1852 onward. The northern half, or back yard of the lot, had never hosted more than a one-story addition without a basement. This portion of the lot was determined to be potentially sensitive for truncated shaft features due to the lack of extensive subsurface disturbance.

- **Lot 46**

Lot 46 was historically located at 5 North Moore Street. This lot was also developed sometime between 1809 and 1810 and was later occupied by a three-story structure from ca. 1852 onward. There is no indication that the main part of the structure fronting North Moore Street ever had a basement, and certainly the one- and two-story additions on the rear of the lot did not. The northern half of the lot may have once hosted privies, and is sensitive for truncated features that may have remained undisturbed beneath a one-story addition. A long strip along the eastern side of the north half of the lot was never built on, and was also determined to be potentially sensitive for shaft features.

### **III. FIELD METHODOLOGY**

The Stage 1A Archaeological Assessment identified a section of the project site as sensitive for historical resources (HPI 2007; see Figure 2). A visual inspection found that the ground surface within the project site was covered by asphalt (Photograph A). 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 in order 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 locations of two archaeological test trenches were selected based on the information derived from the documentary assessment;
- 2) The machine-excavated test trench and hand-excavated test trenches 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 (see Appendix).

The testing procedure will entail the monitoring of the removal of the modern overburden by heavy machinery, followed by the excavation of two test trenches across the three back lots. Trench 1 is a 40 x 20-foot test trench at the north end of the two contiguous back lots fronting North Moore Street (former Lots 45 and 46), from corner to corner (see Figure 3). A second 40 x 20-foot test trench will be examined across the center of former Lots 44-46.

The field protocol was designed to examine any potential features that might be exposed by the backhoe. If a feature was identified, shovel shaving and/or hand excavation testing methods would be employed by the field crew. Any features discovered would then be sufficiently sampled so as to indicate if further testing is required. In order to maximize the understanding of any recovered shaft features, the interior/exterior on one side would be exposed in order to examine the stratigraphic layers within the feature.

If Archaeological Field Testing does not-uncover in situ features or original historical strata, and the site is determined to lack sufficient integrity to produce significant archaeological resources, no further stage of archaeological activity would be recommended.

#### IV. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Stage 1B field testing at 240 West Broadway was completed during August 2007. Three archaeologists conducted the fieldwork phase of the project over a period of three days. In order to facilitate the examination of the site, machine-aided excavation was utilized to remove the asphalt surface and any fill or overburden strata encountered. A 3- to 5-foot buffer was left between the edge of the test trenches and the property line (or adjacent building walls). The goal was to expose any buried intact historical yard surfaces and/or deeply buried cultural features. 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 or feature.

Below is a brief review of the results of field testing.

##### **Trench 1**

Excavation revealed distinct differences in the eastern and western halves of Trench 1 that coincided with the division between historic Lots 45 (east) and 46 (west). Because each side of the trench was unique, they will be discussed separately in this report by historical lot designation.

##### Lot 46

On the west side of the Trench (Lot 46), seven distinct soil strata were identified (see Stratigraphic Sequence Table below and Photograph B) during excavation. One of these layers was associated with a significant demolition/fill episode. The fill encountered appeared to be the result of 20<sup>th</sup>-century demolition activity that took place on the project site, as well as possible filling activities that were completed to create a level surface for the asphalt parking lot.

Typical Stratigraphy of Trench 1 (West Side)

Level	Depths	Description
1	0-10 cmbs <sup>1</sup>	Asphalt
2	10-22 cmbs	Dark gray gravel bedding
3	22-34 cmbs	Crushed Asphalt and dark black sand (10YR 3/1)
4	34-106 cmbs	Dense layer of bricks and concrete debris with dark brown coarse sand/ash fill mixed with architectural debris
5	106-160 cmbs	Yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand with small stones
6	160-180 cmbs	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) coarse sand subsoil
7	180-230 cmbs	Brown (10YR 3/4) moist fine sand subsoil

Within the rear “yard” of Lot 46, the project team encountered five features that were each excavated and recorded (Figure 4).

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<sup>1</sup>Centimeters below the surface

### Features Located in the Western half of Trench 1 (Lot 46)

Feature No.	Depth	Description
1	80-100 cmbs	Wood Beam and Stone "floor"
2	45-50 cmbs	Metal Water Pipe in concrete trench
3	17-152 cmbs	Stone and Brick Wall Foundation and Drainage Spout
5	160-174 cmbs	Truncated Cistern Base
6	20-160 cmbs	Brick Wall Foundation

Feature 1 was the remnant of a former floor (Photograph C) located at the northern edge of the trench. The floor was clearly part of an unrecorded addition to a structure spanning Lot 46. The portion of the floor that was uncovered was comprised of a wood beam (running north-south) that had been broken at the south end, and two flagstones abutting the wood beam. Features 3 and 6 were likely associated with Feature 1 in the past (see Photographs C, D, and H). Each was located at the northern edge of the trench and were likely once parts of a larger foundation/floor for the undocumented addition (see Figure 5). Because of the extensive demolition activity within the lot, the connection between these features has been lost.

