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1978

~~Archaeology~~

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U. S. Dept Commerce  
Econ. Dev. Admin.

THE WATER STREET SITE:

Final Report

on

209 Water Street

C. 1978

Directed by: Dr. Robert L. Schuyler,  
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## Introduction

The Water Street Site excavations were undertaken as an emergency salvage project during October and November of 1978. The site is located at 209 Water Street, in the eastern portion of southern Manhattan in the vicinity of the Fulton Fish Market. The area is designated as an historic landmark district. Within its boundaries exist nonrenewable, cultural resources which are of immeasurable value to the study of the urbanization of New York City. This paper represents the final report on the work undertaken by the City College of the City University of New York in an attempt to salvage as much information as possible from the impacted site at 209 Water Street.

Prior to the involvement of CCNY, the South Street Seaport Museum, proprietor of the building had begun digging in the basement of 209 Water Street. The Museum planned to install a sump pump in this location to control the continual flooding in this structure. However, the amount of excavation that this project would require had been underestimated and the Museum therefore neglected to consult an archaeologist before beginning work. The discovery of a number of artifacts by concerned members of the museum staff resulted in the contacting of Dr. Robert L. Schuyler, then of the City College, who agreed to supervise the remainder of the work. It was decided that the actual digging would continue to be done by a construction crew, while Dr. Schuyler, William Askins, Jed Levin and myself, who are graduate students at the Graduate Center of CUNY, recovered artifacts and recorded provenience and architectural features. The Museum

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promised to supply us with volunteers and equipment to screen through the excavated materials.

The Water Street Site provided an opportunity for evaluating the archaeological potential of land fill areas in addressing questions of chronological and behavioral significance. Excavation by Edward Larabee (n.d.) in the Schermerhorn Row Block, which is south and west of the Water Street Site, demonstrated that it is possible to distinguish land fill episodes by dating the artifacts incorporated as trash in the fill. Larabee found that materials from buildings in the western portion of the block were older than those from buildings to the east, suggesting that the block was filled gradually over an extended period.

We anticipated similar findings at the Water Street Site, in other words, that there would be mainly one component associated with the original land filling of the western portion of the block where the site is located. This component was expected to be relatively homogenous as the materials would have been very disturbed during the moving and filling process and the construction of the standing structure.

We thought that a second component, deposited while the fill settled and during the construction of the 1836 structure might also be present. However, it appeared that the construction crew had, by the time we arrived at the site, disturbed most of the upper levels, making the isolation of this component unlikely.

## Methodology

As the promised volunteers and equipment did not arrive we attempted, with assistance of the City College Field School, to screen the excavated materials. However, as the site was below the water table, the soil was very wet and difficult to screen. Lacking adequate personnel and equipment we were not able to continue screening for more than one day and still keep up with the pace of digging, over which we had no control. The rest of the assemblage was recovered by hand trowelling through the soils removed by the construction crew. Constant observation of the digging was maintained in order to establish provenience for the recovered artifacts. The bulk of this work was carried out by the aforementioned personnel with gratefully acknowledged assistance from several interested museum staff members.

When we arrived at the site, the construction crew had dug out an area of 3m by 2.5m, and under our supervision work was extended southward another 1.5m. Two horizontal units, north and south, were defined from the outset. This was done because we recognized a feature, consisting of a series of wooden boards standing above the water level, which crossed the excavated area from east to west. Therefore we have recorded provenience for the lower level of the north side and for the entire south side (see Plan View, Fig. 1). The feature which proved to be the most spectacular find of the project, a portion of an eighteenth-century vessel, is discussed in detail below.

Vertical provenience units were defined with respect to the two horizontal units, north and south, (see East Wall Profile, Fig.

2). For the north, outboard side of the ship, Unit 3.1 consisted of the lower meter of the excavated area. Three levels were designated on the southern, inboard side. These units (2, 3.2 and 4) were identified in the field on the basis of marked changes in soil texture and inclusions. Units 3.2 and 3.1 contained high concentrations of wooden debris. Unit 4 was a fine light grey sand. The artifacts recovered by the museum staff prior to our arrival are included in our analysis but are being treated as a separate unit, 5, for which there is no secure provenience.

It was impossible to control for fine stratigraphy, since the plane on which digging occurred was constantly below water. The profiles, drawn after the walls had dried somewhat, indicate a complex stratigraphy.

#### Documentary Background

The eastern portion of lower Manhattan is made land, the original shoreline being approximately where Pearl Street (then Queen Street) is today, one block west of the Water Street Site. Therefore, the site consists of fill and most of the assemblage cannot be linked to the standing structure, a Greek Revival warehouse built in 1836. The artifacts, discussed below, were incorporated in the fill as trash and the context of their original use and deposition is unknown. Nonetheless, the assemblage can be used as a source for meaningful information about the past.

The progressive extension of Manhattan's eastern coast began as early as 1686. The process corresponds to New York City's growth as urban center and the analysis of filled areas can provide insight into the mechanisms by which this growth was accomplished.

Documentary research was aimed at determining the time period during which this portion of Water Street was filled. Many maps in the collection of the New York Public Library were examined to define this date range. The analysis of the Water Street Site assemblage has focused on comparing the results of established archaeological dating techniques with the dates obtained from maps.

The Bradford Map of 1731 indicates that there was minimal or no filling to the east of Pearl Street near the site. Dally's Shipyard was located between Beekmans Slip (now Fulton Street) and Pecks Wharf, where Water Street was later to be created. Little change is visible in the David Grim Map dated to 1742-44. The first suggestion of the beginning of the filling process is found in the Duykinck Map of 1755. This map shows that the portion of Water Street between Beckmans Slip and Pecks Wharf had been constructed. Filling to the east of the newly created Water Street in the vicinity of the site is indicated on the Ratzer Map of 1767. It is possible that the western part of the block on which the 1836 warehouse now stands was filled by this date. The Thomas White Map clearly shows that the entire block had been filled by 1789.

To summarize, existing maps indicate that the filling began no earlier than 1755 and ended between 1767 and 1789. It is probable that the earlier date of 1767 applies to the completion of filling in the vicinity of the site. Throughout this time span the Water Street area was the scene of a shipyard, numerous wharfs and considerable waterfront activity.

## Architecture

A builder's trench for the standing structure was located along the lower portion of the north wall (see East Wall Profile, Fig. 2). The foundations consisted of two alternative layers of field stone, laid on top of wooden spread footers which gave added stability. More field stone and brick formed the walls of the building. Sometime after construction was completed, unshaped timbers, were laid from north to south across the basement floor. After this modification, a cement floor was poured. A relatively sterile ashy soil was deposited above the cement, bringing the surface to street level. This ashy fill would seem to post-date 1880 on the basis of an associated Borden's milk bottle. Above the ash, a second concrete floor was poured, perhaps to control flooding from the high water table.

## The Ship

As mentioned above, a feature consisting of a series of wooden boards was identified at the Water Street Site. These boards were originally thought to be part of a wooden cribbing used to retain soil during the filling procedure, similar to those found by Larabee (n.d.) in his testings. A cribbing frame would have been particularly necessary in the Water Street area given the considerable water movement created by tidal action.

However, further inspection and excavation revealed this feature to be the frames of an eighteenth-century ship. The ship was in an excellent state of preservation, as were all organic artifacts, due to the wet, anaerobic atmosphere. The shape of the hull was difficult to distinguish as the upper portion of the

frames had shifted under the pressure of the filling, water movement and the unsupervised activities of the construction crew. The ship was examined by Norman Brouwer, the Museum's marine historian, William A. Baker, a naval architect, and Dr. R. J. Murphy, Maritime Archaeologist from SUNY Albany. The treenail construction remained visible in the frames. Several knees, still articulated with the frames and deck beams, were identified (see insert Ship Members in Profile, Fig. 3).

The outer side of the hull, which faced north, was identified on the basis of the tar and horsehair coating which had been applied to the outer planks. This type of sheathing would have provided protection against worms and would have inhibited the deterioration of the hull.

There was very little metal associated with the ship, with the exception of two rods which protruded from one of the deck beams (see Plan View, Fig. 1). This suggests that the vessel had been stripped of all reusable materials prior to sinking or abandonment. It appears from the remarkably good preservation that the ship was sunk and then buried soon after, perhaps functioning as a cribbing during the filling process. Excavation did not reach sufficient depth to determine whether ballast was associated.

Mr. Brouwer, Mr. Baker and Dr. Murphy estimated from the size of the timbers used in construction that the ship was probably 80 to 100' long, with a displacement of approximately 200 tons. This means that if intact, the vessel would extend westward, under Water Street, and eastward under the uninvestigated portion of the basement floor. These estimates are tentative and

floating debris from a nearby shipyard. Eighteenth-century building materials including dutch bricks, window pane glass and red clay pan tiles were also recovered.

A sample of the faunal remains, largely cow and pig bone, with large quantities of shellfish (mussels, conch, oysters and clams) was recovered. Floral remains include a few pieces of coconut shell, various fruit pits (peach, apricot, cherry) and nut shells (hazel, pinecone). An exact listing of the quantity and types of artifacts found is presented in the appendix.

As mentioned above, the goal of artifact analysis has been to determine the time at which filling occurred. Three artifact types: bottle necks, pipestems and ceramics, found at the Water Street Site, are temporally sensitive. A discussion of the chronological information derived from analysis of these artifacts follows.

