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2007



Archaeological Evaluation  
310-328 West 38th Street  
New York, New York

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This Archaeological Evaluation presents the results of the archaeological investigation of the property located at 310-328 West 38th Street, a/k/a 327-345 West 37th Street (Block 761, Lot(s) 10, 13 & 43) in Manhattan (the “project site” or the “site”) (Figure 1). This report has been prepared for Glenwood Management Corporation to satisfy CEQR requirements, LPC *Guidelines* (2002), and the standards for the performance of Phase 1B surveys published by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC, 2000).

The project site is proposed to be improved with a new approximately 715,000 gross square foot (gsf) building with residential and ground floor retail uses. The building would contain 568 residential units, including 113 low-income units, approximately 10,900 square feet of ground floor retail use, and 400 public parking spaces located in the sub-cellar and cellar levels of the building. The development would consist of two 24-story residential towers fronting on West 37th and West 38th Streets, connected at the ground floor level.

Pursuant to a study entitled *Archaeological Documentary Study: No. 7 Line Extension/Hudson Yards Rezoning, New York, New York* (PB, April, 2004)<sup>1</sup> documentary research of the project site was conducted to assess the archaeological sensitivity and the potential for impacts resulting from sub-surface disturbance. This study characterized the portion of the project site located at 310-328 West 38th Street — modern Lot 13 (historic Lot 15) in Block 761 — to be sensitive for mid-19th century historic period. The Phase 1A recommended that Phase 1B testing be conducted to determine whether archaeological resources associated with an early 19<sup>th</sup> century resident of the site, an Irish police officer named Samuel Robinson, and his family, might be present on the lot.

Glenwood Management Corporation subsequently retained AKRF to conduct the Phase 1B investigations. Prior to initiation of the survey, AKRF prepared a testing protocol and submitted it to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for their review and concurrence (April 3, 2007, included in Appendix C). During excavation activities, an archaeological feature was discovered and AKRF promptly notified and consulted with LPC (August 14 and August 15, 2007, Appendix C). LPC determined that additional excavation should be conducted to determine the significance of this resource. The present report presents the results of the archaeological investigation of the lot referenced above and concludes that these resources are not archaeologically significant, do not meet the eligibility criteria of the National Register, and no additional archaeological fieldwork or documentation is recommended. This conclusion is consistent with that included in an end-of-fieldwork e-mail dated August 21, 2007 sent to Daniel Pagano, Ph.D. at LPC. LPC issued a finding of no archaeological significance on August 22, 2007 (Appendix C).

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Parsons Brinkerhoff (PB), in association with Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) and the Louis Berger Group, Inc. (LBG).



## **A. RESEARCH GOALS**

According to guidance published by the LPC, the purpose of archaeological testing “is to determine whether the site actually contains significant archaeological resources, as opposed to whether such resources may potentially exist on the site” (LPC 2002: 9). Such testing is intended to determine the presence/absence of archaeological resources that may be impacted by proposed development and involves a level of subsurface testing and artifact collection sufficient to draw conclusions regarding the potential for significant resources to be present in a project site. It is not a full-scale excavation, but it completes the identification process initiated during a Phase 1A survey, which identifies areas of archaeological potential through background research and a site visit, but does not involve subsurface testing. If archaeological resources are discovered during testing, additional fieldwork may be necessary in order to determine the significance of those resources.

## **B. RESEARCH DESIGN**

Based on the specific conclusions presented in the Phase 1A report prepared for the Hudson Yards project and the recommendations of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and LPC, the primary objective of the present survey is to determine the potential for intact backyard features or artifact deposits to provide substantive information concerning the occupation of modern Lot 13 (historic Lot 15) during the mid-19th century.

The Phase 1A indicated that the project site was continuously occupied by the Irish working-class family of Samuel Robinson between 1841, when the lot was first developed, and 1870, when the family is last recorded as living at the address. The building was connected to the city’s network of water and sewer lines no earlier than 1850. Because the Robinson house was constructed before the installation of water and sewer lines, domestic shaft features — including privies, cisterns and wells — would have been used for water gathering and sanitation purposes. These types of features were typically used as receptacles for domestic refuse after they were abandoned and therefore may have been used as garbage receptacles for many years after they were no longer necessary for waste and water management. Subsequent development of the rear yard area of this lot included only one-story structures which were not constructed over basements which could have disturbed any archaeological resources which may exist on the lot.

The following research topics were developed in the testing protocol and are specific to the types of potential archaeological resources that could be encountered on modern Lot 13 (historic Lot 15):

- The relationship of Irish police officers within larger New York society in the mid-19th century is complex and not fully understood. Irish policemen were in the position of keeping order and enforcing the law, often against their fellow countrymen. As noted by Hasia R. Diner, “being a policeman may have been the most visible job associated with Irish men”

(1996: 97). Furthermore, the social status of Irish policemen in New York is worthy of further exploration. Diner also reflects that, "Irish policemen represented something of an elite within their own community and as such did not exactly come from the same ranks as the [Irish legal] offenders. They earned the income of skilled workers, while the masses in the community still found themselves in the ranks of unskilled laborers. Most police officers were married men, although those arrested were typically single" (Ibid: 97).

- Consumption patterns are strongly influenced by socioeconomic status, occupation, household composition and ethnicity. What a person buys and/or uses on a routine basis is behavior that reflects the multiple components of that individual's life. Archaeological evidence from domestic lots may provide information on how socioeconomic status has influenced consumer choice behavior. Artifacts recovered from any shaft features associated with the Robinsons' occupation of the site could be compared to artifact assemblages recovered from shaft features associated with other working class families in other parts of the city from a comparable time period, and could yield insights into the ways of life of a policeman's family during the mid-19th century.
- The Robinson assemblage could also be compared and contrasted to an assemblage from the backyard cesspool of a predominantly Irish tenement on Pearl Street in the Five Points neighborhood (John Milner Associates [JMA] 2000) from the same time period. Although many of the tenement's occupants were unskilled laborers, artisans and entrepreneurs who owned their own businesses also lived there. Therefore, information might be gained as to the life-ways and culture of an Irish policeman's family in relation to larger Irish-American culture of the times.

In order for this Phase 1B survey to conclude that archaeological methods have the potential to address the above topics, the following four conditions must be met:

1. Archaeological deposits and/or features must be present in the backyard areas of the four subject lots.
2. These deposits and/or features must be intact and must not have been significantly disturbed by subsequent activities that have taken place on the property, such as subsequent construction on the property during the later 19th century.
3. The deposits and/or features must contain diagnostic artifacts to identify associations between the period of time during which they were deposited, created, or used and the people who occupied the site.
4. If artifacts dating to more than one general period of time are encountered, they must be spatially discrete, either horizontally or vertically, to allow for the meaningful comparison of the assemblages.

## C. SURVEY METHODS

### FIELD METHODS

Testing consisted of the excavation of trenches using an excavator, the hand excavation of a small number of test pits, the hand clearing of fill and debris from encountered structural features, and the use of the excavator to remove fill and demolition debris from within and around the structural features. Trenches were generally excavated in approximately one-foot increments, under the direction of an archaeologist. The archaeologist would stop excavation

periodically to examine the exposed soils or structural features and to sample any observed artifacts.

Shovel test pits measured approximately 20 inches by 20 inches and were excavated stratigraphically in four inch arbitrary levels. Soil excavated from test pits was screened through standard ¼ inch hardware cloth. Most artifacts were collected and placed in zip-locked plastic bags marked with their provenience information. When very high quantities of brick fragments, glass, or corroded fragments of metal were observed, the field archaeologists only collected a representative sample. Soil observations and artifact descriptions were collected. Soil profiles were photographed and drawn. The excavation record and soil descriptions have been included as Appendix A.

### LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered in the field were transported to the AKRF laboratory. The artifact bags were logged in and the artifacts washed in a solution of warm water and mild detergent. Artifacts determined too fragile to be submerged and scrubbed, were dry brushed (e.g. some bone, soft shell, mortar, plaster). After drying, the artifacts were repackaged in clean, 4 ml acid-free, polyethylene bags that were marked with the site name, date of recovery, and provenience in indelible ink. The bags were vented to prevent mold.

To the extent possible, recovered artifacts were identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, function, and style following the standard archaeological references. The artifact analysis included the identification of the *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)<sup>1</sup>, of artifacts for each context and the generation of mean beginning and end dates for assemblages. This information was used to ascertain the contemporaneity of contexts and to establish which assemblages represented primary or secondary deposits.

A modified form of Stanley South's (1977) approach to organizing historical archaeological data was used for this project. All artifacts were categorized by group: Architectural, Arms, Activities, Clothing, Furniture, Kitchen, Personal, Tobacco and Unidentified. Artifacts were also identified by Class, (e.g. Floor covering, Nails, Unidentified, Transportation, Recreation, Decorative Furnishings, Window Glass, Container, Dish, Ethnofaunal, etc.). Artifacts were also categorized by material (e.g. glass, slate, Fe, Cu alloy, bone, etc.), although the term, "Ware Type" (e.g. plain whiteware, grey salt-glazed stoneware) was used with regard to ceramics. The artifacts were further identified, when possible, by Function (e.g. floor tile, wire nail, mirror, and window pane). Beyond these basic groupings, artifacts were also described appropriately (e.g. decorative motifs, color, and manufacturer) under "Comments.". The complete artifact catalogue is located in Appendix B.

The artifact catalogue has been included as Appendix B.

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<sup>1</sup> The date after which the artifact was discarded.



**A. CURRENT CONDITIONS**

In August 2007 the portion of the project site in question was an at-grade, asphalt-paved surface parking lot with approximately 90 spaces. The site is located on the northern side of West 37th Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

**B. TOPOGRAPHY, SOILS, AND GEOLOGY**

Visual inspections of the project site conducted as part of a Phase II Subsurface Environmental Investigation conducted in July 2007 by CNS Management Corporation indicated that the project site slopes slightly from west to east. This is confirmed by current Sanborn maps, which indicate that the approximate elevation of Ninth Avenue at West 37th Street, immediately west of the project block, is approximately 40 feet above mean high water while the elevation at Eighth Avenue is approximately 29 feet above mean high water.

Soil borings conducted CNS Management Corporation as part of their 2007 investigation show that in the vicinity of the project site, soils between 1 and 5 feet of the ground surface consist of structural fill/sandy loam with a coal/ash mix. Between 5 and 20 feet of the ground surface, fill containing fine stone and/or brick mixed in brown fill/sandy loam was identified. Groundwater was identified at 20 feet below the current grade in this location.

The island of Manhattan is found within a geographic bedrock region known as the Manhattan Prong of the New England (Upland) Physiographic Province. This region is composed of heavily metamorphic and sedimentary rock (including quartzite, dolomitic marble, marble, schist, and gneiss) that dates to the Cambrian and Ordovician ages (New York State Office for Technology [NYSOFT] 2004), 435 to 500 and 500 to 570 million years ago, respectively (Schuberth 1968). These rocks, which are oriented northeast-southwest, are interspersed with softer Inwood marble (NYSOFT 2004). The vicinity of the project site is composed mostly of metamorphic rock known as Manhattan Schist (Reeds 1921). The bedrock below the "Manhattan Prong are tightly folded and metamorphosed primarily during the Taconian Orogeny, about 450 million years ago" (Isachsen, et al. 2000). The bedrock slopes downward from north to south, and has been found to be approximately 100 feet below the earth's surface at the southern end of Manhattan.





This chapter summarizes the history of the four project site based on the Phase 1A survey (PB, HPI, and LBG 2004) and is supplemented by additional cartographic research. If needed, the Phase 1A should be referenced for more detail and historic maps of the property. We have attached a copy of the Phase 1A for your convenience.

Modern Block 761, Lot 13 includes land historically known as Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. The current project site represents former Lot 15. The project site is situated within an area formerly owned by Rem Rapelje and which in 1834 was sold by his descendants to Anne E. Taylor. It does not appear that the property was developed until the 1830s or 1840s, presumably after the Rapelje farm was subdivided and sold as individual lots.

The Dripps map of 1852 depicts an L-shaped structure with an open rear yard area was situated on historic Lot 15, fronting on West 37th Street. An additional rear structure is visible on the 1857 Perris atlas (Figure 2). Tax assessment records show that the building — then described as a “shanty,” but later referred to as a house or a stable — dates to at least 1841, at which time it was occupied by Samuel Robinson. Census records and historic directories show that Robinson, a policeman, and his wife were both born in Ireland. The couple had three children, all of whom were born in New York.

According to historic deeds, Robinson did not own the property during the early 1840s, around the time the lot was first developed. Tax assessments, historic directories, and census records show that the Robinson family continued to reside on the property through at least 1870. Because sewers were not available in this part of Manhattan until 1850, the Robinson family would have used domestic shaft features including privies, cisterns, and wells for water gathering and waste management. It is most likely that privies would be located in the rear of the domestic lot, at a distance from the house, while cisterns and wells would be located closer to the home for convenience. The rear yard area does not appear to have been disturbed by the subsequent development of the lot, as no later structures at that location were constructed with a basement.

A map published by Matthew Dripps in 1867 depicts the project site as a vacant lot. Tax assessment records show that in 1870 the property contained a 1-story structure. Records also indicate that by 1871 a 4-story structure (with basement) had been constructed on site. It therefore appears that the former Robinson home was demolished at some point during the late 1860s or early 1870s and replaced with the 4-story structure seen on subsequent maps, including the 1885 Robinson atlas and a Sanborn Insurance Map dating to 1899 (Figure 3). This structure fronted on West 37th Street for approximately 25 feet and it was approximately 55 feet long. The 1899 Sanborn map indicates that the building functioned as both a store and a dwelling. It is last depicted on maps dating to 1930, and an updated Sanborn map dating to 1951 shows that both the project lot and additional lots the east and west had been razed and converted into a parking lot. The project site was occupied by a parking lot until August 2007 when excavation on the site began.



## A. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

During the month of August 2007, a crew of archaeologists conducted archaeological fieldwork within the roughly 17.5 by 50 foot portion of modern Lot 13 (historic Lot 15) identified as having potential for historic archaeological resources during the Phase 1A survey. This area would have been the rear yard of the 25 by 100 foot lot and is depicted by a dashed line on Figure 4.

Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of two backhoe trenches (Trenches 1 and 2), the hand excavation of four shovel test pits (STPs 1 through 4), and the hand and machine-assisted clearing of a very large quantity of fill and demolition debris from architectural features discovered during excavation. The excavation record is included as Appendix A. Fieldwork resulted in the recovery of 619 artifacts.

A summary of the results of this field effort and the architectural features encountered is presented below, followed by a detailed discussion concerning the recovered artifact assemblage (the artifact catalogue is included as Appendix B).