A concentration of artifacts was found beneath Feature 1 and identified as Concentration 1 (see Appendix). The majority of the artifacts in this concentration was machine-made bottle glass fragments that appear to date to the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only one fragment was embossed with the words "Union New York." One ceramic pot lid (late 19<sup>th</sup> century) and three ceramic ironstone fragments were also part of Concentration 1. One of the fragments had a partial makers mark stamped on the base of a molded saucer ("Burslem"). Unfortunately, the presence of these artifacts under Feature 1 could not definitively date the construction of the addition, as the demolition and earthmoving activities that took place to the south could have caused these materials to be pushed into this location.

A second concentration of artifacts was recovered adjacent to Feature 3, the brick foundation wall and drain spout. This was a larger collection of artifacts that included fragments from numerous utilitarian vessels (stoneware jar, yellowware bowl, and possible chamberpot fragments), tablewares (porcelain teacup, ironstone plate rims, whiteware cups), and bottles. The bottles appear to date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, including one that is embossed "L. Riederer Druggist." No organic soils were associated with this concentration of materials. Instead, the surrounding context was a yellowish brown silty sand, similar to subsoil in this half of the trench. Concentration 2 appears to be a late-19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic trash deposition, possibly when the drainage spout was installed and/or the unrecorded addition was constructed.

The final feature identified in Lot 46 was the base of a severely truncated cistern (Photograph G). In the center of the trench, the fill layer extended to almost 160 cmbs (centimeters below the surface). At that depth a brick-and-mortar cistern base, surrounded by subsoil, was discovered. This feature had been almost completely truncated by demolition activities that took place in this back lot.

The remaining 15 cm of fill within the interior was hand excavated and the soils screened. Only a small number of artifacts were recovered, the majority dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (see Appendix). Only two truly diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the feature. They included an ironstone bowl fragment with a partial makers mark (“DWARDS”) and a trace of a registry mark used in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century, prior to 1883. The second diagnostic artifact is a complete “Knicker Bocker Soda Water” bottle. This artifact is a well-known bottle type dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is a cobalt-blue bottle embossed with the address “164 18th Street” and an “1848” date that was identified as being manufactured by William Pond (<http://www.glswrk-auction.com/031.htm>). It is likely that this feature was constructed in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and may be associated with the occupation of the only long-term resident identified in the documentary analysis, Peter Frevell, who lived there from ca. 1842 through ca. 1853.

Lot 45

On the east side of the Trench (Lot 45), five distinct soil strata were identified (see Stratigraphic Sequence Table below) during excavation. One of these layers was a significant demolition/filling episode that was associated with the construction of the concrete foundation (Feature 4; see Photograph F). The type of construction materials utilized indicates that this unrecorded addition was likely built during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Neither an early-19<sup>th</sup>-century feature nor an early ground surface was discovered during excavation.

Typical Stratigraphy of Trench 1 (West Side)

Level	Depths	Description
1	0-12 cmbs	Asphalt
2	12-33 cmbs	Dark gray gravel bedding
3	33-83 cmbs	Concrete, rebar, and cinderblock foundation (Feature 4)
4	83-182 cmbs	Dense layer of bricks and concrete debris with dark brown coarse sand fill mixed with architectural debris and eight very large concrete support piers
5	182-228 cmbs	Mottled yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) coarse sand subsoil

**Trench 2**

Trench 2 was located in the center of the project site. It extended across all three of the former back lots. Excavation revealed the presence of deep basements in each of the three lots (see Photographs J and K). There was no evidence of undisturbed yard areas

throughout the trench. Deep tests conducted with the backhoe were able to expose subsoil at the following depths: Lot 46, 276 cmbs; Lot 45, 290 cmbs; and Lot 44, 294 cmbs.

Within the rear "yard" of Lot 46, the project team encountered one feature that was attached to the basement foundation. Feature 7 was likely a brick water closet attached to the back of the main house. It does not appear to have been used as a privy, but instead may have been the location of garden sink with the broken ends of associated inflow and gray water outflow pipes still present (see Photograph I; Figure 5). If it had been used as a true water closet, the pipes could have provided water and waste outflow for a toilet. Examination revealed that the rear foundation wall had been broken to construct this feature. Cast iron pipes were present, extending out from the middle of the feature. The top of the feature had been filled with modern trash and architectural debris (bricks, cinderblocks, plaster). Approximately 20 clear and lime green bottles were noted within the fill. The clear bottles were embossed "ERCO Beverages" "Evers---Rehn Co." "419 E. 24TH St. NY." To date, no record of this manufacturer has been identified.

The top of the brick feature was approximately 97 cm (just over 38 inches) wide (see Photograph I; Figure 5). The southern side of the feature was carefully removed to enable excavation of the interior. Following the removal of the fill, two lower fill strata were excavated by hand. No evidence of organics was observed during the hand excavation of the approximately 25 cm of soils, and only a handful of artifacts were recovered (see Appendix). The artifacts include window glass, ironstone vessel fragments, pieces of porcelain teawares, and a large machine-made colorless bottle base. This limited collection is difficult to date, but again appears to be from the late 19<sup>th</sup> through early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Only one bottle was recovered. This was a 19<sup>th</sup>-century blob top bottle that was embossed "P.CARR" "PHILADa." To date, no information on the bottle manufacturer has been found.