#### Bottle Necks

Gin and wine bottle necks, as well as body fragments, were recovered from most of the units. The shapes appear to span the entire eighteenth-century and some may be older.

#### Clay Tobacco Pipe Bowls and Stems

A range of clay smoking pipe bowls which includes three reed pipe bowls with anthropomorphic faces were recovered. These reed bowls were found in the upper units, 2 and 5. The majority of the bowls are white clay, and vary considerably in shape and decoration.

The recovered pipestems were dated by application of Binford's (1962, 1971) regression formula. It must be noted that our sample

may be revised with further analysis. The ship appears to date to the early or mid-eighteenth century.

Measurements of the ship were made by both Mr. Brouwer and our crew. Those portions of the ship which were removed prior to our arrival by the construction crew are currently being preserved and studied by the museum staff. Under the strong recommendations of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the museum has decided that further excavation of the ship is not feasible at this time. The vessel has been somewhat stabilized by covering it with sand and the plans for the sump pump installation have been cancelled.

#### The Assemblage

The assemblage is relatively homogenous and, with the exceptions of Units 5 and 2 in which some mixing with nineteenth-century artifacts occurred, all materials date to the eighteenth-century.

The entire collection includes three coins, a copper/brass George III farthing dating to 1771-1774 (Hume 1970:162), a silver (?) George II shilling, possibly dating to 1727-1760 (Hume 1970:158), and a copper U.S. penny dated 1903, all from Unit 5 which lacks controlled provenience. Ceramics, bottle glass, clay pipe stems and bowls were collected. Large quantities of shoe and uncut leather were recovered, possibly originating in one of the several shoe manufactories located in lower Manhattan during the colonial period. Wooden artifacts include half a trencher (a shallow plate), a tool handle and a large number of corks, plugs and dowels which vary considerable in size. In addition, many miscellaneous pieces of wood were recovered from Units 3.2 and 3.1 which may represent

of pipe stems is very small which detracts from the reliability of the results. In addition, the accuracy of the regression formula is questionable when dealing with post 1760's collections. The dates obtained for each provenience unit which produced pipe stems are presented below.

Unit(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3.1 &amp; 3.2</u>	<u>2, 3.1 &amp; 3.2</u>	<u>2, 3.1, 3.2 &amp; 5</u>
Date	1761	1743	1775	1765	1734	1734	1750
n	19	118	5	41	123	132	173

Considering all pipe stems together, a sample of 173, gives a date of 1750. This is relatively consistent with the earliest possible date for the beginning of the filling process, 1755, which was determined from inspection of maps, discussed above.

### Ceramics

The ceramic assemblage appears to be fairly representative of mid- to late eighteenth-century New York, with British types predominating. Considerable amounts of combed yellow slip wares were recovered from all units. A variety of patterns were noted, many of which are dated by Hume (1970:107) to the second and third quarters of the eighteenth-century. Delft also occurred in large numbers, and the decorative motifs on some of the tile fragments date to the late seventeenth to mid-eighteenth-centuries (Hume 1970:290-291). A small number of export Chinese porcelain sherds were identified, the majority being underglaze blue painted. Two sherds with polychrome overglaze colors were also present.

Creamware was recovered in small quantities in all but Unit 4, which overall, was relatively sterile. There is one cream-

ware sherd with the Feather-edge pattern, first produced c.1765 (Hume 1970:116,125). A few sherds of pearlware, some with painted decorations were found. Whiteware was relatively scarce; only 2 sherds were recovered in Unit 5.

Salt-glazed stonewares were more numerous. The recovered sherds include a section of a plate rim with a portrait bust of an unidentified personage, scratch-blue designs which date to 1760 to 1775, and one sherd with the 'littler's blue' cobalt glaze (Hume 1970:117,119).

In addition, there are many sherds from utilitarian earthenware and stoneware vessels, types which were produced locally as well as being imported. The neck of a bellarmine, decorated with the face of a bearded man, is a debased version of earlier motifs and dates to c.1650-1670. This is the oldest, datable ceramic type.

The ceramic classification used in this analysis follows South's (1971) terminology and is summarized in Table 1. Types are designated with a reference number and a median date for the period in which each ware was manufactured is provided. Histograms showing the frequencies of these types in each unit (excluding Unit 4 from which only one sherd was recovered) are given in Figure 4. In the histograms the types are ordered chronologically according to their median dates. It is apparent that most types present at the site could have been produced in the 18th century. The only exception to this pattern are the two sherds of whiteware found in Unit 5, for which provenience cannot be securely established. In all four units, type #56, lead glazed slipware, combed yellow, which probably went out of production c.1795, is relatively abundant. However, in Units 5, 2 and 3.1, type #22, creamware, also occurs in high frequencies. On the basis of the ceramic types present at the site

the terminus post quem for the fill is 1830, the approximate date for the end of undecorated pearlware manufacture\*.

The absence of types such as annular and edge wares which were first produced and were very popular in the 1790's suggests that this date (1830) should be adjusted and that filling actually ended late in the 1780's, soon after pearlware manufacture commenced. An early introduction of pearlware in New York City is expected given the late (through 1783) British occupation of Manhattan. However, it should be noted that the presence of pearlware in the lower levels (Units 3.1 and 3.2) may equally be a result of the considerable disturbance during the construction of the building or from the period of unsupervised digging. The date of 1789 is tentatively offered here as a terminus post quem, which is consistent with the dates derived from inspection of maps (discussed above).

Stanley South's Mean Ceramic Date Formula (1971) which averages the beginning and end dates for the production of a given ceramic type, was applied to these data. This statistic, given the basic assumptions are met, furnishes a median date for the assemblage, weighting for type frequency. The date ranges for ceramic types present in Units 2, 3.1 & 3.2, and the entire assemblage, and their weighted median dates are diagrammed in Figure 5. Median dates for each unit were as follows:

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\* While pearlware continued to be produced throughout the 19th century, by 1830 its place in the consumer market had largely been filled by whitewares. The presence of 2 sherds of white-ware in Unit 5 is not considered to be relevant to this discussion as the provenience of artifacts included in this analytic unit cannot be demonstrated.

Mean Ceramic Dates (South 1971)

Unit(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2,3.1,3.2</u>	<u>2,3.1,3.2,4,5</u>
Date	n.a.	1774	1752	1752	n.a.	1753	1757	1757

(n.a. = not applicable, insufficient sample size.)

With the exception of the upper Unit 2, all dates cluster around 1755. This date falls at the beginning of the date range for the filling (1755 - 1789) obtained from inspection of existing maps. The median date computed for the entire assemblage (1757) suggests that most of the filling occurred soon after 1755. As noted above there is some indication on the Ratzler Map of 1767 that filling in the western portion of the block, the vicinity of the site, had been in progress or completed. Thus the dates from the analysis of the ceramic assemblage and from documentary evidence would seem to be in correspondence.

The presence of pearlware, although in relatively small proportions, in Units 3.1 (16 sherds) and 3.2 (1 sherd) which are lower strata, raises questions when compared to the higher proportions (22 sherds) found in Unit 2. It should be noted that Unit 2 represents artifacts from the upper strata for which there is controlled provenience. The difference in mean ceramic dates derived from these units (1752 for Units 3.1 and 3.2, 1774 for Unit 2) suggests several alternative explanations: First, the filling could have proceeded gradually over the 20 year period. Second, there could have been more than one filling episode, represented by discrete strata. Third, although relatively homogenous prior to construction of the warehouse in 1836, the fill could have been more disturbed in its upper levels, such as Unit 2. Finally, the fill could have been so disturbed by the construction and/or

subsequent alterations of the standing structure, that any significant temporal differences between units are fortuitous. Of these possible explanations the third appears most probable for the following reasons. The architectural data discussed above indicate that there was some disturbance in the lower strata (Unit 3.1) due to the construction of the 1836 warehouse. This is evidenced by the identification of the builder's trench along the north wall of the structure. The matrix of the trench was recorded as being similar to the mixed sand and silt with rubble present in the upper strata of Units 2 and 5. In addition there appears to be evidence for alteration to the structure at least to the extent that two cement floors were added. The presence of combed yellow slip ware (29 sherds) in Unit 2, a type which probably went out of production in 1795, suggests that this strata was not part of secondary deposition but rather that it had been mixed with later materials to a greater degree than the lower strata found in Units 3.1 and 3.2.

### Conclusions

The Water Street Site provides for the testing of various historic artifact dating techniques against documentary data. The results show a remarkable degree of consistency and lend support to behavioral inferences concerning the filling process based on the documentary evidence. The dates obtained through use of South's Mean Ceramic Date Formula cluster at the mid-eighteenth century as does the date derived for all pipe stems using the regression formula. This suggests that most of the filling occurred soon after 1755 and ended prior to 1767. The

results of both artifact dating techniques are compatible with the terminus post quem of 1789 based on the presence/absence of ceramic types, the documentary evidence for filling between 1755 and 1789, and the estimated age of the sunken vessel reported to be early to mid-eighteenth century/ The Water Street Site is an example of the potential for drawing chronological and behavioral information from deposits even though they are composed of massive urban fill.