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, a 12 to 20-inch layer of asphalt and concrete was removed using a machine-mounted jackhammer from an approximately 17.5 by 50 foot portion of modern Lot 13. A mix of gravel and sandy fill was encountered beneath the pavement and concrete. An excavator was used to methodically excavate the soils in this area, proceeding generally from north to south. In the northern most portion of the lot, a patio-like surface of grey flagstones was encountered at a depth of approximately 12 inches below the asphalt surface. This patio-like surface was hand cleared and appears to have had an area of more than 150 square feet. The individual stones were unmortered, one-course thick, and probably extended from the eastern edge of the lot to the western edge. The location of this feature is depicted on Figure 4. Subsequent excavation of the soils beneath this patio indicate that it most likely dates to no earlier than the early 20th century based on the presence of c. early 20th century artifacts such as temporally diagnostic bottle glass beneath it.

### *SHOVEL TEST PITS AND TRENCHES*

Shovel Test Pit 1, measuring 16 by 16 inches, was excavated one foot to the north of the northern edge of the patio-like surface and opened at a depth of 24 inches below pavement. This test pit was excavated to a depth of 5 feet below pavement and encountered multiple layers of mixed fill and a large quantity of fragmentary artifacts suggesting re-deposited fill. A total of 227 artifacts were recovered from this test pit.

Trench 1, measuring approximately 20 feet from east to west and 6 feet from north to south, was excavated along the northern edge of the lot. This trench was excavated to a depth of 9 feet below the asphalt and encountered multiple layers of fill containing a variety of 19th century artifacts. Figure 5 provides a profile of the west wall of this trench. A photograph of this wall is

also included as Figure 7. A shovel test pit (STP 3) was excavated at the bottom of Trench 1, in an area where a concentration of artifacts was observed. As discussed below in the results of laboratory analysis section, the sample of artifacts recovered from STP 3 date to a long period of time from the early 19th century to the early 20th century.

The stratigraphy of Trench 1 and the wide range of 19th and 20th century artifacts encountered from it, and from the test pit excavated at its bottom, suggest that the area may have been excavated on one or more occasions in the past and built back up with soils from the backyard areas of this and other nearby lots. It is possible that the area was first excavated some time prior to 1871 when larger, multi-story buildings with basements were constructed along 37th street. The fills may have originated from the excavation of the basement cavities of these buildings.

A second trench (Trench 2) was excavated parallel to and about 6 feet south of Trench 1 (Figure 4). This trench measured 20 feet from west to east and 10 feet from north to south and contained a similar stratigraphy of multiple fill layers as Trench 1. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 9.5 feet below asphalt. This trench also contained a high concentration of artifacts in the mixed urban fills although only one was collected from this trench.

Machine assisted clearing of soils in the southern half of the test area exposed a brick feature with a partially intact vaulted ceiling and associated brick walls. The LPC was contacted and Dr. Daniel Pagano of LPC conducted a site visit on August 15, 2007. During this site visit and subsequent consultation it was agreed that AKRF would expose this feature and associated walls in order to determine their function and date of construction and to gather sufficient information to support a determination of the resource's archaeological significance. This strategy was submitted in letter form to the LPC and LPC concurred on August 15, 2007.

Two additional shovel test pits (STPs 2 and 4) were excavated in the vicinity of the brick features. Both test pits revealed the presence of urban fill and yielded a variety of domestic refuse such as animal bone, ceramics, and architectural materials, as discussed in detail below. STP 2 was excavated a few feet east of the east wall of the brick feature with a vaulted ceiling from a depth of 2.5 feet below asphalt to a depth of 3.4 feet. STP 4 was excavated adjacent to the northern wall of the vault feature and revealed the presence of what may have been a builder's trench aligned east to west with the north wall of the vault (Photograph 2 on Figure 7). This builder's trench was excavated to a depth of 41 inches below asphalt.

### *FEATURES*

As mentioned above, in addition to the early 20th century flagstone patio, an integrated complex of brick walls and a brick feature with a partially intact vaulted ceiling (brick vault) were discovered on Lot 13. As requested by LPC, this feature was cleared by hand and with the assistance of the excavator. A plan of this feature is depicted in Figure 4 and photographs of the feature are included in Figures 7 through 12. Figure 6 provides a profile drawing of the interior north wall of the vault. The components of this feature were:

- A stairway,
- The rear basement wall of a former building,
- An areaway, and
- A brick vault.

The stairway leads directly into a passageway running north-south along the eastern edge of the lot. This passageway consisted of a brick wall on the east and west side respectively; a stairway on the north end; and at the south end, an areaway/passageway (areaway) running east-west, which adjoined to the west. This areaway was formed on the south by the rear wall of the former building on the lot and on the north by a brick wall. Immediately north of the west end of the areaway is a vaulted structure (vault) with a rectangular plan, running north-south, and accessed from a doorway in the west end of the north wall of the areaway. The entirety of the complex is believed to have been constructed below the immediately surrounding grade level. Each primary component of the complex is discussed individually below.

#### *Stairway*

The stairway feature, including stairs, passageway, and walls on the east and west, was excavated to 6.5 feet below ground surface. Four steps were uncovered to this depth, and the stairs appeared to continue below the depth of excavation. Partial remains of an apparent top step were observed at the same level as the top of the walls on either side of the stairway. The top step remains consisted of a sailor brick course backed by two stretcher courses. The four intact steps consisted of treads composed of single pieces of cut flagstone, supported by brick risers, each composed of a rowlock course above a header course. The walls on either side (east and west) of the steps are triple wythe brick walls, laid in running bond, with partial header courses interspersed in no apparent order. The east wall is capped in cut flagstone blocks; the bricks at the top of the west wall are parged with a cementitious material. There were thirteen courses of brick between the top of the walls and the top of the lowest step excavated.

#### *Rear Basement Wall of Former Building (a.k.a. South Wall of Areaway)*

This wall, believed to have been the rear basement wall of a brick dwelling that occupied the site, was observed to be a triple wythe brick wall laid in common bond. Three windows were roughly evenly spaced across the rear wall façade; these would have faced onto an areaway or passageway at the rear of the building. The tops of the windows openings were no longer extant, located roughly at current grade. Each of the window openings was roughly seventeen brick courses high. Each window opening had a bluestone sill, and six vertical round iron bars, secured with a flat horizontal iron strap adhered to the (exterior) face of the brick wall. Six courses of brick were located between the bottoms of the window sills and the bottom of the wall.

#### *Areaway: North Wall*

The north wall of the areaway appeared to be four wythes thick, and was capped in irregular fieldstones. The entirety of the original wall appeared was excavated: from cap to base, the wall was 26 brick courses high, and was laid in a variation of common bond. Mortar was slathered around the apparent base of the wall, encountered 6.5 feet below asphalt. The mortar at the bottom of the wall, apparently the same as the pointing, was a hard cementitious mortar. No traces of parging were observed on the face of the wall.

#### *The Vault*

The vault feature consisted of a rectangular-plan brick structure oriented north-south on the western edge of the lot. The feature had a vaulted ceiling, no windows, and one door, located in the feature's south wall. Apparently built as an underground structure, the feature was roughly ten feet deep from floor to ceiling. The south doorway would have been accessed from the areaway.

Rubble and fieldstones of various sizes were located atop the vaulted ceiling. Silty sand immediately above and around the top of the feature was mottled in color, ranging between 7.5 YR 4/3 and 10 YR 5/6. The vaulted ceiling of the feature consisted of eight courses of corbelled brick. The ceiling appeared to be four wythes, laid in alternating header and shiner courses. A rectangular piece of cut flagstone, laid on end, is incorporated into the construction of the western half of the ceiling. The vault walls were laid in common bond, capped in large rectangular pieces of flagstone. The east, west, and north walls appeared to be three wythes thick. Immediately below the lowest ceiling course is a course fronted with three sections of wood (largely deteriorated) with single bricks between each section, extending along all walls of the feature. In total, four courses that include wood segments are located within the vault. The second is located eight courses below the first wood course; the third is located six to seven courses below the second and the fourth is located six to seven courses below the third. The floor of the vault, which was excavated with a backhoe, was laid in brick. Beneath the brick floor was a mottled pale yellow-grey silty sand.

The doorway to the vault occupied much of the south wall of the feature. The soffits of the doorway (the south wall of the vault) is a double-wythe brick wall, bearing traces of parging with both a grey cementitious mortar and a softer yellowish mortar. A flagstone sill is located at the threshold of the doorway.

## **B. RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS**

A total of 619 artifacts were recovered from this site. As previously discussed, two backhoe trenches were excavated. Trench 1 contained mixed urban fill to a depth of 9 feet. The archaeologists also excavated two shovel test pits within the boundaries of Trench 1. These were called STP 1 which was excavated to a depth of 5 feet below asphalt and STP 3 which was 8'4" – 9'4" in depth. These, too, contained mixed urban fill. Trench 2 also contained mixed urban fill to a depth of 9'5". No STPs were excavated within this backhoe trench. Two additional shovel test pits (STPs 2 and 4) were excavated in the vicinity of the brick feature. A number of spot finds were also collected during hand cleaning around and within the brick wall complex.

Appendix B provides a breakdown of the numbers of artifacts collected by level by shovel test pit and trench, including functional group, class, and additional descriptive information.

### ***SHOVEL TEST PIT 1***

A total of 277 artifacts were recovered from the 8 levels of STP 1 which was located within Trench 1. The artifacts are described by level, below.

#### ***Level 1***

A total of 80 artifacts were recovered from Level 1. These included animal bone, architectural materials, and 19th and 20th century bottle glass. A 19th slate pencil fragment and a lead printing plate too corroded to decipher, were also present. Identifiable ceramics present in this level were white granitewares (7) with a date range of 1842 to the present (Janowitz, personal communication) and consisting of dish or saucer fragments and a possible tea cup handle. There were also undatable sherds of hard-paste porcelain (3). For the most part, the recovered bottle glass was too fragmentary to date with certainty. However, nine fragments of a soda/mineral water bottle (TPQ 1820) were present and heavily devitrified. Modern clear bottle fragments (TPQ 1920) were also present. Two sherds were embossed with the letters "RE," and one of these sherds was also embossed with three diamonds above the letters. A search of a similar

mark in the literature was unsuccessful. The expanse of empty space after the letters "RE" indicates that the letters were not part of the word "RETURN."

The TPQ for this level was c. 1935, based on 3 fragments of modern, emerald green bottle glass (REF) and or 1926 based on a fragment of clear plastic (REF).

The artifacts recovered from this level were identified to five functional groups: Architectural Materials (28 artifacts), Activities (7 artifacts), Kitchen (43), Personal (1) and Unident (1). Five artifact classes represented the Architectural Materials group: *Construction Materials* (red brick [4], wood (1)), *Nails* (machine cut [2], wire nail [1]), *Architectural Glass* (1), *Tile and Floor Covering* (1) and *Window Glass* (18)].

In the activities group, there were three classes: *Ethnofaunal/Zoological* (mammal bone [3], *Special Activities* (charcoal [1], coal [1]) and *Commercial* (printing plate [2]). Two Artifact Classes represented the Kitchen Group: *Containers* and *Dishes*. The *Container* Class consisted of bottle glass (33 fragments of emerald green, olive, aqua and clear glass). The *Dishes* Class (7 fragments of plain granite ware, 3 sherds of porcelain).

The Unident Group consisted of a *Unident* class (clear plastic fragment [1]). Finally the Personal Group consisted of the *Writing Paraphernalia* class (slate pencil [1]).

#### Summary

This is a mixed deposit of urban fill containing artifacts ranging from the late 18th (possible 1790 machine cut nail) through the early 20th century (1926 plastic and 1935 bottle glass).

#### Level 2

A total of 63 artifacts were recovered from Level 2. The artifacts were identified to five Functional Groups including: Activities (33), Architectural (12), Furniture (5), Kitchen (9), and Unident (2). The Activities Group contained three artifact classes: *Special Activities* (coal [1], charcoal [1]), *Ethnofaunal/Zoological* (11 bone fragments of which 8 showed evidence of butchering; clam shells [2]), and *Public Service* (sewer pipe [1]). Under Architectural, there were three artifact classes: *Construction Materials* (1 red brick fragment), *Nails* (4 corroded), and *Window Glass* (7 aqua fragments). The furniture Group contained *Decorative Furnishings* (5 flowerpot sherds including 2 rim fragments). The Kitchen Group was represented by two classes: *Containers* (2 clear and 2 aqua sherds) and *Dishes* (7 stoneware, whiteware and yellowware sherds).

The TPQ for Level 2 is 1920 based on two clear, modern bottle glass fragments (REF). The ceramics were predominantly decorated whitewares including a single sherd each of red floral transferprint (1825-1915), underglaze hand-painted floral (1820-1860), blue transfer printed landscape (1820-1915), blue spongeware (1830-1940) and plain (1820-present). The yellowware sherd with its simple blue band was dated 1828-1940 but the stoneware fragment was burned and, therefore, unidentifiable.

Level 2 represents a mixed assemblage of 19th and early 20th century construction and domestic debris.

#### Level 3

Thirty artifact sherds were recovered from this level. Functional Groups included Architectural (10), Activities (9), Furniture (1), and Kitchen (10). The following Artifact Classes within these groups were identified. Within the Activities Group was *Ethnofaunal/zoological* (mammal bones



[5] and oyster shells [4 including 1 burned]). Under Architectural, there were three classes: *Construction Materials* (3 concrete), *Window Glass* (4 aqua), and *Nails* (3 very corroded fragments). The Furniture Group contained *Decorative furnishings* in the form of a flowerpot sherd.

The Kitchen Group consisted of *Containers* (bottle glass [2 clear] and a pharmaceutical vial base [1]), *Tablewares* (1 fluted sherd) and *Dishes* (Whitewares [1], stoneware [1], porcelain [2], white granite [1], and a possible sherd of pearlware [1]).

The fragmentary nature of this deposit suggests re-deposited fill. The clear glass bottle sherd (TPQ 1920) coupled with the sherd of blue transfer print in flowing colors (1835-1910), plain white granite (1842-present) and the sherd of plain, white undecorated pearlware (1780-1840), suggests a mixed deposit of artifacts dating between the mid-19th through the early 20th centuries.

#### Level 4

Twelve artifacts were recovered in Level 4. Functional Groups included Architectural (2), Activities (2), Furniture (1) and Kitchen (7). Within these groups were various artifact classes. The Architectural Group contained *Construction Materials* (mortar [1]) and *Window Glass* (1). The Activities Group contained *Ethnfaunal/zoological* (2 undent. bone) while the Furniture Group had *Lighting Devices* (chimney glass [1]). In the Kitchen Group were *Unident* (1 green thin glass sherd) and *Dishes* (6 sherds of stoneware, whiteware, white granite porcelain and yellowware).