## V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In summary, beneath the asphalt and bedding layers, a thick stratum of intense fill/demolition materials (bricks, stone lintels, wood fragments, metal pipe fragments, wire, large pieces of porcelain bathroom fixtures, tar/shingle roofing materials) was observed throughout the site. Testing revealed that almost the entire lot was the location of filled basements for unrecorded additions to the structures within Lots 44, 45, and 46. Two smaller features, within Lot 46, were discovered during testing; a severely truncated base of a mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century cistern and a possible water closet. Because of the severe disturbance to the cistern, little can be definitively stated about its construction and date. It is likely that it was constructed during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as wells became less popular for water management, and was demolished in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to make way for an addition. The possible water closet that was identified does not have the associated assemblage that enables archaeologists to learn about the former site occupants. Unlike the much earlier privies, water closets are not typical repositories for out-of-date or broken objects.

The traditional placement of privies and shaft features is usually at the rear of the lot. Because of the constricted size of urban lots, many property owners found creative ways of reusing all of the available space. It is possible that the early privies at the West Broadway lots were demolished as newer features were constructed, since no archaeological evidence of their existence was found.

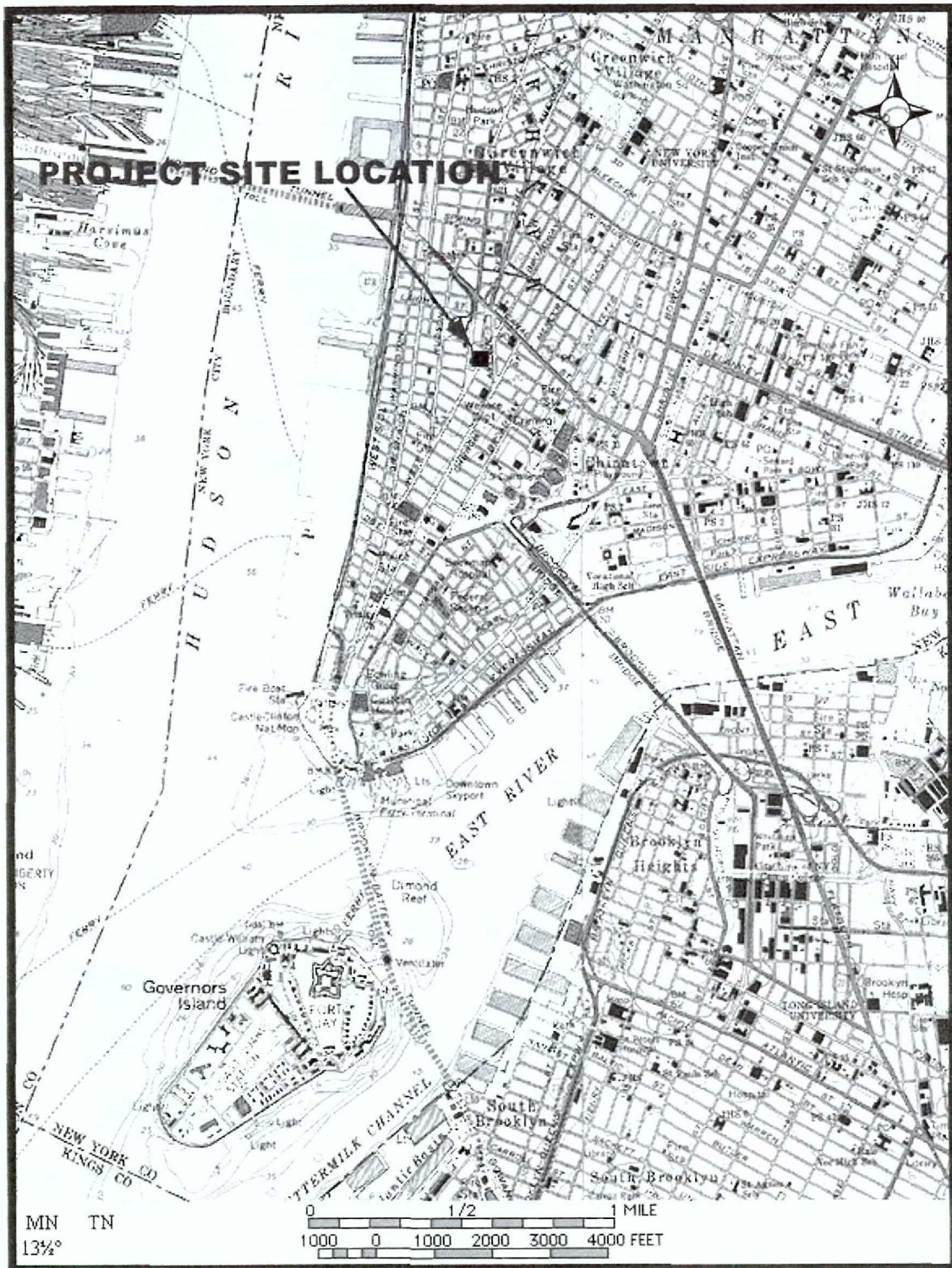
While the archaeological fieldwork confirmed the presence of historical materials, no evidence of early-19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic yard features was detected, nor was any clearly defined layer of soils containing early-19<sup>th</sup>-century materials encountered. The preponderance of modern fill, together with the extensive disturbance caused by the unrecorded construction of additions and basements within the lots indicates that no further archaeological research is warranted in this location.