Table 1

Types Used to Calculate South's Mean Ceramic Date Formula (South 1971)

Type Number	Date Range	Median Date	Ceramic Type Name
2	c.1800-1900+	1860	Whiteware.
11	c.1795-1840	1818	Transfer-printed pearlware.
12	c.1795-1815	1805	Underglaze polychrome pearlware.
16	c.1740-1765	1753	Moulded white salt-glazed stoneware.
17	c.1780-1820	1800	Underglaze blue painted pearlware.
20	c.1780-1830	1805	Undecorated pearlware.
22	c.1762-1820	1791	Creamware.
26	c.1660-1800	1730	Overglazed enamelled chinese porcelain.
27	c.1750-1820	1785	"Black Basaltes" stoneware.
34	c.1744-1755	1760	"Scratch-blue" white salt-glazed stoneware.
36	c.1740-1770	1755	"Clouded" wares, tortoise shell, mottled glazed cream-colored ware.
40	c.1720-1805	1763	White salt-glazed stoneware, excluding plates and moulded.
41	c.1750-1765	1758	"Littler's Blue".
46	c.1700-1810	1755	Nottingham stoneware.
49	c.1600-1802	1750	Decorated delftware.
56	c.1670-1795	1733	Lead glazed slipware, combed yellow.
65	c.1640-1800	1720	Plain white delftware.
66	c.1620-1700	1660	Deteriorated bellarmine face bottles.

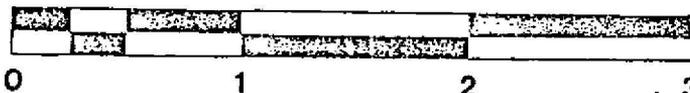
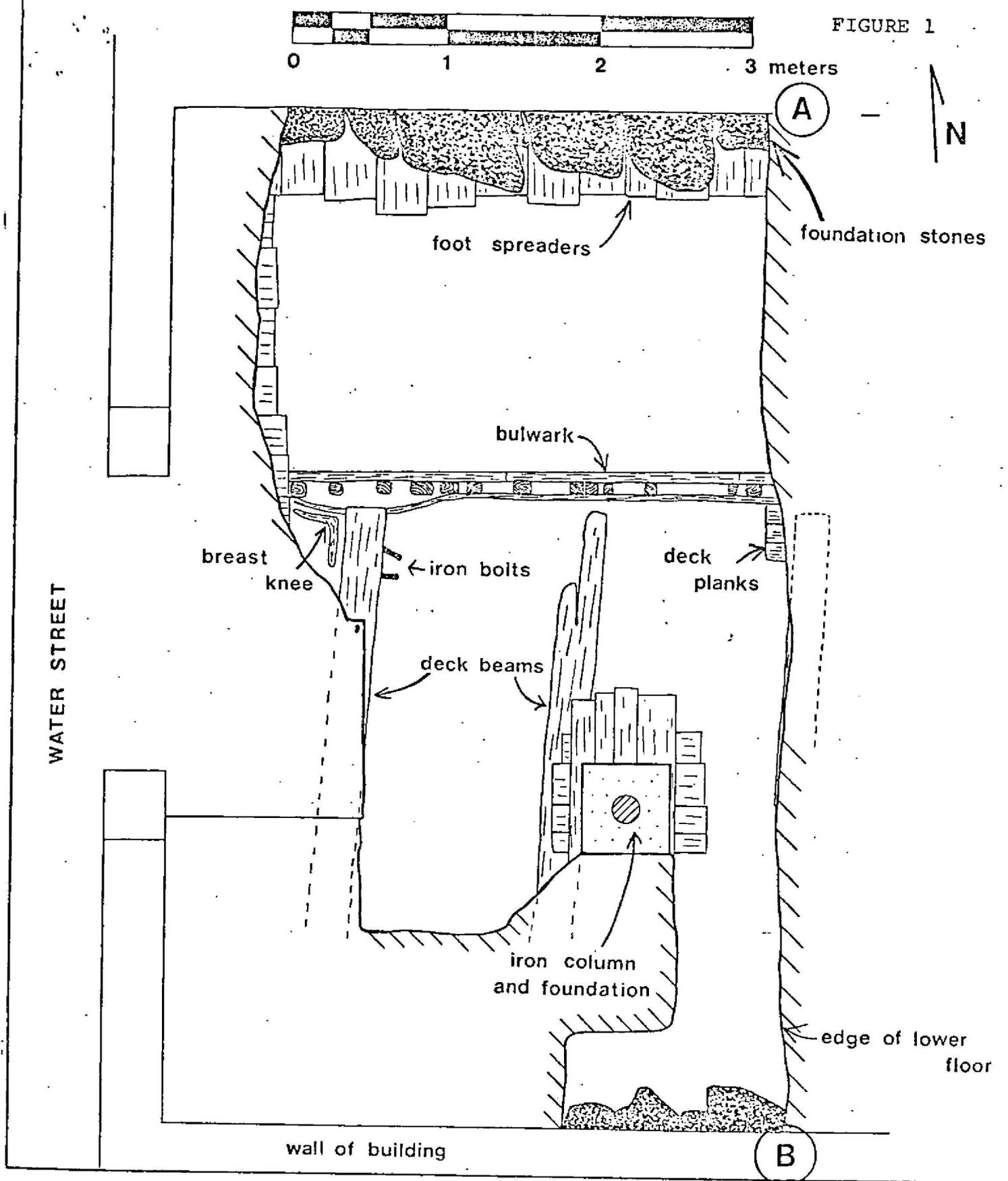
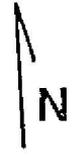


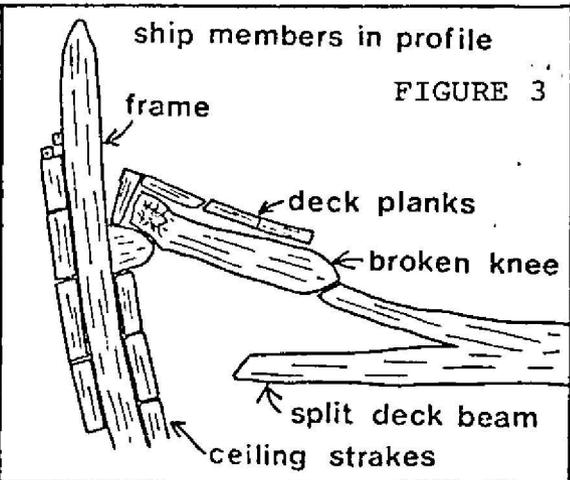
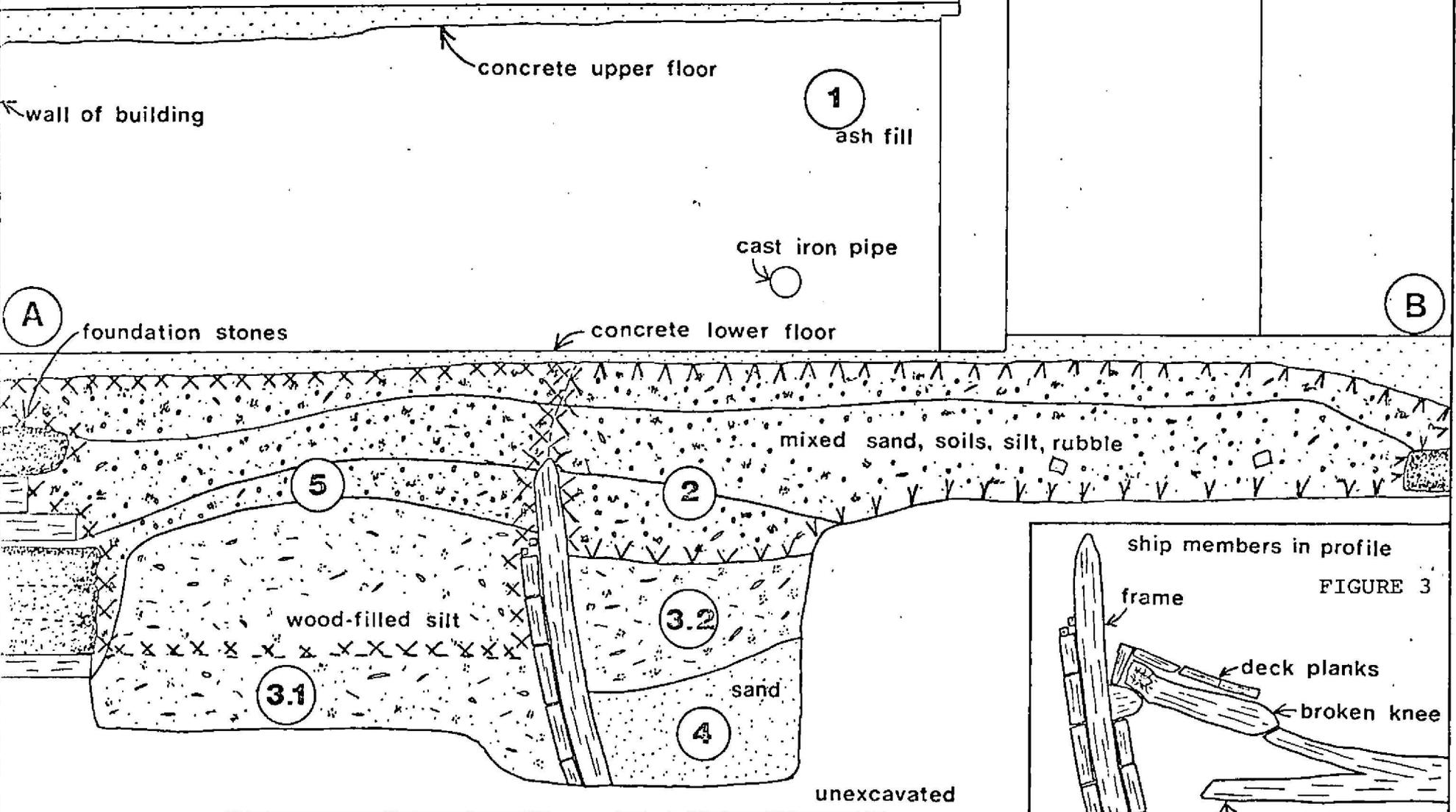
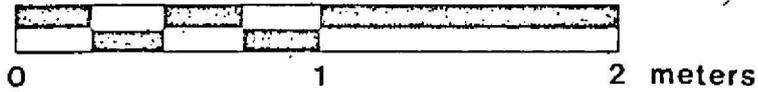
FIGURE 1



