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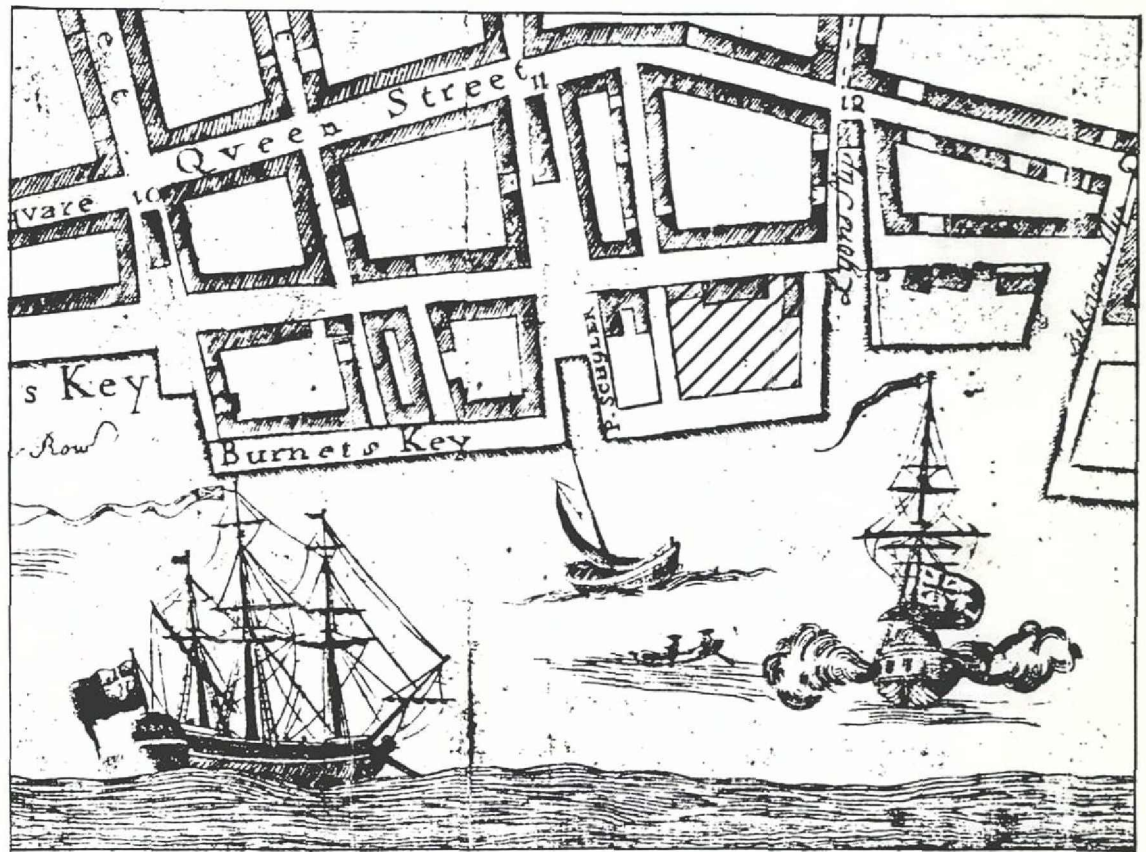
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Soil Systems

# The Archaeological Investigation of the 175 Water Street Block New York City

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521

Professional Service Industries, Inc.  
Soil Systems Division

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
INVESTIGATION  
OF THE  
175 WATER STREET BLOCK  
NEW YORK CITY

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Prepared for  
HRO International  
Tower 56  
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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION  
(Joan H. Geismar)

THE SITE, THE GOALS, THE RESULTS

This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation of 175 Water Street (Block 71) in the southern part of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). This block, composed of land claimed from the East River in the eighteenth century, is bounded north by John Street (Burling Slip), east by Front Street, south by Fletcher Street, and west by Water Street (see Figure 1.3). Field investigation of the block's backyard area, undertaken by Soil Systems, Inc., was begun on October 28, 1981, and was completed on January 31, 1982. A derelict eighteenth-century merchant vessel, incorporated as cribbing in the block's fill process, was under excavation from mid-January, 1982, until March 4, 1982.

175 Water Street, named for the building that now stands on the site, is located adjacent to the South Street Seaport Historic District, a historically and archaeologically important area listed on the National Register of Historic Places. While it is not included in this listing, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, recognizing the block's place in the evolution of New York City's commercial history, required that historical and archaeological investigation precede proposed development. The aim was to fulfill the requirement of a Conditional Negative Declaration under the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR). The project, which brought together such often disparate forces as a developer-builder-architect team, a city agency, and an archaeological contracting firm, was a model of cooperation.

As outlined in the scope of work for the project (Garrow 1981), questions of chronology and economics were major concerns of the archaeological investigation. The research design was originally tailored to analyze questions concerning New York's role in foreign and domestic trade, and the block's land construction history--all within the framework of a site chronology.

During the archaeological investigation, and in light of independent historical research and theory (see Chapter 2), understanding the intensifying commercialism of the site block became a research objective. Ultimately, guided by an historical model that indicates changes in nineteenth-century mercantile distribution patterns (Porter and Livesay 1971), the archaeological documentation of the site's economic and urban development became a major goal. This documentation has in turn suggested a model of urbanization for a nineteenth-century block in the commercial waterfront area of an American city.

As initially anticipated, the artifact record demonstrated the high degree of preservation possible on a potentially disturbed urban archaeological site (see Baugher-Perlin et al 1982), particularly on a site sealed for twenty years by an asphalt parking lot. Also, while each body of data was researched independently, this investigation ultimately provided a means to correlate the archaeological and historical records. Not surprisingly, this

proved to be a symbiotic relationship, with archaeology filling gaps and refining historical data, and the historic record expanding archaeological interpretation. This is particularly true of the block's landfill history (see Chapter 5).

Mainly because of legislation requiring that historical and, often, archaeological investigation precede development when public money is involved, and because of monitoring of development by agencies such as the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the body of archaeological data concerning the urbanization of lower Manhattan is growing. These data chronicle New York's commercial and social processes beginning with seventeenth-century Dutch occupation of the island and extending into the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (see for example, Kardas and Larrabee 1978, 1980; Pickman, Rockman, and Rothschild 1981; Pickman and Rothschild 1981; Rockman et al 1983; Rothschild and Rockman 1982). What the 175 Water Street site contributes to this expanding data base is extensive information about the creation and utilization of a commercial New York city block.

Archaeological investigation of the block contributes to theories of developing urbanism (see Dickens 1982; Rothschild and Rockman 1982; Salwen 1973; Schuyler 1977). This is accomplished in part by providing criteria for distinguishing between domestic and commercial deposits and, in part, by documenting shifts from the distribution of manufactured goods by the merchant specialist/middleman to bulk distribution by the warehouse-wholesaler. Of particular note, it documents these shifts in an earlier time period than the national model (see Chapter 6).

#### BASIS FOR FORMULATION OF HYPOTHESES

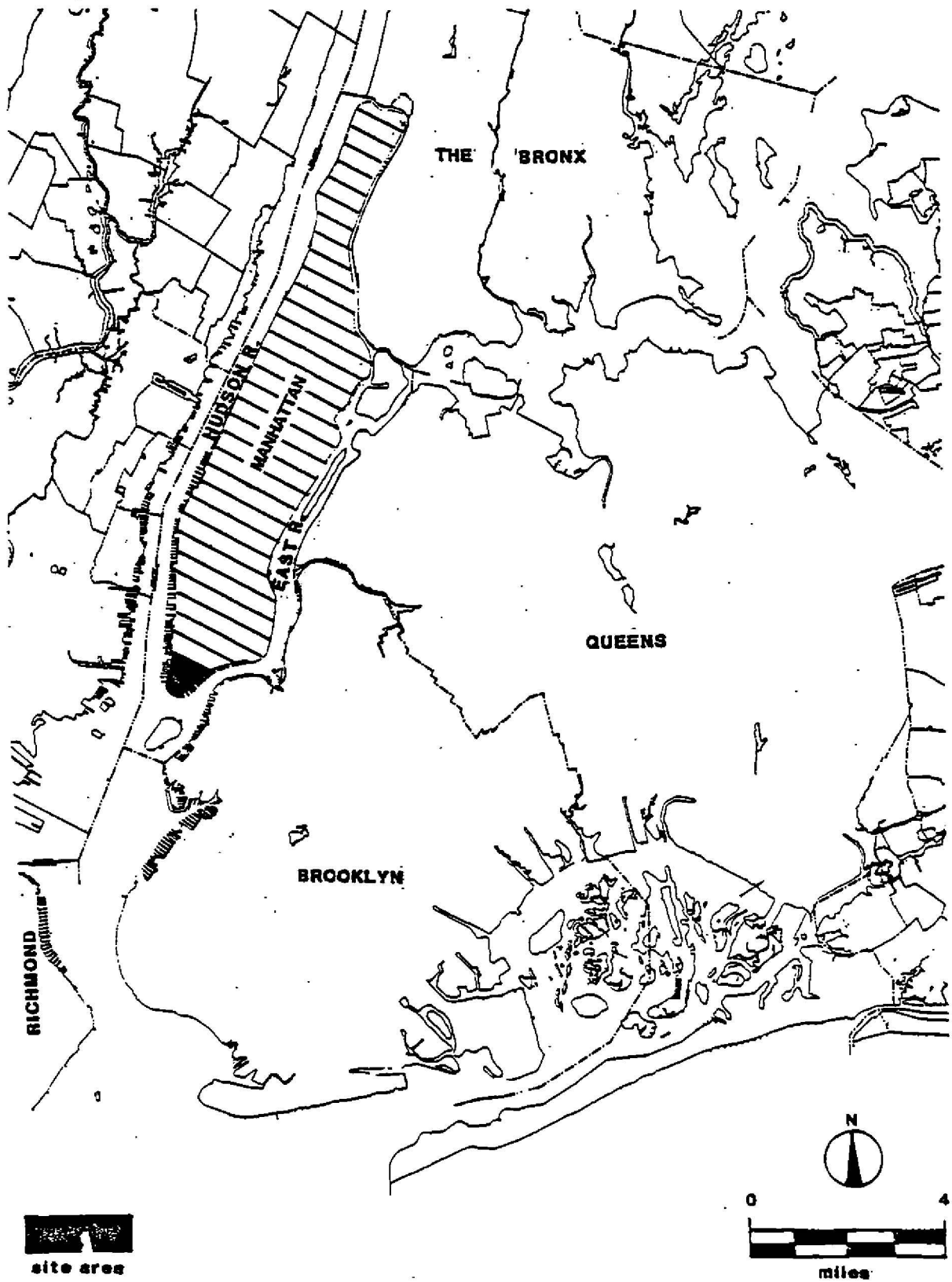
Preliminary documentation (Friedlander 1981) verified the block's commercial history, tying it to the mid to late-eighteenth century development of New York City's commercial district and to episodes in the expansion of the city's landmass. Beginning in 1737, water lot grants were issued mainly to merchants already established in the area. For more than thirty-five years, or until 1773, which was the earliest possible time of stabilization of Block 72 immediately to the east (Friedlander 1981:7), the east side of the 175 Water Street block fronted on the East River, a prime property in an age dependent on water transportation. Land development in the area continued, and one more block was ultimately added to the landmass. South Street, currently the easternmost street in the area, was constructed by 1810 (Friedlander 1981:12). This southern section of the city endured as a commercial center well into the nineteenth century.

Although 175 Water Street apparently saw mixed commercial and residential use early in its history, the block's mid-nineteenth century buildings were used primarily for light industry and warehousing (Plates 1.1 and 1.2) until their demolition along Water Street in 1956 and then along Front Street in 1960 (Friedlander 1981:17). From 1960 until the current excavations, the block served as a parking lot (see Plate 1.3).



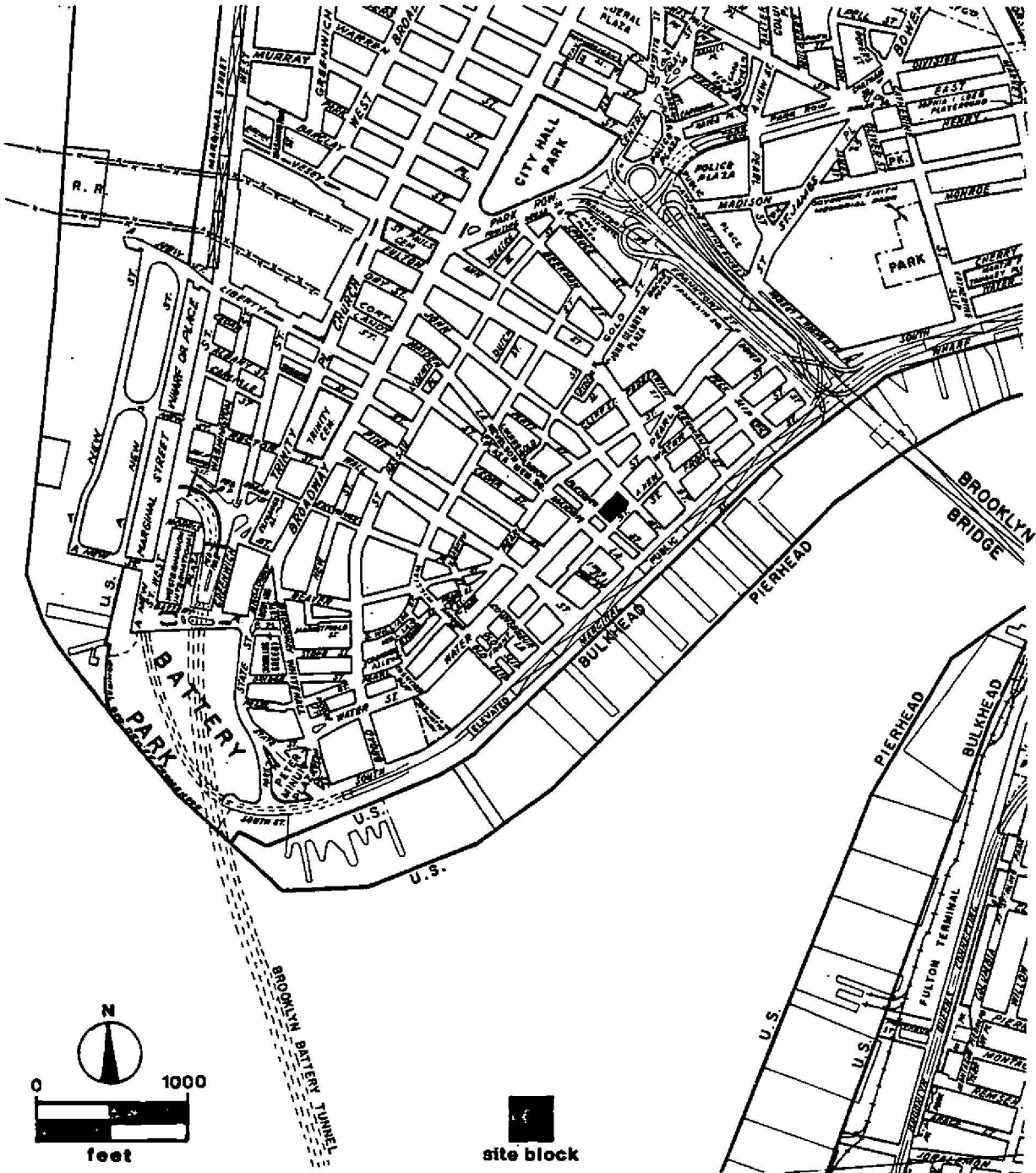
**Figure 1.1**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Borough Map**  
**Site Area Indicated**



**Figure 1.2**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Map of Manhattan, Detail**  
**Site Block Indicated**



**Figure 1.3**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Block Plan**  
**Site Map**

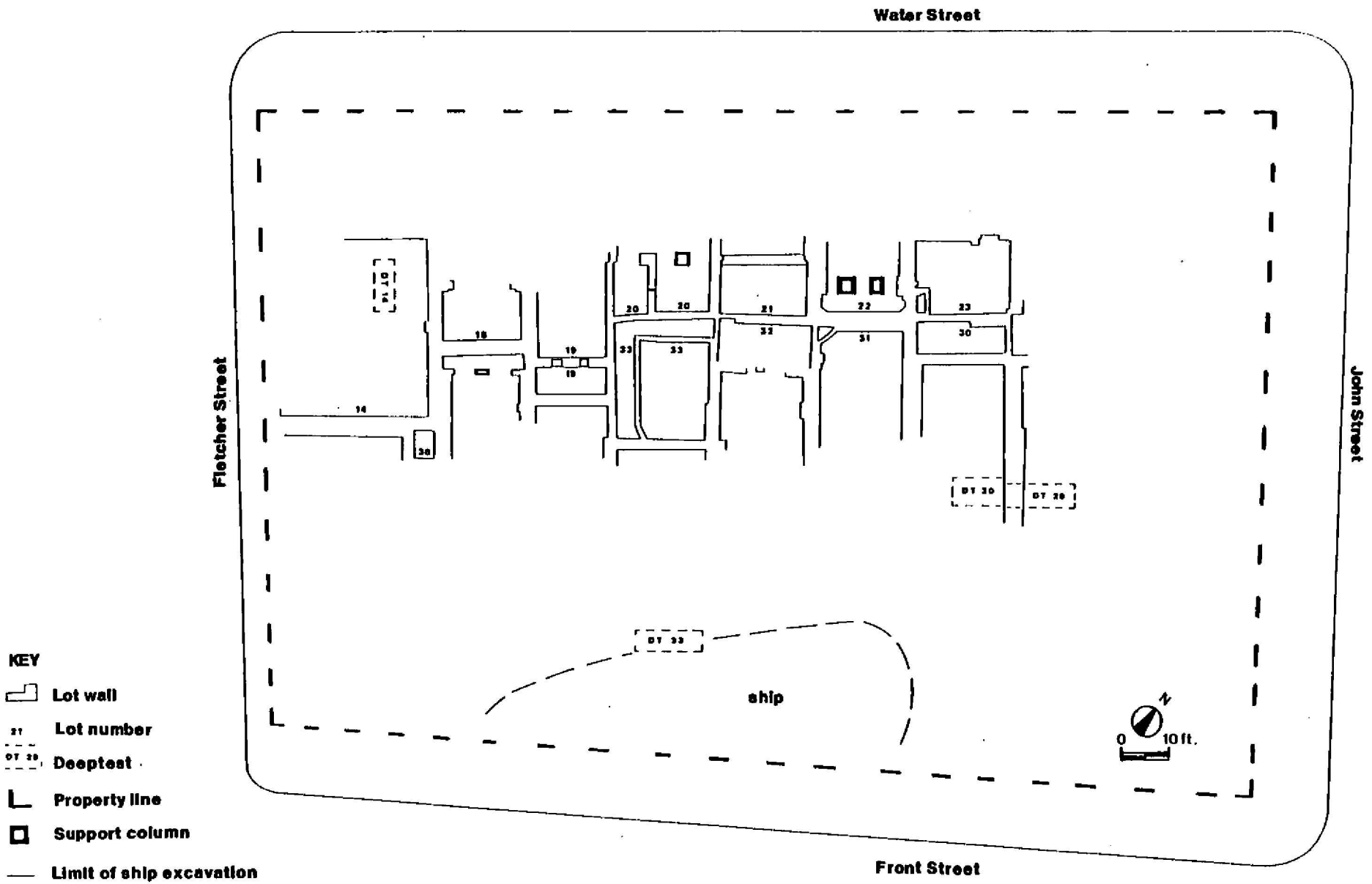




Plate 1.1: Partial view of Water Street, ca. 1930. This photo, from the collection of the Museum of the City of New York, indicates an 1842 date (within in the pen markings on the original photo) for the structure then located on Lot 18. This warehouse apparently replaced a building destroyed by fire in December, 1835. It appears likely that the buildings to the left of Lot 18 were also built at this time.





Plate 1.2: Composite of two photos from the Museum of the City of New York showing John Street (Burling Slip) and the southwest corner of Front Street ca. 1930. The Burling Slip station of the New York Steam Corporation, built in 1917, is on the southwest corner of Water Street, and beyond it is the Second Avenue elevated train located on Pearl Street. William McDonagh Paints, at 180 Front Street, was established on the block in 1872.

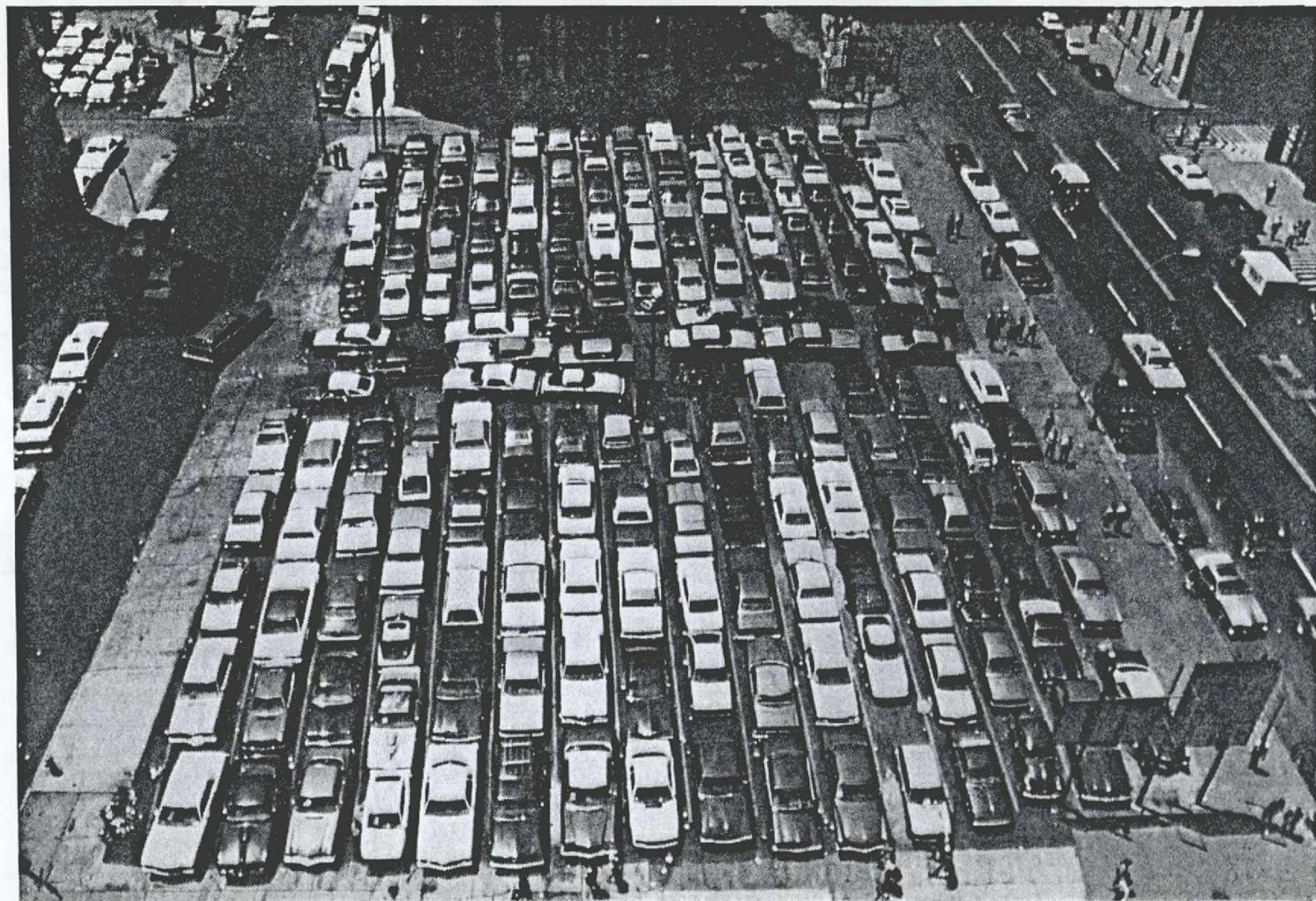


Plate 1.3: The 175 Water Street block two months prior to excavation (photo, August, 1981). Buildings were first demolished along Water Street (right side of photo) when it was widened in 1956; the Front Street (left side of photo) demolition was completed in 1960.

## RESEARCH GOALS: EVALUATION, EVOLUTION, AND FINDINGS

Initially, preliminary documentation suggested several hypotheses, or research questions, that were to be tested archaeologically. These hypotheses, which were intended as flexible guidelines for research, warrant discussion, as does the shift in focus that occurred during the archaeological investigation.

The first hypothesis concerned New York's role in international trade in the nineteenth century; the second dealt with its role in domestic trade in the same time period. Since similar data are needed to test both hypotheses, they will be considered together.

1. What Was New York's role in international trade in the nineteenth century?

### Hypothesis 1

It is assumed that imported artifactual material recovered from the excavation of 175 Water Street reflects not only New York's role in international trade, but also indirectly the contemporary economic development of the country as a whole. This hypothesis is based on the facts that during the nineteenth century New York was one of America's major ports, and the 175 Water Street block was located in the heart of the harbor area. Since the Water Street Block was a mercantile area, it can be assumed that the imported goods recovered from the excavation are probably representative of most of the common imported wares that were available at the time. Through the analysis of this cultural material, the changing nature of New York's participation in the nineteenth century world economy can be traced.

### Archaeological Implications

It is anticipated that the vast majority of the materials recovered from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries will be of foreign origin; for only by the late nineteenth century had industrialization increased to the point where America could supply her own refined goods. Through the nineteenth century, both everyday and quality items were imported from abroad, although in steadily decreasing numbers. At some point, probably in the late nineteenth century, the percentage of imported goods should stabilize. The most sensitive indicators of country of origin should be ceramic and glass items. If enough material can be identified as to country of origin and also dated, then it is possible to (at least in part) archaeologically reconstruct New York's development as an import center.



## 2. What was New York's role in domestic trade in the nineteenth century?

### Hypothesis 2

As a result of America's industrial development during the nineteenth century and her growing ability to provide products for home consumption, the port of New York developed into a transshipping point for goods produced in America.

### Archaeological Implications

This trend should be reflected in the archaeological record by a slow but constant increase in the number of American domestic goods throughout the nineteenth century. American industrial growth should also be reflected in the stabilization of imports as well as a major increase in types and forms of American products. Domestic goods should also start to originate from more distant regions of the country. Whereas, early in the nineteenth century, local domestic wares were far exceeded by those from more distant places of origin, the reverse was true later in the century.

### Discussion

In theory, Hypotheses 1 and 2 are testable with the data from the 175 Water Street excavations. It is perhaps given that most of the mid to late-eighteenth century ceramics from the site were imported from England (e.g., Singleton 1902:122). However, a lead-glazed red ware jug "waster" and other kiln dicards from this time period, recovered from a local archaeological context, indicate that at least one early potter was working in the site area, manufacturing utilitarian wares that, if perfect, could easily be mistaken for English imports (Ketcham and Kessler-Post 1981). In addition, finer wares were manufactured in this country at early dates by English-trained potters. Unless identified by maker's marks, many of these ceramics are virtually indistinguishable from their European counterparts (Stradling and Stradling 1979: personal communication; Rockman et al 1983:8-9). Since it was not until the 1890s that a mark indicating the country of manufacture was required on imported goods (Ray 1974:132), the origin of unmarked late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century ceramics, while undoubtedly mainly English, remains unquantifiable. Similarly, eighteenth-century American glass houses, notably in Baltimore, New York City, and other urban, suburban, and rural sites in Connecticut and Massachusetts (see for example, Gorman 1982:71-72), confuse the glass data from early deposits on the site (see Glass, Chapter 4). Furthermore, perhaps because of disturbance, but more likely because of the increasingly commercial aspect of the block, ceramics from a mid-nineteenth-century context, or later, were rarely recovered from the site (see Ceramics, Chapter 4). These ceramics could conceivably have provided information about later domestic ceramic manufacture.

Consequently, of the problems or questions addressed with artifactual data from the 175 Water Street site, a quantitative-comparative analysis of New York's involvement in international trade, or the growth of early American manufacturing, proved impracticable.

3. What was the nature of the eighteenth-century landfill at the project area?

#### Hypothesis 3

For the most part, the landfill process on the 175 Water Street block, which began in 1737, was completed within ten years of that date. Only Lots 25, 26, 27, and 28, along Burling Slip (Water Lot 8), were still partially underwater in 1762. However, by 1773 the entire block was stable. This means that the majority of the block was "made" at approximately the same time. It is therefore assumed, that the fill techniques utilized in the creation of the block (with the exception of Water Lot 8) were similar, if not identical, in nature.

#### Archaeological Implications

Deep excavation in the areas of the six piling clusters should reveal a continuity of fill techniques throughout the block. Excavation in other areas of the block (with the exception of Water Lot 8) should provide the same evidence. The area of Water Lot 8 may or may not conform to the established fill patterns apparent throughout the rest of the block. Techniques such as cribbing, encapsulation of wharves, and the use of ships, boats, and fragments of both as retainer structures, may be reflected as the excavation proceeds.

#### Discussion

Of the three points addressed here--including the hypotheses that the block was filled within ten years, that this fill was structurally similar throughout, and that there might be structural differences between the fill patterns in the earlier filled lots and Water Lot 8 which was filled later--only two were archaeologically tested. Mainly due to problems of access, no deep excavations, or deep tests, were undertaken in Water Lots 8 and 9 (see Figure 2.1). However, deep tests in Lots 14, 29, 30, and 33 and field excavations indicated a variable pattern both in fill constructions and episodes throughout the block (see Chapter 5). In all, two engineered fill techniques were documented, the first, a massive timber wharf/grillage support system along the western segment of the block, the other, a long-term fill episode structured by a derelict merchant vessel tied into a bulkhead system along the eastern block boundary. This ship represented both an example of a landfill technique (see Chapter 5) and a unique artifact from America's early maritime history (see Chapter 7).

Variability in both the fill techniques and the chronology indicated through archaeological testing has expanded the information from historic data; conversely, independent historic data has offered explanations for what was found archaeologically (Chapter 2). Although historic documentation implies a relatively rapid procedure (History, Chapter 2), archaeological evidence indicates that the filling of the 175 Water Street block was in fact an episodic, long-term undertaking based on ancient fill techniques (see Chapter 5). This stabilization and development was apparently a cooperative effort made by the block's lot owners who belonged to New York's eighteenth-century merchant elite (Social Networks and Process, Chapter 2). The testing of this hypothesis was extremely rewarding, both in terms of information gained about the block in particular, and the landfill process in general. It also suggested interaction occurring between New York's powerful merchants.

4. What is the nature of the relationship between the historical documentation and the recovered artifactual material?

#### Hypothesis 4

A strong correlation between the historical documentation (Friedlander 1981) and the artifactual material recovered from the excavation of the backyard areas is anticipated. This means that, if the historical records indicate that at a given time the occupant of a specific lot was a tailor, there will be some evidence of this in the archaeological record.

#### Archaeological Implications

The historical documentation (Friedlander 1981) indicates that by the early nineteenth century the 175 Water Street block was occupied mainly by merchants and small shop keepers. The historical maps and documents indicate that most of these lots had backyards of varying sizes. Undoubtedly, some of the merchant's discarded goods found their way into backyard trash deposits. This likelihood is further enhanced by the high probability that piped-in water reached the 175 Water Street block by 1813 (personal communication, Diana Rockman 1981). The advent of piped in water eliminated the need for water cisterns. Therefore, it is probable that the already existing cisterns were slowly filled in with trash and other debris starting shortly after 1813.

#### Discussion

Testing this hypothesis, like that of Hypothesis 3, was rewarding. While preliminary documentation provided the data to formulate research hypotheses, independent data from ongoing historic research provided an interpretive resource. Not only were correlations often found between historically documented occupations and the archaeological record, but through archaeology, information was provided about those lots where

occupations were not well identified. An example of the former is the profusion of late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century ceramics and glass recovered from a privy in a lot where china and glass stores were known to be located (see Glass and Ceramics Analysis, Chapter 4; also Chapter 6). An example of the latter is the evidence for a wine merchant and grocer, or importer of luxury food items, in a lot where unidentified merchant activities occurred (Lot 30). This evidence includes proof vials and a concentration of grape seeds, both indicating the winemaking process, and a profusion of imported olive oil bottle fragments. However, some correlations proved elusive, but this too may be an effect of lot activities. For example, storage and warehousing might not provide obvious evidence for this activity or product.

Using positive as well as negative evidence, the archaeological data from occupation related features appeared indicative of the activities of a lot's occupants. Moreover, these data suggest an increasing commercialism and specialization and imply an intensifying urbanization (see Chapter 6).

#### 5. What is the effect of urban development on archaeological remains?

##### Hypothesis 5

It is anticipated that the destruction of the standing buildings on the 175 Water Street block and later, the construction of the parking lot, have had a positive effect on the preservation of the buried backyard deposits. This assumption is based on the demolition techniques utilized, as well as evidence from the Telco block excavation (personal communication, Diana Rockman 1981).

##### Archaeological Implications

Once the parking lot blacktop and the majority of the 1960 destruction debris has been removed with the use of heavy equipment, the remaining debris will be removed by hand, down to the top of the wall stubs and other features. It is anticipated that the excavators will then be left with the undisturbed backyard deposits and features that were "sealed" by the destruction of the buildings and the construction of the parking lot. Through the Telco excavation [one block north of the 175 block], it has been demonstrated that when the structures of the area were enlarged during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the backyards were covered but not disturbed in any other way. If this is the case at 175 Water Street, we will be presented with an opportunity to excavate undisturbed backyard deposits, sealed by not only late nineteenth century building extensions, but also by the destruction debris and blacktop.

## Discussion

As anticipated, the preservation of the 175 Water Street archaeological deposits was excellent. Despite subsequent yard alterations, occupation deposits remained remarkably intact. Of the ten excavated yards, the yard in Lot 33, a Front Street property, was probably the most representative of the pre-alteration yards on the block; it was this yard, therefore, that was most intensively excavated. It should be noted, however, that the yards belonging to the Water Street lots were generally less radically altered than those along Front Street. For this reason, with selected exceptions (see Field Report for the Yard Excavations, Chapter 3), excavation was concentrated mainly in the Water Street yards.

### ADDITIONAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND METHODS

Adapting to the archaeological situation as it presents itself is part of the dynamics of archaeological investigation. Therefore, as noted above, during the course of excavation of the 175 Water Street block and concurrent historical research (see Chapter 2), several additional, more comprehensive but related research questions, were incorporated into the testing strategy. These focused on the investigation of the urban process itself as it is reflected in the nineteenth-century mercantile development of this commercial city block.

An initial and basic step in the investigation was the adoption of criteria for differentiating between commercial and domestic deposits. Based on laboratory analysis wear or use, patterns on selected ceramics and glass from occupation-related features became the main criteria for deposit identification, and dates from these artifacts suggested deposit chronologies (see Chapter 4). In addition, artifact variables from several features were used in tests to further determine deposit types. These tests included an adaptation of South's Carolina Artifact Pattern analysis (1977:83-139) and a step-wise discriminant analysis (Dixon and Brown 1981). The former is a model for determining domestic components from eighteenth century British-American sites, and the latter is a statistical comparison of artifact variables used to determine group classification. Each provided valuable classifying data. All these data, including chronological information, were then applied to the historic model of changing American mercantile practices (see Chapter 6).

Analysis indicated the increasingly commercial aspect of the block over time. It also suggested patterns of nineteenth-century mercantile development that include a shift from the specialist/middleman to the warehouse distributor, a reflection of increasing urbanization. In addition, the archaeological evidence for the availability and use of city services in the form of water and sewage disposal, suggested another aspect of urban development of the block and, by extrapolation, the site area. These data formed the basis of an archaeological model for identifying this urbanizing phenomenon (see Chapter 6).

## FIELD RESEARCH METHODS

In addition to ongoing historical research, a two-part field method was undertaken to gather the data to test the formulated hypotheses and explore new research questions. This included a testing phase followed by mitigation based on the results of testing. Initially, the archaeological investigation focused on the backyards of the block since it was anticipated that this area would provide the most useful data for researching the questions to be analyzed. Preliminary historic documentation and the archaeological investigation of the Telco site, located one block north of the 175 Water Street block where preservation of the yards was found to be excellent, provided the rationale for focusing on this part of the block (Garrow 1981; Geismar and Nicklas 1982).