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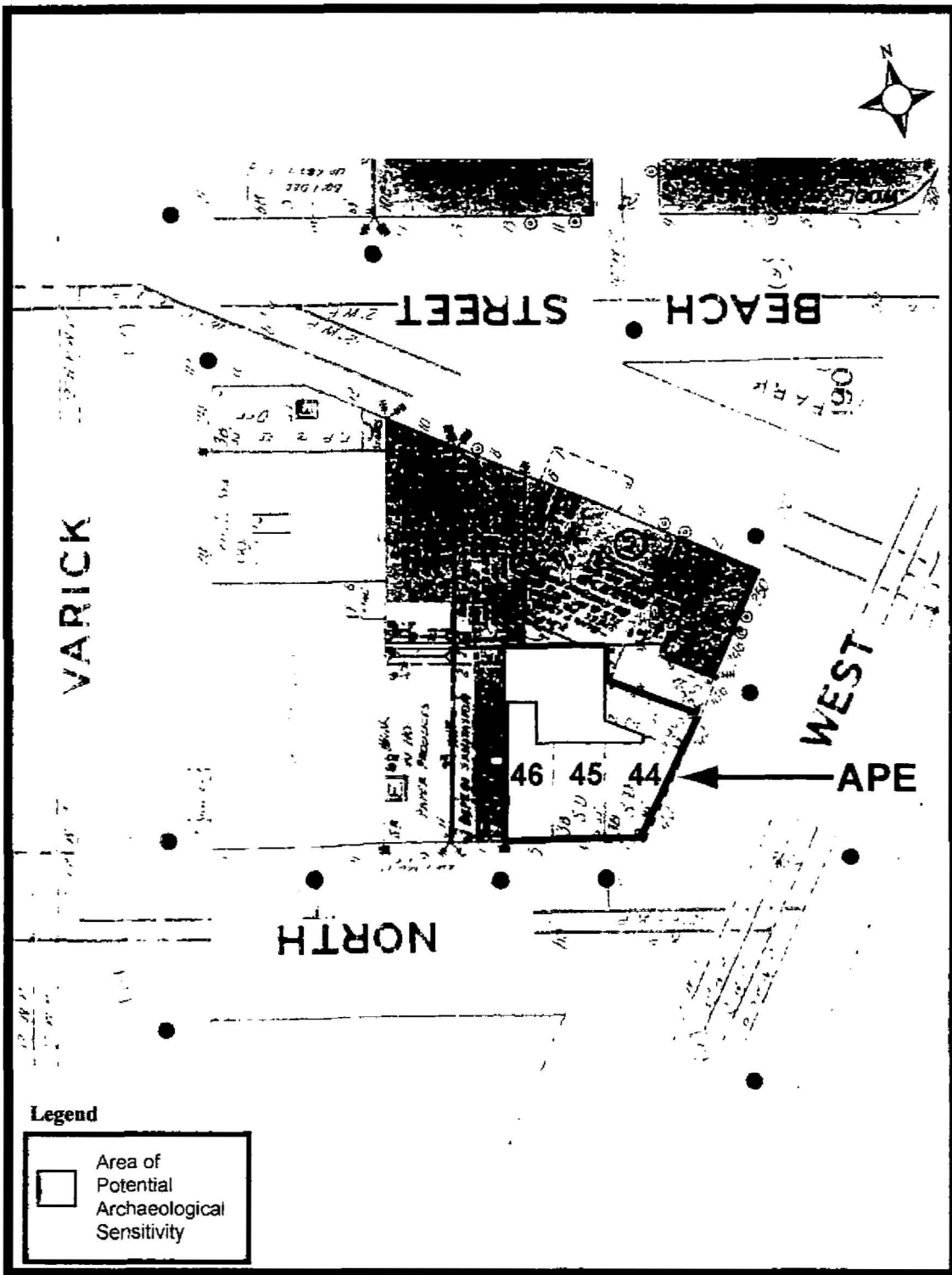


SOURCE: U.S.G.S. JERSEY CITY QUADRANGLE, 7.5 MINUTE SERIES, 1981.