209 WATER STREET  
 PLAN VIEW

Illustrated by William Askins, Graduate Center - CUNY

FIGURE 2



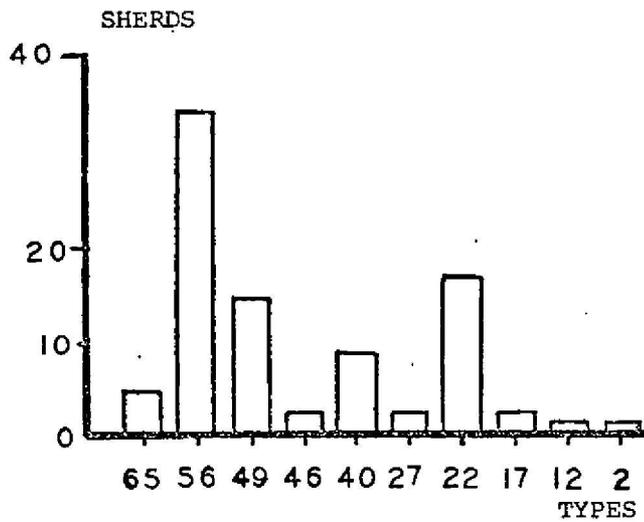
### 209 WATER STREET - EAST WALL PROFILE