The TPQ for this Level is 1864 based on a fragment of chimney glass. Other diagnostic artifacts included blue transfer printed whiteware (1820-1915), plain whiteware (1820-Present), plain white granite ware ((1842-Present), and a yellowware plate or platter rim fragment (1830-1940).

#### Level 5

A total of 20 artifacts was recovered from Level 5 and included a mixture of architectural materials, nails, window glass and burned wood along with domestic debris. A single fragment of bird or small mammal bone was present along with decorative glass, olive green bottle glass and fragmentary sherds of ceramics including hard paste porcelain, white granite, whiteware and red earthenware. The TPQ for Level 5 was 1860 was based on a fragment of thick, white Hotel China, that is manufactured up until the present day. Again, the fragmentary nature of the deposit suggested re-deposited fill.

#### Level 6

Thirty-nine artifact fragments were recovered from Level 6. These included architectural materials such as nails and window glass, domestic debris such as butchered bone fragments, flowerpot sherds, clear, olive and bright green colored bottle glass fragments that appeared to be modern, and the neck and body sherds of a soda/mineral water bottle (1820). Domestic artifacts included two hand-painted whiteware saucer sherds decorated in an underglaze polychrome floral pattern with a brown band below the interior rim. There were also plain white granite (1842-present) and porcelain wares and two sherds of red earthenware with a clear lead glaze. The TPQ for this level was 1843 based on a floral-decorated clay pipe stem marked O?/YORK. Pipemaker Thomas Smith was a New York City pipemaker who generally marked his pipes "T. SMITH/N. YORK". He first appeared in Doggett's 1843/44 New York City Directory at 287 West 18th St. but by 1850, had moved his shop to W. 54th Street between Ninth and Tenth

Avenues. Smith continued working in the city and made his final appearance in Trow's 1883/84 New York City Directory. A similar stem fragment was recovered from an 1841 context at the Five Points site (Reckner and Dallal 2000, Volume VI:30, 210).

#### *Level 7*

Twenty-two fragments were recovered from this level. Again there was a mixture of architectural materials such as badly corroded nails and window glass. Domestic debris was present and included the plumed handle of a large whiteware tureen, serving bowl or chamber pot still attached to a piece of the body (1820), the single rib of a fish, lamp or chimney glass (1864), and a teacup rim sherd of underglazed hand-painted porcelain with red and pink flowers and green leaves. A faded, brownish band circled the top of the rim. Also present was olive green bottle glass, a colorless glass bottle base fragment with a pontil mark, and a pipe stem with a 6/64" bore. The TPQ for this level was 1864 based on the colorless glass pontilled base and the lamp or chimney glass.

#### *Level 8*

Only 11 sherds were recovered from Level 8. These included a single fragment of burned red brick, a badly corroded spike, and 3 flat glass sherds, probably window glass. Container glass was represented by single small sherds of olive green, amber/brown and colorless glass. Unidentifiable burned, melted glass was also present. Finally, a single sherd of plain white porcelain and a single clay pipe bowl rim were also present in this context. A TPQ could not be determined for this stratum, although this type of porcelain is made today.

### *SHOVEL TEST PIT 2*

#### *Level 1*

Of the 23 artifacts recovered from Level 1, nearly half (43%) were food remains including mammal long bones and a rib and clam and oyster shell. A mirror fragment was also recovered. Container glass included a devitrified olive green sherd and an aqua-colored panel bottle embossed "—RT." It was not possible to identify the mark or the contents because the embossment was too fragmentary, however, based on the single body fragment it is surmised that it was a medicine, extract or sauce bottle with a TPQ circa 1850. Ceramics included mocha annularware (TPQ 1820), whiteware (TPQ 1820), and a blue "late style" transfer-printed floral sherd (TPQ 1855) of a type that was manufactured until circa 1915. There was also a porcelain (Hotel china) body sherd (TPQ 1860) shaped in a way that suggests that this vessel once had a cover or lid and could have been a serving vessel. The TPQ for this level is 1860 based on the porcelain serving vessel, however these types of wares had long lives and are made until the present day.

#### *Level 2*

Sixteen artifact fragments were recovered including nail fragments, bits of clam and oyster, glass including an aqua, pontilled, bottle base (1840-1860\_ as well as other clear and olive green glass fragments. A single sherd of red and buff-bodied earthenware were present, as were whitewares and white granite sherds. The TPQ is 1842 based on graniteware which, it should be noted, is made up until the present day.

### *Level 3*

Fifteen fragments were recovered from Level 3. While there was a single window glass fragment, a sherd of olive green bottle glass and 5 badly preserved bone fragments, datable artifacts included single sherds of the following wares: white granite (1842-present), yellowware with a dendritic pattern (1830-1940) and dark blue floral underglaze or transfer printed whiteware (1820-1915). The TPQ was 1842 based on the white granite ware, however this type of ceramic ware is manufactured up until the present day.

### *Level 4*

Thirty artifact fragments were recovered from Level 4. The usual window glass and nail fragments were present in this context but there were also fragmentary small mammal bones and a clam shell. A small calico "china" button in a style called 4-way sew-through. Criss-cross lines decorated the front of the button and there was still evidence of some type of blue decoration on the back. Other out-of the ordinary (for this site) included a slate pencil fragment. There was a also greater variety of decorated ceramic sherds including blue-sponged whiteware, a black lion and Unicorn maker's mark with a crown and shield on the base of a white granite dish. Unfortunately this particular mark, which is a symbolic representation of England, and may be a snobbism, could not be attributed to a particular maker since it was different from those in the reference books.

Several colorful under and over-glaze hand-painted porcelain sherds were present as well as plain whitewares, and a possible green, decal underglaze decorated sherd which possibly could provide the TPQ of 1897. This type of ware is still manufactured today.

### *Level 5*

Only 9 fragments were present in this level. One sherd of wine/liquor bottle glass had bubbles in the glass and could pre-date 1830 while a single sherd of clear bottle glass has a TPQ of 1920. ceramics included a plain whiteware plate or saucer rim (1820-present), a possible mocha whiteware sherd (1820) and a possible Native American flake of dark gray chert. It is clearly a disturbed mixed level of re-deposited fill.

### *Level 6*

Thirteen artifact fragments were recovered from Level 6. Single red brick and mortar fragments, two window pane fragments and a corroded iron nail fragment were present. A single calcined mammal bone fragment was also present. Household goods consisted of a chimney glass fragment and several ceramic sherds of lead glazed redware, plain whiteware and a fragment of a possible white granite sugar bowl rim in green with white trim around the rim of the bowl. This vessel originally had a lid or cover because the groove where the lid would have nestled was present.

An unmarked pipestem with a 4/64" bore diameter was present as was a single modern clear bottle glass fragment that provided the TPQ of 1920.

### *Level 7*

Level 7 contained 20 artifact fragments, 25% of which were window glass. The rest of the artifacts consisted of bird bone, flowerpot and dark green case bottle fragments along with a redware rim with a very dark brown glaze and a redware sherd with clear lead glaze and dark brown mottling. These appear to represent two distinct vessels are too

fragmentary to determine their use. Plain whiteware and ironstone were also represented. Finally, a very fragmentary sherd of molded clear glass, possibly a plate or serving dish, was also present. The molded pattern was ribbed with a band and was too fragmentary to identify. Pressed glass was in most homes after 1845 (Lorrain 1968:38). The pressing machine was patented in 1827<sup>1</sup>. The TPQ for this level was 1842 based on the presence of ironstone.

#### *Level 8*

Thirty-three artifacts were recovered from Level 8. Most of the artifacts were glass, i.e. window glass (27%) and a possible lamp chimney or pharmaceutical vial. Portions of the body, shoulder and neck are present but are too fragmentary to determine the original shape of the vessel. The fragments are pale aqua in color and appear to be from the same vessel but do not mend (9 fragments were present). Also present was a darkish green bottle fragment, redwares, stonewares, hotelwares (Ironstone/white granite), plain whiteware and porcelain. The TPQ was 1860 based on the Hotel ware fragments.

#### *SHOVEL TEST PIT 3*

Seventy artifacts were recovered and consisted of a goodly mixture of everything from a slate pencil and pipe stem to architectural materials such as machine cut and wire nail fragments (TPQ 1885), and window glass. Cinder and coal were also present. Food remains consisted of a butchered mammal bone fragment and 3 oyster shells. Bottle glass dating to the early 20th century was present as was 19th century glass represented by light green colored sherds with bubbles in the glass (pre-1830?) and wine/liquor bottle container glass (19th century). Ceramics included blue transfer printed whitewares in several styles including what is identified as the late style (1855-1915) while transfer printed sherds in flowing colors (1835-1910) were also present. Hand-painted polychrome underglazed whitewares (1820-1860) were present as well as earlier-style blue transfer-prints (1820-1915). White granite wares (1842- present) including a pitcher or ewer handle and a plate or platter base were also found. Yellowwares were represented by Rockingham-type sherds (1812-1920) and those with Miscellaneous brown glaze (unmottled (1850-1940)). The TPQ was 1920 based on the modern colorless bottle glass fragments also found in this deposit.

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<sup>1</sup> Pressed glass was in most homes after 1845 (Lorrain 1968:38). The pressing machine was patented in 1827 and precipitated the production of large quantities of attractive and relatively inexpensive table ware. Its characteristic features are a smooth interior and an exterior with boldly *impressed* designs. The pressing machines employed three or four piece molds. Seam scars are present. Tightly scalloped rims on early pieces will display pronounced mold seams along the exterior of the lip. Prior to 1850 the common expressions were the "Lacy" patterns. They display dull exterior surface finishes with design backgrounds or design elements featuring heavy faceting (1) or stippling (1). The facets and stipples functioned to reflect light and render the glass brighter or more reflective. Some molded hollow ware from this period will show pontil marks ground off and polished. After 1850, the surfaces of the pressed glass were fire-polished, thereby eliminating the need for the faceting (1).

#### *SHOVEL TEST PIT 4*

##### *Level 1 and Level 1 of Builder's Trench*

Fourteen artifacts were recovered from Level 1. Architectural materials consisted of mortar and window glass. Food remains were also present and included clam shells, a pig's rib and the tooth of a possible dog or small pig. Domestic artifacts were also present and included grey saltglazed stoneware decorated with blue stripes on a grayish-white background. This could be a large bowl or storage jar. Also present were plain hard paste porcelain, plain white granite wares and undateable container glass. The TPQ was 1842 and was based on the white granite sherds.

##### *Level 2*

Fourteen artifacts were also recovered from Level 2. The ubiquitous window glass was present, along with slag and mammal bone (1 is butchered). Ceramics included plain undateable hard paste porcelain and plain white granite ware. Various green shades of bottle glass were present ranging from olive to dark green as well as a sherd of aqua container glass that does not appear to be a soda/mineral water bottle. The TPQ is 1864 based on the present of lamp or chimney glass.

##### *Level 2 of Builder's Trench*

Twenty-one artifacts were recovered. Similar to level 2, above, window glass, slag and bone were present, the faunal fragments included 4 mammal bones and 1 calcined bone fragment. Other food remains included an oyster and clam shell, both rust stained or covered in rust. A broken and rust-covered brass hook and eye fastener was also present. Bottle glass was present and consisted of a burned soda/mineral water body sherd as well as a sherd of very thin, flat, olive green glass. It is not known what this thin glass was used for, although it is possible it is chimney glass. Ceramic sherds consisted of a single sherd of plain white granite, and a plain whiteware bowl sherd with a grooved band below the rim. Two mended sherds that are probably stoneware were also present. The pinkish body appears to be salt-glazed, however, the paste is porous which suggests they are not. The sherds were decorated with blue striped lines and an abstract decoration over a pale grey or white background. They are similar but do not mend (being much thinner) with the stoneware sherds in STP4, Level 1/BT1 described above. The TPQ for this deposit is 1864 based on the lamp/chimney glass fragment that is etched with what appears to be an art deco pattern. It is possible that this glass has a more recent date but it is too fragmentary to tell.

##### *Level 3 of Builder's Trench*

Eighteen artifacts were recovered including window glass, bone and clam shell, lamp or chimney glass and the rim or base of a clear glass vase outlined in red. Olive green bottle glass was also present, as was plain porcelain, whiteware and white granite ware. The TPQ is 1904 based on a machine-made light green glass flask with a circular Owens scar on the base (Lockhart, on SHA website, see references).

#### *TRENCH 1,*

##### *North Edge, at 5 Feet Below Ground Surface*

Only 2 artifacts were recovered. One was the base and part of the body of a 19th century stoneware blacking bottle that is identical to that found in Trench 2, (see below.). The other was

a rim/body sherd from a serving vessel made of semiporcelain. This artifact is paneled and decorated below the rim with scalloping and hanging bunches of leaves. The TPQ is 1870 based on the semiporcelain vessel (LBA 1995:17).

*North Edge, at 7 Feet Below Ground Surface*

Six ceramic sherds were found at this depth. They included a plain, hard paste porcelain base sherd from a plate or platter, a base of a possible bowl. White granite sherds included those from a plate or platter. The TPQ was 1860 based on a blue shell-edge rim sherd of white granite (Hotel China type) from a plate or platter.

*Above STP 3, at 8-8.5 Feet Below Ground Surface*

Of the 13 sherds recovered at this depth, all were white granite (Hotel china) or porcelain wares, except for an olive green glass body sherd. One porcelain sherd included the knob of a tureen or bowl cover lid in a molded ribbed design. The TPQ is 1860 based on the white granite Hotel China wares.

*TRENCH 2, AT APPROXIMATELY 7 FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE*

Only one object was recovered, a gray/buff bodied stoneware blacking bottle with a reddish brown glaze. It dates to the third quarter of the 19th century and is identical to the English bottle illustrated in Noel Hume (1982:78).

*SPOT FINDS*

During machine-assisted excavation and hand clearing in the vicinity of the brick wall complex, a number of artifacts were collected from both layers of fill and demolition debris. These random spot finds included 18th through early 20th century artifacts and included the usual assortment of demolition and household debris such as ceramics, bottles and bones, bricks and floor tiles. There were also lighting devices such as lightbulbs and a carbon rod from an arc lamp that was probably used to light the street. A single brick could be dated to the late 19th century or early 20th century based on it's frog stamped, "Ostrander F & B/ No. 1/ Raritan River" (Alan Gilbert, pers.com. 8/07).





The recovered artifacts represent a wide range of domestic and architectural activities spanning a time period of over 100 years. The artifacts were recovered from mixed urban fill possibly re-deposited from this or nearby lots. The overall assemblage consists of a chronologically diverse assortment of cultural detritus that contributes little to our understanding of who lived in the neighborhood or of changing neighborhood patterns during the period of sensitivity.

