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Historic Sites Research (Susan Kardas & Edward M. Larrabee)

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1978 18th Century Landfill in Manhattan, an Archaeological Analysis of Tests in the Schermerhorn Row Block [1977].

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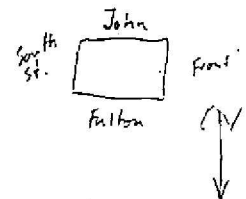
[See, 1991]

Kardos & Larrabee
1977 dig

1978

"18th Century Landfill in Manhattan
An Archaeological Analysis of Tests on the
Schermerhorn Row Block

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I. Introduction

A. Purpose of Project and Definition of Terms

This report describes the collection of archaeological material from seven test pits dug at "Schermerhorn Row" Block in lower Manhattan during the summer of 1977, and provides an inventory and preliminary discussion of the artifacts recovered. The purpose, as stated in Contract D125125 dated 2 June 1977, was to provide "Archaeological Supervision and reporting of test excavations," with actual digging to be performed largely by a Foundation-Contractor to standards of recovery of cultural data mutually acceptable to the archaeologists who are the authors of this report and to the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation.

Throughout this report, the term 'study area' is used to refer to that part of the East River waterfront of Manhattan between and including Burling Slip (now John Street) and Beekman Slip (now Fulton Street). In 1700 the waterfront was about three blocks west of its present location, and it moved progressively eastward from Pearl Street to the present South Street Seaport entrance.

We have used the more restricted term 'site' (or 'site block') to describe the city block bounded by Fulton Street (on the north) Front Street (on the ^{West} ~~South~~) John Street (or the South) and South Street and the East River elevated highway (on the East). Seven test pits were excavated within the site block. Throughout the report they are identified by number (given in the sequence of digging), and by the street address of the building in which they were placed.

The locations of these tests were determined by Restoration Architects and Foundation Engineers using criteria for yielding maximum information on foundation structure and fill material. Size was set at 6 feet square, but was modified by individual conditions. Maximum depth was also determined by those specialists in consultation with Soils Engineers, upon inspection of each pit. Depths at which sheathing was necessary were largely decided by the condition of the loose fill and the flow of water, as determined by the working experience of the construction crew.

This left the archaeological staff with only limited control over the digging, in locations chosen for reasons not related to archaeological sampling for cultural data. The archaeologists could determine the speed of excavation, could stop it for removal of sensitive material or recording of features, and could perform the excavation themselves; but could not choose to extend any of the pits or determine the depth to which any tests would be dug. Consequently, this work (and its results) should be considered as controlled salvage of archaeological resources from a series of foundation condition tests rather than as an excavation project planned for archaeological research objectives.

B. Methods Employed

Fieldwork for this project was performed in sixteen days during the summer of 1977.* In all a total of 47 person-days of archaeologists' time and nearly 57 person-days of Assistants' time were spent during the three summer months. This included a small amount of artifact study, as well as actual overseeing of excavation and recovery and field washing of artifacts. The major part of field cataloging and preliminary analysis of artifacts, as well as compilation of excavation data and report preparation, was accomplished during the following autumn.

At all times during the field excavation there were two Archaeologists present at the site, and from two to five assistants, depending on the requirements of the project. Normal procedure, established during the more or less simultaneous excavations of Tests 1 and 2 in June, was for one Assistant to observe any construction activities other than pumping, and for between one and three members of the archaeological staff to be present and re-

* Fieldwork was conducted on June 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 27; July 12, 13, 15, 16; and August 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1977. During June, Tests 1 through 3 at 4 Bulton Street, 193 Front Street and 155 John Street were excavated. The shorter period in July covered digging of the two smallest Tests, 4 & 5 at 18 Fulton Street, and 171 John Street; and, the 6th Test at 189 Front Street. In August work was conducted at 2 Fulton Street.

covering artifacts whenever excavation was in progress. The construction crew, from the firm of Spenser, White and Pretice, Inc. placed each shovelfull of material on a cement floor or plywood sheet, where the Archaeological staff sorted through it. As the test pits became deeper, the laborers filled buckets which were then hauled up and spread out as before.

At regular intervals (usually with every foot of increased depth, but more frequent if unusual features or deposits were present) the Archaeologists would inspect and record the sides and bottom of the test pit, and determine whether a new Level designation was needed. This process was complicated at depths of more than three or four feet by the necessity of sheathing the sides with heavy planking, braced all around, for safety in the very soft, wet, rubble filled earth. Normally the sheathing was horizontal, but in some cases it was driven vertically as work went deeper. Recording of stratigraphy was then performed piece-meal after the pit had been deepened another foot, but before the sheathing was lowered that distance/

At various times deposits were considered so sensitive that they were removed by the Archaeologists and their Assistants. However, this was necessary in only a few cases. Visibility for recovery was usually much better in the material spread out for

soty

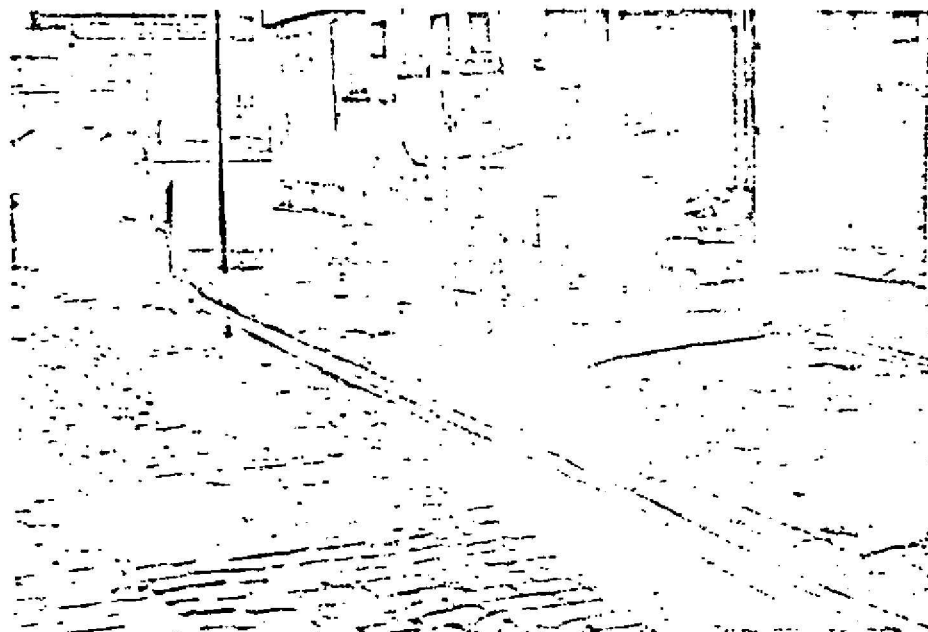
sorting than in the poorly ~~drilled~~ lit and water filled bottom of each pit. Total soil samples were taken at several times, to see if significant numbers of small finds were being lost.

All pits that were dug more than 3 feet deep required continuous pumping, and the deepest tests (Tests 1, 2 and 7) often needed two pumps. The pits filled with water overnight and on week-ends, so that extensive pumping was needed at the start-up of work, and in case was there dry soil. At the bottoms of some tests rapid flow of water provided a constant washing action in sandy soil.

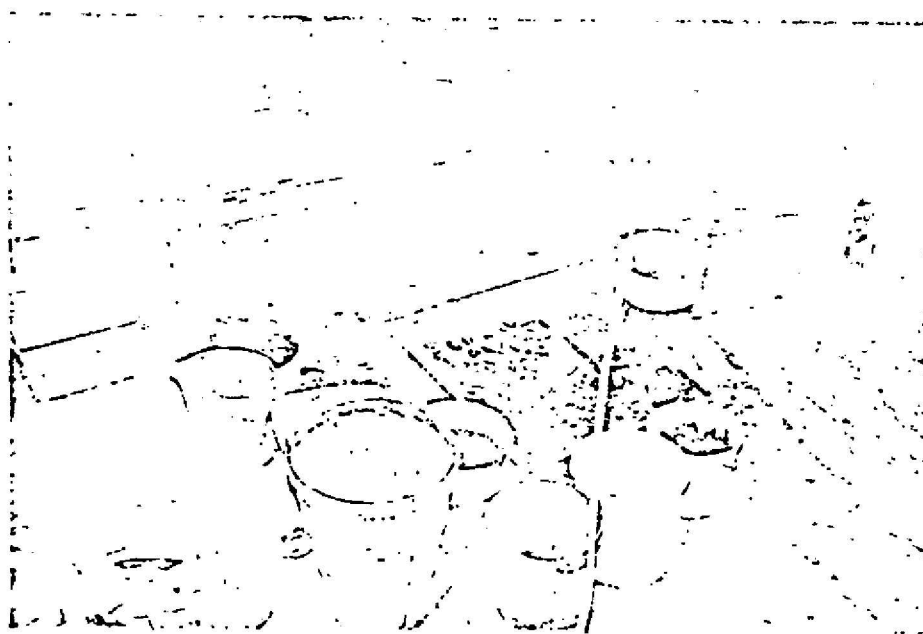
Throughout the entire project, the members of the construction crew were extremely cooperative, and several times devised ways to make it easier for the Archaeological Staff to record excavation and recover cultural material. Help was also provided by the firms of Spiegel and Zamecnick Inc. (Foundation Engineers), Pokorny & Pertz (the Historical Architects, who also provided office support during the summer and autumn, URS Madigan Preager (Soils Engineers), and by the on-site staff of the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation, who arranged for secure work-space at 12 Fulton Street during the summer, and in their own offices during the summer, and in their offices during the autumn. Special consultation was also provided by Paul Huey, State Historic Archaeologist and his staff.

Material collected from the Test Pits under excavation was placed in plastic tubs or buckets, and when these were filled, or a Level completed, the objects were hand washed in sieves under a fine spray of water, or in buckets of water, as appropriate, and air dried on screens. Materials such as wood and leather which had preserved well in the wet soil but might deteriorate during drying were kept moist in plastic bags. Most of the wood was gradually dried, while the leather was treated in several ways, in experiments to find the most satisfactory field technique under the circumstances.

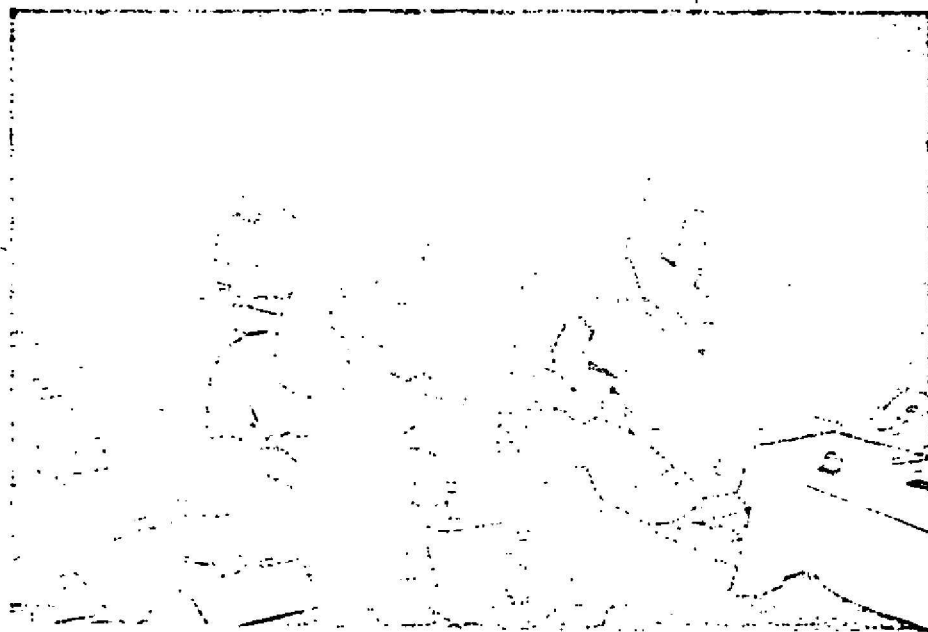
After drying, all material was numbered with the Lot in which it was found. These numbers were stamped or written on the artifacts themselves, except in the cases of some leather and wood in plastic bags, and some large (5 lb. or greater) deposits of non-diagnostic waster and pantile sherds from 4 Fulton Street. During subsequent compilation and analysis, all material from the same lot was combined. Later, all material from each test was combined and then sorted into different types of artifact.



After a container had been filled with mud-covered artifacts from a single level, it was placed in a large collander and the mud was cleaned off with a pressure nozzle and scrub brushes (Sch 4, x 15, looking NE).



Finer material was washed in a bucket of water. The washed artifacts were then placed on drying screens in an unused store at 12 Fulton St. which was made available as an archaeological workshop (Sch 6, x 20, looking NW).



Lot numbers were written or stamped on the cleaned artifacts before they were boxed preparatory to making a field catalog. The archaeologist assistants were able to work on numbering when the excavation temporarily stopped for placement of shoring, pumping of water or other delays (Sch 6, x 18, looking SW).



After washing some preliminary identification of material was made. Here one of the archaeologists is comparing excavated Turban shells from the West Indies with modern examples and comparative illustrations (Sch 7, x 20, looking NE).

C. Background Information

1. Historical Evidence

The interpretation of excavation findings in this project has been largely restricted to archaeological analysis. A detailed search of historical documents pertaining to Schermerhorn Row had already been made (Waite & Huey 1972, Waite 1974, Rath 1975). We have relied on these reports for historical data as well as other published works which yielded general information about New York and the processes which might be reflected in the archaeological record. Reference is made to these where they provide some insight into events of which we may see the results.

Of particular interest is information concerning the process of making land fill, suggestions as to the sources for material, and general information about the expansion of Manhattan by the process of "making land" and rearranging topography.

This last process can be illustrated by some historical and reconstructed maps. New Amsterdam in the mid-17th Century occupied only the tip of Manhattan below Wall Street, and land expansion was limited to a few wharves and a sea wall on the East River along the line that is now lower Pearl Street. (See Mac Cown 1909 and Kouwenhoven 1953: 41). By the time the detailed Ratzer map was made in 1767, extensions of the city had spread north as far as the "Collect Pond" (marked "Fresh Water" on the map), and the East River waterfront had been expanded from the irregular original shoreline (marked on the 1767 map by Dock Street, Hanover and Queen (Pearl) Street to Water Street, and in several places beyond that to "Burnets Key" (later Front Street). Two decades later the city grid pattern

had expanded north past the "Fresh Water Pond", and along the East River (see 1789 map). Front Street existed as far north as Burling Slip, with piers and fill extending beyond it. The 1797 map (Rosebrock 1975: 9) shows Front Street existing intermittently north of Burling Slip.

In the middle years of the 19th Century the process was graphically summarized by the topographer and surveyor Egbert L. Viele (1865, 1874). His "made land" symbol surrounds the lower tip of Manhattan for two to four blocks in all directions. A 20th Century summation is shown in very schematic and simplified form by Baiter (1974: x, 4), which indicates further expansion between the mid-19th and late 20th Century. Clearly, this process has been an integral part of the character of New York for more than three centuries, and the land fill archaeologically sampled at Schermerhorn Row in the summer of 1977 is not only part of the fabric of this city, but is symbolic of the expansion of "real estate" and of urban "improvement" upon natural topography which lies at the heart of Euro-American culture.

Very little detailed information is available concerning the actual filling. From time to time, as the city expanded, various streets were "graded and paved" (probably gravelled), as was Fulton Street (then called Partition Street) in 1761 (Booth 1867: 394 -395). Fill material from such grading may have been available, but in general, nearby sources were probably used as much as possible. For example, the "Collect" or "Fresh Water Pond" was surrounded by rocky hills some forty feet high. Between 1803

and 1811 these hills were leveled in order to fill the pond (Kouwenhoven 1953: 95 ; Booth 1867: 576-80).

Henry Wansey, an English visitor and social observer, described the large groups of patriotic citizens who, organized by trades, provided volunteer labor for the construction of Fort Jay on Governors Island in 1794 (Jeremy 1970: 81). It is unlikely that volunteers were involved in land-filling, but the work "with spade, pick axe, and wheel barrow amidst the most cheerful society imaginable" so enthusiastically described to Wausey by two newly naturalized Americans (Ibid: 82) probably gives a fair idea of the large numbers of people and "gang labor" techniques of such work.

That large numbers of laborers were available when Codwise and Schermerhorn were filling their land is undoubted. The population of New York City in 1810 was 96,373, and the effects of the Neapoleonic Wars and competing Anglo-French blockades and embargoes had been felt in this maritime trading center. Unemployed seamen were housed at the U.S. Navy Yard in 1808, and unemployed cartmen were used on public works, possibly including some of the bulk-head and pier construction in the Burling and Beekman Slip area which had to be performed before the private owners of "water rights" could fill their land (Stokes 1939: 76).

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For example, Rosebrock (1974: 8), describes an owner of a "water lot" as building it up with landfill, constructing wooden 'cribs' into which he would dump enough cartloads of refuse to fill it up to street level. A display in the 16 Fulton Street Museum illustrates the type of refuse the finds in this fill: old porcelain, pottery, glassware -broken cast-off things." and Shumway (1975: 18) speaks of entrepreneurs who " purchased these ppieces of liquid real estate and filled them at their own expense with earth and trash (whose buckles and bricks and china and bits of ships are treasures today)."

The fill sometimes contained so much organic material that even by the standards of ca. 1800 New York it was considered unheathful. The Common Council in 1796 passed four ordinances for filling up sunken lots along a newly filled part of South Street (by the "Whitehall", south of the Schermerhorn Row location) because it was believed that "filth" in the landfill had caused much illness (McKay 1969: 19). This special action suggests that most land-making was considered to be "clean fill" operations in its time.

It is reported that a delay of from six to eighteen months was allowed between land-making and building construction, to allow for natural settlement and "partial consolidation", but this is a modern description (Hed 1977: 2). It is however, supported by the 1813 report on filling and paving of Beekman Slip,

Our general information shows progressive expansion of Manhattan real estate by land-making, which indicates that the process had been commonly practiced in New York for over a century when the site block was filled. A well developed technology can be presumed to have existed, which was applied by owners of water lots to create land. Material for filling was taken from nearby sources, when available (as in filling the Collect Pond), but we have no information on where the material for the site block may have been obtained. It is believed that wooden frameworks were used to retain the fill, and that it was commonly permitted to settle for at least half a year, and probably more, before it was built on or paved over.

There is a large gap in our knowledge concerning the economics as well as the mechanics of making land. There is a need for intensive research into documentary sources which may indicate the costs, and how they were paid. It would be useful to know if one general contractor oversaw an entire operation, or if many small haulers brought material from numerous sources.

To His Excellency
Henry Moore Bart.
 Captain General and Governor in Chief in
 the Province of **NEW-YORK** and the
 Territories depending thereon in America
 Chancellor & VICE ADMIRAL of the same.
 I am at the City of New York, & most Humbly
 Obed. by His Excellency's Most Obedient Servant
Bern^d Ratzeu
Lieu^t in the 60th Reg^t
 Survey'd in 1767.

REFERENCES

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Fort George in
Lat ^d 40° 41' 58" | 16. New-Scots Meeting |
| 2. State Church | 17. Quakers d ^o |
| 3. State Church | 18. Jews Synagogue |
| 4. George's Church | 19. The College |
| 5. St. Mark's Church | 20. Free Eng ^l School |
| 6. St. Paul's Church | 21. Secretary's Office |
| 7. St. Peter's Church | 22. City Hall |
| 8. St. James's Church | 23. The Prison |
| 9. St. Andrew's Church | 24. Poor House |
| 10. St. George's Church | 25. Exchange |
| 11. St. Nicholas Church | 26. Barracks |
| 12. St. John's Church | 27. Fish |
| 13. St. Paul's Church | 28. Fly |
| 14. St. James's Church | 29. Old Slip |
| 15. St. George's Church | 30. Poles |
| 16. St. Nicholas Church | 31. Druggs |



HUDSON RIVER

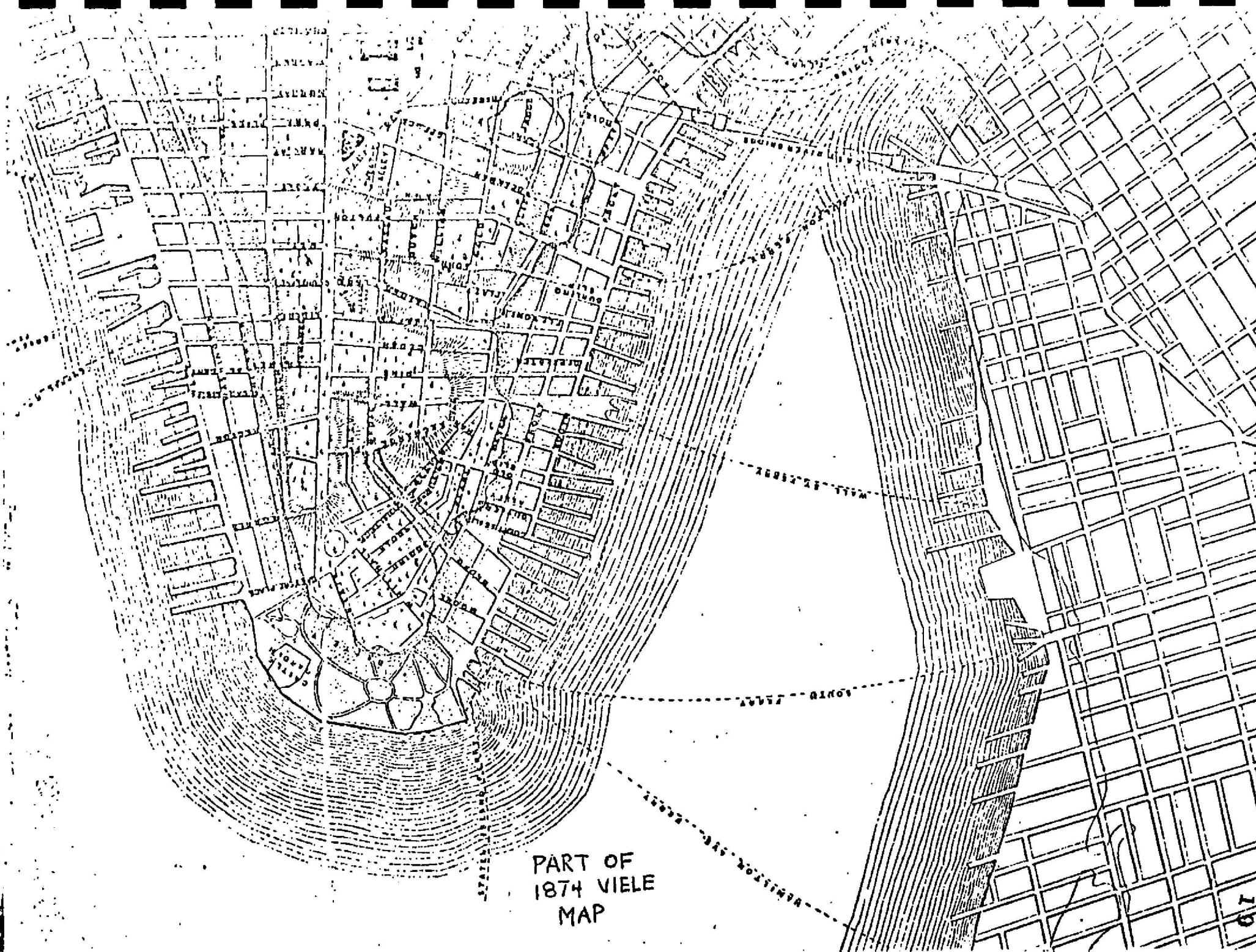
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 1767
 RATZER
 MAP

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The Taylor-Roberts Plan of New York (detail), 1797.
(The New York Public Library.)

FROM ROSEBROCK 1975-9

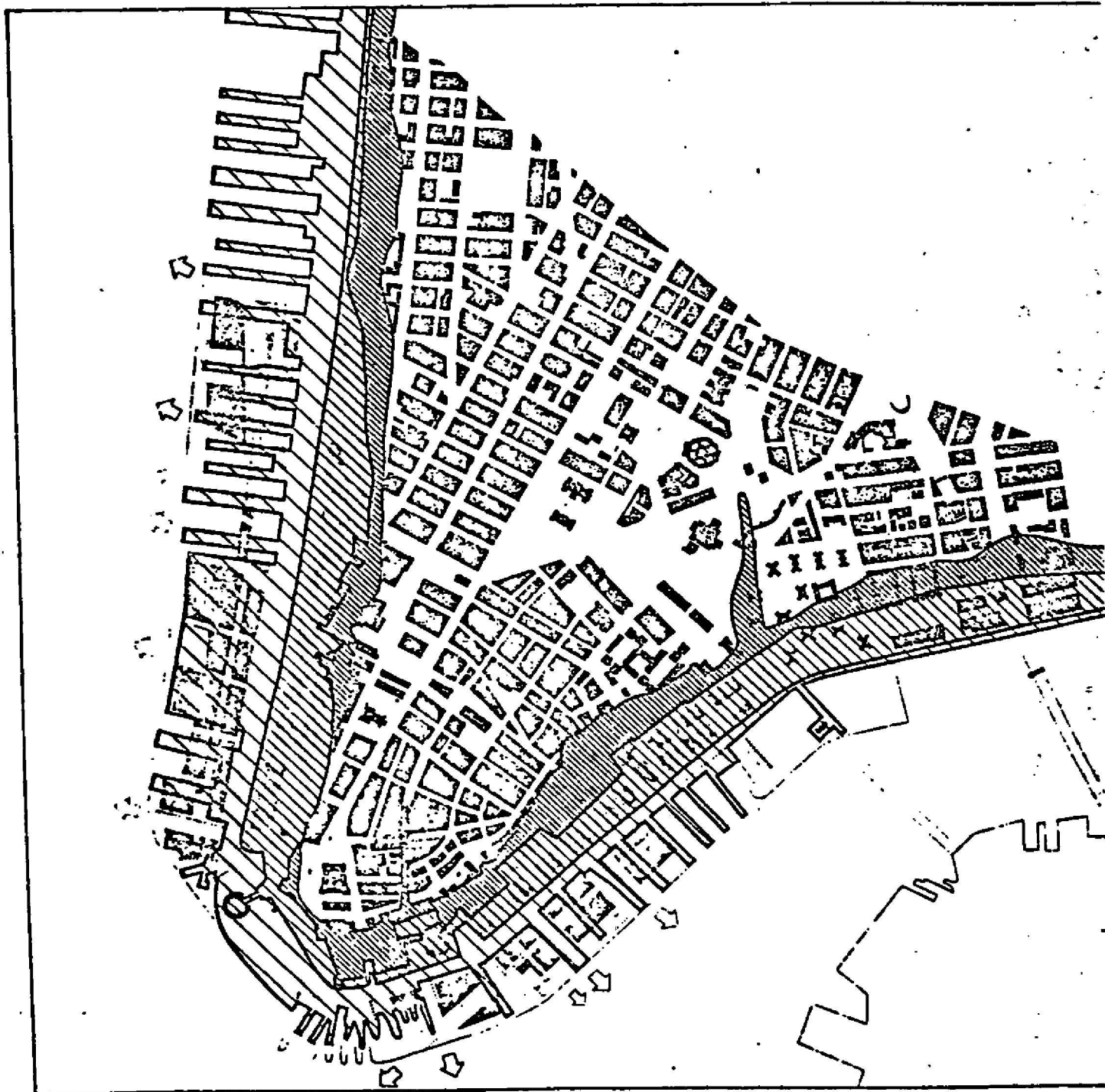


PART OF
1874 VIELE
MAP

- 1650
- ▨ 1776
- ▩ 1850
- ▧ 1973
- ▦ 1980

Diagram showing progressive land fill of the
Manhattan waterfront. (Baiter 1975: 4)

LANDFILL



The East River shoreline near our study area was shifted slightly eastward of Pearl Street (formerly Queen Street) at the end of the 17th Century (Waite & Huey 1972: IV, 1). Gerardus Beekman petitioned the Common Council of New York in 1703 to build a public slip which would extend as far inland as what is now Pearl Street. Permission was not granted until 1722, by which time the shoreline had been extended to what is now Water Street, and the slip (an indentation in the shoreline with docking or berthing facilities along its sides) was to extend from that artificial shoreline inland to Queen (Pearl) Street.

Waite & Huey (1972: IV, 2-4) show that as land fill was pushed further eastward, extending the land area of Manhattan at the expense of the East River, Beekman Slip (which was under the present Fulton Street) became progressively obsolete, and tended to be "filled with sand" by river action by 1767 (Ibid: 2, citing Stokes 1915 -28 IV 777). Both Beekman and Burling Slips (the indentation next south of Beekman Slip under the present John Street) were filled in by 1767 as far as Water Street, and fill extended between them toward what is now Front Street. (See Ratzer map). A "Block" described as "Six feet at the Bottom & five feet at the Top, Timber Iron, filling up with Stone compleat ..." was put "across Beekman's Slip" in 1784, probably at Water Street. and in 1785 it was proposed that both Beekmans and Burling Slips should be filled up to what is now the line of Front Street. This work continued into 1788, at which time

Front Street was extended across the inner of west end of Burling Slip, which has been "rendered useless by the filth and mud which lies under it ..." (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 1: 380 in Waite 1974: n. 30).

The two indentations continued to exist, moving eastward as the shoreline did, and in 1790 the Common Council ordered that Beekman Slip should be kept open for coastal shipping. This concern implies that some filling had occurred or was expected east of Front Street (and directly into our study area) as early as 1790, and the 1797 Taylor & Roberts Plan of New York (Rosebrock 1974: 9) shows the western end of the present site block already filled in (about one fourth of the total area later filled in at the site).

Front Street was paved between Burling Slip and Peck Slip (two blocks north of Beekman Slip, which is now Fulton Street) in 1798, so Beekman Slip must have been completely filled to a point east of that (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 2: 433 in Waite 1974: n. 34), which is what is shown on the 1797 map. By 1800, and probably some time in the 1790's, some buildings appeared on land which was later part of the site block, but it is not clear whether these were later replaced or incorporated in the early 19th Century structure, which which we are directly concerned (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 3: 329 in Waite 1974: Fig 1 & n. 35).

In 1803 owners of property on land adjacent to what is now Schererhorn Row Block started to petition for "water rights" or "a grant of the soil underwater on the East (now North) side of

Burling Slip [now John St.]" (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 3: 270, 271, in Waite 1974: n. 36). A dispute as to ownership of these rights was settled with, among other items, payment of \$ 75 to John Riker for a blacksmith shop which was apparently located where there is now sidewalk on the south (Burling Slip or John St.) side of the Schermerhorn Row Block, probably near Front St. (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 3: 713, in Waite 1974: n. 45).

Grants of water rights were completed in 1803 and 1804, but it appears there may already have been some fill, and even some improvements or structures, at the west end of the site block. A map, dated 1806, shows these properties, and the legal boundaries of the two slips at this time, with Burling Slip open almost as far west as Front St., but Beekman Slip extending only half as far westward. It was now (July, 1806) proposed by George Codwise, owner of the southern part of the site block (that part fronting on Burling Slip, now John St.) that the city place a bulkhead across Beekman Slip (at about South St.) because "he cannot fill up his ground until Mr. Schermerhorn fills his which Mr. Schermerhorn will not do until the bulkhead is sunk as it will be washed into the river..." (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 4: 250, 251, in Waite 1974: n. 49). Thus there had not yet been substantial land-fill, at least at the east (South St.) end of the site block, in mid-1806, and land-fill was subject to washing out unless retained by a bulkhead, probably like the "Block" of "Timber Iron, filling up with Stone Compleat..." described for 1784.

search of city documents indicates that Beekman Slip (now Fulton St.) had been filled by 22 June 1807 (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 4: 465, in Waite 1974: n. 50), which created need for a replacement wharfage. In its place the city resolved by ordinance of that date to build "a good and substantial Pier composed of four Blocks and four³ridges, each forty feet wide at top and bottom, making a distance of two hundred and fifty feet..." (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 4: 471, 472 in Waite 1974: n.55). This was to project out into the East River from South St., and to be set 30 ft. north (then referred to as "easterly" because the orientation of Streets here, which is about 45° off true north, allows choice of directional terms) of Burling Slip. It will be seen that the eight components add to 320 ft., so that if the pier was to be only 250 ft. long, the "blocks" must have been set only 30 ft. apart, with each "bridge" overlapping a "block" by 5 ft. at each end. The four 40 ft. blocks (160 ft.) and the three 30 ft. gaps between them (90 ft.) would thus total 250 ft. The Pier, which must have projected across the present parking area under the Elevated East Side Highway and part way into what is now Pier 16, was supposed to be finished by August 1807, and was certainly built by 1810 or 1811, to judge from the bills presented to the City in those years (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 6: 754, 782, 783 in Waite 1974: n. 56). If the pier was built, the land leading up to it, including a strip across South Street must have been filled.

During the period from 1807 to 1810 final adjustments were made on the Codwise and Schermerhorn properties (facing on what are now John Street and Fulton Street respectively, (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 4: 618; 5: 573, 606, 643; 6: 105, 142 in Waite 1974: ns. 57 -64).

In August 1809, Codwise's "ground" on the "East side of Burling Slip" (now the north side of John Street) was described as "still vacant" and as "lately filled up by him" (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 5: 637, 638, in Waite 1974: n. 65). By April 1810, Codwise had laid the foundation of a store at the corner of Burling Slip and South Street (now the location of a filling station), and at least the walls of Schermerhorn's building at what is now numbered 2 Fulton St. were standing when a city committee investigated a discrepancy of 8 inches between the eastern lines to which Codwise and Schermerhorn were building (N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 6: 153, 168, 169 in Waite 1974: ns. 67, 68).

At the time of building construction, Beekman Slip still existed as an indentation in the line of South St. at what is now Fulton St., and Burling Slip extended westward probably as far as Front St. In 1813 it was decided that a new steam ferry to Brooklyn should dock at the location of Beekman Slip (later the foot of Fulton St.) rather than at Burling Slip. A description of the condition of fill at South St. and Beekman slip (the street intersection immediately northeast of No. 2 Fulton St.) is instructive here. What is now called Fulton St. had been, in 1813, filled and paved to South St., and

although the ground so filled in remained for more than a year after the filling in was compleated, soft and unfit to receive pavement it has now become perfectly solid, the Wharves & piers well constructed, & the Slip is in all respects well adapted for the immediate establishment of the Ferry...

(N.Y. City Minutes of the Common Council 7: 648, 649
quoted in Waite 1974: n. 72).

...the slip was filled to the level of the water at low tide
passed for filling to Mayor's Message of 1835, quoted by Stokes
1837 ... the slip was filled to the level of the water at low tide
... the slip was filled to the level of the water at low tide

- 1703 Beekman petitions to build slip reaching to Queen (now Pearl St.)
- 1722 Permission for slip granted. Shoreline at Water St.
- 1767 Beekman Slip partly sand filled. Beekman & Burling Slips filled to Water St. Shoreline partway to Front St.
- 1784 "Block" placed across Beekman's Slip.
- 1785 Beekman's and Burling Slips to be filled to Front St.
- (1788 Front St. extended across west end of Burling Slip
- 1790 Beekman Slip to be kept open (implying some fill in site block)
- 1797 Western end of site block filled
- 1798 Front St. paved between Burling Slip & Peck Slip
- 1800 (or earlier) some Buildings at west end of site block
- 1803 Request for grant of water Rights (& Riker's blacksmithy moved)
- 1806 Map shows Beekman Slip filled half-way from Front St. to South St. As yet, no bulkhead at east end of Site block or Beekman Slip, so no filling at east end
- 1807 Beekman Slip filled to South St., wharf or pier to be built
- 1810 (or earlier) wharf or pier finished
- 1809 August, Codwise's ground "lately filled" but "vacant" of Bldgs.
- 1810 April, Codwise laying foundation at Burling Slip & South St. Schermerhorn's No. 2 Fulton St. already existed (at least walls)
- 1813 Beekman Slip filled across South St. for more than a year
- 1835 Burling Slip filled.

From this, several important facts are clear. The fill process along this part of the East River started about 1700 and moved the shoreline eastward from Queen (now Pearl) St. Water St. (by about 1722), part of the way to Front St. (by 1790), and to South St. at the east end of the site block (by 1809). Except for scattered material on the harbor bottom, or soil washing out toward the river from as yet unconsolidated land-making deposits west of this, no fill is likely to have been placed on the site block until the very late 1780's or early 1790's, and then only at the extreme western end constituting no more than one third to one fourth of the total length of the block. By 1797, at the latest, there definitively was some fill at this west end, but more may have been added here in the next decade to raise the level. Soil had not yet been placed at the east end by 1806, and in 1809 that end was described as "lately filled," but with no buildings. In 1810 there were already some structure (e.g. No. 2 Fulton St.), and others were being built.

As far as limiting dates for the site block, this means that the extreme west end (facing Front St.) may have received material as early as the 1780's, certainly had some fill by 1797, but may have received more as late as 1809. The east end definitively was not filled as late as 1806, and was filled by 1809, probably in 1808 or 1809. Buildings were under construction in 1810. We cannot easily draw a line between the

earlier filled west and later filled east end, but it must be closer to the west end - that is, most of the site block was filled in 1808 or 1809.

The 2nd and 6th Test Pits (193 and 189 Front Street) are definitely at the earlier filled west end, although the 2nd Test (193 Front Street) is located at the back of the building and consequently is far enough east of Front Street so that it may have been at the margin of the earlier fill. The 4th Test (18 Fulton St.) is probably at this margin also, but was so shallow and in a disturbed deposit, so that it does not relate to the early material. Tests 1 and 7 (at No. 4 and No. 2 Fulton St.) are definitely in the eastern end, filled in 1808 or 1809, and so probably is the 5th Test, (at 171 John St.), although it also was very shallow and of little significance in terms of cultural deposits. This leaves the 3rd Test (at 165 John Street) in an ambiguous transition zone which may have been subject to fill as early as the late 1780's, or as late as 1808-09, a twenty year time span.

The dates of the buildings themselves are largely derived from assessment and tax records. One of the documentary studies, citing two Landmarks Preservation Commission reports and a State History Office report (Waite and Huey 1972: IV, introduction to ... Survey of the Buildings) concludes that Nos. 91 through 93 South Street (which last is also No. 2 Fulton Street) and Nos. 4 through 12 Fulton Street were all built in 1811 (see also Waite & Huey, under the particular building). This is somewhat at variance with Common Council records of 1810 which measured afrom a corner of Schermerhorn's

store at 93 South Street (& 2 Fulton Street), but it is possible that the difference is only because the structures were not completed or occupied or taxed until 1811.

The date of 1810 or 1811 holds for Nos. 2 and 4 Fulton Street. Waite and Huey (1972) state that No. 18 Fulton Street was built in 1812, and that portions of 193 Front Street may date from before 1793, when a double store building occupied the present Nos. 191 and 193 Front Street locations. A merchant named Westfall was named as lessee in 1793, '94, and '95. Later the property was sold to Minturn and Champlin, who occupied it "intermittently" from 1804 to 1816. Without knowing what the gaps are, it is not possible to comment on this, but two interpretations are possible. The first suggests an early (ca. 1793) structure which is continuously occupied through the "filling and construction period" (ca. 1808 - 1812) of the eastern three fourths of the block, probably with alterations or additions. A second interpretation is that an early building was replaced during the 1808 - '12 construction period, and that the "intermittant" nature of Minturn and Champlin's occupancy masks a period during which a new structure was built.

The other buildings in which tests were made seem to be later. No. 189 Front Street was built in 1835 - '36, but this is on the site of an earlier structure. This is where fill existed from the 1790's but no record of an early structure here is presented in Waite and Huey (1972). The present building at 165 John Street is also dated to 1836 - '36, but tax records show a building here as early as 1811.

No. 171 John Street is part of a structure built in 1894-'50 for A.A. Low, which replaced buildings erected in 1811 by Codwise.

Summary of building date information

Street Address	Test No.	Date of Construction of Standing Structure*	Comments
2 Fulton	7	by 1811	walls by 1810? **
4 Fulton	1	by 1811	walls by 1810? **
18 Fulton	4	by 1812	
193 Front	2	possibly 1793?	extensive remodeling or replacement possible
189 Front	6	1835-'36	area of old fill **
165 John	3	1835-'36	earlier building 1811
171 John	5	1849-'50	earlier building 1811

* Waite and Huey 1972

** Waite 1974

BL 74

Front Street

144 7 6 1

37
Indians
38
Bureau
39
Prison

Front Street

The several Dimensions Lines between Bushman and Building Slips are marked on this Map agreeable to the record of the grant, which leaves but one foot between Mr. Schermerhorn's lot and Bushman Slip, at South Street. The Wood of the Slip was laid down by actual survey, as I thought it unnecessary that the Lines of the 1/2 South Street & Lane were measured from the Building Slip side of Building Slip to the South of Bushman Slip, and marked the original Distances, as appears by Inspection.

New York, April 21, 1806
Saml. Stillwell
City Surveyor

Building

Bushman

South Street

FROM RATH 1975:4

Map of the water grants on which most of the Schermerhorn Row block was to stand. Map by Saml. Stillwell, City Surveyor, April 21, 1806. Collection of N.Y.S. Division for Historic Preservation.

2. Archaeology in the Vicinity

Considering the fact that lower Manhattan is an area of great historical and cultural interest, and one in which there has been continuous building activity for three and a half centuries, there has been little professional archaeology, and most of that strictly limited to salvaging artifacts from construction projects.

In 1916, the prow of the Dutch Ship Tiger^G, which burned and sank in the late winter of 1613 /1614 was found during excavation of an Interborough Rapid Transit subway tunnel. This was in the area where the World Trade Center now stands, on the west side of lower Manhattan, and an effort was made to find more of the ship during deep excavation for the World Trade Center towers. However, other remains of the ship were not found (Solecki 1974).

Paul Huey of the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation, Division for Historic Preservation, conducted a short salvage operation in September, 1969, at Old Slip, which was under excavation by the Uris Construction Co. (Huey 1969b). He recorded stratigraphy and photographed artifacts in the private possession of construction workers, as well as collecting some cultural material. Huey describes the strata^{ts} as consisting of the light sand of the original river bottom, below a heavy dark deposit of colonial fill. This fill had been dumped on the river bed around large wharves built of log cribbing... (Huey 1969a:2).

Tentatively, Huey dated "three distinct^c levels" to periods 1656-
'95, ^{1695 -} 1740; and 1740 - '54 (1969b: 2). In this area, the deposit of fill retained by the log cribbing was at least twenty feet

thick. Salwen describes over thirty feet of stratified deposit in some parts of lower Manhattan (1973).

Organic material such as shoe leather was recovered by Huey, and intact glass bottles of types popular from about 1675 to 1780 were recorded from collections of construction workers. Material from this same construction project was also collected by a Dr. T. Kazimiroff, a dentist in the Bronx (anon. 1960, Kazimiroff n.d.). Similiar treasure collecting has been carried on at the Bowling Green by a William Asadorian of Queens (N.Y. Times 17 March 1977).

A more professional search was conducted for the 1641 structure whjch was used from 1653 to 1699 as the "Stadthuis" or City Hall for New Amsterdam / New York (Shelley 1971 in Schuyler 1977: 2). This uncovered some structural evidence (well and stairway sections and ceramic sherds, fragments of tobacco pipes, and pan tiles). The excavat^{ions}os tentatively identified some of this evidence as coming from the 1641 -1699 structure, and some from subsequent (1701) Anglo-American buildings on the same site.

Several authors have commented on the archaeological potential of New York in general and of this general part of Manhattan in particu^{lar}lar, but the foregoing appears to list all the actual field work conducted. Thus it seems that the 1977 excavations at the Schermerhorn Row Block, even though they were made under limitations of a project designed for other purposes, are the first attempt at anything other than "rescue archaeology" in this area of extremely rich cultural resources.

II DESCRIPTION OF EXCAVATION AND FINDINGS

TEST 1, 4 FULTON STREET

Test 1 was dug in the northeast corner of the building, to a depth of 9 feet, starting from ground floor level with removal of a cement floor at 6.31 feet elevation Mean Sea Level. Excavation bottom was thus over $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below M.S.L. The north wall was the street front of the building, facing on Fulton Street, which was the filled - in space of Beekman Slip at the time Schermerhorn constructed this building in 1810, or 1811. The east wall separated No. 4 Fulton Street from No. 2 Fulton Street, which is the building at the corner of Fulton and South Streets.

Because this was the first test excavated, the artifact lot numbers here are identical with the arbitrarily designated Level numbers. As explained in the section on Method, recording of stratigraphy was necessarily made piece-meal, with the result that the exact configuration of the strata was not visible at any one time, and could only be reconstructed after excavation was completed. For this reason, layer numbers and strata are not identical. A profile drawing of each test pit is included in this section, showing actual strata, followed by the same drawing with Level and Lot numbers superimposed, and a third version in which a tentative interpretation is made of the stratigraphic sequence.

Level 1 (Lot 1) consisted of a thick deposit of yellow-brown sandy material with a band of light grey sand running through it. An intrusive pit had been dug in the northwest corner of this square through Level 1 into the brown stratum beneath it. This surrounded a rusted pipe and disturbed most of this corner of the square. Another deeper intrusion was along the east side of the test and was designated as Level 2 (Lot 2). It does not show in the profile drawing. Artifacts from these strata and the underlying brown stratum lumped in Lot 1 consisted of the following ceramic types:

Porcelain	Type 39	ca. 1660 - 1800	2
Delft	Type 49	ca. 1700 - 1802	1
Creamware	Type 22	ca. 1762 - 1820	6
Pearlware	Type 17,19	1780 - 1820	3
Pearlware	Type 13	1790 - 1820	1
Pearlware	Type 11	1795 - 1840	1

Additional datable material was an 1880-1900 type bottle neck, and a 19th Century pharmaceutical bottle sherd. The 19th Century material is assumed to have been associated with the intrusive pipe installation. The rest of the material all dates from the late 18th Century.

Levels 3 and 4 (Lots 3 and 4) consist of brown and dark brown strata overlying a distinct black stratum (Level 5). Lot 3 contained modern (third quarter of the 20th Century) trash (e.g. no-deposit, no return soda bottles and strofoam cups) which were in the bottom of the intrusive pit. Here several inches of the dark brown stratum that should have been part of Level 4 were excavated with the brown stratum above (Level 3). The part of the "brown" stratum immediately below the Yellow brown sand which was not disturbed contained a similiar assortment of late 18th Century ceramic types:

Delft	Type 49	ca. 1700 - 1802	2
Creamware	Type 22	1761 - 1802	4
Pearlware	Type 20	1780 - 1830	1
Pearlware	Type 17, 19	1780 - 1820	3
Pearlware	Type 12	1795 - 1815	3

Beginning in the dark brown stratum starting about 4 ft. below the cement floor (the lower part of Level 3), we uncovered large quantities of bisque fired redware which must represent rejected waster materials from a ceramic manufacturer. Many of these are burnt and marred ^{with} fragments of broken vessels and glaze. Intermixed with these broken ceramic vessel sherds were some broken pan tile sherds, other redware tile, and a few stoneware waster sherds. No material carried any maker's mark, nor were any of the vessels reconstructable. The total weight of waster sherds between 45 inches and 60 inches (Levels 3 and 4 combined) was 11 lbs.

As distinct from the higher strata, Level 4 (54 in. to 60 in.) which was the bottom half of the dark brown stratum, contained only 7 ceramic sherds (5 of which were Creamware Type 22, 1762-1820). The remainder of the cultural material was the ceramic waster deposit referred to above. Also diagnostic of this level was a dark green bottle neck which appears to be of the type Noel-Hume illustrates as 1765 (1974: 195). Many (130) bottle body sherds were also recovered but were not diagnostic.

Level 5 (60 in. to 72 in.) consisted of a black stratum about 12 inches thick, packed with ceramic waster material. A total weight of the sample was 193 lbs. Ceramics which were clearly not part of this waster deposit consisted of the following types:

Stoneware			5
Redware			1
Porcelain	Type 39	ca. 1660 - 1800	1
White Salt Glaze	43	1740 - 1775	1
Creamware	Type 22	1762 - 1820	8
Pearlware	Type 13	1790 - 1820	1
Pearlware	Type 12	1795 - 1820	5

Level 6 (72 in. - 96 in.) contained bands of brown and black silty dirt sloping down from south to north. It also contained ceramic waster sherds: 72½ lbs of them. Ceramic types consisted of:

Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	4
Pearlware	Type 17	1780-1820	1

Pearlware	Type 12	1795-1815	1
Porcelain	Type 7	1790-1825	3

The south half of Level 6 consisted of brown sand which graded into a reddish sand making up our Level 7 (8 - 9 feet). Only a small quantity of artifacts were present, and they conform to the same datable range as the overlying strata.

Redware			6
Stoneware			3
Yellowware	Type 56	1670 - 1795	1
Creamware	Type 22	1762 - 1820	2
Creamware	Type 33	1759 - 1775	1
Pearlware	Type 17	1780 - 1820	1
Porcelain	Type 7	1790 - 1825	1

Also present were 66 waster sherds, probably mixed from the sloping brown and black strata.

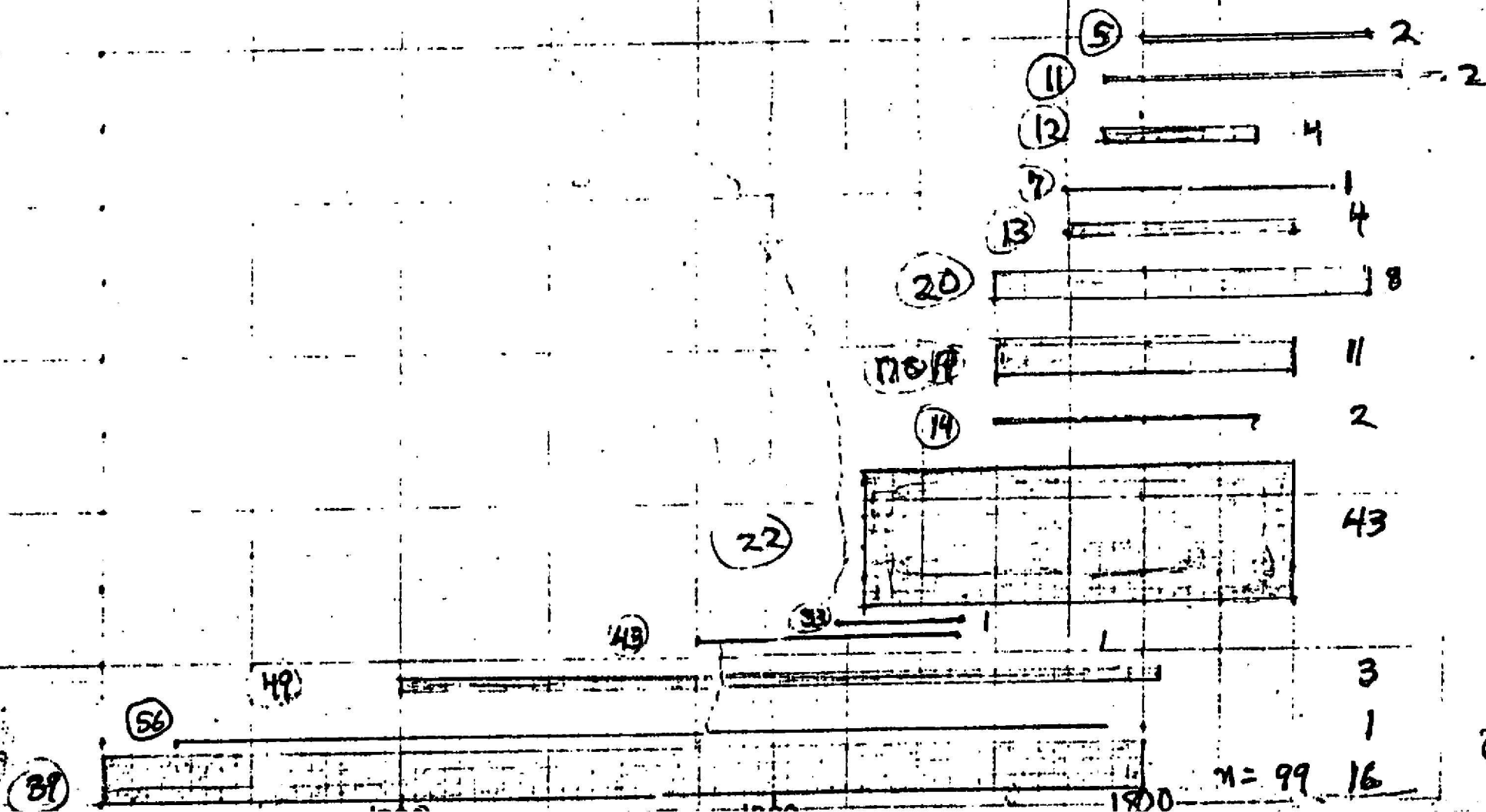
Tentatively, we interpret the brown sand part of Level 6 and all of Level 7 below it as land-fill material which pre-dated the wall construction, and the alternating bands of black and brown soil in Level 6 and the strata in Levels 5, 4, and the bottom of 3 as back-fill against the foundation wall soon after construction.

This interpretation is derived from the visual appearance of the strata, with the sloping top of the brown sand in Level 6 probably showing excavation of a broad wall-trench, and with the alternating black, brown, and dark brown strata above it abutting the lower half of the foundation wall directly, as immediate back-fill should. It is in conformance with the date spans of the ceramics, which indicate a late 18th century and early 19th century period for the debris represented in the fill.

At present, we are unable to use the large mass of waste ceramics (nearly 300 pounds total) for diagnosis, but analysis of the datable ceramics from Test 1, taken as a whole, indicates that the probable time period represented by this material is the last decade of the 18th and first decade of the 19th century, which indicates that the material gathered for fill was receiving "contemporary" debris before it was placed as land-fill (probably 1809), or back-filled against the wall (1810-'11). To put it another way, the datable ceramics suggest that this material did not come from "old midden" sources, and the amount of cultural material is probably representative of what was typical "surface scatter" at the time of land-making and wall construction.

CERAMIC TYPE
NUMBER

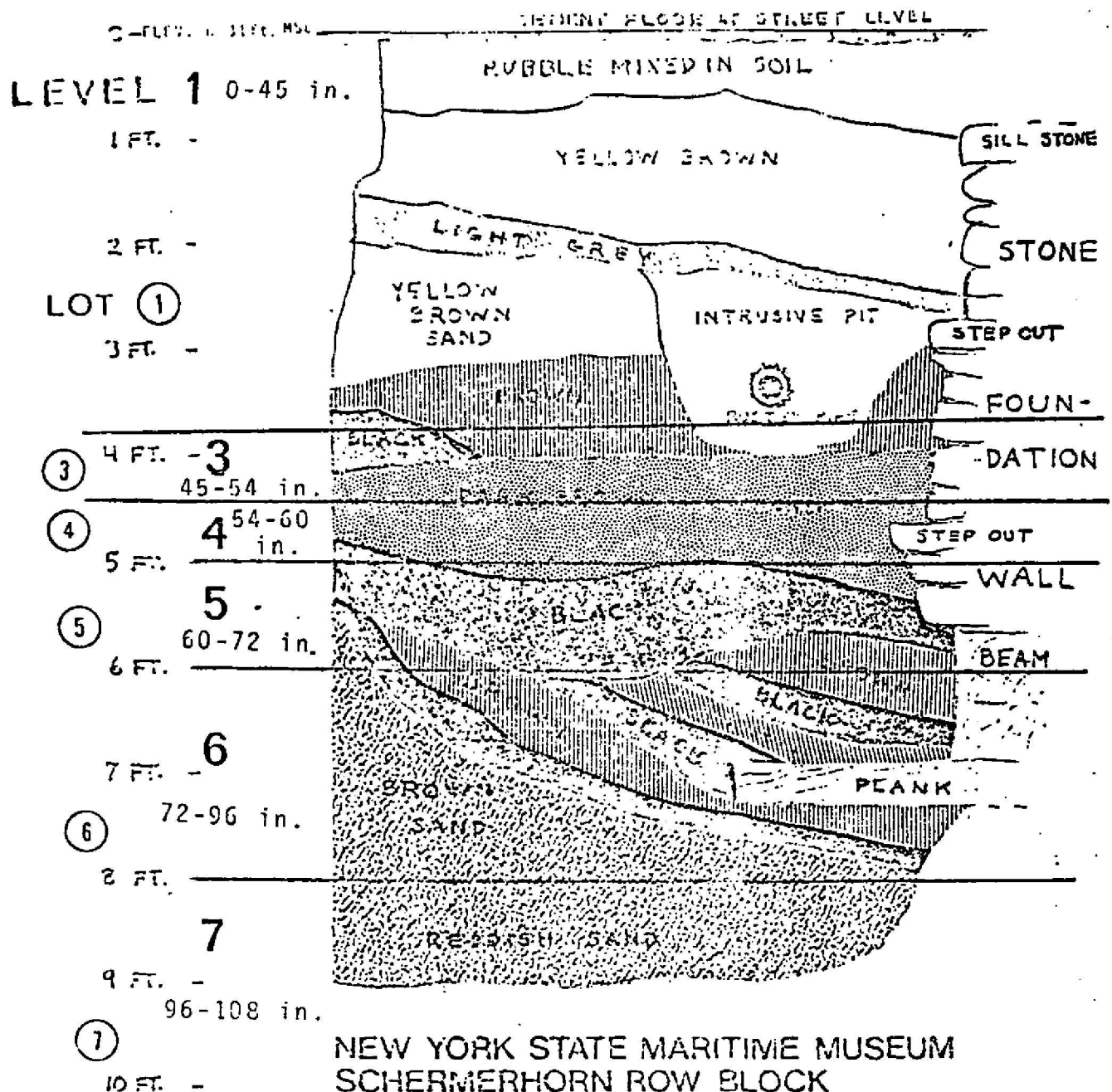
(Also
%)



STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 1

4 FULFON STREET

LOOKING W



NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS & RECREATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Historic Sites Research
S.Kardas & E.Larrabee

nov. 1977

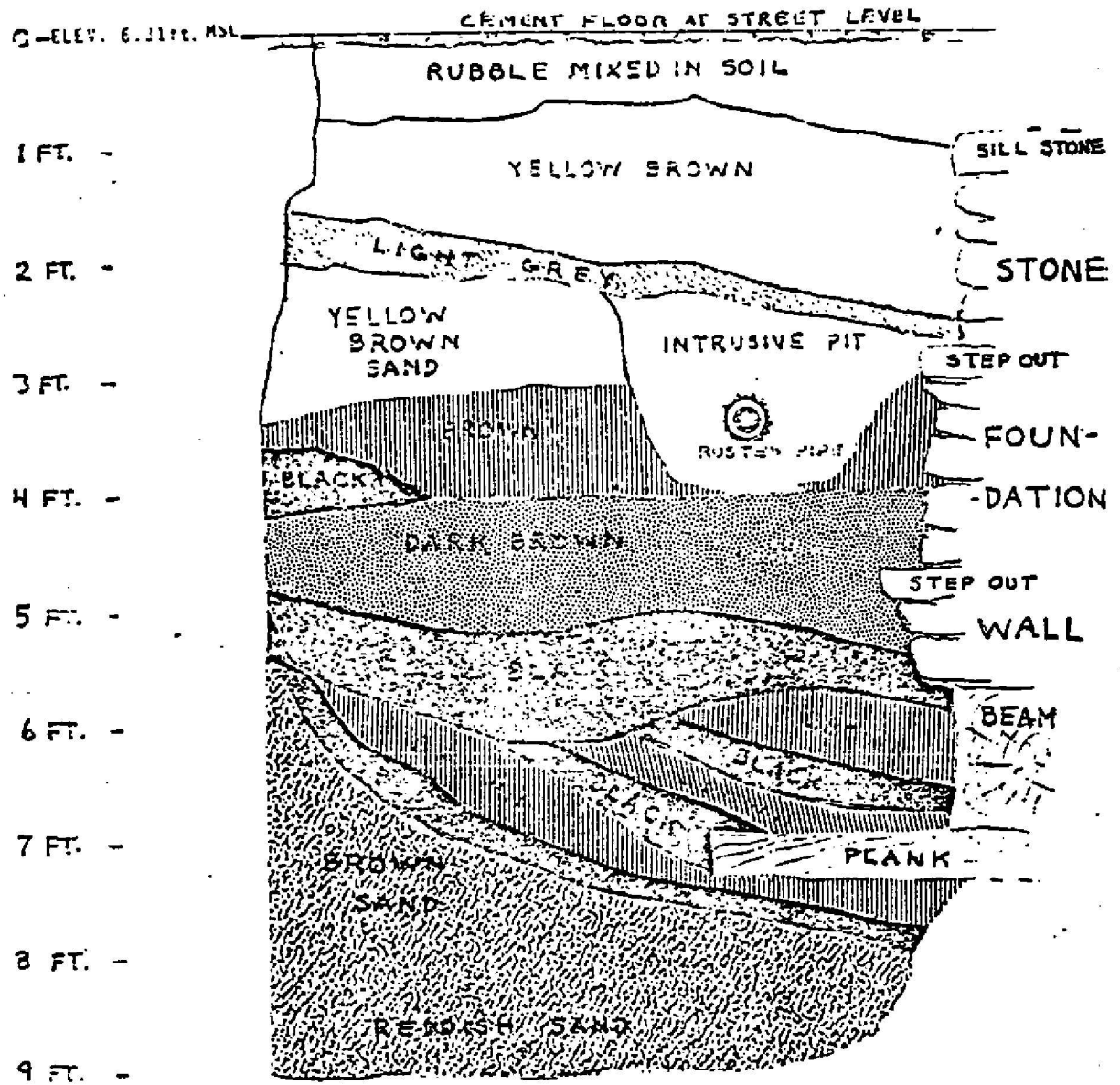
NOTE: LEVEL 2 (LOT 2) IS AN INTRUSION
FROM 14 TO 20 in. ALONG THE EAST
WALL WHICH DOES NOT SHOW IN THIS
VIEW.

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 1

41

4 FULTON STREET

LOOKING W



NEW YORK STATE MARITIME MUSEUM
SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

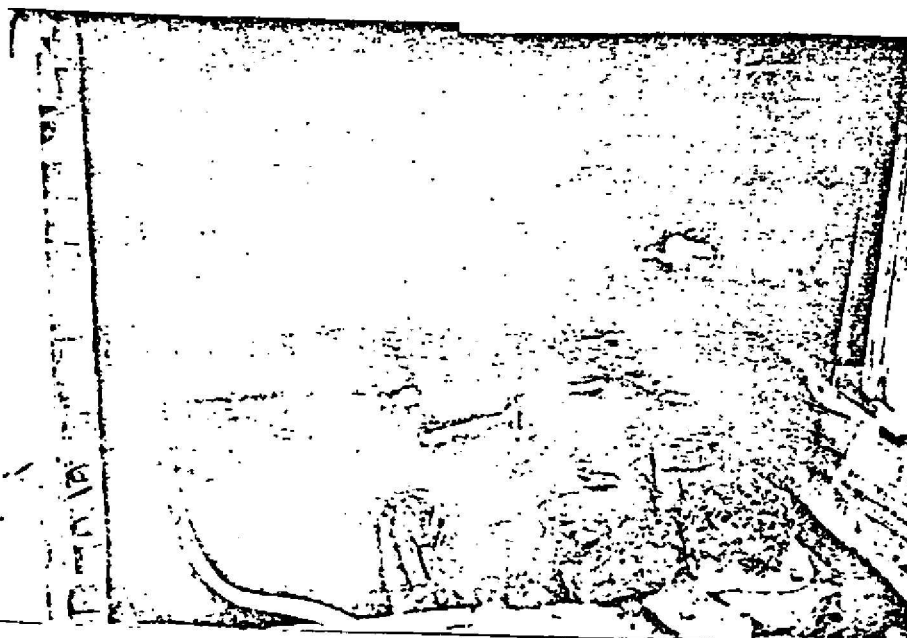
NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS & RECREATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Historic Sites Research
S.Kardas & E.Larrabee

nov. 1977



Excavation started in 4 Fulton Street, at the northwest corner adjacent to the sidewalk. This view, from inside the building, shows the plumbing pipes from Sweets Restaurant and the pit lined with cement blocks made for access to the trap in these pipes (Sch 1, x 3, looking N).