As suggested in the hypotheses, it was anticipated that the yards on the 175 Water Street block would be relatively undisturbed and that field investigation of this area would provide data relevant to the research questions. It is in the yards of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century buildings that the cisterns and privies are located; once these features were no longer in use, they often became trash receptacles, and it is here that chronological and economic artifactual data associated with building occupations are often found. The yard area, therefore, appeared a likely place to recover the information to address questions of chronology over time, and to correlate economic data within these chronologies.

By the end of the three week testing phase, three yards on the Front Street side of the block, Lots 30, 32, and 33, and a cistern--the sole remnant of the yard in Lot 36--were either being excavated or were scheduled for excavation, as were six Water Street yards in Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. Testing, combined with documentation or problems of access, eliminated all yards fronting on Fletcher and John Streets from the sample.

By this time, many features--privies, cisterns, drains, and construction features such as builders' trenches and wood and tin floors--had been located. With the mitigation phase, a sampling strategy was introduced to insure that at least twenty-five percent of every sampled yard was included in the excavations (see Field Report for the Yard Excavations, Chapter 3). Also at this stage of the field investigations, construction of a scaffold and tarp structure was begun to provide weather protection for the yard excavations (Plate 1.4).

Ultimately, the artifacts from fifty-five features and two deepestests became the focus of detailed analysis (see Chapter 4). These included ten privies, five cisterns or their remnants, four barrels, four boxes, one cofferdam/box, three segments of one stone wall, seven brick, wood, and tin floors, ten builder's trenches, one "pit" feature, a stone "stoop", a brick "flower-box", two extensive soil deposits, one soil deposit related to a wooden floor, two "drains", and three unidentified stone features. Most of the architectural features, such as floors or builders' trenches, were located in Lot 33 which was intensively excavated to landfill. (Two drain-like features and two additional deepestests were not analyzed in detail).

Included in the feature analysis were the occupation levels from defined features representing block activities; the lower levels of these features ("9" levels) represented samples of primary, or original, landfill, as did the deposits from the two deepest. The remainder of the block fill, that is, the general fill around the features, was analyzed less intensively than the feature deposits (see Laboratory Methods, Chapter 4).

The ship, named "Ronson" in honor of the site's developer, Howard Ronson, was considered both a fill-element and an artifact (see Chapter 7). Since they comprised a trash-based landfill, the soil deposits recovered from the vessel were essentially handled as general fill. A variation was the detailed analysis of mammal bones that served as a representative sample of these fauna from landfill (see Faunal Report, Chapter 4).

The ship as an artifact was not only an unprecedented example of an eighteenth-century merchant vessel, it also provided valuable economic information. The presence of tropical teredo, or shipworms, in its outer sheathing, document participation in a well-known trade route that tied the American colonies to a European-Caribbean trade network (Geismar and Nicklas 1982:20; Chapter 7, this report).

#### SUMMARY

Although the original hypotheses and research questions provided a valid framework for archaeological investigation of the 175 Water Street site, the site potential, as well as additional historic information and models, called for reorganization and expansion of research goals. Ultimately, this investigation provided information about the block and site formation, and the process and traditions of eighteenth-century landfill, including the use of a derelict eighteenth-century merchant vessel in this process. It also documented the increasingly commercial aspect of the block and the changing patterns of mercantile distribution in nineteenth-century New York. And finally, based on this information, it suggested a model for determining a pattern of increasing urbanization in the commercial waterfront section of a nineteenth-century American city. The methods and detailed results of this investigation will be found in the following chapters.

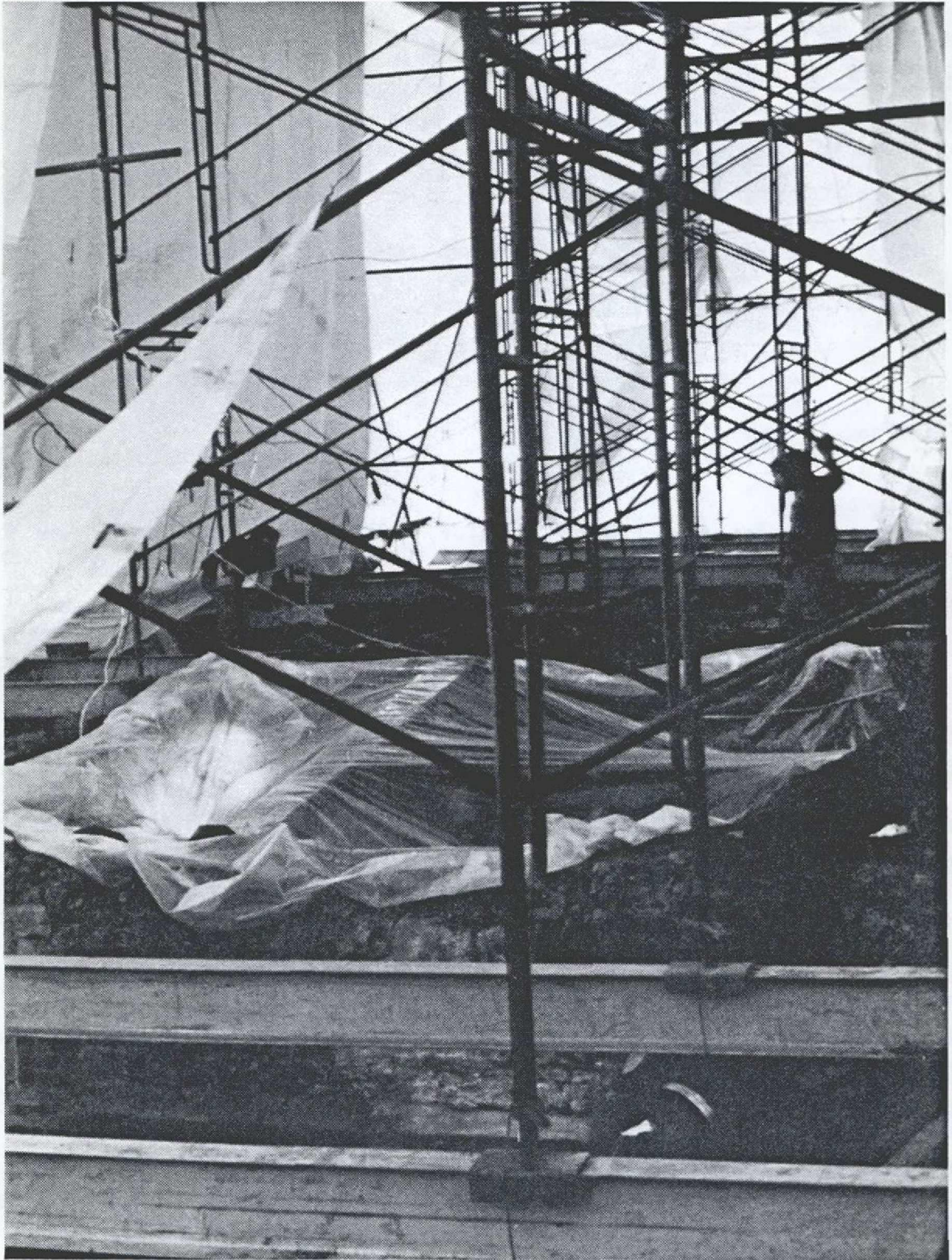


Plate 1.4: Interior view, looking south, of the tarp and scaffold construction built to provide weather protection during the backyard excavations. Mitigation of this area was in progress from mid-November to January 31. Yard excavation units were located below the scaffold ground beams. The excavation in Lot 21 took place under the plastic ground cloth seen in the center of the photo.



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CHAPTER 2: HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
(Amy Friedlander)

SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Data for the historical component of this project was collected in two phases. The first phase took place in late July and early August of 1981, and the second phase occurred in the winter and spring of 1982. Although the preliminary research provided a basis for initial planning and interpretation, the second phase of data collection was better informed as to the needs of the concurrent archaeological investigation. Consequently, the second phase focused on ten lots, restricted the period of interest to 1730-1860, and compiled annual data from directories, deeds, and tax and probate records. These primary materials were supplemented by a more careful review of the secondary literature in order to develop a better summary of the historical context. The second phase also responded to demand that ensued from the ongoing archaeological investigation. Most dramatic among these was the discovery of a ship buried in the landfill, but information was also collected on more mundane matters such as extension of public services, incidence of fire, and food processing practices.

The work has been accomplished by a four-member team working at different times on different aspects of the problems that this project has presented. Information was found at a number of libraries and research facilities in New York and Washington, D.C. Principal among these were the New York Historical Society (Main Reading Room and Manuscript Room); New York Public Library (Main Reading Room, Genealogy and Local History, and Manuscript Collection); Chase Archives; Municipal Archives; Buildings Department; Topographic Division, Borough President's Office, Manhattan; Surrogate Court (Deed Room and Probate Court); Library of the South Street Seaport Historical Museum; Library of Congress; Smithsonian Institution; and the National Archives. The librarians, curators and staffs of these facilities were uniformly courteous and helpful, volunteering information from their areas of professional interest, as well as with regard to the utility of their collections.

The data that were collected have been presented in their separate contexts of this report. Extremely detailed site-specific information has been compiled in a series of lot histories. Specific information that concerned identification of artifacts has been included in the discussion of these artifacts. The sections that comprise the historical component of this report discuss patterns that are evident in the historical data relating to this site in order to compare the findings from this research to current research in urban history.

## LANDFILL

### Introduction

Although at least one archaeologist considers earthworks of the industrial period "perhaps the most ubiquitous of human construction, and the most mundane", these structures have not engaged the attention of most scholars (Brown 1980). Among the justifications cited for pursuing the archaeology of earthworks, was their ability to indicate "the capacity of civilization to organize human activity on a large scale" and to reflect changing technology (Ibid). Another authority has pointed out that fill "may itself be the historical resource" and that "successive modifications of terrain" constitute a source of information about the urban past (Salwen 1978:454, 458).

While it is possible to argue that the economy of colonial New York scarcely met the criteria typically adduced to demonstrate the process of industrialization, the construction of quays represents a significant form of harbour improvement. Harbour improvements had taken place in England as early as the thirteenth century (Wright 1965). The English engaged in what amounted essentially to land stabilization in the drainage of the Fens in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (Armytage 1961). The technology that ensued from designing pumps for draining the Fens proved applicable to the problem of draining mines (Ibid.), but the available literature does not indicate that harbour improvements and land stabilization techniques for shorelines reached the extent in England that these works achieved in colonial New York until late in the eighteenth century (Derry and Williams 1960; Sharp 1968; Buchanan 1969).

This may be a consequence of different environmental conditions. The English and the French, for the most part, grappled with problems inherent in protecting their harbours from the Atlantic. Colonial New Yorkers, in contrast, benefitted from sheltered conditions in a naturally good harbour (Stevenson 1838). Europeans, additionally, had limited access to wood, and therefore, their construction techniques were predicated on use of stone with wood placed only on the exterior of the quays to act as bumpers for moored vessels (Sharp 1967). Wood in the New World, in contrast, was cheap, readily available and easily used to construct the infrastructure of the quays in New York (Stevenson 1838).

The relatively early construction and its extent represent one facet of the significance of this project. Its role in the history of harbour engineering and industrialization represents a second. Derry and Williams (1960) argue that the characteristic feature of the modern industrial port was the provision of docks to make loading and unloading of vessels independent of the tide and lighters. Although London's docks date from 1700, one quay sufficed until about 1800. The modern facilities began to take shape after 1808 when the East India Company began to build more docks to handle their rapidly expanding business (pp. 465-466). The tide in New York rose only about five feet, and the process of landfill and construction of attendant structures 400 feet beyond low water mark between 1731 and 1800, rendered the port effectively independent of the tides.

Finally, historical investigation of landfill techniques of the eighteenth century illuminated the maturation of engineering as a profession and the effect that the development of civil engineering has had upon the documentary record. Essentially, the application to problems in civil engineering of principles taken from mathematics and physics (primarily trigonometry and mechanics) dated from the mid-eighteenth century in France and later eighteenth century in England, and coincided with the development of systematic training of engineers. Significantly, the earliest systematic description of the works in the New York harbour by an engineer was David Stevenson's 1837 (published 1838) Sketch of Civil Engineering of North America. His description, which took New York as the prototype for all American harbours, was placed almost unchanged in Edward Cresy's An Encyclopedia of Civil Engineering, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical (2 vols.), published in London in 1847 (see I:293-295). We have discovered very few contemporary comments describing the process of landfill in New York City. This, together with the relatively late emergence of civil engineering as a discipline of textbooks, has underlined the importance of this project as evidence of a non-literate activity, whose understanding is accessible only through analysis of its material correlates. Buildings still stand in New York City on colonial landfill, testifying to the skill with which it was accomplished. This fact alone justifies serious attention to its history.

#### Granting of Lands under Water

According to maps compiled and collated by I. N. P. Stokes, fill in the vicinity of Block 71 took place between 1730 and 1766-1767. The area immediately west of the study area was filled between 1660 and 1730 (Stokes 1985-1928:III:Plate 174). In the seventeenth century, the area that became known as Block 70 (i.e. the block immediately west of the study area) was part of a larger tract owned by Laurens Cornelissen vander Wel. In a ground-brief dated September 7, 1641, "a certain parcel of land lying by Smit's (or Smith's) Valley on the Island of Manhattans where on the east it bounds on the lands of Cornelius Van Tienhoven and west on the Highway running betwixt the said piece of land and Hendrick Synder's palisades, . . . with the express condition that the said Laurens Cornelissen shall repair the road leading from the farm of Cornelius van Tienhoven to this beach fit for the use of wagons . . ." (as quoted in Ibid.: VI:85-86). The road described in this conveyance became Maiden Lane (Ibid.), and early riverside structures in the area were known as Smith's Fly, subsequently named Queen's Street and finally Pearl Street. Laurens Cornelissen vander Wel built one house on his farm but failed to improve the remainder. Consequently, the unimproved area was regranted in 1646 to Sander Leendertsen (Ibid.).

The shoreline of lower Manhattan was accomplished in three phases: to high water mark, low water mark, and 400 feet beyond (Peterson and Edwards 1917:329-330).

Public authority for systematic fill dates from the Dongan Charter of April 27, 1686. This charter granted the City the rights to "all the waste, vacant, unpatented and unappropriated lands lying and being within the City of New York and Manhattan Island . . . extending and reaching to the low

water mark" (Childs 1861:5; as quoted in Harris 1980:6). Systematic filling of Block 70 took place under this aegis, and grants of land to the low water mark on this block were made in three tracts on September 7, 1692. The easternmost portion went to Thomas Clark. The center portion went to Brandt Schuyler, and the westernmost portion went to Richard Jones (General Statement of Early Title, Deed Book, Block 70, Index of Title prior to 1911). These grants extended "two hundred and twenty-six feet or to low water mark" from Smith's Fly, which had become known as Queen's Street by 1702 (Liber 25:91). These three grants were subsequently subdivided and developed by their original owners, and Fletcher Street was extended eastward between the grants belonging to Richard Jones and Brandt Schuyler. Abraham DePeyster in partnership with Robert Lurting, a merchant who lived in New York City, acquired much of Jones' grant, which they partitioned and leased. According to a deed dated 24 February 1719 and recorded 30 August 1720, Lurting sold DePeyster his share of four "messuages or dwelling houses" located between Coenties Slip and Fletcher Street, bordering on the East River, which were then occupied by Isaac Garman, John Elsworth, Garrett Rose, and James Busey (Liber 30:105).

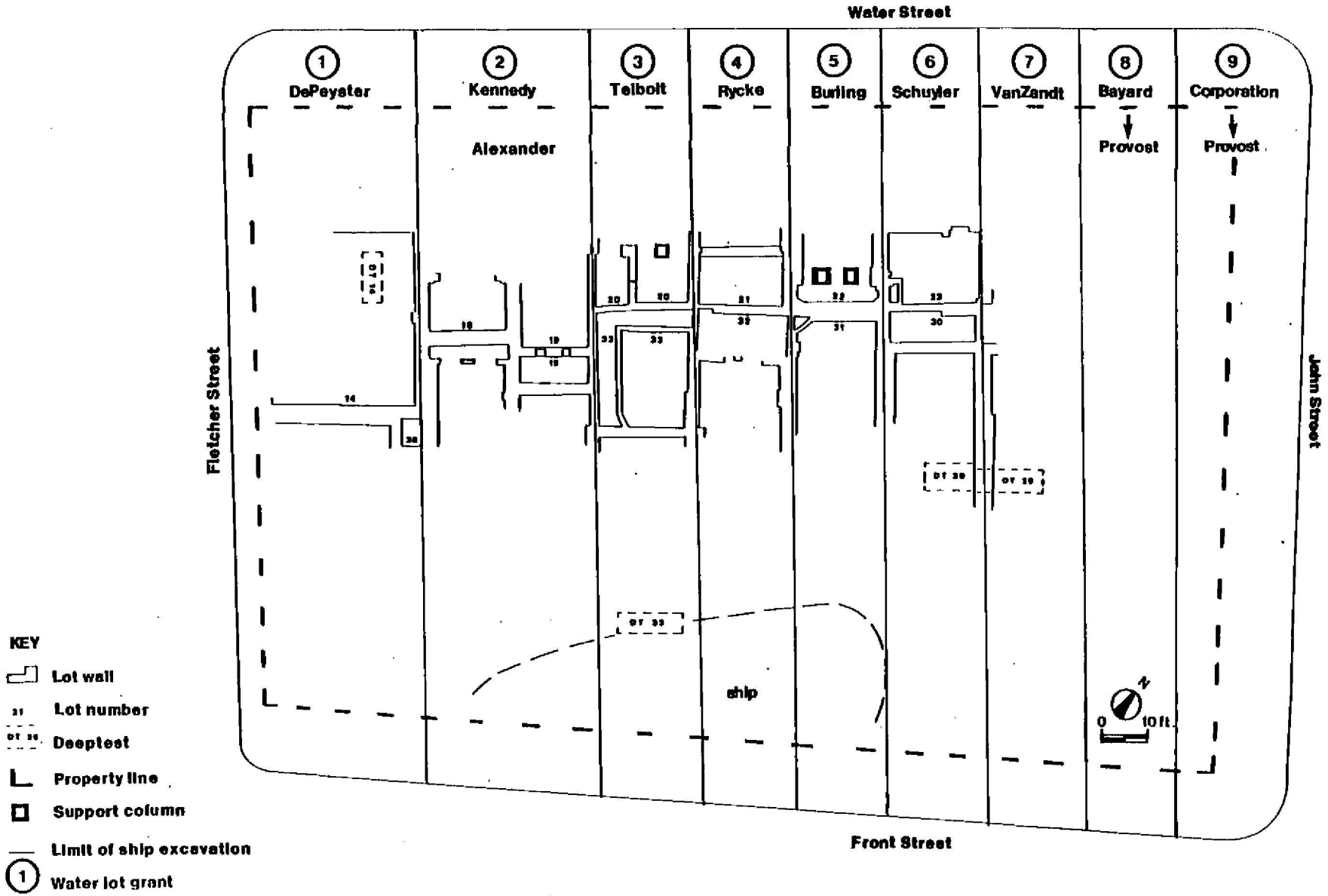
Subsequent to the Dongan Charter, several city ordinances regulated the granting and filling of water lots. In 1691, purchasers were directed to "fill up the front of said land with one entire house which shall be two full stories high above the ground" (as quoted in Peterson and Edwards 1917:85). Further instructions dictated that the side facing the street should be constructed of brick or stone (Ibid.). In 1692, holders of adjacent upland lands were given priority for purchasing the water lots adjacent to their properties. The wharves to be constructed were to be 30 feet wide and the outer part was to be laid to the low water mark (Ibid.). In August 1692, several petitioners were granted permission to obtain dirt for filling in their lots by leveling that part of "the hill by Mr. Beekmans" that belonged to the City (Ibid.). The wharves that were constructed pursuant to the stipulations of the late seventeenth century grants in the vicinity of the project area became known as Queen's Street Wharf and then Water Street.

Where the terms of water grants made under the Dongan Charter concerned the filling of land to the low water mark, grants made under the Montogomerie Charter of 1731 extended the landfill 400 feet below the low water mark (Harris 1980:6). After 1734, obligations incumbent upon purchasers of water lot grants were listed in the document. The first requirement was constructing a bulkhead or dock, which typically extended from existing streets. Following construction of the dock, the grantee was to fill in the area between the high water mark and the new dock (Harris 1980:12-13). Grants of water lots in the project area required holders to extend Water Street from its width of 30 feet to 45 feet, at their own expense. At the outward part of their 200 foot grants, they were required to construct a wharf or street, which would be 40 feet wide. Finally, the DePeysters were instructed to extend Fletcher Street the length of their lot (Stokes 1916-1919 IV:548; Grants of Land under Water B:303-309).

Nine grants were made for water lots in the project area between 1737 and 1749 (see Figure 2.1). In 1737, water lot number one was granted to Abraham DePeyster and Peter DePeyster, fronting "Queens Street Wharf now Water Street" and bordering to the west on Fletcher Street, to the east on water

Figure 2.1  
175 WATER STREET

Block Plan  
Site Map with Water Lots and Grantees Indicated



lot number two, and to the south on the East River (Grants of Land under Water B:303-309). The second water lot was granted to James Alexander and Archibald Kennedy (Ibid.:310-316). The third was granted to John Tiebout (Ibid.:317:322), and the fourth went to Henry Rycke (Ibid.:323-328). Water lot five was granted to Edward Burling (Ibid.329-334), and water lot six went to Elizabeth Schuyler (Ibid.:334-339). Water lot seven was granted to Wynant Van Zandt (Ibid.:340-345), and the eighth grant was given to Peter Bayard (Ibid.:349-352). The City retained control of water lot nine until March 1749, when it was granted to David Provost in a 99-year lease (Ibid.: 401-407).

Except for water lots one and two, these lots all extended approximately 20 feet along Water Street. Water lot number one ran approximately 35 feet along Water Street (35 feet 7/8 inch), and water lot two extended 34 feet along Water Street. Comparison of these dimensions with a plat of the block drawn from the tax returns between 1870 and 1896, which shows the dimensions of the lots, indicates that water lot number nine was probably not developed. Since Fletcher Street was in place in 1736, water lots have been matched with the nineteenth century lots by assuming that the corner of Fletcher and Water Streets is a fixed point. Water lot one corresponds to lots 14 through 17 and lot 36, since these lots represent an extension of approximately 35 feet along Water Street. Water lot two corresponds to lots 18, 19, 34 and 35, which also collectively extend slightly more more 34 feet along Water Street. Water lots three, four, five and six correspond to lot 20 and 33, 21 and 32, 22 and 31, and 23 and 30, all of which have approximately 20 foot frontages along Water Street. Water lot seven was to have 24 foot extension along Water, which corresponds to lots 24 and 29, and water lot eight was also to have approximately a 24 foot frontage (24 feet 9 1/8 inches) on Water Street, which also conforms roughly to the frontage indicated for lots 25 and 28. Water lot nine, therefore, extended into what was then Burling Slip. Leased for 99 years to David Provost in 1749, who had already bought water lot eight from Bayrd's widow in 1745 (Liber 37:50-54), Provost conveyed both eight and nine to his daughter Helena Brewington in 1762.

At the time of this transaction, both water lots were still underwater, although water lot seven had been extended by Wynant Van Zandt "in his Life Time" below "Low Water Mark and Improved" (Liber 37:40-46). Some improvement had evidently taken place on water lot eight as well, since further in the deed, the description of water lot nine cites its western boundary as "Water Lot No. 8 and the Wharf and Storehouse thereon Built Belonging to the said David Provost" (Ibid.). Van Zandt, who had lived on Golden Hill in his lifetime, died in 1758 (Scott 1970:66; Scott 1977:57), which implies that the lot was at least partially filled by 1758. Thomas Vardill acquired all of water lot grant five from the heirs of James Burling, the son of the grantee, in 1756 (Liber 42:403). The terms of the deed imply that the fill of this grant had been accomplished by that date, and between 1756 and 1774, the year in which Vardill obtained a water lot grant extending from Front Street into the East River, he constructed a dwelling on Front Street in an area corresponding to lot 31 (Grants of Land under Water D:447-451). Since it is not likely that the fill of contiguous grants would have been accomplished at different times and the ship extended from water lot grants one through six, the historical evidence appears to indicate that the fill had been completed in this part of the block by 1756 (see Landfill, Chapter 5 for further discussion and refinement of this assessment).



This is consistent with information provided in maps by David Grim and F. Maerschallck. Grim's map, describing the city in 1742-1744 but done from memory, indicates that development along the southeastern side of Water Street in the vicinity of the project area had begun in 1742. By 1755, according to Maerschallck's map, wharves may have extended along several sides of the project area (see Plates 5.2 and 5.3), although the 1762 transaction between Provost and his daughter and son-in-law, Helena and Jacob Brewington, suggests that the land under the wharf bordering Burling Slip, or Lyons Slip as it is designated on this map, may have been visible only at low tide. The Brewington property was however, filled by 1788. Helena Brewington had signed over all rights to this property to her husband, and when he went bankrupt it was sold to cover debts. An area corresponding approximately to Lots 26 and 27 was sold to Elias Nexin:

All those two certain Lots situate lying and being in the East Ward of the City of New York being parts of a certain Water Lot . . . distinguished by the number Eight the said two Lots being Bounded as follows to wit. Easterly in Front on the Street of wharf on the west side of Burling Slip Westerly in the rear by a Lot of Ground belonging to Wynant Van Zandt Southerly and Northerly be other parts of the said Lot number Eight still belonging to the said Jacob Brewington . . . (Liber 45:146).

Therefore, based on historical data, fill in the block appears completed in the vicinity of water lot grants one through six between 1745 and 1755-1756 and was extended somewhat later the full distance to Burling Slip (see Landfill, Chapter 5, for archaeological interpretations).

#### SOCIAL NETWORK AND PROCESS

Most owners of shore properties were eager to acquire the rights to fill lands underwater in front of their holdings, hoping to build docks and ferry landings. One analysis of the pattern of water lot grants shows "palpable discrimination in awarding of lands", by giving magistrates preferential treatment in the acquisition of these rights (Peterson and Edwards 1917:150). Despite this contention, the grantees of water lots in the project area consisted largely of property holders on the block immediately northward (i.e., Block 70) and of individuals whose livelihoods were linked to maritime trade and associated industries. On April 15, 1736, for example Philip Schuyler received a grant to fill the area west of Fletcher Street, adjacent to the project area; he had justified his request on the basis of owning most of the property immediately north of this grant (Stokes 1916-1919 III:547).

Abraham and Peter DePeyster had large real estate and financial interests in New York City and the Hudson River Valley. The DePeyster mansion stood just north of their water lot grant. Tiebout was a turner and part owner in 1738 of the sloop Mary and Margaret of New York (Great Britain, Public Record Office, Naval Officer's Records). Rycke was a blacksmith, and Van Zandt was a turner in 1737, although when he died in 1753, he identified himself as "of this City of New York Blockmaker" (Record of Wills 20:465). All three of these men owned "tenements" on Water Street across from their grants, as did

Elizabeth Schuyler, Edward Burling and Peter Bayard. Schuyler, Burling and Bayard were all merchants, although Bayard lived in Essex County, New Jersey, owning extensive properties in both New Jersey and New York (Record of Wills 15:34).

East Jersey was economically and culturally part of the Hudson River valley system, and it is not surprising to find individuals in New York City holding real estate in both colonies. The DePeysters and the Schuylers both owned property in New Jersey, and James Alexander, who acted as Archibald Kennedy's attorney and owned water lot grant number two jointly with him, was also Surveyor for New Jersey. In the 1730s, Alexander had been Naval Officer for the port of New York. The interests that were involved in the earliest development of the block were, therefore, both large and small in scale, representing the city's merchants, speculators and artisans. The diverse sources of wealth, and the geographical range of their investments, reflects the lack of specialization in the colonial economy and the extent to which the agricultural hinterland supported the urban economy. Thus, prior to industrialization, the city acted as a trans-shipment point for marketing and agricultural surplus or items extracted for the environment (e.g., skins, furs, timber, etc.) and for supplying imported items to its regional base (for a discussion of colonial urban models, see Goldfield 1981). Although the economic dependency of the urban economy on its regional base has been considered a characteristic of a colonial situation, the fluid wealth that gradually accumulated in the hands of urban merchants by the eve of the Revolution formed a pool of investment capital that became necessary for industrialization to take place in the decades that followed the War for Independence (Jones 1980).

Eighteenth-century Anglo-American culture can be fruitfully understood as a matrix of kinship, localism, and acquaintanceship. Henry Cuyler, for example, traded in partnership with both James Alexander and Abraham DePeyster: he was married to one of DePeyster's daughters. Alexander's wife Mary, a substantial merchant in her own right, was married first to David Provost (Jordan 1977), the father of the David Provost who eventually acquired water lot grants eight and nine. The terms of the water lot grants, virtually identical in each of the eight grants, imply that the grantees, although individually responsible for only a portion of the wharf construction and landfill, were expected to cooperate in accomplishing the work. Review of extant personal papers belonging to Elizabeth Schuyler, James Alexander and Abraham DePeyster show that all of the grantees did business with one another between 1737 and 1747, the period in which they were supposed to complete the fill. Although none of these people appear to have been related by marriage or by birth, their proximity and commercial ties formed the basis for collective enterprise. Eight of them -- the DePeyster brothers, Kennedy, Alexander, Tiebout, Rycke, Burling, and Schuyler -- had frequent dealings with one another in the late 1730s. It is not surprising then, that the vessel excavated in this site extended across the six contiguous water lot grants that these people individually owned.

In the late summer and early fall of 1737, water lots were granted to Abraham and Peter DePeyster, James Alexander and Archibald Kennedy, John Tiebout, Henry Rycke, Elizabeth Schuyler, Edward Burling, and Peter Bayard, who were directed to complete the landfill in the next ten years. Schuyler's ledger from the period 1737-1769 has survived. It shows that she traded

extensively in the transatlantic, West Indian, and coastal circuits as far west as the Mississippi River. She maintained as well, a retail establishment evidently in the city. In 1737 alone, she supplied silk and lace to Abraham DePeyster; shalloon and purple cloth to James Alexander; and sugar, cambrick, calico and other items to John Tiebout. Henry Rycke supplied her with carting services in exchange for numerous small items between 1737 and 1739, and she obtained cheese from Edward Burling, which she may then have reshipped to Carolina or to the West Indies (Schuyler 1737-1769:38, 57, 99, 68, 148, 242).

DePeyster, Alexander, and Schuyler were the most substantial individuals associated with the landfill of the site. All three dealt with the same consignment agent in London, Rodrigo Pacheco, a Sephardic Jew with contacts in Europe. In 1737, Schuyler had more than forty pounds worth of items in account with Pacheco consigned on board the Albany, William Bryant, Master (Schuyler 1737-1769:79). In 1739, she sent Pacheco two more cargoes on board the Catharine and the Carolina (Ibid.:166, 186). Alexander also did business with Pacheco between 1737 and 1745, shipping and receiving consignments on board the Albany, London, Oswego, Antilope, Free Mason, Carolina, Dolphin, Catharine, and Patience (Pacheco 1737; Pacheco 1738; Invoice of Sundry's 1743; Pacheco 1743; Pacheco 1745). Like Schuyler, Alexander engaged in the West Indian and coastal trades in addition to his legal practice and surveyor's business in New York and New Jersey (Chenard 1732-1733; Swadle 1738). Finally, although Abraham DePeyster had more extensive financial interests than either Schuyler or Alexander, in company with his brother Isaac and alone, he too dealt with Pacheco in 1737, 1738 and again in 1743 (Pacheco 1737-1738; Invoice of Sundry's 1743).

Unlike Schuyler and DePeyster, Alexander's and Pacheco's investments in trade extended beyond cargoes to include an interest in the vessels themselves. Pacheco owned the Patience outright, but in any given voyage, a group of investors might come together to buy whole or part interest in a vessel. At the conclusion of the voyage, which might last several years, involving a series of stops along the North American coast and the West Indies before crossing the Atlantic, the investors might sell their shares to others or to the principal owners of the vessel.

Typical of the complicated transactions associated with this trade were the experiences of the Patience, the London and the Albany. In June of 1743, the owners of the London, together with Abraham and Isaac DePeyster, shipped a cargo consisting primarily of naval stores from New York to London; the owners included Pacheco, Alexander, Robert Livingston and Samuel Myers Cohen (Invoice of Sundry's 1743). Between 1735 and 1736, the Patience, owned by Pacheco, made two trips a year from New York bound for South Carolina, Newfoundland and Lisbon (Great Britain, Public Record Office, Naval Officers Records). In May of 1737, Pacheco and Isaac DePeyster of New York City were listed as the owners in the Patience's Newfoundland-bound voyage (Ibid.). In the Patience's voyages of the 1740s, however, Pacheco was once more listed as the sole owner.

Finally, the Albany's history from 1735 to 1743 offers an instructive example of the vicissitudes of trade. The ship sailed between New York and London twice a year in the mid and late 1730s. It was owned in 1735 by Robert Livingston and Henry Cuyler of New York, and Samuel Stork of London.

In 1736, the first Albany was sold in London because its hull had rotted beyond repair (Ships file, Albany), and a second vessel, built in New England, was bought and given the same name. Cuyler and Livingston evidently sold their shares in the vessel, since Thomas Gainsborough and Samuel Stork, both of London, were listed as the owners when the vessel entered New York in the spring of 1737. The Albany continued to ply this trade through the end of the decade, but in 1741, Stork, in company once more with Henry Cuyler, James Alexander, and Robert Livingston sent the vessel from New York to Jamaica, from Jamaica on to Honduras, and from Honduras to Amsterdam. The ship arrived safely in Amsterdam but was detained because its cargo met a depressed market. Stork in the meantime, decided to sell his share and sent instructions to that effect to their agent. He refused, however, to settle for a price that would not yield him at least \$100, and a buyer could not be found. The problem was made more difficult, in that English law prohibited foreigners from buying or investing in English (or English colonial) ships (Ibid.). The Albany finally returned to England, where Stork disavowed any responsibilities either for the condition of the vessel or for paying the crew. The captain paid the crew out of his own pocket; the Albany made its way back to New York, and the captain and crew brought suit in Admiralty Court, where the American owners' interests were handled by the ubiquitous James Alexander (Ibid.). In this period, Henry Cuyler also did business with his father-in-law, Abraham DePeyster. When DePeyster died in 1768, his inventory included Cuyler's note for more than five hundred pounds (DePeyster 1768).

The file on the case of the Albany is incomplete, and its resolution is unknown. Livingston and Alexander evidently retained whole or partial interest in the ship since it arrived in London in 1744 carrying a cargo of barrel staves and turpentine consigned to Rodrigo Pacheco. Pacheco unloaded these items but held them temporarily, awaiting a better market. In the meantime, he reported to Livingston and Alexander:

When the ship be clear we shall proceed and put her up at Lloyd's Coffee-house at L150 and Let her go to the highest bidder; we fear the price will be Low; for old Ships here sell very poorly; especially those built in yo(u)r Parts (Pacheco 1743:4).

In addition to his own investments in ships, Alexander acted on Archibald Kennedy's behalf in various legal matters, which also concerned ships. In 1741, for example, Kennedy wrote Alexander requesting information on a case pending concerning the sloop Mary and Margaret (Kennedy 1740-1741). John Tiebout was part owner of a sloop named Margaret and Mary of New York in 1739, and although this probably is not the same vessel, it is clear from Schuyler's ledger that she used Tiebout's sloop in some of her ventures (Schuyler 1737-1769:199). People who subsequently bought property within the area defined by these water lots grants, were also members of this business circle or had strong associations with overseas trade. Peter Remson, who later bought a portion of the DePeysters' grant and owned a water lot grantee himself; also owed Abraham DePeyster more when DePeyster died in 1768 (DePeyster 1768; Remson 1769). David Provost did business with Alexander and Pacheco in the 1730s; he later bought Bayard's water lot grant (number eight) (Pacheco 1737). Finally, Thomas Vardill, who bought Burling's property in 1756, had been a mariner and Master of the Mary and Margaret of Bermuda in 1739, which

is possibly the same Mary and Margaret Kennedy owned two years later (Great Britain, Public Record Office, Naval Officer's Records).