The brick complex consists of brick walls, a stairway, an areaway, and a brick vault-like feature and clearly possesses architectural integrity. Further excavation of these resources and analysis of cartographic resources collected during the Phase 1A revealed that the remains consist of the rear (north) basement wall, flagstone-paved stairs and access way to the basement, and small storage area (vaulted feature) of the residence that stood on this lot during the late 19th century and is indicated on an 1899 Sanborn map as having been four stories tall and had a basement. These walls extend to a depth of over nine feet below grade. This building was demolished sometime between 1911 and 1951 when the lot was converted to a parking area. This demolition date is supported by the range of early 20th century artifacts recovered from the demolition debris excavated from within the features. No artifacts clearly associated with the occupancy of the residence were encountered within the walls or storage area of this former residence.

The initial concern with the brick features was that they were associated with the earlier c. 1841 residence occupied by Samuel Robinson and his family between 1841 and 1870. However, the small earlier residence was located closer to 37th Street and was clearly destroyed during construction of the much larger later structure's basement. Excavation of the two trenches to the north, in what would have been the backyard area of the residences, encountered fill and miscellaneous debris dating to the 19th through 20th centuries, most likely associated with construction of the later residence. No natural, undisturbed soils were encountered in the project site.

It is AKRF's position that these resources are not archaeologically significant, and additional excavation would contribute no significant information concerning this late 19th century structure. None of the artifacts observed and sampled can be directly correlated with the mid 19th century occupancy of the residence. Given the low research value of the resource and the lack of context of the recovered artifacts, the resource does not meet the eligibility criteria of the National Register and no additional archaeological fieldwork or documentation is recommended.





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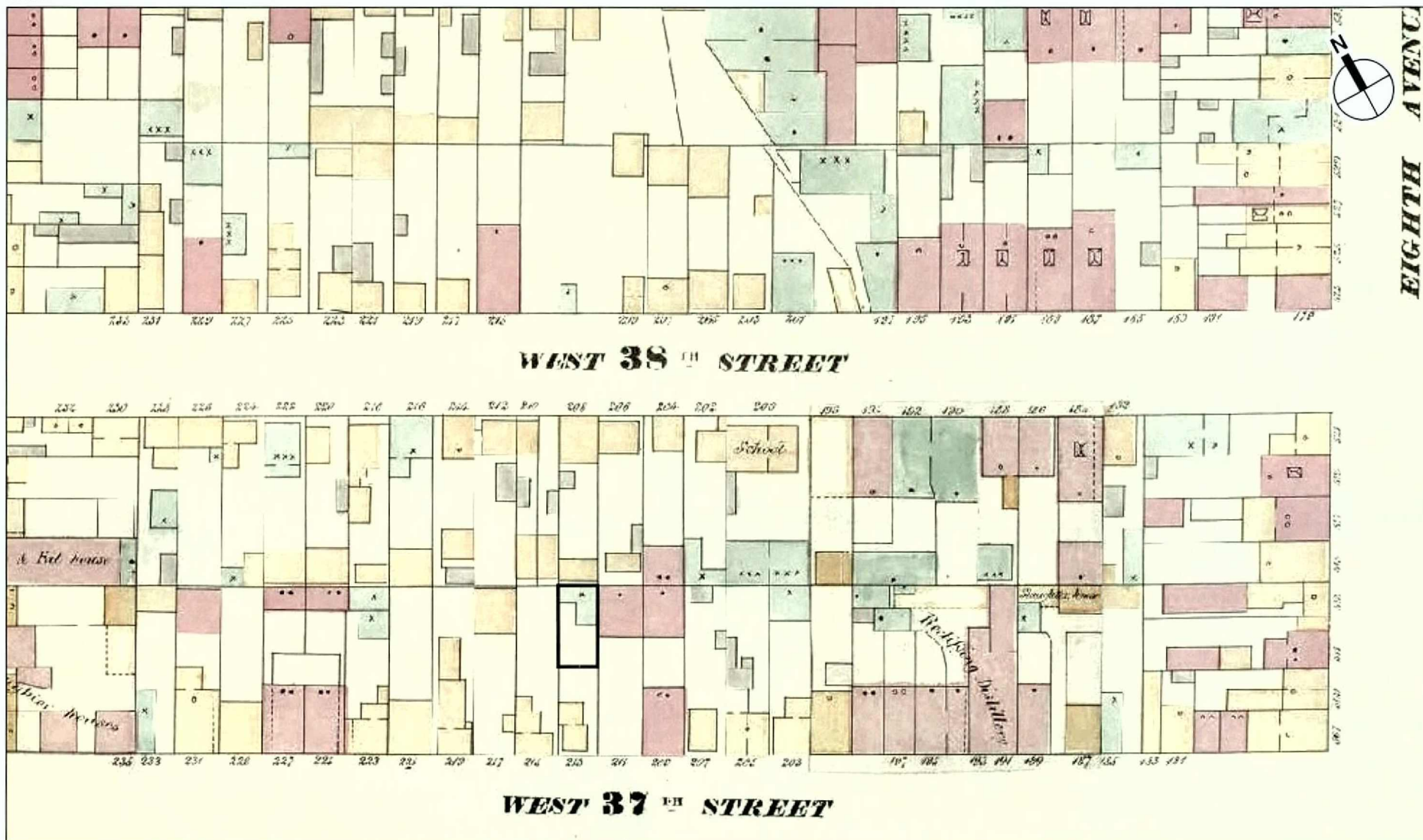
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## Figures





