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SUMMARY REPORT OF 1981-1983
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION,
THE SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK

Prepared for:

Bureau of Historic Sites,
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
and
New York City Public Development Corporation

Prepared by:

Historic Sites Research
Princeton, New Jersey

S. Kardas, Ph.D., S.O.P.A.
E. Larrabee, Ph.D., S.O.P.A.
Principal Investigators

July 1991

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I ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
A. Description of Project

Restoration and stabilization of the Schermerhorn Row Block was in planning stages during the 1970's. Historical research began in the early 1970's, and detailed architectural examination began in 1975. During the summer of 1977, seven test pits were dug in the cellars of several of the buildings to assess structural strength of foundations and stability of underlying land-fill deposits. Restoration was approved in 1979, and physical work of clearing of debris, demolition of unstable or unsuitable portions, and shoring or otherwise strengthening weakened elements began in 1981. Restoration and stabilization continued until the latter part of 1983.

At the time when work began, the city block, bounded by Front Street (west end), Fulton Street (north side), South Street (east end), and John Street (south side) was owned by the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation (hereafter New York State Parks), and defined as the New York State Maritime Museum (Figures 1 and 2). The reconstruction project was managed by the New York State Urban Development Corporation (UDC). Architectural design was provided by the firm of Jan Hird Pokorny, Architects and Planners (Pokorny). The general contractor through most of the restoration was E.W. Howell & Co., with subcontractors of particular aspects of the work.

The stated intent was to preserve the early 19th century structures that covered the city block. These buildings were to be strengthened and certain modern features added while retaining as much as possible of the interior and exterior fabric. Current business tenants and residents of the structures were provided with temporary facilities and then returned to their original quarters after restoration. Of particular importance was the retention of the historic street-scapes created by the facades of these buildings.

B. Purpose of Study

Archaeological recording had been made during excavation of the foundation tests in 1977 (Kardas and Larrabee 1978). This study showed that significant historic archaeological deposits were present within all parts of the block. Discussion, beginning in 1979, led to a proposal dated 6 December 1979 under which archaeological fieldwork was approved that lasted from October 1981 to the beginning of 1983. During that time Historic Sites Research (HSR) was to perform archaeological data recovery, digging in areas where the restoration project would remove or disturb historical soil deposits or features.

At first the work was confined to limited areas within certain buildings or parts of the courtyard where disturbance was anticipated for new plumbing lines, foundation stabilization, and similar work. During the course of the project there were several changes in and addition to construction plans, which neces-

sitated changes in the archaeological scope of work. Eventually the relationship between archaeological research and the construction process changed. It had started as a process where advanced planning made it possible for archaeological tests to be dug some time ahead of construction. By the latter part of the project, rapidly changing decisions about construction resulted in the archaeological crew being informed only in time to monitor construction digging in progress. In some cases, the archaeologists had to record trenches that were already dug and retrieve artifacts from the backdirt piles.

C. Sequence of Work and Personnel

Fieldwork began on 1 October 1981 and continued intermittently until 4 January 1983. During that time 52 days were spent in the field, as shown on Table 1, following. The on and off nature of this effort was dictated by accessibility of particular locations, as tenants moved out and construction crews cleared debris, ripped out flooring, and removed accumulated soil. In the later stages of the project, the archaeological work schedule was determined by trenching, foundation removal, and other action of the construction contractor.

Laboratory work and analysis of the data gathered in 1981 and 1982 was suspended by a "stop-work" instruction from UDC in February 1983, shortly after the last day of fieldwork. This left the funds budgeted for report preparation not expended. For a brief period in the spring of 1983 work was re-authorized, which allowed time to organize the artifacts but not to complete the identification or inventory process. Efforts were made over the next seven years to reinstate funds and complete this work. Finally, in the spring of 1990, an agreement was reached between New York State Parks and the New York City Public Development Corporation (PDC), by which funds were made available from a Trust Agreement of 15 December 1981 between the City of New York, PDC, the South Street Seaport Corporation, and Seaport Marketplace, Inc.

In this new agreement the amount authorized was equal to the balance left unexpended in 1983. The purpose was to enable HSR to finish physical processing of the artifacts, to complete a report describing the excavation conducted in 1981 and 1982, and to transfer the artifacts, supporting field records, and report to New York State Parks. It was understood that after the length of time which had passed and reduction in value of funds originally proposed in 1979 and approved in 1981, this study would no longer encompass the analytical steps originally intended. This report is focused on providing a record of the excavation and an inventory of the artifacts recovered.

Historic Sites Research staff who participated in the fieldwork at various times between 1 October 1981 and 4 January 1983 included the following: C. Bello, C. Bieszczak, J. Dickerson, J. Frahm, D. Glazer, D. Jagel, C. Lazenby, B. McConnell, P.J. McShane, S. Mohfanz, P. Perazio, M. Pizza, P. Primavera, W. Rinal-

di, and S. Tepper. Some of the assistants worked on artifact processing during a brief period in which laboratory work was re-authorized during the spring of 1983.

In May 1990 approval was received to renew and complete the processing of artifacts and to prepare this report describing the 1981-1983 excavations. Laboratory and office staff of HSR who participated in this work during 1990 and 1991 are as follows: M. Bomgardner, C. Hush, S. Maman, R. Oppenheim, J. Pearson, M. Rottweiler, J. Thomas, and M. Tingler.

During both the 1981-1983 fieldwork and the 1990-1991 laboratory processing and report preparation, work was under the direct supervision of Dr. S. Kardas and Dr. E. Larrabee, Principal Investigators, who are the authors responsible for the contents of the report.

D. Acknowledgments:

The authors would like to express their thanks to a number of individuals who provided assistance during this project. After funding was halted at the end of fieldwork, many persons worked over the ensuing seven years to achieve re-authorization. We hope that proper recognition is given to all those whose efforts finally led to resumption and completion of the work:

At the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Orin Lehman, Commissioner and State Historic Preservation Pfficier; Albert E. Caccese, Executive Deputy Commissioner; Julia Stokes, Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation and Deputy New York State Historic Preservation Officier, without whose continued interest, support and advocacy this work could not have been done; and Lawrence Marcus, Chief Consul; James Gold, Director, Bureau of Historic Sites; Ed Lynch, former Director; Heidi Miksch and Nancy Demyttenaere, Conservators; and especially Dr. Paul Huey, Senior Scientist, Archaeology, without whose vision and sense of importance of the archaeological resources at Schermerhorn Row this research would not have been undertaken and finally completed.

In New York City, persons who supported the research, and particularly the need to complete it : Dr. Diana diZerega Wall at the South Street Seaport; Dr. Nan Rothschild, at Barnard College; Dr. Sherene Baugher and Daniel Pagano, at the New York City Landmarks and Preservation Commission; and the members of PANYC (Professional Archaeologists of New York City) who lobbied on behalf of re-authorizing funds to complete the study.

Special acknowledgement is owed to the late Dr. Bert Salwen, who pioneered in calling for archaeology of the city, rather than just in it, who took interest in both the 1977 and the 1981-1983 excavations at Schermerhorn Row, and who was actively working for re-authorization of funds and completion of the report shortly before his untimely death. We hope this research can be consi-

dered a contribution to the broad effort he envisioned.

Officials in New York City who assisted, approved, and administered reauthorization of funds were; Marianne Paley and Kim Ile, at the New York City Public Development Corporation ; Gail S. Port, Vincent Tese, and Robert Gitlin of UDC; and Peter Neill (President) and Sally Yerkovich (Director of Museum Programs) at the South Street Seaport.

At the Schermerhorn Row Project, during fieldwork from October 1981 to January 1983, support was provided by Jan H. Pokorny, Susan Chin, Bud Motzkin, and Dale Frens at Jan H. Pokorny, Architects; and E. Speth, J. Powell, and G. Weber at Howell Company.

Finally, we want to thank the numerous members of the demolition and construction crews who were helpful under difficult conditions, and the various merchants and workers in the Seaport and Fulton Street Fish Market district who were interested in the work.

II. HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE BLOCK

The East River shoreline near Schermerhorn Row was slightly eastward of Pearl Street (formerly Queen Street) at the end of the 17th century (Waite, Huey, and Stein 1972: IV, 1, see Figures 3 and 4). Gerardus Beekman petitioned the Common Council of New York in 1703 to build a public slip which would extend as far inland as Pearl Street. Permission was not granted until 1722, by which time the shoreline had been extended to what is now Water Street. 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 Street.

Waite, Huey, and Stein (1972: IV, 2-4) show that Beekman Slip became progressively obsolete as landfill was pushed farther eastward, extending the land area of Manhattan at the expense of the East River. The slip tended to be "filled with sand" as a result of river action by 1767 (Waite, Huey and Stein 1972: IV, 2-4, citing Stokes 1915: 28, IV, 777). By 1767, both Beekman and Burling Slips (the indentation next south of Beekman Slip, under the present John Street) were filled in as far east as Water Street, and landfill extended between them toward what is now Front Street (see Ratzer map, Figure 5). 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 Beekman's 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 or west end of Burling Slip, which has been "rendered useless by the filth and mud which lies under it..." (New York 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 in the Schermerhorn Row study area) as early as 1790, and the 1797 *Taylor-Roberts Plan of New York* (Rosebrock 1974: 9) shows that the western end of the present site block already existed as made land (about one-fourth of the total area eventually filled at the site, see Figures 6, 7).

Front Street was paved between Burling Slip and Peck Slip in 1798, so Beekman Slip must have been completely filled to a point east of that (New York 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 structures with which we are directly concerned (New York City, *Minutes of the Common Council* 3: 329, in Waite 1974: Figure 1 and n. 35).

In 1803 owners of property on land adjacent to what is now the Schermerhorn Row Block started to petition for "water rights" or "a grant of soil underwater on the East [now North] side of Burling Slip [now John Street] (New York 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 Street) side of the Schermerhorn Row Block, probably near Front Street (New York 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 that 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 Street but with 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 Street) that the city place a bulkhead across Beekman Slip (at about South Street) 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..." (New York City, *Minutes of the Common Council* 4: 250, 251, in Waite 1974: n. 49). Thus there had not yet been substantial landfill, at least at the east (South Street) end of the site block, in mid-1806, and landfill 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.

The search of city documents indicated that Beekman Slip (now Fulton Street) had been filled by 22 June 1807 (New York City, *Minutes of the Common Council* 4: 465, in Waite 1974: n. 50), which created need for 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 four Bridges, each forty feet wide at top and bottom, making a distance of two hundred and fifty feet..." (New York 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 Street and was to be set 30 feet north* of Burling Slip. It will be seen that the eight components add to 320 feet, so that if the pier was to be only 250 feet long, the "blocks" must have been set only 30 feet apart, with each "bridge" overlapping a "block" by 5 feet at each end. The four 40 foot blocks (160 feet) and the three 30 foot

* At that time this direction was referred to as "easterly" because the orientation of Streets here, which is about 45 degrees off true north, allows choice of directional terms.

gaps between them (90 feet) would thus total 250 feet. 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 in August 1807 and was certainly built by 1810 or 1811, to judge from the bills presented to the City in those years (New York 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; New York City, *Minutes of the Common Council* 4: 618; 5: 573, 606, 643; 6: 105, 142, in Waite 1974: n. 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" (New York 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, and at least the walls of Schermerhorn's building at what is now numbered 2 Fulton Street were standing when a city committee investigated a discrepancy of 8 inches between the eastern lines to which Codwise and Schermerhorn were building (New York City, *Minutes of the Common Council* 6: 153, 168, 169, in Waite 1974: n. 67, 68).

At the time of building construction, Beekman Slip still existed as an indentation in the line of South Street at what is now Fulton Street, and Burling Slip extended westward probably as far as Front Street. 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 Street) rather than at Burling Slip. A description of the condition of fill at South Street and Beekman Slip (the street intersection immediately northeast of 2 Fulton Street) is instructive here. What is now called Fulton Street had been, in 1813, filled and paved to South Street, and

although the ground so filled in remained for more than a year after the filling in was completed, 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...

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

Burling Slip continued to exist until 1835, when an ordinance passed for filling it (*Mayor's Message* of 1835, quoted by Stokes 1967: 52, in Waite 1974: n. 78).

The following chronology outlines the sequence of events in the creation of the Schermerhorn Row block landfill (from Kardas and Larrabee 1978: 26).

- 1703 Beekman petitioned to build slip reaching to Queen (now Pearl) Street
- 1722 Permission for slip granted. Shoreline at Water Street.
- 1767 Beekman Slip partially sand filled. Beekman and Burling Slips filled to Water Street. Shoreline part way to Front Street.
- 1784 "Block" placed across Beekman's Slip, probably at Water Street.
- 1785 Beekman's and Burling Slips to be filled to Front Street.
- 1788 Front Street 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 Street paved between Burling Slip and Peck Slip.
- 1800 (or earlier) Some buildings at west end of site block.
- 1803 Request for grant of water rights and Riker's blacksmithy moved.
- 1806 Map shows Beekman Slip filled halfway from Front Street to South Street. As yet, no bulkhead at east end of site block or Beekman Slip existed, so there was no filling at east end.
- 1807 Beekman Slip filled to South Street, wharf or pier to be built.
- 1810 (or earlier) Wharf or pier finished.
- 1809 August, Codwise's ground "lately filled" but "vacant" of buildings.
- 1810 April, Codwise laying foundation at Burling Slip and South Street. Schermerhorn's No. 2 Fulton Street already existed (at least the walls).
- 1813 Beekman Slip filled across South Street for more than a year.
- 1835 Beekman Slip filled.

This establishes that the filling process along this part of the East River started about 1700 and then moved the shoreline eastward from Queen (now Pearl) Street to Water Street (by about 1722), part of the way to Front Street (by 1767), past Front Street (by 1790), and to South Street at the east end of the site block (by 1809). Except for material scattered on the harbor bottom, or soil washed 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. 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 structures (e.g. 2 Fulton Street), and others were being built.

To summarize, the west end of the site block (facing Front Street) may have received material as early as the 1780's and certainly had some fill by 1797, but more fill may have been added as late as 1809. The east end definitively was not filled as late as 1806, but it was filled by 1809, probably in 1808 or 1809. Buildings were under construction in 1810. The later filled east end constitutes two thirds to three quarters of the block.

The dates of the buildings 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, Huey and Stein 1972: IV, introduction to *Survey of the Buildings*) concludes that 91 through 93 South Street, which last is also 2 Fulton Street, and 4 through 12 Fulton Street were all built in 1811. This is at variance with Common Council records of 1810 which measured from a corner of Schermerhorn's store at 93 South Street (and 2 Fulton Street), but it is possible that the difference is only because the structures were not completed, occupied, or taxed until 1811.

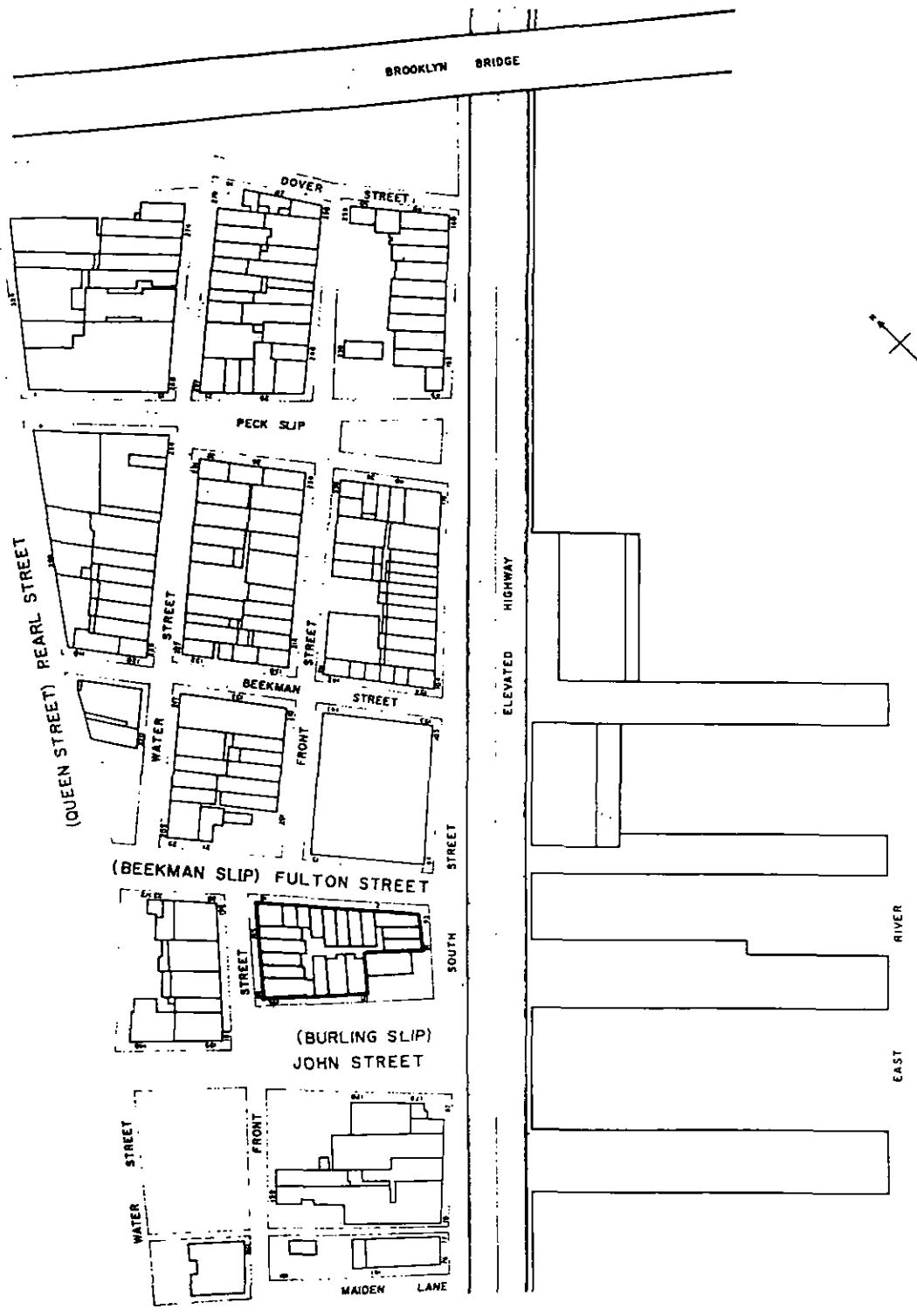
The date of 1810 or 1811 holds for 2 and 4 Fulton Street. Waite, Huey and Stein (1972) state that 18 Fulton Street was built in 1812, with evidence that Schermerhorn's construction of buildings started at the east end of the block and moved west. Portions of 193 Front Street may date from before 1793, when a double store building occupied the present Nos. 191 and 193 Front Street locations. A merchant named Westfall was cited as lessee in 1793, 1794, and 1795. Later the property was sold to Minturn and Champlin, who occupied it "intermittently" from 1804 to 1816. Two interpretations are possible. The first suggests an early (circa 1793) structure at the west end which was continuously occupied through the "filling and construction period" (circa 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 1808-1812 construction

period and that the "intermittent" nature of Minturn and Champ-
lin's occupancy masks a period during which a new structure was
built.

Other buildings seem to be later. The building at 189 Front
Street was built in 1835-1836 on the site of an earlier struc-
ture, or the earlier building was modified (Waite 1974: Fig. 1,
n. 35). This is in the area where landfill existed from the
1790's. The present building at 165 John Street is also dated to
1835-1836, but tax records show a building here as early as 1811,
and substantial alteration of the earlier structure is possible.
Structures at 167 and 171 John Street were part of a complex
built in 1849-1850 for A.A. Low, which replaced buildings erected
in 1811 by Codwise.



FIGURE 1. SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK LOCATION MAP



Map of the East River waterfront in lower Manhattan in the vicinity of the Schermerhorn Row Block (highlighted in black), 1974.

FIGURE 2.

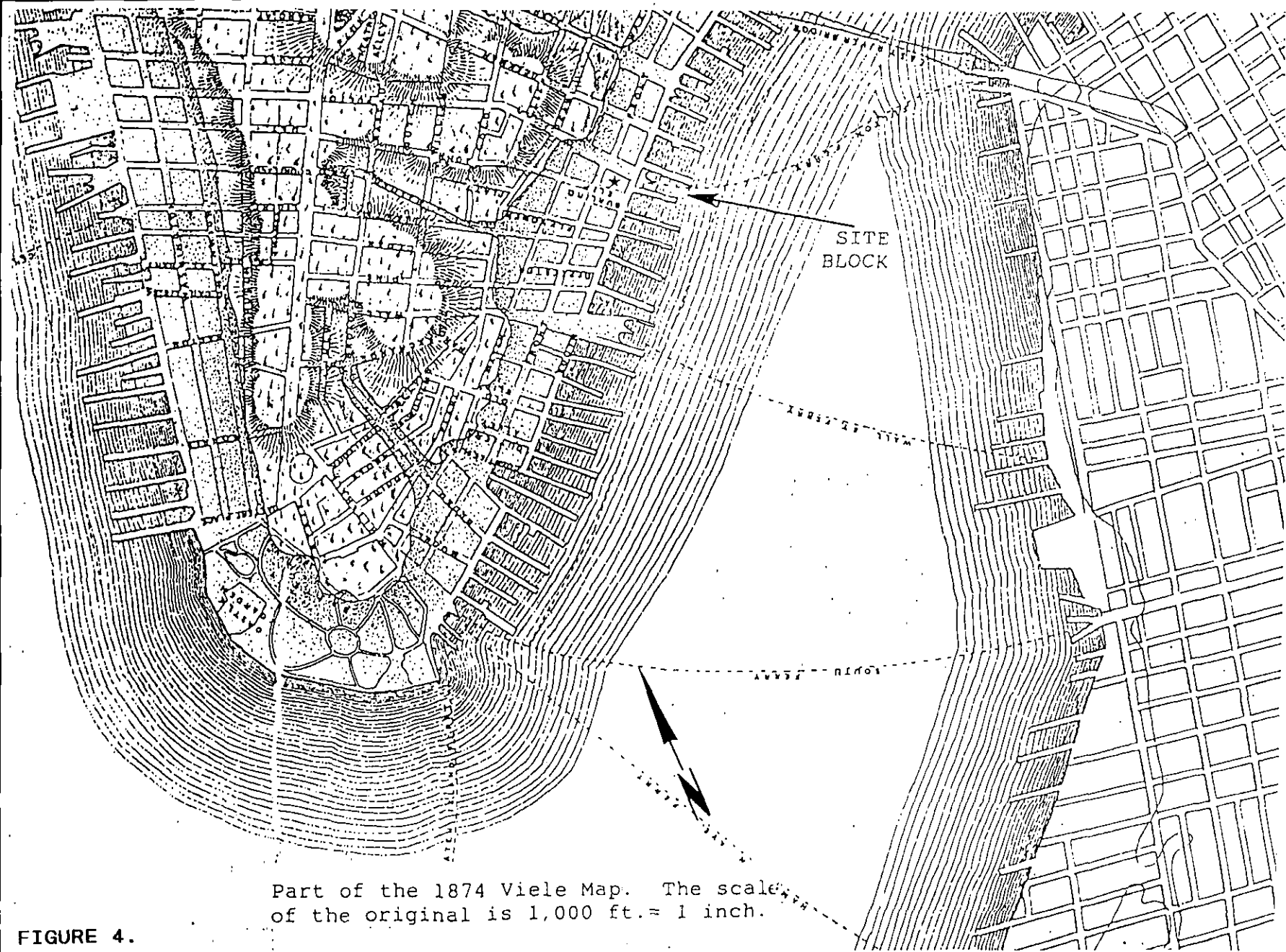
- 1650
- ▨ 1776
- ▧ 1850
- ▩ 1973
- 1980

FIGURE 3.

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

LANDFILL





Part of the 1874 Viele Map. The scale of the original is 1,000 ft. = 1 inch.

FIGURE 4.

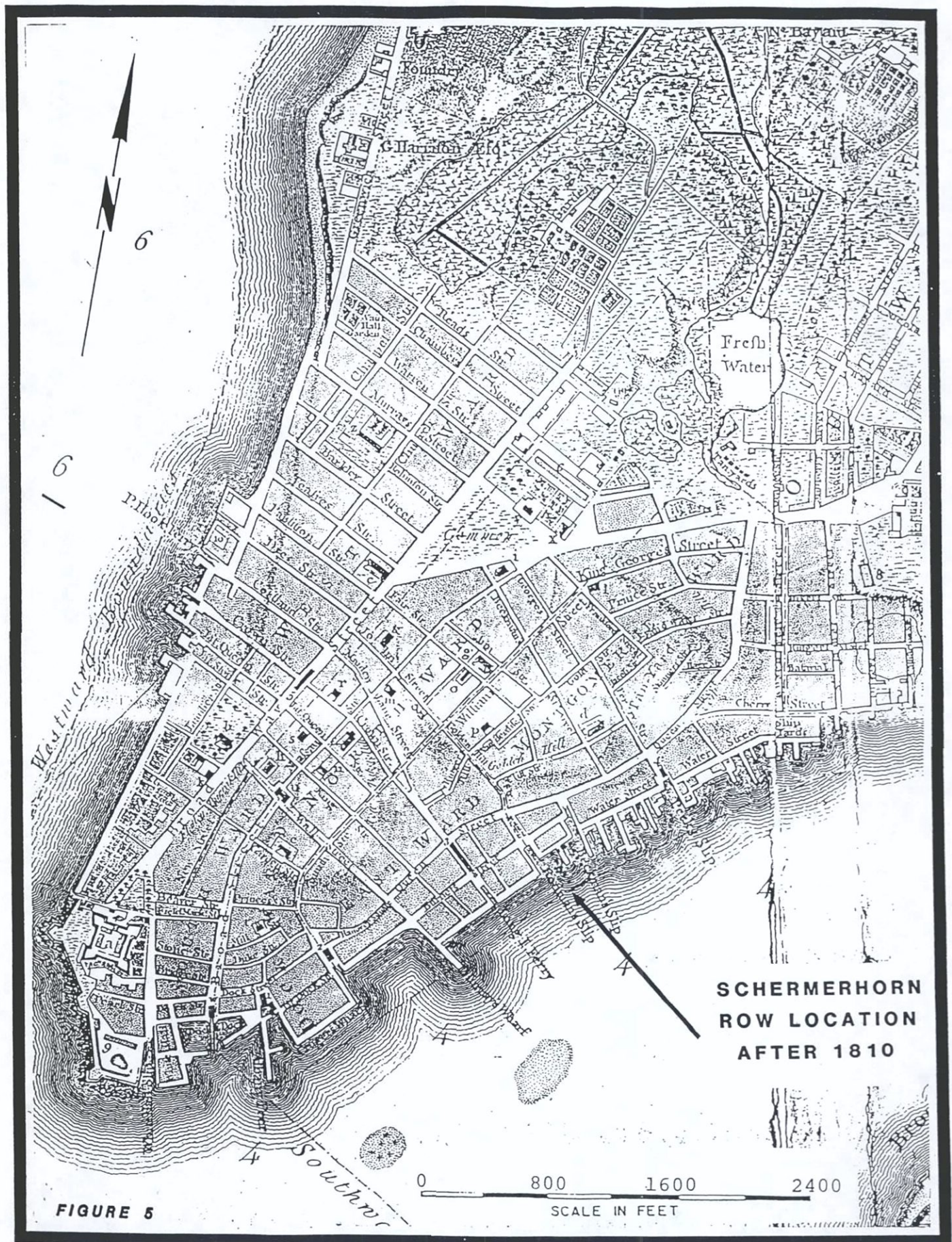


FIGURE 5

"Plan of the City of New York In North America" based on B. Ratzer map 1767
reprinted in 1864 by G. Hayward



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

(From Rosebrock 1975: 9).
 The Site Block is on the waterfront,
 between "Burling Slip" and "Beekman's
 Slip." At the time of this map, only
 the western end of the Site Block was
 filled. Piers or wharves extended
 east into the East River.

FIGURE 6.

1797



BEEKMANS SLIP

FULTON St.

18

16

14

12

10

8

6

4

SCHERMERHORN'S
WHARF

FRONT St.

195

193

191

189

BOWN'S WHARF

93

92

91

SOUTH St.

159

165

167

171

JOHN St.

BURLING SLIP

17

FIGURE 7. BASE PLAN SUPERIMPOSED ON 1797 WATERFRONT OUTLINE

III. LAND MAKING

A. Historic Evidence for Landmaking

Expansion of waterfront to make new land has occurred for many centuries at European river and seaports and since the 17th century at cities on the eastern seaboard of North America. Maps, charts, views, and civic records provide indications of urban expansion. A detailed search of historical documents pertaining to Schermerhorn Row was made in the early 1970's (Waite, Huey, and Stein 1972, Waite 1974, Rath 1975). For historical data, Historic Sites Research has relied on these reports as well as other published works which yielded general information about New York and the processes which might be reflected in the archaeological record. Of particular interest is information concerning the process of making landfill, 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 MacCoun 1909 and Kouwenhoven 1953: 41). By the time the detailed Ratzer map was made in 1767 (Figure 5), 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 to the 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 (Figure 6).

For Manhattan 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 (see Figure 4).

A 20th century summation is shown in very schematic and simplified form by Baiter (1975: x, 4), which indicates further expansion between the mid-19th and late 20th centuries (see Figure 3). Clearly, this process has been an integral part of the character of New York for more than three centuries, and the landfill 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.

The basic procedure did not change greatly until the advent of large mechanical equipment in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, which was paralleled by the shift from a construction technology that relied primarily on wood to methods employing steel and concrete.

Little detailed information is available concerning the actual filling. From time to time, as the cities expanded, various streets were "graded and paved." In New York City, Fulton Street (then called Partition Street) was paved in 1761 (Booth 1867: 394-395). Fill material from such street 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" on lower Manhattan was surrounded by rocky hills some 40 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). The work "with spade, pick axe, and wheel barrow amidst the most cheerful society imaginable" so enthusiastically described to Wansey by two newly naturalized Americans (Jeremy 1970: 82) gives a fair idea of the large numbers of people and "gang labor" techniques of such work, although the crews that worked Schermerhorn Row were hired rather than volunteer. One generation later, in 1824, James Fenimore Cooper described the solid press and bulkheads of the New York Harbor as being

...of very simple construction--A frame work of hewn logs is filled with loose stone and covered with a surface of trodden earth... The Americans...are daily constructing great ranges of these wooden piers, in order to meet the increasing demands of their trade, while the whole of the seven miles of water which fronts the city, is lined with similar constructions...(Albion 1970: 220-22).

Modern writers have given similar descriptions of how landfill was placed. For example, Rosebrock 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 (1974: 8). Another historian speaks of entrepreneurs who "purchased these pieces of liquid real estate and filled them at their own expense with earth and trash" (Shumway 1975: 18).

The fill sometimes contained so much organic material that even by the standards of the late 18th and early 19th centuries it was considered unhealthy. The Common Council of New York in 1796 passed four ordinances for filling up sunken lots along a newly-filled part of South Street by the "Whitehall," 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 a "clean fill" operation in its time.

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 Napoleonic 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 bulkhead 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).

In general this was probably restricted to landmaking at isolated locations, as it is today, rather than on currently active waterfront. A delay of from six to eighteen months may have been allowed between land-making and building construction, to allow for natural settlement and "partial consolidation;" as stated in a modern description (Hed 1977: 2). It is supported by an 1813 report on filling and paving of Beekman Slip.

Timber cribbing and matrices of timber piles were used in a variety of ways for retaining earth for structures that were to be partly or wholly submerged. An example written shortly after the Civil War describes use of logs to build "a crib dam," using two cribwork abutments. The "cribs on each side were to be twenty feet square, the logs of which they are built from twenty-two to twenty-five feet long and the hight [sic] of the cribs from twenty-five to thirty feet the logs are to be notched and saddled wherever they meet--that is, at the four corners of each crib The cribs are to be filled with stone and gravel, and if these materials are scarce, a moderate proportion of clay may also be introduced" (Leffel 1881: 21-23).

Elsewhere in the same construction manual is an explicit statement of some of the practical advantages of using log cribbing, on a "Crib Dam with Plank Covering" (see Figures 8 and 9).

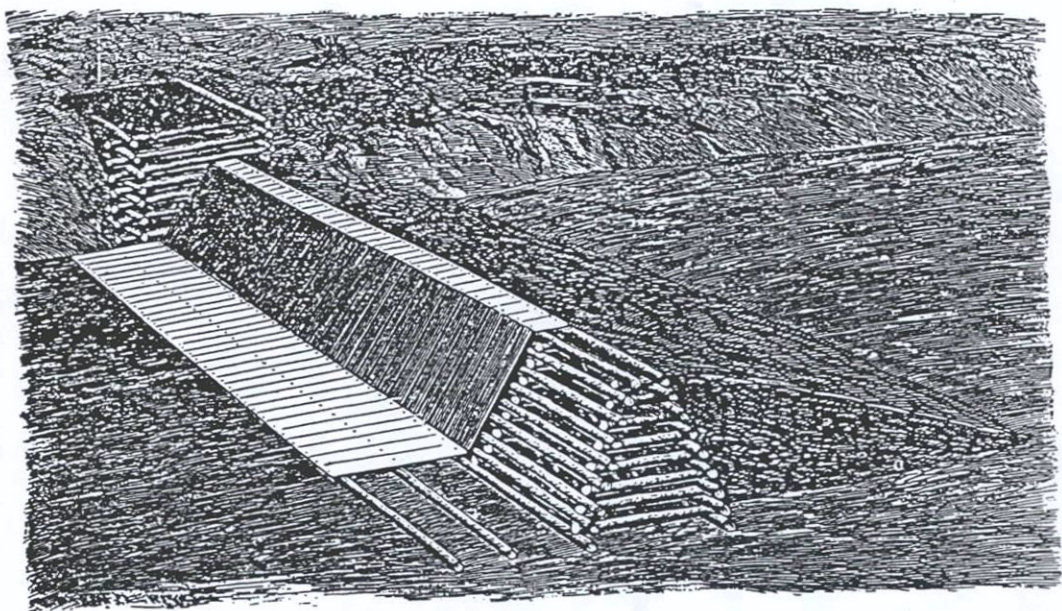
Crib-work, when properly constructed, with suitable filling and secure fastening of timbers where they cross, is as reliable an arrangement for a dam as any that can be mentioned. It of course requires the use of a considerable amount of timber..., but as crib-work can be put up in a thorough manner with the employment of but very little skilled labor, the saving in this point is often much greater than the reduction in cost of material would be by adopting any other plan...and the builder need not...resort to an unsatisfactory style of construction, or pay high wages to expert professional workmen (Leffel 1881: 74).

The cribbing here was like that for the abutments described before but progressively diminishing in width toward the top because of the designed slope for the dam.

A slightly different technique that employed timber pilings with rock infilling for creating bulkhead line sea-wall was used in the latter 19th century in other parts of the New York Harbor waterfront (see Figure 10).

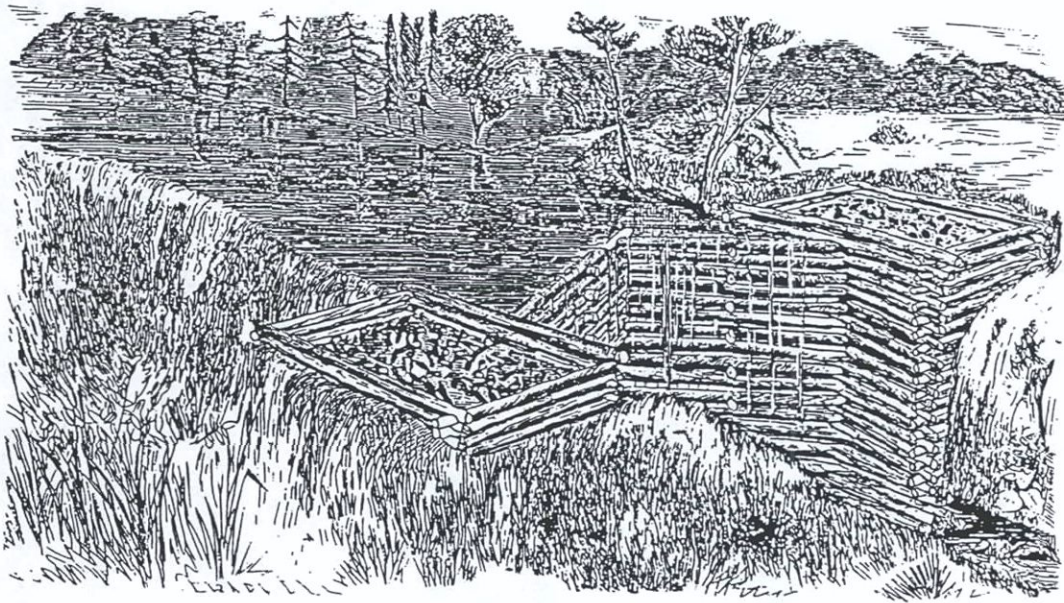
The quay walls of the open basins bordering the Hudson River at New York have had, in certain parts, to be founded on bearing piles combined with raking piles, driven into a thick bed of soft silt where no firm stratum could be reached, and where, therefore, the weight could only be borne by the adherence of the long piles in the silt. Before driving the piles, however, the silt round the upper part of the piles and under the quay wall was consolidated by depositing small stones in a trench dredged to a depth of 30 ft. below low water; the piles were driven through these stones, and were further kept in place by a long toe of rubble stone in front and a backing of rubble stone behind carried nearly up to quay-level, behind which a light filling of ashes and earth was raised to quay-level. The slight quay wall resting upon the front rows of bearing piles was carried up under water by 70-ton concrete blocks deposited by means of a floating derrick; and the upper part of the wall was built of concrete faced with ashlar masonry (Vernon Harcourt 1910: 359).

These descriptions provide a picture of construction techniques in the area and period when Codwise and Schermerhorn were having landfill placed in the study area. A direct analogy to this, one generation later, has been archaeologically examined at Exchange Place in Jersey City, where a bulkhead line and landfill were placed in the 1840's and 1850's. The process of progressive expansion of greater New York Harbor real estate by landmaking had been practiced for more than two centuries when the site block at Schermerhorn Row was filled in the 1810's. A well-developed technology existed, which was applied by owners of water lots to create land. Material for filling was taken from a variety of sources, but there is at present no specific information on where the material for the site block may have been obtained. Wooden frameworks were used to retain the fill, which was commonly permitted to settle before it was built on.



CRIB DAM WITH PLANK COVERING.

FIGURE 8. A CRIB DAM WITH PLANK COVERING
(LEFFEL 1881; 22)



A CRIB DAM.

FIGURE 9. CRIB DAM CIRCA 1880

(LEFFEL 1881; 75)

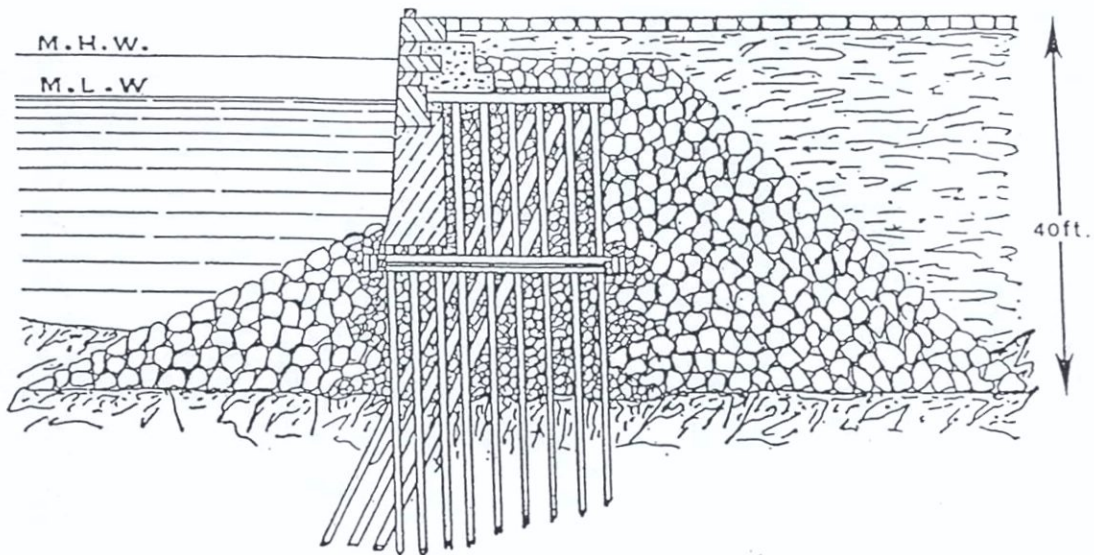


FIG. 18.—New York Quay Wall, Hudson river.
(From Encyclopaedia Britannica 1910).

FIGURE 10. NEW YORK QUAY WALL OF 1910
(Vernon-Harcourt 1910:359)

B. Archaeological Findings Relevant to Land Making

Between 1977, when the first six tests were dug at Schermerhorn Row, and the 1981-82 fieldwork discussed in this report, several other archaeological sites in Lower Manhattan were excavated. Subsequently, more major sites have been dug, so that now ten or eleven such archaeological projects have been completed. Some of these involved greater areas of excavation than the Schermerhorn Row tests, because the work was performed in preparation for construction of high rise buildings where large parcels, frequently entire city blocks, were totally excavated.

The literature resulting from these excavations consists of multi-volume reports for those projects that have been completed. These reports exist only in single copies at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. No complete list of these excavations or bibliography of reports is known to exist. A map showing sites selected to illustrate different aspects of waterfront construction technology was prepared for a paper presented in 1985 (Henn *et al.* 1985), and a map of sites from which the 17th and 18th century food remains have been studied is presented in a recent analysis of early New York City neighborhoods (Rothschild 1990: 139). In these and other papers, some of the major site reports are listed as references.

It was not possible within the scope of this study and funding to compare all of this material. Fortunately, data relevant to land making and waterfront structures have been made available in a published article, two papers, and a contract report. This literature includes Paul Huey's discussion of the early New York waterfront, using Old Slip and Cruger's Wharf in comparison with waterfront development in other colonial period ports on the North Atlantic coast of North America and with ports in northern Europe (1984). Two papers written by Roselle Henn, Diana Wall, Laurie Boros, Valerie De Carlo, and Jed Levin deal with waterfront construction technology and the cultural factors represented (1985, 1986). The recently published book on neighborhoods in New York before 1800 by Nan Rothschild contains significant information on food ways but does not examine land making (1990).

These studies indicate that the New York City waterfront (i.e. Lower Manhattan) in the 17th and 18th centuries was different from those in other colonial harbors such as Boston, Newport, or Philadelphia, because of substantial reliance on slips let into the waterfront rather than piers projecting out from a sea wall. This reflects the persistence of Dutch influence in town planning and trade patterns even though English and Huguenot merchants had become the economically dominant group by the early 18th century (Huey 1984). Toward the end of the 18th century this pattern was changing and by the early 19th century, at the time Schermerhorn Row was being constructed, the last slips were filled and a waterfront with projecting piers resembling that of other colonial cities emerged.

The well established socio-economic stratification of New York and the governance of the city by a politically strong Common Council apparently resulted in a more orderly and standardized development than on some other colonial waterfronts, so that even when piers had replaced slips, the New York waterfront retained a distinctive appearance.

The technology that accompanied these characteristic styles of wharf building and land fill retention reflects changes that are parallel to the changes in overall size and shape of the New York waterfront. Based on maps it is calculated that in the 54 year period from 1728 to 1782 new wharves were being added to the waterfront at an average rate of 314 lineal feet per year, while in the following 22 year period (1782 to 1804) the average was 1058 lineal feet of new wharves per year, a more than three fold increase (Henn et. al. 1986: 2-3). It is suggested that this rapid growth of the waterfront required greater investment of capital, was accomplished by more standardized construction techniques, and was characterized by the emergence of specialist/contractors, as opposed to the earlier period when general craftsmen/carpenters included waterfront construction among their other building skills.

The wooden fill-retaining structures of the earlier period (17th through mid 18th centuries) exhibited great variability in design and execution and tended to use greater numbers of logs, usually placed in horizontal layers with each layer at right angles to that below it. This created large platforms that spanned the width of a wharf or other waterfront structure, consisting of masses of crossed logs with the interstices filled with soil and rock (Henn et al. 1985: 6-9).

In the last quarter of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries this was replaced by a more open, cell-like structure, which produced modules that could be assembled as needed to fill a particular space. This new design usually had one solid layer or platform of logs to create a floor, and above this was an open grid of logs running in alternate directions, notched or fastened together with some cross bracing. The spaces or cells were 4 to 8 feet long and were filled with massive rock rubble plus soil.

Finally, by the second quarter of the 19th century, new techniques using steam powered pile drivers and other equipment came to dominate waterfront construction. This led to the now familiar open wharves supported on numerous long vertical pilings. The new techniques affected seawall construction and other landfill retention as well as pier design (Henn et al. 1985: 12-13).

One other comparable structure has been described for the Jersey City waterfront at Exchange Place (Kardas and Larrabee 1989: 106-115, 138-139). The landfill there was placed during the mid 19th century, well after the introduction of large scale steam powered equipment for driving pilings and other construction activities. There two forms of rubble-filled timber crib -

work were observed. The first consisted of long pilings driven through the stiff harbor bottom clay, spaced 4 feet apart in both directions. Logs about 1 foot in diameter and up to 30 feet long were laid north - south on these pilings and surmounted by a similar layer of logs that ran east - west. Due to the mechanical excavation techniques used for this Jersey City project, it could not be determined whether this gridwork extended higher than the two layers, or whether any notching or fastening existed.

The second mass of cribbing consisted of north-south logs, up to 35 feet long, crossed by east-west logs at least 15 feet long at 4 to 6 foot spacing, with two or three vertical pilings driven around the horizontal logs where they crossed, pinning them together. This unit had at least five layers of logs in each direction and extended from 10 feet to at least 20 feet below present ground surface. It was only 10 to 20 feet behind the wooden bulkhead sea walls and may have been a structure to stabilize land fill near the sea wall.

A notable feature at Exchange Place was that the cribbing was not in the form of a hollow box with external walls that crossed at the corners and was filled. Rather it was an interlaced gridwork with heavy rubble in and around the horizontal logs. Vertical pilings were an important element, either underneath as support or driven through the grid at intersections. The landfill on this part of the Jersey City waterfront did not consist of contiguous blocks of such cribbing; rather there were isolated units with rock and soil landfill between them.

The earlier "solid log" platforms that characterize the 17th and early 18th centuries have been called "crib wharves," and the later, open cell structures "cobb wharves," a term apparently suggested by the large cobble rock fill (Henn *et al.* 1985: 7). In order to include 19th century technology in the overall discussion it would be more appropriate to use the term "log platform wharf" for the earlier period structures, and to retain "cobb wharves" for the late 18th into 19th century structures. This would allow the term "crib" to be used without implying construction before about 1750. In fact the definition of "crib" as a "frame of logs or beams to be filled with heavy material (as stone or rubble) and sunk as a foundation or retaining wall in the building of docks, piers, dams and similar structures" (Webster's 3rd 1976: 536) is more applicable to the later "cobb wharf" style than to the solid log platform. As shown in the previous section of this chapter engineering literature of the 19th and early 20th centuries clearly used the terms "crib," "cribbing," and "crib-work" for open grid structures of wood with rock fill that are late examples of the "cobb-wharf" style. In subsequent discussion, this report will refer to cribbing in this general sense.

The log cribbing at Schermerhorn Row was detected several times in the testing, but the small size of manually dug test pits and the limited space within buildings precluded any broad or deep exposure. The only large pit was mechanically dug at the

southeast corner of the block and was recorded by Historic Sites Research after digging was completed. There was an open gridwork of logs visible, spaced about 6 feet apart in both directions (see Figures 44, 45, and Plate 16 of this report). This confirms small exposures made at Schermerhorn Row in 1977 (Kardas and Larrabee 1978) and indicates that the "cobb-wharf" technique was employed by Schermerhorn and Codwise in the first decade of the 19th century.

IV. DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK

Discussion of tests, their soil profiles, and their artifact content is presented below beginning with tests at the South-West corner of the block (165 John Street) and progressing east along John Street to South Street, north to Fulton Street, west along Fulton Street to Front Street, and finally south along Front Street. Discussed separately are the tests in the central courtyard and the plumbers' trenches outside of the block. The order follows, with addresses given only for those locations where tests were recorded.

165 John Street Test 5	31
167 John Street Test 28	36
91 South Street Tests 13, 15, 16, and 17	41
92 South Street Test 22	63
4 Fulton Street Tests 6 and 14	70
6 Fulton Street Test 38	79
8 Fulton Street Tests 23, 26, 27, and 32	83
10 Fulton Street Tests 9, 10 and 20	94
12 Fulton Street Tests 7, 30, 31, and 33	109
14 Fulton Street Tests 12, and 34	120
16 Fulton Street Tests 8, 29, and 40	127
197 Front Street Tests 24, and 25	135
195 Front Street Tests 11, and 18	140
191 Front Street Tests 1, 2, 3, 4, and 21	147
189 Front Street Tests 19, 41, 42, and 43	165
Central courtyard Tests 35, 36, 37, 39, 44, 45, and 46	178
Plumbers' trenches (see separate table page 199).	199

The location of these tests are shown on Figure 11 following and on individual detailed plans of 91 through 93 South Street (Figure 14, page 40), 4 through 12 Fulton Street (Figure 20, page 69), 12 through 16 Fulton Street and 197 through 189 Front Street (Figure 35, page 134), and the central courtyard (Figure 43, page 177). The plumbers' trenches are identified on a plan of the block (Figure 46, page 198).

165 JOHN STREET

A building was erected here in 1811 by George Codwise, Jr., as part of a row of structures similar to that built by Peter G. Schermerhorn on the north half of the block. The structures put up by Codwise at 29 through 37 Burling Slip (now 165 through 171 John Street plus part of the Gas Station Lot) faced south onto Burling Slip (now John Street), which was still open for docking to Front Street at this time.

In 1823 Mary Codwise, widow of George, Jr., purchased a parcel of land which extended this property 26 feet farther north, for a width of about 10 feet. The rear extension which occupies this added property may have been built as early as the 1823 acquisition and certainly was present by 1852, when the earliest Perris map of this area shows it. Mary Codwise sold the "brickstone" at what is now 165 John Street to Anson G. Phelps in 1830, so the addition could date from the new owners. There were several transfers of this property in the 1830's, and by 1841 the assessment of the building had increased, probably showing that an extension upward had occurred to the present five floors with a flat roof.

It is not presently known when the brick vault in the cellar of the rear addition was constructed, but it probably was an integral part of that extension, because it would have been difficult to build after the wing existed. A cellar exists under only the south half of that rear addition, running altogether 13 feet north from the original rear wall. The northern most part of the cellar is a mass of brick masonry 4 feet thick in which a 2 foot deep and 4 foot wide space existed as a vault or strong room. This cellar and vault were built after 1823 or 1830 and before 1852. At some subsequent time, this cellar space ceased to be used.

One test, Test 5, was dug in the cellar of the rear extension of 165 John Street. The area had been courtyard from 1811 until the rear wing cellar was built between 1823 and 1852. In 1977, Test 3 had been dug in the main (1811) cellar and had exposed the top of four logs at a depth of less than 2 feet below the cement floor. These logs were 12 to 24 inches across; two were round, and two were squared. Wooden shims, inserted at an angle, braced or pinned these. These were interpreted as cribbing, because they were in dark grey to black muck which usually characterizes landfill (Kardas & Larrabee 1978: 74-93).

Test 5

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

The test was set in the southwest corner of the rear addition cellar and measured 4 feet north-south by 3 feet east-west. It ran part way across a former door that had connected the main cellar with the addition cellar. Maximum depth was 37 inches

below the dirt surface. At the time of the fieldwork (1,6,8,14, and 15 October 1981), access was through a hatchway from the ground floor room above. This excavation was conducted under particularly difficult conditions, in a dark room measuring 9 by 8 feet, with brick walls about 5 feet high and covered by the flooring of the room above.

B. Features:

Features consisted of a brick floor, with stone foundations for west walls of the rear addition and for the south wall, which was also the original north wall for 165 John Street. The brick floor was about 4 inches below the dirt level at which excavation started. A single layer of bricks was laid as flat stretchers running north-south, in staggered rows, so that each joint was even with the mid-line of adjacent brick. A matrix of brown sand, which extended down more than 1 foot, formed the bed in which the bricks were laid, with a minimum of lime mortar between bricks. The brick floor was not bonded to either the south or west walls of the room and so probably had been placed after the walls were built.

C. Soil Strata:

Three strata were distinguished. A black sooty humus was above the brick floor (Stratum 1). A medium dark brown sandy rubble was beneath the floor (15-24 inches) (Stratum 2). Visible within it was a level band of roof slates and a lense of cinders. The brick floor was laid on top of this stratum. Stratum 3 (24-37 inches) was a dark grey sandy clay. This stratum was visually distinct but contained the same types of artifacts as Stratum 1.

D. Artifacts:

The material from the floor above the brick floor is catalogued as Lots 20 and 303*. It consisted of four intact bottles and a bone. Material below the floor was inventoried as Lots 21, 22, 23, and 24.

A total of 418 artifacts were recovered. These included both 18th and 19th century artifacts. 117 objects (27.99%) were domestic; 191 (45.69%) were faunal (33.7% of this was oyster shell); and 109 or 26% of the artifacts were structural including window glass, nails, roof slate fragments, and linoleum. The mean ceramic date for this test is 1784.83.

* Lot 20 contains a miscellany of material ranging from 20th century floor covering to combed yellowware. Our best judgment is that the ceramics in this lot are not from above the floor but that the nails and recent objects are.

E. Interpretation:

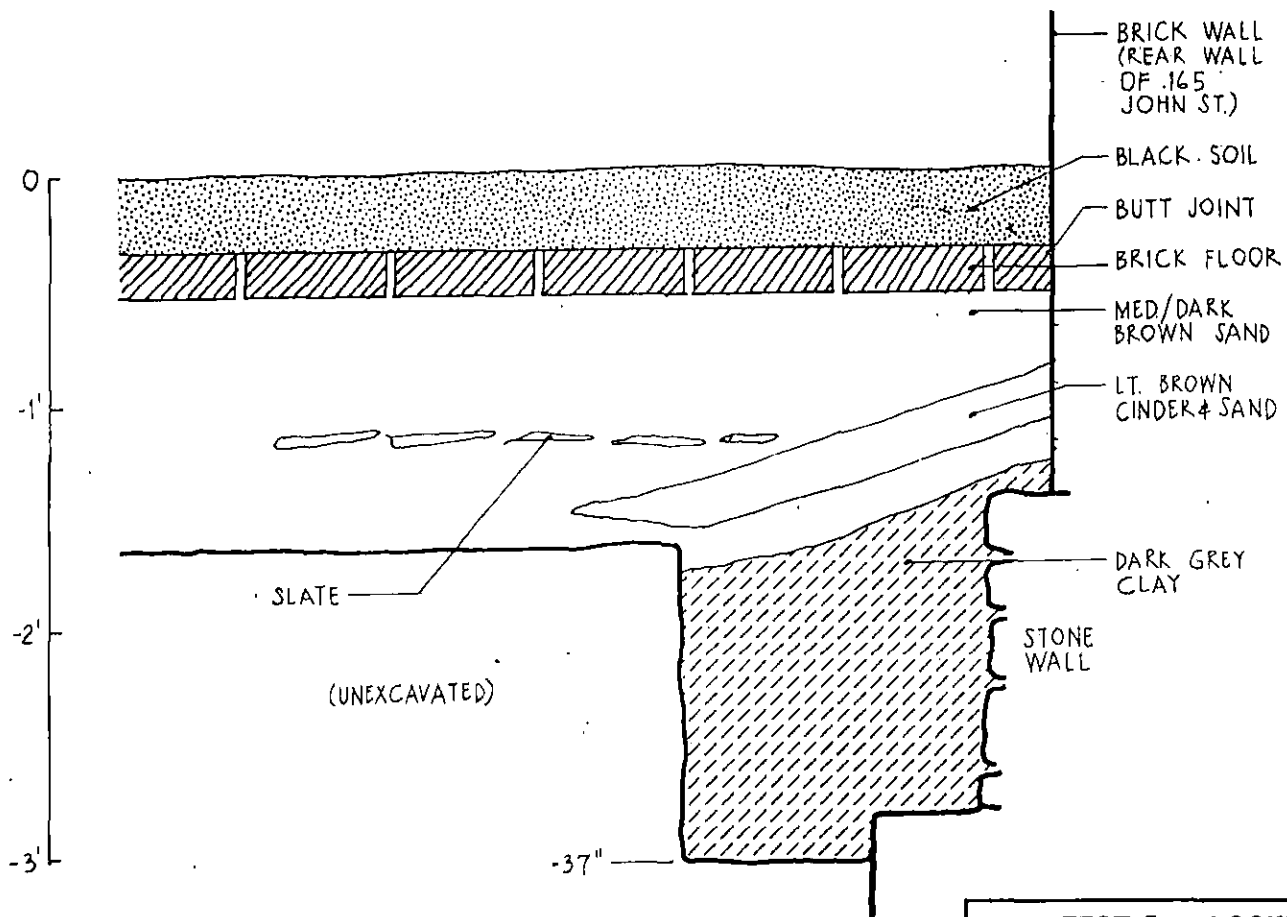
The dark grey sandy clay found here, starting between 1 and 2 feet below the dirt surface, is interpreted as landfill equivalent to the "black muck" found at a similar depth in Test 3 dug in 1977 in the cellar of the original building. Test 5, dug in 1981, was located about 25 feet northwest of the 1977 test.

Above that the medium dark brown sand, with rubble, a lens of cinder, and above that a thin layer of roof slate, are deposits placed above the landfill. Apparently this occurred during construction of a building, possibly the original 1811 structure. It is unlikely that the black muck landfill was left exposed in the rear yard from 1811 to the 1820's or 1830's. No evidence remains of the rear yard paving for that first period, unless the brick floor was courtyard paving, retained as a floor for the small cellar room.

Finally, 4 inches of soil accumulated after the cellar room was enclosed. Presumably most of this is dirt that filtered through the floor from the room above over a period of one and a half centuries.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 5 AT 165 JOHN STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
(DATUM IS 6" ABOVE SURFACE)					
1	06-12	00-06	BLACK SOOT/HUMUS	20 303	6.5-10.5/12
	12-15	06-09	BRICK LAYER		
2	15-24	09-18	MEDIUM DARK BROWN SANDY RUBBLE W/BAND OF ROOF SLATE AND CINDER LENS	21 23 24	13/14.5-18.5/19 18.5-20.5 20.5-24.5
3	24-37	18-31	DARK GREY SANDY CLAY LANDFILL W/SAME ARTIFACT TYPES AS STRATUM 1	22	22-37



TEST 5 - LOOKING EAST	
165 JOHN ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY	
SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

FIGURE 12

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST 5 AT 165 JOHN STREET

CATEGORY: CERAMICS	TOTAL	PERCENT		
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	3	0.72%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	22	5.26%		
CERAMIC, FLOWERPOT	15	3.59%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	3	0.72%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP	2	0.48%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	9	2.15%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	1	0.24%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.24%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	3	0.72%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.24%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	2	0.48%	62	14.83%

CATEGORY: GLASS AND DOMESTIC	TOTAL	PERCENT		
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	19	4.55%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	3	0.72%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	15	3.59%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	1	0.24%		
GLASS, MILK	1	0.24%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	1	0.24%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	6	1.44%		
LEATHER, BELT FRAG	3	0.72%		
LEATHER, SHOE, SOLE	5	1.20%		
WOOD, TWEEZERS, DELICATE	1	0.24%	55	13.16%

CATEGORY: FAUNAL MATERIAL	TOTAL	PERCENT		
BONE	37	8.85%		
SEED POD	1	0.24%		
SHELL, CLAM	9	2.15%		
SHELL, OYSTER	141	33.73%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	2	0.48%		
SHELL, SNAIL	1	0.24%	191	45.69%

CATEGORY: OTHER	TOTAL	PERCENT		
LITHIC, CHERT	1	0.24%	1	0.24%

CATEGORY: STRUCTURAL	TOTAL	PERCENT		
BRICK, FRAG	6	1.44%		
GLASS, WINDOW	25	5.98%		
IRON, MISC	9	2.15%		
LEAD, FRAG	1	0.24%		
LINOLEUM	4	0.96%		
NAIL, CORRODED	31	7.42%		
NAIL, SQUARE	10	2.39%		
NAIL, WIRE	9	2.15%		
SLATE	13	3.11%		
WOOD, POLISHED	1	0.24%	109	25.08%

TOTAL: 418 100.00% 418 100.00%

167 JOHN STREET

This is the west half of a double building erected by A.A. Low in 1849-1850. He purchased the property from Mrs. Mary Codwise in 1847 and then acquired "additional land behind" from a Codwise descendant (Waite 1974). Low demolished the structure that George Codwise, Jr. had built in 1811. It is believed that originally there were five identical buildings facing south onto Burling Slip (now John Street). Besides those removed in the mid-19th century, the buildings at the east end of this side of the block were torn down in the 20th century to provide space for an automobile service station. Various changes were made to the interior and facade of the building after 1850, but no significant alterations are known for the front or rear bearing walls or in the cellar.

A long, narrow trench was dug for laying plumbing pipe, running from the Fulton Street sidewalk on its north end to the middle of John Street on its south end. This trench, referred to as Plumbers' Trench G in 8 Fulton and C in 167 John, transected the Schermerhorn Row block about midway between its east and west ends. It was 135 feet long from north to south as it cut through 8 Fulton Street (62 feet), its rear courtyard (8 feet), and 167 John Street (65 feet), and it extended at least another 42 feet south into John Street.

Portions of this trench were examined and recorded by the archaeological crew as construction crew work progressed, and at three locations they collected artifacts, dug small probes by hand, or expanded the trench to expose features more fully. One of these locations was inside 8 Fulton Street (Test 23 along Trench G), and one was in the courtyard of that structure, where a rear addition had been built (Test 27). Those tests are discussed under the heading of 8 Fulton Street, to which the findings are related. The third location was designated as Test 28, in the cellar of 167 John Street. It is the only archaeological test at that address. A profile of trench C in John Street was drawn on 17 June 1982, and the profile inside the structure was drawn on 28 July 1982.

Trench C measured 62.5 feet long north-south inside the cellar of 167 John Street, along a line 10 feet west of the east wall. It cut through three courses of brick (10 inches total depth) set in lime mortar which formed a waterproof floor seal. Immediately below the brick was a thin, soft stratum of brick dust and then about 1 foot of light reddish brown sand, filled with mortar and brick and stone rubble. Directly below that was a dark grey sand and clay with a sulfurous odor and some large rocks. No more than 1 foot of this was exposed, but it is believed to have been a stratum of landfill that extends a number of feet down. Standing water formed in the bottom of the trench below 24 inches in depth.

Test 28

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Between 5 and 9 feet south of the inside north (rear) cellar wall of 165 John Street, timbers were exposed in Trench C. This area was excavated by Historic Sites Research as Test 28 on 26 July 1982 and was dug deeper on 18 August. This test extended from 3 to 10 feet south of the rear wall and 10 to 12 feet west of the east wall, with a final depth of about 3 feet below the cellar floor.

B. Features:

Three timbers or wooden beams, labeled A, B, and C, were exposed. Timber A measured 18 inches square. Timber B measured 14 inches across and was probably square. It was set 6 inches north of A and about 6 inches deeper. Both A and B ran east-west, across the narrow trench, so their lengths are not known. Below them was a timber labeled C which ran north-south and upon which Timber A rested. It was at least 12 inches wide, to the side of the trench. No other dimensions could be determined in this test below the water line.

C. Soil Strata:

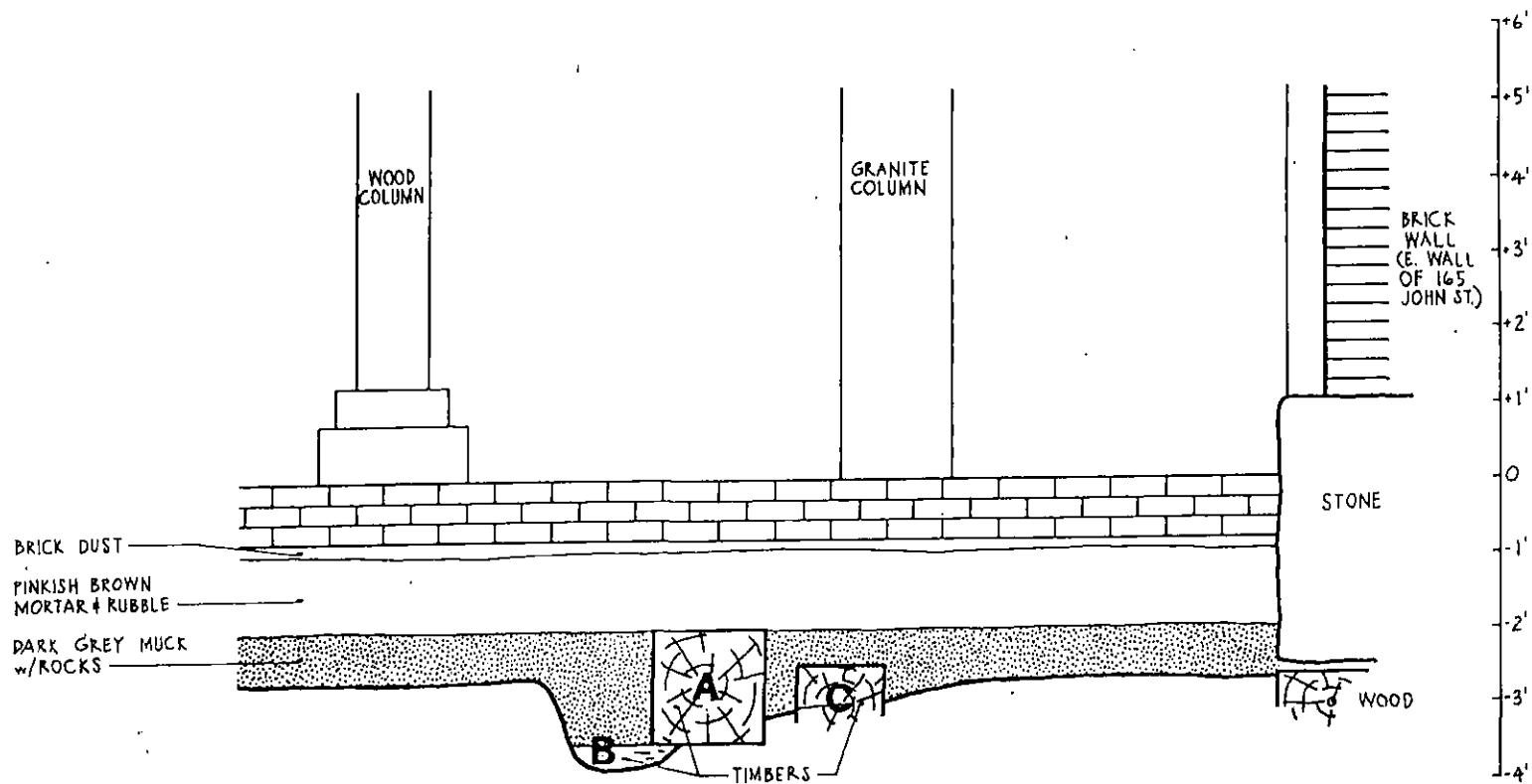
Soils have been discussed, for Trench C. These heavy timbers were entirely within the wet dark grey sand and clay muck, which had preserved them well.

D. Artifacts:

These totaled 19 items of late 18th century to mid-19th century date. The mean ceramic date is 1794.4. This sample contained no whiteware, ironstone, or yellowware, which are typical of the mid-to late 19th and 20th century deposits. None of the objects were introduced after the 1850's, so all could have been deposited before or during the construction of the existing structure in 1849-1850 and sealed under its cellar floor.

E. Interpretation:

It was suggested by J. Pokorny that the timbers were wall support for the rear wall of the Codwise building that existed from about 1811 to 1849 at this address. Their position supports that, because it would make a building about 52 feet long, with a 10 foot wide rear courtyard, which is an arrangement similar to those of structures preserved from the first period of construction (ca. 1810-1811). When the new, taller, flat-roofed buildings were erected at 167 and 171 John Street in 1849-1850, the entire lot was utilized to the rear line, with light shafts placed at back corners. The absence of a rear courtyard in this later construction may reflect economic pressure to utilize valuable real estate or a response to technological change, such as the elimination of rear yard privies.



TEST 28 - LOOKING WEST

167 JOHN ST.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH

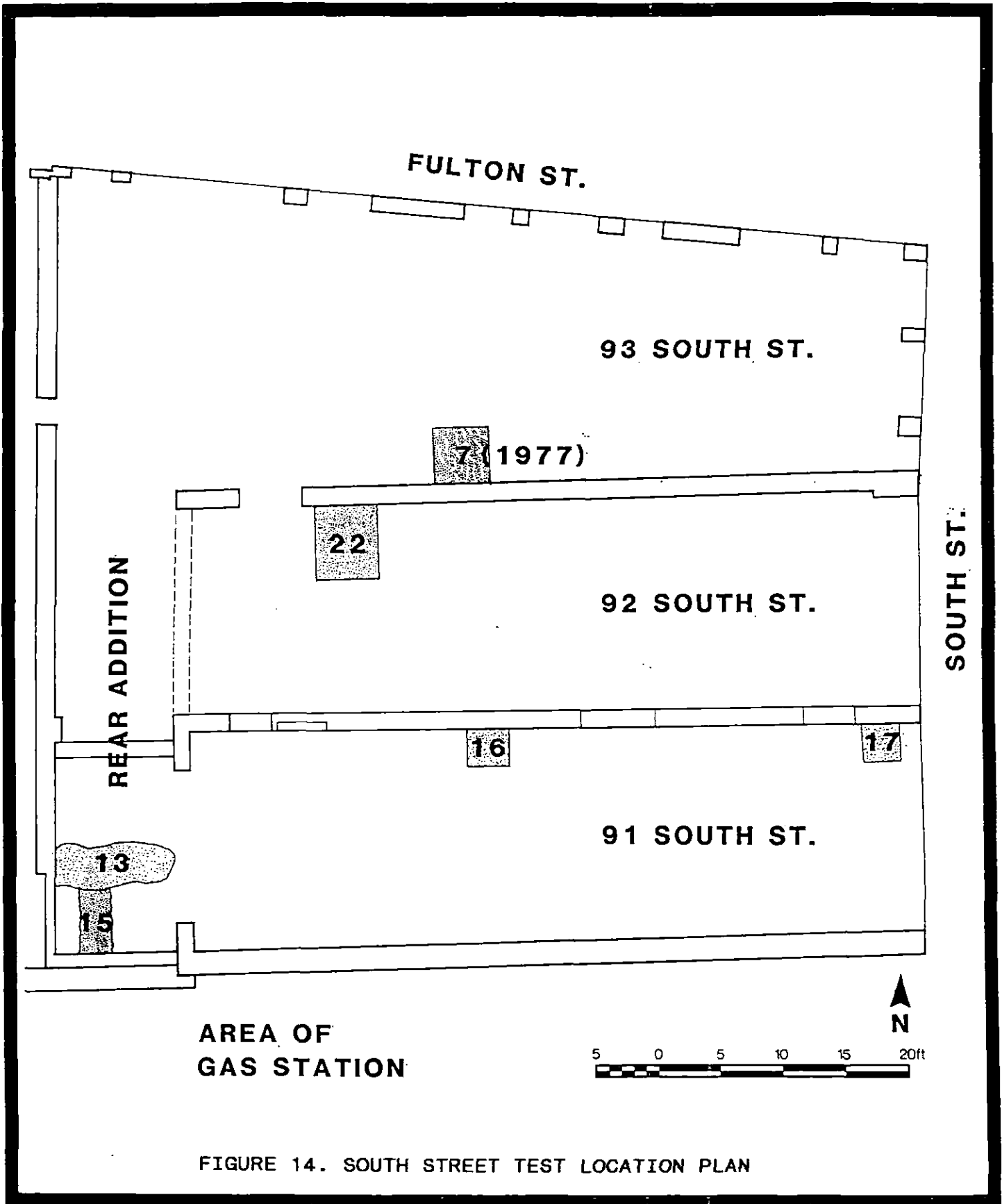
JUNE 1991 JP

FIGURE 13.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 28
 ADDRESS: 167 JOHN

CATEGORY	TOTAL PERCENT	
<u>CERAMICS</u>		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	2	10.53%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP D	1	5.26%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	5.26%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	1	5.26%
	5	26.32%
<u>BOTTLE GLASS</u>		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	4	21.05%
	4	21.05%
<u>FAUNAL</u>		
BONE	1	5.26%
SHELL, OYSTER	1	5.26%
	2	10.53%
<u>STRUCTURAL</u>		
SLATE	3	15.79%
WOOD	5	26.32%
	8	42.11%
TOTAL:	19	100.00%
	19	100.00%



**AREA OF
GAS STATION**

FIGURE 14. SOUTH STREET TEST LOCATION PLAN

91 SOUTH STREET

This is part of a set of buildings erected in 1810 or 1811. There is conclusive evidence that the water lots at the east end of the block were not filled before 1807 but were filled by 1808 or 1809. The structures at 91, 92, and 93 South Street were sufficiently complete in 1810 for a building corner to be used as a measuring point, but the first occupancy seems to have been in 1811. Thus the cribbing with landfill that underlies this end of the structures erected in 1810 can be dated.