Illustrated by William Askins, Graduate Center - CUNY

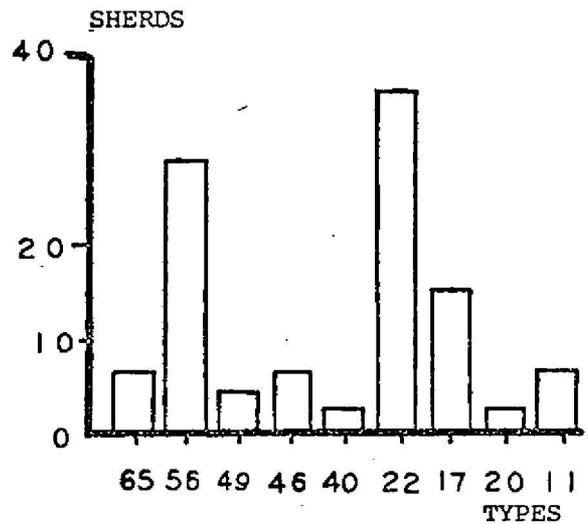
HISTOGRAMS OF CERAMIC TYPE FREQUENCIES

OUTBOARD (NORTH)  
SIDE

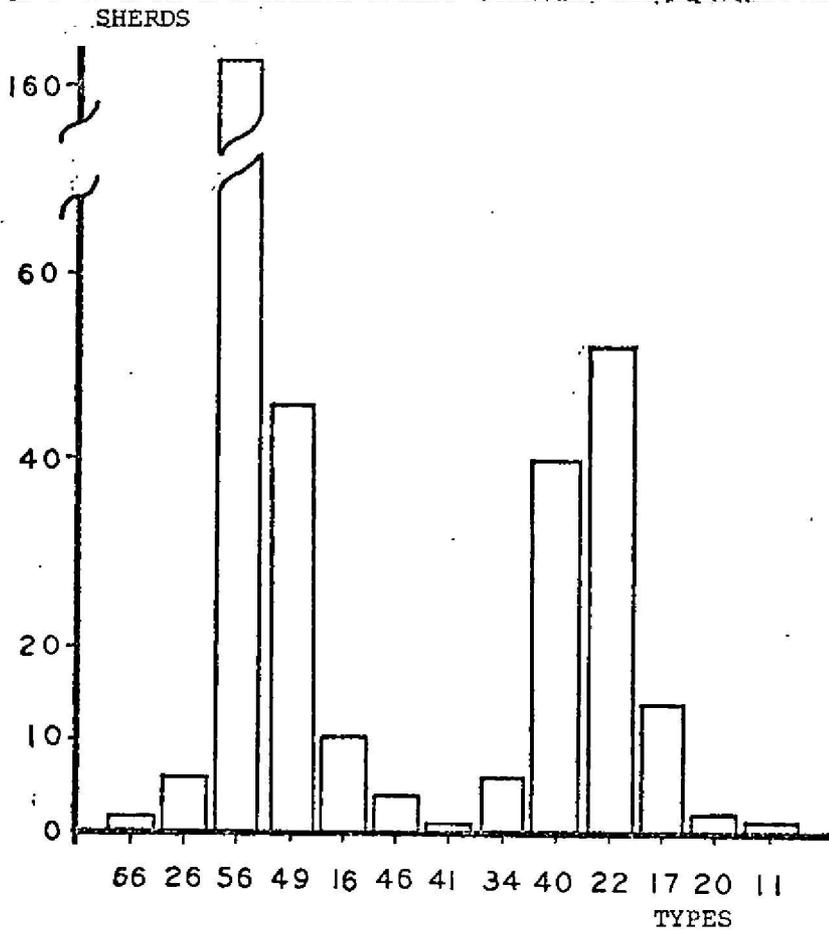
INBOARD (SOUTH)  
SIDE



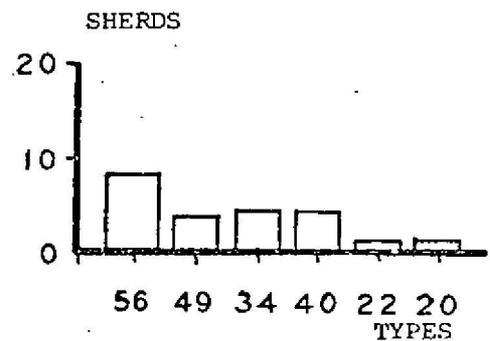
Unit 5



Unit 2



Unit 3.1



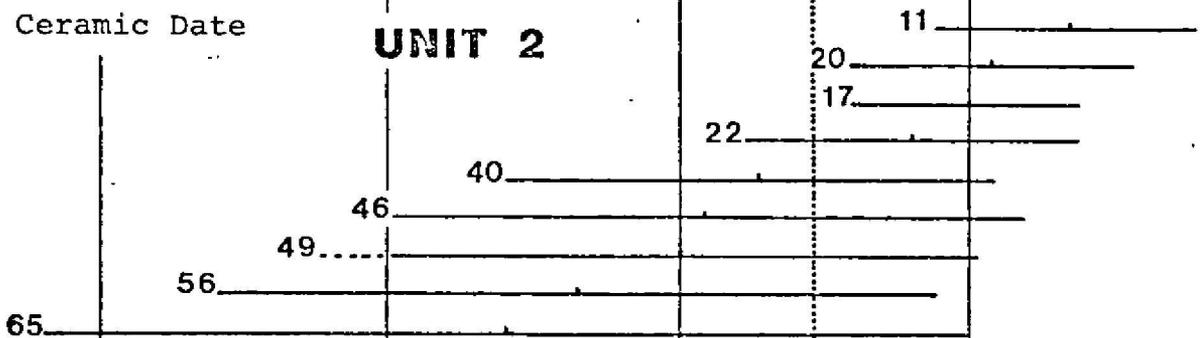
Unit 3.2

DATE RANGES OF CERAMIC TYPES PRESENT

Y = Mean Ceramic Date

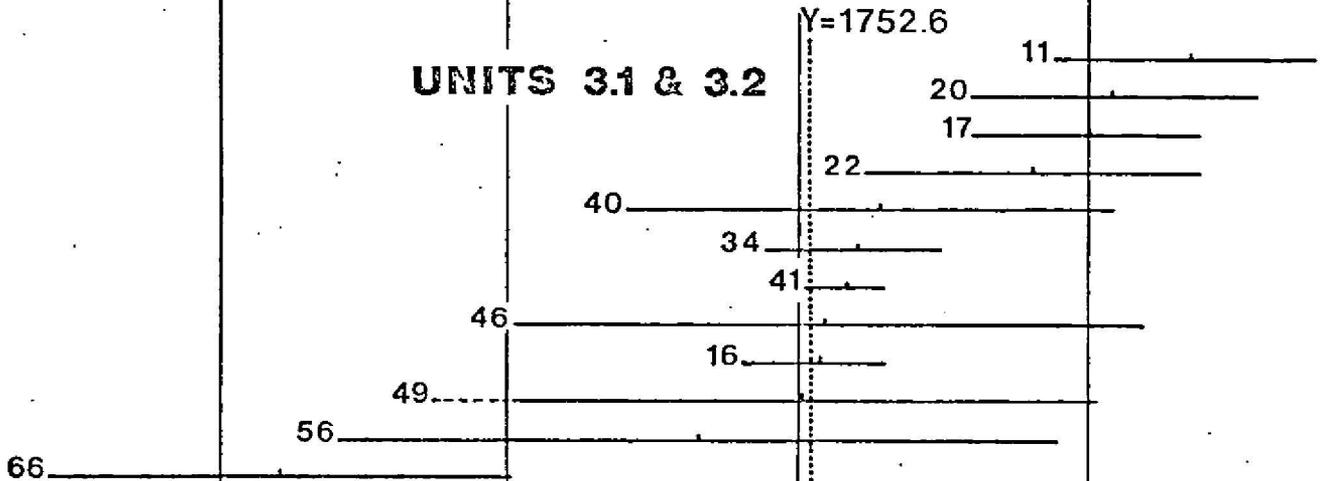
**UNIT 2**

Y=1774.25



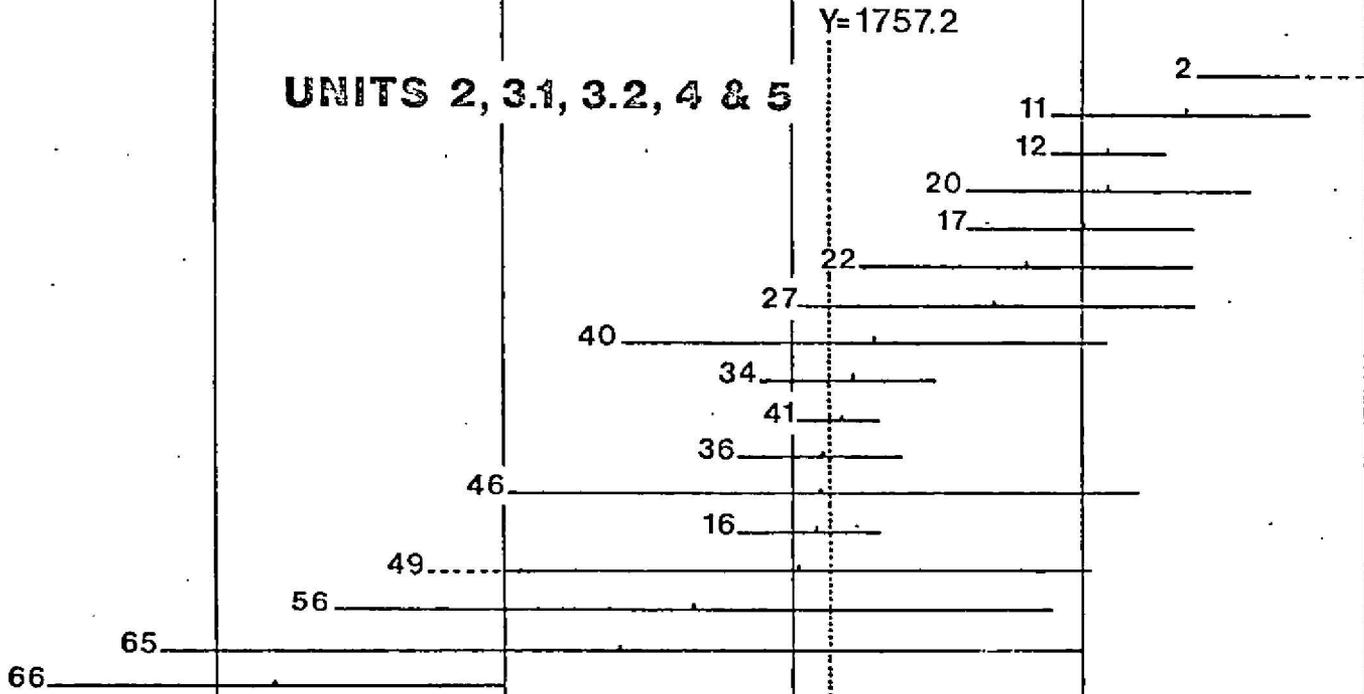
**UNITS 3.1 & 3.2**

Y=1752.6



**UNITS 2, 3.1, 3.2, 4 & 5**

Y=1757.2



16:50

17:00

17:50

18:00

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APPENDIX

Artifact Descriptions

Unit 0

Provenience: None

Materials: Ceramics, Clay Pipes, Metal, Miscellaneous

Ceramics: Total Sherds 2

Earthenware: Total Sherds 1

Types Present:

#56: Lead glazed slipware, combed yellow. Sherds: 1

Stoneware: Total Sherds 1

Types Present:

#34: Scratch blue. Sherds: 1

Clay Tobacco Pipes: Total Fragments 3

Stem Fragments 3

Bore Diameters:

1 - 8/64", 1 - 6/64", 1 - 5/64".

Remarks: 1 fragment with rolled, geometric designs.

Metal: Total Fragments 1

Remarks: unidentifiable, badly rusted.

Miscellaneous: Total objects 1

1 - Metal, blue enamel plate, probably from elevator shaft.

Remarks: Bears inscription:

"THIS ELEVATOR IS REGULARLY INSPECTED

BY

THE TRAVELERS

INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONN."

Unit 1

Provenience: Between upper and lower concrete floor, south side.

Soil Type: Ash and sand. Depth: 0 - 1.5m below upper concrete floor.

Materials: Glass

Glass: Total fragments 2

Bottles: Total 2

1 - pint milk, clear glass, molded.

Remarks: Bears inscription:

Unit 1 (cont'd.)

Side 1: "QUALITY  
TRADE  
BORDEN'S  
MARK  
SERVICE.  
PROPERTY OF  
BORDEN'S  
FARM PRODUCTS CO. INC."

Side 2: "BORDEN'S  
1 PT."

Bottom: "  "

- 1 - flask shaped, clear glass, with cork.  
Lip: tool applied.  
Remarks: Bears inscription:  
Bottom: "H"

Unit 2

Provenience: South of hull, inboard side.

Soil Type: Mixed sand and silt, rubble. Depth: 0 - .875m below lower concrete floor.

Materials: Ceramics, Glass, Clay Pipes, Wood, Bricks and Building Materials, Metal, Bone, Shell, Leather, Miscellaneous.

Ceramics: Total Sherds 128

Earthenware: Total Sherds 101

Types Present:

- #56: Lead glazed slipware, combed yellow. Sherds: 29  
20 - Body sherds  
2 - Rim sherds  
3 - Basal sherds  
2 - Handle sherds  
2 - with applied brown dots, slip
- #49: Decorated delft. Sherds: 4  
3 - Rim sherds  
1 - Body sherd
- #65: Undecorated, plain white delft. Sherds: 5
- #22: Creamware. Sherds: 36  
Undecorated. Sherds: 33  
9 - Rim sherds  
Remarks: 1 sherd with Royal Pattern Hume (1970:116).  
22 - Body sherds  
2 - Basal sherds.  
Decorated: Painted. Sherds: 3  
2 - Rim sherds  
Remarks: 1 - with red line, exterior.  
1 - with blue interior.  
1 - Body sherd  
Remarks: blue interior.
- #17: Pearlware, underglaze blue painted. Sherds: 15

Unit 2 (cont'd.)

5 - Rim sherds  
10 - Body sherds

- #11: Pearlware, transferprinted. Sherds: 5  
#20: Pearlware, undecorated. Sherds: 2  
- Redware. Sherds: 5  
1 - dark brown glaze, interior and exterior.  
3 - brown glaze, one side only.  
1 - white interior.

Stoneware: Total Sherds 19

Types Present:

- #40: White salt-glazed stoneware, excluding plates and moulded. Sherds: 2  
#46: Nottingham stoneware. Sherds: 5  
3 - Body sherds  
1 - Rim sherd  
1 - Handle sherd  
- Miscellaneous Stonewares. Sherds: 12  
Blue-grey exterior, glazed interior. Sherds: 4  
1 - body sherd  
2 - rim sherds  
1 - basal sherd  
Fine grey, glazed interior and exterior. Sherds: 2  
Grey glazed exterior, brown glazed interior. Sherds: 1  
Buff glazed exterior, unglazed interior. Sherds: 1  
Brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior. Sherds: 1  
Brown glazed interior and exterior. Sherds: 1  
Undecorated. Sherds: 1  
Burnt. Sherds: 1

Porcelain: Total Sherds 8

Types Present:

- Underglaze, painted blue Chinese. Sherds: 6  
4 - rim sherds  
2 - body sherds  
- Overglaze, painted enamelled, Chinese export (?).  
Sherds: 1 (floral design)  
- Unglazed, blue painted. Sherds: 1

Glass: Total Fragments 24

Bottle Fragments: 9

- 2 - basal wine bottle fragments, dark green.  
1 - including portion of kickup with pontil mark.  
6 - body gin (?) bottle fragments, light green.  
1 - body fragment, clear

Lamp Glass Fragments, clear: 1

Window Glass Fragments: 14

- 5 - fragments, 1mm thick.  
4 - fragments, 1.5mm thick.