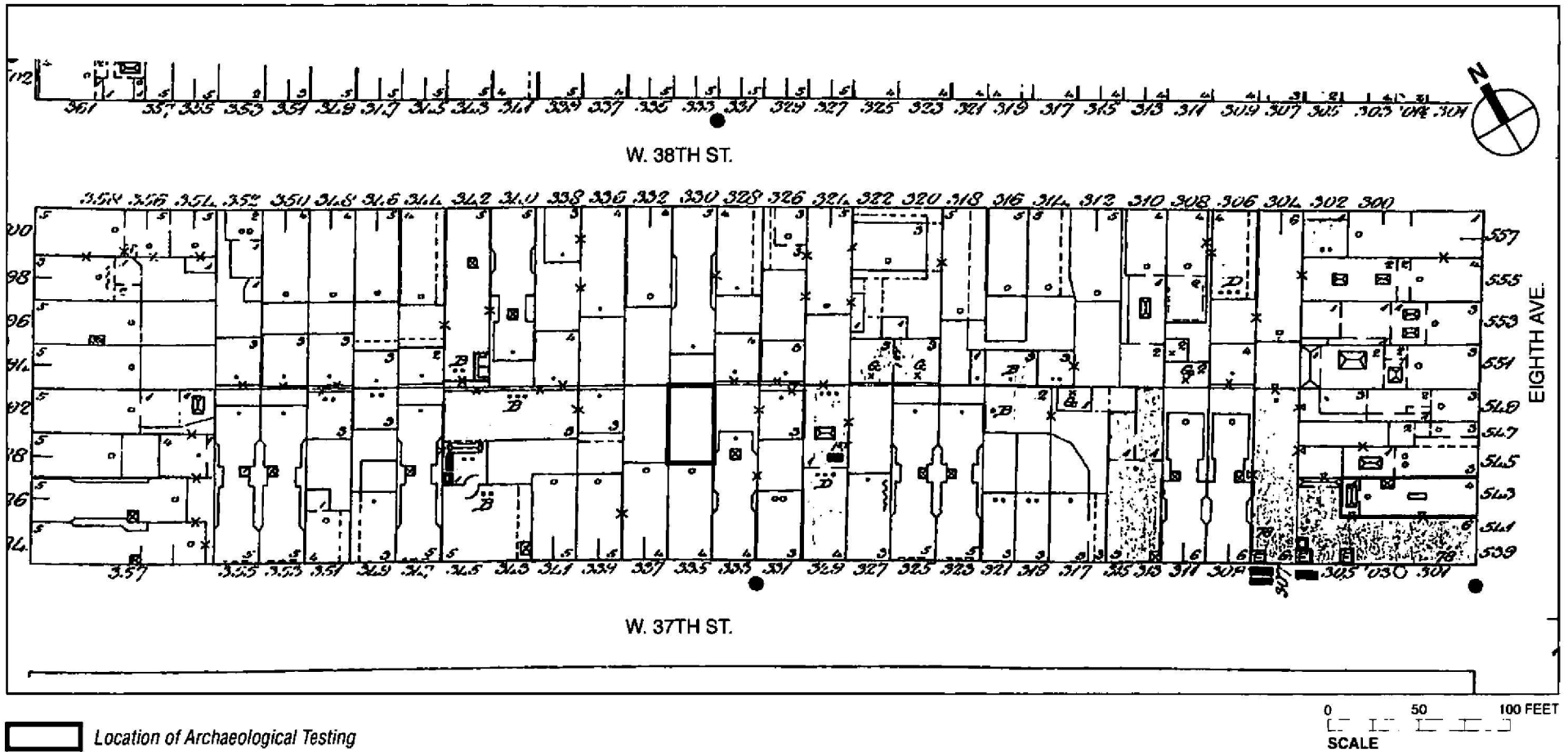
Location of Archaeological Testing

0 100 200 FEET  
SCALE

310-328 WEST 38TH STREET

Maps of the City of New York  
William Perris, 1857  
Figure 2

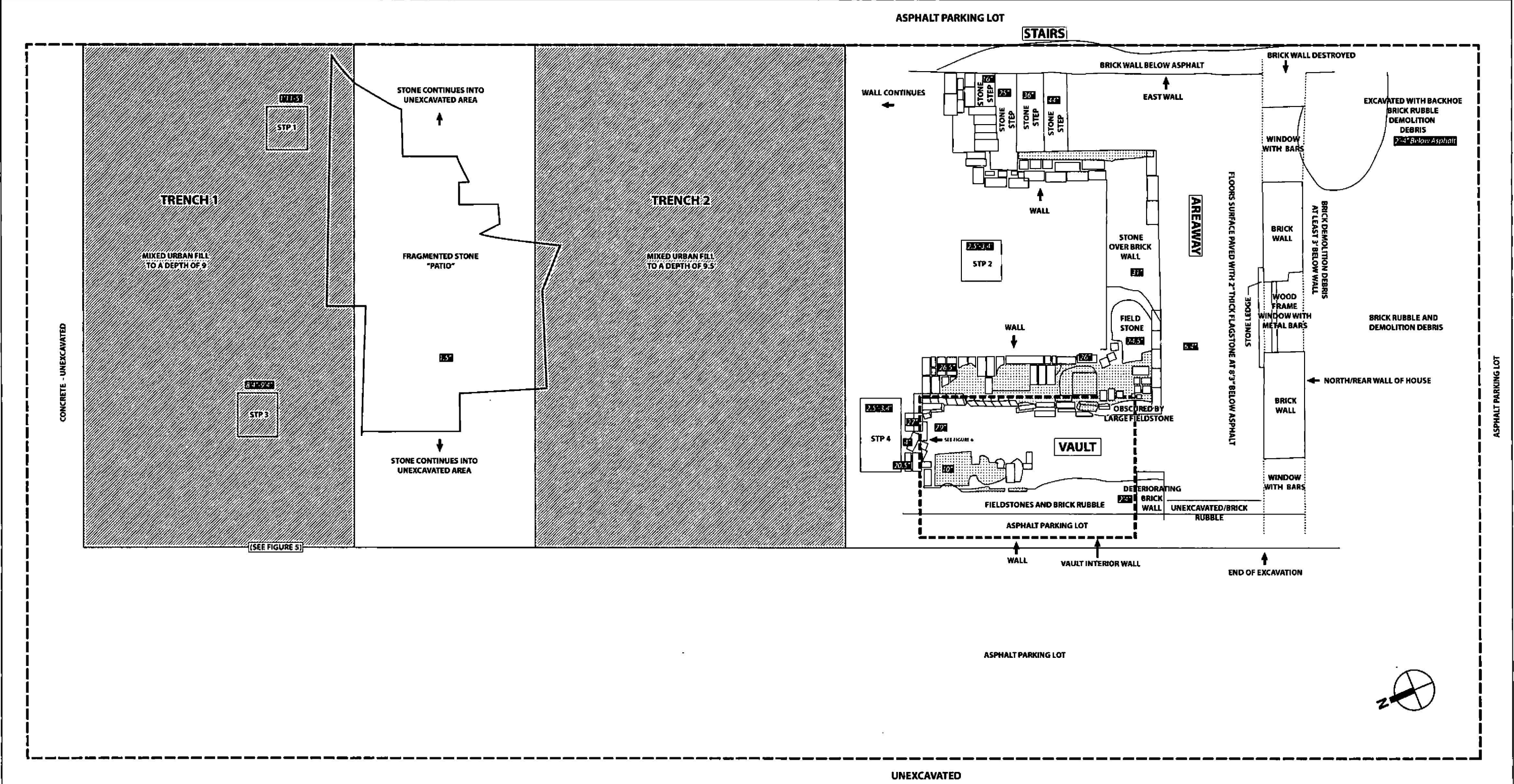
9.10.07



310-328 WEST 38TH STREET

Sanborn Insurance Map, 1899  
Figure 3





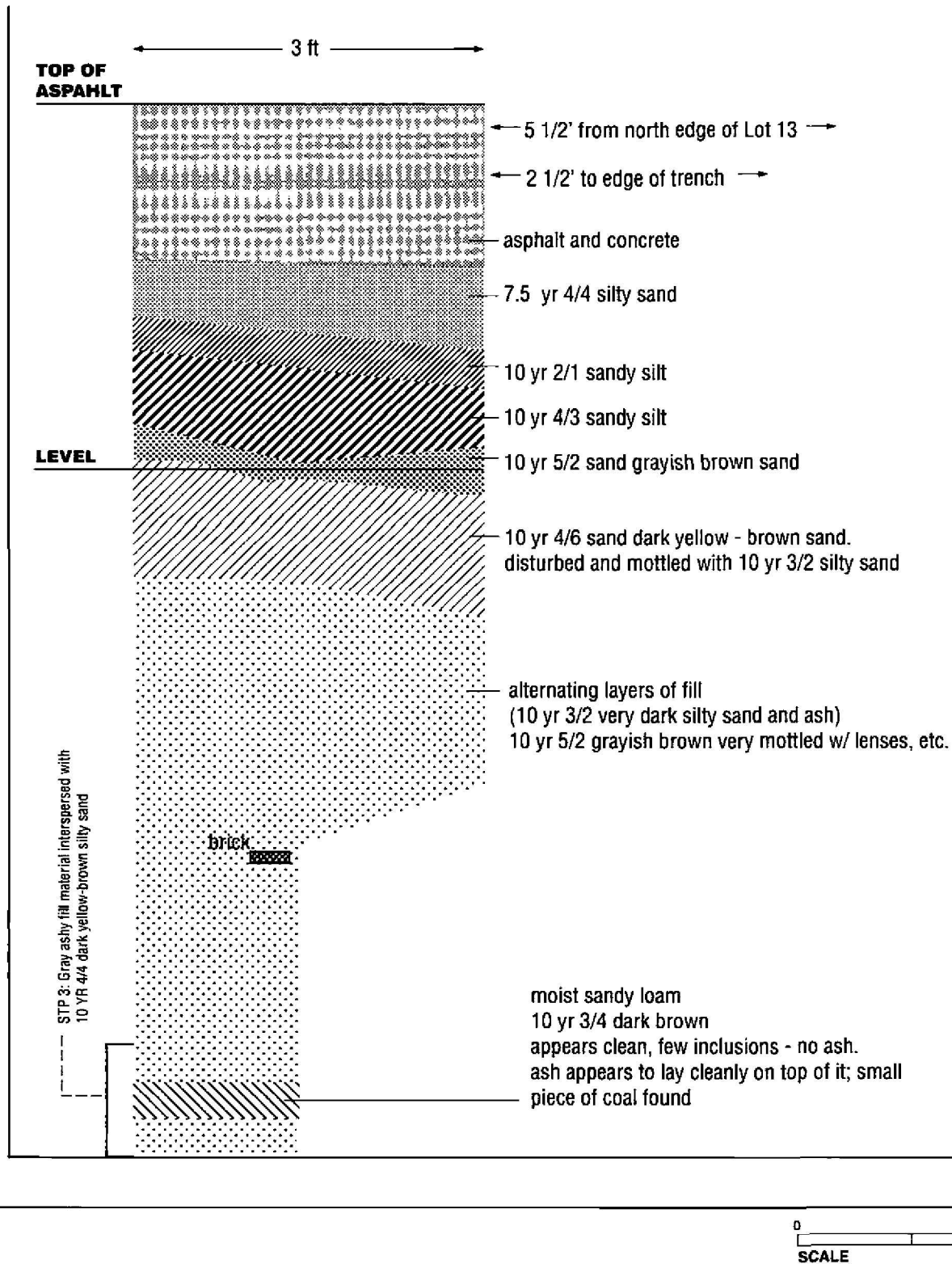
1.5" Depth Below Top of Asphalt

Mortar

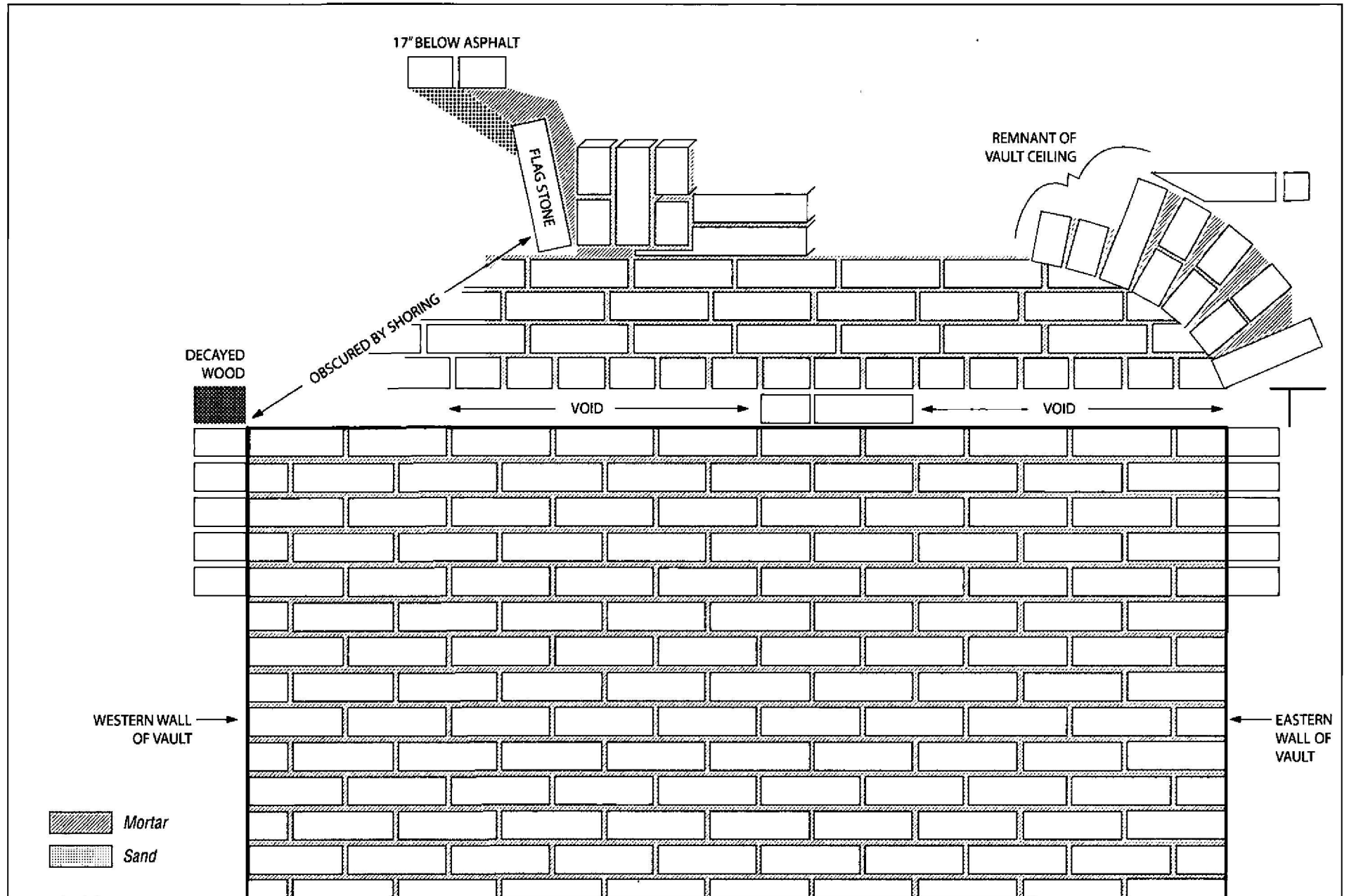
Trench Locations

0 2 5 FEET

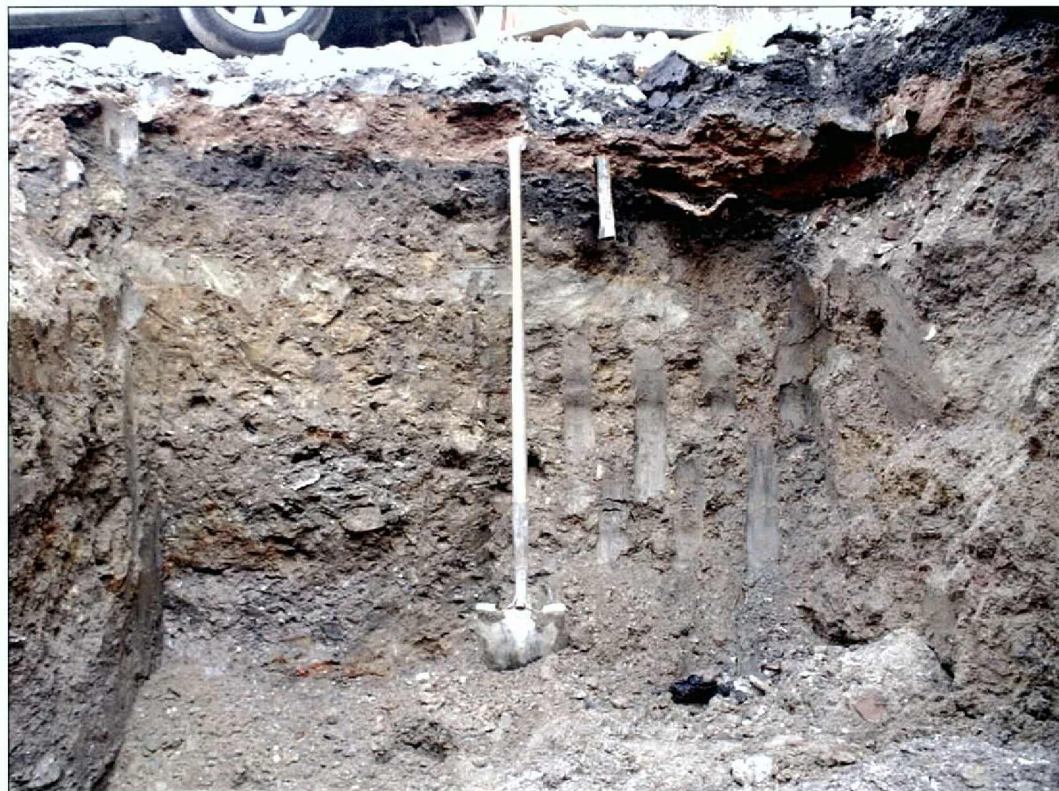
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Profile of the Western Wall of Trench 1  
Figure 5







The west wall of Trench 1, located at the northern end of the project site

1



A view looking west towards the vault as it appeared on August 10, 2007, prior to the removal of its brick and stone roof, the large stones covering its southern half, and the rubble fill within it

2



Looking south towards the top of the vault prior to complete excavation. The tops of the east (left), and north (bottom) walls are visible. The south wall is partly obscured by large stones and rubble, and the west wall is covered with asphalt. A portion of the roof of the vault is visible at the lower right

3



The north (interior) wall of the vault, seen from within the vault. The partly destroyed vaulted brick and stone ceiling is visible. Note the horizontal voids along the interior walls which were formerly occupied by wood members. (Vertical wood member on left side of photo is temporary shoring device.)

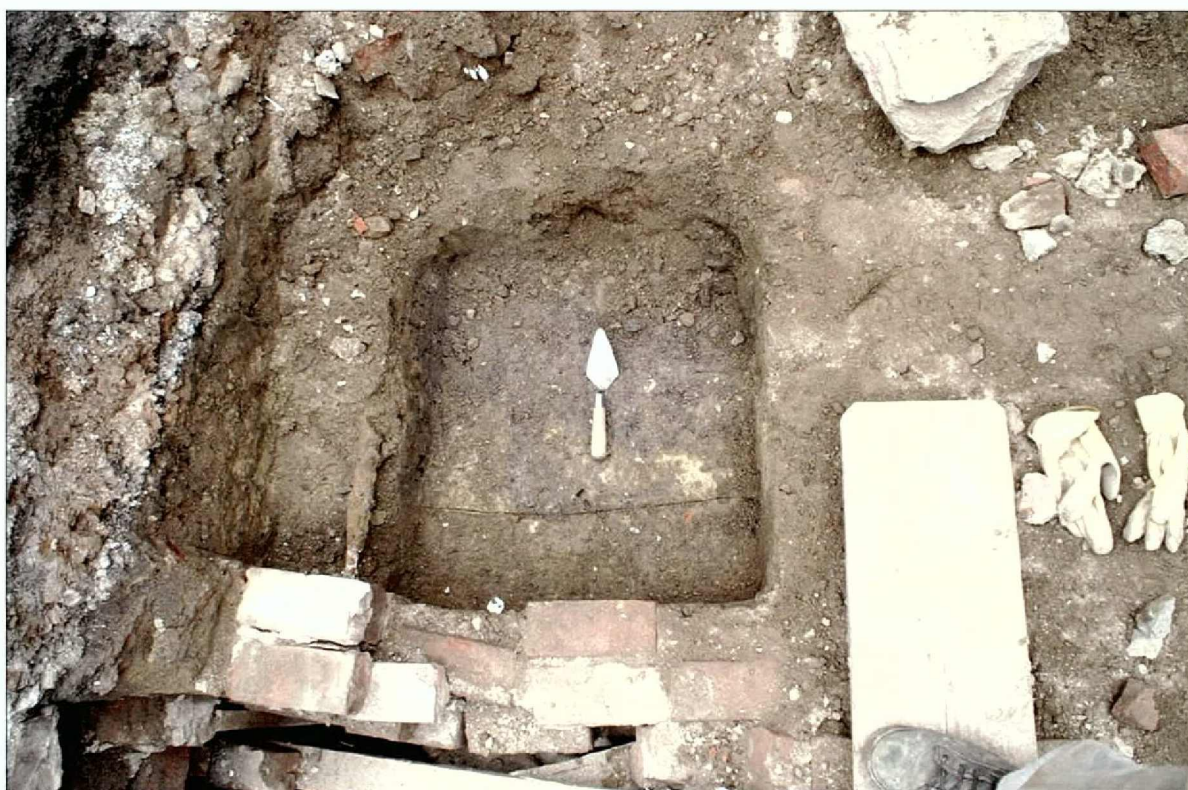
4





Looking north from within the western end of the area, through the vault entryway, into the vault. The north wall (center) and east wall (right) of the vault are visible, as is the partly destroyed ceiling of the vault. (Wood members pictured are part of a temporary shoring device)

5



Shovel Test Pit (STP) #4, located immediately north of the vault (with trowel indicating north). The northern wall of the vault is seen at the bottom of the photograph. The location of the builders' trench is indicated by the darker soil in the southern portion of STP4

6





A view looking northeast from the southwestern portion of the project site, towards the partly destroyed vault (left); the north wall of the areaway (center) and the stairway (right)

7



A view looking east towards the flagstone steps leading into the areaway and the flagstone-capped east wall of the areaway/stairway

8





Looking southwest from the top of the southwest corner of the areaway wall towards the rear (north) exterior wall of the former house that occupied the lot. The western two windows with vertical bars are shown in the center; an unexcavated rubble-filled void is shown on the right; the vault entryway is visible on the lower right

9



The central window on the (north) exterior basement wall of the former house that occupied the lot. The window has a stone ledge and iron bars. The upper portion of the window, located just below ground surface, was likely destroyed when the structure was demolished

10





Looking west from the center of the areaway, towards the unexcavated rubble-filled void at the western end of the areaway. The vault, partially destroyed, is pictured on the right