The building at 91 South Street and its mate (92 South Street) were among the most regular in plan of the Schermerhorn Row Structures. Basically they were 20 feet wide and 60 feet long, with 10 foot deep rear courtyards at their west ends. The property lots presumably measured 20 by 70 feet, with 90° corners. Prior to reconstruction, this address had housed Sloppy Louie's Restaurant.

Four tests were placed at this address. Tests 13 and 15 were dug in a rear (westward) extension behind 191 Front Street, in what had been courtyard before the building was expanded. Test 16 was dug inside the building, along the north wall, slightly west of center. Test 17 was inside the northeast corner of the building, immediately behind the South Street facade. These are discussed in order of the digging in the rear extension (Tests 13 and 15), followed by the work inside the structure (Tests 16 and 17).

Test 13

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Archaeological excavation began on 4 March 1982 in a trench 9 feet long in order to cut across the rear courtyard, later made part of an addition behind 91 South Street. The excavators removed many layers of concrete floor. The level from 13 to 34 inches had much 19th century material. The Historic Sites Research staff continued excavation on 10 and 11 March and augured at the bottom of the test on 16 March 1982. This test extended east of the rear extension wall of 91 South Street for 9.5 feet and was 30 inches wide.

B. Features:

One feature was found: a layer of rocks at about a 42 inch depth which extended about 3 feet west of the rear wall of 91 South Street. This is probably a wide stone foundation to support the building. Its depth is not known.

C. Soil Strata:

This test was dug to 76 inches, about 2 inches below the water table, and it was probed to 100 inches. Most of the fill,

as shown in the profile, was reddish brown or strong brown sand, with rocks and clay inclusions. A dark stratum at the bottom contained many artifacts, and there was a layer of oyster shells at the water table. Below that was a greyish sand.

D. Artifacts:

Test 13 produced 1,258 objects:

Stratum 1, 13 to 34 inches, Lots 58,60,61, (59 is missing), yielded 548 objects. This appears to be mostly 19th century material. The mean ceramic date is 1814.71.

Stratum 2, orange sandy fill/rubble, Lots 62, 63, 64, 67, at 34 to 66 inches, yielded 276 artifacts, including 122 sherds of creamware. The mean ceramic date is 1775.53.

Stratum 3, grey black silty sand overlaying oyster shell (like river bottom material), yielded 434 artifacts, including 143 sherds of creamware. 165 objects in this sample were oyster shell. The mean ceramic date is 1777.07.

The breakdown of these 1258 objects is as follows:

Domestic	650	51.67%
Faunal	350	27.82% (217 oyster shell)
Other/waster sherds	005	00.40%
Structural	252	20.30%

E. Interpretation:

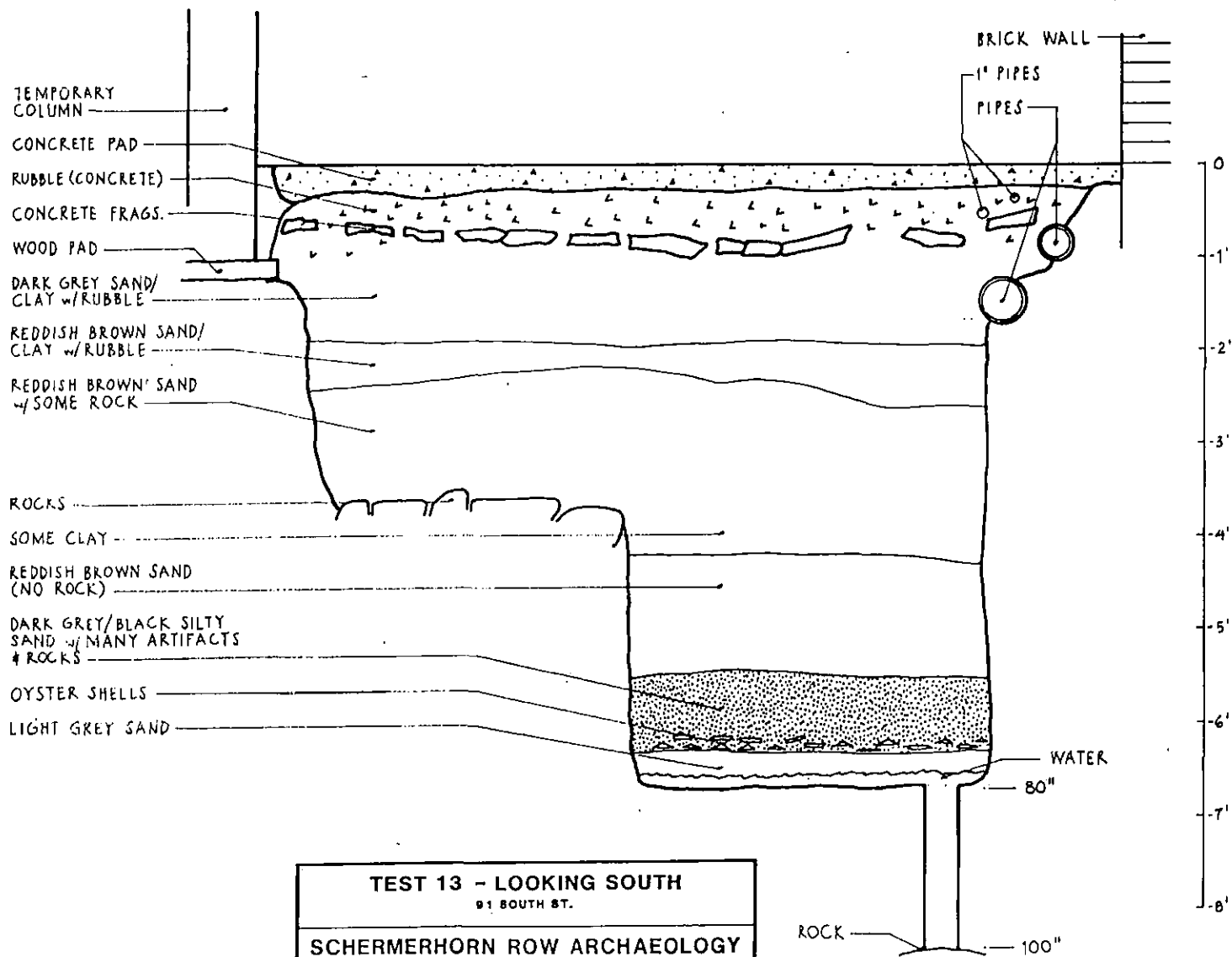
The rock probed at 100 inches is probably part of the original land making, as is the wet grey sand up to 76 inches below surface. There river bottom material (the band of black muck and oyster shells) was spread, and trash and organic material was deposited, or accumulated, up to 66 inches. This layer contained only 18th century material. Above that nearly 3 feet of reddish brown sand was deposited, as a second stage of filling to raise the surface up to 34 inches. This also contained only early material. Finally, the last stage of landfill was deposited here, up to 13 inches below surface, containing mostly 19th century artifacts. This may have been higher, before preparations were made for the several layers of concrete floor poured in the 20th century.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST(S) AT ADDRESS 189 FRONT

TEST NO.: 13

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
		00-13	SEVERAL LAYERS, CONCRETE FLOOR	58	---
1		13-34	DARK GREY SANDY CLAY W/BANDED RUBBLE	60 61	20-25 25-34
2		33-44	REDDISH BROWN SAND, W/ROCK	62	34-44
		44-52	SAME REDDISH BROWN SAND, W/CLAY NEAR BOTTOM	63	44-52
		52-66	SAME REDDISH BROWN SAND, NO ROCK	64 67	52-60 60-66
3		66-74	BLACK & GREY SILTY SAND, W/CHARRED WOOD, ASH, ROCKS, AND MANY ARTIFACTS	68	66-79
4		74-76	LAYER OF OYSTER SHELLS IN BLACK SILT	---	
5		76-100	GREY SAND (BELOW WATER TABLE)	---	

WATER TABLE AT 74".
 PROBE WAS STOPPED AT 100" BY ROCK.



TEST 13 - LOOKING SOUTH

91 SOUTH ST.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH

JUNE 1991 JP

FIGURE 15.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 13
 ADDRESS: 91 SOUTH

CATEGORY	TOTAL PERCENT	
----- CERAMICS -----		
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	2	0.16%
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	1	0.08%
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	289	22.97%
CERAMIC, DELFT	3	0.24%
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, UNDECORATED	23	1.83%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP BLUE	1	0.08%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	22	1.75%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	14	1.11%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP	4	0.32%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	38	3.02%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BL HP	2	0.16%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	6	0.48%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	15	1.19%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	12	0.95%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, SPONGE DEC, WH SLIP INT	3	0.24%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.08%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.08%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	6	0.48%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, BASALT WARE, BLACK	1	0.08%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	8	0.64%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SCRATCH BL	1	0.08%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	3	0.24%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, UNDECORATED	5	0.40%
	461	36.65%
----- DOMESTIC ITEMS -----		
BUTTON, BONE	1	0.08%
BONE, CARVED	1	0.08%
BUTTON, WHITE, 4 HOLE	1	0.08%
GRAPHITE, MECHANICAL PENCIL	1	0.08%
KAOLIN, PIPE STEMS	6	0.48%
KNIFE, STAINLESS STEEL, TABLE	1	0.08%
LEATHER, SHOE	14	1.11%
SPOON, TEA, COPPER	1	0.08%
	26	2.07%
----- BOTTLE AND VESSEL GLASS -----		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	4	0.32%
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	4	0.32%
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR, PRESCRIPTION	1	0.08%
GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT	1	0.08%
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	75	5.96%
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	5	0.40%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	6	0.48%
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	24	1.91%
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	1	0.08%
GLASS, MEDICINE DROPPER, CLEAR	1	0.08%
GLASS, MILK	2	0.16%
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	41	3.26%
	165	13.12%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 13
 ADDRESS: 91 SOUTH

CATEGORY	TOTAL PERCENT			
----- FAUNAL -----				
BONE	87	6.92%		
SHELL, CLAM	42	3.34%		
SHELL, OYSTER	217	17.25%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	2	0.16%		
TOOTH, ANIMAL	1	0.08%	349	27.74%
----- OTHER -----				
CERAMIC, REDWARE, WASTER SHERD	1	0.08%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WASTER SHERD	2	0.16%		
SLAG	2	0.16%	5	0.40%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK, RED	5	0.40%		
BRICK, TAN	2	0.16%		
FIXTURE, LAVATORY, INDUSTRIAL PORCELAIN	15	1.19%		
GLASS, WINDOW	90	7.15%		
IRON, MISC	9	0.72%		
IRON, O-HOOK, WHITE ENAMEL	1	0.08%		
LEAD, SCRAP	4	0.32%		
LITHIC, MARBLE, CUT	2	0.16%		
METAL, MISC	4	0.32%		
MORTAR	3	0.24%		
NAIL, COPPER COATED	1	0.08%		
NAIL, CORRODED	37	2.94%		
NAIL, CUT	28	2.23%		
NAIL, WIRE	20	1.59%		
PIPE, REDWARE	1	0.08%		
PLASTER	3	0.24%		
SCREW, WOOD	1	0.08%		
SLATE	1	0.08%		
TERRA COTTA, UNGLAZED	2	0.16%		
TILE, REDWARE	5	0.40%		
WOOD	18	1.43%	252	20.03%
TOTAL: 1258 1 1258 1				

Test 15

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Work began on 31 March, 1982. This ran at right angles south from Test 13. It was 2 feet east of the west rear wall of the rear addition to 91 South Street and extended 6 feet to the south wall of the rear addition.

B. Features:

No features were encountered, except for 4 inch and 6 inch waste pipes between 12 and 20 inches depth. These had been exposed in Test 13.

C. Soil Strata:

Test 15 extended from the present concrete floor of 91 South Street to 80 inches below the surface. This depth was also the water table. The stratigraphy here was similar to that in Test 13 to which this is connected. Historic Sites Research staff removed 5 inches of concrete, and another 8 inches of rubble. Below this rubble three major strata were observed.

Stratum 1, 5 to 38 inches, was a dark brown sandy rubble grading to reddish sandy rubble. A band of roof slate was present at 33 inches. Artifacts collected from this stratum were labeled as Lots 83, 84, 85, 86, and 87.

Stratum 2, 38 to 60 inches, was a reddish brown sand with large cobbles, grading to stoneless sand below 48 inches. Artifacts collected from this stratum were cataloged as Lots 88 and 89.

Stratum 3, 60 to 80 inches, consisted of a grey sand with cobbles from 60 to 72 inches, a black silt from 72 to 76 inches, and stoneless grey sand from 76 to 80 inches. The black layer found in Test 15 was equivalent to the oyster shell deposit in black silt in Test 13. The grey sand below 76 inches exposed material only penetrated by the probe in Test 13. Material from this stratum was cataloged as Lot 206.

D. Artifacts:

Stratum 1, dug in rubble, yielded 591 artifacts of 18th, 19th, and 20th century date. This deposit may have been placed here immediately before the laying of the floor. The 1938 penny found in its upper level may date this event. The mean ceramic date for this stratum based on 87 sherds is 1796.06.

Stratum 2, consisted of horizontally banded reddish brown sand with large cobbles at the top. It contained 224 artifacts, primarily ceramic sherds, a few bottle glass shards, 2 pipe stems, 5 bones, 1 clam and 29 oyster shells. The only structural objects were 3 shards of window glass and 5 metal fragments. The

mean ceramic date based on 166 sherds is 1775.79.

Stratum 3 produced 1055 objects (including 886 sherds of creamware). Like Stratum 2, it lacked 19th century building rubble, but it did contain three yellow bricks. Both Strata 2 and 3 had fragments of delft tiles. The mean ceramic date for this stratum based on 943 sherds is 1791.33.

E. Interpretation:

The findings here were similar to those in Test 13. The lowest stratum, with exclusively 18th century material, must have been landfill deposited no later than 1809. It suggests that a shallow river bottom developed above the earliest landfill before the filling was completed. This shallow river bottom may have existed here for some years after rock and other material had been added to an originally lower East River bottom. Stratum 2 was definitely associated with "topping up" before the 1809-1810 building construction. Again, it contained only 18th century objects. Finally, the upper layer was deposited with evidence of disturbance as late as 1938, before it was sealed with concrete.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 15 AT 91 SOUTH STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
		00-05	CONCRETE FLOOR		
1		05-38	MOIST, DARK BROWN SANDY RUBBLE	83	05-13
				84	13-28
				86	26-31
				85	28-30
			REDDISH BROWN SAND, W/SOME CLAY & BRICK FRAGMENTS, LAYER OF SLATE AT 33"	87	31-38
2		38-60	REDDISH BROWN SAND W/LARGE COBBLES	88	38-48
			REDDISH BROWN SAND	89	48-60
3		60-80	GREY SAND, W/COBBLES & BLACK ASH LENSE, LT YELLOWISH BROWN INCLUSION	206	60-80
			WATER TABLE ENCOUNTERED AT 80".		

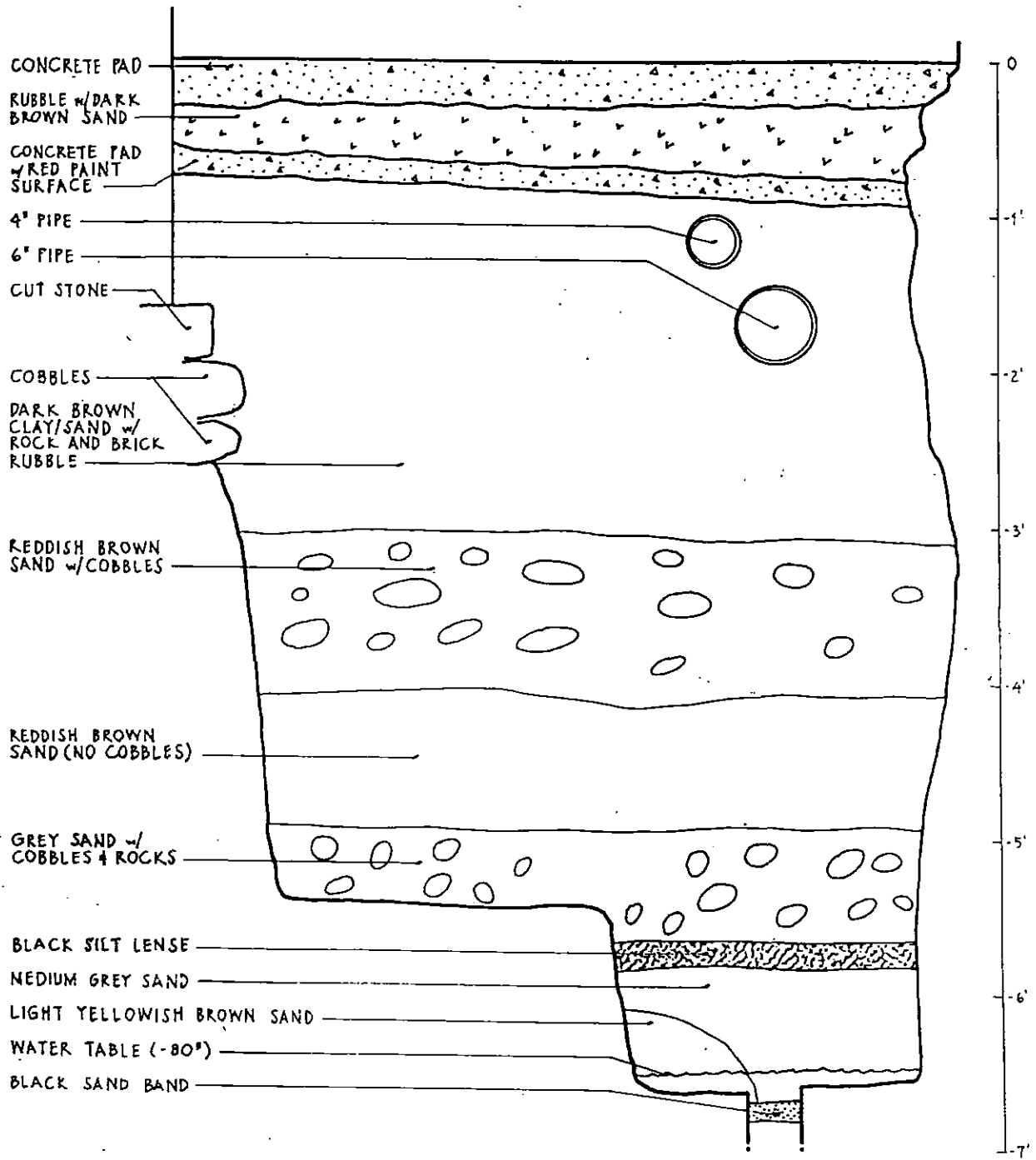


FIGURE 16.

TEST 15 - LOOKING WEST 81 SOUTH ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 15
ADDRESS: 91 SOUTH

CATEGORY	TOTALPERCENT	
----- CERAMICS -----		
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	5	0.27%
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	1066	57.01%
CERAMIC, DELFT	2	0.11%
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, UNDECORATED	10	0.53%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP BLUE	2	0.11%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	29	1.55%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE, GR	24	1.28%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP	1	0.05%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	36	1.93%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BL HP	6	0.32%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	1	0.05%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	3	0.16%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	3	0.16%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.05%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	5	0.27%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	1	0.05%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	11	0.59%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	1	0.05%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	1	0.05%
	1208	64.60%
----- GLASS -----		
GLASS, BOTTLE, AMBER	2	0.11%
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	2	0.11%
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	2	0.11%
GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT	2	0.11%
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	138	7.38%
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	6	0.32%
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	3	0.16%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	16	0.86%
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	17	0.91%
GLASS, HANDLE, PINK	1	0.05%
GLASS, JAR, LIGHT GREEN	1	0.05%
GLASS, MILK	1	0.05%
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	55	2.94%
	246	13.16%
----- OTHER DOMESTIC -----		
COIN, US, CORRODED	1	0.05%
COIN, US, INDIAN HEAD, 1938	1	0.05%
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	1	0.05%
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	6	0.32%
KNIFE HANDLE, BONE	1	0.05%
KNIFE HANDLE, WOOD	2	0.11%
LEATHER, SHOE	3	0.16%
TOY, PORCELAIN, DOLL'S HEAD	1	0.05%
	16	0.86%
----- FAUNAL -----		
BONE	18	0.96%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

SHELL, CLAM	43	2.30%		
SHELL, OYSTER	108	5.78%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	2	0.11%	171	9.14%
----- MODERN ITEMS -----				
BOTTLE CAP, THREADED	1	0.05%		
PLASTIC, BLACK	1	0.05%	2	0.11%
----- ITEMS ABOVE THE FLOOR LEVEL -----				
COBBLER'S FORM	1	0.05%		
HOOK, GAFF	1	0.05%		
IRON, TOOL SHAFT	1	0.05%	3	0.16%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK, RED	1	0.05%		
BRICK, TAN	1	0.05%		
BRICK, YELLOW	3	0.16%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	3	0.16%		
COPPER, WIRE	19	1.02%		
GLASS, WINDOW	78	4.17%		
IRON, MISC	28	1.50%		
LEAD, FRAG	2	0.11%		
MARBLE, CUT, FRAG	1	0.05%		
METAL, FRAG	10	0.53%		
MORTAR	1	0.05%		
NAIL, CORRODED	13	0.70%		
NAIL, CUT	19	1.02%		
TILE, DELFT	4	0.21%		
TILE, HEXAGONAL	16	0.86%		
TILE, RED	3	0.16%		
WOOD	22	1.18%	224	11.98%
TOTAL: 1870 100.00% 1870 100.00%				

Test 16

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Test 16 was dug on 29 April 1982. It had been started by the Howell crew as a hole in which to place a foundation for a chimney and was already 3 feet deep before the archaeologists observed it. The test extended about 2 feet south from the north wall of 91 South Street.

B. Features:

1. Building Wall: The north wall of 91 South Street, which divided it from 92 South Street, was exposed to its bottom. It followed a standard pattern observed in various parts of the Schermerhorn Row block. At floor level and above was a brick wall, measured as 18 inches thick on the architectural drawings. Starting at floor level, a stone foundation extended 3 to 4 inches beyond the brick to a depth of about 2 feet. There large stone blocks extended farther, to a distance of 6 to 7 inches. Finally, at 3 feet below the brick even larger blocks extended the stone spread footer to a maximum of 11 to 12 inches beyond the face of the brick. This makes the stone foundation wall 4 feet high and probably 3 1/2 to 4 feet wide at its base, reducing in two steps to about 2 feet at the top on which the brick rests. No heavy wooden beams or other means of spreading the weight was seen or felt by probe here, although such basal support had been seen elsewhere in the block.

2. Wood: A piece of wood stopped the probe at a depth of 76 inches below the surface, or 2 feet below the stone foundation bottom. This was solid and sounded relatively large. It may have been part of cribbing, which was exposed at about this level in Test 7 in 1977.

C. Soil Strata:

Three readily distinguishable strata were found, all of which ran directly up to the foundation wall. Down to 22 inches was a dark brown, sandy clay with rubble then a massive deposit of cinder and ash to 31 inches, and finally a light brown sand with some rubble, extending at least to the water table (42 to 44 inches) and probably beyond the bottom of the stone foundation at 46 inches. These layers were deposited against the foundation wall. Since there is no evidence for cellars at the east end of the block, it seems likely that the fill was placed immediately after the foundation walls were built in 1810.

D. Artifacts:

Lot 90, associated with the upper 2 to 22 inches of dark brown sandy clay with rubble layer (Stratum 1) contained 168 artifacts. These appear to be late 19th to 20th century in age, including two pennies from 1964 and 1969.

Lot 91, from the 22 to 31 inch level (Stratum 2), contained 19 items, also of late 19th century date.

Lot 92, from the light brown sandy rubble between 31 to 46 inches (Stratum 3), contained 251 objects including a kaolin and a redware pipe bowl, and a lead cast toy. Ceramics included creamware, pearlware, engine turned redware, white salt glazed stoneware, manganese glazed redware, and whiteware. The mean ceramic date for this lot is 1789.35 (1788.55 without the white-ware).

Lot 93, wall cleaning from the test, contained the same assortment of material (36 objects) including an intact bottle labeled *Wm SIERICHS, no. 421, EAST 12th Street, registered 1889.*

Summary: Total 404 objects. Mean ceramic date: 1807.75.

Domestic	233	49.16%
Faunal	019	04.01%
Modern	005	01.05%
Structural	217	45.78%

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST(S) AT ADDRESS 189 FRONT

TEST NO.: 16
ADDRESS: 91 SOUTH

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1		02-22	DARK BROWN SANDY CLAY W/RUBBLE	90	02-22
2		22-31	CINDER AND ASH	91	22-31
3		31-46	LIGHT BROWN SAND, W/RUBBLE IN UPPER 10"	92	31-46

WATER WAS ENCOUNTERED AT 46". WE PROBED 30" BELOW WATER, THROUGH SANDY FILL W/SOME ROCKS, AND ENCOUNTERED SOLID WOOD AT 76" BELOW SURFACE.

TEST NO.: 17
ADDRESS: 91 SOUTH

(SURFACE @ 6"
BELOW DATUM)

1	00-11		RECENT BACKDIRT FROM CONSTRUCTION	N/A	
2	11-15		BLUE STONE SLABS IN DARK GREY SANDY CLAY	94	10-39
3	15-20		DARK GREY SANDY CLAY W/BRICK		
4	20-37		DARK GREY SANDY CLAY		
5	37-44		BROWN SAND W/ASH	95	39-44
6	44-68		GREY/BLACK CLAY	219 220	52-62 2 POSTS

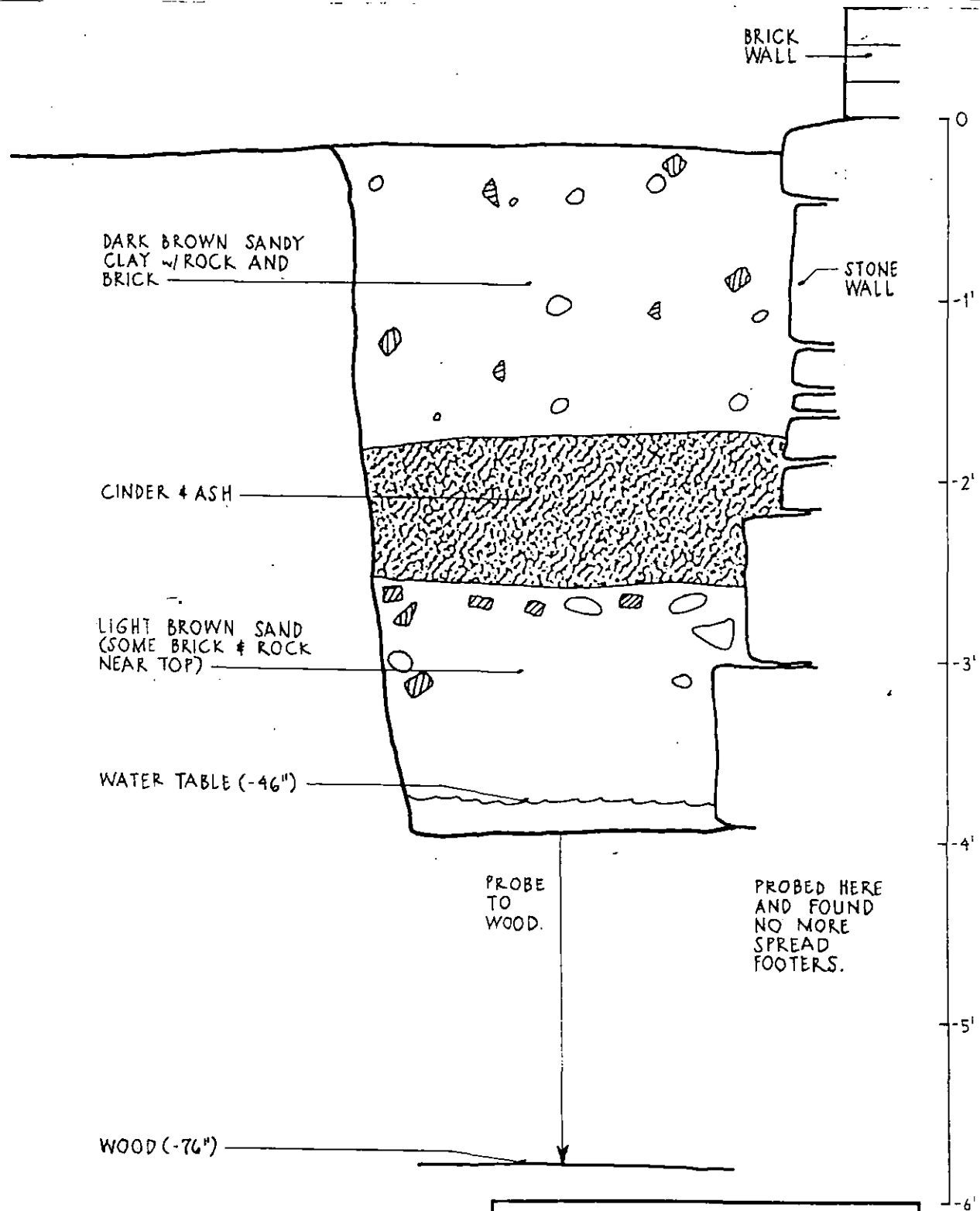


FIGURE 17.

TEST 16 - LOOKING WEST	
91 SOUTH ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY	
SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 16
 ADDRESS: 91 SOUTH

CATEGORY	TOTAL PERCENT	
----- DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----		
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	1	0.21%
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	25	5.27%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP BLUE	2	0.42%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	17	3.59%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	3	0.63%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	5	1.05%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	2	0.42%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	2	0.42%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, PIPEBOWL FRAGMENT	1	0.21%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.21%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	2	0.42%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	1	0.21%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, BRISTOL SLIP	1	0.21%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	1	0.21%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	2	0.42%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SCRATCH BL	1	0.21%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	1	0.21%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	16	3.38%
	84	17.72%
----- DOMESTIC (GLASS) -----		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	26	5.49%
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	42	8.86%
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	1	0.21%
GLASS, BOTTLE, EMBOSSED	6	1.27%
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	25	5.27%
GLASS, BOTTLE, INTACT, PERFUME, CORK CLOSURE	1	0.21%
GLASS, BOTTLE, INTACT, PHARMECUTICAL, CORK	1	0.21%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	1	0.21%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	3	0.63%
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY, CLEAR	14	2.95%
GLASS, MILK, LAMPSHADE	16	3.38%
GLASS, VIAL, CLEAR, THREADED CLOSURE	1	0.21%
	137	28.90%
----- DOMESTIC (OTHER) -----		
BELT (LEATHER W/METAL BUCKLE)	2	0.42%
BOTTLE NECK, CORK CLOSURE	6	1.27%
DRAWER PULL	1	0.21%
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	1	0.21%
TOY, LEAD, CAST	1	0.21%
WHEEL, FURNITURE	1	0.21%
	12	2.53%
----- FAUNAL -----		
BONE	5	1.05%
SHELL, CLAM	1	0.21%
SHELL, OYSTER	12	2.53%
TOOTH, ANIMAL	1	0.21%
	19	4.01%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

OTHER (MODERN)

BOTTLE CAP LINER	1	0.21%		
COIN, US, NICKEL, 1964	1	0.21%		
COIN, US, PENNY, 1969	1	0.21%		
FILAMENT, LIGHT BULB	1	0.21%		
PLASTIC, BLUE	1	0.21%	5	1.05%

STRUCTURAL

BOLT, STEEL	6	1.27%		
BRICK, GLAZED	1	0.21%		
BRICK, TAN	1	0.21%		
CAP, METAL	2	0.42%		
COLLAR, BRASS	1	0.21%		
COLLAR, METAL	1	0.21%		
ELECTRICAL INSULATOR	1	0.21%		
GLASS, WINDOW	134	28.27%		
METAL, MISC	7	1.48%		
MUSCOVITE, SHEET	4	0.84%		
NAIL, CORRODED	15	3.16%		
NAIL, CUT	14	2.95%		
NAIL, WIRE	25	5.27%		
WASHER, LEAD	1	0.21%		
WIRE, INSULATED	3	0.63%		
WOOD	1	0.21%	217	45.78%
TOTAL:	474	100.00%	474	100.00%

Test 17

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Test 17 was excavated as a 3 foot wide test against the north east corner of 91 South Street. The north face of the test abuts the common wall between 91 and 92 South Street, which is the same exposed in Test 16 but about 35 feet farther east.

The test extended from the present surface 10 to 11 inches below the top of the foundation wall (used as a datum) to 68 inches below the datum. The water table, which may be tidal at this end of the block, consistently rose to the 37 inch level. Excavation below this point was accomplished by constant pumping.

B. Features:

1. Bluestone slab floor: This was found 15 inches below the top of the wall footer, or 8 inches below surface level at the time archaeological work started. That surface was already disturbed, with recent backdirt.

2. Wooden board and uprights: A wooden board and two uprights, each 11 inches long and shaped to a point, and a horizontal log (cribbing?) were found buried in the grey clay at 54 inches. Samples of these were removed and cataloged as Lot 220.

C. Soil Strata:

Six strata were observed here to a depth of 68 inches below datum, which was the top of the stone foundation wall on which the brick wall rested. Down to 11 inches was open space and recently moved backdirt. From there to 15 inches was a dark grey sandy clay or clayey sand, with a layer of bluestone slabs which may have been a buried floor. The same dark sandy matrix continued to 36 inches, with brick rubble from 15 to 20 inches. Strata 2 through 4 were really one fill, with different inclusions. An ash-filled brown sand stratum existed below this, from 37 to 44 inches, below which was the dark grey to black clay muck which is associated with landfill and was exposed to tidal fluctuations at this east end of the block (see Table on page 54).

D. Artifacts:

A total of 517 artifacts was recovered.

Lot 94 (10 to 37 inches) is from under the bluestone slabs to the bottom of the dark grey sandy clay soil (and water table). Ceramics include creamware, stoneware, and a whiteware shaving mug.

This lot also contained several intact bottles on which diagnostic labels were:

*13: Schnapps with man holding a glass

*19: Dr. J. Hostetter's stomach bitters

It also contained two corroded coins, U.S. pennies from 1860 and 1868, as well as a plastic lunch token marked:

*25: Flynn + Bowling/15/quick lunch

Lot 95 (295 objects) was recovered from the ashy wet layer between 37 and 44 inches. It contained similar objects including a broken bottle of *Hostetter's stomach bitters*. Ceramics consisted of combware, creamware, pearlware, redware, and stoneware.

Lot 219 came from the grey black clay around the wooden feature. It contained two United States coins dated 1860 and 1868, one piece of ironstone, and several intact bottles:

*2: CW Abbott and Co. Baltimore founded 1873-1880

*3: Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters ca.1870-1895

*5: Champagne bottle with paper remnant, Arnold Thellier

*8: India...Brooklyn

*10: E. Spring Meyer/White Beer/Brewing No. 106/E. 88th St. NY.

A breakdown of the material by category is:

Domestic	362	70.02%
Faunal	037	07.16%
Modern	005	00.97%
Structural	113	21.86%

E. Interpretation:

The coins and the bottles from the bottom level indicate that filling or disturbance here occurred after the 1860's. Types in the upper strata indicate soil with early artifacts has been redeposited on top of more recent material. The mean ceramic date for the sample is 1800.6 (which is much earlier than the glass and coins).

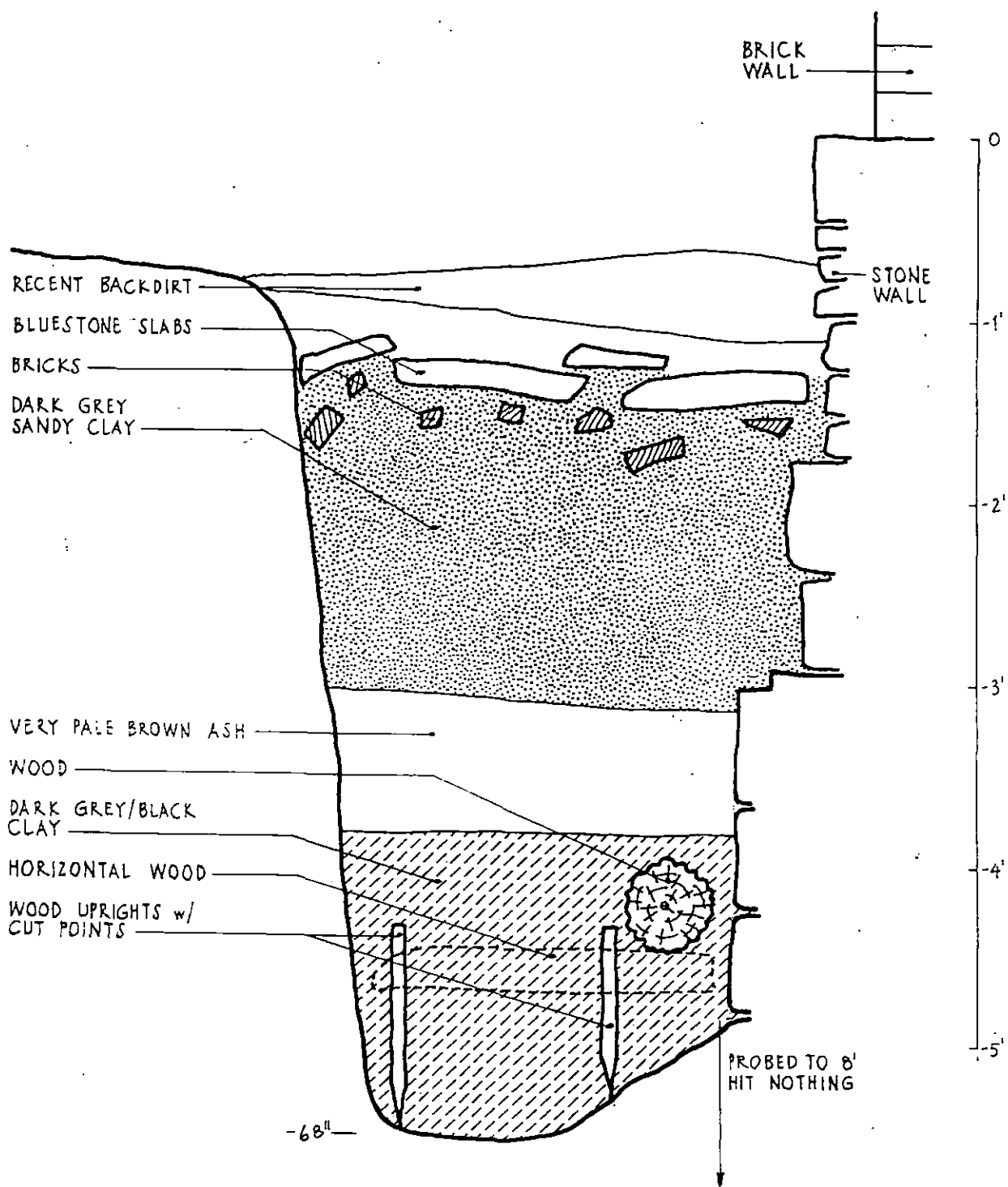


FIGURE 18.

TEST 17 - LOOKING WEST	
91 SOUTH ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY	
SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 17
 ADDRESS: 91 SOUTH

CATEGORY	TOTAL PERCENT	
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)		
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	1	0.19%
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	17	3.29%
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, UNDECORATED	4	0.77%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP BLUE	1	0.19%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP, BL	1	0.19%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	4	0.77%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.19%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	1	0.19%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	1	0.19%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	2	0.39%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE INT	1	0.19%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	5	0.97%
	39	7.54%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)		
GLASS, BOTTLE STOPPER, LIGHT BLUE	2	0.39%
GLASS, BOTTLE, AMBER	27	5.22%
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	39	7.54%
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	20	3.87%
GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT	3	0.58%
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	123	23.79%
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	1	0.19%
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	2	0.39%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	14	2.71%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	16	3.09%
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	44	8.51%
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY, CLEAR	4	0.77%
GLASS, SPECTACLE LENS, OBLONG	1	0.19%
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	11	2.13%
GLASS, WINE GLASS, CLEAR	5	0.97%
	312	60.35%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)		
COIN, CORRODED	2	0.39%
COIN, US, PENNY, 1860	1	0.19%
COIN, US, PENNY, 1868	1	0.19%
LEATHER, SHOE	2	0.39%
METAL, FILE	4	0.77%
SPOON, TEA, WHITE METAL	1	0.19%
	11	2.13%
FAUNAL		
BONE	17	3.29%
SEED POD	1	0.19%
SHELL, CLAM	8	1.55%
SHELL, OYSTER	11	2.13%
	37	7.16%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

OTHER (MODERN)

BOTTLE CAP, METAL, CROWN CLOSURE	2	0.39%		
BUTTON, PLASTIC	1	0.19%		
DIODE, RADIO	1	0.19%		
TOKEN, RECTANGULAR, PLASTIC	1	0.19%	5	0.97%

STRUCTURAL

GLASS, WINDOW	92	17.79%		
IRON, BAR FRAGMENT	5	0.97%		
LEAD, FRAG	1	0.19%		
METAL, WIRE	1	0.19%		
MORTAR	1	0.19%		
NAIL, CORRODED	10	1.93%		
NAIL, CUT	1	0.19%		
WOOD, FENCE	2	0.39%	113	21.86%

TOTAL:	517	100.00%	517	100.00%
--------	-----	---------	-----	---------

92 SOUTH STREET

This building was erected at the same time as 91 South Street (1810, with occupancy by 1811) and is the same dimensions (70 feet by 20 feet, with a 10 foot rear yard). As in the case of 91 South Street the rear yard was later enclosed in an addition.

One test was dug here in 1982. This was Test 22, dug along the north wall. It was close to the location of Test 7 dug in 1977 but on the opposite side of the partition wall.

Test 22

A. Description:

This test extended 6 feet south from the north wall and was 5 feet wide. It was located approximately 10 feet east of the original rear of the building. Work was conducted on 15, 22, and 26 July and 3 August 1982.

B. Features:

A 6 inch diameter pipe ran immediately along the wall, preventing excavation from exposing the wall foundation, which was the only feature expected here.

C. Soil Strata:

Test 22 was excavated below the concrete floor of 92 South Street to 77 inches below datum (15 inches above concrete). Soil strata consisted of two distinct deposits.

Level 1: This began immediately under the concrete (5 inches) and extended to 56 inches. This stratum was crossed by a thick layer of "clean" clay which sloped from east to west across the test. The soil matrix was a reddish brown sandy silt, with pebbles near the top.

Level 2: From 56 to 77 inches was a horizontal layer of grey black silty sand with rocks and bricks which darken below the water table (at 64 inches). The main part of the test was excavated to 72 inches; a shovel probe in the south east corner reached 77 inches in the same deposit.

D. Artifacts:

The 1498 domestic artifacts (78%) included combed yellowware, delft, creamware, pearlware, oriental porcelain, Jackfield-like redware, lead-glazed slip decorated and manganese-glazed redware, engine-turned red stoneware, plain and scratch blue decorated white salt-glazed stoneware, Westerwald stoneware, kaolin pipe bowls and stems, tumbler sherds, bottle glass, and lamp chimney shards.

Faunal specimens included 326 (16.89%) pieces including bones and clam, oyster, scallop, and snail shells.

Structural artifacts (103 or 5%) included delft tile, porcelain tile, nails, bolts, window glass, brick, and a copper band.

Stratum 1 was excavated in several smaller units (Lots 139, 165, 140, and 240). Of the 1930 artifacts recovered from the test, 1728 or 89.5% came from this stratum. The remaining 202 artifacts are of the same material recovered above and therefore are assumed to be contemporaneous with it.

Stratum 2 appears to contain artifacts which have migrated from the upper fill and is significant only in containing a brick deposit below the water level.

E. Interpretation:

This test contained one of the most interesting ceramic collections from the whole project. Notably it lacks any white-ware, late ironstone, yellowware, and 19th century stoneware. It contains a large sample of undecorated creamware (672 sherds or 47.52% of ceramics), pearlware (653 sherds or 45%), and small quantities of delft, combed yellow earthenware, redware, engine turned red stoneware, white salt glazed stoneware, Westerwald stoneware, and Chinese trade porcelain. The mean date for this sample of 1414 sherds is 1785.99.

This date is overwhelmed by the tremendous amount of creamware and pearlware present because it also contains more early 18th century types than any other test.

Overall, the breakdown is as follows:

Domestic	1498	77.62%
Faunal	326	16.89%
Structural	103	05.34%

It is significant that structural items constituted only 5% of the total, because this indicates that the deposit was sealed at an early date. There was none of the material usually associated with the initial construction period at Schermerhorn Row, such as thin layers of brick dust and mortar. Also, there were none of the massive deposits of building rubble, with building hardware and occasional personal and domestic items, that are associated with later 19th century and early 20th century demolition debris. Test 22 contained a pristine deposit from Schermerhorn's land filling of about 1810.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 22 AT 92 SOUTH STREET

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 22 AT 92 SOUTH STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
	(CONCRETE SLAB 8 5")				
1	05-56	00-51	REDDISH BROWN SANDY SILT W/PEBBLES NEAR TOP, CROSSED BY THICK, SLOPING LAYER OF CLEAN CLAY.	165 140	41-45 45-58
2	56-77	51-72	GREY/BLACK SILTY SAND W/ROCK & BRICK, DARKENING BELOW WATER TABLE.	141	58-69
			WATER TABLE AT 64" B.D. SHOVEL PROBE FROM 72 TO 77" B.D.		

DIRT RUBBLE &
BROKEN CONCRETE

REDDISH BROWN
SANDY SILT w/
ROCKS & PEBBLES

CLEAN
GREY CLAY

REDDISH BROWN
SANDY SILT

DARK GREY
SANDY CLAY

WATER TABLE

BLACK SILTY
CLAY w/ BRICK
FRAGMENTS

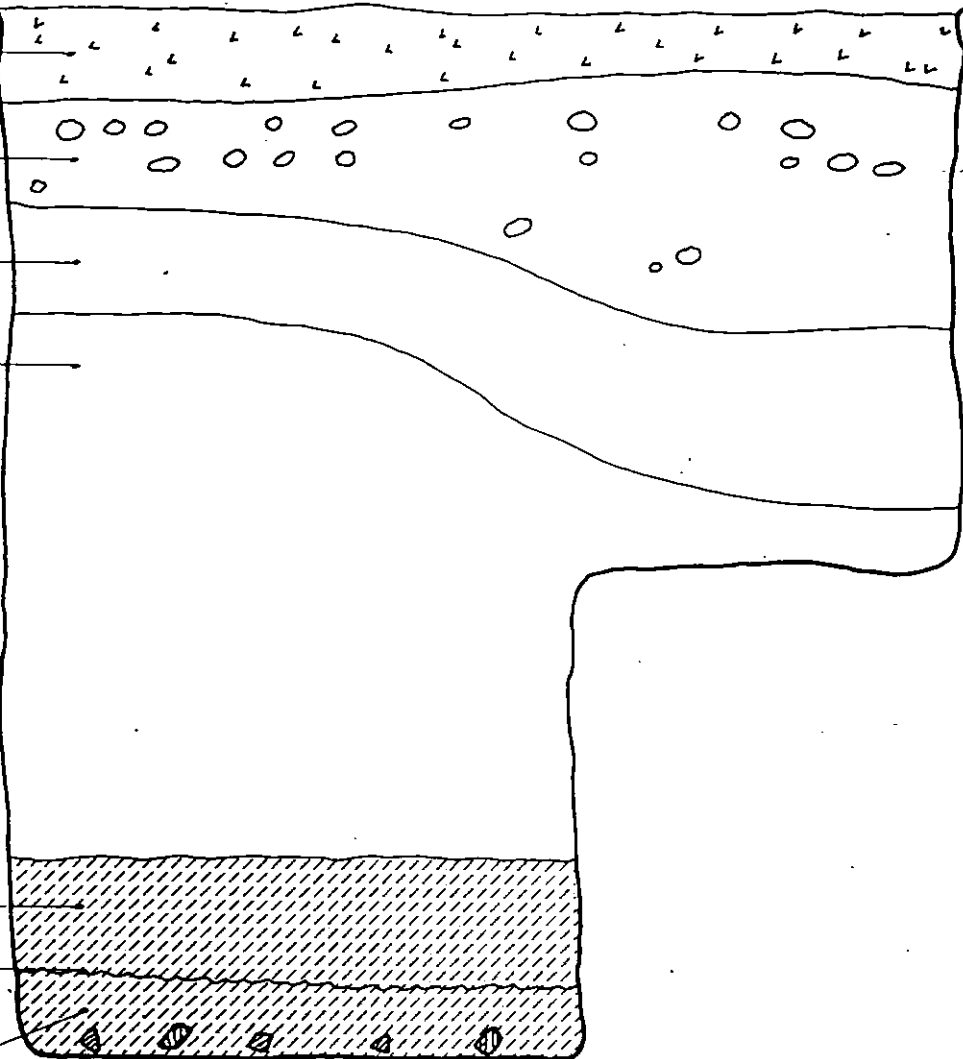


FIGURE 19.

TEST 22 - LOOKING SOUTH 92 SOUTH ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1981 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 22
 ADDRESS: 92 SOUTH

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	5	0.26%		
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, TIN GLAZE	3	0.16%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, POLYCHROME	1	0.05%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, TP, BLACK	1	0.05%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	670	34.72%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	12	0.62%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP BLUE	14	0.73%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	369	19.12%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	30	1.55%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP, BL	1	0.05%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	239	12.38%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BL HP	5	0.26%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	5	0.26%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	7	0.36%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, JACKFIELD-LIKE	2	0.10%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	3	0.16%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	10	0.52%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	9	0.47%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	3	0.16%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	7	0.36%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	9	0.47%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SCRATCH BL	1	0.05%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WESTERWALD	1	0.05%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	11	0.57%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE, PLATE	3	0.16%	1421	73.63%
DOMESTIC (MISC.)				
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	9	0.47%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	25	1.30%	34	1.76%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	4	0.21%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	31	1.61%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	1	0.05%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY, CLEAR	3	0.16%		
GLASS, TUMBLER, CLEAR	1	0.05%		
GLASS, VESSEL, LIGHT GREEN	3	0.16%	43	2.23%
FAUNAL				
BONE	68	3.52%		
SHELL, CLAM	62	3.21%		
SHELL, OYSTER	166	8.60%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	20	1.04%		
SHELL, SNAIL	6	0.31%		
TOOTH, ANIMAL	4	0.21%	326	16.89%
OTHER (MODERN, WASTERS)				

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

METAL, BOTTLE CAP LINER	1	0.05%		
CERAMIC, WASTER SHERD, HAND TURNED	2	0.10%	3	0.16%

STRUCTURAL				
BRICK	10	0.52%		
COPPER, BAND, CRIMPED	1	0.05%		
GLASS, WINDOW	43	2.23%		
IRON, BOLT	4	0.21%		
IRON, SCRAP	4	0.21%		
NAIL, CORRODED	1	0.05%		
NAIL, CUT	19	0.98%		
SPIKE, IRON	1	0.05%		
TILE, DELFT	3	0.16%		
TILE, PORCELAIN	4	0.21%		
TILE, PORCELAIN, HEXAGONAL	2	0.10%		
WOOD	11	0.57%	103	5.34%
TOTAL: 1930 100.00% 1930 100.00%				

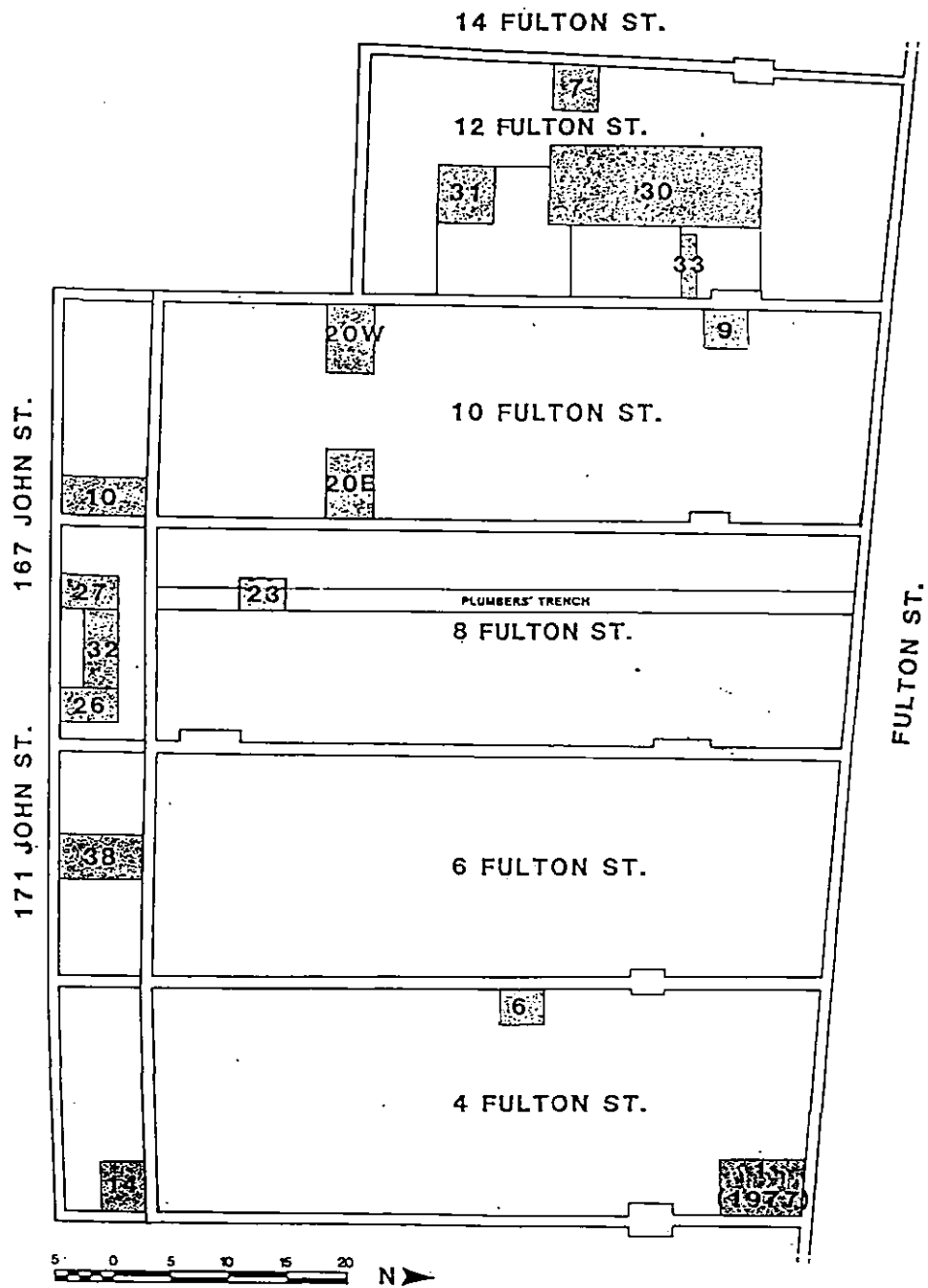


FIGURE 20. FULTON STREET TEST LOCATION PLAN

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK

FULTON St.

KEY:

19 TEST NOS, 1981-1983

1977-7 TEST NOS, 1977

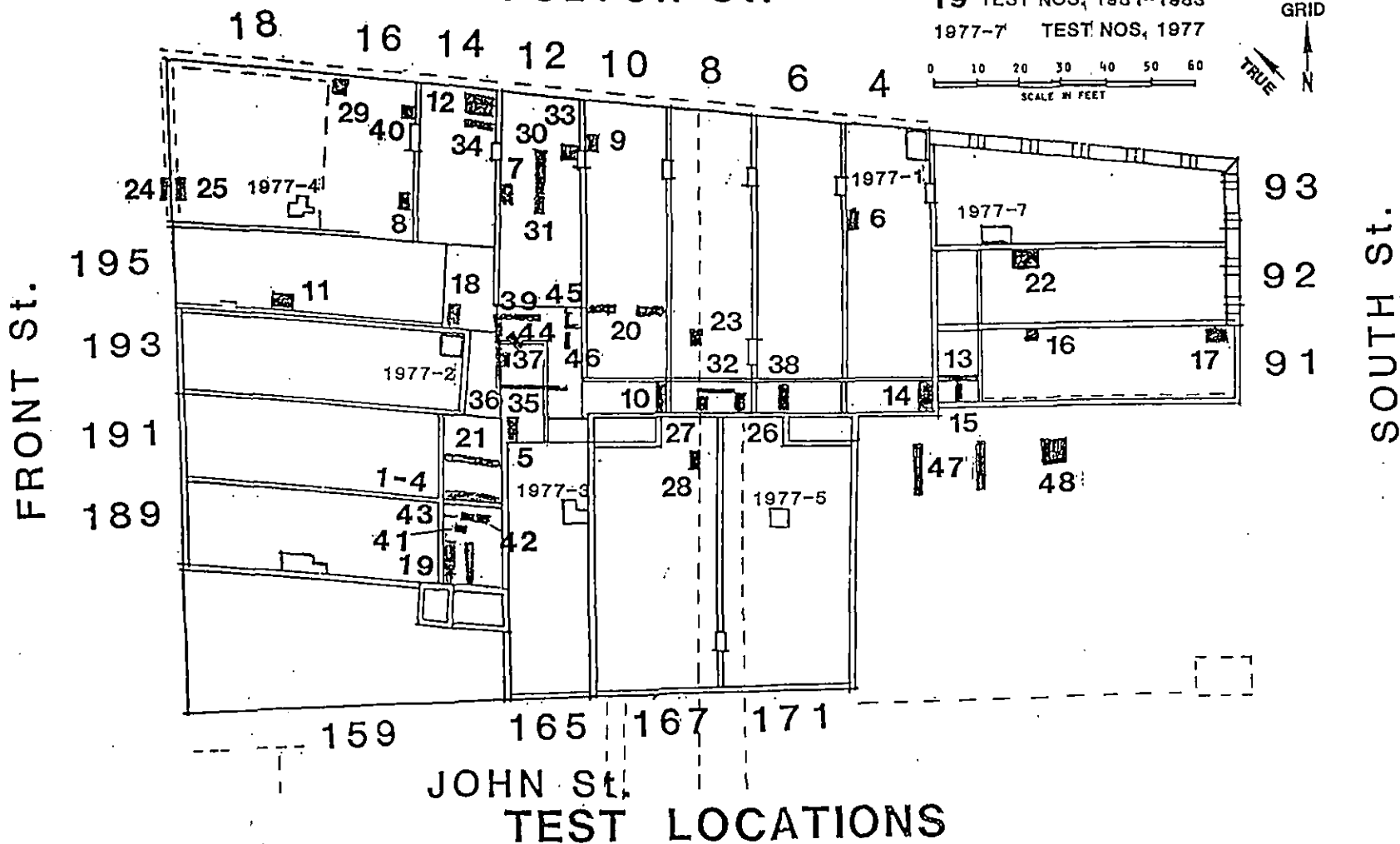
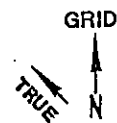
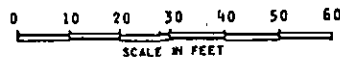


FIGURE 11.

4 FULTON STREET

The building at 4 Fulton Street was erected in 1811 as part of a row of structures being put up by Peter Schermerhorn on newly filled "water lots". Two tests were dug here, one inside the building (Test 6) and one in the rear courtyard (Test 14). In 1977, Test 1 was dug in the northeast corner of this building to a depth of 9 feet (Kardas & Larrabee 1978: 34-55).

Test 6

A. Description:

This was placed along the west wall of 4 Fulton about 24 feet south of the street front of the building. It measured 3 feet by 5 feet and extended 4 feet deep. Excavation was conducted on 8 and 14 October 1981.

B. Features:

The stone foundation that supported the brick wall separating 4 Fulton Street from 6 Fulton Street was exposed along the west side of Test 6. There was a stepped out lower section about 32 inches below the top of the stone masonry, where the wall became 4 inches wider to the east.

C. Soil Strata:

The surface of cement floor is at 3 feet mean sea level. The soil is sealed by three layers of building floor: 0 to 4 inches cement; 3 to 4 inches black and white marble; 4 to 6 inches, concrete. Below this three distinct deposits were identified. From 6 to 28 inches was a reddish brown sand. Banded grey and brown sands were present from 28 to 38 inches. The bottom stratum from 38 to 48 inches consisted of a rubble filled sandy soil with few artifacts. This stratum was capped by a layer of roof slates at 38 inches.

D. Artifacts:

The upper stratum of reddish brown sand, 6 to 28 inches, contained 89 objects (cataloged as Lots 14, 15, and 16). The largest components of this sample were bone and clear bottle glass. Ceramics included two ironstone butter pat dishes (probably 20th century) and one sherd of creamware.

The lower stratum, composed largely of building rubble (roof slate and brick) contained only 44 objects, of which 30 were scrap metal (22% of all objects in Test 6) and 12 were red brick fragments. The remaining artifacts were two sherds of engine-turned red stoneware.

The artifacts from this test consisted of 30% domestic artifacts (predominantly broken bottle glass), 31% faunal material

(predominantly bone), and 38% structural material (predominantly corroded sheet metal 23%, and brick, 11%). The mean ceramic date for this test based on six sherds is 1795.92.

E. Interpretation:

Two floors were revealed, a recent cement floor which covered an earlier black and white marble floor set in concrete. This lower floor may be of late 19th or early 20th century date. Below that a 2 foot thick reddish brown sand deposit rests conformably against the stone foundation, which suggests that it is part of the Secondary Landfill. Thin layers of grey sand with roof slates indicate debris from the 1811 construction.

Below that, resting against the lower stone foundation wall, is grey sand with brick fragments. These were scattered when the walls were erected in 1811, immediately before the buildings were roofed. These strata are in chronological order, undisturbed since the early 19th century. The grey sand with brick is definitely part of the Secondary Landfill. Test 6 did not expose the base of the foundation wall or underlying Primary Landfill with cribbing and large rocks.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 6 AT 4 FULTON STREET

TEST NO.: 6
ADDRESS: 4 FULTON

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
		(BLDG. FLOOR TO 6")	CEMENT, BLACK AND WHITE MARBLE, AND CONCRETE	---	
1		06-28	REDDISH BROWN SAND	14	06-12 15-22 22-30
2		28-38	BANDED GREY AND BROWN SANDS	17	30-38
3		38-48	LANDFILL W/BRICK RUBBLE, CAPPED W/LAYER OF BUILDING SLATE	19	38-48

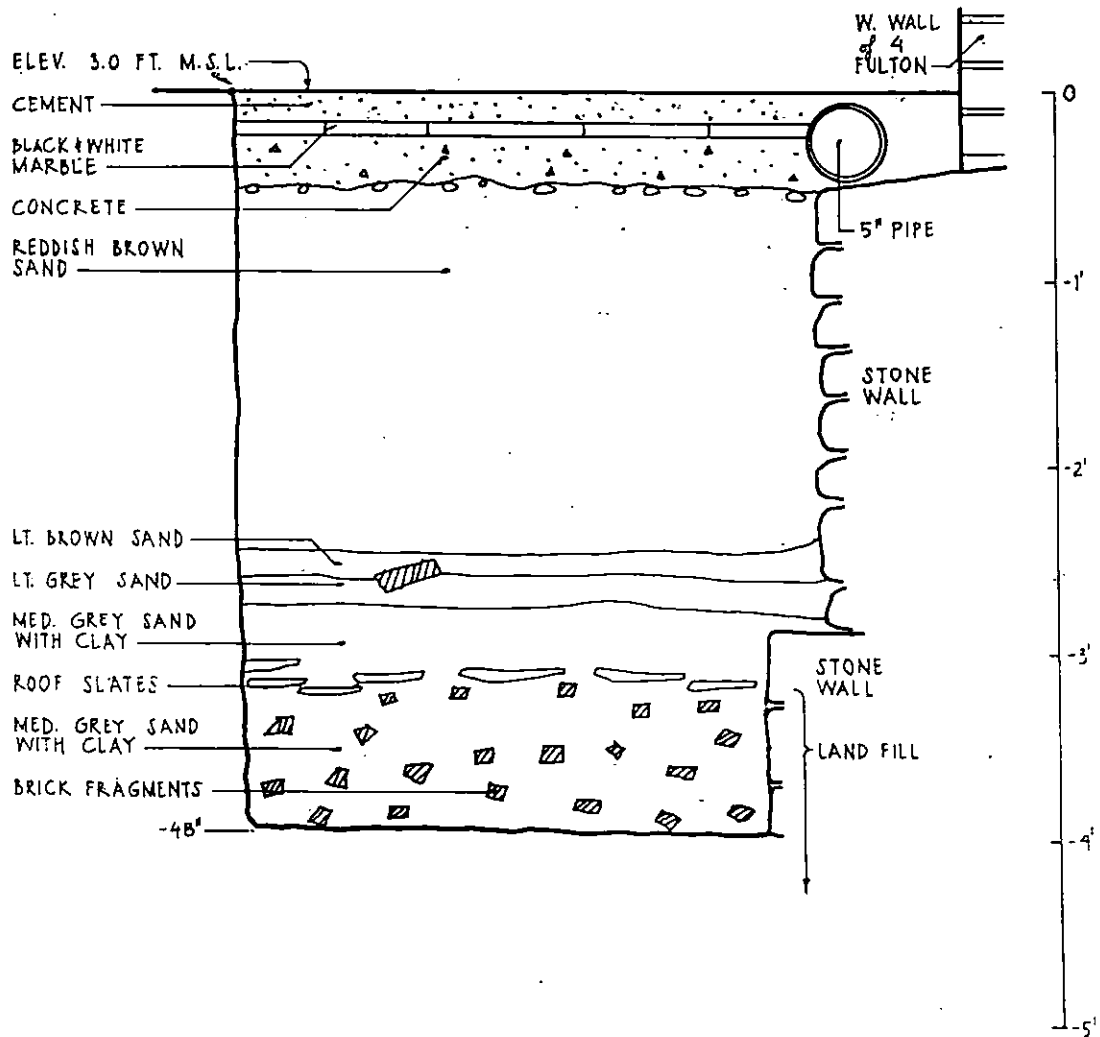


FIGURE 21.

TEST 6 - LOOKING SOUTH 4 FULTON ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY

TEST: 6
 ADDRESS: 4 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE	1	0.75%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE	2	1.50%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GL, SLIP DEC	1	0.75%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	2	1.50%	6	4.51%
DOMESTIC (GLASS) -----				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	20	15.04%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	13	9.77%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY, CLEAR	1	0.75%	34	25.56%
FAUNAL -----				
BONE	23	17.29%		
SHELL, CLAM	11	8.27%		
SHELL, MUSSEL	2	1.50%		
SHELL, OYSTER	6	4.51%	42	31.58%
STRUCTUAL -----				
BRICK	14	10.53%		
GLASS, WINDOW	4	3.01%		
METAL, CORRODED, DISCARD	30	22.56%		
NAIL, CUT	2	1.50%		
NAIL, WIRE	1	0.75%	51	38.35%
TOTAL:	133	100.00%	133	100.00%

Test 14

A. Description:

Test 14 was begun at the back of 4 Fulton Street on 25 March 1982. It was dug in the same time period as Tests 13 and 15, which were just on the other side of the wall in the courtyard of 91 South Street. Test 14 was 4 1/2 feet wide at its surface and narrowed to 3 1/2 feet running east-west. It ran half way across the courtyard, between 3 and 4 feet in length. It was sealed under concrete, with the upper level disturbed by plumbing pipes to 33 inches.

B. Features:

An intrusive plumbers' trench extends across the test.

C. Soil Strata:

Concrete floor extended to 21 inches, below which was a dark brown sand with rubble. Starting at 33 inches, a similar matrix in the east half of the trench contained much brick, while in the west half the intrusive plumbing trench had plaster and mortar. Below 41 inches was a greyish brown sand with oyster shells and other indications of brackish water.

D. Artifacts:

All strata contain a miscellany of 18th and 19th century artifacts totaling:

Domestic	253	52.49%
Faunal	108	22.41%
Structural	113	23.44%
Modern/coal	008	01.66%

A mean ceramic date, based on 177 sherds, is 1806.35 (22% of them are ironstone).

E. Interpretation

This test was in former narrow rear courtyard. The dark brown and very dark brown sandy layers immediately beneath the concrete floor of the rear addition to 4 Fulton Street appear disturbed. There is no obvious buried living surface, but the artifact content has late 18th and very early 19th century material, so this may have been sealed early in the 19th century. The lower stratum, of dark yellowish brown silty sand with pebbles and oyster shells, appears to be dredged material used as part of the Secondary Landfill.

TEST NO.: 14
ADDRESS: 4 FULTON

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 14 AT 4 FULTON STREET

	00-21	TO BOTTOM OF CONCRETE		
1	21-33	DARK BROWN SAND, RUBBLE UNDER FLOOR	80	21-33
2	33-40	DARK BROWN SAND, BRICK (EAST HALF)	110	33-40
	33-41	RUBBLE IN PLASTER MORTAR, INTRUSIVE PLUMBER'S TRENCH (WEST HALF)	81	33-41
3	41-51	GREYISH BROWN SAND W/OYSTER SHELL, PEBBLES, CLAY INTRUSIONS.	312	41-51

BENEATH STRATUM 3 WAS REDDISH BROWN SAND, UNEXCAVATED.