240-244 WEST BROADWAY

FIGURE 1: PROJECT SITE LOCATION

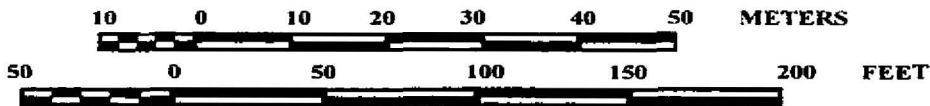


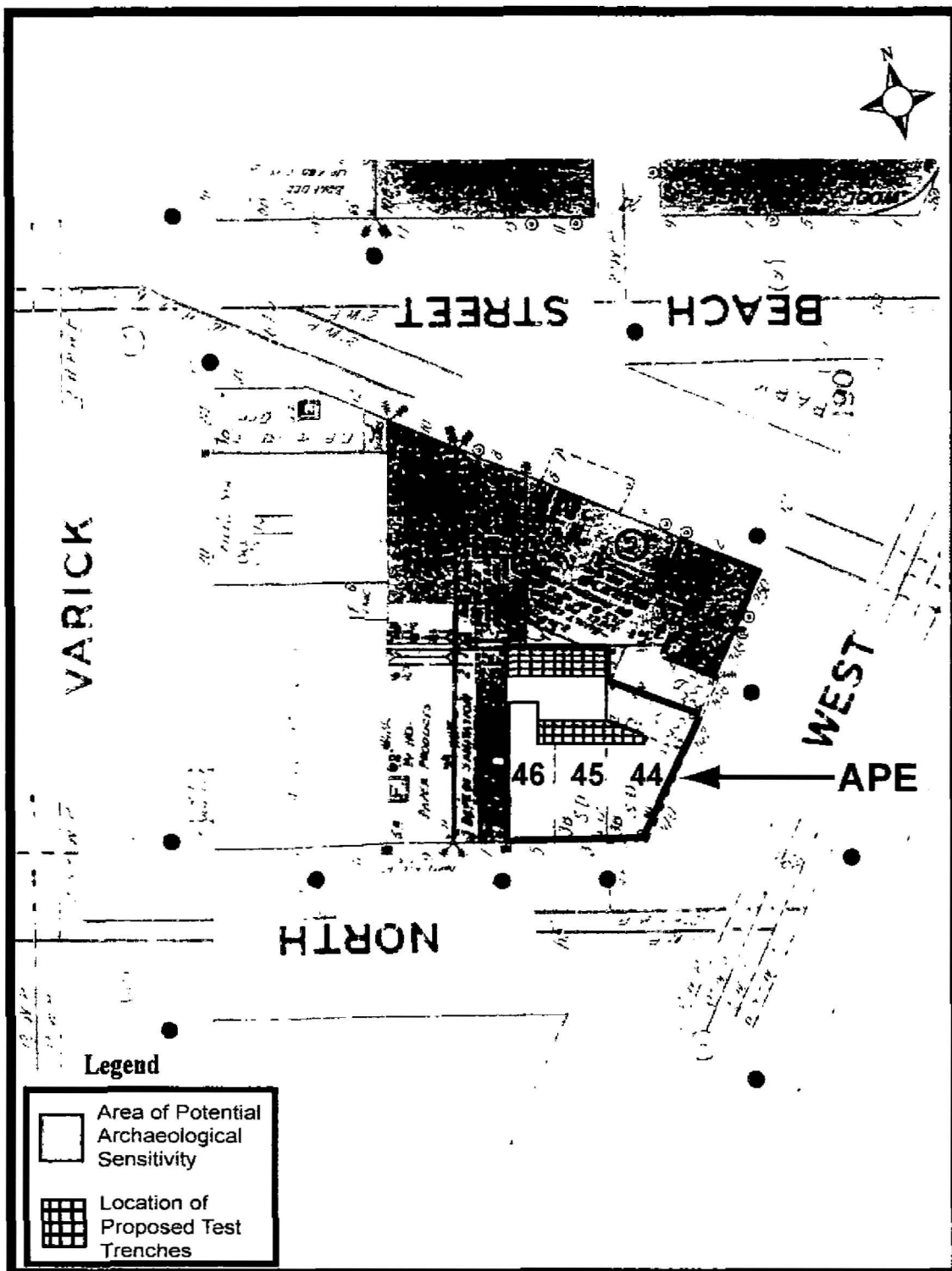


Base Map: Sanborn, 1951.