Investors like Alexander, DePeyster, and Schuyler were clearly accustomed to temporary acquisitions of shares in vessels, and like Tiebout, they were in a position to have easy access to vessels. Tontine's Coffee House, located at the corner of Wall Street and Queen's Wharf (later Water Street), played a role in New York similar to that of Lloyd's in London. Clearly, Alexander had direct experience with selling obsolete ships in London, which apparently was not an uncommon practice. Any of several of these people could easily have found, or already owned, ships beyond repair in the 1730s and 1740s that they collectively decided to use for cribbing along the far edge of their water lot grants.

### Engineering

Fill along the coastline of Manhattan began in the Dutch period, well before public authority for it was articulated in the Dongan Charter of 1696. The earliest water lot grant, in the nine block area that presently constitutes the South Street Seaport Historic District, dates from 1719, and fill in the vicinity was complete about one hundred years later (Brouwer 1980). Although the manner in which grantees were to accomplish the fill became delineated with increasing precision in the 1730s, information concerning actual techniques of landfill remains elusive.

Construction of quays was the first step in the process of "making" land. As early as 1716, a Huguenot visitor remarked on the extent of the harbour works in New York: "a fine quay . . . reigns all around the town, built with stone and piers of wood outside. There are small docks for cleaning and building small ships. At high water, the vessels come up to the quay to lade and unlade" (as quoted in Still 1956:17). The construction of stone wharves and wooden piers can also be seen in the Burgis View of Manhattan from the East River, which is dated 1719. The grantee then built a bulkhead of wood and stone and filled the space between the bulkhead and the dock. Hector St. Jean de Crevecoeur described wharf construction in the 1770s thus:

I have seen them made in forty feet of water. This is done with the trunks of pine attached together which they gradually sink, fill in with stone and cover the surface with earth" (as quoted in Ibid.:170).

Construction techniques appear to have remained relatively conservative. In 1836, James Fenimore Cooper described the wharves of New York as being "of very simple construction. A framework of hewn logs is filled with loose stone and covered with a surface of trodden earth" (as quoted in Dean and Rosebrock 1975:16).

Despite the consistency in the descriptions, accounts of harbour construction in New York became more precise with time. In the 1830s, Englishman David Stevenson traveled in North America, studying engineering techniques with the same interest that Alexis de Toqueville viewed American manners. Stevenson was struck by the natural advantages of the New York harbour, which was protected from the Atlantic, yet deep enough to allow

"vessels of the largest class to lie afloat during low water of spring tides, moored to the quays which bound the seaward side of the city; and the erection of wooden jetties, the inhabitants are enabled, at very small expenditure, to enlarge the accomodation of their port, and adapt it to their increasing trade" (Stevenson 1838:23). Not only had New Yorkers solved the problem of the effect of tides, but they had done so with an almost profligate use of wood. His description is long, but because of its precision and subsequent republication, it is worth quoting in detail:

A row of wooden piles, driven close to each other into the bed of the river, forms the face-work of the quay, which is projected from the shore as far as is necessary to obtain a depth of water sufficient to flat the largest class of vessels at all times of the tide. The situation of New York, in this respect is very favourable, as deep water is very generally obtained forty of fifty feet from the margin of the water. The piles, of which the face-work of the piers is composed, are driven perpendicularly into the ground, and are secured in their place by horizontal wale-pieces or stretchers, bolted on the face of the quay, and running throughout its whole extent. Diagonal braces are also bolted on the inside of the piles, and beams of wood are connected to the face-work, and extend behind it to the shore, in which they are firmly embedded. These beams act both as struts and ties, serving to counteract the tendency of lateral pressure, whether acting externally or internally, to derange the line of the quay. The void between the perpendicular piles, which form the face-work and the sloping bank rising from the margin of the water, is generally filled up with earth, obtained in the operation of levelling sites and excavating foundations for the dwellings and warehouses of the city. This hearting of earth is carried to the height of about five feet above high water in spring tides, at which level the heads of the piles, forming the face-work, are cut off, and whole roadway or surface of the quay is then planked over. The planking used in forming the roadway of the quay is, in some cases, left quite exposed; but, in general, where there is a great thoroughfare, the surface of the quays is pitched with round water-worn stones, and corresponds, in appearance and level, and the adjacent streets (Stevenson 1838:25-26).

Marveling at the cavalier manner with which Americans treated wood, he closed his description of wharf construction by observing that:

The wood-work in the quays and jetties is of a very rude description. The timbers employed in their construction are seldom squared, and never, in any case, protected by paint or coal-tar from the destroying effects of the atmosphere. Wood is so plentiful in America, that to repair, or even construct works in which timber is the only material employed, is generally regarded as a very light matter (Ibid.:27).

Jetties, constructed in the same manner, extended into the harbour from the quays. They were located about three to four hundred feet apart, and

measured from two to three hundred feet long by fifty to sixty feet wide. Ships, according to Stevenson, were "moored in the bays formed between the projecting jetties, where they lie closely penned together, waiting their turn to get a \_\_\_\_\_ alongside the wharfs" (Stevenson 1838:27).

More than a decade before the Revolution, inhabitants in the vicinity of the project area complained to the Common Council about congestion in the slips. John Riker, possibly the same John Riker who inherited Henry Rycke's water lot grant within the project area, together with some sixty inhabitants of Burling Slip and vicinity, asked the Council to have Burling Slip filled and paved over. The market at the head of the slip had become more of a "Common Nuisance" than a "Publick Convenience" since it was patronized by "the Cattle of this City sheltering and lying in the said market house and Idle people, Boys and Negroes spending their Masters Time by playing and Gaming" (As quoted in Stokes 1911-1919:VI:215-216). The slip itself "by the Filth of higher Parts Descending by force of Rains is in a Great Measure filled up so that Scarce any Craft but very small can be Conveyed within several Rods Distance from the said market house, and that such Filth and dirt at many times and Generally in the Warm Season are Nautious and Offensive as well to the health of those Living contiguous to the slip" (Stokes 1916-1919:VI:215-216).

Although fill might be accomplished through accretion, such as that described in this petition, Stevenson indicated that material for the fill might also be deliberately brought in from grading operations elsewhere in the city. This had been customary since the Colonial period, and sources included discard from domestic and commercial sites (Harris 1980). Another source was ships abandoned "either in situ or deposited explicitly for the purpose of making land" (Ibid.:9).

Evidence of wooden ships that appear to have been used as landfill have been found in other locations in Manhattan. These include part of what is believed to have been the Dutch ship Tijger (1617), found during construction of the Courtland Street subway station in 1916; portions of wooden ships discovered during excavation for the foundation of a new building at Hanover Square in the 1960s; and still more wooden vessels were found during construction of the World Trade Center in the early 1970s (Brouwer 1980). Finally, an eighteenth century ship was discovered in the basement of one of the nineteenth-century buildings that form the South Street Seaport Historic District (Ibid.). It appears to have been used as part of the foundation of the building.

The central question is, however, were these ships put in the fill deliberately, or were they idiosyncratically allowed to remain as part of the landfill? Stevenson's early nineteenth and Crevecoeur's late eighteenth century descriptions of the process of making land imply that wooden structures were built specifically for the purposed stabilizing landfill. Yet, it is also known that in at least one case in the early 1720s, Englishmen used the Bedford Galley, a derelict, as part of the foundation for a new building at Sheerness dockyard (Millar 1978:64).

The earliest records of a ship in the landfill of New York describes a privateer abandoned in Beekman's Slip in 1784, which had sunk partly in the

said sloop and partly on the ground where the street is to be made (Minutes of the Common Council VI:52). The magistrates subsequently decided to allow the derelict to remain where it was as part of the landfill. The incident, however, probably came to their attention in the first place because the ship constituted a public nuisance, lying for two years partially in the slip, which was public property, and partially in the privately owned lot. This implies that the use of ships in the landfill was not in itself unusual in the late-eighteenth century.

Between England of the 1720s and New York of the 1830s, then, practice apparently changed. Engineering techniques became more formal, and in a sense, more self-conscious, requiring construction of structures designed to perform specific functions. This is consistent with the transformation of civil engineering from a nonliterate, apprenticed craft to a literate, learned field that sought to develop a corpus of principles that could be applied to a series of situations sharing similar characteristics, and to extrapolate from any given problem concepts that could be profitably transferred to other settings. This development occurred in the middle of the eighteenth century in France, at the end of the century in England, and was subsequently true in the United States (Calhoun 1960). Discovery of the ship in the landfill in the project area obliquely confirms this interpretation and constitutes evidence of the importation of English building customs. Although the intention by the water lot grantees to use the defunct vessel for this purpose has not been documented, we can conclude that they did have familiarity with, and access to, ships, and in their time they were heirs to a nonliterate tradition that used derelict ships for foundations. Further, we might speculate that the earlier that the landfill was accomplished in New York, the more likely it becomes that ships were used in the process.



## PROJECT AREA: SETTLEMENT TO CIVIL WAR

### Introduction

It has been thought that neighborhood specialization was a characteristic of industrializing or modernizing cities. Sophisticated research in urban history has done much to clarify current understanding of spatial segregation by ethnicity, class, and occupation, and the separation of the place of work from the place of residence. Studies in the former problem are frequently associated with the evolution of the Central Business District, and studies in the latter have been conventionally subsumed into inquiries relating to the "journey-to-work" (Greenberg 1981; Hershberg 1981). Relevant factors have included the nature of a city's economic organization and access to transportation. The bulk of this work, however, has relied on census data and other quantifiable materials that become abundant in the second half of the nineteenth century, and reflects the extraordinary impact that access to computers has had on historical research. Quantitative data support elegant and precise analysis, but adherence to the methodology and the kind of data required in order to do it has tended to reinforce the association between spatial segregation and the massive changes in the American economy in the mid- and late-nineteenth century.

Creative research on several colonial American cities, including New York, has modified this belief by demonstrating that spatial segregation by both social and economic categories characterized the settlement patterns of these cities well before the historical changes associated with industrialization began. Both New York and Philadelphia developed neighborhoods defined by wealth and social status that appear to correlate with the increasing stratification of wealth. Similar statements have been made about Boston, and in all three of these cities, self-conscious merchant elites dominated urban politics and sought to extend their control through the agricultural hinterlands that supported their urban economies (Greenberg 1979). On the other hand, important research into the distribution of wealth on the eve of the War of Independence has shown that colonial social structure was in a state of great flux, and that, although the basis of early-nineteenth-century stratification was prefigured, the lines were far from fast (Jones 1981). We are confronted, then, with an important paradox in American social history. The eighteenth century, which prized stability, order, and deference, was in actuality, a period of greater social instability and, by implication, greater opportunity, than was the age of Jackson, which, in spite of its rhetoric of the "common man", was the period in which firm lines of stratification by wealth can clearly be discerned.

Its most recent biographer has called New York City "the fair-haired child of the progressive nineteenth century" (Spann 1981:401). The city represents by turns the best, worst, richest, and poorest in American urban history. Rapid and erratic growth was at least one reason for these extremes and commerce, and its position as a center in the nineteenth-century worldwide exchange supported the urban economy. The following discussion considers the extent to which we can understand the history of the 175 Water Street block, in terms of the history of New York and the process of urbanism, and the extent to which this "microhistory" amplifies current understanding of issues in urban history. Principal among these are spatial

segregation (class and function), extension of public services (water and sewage), and the evolution of the central business district in lower Manhattan.

### Colonial and Revolutionary

As early as 1703, land use patterns based on English and Dutch ethnicity could be discerned in New York City's urban landscape. By 1730, geographical distributions of occupational groups were evident, as were social and ethnic concentrations. The East Ward, which included the area immediately inland from the project area, was north of the site of initial settlement but was the loci of the city's rapidly expanding population. The center of population was along the East River, and the focus of the mercantile community "remained firmly fixed in the area of the river docks" (Wilkenfeld 1976:172). New York's prosperity rested on its commerce. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that although only 35 percent of the city's population lived in the East Ward, 48.2 percent of those whose assessed wealth equaled sixty pounds or more (i.e., the top 9.8 percent of the total population of the city) inhabited this ward (Ibid.:171-172). Thus, the DePeyster mansion, which was located adjacent to the project area, should be seen as more representative of the use of space rather than atypical.

Although the East Ward represented the geographical focus of mercantile wealth and power in the early-eighteenth century, the situation changed somewhat by the 1760s and 1770s. The most visible neighborhood in pre-Revolutionary New York was along the East River, "its commercial quarter, the section where most of its merchants had their establishments and where the bulk of its wholesale and retail business in imported commodities was transacted" (Abbott 1974:41). Not only were trading establishments concentrated along the waterfront, Queen Street, Dock Street, Smith Street, Wall Street, and Hanover Square, but such enterprises were noticeably absent from other areas of the city, and important commercial institutions associated with trade (e.g., Customs House, Exchange, Exchange Coffee House, and the Merchants Coffee House) were also located in the same area (Ibid.:42). Most of the good residential streets were also significant commercial streets, although the most fashionable area was lower Broadway and directly east of the Fort. Residences of the affluent, moreover, were substantially distant from the docks themselves. Another clearly defined neighborhood among the most unsavory, was the waterfront along the East River, which included the project area. There, taverns and brothels, frequented annually by an estimated 3,000 sailors, provided the setting for "drinking, Tippling, Quarrelling, fighting, gaming, and misbehaving" (as quoted Ibid.:50).

As a whole, the city's landscape on the eve of the War of Independence consisted both of social and economic divisions (see Figure 2.2). A commercial district extended along the lower East River. Light manufacturing and retailing concentrated in the middle section, and nascent heavier and "nuisance" industries (distilleries, breweries, sugar house, slaughter house, shipyard, and ropewalks) were located on the periphery primarily toward the north (Abbott 1974:51). The upper classes tended to congregate within the commercial district and west of Broad Street. Artisans and tradesmen clustered in the central portion, and the undesirable, peripheral areas became home for the poor and the transient (Ibid.:51).

Between 1729 and 1737, New York City entered a period of economic stagnation which substantially hurt the port's shipbuilding industry. Many merchants, in fact, abandoned shipbuilding in order to lend their money at interest. In the 1740s, war in Europe led to economic recovery and demographic growth. Revised estimates for the city's population, which indicates a period of sudden growth in approximately the years during which landfill in the project area was accomplished, are presented in Table 2.1 (Nash 1979:430-433).

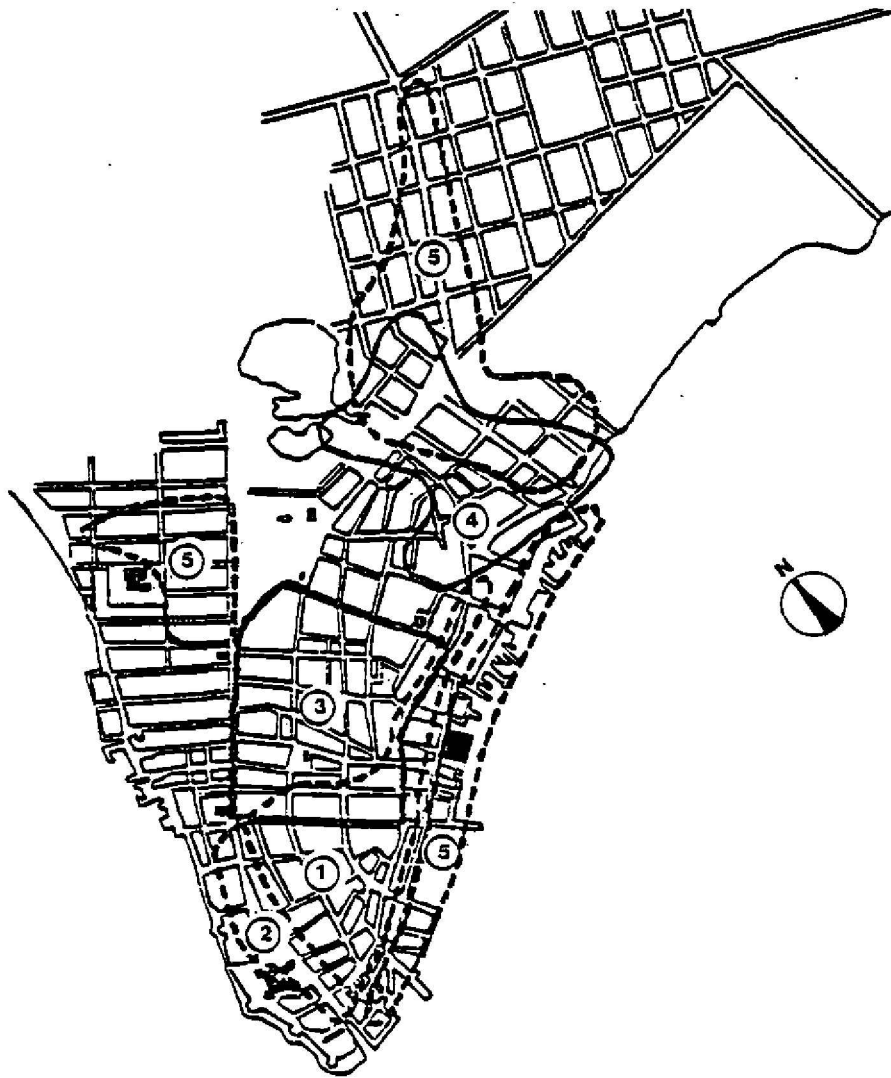
On the basis of concurrent population expansion in the period during which the landfill was supposed to be completed, it is tempting to argue that demographic pressure created the need for more space and hence motivated the landfill. It is felt, however, that this is a crude explanation that fails to consider the complexities of colonial urban population growth and the meaning of harbour construction in New York City. On the basis of the demographic pattern in New York that has been summarized above, Nash argues that colonial cities saw spurts of population growth. Although the long term trend was generally up, urban demographic growth, he contends, "was interrupted by periods of stagnation and decline. The commercial centers of colonial life were highly sensitive to both internal and external economic factors, and their populations, therefore, forged ahead in some eras, slowed to a crawl in others, and even on occasion receded" (Nash 1979:435). It is difficult, then, to imagine real estate entrepreneurs investing in urban properties, expecting to see a return, when in their working lifetimes they regularly saw short cycles of stagnation and growth. When James Alexander died, for example, his portfolio of real estate owned jointly with his wife included over twenty thousand pounds worth of property. None of this land was located in New York City, although the Alexanders did hold property in New Paltz, Minisink Patent, and other locations throughout the New York colony that were associated with large scale immigration (Alexander 1757).

In the eighteenth century, the population of the colonies grew at a phenomenal rate, almost doubling every twenty-five years, and by the eve of the Revolution, the vast majority of the inhabitants were rural (Bailyn et al. 197:164). Campaigns of active recruitment in northern Ireland and in the upper Rhine promised agrarian peasants a stake in the New World. Consequently, it was geared to rural rather than urban settlement, and not surprisingly, investors like James and Mary Alexander, Abraham DePeyster, and members of the Schuyler family bought undeveloped acres in the wilderness of New York and New Jersey. Thus, speculation in real estate took place primarily in rural areas, and it is unlikely that landfill was seen as another area in which this activity might take place.

On the other hand, the improved harbour facilities associated with landfill could and did serve the interests of mercantile and commercial industries, which, it has been shown, owned the rights to fill lands underwater in the project area. Granting of lands underwater, it will also be recalled, was a mechanism that the city of New York employed in order to raise money. It was a long-term program that arose from the financial needs of the city and served maritime and commercial interests by creating improved harbour facilities and by generating income. The grants associated with the project area, moreover, followed a period of demographic stagnation. The

**Figure 2.2**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Neighborhood Map\***  
**New York Prior to 1776**



NEIGHBORHOODS OF NEW YORK CITY BEFORE THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

- ① Commercial activity and upper class residences
- ② Upper class residences
- ③ Artisanal manufacturing and residence
- ④ Manufacturing
- ⑤ Slums
- Project area

\*based on Abbott 1974:55

fact that the city grew suddenly meant that these docks unwittingly became the haunts of those who could not find housing elsewhere in the suddenly overcrowded city. The crowded conditions in the vicinity of the

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Table 2.1 175 WATER STREET: Population of New York City, 1723-1746

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Year	Total White Population	Total Black Population	Total City Population
1723	5,886	1,362	7,248
1731	7,045	1,577	8,622
1737	6,945	1,719	8,664
1746	9,253	2,444	11,697

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Note: These statistics are based on Nash's corrected figures.

Source: Nash 1979:433

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docks intensified after the Revolutionary War. Population in the city doubled between 1785 and 1795, and increasing volume of trade in the 1770s heightened activity along the wharves (Blackmar 1979).

In 1773, the City began to grant rights to fill lands underwater in the block immediately adjacent to the southeast of the project area, indicating that the fill in the project area has been completed. Unfortunately, little is known about early structures within the project area, although the available information suggests that they were both domestic and commercial. The wharves along Fletcher, Water, and Front Streets and along Burling Slip were the earliest structures, and were, of course, commercial in function. On the wharves warehouses and shops were built. By the time David Provost died in 1754, for example, he had built a wharf and a storehouse "thereon" water lot grant number eight (Liber 37:40-46). The buildings apparently extended almost the length of the wharf. In 1760, John Riker (heir to water lot grant number four) and other inhabitants of Burling Slip and vicinity, petitioned the Common Council to fill in the slip, pointing out that the:

Docks and wharves each side of said slip are so narrow that when foot people meet carts passing there it is Dangerous for them and Especially the dock or wharf on the west side of said slip (i.e., apparently the boundary of the project area that bordered on Burling Slip) which has a considerable descent from the wall of the house to the slip (as quoted in Stokes 1916-1919: VI:215016).

Some confusion arises in determining the function of these early buildings, since the word "house" was typically used to denote a building. "Dwelling" applied to a residence; "shop" meant a store, and "store" indicated a warehouse. Documents containing information on the first phase of occupation of the project area following its use as a docking facility indicate the presence of dwellings, and therefore residences, which may have nestled among the shops and warehouses. By the 1770s, there were dwellings on lots 19, 32 and 31. By the period 1785-1790, however, the area was predominantly commercial, consisting of shops and rental properties. On Lot 18 was a dry goods store. On Lot 19 was a warehouse. On 20 was another dry goods store. On Lot 21 stood a third dry goods shop. On Lot 22 was a china and glass shop. An ironmonger rented a facility from William Lupton on Lot 23. On Lot 33, Timothy Crowley rented a "house and lot" from owner Teunis Tiebout. John Riker rented space to three tenants on Lot 32 in 1789-1790, before selling the property to the firm of grocers, James and Gilbert Woodfull, in 1792.

On several of these lots, residential tenants apparently rented space, either above or behind the commercial space. The residential tenants, however, did not always appear to have been the same people who rented commercial space in these buildings. On the eight lots whose occupants and owners, prior to 1790, are known (18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, and 32), all were leased by their owners to tenants. Six were occupied by tenants who both lived and worked on the premises. One lot was only leased to a residential tenant. One was only rented to a commercial tenant, and one was rented to three tenants, only one of whom also lived on the site.

Over the course of the eighteenth century, the project area changed from an area inhabited in the 1730s by affluent merchants, to a neighborhood that

was associated with poverty, violence, and transiency on the eve of the Revolution. The owners of property in the project area at the end of the century used it as a source of income so that even space that might be construed as "residential" in function was already commercial to the extent that it represented a source of income to its owner, and development had taken place with that thought in mind. The commercialized quality of the property within the project area suggests, moreover, that it constituted an environment conducive to transiency. Abbott's analysis (1974), which has been summarized above, suggests that separation of the workplace from the residence had already occurred by the eve of the Revolution, and that this pattern characterized the work/residence pattern of the mercantile upper classes. Their wealth was associated with the docks along the East River, but their residences tended to congregate below Wall Street, near lower Broadway and the Fort. Clearly they did not live in the vicinity of the docks the way that Abraham DePeyster and his family had. The weight of the literature indicates that well before industrialization began to occur in New York City for the affluent, the "journey to work" had already begun.

#### Extension of Public Services

Obtaining fresh drinking water for inhabitants was a problem almost as old as the city itself. Kalch-Hook, located on the site of the Tombs, was a fresh water pond of about 48 acres. Subsequently known as the Collect, first the Dutch and then the English used the ponds as a source of fresh water. Seventeenth-century Dutch settlers also obtained water from shallow wells, although water near the shore was found to be brackish. In 1658, the first public well, located near the Fort, on Broadway just south of Bowling Green, began to function. Public wells were subsequently built at the street corners, and the alderman and local representative to the Common Council supervised distribution of water within each ward. Although the quality of water used for general purposes was less worrisome, the problem of obtaining drinking water persisted, and by the mid-eighteenth century, Tea Water Pump, located near the junction of Chatham and Roosevelt Streets, was considered the only source for drinking water. Water from this source, and that brought in across the Hudson River from New Jersey and upper New York, was stored in barrels for distribution, but it deteriorated rapidly (Wegman 1896:1-3; Rappole 1978:15).

In 1774, Christopher Colles, a French engineer, first proposed a project for constructing a city-wide water works, consisting of a reservoir, wells, and pumps with pipes laid along the streets. A reservoir, which included access to the Collect, was built east of Broadway between Pearl and White Streets. The system went into operation in 1776, but insufficient supply and confusion associated with the War of Independence resulted in decline and abandonment (Wegman 1896:4). Several plans involving the Collect circulated between 1785 and 1789, but nothing substantial was accomplished. In 1789, Robert Page of Virginia wrote his son that New York was a dirty, crowded place with crooked streets "full of Hogs and mud" but:

what is remarkable here is that there is but one Well of Water Which furnishes the Inhabitants with Drink so that water is bought here by everyone who drinks it, except the owner of the well, four Carts are

constantly going around selling it at three Gallons for two Coppers, that is a Penny for every 3 Gallons of Water---the other wells & Pumps serve for washing and nothing else (Page 1789:290).

In a subsequent letter, Page elaborated:

I told you once in a hurry that two Carts carried Water around this City for the Drink of Inhabitants. I should have said 200 for that is the least number employed in that Business. A Pump constantly at work by Horses raises the Water which is then distributed & sold to the Inhabitants for the Price mentioned before (Page 1789:292).

In 1789, the state of New York granted the Manhattan Company a charter, giving the company rights to construct a water system for the City of New York. The company was expected to obtain water from the Bronx River or some other stream, since local wells and the Collect were believed polluted and unsafe. The company, however, used the charter to advance its banking interests, and efforts to provide water were limited. Its financial activities, on the other hand, were extremely successful, and the company eventually became the parent of the present Chase Manhattan Bank. Shortly after the award of the charter, the Manhattan Company obtained several opinions on the advisability of bringing water in from the Bronx River, the relative purity of water in the Collect, use of iron or wooden pipes, and the profitability of acquiring a steam engine from Europe (Ring 1799). A large well, twenty-five feet in diameter, was sunk at the present corner of Reade and Centre Streets, an area then densely settled, and water was pumped through pipes to a reservoir on Chambers Street. Water was then distributed to customers from the reservoir through pipes made of hollow logs (Wegmann 1896:12). The earliest plan called for mains along Broadway and Pearl Streets and lateral mains on Beekman and Wall Streets (Ring 1799). It was estimated that "5 gallons per day to each person, or 25 gallons to each family" would suffice, and the first year, the company's directors anticipated a revenue of \$16,000 based on the rate of \$8.00 per house (Ibid.:5,34).

Despite arguments on behalf of the durability of iron as opposed to wooden pipes, the company opted for wooden pipes. Poplar roots, however, tended to create obstruction in the pipes (Report of the Superintendent for Water Works 1810). In 1810, S. R. Bakewell of Charleston, Virginia, wrote the President of the Manhattan Company of his own company's newly patented process for manufacturing "Stone ware pipes for the purpose of conveying water" and:

also an excellent Current for joining them together water tight; and as they are burnt to of Stone and glazed both inside and out with simply common salt----for sweetneee and durability, they certainly must surpass every other substance now in use, for that purpose; ----we can make them two feet long, and from 1 to 8 inches diameter of the bore, and the shell of any thickness required (Bakewell 1810).

Efforts to improve and extend the water system, however, proceeded slowly and by 1823, the company had laid only twenty-three miles of water



pipes, most of which were wooden. The works consisted of the original well, operated by two eighteen horsepower steam engines that pumped 691,200 gallons of water per day into the Chamber Street reservoir (Wegmann 1896:12). Although this did not suffice to meet the demands that the growing populations posed, the system was extended as far as the project area. Review of materials in the Chase Archives indicates that water was available as early as 1806 on Lot 33, 1809 on Lot 30, and by 1820, the service had been extended to Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 32, and 36.

Complaints of the water system's inadequacies were not long in coming. As early as 1810, Henry Livingston wrote Henry Remson, then President of the Manhattan Company, that even in the winter there was nothing "so disagreeable as the water" in New York City. He linked the impurities with the increasing population and warned Remson of the dangers that disease posed, urging him to consider building a system that tapped the Croton River to avert "a Calamity that must eventually arise, from the Inhabitants literally in their water drinking a proportion of their own evacuations as well as that of their Horses, Cows, Dogs, Cats and other putrid liquids so plentifully dispersed in the different yards, streets and alleys of the City" (Livingston 1810). Some thirty years later, the forty mile system of pipes and aqueduct bringing water from the Croton Reservoir to New York was completed, and ready access to water helped work a revolution in the standard of living in the city (Spann 1981:117-119).

As Livingston's comments to Remson indicate, the problem of sewage disposal was linked to a problem of water distribution, since obtaining a consistent supply of water was insufficient if it became polluted as a result of poor sanitation and filthy streets. Construction of mains was linked, moreover, to construction of sewers, which were to be flushed with running water (Ring 1799). In 1817, however, one irrate citizen wrote the editor of the New York Evening Post that while strolling down Broadway, "in this center of taste and fashion and what not, I counted fifteen hogs feeding upon garbage in the space of twenty rods, and twenty-six more in full sight; not to mention dogs, goats, etc." (New York Evening Post, July 22, 1817). By the 1850s, a population of more than one-half million people shared the city with 22,500 horses that pulled a variety of public conveyances, thousands of dairy and beef cattle, and a multitude of pigs kept in pens or allowed to wander through the streets, presumably unescorted (Spann 1981:129). As the city's population had spread uptown after 1810, problems had increased since construction of roads and buildings had interrupted the island's natural drainage. Until a comprehensive sewage system was built between 1850 and 1855, the city's residents relied almost entirely upon backyard privies and cess pools (Ibid.:131). Scavengers emptied these at night and dumped the contents in the river. It was estimated that 750,000 cubic yards of fill entered the river from this source (Ibid.:132). In 1849, the Croton Aqueduct Department was reorganized, and its responsibilities expanded to include sewage disposal. By 1855, approximately seventy miles of sewers had been laid, and one survey in 1856 counted 1,361 baths and 10,384 water closets in a city of more than 600,000 people (Ibid.:133). The sewage system was inadequate, and through the middle decades of the century, New Yorkers and visitors complained regularly of the noxious smell and threat of pestilence.

Water distribution was linked to another urban problem, fire prevention. Fires as much as clean drinking water and decent sewage disposal, brought home to urban dwellers the need for collective action. In fact, one of Benjamin Franklin's earliest ventures into the realm of public affairs took place in 1735, when he wrote a paper proposing the organization of a volunteer fire company in Philadelphia, which he subsequently led (Franklin 1964:174). The Manhattan Company clearly understood the nexus between fire prevention and water supply. In 1799, Christopher Colles, then an engineer in Tarrytown, proposed to the company that he lay twenty-four miles of conduit pipes of pitch pine timber. These pipes would:

be provided with an apparatus to connect immediately with the hoses of extinguishing engines, by which means ten thousand hogsheads of water is, if required, at any emergency, ready to be discharged upon any accidental fire (as quoted in Ring 1799:22).

The company's earliest records, which date to 1820, note the number of fireplaces in buildings to which water was extended. No known fires occurred within the project area prior to 1827, but there is some evidence that a small fire may have damaged parts of the block between 1827 and July 4, 1831 (New York Extra, December 17, 1835). The tax records for 1827 and 1828, moreover, note that the building at 173 Water Street (lot 22) was in "ruins". The project area was about three blocks north of the location of the great fire of December 16, 1835. The New York Extra reported that on the night before, Tuesday, December 15, 1835, "eight houses burnt on Water St." (New York Extra, December 16, 1835). The tax records either do not give data or the properties are listed as "vacant" for 165, 167, 169, 171, and 173 Water Street (i.e., lots 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22), and the city directories are equally silent in 1836. The sequence of buildings, and the unusual gap in the records coinciding with the date of the fire, leads to the conclusion that fire destroyed these buildings in December, 1835.

Fire struck the area again early in October, 1839. The New York Evening Post reported that forty-five houses were burned on October 7, and "the entire square enclosed by Water, Fulton, Front and Burling Slip was one mass of flame" (New York Evening Post, October 7, 1839). Thirty-five buildings were listed among these destroyed including 171 Water Street, 163 Water Street and five houses on Fletcher (Ibid.). Gaps in otherwise consistent tax records suggest that 165, 167 and 169 Water Street, the lots between 171 and 163 which are known to have burned, were also damaged in this fire.

#### Port and Project, 1791-1860

The British army occupied New York in 1776 and remained for seven years. During the War of Independence, the city served as the headquarters for British authority. Although the export of flour that had supported the port's prosperity in the first two-thirds of the eighteenth century ceased, the import trade associated with supplying the royal army maintained the city's economic vitality. Peace, dislocation of the mercantile community, and Great Britain's mercantilist regulations that discriminated against all foreign trade, including the American, brought lean years in the 1780s, but hostilities between England and France after 1793 stimulated demand again for American supplies. In 1797, New York captured first place in the nation in volume of imports and exports, and the city's commerce waxed until President

Thomas Jefferson's Embargo of 1807. Although trade began to revive slowly toward the end of the first decade of the nineteenth century, the War of 1812 and power of the royal navy again brought commerce to a standstill. Trade through the port following peace in 1815 began to expand rapidly as a result of favorable auction legislation, decisions on the part of British manufacturers to dump their goods in New York City, and the institution of scheduled transatlantic packets in October, 1817. The service from New York to Liverpool began in the first week of January 1818 (Albion 1939:1-13).

The distinguishing characteristic of American history in the four decades preceding the Civil War was that a "modern market economy emerged in conjunction with the rapid settlement of virgin land and the unprecedented expansion of the Western frontier" (Davis, in Bailyn et al. 1977:428). Factors in the process include population growth, because of high fertility prior to 1840 and immigration thereafter; natural resources, particularly land; improvements in internal transportation, which facilitated regional specialization; maritime trade; and early industrialization, particularly in textile manufacturing and processing of agricultural commodities in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic (Ibid.:428-458 passim.; see also Bateman 1982).

The history of New York City participated in this complex of changes in a series of ways. The city's prosperity in this period rested on its ascendancy as a port and its burgeoning financial community, which was, not surprisingly, linked to the business of the port. As a result of its early dominance in the transatlantic route, New York came to control the marketing of Southern cotton in Europe as well as elsewhere in the United States. Additionally, New York dominated much of the coastal trade between New York City and the Southern states. New York bankers, at the same time, extended lines of credit to cotton planters, reinforcing the Southern commitment to cotton and their link with New York. Similarly, dominance in the transatlantic trade led to links with New England, as textile manufacturers in southern New England found trading via New York more lucrative and efficient than via Boston (Albion 1939). New Englanders obtained a market for their manufacturers, and New York City, in return, saw a greater consumer market for its imported, European goods.

Opening the Erie Canal in 1825 gave the city greater access to western products, particularly wheat and flour. Although the Erie and other canals fostered the economic realignment of East and West and stimulated the city's economy, canals were not the basis for New York City's economic prosperity that they were once thought to have been. Albion (1939) demonstrated that the port's enormous prosperity resulted from imports rather than the exports with which the Erie canal is properly associated (Albion 1939:13). The Hudson River tended to ice up in the winter, and for a period in the 1840s it seemed as if Boston would supplant New York as the terminus for goods shipped along the canal. While New Yorkers invested heavily in expanding their system of water transport, Bostonians financed the construction of a railroad across the mountains to Albany, hoping to divert traffic from Albany south on the Hudson over the mountains to eastern Massachusetts. The Hudson River Railroad, built between 1847 and 1851, was intended to link New York City with Albany without recourse to the river, but it was the completion of the Erie Railroad in 1851 that gave New York City direct freight route by rail to the Great Lakes and its resources. A year later, the line was extended to Chicago (Ibid.:384-85).