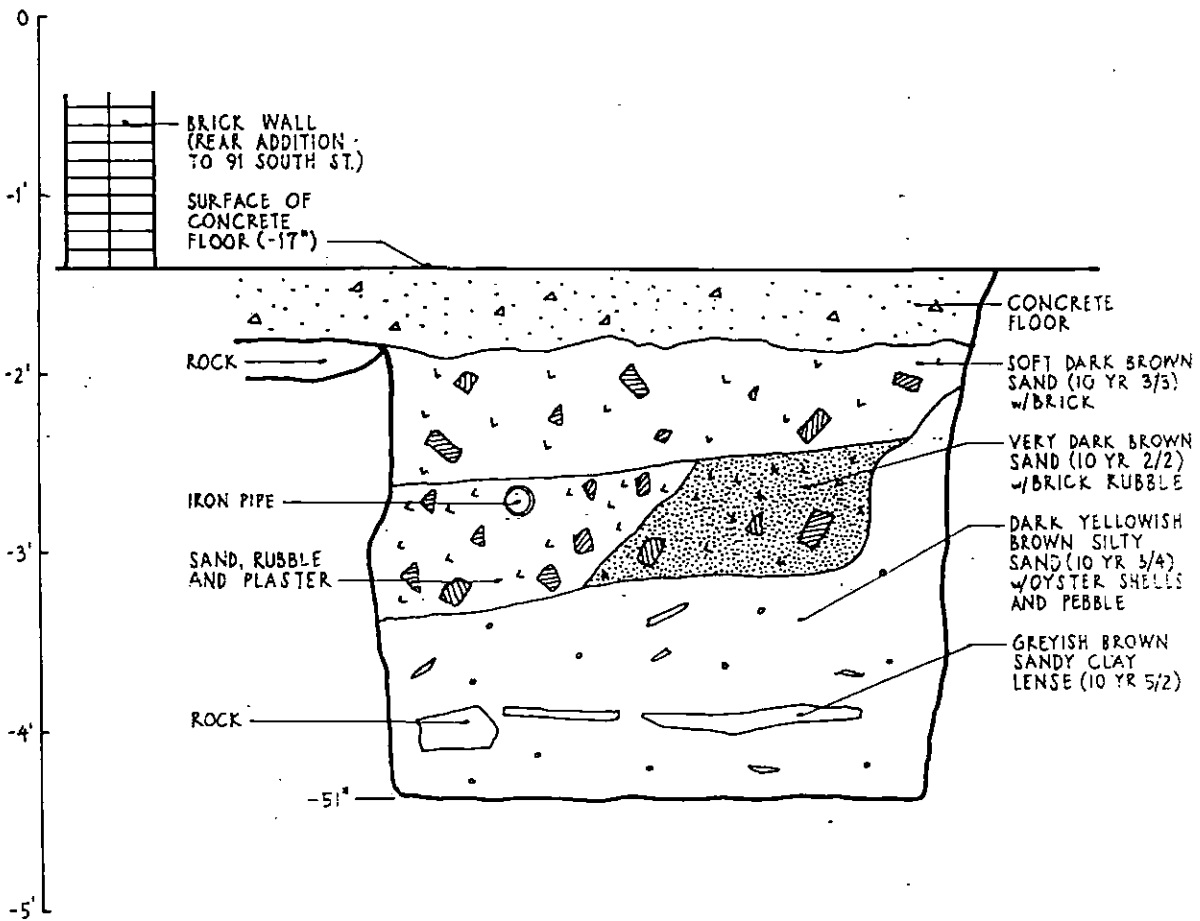


FIGURE 22.

TEST 14 - LOOKING SOUTH	
4 FULTON ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY	
SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 14
ADDRESS: 4 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMB YELLOW	3	0.62%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	39	8.09%		
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE, BURNT	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE	40	8.30%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP, BL	2	0.41%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	4	0.83%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGED, BL/GR	3	0.62%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP, BL	2	0.41%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	18	3.73%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE, HP, BL	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, INCINERATED	2	0.41%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DECORATED	8	1.66%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	7	1.45%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	8	1.66%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	41	8.51%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	1	0.21%	181	37.55%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE STOPPER, CLEAR, HEXAG	1	0.21%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE	1	0.21%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	4	0.83%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	23	4.77%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	4	0.83%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LT GREEN	5	1.04%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	7	1.45%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	4	0.83%	49	10.17%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
BONE, KNIFE HANDLE	3	0.62%		
BRASS, BUTTON, O-TYPE	1	0.21%		
BRASS, SHELL-CASING	1	0.21%		
COIN, CORRODED	2	0.41%		
FORK, METAL	1	0.21%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	1	0.21%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL, GLAZED, BLACK	1	0.21%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	12	2.49%		
KNIFE, METAL WITH WOOD HANDLE	1	0.21%	23	4.77%
FAUNAL				
BONE	62	12.86%		
SHELL, CLAM	9	1.87%		
SHELL, MUSSEL	7	1.45%		
SHELL, OYSTER	29	6.02%		
TOOTH, ANIMAL	1	0.21%	108	22.41%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

MODERN

METAL, BOTTLE CAP, CROWN CLOSURE	1	0.21%		
COAL	7	1.45%	8	1.66%

STRUCTURAL

BRICK, RED	3	0.62%		
BRICK, YELLOW	1	0.21%		
GLASS, WINDOW	58	12.03%		
IRON, SCRAP	2	0.41%		
LEAD, ROD	1	0.21%		
LEAD, SCRAP	1	0.21%		
LITHIC, MARBLE, CUT	1	0.21%		
METAL, CHUNK, CORRODED	9	1.87%		
MORTAR	2	0.41%		
NAIL, CORRODED	10	2.07%		
NAIL, CUT	16	3.32%		
NAIL, WIRE	6	1.24%		
SLATE	2	0.41%		
SPIKE, METAL	1	0.21%	113	23.44%
TOTAL:	482	100.00%	482	100.00%

6 FULTON STREET

This is one of the row of structures built by Schermerhorn in 1811. Only one test was assigned to this address: Test 38, which was actually dug in the rear courtyard behind it. As with most of the Fulton Street buildings, that 20 foot long by 7.5 foot wide space had been covered by a rear addition, which had an 18 inch thick rear (south) wall to support it.

Test 38

A. Description:

This trench spanned the courtyard space behind 6 Fulton Street, so it reached both the rear (south) wall of that building and the rear (north) wall of 171 John Street. The recent overburden was removed by backhoe. The trench measured 7 feet long and was 4 feet deep at its north end against the footer wall of 6 Fulton Street.

B. Features:

The only feature was the 6 Fulton Street foundation wall. This had two step-outs, one at about 22 inches and one at 30 inches. Otherwise it was similar to other stone foundation walls exposed at Schermerhorn Row. The bottom of this wall was not exposed by this test.

C. Soil Strata:

Stratum 1 consisted of a discrete deposits of light brown sand, brown sand, yellow sand, and brown sand with cinders and ash. This extended from the surface to 24 inches deep. A thin band of mortar lenses and tile fragments separated it from Stratum 2 which consisted of a uniform brown sand fill.

D. Artifacts:

The 244 artifacts were removed hurriedly because of the construction schedule, and they were not separated by soil strata. Field notes indicate the majority were from above the mortar (above 24 inches). They are listed as Lot 203.

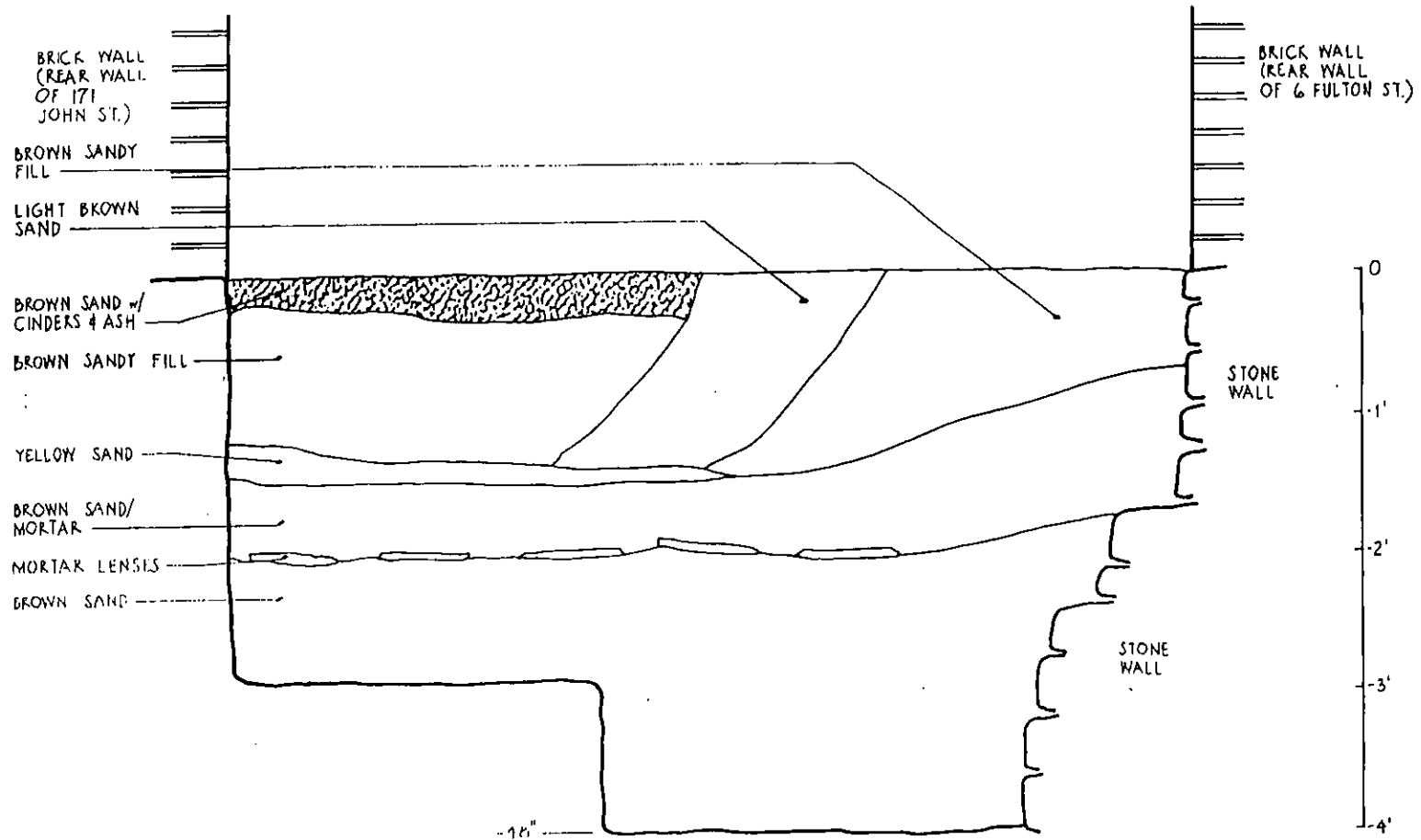
Domestic artifacts comprised 58% of the sample, with equal amounts of creamware and pearlware present (35 sherds each, 14% of sample), faunal material 17%, and structural material 23% (mostly window glass, 44%). A United States large cent showing Liberty with draped bust facing right with a date span of 1796-1807 effectively dates the deposit (Taxay 1970: 68-69). The mean ceramic date, based on a sample of 88 sherds, is 1786.56.

E. Interpretation:

In this part of the rear courtyard, deposition of the lower stratum indicates that it was placed after the foundation wall was built. The brown sand at the bottom, and the brown sand above it mixed with mortar and having lenses of mortar at the bottom, both run directly against the stone foundation and are part of the "covering-layer" of sandy soil placed on top of the grey muck "land-fill." The presence of mortar and lenses shows that this was done while construction was in progress.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 38 AT 6 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH	DEPTH	DESCRIPTION	ARTIFACT	
	BELOW DATUM	BELOW SURFACE		LOT NO.	DEPTHS
1		00-24	JUMBLED SAND AND FILL	203	00-48
		24	MORTAR AND TILE DEPOSIT		
2		24-48	UNIFORM BROWN SAND FILL		



TEST 38 - LOOKING WEST 6 FULTON ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY	
SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

FIGURE 23.

TEST: 38
 ADDRESS: 6 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE	35	14.34%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	1	0.41%		
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE, COMBED YELLOW	1	0.41%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE	35	14.34%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, RED GILT, OVERGLAZE	2	0.82%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	4	1.64%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDERGLAZE, BLUE	2	0.82%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, FLOWERPOT	5	2.05%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC.	3	1.23%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	2	0.82%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	5	2.05%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GL	1	0.41%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	4	1.64%	100	40.98%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	10	4.10%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LT GREEN	9	3.69%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE GREEN	14	5.74%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	2	0.82%		
GLASS, VESSEL	4	1.64%	39	15.98%
DOMESTIC (MISC.)				
COIN	1	0.41%		
LEAD STYLUS	1	0.41%		
PIPE BOWL, KAOLIN, WITH JOINT OF STEM	1	0.41%	3	1.23%
FAUNAL				
BONE	27	11.07%		
SHELL, CLAM	4	1.64%		
SHELL, OYSTER	10	4.10%	41	16.80%
OTHER				
CERAMIC, WASTERSHERD	3	1.23%		
LITHIC, CHERT CORE	1	0.41%	4	1.64%
STRUCTURAL				
GLASS, THICK, FLAT	1	0.41%		
GLASS, WINDOW	44	18.03%		
METAL SCRAP	1	0.41%		
MORTAR, SMALL TILES, SQUARE, WHITE, EMBEDDED	1	0.41%		
NAIL, CORRODED	10	4.10%	57	23.36%
TOTAL:	244	100.00%	244	100.00%

8 FULTON STREET

This is part of the row of structures facing on Fulton Street that Peter Schermerhorn built, or completed, in 1811. The building is 20 feet wide and about 60 feet long. Because of the oblique angle of Fulton Street the west wall is 62 1/2 feet long from the rear wall to the street front, while the east wall is only 60 1/2 feet long. A rear courtyard space extended between 8 and 9 feet south behind 8 Fulton Street for the entire width of the building. Like most of the buildings on the north side and east end of the block, it did not have a cellar.

One test was dug in this building, and a set of connected trenches were placed in the narrow rear courtyard behind it. Test 23 was near the back of the building, along the line of a plumbers' trench. Tests 26, 27, and 32 were in the courtyard and are discussed together.

Test 23

Test 23 was a sample test dug within a plumbers' trench, made in 8 Fulton on 26 July 1982. Two soil strata were visible:

Stratum 1 consisted of red brown sand between 48 and 64 inches. Stratum 2 was composed of black sandy clay from 64 to 69 inches. No profile was drawn.

Only 13 artifacts were recovered, all from Stratum 1 (Lot 143). These were three sherds of 18th century ceramics, two pipe stems, two clam and two oyster shells, two red brick fragments, one wood fragment, and a piece of roof slate. The mean ceramic date based on three sherds is 1769.5.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 23 AT 8 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1		48-64	REDDISH BROWN SAND	143	48-64
2		64-69	BLACK SANDY CLAY	N/A	

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 23
 ADDRESS: 8 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
----- DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	1	7.69%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	1	7.69%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	1	7.69%	3	23.08%
----- DOMESTIC (OTHER) -----				
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	2	15.38%	2	15.38%
----- FAUNAL -----				
SHELL, CLAM	2	15.38%		
SHELL, OYSTER	2	15.38%	4	30.77%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK, RED	2	15.38%		
SLATE, ROOF	1	7.69%		
WOOD	1	7.69%	4	30.77%
TOTAL:	13	100.00%	13	100.00%

Rear Courtyard behind 8 Fulton Street:

Two plumbers' trenches extended into this space, as shown in the Test Location Plan of the Block (Figure 9), the Plan of 4 through 12 Fulton (Figure 18), and the Plan of Tests 26, 27 and 32 (Figure 23). One long trench, called Plumbers' Trench C (see Fig. 44) ran across the block through 8 Fulton and 167 John Street. A portion of this in the courtyard was designated as Test 27. Another utility line was to be buried in Plumbers' Trench A, which ran parallel to Trench C, and was 10 feet east of it. This trench ran through 167 John Street and entered the rear courtyard and then turned west and joined Trench C. The portion of Trench A projecting about 6 feet into the courtyard was designated as Test 26, and the 6 to 7 foot long unit connecting Tests 26 and 27 was designated as Test 32.

Test 26

Test 26 exposed a brick feature uncovered by the plumbers' trench in the courtyard area behind 8 Fulton Street. The profile showed the east part to be circular, with a bee-hive or cone shaped closure at the top. An arm was created by a western appendage. In the field notes this was called a "privy," however it was most likely some kind of cistern. As constructed it was closed at the top and plastered with a sandy mortar on the exterior (see Plan, Profile, and Plates 1 through 5). The deposits inside it were filled with ironstone and whiteware dishes after abandonment.

The soils examined for artifacts came from within the feature.

Lot 148 17 to 44 inches inside feature; dark brown sandy fill

Lot 167 44 to 52 inches below feature; wet coarse brown sand

Lot 168 42 to 52 inches outside feature; coarse brown sand

Inside the feature (Lot 148), 459 artifacts were recovered, of which 272 (59%) were sherds of ironstone cups, bowls, and plates. Another 75 sherds (16%) were from whiteware dishes. This large concentration (356 sherds) of 19th century ceramic wares yields a mean date of 1855.

The brown sand beneath the feature yielded only one brick (from the feature), however, this same stratum outside the feature yielded 30 artifacts including sherds of creamware, delft, pearlware, redware, and white salt glazed stoneware. The mean date for this sample is 1773.93.

The total artifact count for this test is 490 objects. Of these, 404 (82%) are domestic, 61 (12.45%) are faunal, and 24 (4.9%) are structural.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 27 AT 8 FULTON STREET

1 42-51.5 152 42-51.5

NOTE: TEST 27 REFLECTS SOIL REMOVAL FROM THE BOTTOM OF A WOODEN BARREL FEATURE

Test 27

Test 27 was the number assigned to the excavation and salvage of a wooden keg or barrel which had been shattered by Plumbers' Trench C. It was possible to excavate the bottom 11 inches which had been sheared off in the bottom of the trench.

This feature appeared at 36 inches below the ground surface of the plumbers' trench (42 inches below datum) and extended 16 inches to a bottom depth of 52 inches below datum, or 46 inches below the present surface. This barrel bottom was removed and was taken by Paul Huey to Peebles Island for conservation.

Artifacts from this operation were removed as one group and are listed as Lot 152. These include 11 ceramic sherds (creamware, delft tile, pearlware, porcelain, and one sherd of tan stoneware with an Albany slip interior). These 11 sherds yield a mean ceramic date of 1775.77.

There were also 271 shards of olive green bottle glass. Four had kick-ups, another three were lip/collar fragments, and one was an embossed seal which read "GN 1821". This is probably a seal for Gideon Nichols, a grocer occupying 8 Fulton Street in 1820 (Waite, Huey, and Stein 1972: IV, 28). Also recovered was a kaolin pipe stem, a wood fragment probably from the barrel, a corroded nail, a piece of roofing slate, and 75 oyster shells.

Of this sample, 283 (78%) were domestic artifacts, 20% faunal (all oyster shell), and 47% were miscellaneous structural objects, including a band of bailing wire from the construction project.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 26 AT 8 FULTON STREET

1	17-44	DARK BROWN SANDY FILL, INSIDE FEATURE	148	17-44
2	44-52	WET COARSE BROWN SAND, BELOW FEATURE	167	44-52
	42-52	COARSE BROWN SAND, OUTSIDE FEATURE	168	42-52

NOTE: TEST 26 EXCAVATED IN AND AROUND A BRICK CISTERN FEATURE.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 26
 ADDRESS: 8 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				

CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	2	0.41%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, HANDPAINTED BLUE	1	0.20%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE	272	55.51%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	3	0.61%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	1	0.20%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZED	2	0.41%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	6	1.22%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZED	1	0.20%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	75	15.31%	363	74.08%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				

GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	31	6.33%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	1	0.20%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	8	1.63%		
GLASS, FINIAL, CLEAR	1	0.20%	41	8.37%
FAUNAL				

BONE	45	9.18%		
SHELL, CLAM	8	1.63%		
SHELL, OYSTER	8	1.63%	61	12.45%
OTHER				

LITHIC, CHERT, NODULE	1	0.20%	1	0.20%
STRUCTURAL				

BRICK, RED	4	0.82%		
GLASS, WINDOW	16	3.27%		
LEAD, FRAGMENT	1	0.20%		
NAIL, CUT	2	0.41%		
SPIKE, METAL, ROUND PATTERN HEAD	1	0.20%	24	4.90%
TOTAL:	490	100.00%	490	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLCOK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 27
 ADDRESS: 8 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	6	1.66%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, HANDPAINTED, BLUE	1	0.28%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	1	0.28%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.28%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.28%	10	2.76%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, DK OLIVE	267	73.76%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DK OLIVE, BASE, HIGH KICK-UP	3	0.83%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DK OLIVE, BASE, MED KICK-UP	1	0.28%	271	74.86%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	1	0.28%	1	0.28%
MISCELLANEOUS (NATURAL)				
CLAY NODULE WITH REEDS IMPRESSED (NATURAL)	1	0.28%	1	0.28%
FAUNAL				
SHELL, OYSTER	75	20.72%	75	20.72%
STRUCTURAL				
IRON, CLIP	1	0.28%		
NAIL, CORRODED	1	0.28%		
SLATE	1	0.28%		
WOOD	1	0.28%	4	1.10%
TOTAL:	362	100.00%	362	100.00%

Test 32

Test 32 was begun in the courtyard between the brick feature and the barrel on 1 September 1982. It fully exposed an "arm" of the brick cistern discussed in Test 26. Two strata were visible in profile. The trench was excavated in three segments. The upper layer of dark brown sandy fill with rubble (Stratum 1) sloped toward the west, where it was deepest. Below it was a yellow sand (Stratum 2) burying the brick feature (to the east). This lower stratum contained an 1868 coin indicating its late 19th century deposition.

Stratum 1 0 to 12 inch dark brown rubble fill

Stratum 2 12 to 31 inch yellow sand

Artifacts included both 18th and 19th century objects. A total of 800 pieces were recovered. Of these, 572 (71.50%) were domestic, including 376 (46.63%) dark olive green bottle glass and 49 whiteware sherds (6.13%). Lot 179 was probably part of feature fill, which accounts for the presence of whiteware. A dated United States five cent piece from 1868 was found in the medium brown sand adjacent to the feature. Faunal material totaled 135 pieces (16.88%), and structural material comprised 85 objects (10.63%). The mean ceramic date for the sample is 1831.99.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 32 AT 8 FULTON STREET

1	00-12	DARK BROWN RUBBLE FILL	176	ABOVE FEATURE
			178	00-19 (N EXT)
			179	+3.5-07 (E END)
			183	06-22 (S EDGE)
2	12-31	YELLOW SAND	177	SURFACE OF FEATURE
			180	12-14
			181	14-31 (E SIDE)
			184	22-32 (EDGE)
			185	18-39 (CENTER)
			186	23-31
			187	12-34 (S/W/CENT)
			189	12-18 (W SECT)
			190	18-34 (W SECT)
			307	12-34 (PLUM TR)
			182	31-38 (E SECT)
			188	35-36

NOTE: THIS TEST WAS EXCAVATED IN AND AROUND A BRICK FEATURE.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

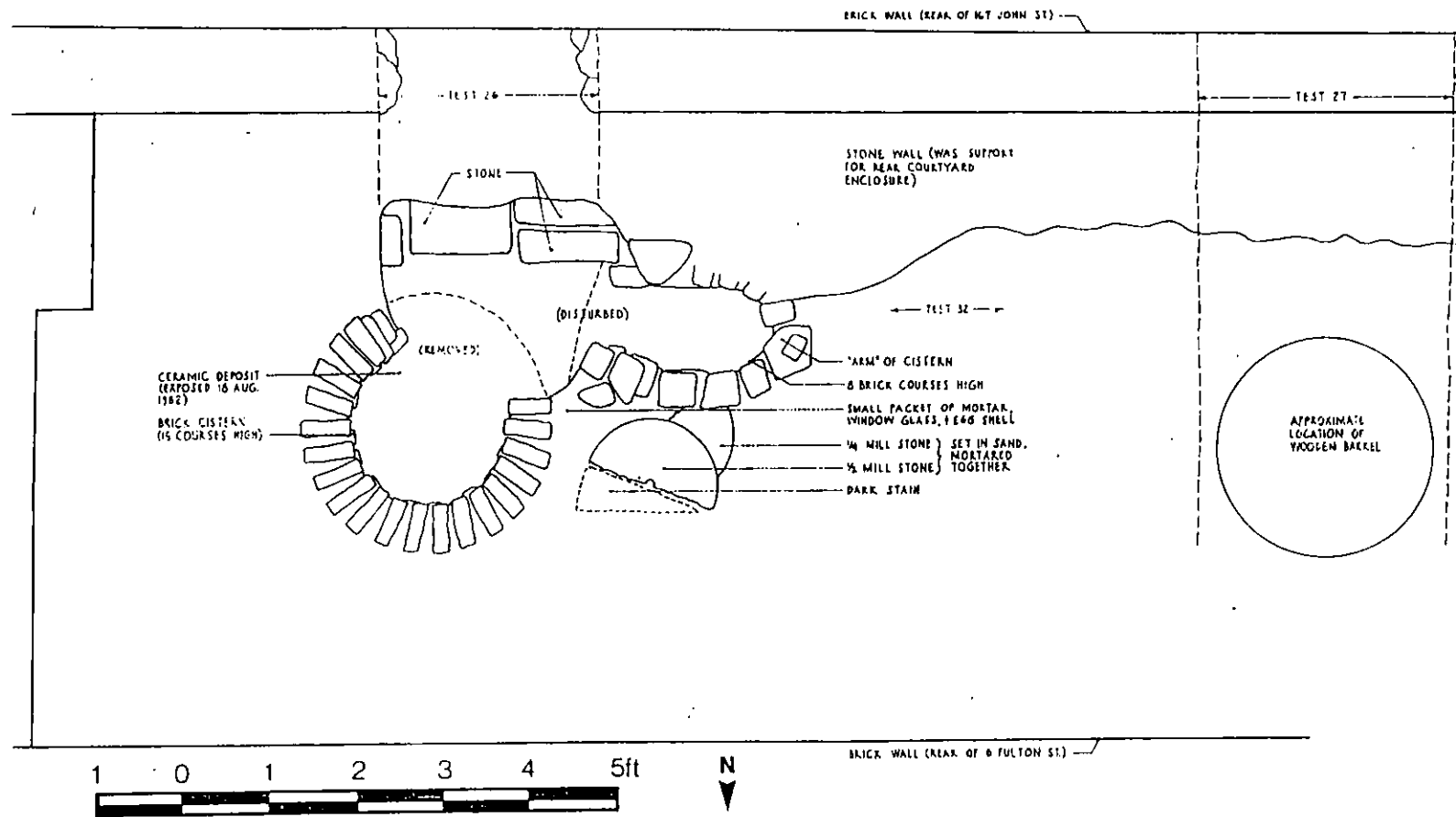
TEST: 32 (INCLUDING 32A AND 32B)
 ADDRESS: 8 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	11	1.38%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	10	1.25%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, UNDECORATED	5	0.63%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	13	1.63%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	2	0.25%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	9	1.13%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZED	17	2.13%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZED	2	0.25%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	49	6.13%	122	15.25%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	5	0.63%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	373	46.63%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	9	1.13%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE, BASE, ROUND	1	0.13%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	2	0.25%		
GLASS, WINDOW	36	4.50%	426	53.25%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
COIN, US, 5 CENT, 1868	1	0.13%		
COMB, TORTISE SHELL, FRAGMENT	1	0.13%		
COPPER, UTENSIL HANDLE END	1	0.13%		
IRON, HOOK OR CUP HANDLE	1	0.13%		
IRON, UTENSIL TANG, W/ BONE GRIP	1	0.13%		
IRON, UTENSIL, W/ ANTLER GRIP	1	0.13%		
IRON, VESSEL, FRAGMENT	4	0.50%		
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	1	0.13%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	5	0.63%		
LEATHER	3	0.38%		
LEATHER, SHOE	5	0.63%	24	3.00%
FAUNAL				
BONE	51	6.38%		
SHELL, CLAM	23	2.88%		
SHELL, OYSTER	59	7.38%	133	16.63%
OTHER				
CHARCOAL	8	1.00%	8	1.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

STRUCTURAL

BRICK, ORANGE	2	0.25%		
BRICK, RED	5	0.63%		
COPPER, TUBING	1	0.13%		
FUSE, ELECTRICAL, GLASS AND COPPER	1	0.13%		
IRON, CORRODED	3	0.38%		
LEAD, PIPE FRAGMENT	1	0.13%		
LITHIC, GNEISS, CUT W/MORTAR	1	0.13%		
METAL, CORRODED	3	0.38%		
MORTAR	1	0.13%		
NAIL, CORRODED	40	5.00%		
NAIL, CUT	15	1.88%		
NAIL, WIRE	1	0.13%		
SLATE	2	0.25%		
SPIKE, IRON, FRAGMENT	4	0.50%		
TILE, CERAMIC, BUFF, RED EXT PASTE	1	0.13%		
WOOD	6	0.75%	87	10.88%
TOTAL:	800	100.00%	800	100.00%



TESTS 26,27,32 - PLAN
6 FULTON ST.

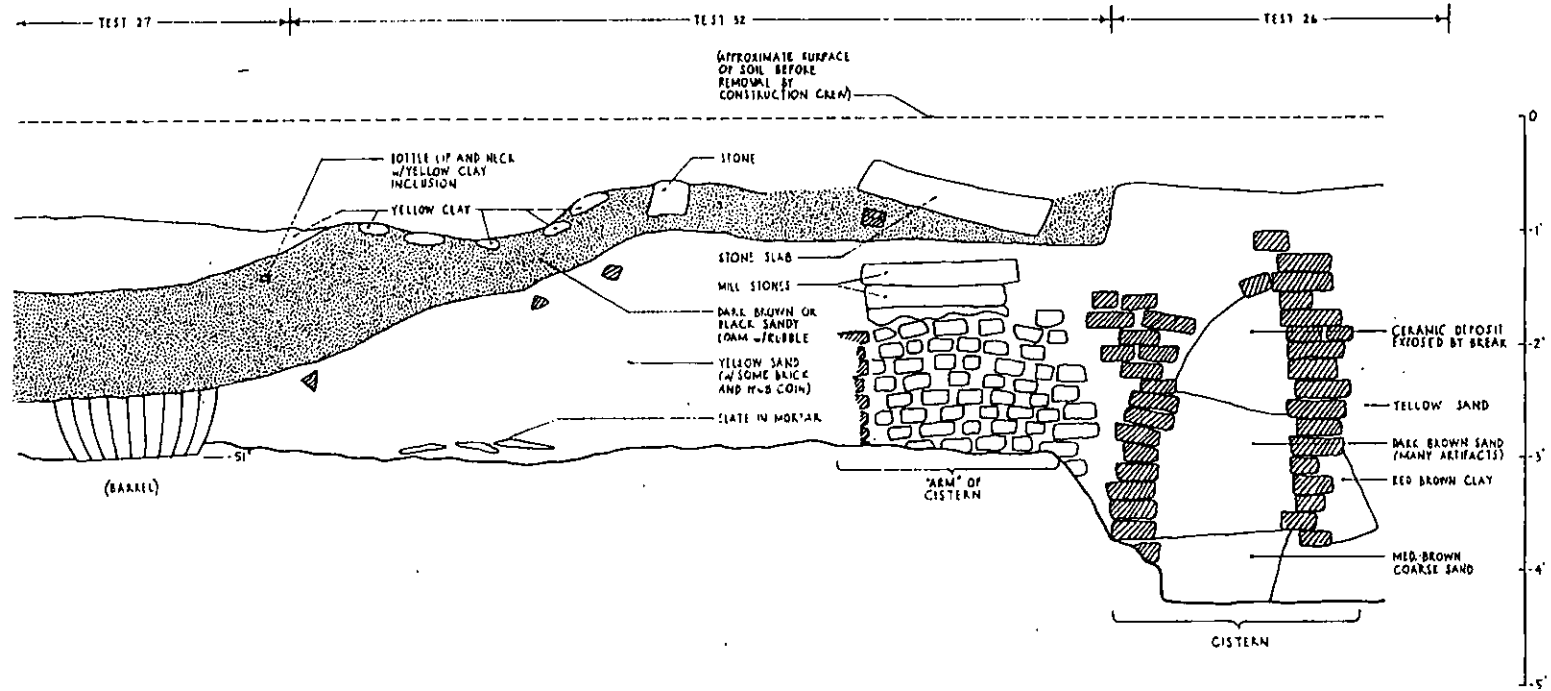
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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FIGURE 24.



TESTS 26,27,32 - LOOKING NORTH
8 FULTON ST.

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FIGURE 25.

10 FULTON STREET

This building was erected by Peter Schermerhorn in 1810 and first occupied in 1811, when it was assessed at \$4,000.00 (Waite, Huey, and Stein 1972). An extension to the rear is shown, with three skylights, on a map of 1852. It is not known when this was added. The dimensions of 10 Fulton Street are similar to those of 8 Fulton Street; 20 feet wide and 60 feet long. Also, as in 8 Fulton Street, the west wall is slightly longer than the east wall. A rear courtyard area extends 9 feet south and runs the entire width of the building. As is consistent with buildings on the north side and east end of the block, 10 Fulton Street does not have a cellar.

Three tests were dug at this address, two inside the building (Tests 9 and 20) and one in the rear courtyard (Test 10). Test 9 was located in the front of the building, while Test 20 was towards the rear. Test 20 was dug in two sections, a west end and an east end.

Test 9

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Test 9 was dug at 10 Fulton Street beginning on 28 January 1982. It was dug near the front of the building against the west wall. A concrete floor was removed from above the soil.

B. Features:

A section of the brick wall here, and the stone foundation below it, were found in this test. It is unusual for part of the brick wall to be buried, and this suggests that the floor level was raised about 30 inches. A thick concrete floor slab rested on debris-filled brown sand, and below that greyish brown sand, rested against the brick wall. Below that the stone foundation stepped out 6 or 7 inches, near what was probably the original floor level. No further projections were seen to the maximum depth of 5 feet below surface.

C. Soils:

Stratum 1 (0 to 30 inches) consisted of banded brown sandy fill with trash. It had recently been disturbed by the insertion of a plumbing pipe. This stratum ends at the top of a footer wall. Stratum 1 contained Lots 39, 40, and 41.

Stratum 2 extended from 30 to 36 inches in depth and was a reddish brown sandy fill. Artifacts from this stratum were assigned to Lot 42.

Stratum 3 (36 to 54 inches) consisted of two bands of moist sandy clay. Brick fragments were visible in the 36 to 42 inch level (Lot 43). The two artifact lots for the lowest depth (42

to 54 inches) were lost between the time when the fieldwork and processing was done, the work was stopped, and the report was completed. The water table became very active below 54 inches, and digging was thus discontinued at 58 inches. Field notes indicate a paucity of artifacts at this depth.

D. Artifacts:

A total of 483 artifacts was recovered from Test 9. These consisted of 203 (42%) domestic objects of both 18th and 19th century date. There were 77 faunal specimens (15%) and 199 (42%) miscellaneous structural artifacts. The mean ceramic date for this test is 1861.14.

Separating this material into two components (the earlier undisturbed landfill below the footer wall and a secondary filling to the bottom of the concrete floor) produced two distinct artifact groupings. The upper level contained 438 artifacts. Ceramics included only alkaline glazed stoneware, industrial porcelain, and whiteware. A sample of 55 specimens yields a mean ceramic date of 1880.72. The earlier landfill contained 45 artifacts including sherds of creamware, delft, pearlware, Westerwald stoneware, one alkaline glazed stoneware, and one whiteware. The mean ceramic date for these specimens is 1754.5.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 9 AT 10 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
		00-09	CONCRETE	39A	00-21 INCHES
1		00-30	BROWN SANDY FILL	39	13-21 INCHES
2		30-36	REDDISH BROWNDARK GREY BROWN SANDY FILL	40	21-27 INCHES
				41	27-30 INCHES
3		36-54	MOIST GREY CLAY, SANDY CLAY	43	36-42
				44	42-48 MISSING
				45	48-54 MISSING

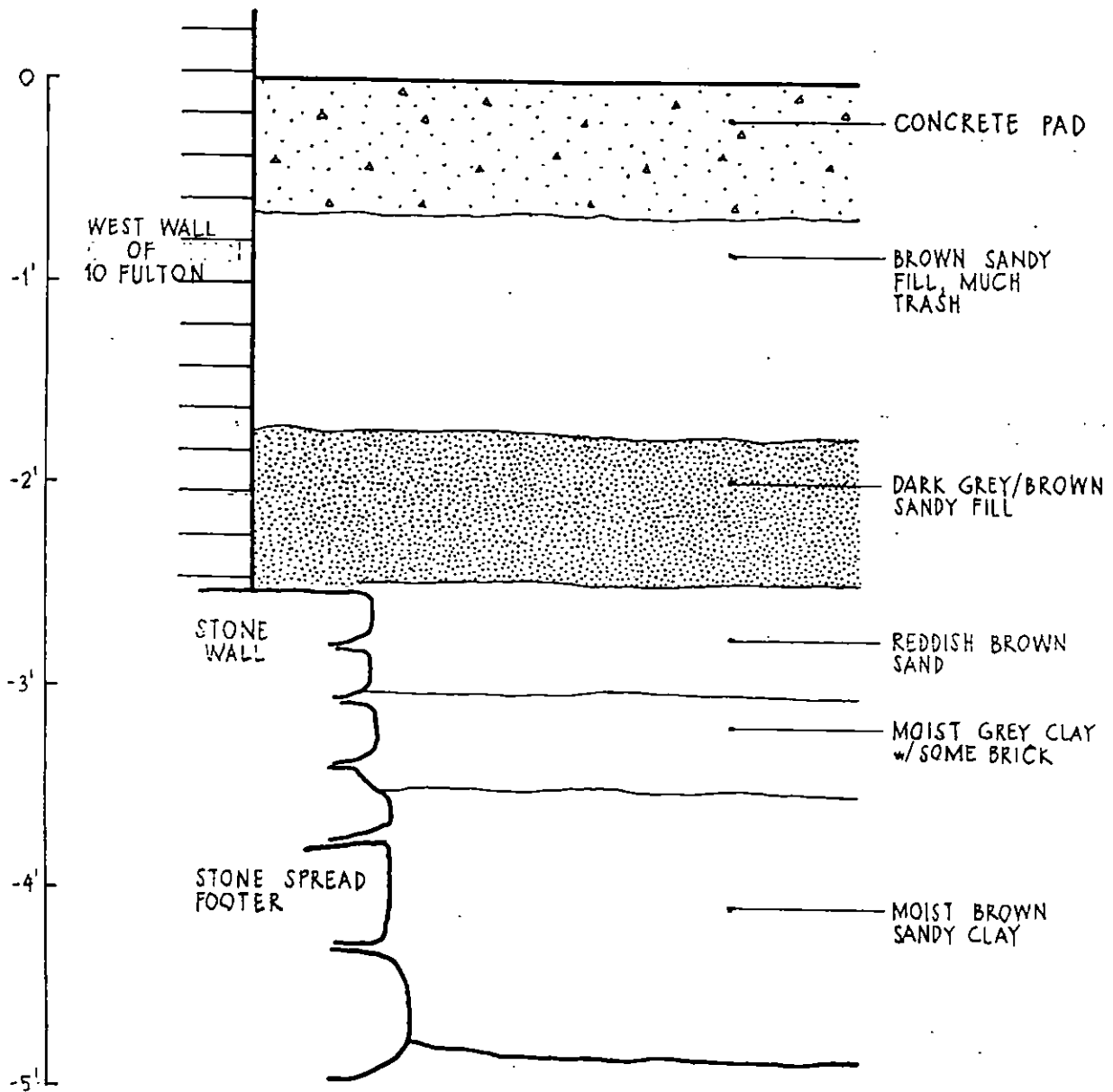


FIGURE 26.

TEST 9 - LOOKING NORTH 10 FULTON ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
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SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 9
 ADDRESS: 10 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	3	0.62%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	4	0.83%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	3	0.62%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, MOLDED VESSEL, YEL ALK GL	5	1.04%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WESTERWALD	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, FLOW BLUE	4	0.83%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, TRANSFER PRINT BLUE	18	3.73%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, UNDECORATED	31	6.42%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, WH SLIP INT, BR SLIP EXT	1	0.21%	75	15.53%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE	1	0.21%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	2	0.41%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	6	1.24%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT	10	2.07%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	35	7.25%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	15	3.11%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	10	2.07%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	8	1.66%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, RED	3	0.62%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	4	0.83%		
GLASS, LIGHT BULB	1	0.21%		
GLASS, MILK, LAMPSHADE	3	0.62%		
GLASS, MILK, VESSEL	6	1.24%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	9	1.86%		
GLASS, VESSEL, LIGHT GREEN	2	0.41%	115	23.81%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
BRASS, SKELETON KEY	1	0.21%		
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	2	0.41%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	10	2.07%	13	2.69%
FAUNAL				
BONE	17	3.52%		
SHELL, CLAM	27	5.59%		
SHELL, MUSSEL	1	0.21%		
SHELL, OYSTER	31	6.42%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	1	0.21%	77	15.94%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

OTHER

COAL	2	0.41%		
IRON, SCRAP	1	0.21%		
TOOTH, RODENT	1	0.21%	4	0.83%

STRUCTURAL

BRASS, RING OR GASKET	1	0.21%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	3	0.62%		
COPPER, WIRE	1	0.21%		
GLASS, WINDOW	141	29.19%		
IRON, WASHER	1	0.21%		
IRON, WIRE	1	0.21%		
NAIL, CORRODED	23	4.76%		
NAIL, CUT	20	4.14%		
NAIL, WIRE	7	1.45%		
SPIKE, IRON	1	0.21%	199	41.20%

TOTAL:	483	100.00%	483	100.00%
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Test 10

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Test 10 was opened 29 January 1982 in the courtyard behind 10 Fulton Street. The test measured 3.5 feet east-west and 7.6 feet north-south. It abutted the back wall of 10 Fulton Street at its north end and a cinder block wall on its east side. There was first removed a plywood floor on sleepers and then a concrete pad down to a brick floor. No artifacts were collected above this floor (36 inches below datum).

B. Features:

A stone foundation wall beneath the partition between rear additions of 8 and 10 Fulton Street was the only feature observed in Test 10. At the time of survey, the partition was built of concrete blocks set on a concrete slab that itself rested on a layer of brick cinder fill. Below that were three courses of brick and then another layer of cinders. The stone wall below this extended from about 2 to 4 feet below the concrete floor, and it may have been the foundation for an earlier rear yard partition wall.

C. Soil Strata:

The soil strata for Test 10 are shown in a soil strata table, which follows. Beneath the brick wall extending from 38 to 44 inches was a medium brown sand with brick and window glass. Between 52 and 72 inches was a pale brown sand. At 72 inches was a thin layer of roof slates, and below that, between 72 and 86 inches, was a medium brown sandy clay containing fragments of brick.

D. Artifacts:

A total of 410 artifacts was recovered. 274 or 66.8% were domestic, with bottle glass comprising the largest amount of this total. Faunal remains comprised 5.12% (21), and structural objects 28% (115). This total is misleading, as the field notes indicate large quantities of window glass and brick were not collected. A ceramic sample of 56 sherds yielded a mean date of 1804.32.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 10 AT 10 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1	36-44		BRICK W/BLACK CINDER FILL	46	38-44
2	44-52		MEDIUM BROWN SAND W/BRICK AND WINDOW GLASS	47	44-52
3	52-72		PALE BROWN SAND	48	52-58
				49	58-66
				50	66-71
	CA. 72		(SLATE LAYER)		
4	72-86		MEDIUM BROWN SANDY CLAY, BRICK FRAGMENTS	51	71-86

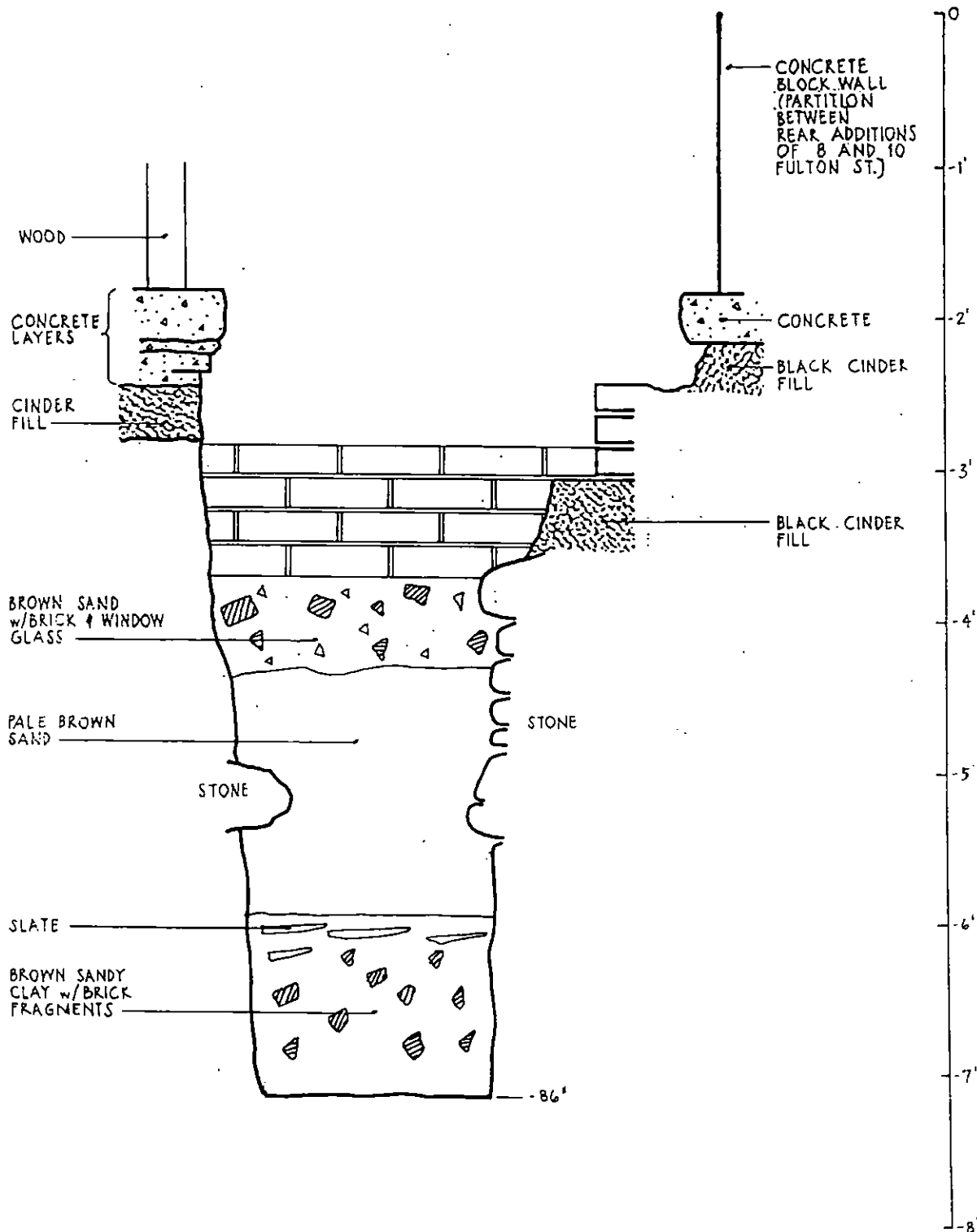


FIGURE 27.

TEST 10 - LOOKING NORTH	
10 FULTON ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY	
SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
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SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 10
 ADDRESS: 10 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	20	4.88%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE	2	0.49%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	1	0.24%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGED	2	0.49%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINT, BLUE	1	0.24%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	1	0.24%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	3	0.73%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	2	0.49%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, FLOWERPOT	2	0.49%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, JACKFIELD-LIKE	2	0.49%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZED/SLIP DEC	3	0.73%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZED	4	0.98%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIPPED	4	0.98%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZED	2	0.49%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SCRATCH BLUE	1	0.24%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WESTERWALD	1	0.24%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	11	2.68%	62	15.12%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	7	1.71%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	72	17.56%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	3	0.73%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	105	25.61%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	1	0.24%	188	45.85%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
FORK, METAL	1	0.24%		
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	5	1.22%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	18	4.39%	24	5.85%
FAUNAL				
BONE	13	3.17%		
SHELL, OYSTER	8	1.95%	21	5.12%
STRUCTURAL				
GLASS, WINDOW	87	21.22%		
IRON, CHUNK	1	0.24%		
NAIL, CORRODED	16	3.90%		
NAIL, CUT	8	1.95%		
WOOD	3	0.73%	115	28.05%
TOTAL:	410	100.00%	410	100.00%

Test 20

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Test 20 consisted of two tests, one along the west wall and one along the east wall. These were opened by the construction crew to a depth of 18 inches. A large plumbing pipe crossed the west end of the test.

B. Features:

This test nominally extended to the west wall of 10 Fulton Street. However, the soil below the first projecting stone was not removed, and the wall face was not cleared, so the wall cannot be described in detail. Its dimensions suggest that it was similar to other stone foundations. Almost 2 feet of stratified fill above that buried the lower six courses of brick wall, indicating that the floor level had been raised. One other feature was a 6 inch diameter pipe running north to south and covered by the horizontal strata that raised the floor.

C. Soils:

Test 20 East and West were broken down by stratum described on the following table, and ceramic dates were calculated for each visible soil level. Although the soil consistency of each stratum was variable, the overall depths of strata were very uniform. In each case, the mean ceramic date shows a progression from latest (at top) to earliest (at bottom) which is probably accidental. The only way such a progression could have occurred naturally would be if the unfilled river was filling with trash prior to 1780, at about which time the disposal pattern shifted to land sites, from which material left during the ensuing decade was then brought to the river site, and deposited on it.

Comparison of Median Ceramic Date by Strata in West and East Test 20:

	West End	East End
Stratum 1	1795 (5)	1784 (disturbed) (68)
Stratum 2	1790 (16)	1779.55 (68)
Stratum 3	1777* (27)	1775 (28)

*1781 with one piece of whiteware.

D. Artifacts:

The combined artifact total for the two tests was 905 artifacts. 370 were domestic objects (40.99%). 418 were faunal (46.19%), and 114 were structural (12.60%). The mean ceramic date for the combined sample of 213 sherds is 1778.704.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 20 WEST AT 10 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1	02-06/09 (SLOPES)		DARK GREY SANDY CLAY W/RUBBLE	121	00-12
	06/09-12		COARSE BROWN SAND		
	12-16		ASH AND CINDER FILL	122	12-23
	16-20		LIGHT BROWN SAND, W/LIGHT GREY ASH LENSE IN EAST SIDE AND LARGE PIPE IN CENTER		
2	20-36		COARSE BROWN SAND	123	23-30
				124	30-34
3	36-47		COARSE BROWN SAND W/LARGE COBBLES (EXCAVATED IN WEST OF TEST ONLY)	125	34-47

STOPPED BY WATER (EVENTUALLY ROSE TO 28")
 NB: STRATA CORRESPOND TO ARTIFACT DIVISIONS IN TEXT

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 20 EAST AT 10 FULTON STREET

(DATUM IS ROOM FLOOR)

1	00-12		MEDIUM BROWN SAND/RUBBLE	126	00-12
	12-14		GREY/BROWN SANDY RUBBLE	127	12-14
2	14-36		REDDISH BROWN SAND	128	14-24
				129	24-36
3	36-51		GREY/BLACK SAND	130	36-51
4	51-54		YELLOW SAND BAND, THEN BRICK RUBBLE	N/A	

NB: STRATA CORRESPOND TO ARTIFACT DIVISIONS IN TEXT

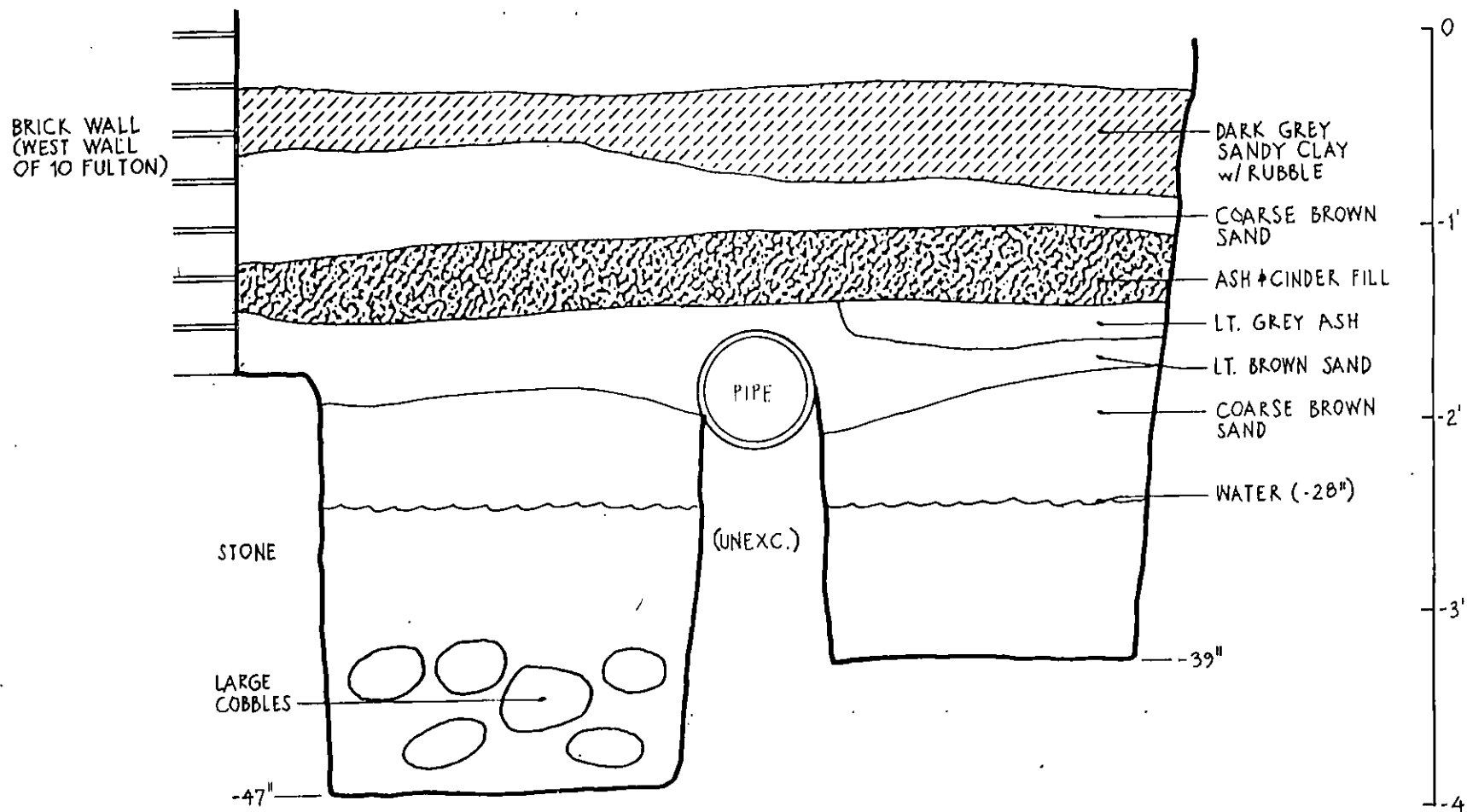
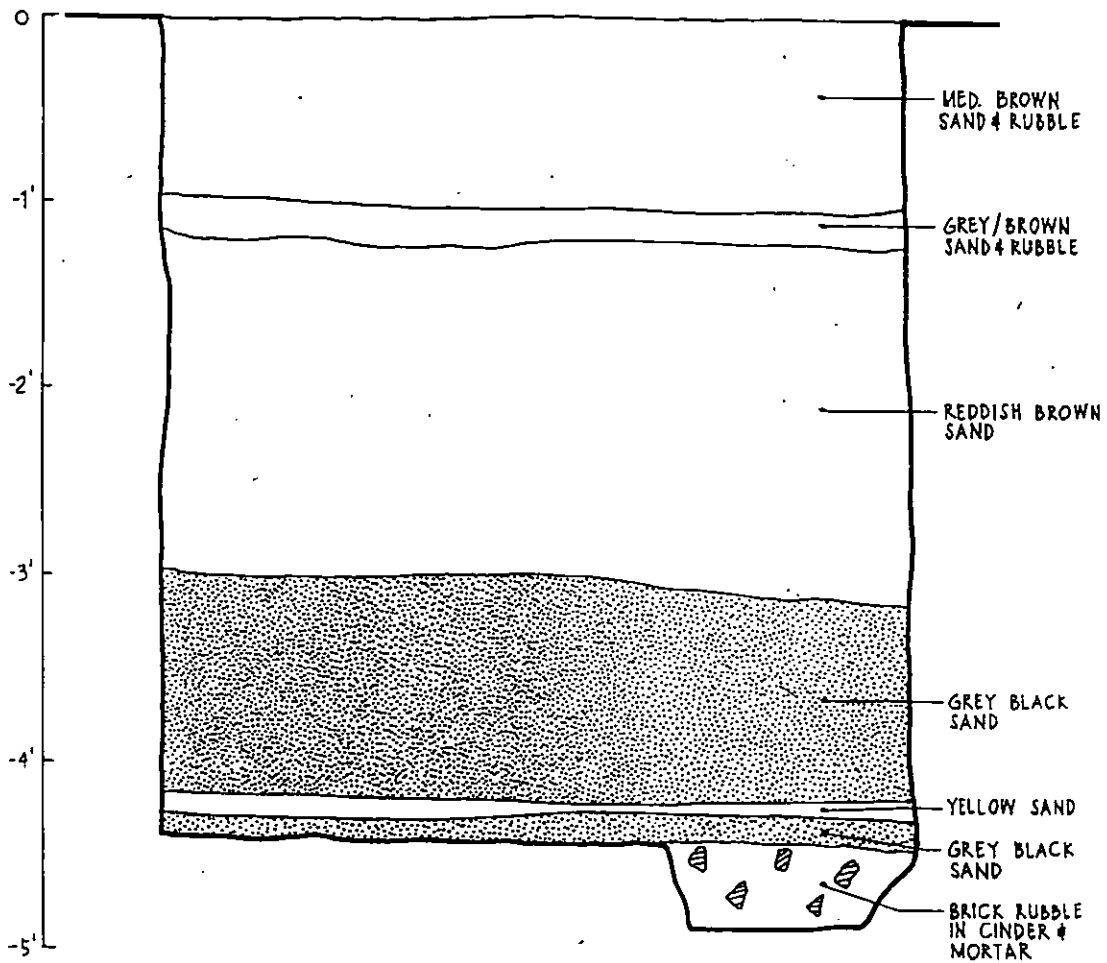


FIGURE 28.

TEST 20W - LOOKING NORTH 10 FULTON ST.	
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TEST 20E - LOOKING WEST

10 FULTON ST.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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FIGURE 29.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK CATALOG TOTALS

TEST: 20
ADDRESS: 10 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZED, COMBED YELLOW	4	0.44%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	79	8.72%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, WHIELDON-TYPE, MARBLED	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, BLUE	3	0.33%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, PURPLE DECORATION	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, TILE	7	0.77%		
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE, CRUDE, GREEN EDGE	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, INCINERATED	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, UNDECORATED	11	1.21%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED, BLUE	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	7	0.77%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGED	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINT	12	1.32%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	14	1.55%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	4	0.44%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	3	0.33%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INSULATOR FRAGMENT	2	0.22%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	3	0.33%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	2	0.22%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, JACKFIELD-LIKE	3	0.33%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	8	0.88%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	15	1.66%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	5	0.55%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY*SLIP	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	32	3.53%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WH SALT GLAZE/SCRATCH BL	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	9	0.99%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	1	0.11%	232	25.61%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE STOPPER, CLEAR	1	0.11%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE	5	0.55%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	3	0.33%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	15	1.66%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	22	2.43%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	5	0.55%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	12	1.32%		
GLASS, BOTTLE/VESSEL, CLEAR	3	0.33%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	1	0.11%	67	7.40%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
BONE, HANDLE, CARVED	1	0.11%		
BRASS, RING, OPEN	1	0.11%		
COIN, US, 5 CENT, CA. 1889	1	0.11%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	4	0.44%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	62	6.84%		
LEATHER, SHOE	2	0.22%		
WOOD, FURNITURE LEG	1	0.11%	72	7.95%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK CATALOG TOTALS

FAUNAL

BONE	178	19.65%		
SHELL, CLAM	101	11.15%		
SHELL, MUSSEL	29	3.20%		
SHELL, OYSTER	105	11.59%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	1	0.11%		
SHELL, SNAIL	3	0.33%		
TOOTH, ANIMAL	1	0.11%	418	46.14%

OTHER

LITHIC, CHERT	2	0.22%		
COAL	2	0.22%	4	0.44%

STRUCTURAL

BRICK	1	0.11%		
BRICK, RED	1	0.11%		
DRAINPIPE, CERAMIC, MODERN	21	2.32%		
GLASS, WINDOW	21	2.32%		
LITHIC, MARBLE	1	0.11%		
METAL, FRAGMENT	2	0.22%		
NAIL, CORRODED	37	4.08%		
NAIL, CUT	22	2.43%		
PANTILE, ROOFING, TERRA COTTA	6	0.66%		
SPIKE, IRON, CUT	1	0.11%	113	12.47%
TOTAL:	906	99.89%	906	100.00%

12 FULTON STREET

Test 7

A. Description:

This building was erected in the same operation as 10 and 14 Fulton on either side of it in about 1810. It is similar in dimensions to 6 through 10 Fulton Street, but slightly longer than the buildings east of it due to the angle of Front Street. Like 10 Fulton Street, it was occupied in 1811. Four tests were dug here, numbers 7, 30, 31, and 33.

Test 7 was opened in 12 Fulton Street on 15 October 1981. It was situated along the west common wall, set 27 feet south of the front doorway (45.5 feet south of the Fulton Street curb). About half of this test was occupied by a footer trench dug the entire depth of 42 inches starting below the concrete floor. The recent nature of this disturbance is indicated by the presence of a Pepsi Cola bottle and seven whiteware sherds in Stratum 2.

B. Features:

The profile indicates that the stone footer for the common wall between 12 and 14 Fulton Street sits on the dense rocky Primary Landfill coincident with the water table.

C. Soils:

The soils for Test 7 are presented on the soil strata table, which follows.

D. Artifacts:

There were 524 artifacts recovered from this test, of which 160 (30.53%) were domestic, including 84 sherds of creamware. The remainder were pieces of delft, pearlware, blue and white Chinese porcelain, salt-glazed stoneware, and seven sherds of whiteware. Bottle glass (including the intrusive Pepsi bottle) and eight kaolin pipe bowl/stem fragments were also recovered. There were 278 (53.05%) faunal objects present, mostly of oyster shell (32%). The remaining 86 objects (16.41%) were structural, including pieces of red brick and window glass, iron objects, pieces of lead and mortar, and cut nails. The mean ceramic date based on a sample of 107 sherds is 1780.537.

E: Interpretation

As in 10 Fulton Street, there was evidence that the floor level of 12 Fulton Street had been raised. About 2 feet of brown sand, ash, and concrete floor slab were above the step-out in the stone foundation. This buried the lower part of the brick

wall. In the 18 inches below that projection, this foundation appeared like other stone footer walls at Schermerhorn Row. All of the soils present are disturbed, and represent Secondary Landfill and floor raising within the erected building. The presence of 18th century artifacts suggests that much of this soil has been redeposited. The only portion which may be undisturbed landfill was stratum 4 (32 to 42 inches) which is interrupted by a builder's trench against the footer.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 7 AT 12 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
		00-04	(CONCRETE)		
1		04-14	ASH/CINDER FILL	26	00-14
2		14-25	MEDIUM BROWN SAND	27	14-25
		(00-25)	(INTRUSIVE PIT IN WEST PORTION OF TEST)	30	19-25 (IN PIT)
3		25-32	UNCOMPACTED LIGHT SAND	28	25-32
4		32-42	DARK BROWN FILL WITH TRASH	29 30	32-35 35-42
		(30-42)	(MORTAR, BUILDER'S TRENCH IN W PORTION OF TEST)	32	30-42 (PLUM TRENCH)

WATER TABLE AT 42"

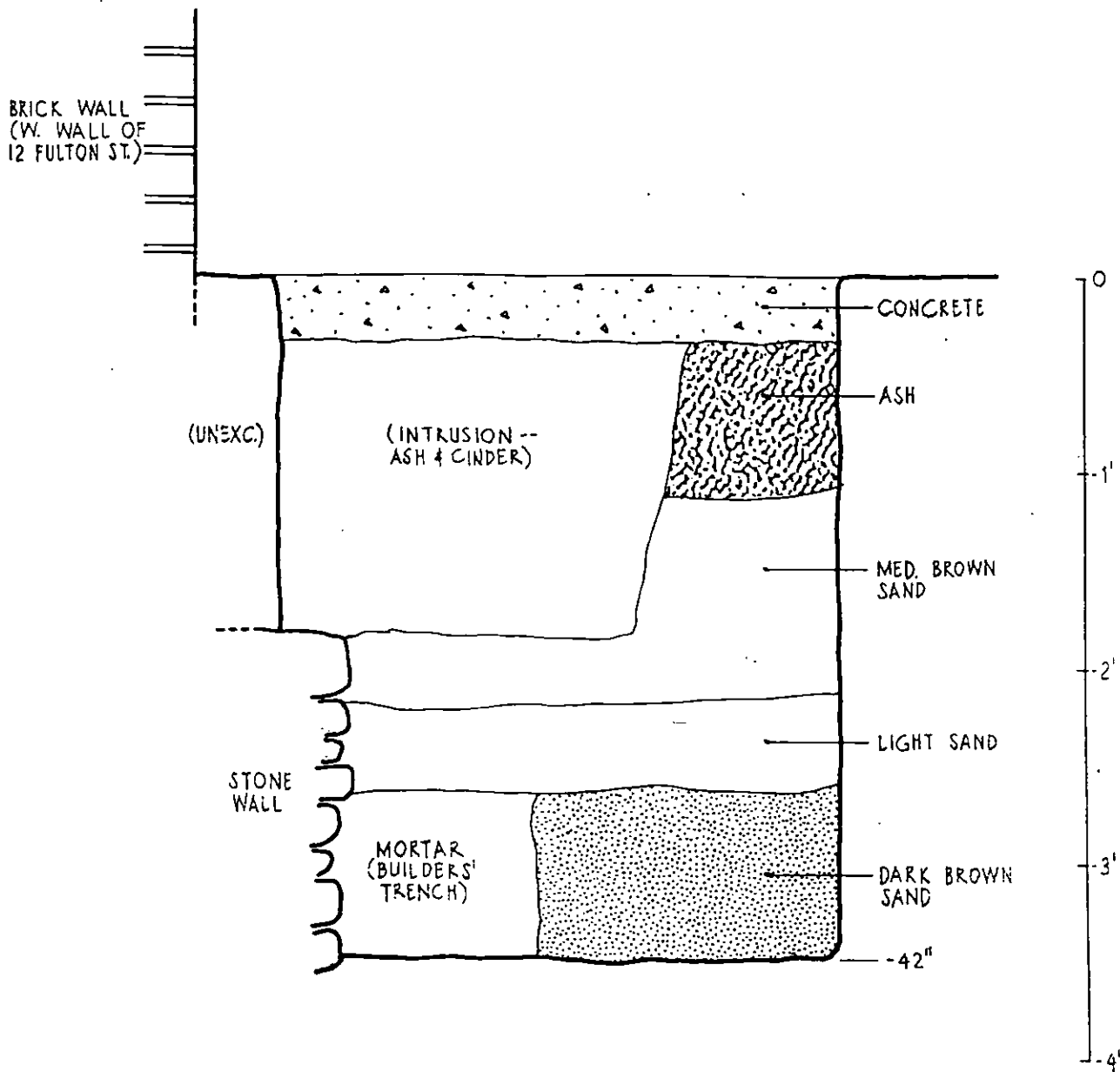


FIGURE 30.

TEST 7 - LOOKING NORTH	
12 FULTON ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY	
SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK CATALOG TOTALS

TEST: 7
 ADDRESS: 12 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	84	16.03%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, BLUE	1	0.19%		
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE, UNGLAZED, LID	1	0.19%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	3	0.57%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	2	0.38%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	6	1.15%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	3	0.57%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	1	0.19%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	7	1.34%	108	20.61%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE	4	0.76%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR, PEPSI	1	0.19%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	3	0.57%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	4	0.76%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	22	4.20%		
GLASS, FLAT, PRESSED	1	0.19%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	1	0.19%		
GLASS, VESSEL	8	1.53%	44	8.40%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	1	0.19%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	7	1.34%	8	1.53%
FAUNAL				
BONE	83	15.84%		
SHELL, CLAM	26	4.96%		
SHELL, OYSTER	169	32.25%	278	53.05%
STRUCTURAL				
BRICK	13	2.48%		
GLASS, WINDOW	23	4.39%		
IRON, CORRODED	3	0.57%		
IRON, CURVED BAND	1	0.19%		
LEAD, TRIANGLE	1	0.19%		
MORTAR	1	0.19%		
NAIL, CORRODED	13	2.48%		
NAIL, CUT	31	5.92%	86	16.41%
TOTAL:	524	100.00%	524	100.00%

Test 30

A. Description:

Test 30 was opened 26 August 1982 beginning at 79 inches below datum (26 inches below floor surface). It had already been excavated to this depth by the construction crew for a stair foundation. The east side of the trench was sealed by a concrete slab above bluestone paving. A brick drain capped by bluestones ran along the west side of the trench. Tests 30 and 33 were separated by a mortared brick wall.

B. Features:

Stone foundation walls were exposed at this address after these tests had been recorded, when the construction crew dug out the interior of the building. There was different construction for the two partition walls. On the east side of this space the brick wall that separated 10 and 12 Fulton was buried more than 2 feet deep and rested on a relatively wide stone wall. No step-out was seen in that wall to the depth exposed. On the west side, the partition wall between 12 and 14 Fulton was buried with only about 18 inches of soil. It rested on a stone foundation narrower than that on the east side and only slightly wider than the 1 foot thick brick wall. At a depth of 1 foot below the bricks the stone foundation stepped out on both sides from a total width of 18 inches to a total of 27 to 30 inches.

C. Soils:

As part of building construction, the Howell crew removed soil from the entire interior of 12 Fulton Street to a depth of almost 9 feet. A profile of the entire south wall after this had taken place is included in this report. Tests 30, 31, and 32 were all dug through these deep strata, which are summarized here.

Stratum 1 for these deep tests extended from approximately 62 to 68 inches. It consisted of mixed recent rubble.

Stratum 2 extended from 68 to 81 inches and consisted of a dark grey clay with intermixed rubble.

Stratum 3 was visible only on the western portion of the south wall profile and consisted of a very fine light brown sand extending from 81 to 96 inches.

Stratum 4, the bottom stratum, which began at approximately 81 inches on the east side of 12 Fulton Street and 96 inches on the west side and extended to the bottom of excavation at around 104 inches, was a medium brown sand with brick and rubble included.

D. Artifacts:

A total of 1467 artifacts was recovered. These included mostly creamware and stoneware sherds, with smaller amounts of delft, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, redware, some intrusive whiteware, industrial porcelain, miscellaneous bottle glass, 860 window glass shards (58% of sample), kaolin pipe bowls and stems, leather trimmings, and some plaster and slate.

Lot 163 (54 to 66 inches in the northeast corner) contained a dated aqua blue bottle labeled "Henry Hecht . 1860 . Brooklyn . Philadelphia . xxx porter ale".