**240-244 WEST BROADWAY**

**FIGURE 2:** *Area of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity.*

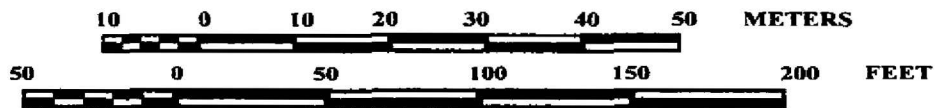


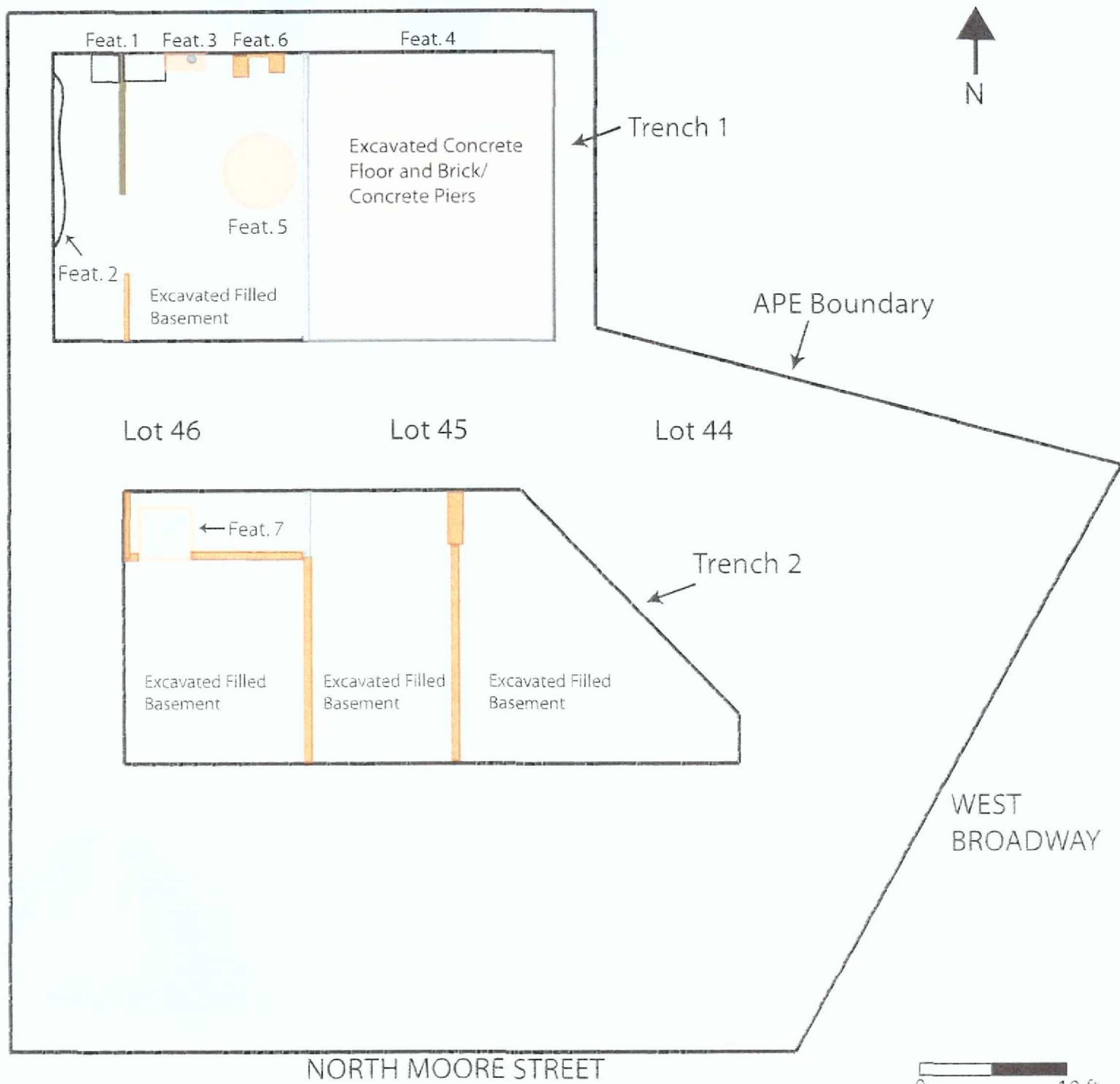


Base Map: Sanborn, 1951.