Unit 2 (cont'd.)

- 3 - fragments, 2.0mm thick.
- 1 - fragment, 2.5mm thick.
- 1 - fragment, plate glass with wire imbedded, 8mm thick.

Clay Tobacco Pipes: Total Fragments 21

Bowl Fragments 6

Remarks:

- 1 - fragment with embossed floral designs, no heel or spur.
- 1 - fragment with roulettled design on rim, no heel or spur
- 1 - fragment with raised net design on bowl and spur.
- 2 - fragments (crossmend) with section of stem and spur.
- 1 - fragment plain.

Stem Fragments 15

Bore diameters (including 4 stems attached to above bowls):  
11 - 4/64", 7 - 5/64", 1 - 6/64".

Remarks: 1 fragment with mouthpiece attached.

Wood: Total pieces 76

Treenails: 3

Plugs or dowels: 2

Barrel stave, burnt on one side: 1

Possible barrel/crate skats, with tar adhered: 2

Misc. pieces, including chips and shavings: 68

Bricks and Building Materials (excluding metal): Total objects 13

Bricks: 2 "Dutch" type

Dimensions: length 15cm, width 7cm, thickness 4cm

length 15.5cm, width 6.8cm, thickness 3.8cm

Remarks: dense matrix, dark and compact.

Plaster: fragments 3

Tar Material: fragments 2

Pan rooftiles: sherds 4

Body sherds: 3

Remarks: 1 - with circular hole and mortar attached.

Edge sherd: 1

Ceramic Insulators: Fragments 2

Glazed: 1

Unglazed: 1

Metal: Total objects 11

Nail, "square-cut" (?): 2

Square pieces of iron with central hole, possibly washers: 5

Remarks: thicknesses vary.

E - shaped pieces of sheet iron: 2

Small piece metal foil: 1

Strap, (4) segments, one detached, lead tabs: 1

Remarks: Bears inscription:

"PAT 177425

UND LAB

INSPET...

Unit 2 (cont'd.)

250V  
BUSS  
SUPER  
-LAG-  
60"

Bone: Total pieces 9

Mammal: 6

Long Bone, medium to small animal, pieces: 5

Rib section: 1

Aves: 1

Long Bone: 1

Unidentifiable fragments: 2

Shell: Total pieces 11

<u>Type</u>	<u>Total Count</u>	<u>Weight (oz.)</u>
Clam	7	5
Limpet-like (?)	1	
Coral	2	
Unidentifiable	1	

Leather: Total pieces 3

Shoe pieces: 1

Unidentifiable: 2

Miscellaneous: Total objects 7

1 - Piece of candle

4 - Pieces of paper, with store trademark of Bull's Head,  
possibly an envelope.

Bearing inscription:

"WM. OTTMANN & CO.

IF NOT DELIVERED WITHIN 10 DAYS

PLEASE RETURN TO"

"...N MARKET

... -211

... EW YO..."

Remarks: Undeciphered, pencil word also present.

Ship parts: Samples taken.

Tarred, horse-hair felt.

Caulking from outboard plank grooves.

Unit 3.1

Provenience: North of hull, outboard side.

Soil Type: Brown silt, wood-filled. Depth: 1.4 - 1.95m below surface  
of lower concrete floor. Mixed sand and silt intrusive  
into brown silt to depth of 1.5 m along north foundation  
wall. This feature may be builder's trench.

Unit 3.1 (cont'd.)

Materials: Ceramics, Glass, Clay Pipes, Wood, Bricks and Building  
Materials, Metal, Bone, Shell, Floral, Leather, Miscellaneous.

Ceramics: Total Sherds 527

Earthenware: Total Sherds 342

Types Present:

- #56: Lead glazed slipware, combed yellow. Sherds: 162
  - 26 - with applied brown dots, slip
- #49: Decorated delft. Sherds: 45
  - 8 - crossmend to bowl with green leaf pattern painted on interior and spattered dark purple (manganese?) exterior.
  - 2 - tile corners with blue "oxhead foliate" design (Hume 1970:290).
- #22: Creamware. Sherds: 52
  - Undecorated. Sherds: 38
    - 11 - rim sherds
      - 5 - plate
      - 6 - cup
    - 25 - body sherds
    - 3 - basal sherds
  - Moulded. Sherds: 13
    - 4 - plate rims
      - 2 - Royal Pattern (Hume 1970:116).
      - 1 - Bead and Reel Pattern (Hume 1970:116).
      - 1 - Feather Edged (Hume 1970:116).
    - 7 - cup fragments with applied floral (sprig) design.
      - 4 - Double entwined flat handles.
      - 3 - body fragments.
    - 2 - lined design.
      - 1 - cup rim.
      - 1 - handle and rim, pitcher.
  - Decorated: Sherds: 1
    - 1 - Rim sherd with blue painted design interior and exterior.
  - #17: Pearlware, underglaze blue painted. Sherds: 13
    - 8 - Rim sherds, saucers/cups
    - 5 - Body sherds
  - #11: Pearlware, transferprinted. Sherds: 1
    - 1 - Blue floral design.
  - #20: Pearlware, undecorated. Sherds: 2
  - Redware. Sherds: 62
    - 35 - Undecorated
    - 2 - Moulded
    - 25 - Glazed
      - 5 - Dark brown interior and exterior.
      - 9 - Brown interior.

- 8 - Reddish glaze, interior and exterior.
- 3 - Sherds, fine red body, dark brown interior and exterior.

- Miscellaneous. Sherds: 5
  - 2 - Cream colored body, cream glaze interior, dark green glaze exterior.
  - 1 - Cream colored body, dark brown glaze interior and exterior, redslip under glaze.
  - 2 - Coarse red/buff unglazed.

Stoneware: Total Sherds 138

Types Present:

- #16: White salt-glazed, moulded. Sherds: 10
  - 1 - rope border, octagonal shape.
  - 1 - dot, diaper and basket with chevrons.
  - 4 - portrait bust, and inscription.
  - 4 - miscellaneous.
- #40: White salt-glazed, excluding plates and moulded. Sherds: 56
  - 44 - Body sherds
  - 5 - Basal sherds
  - 6 - Rim sherds
  - 1 - Handle sherd
- #46: Nottingham. Sherds: 4
  - 3 - Rim sherds
  - 1 - Body sherd
- #34: Scratch blue. Sherds: 6
  - 4 - Rim sherds.
  - 1 - Body sherd
  - 1 - Basal sherd
- #41: Littler's Blue. Sherds: 1
  - 1 - Rim sherd
- #66: Bellarimine, neck sherd, deteriorated face: 1
  - Miscellaneous: Sherds: 60
    - 18 - Blue and grey exterior and interior glazed.
    - 3 - Blue and grey exterior and interior unglazed.
    - 18 - Fine grey body, glazed interior and exterior.
    - 9 - Grey exterior, tan interior, interior and exterior glazed.
    - 5 - Cream white glazed interior and exterior.
    - 1 - Fine body, mustard glaze interior and exterior.
    - 1 - Dark tan, unglazed.

Porcelain: Total Sherds 44

Types Present:

- Underglaze, painted blue Chinese. Sherds: 37
  - 22 - Body sherds
  - 4 - Basal sherds
  - 11 - Rim sherds
  - 2 - Saucer/bowl

Unit 3.1 (cont'd.)

- 1 - Cup
- 8 - Saucer/cup

- Overglaze, painted enamelled, Chinese export. Sherds: 7
  - 3 - Blue underglaze, mustard overglaze
  - 3 - Polychrome
  - 1 - Basal cup sherd

Other ceramic:

Stoneware/earthenware. Sherds: 3

Glass: Total Fragments 260

Bottle Fragments: 107

Wine bottle fragments - 68

10 - Basal, green to green-blue

2 - with partial kickups and pontil marks.

5 - with partial pontil marks.

5 - Necks, green, applied lip with rims tooled.

1 - with cork.

53 - Body sherds, various shades of green.

"Dutch Gin" bottle fragments - 16

1 - with complete shoulder and neck, applied lip and smoothed rim.

Pharmaceutical (?) Bottle, aqua - 3

3 - neck fragments, no lip, flaring mouth.

Flasks - 6

5 - amber

1 - clear, with inscription:

"... F ... .S. - PA..."

Body fragments - 14

11 - clear to aqua

3 - aqua

Lamp Glass: 8

4 - Clear

4 - Aqua

Window Glass Fragments: 145

40 - 1mm thick

55 - 1.5mm thick

38 - 2mm thick

7 - 2.5mm thick

3 - 3mm thick

1 - 4mm thick

1 - 7mm thick

Clay Tobacco Pipes: Total Fragments 149

Bowl Fragments 33

Reed Pipe fragments: 4

1 - earthenware, yellow glazed with anthropomorphic face.

1 - earthenware, brown glazed, portion of anthropomorphic face.

2 - fragments (crossmend), red earthenware with anthropomorphic/devil face, brown slip.

Unit 3.1 (cont'd.)

White Clay Bowl Fragments: 29

- 1 - Complete bowl, with heel and rouletted rim, part of stem attached.
- 1 - Incomplete bowl, undecorated, no heel or spur, part of stem attached.
- 1 - Incomplete bowl, heel stamped with "three crown" design, no spur, rouletted rim, part of stem attached.
- 5 - Fragments of rim, rouletted.
- 11 - Fragments of rim, undecorated.
- 10 - Fragments from body of bowl.