Of the 1467 artifacts, 227 or 15.47% were domestic, 289 or 19.70% were faunal remains, and 931 or 63.46% were structural remains. The mean ceramic date for this test based on 65 sherds is 1793.223.

Test 31

A. Description:

Test 31 was a 5 by 5 foot test placed 5 feet south of Test 30.

B. Features:

See the discussion for Test 30.

C. Soils:

See the discussion for Test 30.

D. Artifacts:

405 artifacts are listed for Test 31. These are from the same deposit as Test 30. Of these 153 or 37.78% were domestic; 188 or 46.42% were faunal remains; and 61 or 15.06% structural material. The mean ceramic date for this test based on 134 sherds is 1776.570.

Test 33

A. Description:

Test 33 was dug on 8 September 1982 in 12 Fulton Street. This was a remnant of medium brown rubble left in a plumbers' trench. The artifact sample consisted of miscellaneous ceramics, bottle glass, a nine sided tumbler base, and some bone and shell (39 objects). The mean ceramic date for this sample based on 8 sherds is 1797.937.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK CATALOG TOTALS

TEST: 30
ADDRESS: 12 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	22	1.50%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	1	0.07%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE	2	0.14%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED, BLUE	2	0.14%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	2	0.14%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE, GREEN	1	0.07%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	4	0.27%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	1	0.07%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	2	0.14%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	1	0.07%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	3	0.20%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	4	0.27%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	19	1.30%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	3	0.20%	67	4.57%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	2	0.14%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	8	0.55%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT	1	0.07%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	44	3.00%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	16	1.09%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	1	0.07%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	7	0.48%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	61	4.16%		
GLASS, BOTTLE/JAR, MILK	2	0.14%		
GLASS, TUMBLER	1	0.07%		
GLASS, VESSEL	8	0.55%	151	10.29%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
CORK, STOPPER WITH BRUSH APPLICATOR	1	0.07%		
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	1	0.07%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	2	0.14%		
LEATHER, TRIMMING SCRAP	4	0.27%		
METAL, INK PEN CAP	1	0.07%	9	0.61%
FAUNAL				
BONE	8	0.55%		
SHELL, CLAM	24	1.64%		
SHELL, OYSTER	257	17.52%	289	19.70%
MODERN				
ALUMINUM, CAN PULL TAB	2	0.14%		
PLASTIC, CIGARETTE HOLDER	1	0.07%		
COAL	4	0.27%		
LEAD, SCRAP	1	0.07%		
METAL, STRIP	1	0.07%		

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK CATALOG TOTALS

WOOD	11	0.75%	20	1.36%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK	10	0.68%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	1	0.07%		
GLASS, WALL TILE	4	0.27%		
GLASS, WINDOW	860	58.62%		
IRON, U-SHAPED	1	0.07%		
IRON, WASHER	2	0.14%		
METAL, COUPLING, CIRCULAR	1	0.07%		
MORTAR	5	0.34%		
NAIL, CORRODED	13	0.89%		
PIPE, UTILITY, CERAMIC	2	0.14%		
SLATE	3	0.20%		
TILE, CERAMIC	11	0.75%		
WIRE, CLOTH INSULATED	18	1.23%	931	63.46%
TOTAL:	1467	100.00%	1467	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK CATELOG TOTALS

TEST: 31, 12 FULTON STREET

CATEGORY	TOTAL	ADDRESS		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	2	0.49%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	66	16.30%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, BLUE	7	1.73%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE	3	0.74%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	1	0.25%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	3	0.74%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	15	3.70%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, MOLDED	1	0.25%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	2	0.49%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.25%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	3	0.74%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	3	0.74%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	5	1.23%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	13	3.21%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	1	0.25%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE, PLATE	10	2.47%	136	33.58%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	1	0.25%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	8	1.98%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	3	0.74%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	1	0.25%	13	3.21%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL, W/STEM	1	0.25%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	3	0.74%	4	0.99%
FAUNAL				
BONE	23	5.68%		
SHELL, CLAM	65	16.05%		
SHELL, COWRIE	1	0.25%		
SHELL, OYSTER	98	24.20%		
TOOTH	1	0.25%	188	46.42%
OTHER				
COAL	1	0.25%		
IRON, SCRAP	1	0.25%		
LEAD, SCRAP	1	0.25%	3	0.74%
STRUCTURAL				
BRICK	5	1.23%		
CONCRETE	2	0.49%		
DRAINPIPE, CERAMIC, MANGANESE GLAZE	13	3.21%		
GLASS, WINDOW	28	6.91%		
MORTAR	1	0.25%		
NAIL, CUT	5	1.23%		
NAIL, WIRE	3	0.74%		
SLATE	3	0.74%		
SPIKE, IRON, CUT, SQUARE	1	0.25%	61	15.06%
TOTAL:	405	100.00%	405	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BOLCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 33
 ADDRESS: 12 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
----- DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	1	2.86%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE BLUE	1	2.86%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	2	5.71%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	2.86%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	1	2.86%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	1	2.86%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	2.86%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	1	2.86%	9	25.71%
----- DOMESTIC (GLASS) -----				
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	3	8.57%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	1	2.86%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	2	5.71%		
GLASS, TUMBLER	1	2.86%	7	20.00%
----- FAUNAL -----				
BONE	10	28.57%		
SHELL, CLAM	1	2.86%		
SHELL, OYSTER	8	22.86%	19	54.29%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
GLASS, WINDOW	4	11.43%	4	11.43%
TOTAL:	35	100.00%		

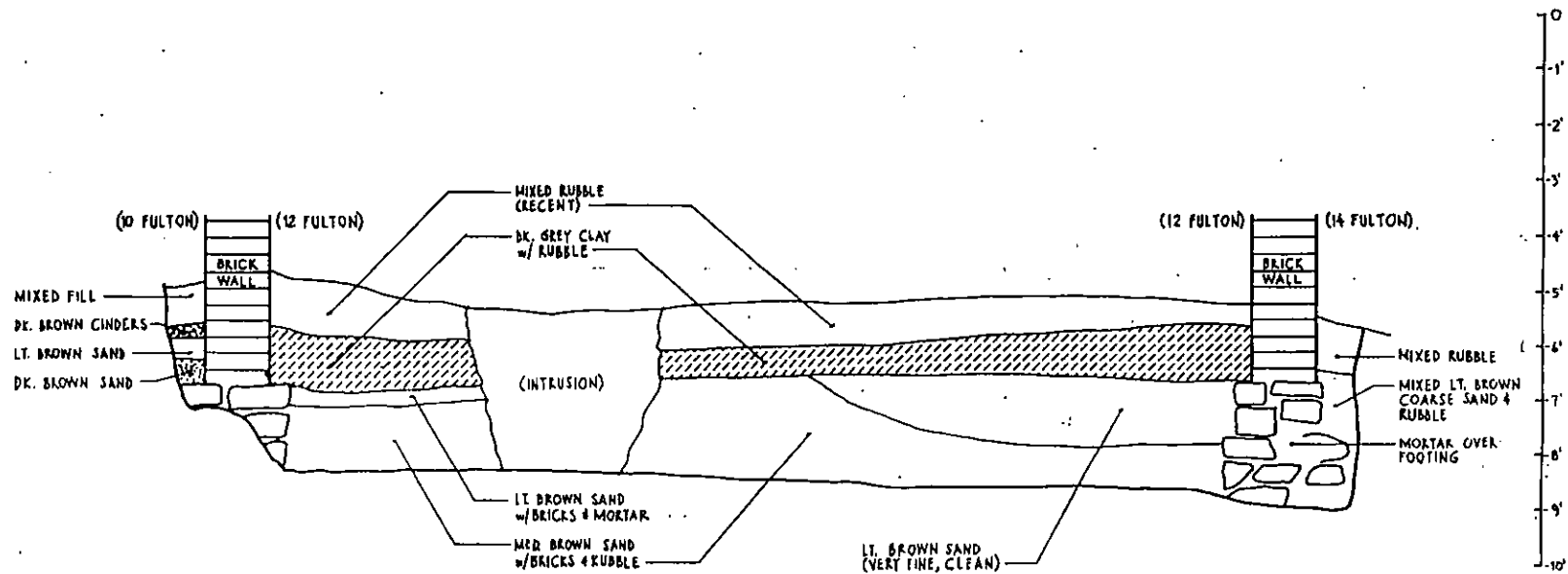


FIGURE 31.

TESTS 30,31,33-LOOKING SOUTH

12 FULTON ST.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH

JUNE 1991 JP

14 FULTON STREET

This property was still vacant in 1811, but the building here was finished, occupied, and assessed for \$3,600.00 in 1812, indicting the speed with which Peter Schermerhorn's builders were working. It is one of the smallest buildings in Schermerhorn's Row, measuring only 36 feet long north-south by 20 feet wide east-west. Two tests were dug here. Test 12 was placed in the northeast corner, and Test 34 was a small unit placed immediately south of that. Their location is shown on Figures 9 and 34.

Test 12

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Excavation was begun 26 February 1982. It was opened as a 3 foot by 5 foot unit under a concrete floor. It was later extended 3.5 feet to the east wall. Test 12 did not extend to original wall, but Test 34 (see below) reached the east wall of 14 Fulton Street. The profile shown on Figure 31 combines both tests.

B. Features:

A feature which made this different from other walls was a brick column against the east wall, 100 inches south of the front of the building. It was supported on a stone pillar that projected west beyond the stone foundation wall. Soil strata rested conformably against this pillar and the base of the brick column above it, suggesting that this was part of original construction.

C. Soil Strata:

Stratum 1 was a 14 inch thick modern deposit under concrete which was disturbed by a plumber's pipe. In Test 34, against the east wall of the building, this dark grey and rubble level extended only 9 inches deep.

Stratum 2 consisted of five or six bands of sandy rubble fill, clay pockets, mortar, and brick down to 42 inches.

Stratum 3 consisted of dark grey sand overlying medium grey sand. It extended from 26 to 42 inches in Test 12 and sloped down to the east, so that in Test 34 against the wall Stratum 3 was from 30 to 48 inches.

Stratum 4 was reddish brown sand with natural water washed pebbles. It started at 42 inches depth near the center of the building in Test 12, and at 48 inches against the east wall in Test 34, continuing to a depth of 60 to 64 inches.

Stratum 5 was exposed only at the bottom of Test 34 against the stone foundation wall. This consisted of dark grey sand with large rocks, starting between 60 and 64 inches and extending deeper than the bottom of the test at 76 inches. It appears to be part of the Primary Landfill (see Chapter VI).

D. Artifacts: 1 1

The upper layer directly under the concrete was disturbed by some recent material, e.g. a skate key, a wire nail, etc., but it also included an 1831 coin and several yellow Dutch bricks indicating earlier material. Redeposition of the soil in Strata 1, 2, and 3 was evident as low as 42 inches (Lot 65) which contained a newspaper clipping about JFK Airport. Lot 66 (42 to 50 inches) and Lot 72 (50 to 55 inches) appear to contain only late 18th century material.

A total of 1452 artifacts was recovered. Domestic objects constituted 32.62% (474), faunal remains 22.78% (331), and structural material 43.36% (630). The median ceramic date based on a sample of 88 sherds is 1786 (includes eight whiteware and one ironstone sherd).

Test 34

Test 34 was dug immediately south of Test 12 on 12 October 1982 inside 14 Fulton Street. The soil strata connect to the profile of Test 12 at the northeast corner of the building, and have already been discussed for Test 12. In Test 34 a fifth stratum of dark grey sand with large rocks was encountered at approximately 60 inches depth, continuing to the 76 inch test bottom.

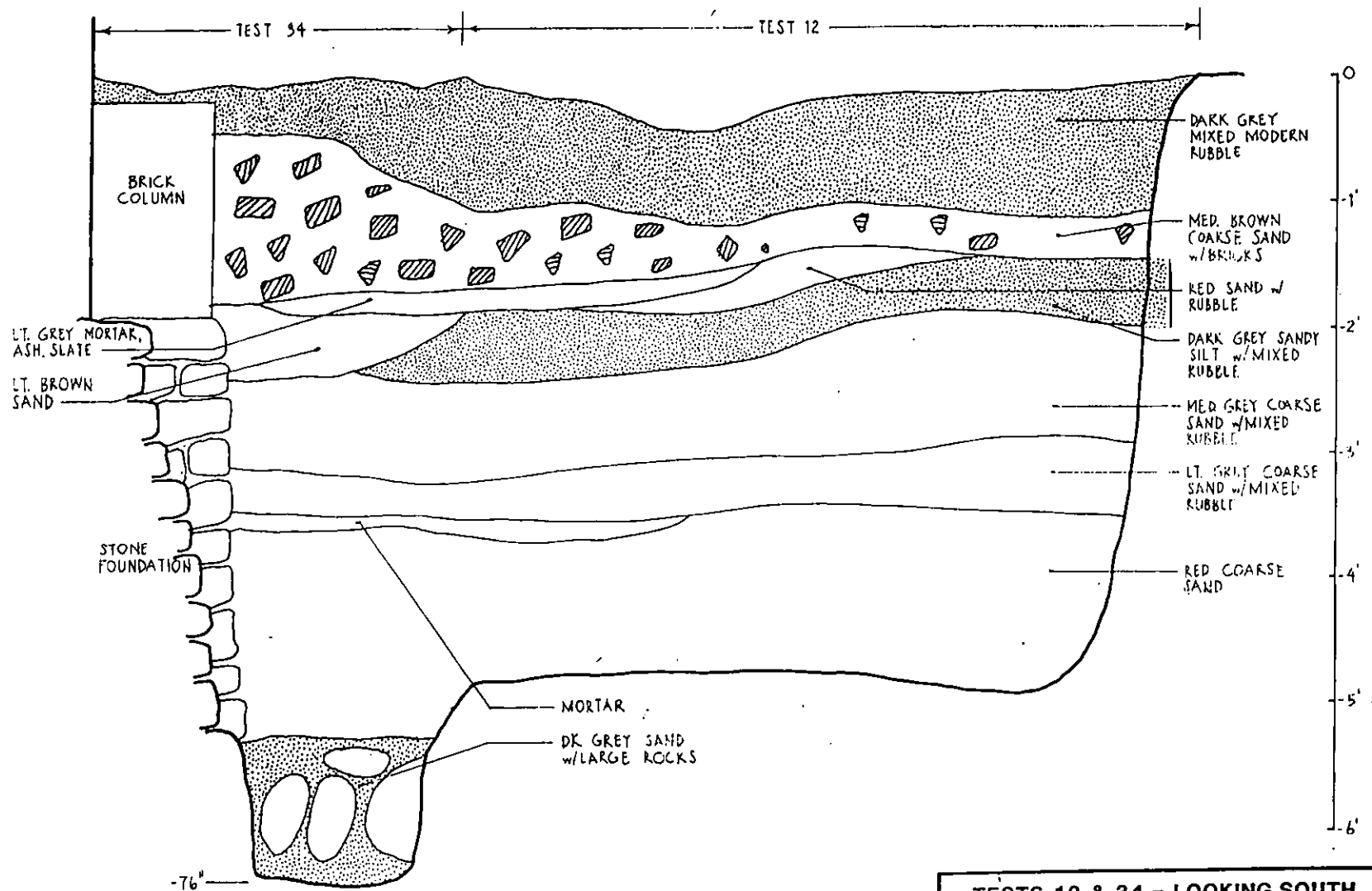
A total of 47 artifacts was collected. These included yellow Dutch brick, red brick, kaolin pipe stems, redware, pearlware, and creamware. The mean ceramic date based on four sherds is 1787.125.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 12 AT 14 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1	00-14		DARK GREY MATRIX WITH MODERN RUBBLE	52	00-12
2	14-26		BROWN SAND WITH BRICKS, SEVERAL LAYERS SAND WITH MORTAR, SLATE AND RUBBLE	53	14-26
3	26-42		GREY SAND OVER LT GREY SAND WITH RUBBLE	54, 56	26-36
4	42-60		COARSE RED SAND	66, 72	42-55

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 34 AT 14 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1	00-9.5		DARK GREY MATRIX WITH MODERN RUBBLE	233	00-9.5
2	9.5 -30		BROWN SAND WITH BRICKS, SEVERAL LAYERS SAND WITH MORTAR, SLATE AND RUBBLE	234, 235	9.5-25
3	30-48		GREY SAND OVER LT GREY SAND WITH RUBBLE	55, 57	32-48
4	48-60		COARSE RED SAND	NONE	
5	60-76+		DARK GREY SAND WITH LARGE ROCKS	NONE	



TESTS 12 & 34 - LOOKING SOUTH
14 FULTON ST.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH

JUNE 1991 JP

FIGURE 32.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 12
 ADDRESS: 14 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	5	0.34%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	18	1.24%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, BLUE DECORATED	3	0.21%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE	1	0.07%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED, BLUE/WHITE	4	0.28%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	2	0.14%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	3	0.21%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED	2	0.14%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	10	0.69%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	8	0.55%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	1	0.07%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	7	0.48%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	4	0.28%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.07%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	9	0.62%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	2	0.14%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	8	0.55%	88	6.06%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE NECK	1	0.07%		
GLASS, BOTTLE STOPPER, CLEAR	1	0.07%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, AMBER	2	0.14%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	26	1.79%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	39	2.68%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	20	1.38%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	28	1.93%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	21	1.45%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	15	1.03%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	23	1.58%		
GLASS, BOWL, DARK OLIVE	1	0.07%		
GLASS, HANDLE, CLEAR	1	0.07%		
GLASS, JAR, CLEAR	1	0.07%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	36	2.48%		
GLASS, MILK	3	0.21%		
GLASS, TUMBLER, CLEAR	15	1.03%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	29	2.00%		
GLASS, VESSEL, DARK OLIVE	86	5.92%		
GLASS, WINE GOBLET, CLEAR	1	0.07%	349	24.02%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
CLOTH	1	0.07%		
COIN, COPPER CENT, CA. 1831	1	0.07%		
IRON, WEDGE	1	0.07%		
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	7	0.48%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	23	1.58%		
METAL, BUCKLE, RECTANGULAR	1	0.07%		
METAL, SKATE KEY	1	0.07%		
NEWSPAPER CLIPPING	1	0.07%		

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

RUBBER, BUTTON	1	0.07%	37	2.55%
----- FAUNAL -----				
BONE	38	2.62%		
SHELL, CLAM	24	1.65%		
SHELL, MUSSEL	1	0.07%		
SHELL, OYSTER	265	18.24%		
TOOTH, ANIMAL	3	0.21%	331	22.78%
----- RECENT, MISCELLANEOUS -----				
METAL, MISC, RECENT	8	0.55%		
LEAD, FLASHING	4	0.28%		
LITHIC, CHERT	6	0.41%	18	1.24%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK, RED	2	0.14%		
BRICK, YELLOW	12	0.83%		
COPPER, WIRE	1	0.07%		
GLASS, WINDOW	288	19.82%		
INSULATOR, ELECTRIC, PORCELAIN	3	0.21%		
IRON, CHANNEL	1	0.07%		
IRON, WITH WOOD	6	0.41%		
LEAD, MISC	2	0.14%		
MORTAR	14	0.96%		
NAIL, CORRODED	11	0.76%		
NAIL, CUT	247	17.00%		
NAIL, WIRE	30	2.06%		
PLASTER	1	0.07%		
SLATE	2	0.14%		
SPIKE, IRON, SQUARE HEAD	1	0.07%		
TILE, DELFT	3	0.21%		
TILE, REDWARE	5	0.34%		
TILE, UNGLAZED	1	0.07%	630	43.36%
TOTAL:	1453	100.00%	1453	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 34
 ADDRESS: 14 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
----- DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	1	2.13%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	2	4.26%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC (GREEN)	1	2.13%	4	8.51%
----- DOMESTIC (OTHER) -----				
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	2	4.26%	2	4.26%
----- FAUNAL -----				
BONE	1	2.13%		
SHELL, CLAM	4	8.51%		
SHELL, OYSTER	15	31.91%	20	42.55%
----- OTHER -----				
COAL	1	2.13%	1	2.13%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK, RED	18	38.30%		
BRICK, YELLOW	1	2.13%		
MORTAR	1	2.13%	20	42.55%
TOTAL:	47	100.00%	47	100.00%

16 FULTON STREET

Like 14 Fulton Street, this is one of the 36 foot long by 20 foot wide small structures that Schermerhorn finished in 1812. Unlike 14 Fulton Street, the building at 16 Fulton Street had no rear courtyard of its own and had no access to the central court area. Tests 8, 29, and 40 were dug inside this structure. Test 8 was along the east wall, near the rear (south) wall, and Test 29 was in the northwest corner. Test 40 is shown inside the building near the east wall and the street front.

Test 8

A. Location, Size and Date Dug:

Test 8 was excavated in a back closet of the museum in 16 Fulton Street. The test was opened on 22 October 1982. It measured 5 feet long by 2.5 feet wide. Work began with removal of a 6 inch thick concrete floor set on a 3 inch thick layer of black cinders. The remainder of the test (9 to 48 inches) was dug in a uniform deposit of brick, mortar, and rock rubble.

B. Features: No features were found.

C. Soil Strata:

Three strata were present under the 0 to 6 inches of concrete floor at the top of the test.

Stratum 1 was a thin 2 inch thick layer of medium brown sand (6 to 8 inches).

Stratum 2 was a thin 2 inch thick layer of black cinders (8 to 11 inches).

Stratum 3 consisted of three different bands of rubble in sand, mortar and clay matrixes.

D. Artifacts:

A total of 87 artifacts was recovered. These included two creamware sherds, one hand painted blue and white delft sherd, 15 pearlware sherds, 26 dark olive green bottle glass sherds, three clear glass sherds, two kaolin pipe stems, 19 faunal specimens, 15 sherds of window glass, an iron hook, a metal fragment, and two nails.

56% of the sample were domestic objects. No whiteware or ironstone was present in the sample. 22% of the sample were faunal remains (mostly oyster shell), and 22% were structural materials other than brick. The mean ceramic date for this test, based on a sample of 18 sherds, is 1796.138.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 8 AT 16 FULTON STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
		00-06	CONCRETE FLOOR		
1		06-08	MEDIUM BROWN SAND	33	00-16
2		08-11	BLACK CINDERS	33	00-16
3		11-20	BROWN SAND W/ HEAVY RUBBLE	34	16-48
		20-38	LT. GREY MORTAR, SAND AND RUBBLE		
		38-49	DARK GREY CLAY WITH RUBBLE		

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY FOR TEST 8

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	2	2.30%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, BL DEC	1	1.15%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE, BL	1	1.15%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP, BL	1	1.15%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	13	14.94%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	17	19.54%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	3	3.45%		
GLASS, VESSEL, DARK OLIVE	9	10.34%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	2	2.30%	49	56.32%
FAUNAL				
BONE	6	6.90%		
SHELL, CLAM	1	1.15%		
SHELL, OYSTER	12	13.79%	19	21.84%
STRUCTURAL				
GLASS, WINDOW	15	17.24%		
IRON, HOOK	1	1.15%		
METAL, FRAGMENT	1	1.15%		
NAIL	2	2.30%	19	21.84%
TOTAL:	87	100.00%	87	100.00%

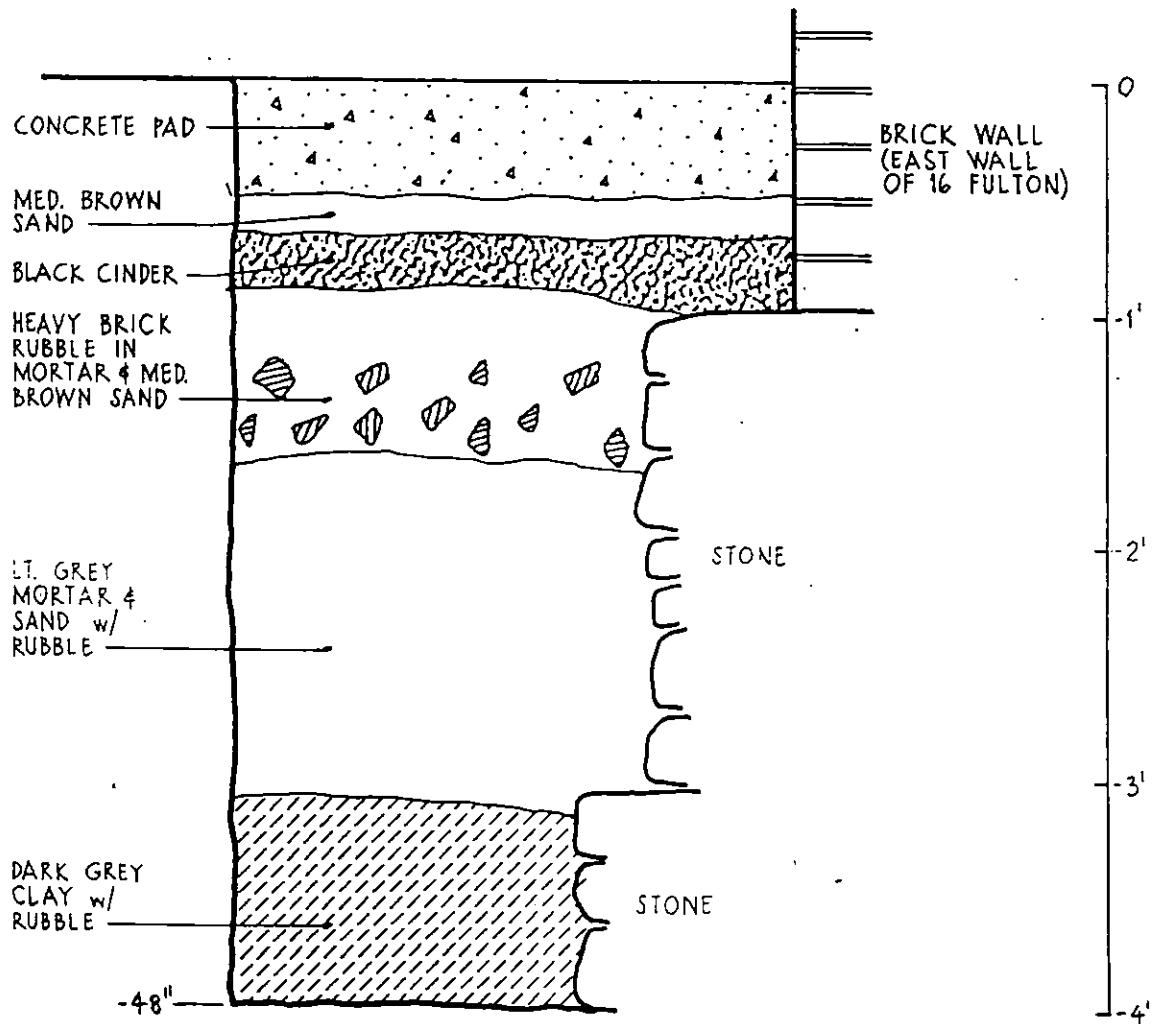


FIGURE 33.

TEST 8 - LOOKING NORTH 16 FULTON ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

Test 29

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug

This excavation was located in the plumber's trench which ran along the front wall of 16 Fulton Street.

B. Features:

No features were found.

C. Soil Strata:

The test began 32 inches below datum. The soil consisted of rubble, brick, and sand fill to the depth of 79 inches. No profile was drawn. .

D. Artifacts:

Very few artifacts were present in the rubble, with a total of only 68. These included the same variety as Test 8 farther back in the same address. One unusual object was a stoneware marble. Domestic objects equaled 19% of the artifacts found, faunal remains were 25 %, and structural materials were 54% (excluding brick). The mean ceramic date for this test based on a sample of five sherds is 1792.9.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 29
 ADDRESS: 16 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				

CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	2	2.94%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, ANNULAR DEC VESSEL	1	1.47%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE BLUE	1	1.47%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	1	1.47%	5	7.35%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				

GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	2	2.94%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	3	4.41%	5	7.35%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				

KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	1	1.47%		
TOY MARBLE, STONEWARE, MOTTLED BLUE/GRAY	1	1.47%		
METAL, TOOL HEAD	1	1.47%	3	4.41%
FAUNAL				

BONE	3	4.41%		
SHELL, CLAM	4	5.88%		
SHELL, OYSTER	10	14.71%	17	25.00%
OTHER				

LITHIC, CHERT	1	1.47%	1	1.47%
STRUCTURAL				

GLASS, WINDOW	21	30.88%		
NAIL	1	1.47%		
NAIL, CUT	11	16.18%		
NAIL, WIRE	1	1.47%		
SCREW, WOOD	1	1.47%		
TILE, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	2	2.94%	37	54.41%
TOTAL:	68	100.00%	68	100.00%

Test 40

A. Location, Size and Date Dug:

This was 10 feet south of the front wall of the building, along the east wall, and was stated to be 5 feet square. Excavation was performed on 27 October 1982. Total depth was 4 feet below floor surface, which was at +35 inches mean sea level (M.S.L.)

B. Features:

No features were present.

C. Soil Strata:

Strata encountered were a black ash/cinder layer to 6 inches, clean brown sand to 14 inches, grey sand mixed with mortar to about 16 inches, and dark brown sandy loam with rubble, lenses or bands of slate, mortar, brick bats, and some shells. The stone foundation wall was exposed to its stepped-out base, but not to the bottom.

D. Artifacts:

No mention of artifacts exists in the field notes, and no lot number was assigned, so it is assumed that no significant material was recovered.

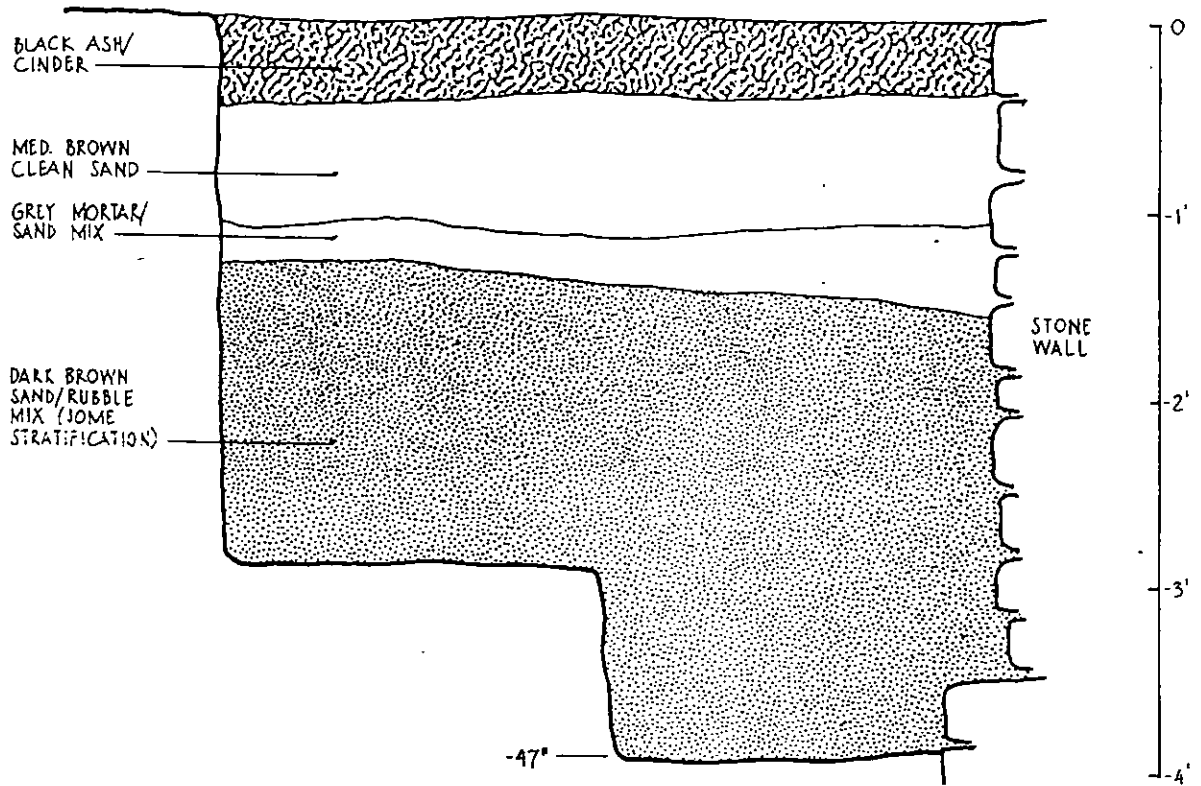


FIGURE 34.

TEST 40 - LOOKING NORTH 16 FULTON ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

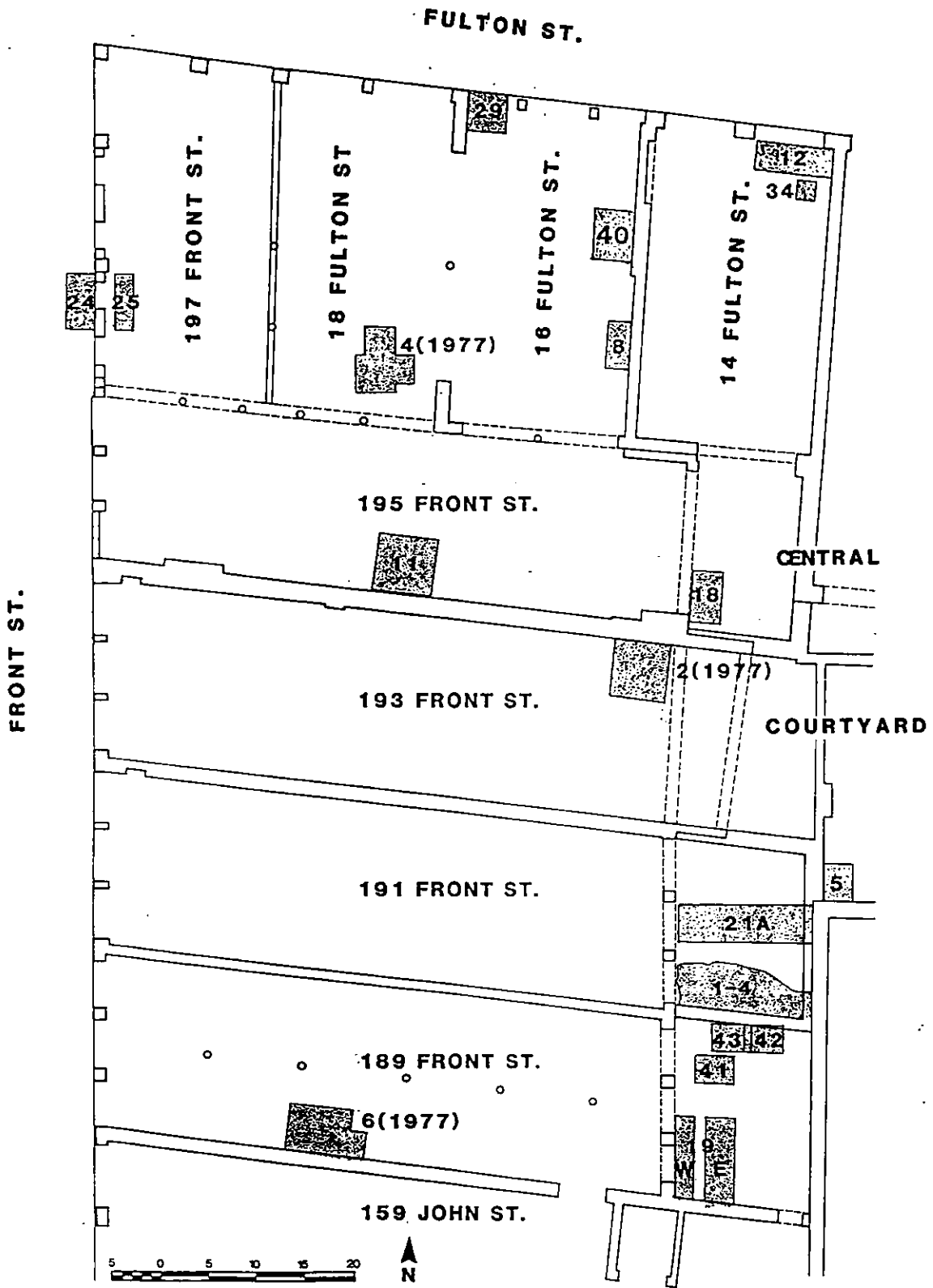


FIGURE 35. FRONT STREET TEST LOCATION PLAN

197 FRONT STREET

This street address is on the west side of the building that faces north at 18 Fulton Street, which is at the west end of Schermerhorn Row. This building, with its mate at 16 Fulton Street, was completed and put on assessment rolls in 1812. By the time of field work, the ground floor space at 16 and 18 Fulton Street was treated as a single unit. There was no cellar at that time.

Two tests were dug here, Tests 24 and 25. These were adjacent, with Test 24 outside in the sidewalk and Test 25 inside the building directly opposite it.

Test 24

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

This test was 6 feet long north-south by 3 feet wide extending west from the building front. The test was 24 feet south of the building corner at Front and Fulton Streets. The first 28 inches had been dug out by plumbers. It was excavated by the archaeologists from 28 inches below datum to 70 inches on 10 August 1982.

B. Features:

The west wall of the building at 18 Fulton Street was exposed in this test. A stone lintel at the base of the front wall provided the datum. This stone measured 6 inches from top to bottom and extended 2 inches above modern sidewalk paving. It rested on three courses of brick, probably to make a leveling course for the lintel. At 14 inches below datum the stone foundation wall started. This extended straight down to 5 feet below the top of the lintel, at which depth the stone foundation was stepped out 4 inches. Due to rising water, it is not known how far this wider wall base extended below 70 inches.

C. Soil Strata:

The uppermost 28 inches had been removed before the arrival of the archaeologists. Below that to 51 inches was a brown coarse sand with brick rubble, mortar, and cobbles. The field profile notes show that the upper 2 feet of soil was a similar deposit. Below 51 inches was a grey sand with cobbles and some clay.

Stratum 1:	28" to 51"	brown coarse sand with rubble	Lot 145
Stratum 2:	51" to 70"	grey sand and clay with cobbles	Lot 146

D. Artifacts:

There were 559 objects found, 60 in the upper level (Lot 145) and 499 in the lower level (Lot 146). What is striking here is the substantial amount of early ceramics (one delft sherd, 265 creamware sherds, 87 pearlware sherds, 23 redware sherds, and a few other items such as one sherd combed yellow slipware, one sherd Imari porcelain, and a sherd of coarse earthenware). Also present were four sherds of whiteware, three sherds of yellowware, and three sherds of Albany slipped stoneware, which are types not existing until after 1800 and usually not found until the mid-19th century. The presence of a fragment of painted concrete in this same deposit suggests that there was a recent disturbance here which was not recognized, due to the partial excavation by others. The mean ceramic date for the upper stratum (Lot 145) based on only 13 sherds is 1793.8. A statistically indistinguishable date of 1794.5 based on 362 sherds from Lot 146 is more reliable. For the test as a whole, a date of 1796 is derived, if the small intrusive deposit of yellowware and whiteware is excluded. Distinctive finds here were four "Dutch bricks", which are associated with 17th and early 18th century construction in Manhattan, Albany, and other places within the New York colonial Anglo-Dutch cultural sphere. These are of yellow rather than red clay. An intact example measures 3 inches wide, 1.4 inches high, and 7 inches long. Two brick bats measured 2.25 and 2.5 inches wide, and both were 1.25 inches high. Three of these bricks came from the lower stratum, and one was from the upper stratum.

Glass bottles were largely represented by green or dark olive shards, all apparently hand blown and all with a partial scar in the kick-up. This type of bottle is common throughout the 18th century and in the early 19th century. One clear glass rectangular bottle fragment may be associated with the later intrusion, because this falls in the same Victorian time span as yellowware.

One kaolin pipe bowl fragment and five stem pieces (4/64 and 5/64 inch bore diameters) were found. Six corroded nails were recovered. Two appeared cut so probably were after the 1790's, at least one seemed hand forged, and one was probably a wire nail (dating into the late 19th or 20th centuries, it was in the intrusive grouping with the painted concrete and late ceramics).

E. Interpretation:

Overall, the other artifacts support evidence from the ceramics for a deposit of soil containing artifacts of late 18th or very early 19th century date, combined with a minor disturbance which intruded a few late Victorian or later objects. This is in agreement with an interpretation that the two strata observed were placed here soon after the foundation wall was built, about 1811.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 24 197 FRONT STREET

CATEGORY

TOTAL PERCENT

DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)

CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	1	0.18%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, DECORATED	1	0.18%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	265	47.41%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	1	0.18%		
CERAMIC, FLOWERPOT	1	0.18%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED, BLUE/WHITE	7	1.25%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, MOCHA	1	0.18%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	11	1.97%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE BLUE / GREEN	21	3.76%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINT, BLUE	9	1.61%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	44	7.87%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, "IMARI"	1	0.18%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	6	1.07%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	5	0.89%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	6	1.07%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.18%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	3	0.54%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	3	0.54%		
CERAMIC, YELLOWWARE, ANNULAR	3	0.54%	390	69.77%

DOMESTIC (GLASS)

GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	1	0.18%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	25	4.47%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	17	3.04%		
GLASS, TUMBLER, CLEAR	1	0.18%	44	7.87%

DOMESTIC (OTHER)

KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	1	0.18%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	5	0.89%	6	1.07%

FAUNAL

BONE	14	2.50%		
SHELL, CLAM	8	1.43%		
SHELL, OYSTER	53	9.48%	75	13.42%

OTHER

CHARCOAL	1	0.18%		
LITHIC	3	0.54%	4	0.72%

STRUCTURAL

BRICK, RED	3	0.54%		
BRICK, YELLOW	7	1.25%		
CONCRETE	1	0.18%		
DRAINTILE, REDWARE	9	1.61%		
GLASS, WINDOW	12	2.15%		
NAIL, CORRODED	2	0.36%		
NAIL, CUT	3	0.54%		
NAIL, WIRE	1	0.18%		
PLASTER	1	0.18%		
WOOD	1	0.18%	40	7.16%
TOTAL:	559	100.00%	559	100.00%

Test 25

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

This test was also dug on 10 August 1982, just inside the wall opposite Test 24. It also was 6 feet long north-south, and about 2 feet wide east-west. A heavy stone wall foundation projected 18 inches east from the stone lintel and extended straight down to a depth of 58 inches, where archaeological excavation stopped. Again, the upper level had been removed before observation started, so the nature of fill above 32 inches is not known.

B. Features:

The stone wall extending straight down was the only feature here.

C. Soil Strata:

Starting at 32 inches below datum, which was the top of the sill stone also used as datum for Test 24, the material encountered was brown coarse sand, equivalent to Stratum 1 (Test 24) outside the wall. At about 51 inches a grey sandy stratum packed with large rocks was found, equivalent to Stratum 2 in Test 24. These rocks made digging difficult, but in the northern quarter of the trench reached a depth of 58 or 59 inches below datum.

D. Artifacts:

In 1982-83 Lot number 147 was assigned to this test, from 32 inches starting depth to the bottom at 59 inches. No inventory was made in 1982-83, and no record now exists of the contents of Lot 147.

E. Interpretation:

The two strata found in Test 25 match almost exactly with those in Test 24 outside, with horizontal strata directly abutting the wall. Neither profile shows a wall construction trench, and the bottom of the stone foundation was not exposed. It is logical to conclude that the two strata were deposited after the foundation was built. Since the sidewalk would not have been usable until the level of fill was raised, one assumes that this occurred about 1810 or 1811, immediately after this foundation wall was built. Some later disturbance is indicated in Test 24 outside the wall.

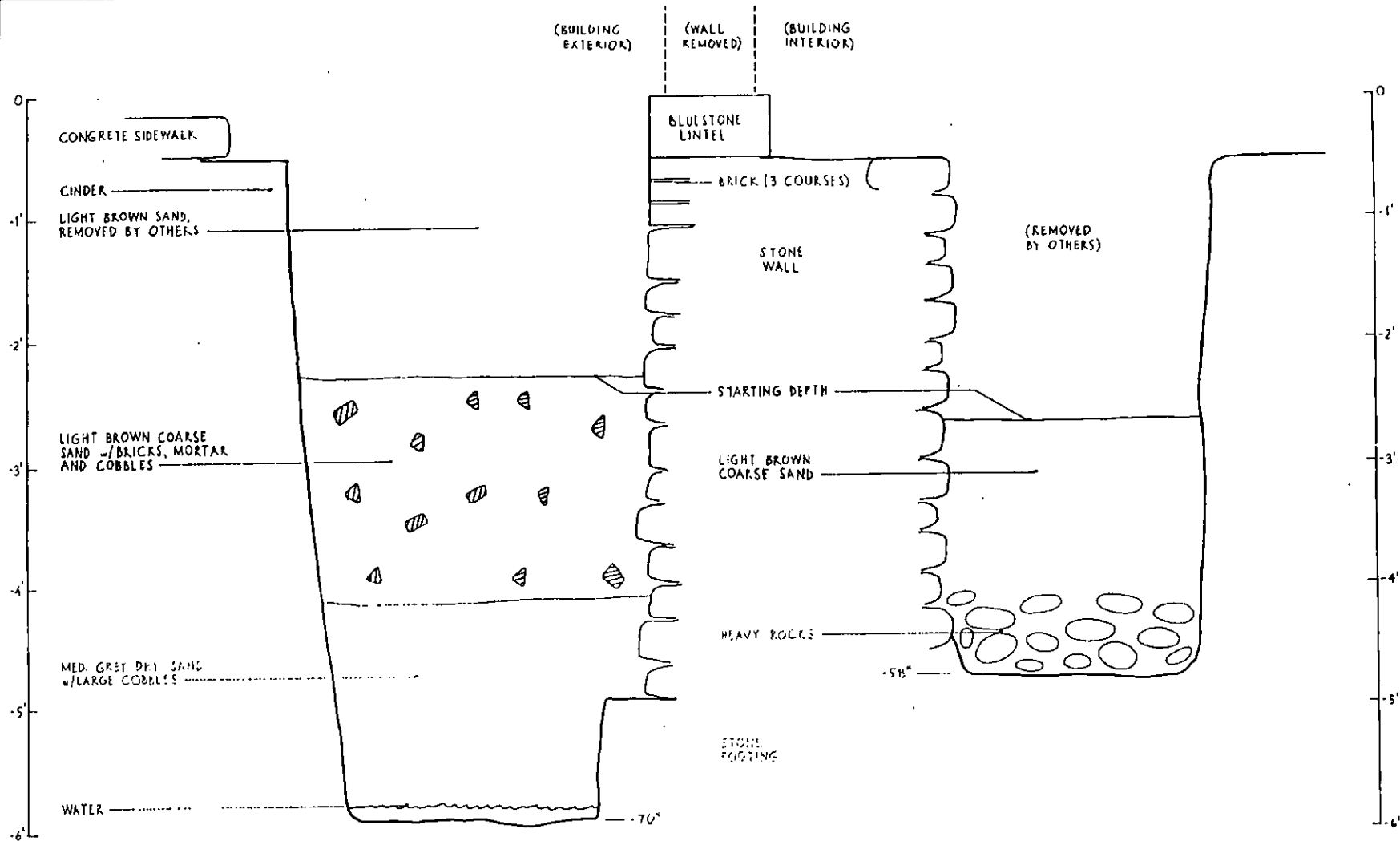


FIGURE 36.

TESTS 24 & 25 - LOOKING NORTH

197 FRONT ST.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH

JUNE 1991 JP

195 FRONT STREET

The west end of the block, facing Front Street, may have been built up before 1797, perhaps as early as the 1780's, but the construction of buildings continued through the first decade of the 19th century. According to information provided to us on 11 February 1982, the building at 195 Front Street was built by Schermerhorn in "1811-1812", which agrees with the historic report that dates it to 1812, the last building erected in the row by Peter Schermerhorn (Waite, 1974). Test 11 abutted the wall of 193 Front Street, which was "built in 1793." Two tests were dug at this address; Test 11, midway along the south wall inside the building, and Test 18, in the courtyard immediately behind the building. Both were started at ground floor level.

Test 11

A. Description:

This measured 6 feet by 6 feet and was dug against the south interior wall of the building at a point 28 feet east of the west wall in 195 Front Street. Work was conducted on 11, 18, 25, and 26 February, 1982, reaching a maximum depth of 6 feet below first floor level.

B. Features:

The only feature was a plank floor found at 71 inches below datum and 59 inches below the surface, just below water level. The planks were about 4 or 5 inches wide and between 1 and 2 inches thick. They ran east-west, parallel to the side wall of the structure.

C. Soil Strata:

A sandy stratum averaging 8 inches thick had been placed before the concrete floor was poured. Below that was a 3 foot thick deposit of brown silty sand, with many artifacts, including nearly 700 ceramic sherds. The middle part of this silty sand fill layer was almost solid brick rubble. Near the bottom was a stratified dark silty sand, above the plank floor. One shovel probe was made by cutting through the floor, exposing a wet sand and gravel, in which no artifacts were found.

D. Artifacts:

A total of 1647 items was recovered. Almost all artifacts came from the same stratum of brown silty rubble at the top of heavy brick rubble (Stratum 2, Lots 74 and 316).

Of the total, 667 objects (40%) were ceramic sherds. White-ware (598 sherds), ironstone (19), and yellowware (22) were most common (639, or 96% of all ceramics). These are of mid-to-late 19th century date and give a mean ceramic date for this deposit of 1879.5. If these 639 late sherds are excluded, the date for

the remaining 69 sherds is 1790, indicating that a small component of early material was mixed with the later ceramics. The ceramic distribution throughout the 5 foot depth of the deposit was not temporally stratified.

A United States coin from Stratum 2 (Lot 74) was dated 1819. Found in this deposit were some brass items such as a thermometer back and a scabbard ring. Domestic items, including ceramics, constituted 56% of the sample. Faunal objects (mostly oyster shell) were 5.3%. Structural material was mostly window glass but included 157 cut nails and 39 wire nails. This structural category amounted to 38%. Miscellaneous items, including red glass possibly from an automobile tail light, was less than 1%.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 11 AT 195 FRONT STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
	(12" ABOVE SURFACE)	00-08	CONCRETE FLOOR AND GRAVEL BED	---	
1	20-28	08-16	LIGHT YELLOWISH SAND (W/BLACK LENSE)	73	
2	28-34	16-22	BROWN SILTY SAND W/HEAVY CERAMIC DEPOSIT	74	36
3	34-54	22-42	BROWN SILTY SAND W/HIGH CONCENTRATION OF BRICK RUBBLE	75	
	54-63	42-51	SAME MATRIX, LESS BRICK		
4	63-71	51-59	DARK GREY SILTY SAND W/PEBBLES, MORTAR, ASH, BRICK IN STRATIFIED LENSES	77	
5	71	59	PLANK FLOOR (AT WATER TABLE)	N/A	
6	71-84	59-72	(SHOVEL PROBE) WET GRAVEL AND SAND	N/A	

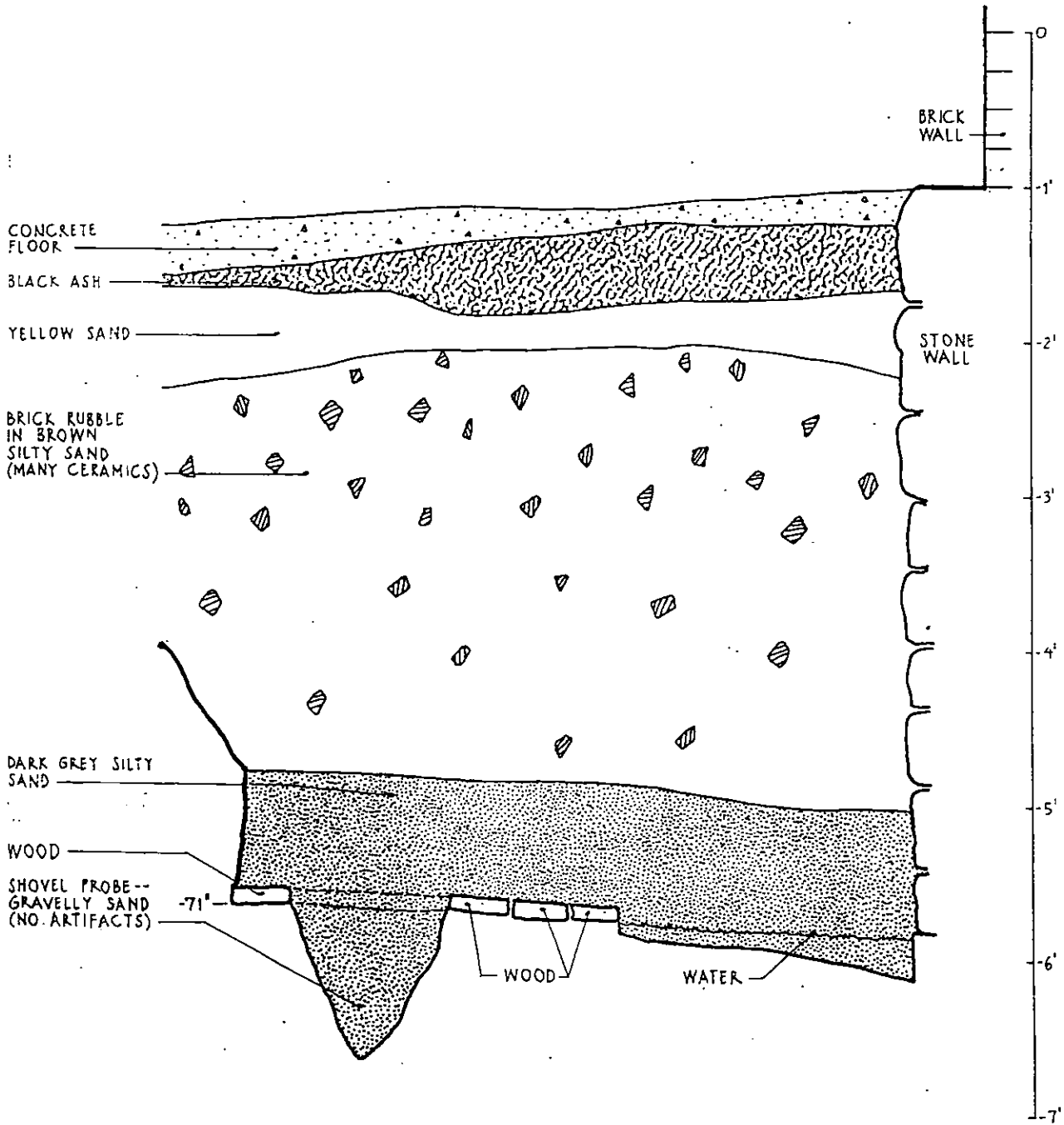


FIGURE 37.

TEST 11 - LOOKING EAST 106 FRONT ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 11
 ADDRESS: 195 FRONT

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	6	0.36%		
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE, COARSE, GRAV TEM, GR GL	1	0.06%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, FLOW BLUE	3	0.18%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, HP BLUE	11	0.67%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, TP, BL	1	0.06%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, TP, POLYCHROME	2	0.12%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, UNDECORATED	2	0.12%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	7	0.43%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	3	0.18%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BL HP	3	0.18%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	3	0.18%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED	1	0.06%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.06%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.06%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.06%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	5	0.30%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	598	36.31%		
CERAMIC, YELLOWWARE	22	1.34%	671	40.74%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BEVELED, RED	1	0.06%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BL/GR	10	0.61%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	12	0.73%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	13	0.79%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	2	0.12%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	135	8.20%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	31	1.88%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	25	1.52%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, MILK, INTACT	1	0.06%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY, CLEAR	5	0.30%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	1	0.06%	236	14.33%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
BRASS, MISC	3	0.18%		
COIN, US PENNY, LARGE	1	0.06%		
COPPER, MISC	4	0.24%		
COPPER, THERMOMETER BACKPLATE	1	0.06%		
IRON, VESSEL, LARGE, FRAG	1	0.06%		
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	1	0.06%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	3	0.18%		
SCABBARD GUARD, METAL, UPPER, HANGING RING	1	0.06%	15	0.91%
FAUNAL				
BONE	10	0.61%		
SHELL, CLAM	11	0.67%		
SHELL, OYSTER	66	4.01%		

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

SHELL, SCALLOP	1	0.06%	88	5.34%
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OTHER

GLASS, AUTOMOTIVE, RED TAIL LIGHT	2	0.12%		
LITHIC, CHERT, NODULE	1	0.06%		
LITHIC, CHERT, SPALL	1	0.06%		
SLAG, FURNACE	2	0.12%		
WOOD	4	0.24%	10	0.61%

STRUCTURAL

ASPHALT, ROOFING TAR	2	0.12%		
BRICK, FIRE	1	0.06%		
BRICK, ORANGE	1	0.06%		
BRICK, RED	7	0.43%		
DRAINPIPE, REDWARE	2	0.12%		
GLASS, WINDOW	308	18.70%		
IRON, MISC	28	1.70%		
IRON, WIRE	7	0.43%		
LATCH, METAL, GATE OR DOOR, THROW-BOLT TYPE	1	0.06%		
LEAD, PIPE SOLDER	1	0.06%		
LINOLEUM	9	0.55%		
LITHIC, MARBLE, CUT	1	0.06%		
METAL, MISC	23	1.40%		
NAIL, CORRODED	7	0.43%		
NAIL, CUT	157	9.53%		
NAIL, WIRE	39	2.37%		
PLASTER	1	0.06%		
SLATE	11	0.67%		
STEEL, PLATE, W/MOUNTING SCREWS	2	0.12%		
TILE, PORCELAIN, HEXAGONAL	16	0.97%		
TILE, WHITE, GLAZED	3	0.18%	627	38.07%

TOTAL:	1647	100.00%	1647	100.00%
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Test 18

A. Description:

Test 18 was opened 11 May 1982 in the courtyard area behind 195 Front Street, back to back with Test 2 dug in 1977 in the basement of 193 Front Street. That earlier test started at the cellar floor level and penetrated 9 feet below it (Kardas and Larrabee 1978: 56-73). Thus everything exposed by Test 18, to 4 feet deep, was above the level where the earlier test had started.

B. Features:

No features found in Test 18.

C. Soil Strata:

Soil deposits appeared the same as in Test 11 (Figure 37).

Stratum 1: 00 to 14" concrete floor

Stratum 2: 14-40" dark grey sandy rubble fill Lot 96

Stratum 3: 40 to 51" pinkish rubble fill, Lot 97
much brick and window glass

D. Artifacts:

There were 561 artifacts recovered in the rubble fill. All appear to be late 19th century - 20th century in date. Sixty nine sherds of unmarked whiteware effectively date this fill to the late 19th century. The majority of the artifacts (73.26%) are 19th-20th century structural elements.

E. Interpretation:

The bulk of the material, represented in the thick stratum with brick rubble, is of late 19th century date but includes enough 20th century items such as insulated wire to show that it was deposited in the 20th century, probably as material from a demolished building. On top of that, the yellowish sand that was immediately under the concrete floor contained some early 19th century items. The concrete floor was laid on this sand sometime in the 20th century. Filling of the cellar and the pouring of a concrete floor may have been related to a need to replace a rotted wood floor, or a need to bury rubble, or both. Strata found in Test 18 matched closely those in Test 11, suggesting that the courtyard behind 195 Front Street was subjected to a 20th century sequence of filling similar to that inside the structure.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 18
 ADDRESS: 195 FRONT

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	69	12.30%	69	12.30%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	6	1.07%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	37	6.60%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	4	0.71%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	3	0.53%		
GLASS, JAR, CLEAR	2	0.36%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	2	0.36%		
GLASS, MILK	8	1.43%		
GLASS, MILK, SUNBURST DEC	1	0.18%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	15	2.67%		
GLASS, VESSEL, RED	1	0.18%	79	14.08%
FAUNAL				
BONE	2	0.36%	2	0.36%
STRUCTURAL				
ASPHALT, ROOF	4	0.71%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	12	2.14%		
FUSE, 125 V	1	0.18%		
GLASS, TUBE, CLEAR	2	0.36%		
GLASS, WINDOW	288	51.34%		
IRON, MISC	3	0.53%		
IRON, PIPE, ELBOW JOINT	1	0.18%		
LEAD, MISC	2	0.36%		
LITHIC, MARBLE	6	1.07%		
METAL, MISC	2	0.36%		
NAIL, CUT	57	10.16%		
RUBBER, GASKET, BLACK	1	0.18%		
SCREW, WOOD	1	0.18%		
TILE, CERAMIC, HEXAGONAL, GRAY	1	0.18%		
TILE, CERAMIC, HEXAGONAL, WHITE	24	4.28%		
TILE, REDWARE	5	0.89%		
WOOD, DISK	1	0.18%	411	73.26%
TOTAL:	561	100.00%	561	100.00%

191 FRONT STREET

A five-story building was erected here in the first decade of the 19th century, possibly as early as 1803, with the earliest recorded occupants at this address in 1807 (Waite, Huey, and Stein 1972). That structure was 61 feet long, leaving a courtyard space about 13 1/2 feet long east-west at the rear (east end) of the property. At least two additions had extended the building east until it reached the west wall of 165 John Street. The historical study of the block indicates that this address had a rear addition by 1852 that occupied the northern two thirds of the rear yard. It was removed by 1870. The addition which existed in 1981 was a second addition, built in 1886 and filling the entire rear space (Waite, Huey, and Stein: 1972).

Five numbered tests (1 through 4, and 21) were dug at this address. All were in the rear courtyard, behind the original building and underneath later extensions. The building lot measures 75 feet long east-west by 20 feet wide north-south.

Tests 1 through 4 combined extended east-west in what had been courtyard behind the original structure at 191 Front to form a trench. At the time that digging started, October 1981, part of the floor of the rear extension had been ripped up, exposing a strip along the south wall (of the extension). Tests 1 and 2 were mostly excavated on 1 October 1981, Test 3 on 6, 8, and 14 October, and Test 4 on 6 January 1982. Some additional digging was performed in Test 1 on 5 February 1982 to expose the bottom of a wall (Feature 4).

Tests 1 to 4

A. Location, Size, and Date Dug:

Test 1 began in the southeast corner of the rear extension. It was approximately 3 feet square. It was in the eastern most 3 feet of the courtyard.

Test 3 was dug extending Test 1 westward 5 feet. It covered the top of Feature 4 and the courtyard space east of it.

Test 2 was dug at the west end of the exposed strip against the east rear wall of the original 191 Front Street building. It was between the rear wall of 191 Front Street and Feature 3 capped by stone lintel P. Because of obstructions, it was not placed in the corner, but started about 3 feet north of the south wall.

On 6 January 1982 a unit designated Test 4 was dug connecting Tests 2 and 3. Test 4 was between Feature 3 and Feature 4.

Tests 1, 3, and 4 exposed stone slab paving and dry-laid brick, forming surfaces in the rear courtyard. Several of these were revealed as the tops of major structural features which showed the sequence by which the building was expanded and the "courtyard" covered.

The "ground surface" that was revealed by removal of the 1886 rear addition sloped to the east. The highest point of courtyard surface was marked by a long stone lintel (1 foot by at least 6 feet long by 4 inches thick). It is designated P on field plans and profiles of this trench (labeled C on the drawings). It measured approximately 40 inches below the concrete floor in the building at 191 Front. At the east end of this trench, in Test 1, the stone paving was approximately 20 inches lower than lintel P. Excavation in this trench extended approximately 4 feet below lintel P.

B. Features:

1. Stone Paving of earlier courtyard surface: This series of tests exposed *in situ* at least ten large "bluestone" slabs. These extended from stone lintel P eastward to the back of the courtyard. The extent to the north is unknown, but they probably covered the entire space behind 191 Front.

2. Two areas were missing stone slabs. One of these was paved in dry laid brick. This was at the southeast corner of Test 1 (2A), another was near the middle of Test 3 (2B). Here a north-south brick line marked the top of a buried stone foundation (Feature 4).

3. Stone Foundation Wall under lintel P: Test 4 and Test 2 exposed the east and west sides respectively of a stone foundation wall which lay beneath lintel stone P. This wall had a dressed west face revealed in Test 2 that faced toward the rear exterior of the original building at 191 Front Street, separated from it by 28 inches.

The east face of this wall, visible in Test 4, was irregular. The width of the wall averaged 2 feet except at its top which tapered to 12 inches wide. The bottom of the wall was 36 inches below the bottom of lintel P. In Test 2 a large stone slab (Q) stopped excavation at 2 feet below lintel stone P. Slab Q neatly occupied the space between the rear wall of 191 Front and Feature 3.

4. Feature 4 was a stone wall extending from 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 feet west of the east end of the trench (6 to 8 feet east of the rear wall of 191 Front), approximately in the center of the rear courtyard space. Like Feature 3 this ran north-south. Feature 4 appeared widest at the top, tapering from 2 feet to 18 inches. The surface exposed in Test 3 presented an even east face which sloped out toward the east from top to bottom. The west face was irregular and unfinished.

The two walls (Features 3 and 4) were approximately 4 feet apart east-west on center. The dressed surfaces face away from each other, forming an irregular space about 2 feet wide between the unfinished sides of the two walls.

C. Soil Strata:

Massive amounts of building rubble (brick, wood, and stone) and large stone blocks were found in various parts of this trench, so soil layers were not clearly defined. The two walls (Features 3 and 4) divided the trench into three portions. These are summarized on the following page.

D. Artifacts:

Tests 1 and 3

A total of 646 objects was recovered from Tests 1 and 3. Domestic artifacts (270, or 42%) include creamware, pearlware, redware, stoneware, whiteware, a 1969 dime, a bottle cork, miscellaneous bottle glass, lamp chimney glass, milk glass, an iron pry bar, kaolin pipe stems and bowls, and leather. The median ceramic date based on a sample of 76 sherds is 1800.62.

Faunal material (146 objects, or 23%) include bone, clam and oyster shell, and coral.

Structural material (211 objects, or 33%) include terra cotta drain pipe, window glass, sheet metal, linoleum, brackets, nails (cut and wire), and a delft tile.

Test 4

The banded layers of fill comprising this central section of the test contained 348 artifacts.

Domestic objects (105) comprised 30% of the sample. They included combed yellowware, creamware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, redware, stoneware, bottle glass, and kaolin pipe fragments. The mean ceramic date based on 530 sherds is 1783.632.

Faunal material (106 or 30%) included bone, clam and oyster shell (21%), and one piece of coral.

Structural material included 131 objects (38%). This included red brick, concrete, terra cotta drain tile, window glass, linoleum, cut and wire nails, plaster, slate, and wood fragments.

Test 2

This test yielded 132 artifacts from the 18 to 24 inch depth. These included modern as well as 18th century materials and were mixed to the bottom of the deposit.

Artifacts included 28 domestic objects (21%). They were cardboard, creamware, pearlware, engine turned red stoneware, another bottle cork, dark olive green bottle glass, milk glass, and an iron vessel rim. The median ceramic date for Test 2 based on a sample of 15 sherds is 1782.9.

Faunal material included 58 objects (44%) mostly oyster shell (35%), clam shell, and bone.

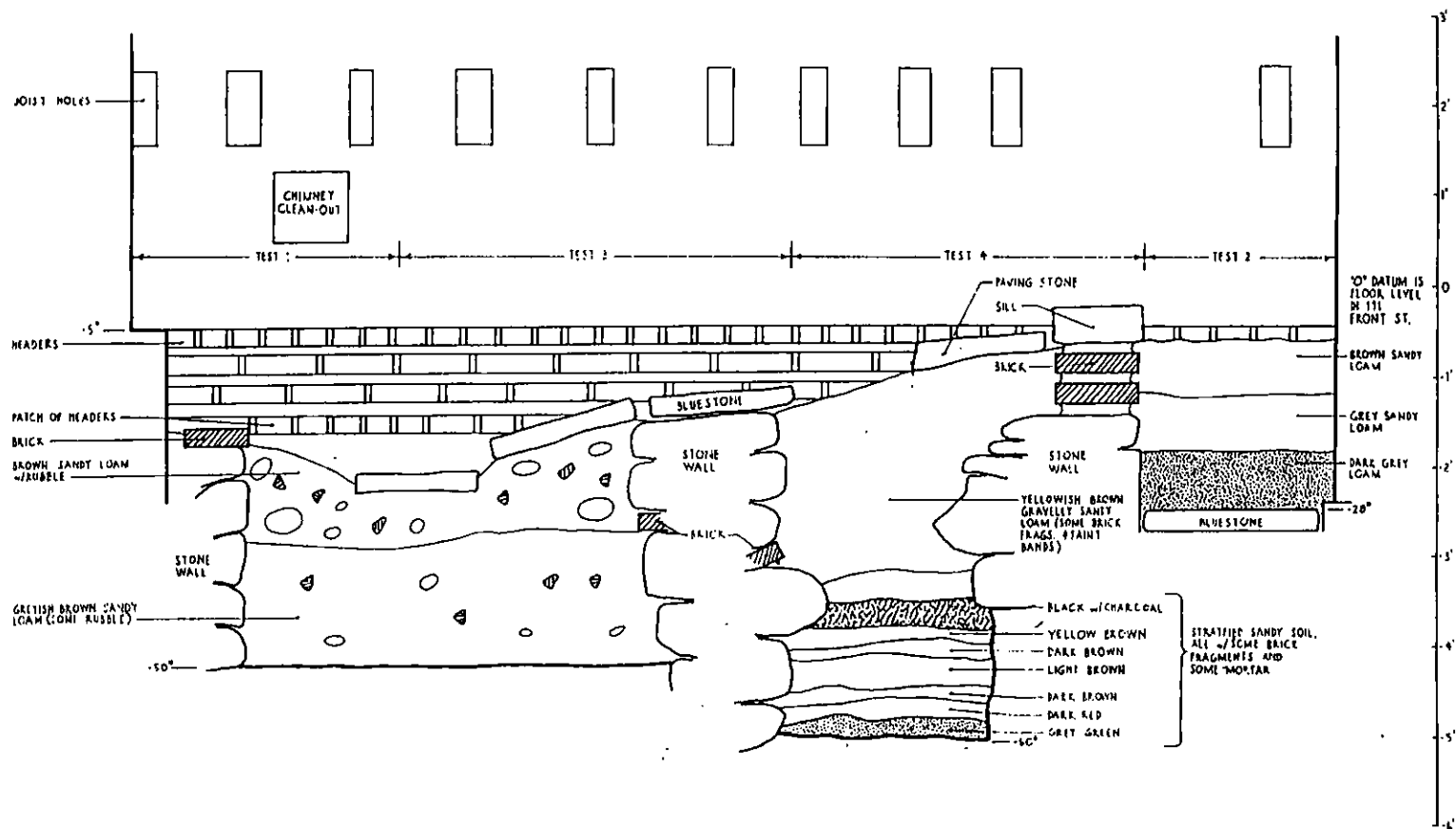
Structural material contained 46 items (35% of sample). They included red brick, concrete, terra cotta drain tile, window glass, linoleum, cut and wire nails, plaster, and roof slate.

SOIL STRATA FOR TESTS 1 TO 4 AT 191 FRONT STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
TEST NO.: 1 AND 3 (EAST END)					
1	00-31		BROWN SANDY LOAM, WITH RUBBLE	1	00-18 (TEST 3)
				2	18-31 (TEST 3)
				11	00-09 (TEST 1)
				12	19-32 (TEST 1)
2	31-52		GREYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM	3	31-36 (TEST 3)
				13	32-36 (TEST 1)
				4	36-42 (TEST 3)
				5	41-50 (TEST 3)
TEST NO.: 4 (CENTRAL PORTION)					
1	52-71	00-19	BANDED FILL, MOSTLY YELLOWISH BROWN GRAVELLY LOAM WITH BANDS OF MORTAR, SHELL, AND BRICK FRAGS., AND CHARCOAL.	35	51-59
				36	59-71
2	71-92	19-40	BANDED FILL, AS ABOVE, WITH MORE THIN LAYERS OF BRICK DUST AND MORTAR. LOWEST BAND IS GREYISH GREEN.	37	71-82
				38	82-92
TEST NO.: 2 (WEST END) (BELOW STONE LINTEL)					
1		04-14	BROWN SANDY LOAM	7(*)	00-18
2		14-22	GREYISH SANDY LOAM, SOFT	---	
3		22-28	DARK GREY LOAM	8	18-24
				9	00-28 (S WALL)
				10	00-28 (E WALL)

STOPPED BY STONE SLAB Q AT 28".