**240-244 WEST BROADWAY**




**FIGURE 3:** *Area of Potential Archaeological Sensitivity and Location of Proposed Test Trenches.*



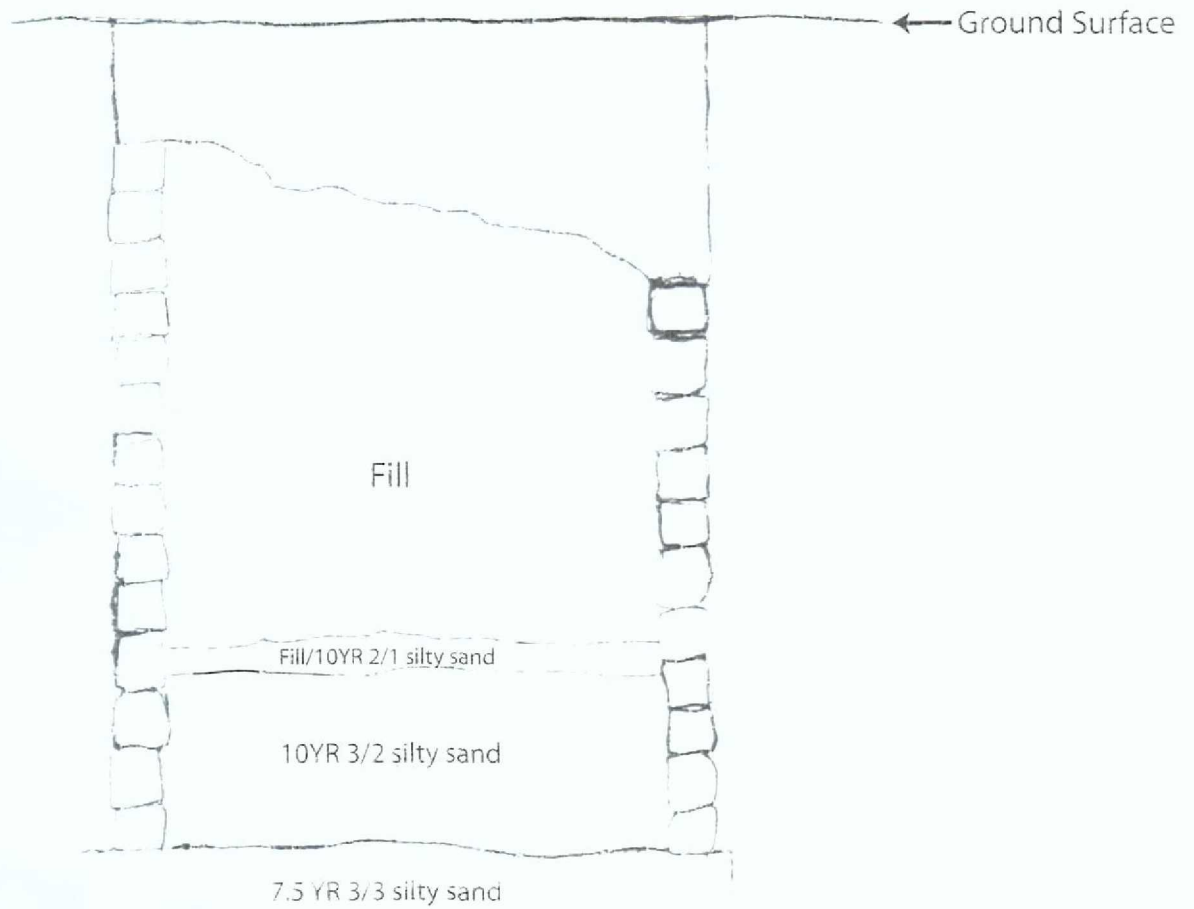
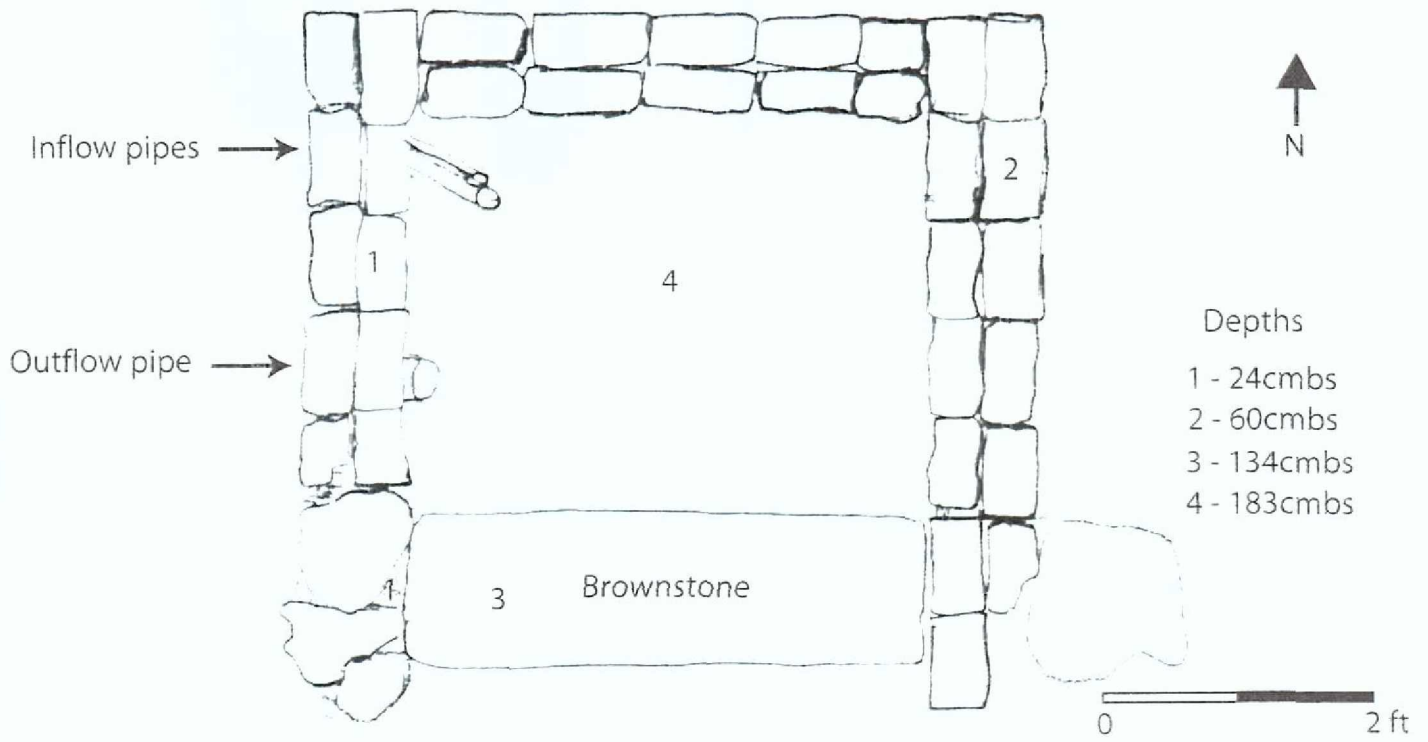


240 West Broadway Project Site

Figure 4. Location of Test Trenches and Features Within the Project APE

-  Cinderblock wall
-  Concrete Floor
-  Brick Foundation
-  Feature 7
-  Feature 5





240 West Broadway Project Site

Figure 5. Plan and Profile of Feature 7.