Another view at the start of excavation. The cement floor slab has been broken exposing earth fill surrounding the recent pit. The hose was used for pumping water out of this pit. Daylight was let in by removing plywood panels on the street front (Sch. 1, x 4, looking S)



After the cement floor had been removed, the earth fill was removed to a pile further inside the ground floor room at 4 Fulton Street. Here the rubble and debris in this first layer of earth fill can be clearly seen (Sch 1 x 8, looking SW).



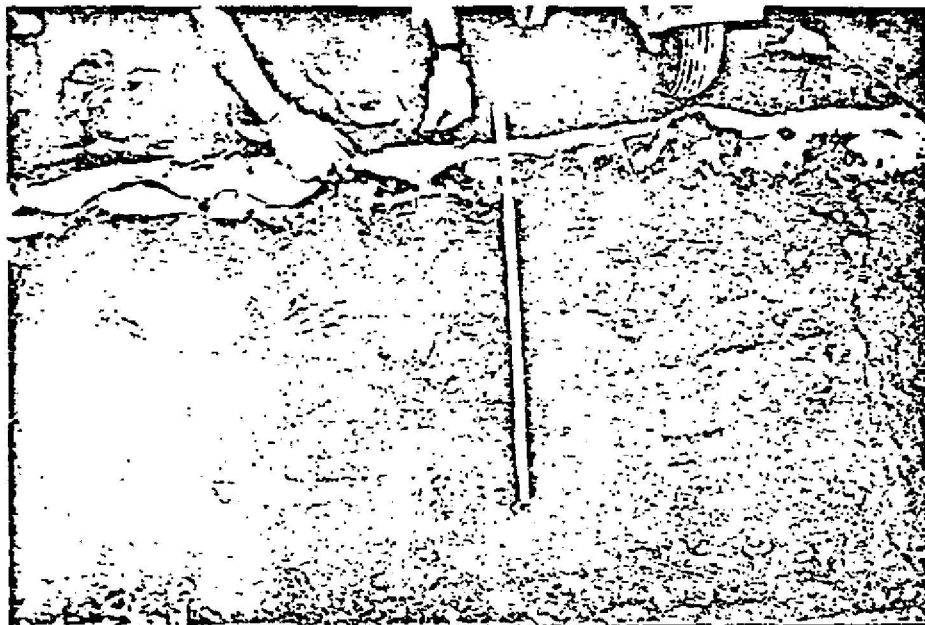
The archaeologists regularly checked the nature of the fill by trowelling, to determine if a new layer of different material had been reached (Sch 1, x 12, looking SE).



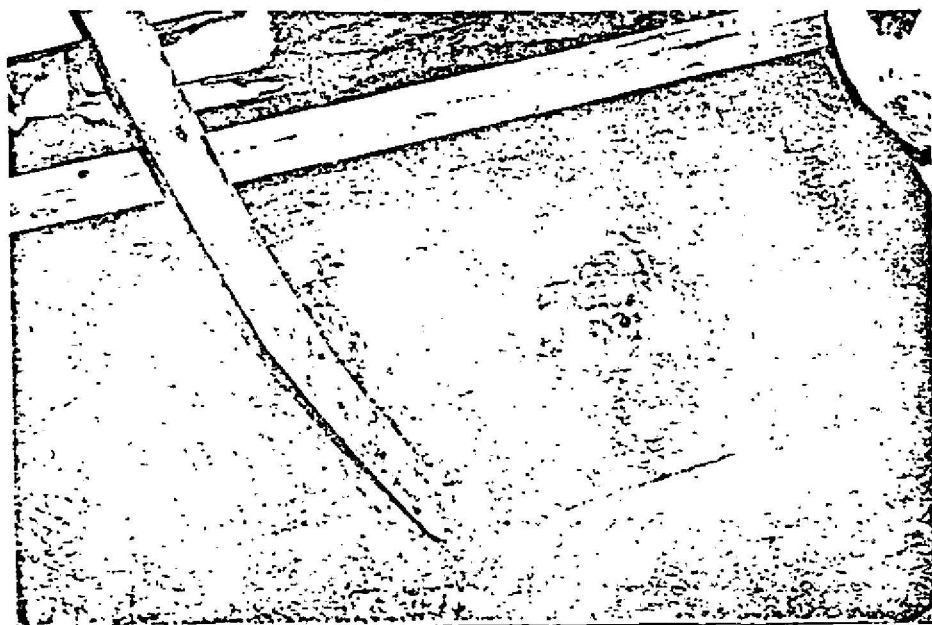
The labor crew from Spencer, White & Prentice Inc. then shovelled the material from the new layer onto the cement floor, where the archaeological assistants worked through each shovel-full to recover artifacts. All material excavated was coated with wet muck, and could not be screened (Sch 3, x 4, looking SE).



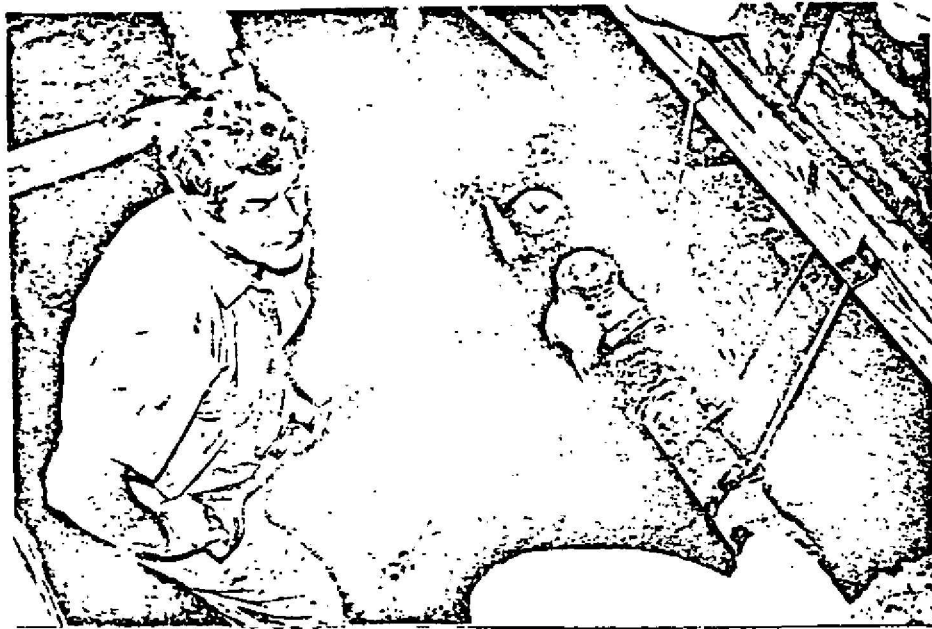
At a lower level, the labor crew removed the concrete blocks surrounding the recent pit by breaking them. This and similar necessary steps in excavation complicated the attempt to maintain stratigraphic control of the artifacts that were recovered (Sch 2, x 9a, looking N).



Here a profile of the south wall of the first test (4 Fulton Street) is exposed and recorded photographically before wood sheathing covered it. The ruler is 30 inches long. Stratigraphy was also drawn at each similar stage and the overall profile of the complete test was constructed by putting together the separate drawings, made of 2 ft to 3 ft sections before they were covered (Sch 2, x 11a, looking S).



Thick planks used as "spread footers" were found under the sill beam below the stone foundation wall in 4 Fulton Street. This type of construction was also found in most of the other tests. The planks ran at right angles to the wall being supported. Those shown here are under the north wall. A 15" sill beam rests on them. (Sch 4, x 6 looking N).



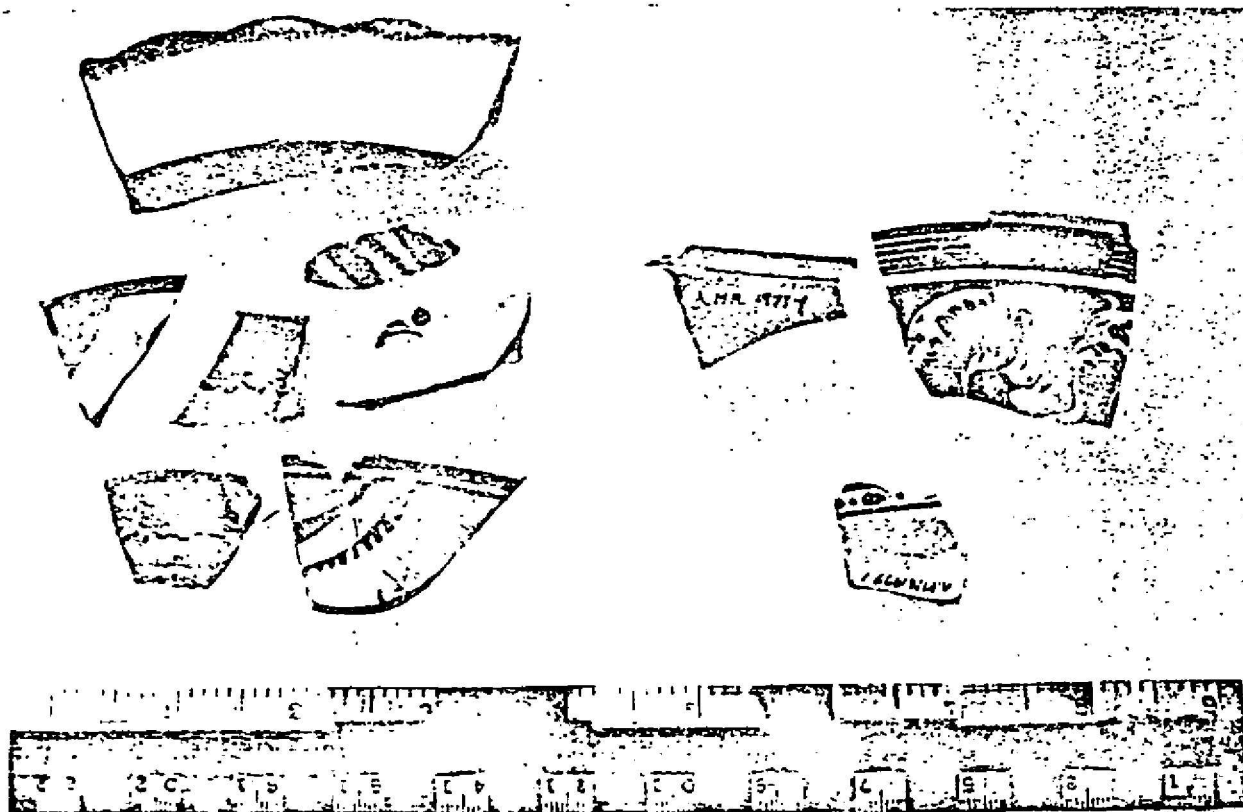
In the strata immediately above the spread footer planks were a large number of unglazed and partially glazed red-paste earthenware "wasters". This deposit may have been placed here, inside the foundation to help absorb moisture. Here one of the labor crew is shovelling out the lowest part of the ceramic waster deposit. The plumbing trap from Sweets Restaurant had been repaired again when this picture was taken. (Sch 5, x 13a, looking NE)



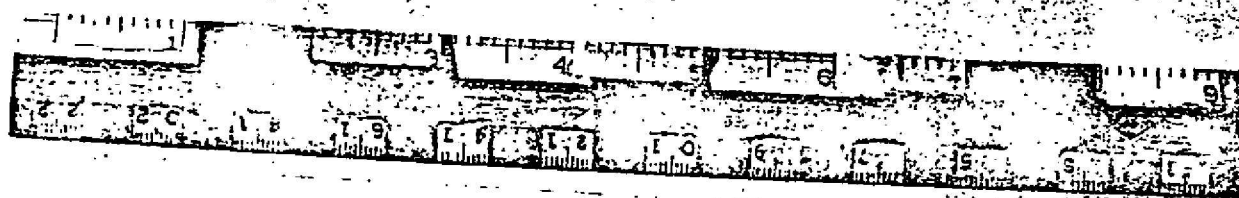
There were so many ceramic fragments (several hundred lbs.) in these deep layers at 4 Fulton that as many as three archaeological assistants had to work at this one pit, in order to recover artifacts as fast as the labor crew could shovel (Sch 5, x 17a, looking SE).



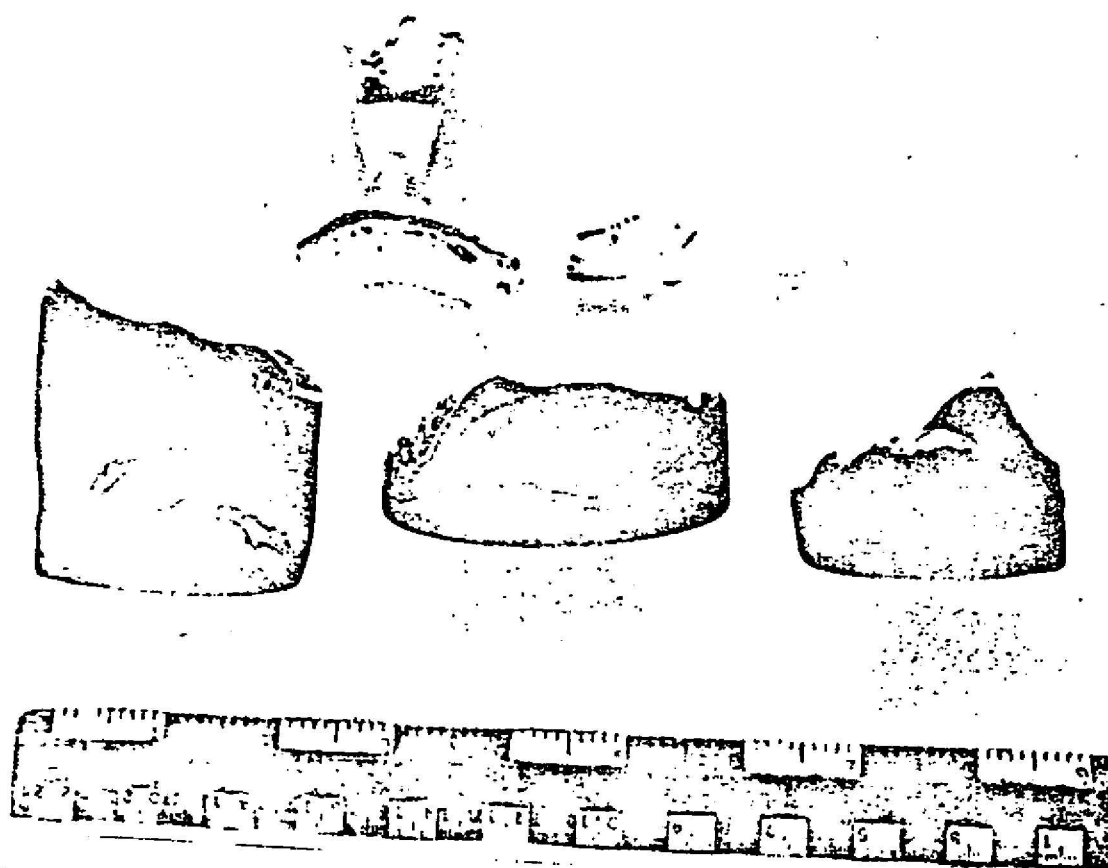
Ceramics from 4 Fulton St. Delft Tile (Upper R.), Stoneware (Lower L.), Porcelain (Lower R.) (Sch 16 x 10)



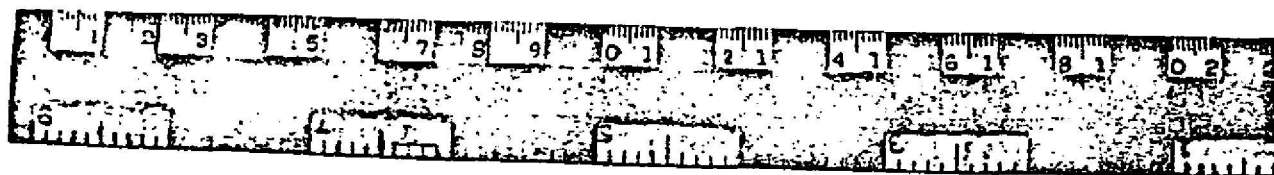
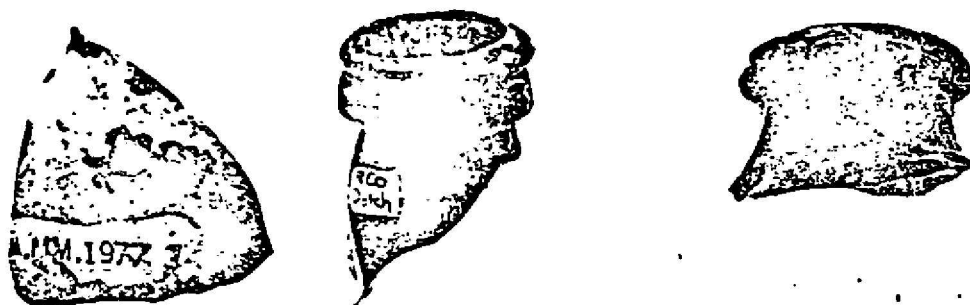
Ceramics from 4 Fulton St. Creamware and Pearlware (Sch 16 x 9)



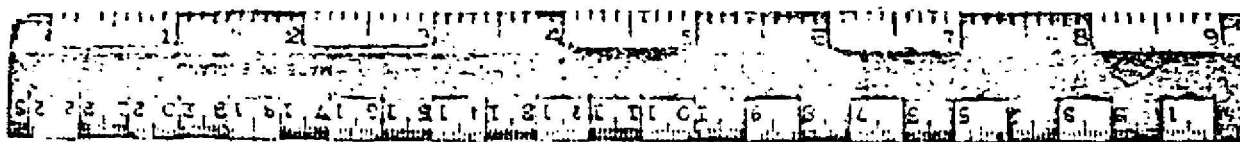
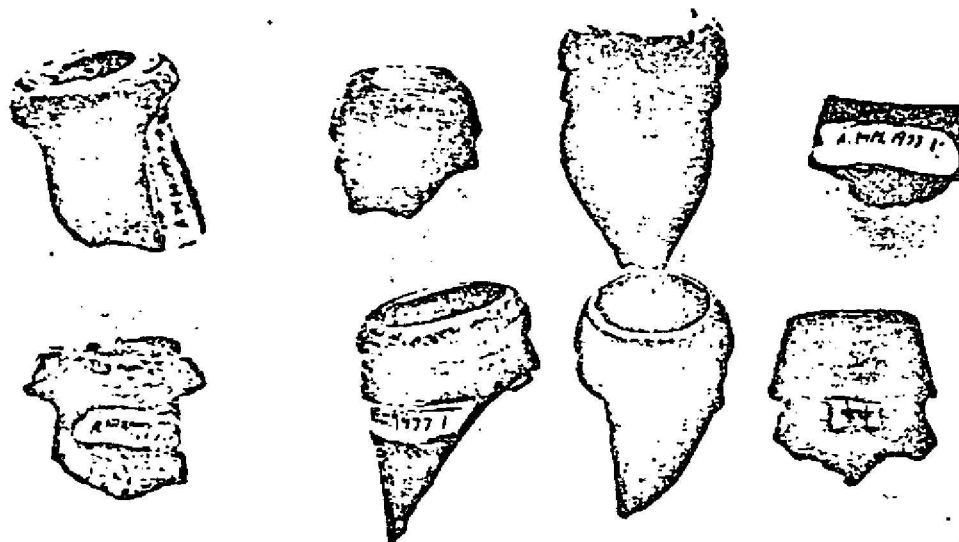
Miscellaneous Artifacts from 4 Fulton St. Left to Right, Upper Row, Plastic Toy Sheriff's Star, English Gun Flint, Glass Vial, Lower, Briar Pipe Bowl, Ornated Kaolin Pipe Bowl, Kaolin Bowl & Stem frag. (Sch 16 x 8)



Glass from 4 Fulton St. Dark Green Bottle Bases & Wine Glass Stem (Sch 16 x 12)

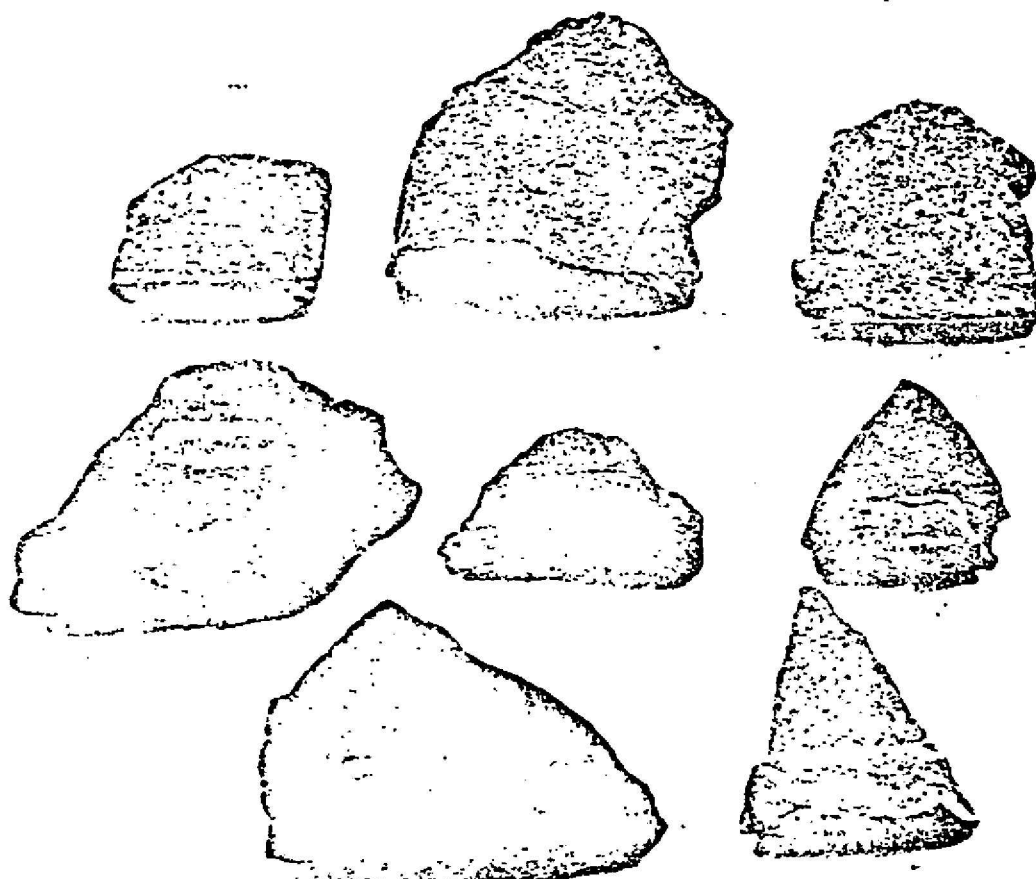


Dark Green Glass Bottle Tops from 4 Fulton St. (Sch 16 x 5 top, x 11 bottom)

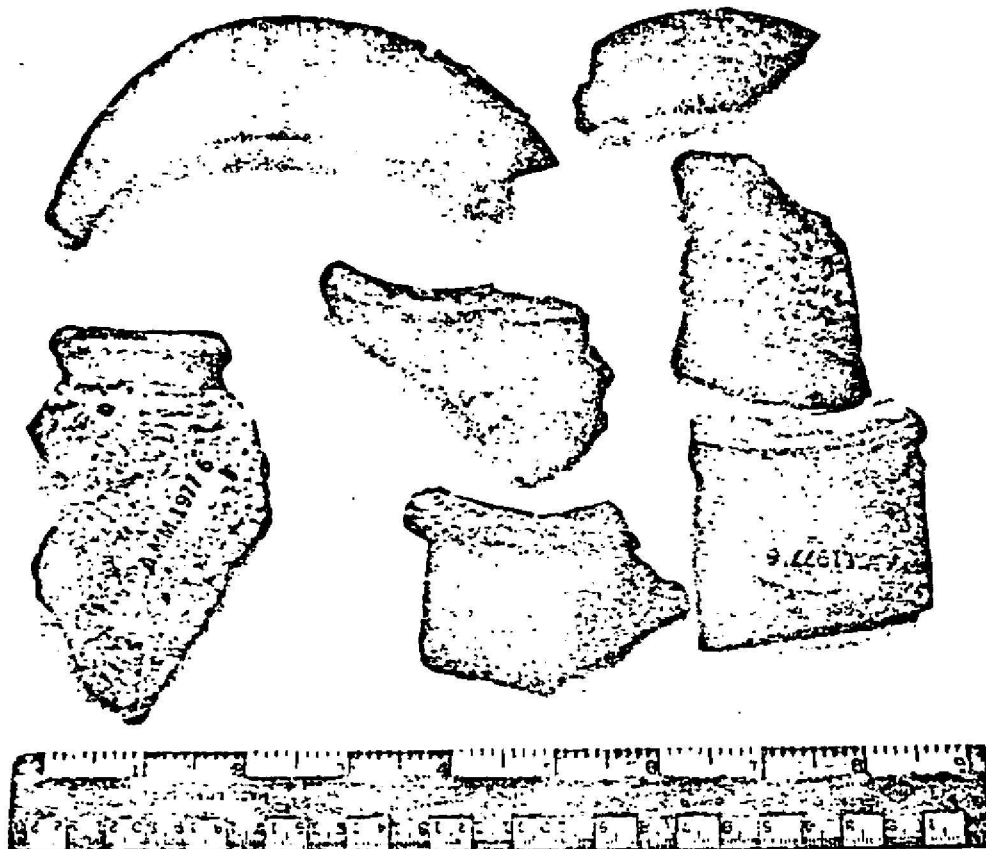




Miscellaneous Ceramic Sherds found in Waster Layers of 4 Fulton St.
(Levels 3 - 6, Most are burnt or flawed) (Sch 17 x 7)

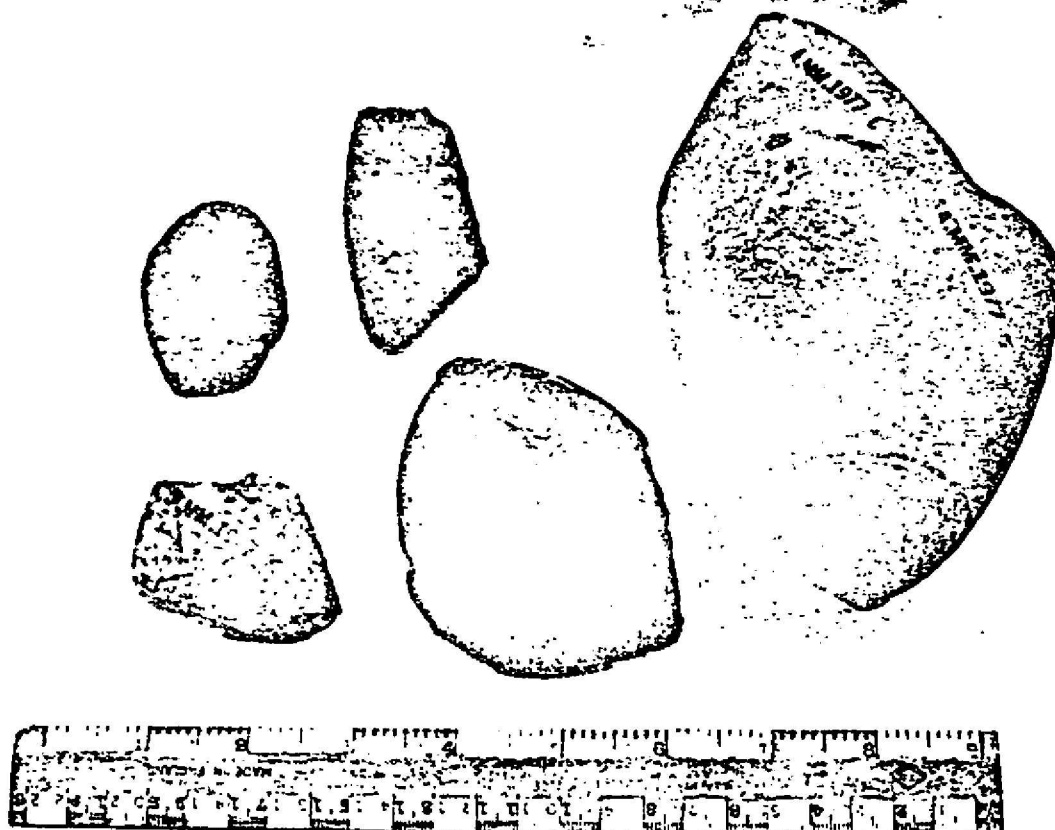


Waster Layers (levels 3-6) 4 Fulton St., Pan Tile fragments with
Lugs (Sch 17 x 12)



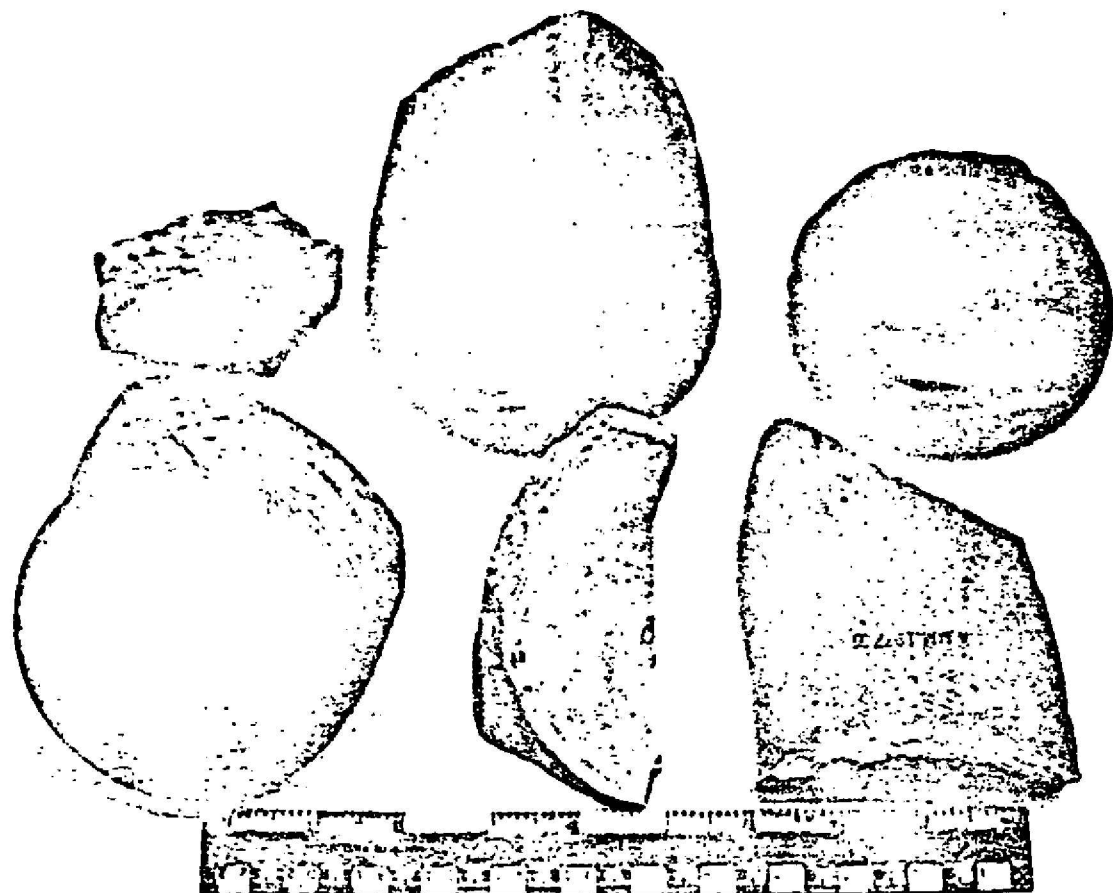
Waster Layers (Levels 3 - 6) 4 Fulton St. Typical Vessel Rim Sherds
(Sch 17 x 6 top, x 9 bottom)



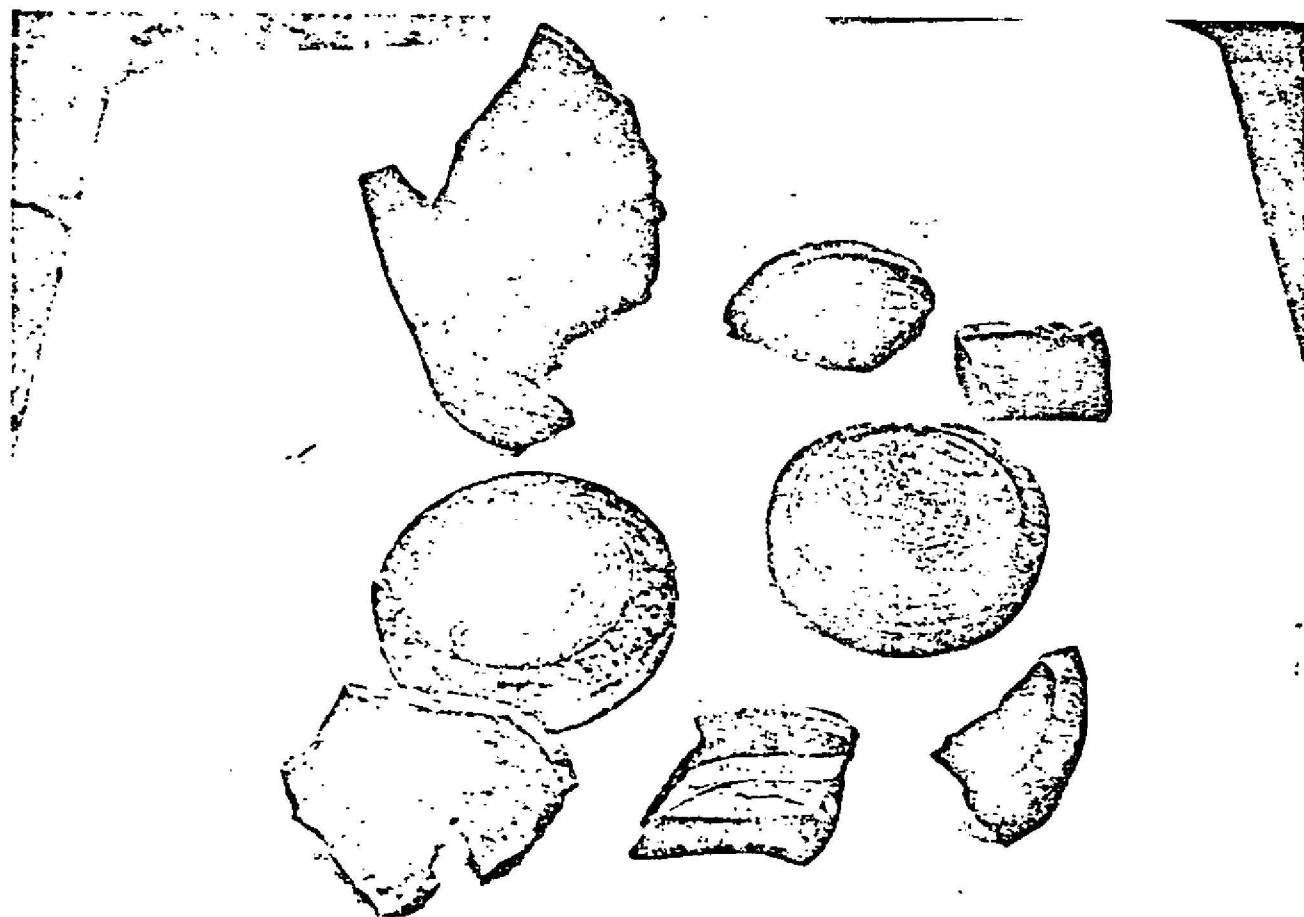


Ceramic Waster Layers (Levels 3 - 6) 4 Fulton St. Cyllindroconoidal
Vessels with open, pointed bases (Sch 17 x 5 top, x 10 bottom)





Ceramic Waster Layers from 4 Fulton St. (Levels 3 - 6) Vessels
with flat bases (Sch 17 x 4 top, x 11 bottom)



Test 2, at No. 193 Front Street

The second test was placed at the extreme back (northeast) corner of the cellar. A cement floor existed here at an elevation of 0.82 ft. Mean Sea Level, and the pit was dug $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, so the bottom was about 7 ft. below M.S.L. Hand auger tests were made to a depth of 9 ft. from the cement floor. This was the deepest of any of the tests, and the one with the most water flow at the bottom.

Again, as at No. 4 Fulton St., the north and east faces of the test were along the lines of the north and east walls of the building. However, the difference between Test 1 and this one was that Test 2 was dug almost 6 ft. below the bottoms of the walls. Along the north side of the test this revealed a rubble core or wall-base extending at least 5 ft. below the spread-footer planks. We assume this was placed in preparation for the wall itself, but it is possible that it remains from an earlier structure on the same alignment.

Below the cement floor were three layers of bricks, laid in alternating directions (i.e., top and bottom layer stretchers north-south, middle layer stretchers east-west) in a cement mortar, presumably to provide water-proofing in this deep basement. The brick and cement-mortar structure was carried part-way up the cellar wall, producing a sloping or "battered" mass which hid the bottom of the wall.

Strata at No. 193 Front St. below the bricks consisted of five levels horizontally deposited and capped by the brick and cement floor, to the excavation depth of about 7½ ft, with an auger test to about 9 ft., where stones were encountered.

The matrix of the fill consisted of two distinct material - reddish fibre and sand strata below 4 ft. which contain no ceramics, and the brownish dirt and rock layers above it which contained mid-18th century objects similar to the material in 189 Front Street. The only pearlware sherd with a known provenience came from Level 1. The other two pearlware specimens were picked up from the back-dirt during its removal by the construction crew.

This suggests that two distinct filling operations are represented in this second test: an early one against the base of the lower rubble stones of uniform material, and a subsequent one between 1 and 4 ft. from the present surface. Level 1 may represent a yet later filling related to the laying of the brick floor.

Level 1 (Lot 41) consisted of the first 12 in. beneath the brick floor. This contained almost no artifacts. Six ceramic sherds of lead-glazed redware, creamware, and pearlware, and one piece of window glass and a bottle sherd were all that was recovered.

A distinct black pocket of material abutted the south side of the west wall at the bottom of Level 3, and was called Level 3 A (Lot 14). It contained a large portion of the artifactual material from this test. This material was trowelled out by

hand by the archaeologists. It contained 16 sherds of creamware, 1 sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware, 4 sherds of grey stoneware, and 4 sherds of Chinese porcelain with both underglaze blue and gilt overglaze. It also contained the only marked tobacco pipe stem found during the test excavations, from W. Morgan of Liverpool, probably a 19th century firm.

Levels 2 and 3 combined consisted of grey-brown sand with a band of large rocks near the top, and a pocket of plaster and brown sand above them. Ceramics were:

Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	18
Stoneware			1

an overglaze enamelled dish (cross-mended),
decorated in red, gold and black flowers and a
dragon motif.

Level 4 (Lot 28) extended from 4 ft. to 5 ft. below the surface datum, and included the bottom of the grey brown silty sand and the top of the reddish fibre strata. In it (probably from the silty sand) were the following ceramics:

Stoneware		1
Redware		1
Porcelain	Type 39	1660-1800
Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820
		3

Also found were two tobacco pipe stems with 4/64 in. and 5/64 in. diameters.

Below this was level 5 (Lot 42), (5 ft. to 8 ft. +)
which contained no ceramics but yielded one complete early style

shoe, an elk mandible, and a piece of oakum. The matrix in Level 5 was the alternating strata of reddish fibre and chips and grey sand.

Interpretation of these strata is not as obvious as at the 1st test, partly because of the deep rubble "wall base" underneath the spread-footer planks (which may be a foundation for the wall, or may be earlier and not directly related). The preferred explanation is that already given, with the lowest strata (the alternating reddish fibre and grey sand) being earliest fill against the wall base, followed by the brownish dirt and rock (including the black pocket of artifacts) against the same base, and possibly a third fill directly related to the "waterproof" brick and cement mortar floor.

If the loose rubble "wall base" existed before the wall was built, then everything up to Layer 1 may be fill from "Land Making" (the rubble stones then being a bulk-head or divider in the filling process), and the upper, brown dirt layer 1 represents excavation of a shallow wall trench, and back filling against the spread-footer planks. In this case, the underlying rubble core was fortuitously located, and the north wall of No. 192 Front St. built on top of it.

An overall impression of the datable ceramics suggests an earlier period than at No. 4 Fulton Street, especially if the

three pearlware sherds (one from Layer 1 and two from back-dirt moving) are omitted from the fill below 1 ft. depth. In that case the artifacts seem to be mid- to late-18th century, which is like the situation described below for No. 189 Front Street. The very few objects found in the problematic lower strata are suggestive of a relatively early (17th century ?) period, when shoe styles were narrower and elk meat was consumed, but the evidence is very scanty. It is possible that some part of the historic harbor-bottom may have been reached, although the level indicated by the borings (see Schematic Profile of Schermerhorn Row) is at least 5 ft. lower for the top of "Black Organic Silt." Another possibility is that early material was included in this fill.

81

6/15/52

6/18/52

6/20/52

6/15/52

(2)

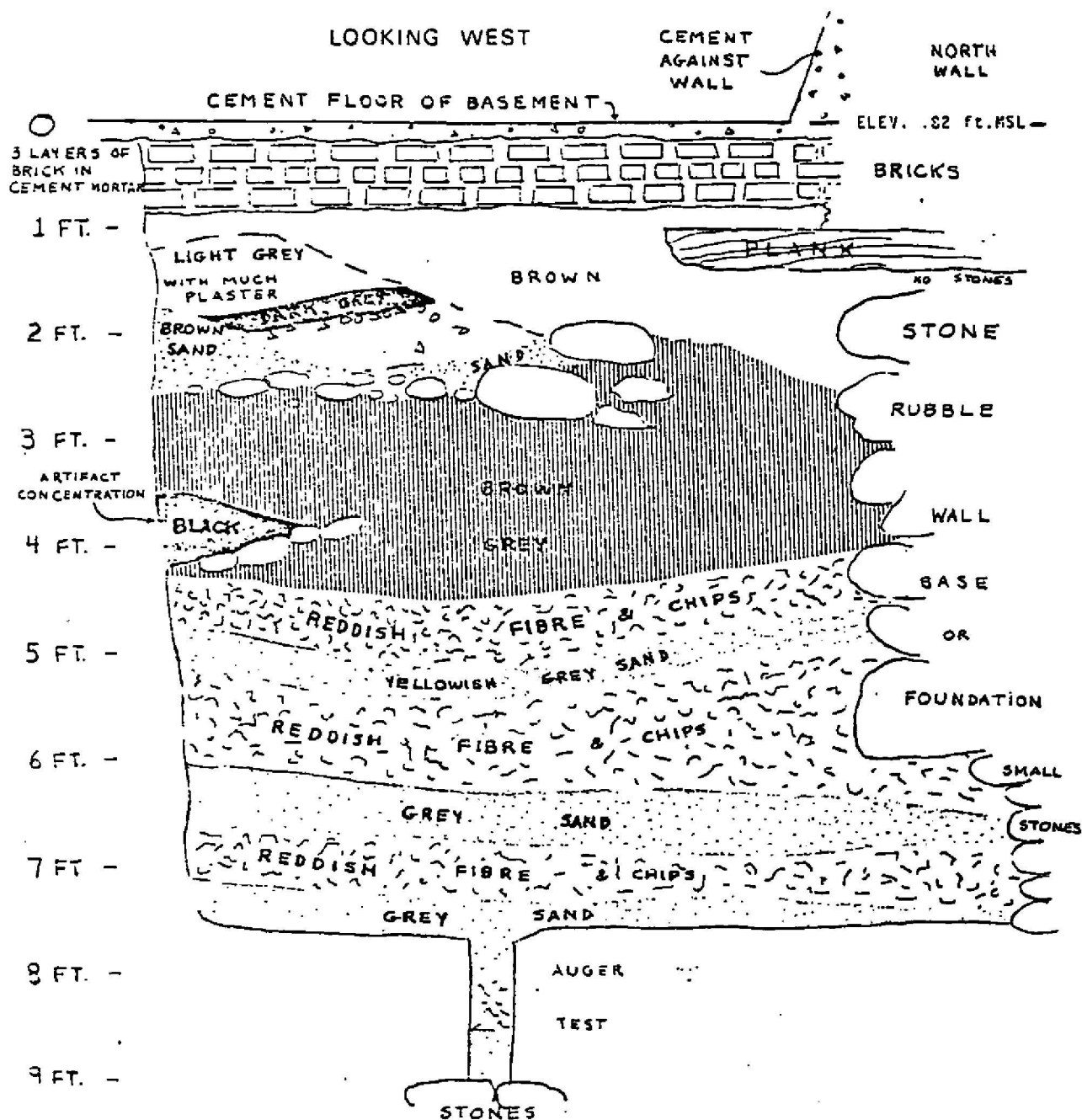
(2)

(2)

(2)

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 2

193 FRONT STREET



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STRATIGRAPH C SECTION TEST 2

193 FRONT STREET

LOOKING WEST

CEMENT
AGAINST
WALL

NORTH
WALL

LEVEL

1

CEMENT FLOOR OF BASEMENT

ELEV. .82 ft. MSL

3 LAYERS OF
BRICK IN
CEMENT MORTAR

BRICKS

0-2 ft. 1 FT. -

LOT (41)

LIGHT GREY
WITH MUCH
PLASTER

BROWN

PLANK

NO STONES

2 FT.

STONE

2 & 3

2-4 ft.

RUBBLE

(8)

3 FT. -

3-4 ft.
SOUTH
WEST
CORNER

3A

ARTIFACT
CONCENTRATION

(14)

4 FT. -

BLACK

WALL

4

4-5 ft.

BASE

(28)

5 FT. -

REDDISH FIBRE & CHIPS

OR

YELLOWISH GREY SAND

FOUNDATION

6 FT. -

5

REDDISH FIBRE & CHIPS

SMALL

GREY SAND

STONES

(42)

7 FT. -

REDDISH FIBRE & CHIPS

GREY SAND

5-8 ft.

8 FT. -

AUGER

TEST

9 FT. -

STONES

10 FT. -

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NOTE: LOT 16 IS FROM BACKFILL

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 2

64

193 FRONT STREET

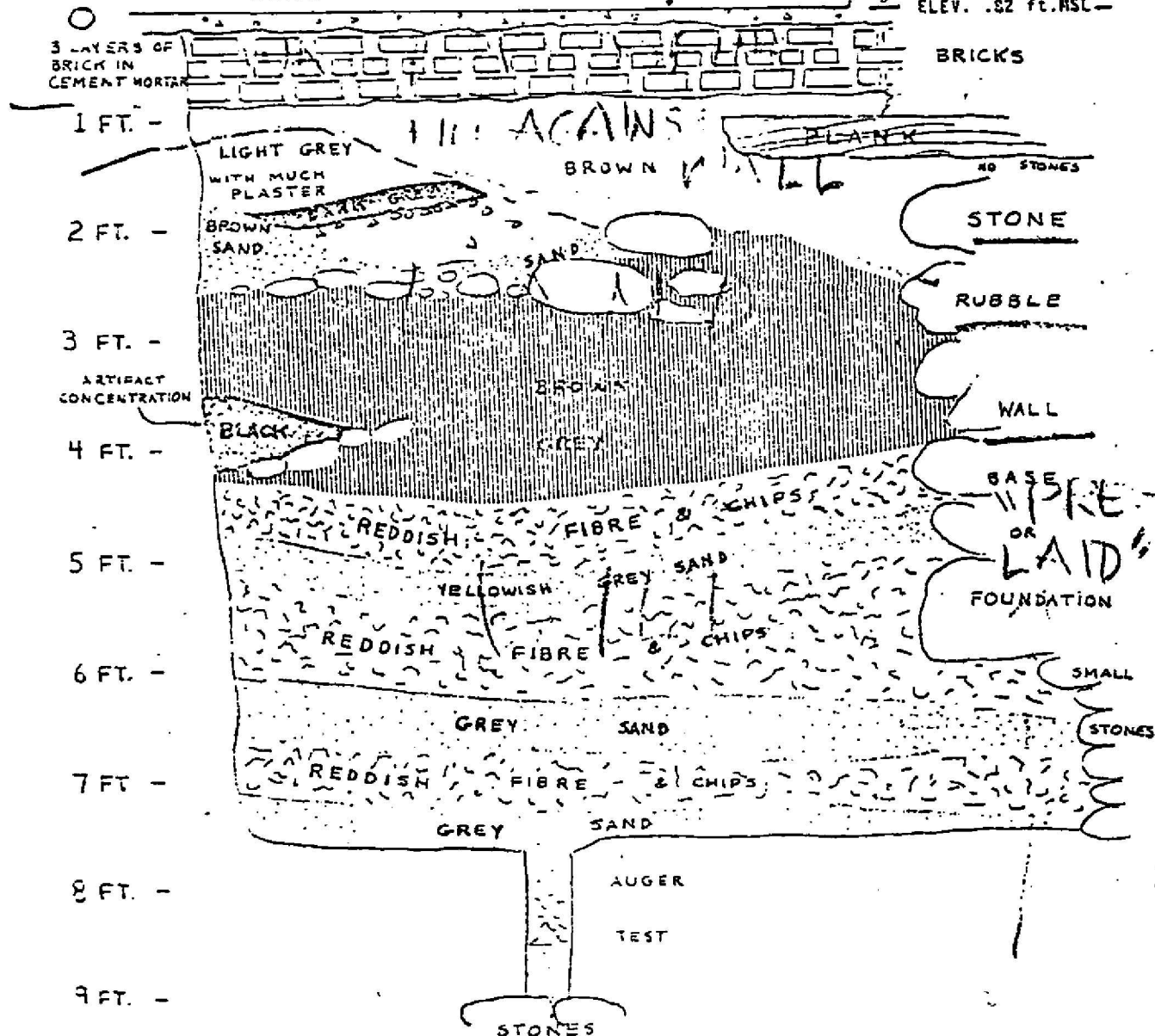
LOOKING WEST

CEMENT
AGAINST
WALL

NORTH
WALL

CEMENT FLOOR OF BASEMENT

ELEV. 32 ft. MSL



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After the flooded basement of 193 Front St. had been pumped out, and cleaned of debris, the cement floor was broken at the east end by pneumatic hammer. Under the cement were three alternating layers of brick in mortar. About 3 inches below this, planks projected from underneath the north wall. Later the ends of the planks were sawed off so that sheathing could be placed against the side wall of the pit. Pumping continued throughout the excavation (Sch 2, x5a, looking NW)



Here the underside of the "spreadfooter" planks is pictured, when the 2nd test had progressed to a lower level. Above the planks are the three layers of brick and above that cement which was placed against the wall. The planks that could be measured were 22 inches wide, between 4 and 5 inches thick, smooth on top and somewhat irregular on the bottom. Rubble filled soil is immediately beneath them (Sch 7, x 5, looking N and up).

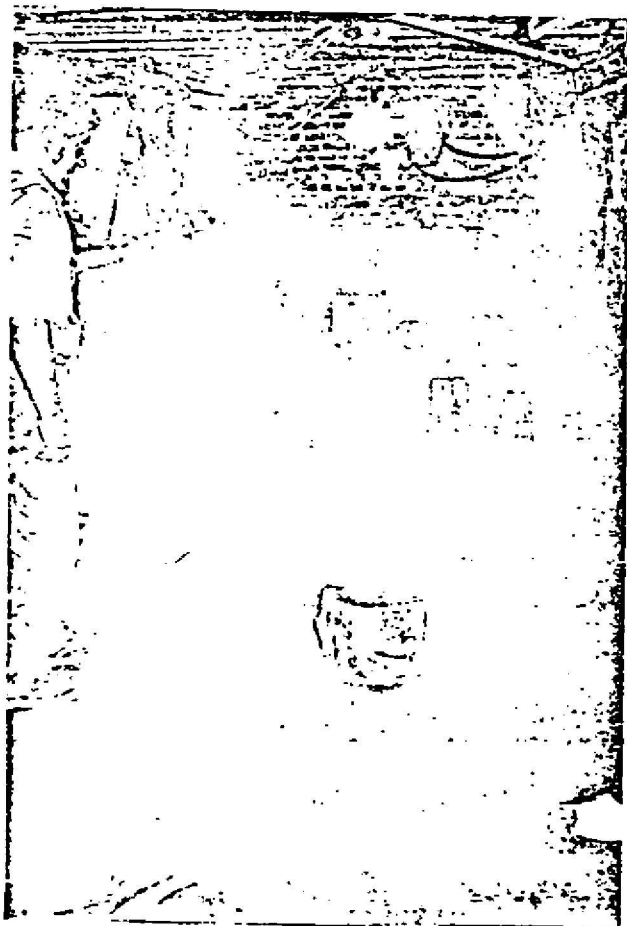
A complex stratigraphy was revealed at the west wall of the 2nd test before sheathing was put against it. The ruler extends 27" down from the surface of the cement floor. The three layers of brick are clearly visible, as is a light grey ashy lense coming from the left (Sch 2, x 6a, looking W)



As excavation at 193 Front St. extended deeper than 6 ft. below the cellar floor, it was more than 5 ft. below mean sea level. Here a member of the Spencer, White & Prentice, Inc. labor crew is adjusting one of two pump suction units needed to keep the pit from flooding. Sheathing is visible at the rear and to the right (Sch 4, x 14, looking E)



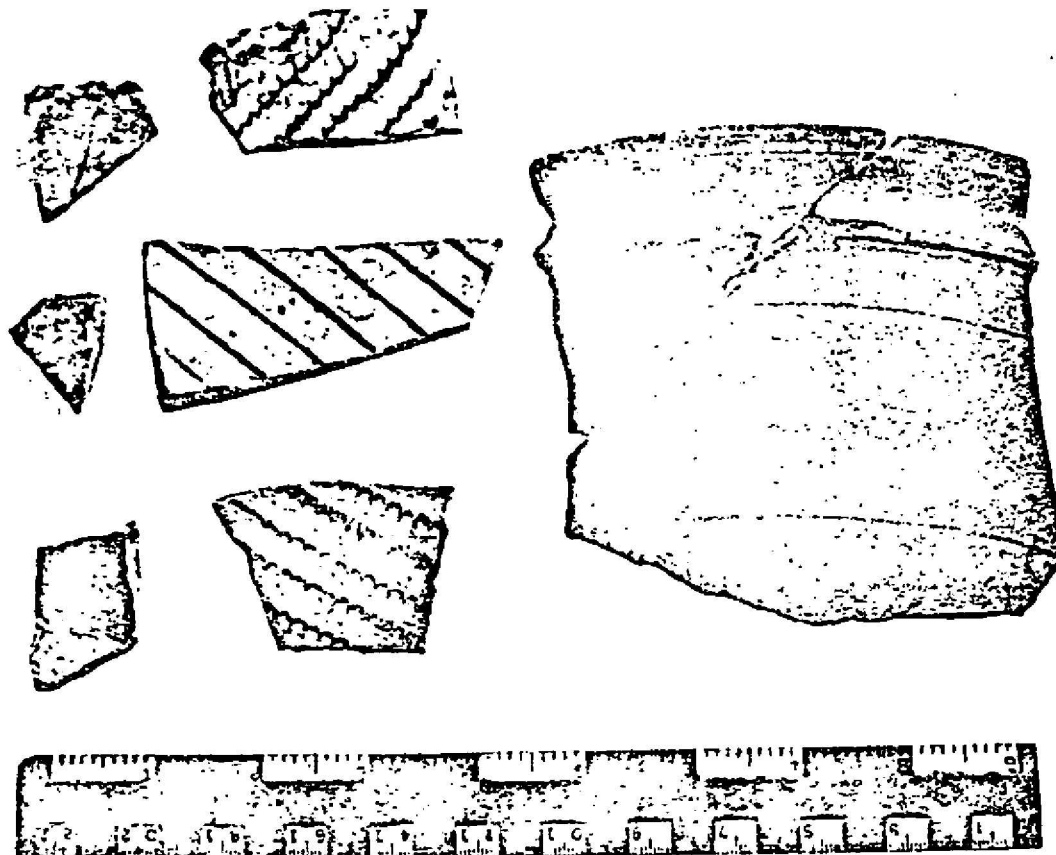
No vertical sheathing was placed on the north side of the test so that the section under the stone wall was left exposed. Here large stones of a loose boulder-rubble fill under the wall are visible (Sch 6, x 14, looking NE).



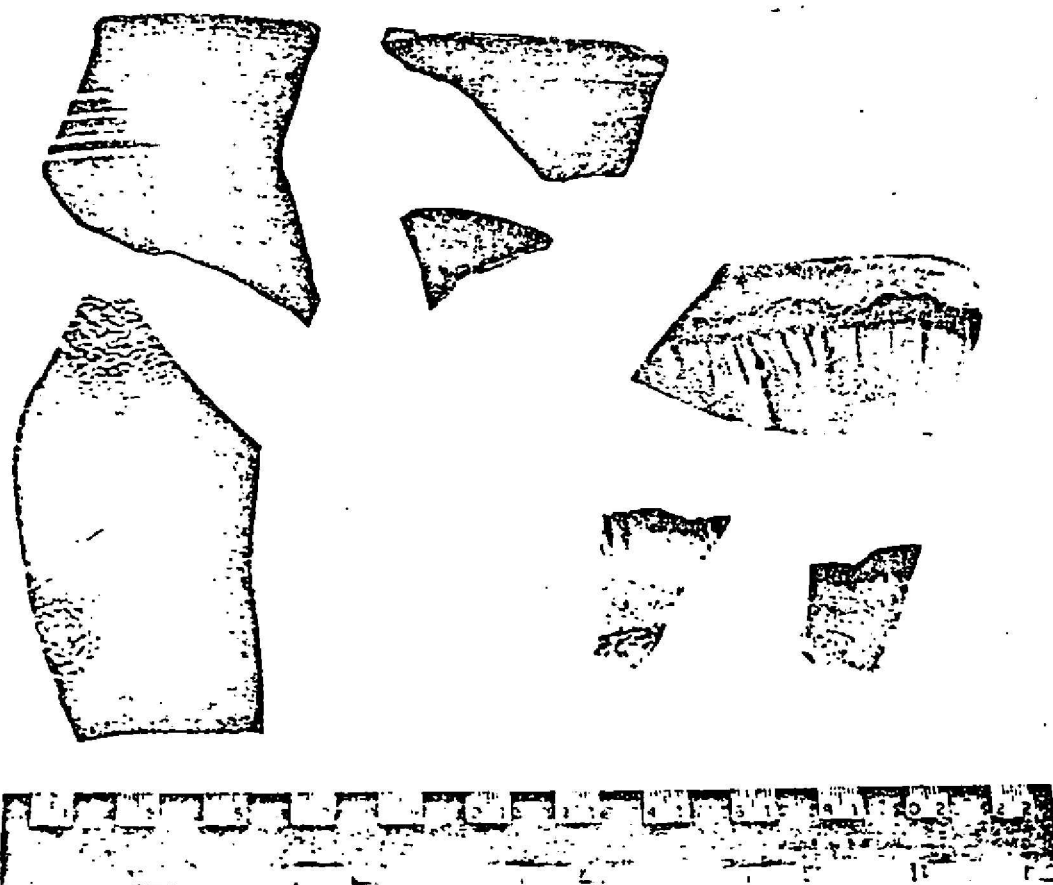
This second test occupied the entire narrow width at the back of 193 Front St. basement. Vertical sheathing was driven progressively lower as the Test pit went deeper. The laborer here is standing next to the pile of back dirt and stones which had been shovelled out, or brought up in a bucket when the pit was too deep for shovelling (Sch 6, x 13 looking E).



Excavation here was deeper than in any other tests, reaching nearly 8 ft. below the basement floor, or about 7 ft. below Mean Sea Level. In the lower part were alternating strata of grey sand and wood chips and fiber, with relatively fewer artifacts than in the rubble filled earth above it (Sch 7, x7, looking E).