The years between peace in 1815 and war in 1861 were hardly ones of uninterrupted prosperity. Like urban population growth in the colonial period, economic growth prior to the Civil War took place in spurts. Business cycles resulted in periods of prosperity and depression. The Panic of 1837 brought "ten years of commercial uncertainty and deflation," shrinking personal fortunes and bankruptcies (Spann 1981:10). Wobbling revival came to an end in 1841 when the giant United States Bank of Pennsylvania collapsed. Good times finally returned in the mid-1840s as a result of strong demand in Europe for American agricultural commodities and the inauguration of transatlantic steamship lines (Ibid.:11-14).

Between 1785 and 1815, land values in the city itself increased dramatically, and this change, together with demographic growth, prompted intensive utilization of property (Blackmar 1979). Consistent information on real estate values in the project area is available after 1808, although fragmentary data appears for the earlier period (see Table 2.2). Although the 1808 values were substantially higher than those available for the period 1789-1795, the values tended to remain constant or to decline between 1808 and 1815. Thus, such changes that did occur probably took place prior to 1808.

Information collected on land use patterns on the ten lots with the block that was thoroughly studied shows that the structures included both living and working space in the late colonial period. As noted earlier, however, these generally had not been owner-occupied, and residential tenants did not always rent workspace in the same building. The presence of a boarding house on Lot 21 (171 Water Street) in 1826 suggests a transient community as well as the creation of structures intended to supply temporary housing. Other information appears to indicate that on some blocks the transition from mixed to wholly commercial use may have taken place prior to 1800 although the study area as a whole exhibits substantial variety. In nine of the ten lots, we were able to determine the year, or the range of years, within which the properties seem to have become exclusively commercial. On Lot 18 this occurred by 1800. On Lot 19 this happened between 1827 and 1832, and on Lot 20, the change took place between 1827 and 1832. On Lot 21 the transition occurred by 1807. On Lot 22 it happened between 1808 and 1816 and on Lot 23 the property had become exclusively commercial between 1809 and 1822. These were all Water Street properties, and their occupation histories differ from those of the lots on Front Street. The Front Street properties (Lots 30, 32 and 33), which were directly on the wharves until the completion of South Street, appear to have become specialized in function more rapidly than those along Water Street: Lot 30 had become commercial space by 1799; Lot 32 by 1798, and Lot 33 by 1796. The corner lot (Lot 36) appears to have been utilized more intensively and has a somewhat longer history as a mixed used property although the data are ambiguous.

Land values, according to the assessments, tended to be higher along Front Street rather than along Water Street, except for Lot 36, which tended to be assessed at a much higher value than the other lots after the consolidation of 162 and 164 Front Street in 1834. The values of lots on both streets tended to become more similar between 1830 and 1840, and after 1840, values along Water Street tended to be higher than those along Front Street. Thus, the disappearance of residential occupancy seems to be associated with an increase in land values in the period prior to the Civil War in New York City.

Table 2.2 175 WATER STREET: Assessed Values of Real Estate, 1808-1855, All Lots

Year	Lot 18	Lot 19	Lot 20	Lot 21	Lot 22	Lot 23	Lot 30	Lot 32	Lot 33	Lot 36 162 Front Street	164 Front Street
1808	\$ 3500	\$ 3500	\$ 3500	\$ 4000	\$ 3500	\$ 2500	\$ 4400	\$ 4400	\$ 4500	\$ 2000	\$ 2200
1809	3400	3400	3400	4000	4000	2200	4400	4400	4400	MD	2200
1810	3400	3400	3400	4400	3000	MD	MD	4400	MD	2000	2200
1811	3400	3400	3400	4400	3000	MD	MD	4400	4400	2200	2200
1812	3400	3400	3400	4000	3000	2200	4400	4400	4400	2000	2000
1813	3400	3400	3400	4000	3000	2300	4400	4400	4400	2000	2000
1814	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD
1815	5000	5500	5500	7000	5000	3750	8500	8500	8500	4400	3750
1816	5000	5500	5750	6500	6500	4000	8500	8500	8500	4500	4000
1817	4000	5500	5250	6250	6000	4000	8500	8500	8500	4500	3500
1818	4000	4500	5750	4400	3500	8500	8500	8500	8500	4000	3500
1819	3500	4000	4000	5500	MD	3250	8000	8000	8500	4000	3500
1820	3000	3000	3000	5000	MD	3000	MD	7500	7750	3750	3250
1821	MD	3500	3500	4750	4250	2750	6800	6800	7000	3500	3000
1822	MD	3500	3500	4750	4250	2750	6800	6800	7000	3250	3000
1823	3500	3500	3500	4750	4250	2750	6800	6800	7000	3250	3000
1824	MD	MD	3500	MD	MD	2750	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD
1825	3750	3500	3500	4750	4250	2750	6500	6500	7000	3250	3000
1826	3750	3750	4250	4750	4500	MD	7000	7000	7500	4000	3500
1827	4250	4250	6000	6500	4500	4000	7000	7500	7500	8000	5500
1828	4250	4250	6000	6500	4500	4000	7000	7000	7500	4000	3500
1829	4250	4250	6000	6500	8000	4000	4000	7000	7000	4000	3500
1830	4500	4500	6500	7000	8500	4500	7500	7500	7500	4000	4000

Table 2.2 (continued)

Year	Lot 18	Lot 19	Lot 20	Lot 21	Lot 22	Lot 23	Lot 30	Lot 32	Lot 33	Lot 36 162 Front Street	164 Front Street
1831	\$ 4500	\$ 4500	\$ 6500	\$ 7000	\$ 9500	\$ 4500	\$ 7500	\$ 7500	\$ 7500	\$ 4000	\$ 4000
1832	4500	4500	6500	7000	9500	4500	7500	7500	7500	4000	4000
1833	4500	4500	6500	7000	9500	6000	8000	8500	8000	6000	6000
1834	4500	4500	6500	7000	9500	10500	8000	8500	8000		6000
1835	5000	5000	7000	7500	15000	10000	8000	85000	8000		13000*
1836	16000	16000	16000	16000	10000	25000	18000	18000	18000		34000
1837	10000	10000	18000	18000	16000	10000	14000	14000	13000		27000
1838	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	13000		27000
1839	9000	9000	18000	18000	18000	18500	14000	13000	13000		25000
1840	7500	7500	16000	16000	16000	MD	17000	13000	13000		25000
1841	7500	7500	16000	16000	16000	16000	13000	13000	12000		25000
1842	12000	7000	14000	14500	14500	14500	11750	11750	10750		22500
1843	12000	7000	14000	14000	14000	14000	11000	11000	10000		21000
1844	12000	7000	14000	14000	14000	14000	11000	11000	11000		21000
1845	12000	7000	14000	MD	14000	14000	11000	11000	11000	21000	
1846	12000	7000	14000	14000	14000	14000	11000	11000	11000	21000	
1847	12000	7000	14000	14000	14000	14000	11000	11000	11000	21000	
1848	12000	7000	14000	14000	14000	14000	11000	11000	11000	21000	
1849	12000	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	MD	11000	MD	
1850	12000	8000	14000	14000	14000	14000	11000	11000	11000	21000	
1851	12000	8000	14000	14000	14000	14000	11000	11000	11000	21000	
1852	12000	8000	14000	14000	14000	14000	11000	11000	11000	21000	
1853	12000	8000	14000	14000	14000	14000	13000	13000	13000	21000	
1854	15000	15000	16500	17000	16500	16500	14000	13000	16000	26000	
1855	15000	15000	16500	16000	16000	16000	14000	17000	16000	26000	

\* includes both properties

Source: Tax Records 1808-1855  
Municipal Archives

The contemporary literature suggests that these streets were associated with massing of occupations. Table 2.3 shows the occupations associated with each lot studied during the period 1791-1845. After 1845, available information becomes more sketchy. As might be expected, merchants predominated throughout the period, although interesting differences in occupation and land use patterns emerged when Water and Front Streets were compared. Retail, craft, and service industries tended to congregate on Water Street but not on Front Street, with the exception of Lot 36, the corner lot. Over time, retail, craft, and service industries tended to disappear, and after the 1835 fire, only the furriers and one brushmaker, both light manufacturing industries, returned to the block. In 1833, Edwin Williams, in New York, as It Is, commented:

Pearl Street is the principal street of the dry goods and hardware business. Front and Water Streets are occupied principally by the wholesale grocers, commission merchants and mechanics connected with the shipping business. South Street, running along the East River, contains the warehouses and offices of most of the principal shipping merchants (Williams, as quoted in Dean and Rosebrock 1975:12-13).

Ezekiel Belden's comments some fifteen years later suggest the presence of more wholesalers, some of whom supplied New York City's growing retail clothing industry:

The wholesale grocers are principally concentrated in Front Street and vicinity. The boot and shoe dealers in Pearl Street; hat and fur dealers in Water Street; the hardware dealers in Pratt Street and vicinity; and the leather dealers in Ferry Street. South Street contains the principal shipping houses and the offices of most of the packets and steamers sailing to foreign ports (Belden, as quoted in Dean and Rosebrock 1971:15-16).

The disappearance of retailers from this area is not inconsistent with other information on land use patterns in the city as a whole after 1840. Between 1845 and 1855, the dry goods business, hitherto confined to Pearl Street, which was one block north of Water Street, shifted to the west side of Manhattan and also began to creep northward. Restaurants, fashionable stores, theatres, gambling houses and brothels clustered along Broadway (Spann 1981:99-100). It is not surprising then, to find that the industries associated with the growing consumer trade (i.e., boot and shoe) began to shift away from the East River, leaving the wharves and their vicinity to the increasingly complex activities associated with commerce.

Analysis of the intensity with which the properties were developed suggests changes in orientation of development relative to the river. The ratio of known businesses per lot was constructed for each year, and in general, Front Street properties were somewhat more intensively utilized than the Water Street properties (see Table 2.4). This may reflect the damage done to buildings on Water Street by fire. Lot 36, a corner lot, was more intensively developed, particularly in the period prior to 1830. Owned and occupied by Daniel Leary after 1793, it was jointly occupied by Leary's tailor and slop shop, and by a series of craft and service establishments

Table 2.3 175 WATER STREET: Occupations of Merchants, 1791-1850

Year	Lot 18	Lot 19	Lot 20	Lot 21	Lot 22	Lot 23	Lot 30	Lot 32	Lot 33	Lot 36
1791	Drygoods	Merchant	Shop	Drygoods	China Store	Iron-monger	MD	MD	Dwelling?	MD
1792	Drygoods	Merchant	Shop	Merchant	China Store	Iron-monger	MD	Dwelling?	MD	MD
1793	Drygoods	Merchant	Shop	Iron-monger	China Store	Iron-monger	MD	MD	MD	MD
1794	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Iron-monger	China Store	Iron-monger	Merchant	Grocery	Grocery	Hair-dresser Slop Shop
1795	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant Iron-monger	China Store	Culter	MD	Grocery	MD	Hair-dresser Slop Shop Printer
1796	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor	China Store	Culter	Merchant	Grocery	Merchant	Hair-dresser Slop Shop Printer
1797	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Grocery	MD	Slop Shop Printer
1798	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Shoemaker Tailor
1799	Merchant Attorney	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor	"Cooking glass etc." store	MD	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Shoemaker Slop Shop Rigger
1800	Merchant Attorney	MD	Merchant	Tailor	China & glass store	"Looking glasses etc."	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Shoemaker Slop Shop
1801	Merchant Attorney	MD	Merchant	Tailor	China & glass store	MD	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor
1802	Merchant Attorney	MD	Merchant	Tailor	China & glass store	MD	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor



Table 2.3 (continued)

Year	Lot 18	Lot 19	Lot 20	Lot 21	Lot 22	Lot 23	Lot 30	Lot 32	Lot 33	Lot 36
1803	Merchant Attorney	MD	Merchant	Tailor	China & glass store	MD	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor
1804	Merchant Attorney	MD	Merchant	Drygoods	China & glass store	MD	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor
1805	Merchant	MD	Merchant	Drygoods	China & glass store	Glover	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor
1806	Broker	MD	Merchant	Drygoods	China & glass store	Glover	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor & clothier
1807	Brass founder	Brush & bellows maker	Merchant	Drygoods	China & glass store	Glover	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Residence
1808	Brass founder	Brush & bellows maker	Merchant	Drygoods Merchant	China & glass store	Glover	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Residence
1809	Attorney	MD	Merchant	Merchant Merchant	Brush & bellows maker	China & glass store	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Victualler
1810	Merchant	Paint merchant	Merchant	Merchant Merchant	Brush & bellows maker	China & glass store	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor Hatter
1811	Merchant	Paint merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Brush & bellows maker	Collector of Customs	Merchant	[Merchant]	Merchant	Tailor Hatter Rigger
1812	Merchant	Paint merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Bellows maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor Hatter Rigger Rope Maker

Table 2.3 (continued)

Year	Lot 18	Lot 19	Lot 20	Lot 21	Lot 22	Lot 23	Lot 30	Lot 32	Lot 33	Lot 36
1813	Merchant	Paint merchant	MD	Merchant	Bellows maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Tailor Hatter
1814	Glove & leather store	Paint merchant	MD	Merchant	MD	Confectioner	Merchant	MD	Merchant	Tailor
1815	Glove & leather store	Paint merchant	MD	Merchant	MD	MD	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter Tailor
1816	Glove & leather store	Paint merchant	MD	Merchant	China store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter
1817	Glove & leather store	Paint merchant	MD	Merchant	China store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter
1818	Glove & leather store	Paint merchant	MD	Merchant	China store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1819	Glove & leather store	Paint merchant	MD	Merchant	China store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1820	Glove & leather store	Paint merchant	Brush maker	Merchant	China store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1821	Glove & leather store	Paint store	Saddler	Merchant	China store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1822	Glove & leather store	MD	Saddler	Merchant	China store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)

Table 2.3 (continued)

Year	Lot 18	Lot 19	Lot 20	Lot 21	Lot 22	Lot 23	Lot 30	Lot 32	Lot 33	Lot 36
1823	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Saddler	Merchant	China & glass store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1824	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Saddler	Merchant	China & glass store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1825	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Saddler	Saddler	China & glass store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1826	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Silver-plater	Boarding house	MD	Brush maker	Merchant	Distillery	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1827	Glove & leather store	Tailor	Saddler	Slave dealer	"Ruins"	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1828	Glove & leather store	Painter	Silver-plater	Merchant	"Ruins"	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1829	Glove & leather store	Painter	Silver-plater	Merchant	Steam engine maker	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter(s?)
1830	Glove & leather store	Painter	Silver-plater	Merchant	Steam engine maker	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter Grocer
1831	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Silver plater	Merchant	MD	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter Grocer
1832	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Silver-plater	Merchant	MD	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Hatter

Table 2.3 (continued)

Year	Lot 18	Lot 19	Lot 20	Lot 21	Lot 22	Lot 23	Lot 30	Lot 32	Lot 33	Lot 36
1833	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Saddlers' hardware	MD	Merchant	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	MD
1834	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	MD
1835	Glove & leather store	Brush maker	Merchant	Furrier	Iron-monger	Fur merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1836	VACANT	VACANT	MD	VACANT	VACANT	Fur merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1837	VACANT	VACANT	Saddler	Shoes	VACANT	Fur merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1838	VACANT	VACANT	Saddler	Shoes	Merchant	Fur merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1839	VACANT	VACANT	Furs	MD	Merchant	Fur merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1840	VACANT	VACANT	Furs	MD	Merchant	Fur merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1841	HOUSE	VACANT	Furs	Fur store	Merchant	Fur merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1842	SHOP	VACANT	Furs	Fur store	VACANT	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1843	SHOP	VACANT	Furs	Merchant	Merchant	Brush maker	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1844	SHOP	VACANT	Furs	MD	SHOP	Furs	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant	Merchant
1845	SHOP	BUILDING	Furs	MD	SHOP	Furs	Merchant	STORE	SHOP	SHOP
1846	SHOP	BUILDING	Furs	MD	SHOP	Furs	Grocer	STORE	SHOP	SHOP

Table 2.3 (continued)

Year	Lot 18	Lot 19	Lot 20	Lot 21	Lot 22	Lot 23	Lot 30	Lot 32	Lot 33	Lot 36
1847	SHOP	BUILDING	Furs	MD	SHOP	Furs	Merchant	STORE	SHOP	STORE
1848	SHOP	BUILDING	Furs	MD	SHOP	Furs	Merchant	MD	SHOP	STORE
1849	SHOP	BUILDING	Furs	MD	SHOP	Furs	[Merchant]	Naval stores	SHOP	MD
1850	Ware- house for naval stores	BUILDING	Furs	MD	SHOP	Furs	[Merchant]	[Naval stores]	SHOP	STORE

MD - Missing data

[ ] - Information interpolated from data

Source: New York City Directories 1791-1855  
New York Historical Society

Tax Records 1808-1845  
Municipal Archives

Table 2.4 175 WATER STREET: Ratio of Businesses per Lot, 1789-1845

Year	Front Street	Water Street
1789	MD	1.0
1790	MD	1.0
1791	MD	1.0
1792	MD	1.0
1793	MD	1.2
1794	MD	1.2
1795	1.6	1.0
1796	1.2	1.0
1797	1.0	1.0
1798	1.2	1.0
1799	1.2	1.0
1800	1.2	1.2
1801	1.0	1.2
1802	1.0	1.2
1803	1.0	1.2
1804	1.0	1.2
1805	1.0	1.0
1806	1.0	1.0
1807	1.0	1.0
1808	0.7	1.2
1809	1.0	1.2
1810	1.2	1.2
1811	1.5	1.2
1812	1.5	1.2
1813	1.2	1.0
1814	1.2	1.0
1815	1.2	1.0
1816	1.2	1.0
1817	1.0	1.0
1818	1.0	1.0
1819	1.0	1.0
1820	1.2	1.0
1821	1.2	1.0
1822	1.2	1.0

Ratio Table 2.4 (continued)

Year	Front Street	Water Street
1823	1.2	1.0
1824	1.2	1.0
1825	1.2	1.0
1826	1.2	1.2
1827	1.2	1.2
1828	1.2	1.0
1829	1.2	1.0
1830	1.2	1.0
1831	1.0	1.0
1832	1.0	1.0
1833	0.7	1.0
1834	0.7	1.0
1835	1.0	1.0
1836	1.0	0.0
1837	1.0	0.6
1838	1.0	0.7
1839	1.0	0.6
1840	1.0	0.6
1841	1.0	0.8
1842	1.0	0.8
1843	1.0	0.8
1844	1.0	0.8
1845	1.0	MD

frequently associated with the maritime activities of the area (e.g., sail-rigger). Between 1794 and 1800, an average of 2.4 businesses per year occupied the property. The average for all Front Street properties in the same period was only 1.2. Over the total period, from 1794 to 1845, however, differences between intensity of development of this lot and those of the remaining lots along Front Street tended to disappear suggesting that the flow of traffic may have shifted away from Fletcher, which led to the river, toward Front and Water Streets, which ran parallel to the river.

The consistently mercantile quality of occupation of the lots conveys a sense of stability. An index to measure stability of commercial occupants of the block in the period 1791-1845 was constructed and shows that although land use patterns were consistent with regard to function, life on the block was dynamic and quite fluid. Mathematically, the index consists of calculating the average age of each business along Front and Water Streets for years. The results are presented in Table 2.5. The mean is sensitive to extreme values, and thus, the closing of one business that had perhaps been in business at this location for 10 to 15 years, or the presence of new businesses, could have a dramatic effect, particularly on so small a set of values. The annual mean was found to have a small negative correlation ( $r=-0.3$  for both streets taken separately) with the annual percent of new businesses, which suggests that as the mean increases, there was less probability that a new business opened during that year. It is felt, however, that this is an extremely complex issue in which several variables are conflated. These include, for example, time, new businesses, old businesses, and the nature of the business among others. Although this preliminary analysis shows the potential for this index to reveal trends, a multivariate analysis involving nominal and interval level data is recommended in order to ascertain more precisely its strengths and weaknesses.

Even at this stage, however, the index proved useful in identifying periods of change that might be expected to coincide with known patterns in the port's activity, and might also be expected to have material correlates in the patterns discovered in the subsequent archaeological analysis. Because the index was so volatile, three-year moving averages were constructed. These data were then compared with the volume of imports and exports through the port between 1815 and 1860 (Albion 1939).

In general, properties on both streets tended to become more stable until 1805-1807, when Jefferson's embargo went into effect with early and disastrous consequences for merchants and tradesmen on the block. Matters worsened until about 1812. Business, particularly along Front Street, appears to have improved until 1828, although the more erratic pattern that characterized Water Street properties may reflect the instability of the period between 1812 and 1815. Properties along both streets clearly flourished after 1818, which is consistent with the increase in exports that accompanied inauguration of packet service to Liverpool. The greater stability that characterized Front Street properties may indicate the street's closer association with wholesale and overseas commerce. The increase in instability between 1828 and 1837 can be linked to the fires in 1828 and 1835, a brief depression in volume of trade between 1828 and 1830, and possibly, to the increase in new businesses associated with economic growth



Table 2.5 175 WATER STREET: Mean Ages of Businesses on Front & Water Streets by Year, 1800-1850

YEAR	FRONT STREET	WATER STREET
1800	2.4	2.0
1801	3.8	3.4
1802	4.0	4.4
1803	3.8	5.4
1804	4.8	3.0
1805	5.2	3.0
1806	6.2	3.4
1807	7.2	3.3
1808	6.3	3.8
1809	4.7	3.0
1810	1.8	0.7
1811	2.3	0.7
1812	3.3	1.3
1813	4.8	1.8
1814	5.8	2.0
1815	6.8	2.7
1816	7.8	2.0
1817	9.2	2.6
1818	10.2	3.6
1819	9.0	4.6
1820	7.8	4.7
1821	9.0	5.5
1822	10.0	5.2
1823	10.2	5.2
1824	11.2	6.2
1825	12.2	5.0
1826	13.2	5.7
1827	14.2	4.2
1828	14.2	5.8
1829	15.2	5.2
1830	6.2	5.7
1831	5.7	6.6
1832	6.7	7.0
1833	8.0	7.6
1834	0.7	7.1
1835	1.0	4.3

Mean Ages Table 2.5 (continued)

YEAR	FRONT STREET	WATER STREET
1836	1.7	1.0
1837	2.7	0.7
1838	3.0	1.0
1839	2.5	1.3
1840	3.0	2.0
1841	2.2	1.8
1842	3.2	1.3
1843	4.2	1.2
1844	2.0	2.5
1845	5.5	
1846	6.5	
1847	7.5	
1848	8.5	
1849	9.5	
1850	5.0	

between 1830 and 1835. This was a fluctuating, volatile growth that might be expected to affect the stability of businesses.

Stability, it should also be noted, is really a geographical notion in this context. Thus, the disappearance of a business from the project area might reflect relocation elsewhere. Since it is known that the distribution of businesses changed in New York City in the 1830s and 1840s, it is not surprising to find a period of instability on this block that roughly coincides with these years. The effect of the fire (December, 1835) is evident in 1836, and apparently, general economic depression as well as another fire in 1839 prolonged its effects. A longer series of data are available for Front Street and permits further analysis. A pattern of increasing stability is evident, which coincided with the enormous prosperity associated with flourishing commerce.

The index has a number of obvious shortcomings. Nonetheless, as this exercise shows, it is a useful device for identifying periods of change. These changes, it has also been shown, correlate with local events, such as fires, and larger events associated with the city as a whole, such as fluctuations in trade and city-wide shifts in spatial segregation. Philosophically, one of the most difficult questions to answer in doing historical research concerns the relationship between the individual event and a process. Detailed research required for a project of this nature falls squarely in the center of this philosophical issue, since the bottom line consists of assessing the extent to which the larger historical process explains changes in the site and the extent to which the site elaborates upon and extends our understanding of these processes. The index represents a handy mechanism for grappling with this issue.

The vitality of the port represents one factor affecting the history of the project area. Both, however, are involved in the emergence of a Central Business District in New York City. The theory behind the evolution of the Central Business District argues that the competition for space within the most accessible location forces land values up and edges out residential occupants (Greenberg 1980). Thus, increase in assessed values of real estate, accessibility, and disappearance of residents are associated with this urban process. All three factors characterize the project area in the period 1800-1850, although, as has been demonstrated, the changes were gradual and variation from block to block within the larger entity could be marked, such as that between Front and Water Streets. Also related to the evolving Central Business District and the distribution of residences were the presence of job opportunities and the location of work (Ibid.). As this area was given over to warehousing facilities, it offered fewer opportunities for employment, and therefore, it is not surprising to find fewer and fewer residential tenants. The changes described on this block in the period 1800-1850 ought, consequently, to be construed in the context of a maturing Central Business District in lower Manhattan as well as in the context of the development of the South Street Seaport.

## LOT HISTORIES

### Lot 18

Originally part of water lot grant two, which was owned by Archibald Kennedy and James Alexander, Lot 18 corresponds to ward lot 376. First known as 176 Water Street, it became known as 165 Water Street in 1794. The last known building on the lot was a four-story warehouse, which had been built by 1845. This was demolished in 1956 when Water Street was widened. The depth of the basement of the last building was 6'10" (Party wall agreement, Liber 454:435). Water was extended to the property by 1820 (Water Record, Chase Archives), and the earliest known occupant was the Widow Cawley, who, in 1789, leased residential and commercial space to dry goods merchant William Thompson. At this time, the real estate was assessed at a value of \$650, and Thompson's personal estate was valued at \$300 (New York City Directory 1789; Tax Records 1789) (see Table 2.5).

Thompson occupied the property alone until 1790. In 1791, the firm of Thompson and Little rented the property from Cawley, and the real estate was valued in that year at \$900 (Tax records 1791; New York City Directory 1791). The firm continued to occupy the property through 1793. The following year, Thompson's widow Martha occupied the premises, apparently as a resident, together with Jonathan Little, a merchant who was presumably her late husband's partner. Little lived at 84 John Street (New York City Directory 1794). Martha Thompson shared the property with Little for another year (New York City Directory 1795), but by 1796, Little was apparently the sole occupant of the premises (Ibid. 1796). In this year, his residence was listed as 10 John Street (Ibid.). For the next two years, Jonathan and Eliphalet Little, a pair of merchants, occupied the property; both lived at 10 John Street (Ibid. 1797, 1798). In 1799, however, they were joined by attorney Peter Hawes; Hawes' residence is unknown (Ibid. 1799). By 1802, Eliphalet Little had left the partnership and Jonathan Little shared space with Hawes through 1805 (Ibid. 1800-1805).

In 1806, Joshua Isaacs, a broker, occupied the property (New York City Directory 1806). The following year, Isaacs still occupied the property, but his occupation was listed in the directory as a brass founder (Ibid. 1807).

In 1808, Widow Cawley was forced to sell the property, which eventually went to Joshua Pell in a debt to a third party lawsuit (Liber 80:90). According to the tax records, Solomon I. Isaac both owned and occupied the property, which he apparently obtained from Pell. A brass founder, he probably lived and worked on the premises. He was taxed for real estate valued at \$3500 and for personal property valued at \$200 (Tax Records 1808; New York City Directory 1808).

Isaiah Lennington, an attorney and notary public, owned and occupied the property in 1809. He was taxed for real estate valued at \$3400 and personal property value at \$100 (Tax Records 1809; New York City Directory 1809). The property, however, changed hands again, and in 1810, Solomon Myers was listed in the tax records as the owner of this property, then valued at \$3400 (Tax Record 1810). A merchant, Myers probably lived and worked there since the

directory did not list a separate residence (New York City Directory 1810). The following year the tax records indicate that his personal property was assessed at a value of \$500 (Tax Records 1811), and Myers apparently remained at this address through 1813 (Ibid. 1812-1813).

By 1814, Richard Yeo had opened a glove store at this site (New York City Directory 1814). The following year, he was listed in the tax records as the owner of the property, which was assessed at a value of \$5000 (Tax Records 1815). Yeo continued to operate a glove and leather shop at this address until 1828, and after his death, his widow Sarah ran the shop through 1835. She lived, however, at 295 Pearl Street (Ibid. 1816-1835; New York City Directories 1816-1835).

In 1836, the lot was listed as vacant in the annual tax assessment (Tax Records 1836), and it is believed that the building on the site was destroyed in the small fire of December 15, 1835, which preceded the Great Fire of December 16, 1835 (see discussion in text). According to the tax records, the site appears to have remained vacant until 1841, although it changed hands several times (Tax Records 1836-1841). A third fire on October 7, 1839 possibly destroyed a temporary warehouse that had been put up on the site (see discussion in text). In 1841, Pell's executors sold the property to Henry Ruggles (Liber 457:451), and the tax records for the following year note the presence of a "shop" at this address (Tax Records 1842). Ruggles dealt in naval stores and lived in Brooklyn. By 1850, the building had been converted into a warehouse for naval stores (Tax Records 1850-1860, New York City Directories 1850-1860).

#### Lot 19

Originally part of water lot grant two, which was owned by Archibald Kennedy and James Alexander, Lot 19 corresponds to ward lot 375. Until 1794, the property was known as 175 Water Street; at that time, it was renumbered 167 Water Street. The earliest known owner of the property (after Kennedy and Alexander) was Andrew Van Tuyl (1789). Water had been extended to the property by 1820 (Water Record, Chase Archives), and fire destroyed the building on the lot in December, 1835. It is not clear whether or not any construction took place between this fire and the next one in October, 1839, but if so, it was destroyed (see text). The last known building on the site was a five story warehouse that was probably built in 1844-1845 (Party wall agreement, Liber 454:435). The widening of Water Street in 1956 led to demolition of this building.

Andrew Van Tuyl, a merchant, rented part of the property to Jacob Dennyd in 1789. The assessed value of the real estate was \$900 (Tax records 1789). The following year, Van Tuyl kept a store at this address (New York City Directory 1790), and in 1791, Abraham Prall, a merchant, was located at this address (Ibid. 1791). Peter Bogert acquired the property in 1791 (Tax Records 1791), and the firm of merchants, Prall and Little, occupied the premises (Ibid.). Through 1799, Abraham Prall used the building either alone or in partnership with Ichabod Prall (New York City Directories 1792-1799).

The records are silent from 1800 to 1807. In that year, Elbert Kip, of Kips Bay, sold the property to Gerardus Post, a merchant, for \$5000 (Liber

75:334). The property was occupied by Thomas Rutter, a brush and bellows maker, who remained there through 1808 (New York City Directories 1807-1808; Tax Records 1808). In 1809, William Post, a paint merchant, occupied the property where he conducted his business through 1821 (Tax Records 1809-1822; New York City Directories 1809:1822). After 1821, his residence was located at this address, and his paint store was situated across Water Street at No. 160 (Tax Records 1821-1822; New York City Directories 1821-1822).

In 1823, Charles Wollen, a brushmaker, owned and occupied the property, where he remained for the next three years (Tax Records 1823-1826; New York City Directories 1823-1826). William Wheaton, a tailor, briefly occupied the property in 1827; his residence was located at 50 Division Street (Tax Records 1827; New York City Directory 1827). The following year, the firm of Wandell and Gardner occupied the property (Tax Records 1828; New York City Directory 1828). John Field, a painter who lived at 27 Veysey Street, replaced Wandell and Gardner in 1829 and remained at this location through 1830 (Tax Records 1829-1830; New York City Directories 1829-1830). Charles Wollen returned to this location in 1831 and stayed through 1835; his residence was located elsewhere (Tax Records 1831-1835, New York City Directories 1831-1835).

The building on this lot was apparently destroyed in the December 15, 1835 fire, and the tax records show the lot to have been vacant through 1844, although construction may have begun on another building which was quickly wiped out in the October, 1839 fire. The estate of William Post, the owner of the property, made a party wall agreement in 1845 with adjacent Lot 18, implying construction of a new building, although the assessed value of the real estate did not change from 1842 through 1848 (see Table 2.5). A. E. White, an importer whose home was located at Fifth Avenue and 12th Street, acquired the property from the estate of William Post in 1852, and the tax assessment of 1855 noted a "shop" at this address in that year (Tax Records, 1836-1855; New York City Directories 1836-1855).

#### Lot 20

Originally part of water lot grant three, owned by John Tiebout, a turner, Lot 20 corresponds to ward lot 374. By 1774, Mary Tanner had constructed a dwelling at this site, which her executors sold to Andrew Van Tuyl in 1785 (Liber 43:21). The location was numbered 174 Water Street until 1794, when the address was changed to 169 Water Street. Water had been extended to the site by 1820 (Water Records, Chase Archives). The last known structure on the property was a five-story warehouse, which was altered between 1900 and 1910. The widening of Water Street in 1956 led to the demolition of this building.

At the time of her death in 1774, Mary Tanner lived in the dwelling at this site, which in 1785, her executors sold to Andrew Van Tuyl, who also owned the adjacent lot (i.e., Lot 19). Four years later, Van Tuyl was taxed for real estate valued at \$900. He rented the property to Sam Forbus, a dry goods merchant who was taxed for personal property, which probably included his business inventory, valued at \$300 (Tax Records 1789). Forbus apparently

lived in this building as well, where he remained for another year (New York City Directories 1789-1790).

In 1791, the property passed into the hands of John White, a shopkeeper. He was taxed for real estate valued at \$1000 and personal property valued at \$350 (Tax Records 1791) (see Table 2.5). White remained at this location until 1795 and appears to have gone into partnership with Robert Wardell in a grocery firm in 1794 (New York City Directories 1792-1795). Wardell was the sole occupant of the property from 1796 to 1809 and by 1808 had become its owner (Tax Records 1808; New York City Directories 1796-1809). Between 1810 and 1812, the property was occupied by merchants Bernard Strong and Charles Williams (Tax Records 1810-1812). William Delworth occupied the property in 1815, and John Faits moved in in 1816 (Ibid. 1815-1816). Faits, consistently assessed for personal property valued at \$1000, remained at this location through 1819 (Ibid. 1817-1819). A. K. Colwell, a brushmaker, took over the property in 1820 (Ibid. 1820) but was replaced by Richard (or Robert) Wilson, a saddler, who remained at this address through 1825 (Tax Records 1820-1825). Strong, Williams, Delworth, Colwell and Wilson all appear to have been owner-occupants who lived and worked at this site. The pattern, however, was broken in 1825, when Wilson established residence at the adjacent 171 Water Street (New York City Directories 1810-1825).

John Ayres, a silver plater, acquired the property in 1826 (Liber 205:53), which he shared with Charles Lawton, a broker (Tax Records 1826). The following year, he rented space to Cornelius G. Lake, a saddler (Ibid. 1827). In 1828, Ayres, who lived on Bowery Hill, went bankrupt and sold the property to merchant Eli White, who immediately sold the property to broker Charles Lawton at a loss of \$600 (Liber 238:162; Liber 239:123). The property changed hands twice again between 1829 and 1832. In this three-year period, it was occupied by Stacy Pancoast, a silver plater who briefly owned it; in 1830-1831, by David Sturgop, another silver plater who rented the space; and by J. Pait, a third silver plater, who appears to have owned the building in 1831-1832 (Tax Records 1829-1832; New York City Directories 1833-1835). Hugh Hughes, a merchant, who lived at 271 East Broadway, owned the property from 1833 to 1835 (Tax Records 1833-1835; New York City Directories 1833-1835). By 1836, Sheldon A. Church and Company, a firm of saddlers, had acquired the property, which appears to have been damaged by fire in 1835. Church made his home in Brooklyn (Tax Records 1836-1838; New York City Directories 1836-1838). Furrier John Oppenheim, who lived on Broad Street, acquired the property in 1839, which he sold to another furrier, Eli White, in 1845. Another fire may have damaged the property in 1839. White lived at 34 Beach in 1845, but he had moved to 51 Fifth Avenue by 1847 (Tax Records 1839-1855; New York City Directories 1839-1855).

#### Lot 21

Originally part of water lot grant four, owned by Henry Rycke (or Riker), Lot 21 corresponds to ward lot 374. Until 1795, it was known as 173 Water Street; it was then renumbered 171 Water Street. The Rycke family owned the property until 1792, when they sold it to George Fox (Liber 48:415), a tailor, but as early as 1786, it was rented out to J. Planton, a shopkeeper (New York City Directory 1785). Water had been extended to the site by 1820

(Water Records, Chase Archives), and the last known building at this location was a five-story warehouse, demolished in 1956 for the widening of Water Street.