Photograph A. View of the 240 West Broadway Project Site, facing north.



Photograph B. Photograph of the West Wall of Trench 1.



Photograph C. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 1, Feature 1.



Photograph D. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 1, Feature 3.





Photograph E. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 1, Feature 4.



Photograph F. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 2, Feature 4.



Photograph G. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 1, Feature 5.



Photograph H. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 1, Feature 6.



Photograph I. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 2, Feature 7.



Photograph J. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 2, Feature 8.



Photograph K. 240 West Broadway Project Site, Trench 2, Feature 8.

Unit/Feature	Level	Quan	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 1/ Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Undecorated Ironstone
Trench 1/ Concentration 1		2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Saucer	Fragment	Molded Ironstone; stamped "...son... Burslem"; mends
Trench 1/ Concentration 1		9	Food Related	Glass	Brown	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
Trench 1/ Concentration 1		5	Food Related	Glass	Brown	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Body-base; embossed "UNION NEW YORK"
Trench 1/ Concentration 1		6	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Wide mouth condiment
Trench 1/ Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Glass	Aqua	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
Trench 1/ Concentration 1		1	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Very thin
Trench 1/ Concentration 1		1	Personal	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Pot Lid	Complete	Possibly from cosmetic jar
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		5	Architectural				Plaster	Fragment	White plaster with brown paint
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Bowl	Fragment	Undecorated

Unit/Feature	Level	Quan	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Cup	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Undecorated Ironstone
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Undecorated Ironstone
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	Bowl	Fragment	Banded blue and white design
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		10	Food Related	Ceramic	Stoneware	American	Jar	Fragment	Large buff body; mends
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Cup	Fragment	Traces of gold gilt decoration
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Round bottle base with high kick
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Food Related	Glass	Amber	Machine Made	Flask	Fragment	
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		2	Food Related	Glass	Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Flat rims for a round bottle
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Medicine	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Embossed "L.Riederer Druggist...131 West Broadway NY"
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		3	Other	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Possibly from Chamberpot
Trench 1/ Concentration 2		1	Other	Ceramic	Earthenware	Unidentified	Finial?	Fragment	Very large finial or marble; cloudy amber, white, and blue colors

Unit/Feature	Level	Quan	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 1/ Feature 5		3	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Bowl	Fragment	Oval; molded edge; partial mark with remnant of registry mark; used before 1883; embossed "DWARDS"
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Ironstone rim; undecorated
Trench 1/ Feature 5		2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Ironstone base; undecorated
Trench 1/ Feature 5		2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Ironstone body; undecorated
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Unidentified	Vessel	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Food Related	Glass	Aqua	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Base
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Food Related	Glass	Green	Mold Made	Bottle	Fragment	Top, no lip
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Food Related	Glass	Green	Mold Made	Bottle	Fragment	
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Food Related	Glass	Cobalt Blue	Mold Made	Bottle	Complete	Paneled; Embossed "Knicker Bocker Soda Water 164 18th St. N.Y. W.P. 1848"; blob top
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless		Tumbler	Fragment	Fluted
Trench 1/ Feature 5		2	Lighting	Glass	Colorless	Lamp	Chimney	Fragment	
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Personal	Clay	Kaolin		Pipe bowl	Fragment	Large bowl; leaf design; used
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Personal	Organic	Leather		Shoe Sole	Fragment	
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Personal	Stone			Marble	Complete	Large
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Medicine	Glass	Tinted		Bottle	Fragment	Embossed "Dr. Porter New York"

Unit/Feature	Level	Quan	Functional Group	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Organic	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	Bone	Fragment	Possibly small canine
Trench 1/ Feature 5		9	Other	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Possibly from Chamberpot
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Other	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Flower pot	Fragment	Round base
Trench 1/ Feature 5		1	Other	Ceramic	Earthenware	Redware	Flower pot	Fragment	Square base
Trench 2/ Feature 7	1/Fill	3	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Complete	Crown lip; embossed "ERCO Beverages Evers Rehn Co. 419 E 24th St. NY" "Registered Contents 96 oz"
Trench 2/ Feature 7	1/Fill		Food Related	Glass	Lime Green	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	20th century; Numerous; no marks or labels; not collected
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	1	Architectural	Glass	Colorless	Flat	Window	Fragment	
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Undecorated Ironstone
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	2	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Plate	Fragment	Unidentified blue transferprint design
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Teacup	Fragment	Undecorated
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	1	Food Related	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard Paste	Teacup	Fragment	Blue and gold gilt floral design
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	1	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Very large base
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	2	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	Large base
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	10	Food Related	Glass	Colorless	Machine Made	Bottle	Fragment	
Trench 2/ Feature 7	2/3	1	Food Related	Glass	Tinted	Mold Made	Bottle	Fragment	Blob top; embossed "P. CARR Philada"