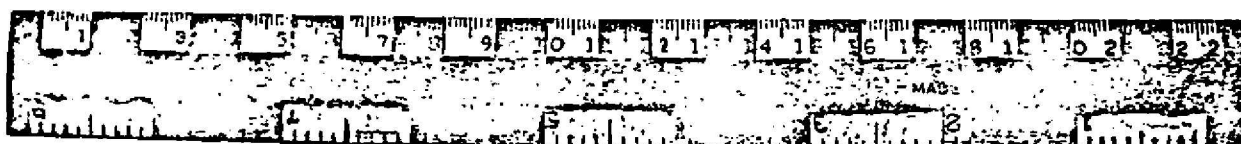
Ceramics from 193 Front St. Slipped earthenwares, and red Flower-pot fragment (right). (Sch 15 x 18)



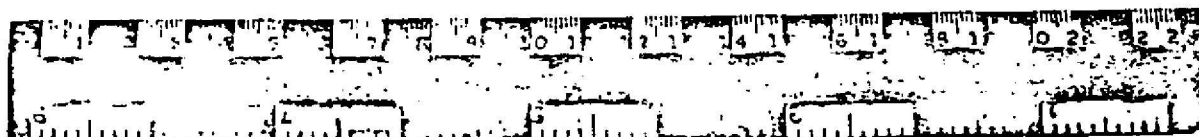
Ceramics from 193 Front St. Stoneware (top & left), Pearlware (right) (Sch 16 x 2)

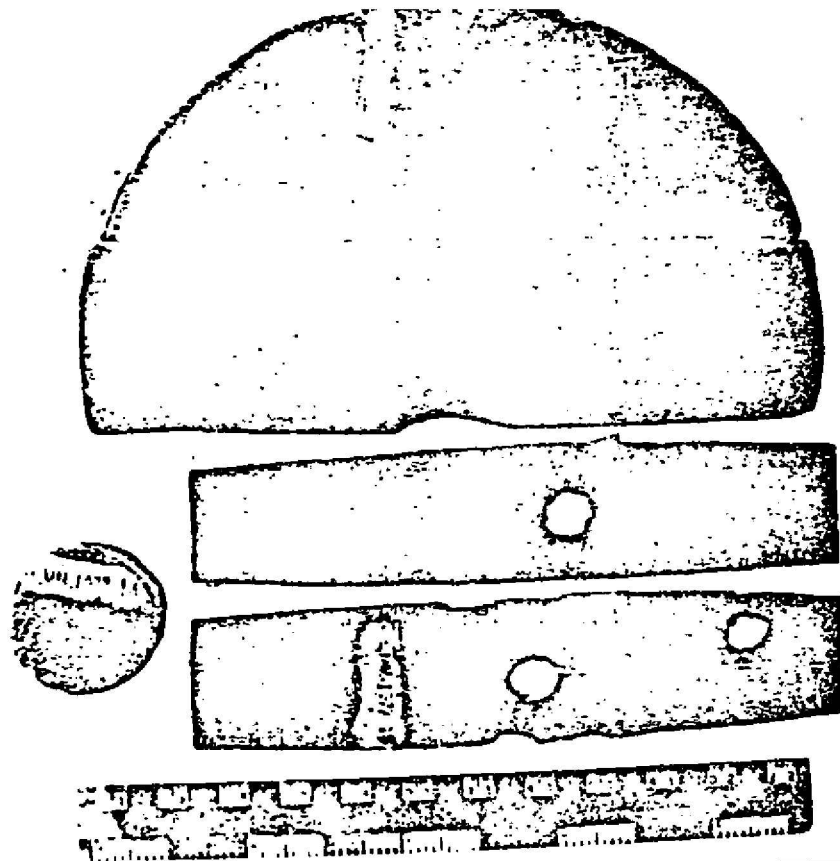


Ceramics from 193 Front St. Creamware, handpainted and molded (Sch 16 x 6)



Ceramics from 193 Front St. Porcelain. (Sch 16 x 3 top, x 4 bottom)

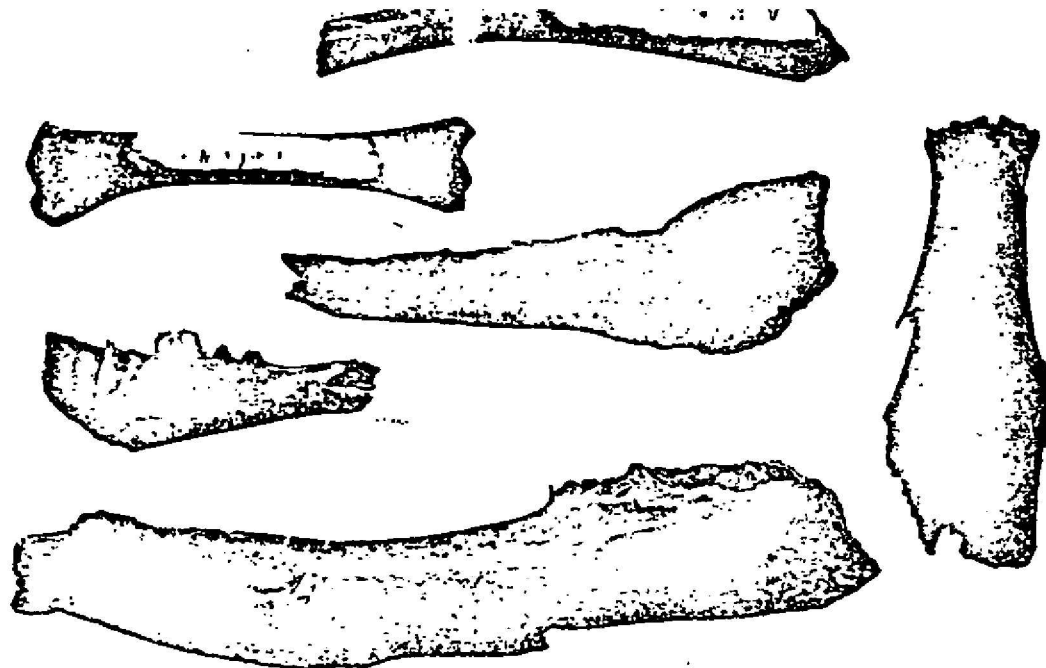




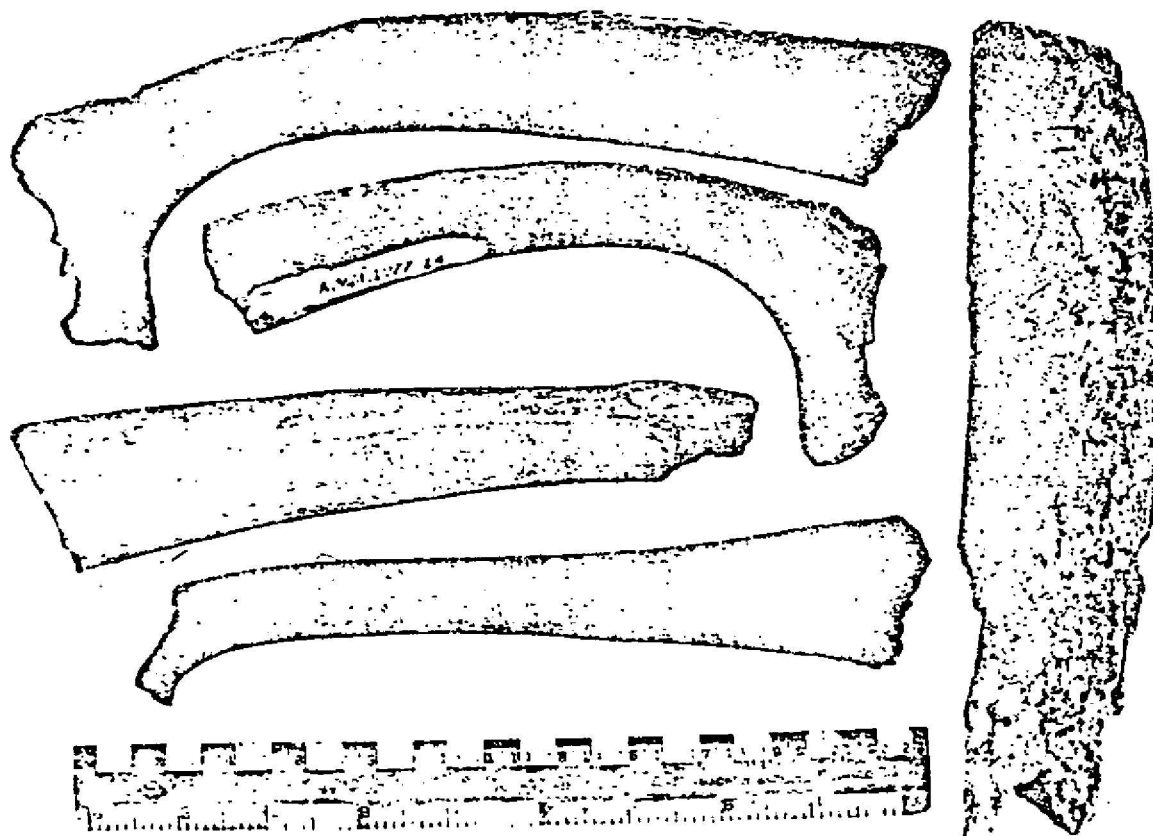
Wooden Cask parts from 193 Front St. (Sch 16 x 7)



Leather shoe from 193 Front St. (Sch 15 x 31)



Faunal Remains from 193 Front St. Elk Jaw (lower L.), Deer and two Sheep Jaws (top and center), Sheep metatarsus (upper L.)
(Sch 15 x 30)



Faunal Remains from 193 Front St. Large Rib Bones (Bos sp. ?)
Note cut ends. (Sch 15 x 29)

Test 3 at 165 John Street

Test 3 was a shallow excavation extending 64 inches at its deepest point below the cement floor of the basement of 155 John Street. The east wall of the building was the focal point of the excavation. About 5 feet below the cement surface (which was at an elevation of 2.84 ft. above Mean Sea Level) the spread-footer plank of the wall was exposed and excavation stopped. Adjacent to the east wall, three distinct strata could be distinguished. The first strata (Levels 1 and 2) in the main pit, and Level 1 in the west extension) consisted of brown loam filled with ash, an ash lens and rubble and shells, about 18" to 30" thick and roughly sloping down toward the wall.

Ceramics from Levels 1 and 2 included the following:

Redware		32	
Stoneware		4	
White Salt Glaze Stoneware, Type 16 & 43		2	(1740-'75)
Jackfield Type	Type 29	1	(1740-'1780)
Creamware	Type 22	49	(1762-1820)
Pearlware	Type 19	7	(1780-1830)
	Type 13	1	(1790-1820)
Porcelain	Type 7	2	(1790-1825)

Near the surface were two late 19th Century bottles: one bottle neck ca. 1880-1900, and a Stillwell & Company ink bottle ca. 1860-1900 (Swindell 1976). The rubble was largely roof slate fragments, red brick, and mortar.

The second visible stratum consisted of a uniform dark grey soil with a few lenses of the higher strata. Occupying most of this layer were large birthing logs. The soil around the logs was densely packed with broken ceramics. It was excavated as Levels 3, 4, and 5, plus Level 2 of the West extension (Lots 11, 12 & 22, 13 and 19), and extended from a surface depth of about 13" to an unknown depth in the West extension. Against the wall it was from about 30" to 60" deep, and stopped at the level of the spread footer planks. Diagnostic ceramics from this stratum were as follows:

Delft	Type 49	ca. 1700-1802	25
Yellowware	Type 56	1670-1795	27
Jackfield	Type 29	1740-1780	2
Castleford			3
Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	91
Wheildon	Type 33	1759-1820	1
Pearlware	Type 17	1780-1820	7
	Type 19, 20	1780-1830	21
	Type 11	1795-1840	2
	Type 12	1795-1815	9
	Type 13	1790-1820	3
Porce;ain	Type 39	1660-1800	43
	Type 7	1790-1825	3
White Salt Glaze Stoneware	Type 16, 43	1740-1775	6

Other datable material from this dark stratum included a metal button 1726-1775 (South Type 7), and three pipebowls: Type 21 (Atkinson & Oswald) ca. 1580-1710, an RT pipe ca. 1590-1740; and Type 25 (Atkinson & Oswald) ca. 1740-1800. Fragments of a square "gin" bottle of 17th Century style was also found.

Below the spread-footer plank and the cribbing logs (starting at about 60 inches below the surface) was a block muck, only about a square foot of this stratum was excavated as Level 6, Lot 20. It contained:

Delft	Type 49	ca, 1700-1802	1
Creamware	Type 22 v	1762-1820	4
Stoneware			1

There was also a copper bead, and two pipe stems (both 6/64ths) ~~7/16~~ No pearlware or other late ceramics were present.

The fill at 165 John Street test contained the highest percentage of artifactual material of any of the tests excavated and presented a situation in which enough different material was present so that we could attempt to date the different strata.

(10)
(11)
(12)

2.2%

16%

3.7%

3.7%

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(11.25)

2.9%

1.9%

1.9%

6.8%

2.3%

(22)

30%

(19)

3.7%

2.7%

8.5%

(30)

7.2%

27

(31)

14%

43

(23)

1.3%

1.3%

4

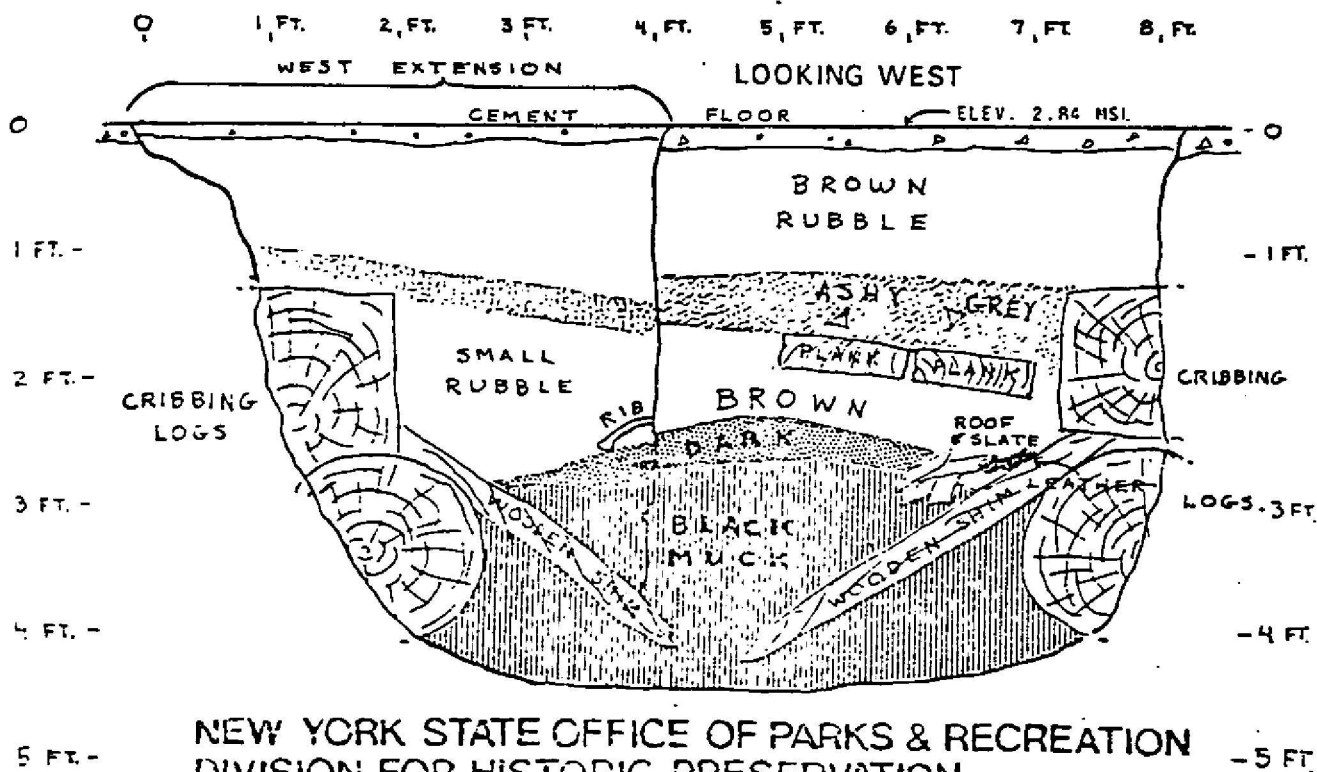
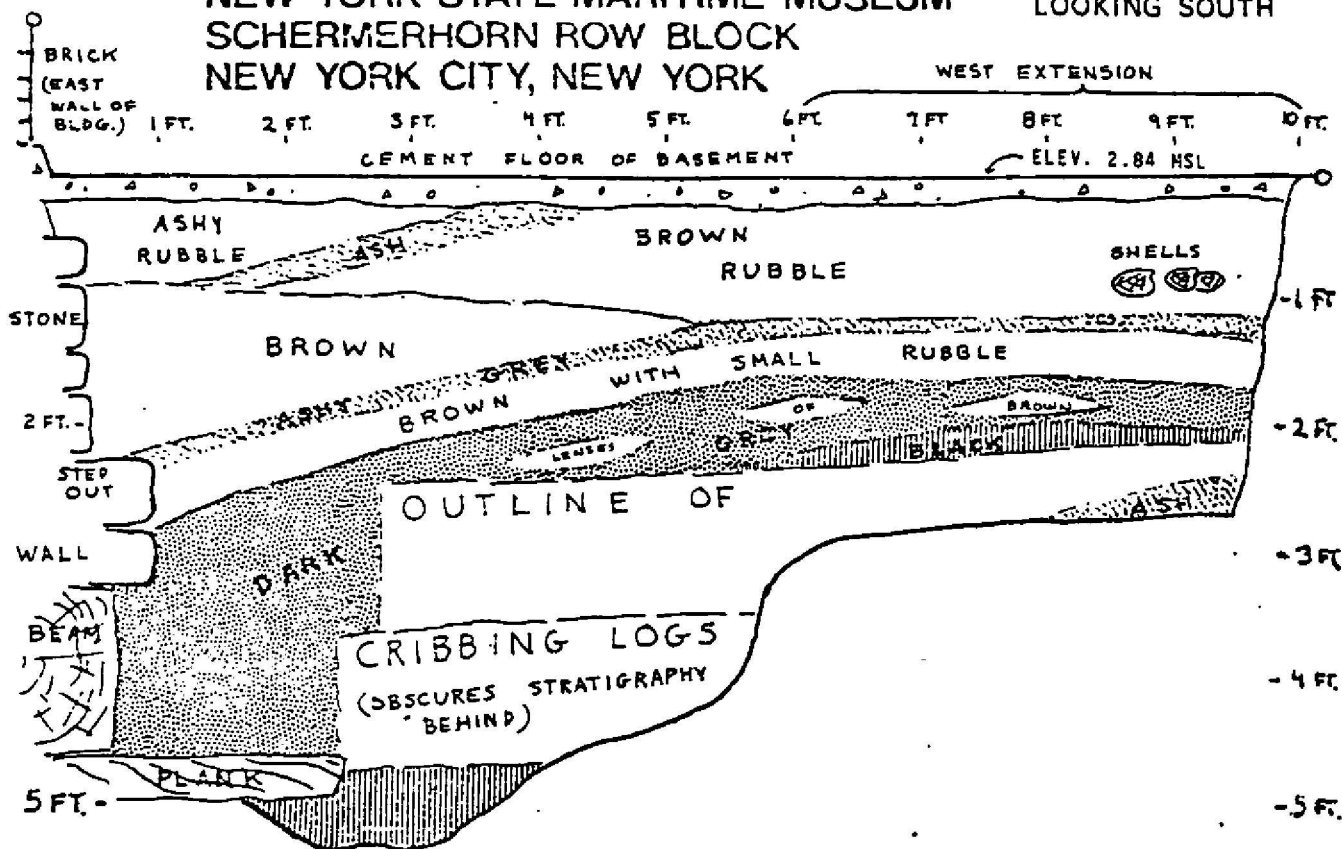
1

FLANKS { (44)

165 JOHN STREET

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LOOKING SOUTH

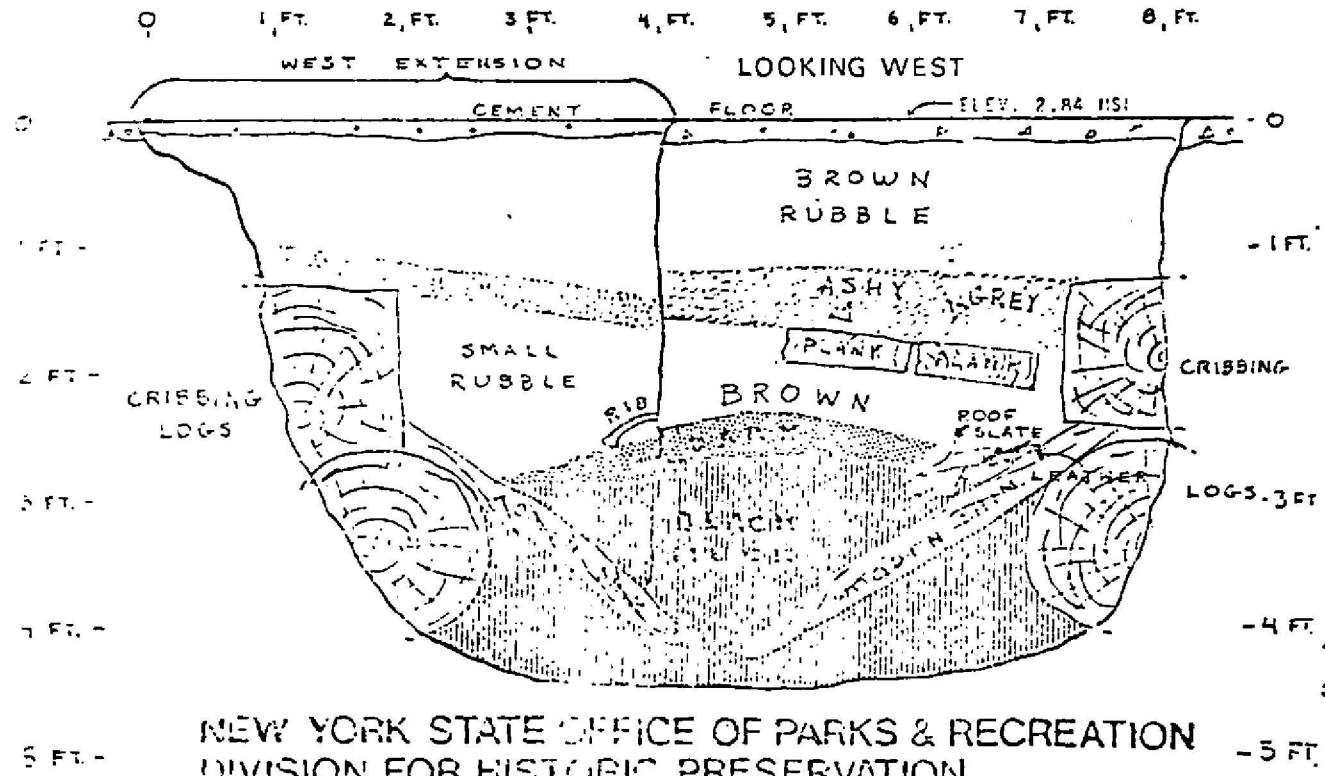
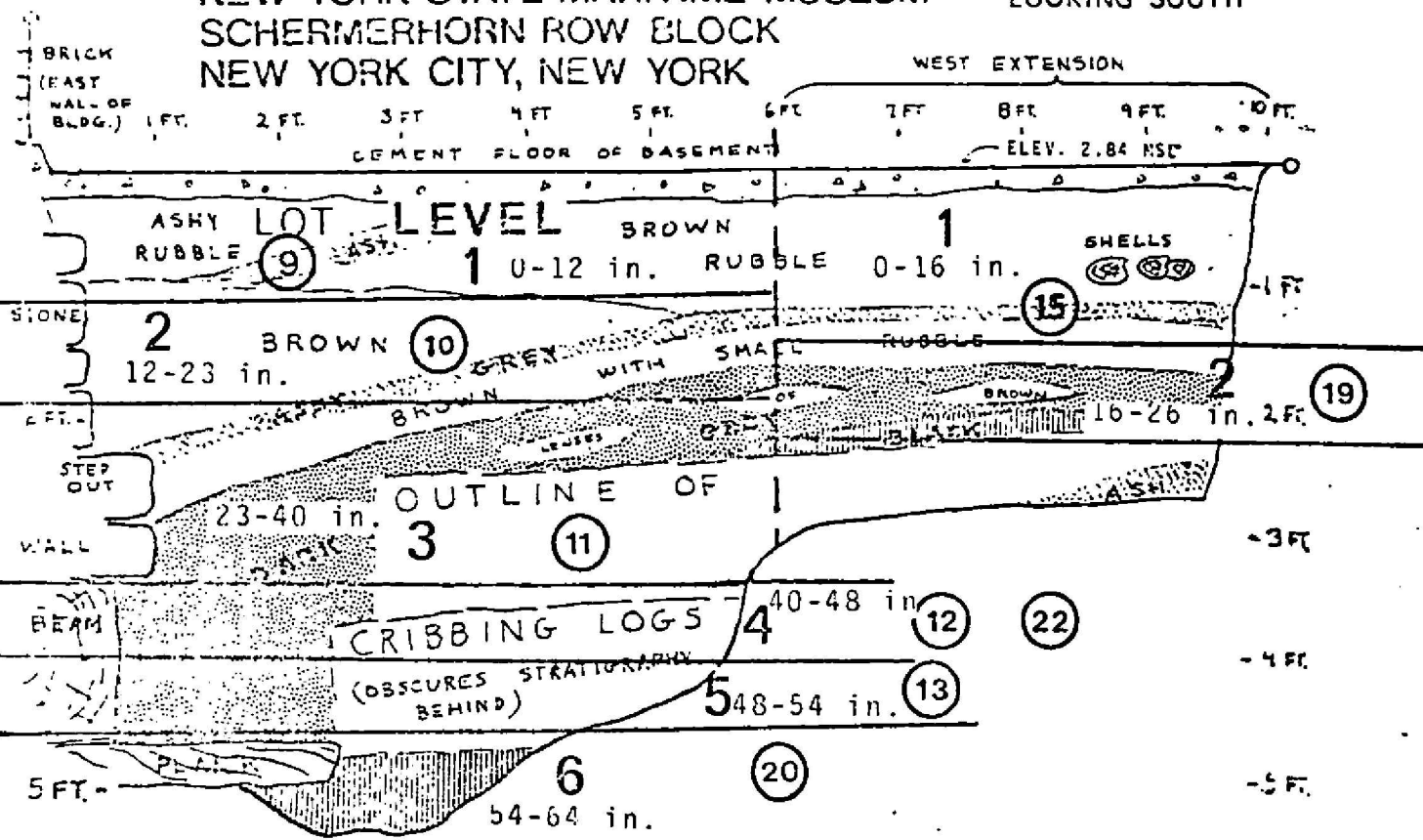


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

LOOKING SOUTH



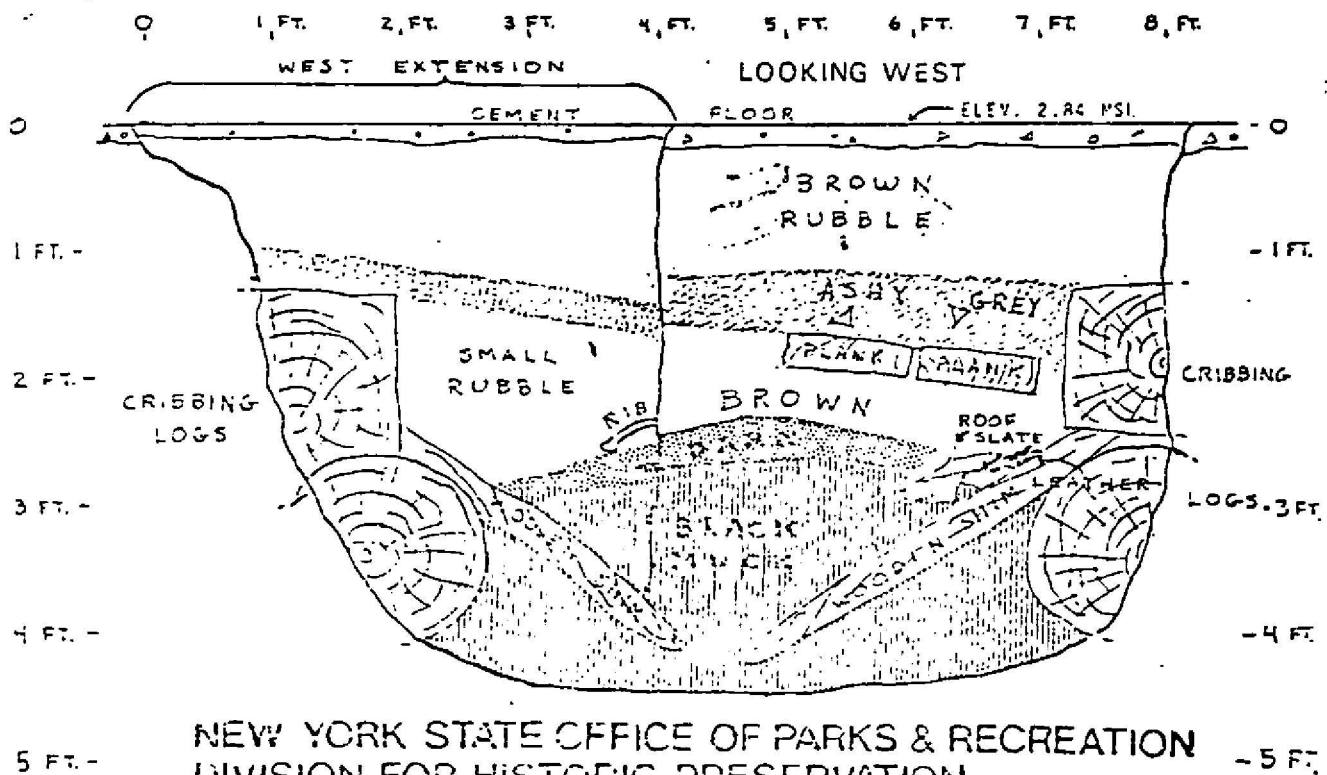
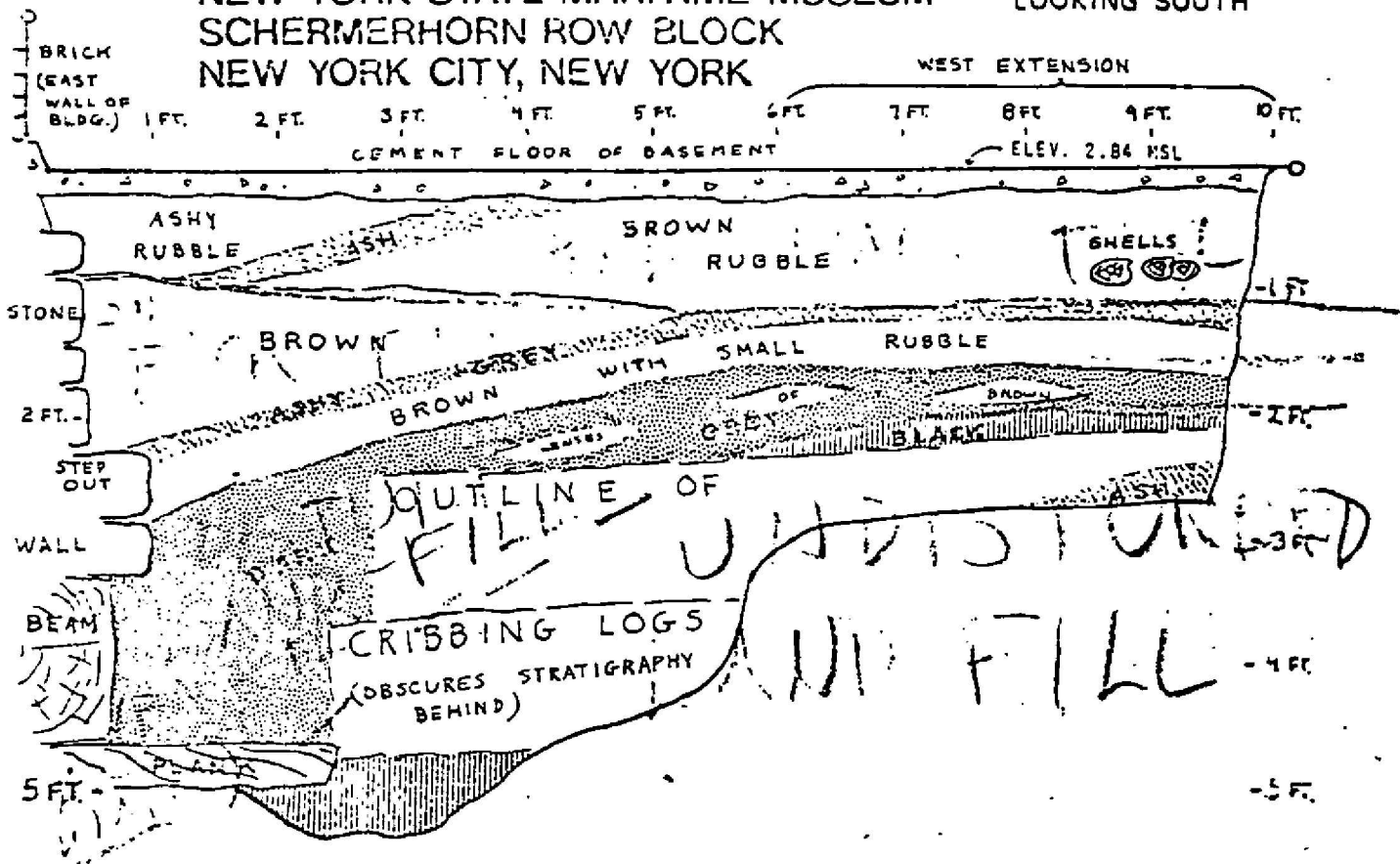
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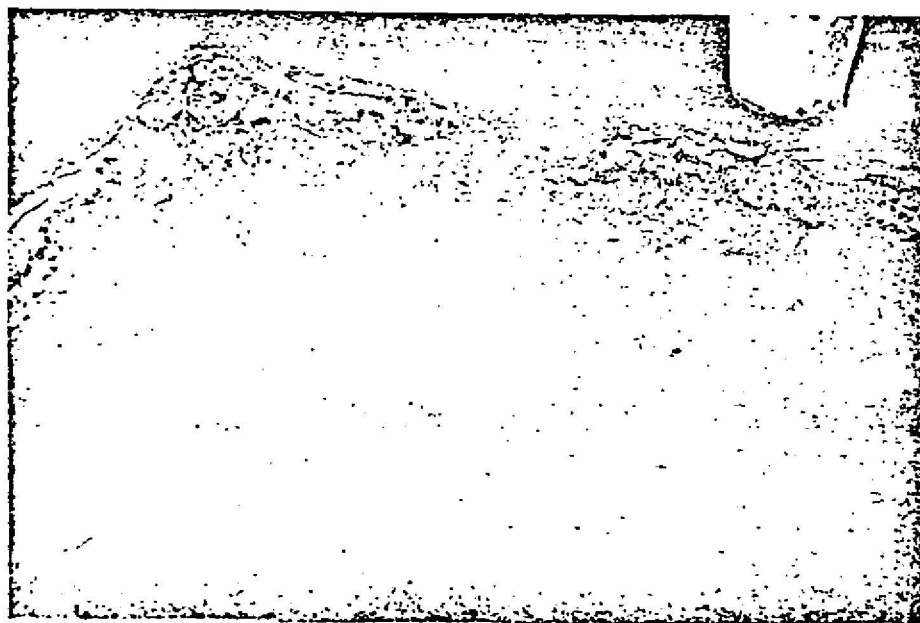
Excavation in 165 John Street (the 3rd Test) revealed large cribbing logs running east-west. This picture shows the SW extension of the test, with two large logs extending from it, along the south wall of the test. (Sch 6, x 4, looking SW).



Two more cribbing logs lay along the north wall of the 3rd Test, behind the laborer shovelling out fill, where it is being examined for artifacts by the Archaeological Assistants. (Sch. 6, x 5, looking NE).



Cribbing logs were also exposed in the center of Test 3, between those along the north and south walls. The view here shows cribbing in the SW extension (Sch 6, x 17, looking NW).



Ends of cribbing logs at the north wall showed sawed ends (Sch 7, x 2, looking NW).



Soft wet fill in Test 3 collapsed at the projecting corner of the SW extension. This picture shows the ashy, rubble filled soil, and an arched lense of darker fill, below which is a large bos rib bone. (Sch 6, x 8, looking W).



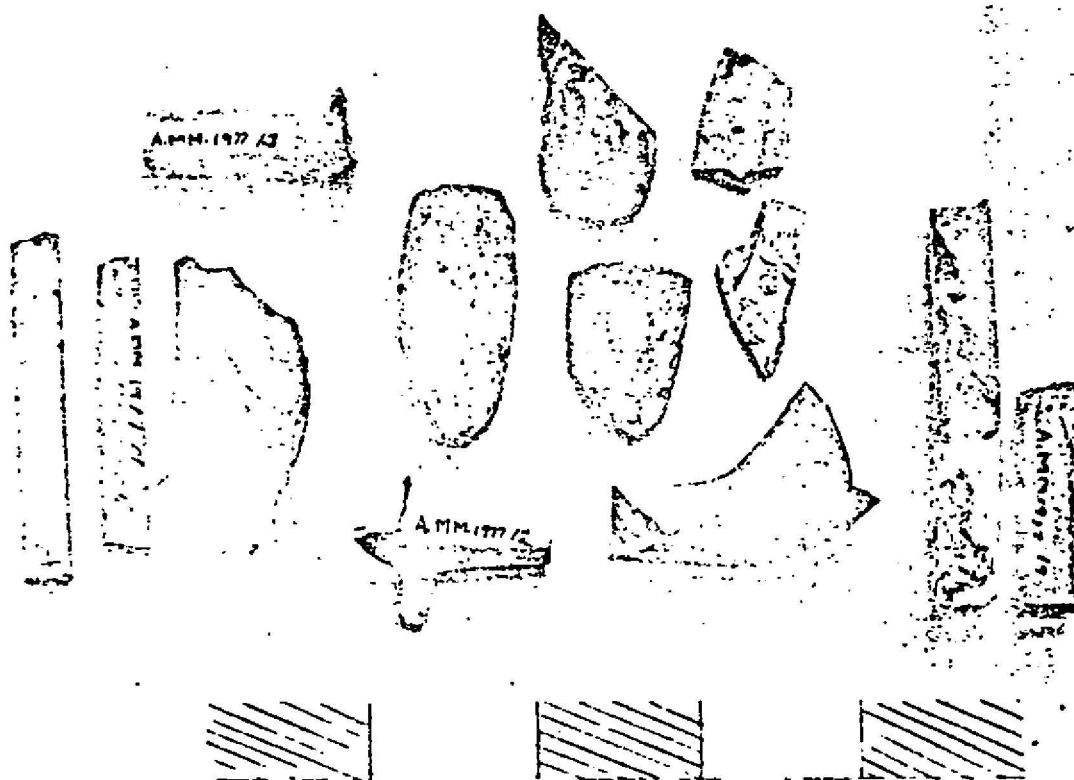
The east brick wall of the building in 165 John St. was built like the walls found in 4 Fulton Street, with a stone foundation resting on a longitudinal beam about 15 inches square, below which 4 inch thick spread-footer planks projected at right angles to the wall and beam. The planks extend to the end of the large cribbing logs along the south wall of Test 3 (Sch 7, x 18 looking SE).



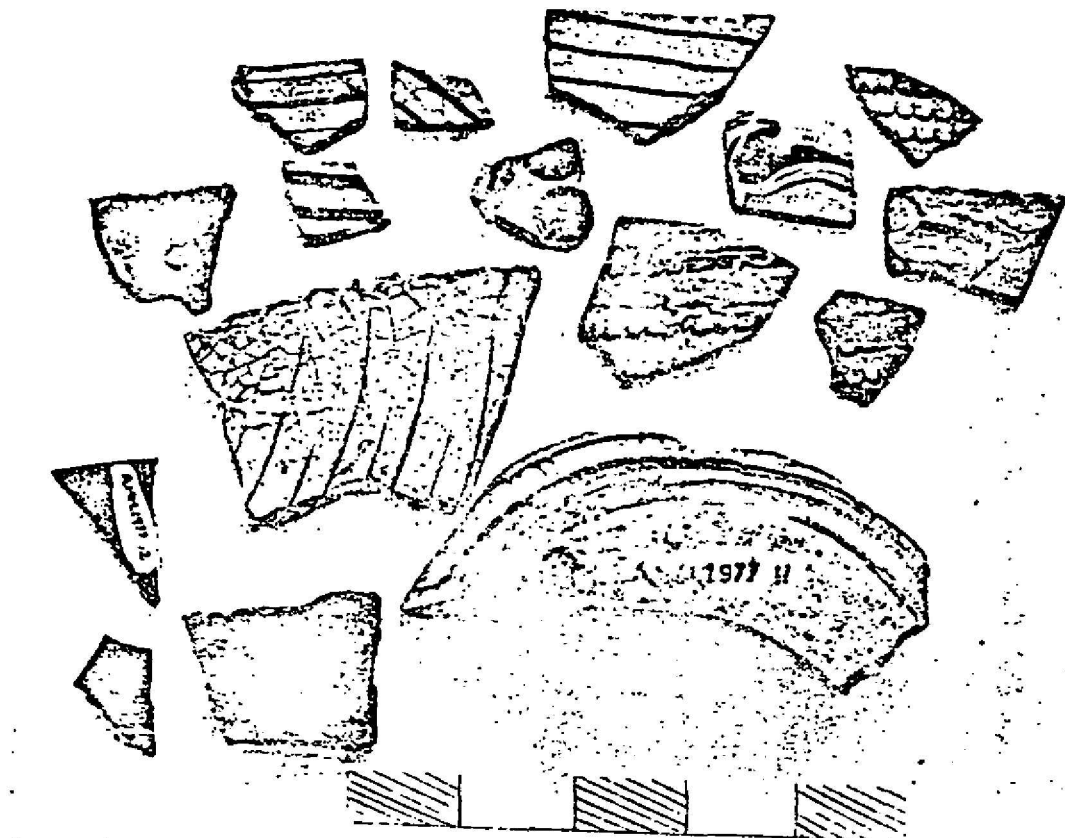
In the corner of the SW extension of Test 3 another arching stratum of darker soil above decomposing wood shims abutted the lower of the two large cribbing logs, separating lighter, ash-filled deposits (Sch 7, x 9, looking SW).



Ceramics from 165 John St. Delft tile and vessel sherds (Sch 14 x 32)



Kaolin Tobacco Pipe Bowl and Stem fragments, 165 John St.
(Sch 14 x 38)



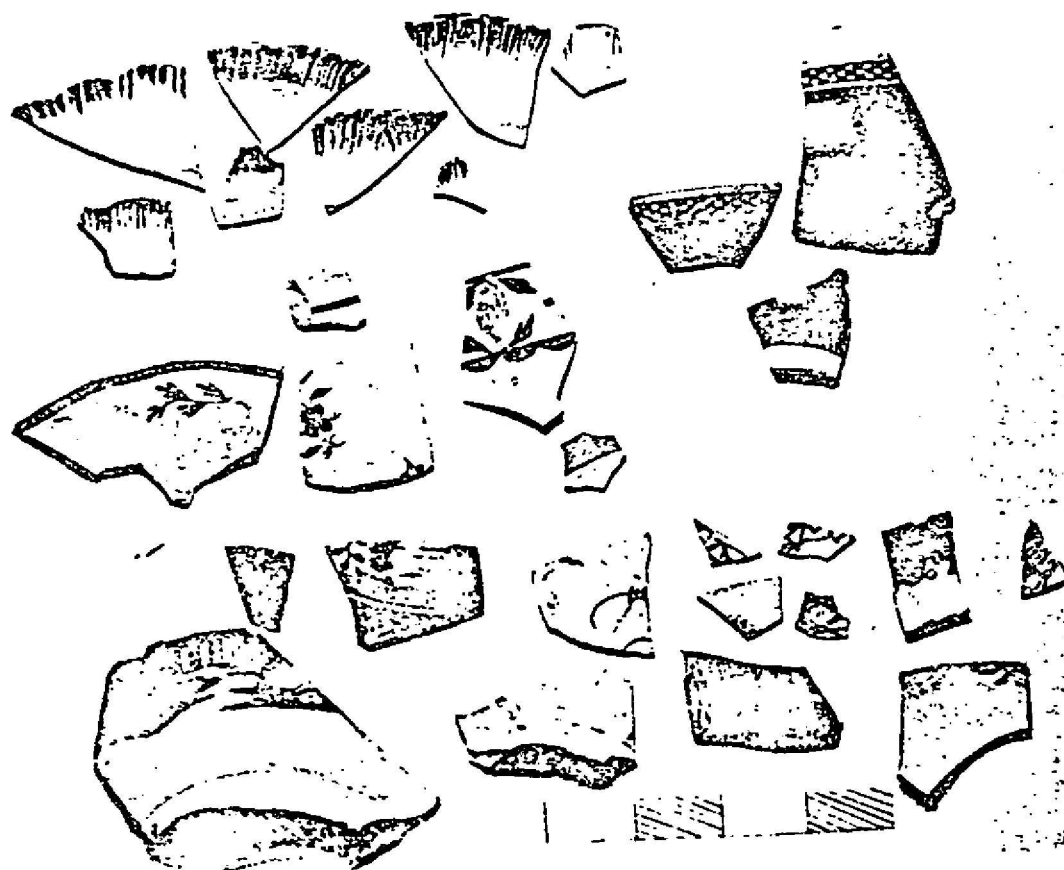
Ceramics from 165 John St. Yellow and Slipped Earthenware Sherds
(Sch 14 x 37)



Ceramics from 165 John St. Redwares. (Sch 13 x 33)



Ceramics from 165 John St. Creamware Sherds. (Sch 14 x 36)



Ceramics from 165 John St: Pearlware Sherds. (Lam-Hope 4 x 2)

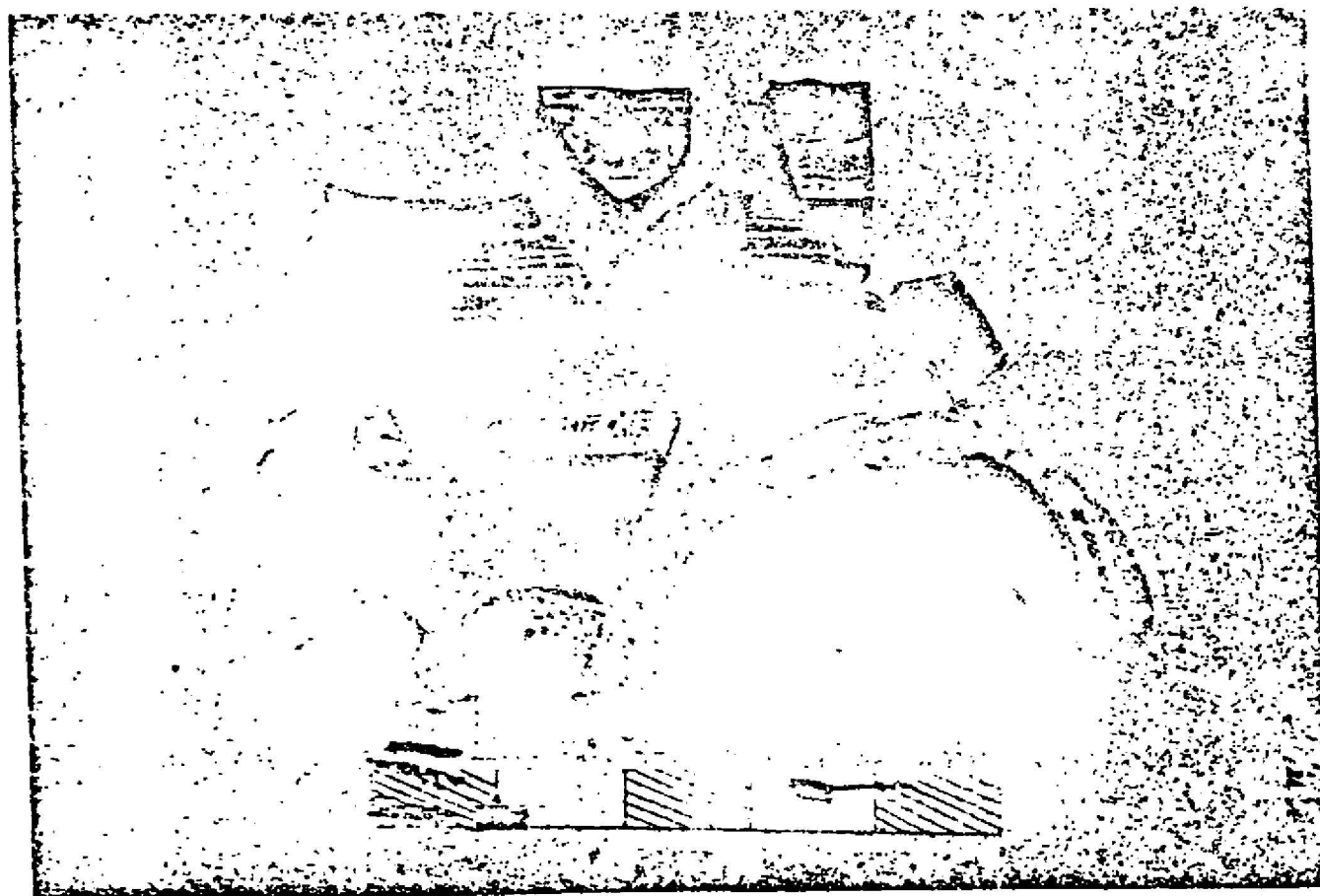


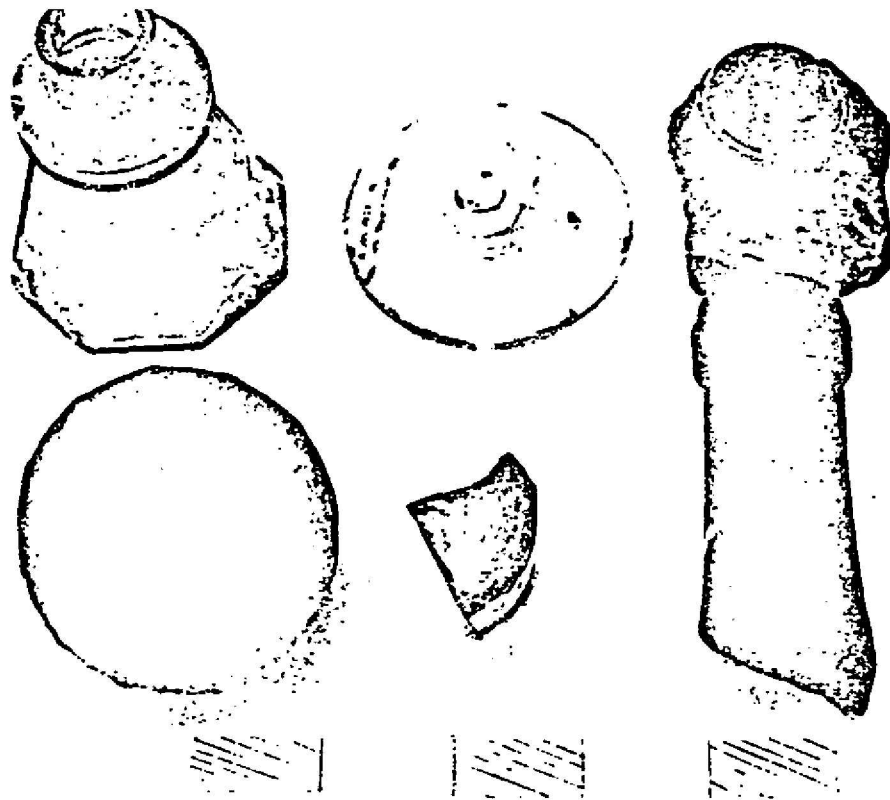
Ceramics from 165 John St. Stoneware. (Sch 14 x 34 top, x 35 bottom)



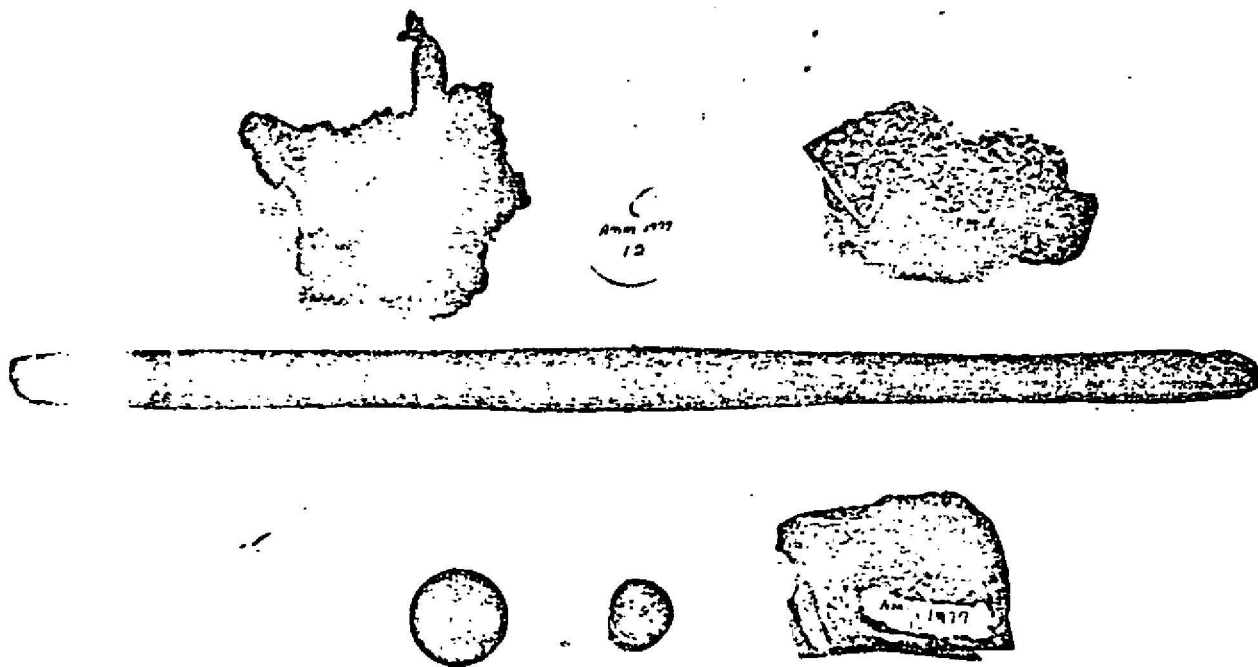


Ceramics from 165 John St. Chinese Porcelain (Lam-Hope 4 x 4 top,
x 5 bottom)

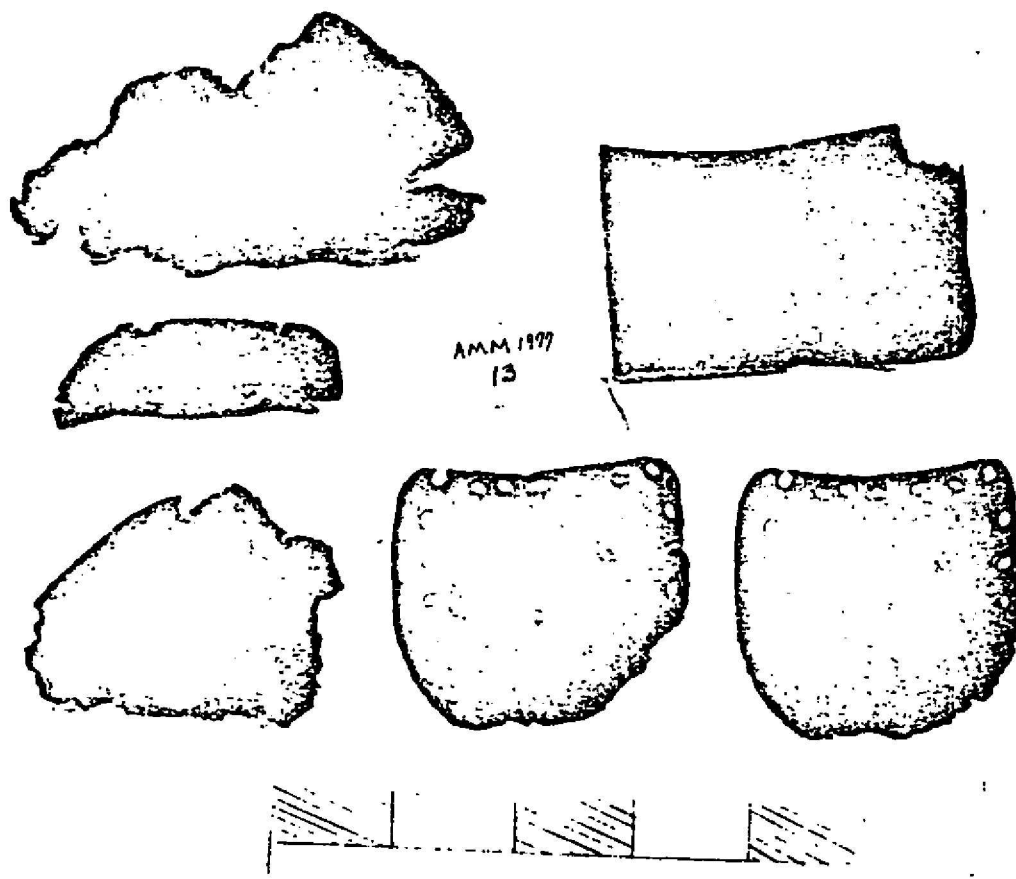




Glass from 165 John St. Ink Bottle (upper L.) reads Stillwell & Company (latter half of 19th C.) Dark Green Bottle Base (lower L.) is octagonal. (Sch 15 x 22)

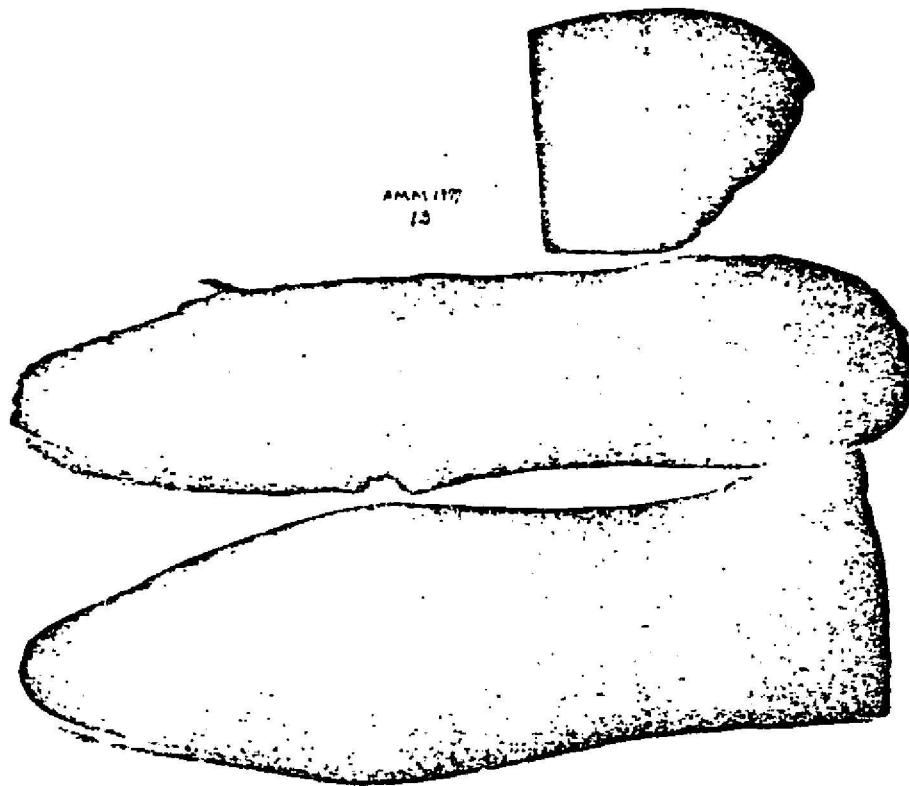


Miscellaneous Objects from 165 John St. (Top) Lumps of Conglomerate. (Middle) Wooden Chair Rung. (Bottom) Button (1726-1776 type), Cor and Coconut Shell fragment. (Sch 15 x 23)

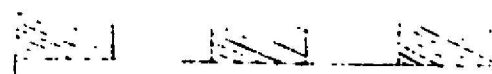


165 John St. Shoe Leather. (Sch 15 x 24 top, x 25 bottom)

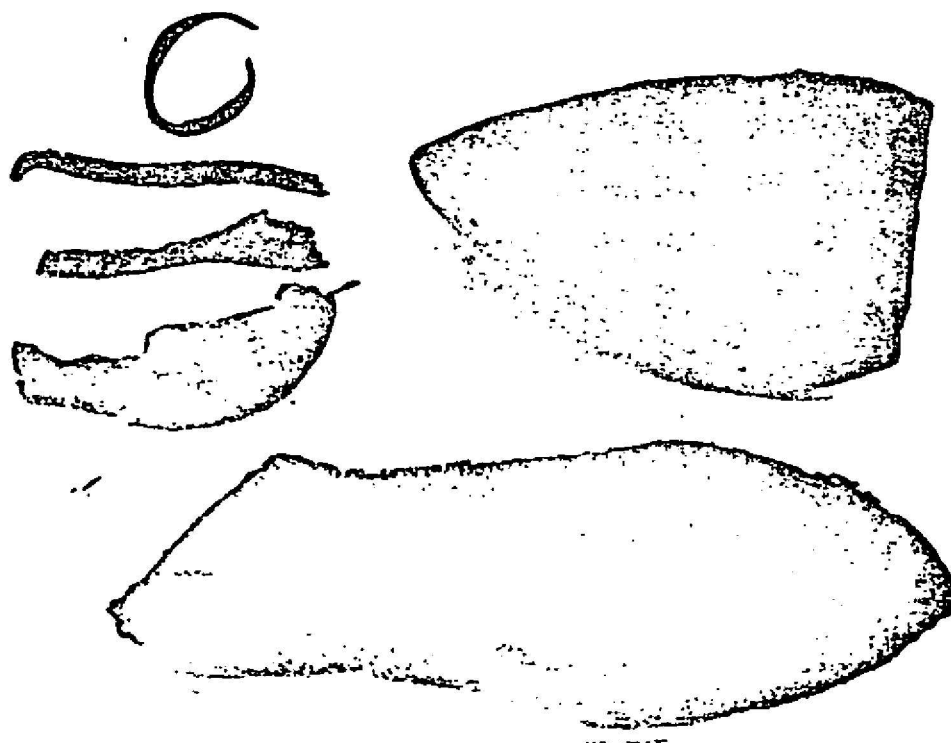


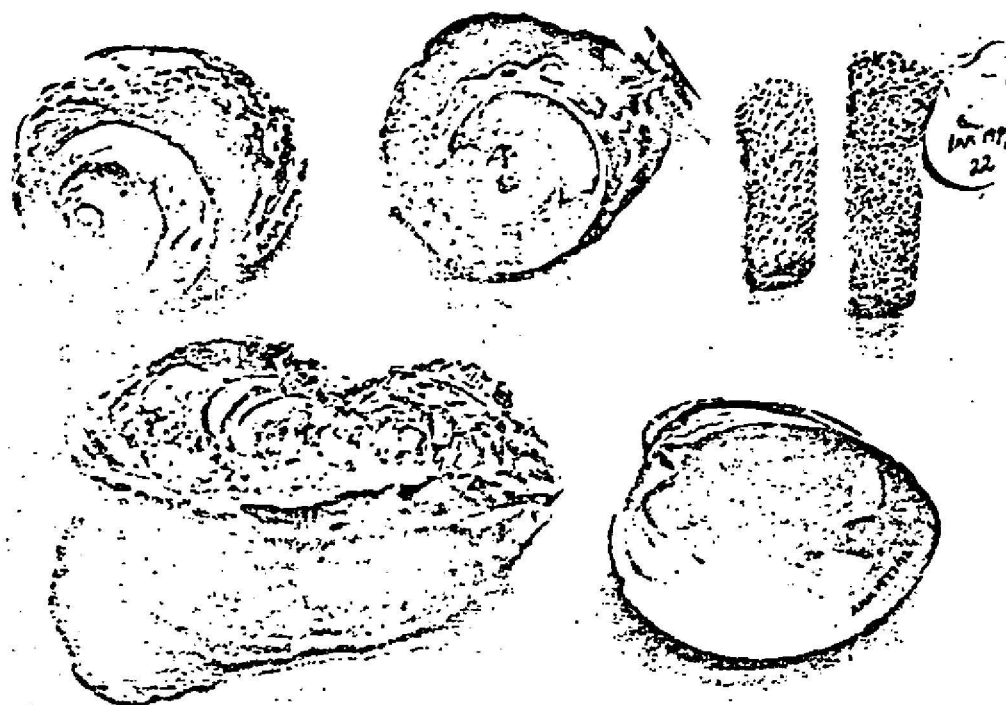


APR 1977
13



165 John St. Shoe Leather. (Sch 15 x 26 top, x 27 bottom)





Shell from 165 John St. (Left to Right, top) two Turbine shells, (Turbo sp.), two fragments of Staghorn Coral (Madrepora cervicornis), all from Caribbean waters. (bottom) joined Oyster bivalve (Crassostrea virginica ?), and Clam (Venus mercenaria ?), both local.
(Sch 15 x 21)

Test 4, at No. 18 Fulton St.

This small test was one of two in which structural information was produced with relatively little removal of significant artifact bearing soil, so consequently there are few finds, and minimal stratigraphy. Test 4 was placed next to a supporting column in No. 18 Fulton St. The first foot (Level 1, Lot 38) was excavated without archaeological supervision, from a ground floor cement slab at an elevation of 6.39 ft. Mean Sea Level. Some finds were saved by the construction crew, and some taken from back dirt. These included a non-diagnostic piece of red earthenware with dark glaze on the interior, a piece of plain creamware (latter third of the 18th century) and a 19th century sherd of ironstone. Also of 19th century origin was a clear glass salt shaker marked "PATENTED NATHAN & WIGHT." All this was in a dark soil matrix.

Under that, from 1 ft. to 3½ ft. depth, was light brown soil filled with cement, mortar, and fine rubble fragments, which graded to whitish near the bottom (Level 2, Lot 20 A). This contained only four ceramic sherds and two pieces of window glass. Two of the sherds were generalized creamware (Type 22, date range 1762-1820), and two were blue and white hand-painted pearlware (Type 17, date range 1780-1820). On this very scanty evidence we can postulate a late 18th-early 19th century date for this lower, rubbly, fill.

Test 5, at No. 171 John Street.

A test was made approximately in the center of the open basement space at No. 171 John St., along a line where there was once a wall between two of the ca. 1811 structures which preceded the 1849-'50 building that is there now. The wooden floor here is at 5.32 ft. Mean Sea Level. Under it was an open space, which was designated Level 1, but no artifacts were recovered from the thin layer of rubble at the bottom. From 2 ft. to nearly 3 ft. was a brick floor, probably placed as water-proofing. Like the floor in No. 193 Front St. it was three bricks thick, but it differed from that in how the bricks were laid. The upper and middle courses were on edge, and the lower course laid flat. In all three courses the stretchers ran north-south, and were laid in a brownish cement or cement mortar. This brick flooring was called Level 2.

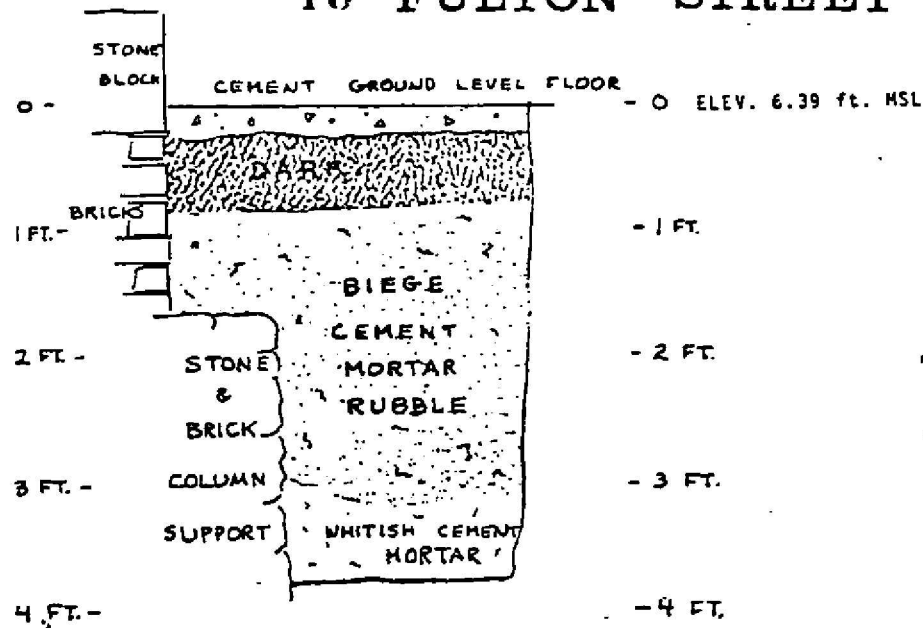
Under the bricks was a medium brown soil which was also included in the designation Level 2 (Lot 13). The diagnostic ceramics from this lot were the following type:

Redware	Type		3
Stoneware			2
Yellowware	Type 56	ca. 1670 - 1795	1
White Salt-glazed Stoneware	Type 16	1740 - 1765	1
Creamware	Type 22	1762 - 1820	12
Pearlware	Type 20	1780 - 1830	1
" Polychrome	Type 12	1795 - 1815	1
Ironstone	Type 3	1813 - 1900	3

Also present were four tobacco pipe stems, one with 4/64th in. bore and three with 5/64th in., and two liquor bottle portions that were of styles dating to the very late 18th century. The overall impression this gives is that of debris from the period typical of the eastern end of the site block (as defined at Tests 1 and 7, ca. 1790 - 1810), disturbed in the 19th century when ironstone was common. This interpretation is in conformance with the 1849-'50 date for the present building. When the top of the 1811 stone wall was exposed, excavation was stopped. Consequently, none of the lower strata which were examined in the five major tests were penetrated here.