(*) NOTE: LOT 7 WAS LOST.



TESTS 1-4 - LOOKING SOUTH

101 FRONT ST.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH

JUNE 1991 JP

FIGURE 38.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 1 COMBINED WITH 3 (LOTS 1-5 ONLY)
 ADDRESS: 191 FRONT

CATEGORY

DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)

CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	30	4.64%		
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE, WHITE SLIP	1	0.15%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED BLUE/WHITE	7	1.08%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, MOCHA	1	0.15%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	3	0.46%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	1	0.15%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED	5	0.77%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	7	1.08%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, FLOWERPOT	1	0.15%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	4	0.62%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	2	0.31%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	2	0.31%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	5	0.77%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	9	1.39%	78	12.07%

DOMESTIC (GLASS)

GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	43	6.66%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	57	8.82%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	1	0.15%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	13	2.01%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY, CLEAR	10	1.55%		
GLASS, MILK	3	0.46%		
GLASS, MILK, LAMP SHADE	3	0.46%		
GLASS, MILK, VESSEL	1	0.15%		
GLASS, STIRRING ROD, CLEAR	1	0.15%		
GLASS, TUMBLER	7	1.08%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR, FLUTED	1	0.15%	140	21.67%

DOMESTIC (OTHER)

COIN, US, ROOSEVELT, 10 CENT, 1969	1	0.15%		
CORK, BOTTLE	34	5.26%		
IRON, PRY BAR	1	0.15%		
IRON, TOOL HAFT, WITH SCREW	1	0.15%		
IRON, VESSEL, RIM	2	0.31%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	5	0.77%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	7	1.08%		
LEATHER	1	0.15%	52	8.05%

FAUNAL

BONE	13	2.01%		
SHELL, CLAM	24	3.72%		
SHELL, OYSTER	109	16.87%		
CORAL	1	0.15%	147	22.76%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

OTHER (MODERN)

ALUMINUM, BEVERAGE CAN PULL TAB	1	0.15%		
PLASTIC, AMBER	1	0.15%		
PLASTIC, BAG	4	0.62%	6	0.93%

STRUCTURAL

DRAINPIPE, TERRA COTTA	3	0.46%		
GLASS, WINDOW	122	18.89%		
IRON, MISC	5	0.77%		
IRON, SHEET	2	0.31%		
IRON, STRAP	2	0.31%		
LEAD	1	0.15%		
LINOLEUM	2	0.31%		
METAL, BRACKET, L-SHAPED	1	0.15%		
METAL, NUT, HEXAGONAL	1	0.15%		
NAIL, CUT	66	10.22%		
NAIL, HAND FORGED, IRON	1	0.15%		
NAIL, WIRE	3	0.46%		
SLATE	7	1.08%		
TILE, DELFT	2	0.31%		
WIRE	1	0.15%		
WOOD	4	0.62%	223	34.52%

TOTAL:	646	100.00%	646	100.00%
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SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 2
 ADDRESS: 191 FRONT

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	8	6.06%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	2	1.52%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED	1	0.76%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	2	1.52%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	2	1.52%	15	11.36%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	3	2.27%		
GLASS, MILK	1	0.76%		
GLASS, MILK, JAR LID LINER	1	0.76%	5	3.79%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
CARDBOARD	4	3.03%		
CORK, BOTTLE	3	2.27%		
IRON, VESSEL, RIM	1	0.76%	8	6.06%
FAUNAL				
BONE	6	4.55%		
SHELL, CLAM	6	4.55%		
SHELL, OYSTER	46	34.85%	58	43.94%
STRUCTURAL				
BRICK, RED	2	1.52%		
CONCRETE	1	0.76%		
DRAINTILE, ROOF, TERRA COTTA	1	0.76%		
FENCE STAPLE, METAL	1	0.76%		
GLASS, WINDOW	8	6.06%		
IRON, MISC	11	8.33%		
LINOLEUM	4	3.03%		
LITHIC, BASALTIC ROCK, CUT	1	0.76%		
MORTAR	2	1.52%		
NAIL, CUT	2	1.52%		
NAIL, LARGE	1	0.76%		
NAIL, WIRE	10	7.58%		
PLASTER	1	0.76%		
SLATE	1	0.76%	46	34.85%
TOTAL:	132	100.00%	132	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 4 191 FRONT STREET

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	1	0.29%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	24	6.92%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED, BLUE/WHITE	9	2.59%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, BROWN EXT GLAZE	1	0.29%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	3	0.86%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP	1	0.29%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	2	0.58%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	3	0.86%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE HANDPAINTED	2	0.58%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	2	0.58%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	1	0.29%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.29%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.29%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	5	1.44%	56	16.14%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	5	1.44%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	15	4.32%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	2	0.58%		
GLASS, TUMBLER, CLEAR	1	0.29%	23	6.63%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	5	1.44%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	21	6.05%	26	7.49%
FAUNAL				
BONE	6	1.73%		
SHELL, CLAM	25	7.20%		
SHELL, OYSTER	74	21.33%		
TOOTH, HERBIVORE	1	0.29%		
CORAL	1	0.29%	107	30.84%
OTHER (MODERN)				
CELLOPHANE, CIGARETTE PACKAGE WRAPPER	1	0.29%		
PLASTIC	3	0.86%	4	1.15%
STRUCTURAL				
BRICK, CINDER, BROKEN	1	0.29%		
BRICK, RED, HARD	1	0.29%		
CONCRETE, DISC	1	0.29%		
DRAINTILE, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	1	0.29%		
DRAINTILE, TERRA COTTA	2	0.58%		
GLASS, WINDOW	39	11.24%		
IRON, MISC	6	1.73%		
LINOLEUM	1	0.29%		
LITHIC, SCHIST	2	0.58%		
NAIL, CUT	37	10.66%		
NAIL, WIRE	1	0.29%		
PLASTER	3	0.86%		
SLATE	1	0.29%		
SPIKE, IRON, HAND FORGED, SQUARE	1	0.29%		
WOOD	34	9.80%	131	37.75%
TOTAL:	347	100.00%	347	100.00%

Test 21 (21A)

A. Location, Size, Date Dug:

Test 21A was also a trench running east-west, parallel to the trench formed by Tests 1 to 4, and about 2 to 3 feet north of the widest part of that trench. The designation Test 21 was first assigned on 8 July 1982, when the rubble and debris which had prevented the widening of Tests 1 to 4 during 1981 had been removed. The entire remaining stone paving of the courtyard behind 191 Front Street was cleared, and the stone slabs were drawn and photographed. Artifacts found during this operation were labeled as from Test 21. So was material from a narrow portion of the cross trench, between the lintel stone and the rear wall of 191 Front Street. Following that, stone paving slabs were removed, and a 4 foot wide trench was dug 1 foot long from east to west and was labeled Test 21A. This was 7 feet from the north wall and 7 1/2 feet from the south wall.

The "ground surface" of stone paving slabs sloped down to the east, although not as sharply as in the Tests 1 to 4 trench. It started between 3 and 3 1/2 feet below the first floor level in 191 Front Street. A lintel stone, which was an extension of the feature marked by stone lintel P revealed in the first trench, ran north-south only 28 inches east of the rear wall of the building. It rested on a wall which was a northward extension of Feature 3. Excavation in August 1982 proceeded to a depth of 6 feet below this lintel, where it was stopped by packed rocks in a dark brown sandy matrix.

B. Features:

1. Stone paving was the northward extension of the stone paving slabs (Feature 1) first examined in Tests 1 to 4. As suspected in 1981, the entire rear courtyard behind 191 Front Street had been paved with "bluestone" slabs. The largest of these measured as much as 60 inches long and 40 inches wide. At least thirty paving slabs were found, with gaps indicating that five to ten more had once been here. Three lintel stones, each 1 foot wide and 4 inches thick, extended across the width of the courtyard (A, B and C). They varied from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 feet in length.

2. No additional brick paving inserts were found when the entire courtyard surface was exposed. The brick in the southeast corner (in Test 1) and the line running north from the south wall (in Test 3) were the only section present behind 191 Front Street. A north-south running gap existed in the stone paving, parallel to and 2 to 3 feet west of the east wall. No *in situ* material was found.

3. A stone foundation wall under the lintel stones was the same wall as Feature 3 exposed in Tests 2 and 4. Two courses of brick were laid on top of the wall, and the capping lintel stones rested on these. The bottom of the wall was exposed at about 30 inches below the level of the lintel stone. This was equivalent

to the elevation of the stone slab Q exposed in Test 2 and shows that this wall, with a dressed surface facing toward the rear of 191 Front Street, extended only as deep as the slabs that paved a sunken section of yard, possibly a light-well.

The stone wall called Feature 4 in the first trench and the brick line on top of it did not extend as far north as the cross section cut by Trench 21A.

C. Soil Strata:

Seven distinguishable strata were recognized in the cross section. These are numbered sequentially from top to bottom of the excavation. Depths are given "below datum" which was a sill marking the floor level of 191 Front Street, and are the depths shown in the Lot List and Artifact Inventory. In addition, depths below the surface (about 40 inches below datum at the west end of the trench) at the start of excavation are given, because this approximates the level of the paving slabs in the courtyard. The stone lintel surface was 4 inches above this.

Note 1: The depths of the strata are given near the west end of the trench, near the lintel stone.

Note 2: Depths assigned to lots show a variation in top and bottom (e.g., starting at 40/51 inches, and ending at 51/54 inches for Lot 132). This reflects the downward slope to the last of the upper two strata. The higher start elevation is the surface depth below datum at the west end, and the lower depth is the surface elevation at the east end of the trench.

D. Artifacts:

A total of 1463 objects was recovered in this trench. 484 (33%) were domestic artifacts including bone handles; a brass door pull; combed yellowware; creamware; delft; coarse earthenware; Oriental porcelains; redware; white salt glazed stoneware; whiteware (5 sherds); a copper o-type button; amber, blue, clear, dark green, and olive bottle glass; kaolin pipe stems and bowls; leather; and a gun flint. The mean ceramic date based on 238 sherds is 1785.

Faunal specimens (649 or 44%) consisted primarily of oyster shell (499 or 39%), with some clam, mussel, scallop, and snail shell.

Structural objects totaled 313 (21%), and included fragments of red brick, concrete, drain tile, window glass, lead, cut stone, wire nails, roof slate, pan tiles, delft tile, and industrial tile.

E. Interpretation:

Feature 3, in both the Tests 1 to 4 trench and in Test 21, appears to be related to the rear wall of 191 Front Street. This wall, and the 2 foot deep space between it and the building paved with slab stone Q, were probably constructed at the same time as the building. This may have served as a light well or similar feature.

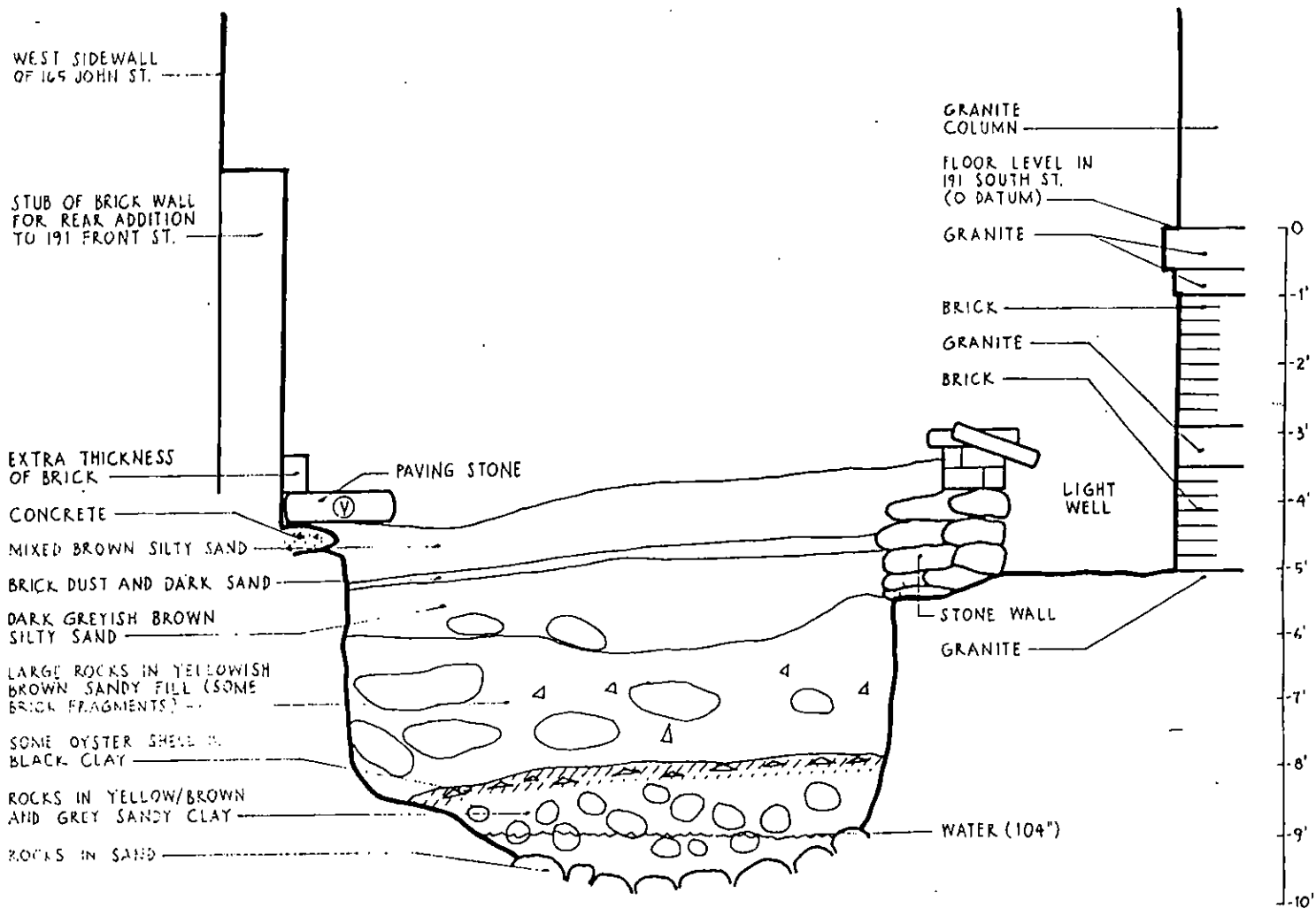
Feature 4, found only in the Tests 1 to 4 trench, may correspond to the rear addition present by 1852 and removed by 1870. This wall did not extend more than 6 or 7 feet north of the south edge of the property, because it was absent from Test 21A with no evidence that a wall had been removed.

The paving slabs that covered the entire rear yard and buried the top of Feature 4 suggest separate construction/use. This indicated that most of the stone paving (Feature 1) was placed after Feature 3 was removed (after 1870?). A few slabs (C and D) at the east end of the trench at the lower level suggest the possibility of an earlier courtyard paving. In Test 21, the dark greyish brown Stratum 3 may represent yard use after the construction of Feature 3 but before the stone paving was laid (1870?).

The entire area in Tests 1 to 4 and Test 21 was sealed under the floor of the rear addition constructed in 1886. Until flooring was removed in 1981 this area was a hollow crawl space, with about 3 feet from the stone paving to the floor above, as shown by joist holes in the south wall of the 1886 addition.

SOIL STRATA FOR TEST 21 AT 191 FRONT STREET

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1	40-55	00-15	MIXED BROWN SILTY SAND	132 131	40/51-51/54 45-61 (W 1/3)
2	55-59	15-19	BAND OF BRICK DUST AND DARK SAND	133	51/54-59/64
3	59-73	19-33	DARK GREYISH BROWN SILTY SAND FILL, WITH RUBBLE. (THIS STRATUM IS LEVEL WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE WALL, FEATURE 3, AND MAY BE A USE SURFACE).	134 135	59-62 62-74
4	73-92	33-52	YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY FILL WITH LARGE ROCKS AND BRICK FRAGMENTS.	149 150	74-86 86-92
5	92-96	52-56	THIN LAYER OF BLACK MUCK W/OYSTER SHELLS	151	92-96
6	96-110	55-70	ROCKS PACKED IN MOTTLED GREY AND DARK BROWN SAND.	153 154	93/96-98 98-108
7	110-115+	70-75+	VERY LARGE ROCKS AND BOULDERS PACKED SOLIDLY IN SANDY MATRIX.	---	



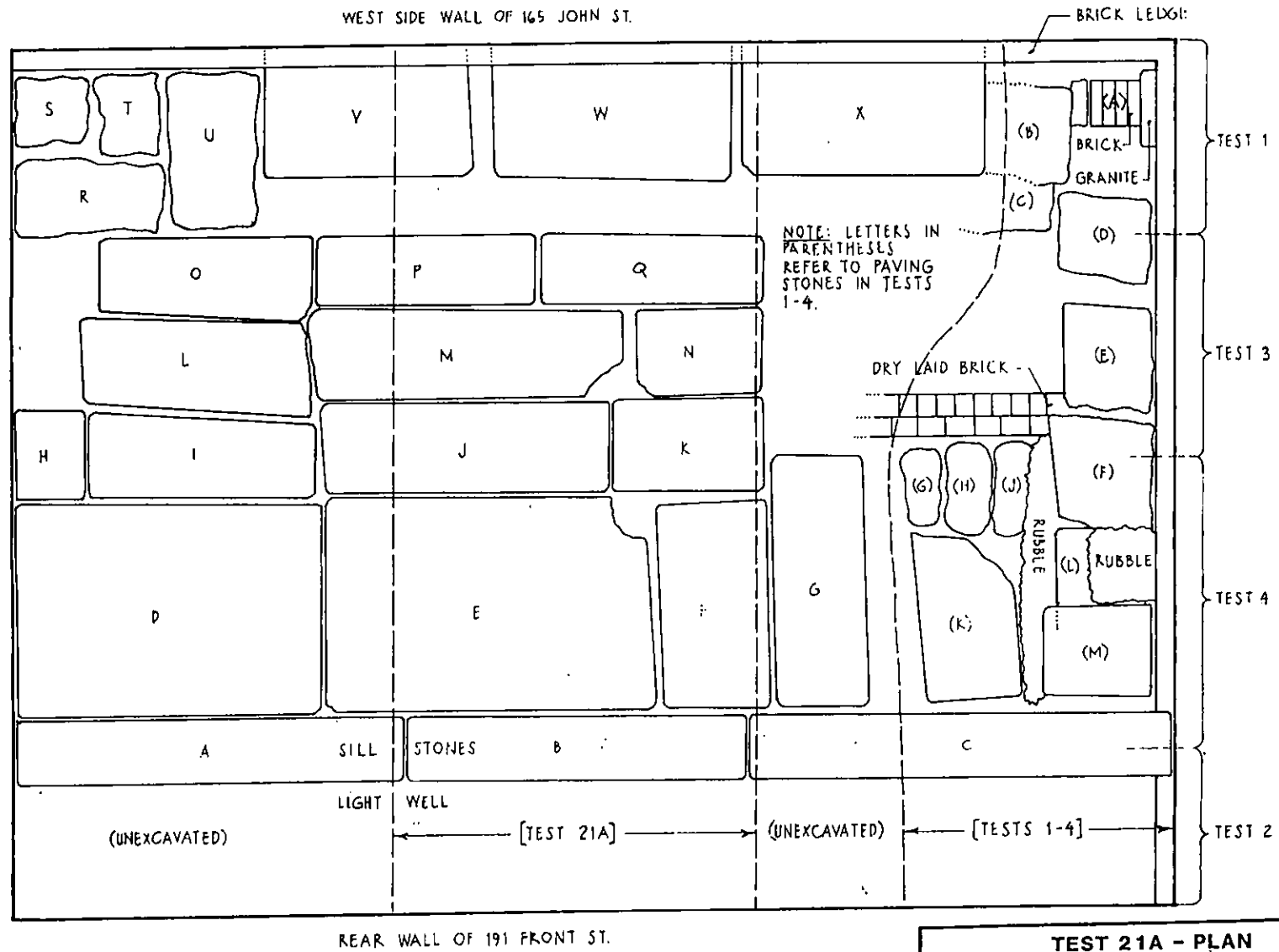
TEST 21A - LOOKING SOUTH
 191 FRONT ST.

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FIGURE 39.



TEST 21A - PLAN
 191 FRONT ST.
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FIGURE 40.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 21
ADDRESS: 191 FRONT

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT	
----- DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----			
CERAMIC, BISQUE	1	0.07%	
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	8	0.55%	
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	78	5.33%	
CERAMIC, DELFT	4	0.27%	
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE, COARSE, LEAD GLAZE, GR	2	0.14%	
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, ANNULAR DESIGN	2	0.14%	
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED, BLUE/WHITE	33	2.26%	
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE, GREEN	1	0.07%	
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED BLUE	5	0.34%	
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	23	1.57%	
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	6	0.41%	
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	3	0.21%	
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	5	0.34%	
CERAMIC, REDWARE, FLOWERPOT	2	0.14%	
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	16	1.09%	
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	13	0.89%	
CERAMIC, REDWARE, TIN ENAMEL	1	0.07%	
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	2	0.14%	
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	11	0.75%	
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	1	0.07%	
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, BRISTOL SLIP	2	0.14%	
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ENGINE TURNED RED	2	0.14%	
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	18	1.23%	
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	8	0.55%	
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	5	0.34%	252 17.22%
----- DOMESTIC (GLASS) -----			
GLASS, BOTTLE, AMBER	1	0.07%	
GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE	1	0.07%	
GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE/GREEN	1	0.07%	
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	35	2.39%	
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	27	1.85%	
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	105	7.18%	
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	2	0.14%	
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	3	0.21%	
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	1	0.07%	
GLASS, FINIAL, CLEAR	1	0.07%	
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	7	0.48%	
GLASS, TUMBLER, CLEAR	4	0.27%	
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	6	0.41%	
GLASS, VESSEL, LIGHT GREEN	4	0.27%	
GLASS, VIAL, AMBER, HAND BLOWN	1	0.07%	199 13.60%
----- DOMESTIC (OTHER) -----			
BONE, BRUSH HANDLE	1	0.07%	
BONE, PIPETTE, GROOVED END	2	0.14%	
BRASS, DRAWER PULL	1	0.07%	
COPPER, BUTTON, O-TYPE	1	0.07%	

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

CORK, BOTTLE STOPPER	4	0.27%		
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	5	0.34%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	15	1.03%		
LEATHER	3	0.21%		
LITHIC, GUN FLINT	1	0.07%	33	2.26%

 FAUNAL

BONE, FAUNAL	53	3.62%		
SHELL, CLAM	92	6.29%		
SHELL, MUSSEL	1	0.07%		
SHELL, OYSTER	499	34.11%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	3	0.21%		
SHELL, SNAIL	1	0.07%		
CORAL	1	0.07%	650	44.43%

 OTHER

ALUMINUM, LAMP SWITCH	1	0.07%		
COPPER, LIGHT BULB BASE	1	0.07%		
METAL, BOTTLE CAP, CROWN CLOSURE	1	0.07%		
CHARCOAL	3	0.21%		
COAL	2	0.14%		
COPPER, MACHINE PART	2	0.14%		
LITHIC, FLINT	6	0.41%	16	1.09%

 STRUCTURAL

BRICK, RED	7	0.48%		
CONCRETE	2	0.14%		
DRAINTILE, TERRA COTTA	1	0.07%		
GLASS, WINDOW	133	9.09%		
IRON, MISC	65	4.44%		
LEAD, FRAGMENT	3	0.21%		
LIMESTONE	1	0.07%		
LITHIC, MARBLE	1	0.07%		
LITHIC, SCHIST	4	0.27%		
METAL, WIRE	3	0.21%		
MORTAR, LIME	2	0.14%		
NAIL, CORRODED	5	0.34%		
NAIL, CUT	51	3.49%		
NAIL, HAND FORGED, BRASS	1	0.07%		
NAIL, WIRE	3	0.21%		
PIPE, SEWER	4	0.27%		
PLASTER	2	0.14%		
SLATE	5	0.34%		
SPIKE, IRON, SQUARE	5	0.34%		
TILE, DELFT	1	0.07%		
TILE, PAN	7	0.48%		
TILE, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	1	0.07%		
WOOD, BUNG	6	0.41%	313	21.39%

TOTAL: 1463 100.00% 1463 100.00%

189 FRONT STREET

189 Front is in the area of early fill present by 1790. The existing structure was erected in 1835-1836, possibly replacing an earlier building (Kardas and Larrabee 1978: 328-330). It may also incorporate part of the building erected between 1804 and 1806 (Waite 1974). This building is of similar dimensions to 191 Front Street, measuring approximately 60 feet long east-west by 20 feet wide. It had two 4 foot extensions toward the street, creating a stairwell access to the cellar, and a light well. Test 6 in 1977 had been dug along the south wall of the cellar of this building, exposing a foundation wall supported by massive wooden sleepers and cross planks in addition to logs of landfill cribbing 3 feet below cellar floor level, which was at 2.8 feet mean sea level (Kardas and Larrabee 1978: 102-114).

Four numbered tests were dug in the rear courtyard behind this structure in the summer and autumn of 1982. These were Test 19 and Tests 41, 42, and 43. The former, dug in West and East sections, was in the southwest corner of the courtyard, while the latter three combined to make a trench most of the way across the north side. Due to the slanting of the building lots, the courtyard was slightly lozenge shaped. It measured 14 feet 8 inches from west to east and was as wide as the interior of the building, which is about 19 feet.

Test 19

A. Description:

This was dug in the space behind 189 Front Street, enclosed by a wall on the north and an addition behind 159 John Street on the east. Work was conducted on 11, 17, and 24 June and 1 July 1982. This started with recording a paving of bluestone slabs which covered most of the floor at about 28 inches below the floor level in 189 Front Street, which was used as a field datum. Three long sill stones marked the west edge of paving and left a 2 foot wide space between the sill stones and the rear wall of 189 Front Street. Surface, in this space at time of excavation, was a foot lower than the stone paving, which exposed a basement window in the rear wall of the building. This space served as a light well, a situation similar to 191 Front Street adjacent on the north.

The construction crew removed the stone paving slabs and approximately 1 foot of soil beneath them, so excavation Historic began at 40 to 42 inches below datum. It became apparent that the sill stones had rested on a wall about 22 inches wide, so digging was conducted on both sides of it. Test 19 West was in the 2 foot wide space between this wall and the building (i.e., within the light well), while Test 19 East was 3 feet wide, in the space between the buried wall and the wall of the extension from 159 John Street. Both trenches were 8 feet long.

B. Features:

1a. Stone Paving: This was similar to that at the 191 Front Street courtyard and extended east from the sill stones. It is not known if it once covered the entire courtyard here, because subsequent additions have destroyed the evidence. Paving stones were between 1 and 2 inches thick. The sill stones were 3 inches thick.

1b. A second, lower stone paving existed at about 42 inches below datum, in the light well at or just above the basement window sill level.

2. Brick: A brick feature was found in Test 19 West, at 55 inches sloping down to 66 inches below datum. This was a drain channel, consisting of bricks laid flat across the space between the building and the light well wall. Three or four bricks ran across, and at least thirty courses of brick extended north from the south wall, continuing an unknown distance under a recent addition. The drain surface was curved, being highest against the building and sloping down 3 to 4 inches to the east. The entire feature sloped down at least 1 foot from south to north within the 8 foot length of the trench.

3. Stone Wall: The rear wall of the light well originally extended from a sill stone capping at 28 inches below datum down a spread footer base that ended at about 76 inches below datum, making the wall 4 feet high, 1 foot wide at the sill stone, 22 inches wide at 42 inches below datum, and spreading to about 30 inches wide at the base. The face of the wall in the light well was dressed, at least down to the brick drain surface. The back, or east, face of the wall was irregular and encompassed the spread footer.

C. Soil Strata:

As shown on the accompanying tables, the strata west of the wall showed recent material (Strata 1 and 2) deposited in the light well on top of the brick drain. That drain (Stratum 3) was laid in a bed of clean reddish brown sand (Stratum 4). Below that was sandy fill with building rubble (Stratum 5).

East of the wall was recent banded fill (Stratum 1), then reddish sand to the bottom of the trench (Strata 2 to 4), with brick rubble concentrated in the middle depth, between 53 and 66 inches (Stratum 4). Increasing concentration of large rocks was found in Test 19 West and Test 19 East below about 70 inches.

D. Artifacts:

There were 886 artifacts recovered from the test, removed as five artifact lots west of the wall and as five lots east of the wall. This test contained a very early component; however, recent objects are found in all strata. The profile shows strata

forming horizontal bands, but they must have been redeposited, mixing recent courtyard debris and trash into the earlier landfill all the way down to the bottom of the light well.

Eighteenth century artifacts include oriental import ceramics, combed yellow buff bodied earthenware, creamware, pearlware, redware, stoneware, dated coins (one 1754 British half penny, and a badly corroded specimen), and half of a 4.75 inch diameter iron cannon ball (possibly an eighteen pounder). A smaller 1.5 inch diameter iron sphere was also recovered.

Several early pieces of building hardware were also present; hand-forged iron gutter hooks, cut granite and marble, delft tiles, a bronze hand-forged nail, and some soft brick. Later structural material included square nails (corroded), iron nuts, spikes, linoleum, wire nails, plaster, and window glass.

Whiteware was present in the upper strata only (Lots 111, 112, 113, 114). Some dark olive green bottle glass also was present; however most of the bottle shards and intact specimens were of late 19th century date, effectively dating the redeposition of this soil.

Of all the artifacts from Test 19, 408 (46%) were domestic in nature, 262 (29.57%) were faunal (mostly oyster shell, 14.22%), and 208 (23.40%) were structural. The remaining 7 objects (0.79%) were stone building material.

The mean ceramic date for this sample is 1789.8, including 19th century material.

E. Interpretation:

It appears that the lowest features behind 189 Front Street, discussed under Tests 41 through 43, were buried with a reddish brown sand or sandy silt deposit, parts of which contained many large stones. Artifacts from this stratum are of late 18th century date. After the surface was raised 3 feet to about 6 feet below datum, the wall (Feature 3) was built, enclosing the light well. Additional reddish sand buried most of this. Evidence from artifacts suggests that this deposit was quite late, or was disturbed in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. A brick drain was laid in the light well below the window sill. Later this was covered, and the stone slabs paved the light well. The soil above the brick drain and below these stones contains only late artifacts. At about the same time, the courtyard was paved with stone slabs at 28 inches below datum.

The wall stub found in Tests 42 and 43, discussed below, may have been a deep footer for the partition wall above, or it may be remnant evidence for a structure that preceded the one now standing built in 1835 - 1836.

SOIL STRATA FOR TESTS 19 EAST AND WEST, AND 41, 42 and 43
AT 189 FRONT STREET

TEST NO.: 19 (EAST)
ADDRESS: 189 FRONT

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE (SLABS @ 28", REMOVED)	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1	40-49	12-21	BANDED FILL	115	40-49
2	49-53	21-25	REDDISH SAND	111	49-53
3	53-66	25-38	REDDISH SAND W/BRICK RUBBLE	112	53-66
4	66-87	38-59	MOIST REDDISH SAND W/LARGE STONES, INCREASING AT BOTTOM	239 329	66-87 66-87
BASE OF WALL EXPOSED IN LOWEST LEVEL					

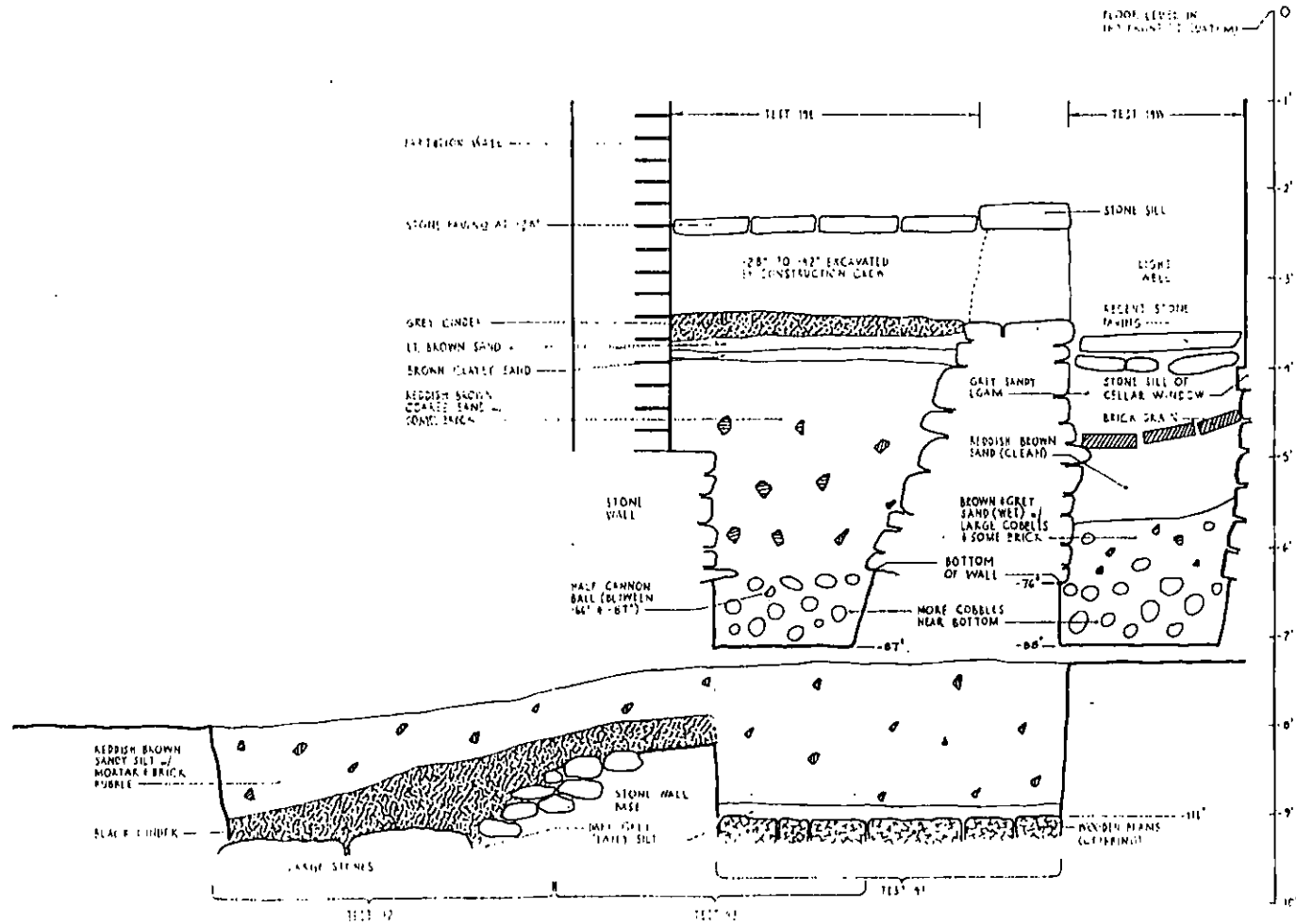
TEST NO.: 19 (WEST)
ADDRESS: 189 FRONT

1	52-54		RUBBLE AND STONE PAVING SLABS	113	52-54
2	54-64		GREYISH FILL SOIL, WITH MANY RECENT ARTIFACTS	114 118	54-58 58-62
3	62-64		BRICK PAVED DRAIN	---	
4	64-68		LT. BROWN/REDDISH BROWN SAND, FEW ARTIFACTS	119	64-68
5	68-88		WET BROWN SANDY FILL, WITH BRICK RUBBLE AND STONES, INCREASING AT BOTTOM	120	68-88

FIELD NOTES INDICATE THAT STRATA 4 AND 5, BELOW BRICK FEATURE, WERE SIMILAR TO COMPARABLE STRATA EAST OF WALL.

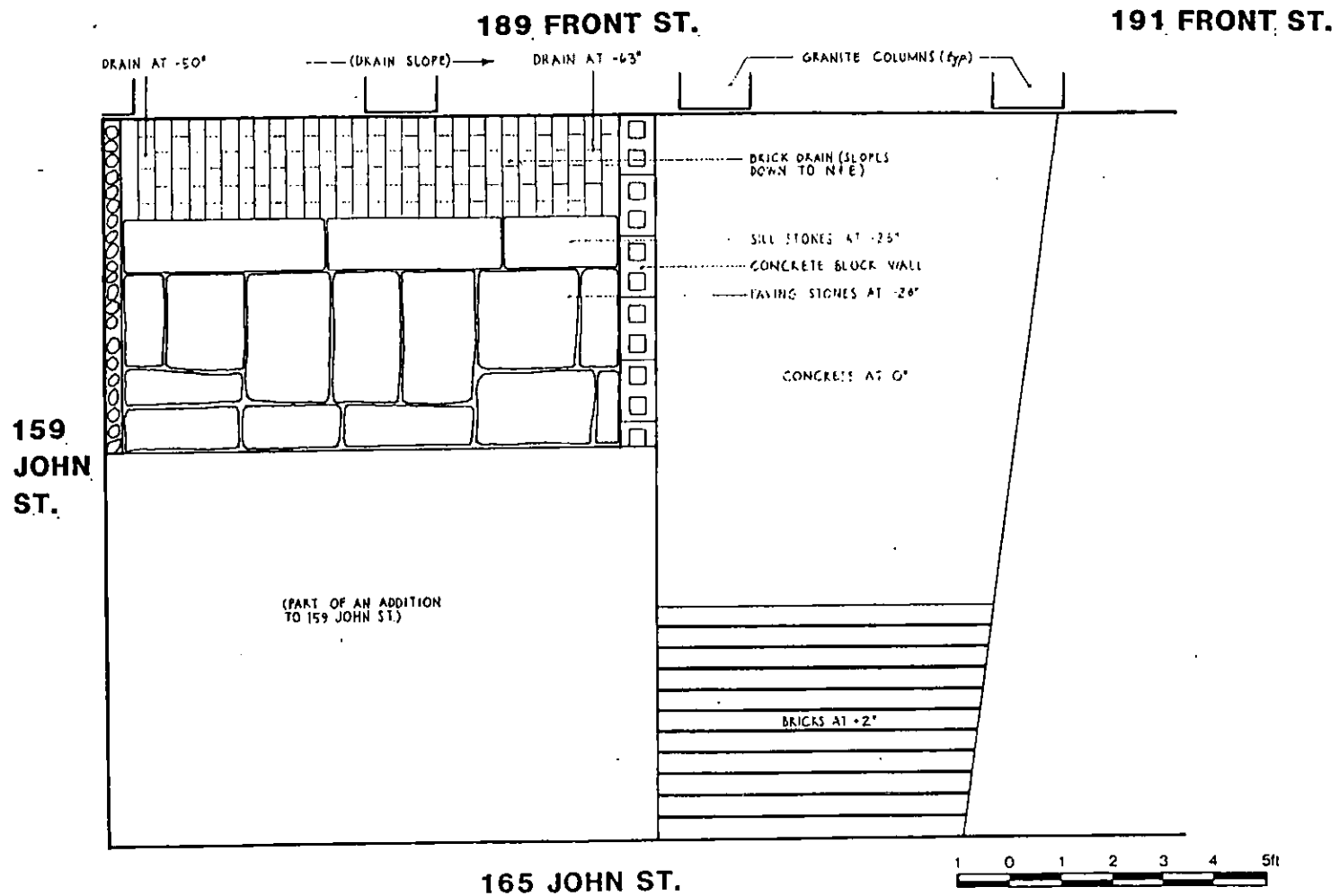
TEST NO.: 41, 42, AND 43
ADDRESS: 189 FRONT

(TEST 41)	100-106	72-78	REDDISH BROWN SANDY SILT	222	100-106
(TEST 42)	106-110	78-82	REDDISH BROWN SANDY SILT (AND PART OF BLACK CINDERS)	223	106-110
(TEST 43)	88-105	60-77	REDDISH BROWN SANDY SILT (AND PART OF BLACK CINDERS)	224	88-105



TESTS 44,42,43,19-SOUTH
 189 FRONT ST.
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FIGURE 41.



TEST 19 - PLAN
 189 FRONT ST.

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 NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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FIGURE 42.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 19
ADDRESS: 189 FRONT

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
----- CRIBBING FRAGMENT -----				
WOOD	1	0.11%	1	0.11%
----- DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	2	0.23%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	69	7.79%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, WHIELDON	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, UNDECORATED	2	0.23%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED, BLUE/WHITE	4	0.45%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	8	0.90%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	2	0.23%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED	4	0.45%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	11	1.24%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	5	0.56%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	4	0.45%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	6	0.68%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	4	0.45%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	2	0.23%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	6	0.68%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	3	0.34%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	22	2.48%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.11%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	3	0.34%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	6	0.68%	165	18.62%
----- DOMESTIC (GLASS) -----				
GLASS, BOTTLE STOPPER, CLEAR	1	0.11%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	5	0.56%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	40	4.51%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	106	11.96%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	5	0.56%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE, PATINATED	1	0.11%		
GLASS, JAR, BLUE	9	1.02%		
GLASS, JAR, LIGHT BLUE	1	0.11%		
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY, LIGHT BLUE	1	0.11%		
GLASS, MILK, LAMP SHADE	26	2.93%		
GLASS, MILK, PLATE	2	0.23%		
GLASS, STIRRING ROD, CLEAR	1	0.11%		
GLASS, TUBE, CLEAR	1	0.11%		
GLASS, TUMBLER, CLEAR	2	0.23%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR, ETCHED	1	0.11%	202	22.80%
----- DOMESTIC (OTHER) -----				
BRASS, STRAP	1	0.11%		
COIN, 18TH CENTURY	1	0.11%		
COIN, HALF PENNY	1	0.11%		
COIN, US, LINCOLN HEAD, 1 CENT, 1972	1	0.11%		

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

COPPER AND GLASS, LIGHT BULB BASE	1	0.11%		
COPPER, CRUSHED	1	0.11%		
IRON AND WOOD, OBJECT	1	0.11%		
IRON, CAN, RECT	9	1.02%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	2	0.23%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	22	2.48%		
METAL, STRAP, WHITE	1	0.11%	41	4.63%

FAUNAL

BONE	70	7.90%		
HORN, TIP	1	0.11%		
SEED, ACORN	18	2.03%		
SEED, WALNUT	1	0.11%		
SHELL, CLAM	30	3.39%		
SHELL, OYSTER	126	14.22%		
TOOTH, ANIMAL	2	0.23%		
TOOTH, HERBIVORE	14	1.58%	262	29.57%

LITHIC SPECIMENS

LITHIC, CHERT, NODULE	2	0.23%		
LITHIC, FLINT	1	0.11%		
LITHIC, GRANITE, PINK, CUT	1	0.11%		
LITHIC, MARBLE, CUT	2	0.23%		
LITHIC, SOFT STONE	1	0.11%	7	0.79%

STRUCTURAL

BRICK, ORANGE	2	0.23%		
BRICK, RED	2	0.23%		
GLASS, WINDOW	100	11.29%		
IRON, HOOK, GUTTER, CUT	1	0.11%		
IRON, HOOK, GUTTER, HAND FORGED	2	0.23%		
IRON, MISC	17	1.92%		
IRON, NUT, MISC	2	0.23%		
LEAD	2	0.23%		
LINOLEUM	5	0.56%		
MORTAR	1	0.11%		
NAIL, BRONZE, HAND FORGED	1	0.11%		
NAIL, CORRODED	43	4.85%		
NAIL, CUT	2	0.23%		
NAIL, WIRE	17	1.92%		
PLASTER	3	0.34%		
SLATE	3	0.34%		
SPIKE, IRON	2	0.23%		
TILE, DELFT, BLUE AND WHITE DECORATED	3	0.34%	208	23.48%

TOTAL: 886 100.00% 886 100.00%

Test 41

A. Description:

Test 41 was opened in the courtyard area behind 189 Front Street on 10 November 1982. It was begun in a pit opened by the construction workers. Day Log notes (p.115) indicate that the surface depth in November was much deeper than when Test 19 was examined in June and July. The test started 8 feet (100 inches) below datum. The test measured 4 feet east-west by 3 feet north-south and was situated 12 feet north of the south wall of the courtyard behind 189 Front Street and 2 feet west of the rear wall of the building.

B. Features:

The test exposed wooden members believed to be cribbing running north-south across the test.

C. Soil Strata:

The upper soil (100 to 108 inches) was a red/brown sandy silt with brick and mortar. Similar soil, from depths 88 to 100 inches below datum had been removed by the construction crew. The soil around the cribbing was grey/black clay silt with mortar and flint inclusions. The excavated soil extended 6 inches deep at which point the wooden cribbing members were fully exposed. Artifact material was sparse.

D. Artifacts:

Lot 221 is from the 88 to 100 inch level, Lot 222 is from the 100 to 106 inch level. Domestic material (53 items or 29%) include combed yellowware, creamware, delft, pearlware, import porcelain, redware, white salt glazed and grey salt glazed stoneware, and whiteware (2 sherds). Bottle glass shards of dark olive green, olive green, light blue, and clear glass, kaolin pipe stems, and one piece of corroded metal were present. Faunal specimens (23 or 13%) include bone and oyster and clam shell. Structural material (98 pieces or 54%) included red brick, window glass, lime, plaster, cut nails, roof slate, and terra cotta tiles. It is likely all of the artifacts are associated with the reddish sandy (secondary) filling and not with the original land building/cribbing and fill.

The mean ceramic date for this test is 1789.94.

Test 42

Test 42 was opened the same day as Test 41, and it measured 3 feet north-south by 3 1/2 feet east-west. It was opened at 106 inches below datum and extended 4 inches to 110 inches below datum, where the test was stopped by large rocks. The soil was a black/grey sand/clay/mortar with no artifacts. Only one oyster shell was recovered.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 41 COURTYARD
CATEGORY

	TOTAL	PERCENT		
----- CRIBBING -----				
WOOD	1	0.55%	1	0.55%
----- DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMB YELLOW	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	7	3.87%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, BL DEC	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SPONGE DEC BL	2	1.10%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BL HP	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	3	1.66%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	7	3.87%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	2	1.10%	27	14.92%
----- DOMESTIC (GLASS) -----				
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	7	3.87%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	1	0.55%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	6	3.31%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	1	0.55%	15	8.29%
----- DOMESTIC (OTHER) -----				
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	10	5.52%		
METAL, CORRODED	1	0.55%	11	6.08%
----- FAUNAL -----				
BONE	14	7.73%		
SHELL, CLAM	1	0.55%		
SHELL, OYSTER	7	3.87%		
TOOTH, ANIMAL	1	0.55%	23	12.71%
----- LITHIC SPECIMENS -----				
LITHIC, CHERT, NODULE	6	3.31%	6	3.31%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK, RED	4	2.21%		
GLASS, WINDOW	41	22.65%		
LIME, CHUNK	1	0.55%		
NAIL, CUT	4	2.21%		
PLASTER	10	5.52%		
SLATE	37	20.44%		
TILE, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.55%	98	54.14%
TOTAL:	181	100.00%	181	100.00%

Test 43

Test 43 was begun the same day as a westward extension of Test 42. It ran 4 feet farther west. This test extended from 88 inches below datum to 105 inches below datum.

A feature consisting of a 2 foot wide stone foundation wall was encountered running north to south. The test was subsequently expanded 2 feet west to expose more of the wall. The wall was cleared at 96 inches below datum. The soil was a light brown sandy silt with brick, mortar, and lots of window glass.

There were 116 artifacts all from one soil stratum. Domestic artifacts included creamware, pearlware, oriental porcelain, Jackfield-like redware, manganese glazed redware, salt glazed stoneware, Albany slipped stoneware, and alkaline glazed stoneware, clear and dark olive green bottle glass, kaolin pipe stems, and shoe leather.

Faunal material consisted of 28 items (24%) of bone, peach pits, and oyster shell.

Structural material (33 items or 28%) included red brick, cement, window glass, iron bar, and cut nails.

The mean ceramic date based on 21 sherds is 1787.83.

Interpretation of Tests 41 to 43:

Taken together, Tests 41, 42, and 43 provided an east-west profile 9 1/2 feet long starting 2 feet east of the rear wall of 189 Front Street and extending to within 3 feet of the rear wall of the courtyard, which here is also the west side wall of 165 John Street. The upper level recorded started about 88 inches below datum, which is 5 feet below the yard surface of stone slabs at 28 inches below datum. From 88 inches to 108 inches below datum in Test 41, and to the depth sloping from 96 inches to 108 inches in Tests 42 and 43, was reddish brown sandy silt, with much lime mortar and brick rubble.

In Test 43, extending into Test 42, was a low stone wall running north-south about 6 feet east of the back wall of 189 Front Street. This was about 2 feet wide and 1 foot high. A black cinder lens spilled over the top of this to the east. Wooden logs or planks interpreted as the top of cribbing or land making fill were found at 108 inches in Test 41, extending to 112 inches. These ran north-south, filling the floor of the trench, and prevented further digging. In Test 42 large stones, forming a floor or surface, were at 112 inches, level with the bottom of the wooden members in Test 41.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 43
ADDRESS: COURTYARD

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
----- CRIBBING -----				
WOOD, SCRAP	1	0.86%	1	0.86%
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, GREEN DEC, VESSEL LID	1	0.86%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	8	6.90%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED BLUE/WHITE	1	0.86%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	1	0.86%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	1	0.86%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	1	0.86%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	2	1.72%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, JACKFIELD-LIKE	1	0.86%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	3	2.59%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	2	1.72%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE, WHITE	3	2.59%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	2	1.72%	26	22.41%
DOMESTIC (GLASS) -----				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	1	0.86%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	7	6.03%		
GLASS, VESSEL	9	7.76%	17	14.66%
DOMESTIC (OTHER) -----				
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	2	1.72%		
LEATHER, PUNCHED	1	0.86%		
LEATHER, SHOE	7	6.03%		
METAL, SOFT, PLUG	1	0.86%	11	9.48%
FAUNAL -----				
BONE	3	2.59%		
SEED, PEACH PIT	4	3.45%		
SHELL, OYSTER	21	18.10%	28	24.14%
STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK, RED	1	0.86%		
CEMENT	3	2.59%		
GLASS, WINDOW	26	22.41%		
IRON, BAR	1	0.86%		
NAIL, CUT	2	1.72%	33	28.45%
TOTAL:	116	100.00%	116	100.00%

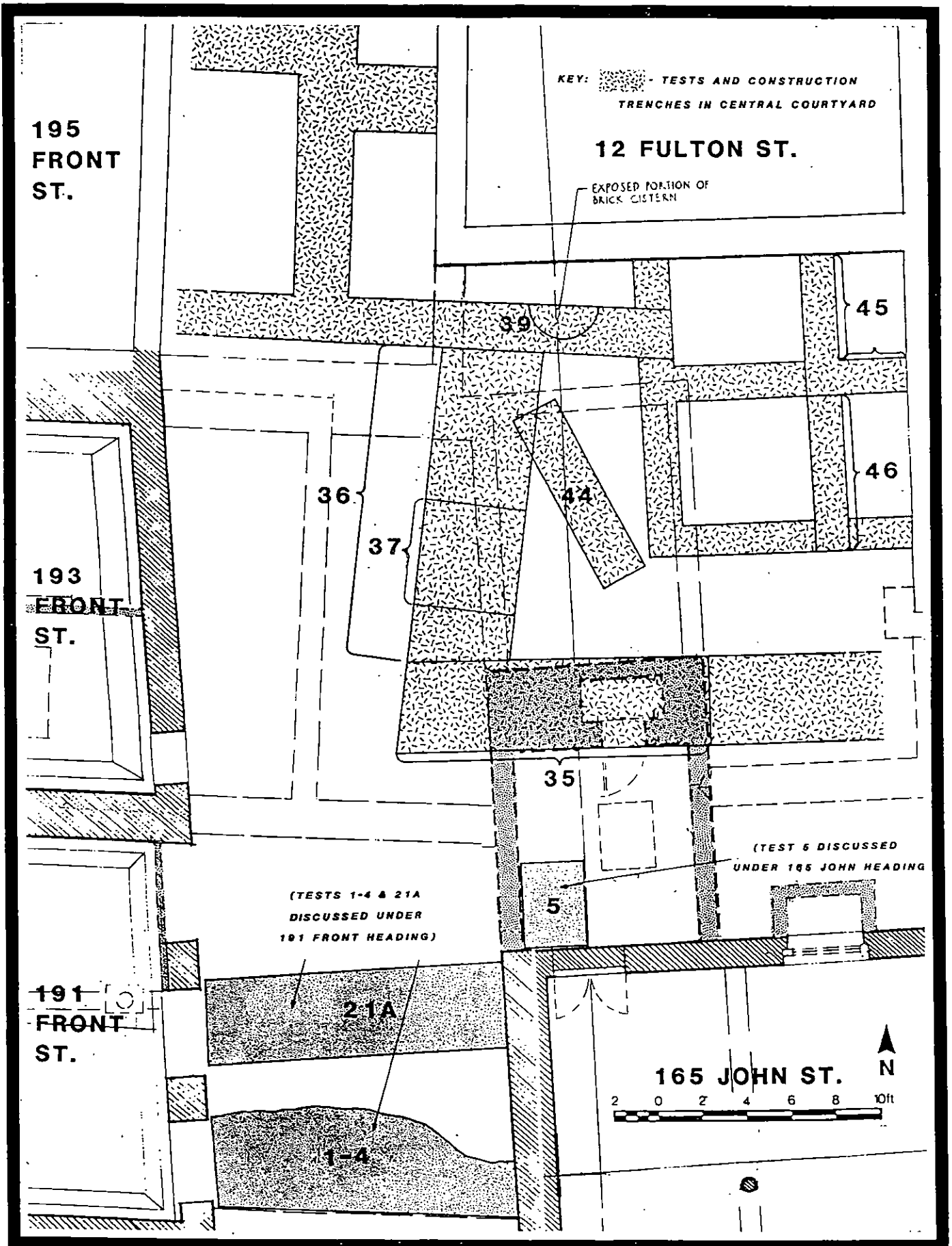


FIGURE 43. CENTRAL COURTYARD TEST LOCATION PLAN

CENTRAL COURTYARD

This was an irregularly shaped area near the west central part of the block which was left open during the first phase of historic construction from 1810 to 1812. It included land behind 193 and 195 Front Street (the latter was also behind 14 Fulton Street) and between the rear walls of 12 Fulton Street and 165 John Street. Defined this way, it was a space about 40 feet long north-south, stepping down to 30 feet north-south, and 34 feet wide east-west. On the east, it connected to the narrow (7 foot wide) rear yards that existed behind 10, 8, 6, and 4 Fulton Street. On the south, it connected to the 14 foot wide rear yard behind 189 and 191 Front Street (see Figures 9, 34, and 41).

Specific rear yards have been discussed in connection with the buildings to which they were appended (e.g., 189 and 191 Front Street, 91 South Street, and 4 through 10 Fulton Street). In this central courtyard area, original allocations had become obscured by the time of the project, so it was more convenient to consider it as a unit. The space had been encroached on by various additions over time, particularly rear extensions from 193 Front Street and 165 John Street, which met in the middle of the area. When the Historic Sites Research staff worked in the courtyard (October to December 1982) the rear additions had been demolished, and the space was once again open.

Archaeological excavation was designated as Tests 35, 36, 37, 39, 44, 45, and 46. Most of these were arbitrarily bounded portions of trenches or disturbances created by the construction crew laying plumbing and electrical utilities. Later, it was decided to pour a grid-work of concrete footers in the courtyard to support the weight of various structural units which were being placed there so they would not interfere with the exterior visual appearance of the historic restoration. The archaeological crew was able to pre-excavate a few of the sections of the grid-work trenches.

Much of the archaeological work in the central courtyard consisted of recording trenches already dug by the construction crew, cleaning trench floors and sidewalls where possible, and screening selected piles of backdirt. Test 35, 36, 39, and 44 are in this category. Test 37 was a small unit dug by the archaeologists in the floor of Test 36, as a controlled excavation. Tests 45 and 46 were also hand-dug in locations where concrete grid was planned.

Fieldwork in the central courtyard started on 1 October 1982 and continued on 6, 7, and 13 October, 4, 10, and 17 November, and 1 December 1982. This was the last period in which archaeological monitoring or data recovery was involved at the Schermerhorn Row Project. It was accomplished while construction was moving rapidly, with little advance notice, and when field office and parking space was no longer available for the archaeological staff. Consequently, records are less complete for this excavation than for the work conducted prior to this.

Test 35

A. Description:

Test 35 was an east-west running segment of the large plumbers' trench which we examined as Tests 39, 36, 37, 35, and nearby Test 44. It was between 4 and 5 feet wide, and as a unit ran 15 feet east from the bend where it met Test 36. No soil profile was made, but features were recorded where this part of the trench crossed over the foundation.

B. Features:

The east and west sidewalls of the cellar for the rear addition to 165 John Street were exposed in Trench 35. These were 10 feet apart. No evidence of the solid brick vault was seen in the south profile of the plumbers' trench defined by Test 35, because the entire vault lay within the trench width and was removed by the time Historic Sites Research staff recorded the trench. A granite foundation was seen at the bottom of this trench.

C. Soils:

The sidewalls in Test 35 consisted of rubble and debris from the demolition of the rear addition to 165 John Street. No soil deposits were present.

D. Artifacts:

Screening of already removed construction backdirt produced 1234 objects. Domestic artifacts (1152, or 93%) of the sample included lead glazed buff bodied earthenware, creamware, delft, pearlware, porcelain, redware, coarse salt-glazed stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, one piece of flow-blue decorated whiteware, felt, miscellaneous bottle glass, and tumbler and stemmed glassware. Among the broad category of domestic artifacts, the most numerous objects were kaolin pipe bowls (163, or 13% of the total sample), and bowl and stem combinations (68, or nearly 6% of the total sample).

Faunal material (67 objects, or 4.7%) included bone egg shell, and oyster and clam shell. Structural material (19 or 1.5%) included a brass lock, red and yellow brick, terra cotta drain tile, window glass, a strap hinge, linoleum, and wire.

The mean ceramic date, based on 157 sherds, is 1784.66.

E. Interpretation:

The most striking aspect of this test, and of the others in this part of the central courtyard, is the large deposit of kaolin tobacco pipes. The combined number of stem fragments, bowls or pieces of bowls, and combined bowl and stem pieces is 821, or 66.53% of the 1234 objects recovered. Normally clay tobacco pipes constitute only a small percentage of an archaeological deposit, but here they are two-thirds of all items recovered.

Because they were screened from a disturbed backdirt pile, we do not know their original arrangement. Most of them showed no evidence of use (heat discoloration, tobacco stains, deposits of caked tar, etc.). We speculate that a collection, possibly a shipment broken in transit, was used to surface a walk in the courtyard. These pipes are discussed in Chapter V.B.2.

Test 36

A. Description:

Test 36 was part of the backhoe trench dug across the courtyard by the plumbers, running north from the west end of Test 35.

B. Features:

No features were exposed in this 15 foot long, 4 foot wide section of backhoe trench. According to "as is" plans prepared before the project started, several rear extension walls once existed here. Evidently these had only shallow foundations, which had been removed before trenching began (see Figure 41).

C. Soils:

The more complete soil profile for Test 37, discussed below, includes information from Test 36.

D. Artifacts:

A large number of pipe bowls and stems was visible in the backdirt. A portion of this was screened, yielding a total of 769 items. Artifacts included a large candlestick, comb yellow ware, creamware, three delft vessel sherds, pearlware, redware, red engine-turned stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, white-ware (one sherd), one intact cobalt blue bottle, green bottle glass, window glass, 162 kaolin pipe bowls (21%) and 374 pipe stems (49%), a decorated spoon handle, one delft tile fragment, a ceramic water pipe and a porcelain tile. Domestic artifacts constituted 90% of the sample (695 objects), faunal material (54 objects) 7%, and structural materials (20 objects) 2.6%. The mean ceramic date based on 119 sherds is 1781.98.

E. Interpretation:

Here, as in adjacent Test 35, the large number of kaolin tobacco pipe fragments was unusual. The combined 536 clay pipe pieces constitute 69.7% of the 769 objects recovered, or slightly more than two-thirds. This is not a statistically significant difference from the 66.5% that clay pipes constituted in Test 35, and shows that both tests were in a single deposit. Creamware and pearlware ratios for all three tests were consistently 1.5 creamware to each pearlware.

Test 37

A. Description:

Test 37 was started as a 3 by 4 foot unit hand excavated by Historic Sites Research staff in the bottom of Test 36 (plumber's trench). As finished, it was 5 feet long north-south and 4 feet wide, running from 11 to 16 feet north of the rear wall of 12 Fulton Street. It was dug on 6 and 7 October 1982 and extended from 28 inches to 36 inches below an surface of backdirt.

B. Features:

A shovel test (2 inches by 8 inches) was extended into the rocky lower soil stratum (43 to 49 inches). This reached 2 pieces of wood running north to south, which were interpreted at the time as the top of cribbing.

C. Soils:

Test 37 was dug into the floor of the central part of Test 36, so the soil strata for both can be described together. An arbitrary surface was established on top of backdirt piled next to the mechanically dug plumbers' trench. Depth to the floor of the backhoe trench was about 32 inches (the bottom for soil screened as Test 36). Below that Historic Sites Research dug by hand (Test 37) another 1 1/2 feet to a total of about 4 feet below the arbitrary surface.

Two strata were visible in the sidewall of Test 36: (1) rocky backdirt from the construction project to 13 inches, and (2) a grayish brown loam which appeared slightly darker at the top. It is believed this was a yard surface, recently buried.

No line or band of clay pipe fragments was visible in the uneven side wall, but it appeared that most came from the bottom of Stratum 2, on the top of the next layer. A field note of 7 October 1982 (Day Logs, p. 109) states that a buried brick wall was found 5 inches south of the south end of Test 37, and therefore beneath the floor of the backhoe trench. When soil was pulled away from this wall, "pipe stems and bowls were concentrated at approximately the same depth" as the bottom of the backhoe trench. Another day log from 6 October (p. 107) shows a sketch of stone foundation walls explored in the floor of the backhoe trench, where it turned east (Test 35). Probably this is a foundation for the vault room in the rear addition built after 1823 (or 1830) and before 1852. This notes two places where pipe stems or a stem with bowl fragment were wedged between the outer stones, suggesting that the wall was exposed when the kaolin pipe deposit was placed.

Immediately below the floor of the backhoe trench, where Test 37 started, was encountered a thin layer of black sandy loam (Stratum 3) and another thin layer of almost solid mortar and brick bats (Stratum 4). The latter appeared to be construction

debris. Immediately below this was Stratum 5, which was 6 or 7 inches of reddish brown soil with lenses of mortar. This was more construction debris mixed with the "reddish brown sand" found elsewhere in Schermerhorn Row as "clean fill" placed on top of the original dark grey landfill with boulders in wooden cribbing. Near the bottom was a 6 inch layer (Stratum 6) of solidly packed rocks in a dark brown sandy silt. Various shapes of rock were present (flat, round, fractured), mostly cobble size but including some as large as small boulders. The deposit seemed to have been deliberately compacted. A shovel probe through this at one corner revealed two pieces of wood running north and south.

D. Artifacts:

Finds are probably from the same deposit recovered as Test 36. Of the 120 finds, 82 were domestic objects (68%) including creamware, delft, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, redware, stoneware, bottle glass, and pipe bowls and stems. Faunal materials, including bone and clam, conch, oyster, and scallop shells numbered 32 (27%). Structural artifacts consisted of three cut nails and two wood fragments (five total, or 4%). The median ceramic date based on 35 sherds is 1777.48. In this test, there was a total of 33 clay pipe pieces, or 27.5% of the total. This suggests that most of Test 37 was below the walk or surface, paved with clay pipes through which Tests 35 and 36 had cut.

E. Interpretation:

It is believed that the initial stage of land making was represented at the bottom of the trench by the wood which was part of cribbing. Above, Stratum 6 of packed rocks may have been used to "surface" the made land for construction purposes. Stratum 5 was spread to cover the rocks and was present or put down during construction. Stratum 4, above it, is the concentrated debris from erecting the buildings about 1810 to 1812. This is supported by the median ceramic date of about 1777 for the ceramics in Strata 3, 4 and 5.

A thin black band above this (Stratum 3) may have been accumulated courtyard soil. At this level, or just above it, a walkway or surface was created with broken clay pipes, of which 1460 fragments were found in four overlapping tests (35, 36, 37, and 44) in the central courtyard. About 1 foot of additional soil was placed or accumulated (Stratum 2) above this. Then various rear additions were built (1830's to mid-19th century), filling the area and covering these deposits. In 1982 the additions were removed and the plumber's trench was dug, creating rocky rubble (Stratum 1).

So much disturbance occurred in this latter period that one cannot determine whether additional, higher, rear yard surfaces once existed and have been removed, nor can the dark stain at the top of Stratum 2 be proven to be an occupation surface. However, it is clear that the massive deposit of clay pipe fragments near the interface of Strata 2 and 3, and the layers below that, have

not been disturbed since the early 19th century. Based on this, it is suggested that a paving of broken kaolin pipes was placed here early during occupation of the buildings, or in the period from about 1812 to 1830. If the pieces were wedged into the stone foundation behind 165 John Street when the clay pipe feature was laid down, rather than jammed there by the backhoe, the deposit must be after 1823, or possibly 1830, but not later than the 1850's. One prefers the earlier date span, when this courtyard space had first been created and before it was encroached upon by building extensions.

Test 39

Test 39 was a 10 foot long section of trench about 2 feet wide dug by the construction crew. It ran east-west, parallel to and about 2 feet south of the south wall of 12 Fulton Street, and crossed the north end of Test 36. The floor was cleared and recorded on 13 October 1982. Part of a brick structure was exposed in the floor. The section measured was a semi-circle, the fill diameter of which was about 40 inches. By comparison with the structure seen behind 8 Fulton Street in Tests 26 and 32, and with similar features known from other excavations, it was assumed that this was a cistern (see Figure 41, and Plate B).

Project conditions did not permit clearing of the entire surface, or removal of the contents. The top of the feature was about 2 feet below ground surface at the time of trenching, but that surface had been greatly altered by construction activity, so original surface elevation could not be determined. By projecting the complete circle, it can be seen that this feature almost touched the rear (south) wall of 12 Fulton Street.

No profile was drawn, due to the disturbed nature of the construction trench. A total of 57 artifacts was recovered (40% domestic, 9% faunal, and 51% structural). Of the 23 domestic items, nine were ceramic sherds, including some early wares (one combed yellow, three lead-glazed slip decorated), some from the transitional period during which Schermerhorn Row was under construction (one sherd of creamware, two sherds of pearlware), and some of 19th or early 20th century date (1 sherd ironstone). The mean ceramic date is 1790.6. No kaolin pipes were recovered, which shows that this area was not covered with the clay pipe feature, nor was it open as part of the same space in which case one would expect at least a few to be present.

Test 44

A. Description:

Test 44 was dug by the contractor in the courtyard on 10 November 1982 behind 12 Fulton Street adjacent to Tests 36, 37, and 35. The archaeologists cleared and drew a soil profile and collected a sample of artifacts from the backdirt.

B. Features

No features were seen.

C. Soils:

The soil profile showed a thick deposit of brown sand and ash over a thin band of dark brown sand, then reddish brown sand, cinders, and brown and grey sands. The open test extended 6 feet to the water table. It was probed 2 feet more to approximately 8 feet, reaching solid wood.

D. Artifacts:

The backdirt screening yielded 312 artifacts. There were 253 (81%) domestic including the following ceramics: combed yellow ware, creamware, delft, pearlware, porcelain, redware, and stoneware. There were also 26 sherds of bottle glass (8%), 70 kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments (22%), and shoe leather trimmings. Faunal remains included 45 objects (14%), and 13 items (4%) were structural (window glass, linoleum, Plexiglas, and roof slate). The percentage of kaolin pipes (22%) suggests that Test 44 was not in the center of the clay pipe feature. The mean ceramic date, based on 155 sherds, is 1778.

SOIL STRATA FOR TESTS 36, 37 AND 44 IN THE COURTYARD

TEST NO.: 36 (STRATA 1 & 2), 37 (STRATA 3-7)

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM (ARBITRARILY SURFACE OF BACKDIRT)	DEPTH-BELOW ORIG. SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO.	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1	00-19	ABOVE	ROCKY CONSTRUCTION BACKDIRT	200	(00-32)
				201	(00-32)
2	19-32	00-13	GREYISH BROWN LOAM, POSS. DARKER NEAR TOP	214	(00-32)
				215	(00-32)
(TEST 37)					
3	32-33	13-14	BLACK SANDY LOAM	202	"00-08" (BELOW FLOOR OF TEST 36)
4	33-36	14-17	MORTAR, BRICK BATS	202	"00-08" (BELOW FLOOR OF TEST 36)
5	36-43	17-24	REDDISH BROWN SANDY LOAM, W/LENSES OF MORTAR	202	"00-08" (BELOW FLOOR OF TEST 36)
6	43-49	24-30	DARK BROWN SANDY SILT W/SOME MORTAR & ROUGHLY PACKED LAYER OF ROCKS	N/A	---
7	ø 49	ø 30	WOOD BEAMS (RUNNING NORTH-SOUTH)	N/A	---

TEST NO.: 44

1		00-36	MEDIUM BROWN SILT (W/ASH POCKET IN SE)	225	00-72 (BACKDIRT FROM ENTIRE TEST)
2		36-40	DARK BROWN SAND LENSE (CURVES)		
3		38-48	REDDISH BROWN SAND		
4		48-50	BLACK CINDER LENSE (IN CENTER OF TEST)		
5		40-54	FINE REDDISH BROWN SAND (CURVES)		
		CA. 50	(15" DIAMETER LOG)		
6		54-72	FINE GREY SAND (WET NEAR BOTTOM)		
		ø 96	(PROBED TO WOOD)		

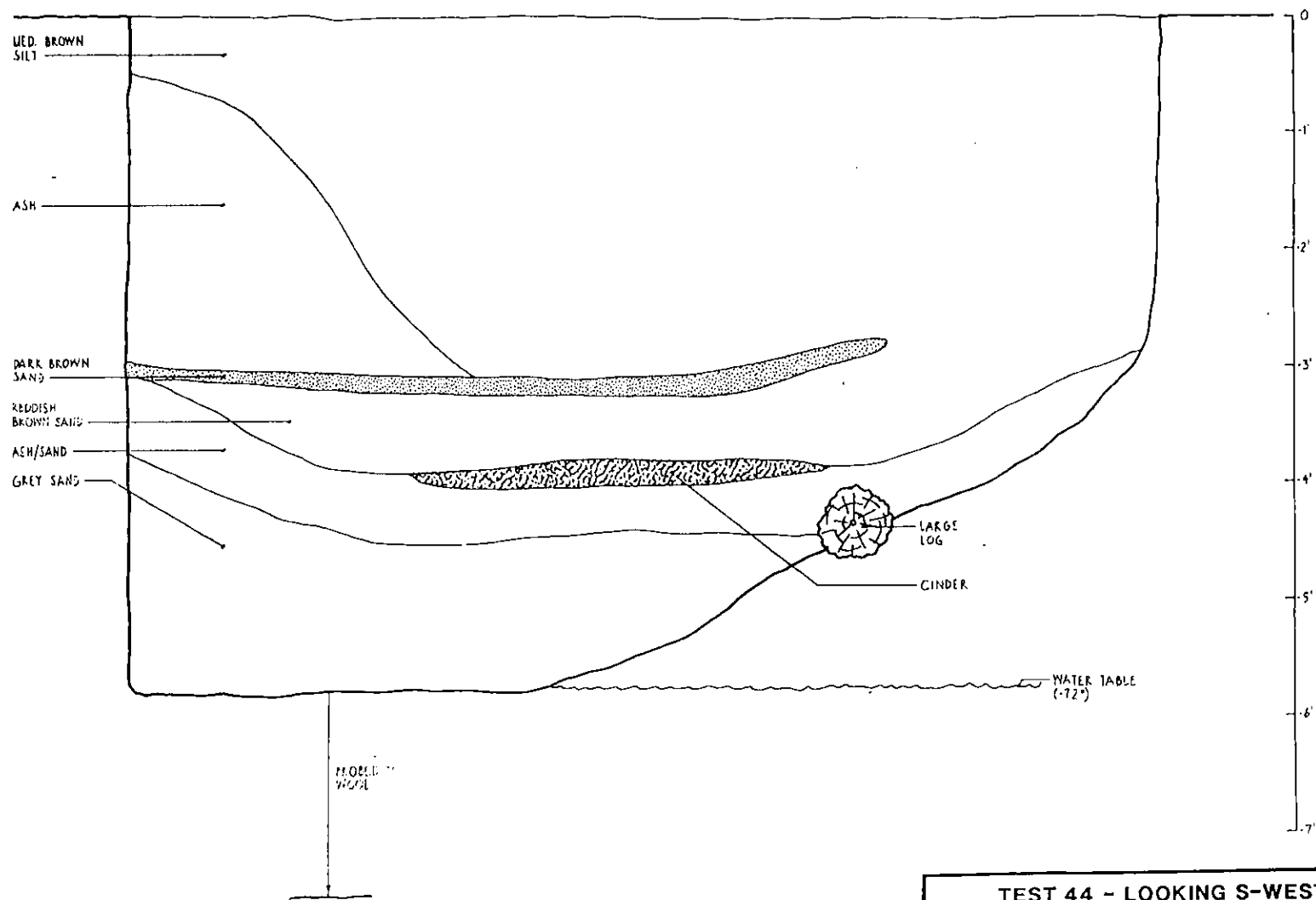


FIGURE 44.