Following Planton's tenure, John Rycke leased the property to Peter Griffin, a dry goods merchant, in 1789 (Tax Records 1789). Griffin remained at this location through 1792. Fox, who acquired the property in 1792, rented space to merchant Richard Hallet in 1792 and to iron monger Jeremiah Hallet and Company in 1793. Both maintained their businesses at this address through 1795. From 1797 to 1803, Fox kept his tailor shop there, and from 1805 to 1808, Thomas Whittemore, a dry goods merchant, occupied the property. He lived at 48 Second Avenue (Tax Records 1791; New York City Directories 1790-1803).

William Fox sold one-fourth interest in the property to Joseph Shotwell (Liber 72:41), who lived at 280 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1811) in 1806. Between 1808 and 1810, a series of merchants (John Davis, Benjamin Tredwell and Thomas Whittemore) moved in and out of the property (New York City Directories 1808-1810), until Shotwell himself set up in the premises from 1811 through 1814 (Tax Records 1811-1814). In 1815, George Charter, another merchant, occupied the building. In 1816, Shotwell, who apparently had acquired full control over the property, sold it to Josiah Williams (Liber 114:69), a merchant, who occupied the building from 1816 to 1824 (Tax Records 1816-1824; New York City Directories 1816-1824).

In 1825, Williams sold the property to Walter Burling (Liber 187:169); Robert G. Wilson occupied it that year (Tax Records 1825). The following year (1826), Jeremiah Clark kept a boarding house at the site, but this enterprise was short-lived. In 1827, Ebenezer Fisk, a slave dealer, occupied the premises where he remained until 1829, although his occupation after 1828 was listed in the city directories as "merchant" (Tax Records 1827-1829; New York Directories 1827-1829). From 1830 to 1834, three merchants (William Tandy, Owen Warren, and Thomas Hills) succeeded one another. Joseph Barron, a furrier whose home was located nearby at 16 Maiden Lane, set up in 1835. The lot was vacant in 1836 as a result of the fire, and Grannis White and Company, which dealt in shoes, opened a store in 1837. Veader, Little, and Merrick, another shoe company, took over the store in 1838 and remained at this location through 1839. S. W. Bradie acquired the property in 1840, and in 1841-1842, James W. Brodie operated a fur store at this address. Benjamin Tredwell, a merchant who lived in Brooklyn and who owned property elsewhere on the block, bought the property in 1843, and Edward Tredwell, a merchant, briefly occupied it in the same year. James Pourling owned it in 1844, and by 1845, Edward Burling owned the property. Its use is unknown, although it appears that Burling rented out space as a source of income (Tax Records 1826-1855; New York City Directories 1826-1855) (see Table 2.2 for assessed real estate values).



Lot 22

Originally part of water lot grant five, owned by Edward Burling, Lot 22 corresponds to ward lot 372, and until 1795 was known as 172 Water Street. It was subsequently renumbered as 173 Water Street. Water had extended to the site by 1820 (Water Records, Chase Archives).

Henry Thompson, the owner of the property in 1789, was taxed for real estate valued at \$800 at 172 Water Street (Tax Records 1789). Although he lived at this address, he also rented space to the firm of Hawxhurst and Mowatt, which kept a china store on the premises (Tax Records 1789; New York City Directory 1789). The china store remained at this address through 1796, but it is not clear whether or not Thompson continued to live here after 1789. He sold the property to the firm in 1794 (Liber 49:356), and James Hawxhurst subsequently purchased his partner's interest (Liber 50:181).

In 1797-1798, Henry F. Franklin Company, merchants, occupied the premises (New York City Directories 1797-1798), and in 1799, Dunlap and Judah opened a "cooking and glass etc." store (Ibid. 1799). William N. Kettletas started a china and glass store at this address in 1800, which remained at this location through 1808. This was one of three such stores that Kettletas maintained in the city. By 1808, he had also purchased the property, although he continued to live at 11 Stone Street (Tax Records 1808; New York City Directories 1800-1808).

Between 1809 and 1816, the property changed hands twice. Thomas Rutter, a brush and bellows maker, who apparently lived and worked at this address, bought the property in 1809 (Tax Records 1809; New York City Directory 1809-1810). Charles Wollen, another brush maker, bought the property in 1812 and rented it to Robert Lee, a bellows maker in 1812, and to William Silcock, another bellowsmaker in 1813 (Tax Records 1812-1813; New York City Directories 1812-1813). Silcock may have lived on the premises (New York City Directory 1813). In 1814, Wollen himself appears to have lived at 173 Water Street, and in 1815, Wollen sold the property to Silcock, who, in turn, rented it back to him (Tax Records 1815).

James Burling, who had substantial real estate interests in the area, bought the property in 1816 (Tax Records 1816) and opened a china store, which he operated through 1826 (Ibid. 1816-1826). In this period, he lived first at 377 Broome Street, then at 85 Water Street, and finally at 195 Water Street (New York City Directories 1816-1826). The tax records describe the property as being in "ruins" in 1827 and 1828, apparently the victim of fire (Tax Records 1827-1828).

In 1829, James D. Allaire occupied the property. He was a steam engine maker who lived on Cherry Street. In the following two years, Charles Haswell, who lived on Clinton Street, occupied the property, and the store at this location was described in the 1832 tax records as "shut up". The mercantile firm of Gay and Fullerton occupied the property in 1833. Patrick Fullerton and various partners occupied the property through 1835. In 1836-1837,

the lot was vacant as a result, evidently, of the December, 1835 fire, and James and Sarah Burling sold the property to three merchants, John F. Mackie, Sameul Oakley, and William Jennison, in 1837 (Liber 373:537). These merchants individually and separately occupied the lot until 1839, when it was sold to George Howland (Liber 397:559). Various merchants continued to occupy it through 1841, although in 1842 it was again vacant as a result of the fire in October, 1841. Howland, described in the records as a "capitalist" from New Bedford, Massachusetts, held the property until 1853, when he sold it to William A. White, a dealer in hatters' goods, who lived in Brooklyn and used the property as a store (Tax Records 1829-1855; New York City Directories 1829-1855) (see Table 2.2 for assessed real estate values).

The last known structure on this property was a five-story warehouse that had been constructed by 1860 (Tax Records 1860). Widening of Water Street in 1956 led to demolition of this building.

## Lot 23

Lot 23 was originally part of water lot grant six, which Elizabeth Schuyler owned. First known as 171 Water Street, it was renumbered 175 Water Street in 1795. Occupation had taken place by 1786, and by 1820, water lines had been extended to the property (Water Records, Chase Archives). The last structure at the site was a five-story warehouse, which had been constructed by 1860. It was demolished in 1956 when Water Street was widened.

By 1786, William Johnson, an iron monger, had established himself on the property, which he rented from William Lupton (New York City Directory 1786). Lupton, a blacksmith, had bought the property from Schuyler by 1773, which, at that time, was apparently unimproved (Friedlander 1981:7-11). Johnson rented the building through 1794. Its assessed value in 1789 was \$700, but this increased to \$800 in 1791 (Tax Records 1789, 1791; New York City Directories 1789-1794) (see Table 2.2). In 1795 and 1796, John Hinton, a cutler, rented the property from the estate of William Lupton (New York City Directories 1795-1796).

In October 1796, William Lupton, gentleman (probably the son of the grantee), sold the property to William Smith in what appears to have been a straw man transaction, since Smith sold the property to Benjamin Walker the following day. Walker immediately sold the property to David Gelston (Liber 54:28-30). Between 1797 and 1819, when Gelston sold the property to Charles Wollen, a brush maker, eight separate businesses functioned on the property. In 1797 and 1798, Cortland Babcock, a merchant, occupied the premises (New York City Directories 1797-1798). In 1800, Dunlap and Judah, a firm that dealt in "looking glasses etc.", occupied the premises; the Dunlap home was also located at 175 Water Street. Julian Mathan, a glover, moved in the following year and remained there through 1808 (New York City Directories 1801-1808; Tax Records 1808). Garret Kettletas opened a china and glass store at this address in 1809. David Gelston, then collector of customs, occupied the building in 1810 and 1811, although he lived at 26 Broad Street. He also rented space to merchant William Lucas and confectioner John Garland between 1811 and 1813, although he himself appears to have vacated the property. James McRay occupied the building in 1815, and in 1816, Charles Wollen moved in and stayed until 1834. A brush maker, he bought the property from Gelston in 1819 (Liber 135:532). Through 1815, Wollen had owned and briefly occupied the adjacent lot (i.e., Lot 22), which he had held for five years. Between 1815 and 1834, he lived at 39 Oak Street, 45 Oak Street, 27 Oliver Street, 167 Water Street and 412 Bowery (Tax Records 1815-1834; New York City Directories 1815-1834).

Wollen sold the property to John L. McCracken, a merchant, in 1838 (Liber 385:7). McCracken evidently defaulted payment on the mortgage since Wollen sold the property again in 1844 to William A. White, a furrier (Liber 442:523). In 1835, fur merchants Van Winkle and Randall occupied the premises. Van Winkle lived at 172 Hudson Street and Randall lived at 162 Barrow. Despite the fire in December, 1835, that left the lot vacant in 1836, the firm returned to this location and remained until 1841. In 1842 and 1843, Wollen again occupied the building himself. In 1844, White, who lived in Brooklyn, moved his fur business to this address and continued to operate it at this location through 1855 (Tax Records 1835-1855; New York City Directories 1835-1855).

### Lot 30

Lot 30 was originally part of water lot grant five owned by Elizabeth Schuyler. It was numbered 170 Front Street until 1819, when it was renumbered 176 Front Street. William Lupton, an iron monger, bought the property by 1773, and in 1789, Lupton rented part of the property to David Mumford and kept a store in the remainder. The real estate was valued at \$900 (see Table 2.2). Two years later, Mumford still rented space from Lupton, but the value had declined to \$600 (Tax Records 1789; 1791). In 1794, Lupton leased space to David Gelston (New York City Directory 1794). William Lupton sold the property, with Lot 23, to Gelston in October, 1796, in a series of straw man transactions (Liber 54:30), and the lot, although legally distinct from lot 23, by 1796 was not owned separately until Gelston sold it to Benjamin Hustace, another merchant, in 1809 (Liber 83:366). Water mains were extended to the property in 1808 (Water Records, Chase Archives). The last building on the site was a five-story warehouse, which was demolished in 1961.

Gelston occupied the property from 1796 through 1798. John Chapman, a merchant who lived at 27 Maiden Lane, occupied it from 1799 through 1801. Hustace, a grocer who lived at 30 Dey Street, took over the property in 1802, which he subsequently bought. After 1809, he gave his occupation as a "merchant" and stayed at this address until 1830. Hustace and his heirs appear not to have sold the property after 1830, although it was leased to a series of merchants between 1831 and 1841. In this decade, Elias Drake, Hick and Smith, and Birdsall, Schenk, and Sneden occupied the property. In 1842, Benjamin Hustace reoccupied the building, although he or his heirs may have leased it to another individual or firm after 1842. During this time, he lived on Fulton Street (Tax Records 1808-1855; New York City Directories 1796-1855).

## Lot 32

Lot 32 was originally part of water lot grant four owned by Henry Rycke. Separated from Lot 21 (the other half of the original grant) by 1792, when the Rycke family sold the property to James and Gilbert Woodhull, the lot was listed in 1789 as rental property. Water mains were extended to the lot by 1820 (Water Records, Chase Archives), and until 1819, it was known as 166 Front Street. Thereafter, it was listed as 172 Front Street. The last known building on the site was a five-story warehouse that had been constructed by 1860. It appears to have been demolished in 1961 along with the building on Lot 30. The history of the lot is particularly interesting in that it seems to have been used almost continuously as a warehouse, or "store", after 1800. Moreover, none of the merchants who owned or occupied it after 1800 lived on the property, and no other evidence has surfaced showing, or even suggesting, that portions of the lot were rented to residential tenants after the turn of the eighteenth century.

Henry Rycke rented the property to Evert Duyckinck, Issac Whipps, and Thomas Jennings in 1789. It was valued at \$600 (Tax Records 1789) (see Table 2.2). Two years later, he rented it to Duyckinck, Jennings, and William Simms (Ibid. 1791). In 1792, the Rycke family sold the lot to James and Gilbert Woodhull, a firm of grocers, for \$1400 (Liber 48:1797), and in 1798, Benjamin Strong set up his mercantile "store", or warehouse, at this location (Ibid. 1798). His home was located at 148 Water Street. Together with Joseph Strong, he maintained an establishment at this location through 1811 (New York City Directories 1799-1811).

In 1811, Joshua Pell, "gentleman" of New Rochelle and widower of Ann Woodhull Pell, sold the property to George Griswold, a merchant (Liber 100:417). In 1813, Griswold sold the property to Strong and Havens, a firm that had preplaced Benjamin and Joseph Strong on the site in 1811 (Liber 101:152). Havens held one-third of the property, and Strong owned the remainder (Liber 101:153). Strong and Havens used the building until 1819, and from 1820 to 1822, Havens and Woodhull occupied it. In 1823, Havens sold his one-third interest to James Strong, of Brookhaven, Long Island, who then owned the entire property (Liber 164:302). The firm of James and Charles Strong, merchants and distillers, occupied the property through 1826. In that year, they sold it to Thomas Townshed (Liber 211:352), who sold one-half interest to Robert Carter in 1827 (Liber 227:538). In the meantime, Gideon Howland, another merchant, set up his establishment at this address. From 1831 to 1832, Hicks and Smith, Fruitiers, occupied the premises but were replaced by Dortic and Rich, another firm of merchants, in 1833. Dortic and Rich stayed at this address until 1839, when Josiah Rich alone used the building. Rich kept the space through 1844. In the following year, Robert Carter, who had obtained full control of the property, took it over, and by 1850, he had rented the space to Henry Ruggles, a dealer in naval stores (Tax Records 1811-1855; New York City Directories 1811-1855).

Lot 33

Lot 33 was originally part of water lot grant three owned by John Tiebout. It had been separated from the other portion (Lot 20) by 1774, since Mary Tanner's will of that year lists Teunis Tiebout as her neighbor to the southeast and since Tiebout's 1774 water lot grant for filling rights below Front Street notes that the grant lay across from a house Tiebout owned (Grants of Land under Water D:452). Until 1819, the address was 164 Front Street; in this year, it became 170 Front Street. Water was available on the property in 1806 (Water Records, Chase Archives). The last building on the site was a four-story warehouse, which appears to have been demolished in 1961. Like that of the adjacent lot (32), the history of this site is interesting in that it became a warehouse facility in 1798, and residential use appears to have ended as early as 1796.

In 1789, Teunis Tiebout rented the house and lot to Timothy Crowley. It was assessed in 1789 at \$350 but increased in value to \$450 the following year (Tax Records 1789-1791) (see Table 2.2). Three years later, in 1794, Tiebout rented the property to William Crowley, a grocer, and two years later, John Gelston, a merchant who lived at 53 Brewer Street, occupied the property. James Casey, who lived at 84 John Street, occupied the property in 1798, which is identified as a "merchant store", i.e., a warehouse (New York City Directory 1798). None of the subsequent owners and known occupants lived on the property.

Casey kept the property through 1802. In 1803, John Church moved in and stayed through 1804. The firm of Church and DeMille, merchants, used the facility through 1808. In 1809, Treadwell and Thorne and Company took over the property, and the firm continued to function at this address through 1840. In 1834, the description in the tax records noted a "shop" at this address, and retailing as well as storage and wholesaling probably became associated with the property. Wetherhill, Sprague, and Company moved into the building in 1841 and stayed until 1843.

Merchant Robert Carter appears to have bought the property from Treadwell and Company in 1844. It then passed to the estate of his daughter, Garetta Cowenhaven, and was sold to John W. Smith in 1852 (Liber 602:246; Libert 596:510). Although Carter appears to have used the building in 1844, it was rented out after 1845, and the occupants are not known (Tax Records 1808-1855; New York City Directories 1789-1855).

Lot 36

Lot 36 was originally part of water lot grant one owned by Abraham and Peter DePeyster. Ownership of the property devolved among several heirs. By 1774, Corneilia DePeyster, widow of Peter DePeyster, had obtained control of the entire tract, which she then sold to Jacobus Lefferts. In 1793, Lucretia Lefferts, widow of Jacobus, sold a parcel that consists of the present Lot 36, to Daniel Leary (or Lary) (Liber 48:97). Between 1774 and 1789, the parcel had been subdivided into two lots, known as 156 and 158 Front Street. These were renumbered 162 and 164 Front Street in 1819. The two lots were consolidated in 1834 after Nehemiah Denton acquired both of them. The lot was then known as 164 Front Street. Water had been extended by 1820 (Water Records, Chase Archives), and fires in 1835 and 1839 appear to have damaged the property. The last building on the site was a five-story building built between 1845 and 1860. It was evidently demolished in 1961.

In 1789, Lefferts rented the house and lot at 156 Front Street to James Gandy and George Cantine. The real estate was valued at \$600. Lefferts rented the adjacent property, assessed at a value of \$700, to John Maloney (Tax Records 1789) (see Table 2.2). In 1791, James McGaney and George Canton rented 156 Front Street, and the firm of Small and Henderson rented part of 158. Donald Cameron also occupied 158. Daniel Leary, the owner in 1794, set up a tailor and slop shop at 158 Front Street, and Jacob Vredenburgh, a hairdresser, occupied 156 Front Street. Vredenburgh shared the premises with printer George Furman in 1795. In 1796 and 1797, Vredenburgh and Leary occupied the two properties. In 1798, Noah and Elijah Jarvis, shoemakers, moved in to 156 Front Street, where they were joined the following year by William Dolloby.

Leary occupied 158 Front Street until he died, and his widow Mary continued to maintain an establishment at this address until 1809. Charles Lee, a victualler, also used the property. In 1810, David Nuttman opened a hatter's shop at 156 Front Street; he lived around the corner at 16 Fletcher Street. Nuttman's business stayed at this location until 1829. In 1830, Samuel Nuttman, presumably his son, set up another hatter's establishment at this address (now 162 Front Street) which remained in operation until 1833. A series of other craftsmen shared the premises and adjacent property until 1812. They include the following:

<u>156 Front Street/162 Front Street*</u>		<u>158 Front Street/164 Front Street</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Occupant</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Occupant</u>
		1810	Nicholas Roberts, tailor
1811	John Gardiner, rigger	1811	Nicholas Roberts, tailor
1812	John Gould, rigger James Gorman, ropemaker	1812	Nicholas Roberts, tailor

\* In addition to David Nuttman

After 1813, Nicholas Roberts continued at the 164 location through 1816. In 1818, John and James Leary, hatters, moved into the building where they remained through 1829. Francis Kelley, a grocer, moved in 164 Front Street, where he remained until 1832, when the property was sold to Nehemiah Denton for \$10,200 (Libert 298:68). In 1833, Bradley St. John, a clothier, occupied 162 Front Street. In 1834, Hugh Armstrong, a grocer, occupied 164 Front Street, and in this year Denton acquired the second parcel and consolidated the property. He leased the property to Havens Suydam and Co., which remained at this address until 1843. Havens and Son was located at this address in 1843, but was replaced by merchant Samuel Denton in 1844. After 1845, the estate of Nehemiah Denton continued to own the property, described in the tax records as a store, but the tenants are unknown (Tax Records 1789-1855; New York City Directories 1789-1855).



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## CHAPTER 3 FIELD REPORT: YARD EXCAVATIONS

### INTRODUCTION

It is the purpose of this chapter to describe archaeological testing and mitigation excavation on the 175 Water Street block (Block 71) in lower Manhattan. As presented here, with one exception, the text describing yard excavations and accompanying deposit descriptions (Locus appendices) were written by Steven Nicklas and Valerie DeCarlo. The exception is Lot 33 for which the text and appendix were prepared by Anne Donadeo.

Based on the findings of the historical background study (Friedlander 1981), the field investigation described here was undertaken to identify and document any significant archaeological resources remaining on the block. Where such remains were located through field testing, archaeological teams, implementing an explicit sampling design, proceeded to excavate and document selected archaeological features and related deposits. Mitigation was directed toward answering research questions related to the historic and economic development of New York City and its port area (see Introduction, Chapter 1).

As noted previously, the 175 Water Street block is composed of "made land," in this case land that was created by filling in the early eighteenth century and hereafter referred to as original landfill. In the field, this fill was identified by its matrix: an organic material incorporating oyster shells, leather, and, often, woodchips. As indicated in Chapter 2, there is relatively little documentation of eighteenth-century American landfill techniques; this project, therefore, provided an excellent opportunity to study some of these techniques in detail (see Landfill, Chapter 5).

The 175 Water Street project also provided the opportunity to investigate several other questions. Because of the unusual archaeological and historical situation of the block, the eighteenth-century lot lines were definable and excavation could be associated with a given lot. In turn, since the history of each individual lot had been researched, information recovered through excavation could be correlated with the written record.

### FIELD METHODS

#### Testing

Archaeological testing was conducted over a three-week period within a section of the 175 Water Street block that contained a majority of the lot backyards. At the time, the entire block was an asphalt parking lot (Plate 3.1). This test area was designated as a strip approximately 32 feet wide and 192 feet long with a north-south orientation. Fieldwork indicated that the strip, which was somewhat west of the block's current center, contained two-thirds or more of the backyards on the block. The off-center position of this yard area is the result of the widening of Water Street in the 1960s and the reduction of the block's western boundary.

The major emphasis of the testing phase was to determine the number of yards preserved in place and their horizontal and vertical extent. Additional testing goals were to determine the nature and density of backyard features and to obtain information about the feature fill. This information was used in planning the more intensive mitigation phase.

Initially, the testing phase involved marking approximate lot boundaries on the asphalt to divide the testing area into lot-specific sections. The block was fenced for security purposes, and the lot lines, as determined from historic maps, were then painted directly on the wooden fence as references for the excavators.

The second step in preparing the area for excavation involved the use of heavy equipment for removal of the asphalt and demolition debris. After the asphalt was stripped with a bulldozer, a backhoe and several dump trucks removed the spoil from the site. Stripping began on the Fletcher Street side of the test area and proceeded north to John Street (Plate 3.1). Excavation on both the Telco block, one block north of this site, and 175 Water Street has shown that demolition debris can be easily recognized in the field and distinguished from the intact backyard deposits.

Most of the backyards were covered with either a flagstone surface, which was removed by hand, or a concrete floor which provided an easy stopping point for debris removal. The concrete floors were broken through with a Dynahoe and hammer, and the debris removed with the backhoe; the intact backyard deposits were then exposed and ready for excavation. In those lots where backyards or sections of the backyards had not been covered with concrete or flagstone floors (Lots 32 and 33), the debris covering the yards was removed by hand. These deposits were therefore undisturbed by heavy equipment.

The strategy employed during testing involved excavation of the exposed backyards to the point where any features would be revealed (Plate 3.2). In most cases features, such as privies and cisterns, were located a few inches below the level of the concrete basement floors. Excavation eventually revealed a total of fourteen backyard areas within the strip, ten of which were tested. The four that were not tested were determined to have been very heavily disturbed by the construction of deep basements.

The excavation plan for the backyards called for each yard to be treated as a distinct entity and, if possible, for each to be subdivided into four excavation units. As soon as these units were established, the process of excavation by loci commenced (for reference to the locus method, see for example Dever and Lance 1978; Barker 1977; Joukowsky 1980).

The "locus" is an entity; for example, a wall, an installation, or a distinctive layer of dirt, etc. By definition it is three dimensional: it has length, width, and height. The loci encountered in the course of the excavation at 175 Water Street were therefore described in three dimensional terms at all times.



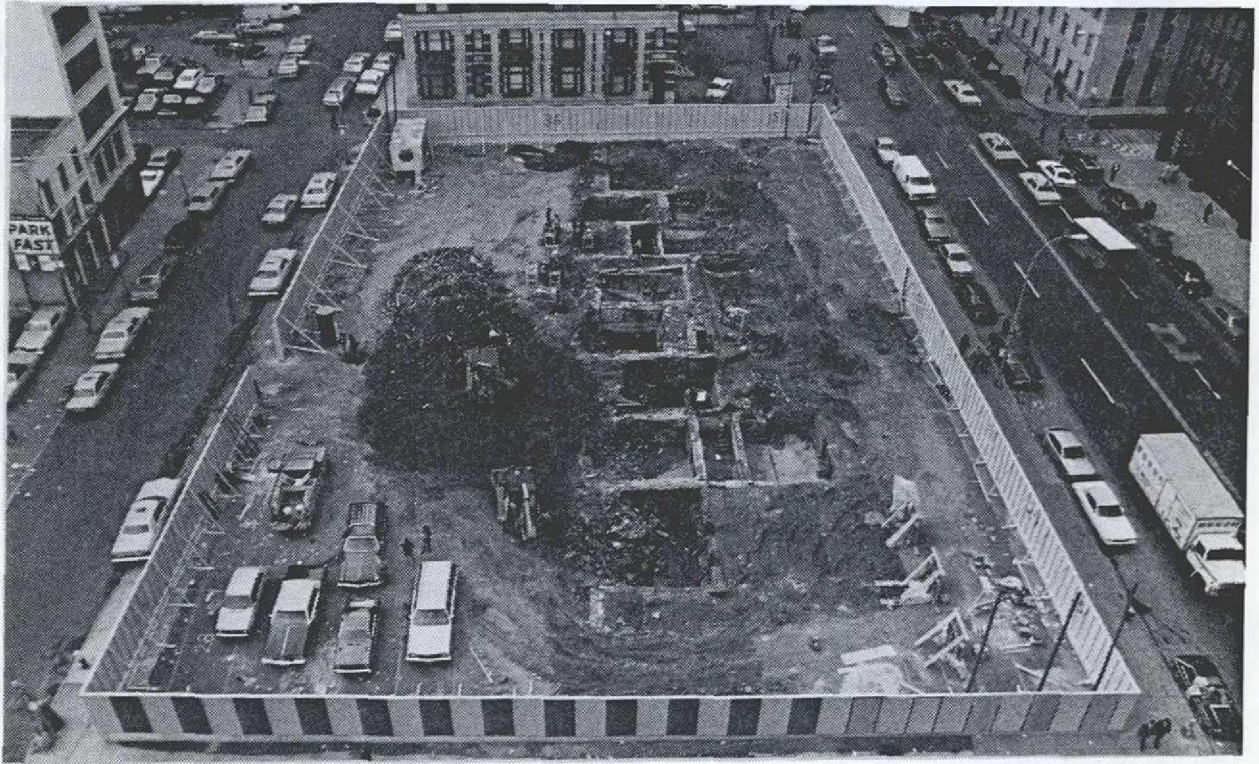


Plate 3.2: View of the 175 Water Street block backyard area, the focus of initial archaeological investigation. Photo taken towards the end of the three week testing phase. Water Street is to the right of the photograph and Front Street can be seen to the left.



Plate 3.1: Parking lot surface broken by a 977 loader and operator in preparation for archaeological investigation of the 175 Water Street block (Block 71). Asphalt removal began on October 28, 1981.

Each locus was identified by a distinct "locus number" which is made up of three numerical components. The first is the lot identification number, the second is the unit identification number, and the third number identifies the locus itself. For example, the number 33.02.003 is the locus number for the third locus encountered in Unit 2 of Lot 33. Any loci excavated or described before excavation units were established were assigned a "0" for the unit identification number. Also, any loci extending beyond more than two units within a lot, such as the wharf/grillage system (see Landfill, Chapter 5), were assigned a "0" unit designation.

For vertical control during the excavation, no locus was to extend beyond 4 inches; therefore loci were removed in arbitrary four-inch (or less) levels. Each level was recorded and drawn on separate locus sheets, and the recovered artifactual material bagged and labeled by level. However, to limit the time spent on record keeping, loci that had already been tested and identified as (or were suspected to be) deep, discrete deposits, were often removed in arbitrary levels of six inches or more without losing stratigraphic control.

The above-mentioned procedure is best utilized in the removal of debris and sediment layers; however, the "locus-system" was applied to the removal of all loci, including architectural constructions, such as feature walls. In some instances, this resulted in complicated recordation, but maintaining the system was necessary for consistency.

As noted previously, the lot walls defined the initial areas of excavation which were later divided into smaller units to maintain control. Either a single unit in a lot was excavated or two units were excavated simultaneously on a diagonal to maximize information gained from the profiles. These profiles, on the east/west and north/south axes, were drawn and photographed before the adjacent unit was excavated. A minimum of two profiles was recorded in each unit unless the complexity of the unit required more. Also, in certain cases where the complexity of the unit/lot required additional information, temporary baulks were maintained until profiles were drawn.

A site datum on a north/south axis was established from which perpendicular lines were extended for horizontal measurements of individual lots. The number of perpendicular lines established was arbitrary but kept to a minimum so that several lots could be plotted from a single line.

Vertical measurements, or elevations, were taken from datum points within lot units which were transferred from fixed datum points established for each lot. These lot datums, in turn, were tied into the central site datum through transit survey. Elevations within units could then be taken using a line level and folding rule, and all measurements could later be calculated relative to the site datum. This system provided vertical and horizontal control over the entire excavation area while retaining the flexibility of treating each backyard as a separate entity. Further documentation was provided by color slide and black and white print 35 mm photography at all critical junctures of the excavation.

Throughout the course of testing and later mitigation, numerous soil and flotation samples were taken. A soil sample, approximately 1/4 cup in volume, was recovered from each locus below the demolition debris. It was from this sample that the Munsell and Wentworth readings were to be analyzed in the lab; currently, Munsell readings have been done on selected samples (see Artifact Appendix B, Chapter 4). A second sample, four quarts in volume, was taken from selected loci for flotation when it was determined that a deposit contained large amounts of organic material that could not be recovered adequately in the screening process.

Artifacts recovered from the excavations were taken to the field laboratory at 163 Front Street for bag inventory control and preliminary processing. No attempt was made to completely wash and catalog these materials during the testing phase; however, artifacts critical to data recovery decisions (coins, etc.) were processed as feasible.

Throughout the course of the excavation, whenever possible, water screening was employed for artifact retrieval. At times, however, particularly during the mitigation phase, sub-zero temperatures made water unavailable, and only dry screening was possible.

### Mitigation

Most of the field methods employed during the mitigation phase were the same as those utilized during testing. The only differences between the two were the amount of area to be excavated and the addition of a new excavation strategy.

As outlined in the block's Interim Report (see Geismar and Nicklas 1982), the sampling strategy employed to facilitate mitigation was as follows: In order to provide comparable samples in the mitigation phase, to include yard areas not obviously feature specific or feature related, and to ensure that "original" landfill was reached in at least one segment of each yard, a two part sampling strategy was undertaken. Where possible, each exposed yard was first divided into four equal sections. One of these quarters was then arbitrarily selected as a unit for stratigraphic hand excavation down to what was considered primary landfill; that is, fill material used for land construction rather than that associated with occupation debris.

To compensate for bias introduced by the arbitrary selection of the unit to be sampled, shovel clearing in the remaining sections of each yard was then undertaken. Features located in this manner such as privies, cisterns, barrels, and other occupation-related constructions were sampled. Sample sizes screened from these features ranged from 25 to 50 to 100 percent, depending on the nature of the feature and the time available for this activity. In this manner, all the yards under investigation were sampled to landfill and all exposed features were documented and tested. In addition to the location of occupation-related features, this strategy provided a remarkably clear picture of structural elements within the yard area (see lot descriptions for excavation strategies in individual yards).

Several deep excavations into the original landfill were also undertaken during the mitigation phase. Four deepestests, in lots 14a, 29/30, and 33, were centered on the locations of three proposed piling cluster sites for the 175 Water Street building.

The methods employed for excavation of the deepestests were essentially the same as those developed by SSI for the Telco project. Heavy equipment, in the form of a backhoe and front-end loader, was used to remove the basement fill from an area sufficiently large enough to protect the crew from trench wall collapse. Concrete basement and cellar floors from former buildings were then broken with a Dynahoe and hammer and the concrete removed by backhoe. The deepestest excavation was advanced by the backhoe, with trenches broken into 10 to 12 foot horizontal segments. A wheelbarrow full of fill, the equivalent of seven excavation buckets, was removed for screening from each level of vertical excavation in each section, and the trenching was carefully monitored by an archaeological team. It should be noted, however, that excavation with heavy equipment obviously lacks the precise control of hand excavation. When a trench was complete, stratigraphic profiles were cleaned and drawn. Any evidence of cribbing or other fill constructions were carefully recorded. The cellar floor was left in place on all sides of the trench; this not only provided a stable work platform, but also protected against sudden profile collapse. Perishable items from the test sample were kept in water-filled plastic bags while the remaining artifacts were allowed to air dry.

The following section describes the lot and deepestest excavations in detail. These excavations, including the deepestests, are organized consecutively by lot. Each lot section describes the excavation and, where possible, interpretations of the field data. It is important to note that all artifact descriptions and identifications that appear in the following section were based on field identification and therefore are subject to change based on the findings of the laboratory analysis (see Chapter 4, Artifact Analysis).

For each lot, relevant maps, plans, profiles, and photos are presented as is a locus appendix. It should be noted that any elevations on the profiles and plans are measurements relative to the Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd), a point 2.75 feet above mean sea level at Sandy Hook, New Jersey (Goldberg 1982). It should also be noted that opening and closing lot maps are composite drawings; elevations on these plans, therefore, refer to depths at the time of drawing and are not necessarily absolute opening or closing elevations for the lot excavations. A key to the site plans and maps is found in Figure 3.1.

Lot appendices are organized by unit and list the loci described and/or excavated within that unit. Following each locus number is a locus description and, if less than 100 percent, the percentage of the sample screened. Also provided in the appendices are the appropriate "feature (F)/non-feature (NF) numbers" assigned to loci during the lab processing. The former, which

are specific, appear with their appropriate loci; the latter, which are general, are noted by unit. These numbers were used to organize the material in the computer data bank and are provided in this section since they are the analytic units used in the artifact analysis. It should be noted, however, that often non-feature loci did not yield ceramic and glass material, the primary analytic categories in the artifact analysis and, therefore, many non-feature loci will not be found on the computer printouts for these categories. This was the case, for example, when loci referred to constructions--such as a wall or the wood from a wharf, a floor, or a barrel--rather than fill. In all, fifty-seven features were defined (see Chapter 4).

#### LOT DESCRIPTIONS

##### Lots 14 and 14a (20 Fletcher Street and 18 Fletcher Street)

On October 29, 1981, the backhoe removed the destruction debris in the area of Lot 14 and it was suspected that the basement area of the lot had been extended with the structure, thus removing much of the backyard deposits. Because a column of stone was discovered on the north lot wall where a wall had apparently been, it was apparent that the structure on Lot 14 had been combined with that in Lot 14a. The result was one structure with a common basement and no obvious internal dividing walls.




















Once the concrete floor had been exposed, a section of the floor in Lot 14a was selected for one of the deepest tests. Soon after the floor was broken through, excavation was begun in a section approximately 10 feet long by 4 feet wide (see Figure 3.2). The first level below the concrete floor, a thin layer of reddish brown sand and brick rubble, was apparently part of the latest fill below the floor and, as such, was not sampled. Subsequently, samples were taken from all arbitrary twelve inch levels under this fill, beginning at approximately twenty-four inches below the surface of the concrete floor. The first sample level was apparently the top of original landfill; this suggested that the basement extension in this trench had destroyed backyard deposits built into this early fill.

The following procedure was followed in order to recover landfill samples. One backhoe bucket of landfill was removed from each twelve inch level, and one wheelbarrow full of landfill, the equivalent of seven excavation buckets, was wet screened from each of these samples.

Excavation continued to a depth of 108 inches, at which point river bottom fill represented by sand was initially thought to have been reached. It should be noted that similar sand observed during the construction-related excavation that followed archaeological fieldwork was identified as possible ship's ballast (Smith 1982: personal communication). This interpretation is also supported by the descriptions of levels 5 through 7 in the deepest test. Each of these levels was identified as grey silty sand with crushed coral, large cobbles, and large pieces of coral, all of which resembled the ballast excavated from the ship on this block. Ship ballast is known to be used as land-building material in seaport cities (Smith 1982: personal communication; see Landfill, Chapter 5, this report). The sand in this deepest test raises questions about the actual depth of river bottom that are unanswered at present.