LOOKING
WEST

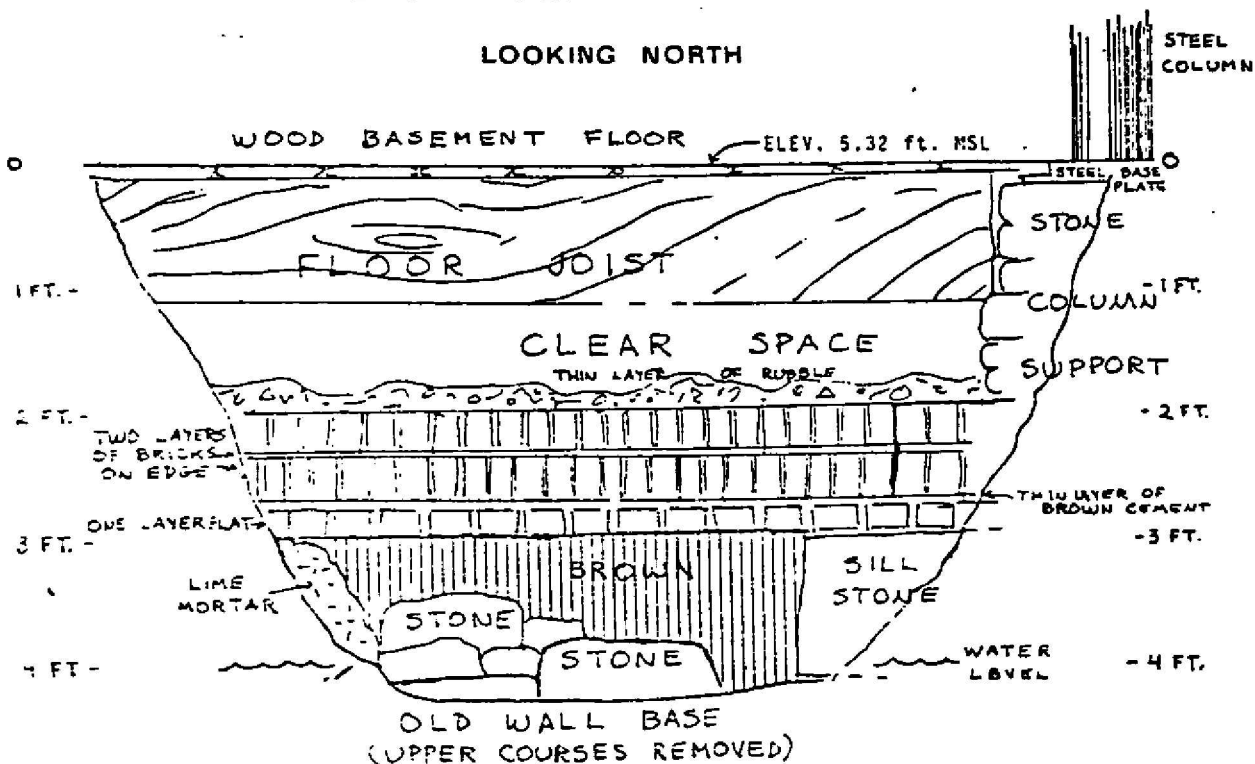
18 FULTON STREET



STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 5

171 JOHN STREET

LOOKING NORTH

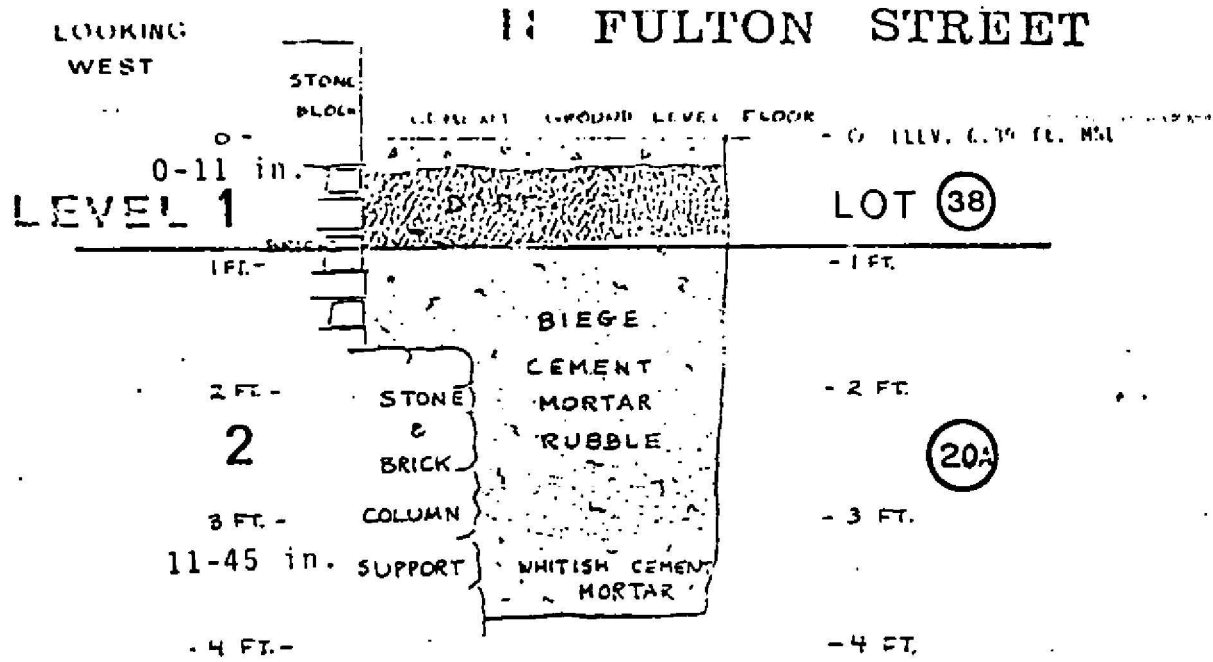


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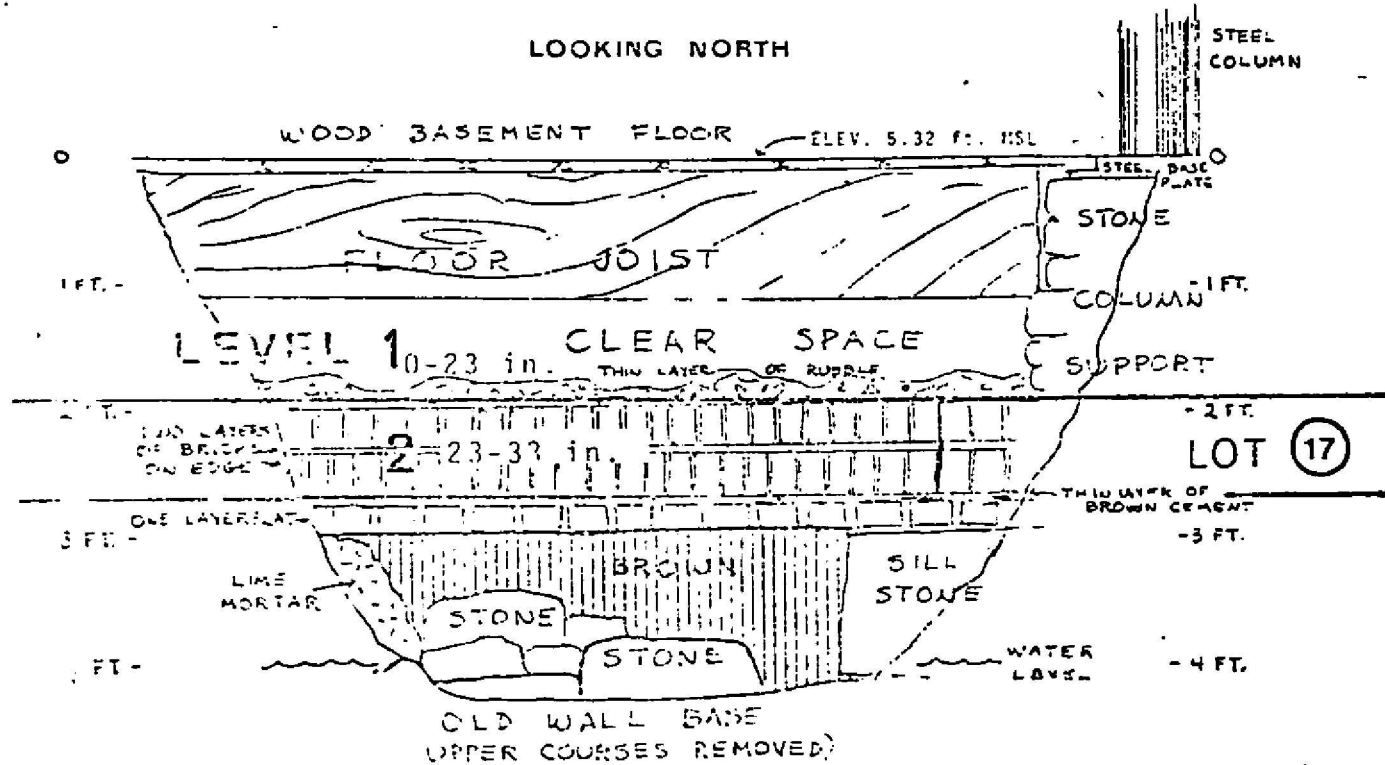
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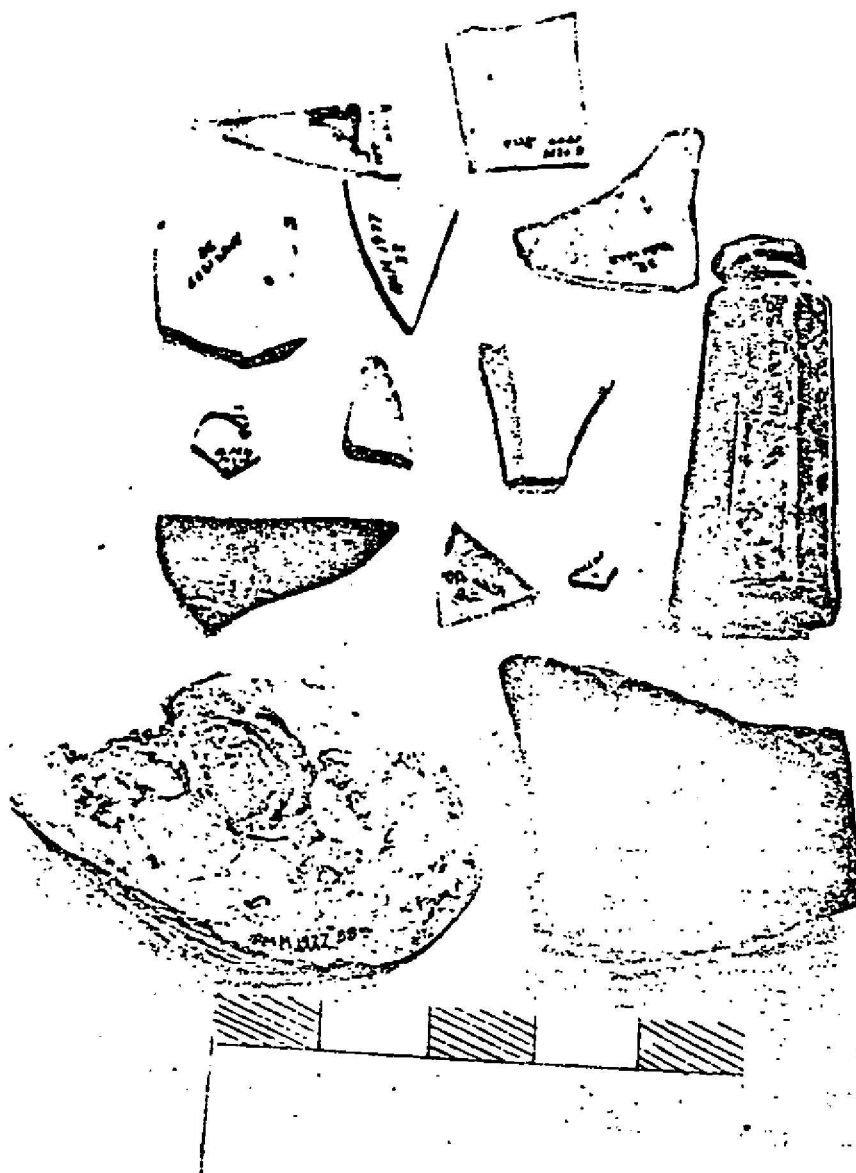
STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 5 171 JOHN STREET



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Artifacts from 18 Fulton: Creamware, glass salt shaker, oyster shell and thick redware sherd. (Sch 15 x 28).



This composite view shows the large granite block, on which the column at the upper left corner rested. It was necessary to break through a floor of three thicknesses of brick (immediately above the granite block) to expose the lower fill. The top of the circa 1811 wall is visible at the bottom of the picture (Sch 8, x 9a & 10a, looking E)

Test 6 at 189 Front Street

This excavation was placed along the south wall of the building, about mid-way back (east) of Front Street, toward the rear of the structure. It was in a cellar like that at 193 Front Street, but with a higher floor elevation, and much shallower than Test 2. The floor datum was at 2.80 feet Mean Sea Level; and, excavation stopped about 4 feet below that (between 1 ft. and 2 ft. below sea level). Stones were found with a probe about below the bottom of the excavation.

Underneath multiple wooden floors, No. 189 Front contained four stratigraphic levels dug to about 48 inches.

Level 1 (Lot 18) 0-12 inches, consisted of a medium brown soil. Ceramics included machine-turned flower pot, one blue and white delft sherd, a piece of creamware and a piece of grey salt glaze stoneware. This stratum continued into Level 2 for several inches, the majority of that level being a dark brown soil.

Ceramics from Level 2 (12 inches to 24 inches, Lot 21) consisted of lead glazed slipwares and creamware, with a few pieces of stoneware and porcelain. Also present was a fragment of yellow brick.

Level 3 (Lot 24, 24 inches to 35 inches) consisted of a dark grey soil under Level 2 and above the spread-footer planks. This contained redwares, slipwares and creamware. Also present at the bottom of this level ^{near} the spread-footer was a large grey cannon flint.

Level 4 (Lot 25, 36 inches to 48 inches) was a gravelly soil with much brick rubble and mollusk shells. It contained the same mix of creamware, white salt glaze and slipware as the higher strata. This stratum was not excavated to its full depth because the testing stopped when the spread-footer was exposed.

The artifact yield from Test 6 at 189 Front Street was small in comparison to the tests on John Street and Fulton Street, but the material consistently suggests a somewhat earlier date for the fill material. Ceramic types included:

Porcelain	Type 39	1660-1800	4
Yellowware	Type 56	1670-1795	6
Delft	Type 49	1700 -1802	1
White Salt Glaze Stoneware	Type 43	1740-1775	10
Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	21

Significantly, no Pearlware sherds were found with this material. According to Hume, Pearlware was being developed during the third quarter of the 18th Century and reached its peak of popularity in the early 19th Century (1970: 128-131). It is common at Williamsburg on the period 1790-1815 (Hume 1969: 24). This suggests that this deposit consists of material predating the 1790's, and probably represents the mid 18th Century. The only possible contradiction of this interpretation are two bottle necks which we tentatively typed as late 13th Century. Bottle typologies are not as reliable as ceramic ones at present, and we think the bottles are probably of the age of the ceramics.

The stratigraphy here seems to indicate that soil below about 3 feet (i.e. Level 4, the rubble filled stratum) is land fill that was not disturbed when the south wall of No. 189 Front Street was built. Above that line cribbing was visible, but only in the west side of Test No. 6, while the stratigraphy was readable only on the opposite east wall. We interpret the lower dark grey soil (essentially Level 3, from 2 ft. to 3 ft.) as land fill material around the cribbing which was pushed back and then immediately replaced when the spread-footer planks were placed and the lower wall foundations built.

Above that is a dark brown soil (mostly within Level 2) which was probably land-fill material that was thoroughly disturbed and re-deposited during and after wall construction. The medium brown top stratum then is a second fill, put on top of the dark brown stratum after the wall was finished and before any wooden floor was laid down. The consistently early (mid-19th century) artifacts form a unit, and are agreeable with this interpretation, but only if the land-fill, and stone wall, pre-date 1900.

TEST 6

189 FRONT

50%

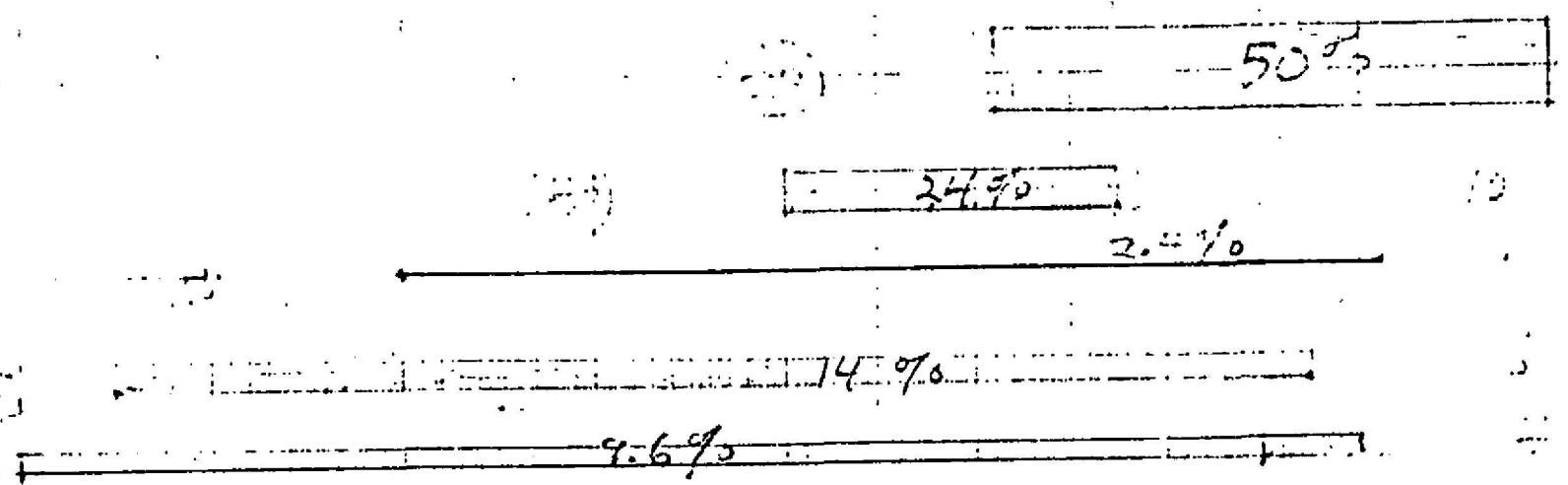
24%

2.4%

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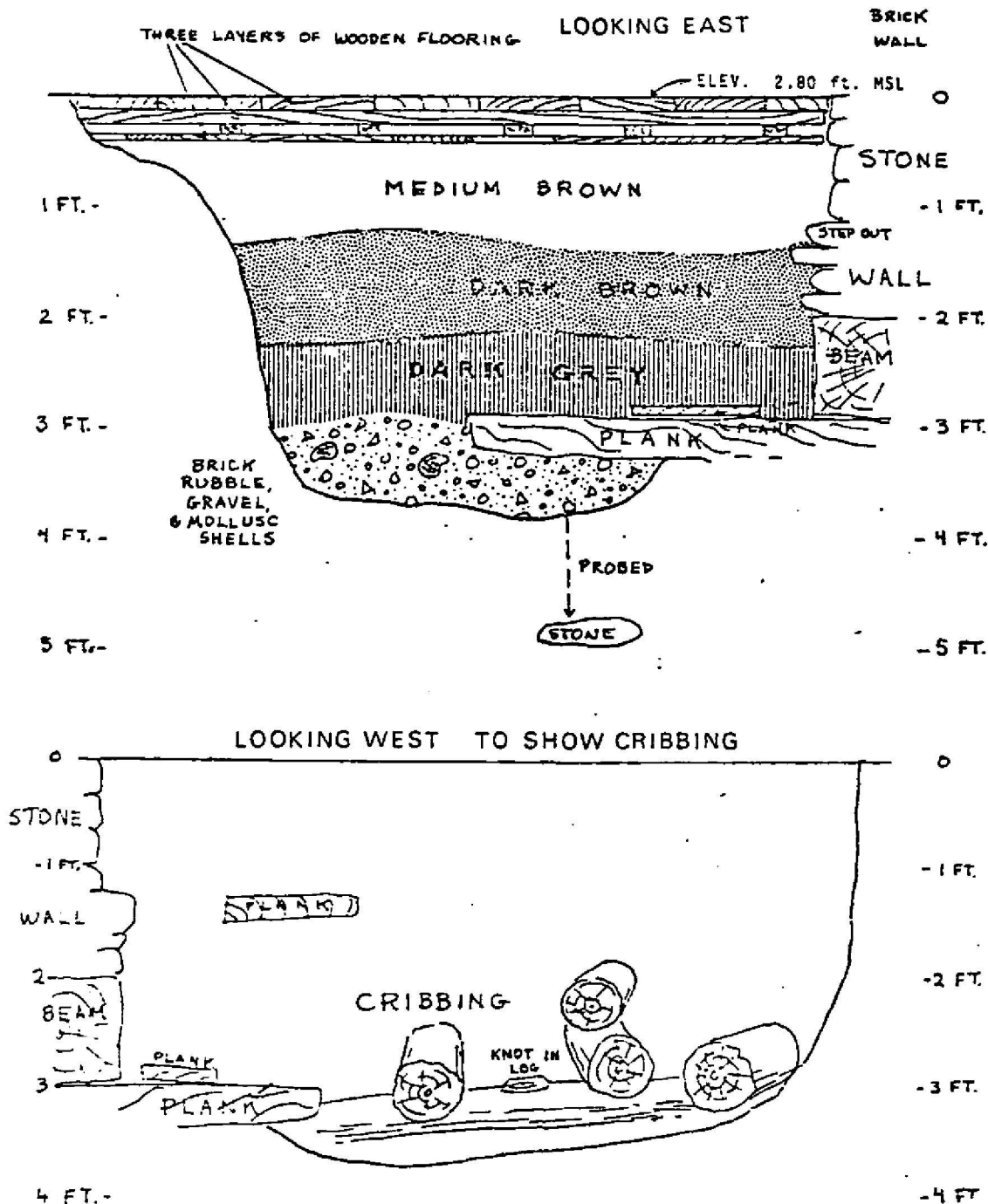
TEST 6
189 FRONT



189 FRONT STREET

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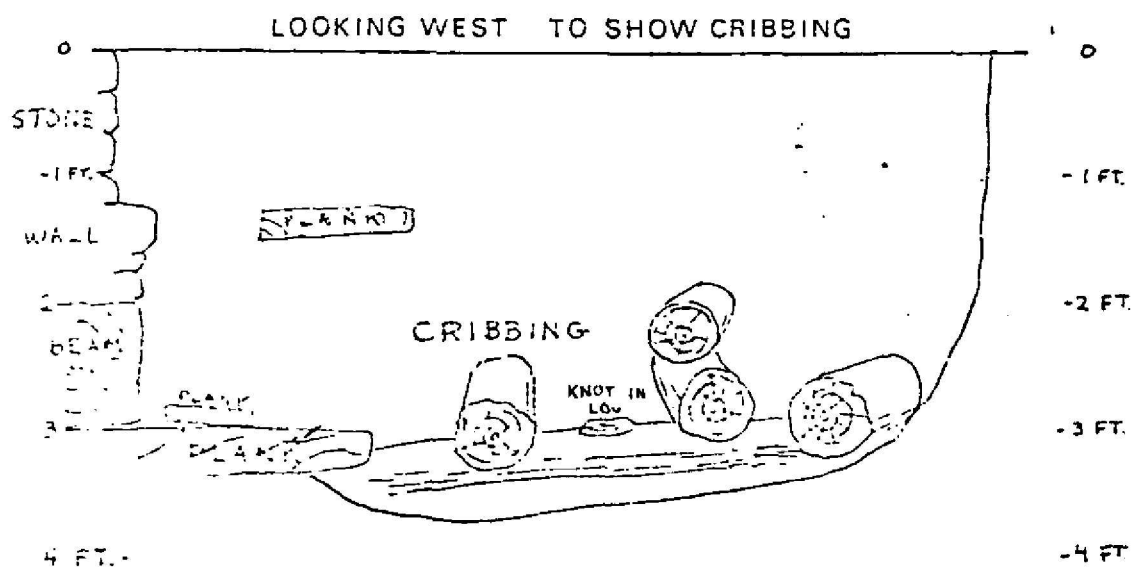
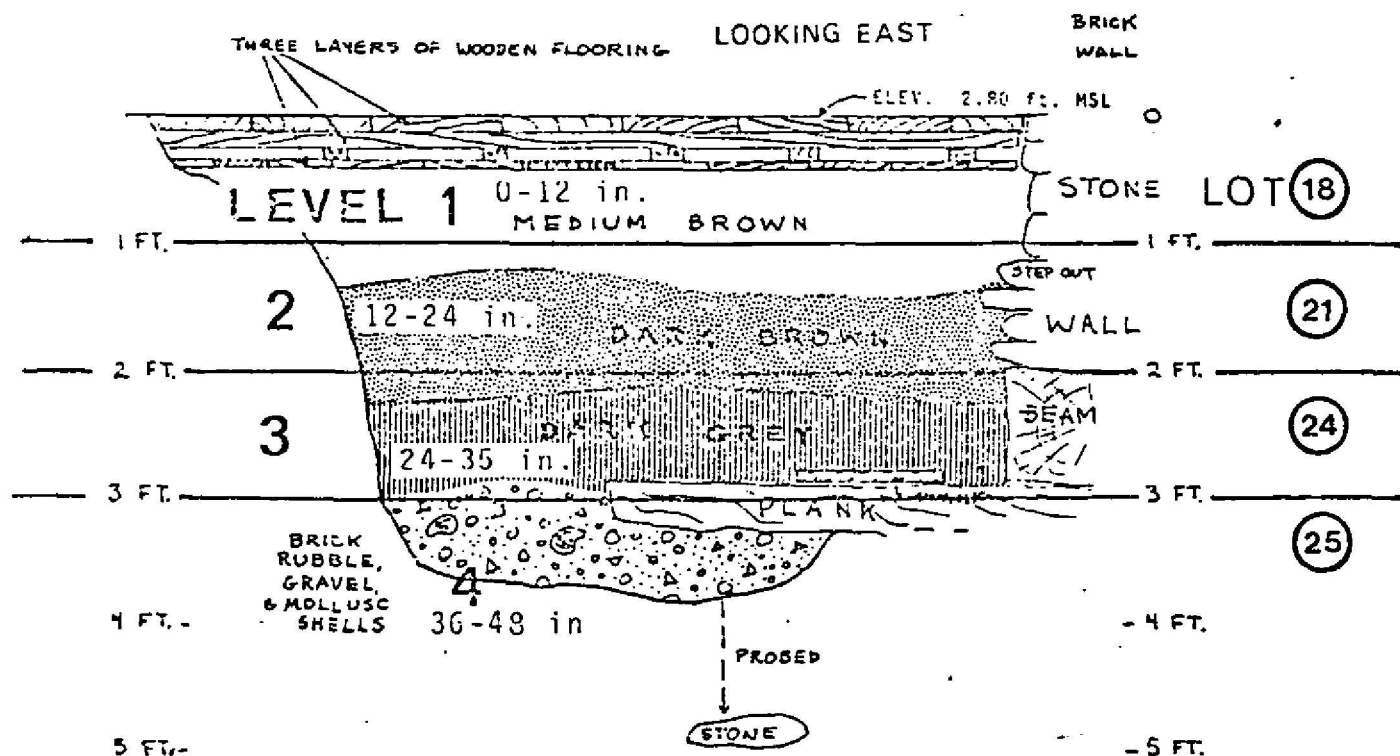


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NOTE: LEVELS 3 AND 4 IN THE EAST EX-
TENSION (SAME DEPTHS AS ABOVE)
ARE LOTS 26 AND 27.

189 FRONT STREET

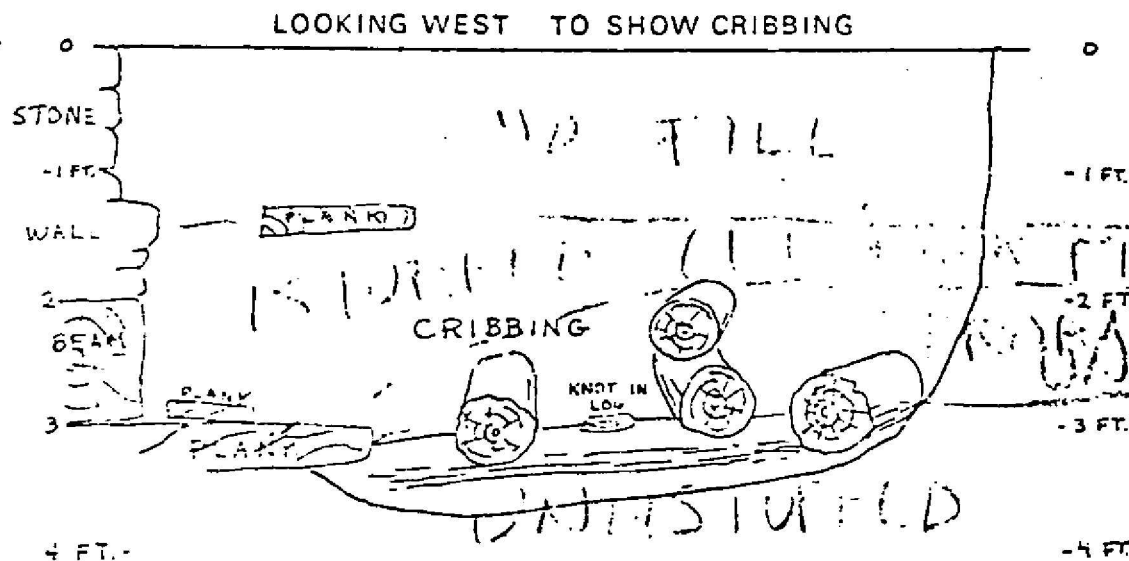
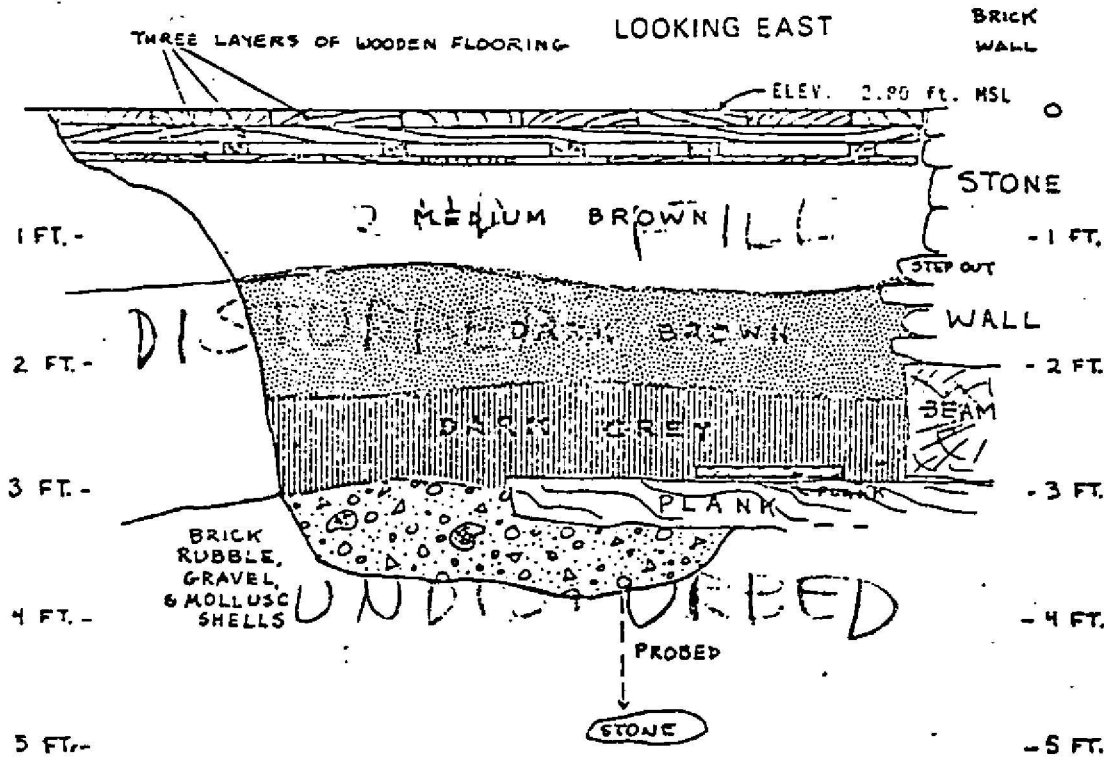
WTF-10

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A.

108

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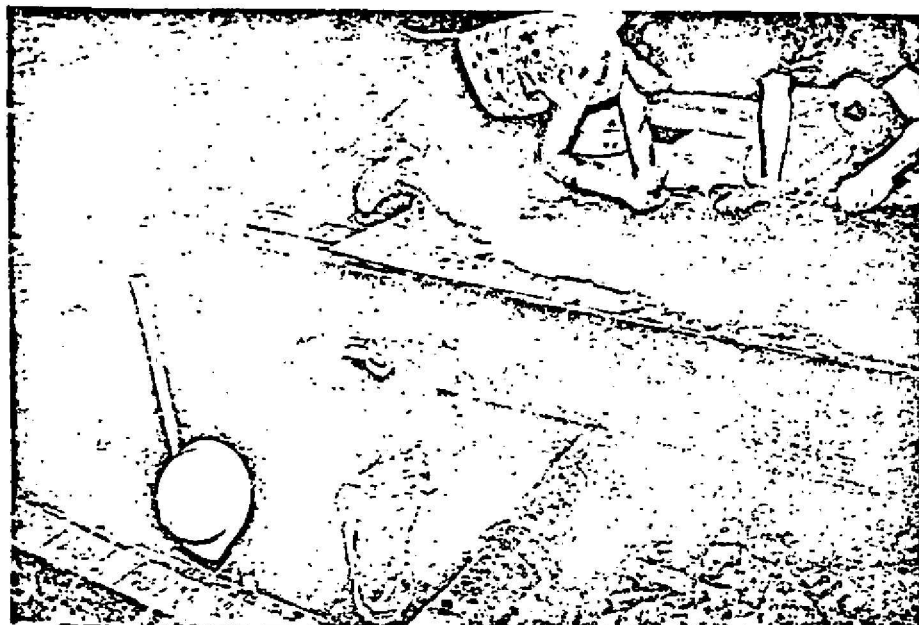
nov. 1977



Test 6 in 189 Front Street was started by digging between the support beams of a wooden basement floor (Sch 8, x 12a, looking SE)



This revealed three superimposed wooden floors, visible here along the east wall of Test 6, where the Archaeological Assistant is sorting through excavated muck (Sch 9, x 5, looking NE)



Test 5 in 171 John Street was dug in the center of the present basement, to expose a column support base and buried foundation wall of the 1811 period. The laborer is working between floor-boards and spreading the soil on a plywood sheet for sorting (Sch 8 x 4 looking M)



Large cribbing logs were found in Test 6 under the wooden floors. The tape shows a depth of 2 ft. from floor boards to a stratum of brick-bats and rubble underneath the cribbing log (Sch 8, x 16a, looking E)



Typical pit fill of rubble and wooden planks above the footers (Sch 8, x 14a, looking SE)



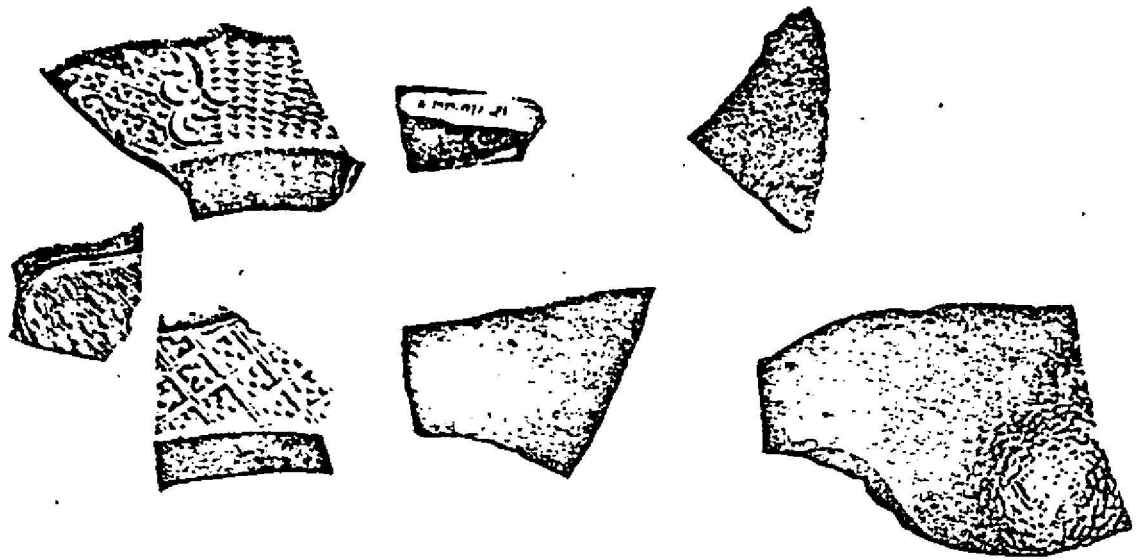
Cribbing in Test 6 ran east -west, with some north south members below it. To the lower left are seen spread-footer planks below the stone wall, as in 4 Fulton and 165 John Streets (Sch 9, x 13, looking W)



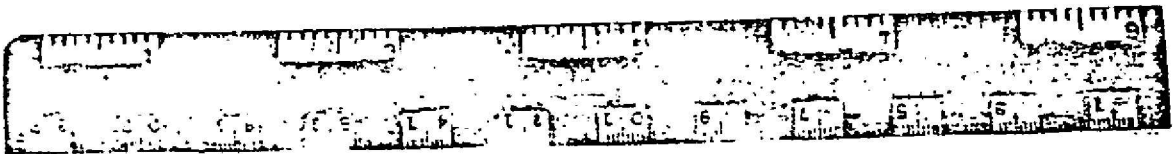
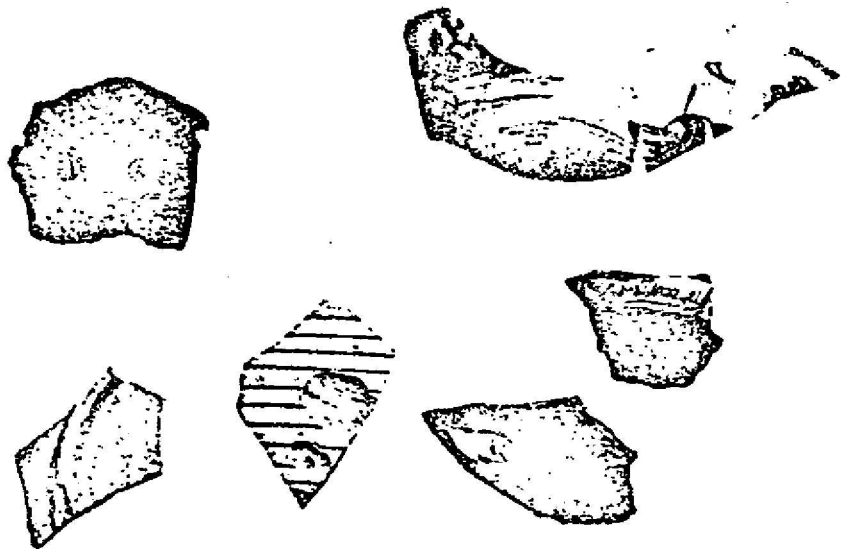
Here the uneven lengths of the spread-footer planks under the south wall of the building at 189 Front St. are clearly visible (Sch 9, x 14, looking S)



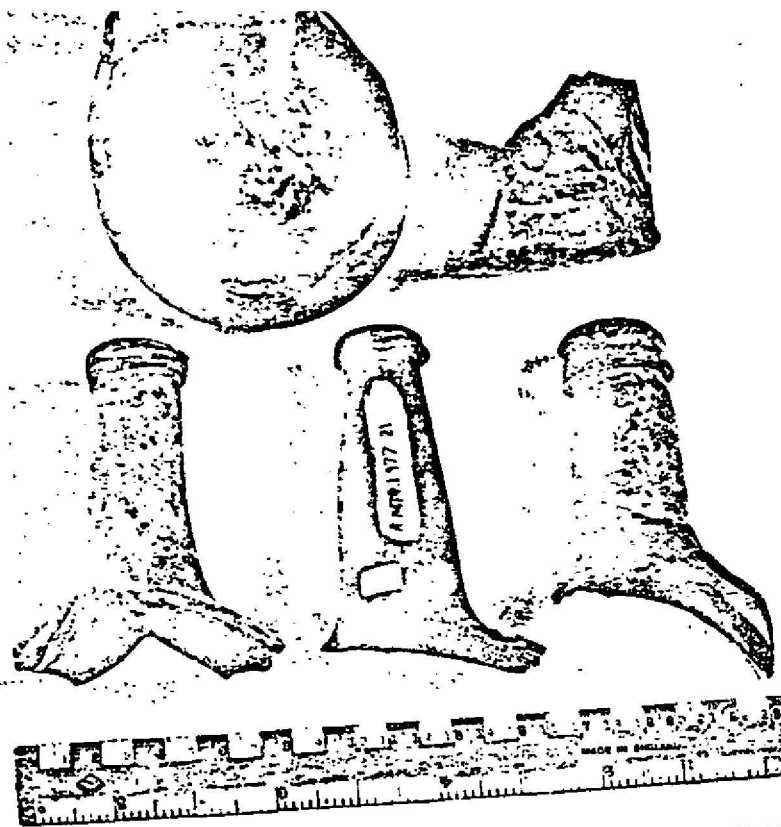
When excavation was finished in Test 6, a steel rod was driven down 4 ft. through sandy fill before encountering a large rock. At another location in the same pit, rock was probed at 2 ft. below the spread-footer planks. (Sch 9, x9, looking SE).



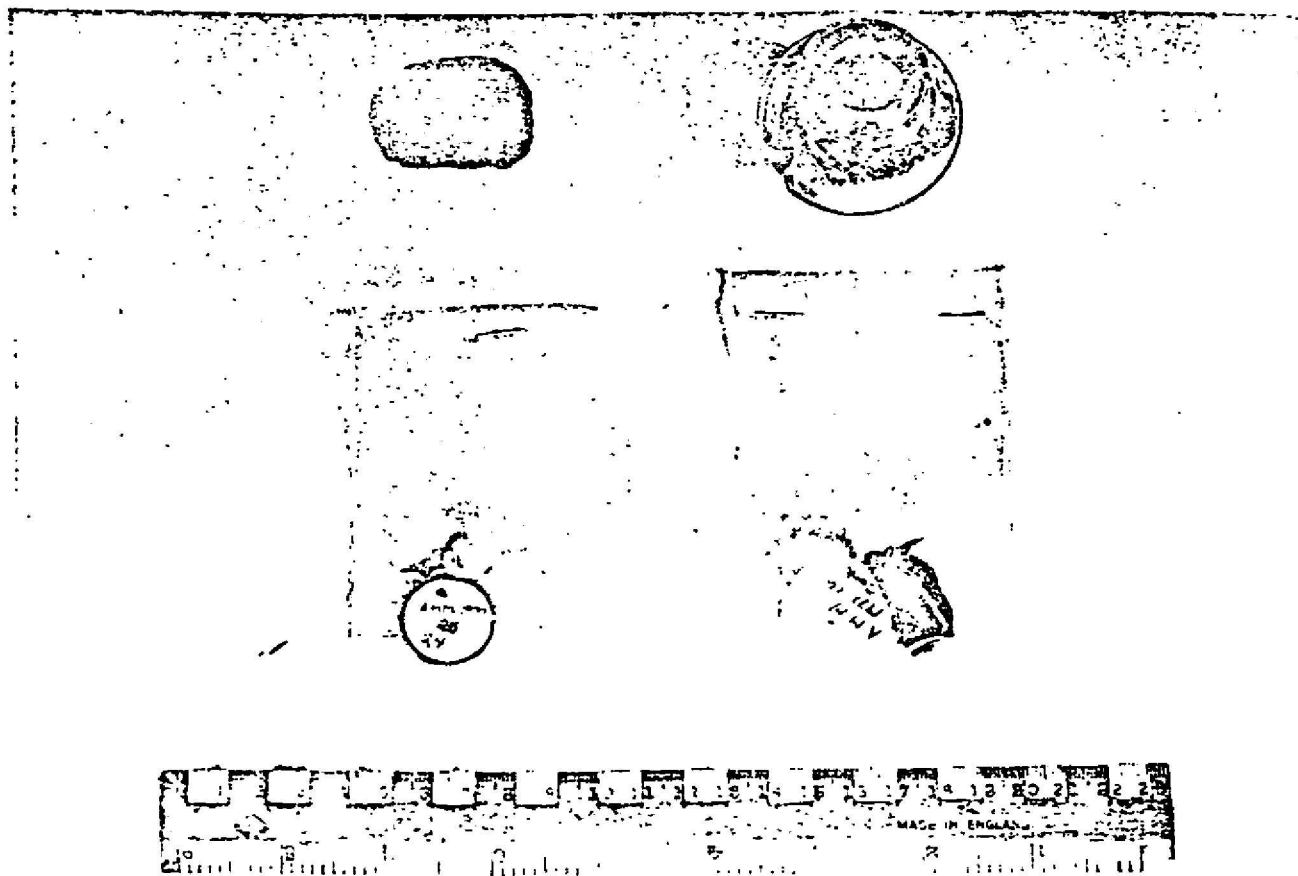
Ceramics from 189 Front: molded white stoneware (left) and grey salt glaze stoneware (right) (Sch 15 x 19).



Green glazed earthenware (upper left), Chinese porcelain bowl, (upper right), creamware and redware (Sch. 15 x 20)



Bottle glass bases and lips from 189 Front.
(Sch 15 x 16).



189 Front Misc. artifacts: Cannon flint, dictaphone
ear piece (upper row); fish lense and bottle cork (lower
row) (Sch 15 x 17).

Test 7, at No. 2 Fulton St.

Work on this test was started in July, 1977, but stopped after one day of digging because a broken sewer pipe had to be repaired. After this had been accomplished, excavation continued in August to a depth of nearly 8 ft. The surface elevation here (a dirt floor at about sidewalk level) was 4.52 ft. Mean Sea Level, so the bottom was more than 3 ft. below M.S.L., and two hand auger tests extended nearly 2 ft. deeper.

The pit was dug along the south wall of the building, which is also the wall separating it from No. 92 South Street. This is probably a wall which was already in existence by April, 1810, when the City Council Committee found that Schermerhorn's buildings projected about 8 inches further east (toward the river) than the line about to be used by Codwise (see preceding historical discussion).

The wall exposed was similar in construction to others seen during the 1977 testing. It was widest at the bottom, and at about 1½ ft. distances up, the wall was set in by 3 or 4 in., so that the brick wall on top was narrower than the base wall. A large beam, about 14 in. square, was under the roughly course stone wall base, and rested in turn on spread-footer planks about 4 in. thick. In this test horizontal borings were made through the beam, confirming its thickness, and indicating that another similar beam existed south of it, possibly with loose rubble between them.

The east face of Test 7 was formed by a previously unknown brick wall which divided the basement space, running north-south, abutting the stone foundation wall at a right angle, and with a shallow stone foundation which rested on the spread-footer planks of the main wall. It clearly post-dated the main wall, and evidently retained fill-dirt which we dug through, to keep the eastern part of the cellar space (leading up to South St.) open. In recent years, according to the owner of Sweets restaurant, the basement at No. 2 Fulton St. was filled with "clean sand" (personal communication from J. Pokorny). It is clear that the fill we sectioned is neither recent, nor "clean sand," so we believe the space once open on the east side of that brick wall is what was recently filled.

One other feature of Test 7 which made it distinctive was a well preserved timber cribbing found in the lowest part of the pit along the north side. Cribbing was also found in the 3rd and 5th tests, but here at No. 2 Fulton St. it was in better condition, because the timbers had not shifted. This cribbing included large (ca. 8-10 in. diameter) logs running east-west, smaller ones running north-south, and at least one piling or vertical log which may have served to hold the cribbing in position. A very dark grey silt surrounded this cribbing, and we believe that this is landfill, undisturbed by later building construction.

Level 1 (Lot 30) from 0 to 23 in., included the two upper strata of earth in this test. They contained the following diagnostic ceramics:

Redware			2
Porcelain	Type 39	1660- 1800	1
Yellowware	Type 56	1670-1795	1
Delft	Type 49	1700-1802	1
Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	10
Pearlware	Type 20	1780-1830	1
	Type 17	1780-1820	1
Ironstone	Type 3	1813-1900	1

This level included surface debris, so the 19th Century ironstone is not surprising.

Level 2 (Lot 31) was from 28 to 50 inches deep, but only in the center, as shown in the profile drawing. This was a result of the stage of excavation at the end of one day, with the squaring out of the corners occurring the next day when sheathing was placed. This level included all of a dark brown lense, but also part of a reddish deposit under it. Ceramics were:

Redware			2
Stoneware			2
Yellowware	Type 32	1670-1795	1
Delft	Type 49	1700-1802	2
White Salt Glaze Stoneware	Type 43	1740-1775	2
Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	18
Pearlware	Type 19, 20	1780-1830	2
	Type 17	1780-1820	1
Ironstone	Type 3	1813-1900	3

Again, a few sherds of ironstone were found, perhaps a contamination from the upper level. Other than that, the material seems to date from the latter 18th Century, and this may represent the age of the material in the dark brown lense.

Level 3 (Lot 32) was from 36 inches to 50 inches deep. It included the remainder of the reddish deposit, with the following ceramic types:

Redware			2
Porcelain	Type 39	1650-1800	2
Jackfield	Type 29	1740-1780	2
Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	11
Porcelain	Type 7	1790-1825	1
Pearlware	Type 17, 20	1780-1830	2
	Type 12	1795-1812	1

This also suggests a date for the end of the 18th Century, as does all the remaining levels, summarized below.

Level 4 (Lot 33) was a narrow band from 48 " to 58" consistinn of a dark grey and tan stratum.

Redware			2
Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	14
Pearlware	Type 19,20	1780-1830	2

Level 5 (Lot 29) extended from 54" to 60" in a light brown fill. Level 6 (Lot 34) extended from 60" to 68" in the same light brown stratum. The combined diagnostic ceramics were:

Redware			4
Stoneware			3
Yellowware	Type 56	1670 - 1795	1
White Salt-glazed Stoneware	43	1740 - 1795	4
Creamware	Type 22	1762 - 1820	25
Pearlware	Type 11	1795 - 1840	1
"	Type 17	1780 - 1820	1
"	Type 19	1780 - 1830	2

Two hand-forged pieces of Admiralty Brass were found in this stratum. On the basis of the ceramic dates, this must post date 1795, with some mid-18th Century material present.

Levels 8 (76 to 90 inches) and Level 10 (90 to 110 inches) consisted of a dark brown gritty sand below and proximal to the spread footer planks. This stratum was disturbed during the construction of the wall. Diagnostic ceramics were:

Stoneware			8
Porcelain			2
Creamware	Type 22	1762-1820	14
Pearlware	Type 12	1795-1815	11
	Type 17	1780-1820	1

The bulk of the ceramic material falls into the range 1795-1815. This layer of fill could not predate 1795 because of the presence of Pearlware sherds which were not introduced until that date.

Level 7a (72" to 94") was dug in undisturbed fill around the log cribbing and in the augor boring nearest the cribbing. It contained two sherds: 1 piece of Yellowware, and 1 piece of redware.

Overall, the artifactual material from Test 7 at No. 2 Fulton Street can not be interpreted as representing a) accumulated midden or b) domestic or industrial material relating to a particular site. The fill material found here consists of several soil matrices distinctly stratified. The average depth of each matrix was roughly 9 to 12 inches. Each stratum contained artifactual material which could not have been deposited prior to 1790-1795, indicating that each stratum had been surface material at the time it was brought in to be used as fill.

The only stratum where post 1810 material was definitively found was on the surface of level 1 (0-28") in light brown soil at the ground floor level. This material consisted of 4 sherds of ironstone. This is the only material recovered except for the two 19th century bottles at the surface of 155 John Street that can be interpreted as relating to the structures of Schermerhorn Row. The ironstone here is probably late 19th or even 20th Century restaurant ware.

We interpret the dark grey silt around the cribbing undisturbed land fill which was dug away for the wall, leaving a wall trench filled by the material in Levels 8 and 10. The steep angle at which it dips suggests that there may be a core support under the spread footer planks - perhaps a rubble mass like that under the wall in Test 2, at 193 Front Street. All the strata above that are intentional back fill against the main wall, and also against the brick partition wall. The dating of the artifacts suggests that the brick wall was built soon after the 1810 main wall.

10%

7.5%

4

2.5%

22%

35%

2.5%

3%

1.7%

7.8%

4.3%

(14)

(9)

(34)

0

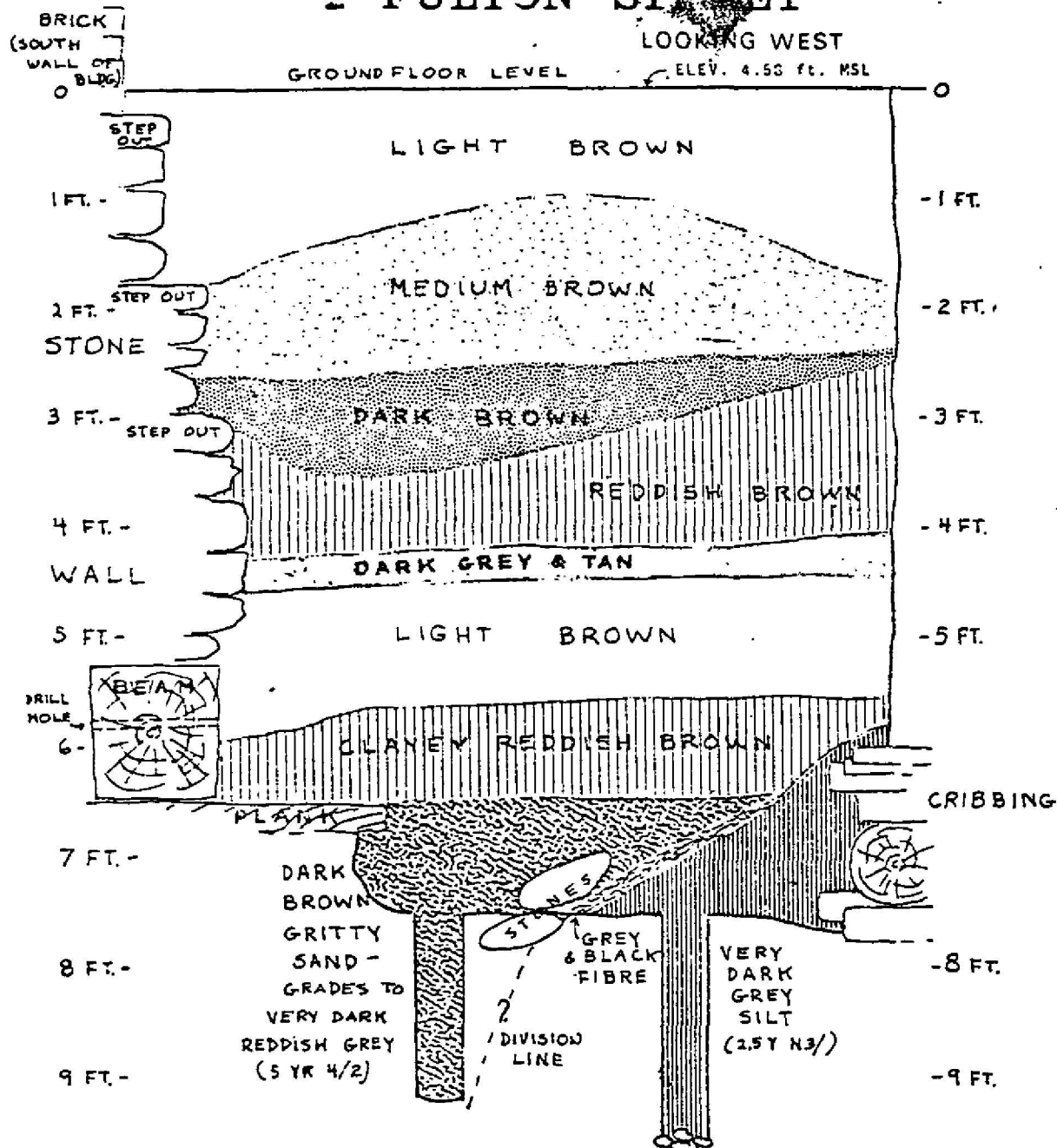
2

4

15

A

2 FULTON STREET



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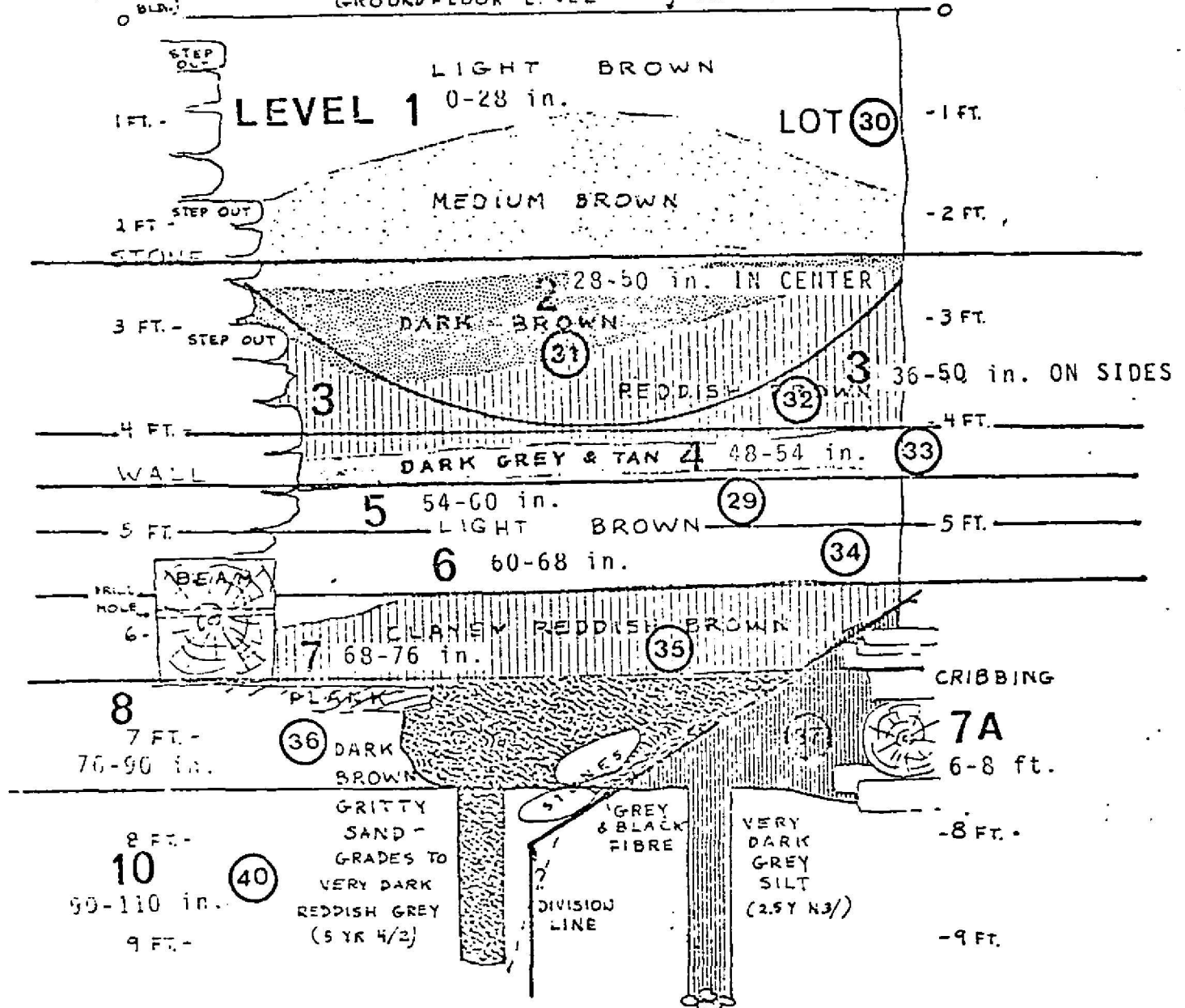
2 FULL ON STREET

LOOKING WEST

ELEV. 4.50 FT. MSL

GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

BRICK
(SOUTH
WALL OF
BLDG.)



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NOTE: LEVEL 9 (LOT 30) IS FROM
BOTTOM CLEARING, AND PRO-
BABLY IS THE SAME AS LEVEL
8 (LOT 36).

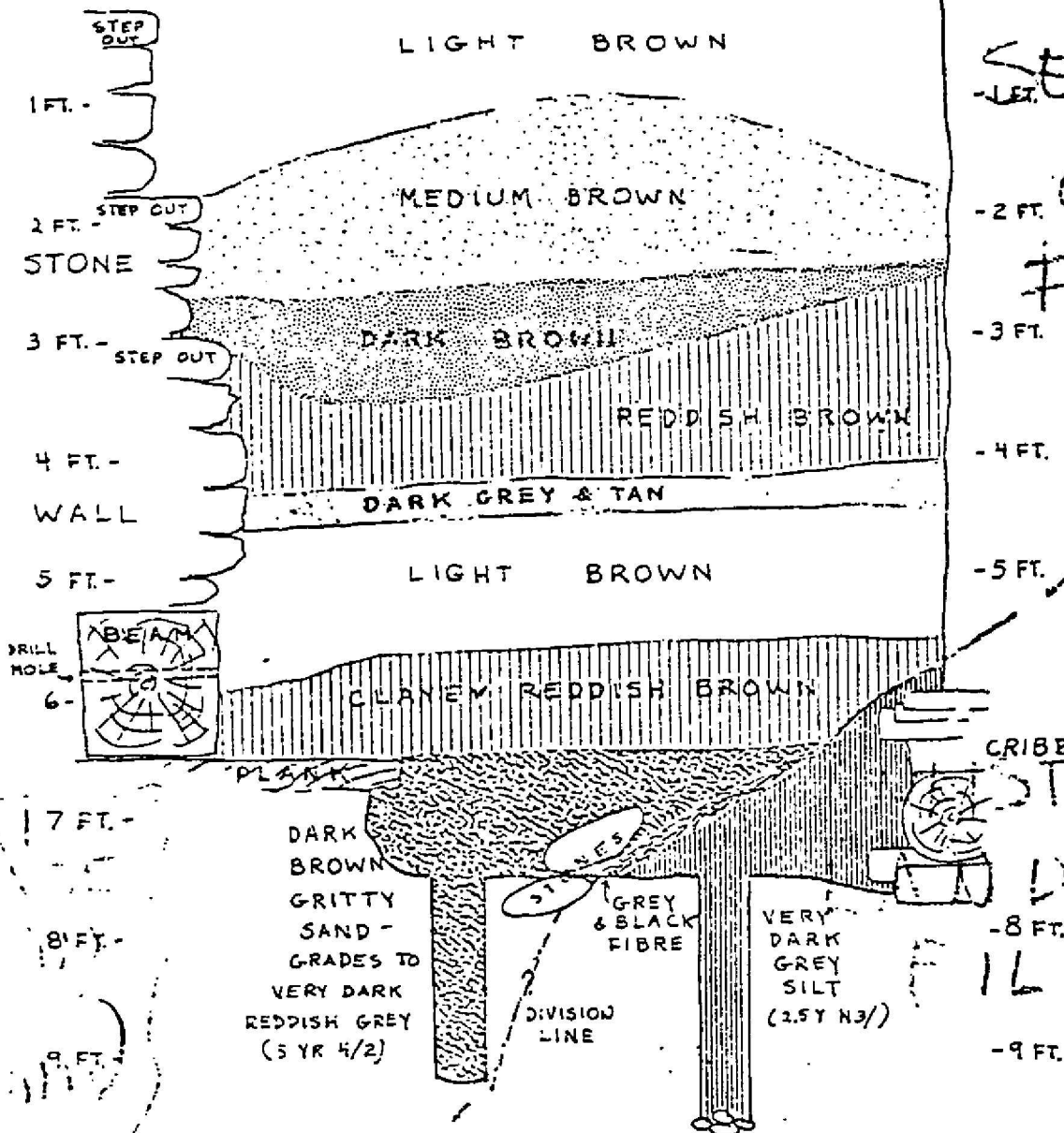
2 FULTON STREET

BRICK
(SOUTH
WALL OF
BLDG.)