White Clay Stem Fragments: 116

- 107 - Stem sections
  - 2 - Mouthpieces
    - 1 - With stamped "Fleur-de-lis" design.
  - 9 - Stem fragments attached to basal bowl sections
    - 1 - With heel stamped with "Three crown" design.
    - 1 - With heel, undecorated, clay is reddish and fingerprint on stem.

Bore diameters (including 2 stems attached to above bowls):

- 44 - 4/64", 46 - 5/64", 11 - 6/64", 8 - 8/64",
- 1 - 9/64"

Wood: Total pieces 312

Treenails: 2

Plugs and Stoppers: 36

Dowels: 9

- 5 - With grooves

Split caning, possibly barrel hoop: 1

Barrel stave, partial: 1

Short pegs, with lathe marks: 22

Half a trencher: 1

Tool handle: 1

Pulley wheels: 2

Circular pieces with center holes, possibly pulley wheels: 5

Cane sections, cut, knotted and bent: 2

Misc. pieces, including worked but unidentifiable pieces, chips, shavings, bark, and several small tree sections: 230

Bricks and Building Materials (excluding metal): Total objects 91

Bricks: Total pieces 31

"Dutch" Type: 11

- 1 - Width 7.5cm, thickness 3.5cm with mortar on both sides, crudely made.
- 1 - Width 8cm, thickness 3.5cm; eroded and crudely made.
- 1 - Width 8cm, thickness 3cm, crudely made.
- 1 - Corner fragment, thickness 3.2cm, crudely made.
- 1 - Length 17.3cm, width 8cm, thickness 3.5cm.

Unit 3.1 (cont'd.)

Red brick: 19  
1 - Width 8.5cm, thickness 3cm  
1 - With mortar attached and bearing inscription:  
" ... EIS ..."  
2 - Buff colored matrix

Fire brick fragment: 1  
1 - Thickness 1.7cm

Plaster: 29 fragments

Mortar: pieces 4  
1 - With brick impressions.  
3 - Finished surface.

Stone, building: fragments 2  
2 - With mortar attached.

Rocks, misc.: 3

Modern compressed board: fragments 1  
Dimensions: Width 5.5cm, thickness 4cm.

Pan rooftiles: sherds 18  
Body sherds: 7  
Edge sherds: 11

Modern electrical insulators: 3

Metal: Total objects 52

Nails, wire: 4

Nails, "square-cut": 38

Railroad spikes: 3

Iron chain sections, badly rusted: 3

"E" shaped piece, sheet iron: 1

Square sheet iron piece, washer (?): 1

Iron ring washer: 1

Pieces of lead (or tin) foil and sheet: 7

Shutter hook: 1

Unidentifiable: 3

Bone: Total pieces 138

Mammal and Aves: 137

Fish: 1

Shell: Total pieces 549

Type	Total Count	Weight (oz.)
Oyster	435	252.8
Clams	73	18.5
Conch	2	
Periwinkle	3	
Scallop	1	
Coral	20	
"Toe-nail" (?)	1	
"Limpet-like" (?)	4	

Unit 3.1 (cont'd.)

"Limpet-like", without pocket 4  
Unidentifiable fragments 6

Leather: Total pieces 129  
Shoe pieces: 85  
28 - Soles, heels and fragments of these.  
54 - Upper fragments.  
3 - Pieces of worrked leather, possibly boot parts.  
Pieces of scrap: 44

Floral remains: Total objects 42

Fruit: 36  
7 - Pieces coconut shell  
18 - Peach pits  
1 - Apricot pit  
10 - Cherry pits  
Nuts: 3  
1 - Piece acorn  
2 - Hazel  
Pine Cones: 3

Miscellaneous: Total objects 27

Buttons: Total 3  
1 - Eye-let  
1 - Fragment, possibly button  
1 - Metal fragment with 'ornamental' scoring, possibly button

Ceramic: Sherds 5  
5 - Pieces from either pipe bowls or vessels.

Corks: 2

Hair: various pieces, possibly horsehair, red and black

Metal: Total objects 6  
1 - Piece shoe lacing edge.  
1 - Lead shot  
1 - Piece tin shaving  
2 - Sections, black rubber insulated wire  
1 - Section, pink rubber insulated wire

Rubber: Total objects 2  
1 - Piece insulation  
1 - Disc, 17mm diameter.

Marbles: Total 3  
1 - Slate  
1 -  $\frac{1}{2}$  ceramic  
1 - ceramic, possibly fired, white hemisphere

Ceramic Insulator, white, fragment: 1

Rope section, 15cm, tar soaked: 1

Organic: Total objects 3  
1 - Piece charcoal  
1 - Unidentified, possibly coconut shell  
1 - Unidentified, possibly coral.

Unit 3.2

Provenience: South of hull, inboard side.

Soil Type: Brown silt, wood-filled. Depth: .9 - 1.5m below surface of lower concrete floor.

Materials: Ceramics, Glass, Clay Pipes, Wood, Bricks and Building Materials, Metal, Bone, Shell, Floral, Leather, Miscellaneous.

Ceramics: Total Sherds 36

Earthenware: Total Sherds 17

Types Present:

#56: Lead glazed slipware, combed yellow. Sherds: 8

- 4 - Body sherds
- 2 - Rim sherds
- 1 - Basal sherd
- 1 - with applied brown dots, slip.

#49: Decorated delft. Sherds: 3

- 1 - Rim sherd
- 2 - Body sherd

#22: Creamware. Sherds: 1

- 1 - Rim sherd

#20: Pearlware, undecorated. Sherds: 1

- 1 - Rim sherd

- Redware. Sherds: 4

- 2 - Unglazed.
- 1 - Buff colored.
- 1 - Glazed exterior.

Stoneware: Total Sherds 13

Types Present:

#40: White salt-glazed stoneware, excluding plates and moulded. Sherds: 4

- 3 - Body sherds
- 1 - Rim sherd

#34: Scratch blue. Sherds: 4

- 3 - Rim sherds
- 1 - Body sherd

- Miscellaneous Stonewares. Sherds: 5

- 4 - Blue and grey exterior, glazed interior.
- 1 - Grey glazed exterior, unglazed interior.

Porcelain: Total Sherds 5

Types Present:

- Underglaze, painted blue Chinese. Sherds: 5

- 1 - Rim sherd
- 4 - Body sherds.

Glass: Total Fragments 44

Bottle Fragments: 9

- 5 - Wine bottle body fragments, light to dark green.
- 2 - "Dutch gin" bottle fragments, green.
- 1 - Body fragment, clear, possibly from bottle, undecipherable writing.

Unit 3.2 (cont'd.)

1 - Lip fragment, tumbler

Window Glass Fragments: 35  
34 - Fragments, 1mm thick, light green.  
1 - Fragment, 1.5mm thick, light green.

Clay Tobacco Pipes: Total Fragments 9

Bowl Fragments 1  
Remarks:  
1 - fragment with stem attached, incomplete stamped design.

Stem Fragments 8  
Bore diameters:  
5 - 4/64", 3 - 5/64"  
Remarks: 2 fragments with basal bowl sections attached.

Wood: Total pieces 8  
Treenails: 1  
Plug: 1  
Wood shavings, from plane: 3  
Misc. pieces: 3

Bricks and Building Materials (excluding metal): Total objects 9

Bricks: 7 "Dutch" type  
5 - Whole, dimensions:  
Length 15.5cm, width 7cm, thickness 4cm  
Length 15cm, width 7.3cm, thickness 3.5cm  
Length 14.5cm, width 6.5cm, thickness 3.5cm  
Length 15cm, width 7cm, thickness 3.5cm  
Length 16cm, width 6.8cm, thickness 3.8cm  
2 - Incomplete, dimensions:  
Width 6.8cm, thickness 3.8cm  
Width 7cm, thickness 3.8cm  
Remarks: Compact yellow matrix, very dense. Appear marbled in cross-section, no temper visible.

Plaster: fragments 1

Pan rooftiles: fragments (edge) 1

Metal: Total objects 2  
Spike (iron ?) with adhering oxidized matrix and pieces of wood: 1  
Broken handle (iron ?) with lock screw: 1

Bone: Total pieces 17  
Mammal: 12  
Rib: 7  
Long bone sections: 3  
Pelvis or shoulder sections: 2  
Unidentifiable pieces: 5

Shell: 1  
Coral: 1

Floral remains: Total objects 9  
Fruit: 5  
4 - Cherry pits

Unit 3.2 (cont'd.)

1 - Apricot pit (?)  
Unidentifiable organic: pieces 4  
Leather: Total pieces 7  
Shoe pieces: 7  
Miscellaneous: Total objects 4  
3 - Pieces of flint  
1 - Gun flint  
1 - Unidentifiable. (Stone or coal)

Unit 4

Provenience: South of hull, inboard side.  
Soil Type: Fine grey sand. Depth: 1.3 - 1.9m below surface of  
lower concrete floor.  
Materials: Ceramics, Wood, Bricks and Building Materials, Shell.

Ceramics: Total Sherds 6

Earthenware: Total Sherds 2  
Types Present:

#56: Lead glazed slipware, combed yellow. Sherds: 1  
1 - Body sherd  
- Redware. Sherds: 1  
1 - Unglazed sherd.