**Figure 3.1**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Key**  
**Plans & Opening & Closing Maps**

	<b>Wood</b>		<b>Cut away view</b>
	<b>Brick</b>		<b>Double wall</b>
	<b>Mortar</b>		<b>Deep test boundary</b>
	<b>Concrete</b>		<b>Brick pattern continuation</b>
	<b>Top of stone wall</b>		<b>Shoulder</b>
	<b>Feature stone</b>		<b>Extent of excavation</b>
	<b>Sandstone</b>		<b>Elevation point</b>
	<b>Flagstone</b>		<b>Unit boundary</b>
	<b>Clay</b>	<b>31.01</b>	<b>Lot and unit designation</b>
	<b>Coral</b>		<b>Metal</b>

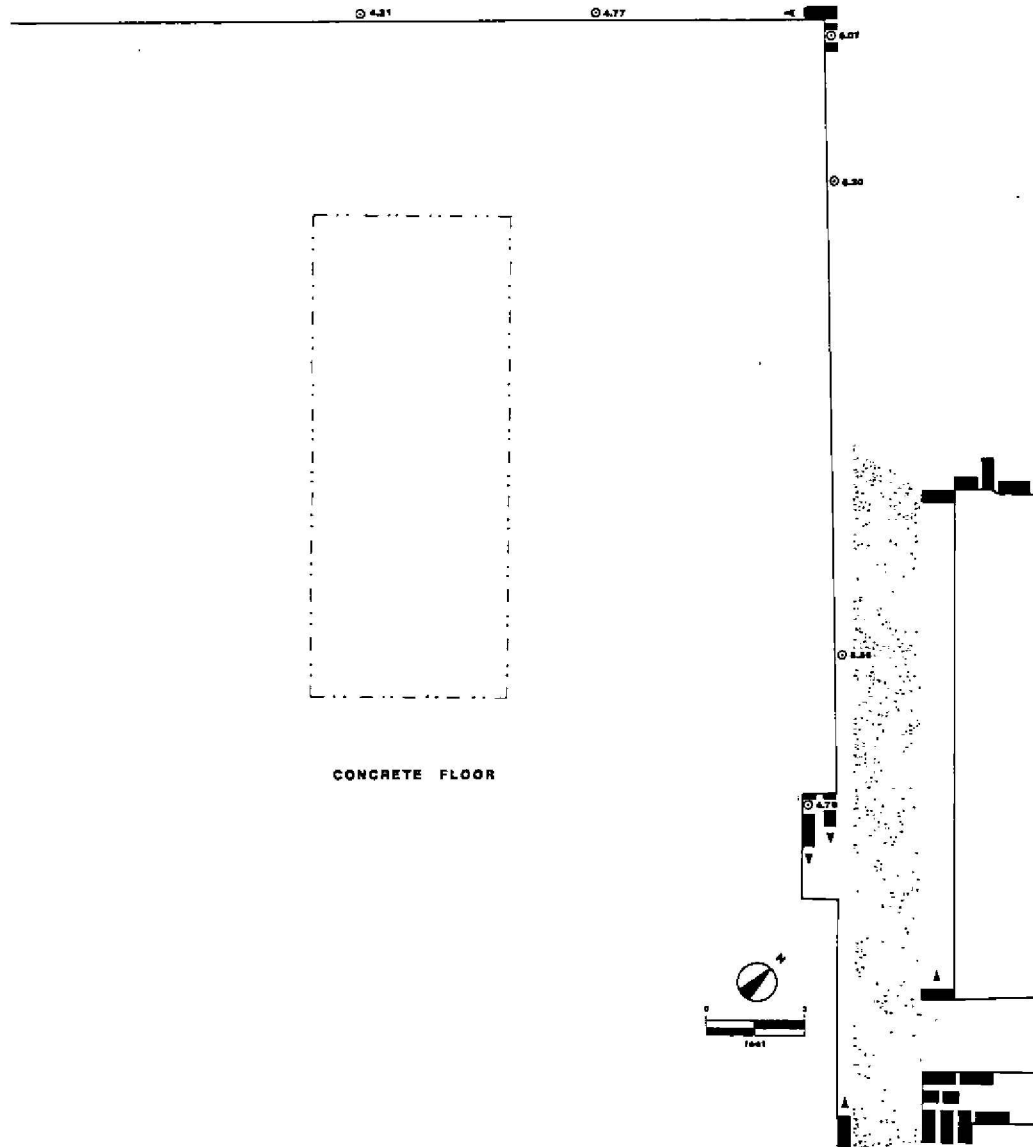
**4.56** Elevation in feet relative to  
Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd) which is  
2.75 feet above mean sea level.

Negative elevation (-4.56) denotes feet below bmd.

North arrow relates to magnetic north

**Figure 3.2**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 14a Deepest**  
**Opening Map**





In all, seven arbitrary levels of landfill were removed from Lot 14a. The fill was excavated by level instead of by locus because of the limited control possible during backhoe excavation. For descriptions of the levels see the appendix for Lot 14a, Deepest (see Figure 3.3 for soil profile).

Lot 14 and 14a (Deepest, Architectural, and Fill Loci:603NF)

<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
14.0.001	Brick rubble; destruction debris removed from the area of the basement in Lot 14.
14.0.002	Not available
14.0.003	The removal of two layers of concrete basement floor.
14.0.004	The east lot stone wall, which also functioned as a common wall between lots 14 and 36. It was constructed of cut stone lined with parged or mortar-faced brick.
14.0.005	The north lot stone wall; a double stone wall which was a common wall between Lots 14 and 35. It also had a parged red brick liner.
14.0.006	Wall dividing 14 and 14a. There was only a column of stone remaining along 14a.0.004 and 14.0.005.

Lot 14a.0

<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
14a.0.001	Destruction debris removed from the basement area of Lot 14a.
14a.0.002	The seven arbitrary levels of original landfill recovered from the deepest.
Level 1	Grey sandy silt with black and yellow/grey sandy silt with some wood fragments, leather, and brick. There was a strong oil smell from the sample. Between 24 and 36 inches below the surface of the concrete floor.

Locus number

Identification

Level 2

Brown grey sandy silt with some black and yellow/grey sandy silt. Very organic with large amounts of wood. Strong oil smell. Between 36 and 48 inches below surface.

Level 3

Brown grey sandy silt with some black, tar-like substance and heavy oil odor. Contains oyster shell and leather. Wood content very high. Between 48 and 60 inches below surface.

Level 4

Brown grey sandy silt with wood and leather. Oil smell less predominant and also somewhat less brick. Between 60 and 72 inches below surface.

Level 5

Grey brown coarse sand with some silty sand. Contains crushed coral, large cobbles, large chunks of coral and small smooth pebbles. Between 72 and 84 inches below surface.

Level 6

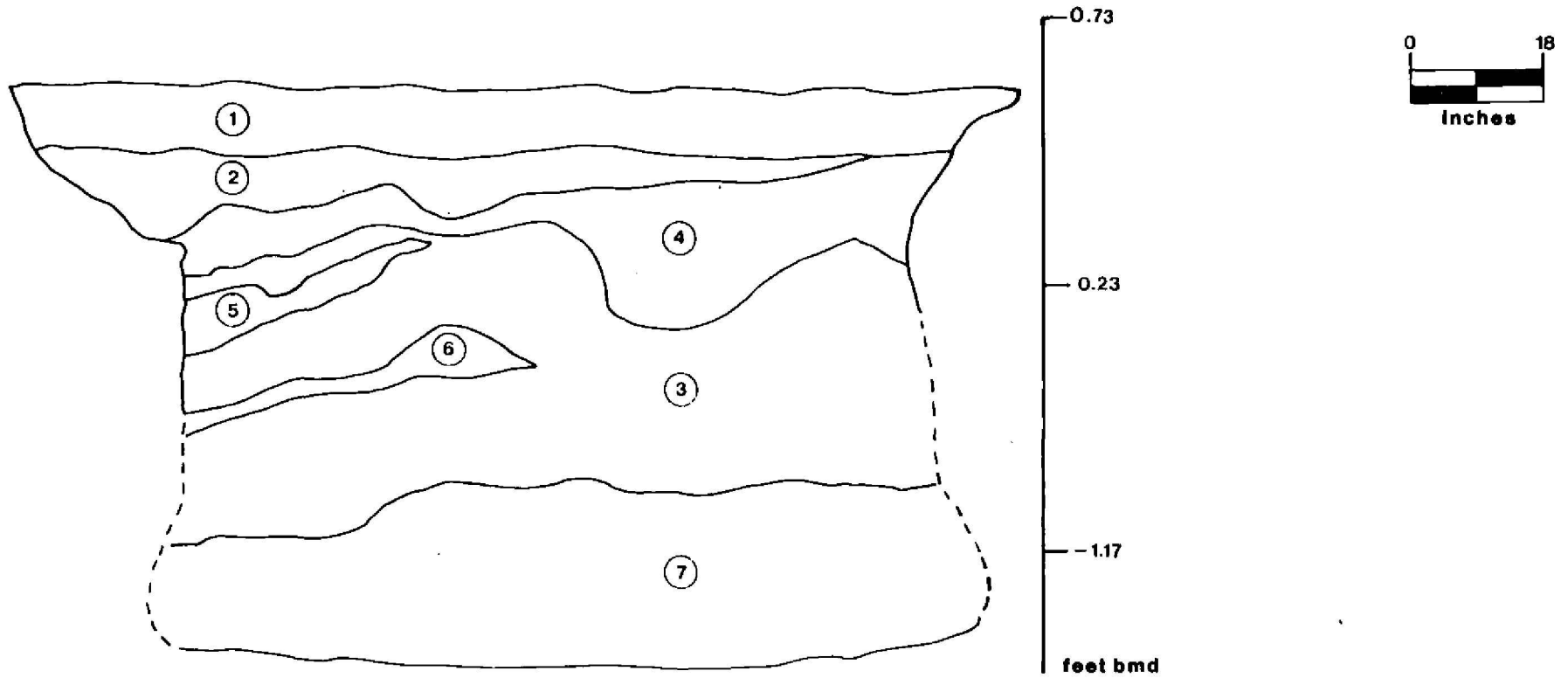
Light grey silty sand with crushed coral, large cobbles, chunks of coral, brick fragments, and shell. Contains a great deal of small smooth pebbles. Between 84 and 96 inches below surface.

Level 7

Light grey silty sand with crushed coral, coral pieces, cobbles, and shell. Between 96 and 108 inches below concrete surface.

**Figure 3.3**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 14a**  
**Deepest**  
**South Wall Profile**



- ① Concrete floor
- ② Destruction debris ( orange )
- ③ Dark brown - black organic fill

- ④ Dark brown sandy silt
- ⑤ Dark brown clay
- ⑥ Light grey clay

- ⑦ Grey clay
- Projected extent of locus

## Lot 18 (165 Water Street)

Excavation in Lot 18 started on November 16, 1981. With backhoe removal of the demolition debris down to the concrete floor, the walls of the lot were defined (see lot appendix below for descriptions). A two-layer concrete floor was broken with the Dynahoe and hammer and removed with the backhoe. A well preserved flagstone floor was then revealed below the concrete floor of the basement area. As evidenced by decayed mortar and reddish brown sand removed from between the stones, the flagstone floor originally (see map, Figure 3.4) may have been mortared.

With the removal of the flagstone floor, four units were established in the lot. Excavation began in Units 2 and 3 located, respectively, in the southeast and northwest quadrants of the lot. Subsequently, Unit 2 became the focus of the yard's 100 percent sample, and excavation in Unit 3 temporarily suspended.

### Unit 2, Lot 18

The first locus removed in Unit 2 was a thin layer of brown silty sand with reddish brown sand which was subsequently encountered across the entire lot. Below this was a thick deposit of brown silty sand as well as a thin layer of brown sandy silt with brick rubble. While the brown silty sand was being excavated, two layers of wooden planks along the eastern edge of the unit were uncovered. These planks may have been part of a wooden floor; however, based on the random pattern, the planking probably represented "trash".

Below the brown silty sand, the footing stones for the east lot wall were located. In the northern half of the unit was a grey/brown silty sand and in the southern half was a yellow/light brown clayey silt. The clayey silt continued down into a stone privy (Feature 51) located at the very top of the unit. This locus was probably fill that was inadvertently deposited in the privy.

The first locus excavated within the privy was a thin layer of yellow/light brown clay. At this point the privy was bisected and each half excavated separately. Below this clay was a deposit of dark grey clayey silt with a high concentration of organic material and a pocket of orange brown sand. This locus probably represents "nightsoil", the deposit related to the use of the feature as a privy. This deposit was followed by a bluish grey clayey silt, which may also represent nightsoil, as well as a thick layer of black soil located below the clayey silt.

Below these nightsoil deposits on the western side of the privy was a deposit of brown and tan silt with brick rubble, while on the eastern side there was a thick deposit of brown silt with some black silt, which again, may represent nightsoil. This was the last locus excavated within the privy.

In the northeast corner of the unit was a corner of a wooden box (Feature 52) from which a thin layer of reddish brown sand was removed. This was the only locus removed from within the box in this unit (see Figures 3.5 and 3.6 for box and soil profiles).

Several pockets of soil were removed from outside the privy, including black silty clay, yellow brown clay, brown silty sand, and grey sand. Below these loci was a grey brown silty sand with waterworn pebbles and cobbles and charcoal. This locus was followed by several thin loci: first, a reddish brown sand with brick, then a grey clay with mortar, charcoal, and brick, and finally, a fine brown silt. Below these was a thick deposit of dark brown to grey clayey silt in the eastern half of the unit and a brown silty sand with brick rubble in the western half. The grey brown sandy silt continued under the dark brown to grey clayey silt outside the box and privy. This locus was located above a dark grey sandy silt with brick and small pebbles. With the removal of this locus the bottom of the wooden box was exposed at approximately 95 inches below datum. This locus may represent the transitional level above original landfill. Next, a thin layer of brown and black sand was encountered, a sand that was identified as the transitional level above landfill in other lots. Below this sand was another layer of grey/black sand with shell (Locus 18.02.33), the last locus excavated in Unit 2, possibly original landfill.

#### Unit 3, Lot 18

As mentioned above, excavation in Unit 3 began simultaneously with that in Unit 2. The first locus encountered was a thick deposit of reddish brown silty sand with rubble, waterworn pebbles, and cobbles. With the removal of this locus, a reddish brown silty sand was located but not excavated. It was identified as a possible builders' trench for a now-defunct lot or building wall. Also located, but not excavated, was a reddish brown with yellow sandy silt inside what appeared to be the curved sandstone base of a cistern (Feature 54); the remainder of this feature was excavated in Unit 4.

A brown clayey silt with brick and mortar was located around the "builders' trench" and the cistern base. This locus too, was not excavated, nor was a yellowish brown clay identified as a possible builder's trench for the cistern.

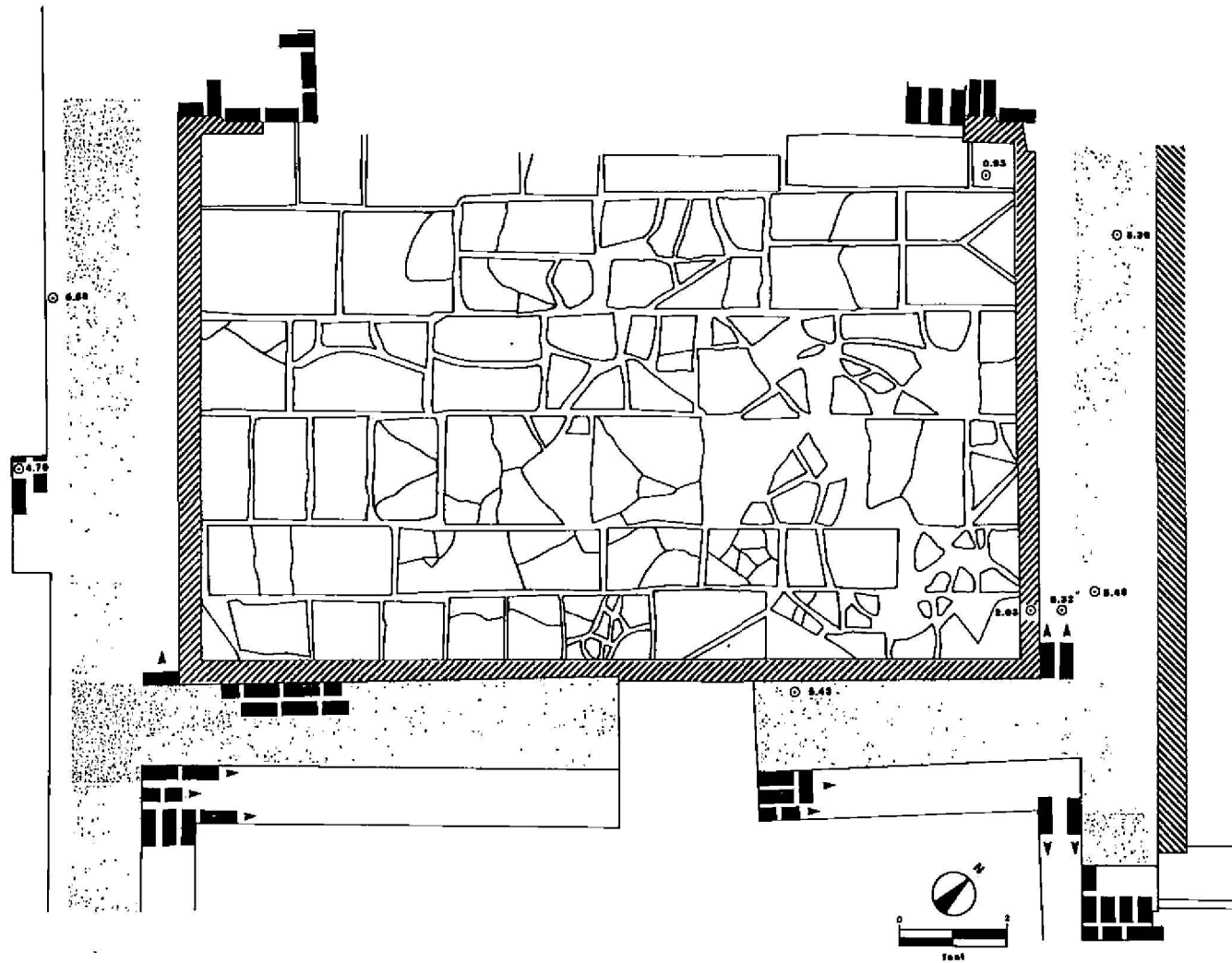
#### Unit 4, Lot 18

The next unit to be excavated was Unit 4. The removal of the first locus, a brown silty sand, exposed more of semicircular base-segment of the stone cistern (Feature 54) first located in Unit 3. Most of the feature was located in this unit, and only half of this section was excavated.

Two loci were exposed within the cistern, a dark brown silty sand in the southern half of the excavated area and a brown sandy silt in the northern half. With the removal of these deposits, a thick layer of dark brown sandy silt was uncovered. It was initially identified as a builder's trench for what would have been the west wall of the basement area. However, since the removal of these loci exposed the cistern's floor, it seems unlikely that this was a builders' trench for that wall (see Figure 3.7).

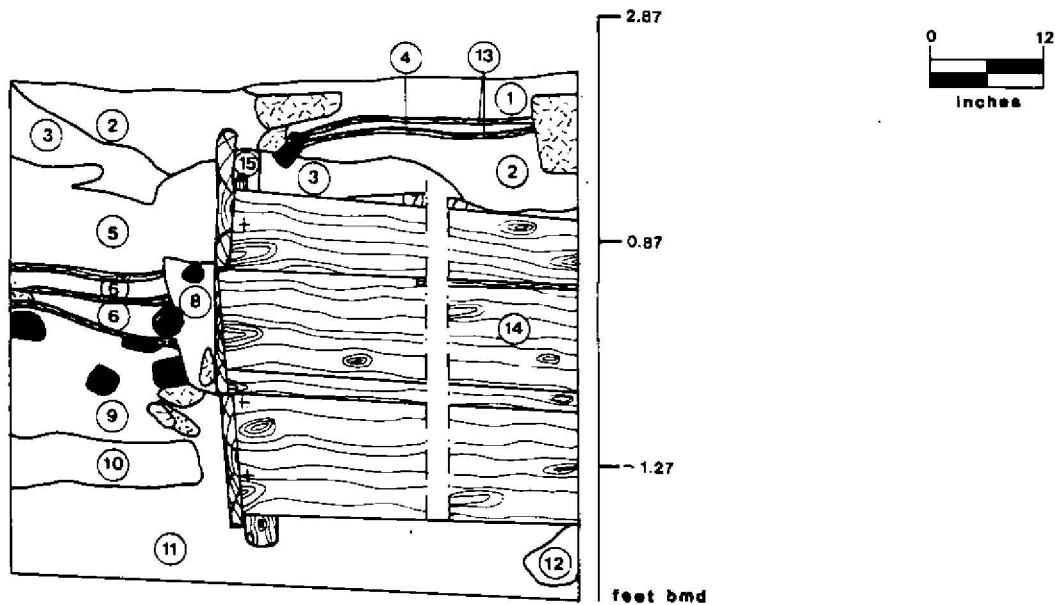
**Figure 3.4**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 18**  
**Opening Map**



**Figure 3.5**  
**175 WATER STREET**

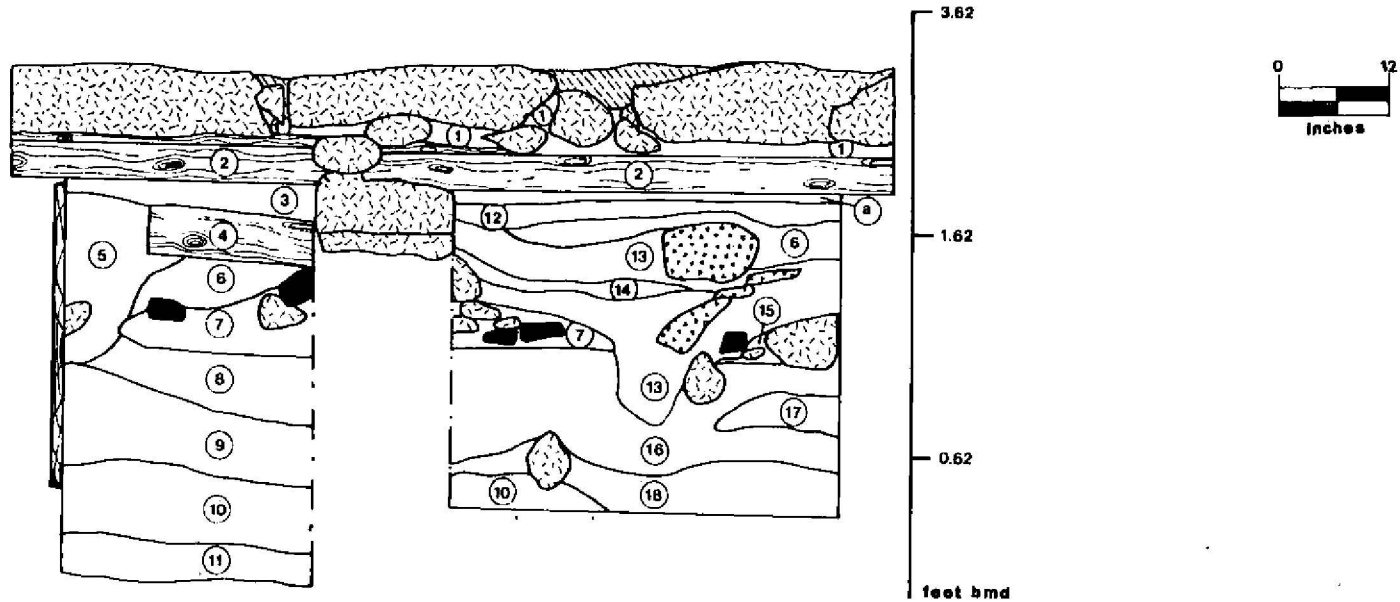
**Lot 18 Unit 2**  
**North Wall Profile**



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Brown silty sand</li> <li>② Reddish brown silty sand, charcoal mottling</li> <li>③ Grey brown silty sand</li> <li>④ Reddish brown fine sand - partially decayed wood</li> <li>⑤ Grey silty sand with mortar<br/>Grey brown silty sand with mortar<br/>Dark grey fine sand<br/>Light brown silty sand with mortar<br/>Shell layer<br/>Green coarse sand</li> <li>⑥ Greyish brown silty sand and wood</li> <li>⑦ Red coarse sand</li> <li>⑧ Grey brown silty sand with mortar</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑨ Light reddish tan silty sand<br/>Mortar and brick rubble</li> <li>⑩ Grey black coarse sand<br/>Gravel and oyster shell</li> <li>⑪ Dark grey silty sand</li> <li>⑫ Grey clayey silt<br/>Grey mortar and brick</li> <li>⑬ Wood planks</li> <li>⑭ Wood box</li> <li>⑮ Brown fine sand</li> </ul> |
|---|--|
- 
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Iron</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - - - - Unexcavated</li> </ul> |
|--|---|
- 
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Brick</li> <li> Mortar</li> <li> Wood : X - section</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Stone</li> <li> Wood</li> </ul> |
|--|---|







**Figure 3.6**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 18 Unit 2**  
**East Wall Profile**



- ① Brown silty sand
- ② Foundation beam
- ③ Light grey brown sandy silt with shell and charcoal mottling
- ④ Wood beam
- ⑤ Light grey brown clayey and sandy silt with inclusions of brick and ash
- ⑥ Brown silty sand with decomposed wood, brick, and shell
- ⑦ Brown silty sand with rust stains and bits of iron

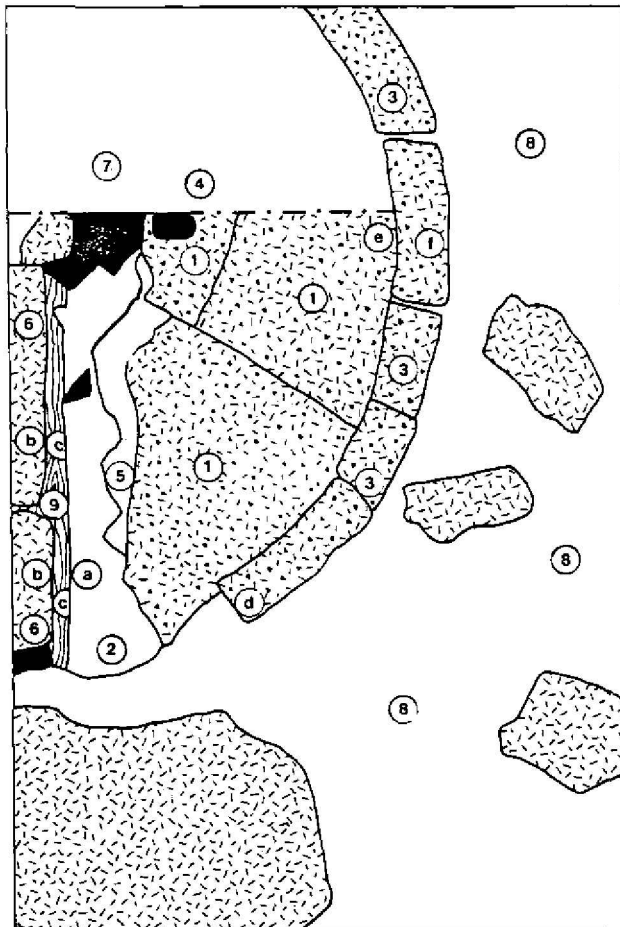
- ⑧ Dark brown grey clayey silt
- ⑨ Greyish brown sandy silt with lenses of clay and pebbles, brick, and mortar
- ⑩ Dark grey sandy silt with pebbles
- ⑪ Black sand
- ⑫ Decomposed wood
- ⑬ Decomposed wood
- ⑭ Grey tan sand
- ⑮ Brown sand

- ⑯ Grey brown silty clay with inclusions of black soil
  - ⑰ Grey brown silty sand
  - ⑱ Brown and grey silty sand
  - Ⓐ Air space
- |   |   |
|---|---|
|  Stone           |  Wood  |
|  Brick           |  Coral |
|  Concrete        |   |
|  Wood: X-section |   |
| --- Unexcavated   |   |



**Figure 3.7**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 18 Unit 4**  
**Cistern Plan**







Elevations: measured in feet relative to Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 0.74 | (d) 2.12 |
| (b) 1.65 | (e) 1.37 |
| (c) 1.08 | (f) 2.15 |

- (1) Bottom of cistern floor : mortared red sandstone
- (2) Builders' trench: dark brown silt
- (3) Cistern base : red sandstone
- (4) 18.03
- (5) Brick and mortar

- (6) Footing stone
- (7) Brown clayey silt
- (8) Yellow brown clay
- (9) Foundation beam
- Unexcavated

-  Sandstone
-  Stone
-  Wood
-  Brick

A shovel test of the deposits outside the cistern was dug and revealed a yellow and brown silty clay and a thin layer of yellow clay sand above what was identified as original landfill, a grey sand with a great deal of oyster shell (Locus 18.04.11). This was the only testing of the deposits outside the cistern in this unit.

A section of the cistern floor was removed and revealed a construction of sandstone over a double layer of brick and mortar. The elevation of the floor was approximately 54 inches below datum. Below the double layer of brick was a deposit of large stones, also probably related to the construction of the floor, perhaps a foundation. A thick deposit of brown clayey silt with brick and mortar was located below the stones alongside a wooden foundation beam for the yard's west wall (see Figure 3.8).

#### Unit 1, Lot 18

The last unit excavated in Lot 18 was Unit 1. The first locus encountered was a brown silty sand. This locus was shoveled off to expose the wooden box (Feature 52) initially located in Unit 2. In addition to the box, the south stone wall of an unidentified feature (Feature 53) was exposed under the fill loci just to the north of the wooden box. Also uncovered below the fill were the stone footings for the north wall of the lot.

Only the western half of the unidentified stone features was excavated. The first locus removed from within the feature was a brown silty clay. There were no artifacts in this deposit. The next locus was a grey sandy silt with iron and ash. With the removal of this deposit, the exterior north side of the wooden box was located under the south stone wall of the feature. The stone features consisted of only two courses of dry-laid stone and the locus described above was the last locus within the walls of this feature. Below the stones was a grey silt above light brown sand. The removal of these loci uncovered a section of wooden planking with bolts which may have been part of a floor. These planks were removed with the light brown clayey silt which was also located below the brown sand. A thick deposit of grey brown clayey silt was the next deposit excavated. Below this was a thin layer of brownish gray silt with light grey mortar. The last locus excavated within the area of the unidentified stone feature was a thin layer of dark grey sand with pebbles (Locus 18.01.017). This locus may represent the transitional level above original landfill.

The wooden box (Feature 52) contained a light brown sandy silt with charcoal and wood fragments. Below this, inside the box, was a thick layer of grey sand with lenses of red sand. Only 50 percent of this deposit was screened; when it was determined that there was little cultural material, screening was stopped. Artifacts were recovered as they were exposed during excavation. A grey sand was located below the mottled grey and red sand and this was followed by what was identified in the field as a deposit of black "nightsoil"; however, it seems unlikely that this locus was nightsoil or privy related. The last locus removed from within the wooden box was a grey and black sand, possibly the transitional level above original landfill.

In the southwest corner of the unit, outside the west wall of the wooden box, a grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal was identified but not excavated (see closing map, Figure 3.9).

Lot 18 Architectural and Fill Loci

Unit 18.0

Locus number

Identification

18.0.001

Removal of demolition debris with backhoe to concrete floor.

18.0.002

Removal of concrete floor, 2 layers of concrete separated by a thin layer of tar. Above a flagstone floor.

18.0.003

Removal of flagstone floor and medium brown silty sand with reddish brown sand decayed (?) between stones.

Walls of the lot:

The north lot wall was constructed of red brick (with an interior parged brick lining) and was adjacent to the south lot stone wall of Lot 19. It had a cut stone foundation wall below the brick wall.

The south lot wall was constructed of red brick (with an interior parged brick lining) and was adjacent to the north lot stone wall of Lot 14/14a. It had a cut stone foundation wall below the brick wall.

The east lot wall was constructed of stone but had remnants of a brick wall at the top. It formed a common wall with Lot 35.

Unit 18.01 (501 NF)

18.01.001

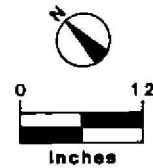
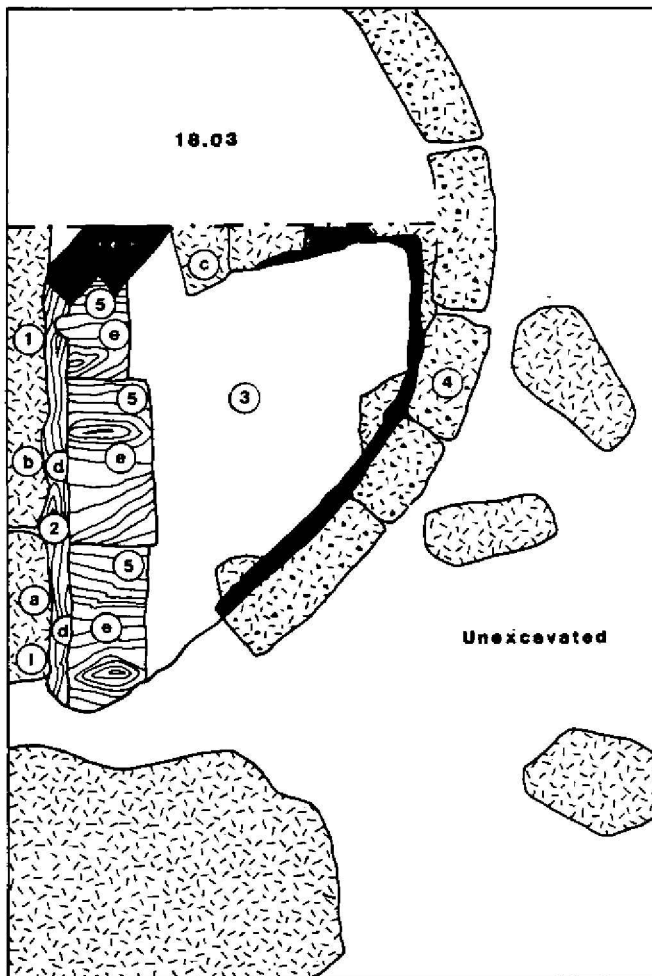
A 2 to 7 inch layer of brown silty sand over most of the unit with a pocket of dark brown sand over the rest of the unit. No soil was screened. Only diagnostic artifacts exposed during excavation were saved.

18.02.002

Stone wall of unidentified feature below 18.01.001, approximately 6 to 12 inches thick (two courses of stone). (Feature 53).