LOOKING WEST

GROUND FLOOR LEVEL

ELEV. 4.50 FT. MSL



SEQUENCE
OF
FILL

CRIBBING
STRUCTURE

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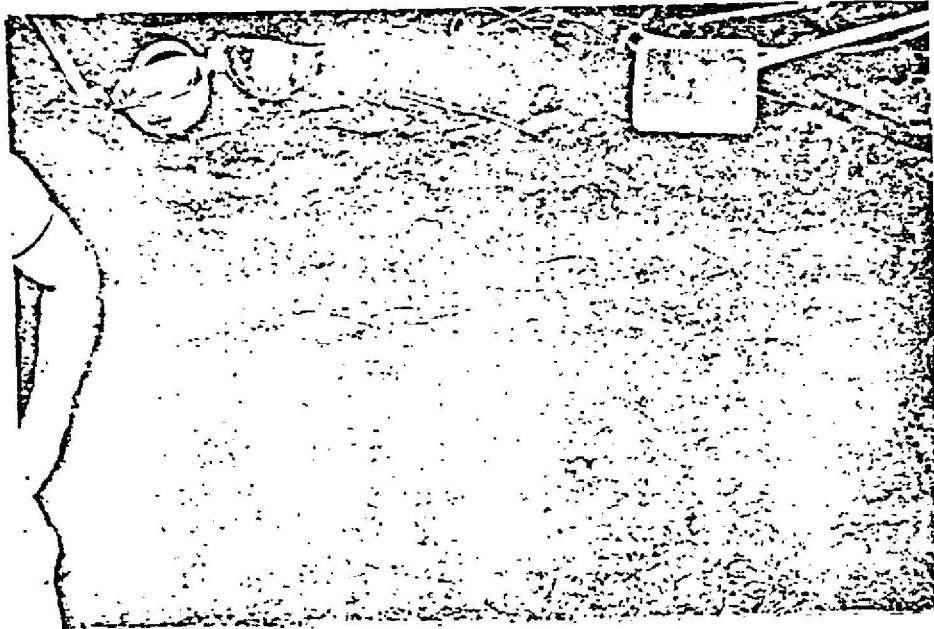
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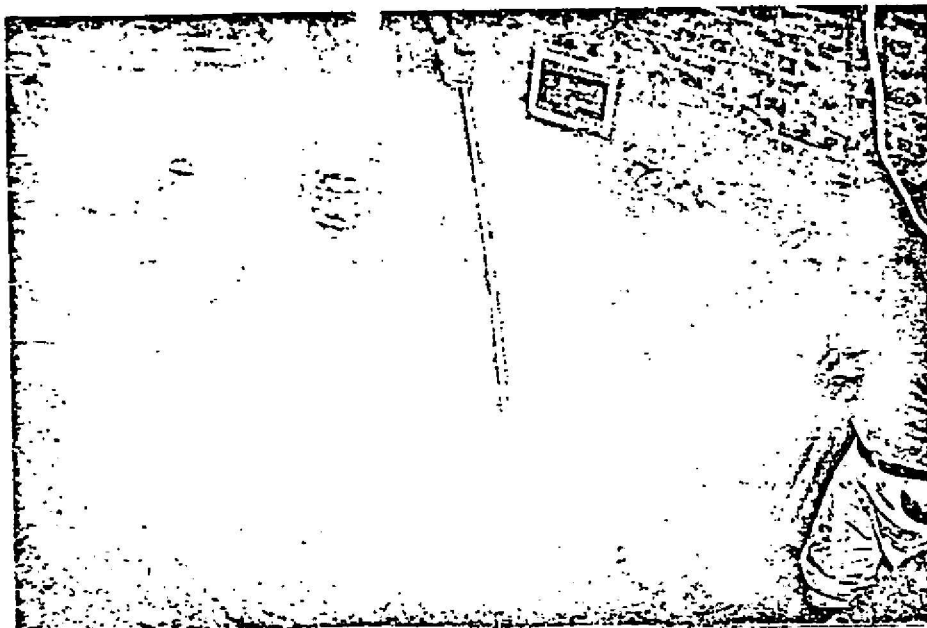
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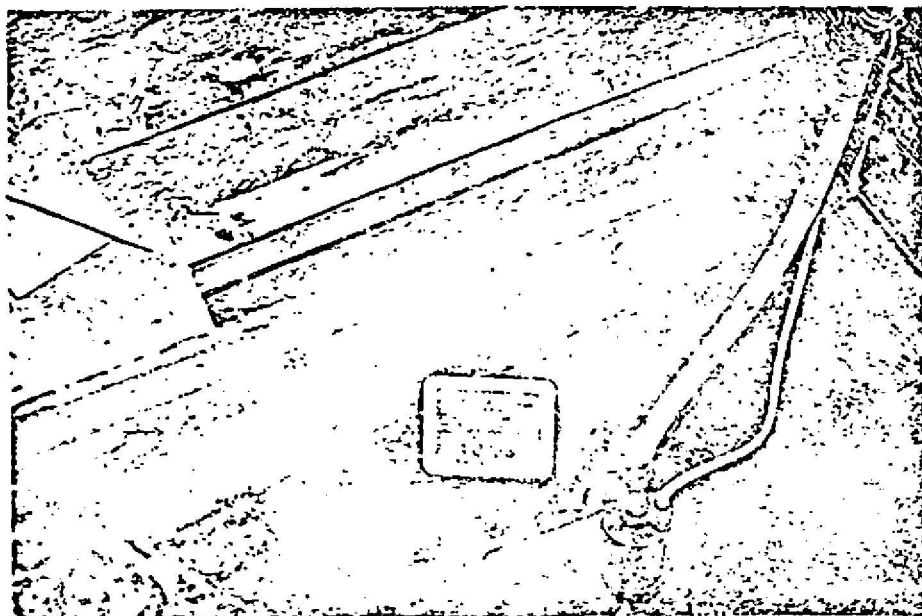
Excavation in the 7th Test, at 2 Fulton Street was started in July, 1977, but had to be delayed for a month because of a sewer leak. Here a laborer is starting the first time, along the south wall of the building. (Sch 5, x 20a, looking S).



When work resumed in August 1977, a thick deposit of fill was revealed against the south wall of the building (visible at lower left). (Sch 11, x 33, looking W)



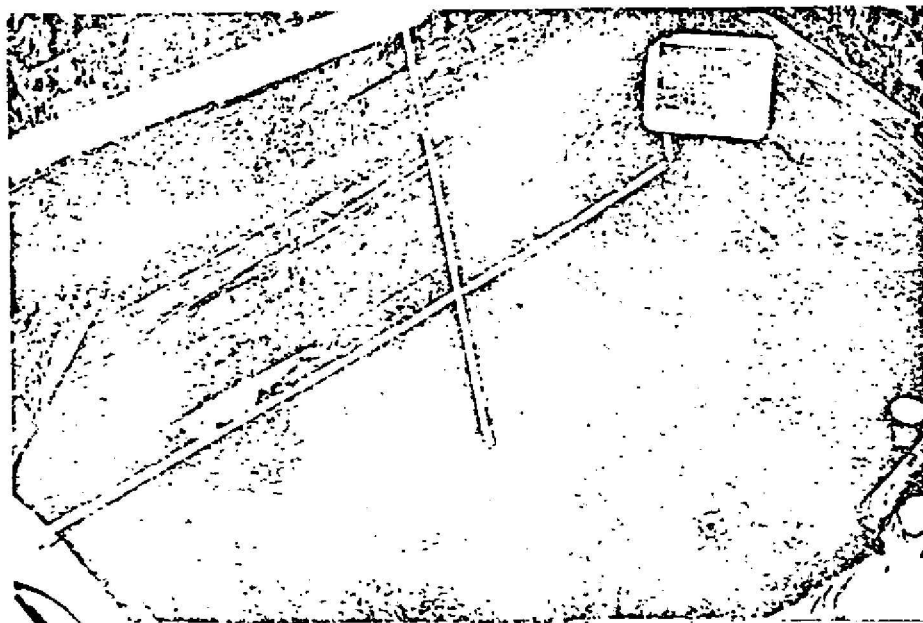
A brick partition or basement wall was discovered in Test 7, extending north from the south wall stone foundation. Here about 3 ft. of this brick wall (which became the east wall of Test 7) is showing. (Sch 11, x 36, looking SE).



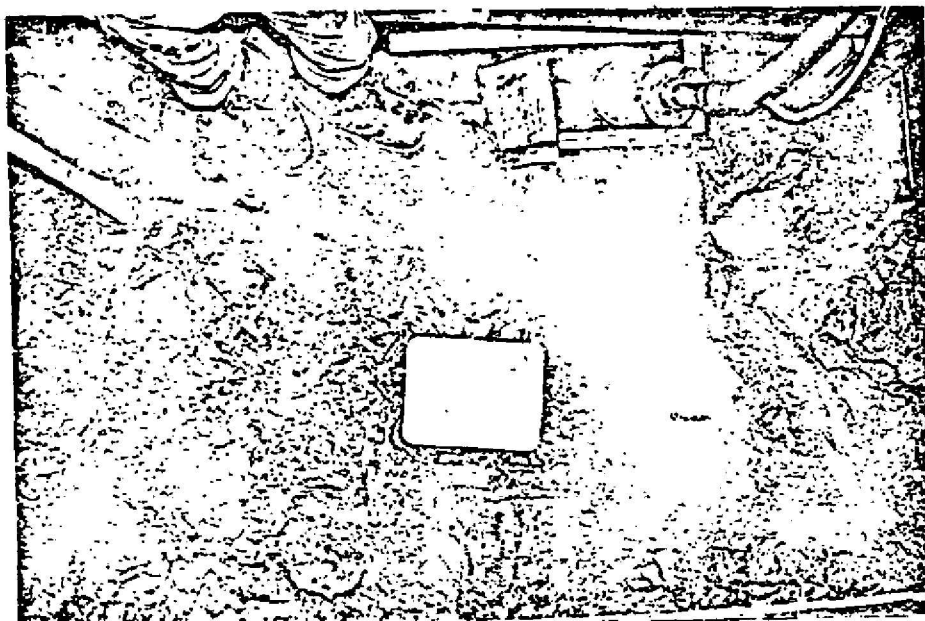
The south foundation wall at 2 Fulton Street showed the now familiar pattern of a longitudinal beam resting on spread-footer planks. The planks are slightly canted and not at a true 90° angle with the wall. Modern 2"x4"s are shoring (Sch 12 x 32, looking SW).



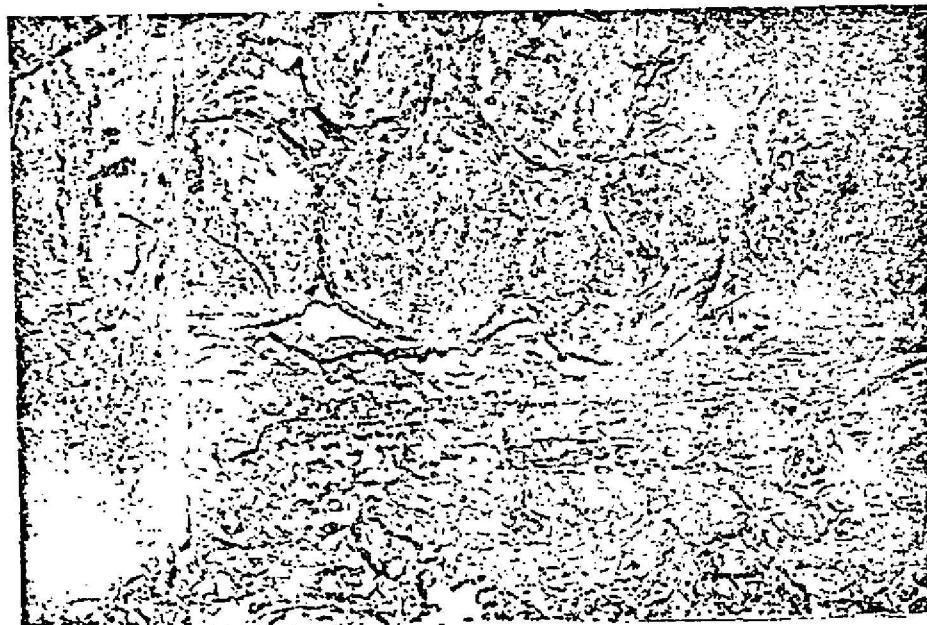
A vertical piling (in center of picture) was found near the northeast corner of Test 7. This proved to be along the edge of a log cribbing feature (Sch 13, x 2, looking NE).



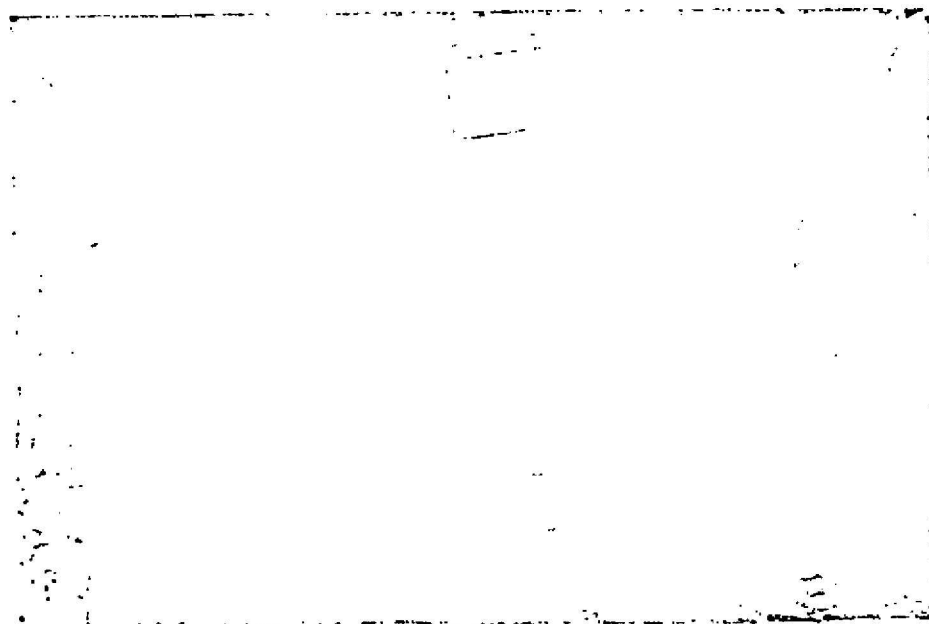
As more fully exposed, the cribbing consisted of two rows of logs running N-S resting on large logs running E -W, with more N-S logs below that. Here the south ends of the upper logs are exposed behind the vertical piling (Sch 13, x 10, looking NE)



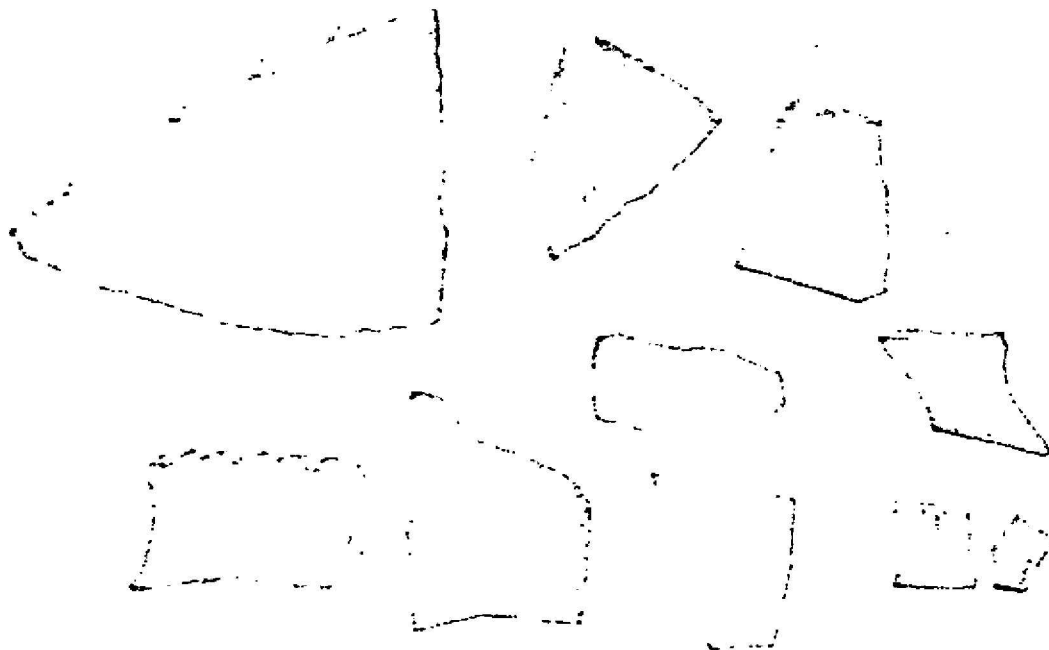
Viewed from above, the vertical piling and the largest of the horizontal cribbing logs can be seen at the bottom of this photograph (against the N wall of Test 7) (Sch 13, x 11, looking S & down).



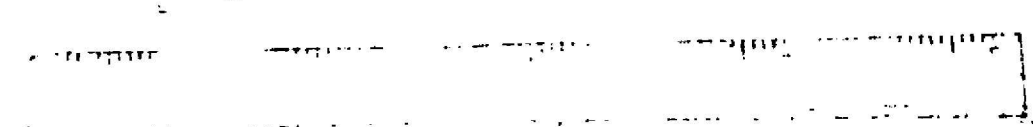
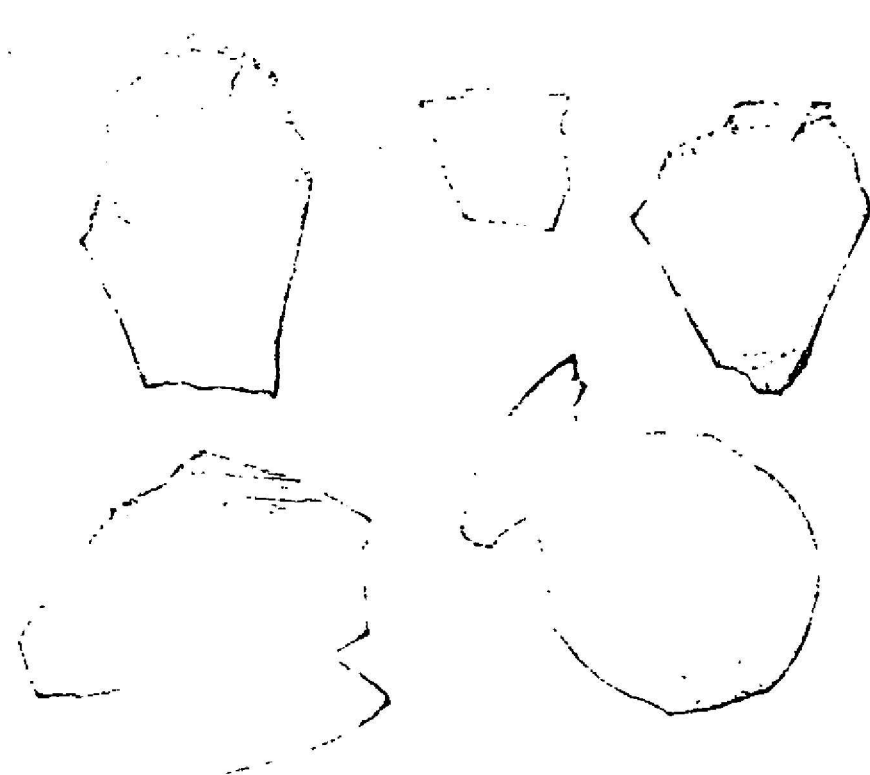
A detail of the ends of the upper two layers of cribbing logs behind the vertical piling. Below them an E-W log is visible (Sch 13, x 14, looking N).



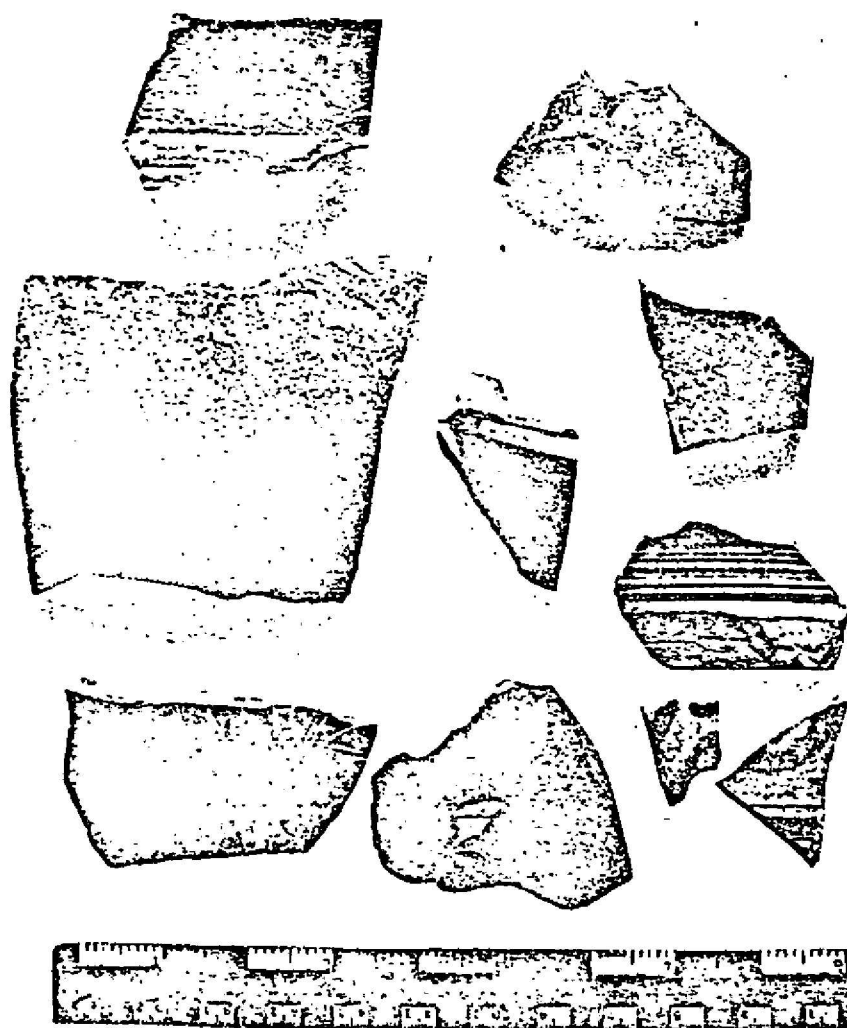
At a depth of nearly 8 ft. below the ground level in 2 Fulton Street, this view shows the spread-footers (at top of picture, with letter board resting on them), the north - south brick wall on the east side of the Test Pit, and the vertical piling and cribbing at the north side of the pit (Sch 13, x 22, looking S & down).



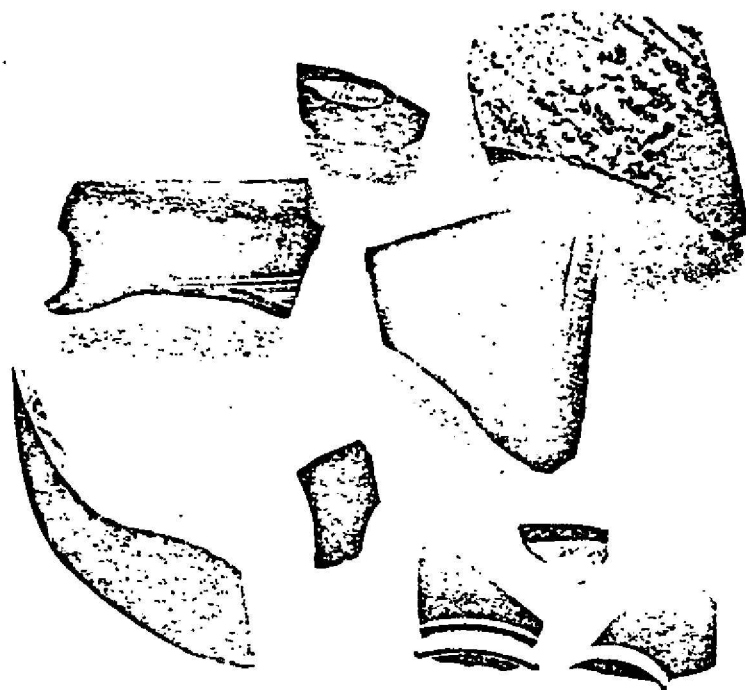
Specimens from 2 Fulton St. Various Lead Glazed Slipwares (Sch 16 x 16)



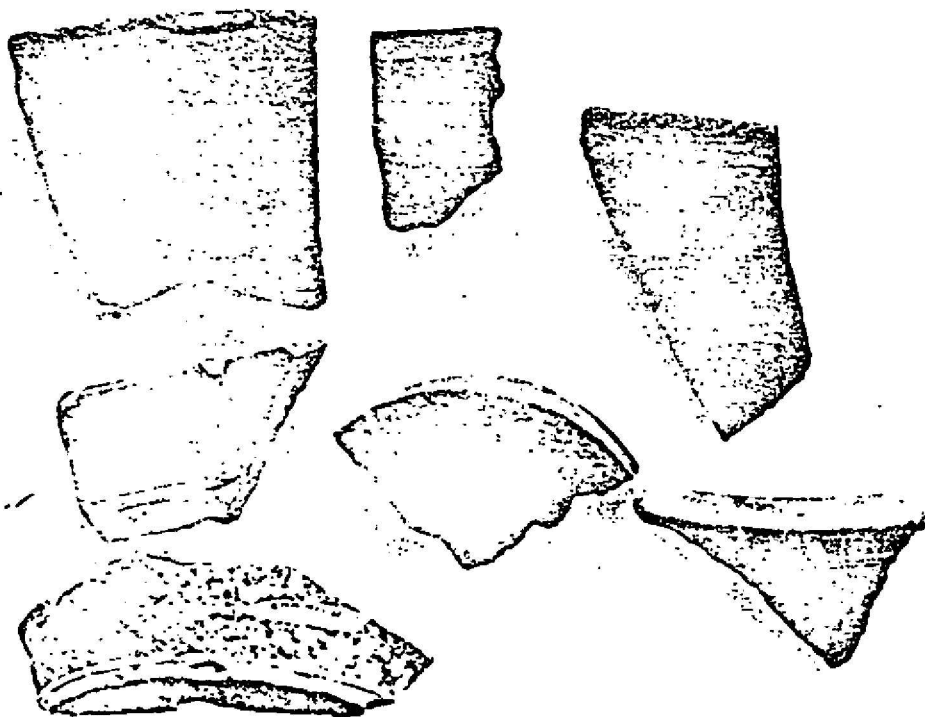
Specimens from 2 Fulton St. Refined Redwares, including "Engine Turned" pc. (lower L.) & Jackfield-type Teapot base (lower R.) (Sch 16 x 15)



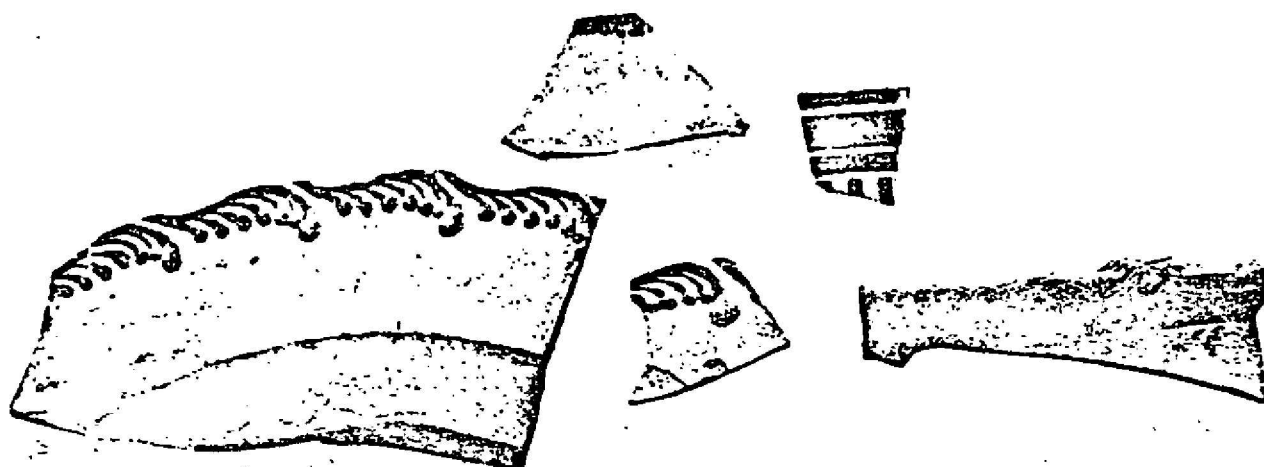
Ceramics from 2 Fulton St. Grey salt-glazed Stoneware with cobalt blue decoration. Note Incised design (Lower Left) (Sch 16 x 13)



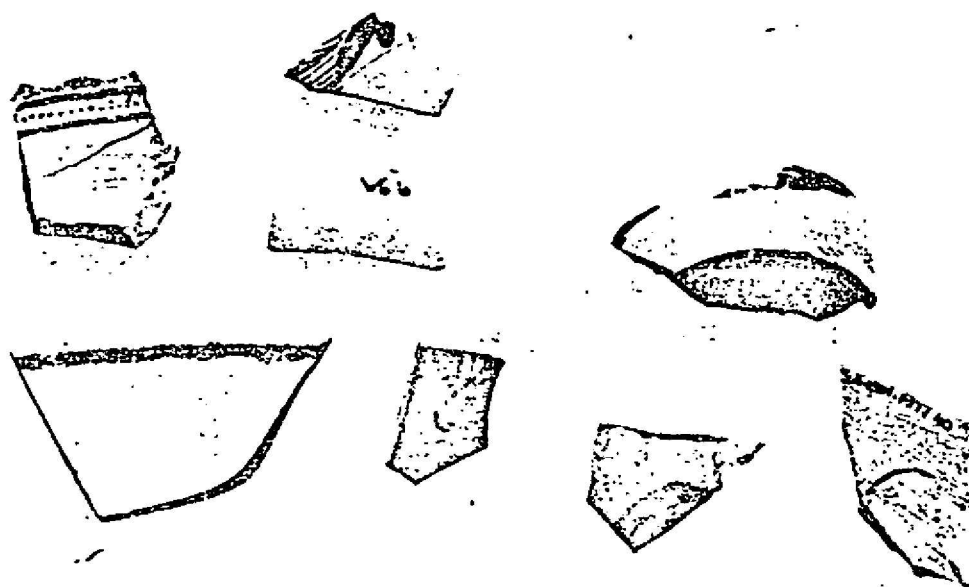
Ceramics from 2 Fulton St. Stoneware types: Grey salt-glazed wares, lead glazed bottle fragment and white salt-glazed cup bases (Sch 16 x



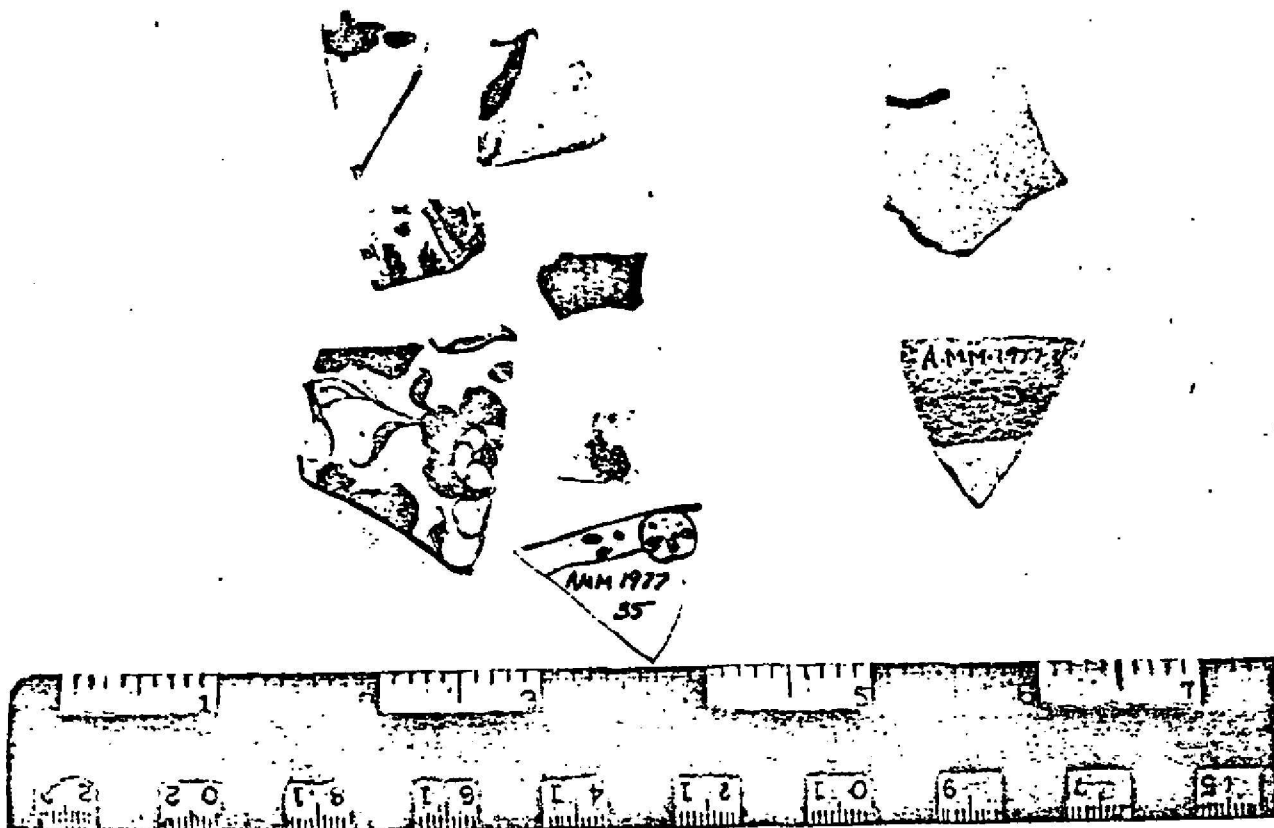
Ceramics from 2 Fulton St. Stoneware vessel bases & lips. (Sch 16 x 20)



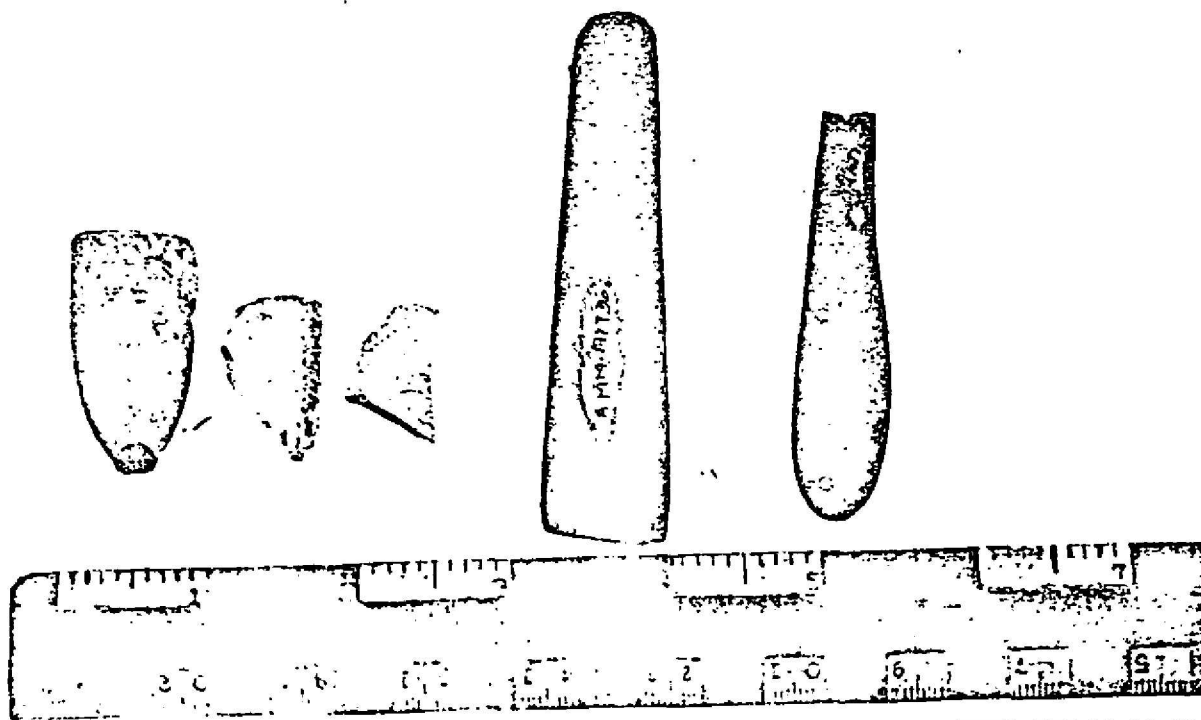
Ceramics from 2 Fulton St. Creamware sherds: Feather-edged, Annular (Upper R.), and Turned Rim vessel (Sch 16 x 19)



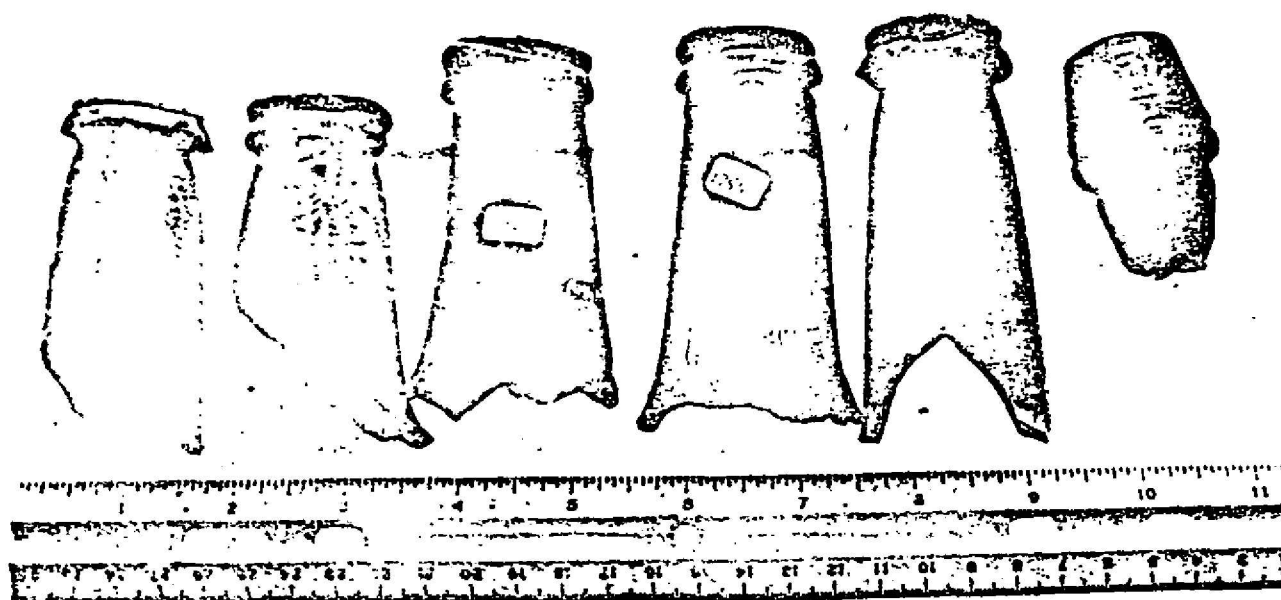
Ceramics from 2 Fulton St. Decorated Pearlware sherds (Sch 16 x 18)



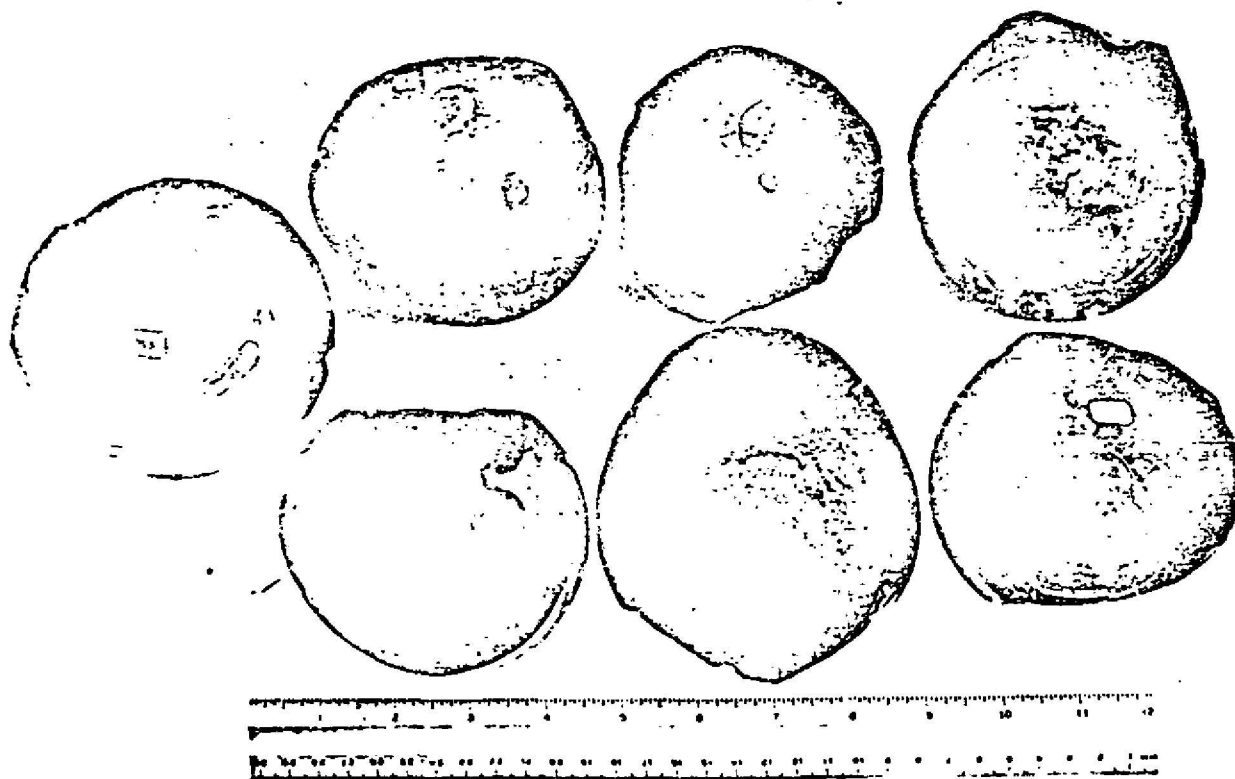
Ceramics from 2 Fulton St. Chinese Porcelain sherds: Blue and White Underglaze (Upper L.), Overglaze Red and Gold (Lower L) Delft Sherds on Right. (Sch 16 x 17)



Tobacco Pipes from 2 Fulton St. (L. to R.) From Levels 6, 1, and 7 (with TD mark). Bone utensil handle in center (Level 8) and wooden (?) handle on L. (Sch 16 x 20)



Dark Green Bottle Glass from 2 Fulton St. Necks and Lips
of mid- to late- 18th Century styles (Sch 17 x 2)



Bottle Bases and Kick-ups, of styles from 1750's to 1780's
(Sch 17 x 3)

III INTERPRETATION

A. Discussion of Stratigraphy and Fill

The process of land-making involved filling large wooden crib-works with soil. The full depth of this fill at the site block was not exposed in any of the seven test pits, but if the "bottom of fill" shown in the borings is connected, we were at least 5 ft. above bottom in our deepest pit (Test 2, at No. 193 Front St.), and even further above it in the others. This indicates at least 15 ft. of fill in the Schermerhorn Row Block, which is of the same order of magnitude as the ca. 20 ft. depth recorded by Huey at Old Slip.

Most of the material we excavated was deposited against the stone foundation walls after they were built, because excavation stopped at the spread-footer planks in all cases except Test 2. Probably less than one fifth of all the soil excavated in 1977 (and most of that in Test 2) was placed for land fill before wall construction, and the remaining four fifths was placed inside the foundation walls of the buildings after they had been built at least to the level where brick work starts.

There may be a difference reflected in the divergent functions of fill placed before and after wall construction. "Land-Making" involved covering an extensive area (at least as large as several buildings combined, and possibly as much as the entire block at once) to a considerable depth (starting at between -10 ft. and -5 ft., and raising at least above ca. 1810 Mean Sea Level, and

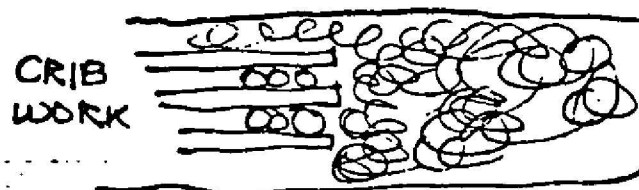
probably to about + 5 ft.). We know that crib work of large logs was used. Covering foundation walls or filling space below floor level, on the other hand, might involve placing only 1 or 2 ft. of dirt in only part of a building's cellar space. The volumes involved are of completely different magnitudes. Moreover, filling space inside existing structure must be done under many constraints and restrictions not present during a large "land-making" process.

We do not know on any historical basis where fill material was obtained for either kind of activity, and consequently can only guess as to whether there would be a tendency for different sources to be used. Logically, it would be less likely that organic debris would be used in the cellar of an inhabited building.

Two sequences for filling are possible here. One of these would require "land-making" to a relatively low surface elevation (say 3 or 4 ft. below present MSL), followed by construction of foundation walls, starting with spread-footer planks, on top of the fill. After the foundation walls reached an appropriate height above the spread footer beam, brick walls were started. Additional material was then placed against the lower stone foundation wall, possibly completely filling the open space. The other sequence would mean land-making to a slightly higher elevation, and then digging of trenches in this for the foundation walls, after which the process would be like that in the first sequence. In either the first or second case, at some later date any hollow space under the first floor would be filled.

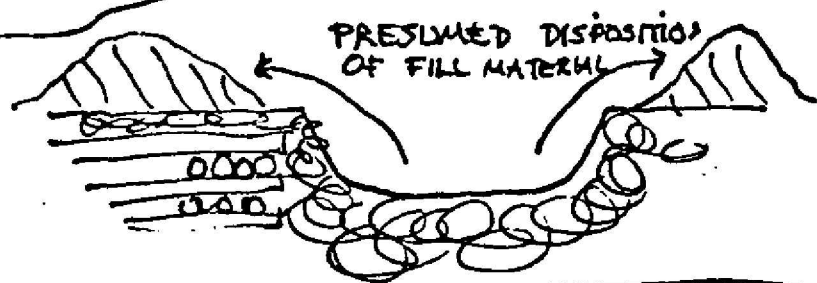
If a trench were dug for the lower part of the foundation wall, we would expect to see a "footer trench" profile in the stratigraphy, with possible similar material that was removed redeposited during back-fill. However, since all the earth was land- fill, no clear distinction might be visible, especially under the conditions of this excavation. The presence of heavy log cribbing would be an indicator that this was "land-making" fill because there would be no purpose for using this technique inside a cellar. In the following table, we show presence and absence of cribbing, wall trenches and other indicators and in the sketch, the probable sequence of construction.

Test BNo.	Land Making		Wall Trench	Back-filling	
	Cribbing	Other evidence		Against Wall	Space Filling
1 (No. 4 Fulton)	no	? sand	yes	Levels 5, 6 & 8 (waters)	Levels 1 & 2, maybe 3 & 4.
2 (No. 193 Front)	no	Chips & Fibre	?	Levels 2, 3 & 4	Maybe Level 1
3 (No. 165 John)	YES	Black Muck around cribbing	yes	Levels 3, 4, & 5 (dark strata)	Level 1, maybe 2.
4 (No. 18 Fulton)	x	x	x	x	Levels 1 and 2.
5 (No. 171 John)	x	x	x	Top of wall removed	
6 (No. 189 Front)	YES	Brick rubble & mollusc shells under cribbing	PROBABLY	Levels 2 & 3	Maybe Level 1
7 (No. 2 FULTON)	YES	Dark grey silt around cribbing and piling	yes	Probably Levels 5 & 6, certainly Levels 7, 8, & 10	Levels 1 through 4

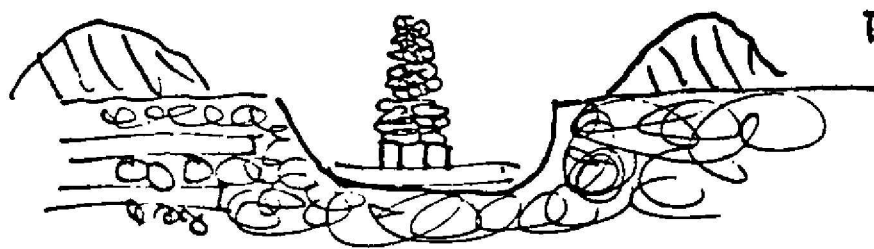


STEP 1
PLACE FILL

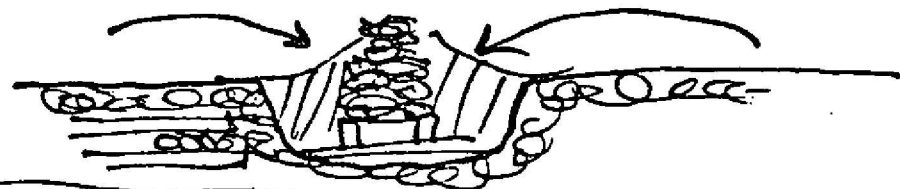
STEP 2
DIG TRENCH



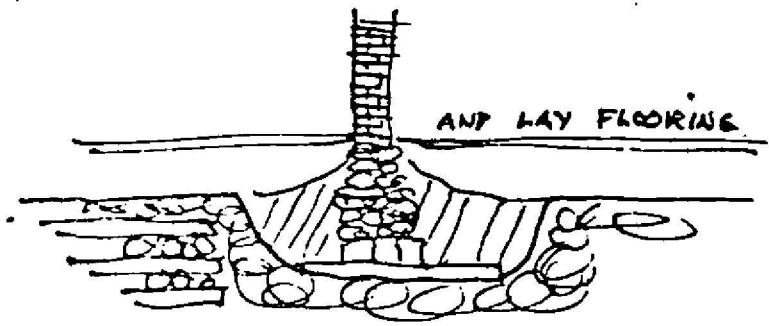
STEP 3
BUILD STONE FOUNDATION WALL



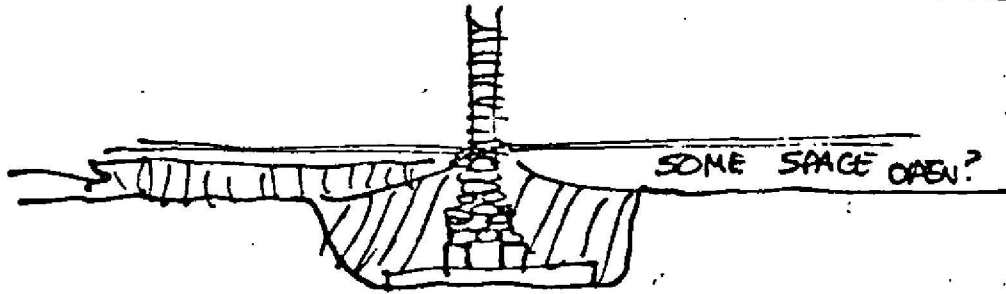
STEP 4
BACK FILL TRENCH



STEP 5
BUILD BRICK WALL
ON TOP OF STONE FOUNDATION WALL



STEP 6
(POSSIBLE)
LATER, FILL IN
OPEN SPACE



From this table, we can determine that in the five tests which were dug deep enough to resolve the question (omitting Tests 4 & 5) a wall trench seems to have been dug in Tests 1, 3 and 7, and probably in 6. This leaves only Test 2 in doubt. Therefore, the preferred sequence seems to have been one of cutting into a surface of land fill for wall building purposes. It is not clear whether buried cribbing was avoided, deliberately cut (this may have happened in Tests 3 and 6), or placed with later wall construction in mind (unlikely).

One other conclusion can be drawn from the stratigraphy alone, and that is that soil material used for land-making, back-fill against newly constructed walls, and for later cellar space filling was extremely varied, but did not include massive deposits of stone in the areas that we tested. Large stones were found throughout, but they were isolated. Differing organic content, and differing degrees of sandiness and siltiness were present. All the soils were in this range, and were technically lumped under the Unified Soil Classification System definition "Silty Sand (SM)" by the URS/ Madigen Praeger Soils Analysis (Wed 1977:5). This classification is too gross for archaeological interpretation, particularly since it ignores all cultural and organic materials in the soil.

There was no evidence of any uniform strata occurring in more than one test. Perhaps the closest similarity was in the dark mucky matrix surrounding the cribbing in Tests 3, 6, & 7.

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The stratigraphy thus seems to suggest that a fairly standardized technique was used for land-making, for backfilling against walls and filling cellar space, but that the soil material involved and the specifics of its deposition differed from one part of the block to another.

B. Discussion of Artifacts

1. Overall Patterns and Dating

South has recently argued that on 18th Century sites there is a high correlation between the dates of ceramic manufacture and the period of site occupation (1977: 201). Basically, his use of ceramic manufacture date as an analytical tool is based on the following logic

Ceramic types manufactured in a short duration are excellent temporal markers for determining the approximate brackets for the accumulation of the sample, allowing an interpretation to be made regarding the occupation period of the historic site. Such short-period types can be used effectively on a presence and absence basis as close to sample accumulation. An important consideration here is that a ceramic type specimen cannot appear on a site prior to the beginning manufacture date for the type, thus creating a temporal relationship between the manufacture date and the occupation of the site by those who used and broke the ceramic objects. (South 1977:206).

A further South postulate is that ^{during} the 18th Century breakage of material began shortly after introduction of each type and it would be discarded along with a few 'heirlooms' (i.e. earlier ceramic types). The majority of material broken however, would consist of the "modern" material (op. cit. 206). If this is true, than it follows that the frequency of contemporary ceramic types brackets the occupation (deposition) of the material.

With certain restrictions this reasoning, and South's date ranges* can be utilized in interpreting origins of the material used as land fill.

* Based largely on Noel-Hume's work.

A second problem arises if one has locally manufactured ceramic material which looks like its European counter-part. This is particularly true of redwares and stonewares which at this site are present as only small fragments, not complete vessels. The manufacture span of local wares is probably much longer than South's figures for European made wares, and hence can skew the median toward an earlier date than is warranted. To compensate for this problem, we have excluded grey stoneware and redwares from our frequency charts since we believe a good part of this sample was locally made.

Another approach which is useful in relating the contents of these tests to each other is to compare relative frequencies of material of known popularity with each other. Using Williamsburg as a model, Noel-Hume has suggested the following trends in ceramic popularity. (N.B. this is not manufacture date, but frequency of appearance at Williamsburg).

1700////////1730
Delft

1700_____1750////////1775
White Salt Glaze Stoneware

1740_____1769////////1800
Creamware

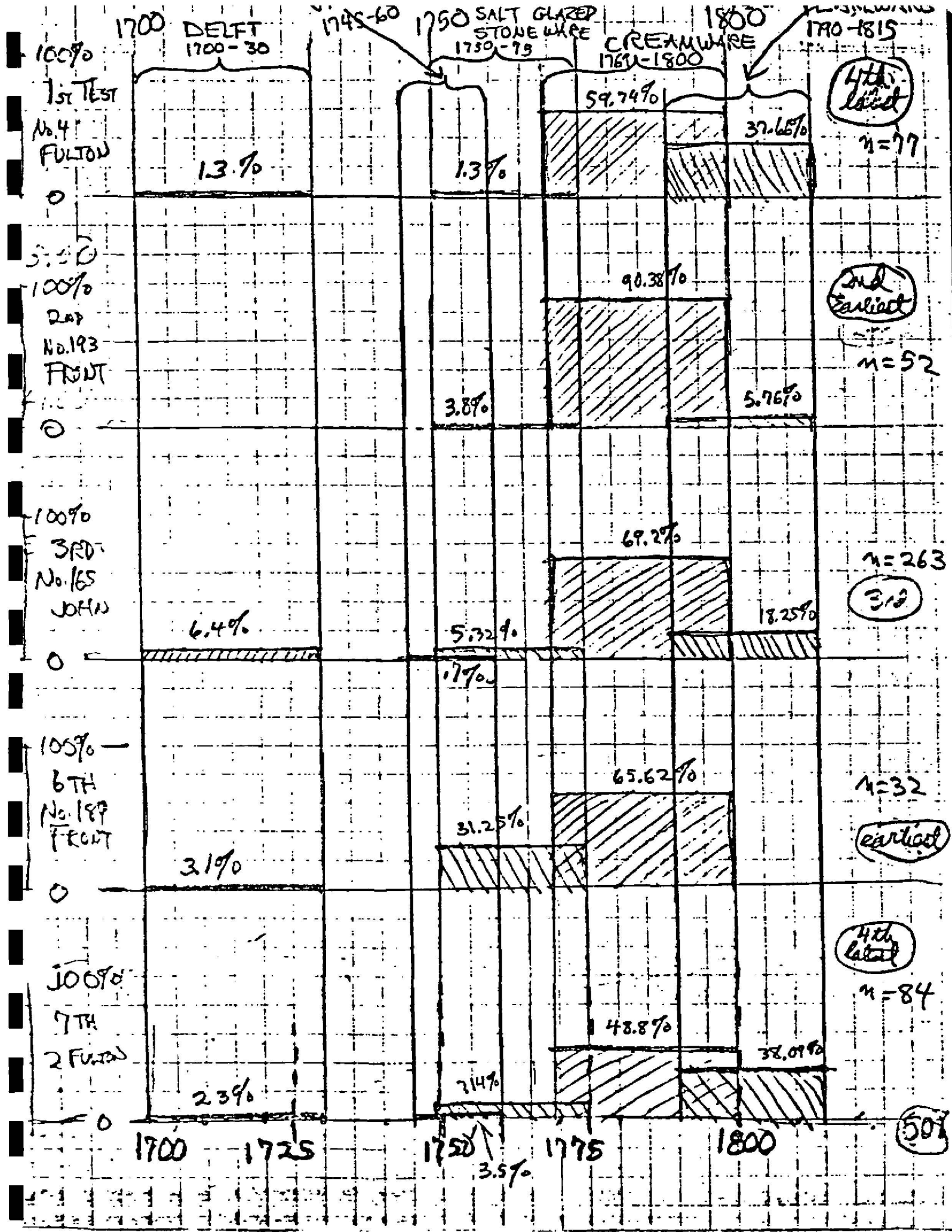
1765_____1790////////1815
Pearlware

1745///1760
Jackfield Type

With these techniques and their limitations in mind, the relative dating profiles of diagnostic ceramics for the five significant tests have been plotted together. Several things are apparent in looking at this.

a. The mass of datable material from 165 John St comprises about half of the total of 508 pieces, while the other four tests have much smaller samples which are in the same order of magnitude with each other. Put another way, this means that the 263 diagnostic sherds from Test 3 at No. 165 John St. more than equals the other four tests put together. This same general ratio holds for some other objects. For example, of 90 tobacco pipe stems with measureable bore, 56 came from Test 3. The only mass of artifactual material that compares with the large deposit in No. 165 John St. is the massive and uniformly unmarked deposit of waster sherds near the bottom of Test 1, and that obviously represented a single collection of commercial manufacturing by-product used for fill.

b. Three definite dating patterns are shown. Tests 1 and 7, next to each other at No. 4 and No. 2 Fulton St., each have almost exactly 38 % pearlware, and about 60% and 50% creamware respectively. This suggests a date in the 1790-1810 period for the collection of ceramics. In contrast to this, Tests 2 and 6, again next to each other (No. 193 and 189 Front St.) and at the opposite end of the block from Tests 1 and 7, have only 6% and no pearlware, and for them Creamware is 90% and 66% respectively.



In the case of Test 6, where it is 56%, the bulk of the other datable ceramics are the earlier White Salt Glazed Stoneware (31%). Since the three pearlware sherds from Test 2 are in Layer 1 or back-dart, and probably not from the lower 7 ft. of fill, they should not be considered a determinant of dating. Thus the fill in Tests 2 and 6 both appears to date from before 1790 (when pearlware became common) and probably from the period 1770 to 1790.

The third pattern is that found in Test 3 at No. 165 John Street. Not only is there a much greater sample, but there are diagnostic ceramics not present elsewhere, for example 7% is Jackfield (also found at Test 7 in minimal quantity), and over 6% is Delft (3% or less in Tests 1, 6 and 7). Pearlware is 18% of the large sample at No. 165 John St., which is too much to be explained away, but only half the relative frequency of this material in Tests 1 and 7. On these grounds, we believe that the fill in Test 3 contains material which can be assigned a date between that of the two tests with early material (on Front St.) and the two tests with more recent artifacts (on Fulton St.). Significantly, Test 3 is between the western (early) and eastern (late) material.

This means that we can date the fill along Front St. as probably occurring before 1790, or at least as coming from sources which received no scattered debris after pearlware became common. Similarly, we can date the fill on Fulton St. as very early 19th century. This suggests that the large

mass of artifacts at Test 3 (no. 165 John St.) were deposited during a transitional period, perhaps from about 1780 to 1800.

Historical evidence already presented shows that parts of Front St. existed by the mid-1780's, and that some part of the western end of the site-block was filled by 1797. Beekman Slip was filled to South St. by 1807 or 1808, "Codwise's ground" was filled by 1809, and buildings were under construction near the east end by 1810. Clearly the archaeological evidence here confirms this picture, and refines it significantly. This physical evidence, independently of documentary references to the site-block, shows that the west end of the block received land-fill with material culture datable to before 1790, and therefore probably the soil was placed very soon after that. A short distance further east and south there was very different fill, with many more artifacts, at No. 165 John St. This is definitely later, but not much later, and probably was in place by about 1800. The material at the east end of the block contains material dating from between 1790 and 1810, and the "ceramic profile" clearly makes it later than Test 3, and much later than Tests 2 and 6.

c. The artifacts from Schermerhorn Row Block are overwhelmingly domestic debris, with the one obvious commercial deposit of bisque-fired earthenware wasters at No. 2 Fulton

Street, and possibly commercial leather scrap. Military and hunting activities are scarcely represented (only two flints were found, and no cannon balls, lead shot, military buttons or leather equipment). Similarly, demonstrably naval or marine material is rarely present. Two small pieces of Admiralty Brss came from Test 7, and some oakum from Test 3, but no rope, wooden eyes, or any of the multitude of ship-related objects one might expect on the water front. It appears that New York expended by pushing its internal debris outward, rather than by picking up (i.e. dredging) its waterfront to make land.