11

Appendix A:  
Excavation Record

## Appendix A:

## Excavation Record

### Excavation Record

Location	Level#	Soil Description	Closing Depth of STP Corners				Notes
			NW	NE	SW	SE	
STP 1, 16 by 16 inches, opened at 24 inches below asphalt, 1 foot north of patio							
STP 1		10YR 3/2					Misc. historic artifacts: many nails and small glass fragments, 1 slate pencil fragment
	1	Very dark brown silty sand	5	4	5	4	
	2	10YR 3/4 Dark yellow brown silty sand	8	8	9	9	Light soil coming up; Still many artifacts, same types
	3	10YR 4/4 Dark yellow brown mottled and disturbed?, soils appear mixed	12	12	12	12	Fewer artifacts; pocket of ash appearing in next level; Levels 1, 2, and 3 must be fill
	4	10YR 4/3 Brown mottled and mixed, much ash and coal refuse	16	16	16	16	Fewer artifacts: less glass, no metal
	5	10YR 4/3 Brown silty sand with ash and coal refuse	20	20	21	21	Very similar to Level 4; much fewer artifacts, coal refuse, next layer maybe a buried A
	6	10 YR 4/3 Brown a little mixed possibly buried A	25	25	26	26	Much more ceramic than the last 2 levels, not as much coal
	7	10YR 4/4 Same as previous	30	30	31	31	Similar artifact concentration as last level, this is the 2nd level of a possibly buried
	8					After a very heavy rain, cleared out a few inches of muck from bottom of STP, and started a new level at 32"; artifacts continued to bottom of STP dug, glass, brick, metal, ceramic - particularly at bottom, a large amount of coal ash and coal found (appears to still be fill) (NB-closing depth is from top of cleared area, add another 18" to top of asphalt)	
STP 2, 16 by 16 inches, opened at 26 inches below asphalt, 32 inches east of east wall of vault							

## Excavation Record (continued)

Location	Level#	Soil Description	Closing Depth of STP Corners				Notes
			NW	NE	SW	SE	
STP 2	1	10YR 4/3 Brown silty sand; fill	31	32	31	32	Shell, bone (rib), glass, porcelain, window glass, <u>Light</u> .
	2	10YR 4/3 Same, mixed or re-deposited, lighter soil coming up on north side of next level, possibly a pocket	36	36	36	36	Bottle glass, ceramic, clam/oyster, window glass, lantern glass?, brick discarded
	3	10YR 5/4 yellow brown sandy silt, some coal ash	40	40	40	40	much fewer artifacts
	4	10YR 5/3 Brown silty sand Mixed gravel	42	45	45	47	More ceramics than previous level, metal glass, a button; next layer is olive brown across the bottom, plunges to the east
	5		48	48	48	48	Leveled off STP, sand layer is just a coarse mixed gravel, silty sand returns beneath, very few artifacts: glass, ceramics
	6	continuation of mixed fill gravel, some coal ash	52	52	52	52	Few artifacts; pipe stem, ceramics, glass
	7	10 YR 4/3 Brown silty sand with gravel	56	56	56	56	Fill continues...slightly more artifacts: corroded metal chunks discarded
	8	Fill continues	60	60	60	60	STP closed; same amount of artifacts
STP 3, 16 by 20 inches, opened at bottom of Trench 1, 8.25 feet below ground surface							
STP 3	1	10 YR 4/4 Gray ashy fill material interspersed with 10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellow-brown silty sand.					STP aborted because soil turned out to be more or less a continuation of the fill layer above. Artifact rich to bottom of STP – collected fairly large sample; gray ashy fill material interspersed with 10
STP 4, 32 by 16 inches, opened adjacent to northern vault wall, 30 inches below asphalt. Two soil types identified: possible builder's trench (BT) in southern half and level 1 in north half; corroded metal pipe along western edge, STP not excavated west of this.							
STP 4	BT1	10 YR 4/3 Brown silty sand	33	33	33	33	possible builder's trench, artifacts screened separately
	Level 1	2.5Y 5/3 Light olive brown clean sand	33	33	33	33	lens;
	BT2		n/a	n/a	38	37	some bone, glass, ceramics
	Level 2		38	37	n/a	n/a	some bone, ceramics, glass, building debris, slightly more than last level. After this level, unit was expanded to the north to pedestal builder's trench; fill was not screened and was discarded. Fill extends to approximately 9', as seen in trench 2.
	BT3		n/a	n/a	41	40.5	Continued excavation; uncovered new course of brick adjacent to vault wall.
Trench 1, 20 by 6 feet, north edge of lot, excavated to depth of 9.5 feet							
Trench 2, 20 by 10 feet, 10 feet south of Trench 1, excavated to depth of 9.5 feet							

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Appendix B:  
Artifact Catalog

## Appendix B:

## Artifact Catalog

### Artifact Catalog

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 1	1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone			3	(1) mammal long bone; (1) mammal rib; (1) vertebrae
15	STP 1	1	Architectural		construction materials	terra cotta	brick	brick		4	
15	STP 1	1	Architectural	1855	Nails		iron	wire nail		1	Badly rusted; 1 3/4"
15	STP 1	1	Architectural	1790	Nails		iron	machine cut?		2	Badly rusted; 2 1/2", & 1 1/2"
15	STP 1	1	Architectural		construction materials		wood			1	
15	STP 1	1	Architectural	1891	architectural glass		glass	safety glass		1	floral pattern; translucent
15	STP 1	1	Activities		special Activities		charcoal			1	
15	STP 1	1	Architectural		tile and floor covering		porcelain	Floor or room tile		1	White, circular
15	STP 1	1	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		18	pale green
15	STP 1	1	Activities	1831	special Activities		coal			1	
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1935?	container		glass	bottle	body & neck	3	Emerald green
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	19th century	container		glass	bottle	body frags.	1	Olive color
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1820	container		glass	soda/ mineral water bottle	body and neck sherds	9	several devitrified
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	bottle	base	2	mend, clear,
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	bottle	lip frag.	1	clear
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	bottle	body	13	clear
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	bottle	body	1	embossed with a pointed, star-like design
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	bottle	body	1	embossed with 3 diamonds above Letters "RE"; clear

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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	unident	unident	1	burned glass
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	bottle	body	1	embossed "RE", clear
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite			body	6	
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		tea cup?	handle	1	
15	STP 1	1	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain			body	3	
15	STP 1	1	Unident	1926	unident		plastic			1	clear
15	STP 1	1	Personal	19th century	writing paraphernalia		slate	pencil		1	
15	STP 1	1	Activities		commercial		lead	printing plate		2	one has 2 lines of writing: be?/blo; the other is too corroded to read
	STP 1	1 Total								80	0
15	STP 1	2	Architectural		construction materials	terracotta	brick	brick		1	
15	STP 1	2	Architectural		Nails		iron			4	Corroded
15	STP 1	2	Architectural		window glass		glass	window pane		7	aqua
15	STP 1	2	Activities		Public Service	earthenware		sewer pipe		1	
15	STP 1	2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone			11	8 butchered; 2 calcined
15	STP 1	2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		clam shell			2	
15	STP 1	2	Activities		special Activities		cinders			9	
15	STP 1	2	Activities		special Activities		slag			10	
15	STP 1	2	Unident.		unident		lead			2	
15	STP 1	2	Furniture		Decorative Furnishings	red earthenware		flower pot		5	2 rims
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen	1920	containers		glass	bottle		2	clear
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen	1820	containers		glass	soda/ mineral water bottle	body and neck sherds	2	aqua
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen		dishes	stoneware			body	1	Misc. non-salt glazed; burned
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen	1825	dishes	whiteware			body	1	red transfer print, floral
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware			body	1	under-glazed painted green leaf
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware			body	1	blue transfer print landscape
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware			rim	1	plain
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen	1830	dishes	whiteware			body	1	blue sponged
15	STP 1	2	Kitchen	1830	dishes	yellowware			body	1	blue band on yellow glaze

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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
	STP 1	2 Total								63	0
15	STP 1	3	Architectural		construction materials		concrete			3	
15	STP 1	3	Architectural		Window Glass		glass	window pane		4	aqua
15	STP 1	3	Architectural		Nails		iron	Nails	frags.	3	
15	STP 1	3	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		frags.	5	mammal
15	STP 1	3	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		oyster shell			4	1 burned
15	STP 1	3	Furniture		Decorative Furnishings	red earthenware		flowerpot	rim	1	
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen	1920	containers		glass	unident	body	2	clear
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen		tableware		lead? Glass	Tumbler?	base	1	Fluted; devitrified; very heavy
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen		containers		glass	pharmaceutical	base	1	vial?; unfinished pontil mark; circular base
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen	1835	dishes	whiteware			body	1	transfer print blue flowing colors
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen		dishes	stoneware			body	1	grey salt-glazed
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain			body/base	1	plain white
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain			body	1	plain white
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite			body	1	plain white
15	STP 1	3	Kitchen	1780	dishes	pearlware		saucer?	base	1	plain
	STP 1	3 Total								30	0
15	STP 1	4	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		1	clear
15	STP 1	4	Architectural		construction materials		mortar	mortar		1	
15	STP 1	4	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		frags.	2	
15	STP 1	4	Furniture	1864	lighting device		lamp or chimney glass			1	clear
15	STP 1	4	Kitchen		Unident		glass		frags.	1	green; thin
15	STP 1	4	Kitchen	1830	dishes	yellowware		Plate or Platter	rim	1	Plain
15	STP 1	4	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain			body	1	Plain
15	STP 1	4	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware			base	1	Plain
15	STP 1	4	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite			rim	1	Plain
15	STP 1	4	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware				1	blue transfer print; floral interior, landscape (oriental?) exterior
15	STP 1	4	Kitchen		dishes	stoneware			handle	1	Gray; looks like a twig
	STP 1	4 Total								12	0



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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 1	5	Architectural		Nails		iron	Nails	frags.	2	
15	STP 1	5	Architectural		Window glass		glass		frags.	2	light green
15	STP 1	5	Architectural		construction materials		wood		frags.	1	burned
15	STP 1	5	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		frags.	3	1 possible bird
15	STP 1	5	Kitchen		unident		glass		frags.	3	clear; thin but does not appear to be chimney glass; 2 are grooved
15	STP 1	5	Kitchen		containers		glass		frags.	1	olive green
15	STP 1	5	Kitchen	1860	dishes	hard paste porcelain		unident	rim	1	Hotel china; paneled
15	STP 1	5	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite			body	4	Plain
15	STP 1	5	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite			body	1	blue transfer print; fountain motif
15	STP 1	5	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware			body	1	plain
15	STP 1	5	Kitchen		dishes	red earthenware			body	1	Dark brown glaze int. & ext.
	STP 1	5 Total								20	
15	STP 1	6	Architectural		construction materials		iron	Nails	frags.	7	badly corroded
15	STP 1	6	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		frags.	2	chopped
15	STP 1	6	Furniture		Decorative Furnishings	red earthenware		flowerpot	body	1	
15	STP 1	6	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		4	pale green
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen	19th century	containers		glass	bottle	body	2	olive green
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen		containers		glass	bottle	body	1	bright green
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen	1820	container		glass	soda/ mineral water bottle	body; neck	3	aqua
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen		unident		glass	bottle	body	2	clear
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen		dishes	coarse red earthenware		Large baking dish?	base	1	Mottled brown & black glaze interior; some glaze on exterior; ext. is burned badly. Material looks like sewer pipe ware.
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		saucer?	rim	2	Mend; hand-painted polychrome flowers with brown band below rim on interior
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite			body	4	Plain
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain			unident	1	plain

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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen		dishes	red earthenware			sherds	2	clear lead glaze
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		possible sugar bowl	sherds	1	plain white with ridged decoration as if it had a lid
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		saucer?	rim	1	blue transfer print floral int. & exterior
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		saucer or bowl?	body	1	blue transfer printed floral interior
15	STP 1	6	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware?		unident	body or base	1	dark blue transfer printed interior; plain exterior
15	STP 1	6	Tobacco		Pipe		white ball clay	smoking	bowl rim	1	Utilized
15	STP 1	6	Tobacco	1680	Pipe		white ball clay	smoking	stem	1	5/64" bore
15	STP 1	6	Tobacco	1843	Pipe		white ball clay	smoking	stem	1	4/64" bore; molded floral decoration and "O?"/"YORK"; poss. Thomas Smith c. 1842-1884 or a post 1860 advertising slogan
	STP 1	6 Total								39	0
15	STP 1	7	Architectural		construction materials		iron	Nails	fragments	5	badly corroded
15	STP 1	7	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane	frags.	6	pale aqua, pale green
15	STP 1	7	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		rib	1	Fish
15	STP 1	7	Furniture	1864	Lighting device		glass	lamp or chimney glass		3	clear
15	STP 1	7	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware			body	2	
15	STP 1	7	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		tureen; serving bowl or chamber pot	body w/handle	1	Plumed handle
15	STP 1	7	kitchen		dishes	porcelain		cup?	rim	1	Underglazed painted floral: red, pink, green; brownish band at top of rim
15	STP 1	7	Kitchen	1864	containers		glass	bottle	base	1	Pontilled; colorless glass
15	STP 1	7	Kitchen		containers		glass	bottle	body	1	olive green
15	STP 1	7	Tobacco	1650	Pipe		white ball clay	smoking	stem	1	6/64" bore
	STP 1	7 Total								22	
15	STP 1	8	Architectural		construction materials	terracotta	brick	brick	frag	1	Burned
15	STP 1	8	Architectural		construction materials		Iron	Spike		1	Badly corroded; 3 1/4" long

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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 1	8	Architectural		window glass		glass	window pane		3	aqua
15	STP 1	8	Kitchen		containers		glass	bottle	base	1	olive green
15	STP 1	8	Kitchen		containers		glass	unident	body	1	clear
15	STP 1	8	Kitchen		container		glass	beer bottle	body	1	amber
15	STP 1	8	Kitchen		unident		glass	unident		1	burned, melted glass; could be window glass
15	STP 1	8	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain			body	1	plain
15	STP 1	8	Tobacco		Pipe		white ball clay	smoking	bowl rim	1	Utilized
	STP 1	8 Total								11	0
15	STP 2	1	Architectural		window glass		glass	window pane		2	pale green. One is very thin and might not be window glass
15	STP 2	1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		mammal	8	7 mammal long bones; 1 possible rib
15	STP 2	1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		oyster shell			1	
15	STP 2	1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		clam shell			1	
15	STP 2	1	Furniture		Decorative Furnishings		glass/silver	mirror	fragments	1	
15	STP 2	1	Furniture		lighting device		glass	chimney/lamp glass?	rim and body	2	
15	STP 2	1	Kitchen		containers		glass	bottle	body	1	olive green; devitrified
15	STP 2	1	Kitchen	1850	container		glass	medicine, extract or sauce bottle	body	1	Aqua panel bottle, embossed "RT" inside the panel
15	STP 2	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		possible bowl	body	1	annular ware; mocha with blue band on white.
15	STP 2	1	Kitchen	1855	dishes	whiteware			body	1	blue transfer print floral; late style
15	STP 2	1	Kitchen	1860	dishes	porcelain		"Hotel china"	body	1	Serving vessel that had a lid
15	STP 2	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware			body	3	plain
	STP 2	1 Total								23	0
15	STP 2	2	Architectural		construction materials		iron	Nails	frags.	2	
15	STP 2	2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		Clam shell		frags.	2	
15	STP 2	2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		oyster shell		frags.	1	
15	STP 2	2	Personal	1858	Writing implements		Cu Alloy	pencil eraser holder		1	