TEST 44 - LOOKING S-WEST 103 FRONT ST.	
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT NEW YORK, NEW YORK	
HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH	JUNE 1991 JP

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 35
 ADDRESS: COURTYARD

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, MARBLED BODY, LEAD GLAZED	4	0.32%		
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, RIM, UNGLAZED	1	0.08%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	78	6.32%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	3	0.24%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED BLUE/WHITE	1	0.08%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	6	0.49%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE BLUE/GREEN	19	1.54%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFERPRINTED BLUE	3	0.24%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	23	1.86%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	3	0.24%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	3	0.24%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZED	2	0.16%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZED	2	0.16%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	0.08%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	3	0.24%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	2	0.16%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	9	0.73%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SCRATCH BLUE	1	0.08%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE, MOLDED	1	0.08%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, FLOW BLUE, FLORAL	1	0.08%	166	13.45%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	1	0.08%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	64	5.19%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	82	6.65%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	1	0.08%		
GLASS, MIRROR	3	0.24%		
GLASS, STEM, CLEAR	1	0.08%		
GLASS, TUMBLER, CLEAR	1	0.08%		
GLASS, VESSEL, DARK OLIVE	1	0.08%	154	12.48%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
FELT	1	0.08%		
IRON, VESSEL, ENAMELLED	1	0.08%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	163	13.21%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL W/STEM	68	5.51%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	590	47.81%	823	66.69%
FAUNAL				
BONE	9	0.73%		
EGG SHELL	1	0.08%		
SHELL, CLAM	12	0.97%		
SHELL, OYSTER	45	3.65%	67	5.43%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

OTHER (MODERN)

IRON, AUTOMOTIVE, CHROMED	1	0.08%		
PLASTIC	3	0.24%		
LITHIC, CHERT, CORTEX, SPALL	1	0.08%	5	0.41%

STRUCTURAL

BRASS, LOCK	1	0.08%		
BRICK, RED	1	0.08%		
BRICK, YELLOW, "DUTCH"	1	0.08%		
DRAINTILE, TERRACOTTA, GLAZED	3	0.24%		
GLASS, WINDOW	8	0.65%		
IRON, STRAP HINGE, ENAMELLED	1	0.08%		
LINOLEUM	1	0.08%		
SPIKE, IRON	1	0.08%		
WIRE, LOOP	2	0.16%	19	1.54%

TOTAL	1234	100.00%	1234	100.00%
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SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 36 193 FRONT STREET

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZED, COMBED YELLOW	4	0.52%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	59	7.67%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	3	0.39%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	3	0.39%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE, BLUE/GREEN	17	2.21%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED, BLUE	4	0.52%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED, WILLOW	2	0.26%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	13	1.69%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, JACKFIELD-LIKE	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	5	0.65%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	3	0.39%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE, PLATE	1	0.13%		
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	1	0.13%	120	15.60%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT, INTACT	1	0.13%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	4	0.52%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	32	4.16%	37	4.81%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
BRASS, CANDLESTICK HOLDER	1	0.13%		
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL	162	21.07%		
KAOLIN, PIPESTEM	374	48.63%		
SPOON, METAL, RIDGED DEC HANDLE	1	0.13%	538	69.96%
FAUNAL				
BONE	8	1.04%		
SHELL, CLAM	20	2.60%		
SHELL, OYSTER	26	3.38%	54	7.02%
STRUCTURAL				
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	7	0.91%		
GLASS, INSULATOR	1	0.13%		
GLASS, WINDOW	8	1.04%		
IRON, RING WITH THREADED TANG	1	0.13%		
TILE, DELFT, HANDPAINTED BLUE/WHITE	1	0.13%		
TILE, PORCELAIN, HEXAGONAL	1	0.13%		
WATERPIPE, CERAMIC	1	0.13%	20	2.60%
TOTAL:	769	100.00%	769	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 37
 ADDRESS: 193 FRONT

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	15	12.61%		
CERAMIC, DELFT, PURPLE DEC	2	1.68%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED BLUE	1	0.84%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	2	1.68%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE, GREEN	4	3.36%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	3	2.52%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	2	1.68%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.84%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	1	0.84%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	2	1.68%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	3	2.52%	36	30.25%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	6	5.04%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	2	1.68%		
GLASS, VESSEL, DARK GREEN	5	4.20%	13	10.92%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	9	7.56%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	24	20.17%	33	27.73%
FAUNAL				
BONE	6	5.04%		
SHELL, CLAM	17	14.29%		
SHELL, CONCH	1	0.84%		
SHELL, OYSTER	6	5.04%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	1	0.84%		
TOOTH, ANIMAL	1	0.84%	32	26.89%
STRUCTURAL				
NAIL	2	1.68%		
NAIL, CUT	1	0.84%		
WOOD	2	1.68%	5	4.20%
TOTAL:	119	100.00%	119	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 39
 ADDRESS: 12 FULTON (PLUMBER'S TRENCH)

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZED, COMBED YELLOW	1	1.75%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	1	1.75%		
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE, UNDECORATED	2	3.51%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	2	3.51%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	3	5.26%	9	15.79%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	4	7.02%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	10	17.54%	14	24.56%
FAUNAL				
BONE	3	5.26%		
SHELL, OYSTER	2	3.51%	5	8.77%
STRUCTURAL				
GLASS, WINDOW	18	31.58%		
LINOLEUM	2	3.51%		
MORTAR	1	1.75%		
NAIL, CUT	2	3.51%		
SLATE, ROOF	6	10.53%	29	50.88%
TOTAL:	57	100.00%	57	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 44
 ADDRESS: COURTYARD

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZED, COMBED YELLOW	1	0.32%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, SHELL EDGE, GREEN	1	0.32%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	98	31.41%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	6	1.92%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED BLUE	1	0.32%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	2	0.64%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE, BLUE/GREEN	13	4.17%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	14	4.49%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.32%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE	1	0.32%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	3	0.96%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	4	1.28%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	4	1.28%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	7	2.24%	156	50.00%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	21	6.73%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	3	0.96%		
GLASS, VESSEL, AMBER	1	0.32%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	1	0.32%	26	8.33%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	7	2.24%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	63	20.19%		
LEATHER, SHOE TRIMMING	1	0.32%	71	22.76%
FAUNAL				
SEED, PEACH PIT	1	0.32%		
SHELL, CLAM	7	2.24%		
SHELL, OYSTER	37	11.86%	45	14.42%
LITHIC SPECIMENS				
LITHIC, QUARTZITE	1	0.32%	1	0.32%
STRUCTURAL				
GLASS, WINDOW	10	3.21%		
LINOLEUM	1	0.32%		
PLEXIGLASS	1	0.32%		
SLATE, ROOFING	1	0.32%	13	4.17%
TOTAL:	312	100.00%	312	100.00%

Test 45

A. Description:

This was excavated in the only corner of the central courtyard available for archaeological work on 17 November 1982. This "L" shaped trench ran 8 feet north-south and 5 feet, 4 inches east-west, and it was 2 feet wide. The north end contacted the rear (south) wall of 12 Fulton Street, and the east end contacted the west sidewall of 10 Fulton Street. This pattern was chosen to "pre-dig" part of the trench system being cut by the construction crew for a concrete gridwork (see Figure 41).

B. Features:

The only features exposed were the walls of 10 and 12 Fulton Street. These were similar, with brick walls resting on stone foundations. The raised soil level had buried approximately the lower foot of brick wall at each end of the trench. Below that, the stone foundation walls were stepped out. Three such projections appeared for a total of 11 or 12 inches on 12 Fulton Street, and only two for a total of 9 inches on the wall of 10 Fulton Street.

C. Soils

Archaeologists dug a total of nearly 4 feet in depth, but the upper 14 inches of greyish brown sandy loam with rubble, including brick fragments, mortar, and pieces of slate, was recently spread backdirt. A layer of slate appeared at the bottom of this and marked the surface exposed when the project started. Below that, to 3 feet, was a reddish brown sandy loam or sandy silt, with cobbles and gravel. From 36 to 44 inches was a stratum of yellowish brown sandy soil with a greater clay content (Strata 1, 2, and 3 on chart).

D. Artifacts:

A total of 286 artifacts was recovered. These included 109 ceramic sherds (38% of the total, including creamware, delft, combed yellow ware, pearlware, porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, and grey and brown salt-glazed stoneware); 24 shards of green, olive, and clear bottle glass (8%); nine kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments; one piece of leather; a metal drawer pull; two fragments of iron (5%); two pieces of intrusive plastic are included with "Domestic (Other)", but are not separately listed. There were also 131 faunal specimens (46%); and nine pieces of brick and window glass (3%). The mean ceramic date based on 106 sherds is 1780.9. A low count of kaolin pipes indicates that Test 45 was not within the clay pipe deposit feature.

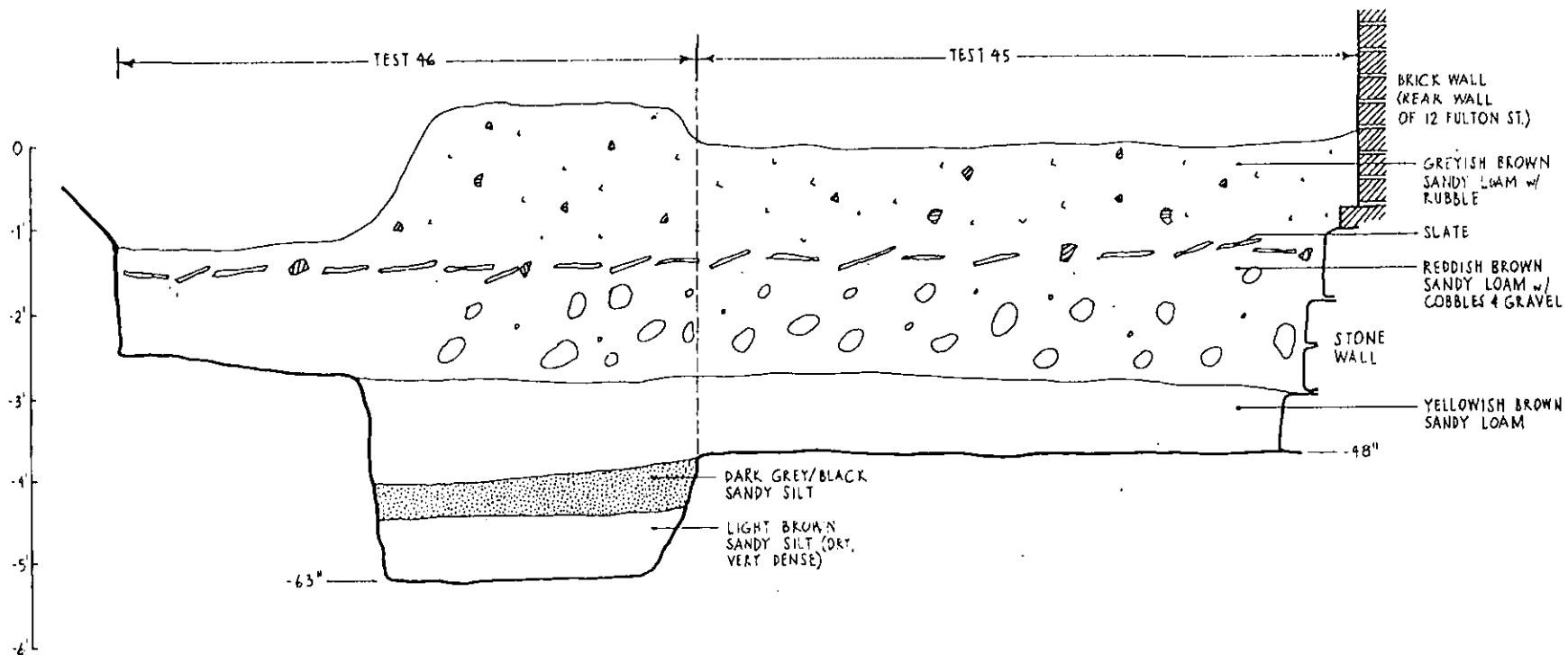
Test 46

Test 46 was dug as a continuation 7 feet south from Test 45. This was done on 1 December 1982 and was also designed as part of the concrete grid trench system. Total depth was 63 inches. This showed the same three strata as recorded in Test 45. Below that was 7 inches of a dark grey to black sandy silt (Stratum 4), which had not been reached by the excavated in Test 45. At the bottom of the test was a very dense, light brown sandy silt (Stratum 5), which could not be excavated manually. No features were encountered.

A total of 181 artifacts was collected. These included 68 ceramic sherds (38%) including creamware, delft, combed yellow ware, pearlware, porcelain, redware, and grey salt-glazed stoneware; three shards of bottle glass (green, olive, clear; for 1.7%); 12 kaolin pipe bowls and one leather fragment (7%); 89 faunal specimens (49%); and eight pieces of structural material consisting of ceramic water pipe, concrete, lead, cut nails, and window glass (4%). The mean ceramic date based on 67 sherds is 1779.6. Again, the clay pipe proportion is low.

SOIL STRATA FOR TESTS 45 AND 46 IN THE COURTYARD

STRATUM NO.	DEPTH BELOW DATUM	DEPTH BELOW SURFACE	DESCRIPTION	LOT NO. (W/TEST)	ARTIFACT DEPTHS
1		00-14	GREYISH BROWN SANDY LOAM (W/RUBBLE) (LAYER OF SLATE AT BOTTOM)	226 (45)	05-18
2		14-36	REDDISH BROWN SANDY LOAM/SILT	227 (45) 228 (46)	18-44 27-41
3		36-53	YELLOWISH BROWN SANDY LOAM (W/SOME CLAY)	229 (46)	41-56
4 (T46 ONLY)		53-60	DARK GREY TO BLACK SANDY SILT	230 (46)	56-63
5 (T46 ONLY)		60+	VERY DENSE LIGHT BROWN SANDY SILT		



TESTS 45 & 46 - LOOKING WEST
12 FULTON ST.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGY

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT DISTRICT
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HISTORIC SITES RESEARCH

JUNE 1991 JP

FIGURE 45.

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 45
ADDRESS: 12 FULTON

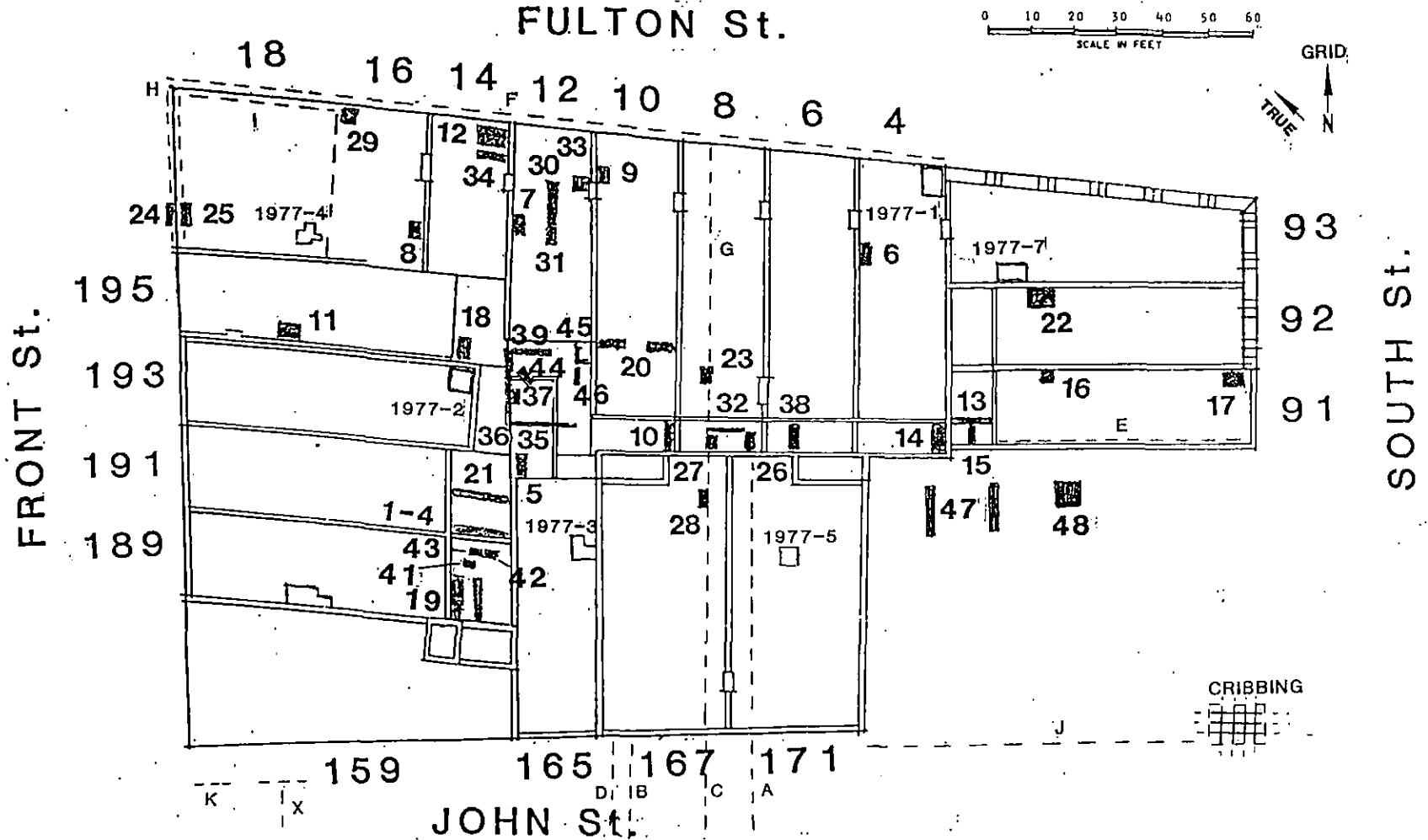
CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		PERCENT
----- DOMESTIC (CERAMICS) -----				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZED, COMBED YELLOW	2	0.70%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, BURNT RED DEC	4	1.40%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	31	10.84%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	5	1.75%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	4	1.40%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	3	1.05%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED, BLUE	2	0.70%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	23	8.04%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE, UNDERGLAZE BLUE	2	0.70%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	4	1.40%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	2	0.70%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	4	1.40%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	6	2.10%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	4	1.40%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	9	3.15%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WASTERSHERD	1	0.35%		
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	3	1.05%	109	38.11%
----- DOMESTIC (GLASS) -----				
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	15	5.24%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	2	0.70%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	3	1.05%		
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	4	1.40%		
GLASS, WINDOW	5	1.75%	29	10.14%
----- DOMESTIC (OTHER) -----				
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	2	0.70%		
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	1	0.35%		
LEATHER, SHOE	8	2.80%		
METAL, DRAWER PULL HANDLE	1	0.35%	13	4.55%
----- FAUNAL -----				
BONE	27	9.44%		
BONE, SAW CUT, FAUNAL	4	1.40%		
SHELL, CLAM	28	9.79%		
SHELL, OYSTER	72	25.17%	131	45.80%
----- STRUCTURAL -----				
BRICK, RED	2	0.70%		
MORTAR	2	0.70%	4	1.40%
TOTAL:	286	100.00%	286	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

TEST: 46
 ADDRESS: 12 FULTON

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT		
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)				
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZED, COMBED YELLOW	2	1.10%		
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	43	23.76%		
CERAMIC, DELFT	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED, BLUE	4	2.21%		
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	8	4.42%		
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	1	0.55%		
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	2	1.10%		
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	5	2.76%	68	37.57%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)				
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	1	0.55%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	1	0.55%		
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	1	0.55%	3	1.66%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)				
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	12	6.63%		
LEAD, FRAGMENT	1	0.55%		
LEATHER, SHOE STRAP	1	0.55%	14	7.73%
FAUNAL				
BONE	11	6.08%		
SHELL, CLAM	21	11.60%		
SHELL, OYSTER	53	29.28%		
SHELL, SCALLOP	3	1.66%		
TOOTH	1	0.55%	89	49.17%
STRUCTURAL				
CONCRETE	1	0.55%		
DRAINPIPE, CERAMIC, UNGLAZED	1	0.55%		
GLASS, WINDOW	1	0.55%		
NAIL, CORRODED	3	1.66%		
NAIL, CUT	1	0.55%	7	3.87%
TOTAL:	181	100.00%	181	100.00%

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK



PLUMBERS' TRENCH LOCATIONS

TRENCHES A THROUGH K & X

FIGURE 46.

PLUMBERS' TRENCHES

This term was used to describe trenches (some for electric lines, but mostly for water or waste) dug to lay new utility lines or to connect to existing lines as the project developed. When the first backhoe trenches were dug in the Central Courtyard they were referred to as "plumbers' trenches," which designation appears on some artifact lots and in field notes. Most of that area was subsequently assigned test numbers by the archaeologists. The remaining long trenches ran outside the buildings, or cut across them. Letters A through K, and X, were used, as shown on the following table and on Figure 44.

SCHERMERHORN TABLE OF PLUMBERS' TRENCHES

TRENCH	DIRECTION	INTERCEPTS	LOCATION	APPROX. LENGTH	APPROX. DEPTH (MAX)
A	N-S	(TEST 26)	FROM JOHN ST, THROUGH CELLAR OF 171 JOHN, TO COURTYARD BEHIND 8 FULTON.	45' (+15' BEYOND FENCE)	60"
B	N-S		FROM JOHN ST TO FRONT OF 167 JOHN.	65'	60"
C	N-S	(TESTS 23, 27, AND 28)	FROM JOHN ST, THROUGH CELLAR OF 167 JOHN, ACCROSS COURTYARD BEHIND 8 FULTON.	70' (+ SEE G)	60"
D	N-S		FROM JOHN ST, TO FRONT OF 165 JOHN.	45'	60"
E	E-W		THROUGH FILL IN FLOOR OF 91 SOUTH ST.	60'	54"
F	E-W		UNDER SIDEWALK, FROM 4 FULTON TO 18 FULTON.	140'	48"
G	N-S		CONTINUATION NORTH OF C, RUNS THROUGH FILL IN FLOOR OF 8 FULTON, CONNECTS TO F.	65'	44"
H	E-W N-S	(TEST 24)	CONTINUATION WEST OF F, AROUND CORNER OF 18 FULTON-197 FRONT.	35' E-W 35' N-S	
I	E-W N-S	(TESTS 25 & 29)	MATCHES H, BUT INSIDE STONE WALLS OF 18 FULTON-197 FRONT.	32' E-W 32' N-S	32" 32"
J	E-W		UNDER JOHN ST SIDEWALK, SOUTH OF GAS STATION LOT.	120'	48"
K	E-W N-S		SMALL TRENCH SOUTH OF 159 JOHN ST, AT SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BLOCK.	14' E-W 5.5' N-S	48"
X	N-S (W/'T')		FROM JOHN ST NORTH TOWARD 159 FRONT, WITH T-SHAPED NORTH END OUTSIDE BUILDING.	60'	72"

These trenches were recorded in long profile drawings, except H and I, for which short sections were noted and sketches made. Many intrusions and disturbances were noted, caused by construction of streets and curbs and burying of utilities over a period of nearly two centuries. The drawings are on file, along with other field records, with the Bureau of Historic Sites, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. Because most of the trenches were outside the block of buildings section drawings are not included in this report. A portion of Trench C is shown in the drawing of Test 28, of Trench G in Tests 23 and 27, of Trench H in Test 24, and of Trench I in Tests 25 and 29.

The most significant finding was in the trenches in John Street. Those which extended about 45 feet south from the buildings to a parking island in the middle of John Street (A through D, and X) showed a buried sea-wall or bulkhead. This was between 24 and 32 feet south of the buildings and showed in Trench A (at 28 feet), B (at 24 feet), C (at 32 feet), and D (at 27 and another at 37 feet south). The latter case may record progressive filling of Burling Slip. In Trench B this consisted of two or three vertically stacked large (10 inch to 14 inch diameter) round timbers running east-west along the length of the sea-wall and parallel with the John Street buildings. At a depth of about 5 feet these rested on a pair of side-by-side large squared timbers also running east-west. In Trench C all timbers were square, with a vertical piling in front of them (on the south side, facing the slip). A horizontal timber extended north 7 feet as a sleeper or deadman to anchor the sea-wall. In Trench A, extended all the way across John Street, it appeared that a south bulkhead of Burling Slip was 72 feet south of 171 John Street, making the slip only 40 to 45 feet wide.

Stratigraphy was obscured by many disturbances, but in general the fill behind the bulkhead walls was a greyish brown coarse sand with many cobbles and a high gravel content, while the later fill, in front of the timbers, was relatively free of rocks. The soils used for filling Burling Slip tended to be a uniform brown sand (Trenches A and C) or a grey clay (Trenches B and D). This was capped with a variety of deposits, and sealed by several pavings.

Artifacts:

Trench A has the most extensive inventory of any of these plumbers' trenches. Its 419 artifacts are divided into three lots (Lot 204: backdirt; Lot 310: midsection; and Lot 324: backdirt from midsection), with a majority (357 objects) in Lot 204. Artifacts for all three lots together include more than two hundred shards of dark olive or olive bottle glass, a variety of ceramics (including buff earthenware, creamware, pearlware, redware, stoneware, whiteware, and yellowware), 41 kaolin pipe stem or bowl fragments, and a much smaller component of faunal (shell) and structural (nails, window glass) material. The two (relatively small) samples definitively from the midsection (Lots 310

and 324) include only creamware, pearlware, redware, and stoneware (one is Albany slip glazed) among the ceramics. Also, it is interesting that for all lots in this trench, a majority of kaolin stems are of 4/64 inch bore diameter. The mean ceramic date for all three lots, based on 84 sherds, is 1804.547.

Cribbing (see Figure 45 and Plate 16):

At the east end of Trench J a large pit, measuring about 8 feet north-south by 20 feet east-west, was dug by backhoe in August 1982 for construction of a buried concrete box. This was at the extreme southeast corner of the block. When the tide was low and pumps employed, Historic Sites Research staff was briefly able to sketch and photograph the walls of this pit to a depth of about 9 feet. Due to unstable sidewalls, flowing water, and construction activity, one could not enter this pit to make detailed measurements or collect samples except from backdirt.

A massive wooden cribbing structure was exposed consisting of round logs laid in an open box fashion, creating spaces 6 feet square within the grid. The diameter of timbers was estimated to vary from 9 to 12 inches. The west end of one timber was exposed while Trench J was being dug by backhoe, indicating that the timber was in excess of 27 feet long. No other lengths are known.

At least three layers of timbers were seen, and at the north edge of the pit notching was visible where north-south timbers were retained between east-west timbers. The entire structure sloped down from south to north. It is not known whether this was by design or was caused by settlement.

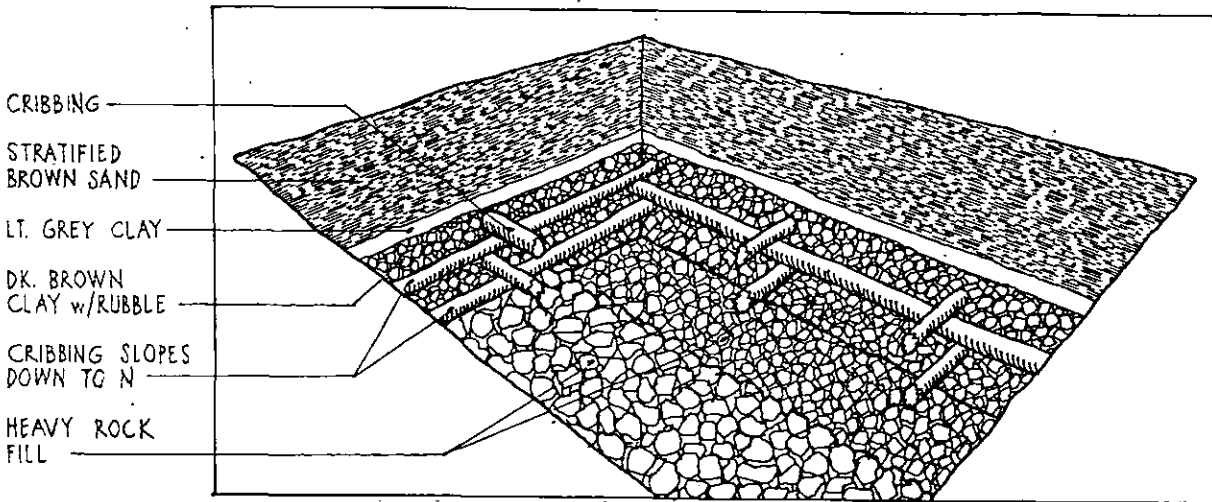
The top of this timber crib-work was .5 feet below surface. It extended to at least 10 feet in depth and evidently went deeper. The earth surrounding these timbers was a dark greyish brown clay or sandy clay and was filled with large rocks, cobbles, and boulders. The stones may have been packed. They surrounded the wood, inside the boxes created by the open grid and between the timbers, and covered them.

On top of this massive landfill structure was a thin layer of dark grey clay with shells, then several thin strata of varying sandy clays with some rubble and a band of brick dust. Above that were two or more strata of brown sand. At the top, immediately below the modern asphalt macadam paving, was a former paving of cobblestones.

SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK ARTIFACT SUMMARY SHEET

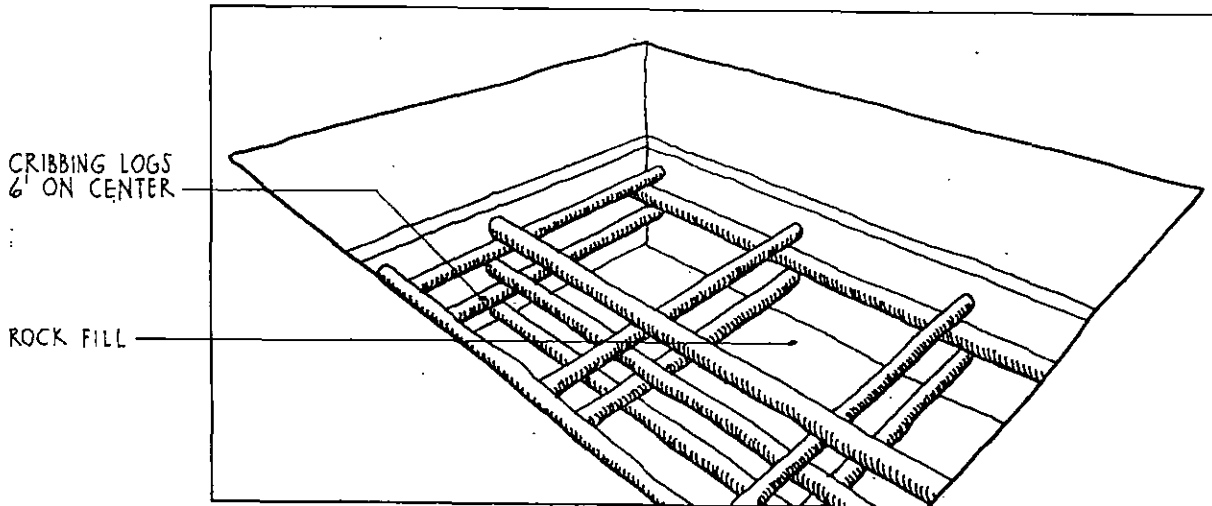
TEST: TRENCH A

CATEGORY	TOTAL PERCENT	
DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)		
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, LEAD GLAZE, COMBED YELLOW	7	1.67%
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE, UNDECORATED	19	4.53%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HANDPAINTED, BLUE	3	0.72%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	2	0.48%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE, BL/GR	3	0.72%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SPONGE DEC BL	1	0.24%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TRANSFER PRINTED BLUE	3	0.72%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	18	4.30%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	3	0.72%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GLAZE/SLIP DEC	2	0.48%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	3	0.72%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	5	1.19%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALKALINE GLAZE	2	0.48%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	5	1.19%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE, PLATE	1	0.24%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, POLYCHROME	3	0.72%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, TP, BL/BLACK	3	0.72%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE, UNDECORATED	1	0.24%
CERAMIC, YELLOWWARE	5	1.19%
	89	21.24%
DOMESTIC (OTHER)		
KAOLIN, PIPE BOWL	2	0.48%
KAOLIN, PIPE STEM	41	9.79%
	43	10.26%
FAUNAL		
BONE	2	0.48%
SHELL, CLAM	9	2.15%
SHELL, OYSTER	6	1.43%
TOOTH, WORN, U-GROOVE	1	0.24%
	18	4.30%
DOMESTIC (GLASS)		
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE GREEN	247	58.95%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	2	0.48%
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE GREEN	3	0.72%
GLASS, VESSEL, CLEAR	1	0.24%
	253	60.38%
STRUCTURAL		
DRAIN TILE, REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZE	2	0.48%
GLASS, WINDOW	6	1.43%
IRON, ROD	2	0.48%
IRON, STRAP	1	0.24%
NAIL	1	0.24%
NAIL, CUT	4	0.95%
	16	3.82%
TOTAL:	419	100.00%
	419	100.00%



**CRIBBING AS EXPOSED AT SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BLOCK
(PLUMBERS' TRENCH J)**

FIELD SKETCH MADE 20 AUG. 1982



RECONSTRUCTED SKETCH OF CRIBBING

FIGURE 47. SKETCHES OF CRIBBING (PLUMBERS' TRENCH J)



PLATE 1. This photograph gives a bird's-eye view of excavation in progress in the rear area between 8 Fulton Street and 167 and 171 John Street. Taken from an upper story of 8 Fulton Street, this view looks slightly east towards 171 John Street. It shows Test 32, the small central unit, during digging. This test was intended to connect Test 26 (at top, occupied by the crew member with the darker hard hat) with Test 27 (below). Near Test 26, one of the archaeologists records excavation information (1 Sept. 1982, Roll 249, exp. 11).

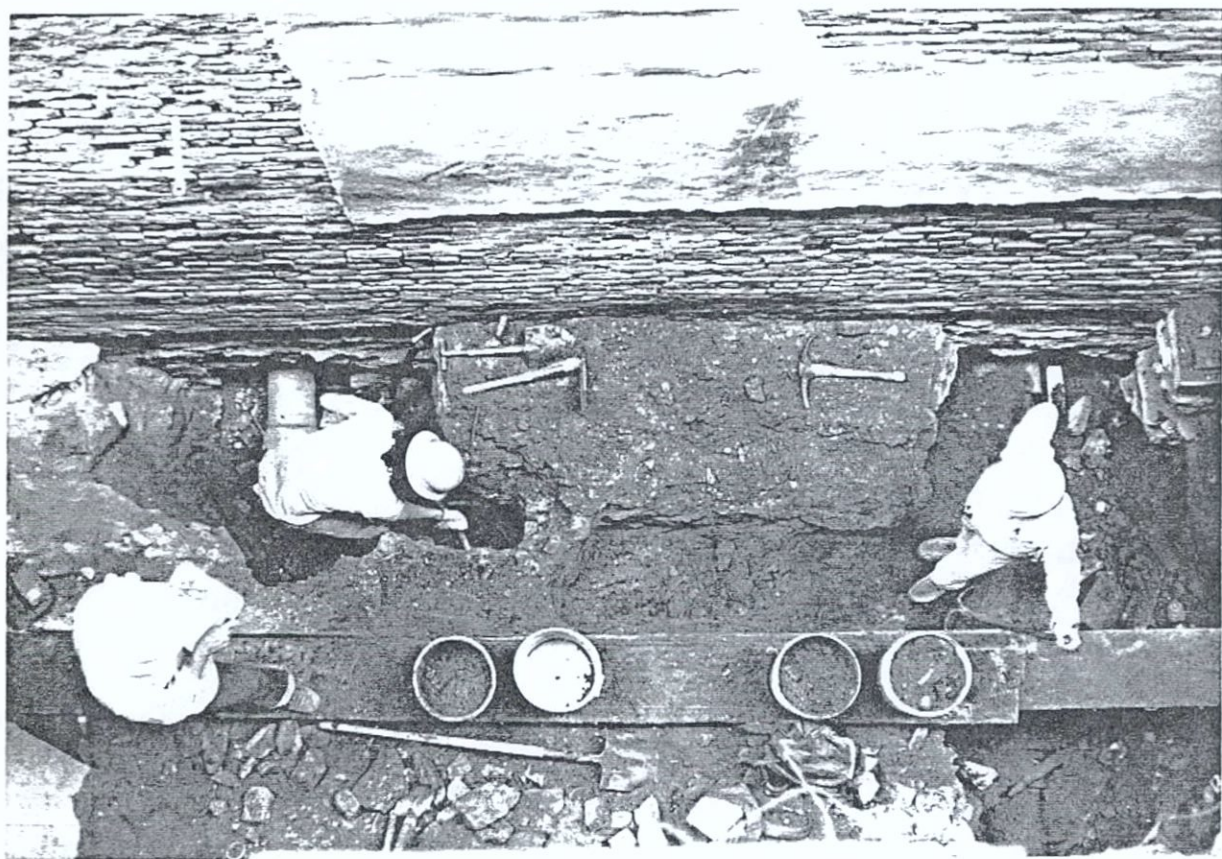


PLATE 2. This is another view of Tests 26 (at left), 32 (horizontal, in center), and 27 (at right) in the courtyard between 8 Fulton Street and 167 and 171 John Street. This plate differs from Plate 1 in facing more directly downward and slightly south, towards John Street. The crew member at upper left is using a small broom to clean a surface for examination in Test 26. Below and to the left, one of the archaeologists records test information (1 Sept. 1982, Roll 249, exp. 8).



PLATE 3. This plate illustrates the brick cistern encountered during excavation of Test 26. Inside, the archaeologist is using a trowel to scrape clean the inner surface of this feature and remove its contents, while a crew member removes soil for screening. Visible at left in the side wall of the cistern are partial and whole ironstone vessels, which were recovered in large number from this cistern (18 Aug. 1982, Roll 246, exp. 34).



PLATE 4. This is a detailed view of some of the deposit of ceramics found in the cistern in Test 26, in the courtyard between 8 Fulton and 171 John Street. Mostly of ironstone, these sherds were recovered from an ashy fill matrix. At right and left, the red brick courses of the walls of the cistern are visible (18 Aug. 1982, Roll 246, exp. 32).



PLATE 5. This photograph shows (from near to far) Tests 27, 32, and 26 in the courtyard behind 8 Fulton Street at the completion of excavation. At back is the extension of the wall separating 8 and 6 Fulton Street, while at right are the back walls of 167 and 171 John Street. Features exposed and visible here include the brick walls of two (?) cisterns, and, to their left, a portion of a millstone used as a cistern cap. The crew member is using scaling rods marked at one foot intervals to measure the breadth and depth of the excavation units (View toward east, 8 Sept. 1982, Roll 251, exp. 40a).



PLATE 6. This view shows the largely dug out interior of 12 Fulton Street (area of Test 31). The wall at back divides this building from 10 Fulton Street (View toward east, 1 Oct. 1982, Roll 253, exp. 10/10a).

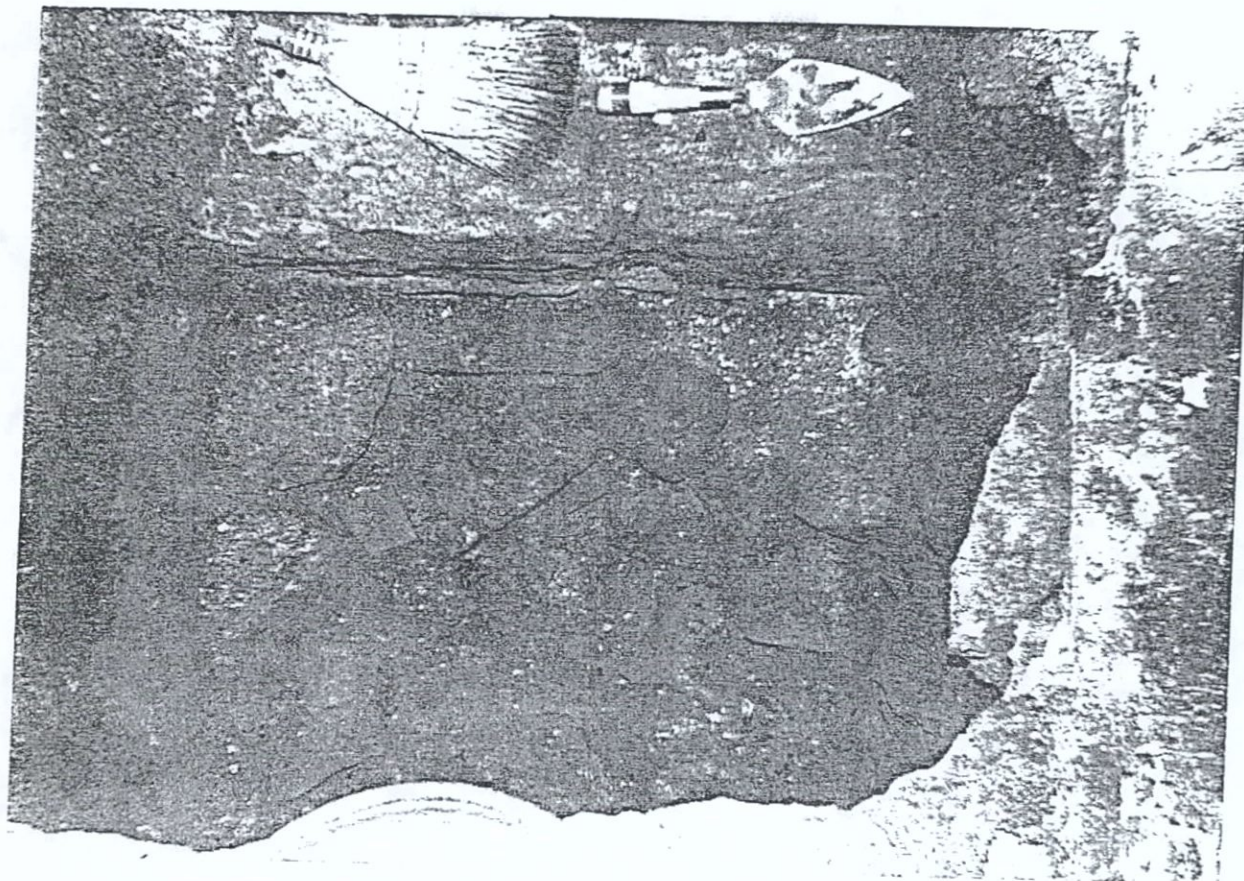


PLATE 7. This view looks west into Test 7, which was located inside 12 Fulton Street, against its western wall with 14 Fulton Street. The base of this wall is clearly visible at top, while below a stratum containing much stone and rubble can be seen. A whisk broom and trowel are included for scale (22 Oct. 1981, Roll 202, exp. 3a).

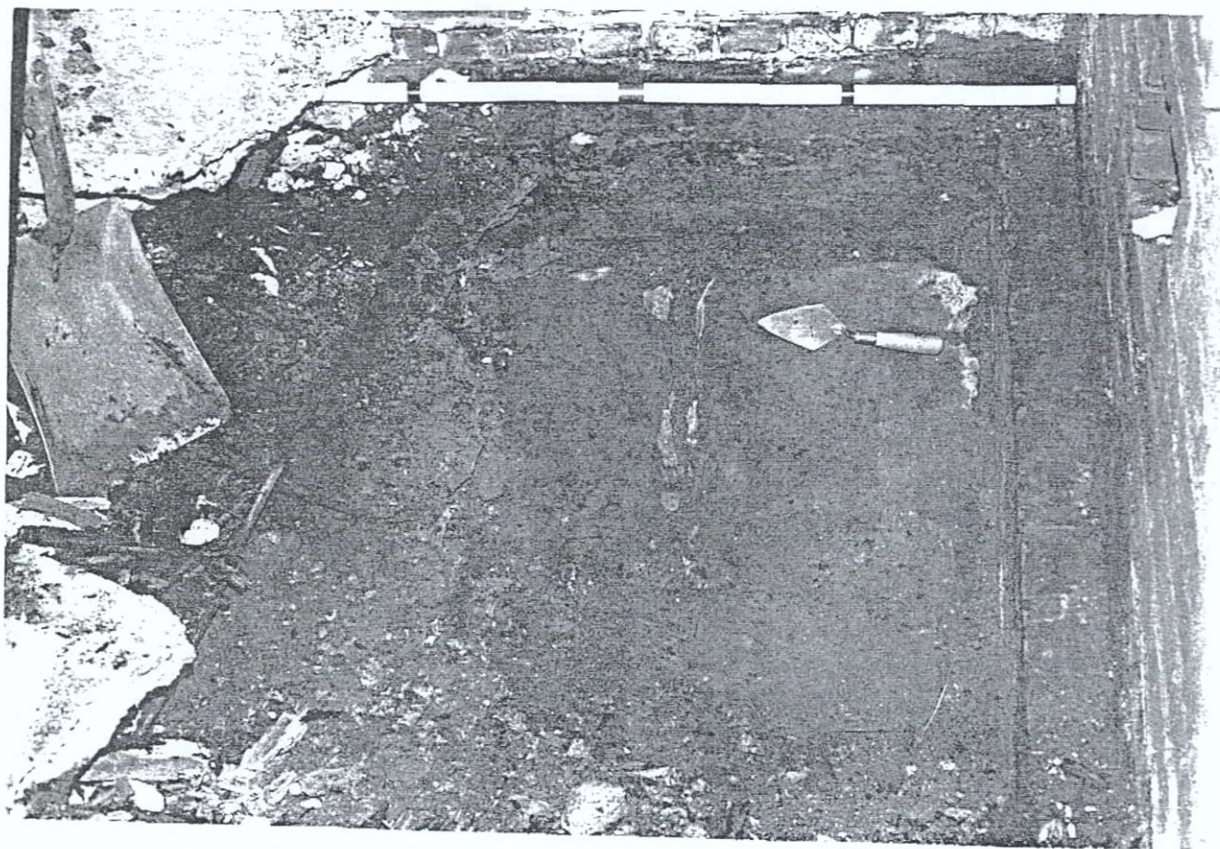


PLATE 8. This plate looks east into Test 1, excavated in the rear portion of 191 Front Street. In the brick wall at right, a rectangular aperture is visible. This was formerly used for chimney clean-out. Excavation has paused at this level on top of a stone slab, on which the trowel is resting, one of many such slabs encountered in Tests 1-4 (1 Oct. 1981, Roll 200, exp. 18a).

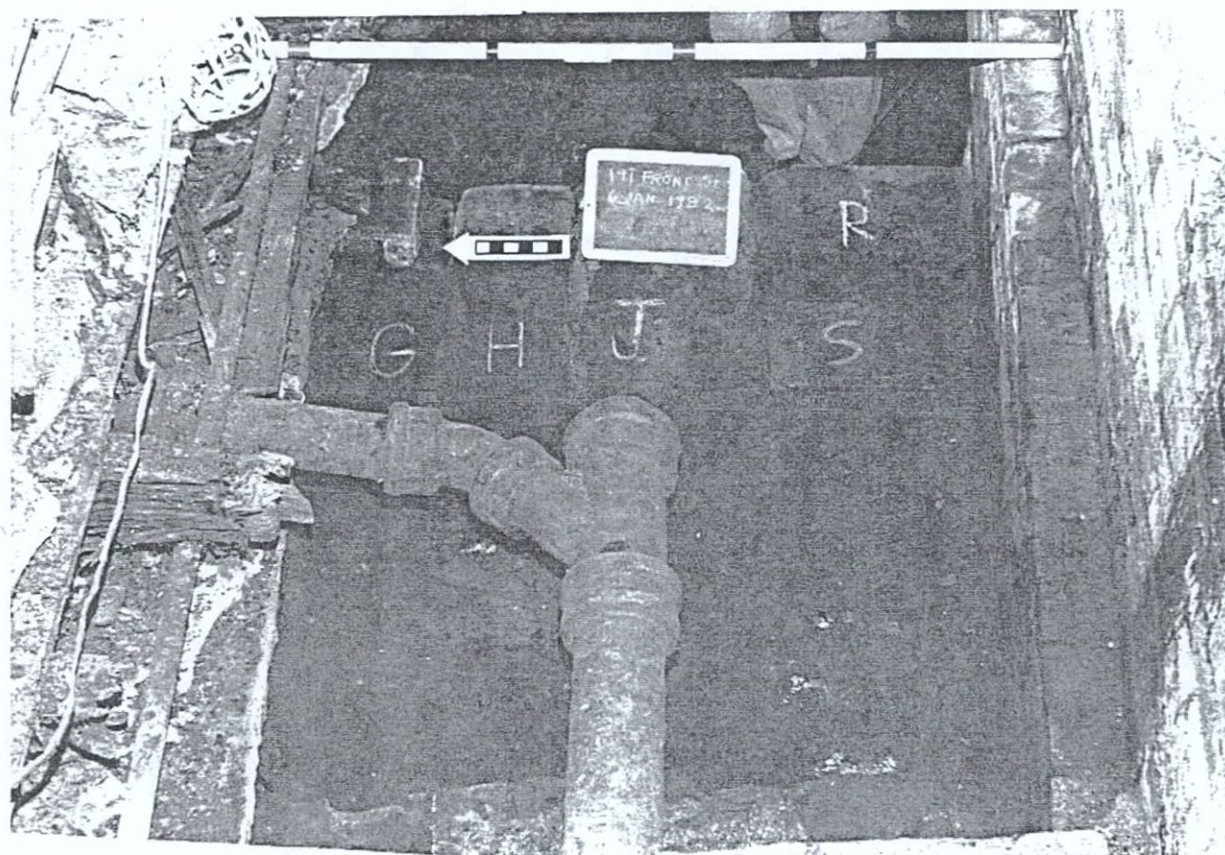


PLATE 9. This plate was taken from Test 4, looking east towards Test 3, in the rear area of 191 Front Street. Two stone walls are visible, both running horizontally, one at the bottom of the photograph and the other in its middle. The top stones of the latter have had letters written on with chalk for reference. A modern sewage pipe runs east before turning north (View toward east, 6 Jan. 1982, Roll 214, exp. 31).



PLATE 10. Taken from an upper floor window of 165 John Street, this photograph looks down upon testing in the courtyard behind 189 (at left) and 191 Front (at right). Excavation of Tests 19 East and 19 West proceeds at left. By this time, the lowering of the courtyard had taken place, and access from the street floor level of the Front Street addresses was thus by means of board ramps (View looks west, 24 June 1982, Roll 236, exp. 14).



PLATE 11. This plate shows another view south into the 189 Front Street courtyard. This entire area had been excavated approximately 8 feet by construction crews, and at right exposed cellar windows and, at top, the wide stone sill marking the building floor level of 189 Front Street can thus be seen. Historic Sites Research crew is screening soil from Test 42, while one assistant works inside the test (10 Nov. 1982, Roll 268, exp. 24).



PLATE 12. The Central Courtyard was bordered by the reconstructed rear wall of 12 Fulton Street (at left), the west side wall of 10 Fulton Street (at top), and the rear wall of 167 John Street (at right). At top right, a passageway 7 or 8 feet wide extends behind 10 Fulton. The Central Courtyard had been heavily used and excavated by construction crews; a vestige of one of the "plumbers' trenches" is visible at the bottom of the view. The Historic Sites Research units in this area included Test 36 (at bottom) and Test 35 (at lower right) (view toward east, 1 Oct. 1982, Roll 254, exp. 27a/28).

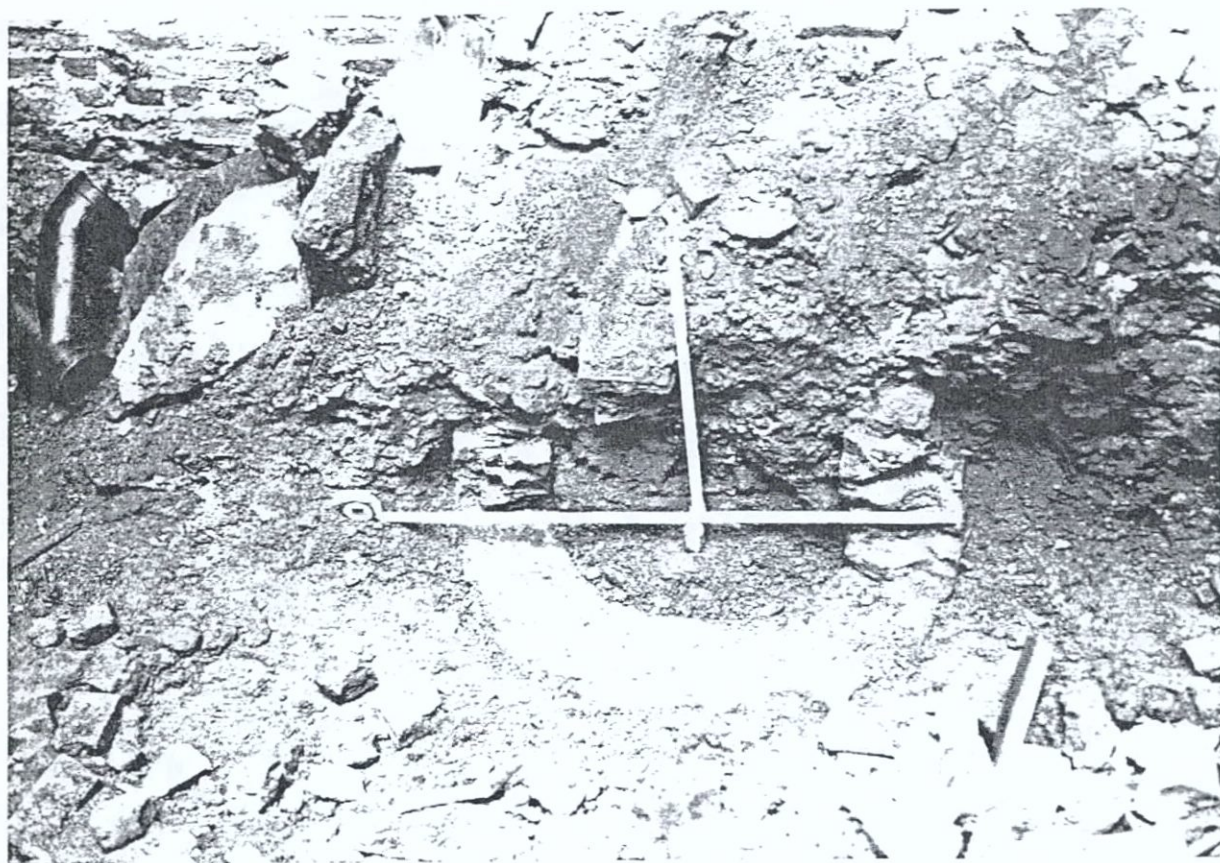


PLATE 13. A circular brick cistern was exposed in Test 39, in the central courtyard. Behind the rubble pile, the back wall of nearby 12 Fulton Street is visible in the upper left (View looks north, 13 Oct. 1982, Roll 257, exp. 7).



PLATE 14. Taken from one of the buildings along Fulton Street, this photograph shows excavation and backdirt removal within the road itself. The wooden fence visible here restricted access to the project block (View looks northwest, 1 Sept. 1982, Roll 249, exp. 9).

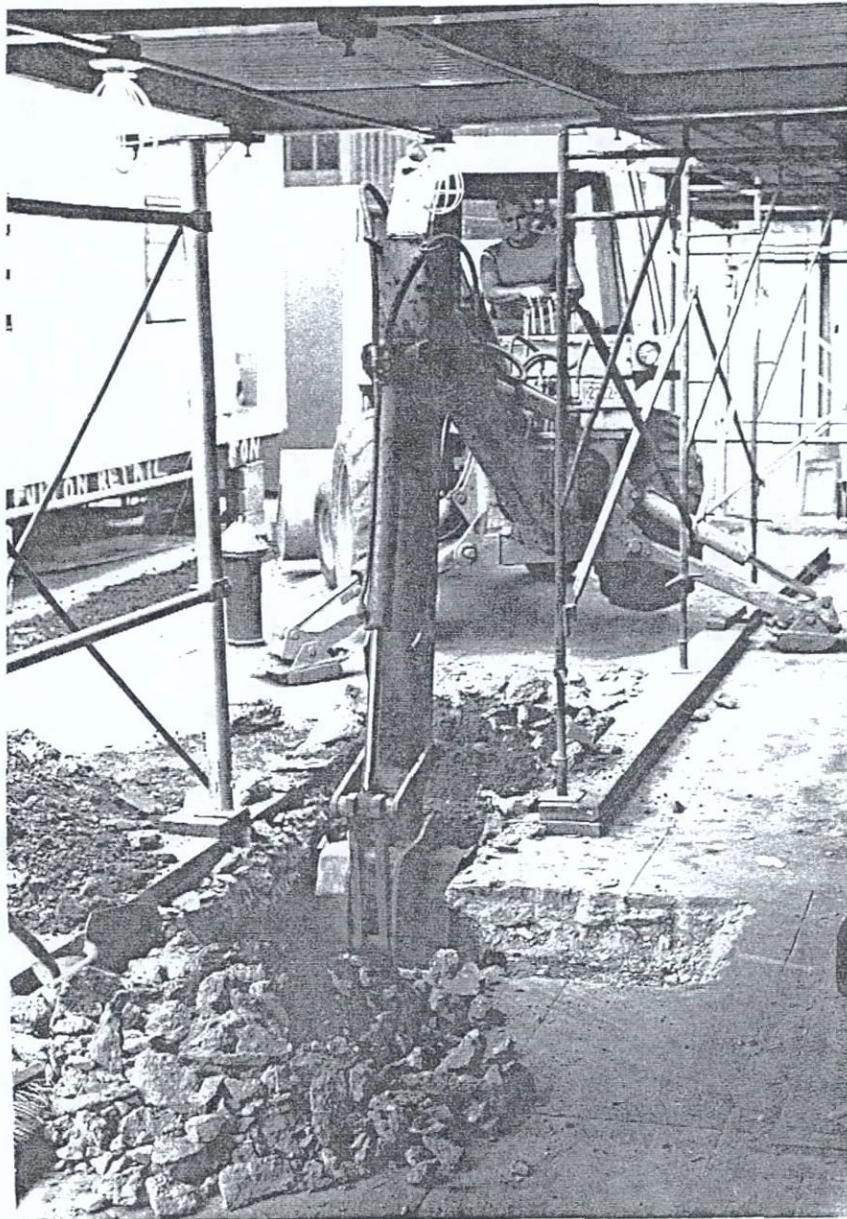


PLATE 15. Backhoes were used for the excavation of the "plumbers' trenches." Here, looking southwest from within the block towards the outside, the creation of relatively short, L-shaped Trench K at the corner of John and Front Streets can be seen in progress (8 Sept. 1982, Roll 251, exp. 33a).

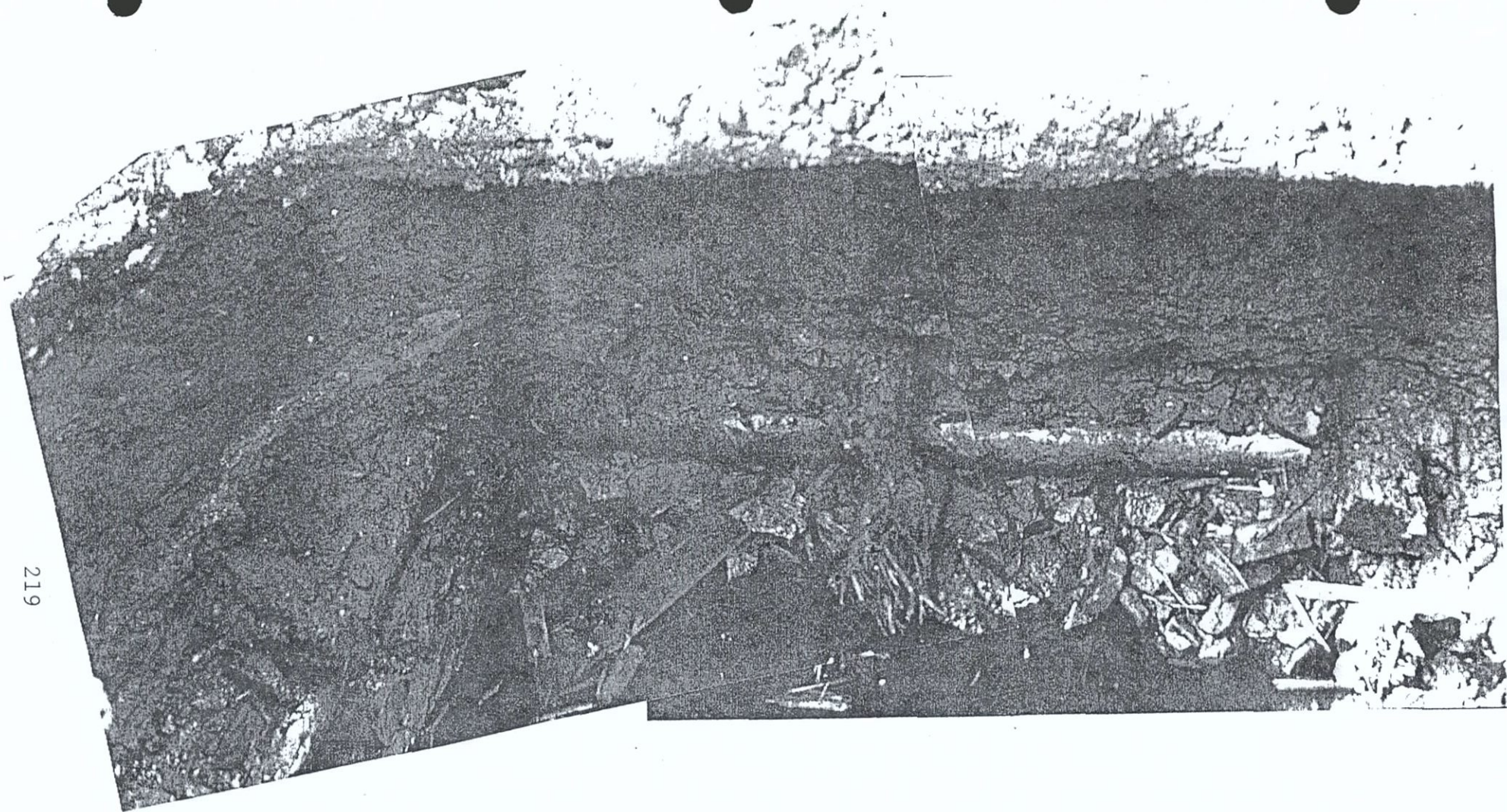


PLATE 16. At the corner of John and South Streets, Trench J exposed some of the wooden cribbing used in the late 18th century landmaking process that created the land upon which the Schermerhorn Row block stands. The interlocked design of this wooden feature is visible in the center of this two-photograph composite (views toward east and northeast, 20 Aug. 1982, Roll 247, exp. 22 and 23).

V. SUMMARY OF ARTIFACT DATA

The archaeological salvage work performed in 1981 and 1982 at Schermerhorn Row has provided a valuable record of the process of land making as a basis for constructing new buildings during the expansion of Federal Period New York. A sample of material culture in lower Manhattan in the late 18th and early 19th centuries was provided in the approximately twenty thousand artifacts recovered during this excavation. These are now stored with the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Bureau of Historic Sites at Peebles Island, Waterford, New York. In the future, additional study of objects in this collection can yield information which will be important to archaeology throughout New York State and the surrounding hinterland, for which the waterfront of Lower Manhattan served as a seaport.

A. Categories Present

A total of 25111 artifacts was collected from Tests 1 through 46. An additional 840 objects were inventoried from backdirt, plumbers' trenches, and miscellaneous finds given to Historic Sites Research by the construction crew. To quantify the nature of the deposit in each test, after inventory, each artifact of the 25111 for which provenience was known was assigned to one of these categories:

(1) Domestic: This included ceramics, glass bottle, jar, tumbler, and vessel sherds, and personal items and identifiable objects (i.e. utensils, handles, gun flints, kaolin pipes, etc.). Except in the courtyard, all of this material was sealed below floors in the landfill strata and must have been imported to the site.

(2) Faunal: This category included cut and unmodified bone, seeds and shell. Most of this material was the result of food preparation and consumption. However, some of the shell may be here as a result of natural processes.

(3) Structural: This category included objects which could be identified as having been related to a building, such as brick, window glass, cut stone fragments, nails, and latches. It is likely that some of this material resulted from construction at the site. Red brick rubble deposits appear to have been the material of choice to fill the sandy matrix of the Secondary Landfill between the circa 1800 Primary Landfill and the building surface for the 1810 to 1812 portion of the block. Eighteenth century material included fragments of 24 delft tiles, 13 pan tile fragments and 24 yellow "Dutch" bricks.

(4) Modern: This category encompasses nearly three hundred objects that were recently intruded into the soil deposits or may even have been lost during the reconstruction project. Those modern objects which were not discarded during excavation are listed in the inventory but are not included in the analysis of Schermerhorn Row archaeology. In Tables 2 through 5 that follow, "modern" objects have been removed, and the total used is 24566.

1. Tabulation of Artifacts Present

Relative percentages of each of the three significant categories have been summarized below and are presented in the following tables:

Table 1: Totals of Major Categories of Artifacts

Table 2: Relative Percentage Tabulated by Test Pit Numbers

Table 3: Relative Percentage, presented in order by Percentage of Domestic Artifacts Present. (This indicates concentrations of domestic material particularly in the courtyard, Tests 35, 36, 44, 26, 27, 15, and 17 in 91 South Street range: 93% to 70% domestic material).

Table 4: Relative Percentage presented in order by Percent of Faunal Material Present. (Faunal material never constituted more than 50% of the sample (except for Test 42 which consisted solely of 1 oyster shell). This concentration was heaviest in the tests in 12 Fulton Street and immediately behind it (Tests 7, 46, 31, 33, and nearby Test 20 at 10 Fulton Street).

Table 5: Relative Percentage of Structural Material (range: 73.26% to 1.10%). (Concentrations above 50% were located in Tests 18, 30, 29, 41, and 39 (the northwest quadrant of the block).

Table 6 summarizes the artifacts from Tests 1-46.

Table 7 presents the same data as Table 6, but organized into nine major categories. The groupings from Table 7 are summarized in Table 1 below.