Another interesting lack is that of building demolition rubble. The bottom level of Test 6 contained some mortar and brick. We believe this general lack is because brick was scarce, and the new building material around 1810. During the period of filling and construction, most new structures were built of brick, replacing earlier wood. On May 9th, 1810, the New York Columbian wrote that

at no time within our recollection have we seen so many improvements in streets and buildings progressing. Almost every street in the city is lumbered with rubbish of old and wooden buildings pulled down to make room for more valuable and permanent edifices of brick (quoted in Luke 1953: 393).

During this same period, however, there was a shortage of bricks. For example, in 1800 some one hundred brick buildings were going up, but on some of these construction was "at a stand owing to the scarcity of brick" (quoted in Rosebrock 1975: 20). A few years earlier, brick making was

reportedly a brisk trade (going for 50 shillings per thousand in 1794), but the best brick for facing came from Philadelphia (Jeremy 1970: 89). Very little brick was imported from Europe as ballast, due to import duties, and the preference for Philadelphia and Baltimore brick lasted into the 1830's (Rosebrock 1975: 22), after which towns up the Hudson, such as Haverstraw, began to provide a substantial supply (DeNoyelles 1974).

Roof slate was present in most tests, as was a small quantity of pantile, but in general "architectural" objects were infrequent. Only a half dozen nails were found, for example. This may represent poor preservation of iron in the continuously wet, salty soil conditions, and a lower rate of recovery for small lumps of rust than for white ceramic sherds, large pieces of flexible leather, etc., in sorting through dark muck under poor light. However, nails and other "fasteners" were not found in the carefully screened control samples. We interpret this to indicate that the fill we sampled contained relatively little demolition debris (from older buildings) or construction debris (from the 1810-'12 period at the site block). The latter suggests that most of the deposits against walls or to fill basement space were put down, and possibly covered, before the buildings had progressed very far.

A possible exception to this is at Test 3, which was different in so many ways. Here there was a definite inclusion of some older (late 17th- early 18th century)

ceramics, including more delft, and delft tile. The tobacco pipe stems here (see below) are also earlier. Some of the material culture in the landfill at Test 3 (No. 165 John St.) may be from demolition of old Anglo-Dutch New York from the period nearly a century before the Schermerhorn Row Block was created

A few other comments on the artifacts in general may be made. Clothing (except shoes) is very poorly represented. There are no hooks or pins, even from the seive samples, and very few buttons. Liquor bottle fragments were found in most strata, but it is more difficult to date bottle styles than ceramics, even when intact bottles are present. We found a number of intact lip-neck-shoulder fragments, and some bases or "kick-ups", but in no case were both attached. From the very general evidence available, the bottle types seem to be of mid - to late 18th Century date, which is in conformance with ceramics, or slightly earlier.

2. Specific Types of Artifacts:

a. Tobacco Pipe Stems

The total sample from all seven test pits was only 90 stem fragments for which the bore diameter could be measured. This is not a large sample for dating, and is further skewed by the fact that over half (56) of these are from Test 3 at 165 John St. However, it was thought that use of the Binford formula for dating might be suggestive (Maxwell & Binford

1961: 107-09). These are considered crude calculations, but the value of X (for the formula $Y = 1931.85 - 38.26X$, where Y is the date sought), derived from the table which follows, yields the following dates. For the total sample, ca. 1712, for Test 3 alone, ca. 1695, and for a combination of all tests except Test 3, ca. 1741. The latter date is conformable with those arrived at by other means, but a bit early. The date of 1712 is obviously heavily weighted by the ca. 1695 date for the sixty percent of the total sample which is from Test 3. We interpret the ca. 1695 date as reflecting some "old New York" debris, already mentioned, in the deposit at Test 3.

Summary of Tobacco Pipe Stem Bore Diameters (in inches)

Test No.	Total	Unknown	4/64	5/64	6/64	7/64	8/64
1	10		1	8		1	
2	8	(1)	1	4	1	1	
3	56		1	20	13	11	11
4	none						
5	4		1	3			
6	5		1	4			
7	7		3	4			
Total for all tests	90	(1)	8	43	14	14	11
Total with Test 3 at No. 165 John St. omitted	34		7	23	1	3	

b. Leather

Throught the site block we found numerous pieces of cut leather, and some shoes or shoe parts. No detailed analysis has been made, but in general it did not seem that we were recovering worn-out foot gear. Many of the scraps were obviously trimmings which had never been stitches, and the heels and soles were not worn through. We believe that this leather is a by-product of tanning and shoe manufacture. Since the 1730's a tanners' and shoemakers' industry had been established near the Collect Pond, only a few blocks northwest Schermerhorn Row (Shumway 1975: 23). Before that, in the early 18th century, an area about three blocks southwest of the site block had been called "The Shoemaker's Land" (approximately bounded by Maiden Lane, Ann St., Broadway, and a line between William and Gold Streets). This had swamp and marsh, which was favored for tanning pits (Valentine 1853 : 277-'79). Between 1696 and 1720 this land was subdivided for sale, and a "tan pit" is shown at the corner of William St. and Maiden Lane (only a block south of John St.) at that time. With this real estate pressure, the shoemakers moved further north, some to the Collect Pond, and some to "Beekman's Swamp", which was northwest of the site block.

For nearly a century before land-filling at the Schermerhorn Row Block there were shoe makers within a few blocks southwest and northwest. It seems probable that the leather scraps represent debris from such manufacture, possibly preserved in wet soil for some time prior to use in land fill.

c. Fauna and Flora

Faunal material from these tests was collected in its entirety except for common oyster and hard clam shells, which were taken only in representative proportion from each test. Bone fragments which had no distal or proximal ends were not identified as to species, and are shown on the chart as "unidentified mammalian." The smallness and variedness of the sample present suggests to us that the faunal material represents food debris, not commercial 'waste' from a knacker's trade establishment. A large proportion of the sample consisted of cut bone, indicating that it had been butchered. The most common species present in tests analyzed by ceramic material to be later than 1790 were sheep and cow in about equal proportions. Henry Wansey's journal of the mid-1790's provides a list of produce available at the Fly Market (a few blocks south of the Schermerhorn Row Block location). Present among land animal species were: "turkey," "ribs of beef," "good beef," "ducks," and "lamb" (Jeremy 1970: 138). Notably Ovis (sheep), Bos (cattle), and Avis (bird) represent 87% of our total identified sample of material.

The tests with earlier dated material (Test 2 at No. 193 Front St. and Test 6 at No. 189 Front St.) had no cow, and Test 2 had deer and elk. This suggests a shift in diet from wild species in ca. 1780 land-fill to largely domesticated species in ca. 1810 fill, about one generation

later. Faunal material from Tests 3 and 7 is almost identical in species and proportion, and suggests a similar origin for this fill. Tests 3 and 7 also share a preponderance of seed, leaf and bark material from the sieved soil samples, suggesting summer or fall deposition (see the Appendix on Screened Soil Samples). The following table shows distribution of identifiable bones.

Faunal Distribution

Species	Tests							Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ovis	4	5	5				6	20
Bos	1		9		5		9	24
Cervus		2					1	3
Wapati		1						1
Sus			2				1	3
Canis fam.	1							1
Avis			5				5	10
Unident. mam.	11	13	33			6	19	82
oyster ¹	47	30	125				88	290
oyster ²	6							6
cat's paw ³	1							1
clam ⁴	24	52	40				41	157
surf clam ⁵		2	1					3
magpie shells ⁶			3					3

1. Crassostrea virginica
2. oyster, species unknown
3. Family Plicatuidae
4. Mercenaria mercenaria
5. Spisula solidissima
6. Cittarium pica

C. Interpretive Synthesis

The Schermerhorn Row Block fill considered as a whole, is a construct of early 19th Century American Culture in New York City. There are many such "made-land" constructs or units of land fill in this metropolis produced over more than three centuries, and still being created. Land fill units such as this are completely functional, additive constructs, and those along the waterfront have been built under stringent environmental constraints. They have legally defined boundaries, and must meet obvious practical conditions. Although they are shaped masses of earth, they have little in common with other cultural objects of archaeological interest, such as temple mound bases, or military earthworks. In effect, they are legally created "spaces" to be filled to standards which permit their use as real estate for buildings. It is clear that the artifacts within the fill are not directly related to the rectangular block of fill itself. However, from what was, and was not, included in the fill, we can draw some inferences regarding the cultural process.

Schermerhorn Row land fill can be studied archaeologically, and the tests can be considered to constitute the sampling of a site because they represent "a spatial concentration of material evidence of human activity" (Deetz 1967: 11). The "site" in question constitutes Manhattan's land fill, a particular activity of our industrial society which began here during the 17th Century.

Unlike habitation sites, we cannot treat this material as having components * except in the sense that this is a one component site established near the end of the 18th Century. The cultural material present is probably derived from several different components of several different sites. Had this site been built up of differing components, deposited at different times, we would have found a stratigraphy consisting of layered debris with internally consistent dates of artifacts. Ideally the oldest at the bottom, although in the case of transported land fill this would not necessarily be the case.

Seriation** of the samples from each test may give some indication of the most popular ceramic types present in different sections of the site. This may indicate different relative ages

* the distinguishable evidence of a discrete occupation or use of that site by a group of people (Deetz 1967: 12)

**Seriation is a relative dating technique involving arranging assemblages in such a way that the frequencies of various types of artifacts in them form "battleship-shaped" curves through time. (Deetz 1967: 27)

for the sources if not the depositional sequences of the filling operation. Further excavation in the space between our tests would clarify this interpretation.

We have chosen to analyze each test pit as a separate unit because of the noticeable differences in stratigraphy, soils, and artifact distributions within each of them. The tests cannot be considered to constitute separate components, but they demonstrate that fill ^{DEPOSITS} in different parts of this site ^{ARE} different from each other. This suggests that the filling procedure utilized consisted of small heterogeneous quantities of material from diverse sources. Common to all tests was a preponderance of artifactual material dating from about 1760 to 1800. This suggests that the bulk of the fill material was deposited at about the same time, and that sources of fill were "contemporary" garbage dumps rather than long abandoned sites or virgin soil. One clearly identified commercial source of some of this material was a ceramic waster dump. Another commercial source was scrap leather from a shoe-maker. Because of the relatively small pieces of domestic ceramic material and its variation, the ceramics do not appear to have been discarded merchandise broken in shipment or the result of any commercial activities of nearby businesses.

The quantification of this material provides comparative data for other fill deposits in the New York City area. The patterning can be assumed to be quite distinct from that which would be found with small scale filling such as to make a house

site, or in cases where the source of the fill is known to be from specific historic dumps. The particular geographical location of Manhattan, and its historical relationship to foreign trade make it possible that land fill here could be derived from foreign as well as domestic sources. For example, ship ballast from Europe may have been purchased cheaply and unloaded conveniently near South Street. The presence of Turban shells, coconut shell and other scattered examples of exotic material may represent such a source.

Preliminary archaeological analysis of the land fill material at the Schermerhorn Row Block has demonstrated that the west end was filled about a generation earlier (ca. 1780) than the east end (ca. 1810), and suggests that dietary changes had occurred in New York during that time. It has shown that some commercial debris was used, and some domestic refuse, but that neither the site-block nor the sources from which fill was obtained were used intensively as garbage dumps. Material used was probably considered "clean fill" in 1810, but some material from almost a century earlier in New York may be included in Test 3 at No. 165 John St.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the 1977 excavations is that they have provided a chance to recover material culture and record stratigraphy in lower Manhattan land-fill under archaeologically controlled conditions for the first time. Even though ^ethese tests were placed and dug for reasons of structural analysis, the information obtained is the beginning of scientific data collection concerning the cultural process which has virtually doubled the size of lower Manhattan in three centuries.

Huey was able to recover some intact objects, and to make a gross record of the strata, at Old Slip in 1969, but was denied the opportunity to conduct a controlled excavation. Even so, he was able to show a thick deposit of dark, organic soil, filled with artifacts and retained with log cribbing. The record he was able to make then, now takes on more significance, because it shows that Old Slip which he observed and the Burling Slip - Beekman Slip area we excavated at the site block have similar strati-

graphic units. His pictures of whole masses of cribbing help to make more intelligible the few ends of timbers we saw or felt in mud at the bottom of dark, flooded, test pits. And the controlled collection of material culture debris cataloged from the 1977 excavations gives some idea of the information that has been lost when major projects such as the Uris Building or the World Trade Center have destroyed entire blocks of Manhattan land fill.

The created real estate represented by the many units of "made-land" around lower Manhattan are enormously valuable cultural resources, containing the artifacts, organic material, and structural debris which reflect the creation and growth of the city, and the historic changes in the culture of people living here. When carefully excavated with scientific control, and analyzed by archaeological techniques, this material can be interpreted so as to greatly enlarge our understanding of life in New York City in the past, and of why and how such processes as the creation of the Schermerhorn Row Block occurred.

APPENDICES

STRATIGRAPHIC DRAWINGS WITH LEVEL & LOT
CONCORDANCE OF LOTS

TABULATIONS OF ARTIFACTS FROM TESTS
FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

~~"WASTER DEPOSIT" DESCRIPTION~~

SCREENED SOIL SAMPLES

DATA ON TIDE LEVELS FROM NOAA
LOCATION MAP

BIBLIOGRAPHY

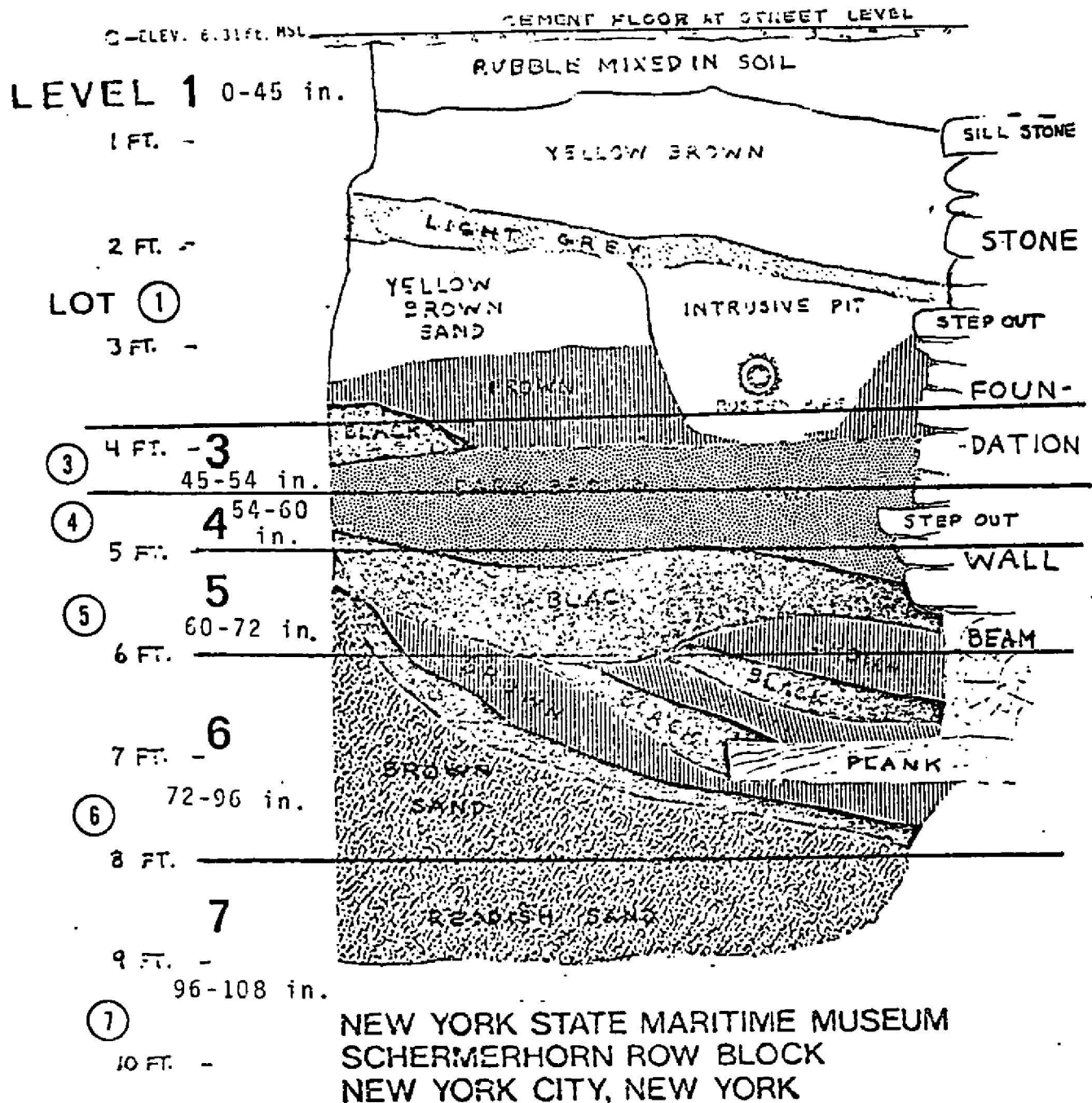
The following drawings reproduce the Stratigraphic Sections already illustrated, but with the **LEVEL** and **LOT** designations superimposed. In each case the LEVEL number is given in large type, followed by the depth in inches or feet. Surface elevation is given for the 0 line of each test pit in relation to Mean Sea Level, as determined by Spiegel & Zamecnik, Inc.

Typically, the LEVEL number run from **1** through **5**, from top to bottom, and are started anew for each Test Pit. The LOT is indicated by a smaller numeral in a circle. These are consecutive for the entire 1977 project, starting at **①** and running to **④2**. In Test No. 1, at 4 Fulton St., LEVEL and LOT numbers are the same, but in subsequent Tests the sequence is not exact, although there was an effort to use a particular set of LOT numbers for the important Tests. LEVELS were determined largely by the exigencies of excavation, pumping, and sheathing. LOTS were assigned during washing and numbering of artifacts.

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 1

4 FULTON STREET

LOOKING W



NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS & RECREATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Historic Sites Research
S.Kardas & E.Larrabee

nov. 1977

NOTE: LEVEL 2 (LOT 2) IS AN INTRUSION
FROM 14 TO 28 in. ALONG THE EAST
WALL WHICH DOES NOT SHOW IN THIS
VIEW.

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 2

193 FRONT STREET

LOOKING WEST

CEMENT
AGAINST
WALL

NORTH
WALL

LEVEL

1

CEMENT FLOOR OF BASEMENT

ELEV. .82 ft. MSL

3 LAYERS OF
BRICK IN
CEMENT MORTAR

BRICKS

0-2 ft.

1 FT. -

LOT (41)

LIGHT GREY
WITH MUCH
PLASTER

BROWN

PLANK

AD STONES

2 FT.

STONE

2 & 3

2-4 ft.

RUBBLE

(8)

3 FT. -

3-4 ft.

SOUTH

WEST

CORNER

3A

ARTIFACT
CONCENTRATION

BROWN

WALL

(14)

4 FT.

4

4-5 ft.

BASE

(28)

5 FT.

OR

FOUNDATION

6 FT. -

5

(42)

7 FT. -

5-8 ft.

8 FT. -

AUGER

TEST

9 FT. -

STONES

10 FT. -

NEW YORK STATE MARITIME MUSEUM
SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS & RECREATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Historic Sites Research
S.Kardas & E.Larrabee

nov. 1977

NOTE: LOT 16 IS FROM BACKFILL

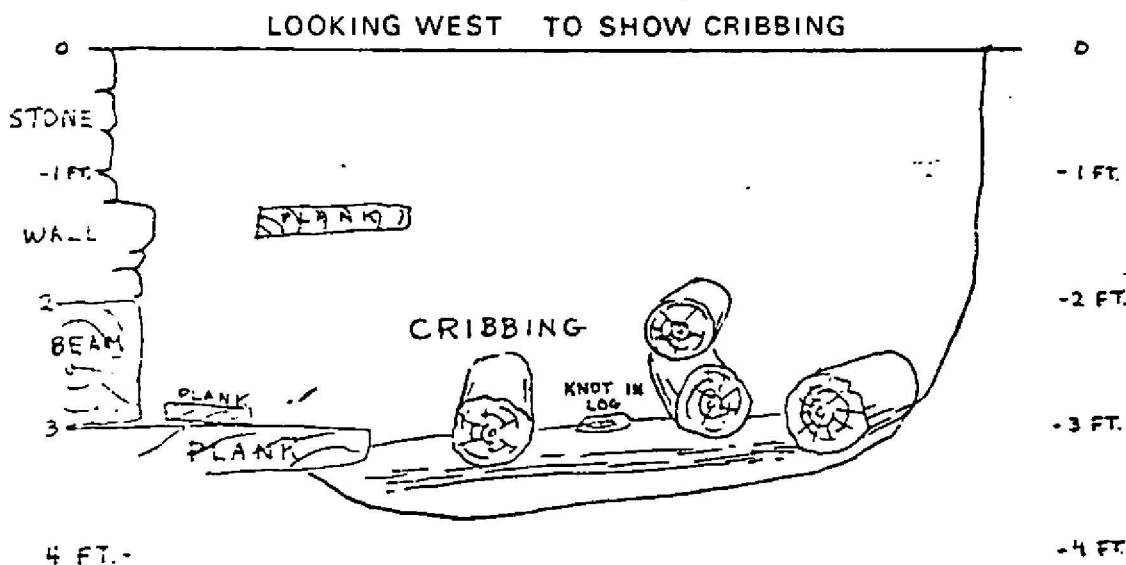
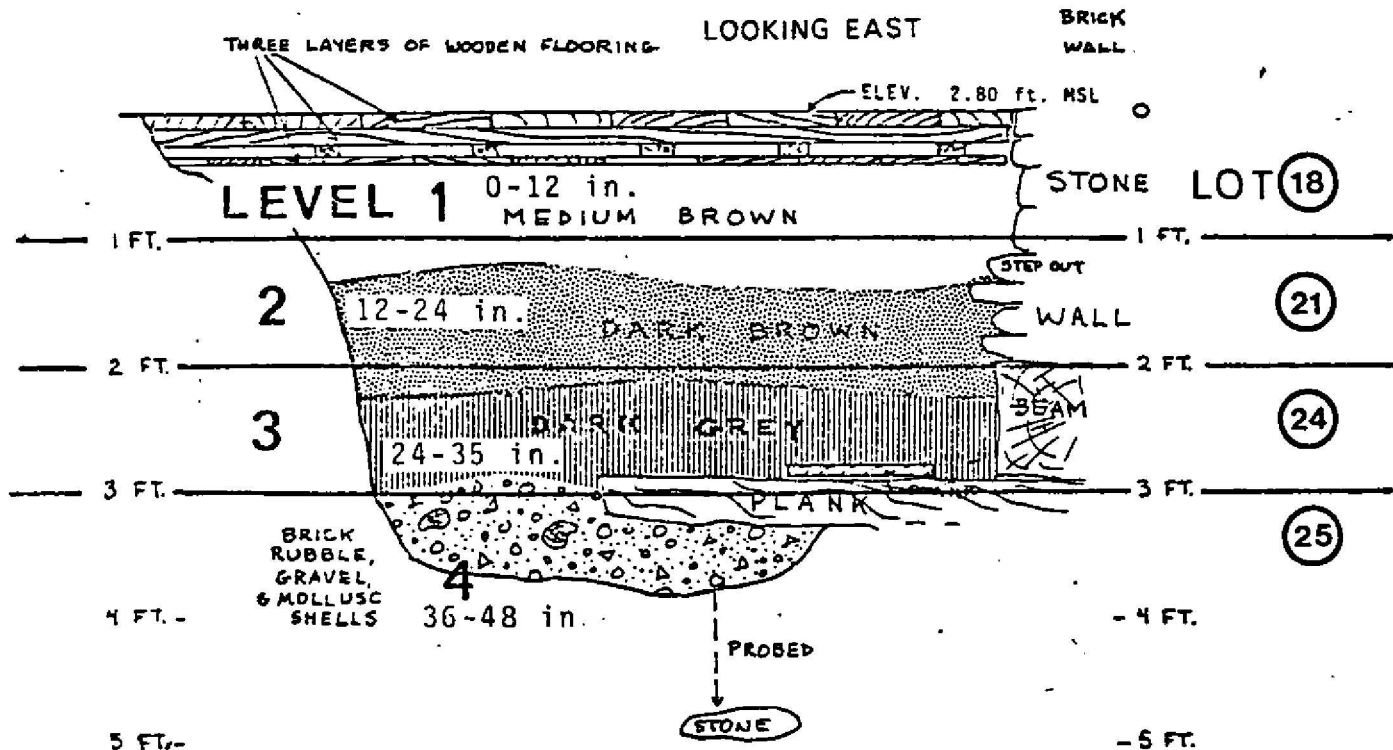
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STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 6

189 FRONT STREET

NEW YORK STATE MARITIME MUSEUM
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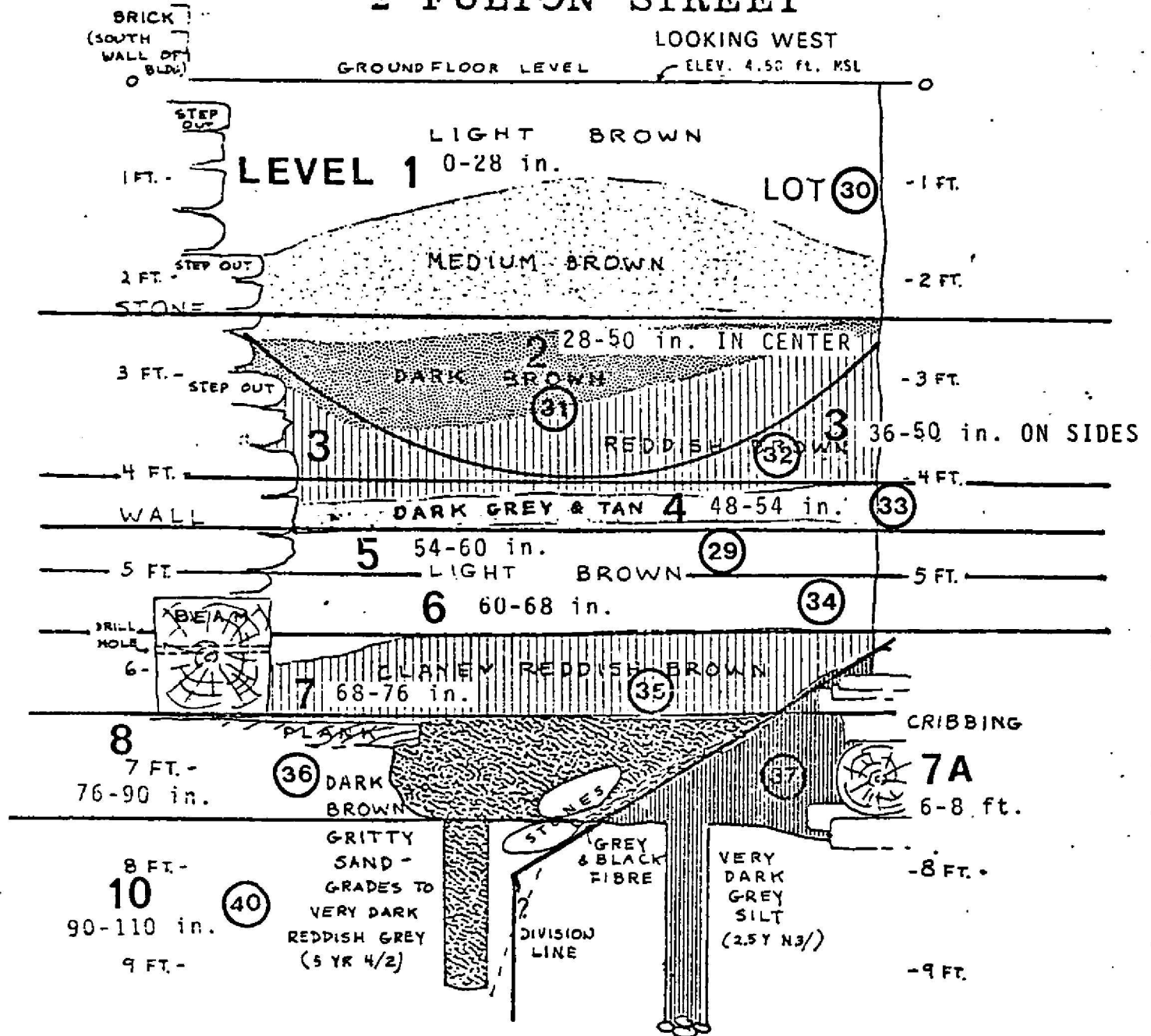
Historic Sites Research
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NOTE: LEVELS 3 AND 4 IN THE EAST EXTENSION (SAME DEPTHS AS ABOVE) ARE LOTS 26 AND 27.

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST 7

2 FULTON STREET



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nov. 1977

NOTE: LEVEL 9 (LOT 39) IS FROM
BOTTOM CLEARING, AND PRO-
BABLY IS THE SAME AS LEVEL
8 (LOT 36).

CONCORDANCE OF LOTS, TEST PITS, AND LEVELS

TEST PIT No.	Street Address	LOTS
1	4 Fulton Street	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
2	193 Front Street	8, 14, 16, 28, 41, 42
3	165 John Street	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22
4	18 Fulton Street	20a, 38
5	171 John Street	17
6	189 Front Street	18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27
7	2 Fulton Street	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 37, 39, 40

Lot No.	Test No.	Address	Level	Depth	Comments
1	1	4 Fulton St.	1	0-45 in.	
2	1	4 Fulton St.	2	14-28 in.	intrusive pit in Southeast corner
3	1	4 Fulton St.	3	45-54 in.	
4	1	4 Fulton St.	4	54-60 in.	
5	1	4 Fulton St.	5	60-72 in.	
6	1	4 Fulton St.	6	72-96 in.	
7	1	4 Fulton St.	7	96-108 in.	
8	2	193 Front St.	2 & 3	24- 48 in.	
9	3	165 John St.	1	0-12 in.	
10	3	165 John St.	2	12-23 in.	
11	3	165 John St.	3	23-40 in.	
12(&22)	3	165 John St.	4	40-48 in.	
13	3	165 John St.	5	48-54 in.	

(Concordance, Cont.)

Lot. No.	Test	Address	Level	Depth	Comments
14	2	193 Front St.	3 A	36-48 in	in Southwest corner (artifact concentration)
15	3	165 John St.		0-16 in.	slump of SW wall
16	2	193 Front St.		Backfill	
17	5	171 John St.	2	23-33 in.	
18	6	189 Front St.	1	0-12 in.	Between Beams
19	3	165 John St.	2	16-26 in.	in Southwest Extension
20	3	165 John St.	6	54-64 in.	Below footer planks
20 A	4	18 Fulton St.	2	11-45 in.	
21	6	189 Front St.	2	12-24 in.	
22	(catalogued with Lot 12)				
23	(not assigned)				
24	6	189 Front St.	3	24-36 in.	"bottom of 3, Main Pit"
25	6	189 Front St.	4	36-48 in.	"bottom of 4, Main Pit"
26	6	189 Front St.	3	24-36 in.	East Extension
27	6	189 Front St.	4	36-48 in.	East Extension
28	2	193 Front St.	4	4 ft.-5 ft.	
29	7	2 Fulton St.	5	54-60 in.	(Dark grey & tan layer)
30	7	2 Fulton St.	1	0-28 in.	
31	7	2 Fulton St.	2	28-50 in.	in center
32	7	2 Fulton St.	3	30-50 in.	on sides
33	7	2 Fulton St.	4	48-54 in.	
34	7	2 Fulton St.	6	60-68 in.	(Light Brown layer)
35	7	2 Fulton St.	7	68-76 in.	(Red-brown clayish)
36	7	2 Fulton St.	8	76-90 in.	(Sand)
37	7	2 Fulton St.	7 A	6-8 ft.	(dark grey silt around cribbing feature)
38	4	18 Fulton St.	1	0-11 in.	Material salvaged by construction crew

(Concordance, Cont.)

Lot. No.	Test	Address	Level	Depth	Comments
39	7	2 Fulton St.	9	76-90 in.	(bottom clearing, may be same as Level 8, Lot 36)
40	7	2 Fulton St	10	90-110 in.	Auger boring
41	2	193 Front St.	1	0-2 ft.	
42	2	193 Front St.	5	5-8 ft.	("below 8 ft.")

ARTIFACT TABULATION FOR # 4 FULTON STREET

DELFT

- 1 blue & white handpainted tile, purple border Lot 1
- 1 blue & white painted plate frag Lot 1
- 1 undecorated body sherd Lot 2

WHITE SALT GLAZE STONEWARE

- 1 pc white salt glaze body sherd Lot 4

YELLOWWARE

- 1 pc undecorated yellowware body sherds Lot 7

CREAMWARE

- 34 undecorated creamware body sherds

Lot	1	2	4	7
No.	7	20	4	2
- 6 undecorated plate rim frags

Lot	1	2	3	4
	3	3	1	1
- 1 everted lip chamber pot rim sherd Lot 1
- 2 handpainted polychrome sherds Lot 1 and 2
- 2 annular decorated sherds Lots 1 and 2
- 1 Whieldon - wedgewood green glazed sherd Lot 7

PEARLWARE

- 4 annular decorated sherds Lot 1 : 2 Lot 2: 2
- 4 handpainted polychrome sherds Lot 4
- 2 green shell edged rim frags Lot 1, 2
- 9 handpainted blue and white sherds Lot 1:6 Lot 2: 3
- 2 blue and white transfer print decorated Lot 1, 2
- 8 undecorated sherds Lot 1: 5 Lot 2: 2 Lot 3:1

UNIDENTIFIABLE WHITE EARTHENWARE SHERDS

- 3 body sherds of creamware or pearlware

REDWARE

- 4 clear lead glazed redware sherds Lot 1:1 Lot 2:3

PORCELAIN

- 1 jar rim sherd, blue and white underglaze Lot 2
- 12 body sherds, blue and white underglaze

Lot	1	2	4
	6	5	4
- 3 thin undecorated body sherds Lot 1:1, Lot 2:2
- 2 thick undecorated body sherds Lot 2
- 1 red and gold overglaze decorated sherd Lot 1

STONEWARE

2 grey salt glaze Lot2. 7
1 grey salt glaze, cobalt decoration Lot 2
2 grey salt glaze, slipped interior Lot 4, 7
3 damaged or waster sherds Lot: 1, 2, 7

TOBACCO PIPE

1 undecorated kaolin pipe bowl frag. Lot 2
1 complete bowl, foliated decoration Lot 2
1 briar pipe bowl Lot 3
10 kaolin pipe stem fragments - Lot 2 3 4 7

			4	1
			2	3
9/64"	5/64"	7/64"	bore dia.	
1	8	1		

GLASS

```

2 wine glass stem and foot sherds Lot 3
4 tumbler rim sherds Lot 1:2 Lot 2:2
11 window glass sherds Lot 1 2 3
                        1 6 4
8 dark green bottle glass lips Lot 1 2 4
                        5 1 2
41 dark green bottle base and kick-up parts
  Lot 1 2 3 4 ?
    10 10 4 16 1
7 dark green bottle neck fragments Lot 1 2 4
                        2 3 2
173 dark green bottle body sherds Lot 1 2 3 4
                        7 46 8 112
2 amber bottle base and kick-up sherds Lot 1. 2
2 amber bottle body sherds Lot 1
10 clear glass vial Lot 2
21 clear bottle glass body sherds Lot 1 2 3
                        21 18 2
14 blue-green bottle glass body sherds Lot 1 2 3
                        3 4 3

```

MISCELLANEOUS

1 gun flint Lot 1
1 bottle cork Lot 4
1 pink plastic sheriff's star Lot 1
2 plastic buttons Lot 1
1 black hard rubber comb Lot 2

FAUNAL

SHELL: 47 oyster shells	Lot 1	2	7
	6	18	23

6 oyster shells, species unknown Lot 4

1 Cat's Paw (*Plicatula gibbosa*) Lot 2

Lot	1	2	3	4	7
24 24 hard shelled clams	5	5	2	1	11

MAMMALAIN BONE

Ovis: 2 mandibles

2 metatarsus Lot 2

bos: scapula lot 7

canis familiaris : mandible

species unidentified:	11 fragments	Lot	1	2	4	7
			3	3	2	3

2 ribs Lot 4, 7

4 cut bones Lot 1:3, Lot 3:1

=193 FRONT STREET SQUARE TABULATION

CERAMICS

REDWARE

CLEAR LEAD GLAZE: 4 (Lots 14, 14, 28, 41)

CREAMWARE

MOLDED: % Lots 16,16,16,16, 8)

FEATHERDEDE: 1 Lot 8

HANDPAINTED: 3 (Lot 14)

PLAIN WHITE: #* 38	Lot 8	14	16	28	41
	No. 15	14	2	3	2

PEARLWARE: 3 Lot 16, 41,41

STONEWARE

WHITE SALT GLAZE: 2 Lots 14, 16

GREY SALT GLAZE: 7	Lot 8	14	16	28
	1	4	1	1

PORCELAIN

BLUE & WHITE UNDERGLAZE: 6	Lot 14	16	28
	3	1	2

BLUE & WHITE UNDERGLAZE, PAINTED OVERGLAZE: #3 Lot14, 14, 16

OVERGLAZE DECORATED: 7	Lot 8	14	16
	No. 5	1	1

PLAIN WHITE BODY SHERDS: 2 Lot 14

TOBACCO PIPES

KAOLIN PIPE BOWL FRAGMENTS: 1 Lot 14

STEM FRAGMENTS: *8	Lot 8	14	28
	1	5	2

one marked W. Morgan
of Liverpool

LEATHER

SHOE: 1. intact (soles, vamp & heel strap)

HEEL PARTS: 3

STRUCTURAL

BRICK: YELLOW: 1 Lot 16, 14

RED: 2 frag, Lot 28

PANTILE: lot 14

PLASTER: 7 frags Lot 8 14
 3 4

SLATE: 18 Lot 8 14 28
 No. 7 9 2

WOOD

BARREL BUNG Lot 14

KEG STAVES: 2 Lot 14

KEG END: 2 Lot 14

WOOD FRAGMENTS: 14 Lot 8 14 28
 2 11 1

FAUNAL

SHELL OYSTER SHELL Lot 8 14 16 28
 5 17 3 5

HARD SHELL CLAM

Lot 8 14 16 28
 3 18 3 28

SURF CLAM SHELL: 2 Lot 14

STAGHORN CORAL: 1 Lot 8

MAMMALIAN BONES:

OVIS: mandible, immature Lot 14
metatarsus, 2 Lots 8, 14
scapula, Lot 8
tibia, Lot 14

CERVUS

Mandible; 2 Lot 14

WAPITI:

mandible Lot 82

UNIDENTIFIED:

rib: 6, 1 sawed, large mammal (Lots 14, 16 42
0 1 3

humerus: 1 Lot 42

broken fragments; 6 (Lot 8 ¹⁴ 42-
2 4

GLASS

DARK GREEN BOTTLE GLASS

flat sided bottom lot 16

shoulder frags: 2 Lots 16, 41

heavy kick up frag Lot 14

lips Lots 8, 14

165 John Street Artifact Tabulation

DEFLT

Tiles : 13 (lot 12: 4; lot 19: 5; lot 22: 4)

Dishes: 17 (lot 11 12 19 22)
 4 7 3 2

REDWARES

JACKFIELD TYPE: 2 Lots 15 and 19

LEAD GLAZED REDWARE: 13

Lots: 10 11 12 15 19
 1 3 2 4 3

LEAD GLAZED REDWARE, MACHINE TURNED: 2 (Lot 12)

FLOWER POT BOTTOM: 1 Lot 22

MANGANESE GLAZED REDWARE: 13

Lots 11 15 19 22
 1 1 5 2

CREAMWARE

PLAIN WHITE BODY SHERDS: 125

lots: 10 11 12 15 19

20 and 22

PLAIN VESSEL BOTTOMS: 14

lots: 9 11 12 15 19 22
 1 2 3 1 5 1

PLAIN RIM SHERDS

lots: 10 11 12 15 19 22
 2 2 2 5 5 7

ROLLED CHAMBER POT RIM: 1 LOT 19

PLAIN CUP RIM SHERD: 1 (lot 9)

Plate Rims (9 lots: 10 12 15 20 22
 5 1 1 1

PLAIN MUG HANDLE SHERDS: 4 lot 19 22
 1 3

PLAIN LID SHERDS: 2 (Lot 12)

MOLDED BODY SHERDS: 2 (lots 12, 15)

HANDPAINTED BLUE AND WHITE : 2 (lot 9)

WHIELDON-WEDGEWOOD WARE: 1 (Lot 12)

CLOUDED WARE: 1 (Lot 11)

165 John St. Artifact Tabulation, Cont.

(CREAMWARE, Cont.)

Feather Edge (molded) plate rim sherd: 1 (Lot 22)

"Royal Pattern" (Hume 1970: 116) Plate Rim Sherds: 6

Lot;	11	15	19	22
	1	1	2	2

PEARLWARE

UNDECORATED WHITE: 16	Lot	10	11	12	15	19
		3	5	4	3	1

CUP HANDLE FRAG.: 1 (Lot 11)

BLUE TRANSFER PRINT, ORIENTAL MOTIF: 4 Lots 12, 12, & 19
same design, Lot 11 different)

HANDPAINTED ORIENTAL MOTIF: 4 (Lots 12, 12, 19, 19 all diff.)

ANNULAR DECORATED CHECKERED RIM: 3 (Lots 12, 12, 15 same piece)

HANDPAINTED BLUE FLORAL MOTIF : 4 (all Lot 12)

HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME PLATE & VESSEL SHERDS 7

Lots	11	12	19	22
	2	2	2	1

HANDPAINTED VIOLET PATTERN: 1 (Lot 12)

SHELL EDGED BLUE: 5	Lots	10	11	19	22
		1	2	1	1

SHELL EDGED GREEN: 7	Lots	10	11	12	15	19
		1	1	3	1	1

STONEWARE

ENGINE TURNED BROWN STONEWARE	Lots	11	12	15	19
		5	1	1	8

SCRATCH BLUE: 4 Lots 11, 11, 12, 19)

CASTLEFORD: 3 Lots 11, 19, 12 probably same piece

BUFF-GREY POROUS STONEWARE: 10

Lots	10	11	12	15	19
	1	1	5	1	2

165 John St. Artifact Tabulation, Cont.

(STONEWARE, Cont.)

GREY STONEWARE

COBALTBLUE DECORATED, INCISED DESIGN: 1 (Lot 12)

COBALT BLUE DECORATED, ENGINE TURNED RIM DECORATION:
1 (Lot 15)

PLAIN: 17 LOT 10 11 12 15 19 20
 1 8 1 1 2 1

WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE, PLAIN: 13

LOT: 10 11 12 15 19 ?
 1 6 2 1 2 1

WHITE SLAT GLAZED STONEWARE, BARLEY PATTERNED PLATE
RIM: 1 (lot 11)

PORCELAIN

UNDERGLAZE BLUE CHINESE: 20 Lot: 11 12 19
 4 10 6

OVERGLAZED ENAMELLED CHINESE: 15 Lot: 10 11 12 15 19
 1 2 10 1 1

PLAIN WHITE: 12 Lot: 10 11 12 15 19 ?
 1 3 3 1 3 1

HEAVY VESSEL LUG, PLAIN WHITE: 1 (lot 11)

165 John Street Tabulation cont.

GLASS

Dark green neck and lip, champagne type bottle Lot 9

SQUARE BOTTLE SHOULDER AND LIP (mid 17th Cent.)

DARK GREEN BOTTLE KICK UP FRAGMENT Lot 12

FLUTED GLASS BOTILE BASE: 2 (1 complete) Lots 2, 12

Dark DARK GREEN OCTAGONAL BOTTLE BASE Lot 2

CLEAR WINE GLASS FOOT, PLAIN, MOLDED Lot 19

EIGHT GREEN BLUE INK BOTTLE Lot 9

ETCHED GLASS LIP FRAGMENT Lot 12

GREEN GLASS BOTILE BODY SHERDS: 30

Lots

No.

WINDOW GLASS SHERDS, THIN: 21

Lots

no.

Window GLASS SHERDS, THICK: 12

Lots-

no.

SAFETY GLASS FRAGMENT: 1 Lot

STRUCTURAL

PANTILE FRAGMENTS: 3 Lots 9, 9, 11

PLASTER FRAGMENTS: 2 Lots 19, 11

YELLOW BRICK FRAGMENTS: 3 Lots 12, 12, 22

RED BRICK	Lots	11	12	13	15	19	20	total:	23
	No.	76	2	1	2	2	14		

LEATHER

HARNESS STRAP 14" x 2" Lot 12

POINTED TOE SHOE BOTTOM 11" long, 3" wide in
three pieces (sole, heel and insole) Lot 13

HEEL FRAGMENTS lot 13

LEATHER SCRAPS: 15 Lot 10 13

Hy 11

POINTED SHOE TOE SOLE FRAGS: 5 (lots 10, 11, 13, 13, 13)

MISCELLANEOUS

METAL

RUSTED NAILS: 4 Lots 19, 19, 22, 22

RUSTED OBJECTS: 2 Lots 10, 22

COPPER BEAD lot 20

BUTTON AND EYE lot 12

OTHER

WOODEN CHAIR RUNG lot 11

COCONUT SHELL FRAGMENT Lot 12

REED SECTION, (bottle stopper?) lot 9

FAUNAL

SHELL

OYSTER SHELL: 102? 125	Lots	10	13	12&22	15	19	20
	No.	12	8	20	14	57	14

HARD SHELL CLAM: 40	Lots	10	13	12&22	15	19	20
		1	2	13	6	14	4

SURF CLAM Lot 19

TURBAN SHELLS: 3 Lots 12 & 22

STAGHORN CORAL: 2 Lots 12 & 22

Mammalian

SUS 2 boar tusks (male) Lots 12, 17

OVIS ulnas, 2 Lot 11

humerus, 2 Lot 12, 19

vertebra Lot 12 * deer or sheep size

BOS

METACARPUS

femur, sawed Lot 22

calcaneus, Lot 19

BOS cont.

phalange Lot 19

scapula: 2 Lots 12 & 22 (probably bos)

ribs: 5 Lots 10, 11, 12, 12 3 cut

pelvis frag. Lot 12 (bos or equus)

SPECIES UNIDENTIFIED

1 maxilla frag. Lot 19

1 tibia Lot 12

2 sacrum frags. which mend Lot

4 medium sixze ribs (deer/sheep range) 3 cut

2 small ribs Lot 19 ?

33 unidentifiable fragments (distal and proximal
ends or diagnostic characteristics missing)

Lot	10	11	12&22	13	15	19	20	?
	1	1	5	2	1	7	3	10

AVIS

5 fragments Lots 12, 12, 13, 19 ?

artifact tabulation for 189 Front Street

DELFT:

1 pc handpainted blue and white floral design Lot 18

WHITE SALT GLAZE STONEWARE

2 Dot-diaper-basket pattern rim sherds (Lot 26)

1 Barley pattern rim sherd (Lot 26)

7 body sherds (Lots 18, 21, 21, 25, 26, 26, 26)

YELLOWWARE:

2 Pie-crust edged trailed yellow slipware, interior glazed
(Lots 21, 31)

3 Trailed yellow slipware, interior dec. (Lots 21, 21, 24)

1 Green lead glazed white paste slipware (Lot 21)

CREAMWARE:

1 undecorated lid fragment (Lot 24)

2 undecorated vessel bottom sherds (Lots 21, 25)

2 ribbed body sherds (Lot 21)

16 undecorated body sherds	Lot	16	18	21	24	26	27
		0	1	7	2	2	2

PEARLWARE:

NONE (2 unidentified white paste earthenware sherds)

REDWARE:

2 flower pot sherds (Lot 18)

2 clear lead glazed redware sherds (Lots 21, 24)

1 exterior brown glazed, interior green glazed sherd (Lot 21)

3 sherds brown glazed redware (Lot 21)

1 exterior brown glazed, interior unglazed redware (Lot 24)

PORCELAIN

4 blue & white underglaze tea cup sherds (Lot 21, 26, 26, 26)

STONEWARE

STONEWARE

0 grey/buff paste salt glazed stoneware (Lots 18, 21)

2 grey stoneware with brown exterior salt glaze (Lot 21)

1 light brown stoneware, Albany slip (Lot 27)

TOBACCO PIPES:

5 kaolin pipe stem frags (1 4/64; 4 5/64 dia.)

BOTTLE GLASS

2 dark green bottle bases with kick-up (Lots 18 and 26)

3 bottle necks with lips

Lot 18 - Hume 1974: 195 1800 Dutch

Lot 21 - Hume 1974: 68 1798 English

Lot 26 - Hume 1970: 68 mid 18th Cent. (1767?)

189 Front Street cont.

9 dark green bottle body sherds	Lot 18	21	26	27
	0	5	1	1

STRUCTURAL

2 Yellow Brick frags Lot 21
20 Red brick frags Lot 18: 2 Lot 21: 18
1 Red brick complete, Lot 26
1 pc fire brick, Lot 24

WASTER SHERDS

10 pc fired bisque ware, red paste Lot 21: 6 Lot 24: 4

SLATE

8 pc, Lot 18: 3

FAUNAL

Mammalian bone: bos

sawed long bone Lot 24

scapula, proximal end, sawed distal end Lot 27

acetabulum& ilium Lot 24

rib Lot 27

humerus Lot 27

species unknown: broken vertebra Lot 21

4 broken long bones Lot 21:2

26

24

1 rib Lot 24

ARTIFACT TABULATION FOR 2 FULTON

DELFT:

- 1 pc plain (31)
- 1 pc handpainted blue design (31)

WHITE SALT GLAZE STONEWARE

- 2 pc cup base (36, 36)
- 2 pc white with green & gold band (31, 31, cross mend)
- 2 pc plain white body sherds

YELLOWWARE

- 5 pc piecrust edged redslipped trailed decoration (32)
- 1 rim sherd, dot decorated (35) ^{29, 31, 32, 37}
- 1 undecorated yellowware handle sherd (35)
- 1 undecorated yellowware body sherd (30)
- 1 YELLOW SLIPPED exterior, "bamboo" design (35)

CREAMWARE

- 18 undecorated creamware body sherds
- | lots: | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 40 | ? |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| nos. | 10 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 |

- 1 rolled rim sherd from a chamberpot (36)
- 2 feather edged plate rim sherds (33, 34)
- 6 scalloped edged "royal pattern" rim sherds (29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 3)
- 10 undecorated rim sherds (30, 30, 29, 31, 31, 35, 35, 36)
- 1 brown cloudedware body sherd
- 1 polychrome handpainted rim sherd (36)
- 2 black glazed exterior body sherds (33, ?)

PEARLWARE

- 10 undecorated pearlware body sherds (29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36, ?)
- 1 blue shell edged rim sherd (33)
- 2 green shell edged rim sherds (31, 34)
- 6 handpainted blue and white sherds (30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 39)
- 1 transfer print blue and white pearlware sherd (29)
- 1 blue and brown annular decorated rim sherd (35)
- 7 handpainted polychrome sherds floral design (32, 36, 36, 36, 39, 40, 40)
- 2 pearlware rim sherds with green/ brown band (40, 40)
- 2 handpainted polychrome sherds with orange rim & dots around the rim (40, 40).

UNIDENTIFIABLE WHITE EARTHENWARE SHERDS

- 13 body sherds of creamware or pearlware (29, 32, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 35, 35, 35, 35, 36, 36)

REDWARE

- 3 Jackfield Type teapot sherds including base (34, 35, 35 cross mended)
- 3 clear lead glazed enrinturned body sherds (29, 34, 35 cross mended)
- 6 clear lead glazed interior/exterior sherds (29, 31, 34, 34, 34, 35)
- 2 light brown interior glazed sherds (30, 35)
- 2 brown glazed interior/exterior body sherds (33, 35)
- 5 dark brown interior glazed sherds (29, 32, 32, 35, 35).
- 3 dark brown interior/exterior glazed sherds (, 31, 35, 35,)
(1 dairy bowl base)
- 1 white slipped interior decorated dark exterior glazed sherd (29).

PORCELAIN

- 2 plain sherds (32, 35)
- 3 underglaze blue (30, 32, 36)
- 1 underglaze blue with overglaze red/gold flowers (35)
- 4 overglaze red rim decorated (32, 33, 33, 35, 34)
- 1 blackish (green? overglaze floral design body sherd (36)

STONEWARE

- 1 brown salt glaze
- 4 grey with brown glazed exterior (31, 31, 36 ?)
- 1 grey with interior/exterior slip (29)
- 2 grey salt glaze interior/exterior (33, 35)
- 3 grey salt glaze slipped interior (35, 36, 36)
- 1 grey jug handle base, interior drk brown slip (Albany) (29)
- 2 grey salt glaze, incised & cobalt decorated, interior slipped (31, 33)
- 2 grey salt glaze, cobalt dec. body sherds (31, 32)
- 1 grey salt glaze cobalt dec. thick rim sherd (35)
- 1 grey saltglaze dairy vessel fra. exterior/interior cobalt decorated (35)
- 6 grey/pink porous salt glazed sherds (34, 35, 35, 36, 36) 36
- 1 pc balk basalt ware (35)
- 1 stoneware bottle body sherd, lead glazed (34)

IRONSTONE

- 3 butter chips
- 1 body sherd, marked "...EAD, MOORE & CO."

FIRED WASTER SHERDS

Flower Pot:

6 pc. rims (29, 29, 32, 34, 34, 35)

9 pc. body sherds (29,29,29,29,29, 30, 34,34, 35)

Unidentifiable Redware Body Sherds (tiles or vessels ?)

19 pc. (29,29,29,29,29, 29,29,29,29,29, 29,29, 33,33, 34,34, 35,35)

Interior Glazed Tile

1 pc. (35)

Pan Tile

5 pc. (29,29, ? , 35,35)

Miscellaneous Bisque Vessel Pieces

7 pc. 1 base, burnt redware (34)

2 earthenware dairy/kitchen vessels (Carr in Quimby 1972: 106) (32, 32)

1 earthenware chamber pot lip sherd (31)

2 body sherds (33,33)

1 Stoneware Waster sherd

GLASS

Dark Green Bottle Glass

29 Round Bottle Bottoms and Kick-up sherds (29,29,29,29,29, 29,29,29,29,29, 29, 31, 32, 33,33,33, 34,34,34,34,34, 34, 35,35,35,35,35, 35, 36)

1 pc. Squared Corner Bottle Bottom

9 pc. lips & necks (29,29,29,29, 33,33, 34, 35,35)

84 pc. body sherds (lots by depth order)

Lot No.	30	31	32	33	29	34	35	36	37
No. pcs.	1	5	4	9	29	16	12	7	1

Milk Glass

10 pc. (30,30,30, 31,31,31,31, 32, 33, 37)

2 pc. clear glass sherds, white frosted interior

Blue/green bottle glass

1 pc. embossed "DAFFY'S ELIXIR" (34)

3 pc. body sherds (31,31, 34)

Clear Glass

2 pc. Tumbler Frags. (34, 35)

1 pc. plain wine glass foot (34)

Window Glass:	Lots (depth order)	30	31	32	33	29	34	35	36	37	38
Totals		5	43	35	20	13	5	10	2		1

by thickness

(where measured) 1/16 in. 3 22 11?

1/8 in. 1 19 2

Bottle Top Styles 3/16 in. 1 2 1

5 1755 - 1765 (29,29,29, 34, 35) English

1 1760 - 1775 (33) Dutch

1 1850 -1900 (35)

Kaolin Tobacco Pipes

Bowls

6 pc. plain bowls frags. (30, 34, 35, 39,39,39)

1 pc. bowl frag. with part of TD mark (35)

Stems

7 pc.	Bore Diameter	
	4/64 in.	5/64 in.
Number	3	4
Lots	33,33, 34	33, 35, 36,36

MISCELLANEOUS

1 bottle cork (29)

1 lead frag. (29)

2 pc. Admiralty Brass (29, 34)

1 cut & drilled wooden (?) instrument handle (34)

1 bone/ivory utensil handle (36)

FAUNAL

Shells and Shell Frags.

Oyster:	Lot (depth order)	30	31	32	33	29	34	35	36	37	38	39
No.		2	11	8	6	17	8	22	10	4		

Clam (hard shelled)	No.	5	4	4	5	3	7	8	3	2
---------------------	-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Bone:

5 vertebral frags. (4 large mammal, probably Bos, 1 medium)
(29, 31, 34, 35, 36)

4 humerus (1 Bos, cut, 2 ovis) (29, 32 34, 35) (1 bird)

4 longbone unidentified, cut (29, 32, 35, 35)

40 unidentifiable Mammal Bone frags.

Lots (depth order)	30	31	32	33	29	34	35	36
	3	16	2	2	6	4	3	6

1 pc. bird bone (unidentifiable)

1 femur (Bos) (distal end) (31)

1 calcaneus (Bos) (distal end)(31)

1 Tooth (maxillary molar, Bos) 31

12 ribs (1 large mammal, 7 med. mammal, 1 small mammal or bird)

Lots	32	33	29	34	35	36
No.	3	1		1	4	3

6 tibia (1 Cervus, 1 Sus) (33, 34, 34, 35, 36, 36)

3 radius (bird) (32, 34, 35)

1 metacarpus (Ovis or Cervus) (33)

1 mandible (Sp. unknown) (33)

2 metatarsus (Cervus or Ovis) (34, 35)

1 phalange (Bos) (34)

1 pelvis (Ovis) (35)

1 scapula (Sp. unknown) (36)

LEATHER (by Lots, in depth order)

Lot 32 2 pc. scrap (thick, triangular)

Lot 29 1 sole complete, 10½ in. long, 2 7/8 in. wide @ ball,
4 thicknesses (3 inner sole & 1 outer sole)
(Machine stitched?), heel is 1 thick piece,
2½ in. wide, 2 7/8 in. long

1 large heel (2 piece), 2 7/8 in. wide, 3½ in. long.

1 large sole frag., 3½ in. wide @ ball (may go w/ heel)

1 small sole frag., (machine stitched?)

1 heel frag., & 4 bags of leather scrap

Lot 34 1 sole, round toe (cut off at heel, so full length not available, but 9 in. long to cut, at instep) 3½ in. wide @ ball, 2 thicknesses, heavy leather, machine stitched(?)

1 sole pointed toe (sharp), 11½ in. long, 3½ in. wide @ ball, heel is 3½ in. long, 3 in. wide, may be machine stitched

1 heel, 3 thicknesses, 2 ¾ in. wide, 3 ½ in. long pegged

1 heel, 2 ¾ in. wide, 3 1/8 in. long

2 pc. of upper

1 bag of scraps and trimmings

Lot 35 2 pc. upper

1 bag scrap & trimming (dry packed)

1 bag scrap (wet packed)

Lot 36 2 scraps

* Note: in Lot 31, in addition to clear window glass tabulated, there were 2 pc. frosted 1/16 in., 2 pc. blue-green with parallel lines, 1/16 & 1/8 in., and 1 pc. with round edges. These would bring total for Lot 31 to 48 pc.

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schuyler Row Block

Test Pit Number (1), 4 Fulton Street
Level: 1, 0-45"

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 1

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

Ceramics

Delft: (De Jonge, p. 88)

- 1 pc. delft tile, blue & white interior, manganese purple edge
- 1 pc. delft plate, blue and white

Creamware:

- 5 pc. undecorated creamware
- 1 pc polychrome creamware, brown band near rim, orange flower, green leaf design

Pearlware:

- 1 pc. blue and white transfer print pearlware, gilt rim
- 1 pc. hand painted blue and white pearlware bowl
- 1 pc blue and white handpainted pearlware, feather and squiggle design
- 1 pc green edged pearlware
- 1 pc annular pearlware, brown band

Porcelain:

- 2 pc handpainted blue and white underglaze porcelain

Redware:

- 2 pc. dark brown glazed redware
- 8 pc. waster
- 1 pc. pantile
- 10 pc. brick (red)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site ARL-ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: (1) 4 Fulton Street
Level: 1, 0=45"

Date 1977

Lot Number: 1

Page 2 of 2

Number

Item

Glass:

- 5 pc. clear bottle glass
- 1 pc. clear bottle base with pontil scar
- 1 pc clear bottle base, embossed "new"
- 4 pc clear drinking glass
- 1 pc clear wine glass
- 2 pc. amber glass
- 2 pc blue bottle glass
- 1 pc. blue bottle neck (c. 1880-1900, Carallo) straight lip
- 1 pc. dark green bottle glass
- 1 pc. dark green bottle bottom
- 1 pc. window glass

Plastic:

- 1 pink plastic sheriff's star
- 2 buttons, 2 hole, plastic, 1 green, white

Lithic:

- 1 large roof slate 2 holes
- 2 smaller pieces, roof slate
- 2 piece marble, 1 in cement

Metal:

- 1 pc. iron pipe
- 1 nail

Fauna:

- 2 pc. clam shell
- 4 pc. oyster shell

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schmerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: (1) 4 Fulton St.
Level: 2 (14-28 inches, in-
trusive pit)
Lot Number: 2

Date: 1977
Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

CERAMIC

- 1 pc. Delft dish, undecorated
- 2 pc. clear lead-glazed redware
- 1 pc. thick manganese glazed redware
- 21 pc. undecorated creamware
- 2 pc. creamware plate edge, scalloped
- 1 creamware rim sherd, thin red band below rim
- 2 pc. annular creamware, molded black band below rim,
orange brown background, fingerpainted (?) white,
blue-grey, and black decoration
- 2 pc. undecorated pearlware
- 4 pc. hand-painted polychrome pearlware, orange & blue
flowers, green leaves, brown stem
- 3 pc. hand-painted blue and white pearlware
- 1 pc. hand-painted pearlware, brown-green band below rim
- 1 pc. green shell-edged pearlware
- 1 pc. blue transfer-printed pearlware
- 1 pc. unglazed grey stoneware
- 1 pc. grey stoneware, exterior brown glazed, interior
slipped
- 1 pc. grey salt-glazed stoneware
- 1 pc. grey salt-glazed stoneware, blue brushed decorated
- 1 pc. lead-glazed stoneware bottle
- 6 pc. blue underglaze oriental porcelain
- 1 pc. plain white porcelain
- 2 pc. very thick white porcelain, burned
- 1 porcelain jar rim sherd, underglaze blue decoration,
surface damaged

CERAMIC WASTERS

- 3 unglazed redware vessel rim sherds
- 1 interior glazed redware vessel rim sherd
- 19 interior glazed redware vessel body sherds
- 21 unglazed redware body sherds
- 7 thick unglazed redware sherds (probably pan tile)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: (1) 4 Fulton St.

Level: 2 (14-28 inches, in-
trusive pit)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 2

Page 2 of 2

Number

Item

TOBACCO PIPES:

- 1 pc. undecorated clay pipe bowl
- 1 clay pipe bowl, foliated decoration (Jelks 1973: Pl. 78 f).
- 4 pc. clay pipe stem
 - 1 @ 4/64, 3 @ 5/64

GLASS:

- 57 dark green bottle body sherds
- 1 dark green bottle lip, probably ca. 1780 (Hume 1964: 195).
- 4 blue-green bottle body sherds
- 1 blue-green bottle body sherd, red letters ..KE painted on ("Coke" bottle)
- 1 blue-green bottle body sherd, letters ..HILAD.. embossed, (probably part of PHILADELPHIA)
- 18 clear glass bottle body sherds
- 2 clear glass tumbler rims
- 1 pc. modern bright green traffic signal glass
- 1 brown glass bottle base
- 1 vial, clear glass, lip, neck & shoulder
- 6 pc. window glass

FAUNAL

- Shell:
 - 18 pc. oyster shell
 - 5 pc. clam shell
 - 1 cats paw shell (Plicatula gibbosa)
- Bone:
 - 1 metatarsus (Ovis)
 - 3 bone fragments, unidentifiable

STRUCTURAL

- 4 pc. marble
- 14 red brick fragments
- 13 pc. roof slate
- 2 pc. mortar
- 2 nails, rusted

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARC-AEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
S. hermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number 1 (4 fulton)
Level: 3 & 4 (45" to 60")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 3 (1st set)

Page 1 of 3

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 2 pc Delt, white tin enamel glaze, undecorated
- 1 pc clear lead glaze redware
- 4 pc creamware, undecorated
- 1 pearlware plate base sherd, undecorated
impresses mark on base:
- 1 pc pearlware, molded ribbed body
- 1 pc pearlware, green shell edged
- 1 pc pearlware, blue underglaze, Chinese style
- 1 pc pearlware polychrome handpainted floral, blue, green
brown & yellow
- 1 pc pearlware, blue, yellow & brown underglaze
- 1 pc pearlware, brown splotch of glaze
- 1 pc undecorated, stained pearlware or creamware
- 2 pc grey salt glaze with faded blue decoration, prob.
American made
- 1 pc grey salt glazed rim, cobalt blue decoration around
handle attachment
- 1 pc undecorated white Chinese porcelain cup
- 1 pc undecorated white Chinese porcelain foot frag.
- 1 pc handpainted blue and brown underglaze porcelain sherd

TOBACCO PIPES

- 2 kaolin pipe stem frags, 5/64" dia. of bore

GLASS

- 5 pc modern soda bottle (8 fl. oz. no deposit no return)
- 1 pc curved clear glass possibly from jelly jar
- 1 clear curved bottle glass sherd
- 1 clear faceted drinking glass base
- 1 pale green modern bottle glass sherd
- 9 pc window glass
- 2 pc medium green molded bottle frags.
- 6 pc dark green bottle neck fragments
- 50 pc dark green bottle glass body fragments
- 21 pc dark green bottle base fragments.