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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 2	2	Kitchen	1840-60	Containers		glass	bottle	base	1	pointed; aqua; pushup
15	STP 2	2	Kitchen	1920?	Containers		glass	unident	frags.	2	clear, flat
15	STP 2	2	Kitchen		Containers		glass	bottle	frag	1	olive green clear Pb glaze
15	STP 2	2	Kitchen		Dishes	red earthenware			spall	1	
15	STP 2	2	Kitchen		Dishes	buff-bodied earthenware		bowl?	base	1	Clear lead (yellow) glaze
15	STP 2	2	Kitchen	1842	Dishes	white granite			body	3	Plain
15	STP 2	2	Kitchen	1820	Dishes	whiteware			body	1	blue hand painted underglaze
	STP 2	2 Total								16	0
15	STP 2	3	Unident	1831	Unident		Iron conglomerates			2	includes coal, brick, cinder
15	STP 2	3	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		fragments	5	includes one vertebrae
15	STP 2	3	Architectural		Window Glass		glass	window pane	frags.	1	aqua
15	STP 2	3	Kitchen		Container		glass	bottle	body	1	olive green
15	STP 2	3	Kitchen		Dishes	Porcelain			body	1	Plain
15	STP 2	3	Kitchen	1820	Dishes	Whiteware		Saucer?	rim	1	Plain
15	STP 2	3	Kitchen	1830-1940	Dishes	Yellowware			body	1	Dendritic pattern on int.; yellow on ext.
15	STP 2	3	Kitchen	1842	Dishes	white granite		Plate or Platter	rim	1	dk. blue floral; poss. H.p. underglaze or transfer print
15	STP 2	3	Kitchen	1842	Dishes	white granite			body	1	Plain
15	STP 2	3	Kitchen	1842	Dishes	white granite			body	1	Lt. blue t.p.; leaves
	STP 2	3 Total								15	0
15	STP 2	4	Architectural		construction materials		Iron	Nails		1	badly corroded; 1 1/2" long
15	STP 2	4	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		1	Dk. Aqua
15	STP 2	4	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		2	Pale aqua; devitrified
15	STP 2	4	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		frags.	4	Includes 1 rib; 1 small mammal and other fragments
15	STP 2	4	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		clam shell		frag.	1	

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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 2	4	Clothing	1842	Fastener	porcelain	porcelain	button	whole	1	Small, 3/8" D, calico china button; 4-way sew through; blue criss-cross lines on front and evidence of blue dec. on back.
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen	1820	Container		glass	bottle		1	Aqua; possible soda/mineral water
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen	1860	Dishes	Ironstone		Serving bowl/tureen	rim w/part of handle	1	Hotel China
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen	1820	Dishes	whiteware			body	2	Plain
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen	1820	Dishes	whiteware		bowl?	body	1	Plain
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen		Dishes	Porcelain			body	3	Plain
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen	1820	Dishes	Whiteware			rim	1	Plain, flat rim
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen	1830	Dishes	Whiteware			body	1	Blue sponged exterior; plain interior
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen	1842	Dishes	white granite			base	1	Black lion and Unicorn mark w/ crown and shield; not like any mark in Kovel
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen		Dishes	Porcelain		plate/saucer	rim	1	Plain
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen		Dishes	Porcelain			body	2	Polychrome hand painted leaf and stem decoration, green & brown on one side, plain on other
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen	1897?	Dishes	Porcelain		saucer	rim	1	Possible green decal underglaze
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen		Dishes	Porcelain			body	2	Blue hand painted exterior, plain interior
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen		Dishes	Porcelain			body	1	blue hand painted interior, plain exterior
15	STP 2	4	Kitchen		Dishes	Porcelain			body	1	Overglaze hand painted gold, brown and pink floral in interior; plain exterior
15	STP 2	4	Personal		Writing implements		slate	Pencil		1	
	STP 2	4 Total								30	0
15	STP 2	5	Architectural		construction materials		terracotta	brick	fragments	1	
15	STP 2	5	Architectural		Window Glass		glass	window pane	frags.	3	2 aqua; 1 clear
15	STP 2	5	Kitchen	pre-1830	container		glass	wine/liquor bottle	body	1	dark green; bubbles in glass
15	STP 2	5	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	bottle	body	1	clear
15	STP 2	5	Kitchen	1820	Dishes	whiteware		plate/saucer	rim	1	
15	STP 2	5	Kitchen	1820	Dishes	whiteware			body	1	brown with white stripe on one side; plain on other; poss. dipped mocha
15	STP 2	5	Prehistoric		Flake		chert	debitage		1	Possible flake of dk gray chert

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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
	STP 2	5 Total								9	0
15	STP 2	6	Architectural		construction materials		terracotta	brick		1	
15	STP 2	6	Architectural		construction materials		plaster or mortar			1	very sandy, pure white
15	STP 2	6	Architectural		construction materials		Iron	Nails		1	very rusted and fragmentary
15	STP 2	6	architectural		construction materials		glass	window pane		2	1 aqua, 1 lt. green
15	STP 2	6	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone		frag	1	mammal; calcined
15	STP 2	6	Furniture	1864	lighting device		glass	chimney glass	frag.	1	clear
15	STP 2	6	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		Unident	frag	2	plain
15	STP 2	6	Kitchen	1842	Dishes	White granite		jar or bowl	rim	1	would have had a lid; lid groove present; green with white rim on exterior; int. spalled
15	STP 2	6	Kitchen		Dishes	red earthenware		unident	body	1	clear lead glazed int. & ext.
15	STP 2	6	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	unident	body	1	clear
15	STP 2	6	Tobacco	1710	Pipe		ball clay	stem	stem	1	4/64" bore
	STP 2	6 Total								13	
15	STP 2	7	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		8	lt. green, aqua and clear
15	STP 2	7	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone			1	bird bone
15	STP 2	7	Furniture		Decorative Furnishings		red earthenware	Flower pot	rim	2	
15	STP 2	7	Kitchen		Container		glass	case bottle?	body	2	dark green
15	STP 2	7	Kitchen		dishes	red earthenware		Unident	rim	1	Very dark brown glaze int. and ext.
15	STP 2	7	Kitchen		dishes	red earthenware		Unident	body	1	Clear glaze w/dark brown mottling
15	STP 2	7	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		unident	body	3	plain
15	STP 2	7	Kitchen	1842	dishes	ironstone		saucer?	rim	1	plain
15	STP 2	7	Unident	1827	tableware		glass	serving dish?	body	1	molded pattern: ribbed with a band; very fragmentary; clear
	STP 2	7 Total								20	0
15	STP 2	8	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		9	lt. green, aqua, clear; some pieces could be part of a vessel (see below

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Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 2	8	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone			1	fragmentary
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen		Container		glass	possible Pharmaceutica l bottle	body, shoulder, neck	9	Lt. aqua, thin bodied, could possibly be a lamp chimney; appear to be from same vessel but do not mend
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen		Container		glass	bottle	body	1	Darkish green but not 18th century dark green
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen		Dishes	red earthenware		unident	body	1	clear lead glaze
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen		Dishes	grey stoneware		unident	body	1	Miscellaneous non salt-glazed stoneware; olive brown on one side and white glaze on the other
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen	1830	Dishes	Yellowware		Unident	body	2	Clear glaze w/dark brown mottling
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen	1860- present	Dishes	ironstone, white granite		Hotel Ware	body	1	plain
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		unident	body	3	plain
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		saucer	rim	1	plain
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen	1842	Dishes	white granite		unident	rim	1	plain
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen	1820- present	Dishes	whiteware		unident	rim	1	Brown band, white band and bit of burnt sienna below on exterior; plain interior; probably same set as the sherd below
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen	1820- present	Dishes	whiteware		unident	body	1	bands of underglaze hand painted burnt sienna color
15	STP 2	8	Kitchen	1820- present	dishes	whiteware		unident	unident	1	blue transfer printed exterior, plain interior
	STP 2	8 Total								33	0
15	STP 3	1	Architectural		construction materials		Iron alloy	Nails	frags.	4	Broken and rust covered
15	STP 3	1	Architectural		construction materials		Iron alloy	Nails		2	poss. machine cut (1) 2"; (1) 1 3/4" long; one has bits of wood attached
15	STP 3	1	Architectural	1885	construction materials		Iron alloy	Nails		1	poss. Wire nail 1 1/4"
15	STP 3	1	Architectural	late 18th century	construction materials		galvanized iron?	Nails		1	2" long; could be slag
15	STP 3	1	Architectural		window glass		glass	window pane	frags.	9	lt. green and aqua; some devitrified
15	STP 3	1	Activities		Specialized Activities		cinders	cinder		3	

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 3	1	Activities	1831	Specialized Activities		coal	coal		1	
15	STP 3	1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		oyster shell			3	
15	STP 3	1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone			1	mammal bone, (1) butchered)
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	unident	body	2	clear
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1920	container		glass	Unident	rim	1	clear
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	pre 1830s?	container		glass	bottle	body	1	bubbles in glass; lt. green color
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	18th or 19th century	container		glass	wine/liquor bottle	body	1	dk. Green; devitrified
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1855-1915	dishes	whiteware		unident	rim	2	blue transfer printed exterior, plain interior
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		saucer	rim	2	polychrome h.p. underglaze int., plain ext.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		saucer or plate	base	1	polychrome h.p. underglaze int., plain ext.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		unident	body	1	polychrome h.p. underglaze ext.; plain int.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		unident	rim	1	blue shell edged
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		unident	body	9	plain
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		unident	body	1	plain
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		plate/saucer	rim	2	plain
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		unident	body	1	blue transfer print int., plain ext.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1835-1910	dishes	whiteware		saucer	rim	1	blue transfer print, flowing colors int. & ext.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		unident	body	1	blue t.p. int., plain ext.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1842	tableware	white granite		pitcher	handle	1	plain
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		plate or platter	base	5	plain
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		unident	rim	1	plain
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen		Tableware	stoneware		pitcher?	handle/body	1	white s.g exterior with blue t.p.; not salt-glazed on interior. Very odd.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1830	dishes	yellowware		unident	body	1	very thin; clear lead glaze
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1830-1940	dishes	whiteware		bowl?	body	1	marbleized pattern with simple bands on ext., plain interior, pale blue band, burnt sienna, dk. Brown marblization



310-328 West 38th Street — Phase 2 Archaeological Survey

Artifact Catalog

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1850-1940	dishes	yellowware?		unident	body	1	unmottle brown glaze ext.; brown and yellow swirled int.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen	1830-1940	dishes	yellowware		unident	body	1	yellow and white thin bands on ext; clear glaze int.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen		dishes	red earthenware		unident	body	1	clear lead glaze int. & ext.
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		saucer	base & body	1	plain
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		saucer?	body	1	plain; could be part of above saucer but does not mend
15	STP 3	1	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		cup	handle	1	plain
15	STP 3	1	Personal		Writing implements		slate	pencil		1	
15	STP 3	1	Tobacco		Pipe		ball clay	stem		1	
	STP 3	1 Total								70	0
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Architectural		construction materials		mortar	mortar		1	
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		3	lt. green
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		clam shell			2	
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone	1st rib		1	possible pig
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		tooth	mammal tooth		1	possible dog or small pig.
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Kitchen		dishes	stoneware		large bowl or storage jar		1	gray salt glazed stoneware; poor quality. Blue stripes on grayish white background ext.; white partially glazed int.
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		saucer?	rim	1	plain
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		unident	body	1	plain
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		saucer/plate	rim	1	plain
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Kitchen		container		glass	bottle	base/body	1	lt. green glass; squarish base
15	STP 4	1 & BT 1	Kitchen		container		glass	bottle	body	1	devitrified; flaking
	STP 4	1 & BT 1 Total								14	0

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 4	2	Architectural		Window Glass		glass	window pane		1	lt. green
15	STP 4	2	Activities		Specialized Activities		slag			1	
15	STP 4	2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone			3	2 are mammal including 1 butchered bone; 1 is unident.
15	STP 4	2	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		unident	rim	1	thin; plain
15	STP 4	2	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		unident	body	1	plain
15	STP 4	2	Kitchen		dishes	white granite		unident	body	1	plain
15	STP 4	2	Kitchen		containers		glass	wine/liquor bottle	body	3	various shades of olive and dark green
15	STP 4	2	Kitchen		containers		glass	bottle	body	1	aqua but does not look like a soda/mineral water bottle
15	STP 4	2	Furniture	1864	lighting device		glass	lamp chimney glass?	body	1	thin, clear
15	STP 4	2	Unident		Unident		iron & conglomerate	unident		1	flat iron object embedded in rust, soil and conglomerate
	STP 4	2 Total								14	0
15	STP 4	BT 2	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		5	aqua, lt. green, clear; all rather thin
15	STP 4	BT 2	Activities		Specialized Activities		slag			1	
15	STP 4	BT 2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone			4	mammal bone
15	STP 4	BT 2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone			1	calcined, bird
15	STP 4	BT 2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		oyster shell			1	covered in rust
	STP 4	BT 2	Activities	1864	lighting device		chimney glass?		body	1	etched chimney glass; appears to be an Art Deco pattern
15	STP 4	BT 2	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		clam shell			1	rust stained
15	STP 4	BT 2	Clothing		Fasteners		Copper alloy	hook and eye		1	Broken and rust covered
15	STP 4	BT 2	Kitchen		containers		glass	unident	body	1	very thin, flat olive green glass
15	STP 4	BT 2	Kitchen	1820	containers		glass	soda/mineral water bottle	body	1	
15	STP 4	BT 2	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		Unident	body	1	plain
15	STP 4	BT 2	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		bowl?	rim	1	grooved band below rim; plain

310-328 West 38th Street — Phase 2 Archaeological Survey

Artifact Catalog

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	STP 4	BT 2	Kitchen		dishes	stoneware?		unident	body	2	mend; pink body appears to be salt glazed, however the paste is porous. Gray abstract lines over white; curious sherds
	STP 4	BT 2 Total								21	0
15	STP 4	BT 3	Architectural		Window glass		glass	window pane		4	pale green
15	STP 4	BT 3	Activities		Specialized Activities		bone	unident		1	rib, possible pig
15	STP 4	BT 3	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		clam shell			1	
15	STP 4	BT 3	Activities	1864	lighting device		chimney glass			2	very pale green
15	STP 4	BT 3	Furnishings		Decorative Furnishings		glass	vase or ornamental dish	rim?	1	Scalloped and panelled with red bands along scallops.
15	STP 4	BT 3	Kitchen		Containers		glass	bottle	body	1	olive green
15	STP 4	BT 3	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		plate	rim/body	1	plain
15	STP 4	BT 3	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		unident	body	1	plain
15	STP 4	BT 3	Kitchen	1820	dishes	whiteware		unident	body	1	plain, spalled
15	STP 4	BT 3	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		unident	body	3	plain
15	STP 4	BT 3	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		plate/saucer	rim	1	blue underglaze h.p. on both sides; floral and squiggles
15	STP 4		Kitchen	1904	container		glass	flask	whole	1	lt. green glass; Owens scar on base
	STP 4	BT 3 Total								18	
	Trench 1	n. edge, 5' bgs	Activities	19th century	containers	stoneware		bottle	base/body	1	grey stoneware w/reddish brown glazed ext. Probably for blacking. Identical to trench 2, apx. 7' bgs.
15	Trench 1	n. edge, 5' bgs	Kitchen	1870	Tableware	semiporcelain		serving vessel	rim/body	1	panelled with scalloped decoration below rim with hanging bunches of leaves; white; plain interior
		5' bgs Total								2	0
15	Trench 1	7' bgs	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		plate/platter	base	1	plain
15	Trench 1	7' bgs	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		bowl?	base	1	plain
15	Trench 1	7' bgs	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		plate/platter	rim	2	plain
15	Trench 1	7' bgs	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		unident	unident	1	plain
15	Trench 1	7' bgs	Kitchen	1860	dishes	white granite	Hotel china	unident	rim	1	blue shell edged