ARTIFACT TABLE 1
TOTALS OF MAJOR CATEGORIES OF ARTIFACTS FROM TESTS 1-46
SCHERMERHORN ROW ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 1981-1982
(SOURCE: TABLE 6)

DOMESTIC			
	CERAMICS	7435	29.61 %
	MISC.	2665	10.61 %
	BOTTLE GLASS	3839	15.29 %
	JAR, TUMBLER, OTHER GLASS	591	2.35 %
FAUNAL			
	SHELL, BONE, SEEDS	5126	20.41 %
STRUCTURAL			
	BRICK, TILE, PIPE	5171	20.59 %
MODERN			
	MODERN TRASH	284	1.14 %
		25111	100.00 %

ARTIFACT TABLE 2
TABLE OF PERCENTAGES

TEST	PERCENT OF:			TOTAL ARTIFACTS
	DOMESTIC	FAUNAL	STRUCTURAL	
1	46.41%	21.55%	32.04%	181
2	21.21%	43.94%	34.85%	132
3	54.49%	16.85%	27.56%	635
4	30.17%	30.46%	37.64%	348
5	27.99%	45.69%	26.08%	418
6	30.08%	31.58%	38.35%	133
7	30.53%	53.05%	16.41%	524
8	56.32%	21.84%	21.84%	87
9	42.03%	15.94%	41.20%	483
10	66.83%	5.12%	28.05%	410
11	55.98%	5.34%	38.07%	1647
12	32.62%	22.78%	43.36%	1453
13	51.67%	27.82%	20.03%	1258
14	52.49%	22.41%	23.44%	482
15	78.61%	9.14%	11.98%	1870
16	49.16%	4.01%	45.78%	474
17	70.02%	7.16%	21.86%	517
18	26.38%	0.36%	73.26%	561
19	46.05%	29.57%	23.48%	886
20	40.99%	46.19%	12.60%	905
21	33.08%	44.36%	21.39%	1463
22	77.62%	16.89%	5.34%	1930
23	38.46%	30.77%	23.08%	13
24	78.71%	13.42%	7.16%	559
26	82.45%	12.45%	4.90%	490
27	78.18%	20.72%	1.10%	362
28	47.37%	10.53%	42.11%	19
29	19.12%	25.00%	54.41%	68
30	15.47%	19.70%	63.46%	1467
31	37.78%	46.42%	15.06%	405
32	71.50%	16.88%	10.63%	800
33	41.03%	48.72%	10.26%	39
34	12.77%	42.55%	42.55%	47
35	93.35%	4.70%	1.54%	1234
36	90.38%	7.02%	2.60%	769
37	68.33%	26.67%	4.17%	120
38	58.20%	16.80%	23.36%	244
39	40.35%	8.77%	50.88%	57
41	29.28%	12.71%	54.14%	181
42	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	1
43	46.55%	24.14%	28.45%	116
44	81.09%	14.42%	4.17%	312
45	51.22%	45.61%	3.16%	285
46	46.41%	49.17%	4.42%	181

TOTAL: 24566

ARTIFACT TABLE 3
TABLE OF PERCENTAGES SORTED IN ORDER OF PERCENT OF DOMESTIC
ARTIFACTS

TEST	PERCENT OF:			TOTAL ARTIFACTS
	DOMESTIC	FAUNAL	STRUCTURAL	
35	93.35%	4.70%	1.54%	1234
36	90.38%	7.02%	2.60%	769
26	82.45%	12.45%	4.90%	490
44	81.09%	14.42%	4.17%	312
24	78.71%	13.42%	7.16%	559
15	78.61%	9.14%	11.98%	1870
27	78.18%	20.72%	1.10%	362
22	77.62%	16.89%	5.34%	1930
32	71.50%	16.88%	10.63%	800
17	70.02%	7.16%	21.86%	517
37	68.33%	26.67%	4.17%	120
10	66.83%	5.12%	28.05%	410
38	58.20%	16.80%	23.36%	244
8	56.32%	21.84%	21.84%	87
11	55.98%	5.34%	38.07%	1647
3	54.49%	16.85%	27.56%	635
14	52.49%	22.41%	23.44%	482
13	51.67%	27.82%	20.03%	1258
45	51.22%	45.61%	3.16%	285
16	49.16%	4.01%	45.78%	474
28	47.37%	10.53%	42.11%	19
43	46.55%	24.14%	28.45%	116
1	46.41%	21.55%	32.04%	181
46	46.41%	49.17%	4.42%	181
19	46.05%	29.57%	23.48%	886
9	42.03%	15.94%	41.20%	483
33	41.03%	48.72%	10.26%	39
20	40.99%	46.19%	12.60%	905
39	40.35%	8.77%	50.88%	57
23	38.46%	30.77%	23.08%	13
31	37.78%	46.42%	15.06%	405
21	33.08%	44.36%	21.39%	1463
12	32.62%	22.78%	43.36%	1453
7	30.53%	53.05%	16.41%	524
4	30.17%	30.46%	37.64%	348
6	30.08%	31.58%	38.35%	133
41	29.28%	12.71%	54.14%	181
5	27.99%	45.69%	26.08%	418
18	26.38%	0.36%	73.26%	561
2	21.21%	43.94%	34.85%	132
29	19.12%	25.00%	54.41%	68
30	15.47%	19.70%	63.46%	1467
34	12.77%	42.55%	42.55%	47
42	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	1
TOTAL:				24566

ARTIFACT TABLE 4
 TABLE OF PERCENTAGES SORTED IN ORDER OF FAUNAL OF MATERIAL

TEST	DOMESTIC	PERCENT OF: FAUNAL	STRUCTURAL	TOTAL ARTIFACTS
42	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	1
7	30.53%	53.05%	16.41%	524
46	46.41%	49.17%	4.42%	181
33	41.03%	48.72%	10.26%	39
31	37.78%	46.42%	15.06%	405
20	40.99%	46.19%	12.60%	905
5	27.99%	45.69%	26.08%	418
45	51.22%	45.61%	3.16%	285
21	33.08%	44.36%	21.39%	1463
2	21.21%	43.94%	34.85%	132
34	12.77%	42.55%	42.55%	47
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4	30.17%	30.46%	37.64%	348
19	46.05%	29.57%	23.48%	886
13	51.67%	27.82%	20.03%	1258
37	68.33%	26.67%	4.17%	120
29	19.12%	25.00%	54.41%	68
43	46.55%	24.14%	28.45%	116
12	32.62%	22.78%	43.36%	1453
14	52.49%	22.41%	23.44%	482
8	56.32%	21.84%	21.84%	87
1	46.41%	21.55%	32.04%	181
27	78.18%	20.72%	1.10%	362
30	15.47%	19.70%	63.46%	1467
22	77.62%	16.89%	5.34%	1930
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41	29.28%	12.71%	54.14%	181
26	82.45%	12.45%	4.90%	490
28	47.37%	10.53%	42.11%	19
15	78.61%	9.14%	11.98%	1870
39	40.35%	8.77%	50.88%	57
17	70.02%	7.16%	21.86%	517
36	90.38%	7.02%	2.60%	769
11	55.98%	5.34%	38.07%	1647
10	66.83%	5.12%	28.05%	410
35	93.35%	4.70%	1.54%	1234
16	49.16%	4.01%	45.78%	474
18	26.38%	0.36%	73.26%	561
			TOTAL:	24566

ARTIFACT TABLE 5
TABLE OF PERCENTAGES SORTED IN ORDER OF STRUCTURAL MATERIAL

TEST	DOMESTIC	PERCENT OF: FAUNAL	STRUCTURAL	TOTAL ARTIFACTS
18	26.38%	0.36%	73.26%	561
30	15.47%	19.70%	63.46%	1467
29	19.12%	25.00%	54.41%	68
41	29.28%	12.71%	54.14%	181
39	40.35%	8.77%	50.88%	57
16	49.16%	4.01%	45.78%	474
12	32.62%	22.78%	43.36%	1453
34	12.77%	42.55%	42.55%	47
28	47.37%	10.53%	42.11%	19
9	42.03%	15.94%	41.20%	483
6	30.08%	31.58%	38.35%	133
11	55.98%	5.34%	38.07%	1647
4	30.17%	30.46%	37.64%	348
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5	27.99%	45.69%	26.08%	418
19	46.05%	29.57%	23.48%	886
14	52.49%	22.41%	23.44%	482
38	58.20%	16.80%	23.36%	244
23	38.46%	30.77%	23.08%	13
17	70.02%	7.16%	21.86%	517
8	56.32%	21.84%	21.84%	87
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20	40.99%	46.19%	12.60%	905
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37	68.33%	26.67%	4.17%	120
45	51.22%	45.61%	3.16%	285
36	90.38%	7.02%	2.60%	769
35	93.35%	4.70%	1.54%	1234
27	78.18%	20.72%	1.10%	362
42	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	1
TOTAL:				24566

ARTIFACT TABLE 6
SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS FROM TESTS 1 THROUGH 46

FILE	CATEGORY	TOTAL	
MISC	ALUMINUM	4	0.016%
MISC	ASPHALT	6	0.024%
MISC	BOLT, STEEL	6	0.024%
BONE	BONE (FAUNAL)	1093	4.353%
MISC	BONE (HANDLES)	8	0.032%
MISC	BOTTLE CAP (OR METAL, BOTTLE CAP)	7	0.028%
MISC	BRASS	12	0.048%
BRICK	BRICK, ORANGE	5	0.020%
BRICK	BRICK, OTHER	62	0.247%
BRICK	BRICK, RED	72	0.287%
BRICK	BRICK, TAN	4	0.016%
BRICK	BRICK, YELLOW	25	0.100%
MISC	BUTTON	4	0.016%
BUFFWARE	CERAMIC, BUFFWARE	84	0.335%
CREAMWRE	CERAMIC, CREAMWARE	3339	13.297%
DELFT	CERAMIC, DELFT (TABLEWARE)	69	0.275%
EARTHWARE	CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE	9	0.036%
MISC	CERAMIC, FLOWERPOT	26	0.104%
IRONSTON	CERAMIC, IRONSTONE (CHINA)	398	1.585%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, ANNULAR DEC	3	0.012%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP BL	99	0.394%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, MOCHA	2	0.008%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, OTHER TYPES	4	0.016%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	511	2.035%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	185	0.737%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP	70	0.279%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	670	2.668%
PERLWARE	CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, WILLOW DEC	2	0.008%
PORCELAN	CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, "IMARI"	2	0.008%
PORCELAN	CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE UNDERGLAZE BL	61	0.243%
PORCELAN	CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	37	0.147%
PORCELAN	CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	30	0.119%
PORCELAN	CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	62	0.247%
REDWARE	CERAMIC, REDWARE, JACKFIELD	9	0.036%
REDWARE	CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GL/SLIP	111	0.442%
REDWARE	CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GL	123	0.490%
REDWARE	CERAMIC, REDWARE, OTHER TYPES	8	0.032%
REDWARE	CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	56	0.223%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	73	0.291%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GL	31	0.123%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, OTHER	13	0.052%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	16	0.064%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	282	1.123%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, SCRATCH BL	6	0.024%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, WESTERWALD	3	0.012%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	50	0.199%
STONWARE	CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE PLATE	16	0.064%
WHITWARE	CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	945	3.763%
MISC	CERAMIC, YELLOWWARE	30	0.119%
MISC	CHARCOAL	12	0.048%
MISC	COAL	20	0.080%
MISC	COIN	20	0.080%
MISC	COLLAR	2	0.008%
MISC	CONCRETE	8	0.032%

ARTIFACT TABLE 6 CONTINUED, PAGE 2

FILE	CATEGORY	TOTAL	
MISC	COPPER	13	0.052%
MISC	CORAL	3	0.012%
MISC	CORK	42	0.167%
MISC	DRAINPIPE (INCL. REDWARE PIPES)	59	0.235%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, AMBER	35	0.139%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE	23	0.092%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	141	0.562%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	391	1.557%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT	18	0.072%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	762	3.035%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	1632	6.499%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	194	0.773%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	177	0.705%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	93	0.370%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	352	1.402%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, OTHER (AND STOPPERS)	21	0.084%
OTHERGL	GLASS, JAR	14	0.056%
OTHERGL	GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	94	0.374%
OTHERGL	GLASS, MILK	79	0.315%
OTHERGL	GLASS, OTHER	65	0.259%
OTHERGL	GLASS, TUMBLER	34	0.135%
OTHERGL	GLASS, VESSEL	305	1.215%
WINDOWGL	GLASS, WINDOW	3255	12.962%
IRON	IRON, ALL	274	1.091%
KAOLIN	KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL OR -STEM	1866	7.431%
MISC	KNIFE, FORK, SPOON	10	0.040%
MISC	LEAD	32	0.127%
MISC	LEATHER, SHOE (OR OTHER)	58	0.231%
MISC	LIME	2	0.008%
MISC	LINOLEUM	29	0.115%
MISC	LITHIC	35	0.139%
MISC	LITHIC, CUT (I.E. MODERN STRUCTURAL)	26	0.104%
MISC	LITHIC, GUN FLINT	1	0.004%
MISC	METAL, MISC	116	0.462%
MISC	MORTAR	41	0.163%
NAILS	NAIL, WIRE	180	0.717%
NAILS	NAILS, CUT AND OTHERS	1215	4.839%
MISC	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS	98	0.390%
MISC	PANTILE (OR TILE, PAN)	13	0.052%
MISC	PIPE (WATER OR SEWER)	7	0.028%
MISC	PLASTER	25	0.100%
MISC	PLASTIC	16	0.064%
MISC	RUBBER	2	0.008%
MISC	SCREW	3	0.012%
MISC	SEED	26	0.104%
SHELL	SHELL, CLAM	810	3.226%
SHELL	SHELL, CONCH OR COWRIE	2	0.008%
SHELL	SHELL, MUSSEL	41	0.163%
SHELL	SHELL, OYSTER	3074	12.242%
SHELL	SHELL, SCALLOP	36	0.143%
SHELL	SHELL, SNAIL	11	0.044%
MISC	SLAG	4	0.016%
MISC	SLATE (ROOFING)	104	0.414%
MISC	SPIKE (INCL IRON)	20	0.080%

ARTIFACT TABLE 6 CONTINUED, PAGE 3

FILE	CATEGORY	TOTAL	
MISC	TILE, CERAMIC, MODERN	80	0.319%
MISC	TILE, DELFT	24	0.096%
MISC	TILE, TERRACOTTA, MODERN	21	0.084%
TEETH	TOOTH	33	0.131%
MISC	TOY	2	0.008%
MISC	WIRE (OR METAL, WIRE)	28	0.112%
MISC	WOOD	139	0.554%
	TOTAL:	25111	100.00%

ARTIFACT TABLE 7
TOTALS OF MAJOR CATEGORIES OF ARTIFACTS

CATEGORY DOMESTIC (CERAMICS)	TOTAL	PERCENT
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE	84	0.33%
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE	3339	13.30%
CERAMIC, DELFT (TABLEWARE)	69	0.27%
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE	9	0.04%
CERAMIC, FLOWERPOT	26	0.10%
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE (CHINA)	398	1.58%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, ANNULAR DEC	3	0.01%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP BL	99	0.39%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, MOCHA	2	0.01%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, OTHER TYPES	4	0.02%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	511	2.03%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	185	0.74%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP	70	0.28%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	670	2.67%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, WILLOW DEC	2	0.01%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, "IMARI"	2	0.01%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE UNDERGLAZE BL	61	0.24%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	37	0.15%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	30	0.12%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	62	0.25%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, JACKFIELD	9	0.04%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GL/SLIP	111	0.44%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GL	123	0.49%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, OTHER TYPES	8	0.03%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	56	0.22%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP	73	0.29%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, ALKALINE GL	31	0.12%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, OTHER	13	0.05%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	16	0.06%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SALT GLAZE	282	1.12%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, SCRATCH BL	6	0.02%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WESTERWALD	3	0.01%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	50	0.20%
CERAMIC, STONEWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE PLATE	16	0.06%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	945	3.76%
CERAMIC, YELLOWWARE	30	0.12%
	7435	29.61%

DOMESTIC (OTHER)		

BONE (HANDLES)	8	0.03%
BRASS	12	0.05%
BUTTON	3	0.01%
COIN	20	0.08%
COLLAR	2	0.01%
COPPER	14	0.06%
CORK	42	0.17%
IRON, ALL	274	1.09%

ARTIFACT TABLE 7 CONTINUED, PAGE 2

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
KAOLIN, PIPEBOWL OR -STEM	1866	7.43%
KNIFE, FORK, SPOON	10	0.04%
LEATHER, SHOE (OR OTHER)	58	0.23%
LITHIC, GUN FLINT	1	0.00%
METAL, MISC	116	0.46%
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS	98	0.39%
TOY	2	0.01%
WOOD	139	0.55%
	2665	10.61%

DOMESTIC (BOTTLE GLASS)

GLASS, BOTTLE, AMBER	35	0.14%
GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE	23	0.09%
GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	141	0.56%
GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	391	1.56%
GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT	18	0.07%
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	762	3.03%
GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	1632	6.50%
GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	194	0.77%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	177	0.70%
GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	93	0.37%
GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	352	1.40%
GLASS, BOTTLE, OTHER (AND STOPPERS)	21	0.08%
	3839	15.29%

DOMSTIC (OTHER GLASS)

GLASS, JAR	14	0.06%
GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	94	0.37%
GLASS, MILK	79	0.31%
GLASS, OTHER	65	0.26%
GLASS, TUMBLER	34	0.14%
GLASS, VESSEL	305	1.21%
	591	2.35%

FAUNAL

BONE (FAUNAL)	1093	4.35%
SEED	26	0.10%
SHELL, CLAM	810	3.23%
SHELL, CONCH OR COWRIE	2	0.01%
SHELL, MUSSEL	41	0.16%
SHELL, OYSTER	3074	12.24%
SHELL, SCALLOP	36	0.14%
SHELL, SNAIL	11	0.04%
TOOTH	33	0.13%
	5126	20.41%

ARTIFACT TABLE 7 CONTINUED, PAGE 3

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
STRUCTURAL		
BRICK, ORANGE	5	0.02%
BRICK, OTHER	62	0.25%
BRICK, RED	72	0.29%
BRICK, TAN	4	0.02%
BRICK, YELLOW	25	0.10%
DRAINPIPE (INCL. REDWARE PIPES)	59	0.23%
GLASS, WINDOW	3255	12.96%
LEAD	32	0.13%
LIME	2	0.01%
LITHIC (CUT STONE)	26	0.10%
MORTAR	41	0.16%
NAIL, WIRE	180	0.72%
NAILS, CUT AND OTHERS	1215	4.84%
PANTILE (OR TILE, PAN)	13	0.05%
PIPE (WATER OR SEWER)	7	0.03%
PLASTER	25	0.10%
SLATE (ROOFING)	104	0.41%
SPIKE (INCL IRON)	20	0.08%
TILE, DELFT	24	0.10%
	5171	20.59%
MISC. (MODERN)		
CHARCOAL	12	0.05%
COAL	20	0.08%
CONCRETE	8	0.03%
ALUMINUM	4	0.02%
ASPHALT	6	0.02%
BOLT, STEEL	6	0.02%
BOTTLE CAP (OR METAL, BOTTLE CAP)	7	0.03%
LINOLEUM	29	0.12%
PLASTIC	16	0.06%
RUBBER	2	0.01%
SCREW	3	0.01%
TILE, CERAMIC, MODERN	80	0.32%
TILE, TERRACOTTA, MODERN	21	0.08%
WIRE (OR METAL, WIRE)	28	0.11%
CORAL	3	0.01%
LITHIC (NATURAL ROCK SPECIMENS)	35	0.14%
SLAG	4	0.02%
	284	1.13%
TOTAL:	25111	100.00%

2. Artifacts Not Tabulated Above

An additional 840 artifacts are catalogued but are not summarized in the site analysis total because they were not obtained as part of the excavation. These included miscellaneous objects given to Historic Sites Research by the construction crew or found on the floors of buildings. Also included are artifacts recovered from the plumbers' trenches in John Street (Trenches A, B, and D, parking meter strip, and electrician's Trench J), eight artifacts from Test 48 in the gas station lot, and a few artifact lots which were not assigned to tests during the analysis, but which have subsequently been assigned (see below). Provenience cards were lost for Lots 311, 317, 318, 321, and 327.

The artifacts in this miscellaneous group include a few intact bottles and other objects which were presented to the archaeologists as well as finds collected by Historic Sites Research from construction backdirt. Some are from the early 19th century time period when Schermerhorn Row block was being built and so should be involved in future study of the collection, even if their provenience may be only approximate.

ARTIFACT TABLE 8
TABLE OF LOTS NOT INCLUDED IN SUMMARY TABLE

ADDRESS	LOCATION	LOT	NO. OF ART.
91 SOUTH	MISC	301	1
		302	1
		309	2
91 SOUTH REAR	TEST 13	319	21
4 FULTON	"TRENCH 14"	308	11
12 FULTON	TEST 31	320	34
165 JOHN ST	VAULT FLOOR	303	5
COURTYARD	BEHIND 10 FULTON	216	1
COURTYARD	CENTERLINE OF PLUMBER'S TRENCH @ 12 FULTON	231	20
JOHN ST	TRENCH A	204	357
		310	24
		324	38
JOHN ST	TRENCH B (ELEC TRENCH 3)	322	40
		305	2
JOHN ST	TRENCH D	196	1
		300	3
JOHN ST	BY PARKING METER STRIP (CENTER OF JOHN ST)	306	116
NEAR JOHN ST	TEST 48 (GAS STATION)	232	8
NEAR JOHN	ELEC TRENCH J	304	2
TESTS FOR WHICH PROVENIENCE LOST:			153
TOTAL:			840

B. Domestic Artifacts

The artifacts found under Schermerhorn Row are unrelated in origin and function to the high-gabled commercial buildings of New York's port district for which this landfill was created. Instead, the collection appears to consist of domestic artifacts, primarily ceramics and glass, a few miscellaneous items (cannon balls, coins, gun flints), and some structural material (nails, brick, delft tile, drain tile, pan tile, roofing slate, mortar, etc.) from the period 1760-1790 immediately preceding the land building of 1790-1810.

1. Ceramics

Thirty-six different ceramic types were used as a basis for analysis of the Schermerhorn sample. These included lead glazed buff earthenware (combed yellow), creamware, delft, coarse earthenware (green glazed), flowerpot, ironstone, whiteware, yellowware, and various types of pearlware, porcelain, redware, and stoneware. The number of ceramics in each category is shown on Table 9, which follows.

TABLE 9
OVERVIEW OF CERAMIC PERCENTAGES

CATEGORY	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	% OF CERAMICS	% OF NONMODERN CERAMICS
CERAMIC, BUFFWARE, COMBED YELLOW	84	0.335%	1.13%	1.40%
CERAMIC, CREAMWARE	3339	13.297%	44.91%	55.66%
CERAMIC, DELFT (TABLEWARE)	69	0.275%	0.93%	1.15%
CERAMIC, EARTHENWARE	9	0.036%	0.12%	0.15%
CERAMIC, FLOWERPOT	26	0.104%	0.35%	---
CERAMIC, IRONSTONE (CHINA)	398	1.585%	5.35%	---
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, ANNULAR DEC	3	0.012%	0.04%	0.05%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, HP BL	99	0.394%	1.33%	1.65%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, MOCHA	2	0.008%	0.03%	0.03%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, OTHER TYPES	4	0.016%	0.05%	0.07%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, POLYCHROME	511	2.035%	6.87%	8.52%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, SHELL EDGE	185	0.737%	2.49%	3.08%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, TP	70	0.279%	0.94%	1.17%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, UNDECORATED	670	2.668%	9.01%	11.17%
CERAMIC, PEARLWARE, WILLOW DEC	2	0.008%	0.03%	0.03%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, "IMARI"	2	0.008%	0.03%	0.03%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, CHINESE UNDERGLAZE BL	61	0.243%	0.82%	1.02%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, INDUSTRIAL	37	0.147%	0.50%	---
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, OVERGLAZE RED/GILT	30	0.119%	0.40%	0.50%
CERAMIC, PORCELAIN, UNDECORATED	62	0.247%	0.83%	1.03%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, JACKFIELD	9	0.036%	0.12%	0.15%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, LEAD GL/SLIP	111	0.442%	1.49%	1.85%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, MANGANESE GL	123	0.490%	1.65%	2.05%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, OTHER TYPES	8	0.032%	0.11%	0.13%
CERAMIC, REDWARE, UNGLAZED	56	0.223%	0.75%	0.93%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALBANY SLIP	73	0.291%	0.98%	1.22%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, ALKALINE GL	31	0.123%	0.42%	0.52%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, OTHER	13	0.052%	0.17%	0.22%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, RED ENGINE-TURNED	16	0.064%	0.22%	0.27%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SALT GLAZE	282	1.123%	3.79%	4.70%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, SCRATCH BL	6	0.024%	0.08%	0.10%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WESTERWALD	3	0.012%	0.04%	0.05%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE	50	0.199%	0.67%	0.83%
CERAMIC, STONWARE, WHITE SALT GLAZE PLATE	16	0.064%	0.22%	0.27%
CERAMIC, WHITEWARE	945	3.763%	12.71%	---
CERAMIC, YELLOWWARE	30	0.119%	0.40%	---

CERAMIC TOTAL: 7435 29.61% 100.00% 100.00%

CERAMIC TOTAL W/O MODERN TYPES*: 5999

TOTAL OF ALL ARTIFACTS: 25111

*MODERN TYPES INCLUDE WHITEWARE, YELLOWWARE, AND IRONSTONE, AS WELL AS CERAMIC TYPES NOT ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD PREPARATION OR CONSUMPTION, SUCH AS FLOWERPOT AND INDUSTRIAL PORCELAIN.

Historical records indicate that the landfill was sealed under the buildings at the west end of the block by the 1790's and in the eastern three quarters of the block by 1810. The secondary fill deposit is largely domestic in nature suggesting that these upper layers of landfill (in contrast to the primary fill used in the cribbing) were derived from contemporary trash deposits developing at the time of land building. Soil matrix is uniformly sandy. Although there is at present no information suggesting its origin, the same soil containing the same types of artifacts is present throughout the entire block. Massive quantities of ceramics, predominantly creamware, were being discarded at this time. Several observations can be made regarding the nature of the ceramic sample.

1. no ceramic types or styles manufactured after circa 1790 are present in either primary landfill or secondary fill.

2. ceramic types manufactured prior to circa 1775 account for less than 4.99% of the sample.

3. undecorated creamware represents 56% of the sample (3,339 sherds).

4. pearlware (1546 sherds or 26% of the sample) was present in all tests that contained landfill deposits, thus providing a *terminus post quem* marker of 1775-1779 for the deposit (date based on a recent review of Miller by Majewski 1991).

The temporal relationship of test units to each other is expressed on the following table which lists the mean ceramic date for each test in date order (Table 10A); and in test order (Table 10B). Mean dates later than 1790 contain quantities of post-construction whiteware. Although whiteware (and later ceramics) were tabulated in the master sheets for each test, it was subsequently determined that none of the lots from undisturbed landfill strata contained whiteware.

TABLE 10A
TABLE OF CERAMIC TOTALS AND DATES SORTED BY MEAN DATE

TEST NO.	ADDRESS	ARTIFACT TOTAL	NO. OF CERAMICS	CERAMIC MED. DATE	ADDL. CERAMIC DATES
42	FRONT 189	1	0	N/A	
9	FULTON 10	483	66	1754.500 (LOWER)	(1880.72 UPPER)
23	FULTON 08	13	3	1769.500	
26	FULTON 08	490	363	1773.928 (LOT 168 ONLY)	
15	SOUTH 91	1870	1203	1774.285	1783.189 (LVL I) 1775.789 (LVL II)
27	FULTON 08	362	9	1775.777	
31	FULTON 12	405	134	1776.570	
37	FRONT 193	120	35	1777.485	
44	COURTYARD	312	155	1778.322	
20	FULTON 10	906	213	1778.704	
46	FULTON 12	181	67	1779.649	
7	FULTON 12	524	107	1780.537	
45	FULTON 12	288	106	1780.929	
36	FRONT 193	769	119	1781.983	
24	FRONT 197	559	381	1782.089	
13	SOUTH 91	1258	445	1782.302	1814.71 (LVL A) 1775.535 (LVL B) 1777.07 (LVL C)
2	FRONT 191	132	15	1782.900	
4	FRONT 191	348	53	1783.632	
35	COURTYARD	1234	157	1784.659	
5	JOHN 165	418	46	1784.836	
21	FRONT 191	1463	238	1785.117	
22	SOUTH 92	1930	1414	1785.997	
38	FULTON 06	244	88	1786.562	
12	FULTON 14	1453	88	1786.607	
34	FULTON 14	47	4	1787.125	
43	FRONT 189	116	21	1787.833	
19	FRONT 189	886	161	1789.807	
11	FRONT 195	1647	667	1789.892 (W/O 20TH C. CER.)	
41	FRONT 189	181	27	1789.944	
39	FULTON 12	57	9	1790.555	
29	FULTON 16	68	5	1792.900	
30	FULTON 12	1467	65	1793.223	
TRENCH D	JOHN	123	40	1794.225	
28	JOHN 167	19	5	1794.400	
6	FULTON 04	133	6	1795.916	
8	FULTON 16	87	18	1796.138	
3	FRONT 191	635	67	1796.873	
33	FULTON 12	39	8	1797.937	
17	SOUTH 91	517	38	1800.605	
TRENCH A		419	84	1802.547	
10	FULTON 10	410	56	1804.232	
14	FULTON 04	482	177	1806.355	
16	SOUTH 91	474	79	1807.746	1809.352 (LOT 92)
1	FRONT 191	181	8	1826.812	
32	FULTON 08	800	121	1831.991	
18	FRONT 195	561	69	1885.000	
TOTAL:		25112	7240		

N.B.: NOT INCLUDED ARE TESTS 25 AND 40 (NO INVENTORY FOUND)
"NO. OF CERAMICS" INCLUDES ONLY DATEABLE CERAMIC SHERDS

TABLE 10B
TABLE OF CERAMIC TOTALS AND DATES IN TEST PIT ORDER

TEST NO.	ADDRESS	ARTIFACT TOTAL	NO. OF CERAMICS	CERAMIC MED. DATE	ADDL. CERAMIC DATES
1	FRONT 191	181	8	1826.812	
2	FRONT 191	132	15	1782.900	
3	FRONT 191	635	67	1796.873	
4	FRONT 191	348	53	1783.632	
5	JOHN 165	418	46	1784.836	
6	FULTON 04	133	6	1795.916	
7	FULTON 12	524	107	1780.537	
8	FULTON 16	87	18	1796.138	
9	FULTON 10	483	66	1754.500 (LOWER)	(1880.72 UPPER)
10	FULTON 10	410	56	1804.232	
11	FRONT 195	1647	667	1789.892 (W/O 20TH C. CER.)	
12	FULTON 14	1453	88	1786.607	
13	SOUTH 91	1258	445	1782.302	1814.71 (LVL A) 1775.535 (LVL B) 1
14	FULTON 04	482	177	1806.355	
15	SOUTH 91	1870	1203	1774.285	1783.189 (LVL I) 1775.789 (LVL II) 1772.839 (LVL III)
16	SOUTH 91	474	79	1807.746	1809.352 (LOT 92)
17	SOUTH 91	517	38	1800.605	
18	FRONT 195	561	69	1885.000	
19	FRONT 189	886	161	1789.807	
20	FULTON 10	906	213	1778.704	
21	FRONT 191	1463	238	1785.117	
22	SOUTH 92	1930	1414	1785.997	
23	FULTON 08	13	3	1769.500	
24	FRONT 197	559	381	1782.089	
26	FULTON 08	490	363	1773.928 (LOT 168 ONLY)	
27	FULTON 08	362	9	1775.777	
28	JOHN 167	19	5	1794.400	
29	FULTON 16	68	5	1792.900	
30	FULTON 12	1467	65	1793.223	
31	FULTON 12	405	134	1776.570	
32	FULTON 08	800	121	1831.991	
33	FULTON 12	39	8	1797.937	
34	FULTON 14	47	4	1787.125	
35	COURTYARD	1234	157	1784.659	
36	FRONT 193	769	119	1781.983	
37	FRONT 193	120	35	1777.485	
38	FULTON 06	244	88	1786.562	
39	FULTON 12	57	9	1790.555	
41	FRONT 189	181	27	1789.944	
42	FRONT 189	1	0	N/A	
43	FRONT 189	116	21	1787.833	
44	COURTYARD	312	155	1778.322	
45	FULTON 12	288	106	1780.929	
46	FULTON 12	181	67	1779.649	
TRENCH A		419	84	1802.547	
TRENCH D JOHN		123	40	1794.225	

TOTAL: 25112 7240

N.B.: NOT INCLUDED ARE TESTS 25 AND 40 (NO INVENTORY FOUND)
"NO. OF CERAMICS" INCLUDES ONLY DATEABLE CERAMIC SHERDS

Data regarding the relative popularity of creamware to pearlware were plotted for the 46 tests on Table 11A.

Column A: lists the test pits in numerical order.

Column B: is the total number of creamware sherds divided by the total number of pearlware sherds.

Column C: lists the quantity of creamware

Column D: the quantity of pearlware

Column E: the quantity of whiteware

Column F: the ceramic mean date of the test

The whiteware sample, Column E, is included in this table to identify which tests showed 19th century disturbance and to allow the reader to make a more accurate interpretation of what the median ceramic date indicates. Significant quantities of whiteware push the mean date past 1790. Tests 10 and 18 contain no landfill deposits.

Ratios for creamware/pearlware, (Column B), were generated by dividing the total of creamware by the total of pearlware, so that creamware is expressed as a percentage of pearlware. Thus any Test with a number of 1 or higher has more creamware than pearlware, while numbers less than 1, of which there are very few, mean that pearlware was more common than creamware.

These samples were then sorted according to the decade of the mean date (i.e. 1810-1800, 1800-1790, 1790-1780, 1780-1770, see Table 11B). Following this, the material was plotted on a bar graph. The ratio suggests greater popularity of creamware in the decade of the 1770's followed by a growing popularity of both types in the 1780's but a faster growth of pearlware. By the 1790's and 1800's they are diminishing in quantity but are almost equal in popularity. Creamware still outranks pearlware by a small percentage. Findings at Schermerhorn Row, where creamware sherds far outnumber pearlware, indicate that the ceramic sample was cut off during the 1780's, or at the latest in the 1790's.

This time span covers the first half of the emerging homogeneous "Georgian Pattern" which spread throughout the eastern seaboard between 1760 and 1835 (Deetz 1973; Glassie 1968, 1972). Deetz has described three temporally successive cultural systems for New England (1620-1660, 1660-1760, 1760-1835) each of which shows greater internal consistency and similarities than between time periods. Dutch settlers in Manhattan would have had different ceramic preferences than those held by their Massachusetts Bay Colony Puritan contemporaries. However, the behavioral patterns are likely to correlate temporally.

During the early period in Plymouth, there was a high ratio of flat to hollow vessels and a low ceramic count. Most ceramics were coarse utility wares with little decoration (Cistercian-type ware, white sandywares, Frechen stoneware, redwares, and a sgraffito-type ware (Deetz 1973: 24). The first period reflects Stuart yeoman foodways during which time ceramics played a minor role. Communal wooden trenchers and wooden or leather drinking containers were the norm. Ceramics did, however, play an important role in the production of dairy products (milkpans, colanders, jars, and crocks).

The second period (1660-1760) contrasts sharply in its proliferation of fine imported ceramics. Redware predominated, followed in popularity by delftware, combed slipware and Westerdale stoneware, mottled ware, dipped white stoneware, and North Devonshire sgraffito ware.

The third period (1760-1835) contrasts again sharply with the earlier pattern. Only delftware remained from the fine imported wares of the second period. Dairying containers remained a strong component of the second period, which also reflected a burst of availability of imported ceramic types and a shift, politically and economically, from ecclesiastical to mercantile control. The most striking aspect in ceramic form was the predominance of hollow forms. The flat to hollow ratio in Deetz's study sample was 21 plates to at least 120 hollow vessels. Plates gradually acquired a technomic function in the 17th century, having earlier served the same sociocultural uses as pewter (Deetz 1973: 28).

By the end of the 18th century, ceramic types show both a rapid replacement rate and universality along the Atlantic coast. Ceramics began to take the same form and usage that they do in the 20th century. Full services of matching pieces became characteristic. Pearlware plates show extensive wear on their cutting surfaces, whereas creamware does not, suggesting it was reserved for special occasion use. Cuts also suggest growing popularity of the fork (Deetz 1973: 33). Deetz remarks on the truly impressive increase in absolute quantities of ceramics by the end of the 18th century, which he attributes to more individualized ceramic usage and availability. This trend is visible in the Schermerhorn Row sealed landfill sample.

Deetz suggests that domestic redware began to diminish in relative popularity in the Plymouth area by 1800. He interprets this to mean that large quantities of imported, predominantly English patterns are available in the opening decades of the 19th century (Deetz 1973: 34).

Several trends have been noted which are reflected in the Schermerhorn Row block. This sample indicates that redware was already out of favor by the initial 1790's landfilling. Two trends are probably represented here:

(1) The seaport district of Manhattan and its environs was never a participant in the dairying tradition of its rural contemporaries, and

(2) Imported British wares were more readily available at an earlier date than elsewhere.

The ceramic sample from the Schermerhorn Row excavations is large, with 7435 pieces constituting 29.61% of the total of 25111 artifacts discussed. Because of the large number, this summary report is restricted to numerical analysis. In order to deal with a meaningful sample, excluded from the analysis that follows are 1436 ceramic artifacts from later wares that were produced until after about 1810, by which time the landfill was sealed by buildings or paving. This leaves 5999 sherds of early ceramics.

Because of the large number of creamware and pearlware sherds present, a comparison has been made of quantitative data for creamware and pearlware in the Schermerhorn Row landfill. The overwhelming ceramic type in the earliest circa 1790 landfill was creamware (3339 sherds, or 45% of the ceramic sample, or 56% if 19th century ceramics are excluded). Both plates and hollowware vessels were represented. Only nine of the creamware sherds were decorated (transfer printed red and black, polychrome band painted, and one green shell edge). Two additional specimens were mottled (Whieldon-like).

Pearlware, the second most frequent type (1546 or 21% of the total sample, and 26% of the early ceramics) was also represented by plates and hollow ware of many varieties (bowls and cups). Of these, 670 are undecorated sherds, most likely because they were from undecorated portions of decorated vessels, such as from the interior parts of shell-edge plates and bowls. There were 511 sherds with hand-painted polychrome decoration, carefully executed; 185 were shell-edge, 99 were hand-painted blue and white, two were mocha decorated, 70 were transfer-print decorated (only two were transfer printed with a willow design). Clearly the preference for polychrome hand-painted decoration is apparent.

Third in frequency was whiteware (including yellowware and ironstone china, 975 sherds, or 13%). All of these specimens were from inside standing buildings and were not part of the landfill sample.

Among the early ceramics, third in frequency was stoneware (490 sherds, for 6.6% of the total sample, or 8% of early ceramics). Fourth was redware (307 sherds, 5% of the early ceramics). Fifth was oriental porcelain (155 sherds, or 2.6% of the early ceramics). Types represented by less than 1% were lead glazed buff earthenware (combed yellow), 84 sherds; delft 69 sherds; and crude green-glazed earthenware 9 sherds.

TABLE 11A MAJOR CERAMIC TYPES FOR TESTS 1 - 46
 CREAMWARE, PEARLWARE AND WHITEWARE RATIOS AND MEAN DATES

A TEST NO	B CW/PW	C CREAMWARE	D PEARLWARE	E WHITEWARE	F CMD
1	2.00	2	1	3	1826.81
2	1.60	8	5	0	1782.90
3	1.27	28	22	6	1796.87
4	1.60	24	15	0	1783.63
5	1.57	22	14	2	1784.36
6	ERR	1	0	2	1795.91
7	7.64	84	11	7	1780.53
8	0.13	2	15	0	1796.17
9	3.00	3	1	54	1861.14
10	3.00	3	1	1	1754.50
11	0.60	6	10	0	1789.89
12	0.86	18	21	9	1786.61
13	3.66	289	79	28	1782.30
14	1.34	39	29	40	1806.35
15	11.59	1066	92	11	1774.29
16	0.93	25	27	16	1807.75
17	2.83	17	6	9	1800.60
18	ERR	0	0	69	1880.00
19	2.38	69	29	8	1779.81
20	2.26	79	35	1	1778.70
21	1.22	78	64	5	1785.00
22	1.03	672	653	0	1785.99
23	1.00	1	1	0	1769.50
24	2.98	265	89	7	1782.09
26	0.33	1	3	0	1773.93
27	6.00	6	1	0	1775.78
28	ERR	2	0	0	1794.40
29	1.00	2	2	0	1792.90
30	2.44	22	9	5	1793.20
31	3.47	66	19	3	1776.57
32	0.71	10	14	54	1831.99
33	0.33	1	3	0	1797.93
34	0.50	1	2	0	1787.12
35	1.50	78	52	1	1784.66
36	1.51	59	39	1	1781.98
37	1.50	15	10	0	1777.48
38	1.00	35	35	0	1786.56
39	0.50	1	2	2	1790.55
41	2.33	7	3	2	1789.94
42	1.75	7	4	2	1789.94
43	3.00	9	3	0	1787.83
44	3.30	99	30	0	1778.32
45	1.09	35	32	0	1780.93
46	3.07	43	14	0	1779.65
ALL:	2.20	3300	1497	348	1791.44

TABLE 11B MAJOR CERAMIC TYPES FOR TESTS 1-46
 CREAMWARE, PEARLWARE AND WHITEWARE RATIOS AND MEAN DATES
 SORTED FROM EARLIEST TO LATEST CERAMIC MEAN DATA

A TEST NO	B CW/PW	C CREAMWARE	D PEARLWARE	E WHITEWARE	F CMD
10	3.00	3	1	1	1754.50
23	1.00	1	1	0	1769.50
26	0.33	1	3	0	1773.93
15	11.59	1066	92	11	1774.29
27	6.00	6	1	0	1775.78
31	3.47	66	19	3	1776.57
37	1.50	15	10	0	1777.48
44	3.30	99	30	0	1778.32
20	2.26	79	35	1	1778.70
46	3.07	43	14	0	1779.65
19	2.38	69	29	8	1779.81
7	7.64	84	11	7	1780.53
45	1.09	35	32	0	1780.93
36	1.51	59	39	1	1781.98
24	2.98	265	89	7	1782.09
13	3.66	289	79	28	1782.30
2	1.60	8	5	0	1782.90
4	1.60	24	15	0	1783.63
5	1.57	22	14	2	1784.36
35	1.50	78	52	1	1784.66
21	1.22	78	64	5	1785.00
22	1.03	672	653	0	1785.99
38	1.00	35	35	0	1786.56
12	0.86	18	21	9	1786.61
34	0.50	1	2	0	1787.12
43	3.00	9	3	0	1787.83
11	0.60	6	10	0	1789.89
42	1.75	7	4	2	1789.94
41	2.33	7	3	2	1789.94
39	0.50	1	2	2	1790.55
29	1.00	2	2	0	1792.90
30	2.44	22	9	5	1793.20
28	ERR	2	0	0	1794.40
6	ERR	1	0	2	1795.91
8	0.13	2	15	0	1796.17
3	1.27	28	22	6	1796.87
33	0.33	1	3	0	1797.93
17	2.83	17	6	9	1800.60
14	1.34	39	29	40	1806.35
16	0.93	25	27	16	1807.75
1	2.00	2	1	3	1826.81
32	0.71	10	14	54	1831.99
9	3.00	3	1	54	1861.14
18	ERR	0	0	69	1880.00
ALL:	2.20	3300	1497	348	1791.44

TABLE 11C MAJOR CERAMIC TYPES FOR TESTS 1-46
 CREAMWARE, PEARLWARE AND WHITEWARE RATIOS AND MEAN DATES
 SORTED FROM LOWEST TO HIGHEST CREAMWARE TO PEARLWARE RATIO

A	B	C	D	E	F
TEST NO	CW/PW	CREAMWARE	PEARLWARE	WHITEWARE	CMD
28	ERR	2	0	0	1794.40
18	ERR	0	0	69	1880.00
6	ERR	1	0	2	1795.91
15	11.59	1066	92	11	1774.29
7	7.64	84	11	7	1780.53
27	6.00	6	1	0	1775.78
13	3.66	289	79	28	1782.30
31	3.47	66	19	3	1776.57
44	3.30	99	30	0	1778.32
46	3.07	43	14	0	1779.65
10	3.00	3	1	1	1754.50
43	3.00	9	3	0	1787.83
9	3.00	3	1	54	1861.14
24	2.98	265	89	7	1782.09
17	2.83	17	6	9	1800.60
30	2.44	22	9	5	1793.20
19	2.38	69	29	8	1779.81
41	2.33	7	3	2	1789.94
20	2.26	79	35	1	1778.70
1	2.00	2	1	3	1826.81
42	1.75	7	4	2	1789.94
2	1.60	8	5	0	1782.90
4	1.60	24	15	0	1783.63
5	1.57	22	14	2	1784.36
36	1.51	59	39	1	1781.98
35	1.50	78	52	1	1784.66
37	1.50	15	10	0	1777.48
14	1.34	39	29	40	1806.35
3	1.27	28	22	6	1796.87
21	1.22	78	64	5	1785.00
45	1.09	35	32	0	1780.93
22	1.03	672	653	0	1785.99
38	1.00	35	35	0	1786.56
29	1.00	2	2	0	1792.90
23	1.00	1	1	0	1769.50
16	0.93	25	27	16	1807.75
12	0.86	18	21	9	1786.61
32	0.71	10	14	54	1831.99
11	0.60	6	10	0	1789.89
34	0.50	1	2	0	1787.12
39	0.50	1	2	2	1790.55
33	0.33	1	3	0	1797.93
26	0.33	1	3	0	1773.93
8	0.13	2	15	0	1796.17
ALL:	2.20	3300	1497	348	1791.44

TABLE 12
TESTS 1 - 46 SORTED AND GROUPED BY DECADE

TEST NO	CW/PW	CREAMWARE	PEARLWARE	WHITEWARE	CMD
18	ERR	0	0	69	1880
9	3.00	3	1	54	1861
32	0.71	10	14	54	1832
1	2.00	2	1	3	1827
16	0.93	25	27	16	1808
14	1.34	39	29	40	1806
17	2.83	17	6	9	1801
	1.31	81	62	65	

33	0.33	1	3	0	1798
3	1.27	28	22	6	1797
8	0.13	2	15	0	1796
6	ERR	1	0	2	1796
28	ERR	2	0	0	1794
30	2.44	22	9	5	1793
29	1.00	2	2	0	1793
39	0.50	1	2	2	1791
42	1.75	7	4	2	1790
41	2.33	7	3	2	1790
11	0.60	6	10	0	1790
	1.13	79	70	19	

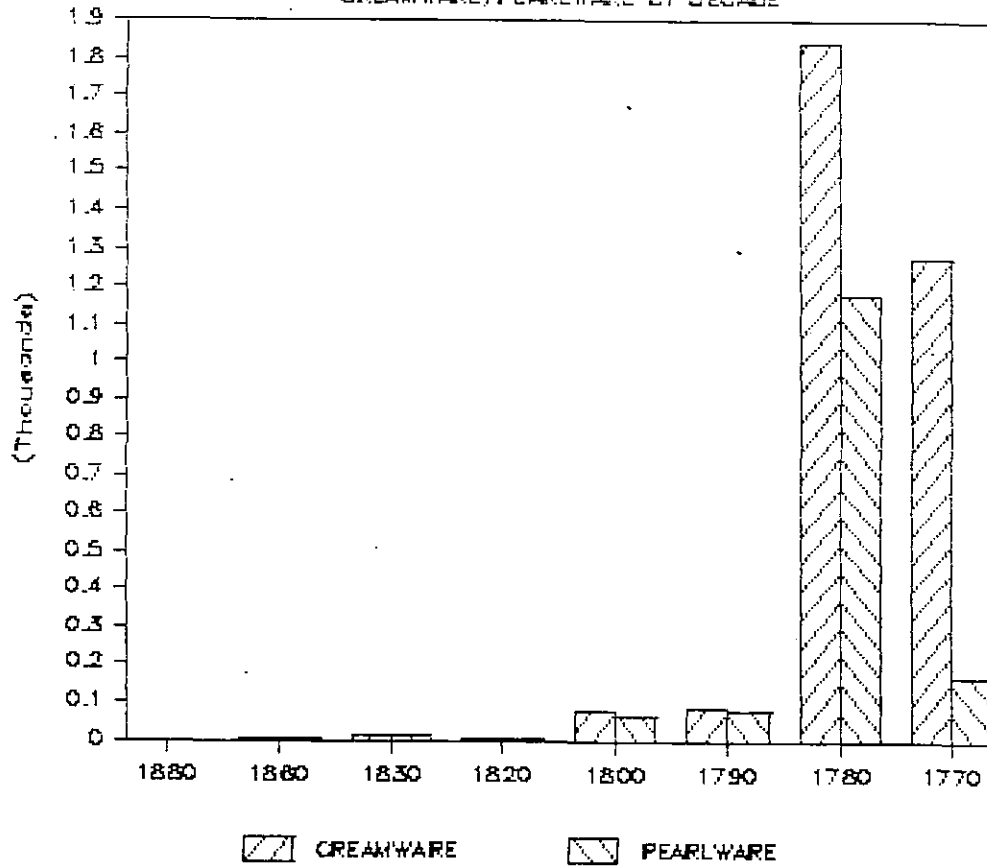
43	3.00	9	3	0	1788
34	0.50	1	2	0	1787
12	0.86	18	21	9	1787
38	1.00	35	35	0	1787
22	1.03	672	653	0	1786
21	1.22	78	64	5	1785
35	1.50	78	52	1	1785
5	1.57	22	14	2	1784
4	1.60	24	15	0	1784
2	1.60	8	5	0	1783
13	3.66	289	79	28	1782
24	2.98	265	89	7	1782
36	1.51	59	39	1	1782
45	1.09	35	32	0	1781
7	7.64	84	11	7	1781
19	2.38	69	29	8	1780
46	3.07	43	14	0	1780
	1.55	1789	1157	68	

20	2.26	79	35	1	1779
44	3.30	99	30	0	1778
37	1.50	15	10	0	1777
31	3.47	66	19	3	1777
27	6.00	6	1	0	1776
15	11.59	1066	92	11	1774
26	0.33	1	3	0	1774
23	1.00	1	1	0	1770
	6.98	1333	191	15	

10	3.00	3	1	1	1755

FIGURE 48.

GRAPH OF POPULARITY OF
CREAMWARE/PEARLWARE BY DECADE



2. Miscellaneous:

This category includes 2665 domestic or personal objects (or 10.61% of the total of 25111 domestic or personal objects) excluding ceramics and bottle glass which are discussed separately. Sixteen subcategories are presented on the following table. In the brief discussion for this summary report on the excavation, it will not be possible to describe any of these objects or groups in detail, but several facts are apparent from cursory examination of the list. One is the overwhelming number of kaolin tobacco pipe fragments (1866, or 7.43% of all artifacts, and 70% of the miscellaneous category). These are discussed separately below.

Four hundred and eighteen of the objects are categorized by the type of metal from which they are made (12 brass, 14 copper, 274 iron, and 116 miscellaneous metal) constituting 1.66% of all artifacts, or nearly 16% of this miscellaneous domestic group. All of these specimens are heavily corroded and cannot be identified without further processing. This category does not include 1415 nails and spikes, which are discussed with structural objects. Two modern objects listed under the heading "collar," one of which was brass and the other an undefined metal, and both of which were from Test 16 were inadvertently classified in this group. Other "material" categories are cork (42 pieces, or .17% of all finds), leather (58 pieces, or .23% of all finds), and wood (139 fragments, or .55% of all finds). Forty four objects constituting bone handles, buttons, coins, utensils, gun flints, and toys are described below.

TABLE 13: MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC ARTIFACT TYPES

CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT OF ALL ARTIFACTS
UNSPECIFIED METAL OBJECTS		
BRASS	12	0.05%
COPPER	14	0.06%
IRON, ALL	274	1.09%
METAL, MISC	116	0.46%
COLLAR	2	0.01%
	418	1.66%
OBJECTS OF ORGANIC MATERIALS		
CORK	42	0.17%
LEATHER, SHOE (OR OTHER)	58	0.23%
WOOD	139	0.55%
	239	0.95%
SMALL DOMESTIC OBJECTS		
BONE (HANDLES)	8	0.03%
BUTTON	3	0.01%
COIN	20	0.08%
KNIFE, FORK, SPOON	10	0.04%
LITHIC, GUN FLINT	1	.00%
TOY	2	0.01%
	44	0.18%
KAOLIN PIPES		
KAOLIN PIPE BOWL OR STEM	1866	7.43%
OTHER		
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS	98	0.39%
TOTAL:	2665	10.61%

Bone (handles) and Table Utensils (Knife, Fork, Spoon):

Eight bone handles and ten table utensils were recovered. It is significant that 12 of these 18 objects came from 91 South Street (Test 17), the rear extension behind it (Tests 13 and 15), or the adjacent rear yard behind 4 Fulton Street (Test 15). For many decades, this part of the block had at least two restaurants (Sloppy Louie's and Sweets), so these utensils are apparently associated with that use. The two pipette pieces from Test 21 are unusual.

Table 14: Bone Handles and Table Utensils

Test		
21	Bone, brush handle	1
13	Bone, carved	1
20	Bone, handle, carved	1
14	Bone, knife handle	3
21	Bone, pipette, grooved end	2
10	Fork, metal	1
14	Fork, metal	1
15	Knife, handle, bone	1
15	Knife, handle, wood	2
14	Knife, metal with wood handle	1
13	Knife, stainless steel, table knife	1
36	Spoon, metal, ridged decorative handle	1
13	Spoon, tea, copper	1
17	Spoon, white metal	1

Buttons: A total of four buttons was recovered. The sparseness of this material may be related to the difficult field conditions which required the use of large mesh screens and the wet muddy matrix which coated small objects and made them difficult to recover. These came from the east end of the block. The "white" button may be milk glass, a material common since the late 19th century.

Table 15: Buttons

Test		
13	Button, bone	1
17	Button, plastic	1
13	Button, white, 4-hole	1
21	Button, copper, O Type	1

Coins:

Twenty coins are listed in the inventory, in addition to which two Mexican colonial coins were sent to the New York State Bureau of Historic Sites laboratory early in the excavation process. As can be seen from the list, most of the coins are 19th and 20th century lost objects, usually pennies or nickels. For eleven such coins with legible dates, or assignable date spans, the earliest is 1831 and the latest 1972. The median date for these, which are assigned to the "Occupation" period at the block, is about 1902, and the mean 1916. All these coins must come after the construction period.

The U.S. large cent is too corroded to read a date at this stage of analysis. The size is appropriate to types of U.S. coinage struck between 1793 and 1857, so a median date of 1825 has been assigned (Taxay 1970: 63-72), and it is possible that they may be associated with the landfill that ended about 1810. One coin from Test 19 is identified merely as "18th century" and probably is a landfill artifact. Three coins definitively dated with landfill are a 1754 British halfpenny (Test 19), and the two Mexican coins of 1783 and 1788 (Test 12), with a mean date of 1775. This is in general conformity with ceramic dates for landfill. On Table 16, following, LF stands for association with landfill strata and the period ending about 1810, while OCC stands for the occupation period that follows. Both the Liberty large cent and the U.S. large penny, listed with OCC, might have been lost before 1810, so they are assigned to both OCC and LF.

Table 16: Coins

TEST	CATEGORY	DATE	
19	COIN, HALF PENNY, BRITISH	1754	1 LF
12	COIN, MEXICAN 1783	1783	1 LF
12	COIN, MEXICAN 1788	1788	1 LF
19	COIN, 18TH CENTURY		1 LF?
17	COIN, CORRODED		2 UNKNOWN
15	COIN, US, CORRODED		1 UNKNOWN
14	COIN, CORRODED		2 UNKNOWN
38	COIN, LIBERTY LARGE CENT *	1801	1 OCC/LF
11	COIN, US PENNY, LARGE **	1825	1 OCC/LF
12	COIN, COPPER CENT, CA. 1831	1831	1 OCC
17	COIN, US, PENNY, 1860	1860	1 OCC
32	COIN, US, 5 CENT, 1868	1868	1 OCC
17	COIN, US, PENNY, 1868	1868	1 OCC
20	COIN, US, 5 CENT, CA. 1889	1889	1 OCC
15	COIN, US, BUFFALO HEAD NICKEL, 1938	1938	1 OCC
TR D	COIN, US, PENNY, LINCOLN ***	1945.5	1 OCC
16	COIN, US, NICKEL, 1964	1964	1 OCC
1	COIN, US, ROOSEVELT, 10 CENT, 1969	1969	1 OCC
16	COIN, US, PENNY, 1969	1969	1 OCC
19	COIN, US, LINCOLN HEAD, 1 CENT, 1972	1972	1 OCC
	MEDIAN FOR 11 COINS	1901.5	22
	* MEDIAN	1825	
	**MEDIAN	1945.5	
	***MEDIAN	1801.5	

Gun Flints and Toys

One gun flint, from Test 21, Lot 151, is of black flint. It was found at a depth of 92 to 96 inches below datum, in a level of black muck with oyster shell believed to be in or just atop Primary Landfill. It was tentatively identified as a pistol flint (Woodward 1960: 47). One toy was a porcelain doll's head from Test 15, Lot 86, recovered between 26 and 31 inches from rubble in a dark brown sandy matrix. The other was a cast lead half-cylinder, found in Test 16, Lot 92, between 31 inches and the 46 inch deep test bottom, in rubble with a light brown sandy matrix. This object may be part of the barrel of a toy cannon. The paucity of toys shows that Schermerhorn Row courtyard area has had relatively little use for domestic or family residence. This contrasts sharply with rear yards of urban residences occupied throughout the 19th century, where toys were frequently lost (Kardas and Larrabee 1986).

Kaolin Pipes: (see Plates 17 a through e)

A detailed study of the total 1866 (7.43% of all artifacts, and 70% of the miscellaneous category) tobacco pipe bowl or stem fragments cannot be undertaken in this summary report. This substantial collection deserves separate scholarly treatment. Most of the finds came from one location. The 1085, or about 82% of the pipe sample, came from the central courtyard deposit (Tests 35, 36, 37, 45, and 46). If that concentration had not been found, we estimate that scattered finds of kaolin pipes would have amounted to less than 2% of all finds, instead of 7.43% (see Table 13). Because they were recovered from backdirt screened after a backhoe dug through the deposit, it is not known whether these were buried in a hole or pocket of fill, or were laid as a walk.

Preliminary statistical analysis has been done on 1330 of these fragments, for which stem bore diameter was noted. The remaining 536 artifacts either were bowls or bowl fragments for which no bore diameter could be measured or were pieces where a measurement was not taken.

To apply a standardized Binford formula, the sample of 1330 stem fragments was measured in 64ths of an inch. As shown on Table 17, the groups were 196 (14.74%) at 4/64, then 1084 (81.5%) at 5/64, with the larger bores only lightly represented by 41 (3.08%) at 6/64, and only 9 (.68%) at 7/64. This conforms closely to J.C. Harrington's 1710-1750 period (Figure 49), and yields a date of 1744 when the Binford regression formula is calculated (see Table 18). An extensive literature exists, the consensus of which is that near the end of the period for which large samples yield a statistically valid date from stem bores the readings will be artificially early. This seems to be the case here. When pipes from the central courtyard are separated from the remainder of the site, the two dates calculated were about 1745 for the central courtyard and 1742 for the rest of the site (Tab-

le 18). This consistency shows that the overall date was not created by a single deposit of mid-18th century pipes. It is believed that the collection dates from the 1780's to 1800, like ceramics in the Secondary Fill, and that application of the formula yields a date 40 to 50 years too early.

Most of the pipes in the large deposit from the central courtyard are undecorated, and for the site as a whole few maker's marks or other diagnostic indicators exist. There is one pipe marked "RT," presumably one of the numerous Robert Tippet or derivative marks. No attempt has been made to do additional research on the marks.

Two designs are present on bowls and are illustrated in the drawing and photo plates that follow (Figure 50, Plate 17c). One has a sun with face and rays on the right side and a crescent moon with profile face and seven stars, each six-pointed, on the left. Fine milling or tooling occurs on the front and back seams. The other type has an anchor on the right and a branch or grapevine on the left (Figure 50, Plate 17d). No examples of designs like these were seen in a rapid examination of available clay pipe literature.

TABLE 17
TOBACCO PIPES, PRESENTED IN ORDER OF TEST PIT NUMBERS.

TEST NO.	4/64	5/64	6/64	7/64		
1		1			1	0.08%
3	3	1	1		5	0.38%
4	22	1	0	0	23	1.73%
5	5	1	0	0	6	0.45%
7	0	5	3	0	8	0.60%
9	0	5	2	1	8	0.60%
10	5	10	2	0	17	1.28%
11	0	2	0	1	3	0.23%
12	0	6	10	5	21	1.58%
13	0	6	0	0	6	0.45%
14	3	9	0	0	12	0.90%
15	0	6	1	0	7	0.53%
19	8	12	1	0	21	1.58%
20	0	10	5	0	15	1.13%
20	4	12	5	0	21	1.58%
21	2	13	0	0	15	1.13%
22	7	17	1	0	25	1.88%
24	2	3	0	0	5	0.38%
27	1	0	0	0	1	0.08%
29	0	1	0	0	1	0.08%
30	0	2	0	0	2	0.15%
31	0	3	1	0	4	0.30%
32	4	1	0	0	5	0.38%
34	0	0	2	0	2	0.15%
35	77	578	1	0	656	49.32%
36	50	346	0	0	396	29.77%
37	1	22	1	0	24	1.80%
41	0	4	4	2	10	0.75%
43	1	1	0	0	2	0.15%
45	0	7	1	0	8	0.60%
46	1	0	0	0	1	0.08%
	196	1084	41	9	1330	
	14.74%	81.50%	3.08%	0.68%		100.00%

TABLE 18
CALCULATIONS OF DATES FROM PIPE STEM BORE DIAMETERS

TABLE 18a. BORE DIAMETERS FROM THE ENTIRE SITE

BORE	TOTAL	PRODUCT
4/64	196	784
5/64	1084	5420
6/64	41	246
7/64	9	63
	1330	6513
		4.896992

38.26 TIMES 4.896992 = 187.3589
1931.85 - 187.3589 = 1744.491

TABLE 18b. COURTYARD DEPOSITS ONLY

	4/64	5/64	6/64	7/64	
TEST 35	77	578	1	0	
TEST 36	50	346	0	0	
TEST 37	1	22	1	0	
TEST 45	0	7	1	0	
TEST 46	1	0	0	0	
	129	953	3	0	1085
	516	4765	18	0	5299
					4.883870

38.26 TIMES 4.883870 = 186.8569
1931.85 - 186.8569 = 1744.993

TABLE 18c. REMAINDER OF SAMPLE, EXCLUDING COURTYARD SAMPLE.

	4/64	5/64	6/64	7/64	
	67	131	38	9	
	67	131	38	9	245
	268	655	228	63	1214
					4.955102

38.26 TIMES 4.955102 = 189.5822
1931.85 - 189.5822 = 1742.267

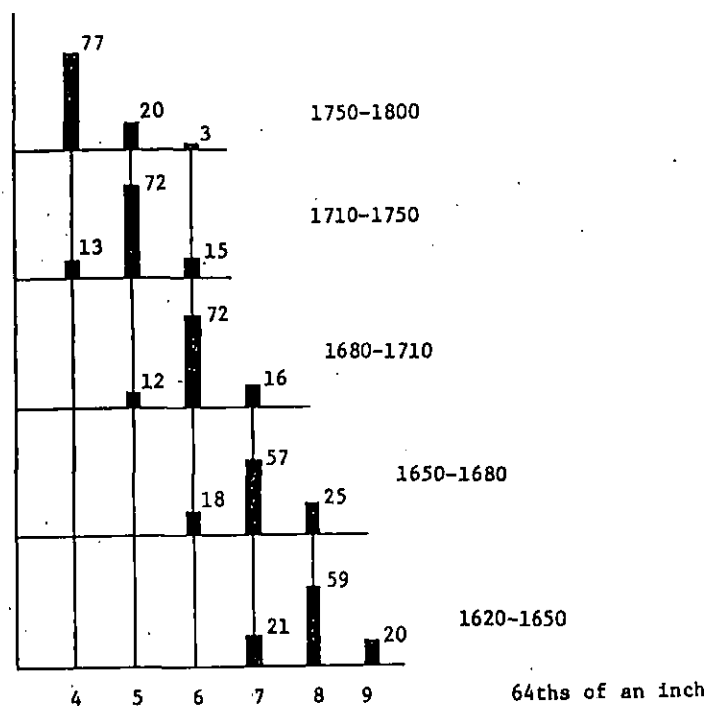


FIG 7

Histogram indicating the change through time of bore-diameters of clay-pipe stems (from I. Noël Hume 1970c: 298 fig 96, after Harrington 1954: 5th page).
(from Walker 1977: 1552-1553).

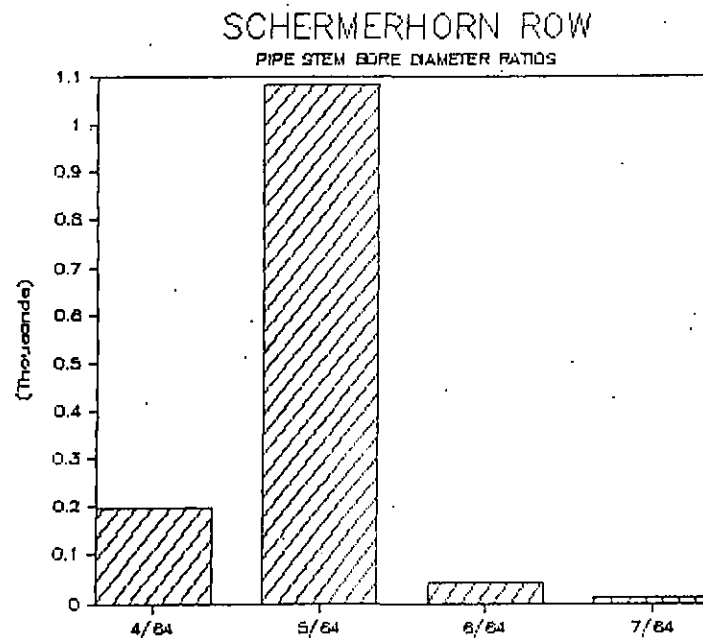
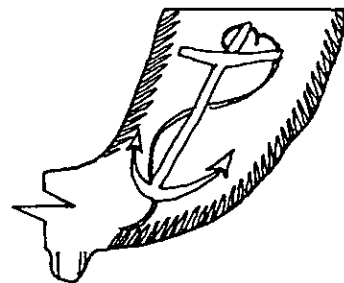
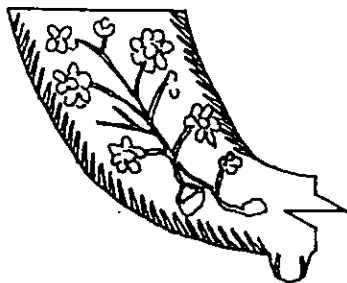
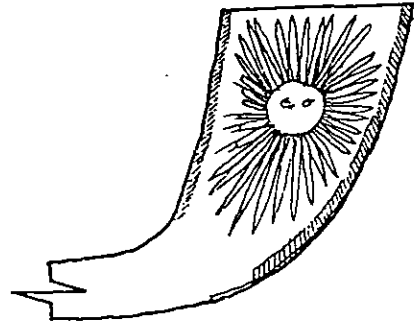
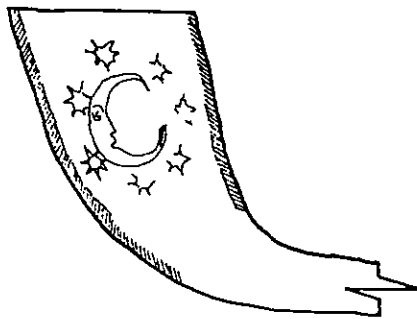


FIGURE 49. PIPE STEM BORE DIAMETER RATIOS



KAOLIN PIPE BOWLS FROM COURTYARD AREA

17. C. SUNBURST, MOON AND STARS PATTERN

17.D. ANCHOR AND FLORAL PATTERN

NUMBERS REFER TO ARTIFACT PLATES

FIGURE 50. KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE BOWL PATTERNS

3. Bottle Glass:

Two other groups of domestic artifacts are quantitatively significant. These are bottle glass (3839 shards or 15.3% of the artifact total) and other glass (591 shards or 2.4% of the total). Some intact mid-19th century and subsequent bottles were found in the buildings and late features, such as the chimney clean-out behind 191 Front Street. These are identified in the catalog, but since they do not come from the 1790's landfill, they are not addressed here. Glass shards assumed to come from bottles were inventoried by color, and frequency of occurrence is summarized below. "Green" includes 762 shards of dark green and represents beverage bottles similar to those from the Narbonne House, 1770-1810 (Moran et al. 1982: 132-133). A study should be made describing in detail attributes of these shards. The most frequent type came from thin-walled olive green bottles (1,632 total, or 7.25%). One seal was found on an olive green shard within the intrusive barrel feature in Test 27, bearing the initials "GN" and the date 1821 (see text for Test 27).

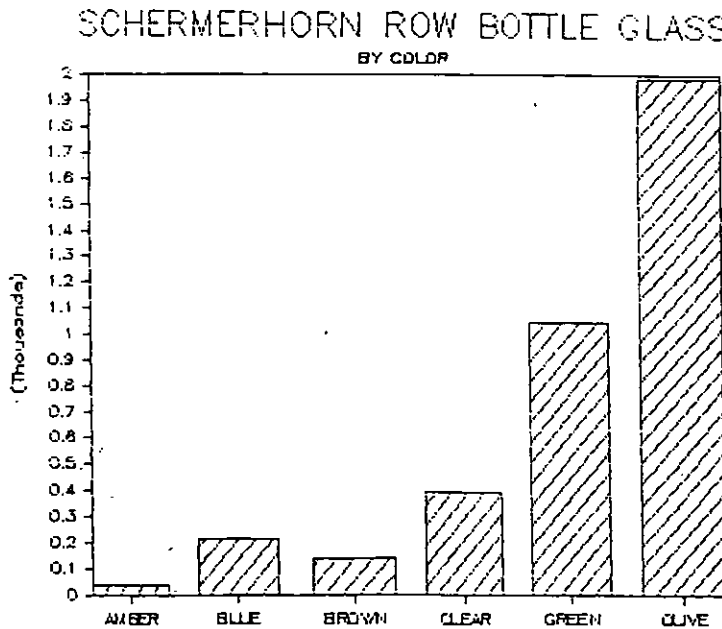
4. Jar, Tumbler, and Other Glass:

This category includes the 591 shards that are not bottle glass. The largest group consists of various vessels, with lamp chimneys following. The term "milk glass" describes a cloudy or semi-opaque glass material, usually of late-19th century to modern date. Finding milk glass indicates that 19th or 20th century disturbance is present. A few jars and tumblers were also found. Like the bottle glass category, these should have detailed study.

TABLE 19. BOTTLE GLASS AND OTHER GLASS
(from Table 6)

CODE	CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, AMBER	35	0.14%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, BLUE	23	0.09%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, BROWN	141	0.56%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, CLEAR	391	1.56%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, COBALT	18	0.07%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK GREEN	762	3.03%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, DARK OLIVE	1632	6.50%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, GREEN	194	0.77%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT BLUE	177	0.70%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, LIGHT GREEN	93	0.37%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, OLIVE	352	1.40%
BOTTLEGL	GLASS, BOTTLE, OTHER (AND STOPPERS)	21	0.08%
		3839	15.29%
OTHERGL	GLASS, JAR	14	0.06%
OTHERGL	GLASS, LAMP CHIMNEY	94	0.37%
OTHERGL	GLASS, MILK	79	0.31%
OTHERGL	GLASS, OTHER	65	0.26%
OTHERGL	GLASS, TUMBLER	34	0.14%
OTHERGL	GLASS, VESSEL	305	1.21%
		591	2.35%

FIGURE 51. GRAPH OF BOTTLE GLASS BY COLOR



C. Faunal Material

This consists of 5126 specimens listed below (20% of the artifact sample). Approximately 60% of this consisted of oyster shell. Oysters were known to have been an element of 18th century diet. However, in several instances we excavated through river-bottom oyster bed deposits. This natural phenomenon probably accounts for a disproportionate amount of the oyster shell in the sample. "Snail shells" listed as faunal material are land snails, which are natural to the environment and should not be considered part of the diet. Viewed holistically, this is a very small amount of organic material.

TABLE 20

FAUNAL MATERIAL	TOTAL	% OF ARTIFACTS	% OF FAUNAL
BONE	1093	4.53%	21.32%
TEETH	33	0.13%	0.64%
SEEDS	26	0.10%	0.51%
CLAM SHELL	810	3.23%	15.80%
CONCH SHELL	1	0.01%	0.02%
COWRIE SHELL	1	0.01%	0.02%
MUSSEL SHELL	41	0.02%	0.80%
OYSTER SHELL	3074	12.24%	59.97%
SCALLOP SHELL	36	0.14%	0.70%
SNAIL SHELL	11	0.04%	0.21%
	5126	20.44%	100.00%

D. Structural Material

There are 5171 objects catalogued as structural material, constituting 20.59% of all artifacts. The largest element within this group is 3255 window glass shards (12.96% of all finds, and above 63% of the total structural material), and the next largest was 1215 nails (cut and other are 4.84% of all finds, or about 23% of structural). There were 168 bricks recorded in the inventory, about 3% of the structural category. Obviously, this is only a small sample of the thousands of bricks encountered. Of these, 25 are defined as "yellow," and most of these met the definition of "Dutch Brick," as set forth by Sopko (1982). Another artifact associated with colonial New York City buildings is the pan tile, of which 13 fragments were recovered, similar to those encountered in the 1977 excavations (Kardas and Larrabee 1978: 52).

Dutch Tiles:

Dutch tin-enameled tiles (commonly called "delft") were recovered from the landfill, and are not associated with the 1810-1812 construction. Twenty-four such fragments were found. Unless specified otherwise, all had blue designs on white background. None of these is intact, but for seven, illustrated following, it is possible to project from the portion of design present to the full tile, either by completing a circular border or a square and diamond pattern. These tiles were 5 English inches square. Six of these had a central scene surrounded by a double circle about 4-3/4 inches in diameter, which nearly touched the edges of the square tile. At least three had biblical scenes in the center (Lots 65, 81/155, and 321), and on three others the fragmentary scene appears to have had an oriental motif (Lots 140, 202, and 225). An oriental design was also present on one from which no border was preserved (Lot 165).