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton)
Level: 3 & 4 (45" to 60")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 3

Page 2 of 3

Number

Item

PLASTIC

1 styrofoam cup

LITHIC

1 large flint nodule with concrete adhering to it
2 large flakes from above
1 broken piece of marble
1 bag rock sample from level

METAL

2 white painted tin lid fragments
1 iron nail, 4" long with concrete adhering
1 iron nail embedded in concretion, 4½" long

WOOD

4 charred wood fragments
3 scraps of drift wood
1 wooden strip
1 coal fragment

FAUNAL

Shell: 9 hard shell clam fragments
26 oyster shell fragments
Bone: 1 cut mammalian bone
1 long bone frag
1 mammalian pelvis, small dog size

STRUCTURAL

13 roof slate fragments
9 red brick fragments
7 pieces mortar
1 piece cement

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton)

Level: 3 & 4 (45" to 60")

Date: 1977.
Page 3 of 3

Lot Number: 3

dark brown stratum, including some intrusion

Number

Item

MASTER CATALOG FOR LOT 3

	number	weight
RED PASTE RIM SHERDS	4	-1 lb
RED PASTE BASE SHERDS (flat)	5	1 lb
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS (soft, flower pot)	26	1 lb
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS (hard paste)	31	2 lb
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS, INTERIOR GLAZED	22	1½ lb
PAN TILE EDGES	3	
PAN TILE BODY SHERDS	22	3½ lb
STONEWARE, GLAZED	4	
OTHER TILE	11	1½ lb

total weight: ca. 11 lbs

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

ARC & GEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Sch. Pennon Row Block

Test Pit Number: (1), 4 Fulton Street
Level: Three

Date: 1977

Lot Number: Three (2nd set)

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

Ceramics:

Creamware:

- 2 pc. undecorated creamware

Pearlware:

- 1 pc. undecorated pearlware

Stoneware:

- 1 pc. brown stoneware, outer surface glazed.
Glaze body corroded.

Redware:

- 1 pc. dark brown interior glazed redware
- 1 pc. interior glazed redware, glaze body corroded
- 5 pc. unglazed redware (pantile fragments or pottery wasters?)

Tobacco Pipes

- 1 briar pipe bowl
- 1 pc. clay pipe stem, bore diam 5/ 64

Glass: (Hume, 1970, p. 189).

- 1 pc. clear wineglass, folded foot, (mid-eighteenth century second 1/4 18th century-19th century) drawn stem, fluted, trumpet-shaped bowl.
- 1 pc. clear folded wine glass foot
- 2 pc. clear bottle glass
- 1 pc. blue bottle glass

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: (1) 4 Fulton Street
Level: Three

Date: 1977

Lot Number: Three

Page 2 of 2

Number

Item

Glass (Cont.)

- 12 pc. dark green bottle glass (body shards)
- 4 piece window glass

1/16"

2/16"

Thickness

1

3

Fauna:

Shells:

- 2 piece clam shell

Bone:

- 1 mandibular hinge, sheep
- 1 piece cut bone, unidentifiable

Lithic:

- 1 piece marble
- 1 piece red sandstone
- 1 piece limestone

Metal:

- 1 piece rusted iron, 1/4" thick
- 1 piece kiln sagger

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: (1) 4 Fulton St.
Level: 4 (54 " to 60")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 4

Number

Item

CERAMICS

5 pcs. undecorated creamware

1 pc. grey salt glazed stoneware, cobalt blue decoration

1 pc. underglaze blue porcelain

TOBACCO PIPES

2 pipe stem frags. bore dia. 5/64"

GLASS

130 dark green bottle body sherds

1 dark green bottle neck, ca. 1765 (Hume 1974: 195)

1 dark green bottle neck, no appended collar, possibly machine made.

1 pc. safety glass

WASTERS

1 pc. glazed interior, rim sherd

1 pc. flower pot rim

50 unglazed redware body sherds

2 interior glazed body sherds

3 redware body sherds, glazed both sides

4 burned redware body sherds

4 unglazed thick body sherds

2 interior glazed thick basal sherds

FAUNAL

Shell: 6 oyster (species not identified, possibly Tree oysters or Cat's Paw)

1 hard shell clam

Bone : 1 rib fragment

3 small bone fragments

STRUCTURAL

1 pc. silt stone

1 pc slate

1 circular sandstone - possibly a plug

2 flint nodules

1 red brick fragment

OTHER

1 bottle cork

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 4 Fulton St
Level: 5 (60" to 72")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 5

Page 1 of 3

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 8 pc. undecorated creamware
- 1 pc. handpainted blue & white pearlware
- 1 pc. blue & white annular decorated pearlware
- 5 pc. handpainted polychrome pearlware (orange & blue floral decoration)
- 1 pc. undecorated pearlware
- 3 pc. badly stained white paste earthenware
- 1 pc very porous unglazed stoneware
- 3 pc. grey stoneware, exterior brown saltglaze, interior slipped.
- 1 pc grey saltglaze stoneware, interior slipped
- 1 pc white saltglaze stoneware, "bead and reel" pattern
- 1 pc brown glazed redware
- 1 pc red slipped, dot decorated "Yellowware"
- 1 pc lead glazed Yellowware rim sherd
- 1 pc. underglaze blue handpainted porcelain
- 7 pc thick burned porcelain

GLASS

- 25 dark green bottle glass body sherds
- 4 pc window glass

METAL

- 1 nail
- 2 lead scraps

FAUNAL

- Shell: 4 pc. hard shell clam
- 17 pc. oyster shell
- 1 1 Ark shell (Anadara Brasiliana)
- Bone: 1 rib (large mammal)
- 1 scapula (bird)
- 1 metacarpus species unknown
- 1 metatarsus, Ovis
- 5 mammalian bone frags.

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton St)
Level: 5 (60" to 72")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 5

Page 2 of 3

Number

Item

1 fish scale

OTHER

1 scrap leather

1 wad oakum

1 pc roof slate

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton)
Level: 5 (dark brown & black
banded area) 60" to 72"
Lot Number: 5

Date: 1977
Page 3 of 3

WASTER MATERIAL FROM LOT 5

Number

Item

	number	weight
RED PASTE RIM SHERDS		9 lbs
RED PASTE BASE SHERDS conical		2½ lbs
flat		7½ lbs
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS, GLAZED (goes with flat bottoms)		33 lbs
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS, HARD FIRED		45 lbs
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS, SOFT "flower pot"	17	
PAN TILE, BODY SHERDS		43 lbs
PAN TILE EDGES		17 lbs
PAN TILE LUGS		5 lbs
OTHER TILE & STONEWARE		13 lbs
BURNT WASTERS		16 lbs

total weight: 193 lbs

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARC AEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton)
Level: 6 72-96"

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 6

Page 1 of 3

Number

Item

CERAMIC

- 2 pc clear lead glazed redware
- 1 redware base, traces of dark brown lead glaze
- 1 redware, clear lead glaze, white slip painted in wavy lines
- 1 pc redware, very eroded combed slipware in reverse, possibly made by waster maker. White slip trailed, shallow pie or tart plate, edge notched, probably by a coggle wheel.
- 2 pc plain creamware
- 1 pc badly stained cream or pearlware
- 1 pc plain pearlware
- 1 pc pearlware, handpainted blue underglaze
- 1 pc pearlware handpainted blue, brown & green underglaze
- 1 pc buff earthenware, traces of brown slip
- 1 softpaste porcelain, brownish glaze with blue gathers as in pearlware. Gilt band around interior rim
- 2 pc Chinese export porcelain, undecorated
- 1 pc Chinese trade porcelain, blue underglaze, red & gold overglaze floral design. Bowl or plate base sherd.

GLASS

- 1 pc clear glass
- 4 dark green bottle glass body sherds
- 2 dark green bottle glass sherds of base with kick-up
- 2 pc window glass

LITHIC

- 1 bag sample stone matrix material

METAL

- 1 iron spike 6" long w/out head, embedded in conglomerant
- 1 iron spike 4½" long

WOOD

- 1 bag driftwood sample

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ZOOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Chestern Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton)

Level: 6 (72-96 ")

Date: 197

Lot Number: 6

Page 2 of 3

Number

Item

FAUNAL

Shell: 17 oyster shells
1 hard shell clam

Bone: 1 cut mammalian vertebra
3 broken and fragmentary mammalian bones
1 tibia, Ovis (broken)

LEATHER

1 shoe sole

STRUCTURAL

51 brick fragments, several glazed
1 bag of slate
1 bag of mortar fragments

FIELD SPECIMEN RECORD

Site: ARC-ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton)

Level: 6 (alternating black, &
brown sand) 72"-96"

Lot Number: 6

Date: 1977

Page 3 of 3

WASTER MATERIAL LOT 6

Number

Item

RED PASTE RIM SHERDS	number 23	weight 3 lbs
RED PASTE BASE SHERDS conical	5	
flat	35	8 lbs
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS		18½ lbs
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS, GLAZED (go with the flat bottoms)		17 lbs
PAN TILE EDGES		10 lbs
PAN TILE BODY SHERDS		16 lbs
UNGLAZED STONEWARE	11	
OTHER TILE	15	

total weight: 72½ lbs

FIELD SPECIMEN RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Scheuerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton)
Level: 6 (alternating black, &
brown sand) 72"-96"
Lot Number: 6

Date: 1977
Page 3 of 3

WASTER MATERIAL LOT 6

Number

Item

RED PASTE RIM SHERDS	number 23	weight 3 lbs
RED PASTE BASE SHERDS conical	5	
flat	35	8 lbs
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS		18½ lbs
RED PASTE BODY SHERDS, GLAZED (go with the flat bottoms)		17 lbs
PAN TILE EDGES		10 lbs
PAN TILE BODY SHERDS		16 lbs
UNGLAZED STONEWARE	11	
OTHER TILE	15	

total weight: 72½ lbs

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton St.)

Level: 7, 96" + 108 in.

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 7

Page 1 of 3

Number

Item

CERAMICS

Creamware

- 2 pc. undecorated creamware
- 1 pc. green glazed creamware (Wheelton Wedgewoodware).

Pearlware

- 1 pc. blue and white hand-painted pearlware
- 3 pc. unidentifiable white paste earthenware (badly stained)

Stoneware

- 1 pc. interior slipped, exterior unglazed gray stoneware
- 1 pc. green slipped gray stoneware traces of grey salt glaze
- 1 pc. green salt glazed stoneware

Yellow ware

- 1 pc. undecorated yellow ware

Porcelain

- 1 Chinese overglaze porcelain bowl base

Redware

- 2 pc. clear glazed redware, glazed both sides
- 1 pc. waster redware vessel rim, unglazed
- 3 pc. redware vessel rim interior glazed, two have following dimensions: 3" interior diameter, 4" exterior diameter; 1/2" thickness.
- 22 pc. redware waster body sherds, interior glazed
- 35 pc. unglazed redware waster body sherds (thin)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton St.)

Level: 7,96" ± 108 in.

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 7

Page 2 of 3

(Cont.)

Number	Item
	<u>Ceramics Control</u>
	7 pc. unglazed redware waster fragments
	2 pc. unglazed yellowware waster fragments
	<u>Tobacco Pipes</u>
	3 pc. clay pipe stem
	bore diameter 5/64" 7/64"
	2 1
	<u>Lithic</u>
	12 pcs slate
	1 pc schist w/ conglomerate attached
	10 pcs. shale
	3 pcs siltstone
	11 pcs sandstone
	1 pc light shale
	1 pc. limestone
	<u>Wood</u>
	54 pcs. wood
	13 pcs. bark
	<u>Faunal Bone</u>
	1 scapular (bos)
	1 mandible (Canis familiaris)
	1 rib fragment (lg. mammal)
	3 unidentifiable bone fragments
	<u>Shell</u>
	23 Oyster
	11 hardshell clam

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 1 (4 Fulton St.)

Level: 7.96" ~ 108 in.

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 7

Page 3 of 3

(Cont.)

Number

Item

Leather

3 pc. inner shoe sole

Structural

4 pcs. mortar/plaster
18 pcs. red brick
6 pcs. pantile

Other

1 pc. slag

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 2 (193 Front)
Level: 2 & 3 (24" to 48")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 8

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc feather edge creamware plate rim
- 1 pc shell edge creamware plate rim (white)
- 1 pc plain creamware plate rim
- 1 pc plain creamware mug base
- 14 pc plain creamware body sherds
- 1 pc grey saltglazed stoneware, interior slipped, exterior cobalt decorated
- 6 pc porcelain (cross mend) overglaze dish, decorated in red, gold and black flowers and dragon motif

GLASS

- 1 pc dark green bottle neck, string rim badly applied at the top, wide mouth, short neck

FAUNAL

- Shell: 5 pc oyster shell
- 3 pc hard shell clam
- 1 pc coral
- Bone: 1 metatarsus, Ovis
- 1 scapula, Ovis
- 2 pc mammal bone, unidentifiable

WOOD

- 2 pc drift wood

STRUCTURAL

- 3 pc plaster and mortar
- 1 pc concrete
- 7 pc roof slate
- 1 pc grey sandstone

TOBACCO PIPES

- 1 pc kaolin pipe stem

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 165 John St.
Level: 1 (0 - 12 in.)

Date: 1977 October 25

Lot Number: 9

Number

Item

CERAMIC

3 pcs. white glazed cream
2 pc. white glazed hand painted?
2 pc. red tile, pan tile

GLASS

1 bottle neck, green, neck and lip intact
Cavallo (ca) 1880-1900

1 ink bottle, Stillwell & Company, green with patina,
mid-19th century, ca) 1860
reference: Smith (Swindell, 1976)

WOOD

7 pc. plate glass (?) window pane

1 cork, or bottle stopper

FUNAL

1 oyster shell

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 3
Level: 2 165 John Street
Lot Number: 10 (12-23 in.)

Date: 1977

Number	Item
	<p>CERAMIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">22 pcs. plain creamware3 pcs. plain white pearlware1 pc. blue shell-edged pearlware1 pc. green shell-edged pearlware1 pc. slipware brown slipen red body, clear lead glaze1 pc. grey salt galzed stone ware1 pc. white saltglazed stoneware1 pc. saltgalzed exterior, brown slip interior (Albany slip)** stoneware <p>GLASS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">2 pc. patinated bottle glass2 pc. window glass <p>TOBACCO PIPES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3 pipe bowl fragments, 1 with raised design3 pipe stem fragments, bore diameter 6/64 in. <p>FAUNAL:</p> <p>Shell:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1 pc. coral2 clam shell fragments (largest shell 6" long)12 oyster shells and fragments <p>Bone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">4 pcs. cut beef bone <p>LEATHER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">6 pcs. leather1 sole1 pc. upper4 scraps <p>METAL: 1 rusted iron bar</p> <p>*1 pc. white earthenware (burnt or damaged) **1 pc. redware clear, lead glaze on side</p>

Site: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 3

Level: 3, 165 John Street
23" - 40"

Date: 1977

Lot Number:

11

Page 1 of 3

Number

Item

CERAMICS

Creamware:

- 24 pc. undecorated creamware
- 1 pc. clouded ware (Wieldon) brown

Pearlware

- 6 pc. undecorated pearlware
- 1 pc. handpainted polychrome underglazed pearlware
- 1 pc. blue transfer print pearlware
- 1 pc. hand painted pearlware, red decoration
- 2 pc. blue shell-edged pearlware
- 1 pc. green shell edged pearlware

Unidentifiable Earthenware

- 1 pc. white paste earthenware (creamware or pearlware)
- 2 pc. painted, burnt pearlware or delft

Delft

- 1 delft tile, damaged
- 1 pc. delft, traces of paint

Redware

- 1 pc. manganese glazed redware
- 3 pc. brown-glazed (lead) redware

Slipware

- 1 pie crust edged buff paste combed ware red and white stripped
- 1 white paste red slipped combed ware
- 1 mottled brown glaze on buff paste
- 6 yellow on white slip (probably part of combware)
- 1 coarse yellow-ware

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MANITOWISH COUNTY
Schennerhorn New 9'cc.

Pit Number 3

Level 3, 165 John Street 23"-40"

Date: 1977

Lot Number 11

Page 2 of 3

Number

Item

Stoneware

- 1 barley coarse yellow-ware pattern white salt glazed plate edge.
- 7 grey salt glazed stoneware, undecorated
- 1 white salt glazed mug rim with engine-turning
- 1 white salt glaze molded with gilt over glaze tea pot fragment (Castleford)
- 1 brown salt glaze
- 1 buff/grey, brushed-on-blue decorative, incised pattern
- 4 British brown stoneware, engine turned
- 2 pale brown stoneware, engine turned
- 2 brown salt glazed two-tone
- 1 white salt glaze exterior/brown interior

Porcelain

- 1 porcelain mug
- 3 plain white
- 4 underglazed hand-painted blue 2 rims, 2 plate bases
- 2 overglazed enameled red and gold (peony)

Tobacco Pipes

- 4 pipe stems with broken bowls
 - 20 pipe stems, broken
- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bore diameter | 5/64" | 6/64" | 7/64" | 8/64" |
| | 11 | 5 | 6 | 2 |

Glass

- 1 bottle base, octagonal, off-center pontil mark
- 1 pc. bottle base with kick-up, dark green, early 18th century
- 3 pc. dark green bottle glass
- 4 pc. window pane glass

SPECIMEN RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARTINE MONTE
Scherneckhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 3

Level 3, 165 John Street, 23" - 40"

Date: 1977

Lot Number 11

Page 3 Of 3

Number

Lithic

1 pc. red sandstone

Wood

2 bags wood + 17 pieces wood
1 chair rung

Faunal

Shell:

19 oyster shells
5 pieces clam shell

Bone:

2 vertebral spines (species unknown, large mammal)
1 humerus, distal end (ovis)
5 ribs (2 large mammal, 3 medmammal, species unknown)
3 calcaneua (1 ovis or sus, 2 bos)
3 metacarpus (2 bos, 1 ovis)
3 phalanges (1 bos, 1 ovis, 1 cervus)
3 bird bone fragments
24 unidentifiable bone fragments
1 incisor (bos)

Leather

1 pc. outer shoe sole, toe end
2 pc. shoe leather

Structural

3 pc. pantile
8 pc. red brick
1 whole red brick
7 pc. slate

Other: 1 slate pencil

Site ARCHAEOLOGY-MAR. TIME MUSEUM
Schermersburg - 1000

Pit Number 3
Level 4, 40 - 48"

Date. 1977

Lot Number 12,22 165 John ST.

Page 1 of 3

Number

CERAMICS:

- 5 sherds with a handpainted delft
- 8 delft tile sherds
- 1 rim sherd redware
- 3 redware "engine turned"
- 1 sherd redware with buff slip, lead glazed green interior
- 2 sherds "yellow ware" (1 combed, 1 marbled)
- 1 sherd "pie-crust edged" red earthenware (buff slipped interior-glazed, marbleized design)

- 1 green glazed ware, made by Whieldon, wedgeware creamware.
(Hume 1969, footnote 19-20, 1959 - 1770)

- 3 pcs. green shell-edged pearlware
- 15 sherds with porcelain (oriental china)
- 1 sherd b/w handpainted pearlware, oriental motif
- 2 sherds (bowl) 1 H.P., oriental motif pearlware T.P.
- 1 pearlware bowl fragment, ribbed body, clear white
- 4 pearlware b/w botanical design h.p.
- 1 pearlware polychrome lip sherd (yellow-green..brown)
- 1 pearlware lip sherd, band near rim
- 2 pearlware blue and checker band
- 1 polychrome pearlware "violet" design
- 10 H.P. painted chinese porcelain importware
(1 bowl base and side reconstructed)
- 4 plain white pearlware sherd

- 1 white stoneware teapot sherd (Castleford, 1810)

TOBACCO PIPES:

- 18 fragments (3 bowls, 15 stems)
 - 1 bore diameter 4/64 in.
 - 8 bore diameter 5/65 in.
 - 5 bore diameter 6/64 in.
 - 4 bore diameter 7/64 in.

- 1 pipe bowl, 1680-1710, Type 21 (Atkinson & Oswald, p. 11)
Mark on Bowl "T" See also Cotter 1958 Plate 92

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 3
Level: 4, 40" - 48"

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 12,22 165 John St.

Page 3 of 3

Number

Item

WOOD:

2 bags wood fragments

BRICK:

3 yellow clay bricks
3 red brick fragments

9 roof slate fragments

1 mortar fragment

2 nails

LEATHER:

1 pc. leather approximate 14" long, 2½" wide
holes along one side

MISCELLANEOUS

1 pc. coconut shell

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 3

Level: 4, 40" - 48"

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 12,22 165 John St.

Page 2 of 3

Number

Item

1 pipe bowl, RT on bowl, no spur 1690-1740? Made by Robert Tippet? English (Hanson, Fig 3, p. 94)

1 pipe bowl, long spur Atkinson & Oswald Type 26
1740-1800

GLASS:

1 bottle neck, lip shoulder of 17th century square bottle
(Hume p. 69 (Fig. 14) p.62) patin

1 pc. etched glass

17 pc. heavily patinated green bottle glass

1 completed blackened bottle bottom very heavy, ribbed,
moded, but with rough pontil mark

16 pc. window glass

METAL:

button, metal South Type 7, 1726-1776

FAUNAL :

Shell

2 pc. coral (Staghorn-Madrepora cervicornis-Caribbean)

11 pc. clam shell and fragments

26 pc. oyster shell and fragments (1gest. 5 1/4")

3 turbineshells

Bone

2 young sheep bones, 1 tibia, 1 humerus

1 boar tusk

3 bird bones

8 unidentified bone fragments

17 beef bones

4 ribs, 8 long bones, 1 anominid, 2 flat bones

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MAN TIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Pit Number: 3

Level 5 (48" - 54")

Date: 1977

Lot Number 13, 165 John Street

Page 1 of 1

Number	Item
CERAMIC:	<p>1 pc. pearlware, plain white 2 pc. creamware, undecorated 1 pc. stamped buff-grey salt glazed stone ware, blue decorated</p>
FAUNAL:	<p><u>Shells:</u> 2 <u>Mercenaria mercenaria</u> Linne (Hard shall or Quahog) 6 <u>Crassostrea virginica</u> (1 triple shell) oysters common)</p> <p><u>Bone:</u> 1 spinal vert. frag. 2 long bone frags</p>
LEATHER:	<p>1 shoe sole: oval stitch holes with indentations in the leather between holes indicating tightly pulled thread.</p>
WOOD:	<p>1 Bag wood fragments</p>
SLATE:	<p>2 pieces</p>
BRICK:	<p>1 fragment</p>
ROCK:	<p>1 sandstone rock, red.</p>

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 2/193 Front Street

Level: (3a) 36" -48" in SW corner
Artifact Concentration

Date: 1977

Lot Number: (14)

Page 1 of 3

Number

Item

Ceramics:

Creamware:

- 2 pc. hand painted creamware, orange & red gilt design
- 3 pc undecorated creamware plate rim
- 1 pc. undecorated creamware vessel bottom
- 9 pc. undecorated creamware body sherds
- 1 pc. unidentifi able white paste earthenware, badly chipped and stained

Stoneware:

- 1 pc. engine-turned grey salt glazed stoneware, cobalt blue decoration, interior slipped (rim sherd)
- 1 pc. grey stoneware, interior and exterior saltglazed cobalt blue decoration
- 1 pc. pink buff, stoneware, grey salt glazed exterior
- 1 pc. light grey stoneware, imperfectly salt glazed exterior
- 1 pc. white salt galzed plate rim, barley pattern

Porcelain:

- 1 pc. thick porcelain plate rim, blue underglaze, gilt overglaze, crude flower & vine decoration (late Chinese export)
- 1 pc. thick porcelain bowl, blue underglaze, gilt overglaze crude vine and leaf design (late Chinese export)
- 1 pc. porcelain teacup base, badly damaged, traces of blue underglaze
- 1 pc porcelain, gilt overglaze decoration
- 1 pc. undecorated porcelain
- 3 pc. blue and white underglazed porcelain

Redware:

- 1 pc. yellow & green slipped redware, clear lead glaze on interior

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 2/193 Front Street

Level: (3a) 36"-48" in SW corner
Artifact Concentration

Date: 1977

Page 2 of 3

Number	Item
	<u>Ceramics (Continued)</u>
	Buff Paste:
	- 1 pc. buff paste earthenware, heavy brown lead glaze (clouded or tortoise-shell ware)
	<u>Tobacco Pipes:</u>
	- 1 pc. plain pipe bowl
	- 4 pc. pipe stem 5/64 in. 6/64 in. 7/64 in. 2 1 1
	- 1 pc. pipe stem stamped "W. MORGAN LIVERPOOL" 5/64" bore diameter
	<u>Glass:</u>
	- 1 pc. dark green bottle glass (body sherd)
	- 1 dark green bottle lip and part at neck ca. 1800 Dutch (Hume 1974: 195)
	<u>Wood:</u>
	- 1 barrel bung
	- 2 pc. wooden keg end ca. 9 1/2" diamter
	- 2 keg staves ca. 8 1/2" long, 1 3/4" wide in bridle, 1 1/2" long at ends
	- 11 wood fragments
	<u>Building Materials:</u>
	- 3 pc. stuccoed mortar
	- 1 pc. pantile
	- 1 pc. yellow brick
	- 1 pc. plaster
	<u>Lithics:</u>
	- 9 pc. roof slate
	- 1 pc. grey siltstone

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 2/193 Front Street
Level: (3a) 36" - 48" in SW Corner
Artifact Concentration
Lot Number: (14)

Date: 1977

Page 3 of 3

Number

Item

Faunal:

Shell:

- 17 pc. oyster shells
- 17 pc. clam shell
- 2 pc. surf clam
- 1 oyster species unknown

* (bone)

Leather:

- 2 pc. leather forming 1 shoe heel
- 1 leather scrap

Bone:

- 3 pc. mandible (1 immature Ovis, 2 Cervus)
- 4 pc. longbone, unidentifiable
- 2 pc. rib (probably Bos)
- 1 pc. metatarsus, Ovis
- 1 pc. tibia, Ovis

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: (3) 165 John St
Level: 1 (0-16 inches, West Extension (wall slump SE Wall)).
Lot Number: 15

Date: 1977

Page 1 of 1

Number

Item

CERAMIC

- 1 pc. Jackfield Type ware
- 32 pc. interior lead glazed redware
- 1 pc. manganese glazed redware
- 1 pc. plain white creamware with raised design
- 21 pc. plain white creamware
- 1 pc. blue shell edged pearlware
- 1 pc. green shell edged pearlware
- 3 pc. plain white pearlware
- 1 pc. blue glazed pearlware, annular design
- 1 pc. moulded white saltglazed stoneware
- 1 pc. grey saltglazed stoneware
- 1 pc. grey saltglazed stone ware, cobalt decoration
- 1 pc. plain white porcelain plate bottom
- 1 pc porcelain overglaze gilt decoration jar top

GLASS

- 1 pc. green bottle glass
- 2 pc. window glass

TOBACCO PIPES

- 2 pipe stem frags, 1 bore dia. 5/64, 1 bore dia. 7/64

FAUNAL

- Shell: 5 pc. clam shell
- 15 pc. oyster shell
- Bone: 1 bone fragment, unidentifiable

STRUCTURAL

- 2 red brick fragments
- 26 pc. roof slate

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Trench Pit Number 2

Level: 193 Front Street (Backfill)

Date: 197?

Lot Number: 16

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

CERAMICS

Pearlware:

Tureen lid molded shell edge design
Green shell edge plate fragment

Creamware

Vessel base, tureen or sauce-boat?
Tureen lid fragment
4 plate fragments
(1 "Spearhead" pattern)

Stoneware

1 white salt glaze sherd
1 grey stoneware crock basal sherd (tan washed interior)

Porcelain

1 underglaze blue (Chinese)
2 overglaze enameled (1 on underglaze blue) (Chinese)
1 transfer Print, blue floral (European)

Porcelain Industrial Electrical socket

GLASS

Light green thin bottle shoulder
Thick big green flat slab (side or base of bottle)

FAUNAL

Shell:

3 oyster shells
3 hard shell clam fragments
1 cut rib bone

FIELD SPECIMEN ACQUISITION RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 2

Level: 193 Front St. (Backfill)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 16

Page 2 of 2

Number

Item

STRUCTURAL

Brick

Yellow brick (broken) $3\frac{1}{2}$ X $1\frac{1}{2}$ X 4+ (broken)

Site: [illegible]
[illegible]

Pit Number: 5
Level: 2, 171 John Street (23"-33")

Date: 1977

Level: 17

Page 1 of 2

Number

CERAMIC:

Redware

- 1 pc. red paste, yellow slipware
- 1 pc. Jackfield - type vessel bottom, interior only glazed
- 2 pc. unglazed redware
- 1 pc. buff paste, red slipped slipware, surface gone

Creamware

- 8 pc. undecorated creamware body sherds
- 1 pc. undecorated creamware plate bottom
- 2 pc. undecorated creamware rim sherds
- 1 pc. undecorated creamware chamberpot rim-everted lip

Pearlware

- 1 pc. undecorated pearlware
- 1 pc. polychrome pearlware, yellow brown line, ground rim, red/blue flower decoration

Stoneware

- 3 pc. white paste earthenware, badly stained
- 1 pc. grey salt glazed stoneware
- 1 pc. brown salt glazed stoneware
- 1 pc. white saltglazed stoneware

TOBACCO PIPES:

- 1 plain bowl fragment
- 4 stem fragments, 1 with mouthpiece

Bore Diameter	4/64 in.	5/64 in.
	1	3

GLASS:

- 1 bottle bottom and kick up, late 18th century

STANDARD EXCAVATION RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn R. Block

Test Pit Number: 5

Level: 2, 171 John Street (23" - 33")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 17

Page 2 of 2

Number	Item
	GLASS (cont.)
	1 bottleneck & lip, ca. 1800 Dutch
	6 bottle body sherds, dark glass
	1 partial bottle bottom
	1 pc. window glass
	1 pc. clear bottle glass
	1 pc. pharmaceutical bottle
	FAUNAL
	<u>Shell:</u>
	4 pc. clamshell
	8 pc. oyster shell
	<u>Bone</u>
	1 pc. deer mandible
	4 bone fragments, broken
	1 pc. cut leg animal longbone
	LEATHER:
	3 scraps
	LITHIC:
	Rock Sample
	2 pc. red sandstone
	1 pc. black flint
	1 pc. red & black flint
	2 pc. grey siltstone
	STRUCTURAL:
	Pantile
	8 pc. pantile
	Brick
	8 red brick fragments
	Slate
	4 pieces roofing slate

Site ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WLS
Schenectady New York

Test Pit Number 6

Level 1 (0-12")

Date: 1977

Lot Number 18, 189 Front Street

Page 1

Number

Count

CERAMIC:

Earthenware:

Large red paste flower pot
Rim sherd, machine ground 1

Blue and White Delft Sherd 1

Creamware 1

Stoneware

White /Grey Salt Glazed 1

GLASS:

Bottles

1 lip and neck
1 kick-up 3 5/8" diameter
2 body fragments 4
Window, 3/16" thick 2

FAUNAL:

Oyster Shell 6
Mammal cut bone fragment 1

LITHIC:

Roof Slate 4
Red Brick 2
Flint Nodule 1
Schist Rock 1

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 3, 165 John Street
Level: 2, SW Extension (16" - 23")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 19

Page 1 of 4

Number

Item

CERAMICS:

Red Earthenware

Clear Lead Glazed 1
Brown lead glazed traces of glaze 1
Brown Lead Glazed, incised pattern, probably American 5
(Also found at Jamestown. Cotter dates as
1700-1800, Cotter 1958: p.185).
Opaque Brown Lead Glazed 1
Black Lead-Manganese Glaze - Jackfield type 1
Black Glazed Damaged 1

10

Buff Earthenware

Clear Lead Glazed, Yellow 3
Clear Lead Glaze, Brown Slip 4
Combed Slipware 5
Buff Body, no glaze 1
Tin Enamelled Glaze, Undecorated 2
Tin Enamelled Glaze, Plate Fragment, Blue Under-
glaze 2
Tin Enamelled Glaze, Blue underglaze tile
fragment (Hume p. 240) 5
Buff Body Clear Int., Brown Ext. 1

Creamware

Creamware, undecorated 64
Creamware chamber pot, rim rolled, Hume p. 148 1

Pearlware

Pearlware, undecorated 1
Pearlware, blue shell edged 1
Pearlware, green 1

EXHIBITION RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-GRITTIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test lot Number:

Level 2, SW Extension

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 19, 165 John Street

Page 2 of 4

Number	Item
	<u>Pearlware</u>
	Hand painted blue pearlware, underglaze 3
	Handpainted brown and green underglaze 2
	Hand painted blue pearlware, chinese 'willow' 1
	<u>Stoneware</u>
	Slightly porous tan salt glaze, 'local' 1
	Grey Salt Glaze 2
	Grey salt glaze blue brushed design possibly Morgan local 1
	White salt-glazed stoneware 2
	Moulded white salt glaze, possible trace of gilt 1
	Scratch Blue 1
	White salt dipped brown rim mug 1
	Pale Brown glaze rim incised fragment 3
	British Brown incised decorated slight flared rim 1
	British brown salt glaze 1
	<u>Porcelain</u>
	Chinese procelain undecorated 4
	Chinese, underglaze blue, 4 cup, 1 plate 6
	Chinese, underglaze orange 1
	GLASS:
	2 dark bottle glass fragments
	1 wine glass base (modern?)
	2 pc. window glass

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number:

Level: 2, SW Extension

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 19, 165 John Street

Page 3 of 4

Number

Item

Tobacco Pipes

Pipe Stems - 13 Stems

Distribution of Size:

3/64	4/64	5/64	6/64	7/64
1	1	5	5	1

Pipe Bowl Fragments - 2 fragments

Lithic

2 pcs. Sandstone

Metal

2 nails: 1 square cut, 1 unidentifiable

Wood

2 Bogs

Faunal

Shell: 49 Oyster Shells
13 Clam Shells

Bone : Cow/ 1 calcaneum
1 phalange
6 unidentified fragments

Unknown

Species: 1 humerus fragment of young animal
8 fragments of bone

Leather

18 pcs. shoe leather
3 soles, 1 pc. top shoe (lace front)
2 heels

SITE SPECIMEN EXCAVATION RECORD

Site ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number

Level 2, SW Extension

Date: 1977

Lot Number 19, 165 John Street

Page 4 of 4

Number

Item

Structural

2 brick pieces
1 piece slate

FIELD SPECIMEN LABORATORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: (3) 165 John St.
Level: 6 (Below Planks)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 20

page 1 of 1

Number

Item

CERAMICS

1 pc. handpainted blue delft
4 pc. plain white creamware
1 pc. grey saltglazed stoneware

TOBACCO PIPES

2 pipe stem frags., bore dia. 6/64

GLASS

3 pc. dark green bottle glass
1 pc. clear bottle glass
1 pc. window glass

FAUNAL

Bone: 3 long bone frags, species not identifiable

METAL

1 copper bead, decomposing, ca. 3/8 " diameter

STRUCTURAL

6 pieces roof slate
1 bag wood fragments
14 pc. red brick
4 pieces schisty rock (approx. 9" long)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: (4) 18 Fulton

Level: 2 (11 - 45 inches)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 20A

Page 1 of 1

Number

Item

CERAMICS

2 pcs. plain white creamware

2 pc. blue and white handpainted pearlware

GLASS

2 pc. window glass dia. 2/16 and 4/16"

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Tes. Pit Number: 6
Level: 2, 12-24 inches (189 Front)

Date: 1977

Lot Numbers: 21

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

CERAMIC:

Earthenware

Lead glazed shipware combed yellow	2
Green lead glaze, buff paste	1
3 Red paste, dark manganese glaze exterior and interior	
1 Green lead glazed interior	4
Hard red-paste body sherd clear lead glaze	-1
Misc. soft white paste, clear glaze machine grooved body sherds	13

Stoneware

1 grey thick stoneware body sherd grey thin-walled body sherd, b. wn spotting	1
1 thick grey body sherd w/brown glaze	
2 white salt glazed stoneware sherds (plate fragments)	

Porcelain

1 underglaze blue cup fragment

Ceramic Wasters

5 Fragments

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 6

Level: 2,12-24 inches (189 Front)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 21

Page 2 of 2

Number	Item
	<u>Tobacco Pipes</u>
	Pipe Stems 4/64 5/64 3
	1 2
	<u>Glass</u>
	Window Pane Glass 3/16" thick 3
	Green Bottle Glass 1 neck and lip, hand blown
	3 body fragments
	<u>Lithic</u>
	Slate fragment 5
	<u>Wood</u> (Water washed like drift wood) 15 pcs.
	Lime 4 pcs. (½ lb)
	<u>Faunal</u>
	Oyster Shells 4-6" Aver. 11½ lb.
	Bone: 1 bird/rabbit 3
	1 mammal vertebrae
	1 calcined long bone frag.
	<u>Leather</u>
	Shoe Leather Fragment, Center of Sole 1
	<u>Structural</u>
	Yellow Brick 1½' thick 2 pcs.
	Red Brick Unmeasurable Fragments 18

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 6

Level: 2,12-24 inches (189 Front)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 21

Page 2 of 2

Number	Item
	<u>Tobacco Pipes</u>
	Pipe Stems 4/64 5/64 3
	1 2 1
	<u>Glass</u>
	Window Pane Glass 3/16" thick 3
	Green Bottle Glass 1 neck and lip, hand blown 3 body fragments
	<u>Lithic</u>
	Slate fragment 5
	<u>Wood</u> (Water washed like drift wood) 15 pcs.
	Lime 4 pcs. (½ lb)
	<u>Faunal</u>
	Oyster Shells 4-6" Aver. 11½ lb.
	Bone: 1 bird/rabbit 3
	1 mammal vertebrae
	1 calcined long bone frag.
	<u>Leather</u>
	Shoe Leather Fragment, Center of Sole 1
	<u>Structural</u>
	Yellow Brick 1½' thick 2 pcs.
	Red Brick Unmeasurable Fragments 18

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 6 (189 Front)
Level: bottom of level 3
(24" to 36")
Lot Number: 24

Date: 1977

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc combed Yellowware
- 1 pc clear lead glazed redware
- 1 pc brown glazed redware
- 4 pc unglazed redware
- 3 pc undecorated creamware

LITHIC

- 1 grey cannon flint 1½" by 1 1/8 "

FAUNA

- fish eye lens (probably cod)
- 5 bone fragments

STRUCTURAL

- 1 red brick fragment

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 6 (189 Front)
Level: level 3, east extension
(24" to 36")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 26

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc clear lead glazed slipped redware
- 5 pc plain Creamware body sherds
- 1 pc grey stoneware
- 3 pc plain white saltglaze stoneware body sherds
- 2 pc molded white saltglaze rim sherds, dot, diaper and basket pattern
- 1 pc molded white saltglaze rim sherd barley pattern
- 3 pc Chinese underglaze blue porcelain

TOBACCO PIPES

- 1 kaolin pipe stem frag. bore dia. 5/64

GLASS

- 1 dictaphone earpiece, clear glass
- 1 dark green lip and neck bottle frag.
- 2 dark green bottle glass body sherds
- 1 broken dark green bottle kick-up
- 3 pc window glass 3/16 inches thick

FAUNAL

- Shell: 8 oyster shells ave. size 6-7 "
- Bone: 1 unidentifiable bone frag.

STRUCTURAL

- 1 whole red brick
- 1 pc wall plaster

OTHER

- 7 pcs shoe leather
- 1 cork (for a bottle)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site. ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 6 (189 Front)

Level: level 4 east extension
(36" to 48")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 27

Number

Item

TOBACCO PIPES

1 pipe stem frag bore diameter 5/64

FAUNA

Shell: 2 oyster shells

Bone: 1 cut beef scapula

1 pc beef pelvis

1 pc beef rib

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schmerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 2 (193 Front)

Level: 4 (48" to 60")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 28

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 clear lead glazed redware vessel base
- 3 pc undecorated Creamware
- 1 pc grey saltglazed stoneware
- 2 pc blue underglazed porcelain

TOBACCO PIPES

- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments; bore dia. 4/64 and 5/64

FAUNAL

- Shell: 7 pc oyster shell
- 5 pc clam shell

WOOD

- 1 pc drift wood

STRUCTURAL

- 2 pc red brick
- 2 pc roof slate

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton St.)
Level: 5 (54 -60 in.)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 29

Page 1 of 3

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc. glazed redware, white slipped interior, exterior partially clear glazed, partially brown glazed.
- 1 pc. clear glazed redware (glazed on one side only)
- 9 pc. unglazed redware (Kiln Wasters ?)
- 1 pc. redware, pie-crust edge, slip decorated with a trace of copper oxide.
- 1 pc. redware, engine-turned, lead glazed
- 1 pc. redware, with manganese glaze
- 10 pc. unglazed red paste, bisque fired (waster sherds, & Pan Tile or flower pot frags, with a rim sherd)
- 1 pc. creamware, scalloped vessel edge
- 1 pc. molded plate rim sherd, creamware
- 8 pc. plain white creamware
- 1 pc. undetermined white paste earthenware
- 1 pc. pearlware, blue transfer print
- 1 pc. plain white pearlware
- 1 pc. white salt glazed stoneware
- 1 pc. stoneware, grey salt glazed exterior, interior Albany Slip ? (possible broken handle of jug)
- 1 pc. stoneware, grey, with brown slip exterior, salt glazed.
- 3 pc. unglazed red-paste TILE

GLASS

- 2 bottle bottom and kick-ups, dark green
- 2 bottle necks & lips, slightly out-turned lip, squared string rim, straight neck, dark green
(1 is ca. 1755, & 1 is ca. 1755-1783, Hume 1970, 1971: 195).
- 1 bottle neck, lip broken off, slightly bulbous, dark green
- 3 broken basal sherds, dark green
- 1 broken bottle kick-up, dark green
- 9 body sherds, dark green
- 16 body sherds, dark green
- 1 bottle neck & tip, heavily patinated (ca. 1780-1800)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton St.)
Level: 5 (54-60 in.)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 29 (Cont.)

Page 2 of 3

Number

Item

(GLASS Cont.)

2 bottle bases, dark green, heavy patination, 3 7/8 in.
and 4 in. diameter, with kick-ups.

1 pc. dark green bottle glass

1 pc. bottle glass, heavily patinated

2 complete bottle bottoms, heavily patinated

11 pc. window pane

2 pc. window pane 1/8 in. thick

LITHIC

5 pc. shisty rock

1 pc. sandstone
1 pc. red sandstone

METAL

1 frag. LEAD, (bar 2 cm. x 2 1/2 cm.)

1 pc. ADMIRALTY BRASS (shaped like fibula or brooch pin)

WOOD

8 frags. unidentified wood

FAUNAL

SHELL: 17 pcs. oyster

5 pcs. clam

BONE: 1 vertebrae spine (large mammal, probably Bos)

1 humerus (Bos sp.), cut

1 long bone (Bos sp.), cut

6 unidentifiable bone frags.

LEATHER

6 bags of shoe leather fragments

2 pcs. shoe heel

16 larger leather scraps, & misc. small scraps.

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton St.)

Level: 5 (54-60 in.)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 29 (Cont.)

Page 3 of 3

Number	Item
	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL
	30 pcs. SLATE
	6 pcs. mortar
	1 conglomerate mass (brick, cement, wood, shell, red-paste earthenware or waster sherds) (bagged with wood)
	MISCELLANEOUS
	1 pc CORK

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site ARC-AEIOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 1 (1 to 28 inches)

Date 1977

Lot Number: 30

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 2 pc redware, interior clear lead glazed
- 1 pc yellow slipped, clear lead glazed buff paste earthenware
- 1 pc. blue glazed undecorated delft tile
- 8 pc plain creamware
- 1 pc plain creamware vessel bottom sherd
- 1 pc plain creamware vessel rim sherd
- 1 pc handpainted blue and white pearlware
- 1 pc plain pearlware
- 1 pc water washed blue and white porcelain
- 1 pc porcelain tile in cement
- 1 small white butter chip (ironstone or porcelain)

TOBACCO PIPES

- 1 pc plain white pipe bowl fragment

GLASS

- 4 pc milk glass (lighting fixture?)
- 1 pc green bottle body sherd
- 5 pc window glass (3 pc 1/16", 1 pc 2/16, 1 pc 3/16" thick)

FAUNAL

- Shell: 2 oyster shells
- Bone: 2 unidentifiable cut bone frags.
 - 1 bird tibia (chicken)
 - 1 rib of medium sized mammal

STRUCTURAL

- 1 red brick fragment
- 1 pc roof slate

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site. ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 2 (28 to 50" in center)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 31

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc redware, clear lead glaze on both sides
- 1 pc redware, rim sherd, dark brown glaze both sides
- 1 pc yellow-slipped redware, piecrust edge
- 1 pc undecorated delft rim sherd
- 1 pc blue decorated delft sherd, glaze on exterior only
- 13 pc plain creamware body sherds
 - 1 plain creamware vessel base
 - 1 pc "royal pattern" plate rimsherd creamware
 - 2 pc creamware, plain rim sherds
- 1 pc plain pearlware
- 1 pc green shell edged pearlware
- 1 pc blue and white hand painted pearlware
- 1 pc grey saltglazed stoneware, incised and cobalt decorated
- 1 pc grey saltglazed stoneware, blue dec. interior slipped
- 1 pc grey stoneware with brown salt glaze
- 1 pc light grey stoneware, mottled brown-grey glazed surface incised line
- 1 pc white salt glazed stoneware rim sherd, green band around rim. gilt decoration on top of green.
- 1 unglazed porous stoneware rim sherd
- 1 pc ironstone vessel, mark reads...EAD. MOORE & CO.
- 1 plain white butter chip, ironstone
- 1 pc. white butter chip with green band, ironstone

GLASS

- 43 pc window pane glass: (22 pc. 1 1/8" and 2 pc. 3/16" thickness)
- 2 pc blue green window glass with parallel lines (1/16 and 2/16 th inches thickness)
- 2 pc frosted window glass 1/16th" thickness
- 1 pc curved clear glass interior white frosted (light bulb)
- 4 pc milk glass
- 1 dark green bottle base with kick up, 3 1/2" dia. pointed kick up.

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)
Level:

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 31 cont.

Page 2 of 2

Number

Item

5 pc dark green bottle glass body sherds
2 blue-green bottle glass body sherds
1 pc window glass with round edges

WOOD

10 pieces drift wood

FAUNAL

Shell: 11 oyster shell frags.

5 pc hard shell clam

Bone: 1 bovine upper jaw molar (M. max)

1 bos calcaneus, distal end

1 bos femur, distal end

1 bos vertebra

16 bone fragments too small to be typed, prob. bos

STRUCTURAL

11 pc roof slate

1 nail, wood attached

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 3 (same as level 2 but
on the sides 30-50")

Date: 1977

Lot Number:

32

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc lead glazed slipped redware
- 1 pc piecrust edged red slipware
- 1 pc lead glazed redware
- 2 pc "Jackfield type" redware
- 1 pc flower pot rim sherd
- 1 pc softpaste buff earthenware, unglazed vessel bottom
- 9 plain creamware sherds, 2 plate rim sherds
- 1 pc. hand painted blue pearlware
- 1 pc polychrome handpainted pearlware cup base frag.
- 1 pc. plain pearlware
- 3 pc Chinese porcelain (2 basal pieces, 1 rim sherd with bluefloral design

GLASS

- 5 pc dark green bottle glass, 1 kick up section ca. 1783
- 1 pc etched wing glass frag
- 35 pc window glass

FAUNAL

- Shell: 4 pc hard shell clam
- 8 pc oyster shell
- Bone: 3 mammalian rib frags
- 2 untypable frags.

LEATHER

- 2 pc leather scraps
- 1 tibia, bird
- 1 humerus (Ovis)
- 1 long bone (med. mammal)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)
Level: 4 (48" to 54")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 33

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc redware with brown glaze
- 1 pc flower pot
- 5 pc bisque fired earthenware
- 1 pc featheredged creamware
- 2 pc creamware with brown glaze
- 11 pc plain creamware body sherds
- 1 pc plain pearlware
- 1 pc shell edged pearlware

TOBACCO PIPES

- 3 kaolin pipe stem frags (1 pc 4/64, 2 pc. 5/64)

CERAMICS CONT.

- 1 pc grey salt glazed stoneware
- 1 pc grey salt glaze stoneware with blue incised design
- 1 pc porous greyish stoneware
- 1 pc porous buff paste stoneware, dull brown glaze, pan rim
- 1 pc red overglaze porcelain sherd
- 1 large chunk porcelain bathroom tile (small circular units)

GLASS

- 20 pc window glass
- 1 pc milk glass
- 2 pc dark green bottle neck and lip
- 8 pc dark green bottle body sherds
- 3 pc dark green bottle bottoms, with kick up

FAUNAL

- Shell: 4 hard shell clam frags
- 6 oyster shell frags
- Bone: 1 tibia, bird
- 1 metacarpus (ovis or cervus)
- 1 rib frag (medium mammal)
- 1 mandible frag. species unidentifiable
- 2 mammal bone fragments

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermehorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 4

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 33 cont.

Page 2 of 2

Number

Item

STRUCTURAL

- 2 rusted nails
- 1 red brick fragment
- 1 pc plaster
- 1 pc Pan Tile
- 1 asphalt tile frag.
- 4 pc roof slate
- 4 pc sandstone
- 3 pc schist/gneiss
- 2 pc siltstone
- 1 pc furnace slag

WOOD

- 8 pc drift wood

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 6 (60 to 68 inches)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 34

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 3 pc clear lead glazed redware
- 1 pc engine turned clear lead glazed redware
- 1 base of Jackfield Type redware vessel (teapot)
- 5 pc unglazed redware
- 1 pc flower pot
- 1 pc creamware feather edged plate rim
- 1 pc clouded ware
- 13 pc plain creamware body sherds

- 1 pc green shell edged pearlware
- 1 pc blue and white handpainted pearlware
- 5 pc badly stained creamware or pearlware
- 1 pc plain pearlware

- 1 pc buff paste stoneware bottle sherd, lead glazed
- 1 pc mottled brown stoneware
- 1 pc pink porous stoneware, grey salt glaze

- 1 pc red overglaze porcelain

TOBACCO PIPES

- 1 plain bowl fragment
- 1 stem frag bore dia 4/64

GLASS

- 17 pc dark green bottle glass body sherds
- 1 pc square bottle bottom
- 1 dark green bottle kick up
- 1 dark green bottle neck, flattened string rim
- 2 pc light blue bottle glass embossed "Daffy's Elixir"
- 1 base of wine glass
- 5 pc window glass
- 1 clear tumbler rim sherd

STRUCTURAL

- 1 pc square cut red sandstone
- 5 red brick fragments
- 1 marble slab
- 17 pc roof slate

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)
Level⁶

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 34 cont..

Page 2 of 2

Number

Item

LEATHER

2 shoe soles
8 leather scraps

FAUNAL

Shell: 8 oyster shells
3 hard shell clams

Bone: 1 radius, bird
1 metatarsus (cervus or ovis)
1 phalange (bos)
1 humerus (ovis)
1 tibia (ovis)
2 ribs (1 large mammal, 1 bird)
1 mammalian vertebra frag.
1 mammalian unidentifiable

METAL

1 modern nail
1 pc Admiralty Brass (larger than pc. from Lot 29. This
one has heavy rivet and hinge joint, hand hammered)

OTHER

1 ceramic waster base
1 thin handle shaped wooden object with small drilled holes

WOOD

1 bag drift wood fragments

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 7 (68 to 76")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 35

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc Yellowware mug handle
- 1 pc yellow slipped redware with lead glaze, bamboo-like combed decoration
- 1 pc redware bowl base, brown glaze
- 1 pc flower pot frag.
- 18 pc plain creamware sherds
- 2 pc clear lead glazed earthenware
- 4 pc unglazed redware sheds
- 2 pc "Jackfield Type" redware sherds
- 4 pc dark brown glazed redware
- 1 pc engine turned redware
- 1 pc brown slip decorated redware
- 1 pc. plain delft sherd
- 1 pc handpainted annular decorated pearlware
- 2 pc grey saltglaze stoneware
- 1 pc grey stoneware with cobalt decoration
- 3 pc porous "grey" stoneware, 2 with cobalt decoration
- 1 pc black basalt stoneware
- 1 pc overglaze red and black handpainted porcelain
- 1 pc plain porcelain

TOBACCO PIPES

- 1 bowl frag. with mark T.D.
- 1 stem fragment, 5/64 bore dia.

GLASS

- 3 pc dark green bottle base with kick up
- 1 bottle neck with cork in neck
- 12 bottle glass body sherds
- 2 pc clear drinking glass
- 10 pc window glass
- 2 pc bottle neck sherds

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermershorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 7

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 35 Cont.

Page 2 of 2

Number	Item
	FAUNAL
	Shells 22 oyster shells 7 hard shell clams
	Bone: 1 pelvis (ovis) 1 radius (bird) 1 tibia (bird) 1 humerus (bird) 4 ribs (med. mammal) 2 cut long bones (large mammal) 1 metatarsus (ovis) 1 vertebra (medium mammal) 1 tibia, distal end (sus) 4 unidentified bone fragments
	LEATHER
	4 bags shoe leather and scraps
	WOOD
	32 pieces driftwood 14 pc bark (pine) 1 pc pressed wood fiber
	METAL
	1 rusted nail
	STRUCTURAL
	18 pc roof slate 2 pc Pan Tile 5 red brick fragments
	LITHIC
	2 pc red sandstone 1 pc unidentified grey rock 1 pc siltstone
	MISC.
	1 pc cork (bottle)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton St.)
Level: 8 (76-90 in., sand)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 36

Page 1 of 2

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 10 pc. undecorated creamware
- 1 pc. creamware rolled chamber pot lid
- 1 pc. polychrome creamware, red line around rim inside and out, vine design with heart-shaped leaf, and red flower.
- 1 pc. blue & white hand-painted pearlware
- 1 pc. polychrome pearlware, brown band around rim, orange flowers, brown stem, green single-stroke leaf.
- 2 pc. polychrome pearlware, green and brown leaf decoration
- 2 pc. plain white pearlware
- 3 pc. unidentifiable white-paste earthenware (badly damaged)
- 2 pc. white salt-glazed stoneware teacup bases, with imperfections from firing in interior
- 3 pc. grey stoneware, exterior salt-glazed, interior unglazed
- 1 pc. very porous, pinkish stoneware, with thick blue glaze decoration
- 1 pc. porous buff stoneware, exterior grey salt-glazed, with cobalt blue band, interior unglazed.
- 1 pc. porous pinkish stoneware, badly glazed brown ext.
- 1 pc. blue & white underglaze porcelain
- 1 pc. porcelain with gilt overglaze

TOBACCO PIPES

- 2 stem frags., 5/64 in. bore diam.

GLASS

- 7 pc. dark green bottle glass, body sherds
- 1 pc. dark green bottle glass, kick-up
- 2 pc. window glass

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton St.)
Level: 8 (76-90 in., sand)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 36 (Cont.)

Page 2 of 2

Number	Item
	LITHIC (Rock sample)
	6 pc. black flint
	1 pc. dark, dense silt-stone, with fossil
	4 pc. schist/gneiss
	1 quartz pebble
	1 pc. unidentified conglomerate
	1 pc. reddish-brown sandstone
	WOOD
	16 pc. unidentified wood
	6 pc. bark
	FAUNAL
	Shell: 10 pc. oyster shell (1 very worm eaten)
	8 pc. clam shell
	Bone: 1 utensil handle, bone (?), with 3 rivet holes
	1 scapula (Sp. unknown)
	3 ribs (1 large mammal, 1 med. sized, 1 small)
	1 vertebral frag. (large mammal)
	2 Tibia (<u>Ovis</u> or <u>Cervus</u>)
	6 unidentifiable bone frags.
	LEATHER
	1 pc., approx. 1/4 inch thick
	STRUCTURAL MATERIAL
	8 pc. red brick, with mortar
	2 pc. roof slate
	1 pc. tar/asphalt
	2 pc. plaster/cement
	1 pc. plaster
	27 pc. Pan Tile
	8 pc. unidentified unglazed redware
	1 pc. unglazed redware, with lug (from Pan Tile or jug ?)

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 7A Cribbing Feature

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 6 to 8 feet

37

Number

Item

CERAMICS

1 pc yellow slipped redware, slightly marbled, clear lead glaze on interior, piecrust edge

GLASS

1 pc translucent white glass (light bulb frag?)
2 pc. dark green bottle glass

WOOD

3 pc wood
4 pc pine bark

FAUNAL

Shell: 4 pc oyster shell
Bone: 1 mammal rib

STRUCTURAL

2 small pieces roof slate
3 pc red brick
3 pc pan tile

LITHIC

1 pc tuft
1 pc schist/gneiss

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 4 (18 Fulton)

Level: 1 (0 to 11 inches)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 38

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc red earthenware, interior dark brown glaze
- 1 pc plain creamware
- 1 pc plain ironstone

GLASS

- 1 clear glass salt shaker, bottom embossed PATENTED
NATHAN & WIGHT
- 1 embossed clear glass sherd
- 1 pc dark green bottle glass
- 1 pc window glass 3/16" thick

FAUNAL

- shell: 1 oyster shell

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)

Level: 9 (bottom clearing, probably same as Level 8)
Lot Number: 39

Date: 1977

Number

Item

CERAMICS

- 1 pc handpainted pearlware, green leaf design
- 1 pc handpainted pearlware, blue scallop design

TOBACCO PIPES

- 3 undecorated pipe bowl fragments

FAUNAL

- Shell: 2 hard shell clams
- 2 unidentifiable fragments

STRUCTUREAL

- 6 pc Pan Tile

LITHIC

- 1 pc siltstone

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schmerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 7 (2 Fulton)
Level: 10 (Auger test)
(90-110 inches)

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 40

Number

Item

CERAMICS

2 pc undecorated creamware

2 pc handpainted polychrome pearlware plate rim.
scalloped edge, 2 orange bands below rim on interior
row of orange dots between

1 pc handpainted pearlware, orange, blue, green, brown
decoration

2 pc handpainted pearlware, brown band below rim on interior
orange and brown decoration on exterior

1 pc handpainted pearlware, green (?) band below rim on
interior

WOOD

1 fragment

PLASTIC

1 pc plastic

STRUCTURAL

1 red brick fragment

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schmerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 2 (193 Front)
Level: 1 (0-24")

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 41

Number	Item
	CERAMICS
	1 pc lead glazed red earthenware
	1 pc shell edged pearlware
	3 pc plain creamware, one with ribbed surface
	1 pc buff paste earthenware, glazed surface gone
	GLASS
	1 pc light green bottle body sherd
	1 pc window pane glass

FIELD SPECIMEN INVENTORY RECORD

Site: ARCHAEOLOGY-MARITIME MUSEUM
Schermerhorn Row Block

Test Pit Number: 2 (193 Front)

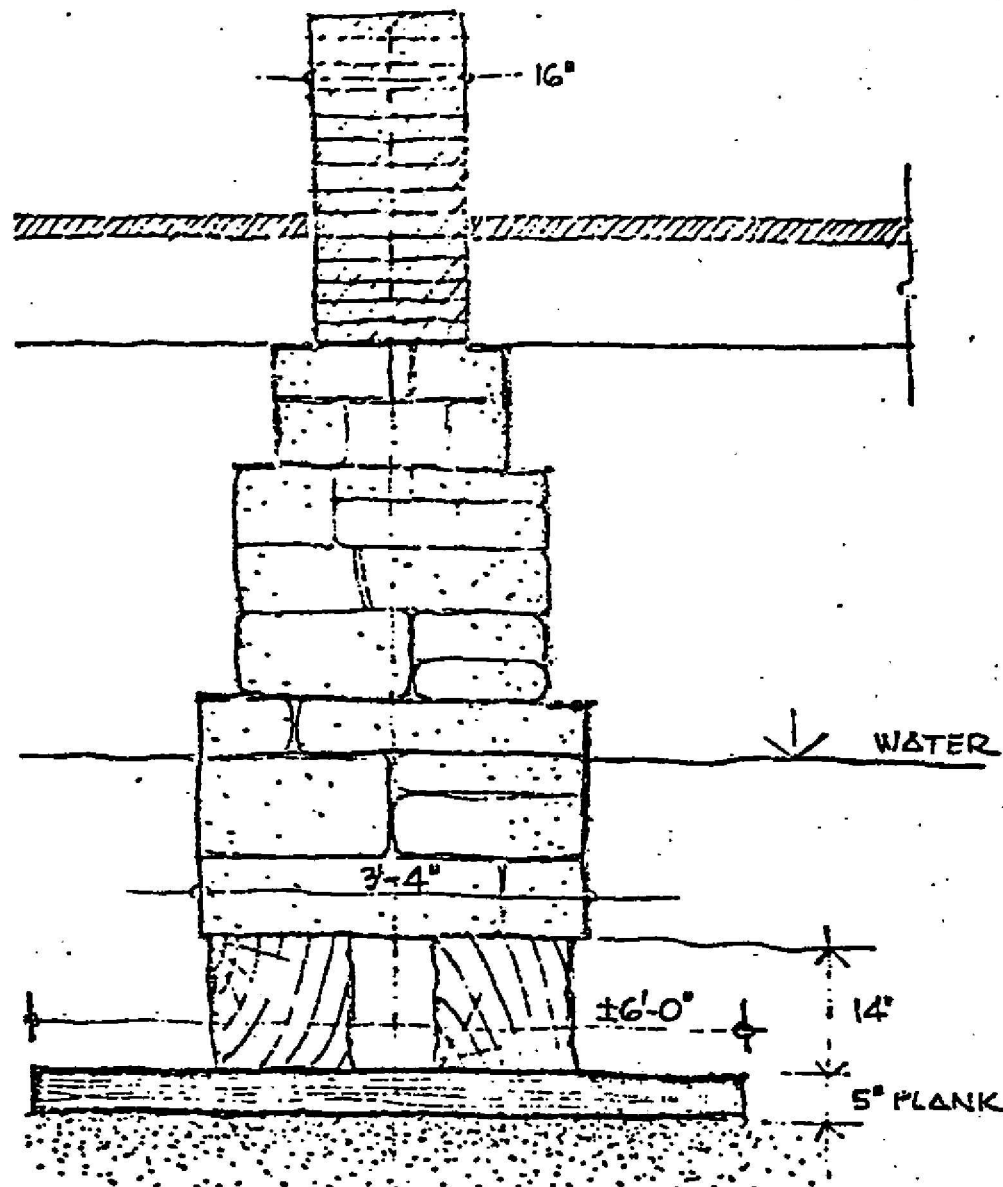
Level: 5 (5 to 8')

Date: 1977

Lot Number: 42

Number	Item
	LEATHER
	1 shoe, (2 outer soles, 1 inner sole, 1 vamp, toeless 1 strap around heel)
	FAUNAL
	Bone: 1 mandible (Wapiti) 3 ribs, large mammalian, 1 sawed 1 humerus, species unknown
	OTHER
	1 pc oakum

OF TYPICAL WALL SECTION
(courtesy Pokorny & Pertz)



This is a conjectural reconstruction of a typical foundation wall cross-section by the Restoration Architects. It is included here to aid in visualizing the foundation walls that were exposed during 1977. Some details of walls exposed are shown in the profile drawings, which were made to show soil stratigraphy. The present report illustrates those walls primarily to demonstrate the relation to them of layers of earth.