**Figure 3.8**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 18 Unit 4**  
**Bottom of Unit Plan**



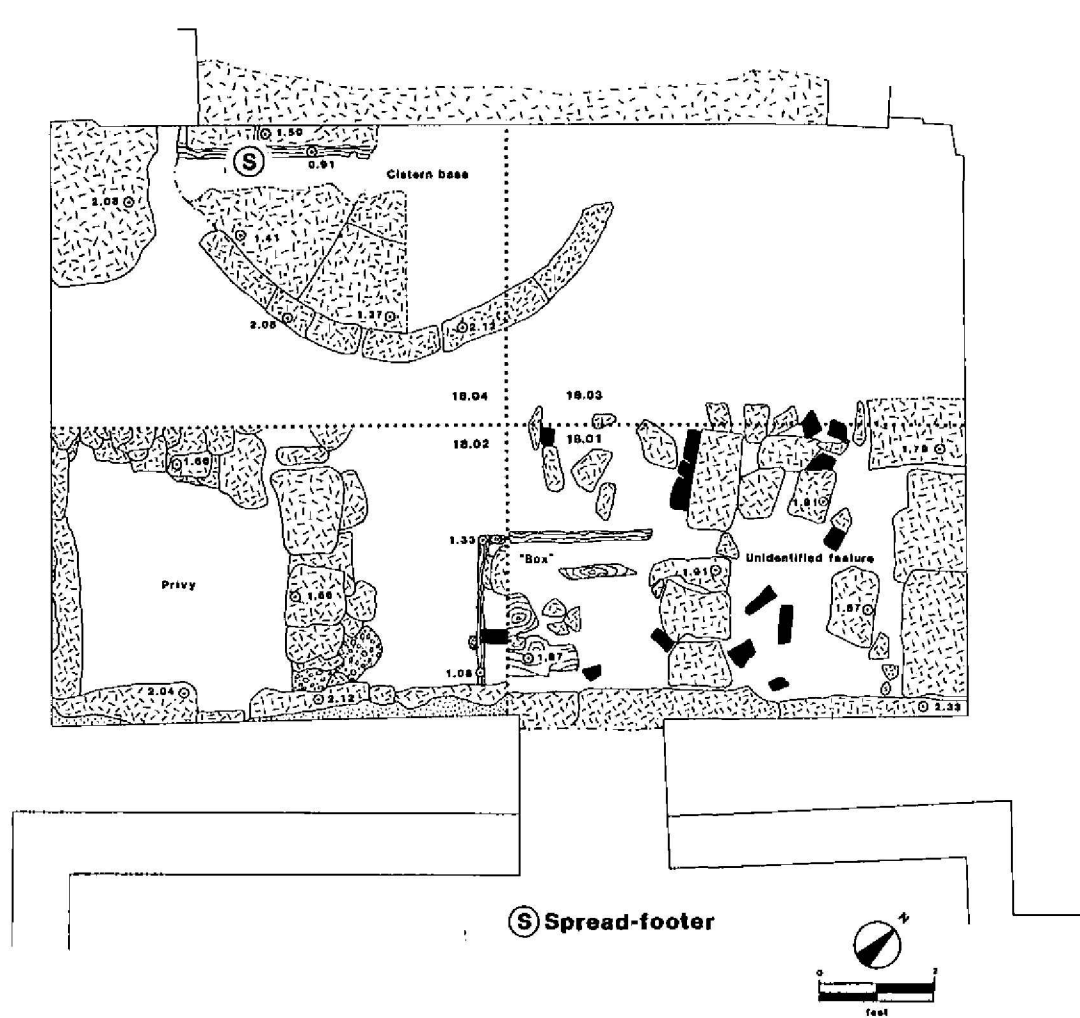
Elevations: measured in feet relative to Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)

- (a) 1.65                      (c) 1.33                      (e) -0.07
- (b) 1.49                      (d) -0.87

- (1) Footing stones
- (2) Foundation beam
- (3) Brown clayey silt with brick and mortar
- (4) Sandstone cistern base
- (5) Spread footers
- Unexcavated
- [Stone pattern] Stone
- [Wood pattern] Wood
- [Sandstone pattern] Sandstone
- [Brick pattern] Brick

Figure 3.9  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 18  
Closing Map



Locus number

Identification

- 18.01.003 A 3 inch layer of brown silty clay inside unidentified stone feature, below 18.01.001 (Feature 53). A 25% sample was screened but no artifacts were recovered.
- 18.01.004 (F52.1) A 5 to 9 1/2 inch layer of light brown sandy silt with charcoal and wood fragments inside wooden box (Feature 52). A 50% sample was taken.
- 18.01.005 A grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks along western side of and outside the wooden box in southwest corner of the unit. This locus was not excavated.
- 18.01.006 (F52.1) A 23 to 26 inch layer of grey sand with lenses of red sand inside wooden box (Feature 52). Pebbles and cobbles increased as depth increased. No soil was screened and diagnostic artifacts were recovered while excavating.
- 18.01.007 (F52.1) A 2 1/2 to 5 inch layer of grey sand inside wooden box. No soil was screened. Only diagnostic artifacts were recovered during excavation.
- 18.01.008 (F52.2) A 4 to 6 inch layer of black soil, similar to "nightsoil" inside wooden box. A 50% sample was taken.
- 18.01.009 (F52.9) A 4 to 6 inch layer of grey and black sand inside box. A 50% sample was taken.
- 18.01.010 The west wall of the wooden box (Feature 52).
- 18.01.011 (F53.1) A 5 1/2 to 8 inch layer of grey sandy silt containing large amounts of iron, ash, and lime, inside unidentified stone feature (Feature 53). A 50% sample was taken.

Locus number

Identification

18.01.012 (F53.1)

A 3 1/2 to 6 inch layer of grey silt in the unidentified stone feature under 18.01.011. A 25% sample was taken.

18.01.013 (F53.1)

A thin layer, 1/2 to 3 inches thick, of light brown sand inside the unidentified stone feature under 18.01.012. A 25% sample was taken.

18.01.014 (F53.1)

A 1 1/2 inch layer of light brown clayey silt with brick and mortar. A section of wooden flooring with bolts was also removed. Inside unidentified stone feature under 18.01.013. A 25% sample was taken.

18.01.015 (F53.1)

An 8 to 10 inch layer of grey brown clayey silt under 18.01.014 inside unidentified stone feature. A 25% sample was taken.

18.01.016 (F53.1)

A 1 1/2 to 9 inch layer of brownish grey silt with light grey mortar under 18.01.015 inside unidentified stone feature. A 25% sample was taken.

18.01.017 (F53.2)

A 2 to 3 inch layer of dark grey sand with pebbles. The last locus excavated in Unit 1. Dark grey sand at the bottom of this locus.

Unit 18.2 (501NF)

18.02.001

A 1 inch thick layer covering the entire unit; a brown silty sand mottled with reddish brown sand. (Eighteenth to nineteenth century). No soil was screened, artifacts were recovered while excavating.

18.02.002

A 10 to 19 inch layer of brown silty sand covering most of the unit (late eighteenth century).

18.02.003

A 1 1/2 to 5 inch layer of brown sandy silt mottled with yellow clay containing brick rubble and charcoal.

Locus number

Identification

- 18.02.004 A grey brown silty sand, 6 1/2 to 20 1/2 inches thick, with charcoal flecks. (mid to late eighteenth century).
- 18.02.005 1 to 3 1/2 inches of wooden planking in two courses, running north/south along east and south edges of the unit.
- 18.02.006 A 5 to 9 1/2 inch layer of yellow to light brown clayey silt in the south half of the unit. The first two levels were above the privy (Feature 51). The third level was within the privy. (Late eighteenth century cultural material).
- 18.02.007 A wooden plank along the southern edge of the unit, planks ran east/west and were approximately 1/2 inch thick. (late eighteenth century).
- 18.02.008 (F51.1) A yellow to light brown clay, approximately 3 to 4 inches thick inside the privy. (Feature 51). (Mid to late eighteenth century cultural material).
- 18.02.009 (F51.1) Dark grey clayey silt with a heavy concentration of organic material, approximately 5 to 8 inches thick inside privy. (Feature 51). This is probably nightsoil. (Mid-eighteenth century cultural material).
- 18.02.010 (F51.1) A 1 to 7 inch layer of bluish grey clayey silt inside the privy. This may also be nightsoil. (Mid-eighteenth century cultural material).
- 18.02.011 (F51.2) An 8 inch thick black soil, probably nightsoil, in privy.
- 18.02.012 (F51.2) A 4 to 19 inch layer of brown and grey silty sand with brown silt inside the privy.



Locus number

Identification

- 18.02.013 Wood planking or large wood fragments in the Southeast corner of the unit, approximately 1 1/2 inches thick.
- 18.02.014 (F51.1) A small pocket of orange/brown sand, 2 inches thick, within 18.02.009 inside the privy.
- 18.02.015 (F51.1) A small pocket of brown clayey silt, approximately 2 1/4 inches thick in the privy.
- 18.02.016 (F51.1) A 2 to 5 1/2 inch thick layer of brownish grey sandy silt mottled with orange sand and containing brick, waterworn cobbles and charcoal. Inside the privy.
- 18.02.017 A 24-inch thick strip of reddish brown sand along the southern edge of the wooden box (Feature 52), mostly in Unit 1.
- 18.02.018 North stone wall of privy (Feature 51). Three courses of stone between 8 and 17 inches thick.
- 18.02.019 A pocket of black silty clay at the western edge of the unit outside the privy. Approximately 3 1/2 inches thick. All soil was saved for soil and flotation samples; was not screened.
- 18.02.020 A 2 to 4 inch thick layer of brown silty clay with brick, mortar, and charcoal; north of the privy.
- 18.02.021 Grey sand under 18.02.020 north of the privy, approximately 1/2 to 2 inches thick.
- 18.02.022 Reddish brown sand, approximately 3 inches thick under 18.02.021, north of the privy, outside wooden box.
- 18.02.023 A 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 inch layer of grey clay with brick, mortar and charcoal under 18.02.022.

<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
18.02.024	Brown silt, 1/2 to 1 3/4 inches thick, under 18.02.023.
18.02.025	Dark brown/grey clayey silt with brick under 18.02.024 on the eastern side of the unit, north of the privy. This locus is 5 to 10 inches thick.
18.02.026	Brown silty sand with brick rubble under 18.02.024 on the western side of the unit, north of the privy. This locus is 3 1/2 to 10 1/2 inches thick.
18.02.027	A 1 to 3 inch thick layer of grey brown sandy silt under loci 18.02.025 and 18.02.016, north of the privy.
18.02.028 (F51.9)	A 3 1/2 to 6 inch layer of brown and tan silt with brick rubble inside privy along the western one half of the unit.
18.02.029 (F51.3)	A pocket of tan sand in southeast corner of the privy, approximately 4 inches thick.
18.02.030	Grey sandy silt with brick and mortar, north of the privy, under 18.02.027; 1 to 7 inches thick.
18.02.031	A 3 to 5 inch thick layer of dark grey sandy silt with pebbles below 18.02.030. The bottom of the wooden box (southern wall) was visible at approximately 95 inches below datum. A 50% sample was taken.
18.02.032	Brown sand with black sand, 1 to 2 inches thick below 18.02.031, north of the privy. A 50% sample was taken.
18.02.033	A 1 to 6 inch layer of grey/black sand with shell, under 18.02.032. This is the last locus removed in this unit. May be original landfill. A 50% sample was taken.

Locus number

Identification

18.02.034

The south wall of the wooden box excavation in Unit 1. Between 55 and 90 inches below datum. Uncovered along the northeastern corner of Unit 2.

18.02.035

A 3-inch pocket of yellow brown clay overlying north privy wall.

18.02.000

Material recovered from the cleaning of the east wall profile.

Unit 3 (501 NF)

18.03.001

A 9 to 12 inch layer of reddish brown silty sand with rubble, waterworn pebbles and cobbles, over the entire unit. (Mid-nineteenth-century cultural material).

18.03.002

Reddish brown silty sand. A possible builder's trench along the western wall. Not excavated.

18.03.003

Reddish brown with yellow sandy silt; inside the cistern base (Feature 54). Only a small section is in this unit. Not excavated.

18.03.004

A brown clayey silt with yellow brown clay, grey sand, brick and mortar outside of the cistern and builder's trench. Not excavated.

18.03.005

Yellowish brown clay around cistern. Possibly a builder's trench. Not excavated.

Unit 4 (501 NF)

18.04.001

Brown silty sand approximately 1 to 3 inches thick, over the entire unit (surface rubble). This locus was shoveled out and only diagnostics seen while excavating were saved.

<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
18.04.002	Part of a circular cistern base (Feature 54) constructed of sandstone; along the western edge of the unit, approximately 9 inches deep.
18.04.003 (F54.1)	A 4 to 5 1/2 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with charcoal flecks in the southern half of the cistern.
18.04.004 (F54.1)	An 8-inch thick layer of brown sandy silt in northern one half of the cistern. A 25% sample was taken.
18.04.005 (F54.1)	A 14 to 17 inch thick layer of dark brown sandy silt with large stones and brick. A possible builders' trench for wall no longer standing at the western edge of the yard. A 50% sample was taken.
18.04.006	A shovel test into a 4 1/2 inch layer of yellow and brown silty clay outside the cistern, in the southeast corner of the unit.
18.04.007	Removal of the cistern floor. Constructed of sandstone.
18.004.008	Below the sandstone floor of the cistern: a double layer of bricks with a thick layer of mortar separating them. Below this, large stones were encountered. A total of 10 inches. No artifacts were recovered.
18.04.009 (F54.2)	A 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 inch layer of brown clayey silt with bricks and mortar below the cistern. A 50% sample was taken.
18.04.010	Spreadfooting complex below builder's trench for the west wall mentioned in 18.04.005.
18.04.011	Shovel test of yellow/brown clay, approximately 10 1/2 inches deep. Below was a yellow clayey sand and grey sand with oyster shells which may have been original landfill. No datable artifacts.

## Lot 19 (167 Water Street)

On November 4, 1981, the walls of Lot 19 were exposed and defined with the use of the backhoe. Six discrete walls were identified and indicated a division of the lot into two sections. One section was sealed by a flagstone surface uncovered during testing, and was located at the easternmost end of the lot (see opening map, Figure 3.10). At the north and south end of this section the inner walls were constructed of brick against outer stone walls. The south wall was located next to the north wall of Lot 35, while the north wall formed a common wall with Lot 33. The east wall of this section was constructed of stone and appeared to have been laid against the back lot brick wall of Lot 34. The wall dividing the two sections of Lot 19 was constructed of brick on the uppermost section with two window frames or sills. Below the brick section, the wall was constructed of stone, possibly the foundation for the wall. This may have been the back wall of the building, and, later, of the basement extension. The north and south walls of the basement area were constructed of stone and lined with a layer of parged, or mortar-faced, brick. The western face of the dividing wall was also lined with parged brick which sealed off the windows. These liners may have been added not only to seal off the windows, but also to stabilize the walls and seal out moisture.

Once the walls were defined, hand excavation began in the eastern section of the lot. A thick deposit of coal dust was removed and found to contain numerous twentieth-century artifacts, including fabric, plastic syringe caps, and safety glass. The deposit covered the flagstone surface mentioned above. The artifacts recovered from the removal of this floor indicated a late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century construction.

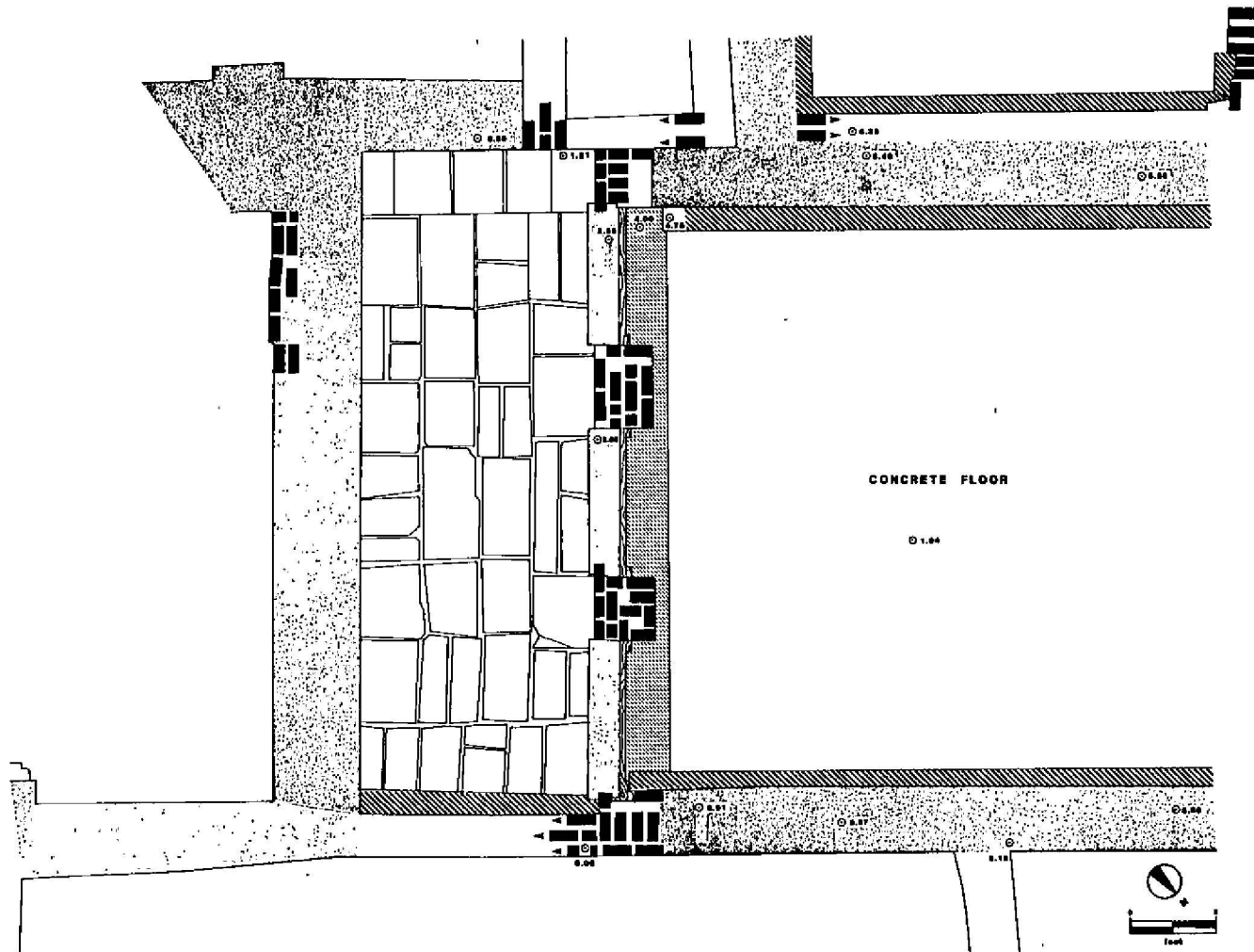
With the removal of the flagstone floor, two excavation units were established: Unit 1 in the southern half and Unit 2 in the north. Of the two, only Unit 1 was entirely excavated (see below). A third unit, which will be discussed later, was established in the basement area.

### Unit 1, Lot 19

During the testing phase, only Unit 1 was excavated. The first locus below the floor was a layer of light brown and tan fine sand mottled with ash and mortar that contained predominantly early-twentieth century cultural material. Several loci were uncovered below this fill: a dressed stone wall that was either part of the south backyard wall or adjacent to it, a circular brick feature (possibly a drain), and the surrounding fill, and a grey/brown sand mottled with charcoal and brick fragments. Below this soil level was a layer of rust brown sand containing late-eighteenth and nineteenth century material. Surrounding the drain feature was a 6 to 9 inch layer of dark brownish grey sandy silt which was thought to be its builders' trench; the drain was filled with a deposit of black silt. Several loci, approximately 7 to 14 inches thick, of brown, grey, and grey/brown sandy silt were excavated above a wooden plank that formed part of a possible "cofferdam-like" or bulkhead construction (see Figure 3.11). To the east was a deposit of several layers of grey silty sand with pockets of reddish brown sand. On the

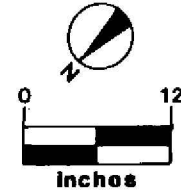
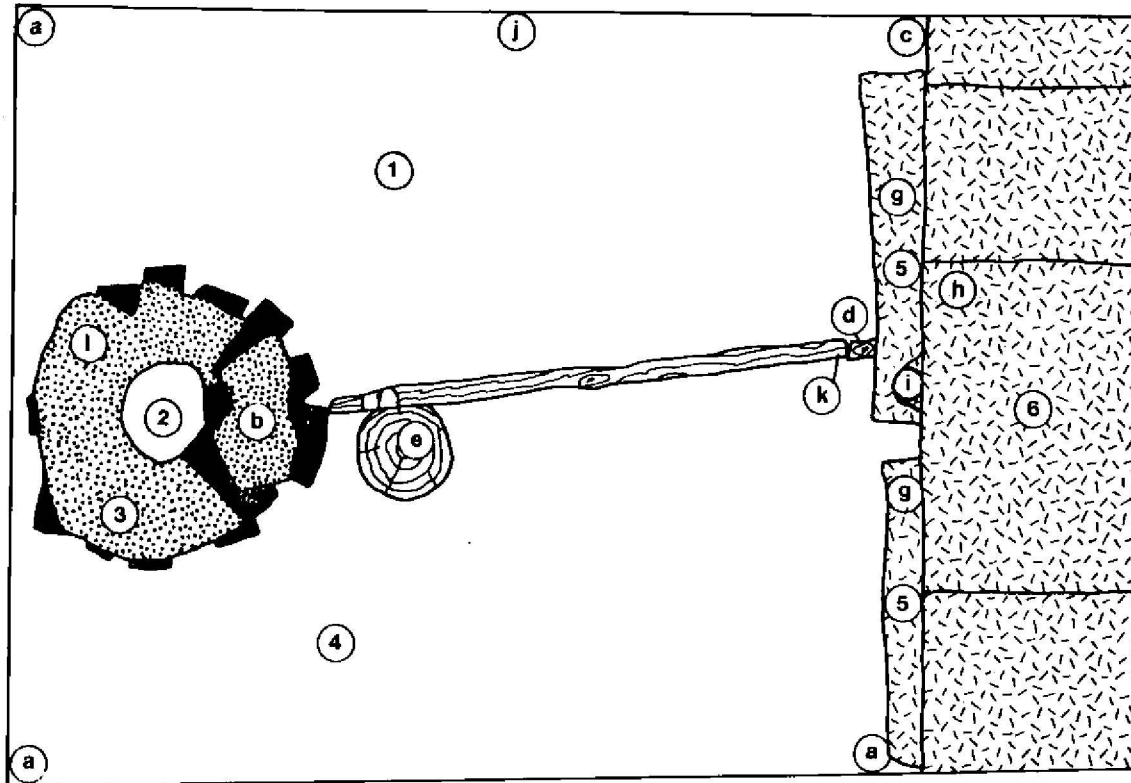
Figure 3.10  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 19  
Opening Map



**Figure 3.11**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 19 Unit 1**  
**Drain and Bulkhead (?)**

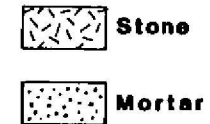


**Elevations: measured in feet  
relative to mean sea level**

(a) -1.14	(g) -1.04
(b) 0.96	(h) 1.08
(c) -1.02	(i) -0.76
(d) -0.89	(j) -0.59
(e) -0.57	(k) -0.51
(f) -0.54	(l) 0.81

- ① Reddish brown sand
- ② Black silt
- ③ Drain

- ④ Grey sandy silt
- ⑤ Flagstone
- ⑥ Stone wall



western side of the plank, a post and several levels of greyish brown silty sand were excavated (see Figures 3.11 and 3.12). Below these loci was a thick layer of light and dark grey sand with wood fragments, possibly a transitional level above original landfill. The dark grey sand was located below the footing stones for the yard's south lot wall. Contiguous to this deposit was a thick layer of rust/brown/orange fine sand, possibly a transitional level, identified as such in other lots. Below the footing stones for the western backyard wall was a thin layer of grey/brown silt mottled with grey sand, wood fragments, and oyster shell. This locus (19.01.028) was identified as original landfill. On the western side of the wooden structure, excavation continued into landfill for approximately two feet; at this point an auger was used to further test the landfill. The test revealed that the grey sandy silt continued below the level of excavation.

#### Unit 2, Lot 19

Unit 2, like Unit 1, was also covered by a layer of light brown fine sand. Below this level several fill loci varied from brown grey silty sand to reddish brown sand. Below this was the stone footing for the north backyard wall. Alongside this footing was a possible builders' trench consisting of brown/rust sand and brown grey silty sand that contained cultural material from the mid-nineteenth century. South of this "trench" were deposits of brown and brown grey silty sand as well as rust brown and reddish brown silty sands. Below this fill loci was the northern section of the wooden construction first uncovered in Unit 1. Here it extended northward approximately two-thirds of the length of Unit 2 with the builders' trench to its north.

The western side of the wooden planks was excavated to determine the extent of the soil deposits and the construction on at least one side of the planks. As in Unit 1, several layers of dark brownish grey silty sand were excavated. The footing stones for the west backyard wall were exposed at the bottom of this deposit. Below this footing several inches of a dark gray/black silty sand (19.02.024) were excavated and identified as original landfill. Because of freezing, additional excavation was not possible in this unit.

#### Unit 3, Lot 19

The third and final unit in Lot 19 was established in the basement area in the hope of locating backyard features. The unit began as a test trench to determine the existence and integrity of any such features and deposits. With the removal of the first locus in the trench--a reddish brown silty sand with brick, mortar, and shell fragments--a section of a stone privy wall was uncovered. The unit was then expanded to locate the remainder of this feature and to become the 25 percent of this part of the yard to be fully excavated.



Because of the limitations imposed by support scaffolding for the site's protective covering, only about half of the lot's concrete basement floor was removed; therefore excavation was limited to the cleared section in this part of the lot. The reddish brown silty sand covered this entire area and contained cultural material from the early-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth centuries. Below this fill and outside the privy was a thin layer of grey brown silty sand. This locus covered the entire area. Its removal uncovered what appeared to have once been the north privy wall, now destroyed (Figure 3.13). This deposit of stones sat in a matrix of reddish brown silty sand. To the east of the privy was a layer of light grey silty sand with yellow orange sand. Below this was a grey clayey silt and a dark brown sandy silt with stones, brick, and mortar, identified as a builders' trench for the dividing wall of Lot 19.

Below the fill in the basement area outside the privy was a section of the wharf/grillage complex that extended north across the block from this lot to Lot 23 and perhaps beyond (see Chapter 5). The privy stones, approximately two courses high, were laid upon this wharf complex. Apparently several layers of the wharf had been removed to form the privy (see Figure 3.14 for wharf/grillage profile in the privy). The last deposit in this feature consisted of a dark brown silt with dark grey sandy silt. Below this locus was a layer of light grey silty sand with a pocket of dark brown/black clayey silt.

A section of a builders' trench was noted inside the privy since the privy was built against the south lot wall. The loci identified as the trench consisted of a thick layer of greyish brown silty sand with brick, mortar, and stone rubble.

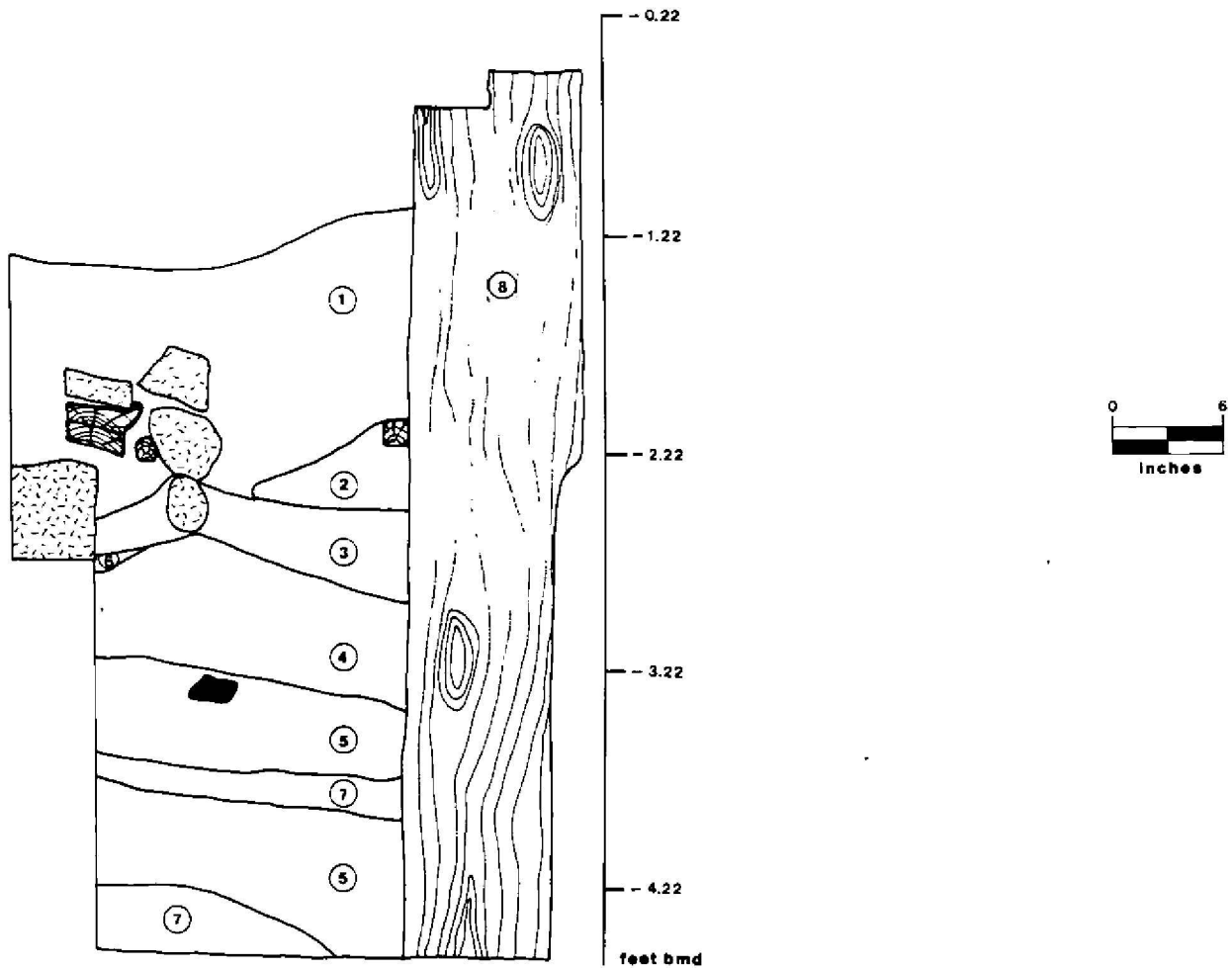
A thick layer of dark grey sandy silt mottled with reddish brown sand was also removed from within the privy. A thin layer of yellow/brown silty sand followed this deposit and was the last deposit in the privy above the wharf. Footing stones for the south lot wall were also located above the wharf.

The first level of logs in the privy was cut and removed along with the grey/brown silty sand between the logs. Below this was another log layer which was also removed, revealing a deposit of grey/brown silty sand mixed with large cobbles; this was followed by yet another log level. The soil between these logs, a dark grey/brown silty sand, was also removed. At this point, since its construction had been documented, excavation of the wharf/grillage complex was stopped.

Before ending excavation in this unit and the lot, a shovel test was dug in the builders' trench between the wharf and the east basement wall to determine the extent of the wall. Grey, rust, and white banded fine sand was removed. This locus was identified as the transitional level above original landfill (see closing map, Figure 3.15).

**Figure 3.12**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 19 Unit 1**  
**Western Portion**  
**North Wall Profile**



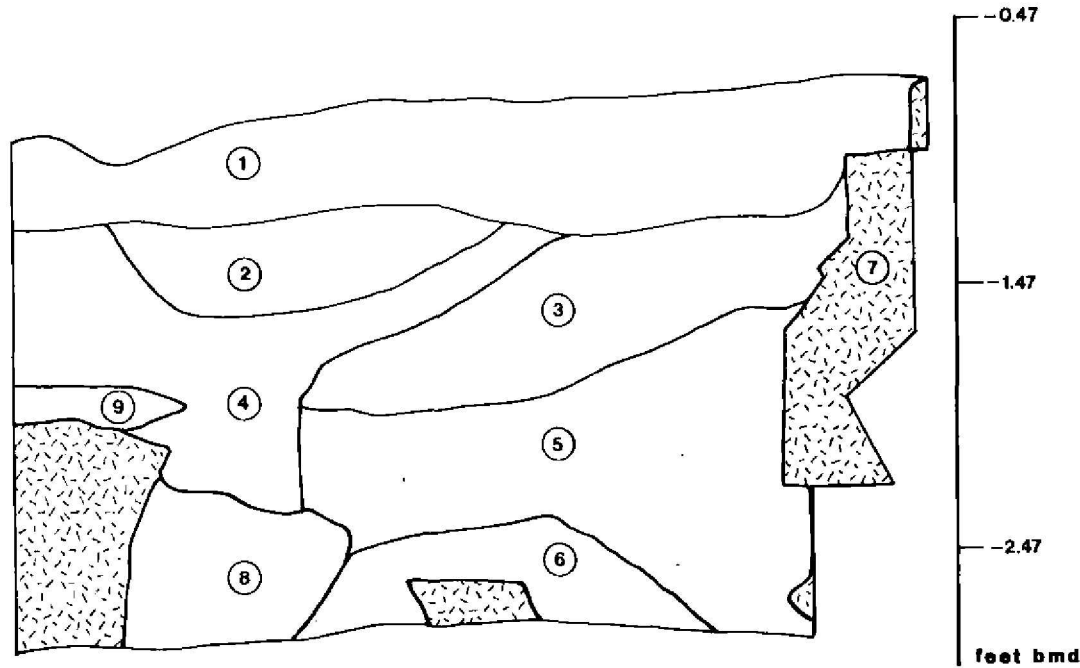
- ① Grey brown silty fine sand with decaying mortar
- ② Grey brown silty fine sand with wood
- ③ Rust brown medium coarse sand with bands of brown and grey sand
- ④ Light brown fine sand with bands of grey sand

- ⑤ Dark grey silty fine sand
- ⑥ Dark grey sand
- ⑦ Grey sand
- ⑧ Wood post

-  Stone
-  Brick
-  Wood
-  Wood: X-section

**Figure 3.13**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 19 Unit 3**  
**West Privy Wall Profile**




LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
 COMMISSION

1

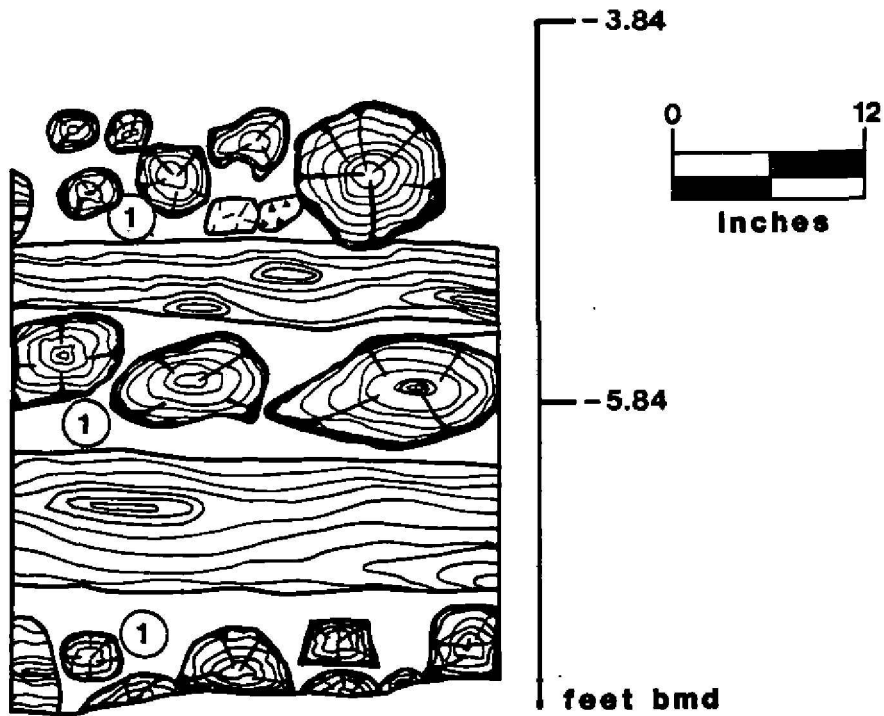
- ① Reddish brown silty sand
- ② Brown silty sand with rubble  
Streaks of yellow sand
- ③ Dark brown silt mottled with  
brown silt
- ④ Dark brown silt with rubble

- ⑤ Grey brown sand mottled with  
light grey sand  
red sand  
dark brown silt
- ⑥ Light red brown silty sand
- ⑦ Privy wall

- ⑧ Dense rubble with brown sandy silt
- ⑨ Yellow red sand
-  Stone

**Figure 3.14**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 19 Unit 3**  
**East Wall Profile**  
**Wharf/grillage logs**



① Dark grey brown silty sand

 Wood: X-section

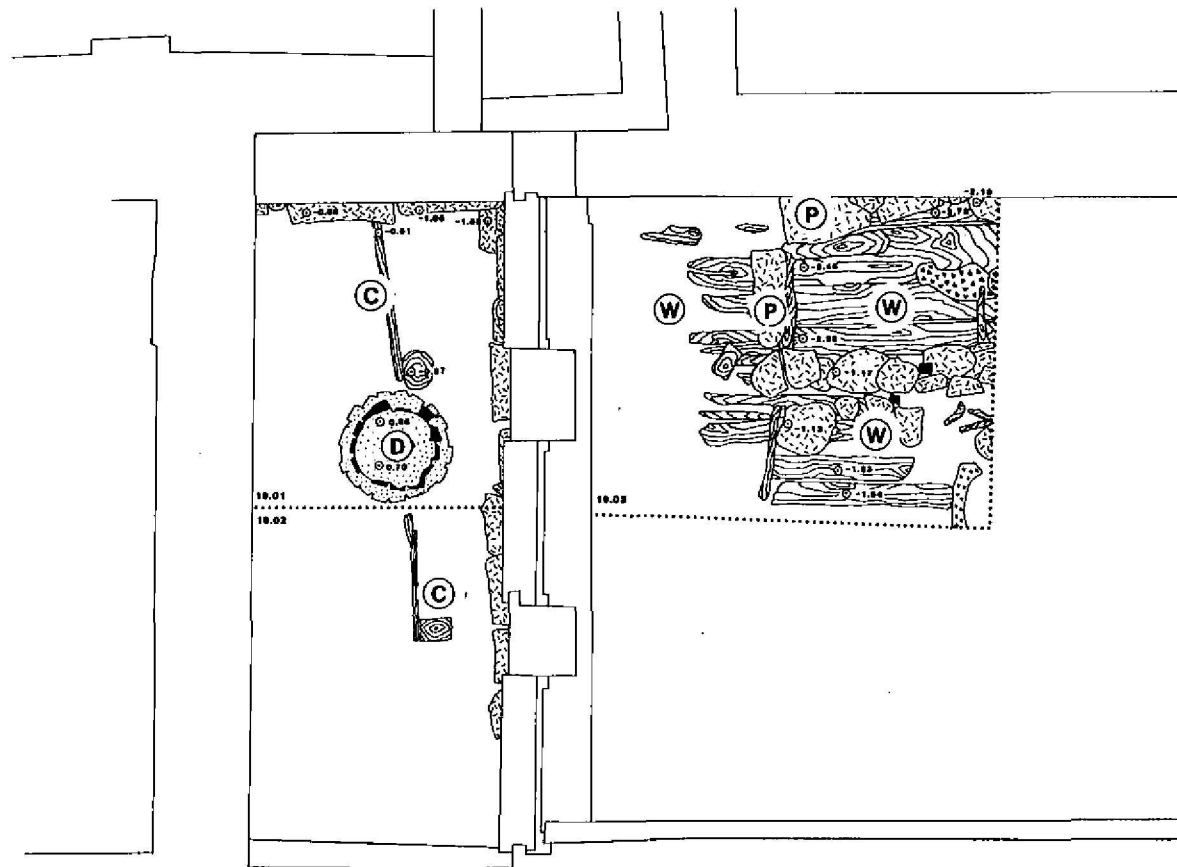
 Brick

 Coral

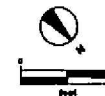
 Wood

Figure 3.15  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 19  
Closing Map



ⓓ Drain ⓐ Cofferdam/bulkhead? ⓑ Privy ⓐ Wharf/grillage



Lot 19 Architectural and Fill Loci

Unit 19.0 (604 NF)

Locus number

Identification

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 19.0.001 | Removal of destruction debris in the basement and backyard area of the lot.  |
| 19.0.002 | Removal of the black deposit resembling "coal dust" (4 to 10 inches thick) located below locus 19.0.001 in the backyard area. Contained twentieth century material.            |
| 19.0.003 | Removal of the flagstone floor located below the coal dust in the backyard area.   |
| 19.0.004 | North section of the western backyard wall. This wall may have functioned as the demolished structure's back wall. It was constructed of red brick, and had two window frames. |
| 19.0.005 | South section of western backyard wall. Constructed of red brick with one window frame.  |
| 19.0.006 | South lot wall of backyard area. Constructed of stone.   |
| 19.0.007 | South section of east lot wall. Constructed of stone.  |
| 19.0.008 | North section of east lot wall. Constructed of stone and laid against lot wall of Lot 34.  |
| 19.0.009 | North lot wall of backyard area. Constructed of brick on surface and stone below.  |
| 19.0.010 | Removal of a section of the concrete floor in basement area comprising two layers of concrete. Also removed several inches of soil below to clear away rubble.                 |
| 19.0.011 | North lot wall of basement area adjacent to 19.0.004. Constructed of stone with a parged brick liner on the interior.  |

Locus number

Identification

19.0.012

South lot wall of basement area adjacent to 19.0.005. Constructed of stone with a parged brick liner on interior.