Stoneware: Total Sherds 3  
Types Present:

- Miscellaneous Stoneware. Sherds: 3  
1 - Blue-grey exterior, glazed interior.  
2 - Blue-buff exterior, unglazed interior.

Porcelain: Total Sherds 1  
Types Present:

- Underglaze, painted blue Chinese. Sherds: 1

Wood: Total Pieces 1  
Plug: 1

Bricks and Building Materials: Total objects 1  
Bricks: 1 "Dutch" type  
Dimensions: length 15cm, width 6.5cm, thickness 3.8  
Remarks: Compact, dense matrix.

Shell: Total pieces 2  
Coral: pieces 2

Unit 5

Provenience: Unrecorded (collected Roger Campbell and others). Probably  
from north of hull, outboard side.  
Soil Type: Two strata: 1) Mixed sand and silt, rubble. Depth: 0 -  
.65m below surface of lower concrete floor. Extends through  
brown silt (second strata) along north foundation wall. This  
feature may be builder's trench. 2) Brown silt, wood-filled.

Unit 5 (cont'd.)

Depth: .65 - 1.35m below surface of lower concrete floor.

Mixed sand and silt intrusive as noted above.

Materials: Ceramics, Glass, Clay Pipes, Wood, Bricks and Building  
Materials, Metal, Bone, Shell, Floral, Leather, Miscellaneous.

Ceramics: Total Sherds 123

Earthenware: Total Sherds 86

Types Present:

#56: Lead glazed slipware, combed yellow. Sherds: 34

1 - Pitcher spout.

3 - Basal sherds

3 - With applied brown dots, slip.

#49: Decorated delft. Sherds: 14

1 - Rim sherd

2 - Body sherds

5 - Tile fragments

#65: Undecorated, plain white delft. Sherds: 4

1 - Basal sherd

1 - Tile fragment

#22: Creamware. Sherds: 17

Undecorated. Sherds: 13

4 - Rim sherds, tea cup (?)

1 - Basal sherd with foot ring section

1 - Body sherd, large serving vessel.

Decorated. Sherds: 4

2 - Royal Pattern (Hume 1970:116).

1 - Bead and Reel Pattern (Hume 1970:116).

1 - Brown clouded glaze, Wheildon type

#17: Pearlware, underglaze blue painted. Sherds: 1

#12: Pearlware, underglaze polychrome. Sherds: 1

#2: Whiteware. Sherds: 2

- Redware. Sherds: 9

3 - Unglazed.

1 - Dark brown glazed exterior.

2 - Dark brown glazed exterior and interior.

1 - Medium brown glazed interior and exterior.

1 - Dark brown slip, glazed exterior.

- Crude white earthenware (French ?). Sherds: 3

1 - Green glazed exterior.

2 - Yellow-green glazed exterior.

- Cream colored earthenware. Sherds: 1

1 - Dark brown glaze interior and exterior over red slip on exterior.

Stoneware: Total Sherds 26

Types Present:

#40: White salt-glazed stoneware, excluding plates and  
moulded. Sherds: 8

2 - Basal sherds

1 - Rim sherd

1 - With green design outlined in brown, overglaze.

Unit 5 (cont'd.)

- #46: Nottingham stoneware. Sherds: 2
  - Nottingham like. Sherds: 1
- #27: Black Basalte. Sherds: 2
  - 1 - Basal sherd with entire foot ring.
  - 1 - Cylindrical sherd, possibly teapot spout.
- Miscellaneous Stonewares. Sherds: 13
  - 4 - Blue and gray exterior, unglazed interior.
  - 1 - Grey exterior, unglazed interior.
  - 1 - Blue, grey and brown exterior, unglazed interior
  - 1 - Grey and brown exterior, unglazed interior.
  - 1 - Fine red body, glaze reddish-brown.
  - 1 - Yellow glazed exterior, brown-black glazed interior.

Porcelain. Total Sherds 11

Types Present:

- Underglaze, painted blue Chinese. Sherds: 11
  - 6 - Rim sherds
  - 5 - Body sherds

Glass: Total Fragments 52

Bottle Fragments: 34

Wine bottle fragments: 32

- 6 - Basal fragments, green
  - 3 - With kickups.
- 3 - Necks, green, with applied lips with smoothing of rims.
- 9 - Body fragments, green
- 5 - Body sherds, light green, thin.
- 6 - Body sherds, clear.
- 1 - Base with pontil scar, green
- 2 - Miscellaneous body fragments.

"Dutch gin" bottle fragments: 2

- 2 - Body fragments, green

Tumbler Fragments: 6

- 1 - Basal fragment, fluted, clear.
- 2 - Body fragments
- 3 - Lip fragments.

Tile Fragments: 1

Remarks: Ribbed surface on one side, 8.25mm thick.

Window Glass Fragments: 11

- 2 - 1mm thick
- 7 - 1.5mm thick
- 1 - 2.5mm thick
- 1 - 3mm thick

Clay Tobacco Pipes: Total Fragments 46

Bowl Fragments: 8

- 2 - Complete white clay bowls, with roulette rims, heels stamped with "three crown" designs.
- 1 - Basal fragment, same above.
- 1 - Rim fragment, undecorated.

Unit 5 (cont'd.)

- 4 - Body fragments
  - 1 - With part of heel and stem.

Stem Fragments: 39

- 36 - Plain fragments
  - 1 - Mouthpiece.
  - 1 - With portion of roulette design.
  - 1 - With portion of basal bowl, seam on two sides, part of spur or heel attached.

Bore diameters (including 2 complete bowls with stems):  
5 - 4/64", 19 - 5/64", 10 - 6/64", 3 - 7/64",  
3 - 8/64", 1 - 9/64"

Wood: Total pieces 26

- 3 - Pieces worked wood.
- 23 - Misc. pieces, including 1 small tree section.

Bricks and Building Materials (excluding metal): Total objects 54

Bricks: Total pieces 19

"Dutch" Type: 15

13 - With measureable dimensions:

- Thickness 3cm
- Width 8.5cm, thickness 2.8cm
- Width 8.5cm, thickness 3.5cm
- Thickness 3.5cm
- Width 7.9cm, thickness 3.4cm
- Width 8cm, thickness 3.6cm
- Width 7.9cm, thickness 3.2cm
- Width 8.3cm, thickness 3cm
- Width 2.6cm, thickness 3.3cm
- Width 8.6cm, thickness 2.6cm
- Width 7.6cm, thickness 3.3cm
- Width 8cm, thickness 3.5cm

Red brick: 19

2 - complete

- Length 18.2cm, width 8.5cm, thickness 4.5cm
- Length 19.4cm, width 8.4cm, thickness 5.8cm

1 - fragment

- Width 8.4cm, thickness 3.8cm

Buff colored, cinder temper, fragment: 1

- Width 9.7cm, thickness 3.6cm

Mortar fragments: 12

7 - With finished surfaces (smoothed)

Plaster or mortar fragment: 1

Pan rooftiles: sherds 15

- 8 - Edge sherds
- 7 - Body sherds

Cement, corner fragment: 1

Thickness 3.2cm

Unglazed ceramic insulators: 2

Modern white ceramic tile, fragment: 1

Unit 5 (cont'd.)

Metal: Total objects 15

Brass (?) washer, round: 1

Copper trim (or molding) with wood attached: 1

Copper or brass wire-rope terminal eyelet, plated: 1  
Bears inscription: "R2232"

Iron plate, square with central hole, washers(?): 2

Brass mounted "graphite" (?), polishing stone with mounting holes: 1

Cast-iron fragment with welding scars: 1

Cast-iron fragment, tapered: 1

Curved iron fragment: 1

Flat-iron fragment: 1

"Bolt with Nut" badly corroded: 1

Iron rectangular bar: 1

Unidentifiable fragments: 2

Bone: Total pieces 30

Mammal: 11

Rib sections: 4

Long bone sections: 1

Mandibular fragment, pig (?): 1

Aves, long bones: 2

Unidentifiable pieces: 17

Shell: Total pieces 24

Type	Total Count	Weight (oz.)
Oyster	15	18
Clam	6	4.5
Coral	3	

Floral Remains: Total objects 6

Fruit: 6

2 - Pieces coconut shell

4 - Peach pits.

Leather: Total pieces 7

Shoe pieces, some with felt liner: 5

Pieces of scrap: 2

Miscellaneous: Total objects 8

Coins: 3

1 - Copper (or brass) George III farthing

Remarks: Bears inscription: "Georges III DEI...REX"  
Other side: "Britannia" "1 Farthing"  
"... 9".

1 - Silver (?) George II schilling

Remarks: Image of Britannia holding shield on one side.

1 - Copper penny

Remarks: Bears inscription: "ONE CENT" and image of  
shield. Other side: "UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA" "1903"

Unit 5 (cont'd.)

Marbles: 1

1 - Slate, 18mm diameter

Hair: 1 piece, dark brown, braided.

Ceramic, 250 volt fuse: 1

Remarks: Copper plugs attached. Bears inscription:

"250 Volts" (raised lettering)

"75 A-Goll" (stamped lettering)

"PATD. ... 7 28-08 ... 12-29-08"

Trademark as follows:



Burlap sack, section: 1

Sample of matting found in fill: 1