This drawing shows, from bottom to top, spread-footer planks about 6 ft. long and 5 in. thick, laid at right angles to the wall. On top of these are two ca. 14 in. square beams, separated slightly. The foundation wall of roughly coursed stones rests on these beams, and has reductions in width ("step-outs") so that it is only about 2 ft. wide at its top, where the brick wall rests.

The 1977 excavations did not expose both sides of any wall, so the symmetry shown here is presumed. In Test 7, at No. 2 Fulton St., a horizontal boring was made through the 14 in. beam, which revealed an open space and another, similar, beam. The rest of the reconstruction is based on the revealed profile of one side of wall in four tests (the 1st, 3rd, 6th, & 7th), with spread-footer planks existing in each case and also confirmed in the 2nd Test, where the wall above that was covered with brick and cement-mortar.

Appendix

Soil Sample Material

The lists which follow are the results of detailed analysis of soil samples which were taken at various levels in different test pits. Most of the artifacts we recovered were found by picking apart with hand and trowel, shovel or bucket loads of dirt which were spread out on plywood boards at the edge or near each pit. This recovered most of the large objects, or those which were very different in color or texture from the wet dirt (e.g. bovine long bones, or blue and white porcelain sherds) more easily than small, drab objects encased in the wet mud. As a correction for this bias we took entire bucket loads of fill selected at random, and washed them through a fine soil sieve (size 20, ^{.84 mm. or .033 in.}) removing all sand, silt and clay particles. The remaining material was bagged, and at a later date sorted and examined under magnification. This resulted in our acquiring a sample of very small sized organic material and small ceramic and glass chips.

It is apparent upon examination of these lists that a number of small items (eg fish scales and vertebra and seeds and nut shells) were present in the soil but were not recoverable except by sieving soil samples. However, it is also clear that no major category of finds was missed in the overall recovery effort, and that exhaustive screening of the soil would not have added materially to the cultural inventory. Most of the artifacts found in screening were too small to add any useful information for analysis. The most significant material in the screened samples is the food debris. This suggests

that in the future, detailed screening and flotation of sections of the fill would give valuable data on cultural eating habits, and seasonality of the deposition of the material in the fill. This could be coordinated with a study of larger food debris, including all bone and shell fragments to enhance our knowledge of 18th and 19th Century diets as it is reflected in the waste material used for landfill.

A list of organic material recovered in our sample follows:

4 Fulton Street Level 4

1 piece reed

1 piece shell

3 pieces burnt bone

1 fish scale

193 Front Street Level 1

1 piece shell

1 piece bone

165 John Street Level 2

1 leaf

1 seed hull

49 shell fragments

7 pieces bone (1 burnt)

189 Front St. Level 3

1 pc bone

21 pc. shell

165 John Street Level 4

1 seed hull

4 pieces bark

28 pieces shell

1 large mammalian vertebra

8 bone fragments

1 fish scale

2 Fulton Street Level 3

1 peach pit

9 pc shell

11 pc bone (1 burnt)

2 Fulton Street Level 4

1 round seed cover

22 pc wood

13 pc shell
15 pc bone (1 burnt)
5 fish scales

2 Fulton Street Level 7
1 small round seed hull
1 large seed hull frag.
5 pcs shell
2 pc burnt bone

2 Fulton Level 8
pine bark
1 walnut shell
1 snail shell
1 fish scale (subsequently lost)

Change in sea level has been projected for the central Atlantic seaboard for a long period of time, and for the New York Harbor specifically for a short period. United States Coast and Geodetic Survey (now the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration) records kept at Fort Hamilton from 1893 to 1932, and at the Battery from 1921 to 1975 indicate an average rate of rise in Mean-Sea Level of about .006 ft. per year over the 82 year period (Office of Tides & Currents, personal communication, 15 Sept. 1977). If this rate can be safely projected for the eighty years before that, it would indicate a rise of about one foot (.972 ft.) since 1810, when well documented construction occurred between the filled-in Burling and Beekman Slips. Projected back even further, which is probably less accurate, this rate would indicate that sea level had risen about two feet in the three and a half centuries since the Dutch first started using the East River waterfront.

The long period of time is the 19,000 years of the very late Pleistocene and (since ca. 8000 B.C.) the Holocene. Estimates are based on Radiocarbon dates for freshwater peat taken at various known depths from the now submerged continental shelf near the Hudson Canyon, and from oysters that live only in shallow water. This evidence^{is} based on a number of articles (Stuiver & Daddario 1963, J. Kraft 1971, 1976, Newman et al. 1969, Emery et al. 1967, Emery & Garrison 1967, Redfield 1967).

Here we will summarize the findings, which are that world-wide sea level was at a minimum of 300 ft. to 400 ft. below present about 19,000 years ago. At that time the Hudson River flowed through a cut or canyon across some 75 miles of continental shelf which are now submerged. As the final Wisconsin glaciation began to melt, sea level rose, reaching a rate of perhaps 3 or 4 ft. per century at its fastest, probably before 10,000 B.C. After that period the largest glacial masses were gone, and sea level, then about 70 ft. lower than at present, rose more slowly, at about 1 ft. per century. The rate of rise has slowed down again, sometime between 600 B.C. and 2000 B.C., when sea level may have been minus 10 ft. or more from modern level. There is some debate as to how fast the sea level has been rising in this most recent two- to four-thousand year period, but in general the rate is projected as between .25 ft. and .5 ft. per century.

Considering the extrapolations on which these estimates have been based, we consider it a remarkable convergence of findings that the last 82 years of carefully measured readings indicate a rise (for that period) of .006 ft. per year, which would be .6 ft. per century. Because the longer range estimates are also averages, a faster rate for a specific period need not be taken as a major deviation, indicative of a significant increase in the rate of sea-level rise. Rather, we feel that this preliminary analysis suggests ^{that} an average rate of about .5 ft. per century is reasonably accurate, with various fluctuations. This is based on

the correlation of long term and short term data.

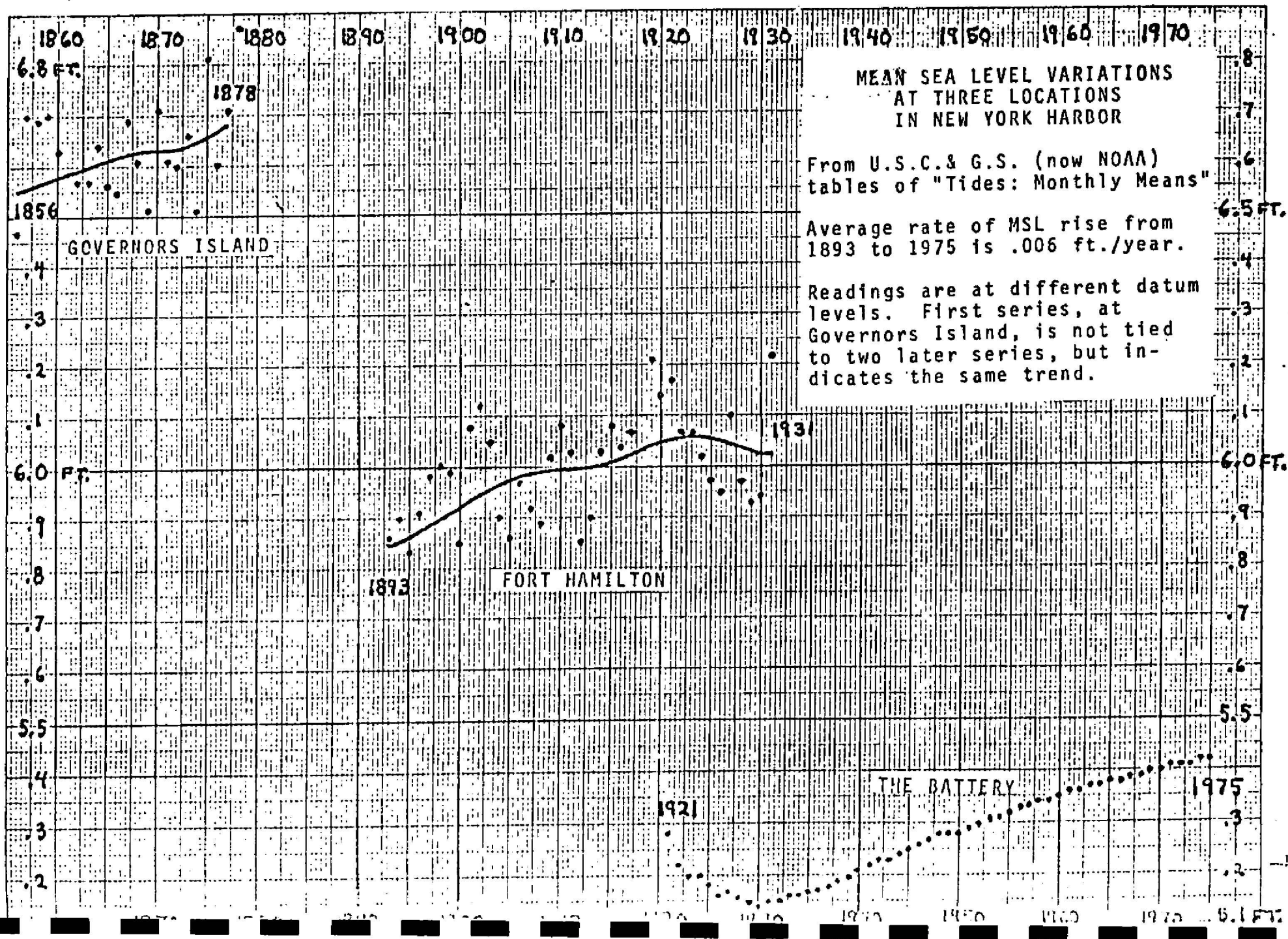
The NOAA office at Stony Brook, Long Island, has provided the following modern data (personal communication from Spiegel & Zamecnik 21 June 1977):

The difference between Mean High Water (MHW) and Mean Low Water (MLW) on the East River at or below the Brooklyn Bridge is 4.3 ft. The interval is 6 hours and 16 minutes.

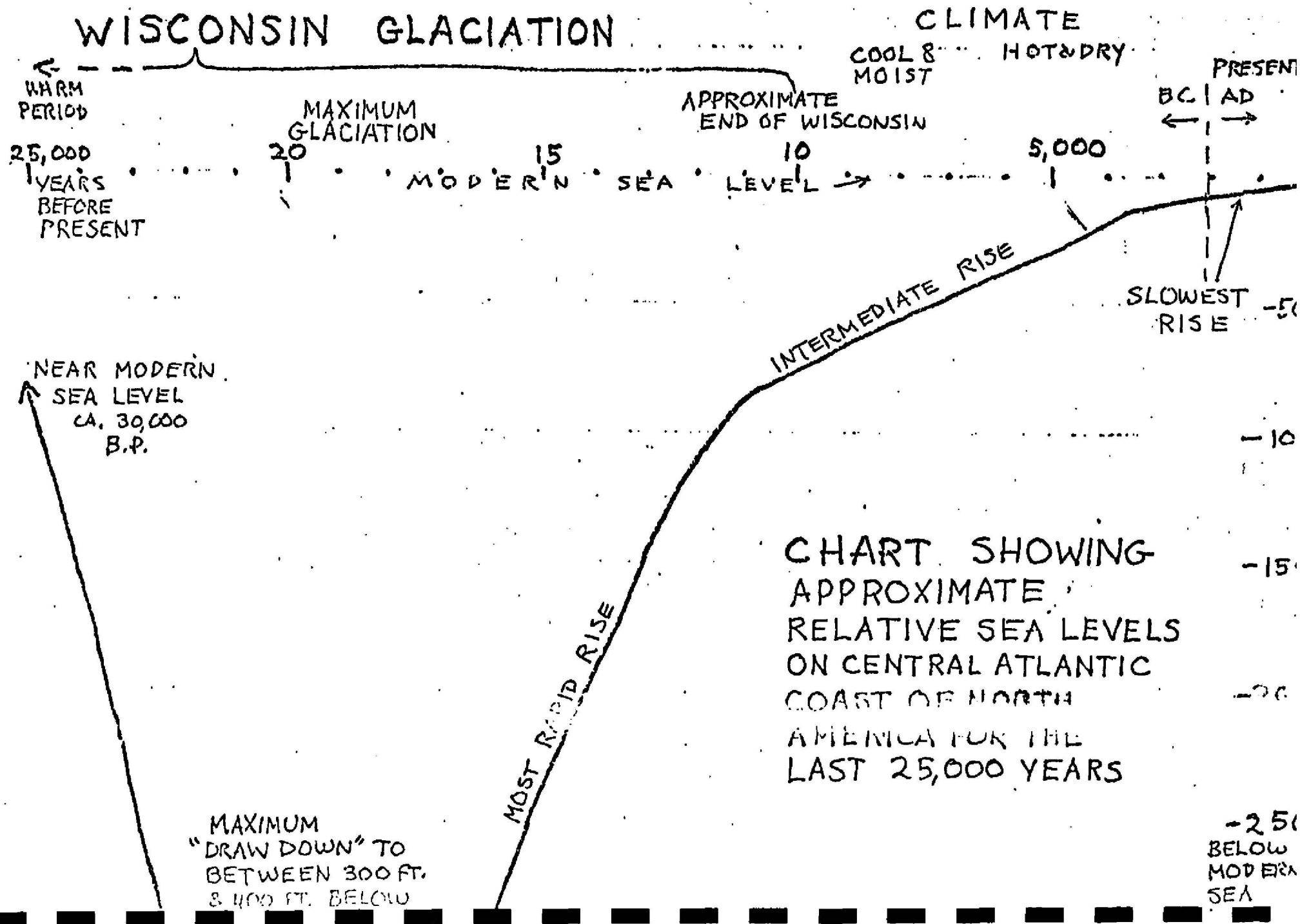
(Spring Tides are greater, and the difference then is 5.2 ft.))

The difference between the All-around mean water level (local Mean Sea Level, or MSL) on the East River at or below the Brooklyn Bridge and the U.S. C. & G.S. datum at Sandy Hook is + .52 ft.

Therefore MSL at the site block is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. higher than at Sandy Hook, and the tidal variation is between about 4 ft. and 5 ft. We have incorporated this information, and the rise of about 1 ft. projected on the basis of the 82 year continuous tide record and the 21 year isolated annual readings before that (see copies in this appendix) into the approximate levels shown on the "SCHEMATIC PROFILE OF SCHERMERHORN ROW."



WISCONSIN GLACIATION



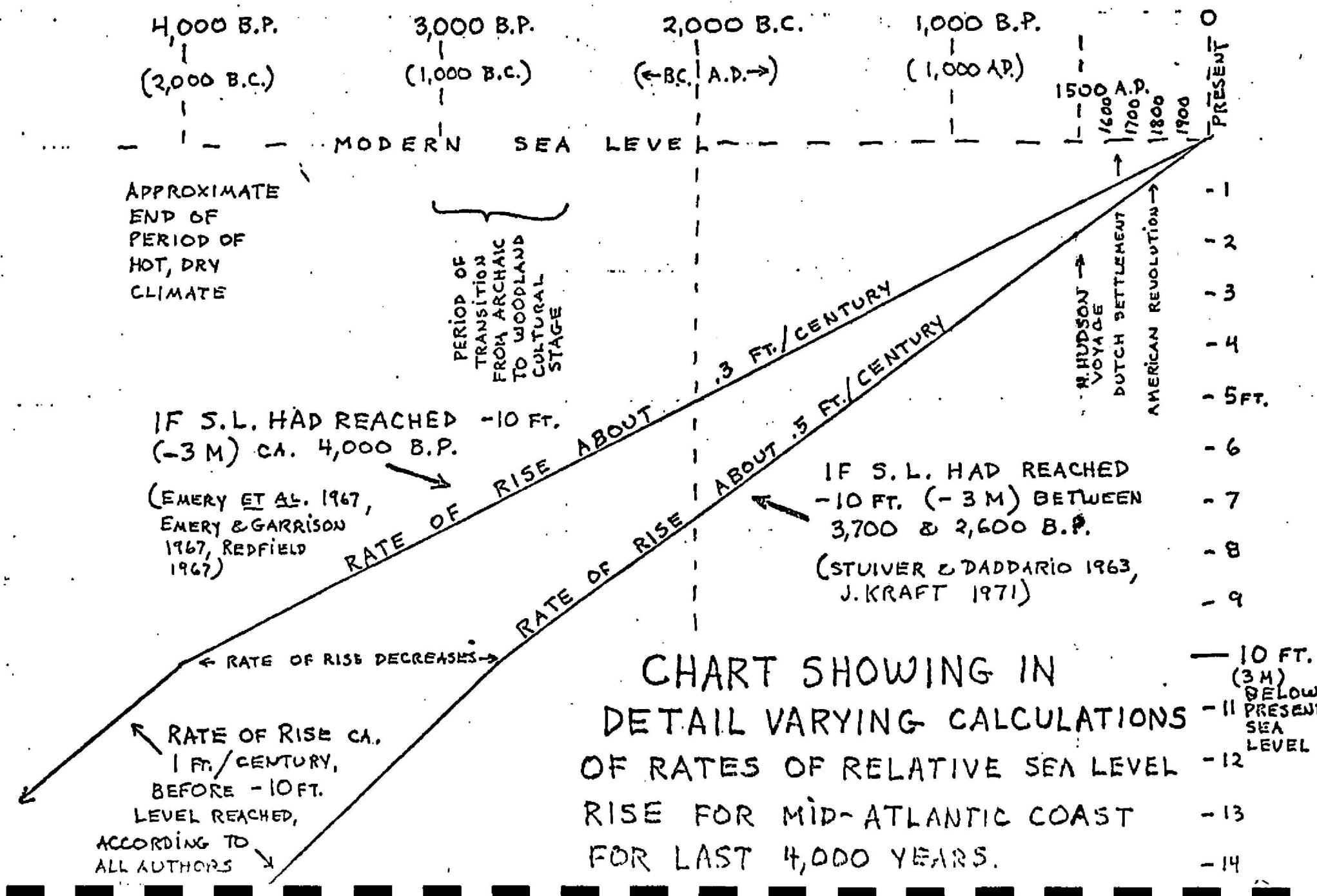


CHART SHOWING IN
DETAIL VARYING CALCULATIONS
OF RATES OF RELATIVE SEA LEVEL
RISE FOR MID-ATLANTIC COAST
FOR LAST 4,000 YEARS.

The effect along the East River waterfront of lower sea levels in the past is obvious. At radically lower levels (i.e., before 8000 B.C., when levels were -70 ft. or more) the East River would not have been a river. Some time in the last five or six thousand years it was gradually flooded, and based on 1853 pre-dredging Coast Survey soundings (Viele 1855) which indicate a channel of between about 40 ft. and 60 ft. depth in the mid-19th century, it has been a substantial body of water for at least the last several thousand years.

However, even as recently as a few centuries before the Dutch came, overall levels were 3 or 4 ft. lower than at present, with the result that rocks (like those projecting through the seawall of Manhattan opposite Roosevelt Island) which are subject daily to tidal submergence now were then above all but storm tides, and probably were separated from the river by some tide flats. Certainly the shoreline was further into the river than it would be now, if it were not for human activities.

Thus a line such as the present South Street which can be documented to be lying hundreds of feet beyond (south east of, in most cases) the early Dutch shoreline, was itself the shoreline at a much earlier period and a lower sea level. Paleo-Indian and Archaic period humans doubtless were able to walk on surfaces which (if not long since dredged away or buried) would be beneath the East River today. This can be illustrated by examining borings and depth readings made in the 20th century, which reveal a considerable thickness (10 to 15 Ft.) of soft

organic silt, at elevations of -5 ft. to -20 ft., lying beneath modern fill, and overlying thick deposits of sand and some clay above bed-rock. Some of this was exposed land at lower sea-levels, and it may be largely created by peat-like or similar depositional conditions as the East River bed-rock depression (probably glacially cut) was gradually submerged beneath rising seas.

The following schematic diagram shows the relationship of changes upward in sea-level over several thousand years to expansion outward of the waterfront line through man-made filling over the last three centuries. It is an imaginary cross section along a line running from northwest to southeast between and roughly parallel to Fulton and John Streets, and crossing Pearl, Water, Front, and South Streets. The horizontal scale is greatly compressed, and the vertical scale does not permit showing full depth to bedrock. It is based on the authors' own excavations during the summer of 1977, and on the following drawings made available through courtesy of Spiegel and Zamechnik, Inc. of New Haven, Connecticut:

Agreement "DQ", Borings Made by Osborne Drilling Corp., 195
Washington St., New York City, for Board of Transportation of the
City of New York. Drawn by R.E.T., April, 1925.

Route No. 101, Section No. 1, Contract Drawing No. A-2, May 9, 1926
Agreement "E-H", Route 101-A-1, Borings made in the East River, New
York City, by E.J. Longyear Exploration Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota,
for the Board of Transportation of the City of New York, July 9, 1926

The Port of New York Authority, World Trade Center Study (East Side)
Typical Geologic Profiles, Dwg. WTC-SL-000, 10-24-60.

9

The Port of New York Authority, World Trade Center Study (East Side),
Geologic Profiles, Dwgs. WTC-SL-001, -002, -003, -004, -005, &--006,
January 26, 1961.

As can be seen, these changes in natural topography have been
overwhelmed in the last three centuries by man-made changes. Even as
the sea has been rising, New Yorkers have been creating land by fill,
and both raising surface levels and greatly extending the ^{PA} land surface
out into the East River, as well as into other parts of New York harbor,
so that in most places the effect of higher sea level has been completely
masked./



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEAN SURVEY
Rockville, Md. 20352

C3311-618
SIPG

October 12, 1977

Dr. Edward McM. Larrabee
86 Snowden Lane
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Dr. Larrabee:

Pertaining to your letter of July 19, 1977, we have enclosed summaries of yearly mean sea level for Governor's Island, New York (1856-1879); Fort Hamilton, New York (1893-1932); and The Battery, New York (1921-1975).

We were unable to relate the historical Governor's Island tide series to The Battery, but at Fort Hamilton, the historical series was connected to The Battery through differential levels.

At Fort Hamilton and The Battery, sea level has been increasing at the rate of 0.006 ft./year since 1893. Assuming that it was a linear trend, the sea level could have risen 1.0 feet between 1810 and 1975 in the vicinity of New York Harbor.

Sincerely,

James R. Hubbard
Chief, Tidal Datums Section
Tides and Water Levels Branch
Oceanographic Division

Enclosures

Governors Island, New York (northeast side)

Year	Yearly Mean Sea Level (MSL) Elevation (feet)
------	---

1856	6.47
1857	6.70
1858	6.69
1859	6.70
1860	6.63
1861	*
1862	6.57
1863	6.57
1864	6.64
1865	6.56
1866	6.55
1867	6.69
1868	6.61
1869	6.51
1870	6.81
1871	6.61
1872	6.60
1873	6.66
1874	6.51
1875	6.76
1876	6.60
1877	6.71
1878	6.87

* questionable elevation

TIDES: MONTHLY MEANS.

13

Station Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Observations from December 29, 1892.

Observations on

Mean Tide Level.										
Month	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Jan.	5.84	5.86	5.84	5.84	5.46	5.84	5.44	5.23	5.31	5.50
Feb.	5.20	5.58	5.13	5.40	6.00	5.70	5.39	5.32	5.02	5.77
Mar.	5.68	5.26	5.34	5.17	5.67	5.72	5.92	5.50	5.53	6.02
Apr.	5.69	5.14	5.33	5.75	5.54	6.10	5.96	5.71	6.44	6.02
May	5.95	6.05	5.79	5.02	5.95	6.30	6.13	5.95	6.34	5.90
June	6.14	5.84	6.03	5.99	6.12	6.08	5.99	6.09	5.23	6.05
July	5.83	5.83	6.03	5.89	6.29	6.13	5.97	5.93	6.24	6.21
Aug.	5.13	5.99	5.95	6.04	6.23	6.06	6.50	6.20	6.32	6.26
Sept.	5.97	5.10	6.02	6.12	6.15	6.07	5.20	6.12	6.39	6.55
Oct.	6.10	6.02	5.92	6.36	6.33	6.23	6.05	6.17	5.95	6.52
Nov.	5.85	5.44	5.64	5.92	5.70	5.95	6.15	5.32	5.02	6.50
Dec.	5.53	5.72	5.93	6.01	5.70	5.52	5.73	5.74	5.63	6.10
Sum.	69.79	70.31	69.49	70.51	71.33	71.51	71.43	69.66	72.33	72.91
Mean	5.82	5.85	5.79	5.83	5.94	5.96	5.96	5.82	6.03	6.03

REMARKS: Heights above zero of staff as set May 2, 1893. Means are for groups of 29 days, beginning on the first of each month. Datum is 14.73 feet below S.W. 2.

Mean Sea Level.										
Month	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet	feet
Jan.	5.66	5.90	5.46	5.85	5.51	5.71	5.48	5.28	5.96	5.53
Feb.	5.27	5.52	5.25	5.47	6.01	5.75	5.67	5.53	5.03	5.91
Mar.	5.73	5.71	5.33	5.22	5.70	5.75	5.97	5.53	5.72	6.09
Apr.	5.97	5.22	5.35	5.60	5.70	6.13	5.97	5.75	6.52	6.07
May	6.03	6.09	5.85	6.05	6.01	6.33	6.20	6.02	6.37	5.95
June	6.17	5.90	5.10	5.04	6.17	6.15	6.02	6.14	6.27	5.10
July	5.93	5.92	6.08	5.92	6.30	6.15	5.99	6.03	6.23	5.25
Aug.	5.13	6.32	5.93	5.06	6.23	6.03	6.30	6.20	6.55	6.30
Sept.	6.01	6.10	6.05	6.15	5.20	6.11	6.22	6.14	6.44	6.39
Oct.	6.12	6.07	5.34	5.35	6.43	6.23	6.07	5.15	6.00	6.34
Nov.	5.59	5.31	5.55	5.95	5.75	5.93	6.13	5.85	6.07	6.34
Dec.	5.42	5.30	6.01	6.00	5.70	5.56	5.79	5.76	5.55	6.03
Sum.	70.33	70.86	69.91	70.33	71.76	71.97	71.86	70.24	72.92	73.41
Mean	5.86	5.90	5.83	5.91	5.98	6.00	5.99	5.85	6.03	6.12

REMARKS: (Sum of yearly means for 10 years = 59.52). These values, up to and including May 2, 1893, 14 hrs., are reduced to staff erected and used after that time. Means are for 29 day groups which begin with the 1st of each calendar month.

Note.—The following headings are to be written in lines "A" and "B" on successive forms, and in the order here given: Corrected HWI, Corrected L.W., Mean H.W., Mean L.W., Mean Tide Level, Mean Range, Corrected Mean Range, Mean D.H., Mean L.H., Corrected D.H., Corrected L.H., Tides under D.H., L.H., and Mean H.W.—Mean L.W. and Mean L.H.—Mean L.W. from mean. For a series of 4 years or less, put the headings in line "A," and in line "B," and a series longer than 4 years put only the heading in line "A," and one in line "B." Write the year, and the word "hour" or "day" at the end of each column. Give intervals in hours and minutes, and heights in feet and hundredths.

56.41
55.27
56.81
60.11
60.93
61.06
60.86
61.76
61.82
61.72
59.37
58.07
714.19

TIDES: MONTHLY MEANS.

14

Port Antonio, N. Y.

From Oct. 30, 1912.

Mean Tide Level.

Month	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Jan.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.78	5.85	5.87	5.85
Feb.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Mar.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Apr.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
May	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
June	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
July	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Aug.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Sept.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Oct.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Nov.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Dec.	5.87	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Mean	72.05	70.45	69.85	71.20	70.55	70.11	71.85	72.51	71.79	69.71
Mean	5.80	5.87	5.82	5.93	5.88	5.84	6.00	6.04	5.93	5.81

Remarks: Heights above zero of staff as set May 2, 1893, 14.73 ft. below B.M. 2.
Means are for groups of 29 days beginning on the first of each month.
Sum of means, 19 years (1893-1911) = 112.50; Mean = 5.921 ft.

Mean Sea Level.

Month	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Jan.	5.55	5.64	5.66	5.90	5.59	5.60	5.73	5.93	5.60	5.38
Feb.	5.52	5.29	5.29	5.59	5.45	5.45	5.55	5.67	5.96	5.43
Mar.	5.58	5.69	5.62	5.47	5.74	5.61	5.72	5.89	5.66	5.57
Apr.	5.33	5.69	5.32	5.94	5.94	5.56	5.79	6.30	5.02	5.30
May	6.09	5.01	5.62	5.95	5.94	6.04	6.31	5.13	6.05	6.01
June	6.57	6.21	5.05	5.25	6.21	6.06	6.16	6.29	6.50	5.94
July	6.22	6.11	5.05	5.25	6.09	6.07	5.15	6.24	5.04	5.94
Aug.	5.37	5.05	5.22	5.23	5.03	5.42	5.37	5.10	5.19	5.12
Sept.	5.22	5.10	6.13	6.19	6.04	6.27	6.29	6.52	6.46	6.55
Oct.	5.55	5.02	5.49	5.31	5.94	6.37	5.96	6.13	5.45	5.11
Nov.	5.55	5.01	5.77	5.38	5.09	5.51	6.05	5.14	5.77	5.92
Dec.	5.49	5.77	5.35	5.55	5.90	5.64	5.04	5.33	5.35	5.52
Mean	72.61	70.77	70.29	71.52	71.01	70.63	72.25	70.02	72.55	70.22
Mean	5.95	5.90	5.86	5.97	5.92	5.89	6.02	5.98	6.03	5.85

Remarks: Means are for 29 day groups which begin with the 1st of each calendar month.
Sum of yearly mean for 19 years (1903-1911) = 113.24, Mean = 5.960

Notes: The following headings are to be written in lines "A" and "B" on successive forms, and in the order here given: Corrected H.W.T., Corrected L.W.T., Mean H.W., Mean L.W., Mean Tide Level, Mean Sea Level, Mean Range, Corrected Mean Range, Mean D.H.T., Mean D.L.T., Corrected D.H.T., Corrected D.L.T., For a period of 3 years or less, put two headings in line "A," and two in line "B," and one in line "C." Write the year, and the word "year" or "years" at the end of each heading. Give intervals between hours and minutes, and intervals between feet and inches.

TIDES: MONTHLY MEANS.

15

Station: Port Hamilton, New York.

Observations from: December 30, 1892. Observations end: December 1, 1920. (U.S.C. & G. Survey Series.)

Mean Tide Level.										
Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
Jan.	5.37	5.04	5.95	5.59	5.55	*(5.87)	5.63	5.70	*(5.64)	5.48
Feb.	5.35	5.49	5.94	5.62	5.55	*(5.76)	5.85	5.90	*(6.12)	5.76
Mar.	5.23	5.76	5.82	5.39	5.37	5.93	5.97	5.46	*(5.79)	5.35
Apr.	5.33	5.95	5.74	6.27	5.97	6.22	6.04	6.26	5.21	5.92
May	5.99	5.07	5.00	5.12	5.56	5.73	6.57	6.26	5.59	6.09
June	5.01	6.03	5.17	6.39	5.18	6.15	6.37	6.40	6.13	5.13
July	5.95	5.17	6.24	6.04	5.25	6.17	6.25	5.15	5.31	6.25
Aug.	5.13	5.10	5.59	5.22	5.27	6.14	5.43	5.31	5.20	6.24
Sept.	5.12	5.15	5.09	5.22	5.24	6.06	5.32	5.26	5.50	5.50
Oct.	5.41	6.25	5.21	5.11	6.20	5.96	6.42	6.27	5.99	6.22
Nov.	5.94	5.77	5.99	5.93	6.02	5.93	6.40	6.16	5.26	5.03
Dec.	5.70	5.97	5.79	5.42	5.73	6.12	5.88	*(5.95)	5.84	5.95
Sum.	70.52	71.73	72.55	71.32	72.20	72.15	74.01	73.07	62.41	72.25
Mean	5.86	5.98	6.03	5.93	6.02	6.01	6.17	6.09	5.20	6.02

REMARKS: 1913-1920 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.
1921-1922 U.S. Army Engineers.
All heights are reduced to staff of May 2, 1895, 14.78 ft. below M.L.W.
Parentheses indicate inferred values.
Monthly means are for groups of 29 days, beginning on the first of each month.

* Interpolated from Atlantic City (M.T. obtained by applying mean cor. MSL-M.T.L. 1917-1919) (see p. 12)
* Interpolated from Cape Cod (M.T. obtained by applying mean cor. MSL-M.T.L. 1917-1919) (see p. 12)

Mean Sea Level.										
Month	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet
Jan.	5.60	6.05	5.96	5.68	5.59	*(5.92)	5.72	5.75		5.54
Feb.	5.41	5.53	6.02	5.70	5.60	*(5.85)	5.88	5.95		5.81
Mar.	5.29	5.32	5.90	5.92	5.95	6.04	6.04	5.52	5.15	5.73
Apr.	5.92	6.01	5.83	6.34	6.01	6.26	6.10	6.30		5.97
May	6.03	6.14	6.05	6.17	6.42	5.78	6.43	6.31		6.14
June	6.04	6.08	6.21	6.43	6.23	6.13	6.41	6.46	5.33	6.53
July	6.29	6.23	5.28	6.09	6.29	6.19	6.28	5.19	5.31	6.23
Aug.	6.20	6.15	6.43	6.29	6.31	6.19	6.53	6.34	5.25	6.23
Sept.	6.15	6.19	5.13	6.25	6.27	6.09	6.37	6.30	5.31	6.37
Oct.	6.44	5.27	6.27	6.15	6.25	5.98	6.45	6.32		6.27
Nov.	5.00	5.32	5.04	5.98	6.06	5.01	6.49	6.25		6.21
Dec.	5.77	5.03	5.60	5.43	5.35	6.18	5.93	*(5.99)	5.21	5.31
Sum.	70.55	72.34	72.93	72.47	72.52	72.65	74.65	75.55		
Mean	5.90	6.03	6.08	6.04	6.07	6.05	6.22	6.14	5.7	6.07

REMARKS: All heights are reduced to staff of May 2, 1895.
Parentheses indicate inferred values.
Monthly means are for groups of 29 days, beginning on the first of each month.

MSL for 1893-1920 = 5.79 ft. - 5.41 ft. = 0.38 ft. (see p. 12)
MSL for 1921-1922 = 5.07 ft. - 5.41 ft. = -0.34 ft. (see p. 12)
MSL for 1923-1924 = 5.07 ft. - 5.41 ft. = -0.34 ft. (see p. 12)

NOTE: The following headings are to be written in lines "A" and "B" on successive forms, and in the order here given: Corrected H.W., Corrected L.W., Mean H.W., Mean L.W., Mean Tide Level, Mean Sea Level, Mean Range, Corrected Mean Range, Mean D.D., Mean D.D., Corrected D.D., Corrected D.D., The letters D.D., D.D., only Mean H.W. and Mean L.W. and Mean D.D. respectively. For a series of 4 years or less, put two headings in line "A," and two in line "B." For a series longer than 4 years, put only one heading in line "A," and one in line "B." Write the year, and the word "year" or "years" at the head of each column. Give intervals in hours and hundredths, and heights in feet and hundredths.

TIDES: MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES

16

Station: Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

Observations begin Dec 30, 1897 Observations end _____

Mean Tide Level										
MONTH	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Jan.	4.98	4.52	5.07	4.56	4.61	4.40	4.17	4.67	4.82	5.32
Feb.	4.74	5.11	4.80	4.90	5.12	4.67	4.78	4.69	4.88	5.14
Mar.	4.94	5.40	4.86	4.60	5.02	4.74	4.56	4.65	5.58	4.72
Apr.	4.96	5.17	5.26	4.82	5.00	4.80	5.31	4.30	5.09	5.13
May	5.24	5.33	5.06	5.22	5.18	5.22	4.82	5.03	5.18	5.07
June	5.20	5.19	5.08	5.09	5.24	5.41	5.32	5.04	5.49	5.30
July	5.25	5.08	5.15	5.16	5.14	5.32	5.09	5.24	5.54	5.35
Aug.	5.24	5.26	5.16	5.42	5.43	5.44	5.20	5.39	5.59	5.35
Sept.	5.27	5.23	5.24	5.43	5.28	5.40	5.32	5.30	5.51	5.60
Oct.	5.32	5.16	4.96	5.26	5.31	5.02	5.00	5.48	5.34	5.33
Nov.	5.34	4.88	4.86	4.84	5.12	4.89	5.02	4.91	5.02	5.60
Dec.	4.97	4.41	4.69	4.86	5.18	4.72	4.21	5.06	5.24	5.15
Sum.	61.27	60.74	60.09	54.90	61.63	59.99	54.51	60.29	63.10	63.07
Mean	5.11	5.06	5.01	4.49	5.14	5.00	4.96	5.02	5.26	5.26

REMARKS: Monthly means for years 1927 and 1928 are from U.S. Coast Survey observations and are for calendar months. Means for other years on this sheet are from U.S. Engineers observations and are for 29 day groups. All means are referred to a datum 5 feet below MSL, or 13.86 feet below B.M. 2.

* Derived from Fort Wadsworth observations.

Mean high tide level 35.420 (1893-1920) = 5.45 feet above 1893-1911 datum 5.151 = 5.30 feet above MSL

Mean sea level										
MONTH	1927	1928								
Jan.	4.64	4.44								
Feb.	5.17	4.73								
Mar.	5.06	4.81								
Apr.	5.03	4.89								
May	5.23	5.26								
June	5.27	5.45								
July	5.17	5.35								
Aug.	5.45	5.53								
Sept.	5.32	5.45								
Oct.	5.37	5.06								
Nov.	5.15	4.94								
Dec.	5.24	4.71								
Sum.	62.10	60.62								
Mean	5.18	5.05								

REMARKS: _____

Note +0.92 to elevations 1923-1932
to refer elevations to series 1893

MTL + 0.08 = MSL through 1922

NOTE: The following headings are to be written in lines "A" and "B" on successive forms, and in the order here given: Corrected HWI, Corrected LWL, Mean HW, Mean LW, Mean Tide Level, Mean Sea Level, Mean Range, Corrected Mean Range, Mean DHQ, Mean DLQ, Corrected DHQ, Corrected DLQ. The letters DHQ, DLQ, mean Mean HW—Mean HW and Mean LW—Mean LW, respectively. For a series of 4 years or less, put the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TIDES: MONTHLY MEANS OF Sea Level

Barge office &
Station: Whitehall St. Wharf., N.Y.C.

Latitude 40° 42' 0"

Longitude 74° 02' 7"

Observations begin May 24, 1920

Observations end 18.37

BM 2 (17.7)

Datum is

which is 22.06

feet below B.M. 748

Linear quantities in feet

Time in hours

	YEAR	JAN. (S. 0.1)	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	FOR YEAR		TOTAL		19 Year Mean
														SUM	MEAN	SUM	MEAN	
	1920	4.85					5.51	5.30	5.45	5.43	5.42	5.32	5.24					
(1)	1921	4.91	5.31	5.04	5.37	5.74	5.44	5.43	5.31	5.43	5.12	5.37	(4.97)	63.44	5.29	5.29	5.29	
(2)	1922	4.68	4.89	4.44	5.09	5.22	5.32	5.34	5.32	5.38	5.30	5.12	5.04	61.64	5.14	10.43	5.22	
(3)	1923	5.02	4.83	4.92	5.19	5.18	5.25	5.28	5.28	5.26	5.35	5.40	5.00	61.96	(5.15)	15.60	5.20	
(4)	1924	4.61	5.19	5.47	5.21	5.48	5.34	5.23	5.40	5.34	5.29	5.07	4.62	62.25	(5.19)	20.79	5.20	
(5)	1925	5.19	4.41	4.78	5.14	5.18	5.20	5.26	5.26	5.42	5.08	4.99	4.81	61.22	(5.10)	25.84	5.18	
(6)	1926	4.57	5.00	4.69	4.94	5.14	5.20	5.25	5.49	5.50	5.34	4.97	5.01	61.10	(5.09)	30.98	5.16	
(7)	1927	4.61	5.16	5.17	5.10	5.30	(5.32)	(5.22)	5.51	5.36	5.40	5.19	5.16	62.50	5.21	36.19	5.17	
(8)	1928	4.53	4.72	4.88	4.74	5.24	5.35	5.33	5.49	5.50	5.08	4.86	4.71	60.63	5.05	41.24	5.16	
(9)	1929	4.34	5.03	4.99	5.51	4.98	5.39	5.21	5.28	5.39	5.12	5.10	4.90	61.24	5.10	46.34	5.15	
(10)	1930	4.85	4.87	4.80	4.85	5.05	5.06	5.23	5.38	5.32	5.49	4.86	5.01	60.77	5.06	51.40	5.14	
(11)	1931	4.77	4.86	5.57	5.10	5.23	5.45	5.30	5.53	5.43	5.30	4.96	4.83	62.55	5.21	56.61	5.15	
(12)	1932	5.16	5.08	4.75	5.06	5.08	5.30	5.35	5.34	5.51	5.20	5.55	5.06	62.44	5.20	61.81	5.15	
(13)	1933	5.30	4.71	5.00	5.43	5.40	5.48	5.54	5.64	5.67	5.45	5.02	4.94	63.58	5.30	67.11	5.16	
(14)	1934	4.87	4.56	4.89	5.30	5.16	5.40	5.37	5.37	5.56	5.37	5.10	4.84	61.81	5.15	72.26	5.16	
(15)	1935	4.89	4.78	5.02	5.49	5.19	5.50	5.42	5.49	5.45	5.32	5.80	5.13	63.48	5.29	77.55	5.17	
(16)	1936	4.81	4.74	5.42	5.13	5.07	5.41	5.55	5.34	5.47	5.40	4.94	5.04	62.61	5.22	82.77	5.17	
(17)	1937	5.19	5.37	4.87	5.48	5.40	5.47	5.54	5.36	5.52	5.43	5.25	5.11	64.01	5.33	88.10	5.18	
(18)	1938	5.35	5.23	5.26	5.24	5.42	5.42	5.37	5.47	5.55	5.77	5.30	5.23	64.61	5.38	93.48	5.19	
(19)	1939	5.06	5.11	5.28	5.39	5.56	5.59	5.53	5.71	5.63	5.47	5.31	4.99	64.63	5.39	98.87	5.20	5.20
(20)	1940	4.87	5.46	5.03	5.41	5.71	5.59	5.44	5.56	5.59	5.57	5.18	5.23	64.64	5.39	104.26	5.21	5.21
(21)	1941	5.35	4.97	4.90	5.45	5.36	5.55	5.51	5.48	5.44	5.33	5.20	5.13	63.67	5.31	109.57	5.22	5.22
(22)	1942	5.10	4.91	5.43	5.43	5.47	5.68	5.61	5.62	5.78	5.70	5.37	5.04	65.14	5.43	115.00	5.23	5.23
(23)	1943	5.13	4.96	5.16	5.20	5.40	5.54	5.55	5.67	5.70	5.76	5.39	4.83	64.29	5.36	120.36	5.23	5.24
(24)	1944	5.12	4.97	5.27	5.42	5.38	5.63	5.58	5.56	5.59	5.60	5.18	4.97	64.99	5.42	125.78	5.27	5.26
(25)	1945	4.91	5.03	5.45	5.35	5.71	5.65	5.68	5.66	5.75	5.59	5.77	5.65	66.20	5.52	131.30	5.25	5.28
(26)	1946	5.15	5.03	5.46	5.48	5.59	5.56	5.59	5.77	5.72	5.71	5.46	5.04	65.56	5.46	136.76	5.26	5.29
(27)	1947	5.13	4.84	5.18	5.40	5.56	5.73	5.60	5.72	5.68	5.52	5.85	4.90	65.11	5.43	142.19	5.27	5.31
(28)	1948	5.10	5.28	5.48	5.35	5.68	5.77	5.66	5.61	5.66	5.91	5.58	5.54	66.62	5.55	147.74	5.28	5.34
(29)	1949	5.43	5.37	5.11	5.42	5.56	5.48	5.58	5.67	5.67	5.74	5.50	4.91	65.34	5.45	153.19	5.28	5.36
(30)	1950	5.01	5.18	4.74	5.27	5.30	5.30	5.36	5.53	5.69	5.61	5.69	5.52	64.20	5.35	158.54	5.28	5.36
		5.16	5.17	5.16	5.11	5.11	5.16	5.16	5.11	5.16	5.14	5.11	5.15					

1922-1926 interpolated from half-tide level values

TIDES: MONTHLY MEANS OF

SL

Station: Battery, N.Y.C.

Latitude

Longitude

Observations begin

Observations end

Datum is

which is feet below R. M.

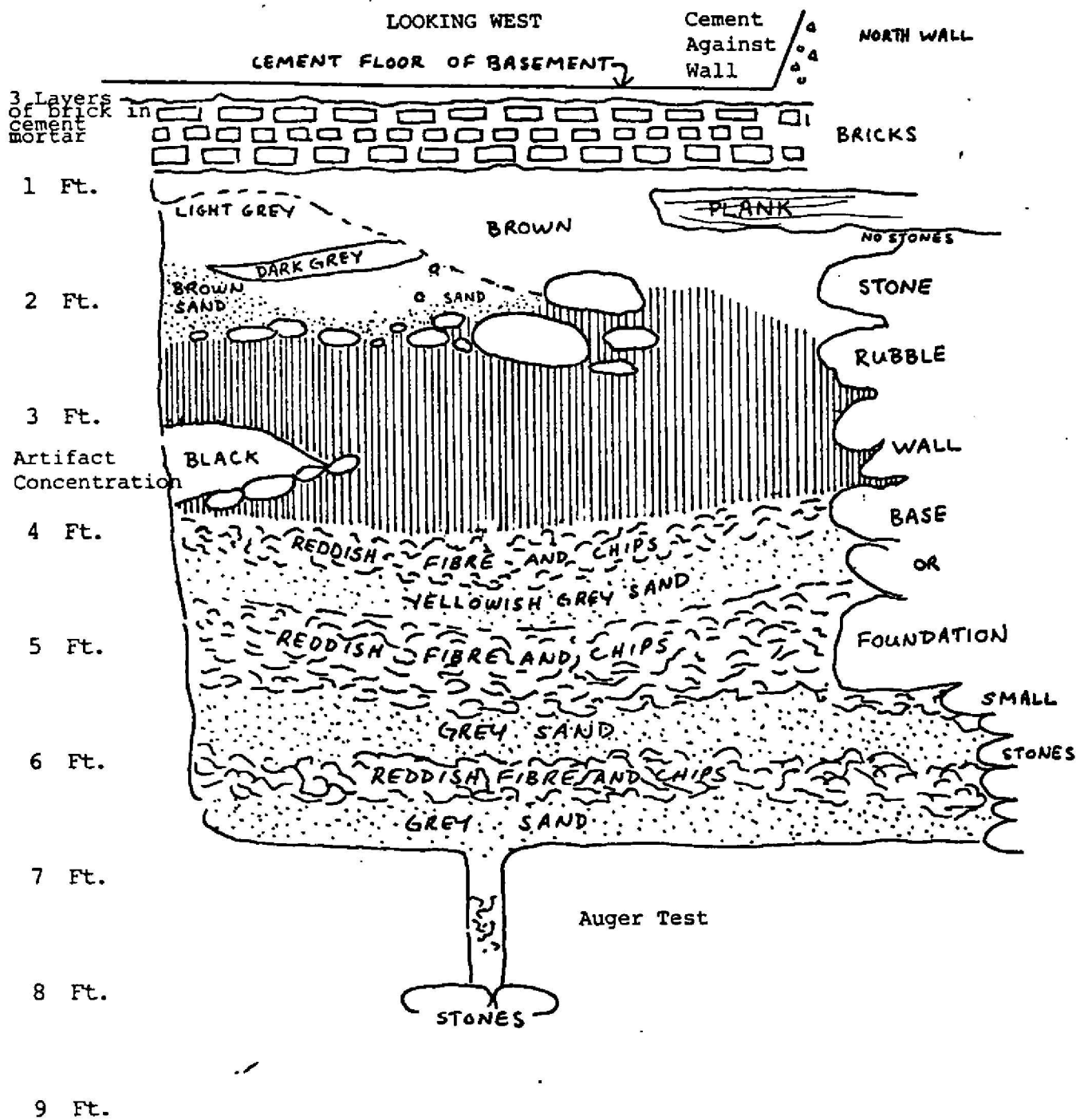
Linear quantities in feet

Time in hours

	YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	FOR YEAR		TOTAL		19-Year Mean
														SUM	MEAN	SUM	MEAN	
3(1)	1951	5.16	5.19	5.76	5.51	5.72	5.86	5.55	5.71	5.65	5.78	5.46	5.15	66.50	5.54	164.08	5.29	5.38
(2)	1952	5.33	5.31	5.49	5.55	5.71	5.63	5.49	5.57	5.72	5.38	5.57	5.69	66.44	5.54	169.62	5.30	5.40
(3)	1953	5.65	5.05	5.49	5.55	5.80	5.54	5.59	5.67	5.68	5.74	5.66	5.06	66.48	5.54	175.16	5.31	5.42
(4)	1954	5.25	5.32	5.12	5.35	5.78	5.72	5.63	5.56	5.65	5.65	5.43	5.15	65.61	5.47	180.63	5.31	5.43
(5)	1955	5.22	5.16	5.17	5.80	5.54	5.75	5.67	5.91	5.70	5.98	5.56	5.03	66.49	5.54	186.17	5.32	5.44
(6)	1956	5.55	5.18	5.52	5.67	5.44	5.63	5.70	5.88	5.89	5.88	5.59	5.40	67.33	5.61	191.78	5.33	5.46
(7)	1957	4.44	5.31	5.59	5.23	5.52	5.57	5.55	5.60	5.58	5.76	5.44	5.27	65.36	5.45	197.23	5.33	5.46
(8)	1958	(5.56)	(5.30)	(6.02)	(5.93)	5.60	5.69	5.78	5.79	5.87	5.99	5.42	5.15	68.10	5.68	202.91	5.34	5.48
(9)	1959	5.04	4.95	5.26	5.66	5.26	5.61	5.52	5.66	5.69	5.82	5.47	5.59	65.53	5.46	208.37	5.34	5.48
4(10)	1960	5.62	5.34	5.46	5.58	5.73	5.89	5.75	5.90	6.03	5.84	5.52	5.17	67.83	5.65	214.07	5.35	
(11)	1961	5.17	5.58	5.73	5.80	5.68	5.59	5.76	5.44	5.75	5.64	5.32	5.32	66.78	5.56	219.58	5.36	
(12)	1962	4.96	5.58	6.12	5.52	5.79	5.86	5.88	5.82	5.78	5.76	5.78	5.36	68.21	5.68	225.26	5.36	
(13)	1963	5.56	4.82	5.39	5.46	5.38	5.63	5.70	5.61	5.63	5.54	5.66	5.08	65.48	5.46	230.72	5.37	
(14)	1964	5.22	5.17	5.48	5.37	5.59	5.54	5.77	5.78	5.93	5.85	5.86	5.36	66.90	5.58	236.30	5.37	
(15)	1965	5.49	5.31	5.38	5.64	5.59	5.75	5.78	5.60	5.77	5.66	5.59	5.58	67.14	5.60	241.90	5.38	
(16)	1966	5.11	5.22	5.40	5.58	5.51	5.63	5.73	5.77	6.02	5.54	5.83	5.50	66.84	5.57	247.47	5.38	
(17)	1967	5.58	5.41	5.71	5.91	5.91	5.89	5.93	5.86	5.83	5.57	5.39	5.68	68.67	5.72	253.19	5.39	
(18)	1968	5.25	5.25	5.42	5.57	5.80	5.93	5.73	5.74	5.83	5.58	5.74	4.98	66.82	5.57	258.76	5.39	
(19)	1969	5.14	5.57	5.52	5.54	5.60	5.87	5.94	5.85	5.93	5.88	5.97	5.77	68.58	5.72	264.43	5.40	5.43
5(20)	1970	5.36	5.40	5.43	5.72	5.58	5.76	5.72	5.89	5.80	5.91	6.06	5.71	68.34	5.70	270.13	5.40	
(21)	1971	5.30	5.41	5.41	5.65	5.83	5.88	5.72	5.71	5.96	6.19	5.92	5.41	68.39	5.70	275.88	5.41	
(22)	1972	5.27	5.35	5.62	5.75	5.97	5.99	5.86	5.87	6.05	5.82	6.18	5.82	69.55	5.80	281.68	5.42	
(23)	1973	5.56	5.74	5.98	5.89	5.93	(5.84)	(5.90)	5.88	5.87	5.81	5.35	5.53	69.28	5.77	287.45	5.42	
(24)	1974	5.60	5.46	(5.44)	5.51	5.77	5.97	5.86	(5.75)	(5.70)	5.50	(5.60)	(5.66)	68.02	5.67	293.12	5.43	
(25)	1975	5.33	5.42	5.46	(5.48)	(5.78)	(5.82)	5.79	(5.84)	5.84	6.07	5.82	5.73	68.40	5.70	298.82	5.43	
(26)																		
(27)																		
(28)																		
(29)																		
(30)																		

STRATIGRAPHIC SECTION TEST PIT # 2

193 FRONT STREET



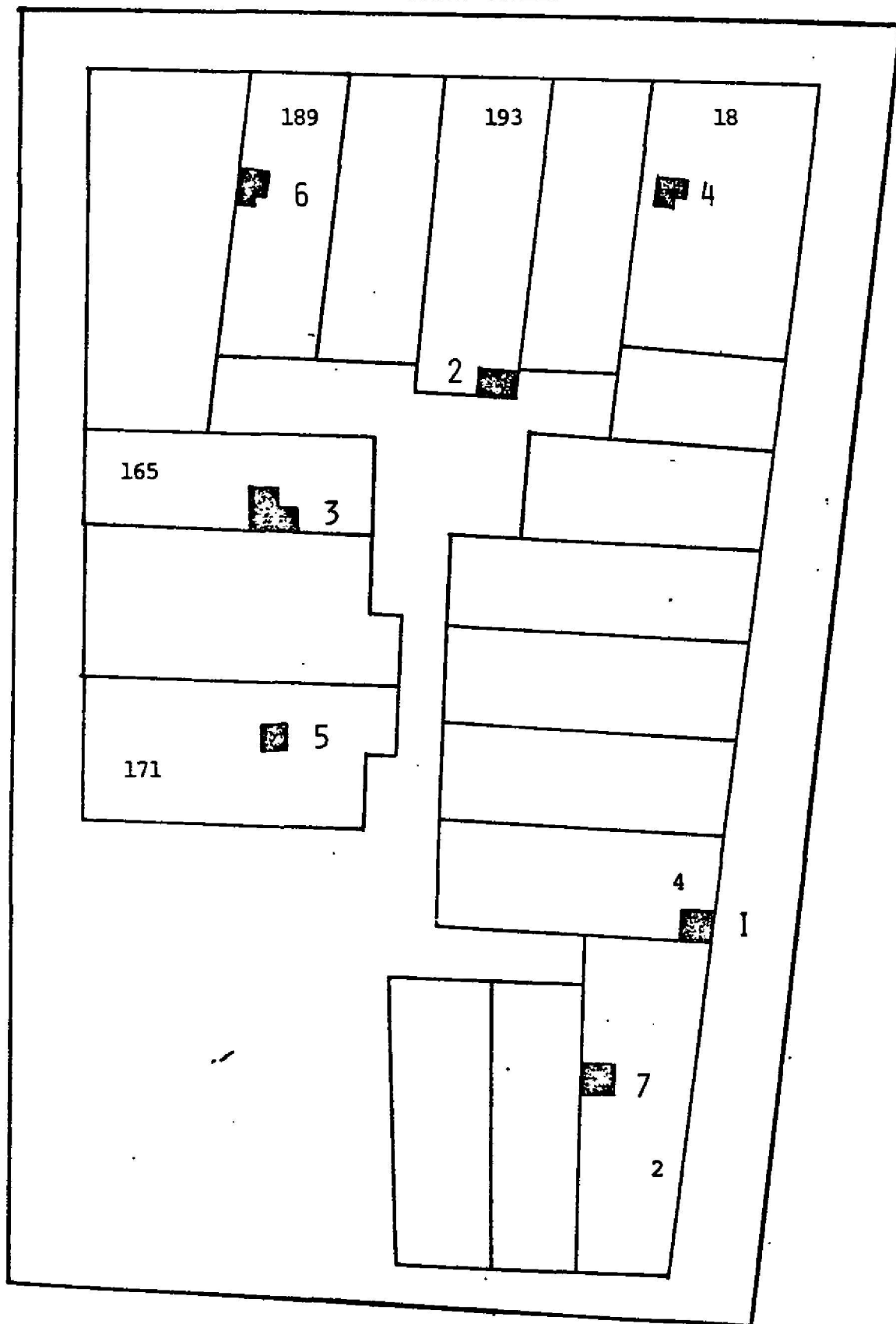
SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK

LOCATION OF 1977 TESTS

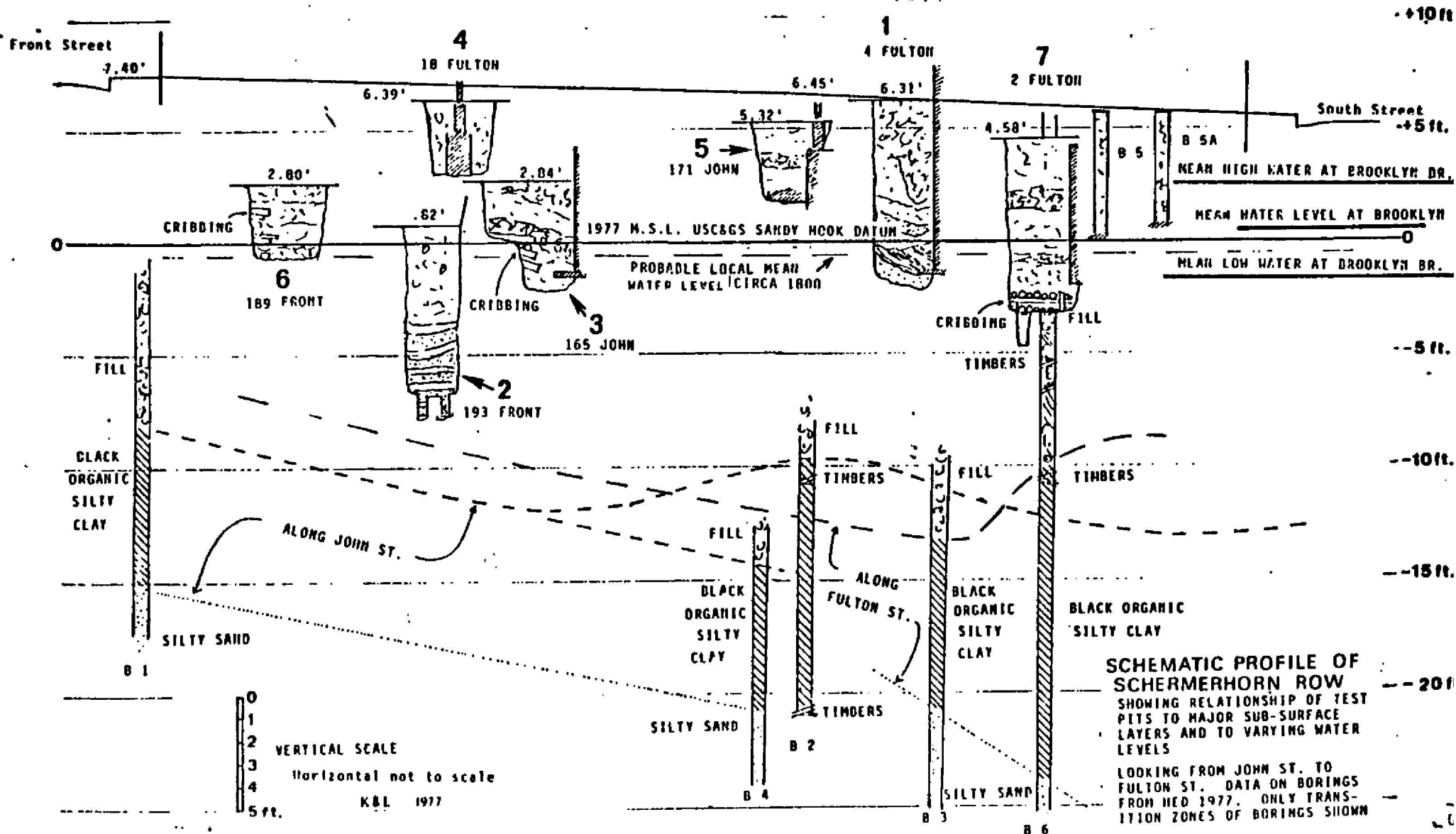
FRONT STREET

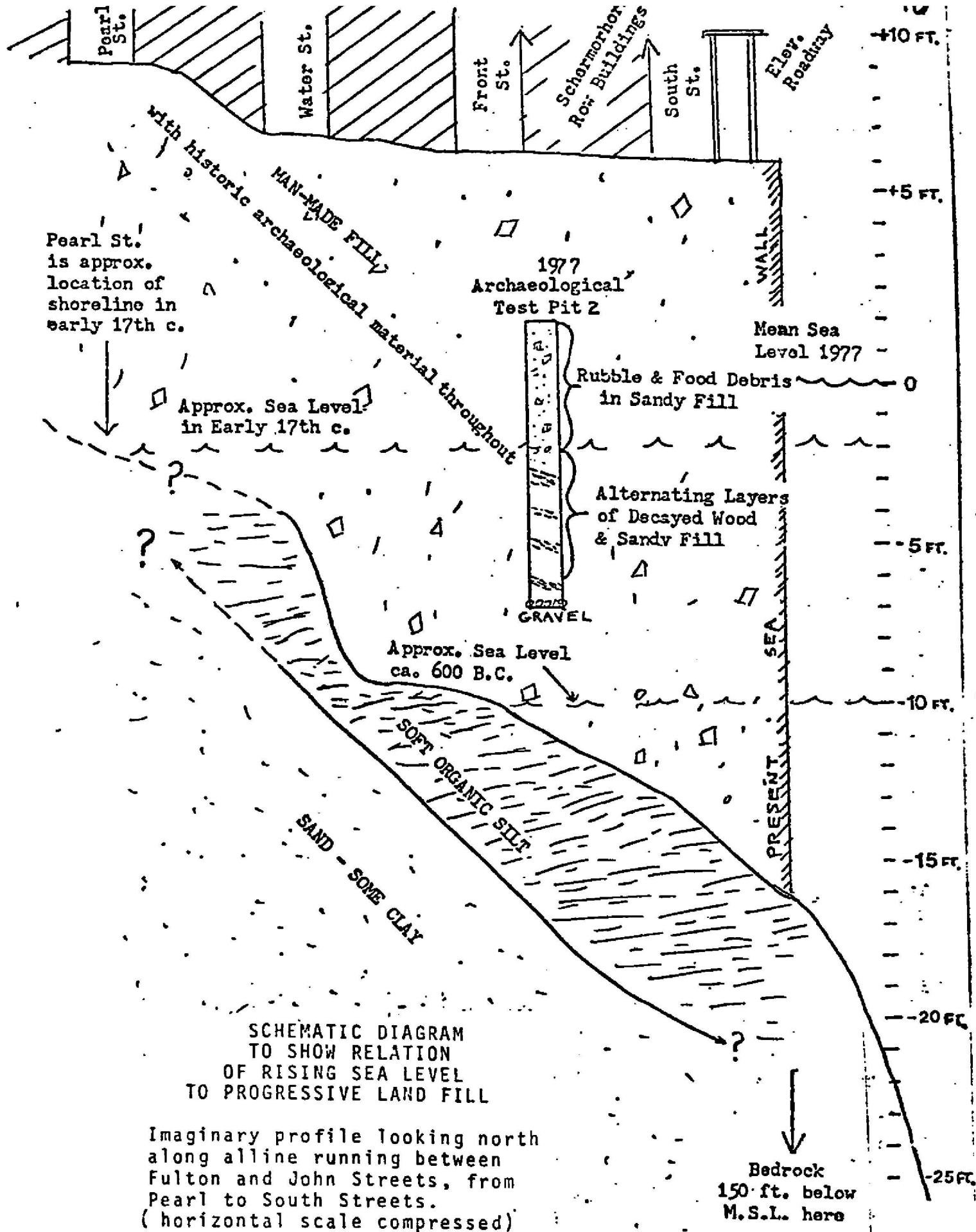
JOHN STREET

FULTON STREET



SOUTH STREET





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