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
		7' bgs Total								6	0
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		shallow bowl?	rim/cavetto	2	mend; plain
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		unident	body/cavetto	1	ribbed band on exterior; plain
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		unident	body	1	plain
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen	1860	dishes	white granite	Hotel china	unident	base	2	plain
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen	1860	dishes	white granite	Hotel china	Serving bowl/tureen	rim	1	blue transfer print
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen	1860	dishes	porcelain	Hotel china	unident	base	1	plain
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		plate	rim/cavetto	2	plain
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		plate	body/cavetto	1	plain
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen		tableware	porcelain		tureen lid?	knop/body	1	molded, ribbed design
15	Trench 1	above stp 3, 8'-8.5' bgs	Kitchen		container		glass	bottle	body	1	olive green; large bottle

310-328 West 38th Street — Phase 2 Archaeological Survey

Artifact Catalog

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
		8'-8.5' bgs Total								13	0
15	Trench 2	apx. 7' bgs	Activities	19th century	container	stoneware		bottle	whole	1	gray/buff bodied stoneware w/ reddish brown glaze; probably blacking bottle
		apx. 7' bgs Total								1	0
15		Fill, s. of vault	Activities	1920	lighting devices		glass/metal	light bulb	whole	1	frosted light bulb
15		Fill, s. of vault	Activities	1920	lighting devices		glass/metal	light bulb	base & filament	1	base identical to above light bulb
15		Fill, s. of vault	Activities	1870	lighting devices		carbon/asbestos?	Arc lamp?	rod and outer covering	1	from the 1870s, used to light public spaces
15		Fill, s. of vault	Kitchen	1914	containers		glass	soda bottle	finish/shoulder/body/base	3	Mend; aqua; embossed: ERCO/BEVERAGES/EVER-S-REHM CO./419 E. 24TH ST.N.Y./REGISTERED/CONTENT S 8 OZ.; Evers Rehm started in 1908 until c.1940-1942. They belonged to the NY Carbonated Bottlers Assoc.; date based on law: "contents 8 oz"
15		Fill, s. of vault	Kitchen	c.1840-1880	containers		glass	food bottle	whole	1	wide mouthed, aqua.
15		Fill, s. of vault	Clothing		footware		leather, white metal	shoe/boot	Tongue & parts with lace holes	2	brown with metal insets in lace holes.
		Fill, s. of vault Total								9	0
15	south half of site: spot finds	2' bgs	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		oyster shell	oyster shell	whole	3	
15	south half of site: spot finds	2' bgs	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone	prob. Rib		1	badly weathered.

Appendix B: Artifact Catalog

Artifact Catalog

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
15	south half of site: spot finds	2' bgs	Activities		ethnofaunal zoological		bone	vertebrae		1	large mammal; butchered
15	south half of site: spot finds	2' bgs	Kitchen	1842-1930	dishes	White granite/ironstone		possible shallow bowl, large plate or platter	rim/cavetto	1	Panelled rim with Tulip design
15	south half of site: spot finds	2' bgs	Kitchen	1860-present	dishes	Porcelain		plate/platter	rim/base	1	plain
15	south half of site: spot finds	2' bgs	Kitchen	1842	dishes	white granite		unident	body	1	plain
15	south half of site: spot finds	2' bgs	Kitchen	1740-1780	dishes	stoneware?		bowl?	body	1	h.p. blue underglaze, floral, landscape ext., white glazed interior. Not salt glazed. Possibly soft paste porcelain.
		2' bgs Total								9	0
15	spot finds	upper fill	Architectural		construction materials		earthenware	floor or wall tile	frag.	1	white, plain
15	spot finds	upper fill	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		saucer	base	2	spiral fluted pattern; both sherd probably from same vessel but do not mend
15	spot finds	upper fill	Kitchen		dishes	porcelain		saucer	rim	1	spiral fluted pattern; probably same vessel as above but does not mend
15	spot finds	upper fill	Kitchen	1840	dishes	white granite		plate/saucer	rim	1	blue transfer print
		upper fill Total								5	
15	spot finds	General	Architectural	c. 1899	construction materials		terracotta	furnace or firebrick	whole	1	Frog stamped: OSTRANDER F & B/NO.1/RARITAN RIVER

**310-328 West 38th Street — Phase 2 Archaeological Survey**

**Artifact Catalog**

Lot	Location	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Count	Remarks
		General Total								1	
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF ARTIFACTS: 619</b>											

Appendix C:  
Correspondence



## ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

MTA/DCP/03-DCP031M

04/03/07

PROJECT NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

### PROJECT

7 SUBWAY REZON/HUDSON YD

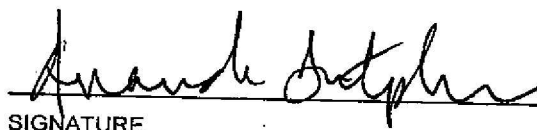
- ☐ No architectural significance
- ☐ No archaeological significance
- ☐ Designated New York City Landmark or Within Designated Historic District
- ☐ Listed on National Register of Historic Places
- ☐ Appears to be eligible for National Register Listing and/or New York City Landmark Designation
- ☒ May be archaeologically significant; requesting additional materials

### COMMENTS

*For Archaeological Resources only:*

The LPC is in receipt of the Phase 1B/II Testing Protocol for the 310-328 W 38th St project site prepared by AKRF. We concur with the plan. Please let us know when work will commence.

cc: SHPO



SIGNATURE

04/05/07

DATE



*Environmental and Planning Consultants*

440 Park Avenue South, 7th Floor  
New York, New York 10016  
tel: 212-696-0670  
fax: 212-213-3191  
[www.akrf.com](http://www.akrf.com)

August 14, 2007

Sophia Perdikaris  
NYC Landmarks Preservation Commission  
One Centre Street  
New York, NY 10007

Re: **310-328 W. 38th Street - MTA/DCP/03-DCPO31M**

Dear Dr. Perdikaris:

AKRF is conducting Phase 1B testing on Block 761, Lot 13 (Historic Lot 15) in Manhattan, a block bounded by W. 38th Street on the north, Eighth Avenue on the east, W. 37th Street on the south and Ninth Avenue on the west. During the 1B investigations, archaeologists uncovered a mortared brick feature about five feet wide and seven to eight feet long. Large rocks had been dumped into the interior vault space prior to the archaeological investigations; therefore the depth of the feature has yet to be determined. Unlike most privies found in New York City, the bricks are mortared together and there is no plaster or other interior lining to suggest that it might have been a cistern. To the north of the feature, the soil consists of fill, to a depth of at least nine feet. Artifacts found in the fill initially appear to date to the 19th century. Two brick walls have been identified to the south of the feature.

The Phase 1A Archaeological Study of the Hudson Yards Rezoning and Redevelopment Project (Berger 2005) identified Lot 13 on Block 761 to be sensitive for mid-19th century historical period archaeological resources associated with historic Lot 15. Lot 15 was first developed in 1841, nine years prior to the documented availability of city sewer and water (1850). Therefore, there is almost a decade of time for which the lot could have hosted shaft features. Historic Lot 15 contained a residence occupied by Samuel Robinson, a police officer, and possibly his family between 1841-1870. The residence was not connected to municipal sewers until circa 1850 and the development on the back of the lot where shaft features are usually found, had no documented basements and was only one story in height. The Phase 1A concluded that the rear western portion of Lot 13 appeared to be relatively undisturbed by modern development and, therefore, it was possible that domestic shaft features could be present on the site, and could yield information regarding the lifeways of a police officer and his family.

Having established the presence of archaeological features on this historic lot, AKRF's archaeologists proceeded to expose, map and photograph the resources. The rectangular resource described above possesses integrity and has only been minimally disturbed by modern construction on the property. AKRF proposes to continue excavation of the identified resource to determine if archaeological data sufficient to establish National Register eligibility is present. Excavation will entail:

- Clearing of the fill from the interior of the feature;
- Controlled excavation outside of the feature to determine its function and date of construction;
- Additional excavation to determine the relationship between the feature and the brick walls.

August 14, 2007

AKRF has approximately one week of access to the site, a period of time sufficient to complete documentation of this resource. Because time is of the essence, we hope that you will be able to visit the site as soon as possible, so that we can show you the feature and we can further discuss the proposed work.

We understand that you require an end of fieldwork memo that will provide our assessment of the significance of this resource and, if necessary, propose final documentation of the resource.

Attached please find photographs of the feature as it looked on August 13th as well as a Sanborn map indicating its location.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me. My contact information is below.

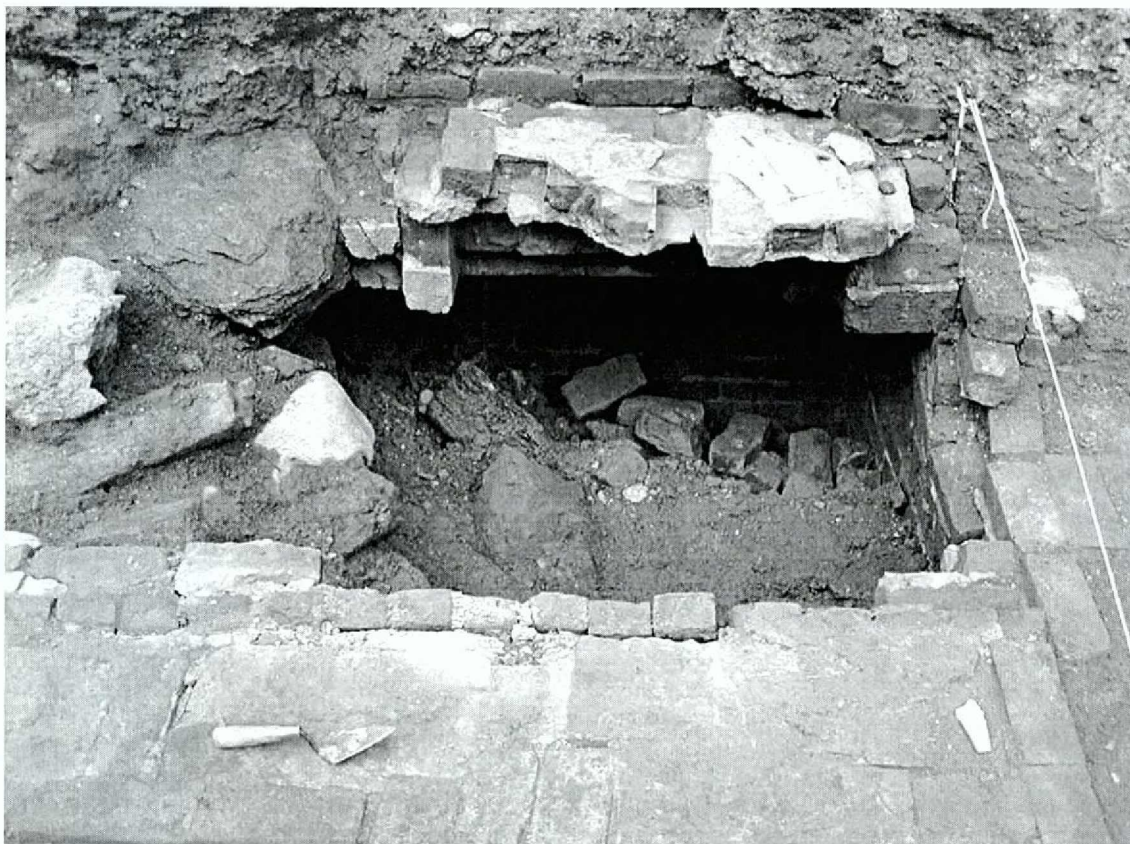
Sincerely,

AKRF, INC.

Diane Dallal  
Director of Archaeology

cc: Daniel Pagano, Michael Pappalardo, Jed Candreva

DD/wp  
Letter from the Field to LPC August 13.doc







## ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

MTA/DCP/03-DCP031M

08/15/07

PROJECT NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

### PROJECT

7 SUBWAY REZON/HUDSON YD

☐ No architectural significance

☐ No archaeological significance

Designated New York City Landmark or Within Designated Historic District

Listed on National Register of Historic Places

Appears to be eligible for National Register Listing and/or New York City Landmark Designation

☒ May be archaeologically significant; requesting additional materials

### COMMENTS

Block 7<sup>16</sup> Lot 13 only. The project site appears to have potential for recovery of remains from 19TH century occupation. The letter from the field accurately documents the presence of remains from 19TH century occupation. Accordingly, the Commission recommends that Stage 2 Field Testing be performed for the site to clarify these initial findings and provide the threshold for the next level of review (by documenting integrity and significance), if such review is necessary (see CEQR Technical Manual 2001).

m03DCP031m08152005n1bAYftOK.doc

  
SIGNATURE

08/15/07

DATE

THE CITY OF NEW YORK LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
1 Centre St., 9N, New York, NY 10007 (212) 669-7700

## ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

MTA/DCP/03-DCP031M

08/22/07

PROJECT NUMBER

DATE RECEIVED

### PROJECT

7 SUBWAY REZON/HUDSON YD

- ☐ No architectural significance
- ☒ No archaeological significance
- ☒ Designated New York City Landmark or Within Designated Historic District
- ☒ Listed on National Register of Historic Places
- ☒ Appears to be eligible for National Register Listing and/or New York City Landmark Designation
- ☐ May be archaeologically significant; requesting additional materials

### COMMENTS

Block 761 Lot 13, archeology review only. LPC is in receipt of the letter from the field from A. Michael Pappalardo dated 8/21/2007 and concurs with the finding that no further archeological work is required for Block 761 Lot 13. A complete report documenting field activities should be provided to LPC for review.



SIGNATURE

08/23/07

DATE