One other tile type was represented by four fragments (three from Lot 227, and one from Lot 225). This had a spattered purple border about 11/16 inches wide, in which was a white square 3-5/8 inches across, and a white diamond 3-5/8 inches square with a blue design of a plant in a vase. Corner motifs on this tile are identical to a corner motif shown in a set of four tiles from the Zuider Zee Museum, where a manganese purple background was used, as on the Schermerhorn tile. In the Dutch example, the corner motifs are arranged so that when four tiles go together, they "form a rosette of eight leaves with a star in the middle" (de Jonge 1971: 314, fig. 88b). The artist is not known, but the context suggested is 1700 or shortly thereafter (de Jonge 1971: 72 - 73).

On four other tiles, the corner motif is a variant of an "Ox-head" design, which was in common use in the later 17th and early 18th centuries (Schaap et al. 1984: 174-177). Biblical scenes, set in double circles with Ox-head corner motifs, were popular from 1740 to 1775, with tiles of 1740 to 1760 matching these blue biblical scenes closely (Schaap et al. 1984: 118).

It is concluded that the fragmentary Dutch tiles in the Schermerhorn Row landfill were manufactured in roughly the first half of the 18th century, possibly close to the 1740's.

The remaining structural material is quantified below. With the exception of the yellow brick and the delft tiles discussed above, it represents fragments from the construction and later modifications to the Schermerhorn Row block.

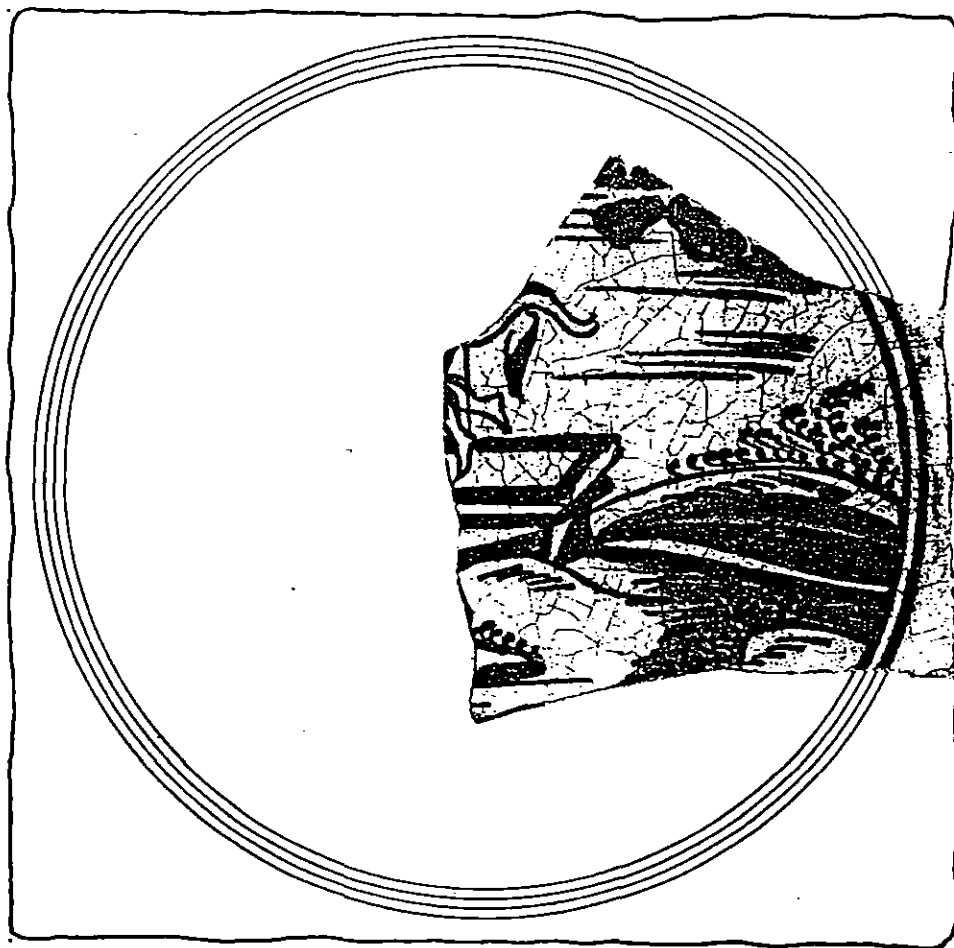
Table 21: Structural Material

BRICK, ORANGE	5	0.02%
BRICK, OTHER	62	0.25%
BRICK, RED	72	0.29%
BRICK, TAN	4	0.02%
BRICK, YELLOW	25	0.10%
DRAINPIPE (INCL. REDWARE PIPES)	59	0.23%
GLASS, WINDOW	3255	12.96%
LEAD	32	0.13%
LIME	2	0.01%
LITHIC, CUT (I.E. MODERN STRUCTURAL)	26	0.10%
MORTAR	41	0.16%
NAIL, WIRE	180	0.72%
NAILS, CUT AND OTHERS	1215	4.84%
PANTILE (OR TILE, PAN)	13	0.05%
PIPE (WATER OR SEWER)	7	0.03%
PLASTER	25	0.10%
SLATE (ROOFING)	104	0.41%
SPIKE (INCL IRON)	20	0.08%
TILE, DELFT	24	0.10%
	5171	20.59%



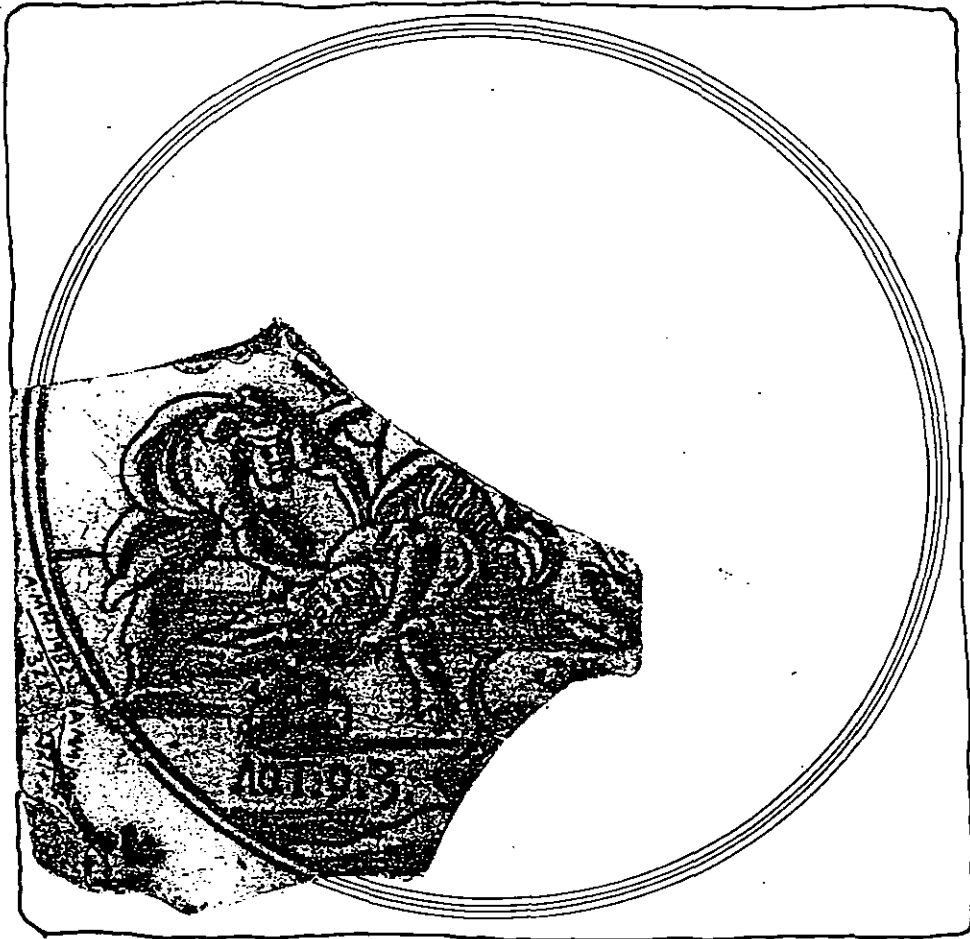
Dutch tile fragment from Lot 65. Blue and white delft. Similar New Testament scenes illustrated in upper left are from Schaap et al. 1984: 78.

FIGURE 52.



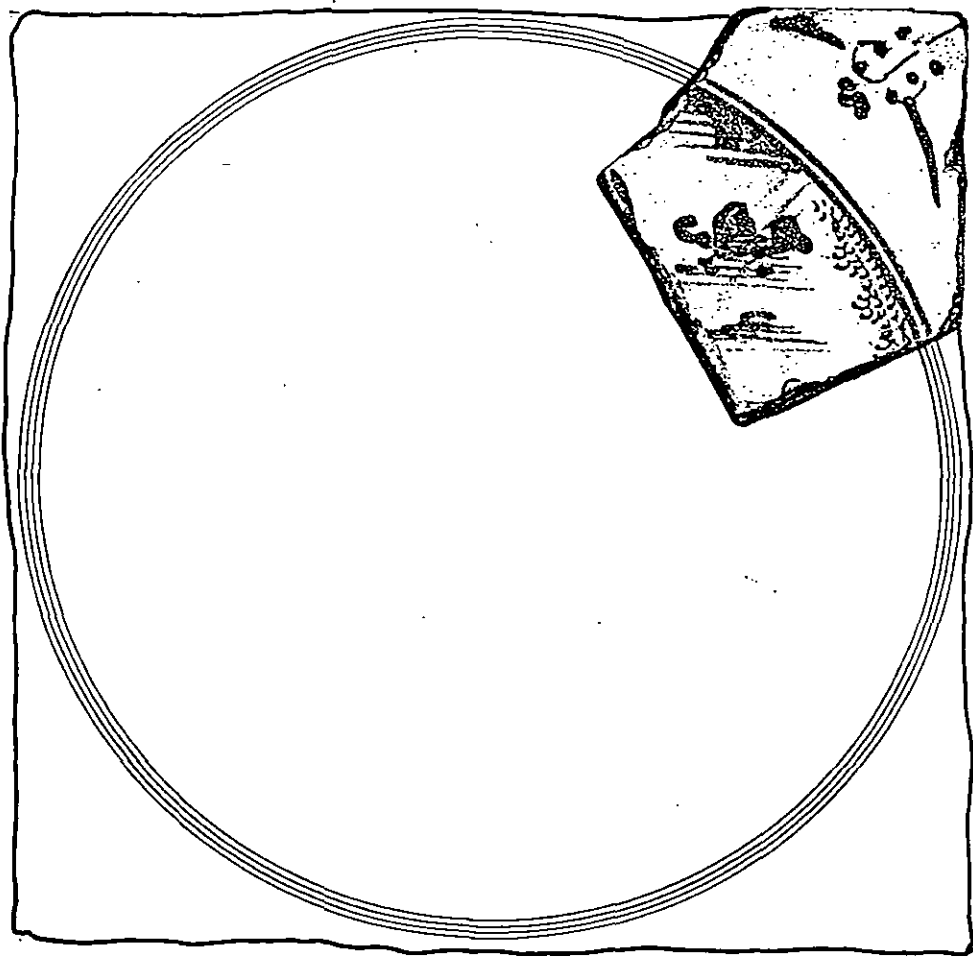
Dutch tile fragment from Lot 81/55, blue and white.

FIGURE 53.



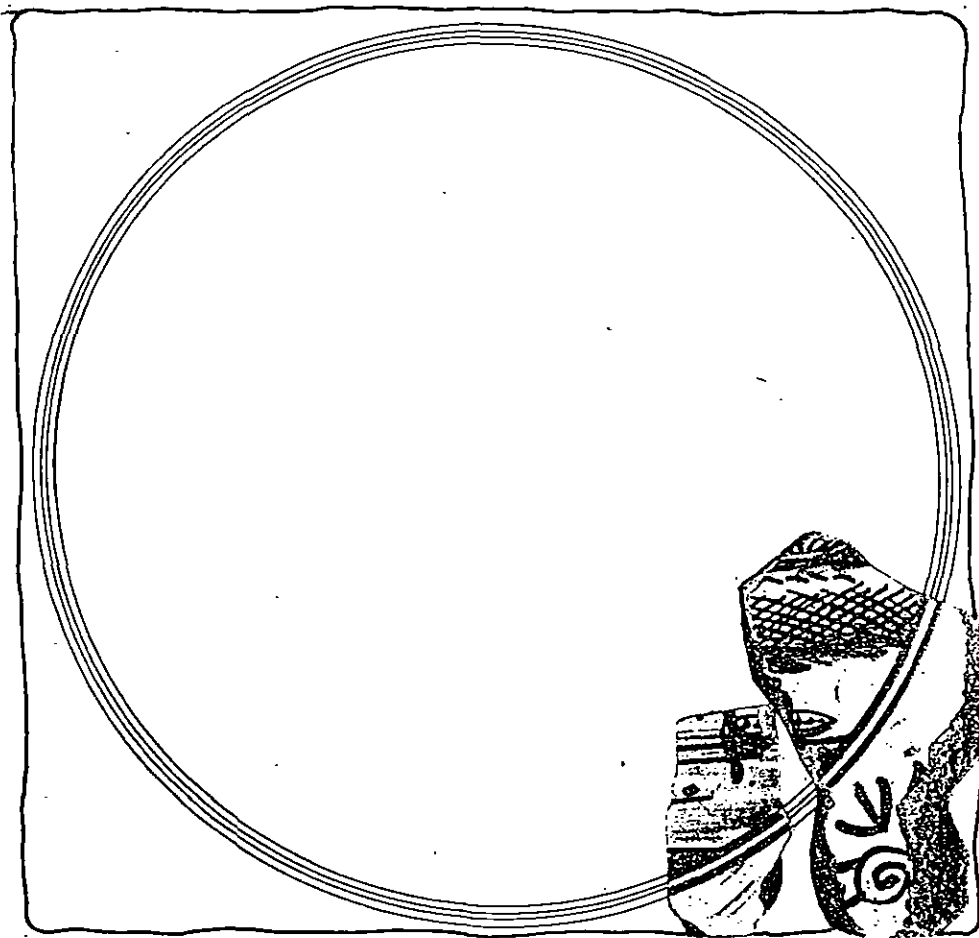
Dutch tile fragment from Lot 321, blue and white.

FIGURE 54.



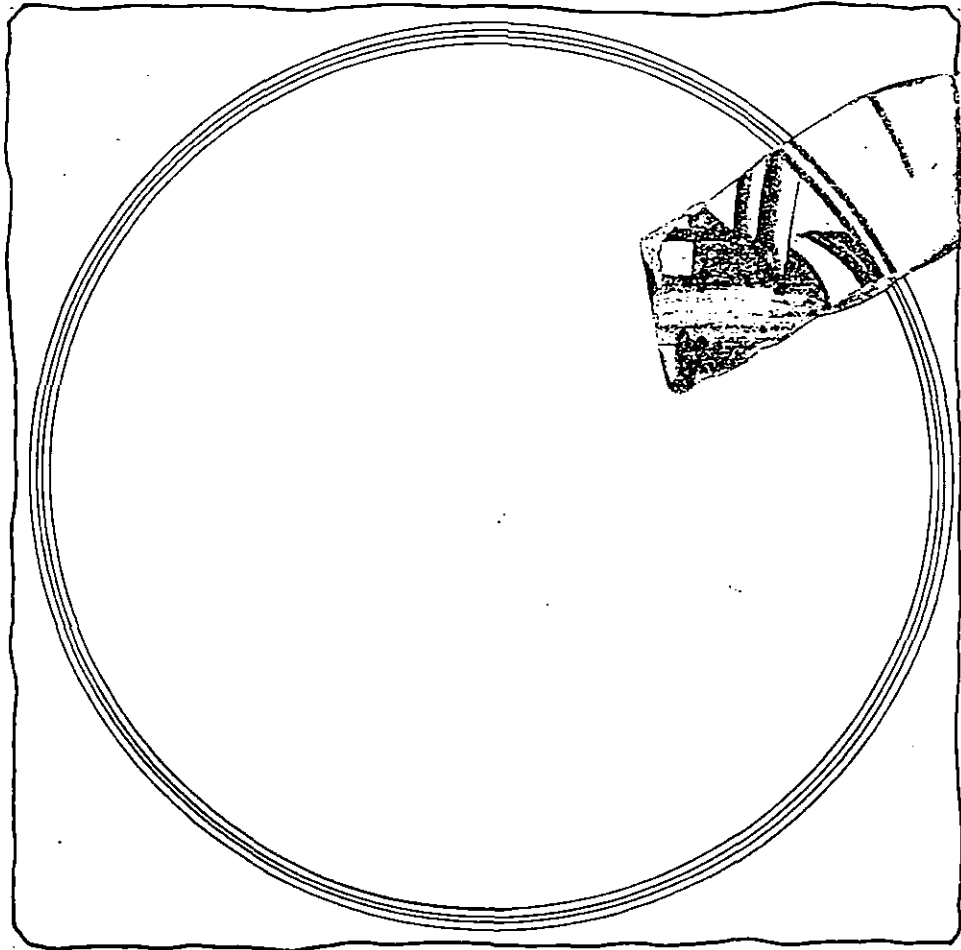
Dutch tile fragment from Lot 140, blue and white.

FIGURE 55.



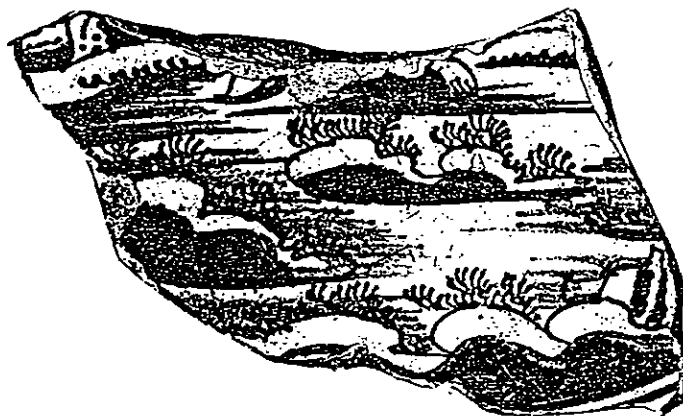
Dutch tile fragment from Lot 202, purple and white.

FIGURE 56.



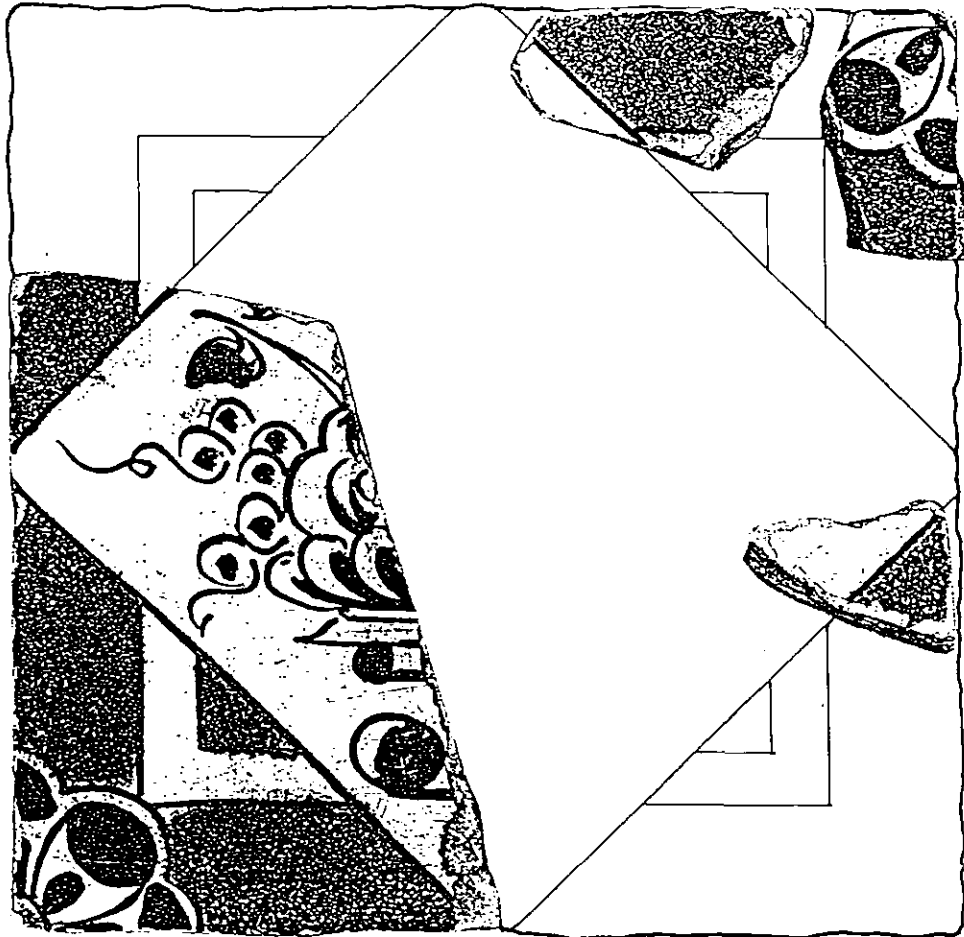
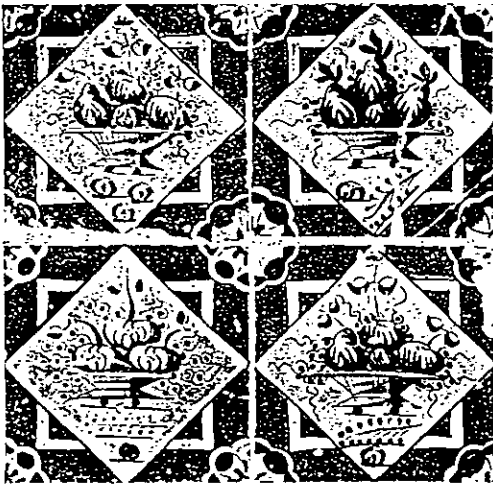
Dutch tile fragment from Lot 225, blue and white.

FIGURE 57.



Dutch tile fragment from Lot 165, blue and white,
with mortar attached.

FIGURE 58.



Dutch tile fragments from Lots 225, 227, purple and white border, blue and white center. Similar block illustrated from de Jonge 1971: 88b is reproduced at upper left.

FIGURE 59.

E. Modern Finds

The 284 objects listed here are not considered relevant to archaeological analysis of the landfill, although the presence of obviously modern artifacts served to show cases where recent disturbance had occurred. There are 35 pieces of stone, labeled "lithic", this term was used to classify unworked pieces of flint found in the landfill. The remaining categories include modern structural debris and trash dropped on the site by construction crews.

TABLE 22

CODE	CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT
MISC	CHARCOAL	12	0.05%
MISC	COAL	20	0.08%
MISC	CONCRETE	8	0.03%
MOD	ALUMINUM	4	0.02%
MOD	ASPHALT	6	0.02%
MOD	BOLT, STEEL	6	0.02%
MOD	BOTTLE CAP (OR METAL, BOTTLE CAP)	7	0.03%
MOD	LINOLEUM	29	0.12%
MOD	PLASTIC	16	0.06%
MOD	RUBBER	2	0.01%
MOD	SCREW	3	0.01%
MOD	TILE, CERAMIC, MODERN	80	0.32%
MOD	TILE, TERRACOTTA, MODERN	21	0.08%
MOD	WIRE (OR METAL, WIRE)	28	0.11%
0	CORAL	3	0.01%
0	LITHIC	35	0.14%
0	SLAG	4	0.02%
		284	1.13%
	TOTAL:	25111	100.00%

ARTIFACT PLATES--SCHERMERHORN

PLATE 1. Slip-decorated redware from Lots 237, 120, 134, and 120, and North Devon sgraffito slipware from Lot 221 (Neg C1-2).

PLATE 2. Crude earthenware bowl bases from Lots 126, 237, and 237 (Neg C1-16).

PLATE 3. Crude earthenware sherds from Lot 327 (Neg C1-15).

PLATE 4. Engine-turned red stoneware from Lots 237, 139, and 139. From Lot 18, Elers' dry-bodied red stoneware teapot lid (Neg C1-4).

PLATE 5. Marble-decorated wares from Lots 53, 52, 199, 217, 127 (Neg C1-6).

PLATE 6. Oriental porcelain from Lots 316 (ginger jar lid), 154, 77 (red overglaze), 237, 235, 235, 134, 237, and 111 (Neg C1-7).

PLATE 7. Delft bowl base from Lot 175 (Neg C1-13).

PLATE 8. Delft sherds from Lots 221 and 175 (Neg C1-14).

PLATE 9. Molded white salt-glazed stoneware from Lots 237, 174, 174, and 139, with Littler's Blue white salt-glazed stoneware from Lot 322 and feather-edged creamware from Lot 237 (Neg C1-8).

PLATE 10. Blue and white hand-painted pearlware from Lots 120, 37, and 3 (Neg C1-9).

PLATE 11. Shell-edged pearlware, green and blue, both from Lot 146 (Neg C1-10).

PLATE 12. Annular decorated pearlware from Lot 120 (Neg C1-11).

PLATE 13. Miscellaneous hand-painted polychrome pearlware from Lot 139 (Neg C1-12).

PLATE 14. Stoneware jug from Lot 312 (Neg C1-17).

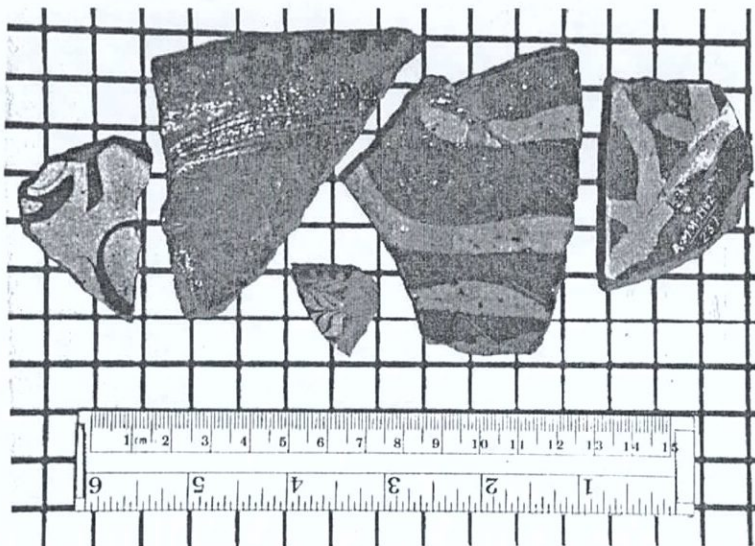
PLATE 15. Miscellaneous objects: 2 gun flints from Lots 145 and 112, a sword scabbard section from Lot 75, and an O-type button from Lot 133 (Neg C1-17).

PLATE 16. Cannon ball and shot from Lots 12, 133, and 329 (Neg C1-24).

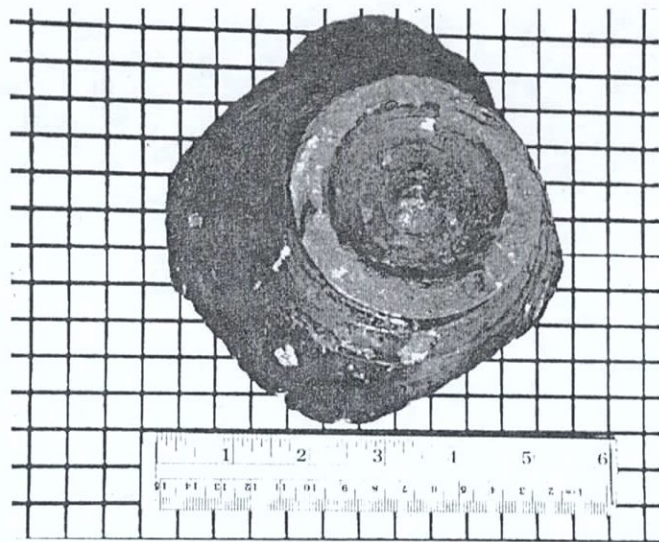
PLATE 17. Kaolin pipe bowls and stems (Negs C1-19 through 23):

- a. Pipe stem segments (undecorated)
- b. "RT" and fluted bowl
- c. Sunburst, moon, and stars pattern
- d. Anchor and floral pattern
- e. Fluted bowl

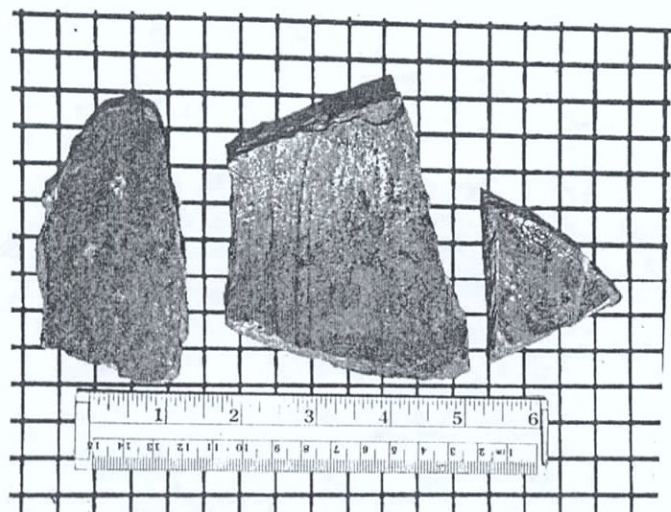
PI. 1



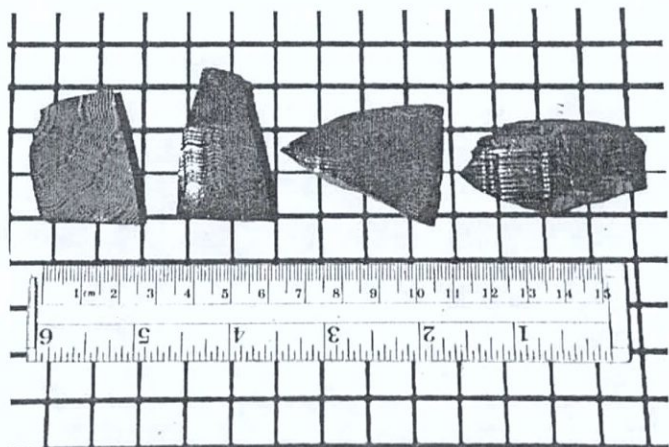
PI. 2



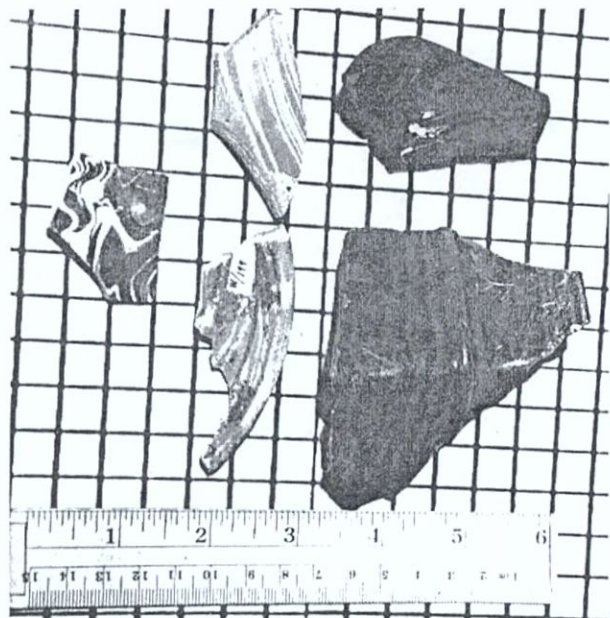
PI. 3



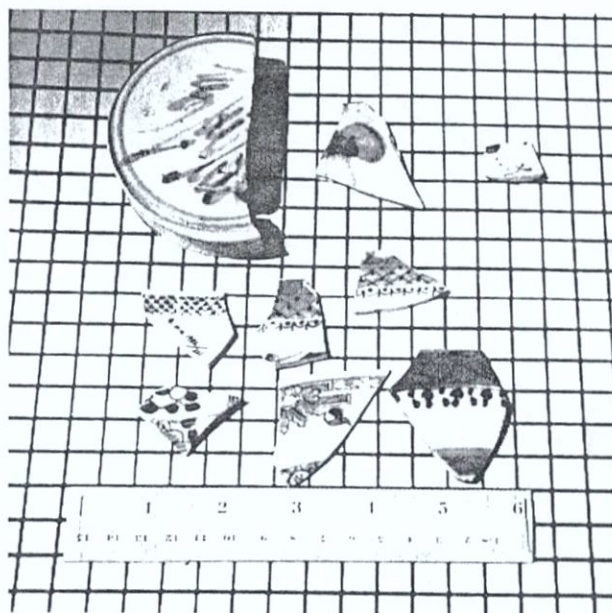
PI. 4



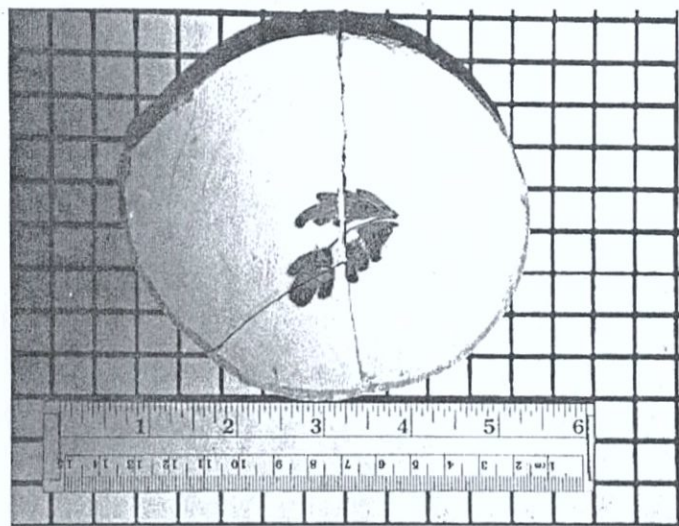
PI. 5



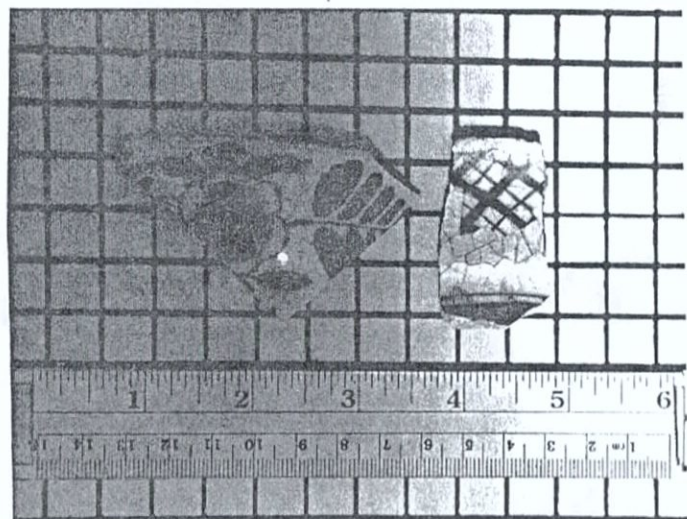
PI. 6



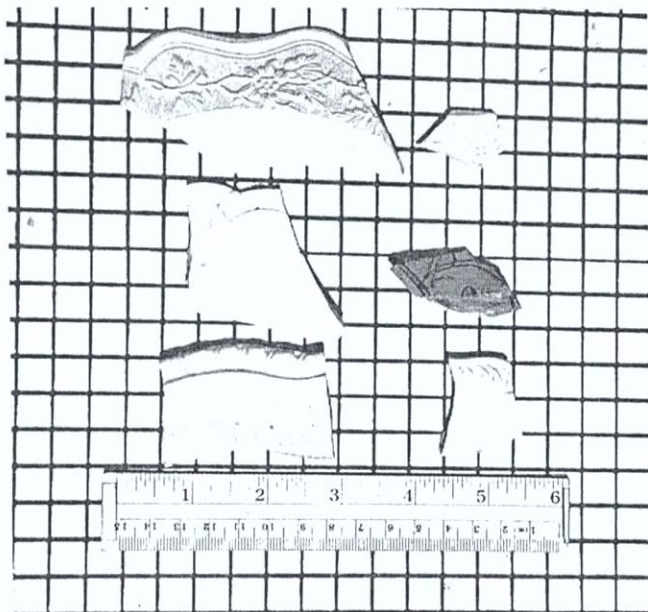
PI. 7



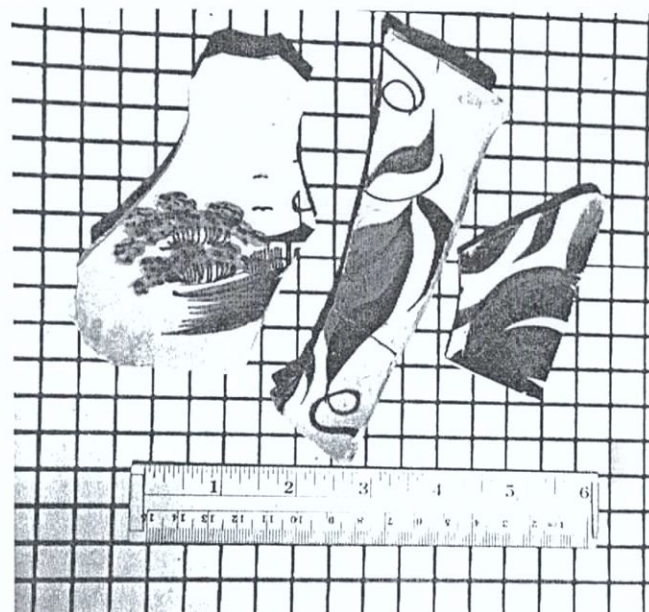
PI. 8



PI. 9

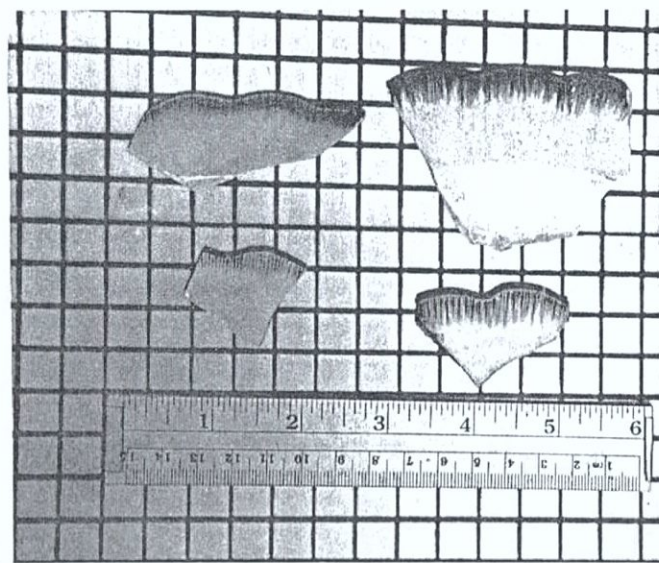


PI. 10

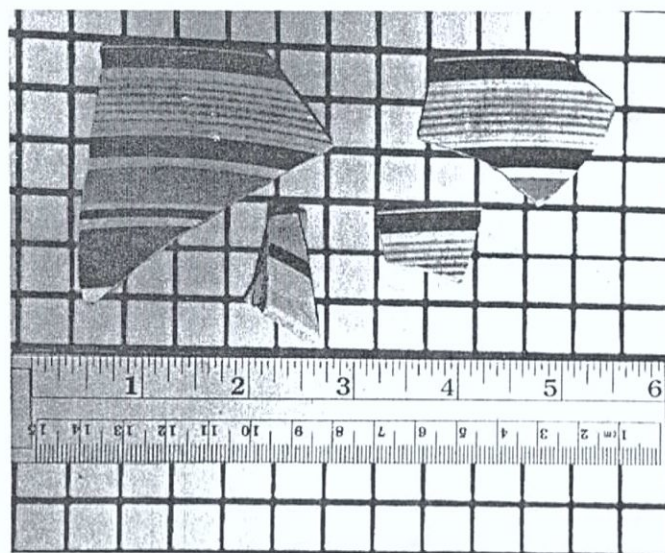


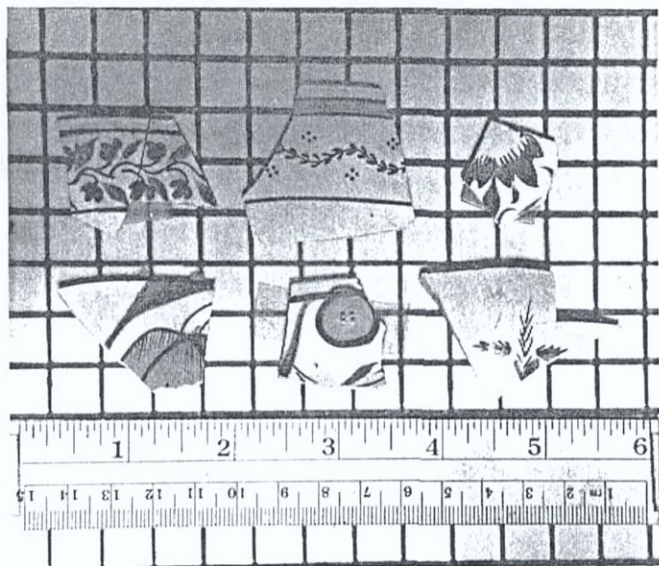
273

PI. 11

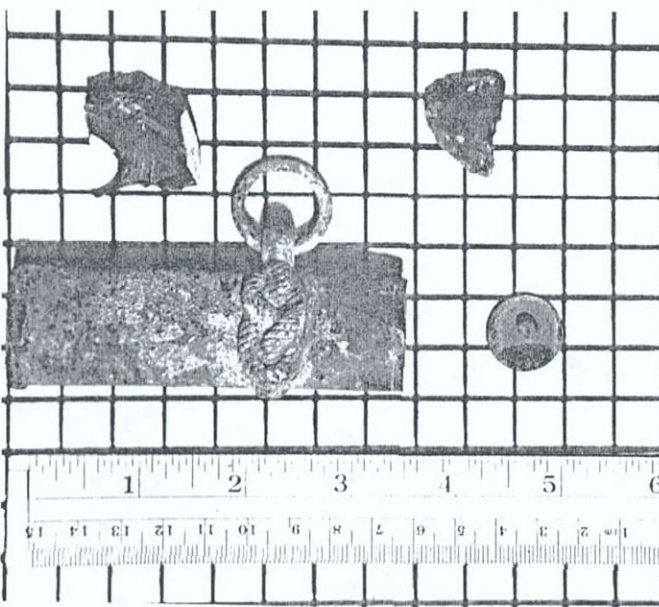


PI. 12





Pl. 13



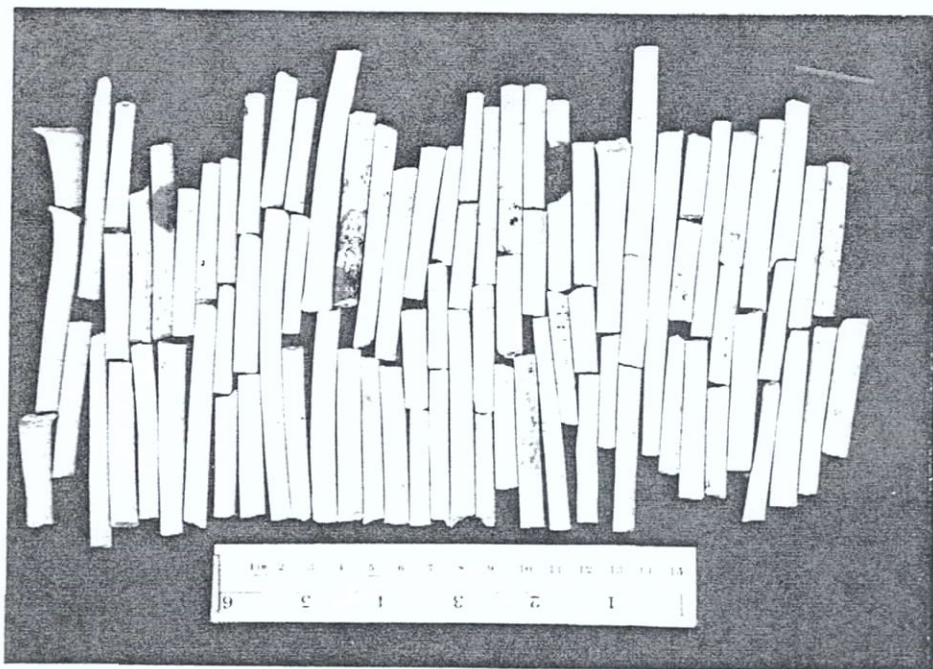
Pl. 15



Pl. 14

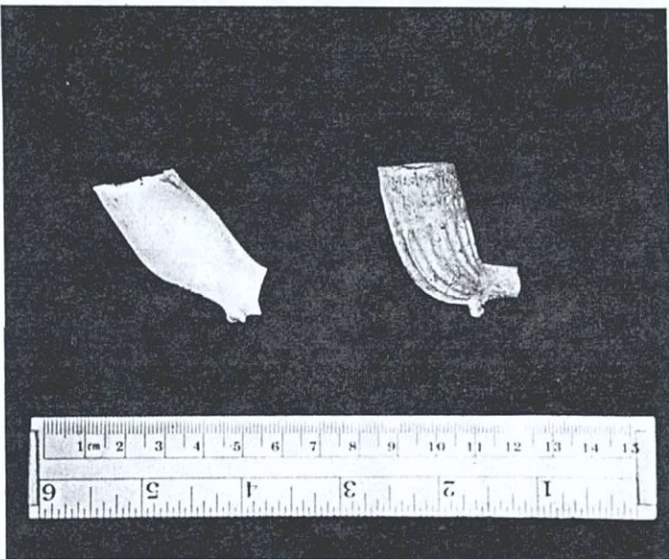


Pl. 16



Pl. 17a

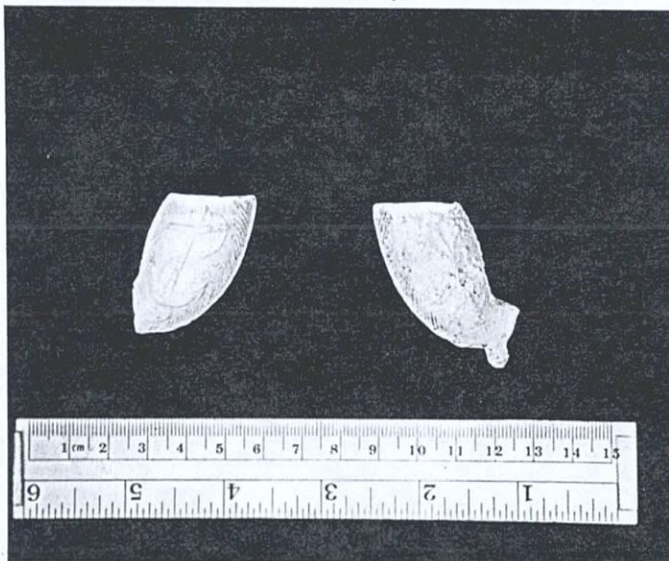
PI. 17b



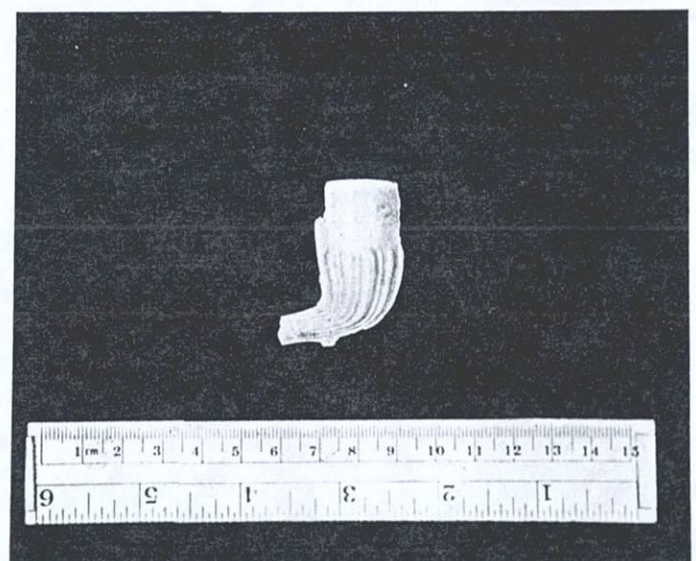
PI. 17c



276



PI. 17d



PI. 17e

VI. STRATIGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION

Stratigraphical and geological data from Schermerhorn Row provides evidence through which the process of the physical expansion of early New York City can be better understood. Important elements in this are the location of the study block and the nature of underlying natural and artificial deposits.

A. Major Stratigraphic Units (see Table 23, and Figure 60)

The Schermerhorn Row block is situated on made land situated between two and three city blocks east of what had been the East River shoreline of Dutch New Amsterdam. A graphic interpretation of the archaeological test profiles and deep soil borings provide a picture of the deposits underlying bed of the the East River on which the Schermerhorn Row block was built (Figure 60). Bedrock rises to about 100 feet below Mean Sea Level near the west end of the block, under 12 and 14 Fulton Street. Both east and west of that it is deeper. Sand covers the bedrock, rising to about -24 ft. MSL at the east end of the block, and sloping up to -12 feet near the west end. This sand is probably a Pleistocene deposit, laid down during glaciation or as glacial meltwater was filling the local river channels with sandy deposits. Above the sand is silty clay with a high organic content. This bed slopes down from west to east and is thickest toward the east end. At the west end of the block the silty clay is from about 5 to 12 feet below MSL. With minor variations, these are the deposits that existed when land making began.

Table 23 summarizes the major stratigraphic levels. The initial anthropogenic deposit on this broad, shallow, mucky river bottom (the lower portion of Made Land on Figure 60) is defined as (1) Primary Landfill, consisting of a retaining structure (1A) of large logs laid to provide boxes of cribbing, probably with some vertical pilings to stabilize. Massive landfill (1B) consisting of large and medium-sized rocks was placed in, around, and over the log cribwork. The matrix for this (1C) was dark grey to black muck with some clay. It is not known how deep the cribbing reaches, but it is likely that it rests on sand beneath the organic silty clay. This less compressible material would provide a natural bottom.

In places on top of this dark silty clay muck there are thin lenses of oyster shell in black muck, and some clay casts that develop around reeds (1D), suggesting that a nearshore tide flat may have existed at least for a few months or seasons on top of the Primary Landfill.

It is significant that large wooden elements were used to organize and provide structure in this stratum, because these indicate both technological limitations of the period and the availability of material. In the pre-industrial era, before large-scale cast-iron, structural steel, and finally reinforced concrete was produced, the major structural materials available were stone, wood, and brick masonry. Hydraulic cement was not in use at the end of the 18th century, and brick masonry with lime-mortar would not maintain its integrity submerged. Thus only

wood and stone were functional below high tide.

Wood was an excellent material for this purpose because it was readily available and retained its strength as long as it remained submerged. Large logs could be obtained in quantity from forests in northeastern North America, and they could easily be transported by water to the harbor of New York. Once submerged, they would not decay, and when buried in landfill they were not subject to attack by the teredo worm. Manhattan Island and vicinity provided many sources of stone, so the resources needed for landmaking on a large scale were easily accessible.

A limiting factor is that the wood had to be kept moist, so log cribbing could not extend above tide level. This means that Primary Landfill is both ideally suited for, and restricted to, making land below water. Its function here is "river filling." In other locations it might be used to create a solid bottom in a lagoon, lake, etc. The dark grey to black silty clay is preferable to sand as a matrix, because it is less likely to be washed out of the cribbing and rocks.

Trash or garbage would have been avoided in the Primary Landfill, because it would decay, compress, and create uneven settling and instability. Therefore one would expect to find relatively few artifacts in this river filling structure. This prediction remains untested, because the fill is so dense that test pits could not penetrate any distance into Primary Landfill. Only the deep backhoe excavation at the east end of plumbers' trench J reached into the rock and cribbing, and it was not possible to hand excavate or to screen any of the soil from that test. In 1977, Tests No. 3, 6, and 7 penetrated several feet into cribwork, but the hand-dug tests of 1981-1983 were either halted at the top of impenetrable rock and wood, or stopped short of that, with rock or wood reached by probe or auger. However, where the top of the dark grey or black muck deposit was screened, few artifacts were found. Historical evidence indicates that most of the Primary Landfill at the study block was created during the first decade of the 19th century but may be as early as the 1780's at the extreme west end (see Chapters II and III).

On top of the rock-packed timber cribbing used as "river filling," a stratum of reddish brown sand 1 to 3 feet thick was deposited. This is termed (2) Secondary Fill and is the upper portion of Made Land in Figure 60). There is no retaining structure (equivalent to 1A) as such, but strata within this widespread deposit are contained within the stone foundation walls, indicating that the Secondary Fill was placed while or immediately after the foundations were built. There is relatively less rock than in the Primary Landfill, although in Test 46 it appears that a layer of stones may have been placed within this deposit, like a paving, and in other tests some cobbles or boulders (2B) are present.

The matrix (2C) itself is sand, varying from fine to coarse and from light brown to dark brown, but it is usually recognized as a reddish brown. Some layers or lenses of this appear clean, while others have substantial quantities of artifacts. In fact, it was within this Secondary Fill that most of the material culture deposits were encountered during the 1981-1983 fieldwork. Dating and cultural information relates to this layer. Evidence of nearshore or tidal flat conditions, when present, was at the bottom of this and clearly on top of the underlying Primary Landfill.

Strata containing bricks, brick fragments, brick dust, and mortar were interleaved with deposits of reddish brown sand, and in places these structural artifacts were mixed in the sandy matrix. Either the brick walls above the stone foundation were under construction when the reddish brown sand was deposited, or very similar construction debris from new brick buildings was imported and dumped with the reddish brown sand. In Tests 5, 6, 10, 45 and 46, a layer of slate in the middle of brown sand suggests that roof construction was also underway. Little window glass, nails, or other building hardware was present in proportion to brick and mortar, suggesting that the brick/mortar deposits are related to erecting the brick shells of Schermerhorn's and Codwise's buildings, rather than to finishing them.

Secondary Fill, which must post-date the creation of Primary Landfill, was probably being spread when stone foundations and brick walls were under construction, and it was sealed by Stratum 3 and/or building floors and yard pavings. Therefore the Secondary Fill over most of the study block must have been placed after 1803 (the date of request for water rights) and before 1810 or 1811 (when most buildings were complete and occupied). Like the underlying rock-filled cribbing, the Secondary Fill at the west end of the block was probably in place by about 1790.

This sandy second layer served to cover the rough, rocky muck surface of the Primary Landfill. It provided a surface on which construction scaffolds and other units could be placed, and on which laborers could work. It also raised the working surface above MSL and in most cases above high tide level. Some of the reddish brown sand strata exposed in tests were moist, but in only three tests was water table recorded in the sandy Secondary Fill (see Table 24). These were Tests 16, 17, and 20 West, at 46 inches, 37 inches, and 28 inches below floor level (see Table 23 showing water level). Two of these were in 91 South Street, at the extreme east end of the block and nearest to the East River bulkhead line. A note on the field drawing for Test 17 says "may be tidal," because the water level rose to about 3 feet below surface after it had been dug by archaeologists to a maximum of 68 inches. The grey/black muck started at 44 inches deep, so it is assumed that under normal or low tide conditions the water table would be below the brown sand. The very high reading in Test 20 West must have been a local anomaly, resulting from the trapped water. In all other tests where water level was encountered, it was typically 6 or 7 feet below ground surface, in the

dark grey/black sandy silty muck of the Primary Landfill. Taken together, Strata 1 and 2 constitute "Made Land."

The third and most recent major unit is called (3) "Cellar Fill," to show that it is found in discrete deposits within each structure immediately below the concrete floors. This cannot be characterized by a single description, except that it regularly lies on top of the Secondary Fill, usually is not a brown sand, and contains varying quantities of building rubble and trash. In most places it seems to be almost contemporary with the Secondary Fill layer, based on the stratigraphic situation as it abuts the upper portion of stone foundation walls. Some tests, however, suggest that a span of years or decades passed before the ground level was raised above the reddish brown sand.

Finally, various intrusions have occurred. A few were for new walls, or repair or re-sealing of old ones. Most disturbances, however, seem to have been for utility lines, usually water or sewage. These trenches and pits have resulted in the inclusion of 19th and 20th century artifacts which regularly served as an indicator when soil or digging conditions prevented the archaeologists from seeing an intrusion. The latter artifacts almost always are a minority of finds, even within such disturbed areas. This clearly shows that most 19th and 20th century trenches churned the earlier deposits (usually Cellar Fill, but sometimes penetrating to sandy Secondary Fill), introduced some later objects during backfilling, but did not substitute new fill for the soil placed at the beginning of the 19th century by contractors working for Codwise or Schermerhorn.

FULTON STREET ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18

APPROX.
MEAN
SEA LEVEL

SOUTH
STREET

FRONT
STREET

MADE

LAND

ORGANIC SILTY CLAY

-12 FEET MSL

-24 FEET MSL

SAND

-100 FEET MSL

BEDROCK

FIGURE 60.

SCHEMATIC PROFILE SHOWING RIVER DEPOSITS AND
MADE LAND BENEATH THE SCHERMERHORN ROW BLOCK

KEY



STONE FOUNDATION WALLS
ON WOODEN SPREAD FOOTERS



CRIBBING SEEN IN TESTS

Table 23: Major Stratigraphic Units

MAJOR STRATUM	DEPTH	PERIOD	
3. CELLAR FILL	+2 OR 3 TO +5 FT.	POST-1810	VARIES BETWEEN AND WITHIN STRUCTURES
2. SECONDARY LANDFILL	CA. 0 TO +2 OR 3 FT.	1810-1812 REDDISH BROWN SAND, W/LENSES OF BRICK & MORTAR, MANY ARTIFACT DEPOSITS	(2A) NO STRUCTURE, EXCEPT FOUNDATION WALLS (2B) FEW ROCKS (2C) SANDY MATRIX
1. PRIMARY LANDFILL	CA. -10 TO 0 FT. WEST, CA. -20 TO 0 FT. EAST	CA. 1800-1810 ROCKS AND CRIBBING (SUNK OR PUSHED INTO ORGANIC SILTY CLAY)	(1A) STRUCTURE PROVIDED BY CRIBBING (1B) DENSE ROCK FILL (1C) MUCKY MATRIX (1D) TIDE-FLAT DEPOSITS ON TOP
ORGANIC SILTY CLAY	-12 TO -5 FT. WEST, -22 TO -10 FT. EAST	GEOLOGICAL (HOLOCENE ? THROUGH 18TH C.)	
SAND	-100 TO -24 FT. EAST, -100 TO -12 FT. WEST	GEOLOGICAL (PLEISTOCENE?)	
BEDROCK	-100 FT. MSL (OR DEEPER)	GEOLOGICAL	

TABLE 24
Table of Tests with Water Level

TEST	ADDRESS	DEPTH	SOIL & COMMENTS
20 W	16 FULTON	28 INCHES	COARSE BROWN SAND (LESS THAN 1 FT. BELOW BRICK WALL, THIS SEEMS TO BE A LOCAL ANOMALY)
16	91 SOUTH	46 INCHES	LT BROWN SAND (WOOD PROBED @ 76 INCHES)
17	91 SOUTH	37 INCHES	DK GRAY SANDY CLAY (NOTE SAYS "MAY BE TIDAL") BLACK CLAY AND WOOD STARTS AT 46 INCHES
22	92 SOUTH	66 INCHES	DARK GRAY SANDY CLAY
21	191 FRONT	68 INCHES	YELLOW BROWN AND GRAY SANDY CLAY W/ROCKS (104 IN. BELOW DATUM = CA. 68 IN. BELOW GROUND)
24	197 FRONT (OUTSIDE)	70 INCHES	GRAY SAND W/COBBLES
44	COURTYARD	72 INCHES	GRAY SAND
11	195 FRONT	72 INCHES	DARK GRAY SILTY CLAY (W/WOOD AT WATER LEVEL)
28	167 JOHN	CA. 78 INCHES	DK GRAY MUCK, W/WOOD (42 IN. BELOW CELLAR FLOOR, SO CA. 6 OR 7 FT. BELOW GROUND LEVEL)
13	91 SOUTH	78 INCHES	LT GRAY SAND (BELOW DK GRAY SAND AND OYSTER SHELL LAYER)
15	91 SOUTH	80 INCHES	LT YELLOW-BROWN SAND (BELOW GRAY SAND W/COBBLES)
41,43	189 FRONT	83 INCHES	(111 IN. BELOW DATUM = CA. 83 IN. BELOW REAR COURTYARD GROUND LEVEL)

B. Conclusions

1. Stratigraphy of Primary Landfill and Secondary Fill appears to be similar for most of the block. A detailed comparison of data from 1977 and 1981-1983 tests would be needed to determine whether there were exceptions to this, particularly at the earlier occupied west end.

2. Artifacts also indicate a relatively uniform deposit, in terms of content and date.

3. The landfill contained artifacts dating to about one generation before the fill was placed.

4. Once in place, the landfill was not removed. In most cases where 19th and 20th century disturbance can be demonstrated, the overall artifact content within that fill retains its late 18th century date.

5. Redware was rarely present in this sample, indicating little use. Creamware may have filled an equivalent function of "common ware" in this late 18th century urban setting.

6. The artifact sample represents material during the period when pearlware was rising in popularity but had not yet surpassed creamware.

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APPENDIX II.
ATTACHMENT A

Schermerhorn Row Block Archaeological Survey:
Scope of Services for Final Report

1. Complete an inventory of all artifacts produced by the excavation, to include catalogue numbers and clear identification of contexts or excavation unit associations.
2. Write a detailed descriptive narrative of the excavation detailing purpose and plan of the work, methods used, and findings (artifacts, stratigraphy, and associated features). This narrative should include photographs, general as well as detailed plan views, and soil profiles to show locations and depths. Maps should include a base map of the block showing locations and excavations sufficient to enable identification of those locations at the present day.
3. Photograph selected artifacts to illustrate as examples or to provide evidence in support of statements or conclusions.
4. Write a concluding analysis and discussion of the results of the excavation, comparing, if possible, with findings at other waterfront sites in New York City.
5. Produce two clean copies of the report with original photos, one of which is to remain unbound and be suitable as an original for reproducing additional copies, and five bound photocopies. Left and right margins on all pages must be no less than 1¼ inches in width. No self-adhesive tape, rubber cement, or other such unstable material is to be used in the binding or in the mounting of photos and drawings. All original drawings, notes, illustration negatives, and excavation records will remain the property of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation ("Parks"). One preliminary draft copy of the report will be submitted to Parks for its review and approval.
6. Arrange with Parks to transport the artifacts and records to Peebles Island at Waterford. All artifact processing, treatment, handling, and packing must be completed in a manner consistent with the procedures and criteria established by the Parks Archaeology Conservator and Collections Manager at Peebles Island. At the option of Parks, Parks archaeology staff may visit Kardas and Larrabee in their offices or labs to consult and review the progress of the work.

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APPENDIX II

Analysis of ceramic data was made by quantifying the number of sherds present of each type of diagnostic ceramics present in each test. Types were identified using the terminology established by South and using his published date ranges (South 1977: 210-212). This information was tabulated on a ceramic distribution form generated for each test. In some instances tests were broken down into landfill strata, and post building deposits when relevant. The form used in this report has been modified from South's version to include only the types present at the site (his list is longer). Several local categories relevant to the central Atlantic states has been added. These are coded by letter rather than South's numbers (column 2) and are attributed to M. Myers, based on her analysis of ceramics from Landing Lane (Raritan Landing, New Jersey) in Grossman *et al* 1982 .

The number of sherds which can be quantified on this table will not necessarily be the same as the number of sherds recovered in the test, although for the Schermerhorn artifacts the correlation is very close. Two assumptions were used in quantifying this material.

1. All creamware was defined as "deeper yellow creamware."
2. All coarse earthenware was entered on the table as "Iberian Storage Jar"sherds. This is not a true identification of these sherds, and additional analysis of this small sample may produce a more refined and earlier date. This category was chosen so as not to upset the calculation with an unjustified early date. Since South's date span of 1745 - 1780 fit perfectly within the range of other landfill types, this arbitrary assignment was chosen.

These mean date tables also gave the per cent each ceramic type represents of the sample quantified. The table for Test 4 is reproduced below as an illustration. Calculations for all tests are on file with the site records.

CERAMIC DISTRIBUTION FOR SCHERMERHORN TEST 4, 191 FRONT

SOUTH TYPE NO	MYERS TYPE NO	DATE RANGE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF SHERDS	MEDIAN DATE	PRODUCT	%AGE
PORCELAIN							
	39	1660-1800	UNDERGLAZE BLUE CHINESE PORCELAIN	3	1730	5190	5.66%
		1790-1825	OVERGLAZE ENAMELLED CHINA TRADE PORCELAIN	2	1808	3616	3.77%
	5	1800-1830	CANTON PORCELAIN		1815	0	0.00%
STONWARE							
	44	1700-1775	WESTERWALD		1758	0	0.00%
	48	1715-1775	SLIP DIPPED WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONWARE		1745	0	0.00%
	40	1720-1805	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONWARE		1763	0	0.00%
	43	1740-1775	WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONWARE PLATES		1757.5	0	0.00%
	34	1744-1775	SCRATCH BLUE WHITE SALT GLAZED STONWARE		1760	0	0.00%
	29	1763-1775	ENGINE TURNED RED STONWARE		1769	0	0.00%
	27	1750-1820	BLACK BASALTES STONWARE		1785	0	0.00%
	8	1725-1900	MISCELLANEOUS STONWARE (SALT GLAZE)	5	1812.5	9062.5	9.43%
	9	1830-1850	NEW JERSEY FLINT STONWARE		1840	0	0.00%
		1800-1900	ALBANY SLIPPED	1	1850	1850	1.89%
	1	1820-1900	BROWN STONWARE BOTTLES		1860	0	0.00%
EARTHENWARE							
		1650-1885	REDWARE, LEAD GLAZED/SLIP DECORATED	1	1767.5	1767.5	1.89%
		1650-1885	REDWARE, MANGANESE GLAZED		1767.5	0	0.00%
		1650-1885	REDWARE, UNGLAZED	1	1767.5	1767.5	1.89%
	56	1670-1795	BUFF LEAD GLAZED SLIPWARE (COMB YELLOW)	1	1732.5	1732.5	1.89%
	C	1695-1750	MOTTLED BUFFWARE		1722.5	0	0.00%
	35	1750-1810	COARSE AGATE WARE		1780	0	0.00%
	38	1745-1780	IBERIAN STORAGE JARS		1763	0	0.00%
	47	1720-1775	BUCKLEY WARE		1748	0	0.00%
	61	1650-1775	NORTH DEVON GRAVEL TEMPERED WARE		1713	0	0.00%
	49	1600-1802	DECORATED DELFTWARE (TIN ENAMELLED)		1701	0	0.00%
	51	1725-1750	ASTBURY WARE		1737.5	0	0.00%
	42	1740-1775	REFINED AGATE		1757.5	0	0.00%
	29	1740-1780	JACKFIELD WARE		1760	0	0.00%
	36	1740-1770	CLOUDED WARES		1755	0	0.00%
CREAMWARE							
	25	1762-1780	DEEPER YELLOW CREAMWARE	24	1771	42504	45.28%
	22	1762-1820	CREAMWARE		1791	0	0.00%
	18	1765-1815	OVERGLAZE ENAMEL HP CREAMWARE		1787.5	0	0.00%
	14	1780-1815	ANNULAR WARES CREAMWARE		1797.5	0	0.00%
PEARLWARE							
	17	1780-1820	UNDERGLAZE BLUE HANDPAINTED	9	1800	16200	16.98%
	19	1780-1830	BLUE & GREEN EDGED PEARLWARE		1805	0	0.00%
	20	1780-1830	UNDECORATED PEARLWARE	2	1805	3610	3.77%
	13	1790-1820	ANNULAR WARES PEARLWARE		1805	0	0.00%
	12	1795-1815	UNDERGLAZE POLYCHROME PEARLWARE	3	1805	5415	5.66%
	11	1795-1840	TRANSFER-PRINTED PEARLWARE	1	1817.5	1817.5	1.89%

CERAMIC DISTRIBUTION FOR SCHERMERHORN TEST 4, 191 FRONT

SOUTH TYPE NO	MYERS TYPE NO	DATE RANGE	DESCRIPTION	NO OF SHERDS	MEDIAN DATE	PRODUCT	%AGE
			EARTHENWARE				
	D	1806/20-1950	WHITWARE		1885	0	0.00%
	E	1830-1900	LIGHTER PALETTE TP AND PAINTED		1865	0	0.00%
	F	1813-1900	IRONSTONE AND GRANITE CHINA		1849.5	0	0.00%
	H	1840-1900	YELLOW GLAZED EARTHENWARE		1870	0	0.00%
	G	1900-1950	20TH CENTURY PORCELAIN		1925	0	0.00%
				53		94532.5	
						1783.632	

APPENDIX III. SCHERMERHORN ADDRESS/TEST CORRESPONDENCE

LIST OF TESTS, IN NUMERICAL ORDER

LOCATION	SUBJECT
12 FULTON	HOWELL TRENCH
191 FRONT	TEST 01
191 FRONT	TEST 02
191 FRONT	TEST 03
191 FRONT	TEST 04
165 JOHN	TEST 05
04 FULTON	TEST 06
12 FULTON	TEST 07
16 FULTON	TEST 08
10 FULTON	TEST 09
10 FULTON (REAR COURT)	TEST 10
195 FRONT	TEST 11
14 FULTON	TEST 12
14 FULTON	TEST 12A
14 FULTON	TEST 12B
91 SOUTH (REAR COURT)	TEST 13
04 FULTON (REAR COURT)	TEST 14
91 SOUTH (REAR COURT)	TEST 15
91 SOUTH	TEST 16
91 SOUTH	TEST 17
195 FRONT (REAR COURT)	TEST 18
189 FRONT	TEST 19
10 FULTON	TEST 20E
10 FULTON	TEST 20W
191 FRONT	TEST 21
191 FRONT	TEST 21A
92 SOUTH	TEST 22
08 FULTON	TEST 23
197 FRONT	TEST 24
197 FRONT	TEST 25
08 FULTON (REAR COURT)	TEST 26
08 FULTON (REAR COURT)	TEST 27
171 JOHN	TEST 28
16 FULTON	TEST 29
12 FULTON	TEST 30
12 FULTON	TEST 31
08 FULTON (REAR COURT)	TEST 32
08 FULTON (REAR COURT)	TEST 32A
12 FULTON	TEST 33
14 FULTON	TEST 34
CENTER COURT	TEST 35
CENTER COURT	TEST 36
CENTER COURT	TEST 37
06 FULTON (REAR COURT)	TEST 38
CENTER COURT	TEST 39
16 FULTON	TEST 40
189 FRONT (REAR COURT)	TEST 41
189 FRONT (REAR COURT)	TEST 42
189 FRONT (REAR COURT)	TEST 43
CENTER COURT	TEST 44
CENTER COURT	TEST 45
CENTER COURT	TEST 46
GAS STATION LOT	TEST 47
GAS STATION LOT	TEST 48
191 FRONT	TRENCH A
JOHN ST	TRENCH C