19.1/2.001

Two wooden posts associated with wood planks running north/south between the posts. Drain was in between the two planks. Possibly a section of a "coffer-dam" or bulkhead construction.

Unit 19.01 (502 NF)

19.01.001

A 5 to 9 inch layer of light brown/tan fine sand, mottled with decayed mortar, ash, and black silty. This locus contained cultural material from the late-nineteenth and possibly the early-twentieth century. Locus 19.01.001 was similar to 19.02.001 in Unit 2.

19.01.002

A 6 inch layer of light brown/tan fine sand mottled with yellow/orange sand and brick rubble. This locus covered the southeast corner of the unit, and contained late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century cultural material.

19.01.003

This locus was a 4 to 5 inch layer of grey brown sand heavily mottled with charcoal and brick rubble. 19.01.003 covered the entire unit except for the southeast corner. It contained cultural material from the mid-nineteenth century.

19.01.004

The circular red brick and mortar structure, filled with black silt. This feature was probably a drain. It was located in Unit 1, along the Unit 1 and Unit 2 boundary in the north.

19.01.005

A small cut stone wall at the southern end of Unit 1. It appeared that the south backyard wall, 19.0.006, was founded on 19.01.005, but the association of the walls was unclear.

Locus number

Identification

- 19.01.006 A 4 to 7 inch layer of brown/rust sand, that covered all of the unit except for the southwest. This locus contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century.
- 19.01.007 An 8-inch segment of brick and mortar attached to the south side of the sump.
- 19.01.008 A 6 to 9 inch layer of dark brownish grey sandy silt surrounding the drain. This locus contained late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century artifactual material.
- 19.01.009 This locus was a 1 to 4 inch layer of brown silty sand that was mottled with charcoal. It was located in the northwest corner of the unit and contained mid-nineteenth-century artifacts.
- 19.01.010 This locus was a 2 to 4 inch layer of brown/grey sandy silt with inclusions of rust brown sand that covered most of the unit. It contained mid to late-nineteenth-century artifactual material.
- 19.01.011 A 5 to 10 inch layer of brown/grey sandy silt, with inclusions of charcoal, pink sand, and tan sand. This locus covered three-quarters of the unit and contained mid to late-nineteenth century artifacts for example, a Bristol glazed stoneware beer bottle, 1850-1875).
- 19.01.012 A 4-inch layer of brown silty sand with inclusions of decayed mortar in the northwest corner of the unit. It contained late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century artifacts.
- 19.01.013 This locus was a 12 to 13 inch layer of grey sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal, and decomposed mortar in the western 1/2 of the unit. 19.01.013 contained early-nineteenth-century cultural material.



<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
19.01.014	The deposit of black silt within the drain.
19.01.015	A 1-inch layer of brown/grey silty sand with inclusions of stone rubble. It was located in the southwest corner of the unit.
19.01.016	A 3-inch layer of grey/brown sandy silt with inclusions of grey silt, heavy charcoal, brown/red sand, mortar and tan silt. This locus was located below 19.01.011 in the southeast corner of the unit and contained late-eighteenth century cultural material.
19.01.017	A 7 to 8 inch layer of grey silty sand with pockets of reddish brown sand. It was located on the east side of the cofferdam or bulkhead plank. The locus contained mid to late-eighteenth-century artifacts.
19.01.018	Pockets of light grey and yellow fine sand within 19.01.013.
19.01.019	This locus on the western side of the unit was a 3 inch layer of grey/greyish brown sand, with inclusions of tan and rust/brown sand pockets. It contained late-eighteenth-century artifactual material.
19.01.020	This locus was a 5 inch layer of grey silty sand with inclusions of pink sand, charcoal, and decayed mortar. It was located on the eastern side of the cofferdam or bulkhead plank.
19.01.021	A sump pit/hole that was dug by the excavators in the southeast corner of the unit in order to pump out the lot.
19.01.022	A 4 inch layer of grey/brown silty sand in the eastern half of the unit.

Locus number

Identification

- 19.01.023 A 4 to 6 inch deep deposit of light grey clayey silt with some wood debris; it was located in the southeast corner of the unit. It may have been part of the original landfill sequence.
- 19.01.024 This locus was a 4-inch layer of dark brownish grey silty sand with inclusions of tan sandy silt and wood. It was located on the western side of the unit.
- 19.01.025 A 1 to 13 inch layer of light grey sand with inclusions of dark grey silt, wood fragments, and black sand. This locus was located on the western side of the unit, and was identified as a layer of original landfill.
- 19.01.026 A 6-inch level of dark grey sand with wood fragments slightly below footing stones for the south lot backyard wall.
- 19.01.027 This locus was a 3 to 14 inch layer of rust/brown/orange fine sand with inclusions of coarse rust/brown/orange sand. It was located alongside 19.01.025 and was identified as a possible interface above original landfill.
- 19.01.028 A 1/2 to 6 inch layer of grey/brown silt with grey sand and small amounts of wood fragments and oyster shell. It was located below the footing stones for the western backyard wall and was identified as original landfill.
- 19.01.029 This locus was a 5 to 6 inch layer of dark brown sand with a good deal of wood and shell and seaweed. It was located on the western side of the unit, and was identified as a layer of original landfill.
- 19.01.030 This locus, a 2 to 6 inch layer of grey fine sand located on the western side of the unit, was identified as original landfill.

- 36.01.006 (F 1.9) A layer of grey/brown sandy silt with grey coarse sand and wood chips. It was located below 36.01.005 and below the spread-footer for the south cistern wall. This level may be either transitional or it may be original landfill at least in the lower levels.
- 36.01.007 A coin that was found out of context from Lot 36, Unit 1. It was an American Large Cent (1812-1850).
- 36.01.008 The slump of the north wall below the upper timber which was probably a support beam for the cistern walls.
- 36.01.009 A shovel test in the western half of the unit. It was a 9 to 10 inch layer of grey coarse sand with inclusions of brown silt. A layer of large rocks prevented further testing.
- 36.01.010 (F 1.9) A combination of loci 36.01.006, level 3 and 36.01.009. These loci were identified as original landfill.
- 36.01.011 The material recovered from the final profiles of the north, south, and west walls.
- 36.01.012 The north cistern wall. Brick faced with several layers of mortar and footed on a wooden beam.
- 36.01.013 The south cistern wall. Brick faced with several layers of mortar and footed on a wooden beam.
- 36.01.014 The east cistern wall. Brick faced with several layers of mortar and footed on a wooden beam.
- 36.01.015 The west cistern wall. Brick faced with several layers of mortar and footed on flagstones.
- 36.01.016:NA

- 36.01.017 The mortar and brick floor of the cistern located approximately 69 to 70 inches below datum.
- 36.01.018 The flagstone footing/support for the cistern floor, locus 36.01.017.
- 36.01.019 Two wooden support planks that ran east/west under the north and south cistern walls.
- 36.01.020 The wooden spread-footer complex below the north wall of Lot 36. There were four levels: a squared-off timber running east/west, two levels of large planks running north/south, and another squared-off timber running east/west.
- 36.01.021 The wooden spread-footer complex below the south cistern wall consisting of two layers: a squared-off timber with planks beneath it running north/south. The timber ran east/west.

Locus number

Identification

19.01.031

This locus, identified as original landfill, was a 3 to 6 inch layer of grey sand and brown clay. It was located on the western side of the unit.

19.01.032

A 2 to 4 inch layer of light grey sand, that was identified as a layer of original landfill; this locus was located on the western side of the unit.

19.01.033

This locus, identified as original landfill, was a 1/2 to 3 inch layer of dark grey silty sand with a high density of wood chips and leather. It was located on the western side of the unit.

19.01.34

This locus was a 2 to 3 inch layer of grey silty sand. It was located on the western side of the unit and was identified as a layer of original landfill.

19.01.035

An auger test into original landfill, the soil encountered was a grey silty sand.

Unit 19.02 (502NF)

19.02.001

A 5 to 9 inch layer of light brown/tan fine sand mottled with inclusions of decayed mortar, ash, and black silt. This locus contains cultural material from the late nineteenth and possibly the early-twentieth-century. A 50% sample was taken.

19.02.002

A 4-inch layer of dark brown silty sand with tan sand and heavy brick rubble. This locus was located along the western backyard wall and contained late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century artifactual material.

Locus number

Identification

- 19.02.003 This locus was a 4 to 5 inch layer of reddish brown sand with inclusions of decayed mortar. It was located along the northern edge of the unit and contained late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century artifacts.
- 19.02.004 A pocket of brown silty sand within 19.02.003; it was bricks and charcoal.
- 19.02.005 This locus was a 3 to 10 inch layer of brown/grey silty sand with inclusions of tan silt, mortar, and charcoal. Locus 19.02.005 covered the entire unit and contained late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century artifactual material. A 50% sample was taken.
- 19.02.006 The footing stones for 19.00.006 in the northern section of the unit.
- 19.02.007 A locus consisting of a 2 to 4 inch layer of brown silty sand with rust brown silt, was located along the northeastern corner of the unit. It contained late-eighteenth-century cultural material. Later it was combined with 19.02.009, 19.02.012, and 19.02.016.
- 19.02.008 A locus consisting of a 1 to 5 inch layer of brown/rust sand with inclusions of brown silty sand with decaying mortar. This locus was located in the southeast corner of the unit, and contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth-century. Later combined with 19.02.011, 19.02.013, 19.02.015, and 19.02.017.
- 19.02.009 Brown sandy silt with decaying mortar along the northern and eastern edge of the unit.

Locus number

Identification

- 19.02.010 This locus was a 1 to 5 inch layer of brown silty sand with inclusions of mortar, and grey/brown silt, was located in the southern half of the unit. It contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century.
- 19.02.011 Brown/grey silty sand with rust/brown silty sand, brown clayey sand, decayed mortar, brick rubble, and charcoal along the southern edge of the unit.
- 19.02.012 Brownish/grey silty sand with brick, stone, rust/brown silty sand. This locus was found in most of the unit.
- 19.02.0013 Rust brown sand with small pockets of tan and grey silt along the southern edge of the unit.
- 19.02.014 This locus was a small 3 inch deep pocket of dark grey silt with inclusions of sand. It was located along the southern edge of the unit, and contained late-eighteenth-century artifacts.
- 19.02.015 Brown/rust brown sand along the eastern edge of the unit.
- 19.02.016 Greyish brown silty sand along the eastern edge of the unit.
- 19.02.017 Reddish brown sand with grey silty sand in the southeast corner.
- 19.02.018 A pocket of dark grey silt located along the cofferdam or bulkhead in the center of the unit. This locus contained eighteenth-century cultural material.

Locus number

Identification

19.02.019

A possible trench along the north backyard wall. This locus consisted of a 3 to 5 inch layer of brown/greyish brown silty sand with inclusions of grey silt, decayed mortar, brick rubble, and oyster shell. It contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth-century (J. Bourne Denby ceramic ink bottle, 1833-1860).

19.02.020

This locus was a 2 to 5 inch layer of dark greyish brown silty sand located along the western wall.

19.02.021

A 3 to 6 inch layer of dark brownish grey silty sand with inclusions of charcoal, grey silt, decayed mortar, and brick rubble. This locus was located in a strip along the western half of the unit.

19.02.022

This locus was a two inch layer of dark greyish brown/dark grey silty sand with varying amounts of silt. It was located in the western one-third of the unit. This locus may be a transitional level.

19.02.023

A 2 to 7 inch layer of brown/gray silty sand with inclusions of dark brown sity sand, charcoal, light grey silt, and mortar. It was located along the western third of the unit. Footing stones for the western backyard wall were exposed at the bottom of this locus. This may be interface above the landfill.

19.02.024

This locus was a 1 to 4 inch layer of dark grey/black silty sand with inclusions of grey brown silty sand. It was located along the western edge of the unit and is probably part of the original landfill.



Locus number

Identification

Unit 19.03 (503 NF)

19.03.001

This locus was a 2 to 4 inch layer of reddish brown silty sand with inclusions of brick, mortar, and shell. It covered the entire unit and contained cultural material from the early-eighteenth to the mid -nineteenth century. One artifact of note was a Half Penny of King William II (1694-1702) in very poor condition.

19.03.002

This locus, which covered the entire surface of the unit around the outside of the privy, was a 1 to 6 inch layer of grey/brown silty sand with inclusions of brick, mortar, pebbles, and oyster shells.

19.03.003

This locus was a 2 inch layer of reddish brown silty sand with inclusions of grey sandy silt. It was located inside the stones of the north privy wall in the western half of the feature.

19.03.004

This locus was a 1 to 4 inch layer of light grey sand with streaks of ash, yellow/orange/red sand, and grey silt. It was located east of the privy wall.

19.03.005 ( F50.1 )

This locus was a 3 to 10 inch layer of dark brown silt, and dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal, wood, and yellow sand. It was the top locus within the excavated boundaries of the privy.

19.03.006 ( F50.1 )

A 2 to 6 inch layer of light grey silty sand with inclusions of yellow/orange sand, and dark grey silt. It was located in the privy.

19.03.007 ( F50.1 )

A three quarters to 3 inch thick pocket of dark brown/black clayey silt with medium brown silt; it was located in the privy.

Locus number

Identification

19.03.008

This locus, a 4 to 5 inch strip of brown silty sand, was located along the east basement's wall.

19.03.009 (F50.1)

A 13 inch layer of greyish brown silty sand with inclusions of brick, mortar, sandstone, and granite. This locus was located inside the privy along the lot's southern wall. It possibly functioned as a builder's trench for the above mentioned wall, and contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century.

19.03.010 (F50.1)

A 10-inch level of dark grey sandy silt with brown silty sand located inside the privy along the southern basement lot wall.

19.03.011

A 2-inch layer of reddish brown silty sand with brick rubble between the stones which is probably wall destruction of the privy. It was located just outside the north privy wall.

19.03.012

A 2-inch layer of reddish brown silty sand and the rock rubble described in 19.02.011.

19.03.013

A 5-inch layer of grey clayey silt with inclusions of reddish brown sand. This locus was located below locus 19.02.012, north of the privy; contained eighteenth - century cultural material.

19.03.014

This locus was a small pocket (1 1/2 to 4 inches deep) located below the western half of locus 19.03.013. It consisted of red and light grey sand.

19.03.015

Wooden planks outside of the privy and part of the wharf/grillage. The planks were located below locus 19.03.013.

Locus number

Identification

- 19.03.016 A clean up locus inside the privy after flooding. Dark brown sandy silt with red silty sand and dark grey clay.
- 19.03.017 (F50.1) This locus was a 6 inch layer of dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of reddish brown sand, and dark grey clay. It was located inside the privy and contained late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century artifacts.
- 19.03.018 (F50.1) This locus was a 4 inch layer of dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of reddish brown sand, charcoal, stains, some cobbles, and large limestone rocks. It was located below locus 19.03.017 inside the area of the privy and contained cultural material from the mid to late-eighteenth century.
- 19.03.019 (F50.1) A 1 to 2 inch layer of yellow/brown silty sand with inclusions of grey silty sand. This locus was located inside the privy, and contained mid-to late-eighteenth century artifactual material. This was the last deposit above the wharf/grillage complex.
- 19.03.020 The wooden timbers of the wharf/grillage complex, located in the privy.
- 19.03.021 The privy walls and associated soils on the wharf/grillage complex.
- 19.03.022 The footing stones for the south basement wall.
- 19.03.023 A clearing of deposits in the rest of the unit/lot to determine the extent of the wharf/grillage. A 25% sampling was taken.
- 19.03.024 Part of loci 19.03.001, 19.03.002 and 19.03.004. This locus was also a clearing of deposits in the remainder of the lot. A 25% sample was taken.

Locus number

Identification

- 19.03.025 A possible builder's trench for the rear basement wall. This locus consisted of a 4 to 10 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt, with inclusions of stones, brick, and mortar. It was located along the rear basement wall and contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century. It was east of the wharf/grillage complex.
- 19.03.026 A deposit of dark grey/brown silty sand located between the timbers of wharf/grillage complex, at the very bottom of the privy. A 50% sample was taken.
- 19.03.027 A clean up locus in the privy after the removal of the first layer of wharf/grillage timbers.
- 19.03.028 (F50.9) A deposit of grey/brown silty sand located between the timbers of the second layer of wharf/grillage.
- 19.03.029 (F50.9) The rocks and associated soil below the second layer of wharf/grillage timbers. This locus contained cultural material from the mid-eighteenth century.
- 19.03.030 (F50.9) A deposit of black/brown silty sand with inclusions of wood chips and rocks. This locus was associated with the last layer of timbers to be removed from the privy area.
- 19.03.031 A shovel test to determine the bottom elevation of the eastern basement wall. Excavated grey, rust and white banded very fine sand. This locus contained a great deal of faunal material.

Lot 20 (169 Water Street)

Excavation began in Lot 20 on November 6, 1981. As the backhoe began removing the destruction debris from the southeast corner of the basement area, it exposed a wall dividing the lot into two sections. The small section, approximately 8 feet by 15 feet, was covered by a flagstone surface. A square hole, apparently a drain into a large stone feature below, was cut into one of the slabs in the northeast corner of this section of the lot. The surface stones of the subterranean feature were mortared together. This section of the lot appears to have served as a backyard area and was undisturbed by the extension of the building and construction of the basement floor. The bottom elevation of the floor (when removed) was approximately 38 inches below datum.

The lower portion of the north wall of this yard area was fieldstone, the upper section a parged brick. The bricks appeared to be relatively recent, perhaps of late-nineteenth or early-twentieth-century manufacture (Joan Geismar 1981: personal communication). This wall divided the lot into a backyard and basement. The east and south walls were constructed of fieldstone. The west end of the excavation area exposed what appeared to have been a doorway leading into the backyard. The doorway was constructed over a flagstone or bluestone underpinning.

The removal of the destruction debris from the northeast section of the lot exposed an area, approximately 12 feet by 15 feet, covered by a double wooden floor. The elevations of these floors were lower than the adjacent flagstone surface. The planks of the first wooden floor ran north/south while those of the second floor ran east/west. Each was constructed of 26 tongue and groove boards with round-headed machine-made nails at the tongues. The first floor was approximately 36 inches below the top of the walls. The boards were oil soaked, probably from some sort of sealer or treatment for the wood (see opening map, Figure 3.16).

Like the wall dividing the basement and yard area, the north and east walls of this section were constructed of fieldstone with a parged brick liner. Initially these walls were covered with wooden vertical boards on the inside (perhaps some sort of panelling) which fell away during the course of excavation.

The removal of the wooden floor revealed a concrete floor between 67 and 71 inches below the lot datum. Under this floor was a 1-inch thick concrete floor covered with creosote (71-72 inches below Lot 21 datum). The floors were broken with the Dynahoe and hammer and the debris cleared with the backhoe.

With the cleaning completed, the lot was divided into 8 units; 1-4 in the backyard area and 5-8 in the basement area. From each area, one section was chosen for 100 percent excavation. The lot was divided into two discrete analytic sections because of the apparent difference in their use and subsequent disturbance at the time of the construction of the basement and subdivision of the lot.



## Units 1-4, Lot 20

With the removal of the flagstone floor excavation began in Units 1-4. Unit 1 was chosen as the 25 percent sample of this section of Lot 20. The fill below the floor, recovered across the unit and around the large stone feature, was a brown/dark brown silty sand with some orange brown sand containing artifacts possibly dating from as late as the 1840s. The flagstone floor, therefore, must have been constructed after this time, perhaps in the nineteenth century. Below this deposit and across most of the lot, was a layer of orange brown sand possibly deposited as a fill to level the area for the construction of the flagstone floor. The cultural material from this sand may be as late as 1820-1830.

Along the south wall, in Unit 4, was a strip of dark brown/black sandy silt with charcoal and mortar identified in the field as a builders' trench for this wall. In Unit 4, contiguous to this "trench", was a deposit of grey/ brown sand with charcoal and mortar, again containing cultural material from as late as 1830.

In Unit 1, between the drain feature and the north wall, was a dark brown silty sand containing artifacts from the mid-nineteenth century. This silty sand, mixed with red brick, mortar, and small cobble rubble, was also found along the north wall in Unit 3 and was identified as a possible builders' trench for this wall. However, the material from Unit 3 ranged from the last quarter of the eighteenth century to the mid-nineteenth century, a range slightly earlier than the deposit in Unit 1. It is possible that the construction of the drain disturbed the deposit in Unit 1.

Along the east and south walls in Units 1 and 2 was a layer of dark brown silt and clayey silt thought to be a trench for these walls. The deposit dates from the late-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century. Consequently, it seemed possible that this deposit might be related to the privy uncovered farther down in Unit 2; this privy was apparently destroyed somewhat by the construction of the large stone feature.

What appeared to be destruction debris, a dark brown/black silty sand overlying red brick, was recovered from the top of the stone feature. The entire deposit within this feature could not be removed without dismantling the stones. Where the excavation was stopped, the dark silty sand appeared to continue.

A deposit of mixed light brown and orange/brown silty sand with mortar and brick rubble and charcoal was removed from the western edge of the lot in Units 3 and 4 (see Figure 3.17). It was thought that this deposit might be related to the construction of an opening that would have led into this area. The cultural material recovered ranged from the late-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century. The soil matrix of this fill was similar to that covering the remainder of this section of the lot, but here it contained more rubble.

Because of the difficulty in working around the stone feature, excavation did not continue in Units 3 and 4; it also had to be stopped in Unit 1, the unit chosen as the 100 percent sample for this lot segment. Rather than removing this feature, excavation in the unit next to it, Unit 2, was continued in order to see the feature's construction on at least one side and to further test this section. The excavation revealed that the feature was constructed of large dry-laid stones, possibly taken from the dismantling of the privy mentioned above, upon which it appeared to sit.

Below the orange brown sand fill and the possible "trenches" in Unit 2 was a black/dark brown silt and sandy silt with some red brick and mortar overlying stone rubble. This rubble was probably related to the privy uncovered by the removal of the rubble layer. A section of the east and south privy walls was exposed in this unit, and it is assumed that these walls may have continued into the other units; it may not have extended into Unit 1 where construction of the stone feature may have destroyed a portion of the privy.

The first deposit within the privy walls was a dark brown sandy silt with some mortar and brick. The cultural material suggested late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century dates. Below this deposit was a layer of orange brown sand with some clay, charcoal, cobbles, brick, and stone rubble. This orange brown sand resembled the sand fill found throughout this section of the lot; however, the cultural material, dating from the last quarter of the eighteenth-century was somewhat earlier. The last deposit within the privy was a dark brown sandy silt with brick and cobble rubble (see Figure 3.18). At the bottom of this locus, an American 1799 Half Eagle gold piece was recovered alongside the stone feature. It is unknown whether the gold piece was related to the deposit within the privy or the construction of the stone feature since it was found close to the latter's south wall.

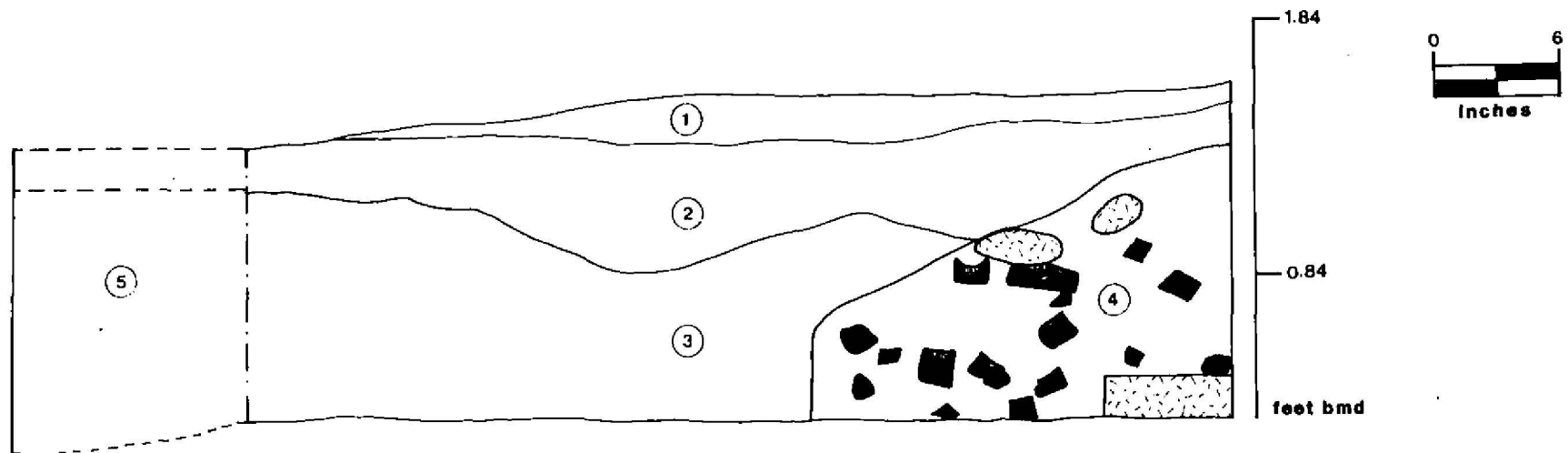
Around the outside of the privy walls, a dark brown silty sand with clay inclusions, coal, charcoal, and some rubble was excavated. It was observed in the field that this locus resembled "nightsoil" and possibly indicated leakage from the privy or a cleaning episode. This deposit contained material from the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

Below the walls of the privy and the yard's east and south walls was a thick layer of light tan, grey, rust, and black banded fine sands with hard-packed grey silt, rusty tan silt, charcoal, and wood chips. This locus was identified as the transitional deposit above original landfill and contained material from the late-seventeenth to late-eighteenth centuries. Below this was a dark brown/black silt with oyster shell, identified as original landfill (see Figure 3.19). At this point, excavation in this section of the lot ended since original landfill had been encountered.



**Figure 3.17**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 20 Unit 3**  
**South Wall Profile**



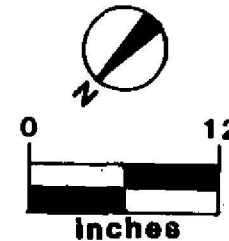
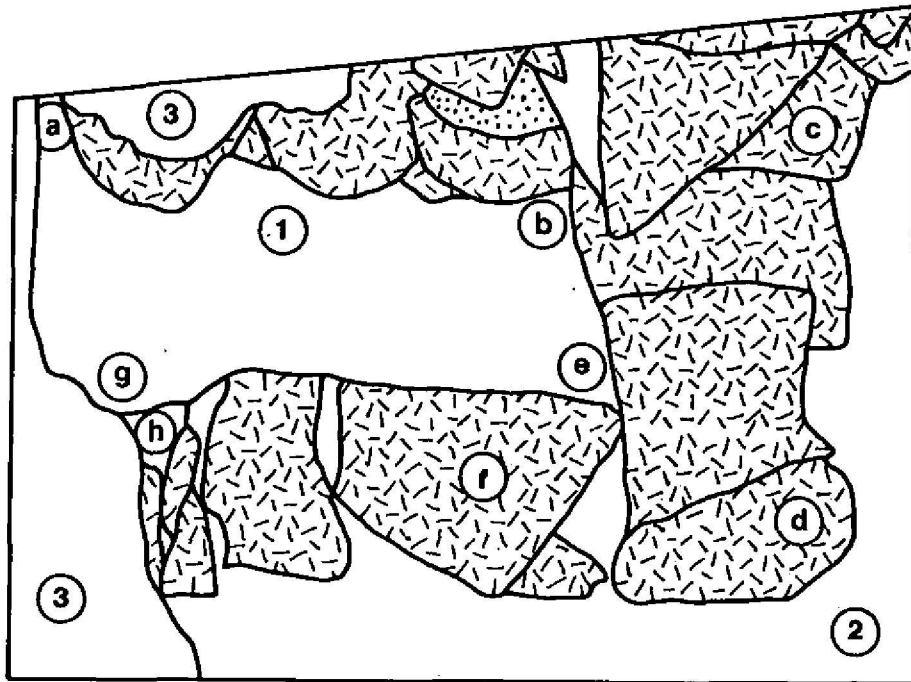
- ① Dark brown sand
- ② Light tan sand
- ③ Orange brown sand

- ④ Brown orange sand with rubble
- ⑤ Damaged from rain
- Unexcavated

- Projected extent of locus
-  Brick
-  Stone

**Figure 3.18**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 20 Unit 2**  
**Privy Plan**



**Elevations: measured in feet relative to Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)**

<b>(a)</b> 1.50	<b>(d)</b> 2.26	<b>(g)</b> 0.99
<b>(b)</b> 1.59	<b>(e)</b> 1.90	<b>(h)</b> 2.00
<b>(c)</b> 2.59	<b>(f)</b> 2.30	

**(1)** Dark brown grey silty sand with inclusions of clay, charcoal, and rubble

**(2)** Dark grey brown silt with inclusions of charcoal, clay, and coal

**(3)** Orange brown sand with stone, brick, and mortar

 **Stone**

 **mortar**

 **Brick**



With the removal of the concrete floor debris from the north section of this lot, Units 5-8 were established. At the extreme western edge of the lot, in Units 7 and 8, a foundation beam running north/south was exposed indicating where a wall had once been. It was then assumed that prior to the building of the basement the area east of this beam had once been part of the lot's backyard area. To test this, Unit 7 was chosen as the 25 percent sample of this section of the lot to be completely excavated. With the completion of excavation in Unit 7, Unit 8 was cleared to determine the extent of the wharf/grillage complex exposed in Unit 7. Therefore, these units will be discussed together.

#### Units 7 and 8, Lot 20

The first locus encountered below the debris, which covered the entire surface in this lot section, was a dark brown sandy silt containing material from the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Below this fill in Unit 7 and 9 were several loci, including an orange/brown sand along the foundation beam. Removal of this sand exposed the beam's spread-footers which ran in an east/west direction.

Also below the fill was a dark brown sandy silt with oyster shell and large lime or coral cobbles which ran along the spread-footers. East of this was a dark brown silt with some shell, mortar, and stone. These were the last loci exposed in Unit 8 before it was shoveled off to expose the remainder of the wharf/grillage complex already uncovered in Unit 7.

Above the wharf/grillage complex were several thin soil deposits including a brown sand above a layer of stone and wood rubble. Below this was a thin layer of orange sand with mortar, brick, and shell which covered Unit 7. Removal of this locus exposed a brown sandy silt with shell, mortar, wood, brick, and coal slag, and another layer of orange sand on and between the spread-footers (for the north wall?). The spread-footers sat directly on the wharf complex.

A dark brown and grey sandy silt with oyster shell was removed from between the wharf/grillage logs (Locus 20.07.013) to further delineate their configuration before excavation ended in Unit 7. The first course of logs ran in an east/ west direction.

Since no occupation-related features were found in Units 7 and 8, excavation began in Unit 5 in the hope of locating such features.

#### Unit 5, Lot 20

Below the dark brown sandy silt that covered the four units was another layer of this sandy silt with brick, mortar, oyster shell, and limestone. This locus covered the privy and continued down around the outside of the privy walls. The privy's west and south stone walls were exposed. Adjacent to the south wall was a layer of large stones, apparently once part of the south privy wall destroyed by the construction of the concrete floor. This stone rubble filled the space between the privy and a wooden board, laid horizontally on edge, that was later discovered to be part of an open-ended wooden box-like construction that extended into Units 6, 7, and 8.

At the western edge of Unit 5 a horizontal wooden board similar to the bulkhead-type construction exposed in Lot 19, Units 1 and 2, standing on edge, was exposed. It sat directly above the wharf/grillage complex and was at first thought to have been part of the wooden box mentioned above. However, its function remains unclear since it ultimately did not appear related to any structures in the lot.

The first locus inside the privy, and covering some of its wall stones, was a grey sand mottled with mortar. Below this was a dark brown sandy silt with tan and brown sand and mortar that contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth centuries. The last deposit within the privy was a dark brown silty sand and silt with mortar and brick mixed with material from the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

Inside the privy and below the privy walls was a layer of black silt with large limestones or coral and oyster shells. This was identified as original landfill. Below this was an almost solid layer of large limestones or coral so tightly deposited that excavation had to be stopped at this level (see Figure 3.20). Before ending excavation in this unit, however, the south and west privy walls were dismantled and the associated soils were screened. The cultural material recovered yielded dates from the mid-nineteenth century. Below the stones was a layer of grey brown silt and sand with rust stains that sat above the black silt and limestones considered original landfill (20.05.008).

While cleaning the north walls of the unit for profiling, the soil fell away and exposed part of the north stone wall of the privy. After completing profiles of the unit's north and east walls, the soil was removed to expose both the north and east privy walls. These walls were directly underneath the east and north lot walls of this section indicating that they were built sometime after the construction of the privy.

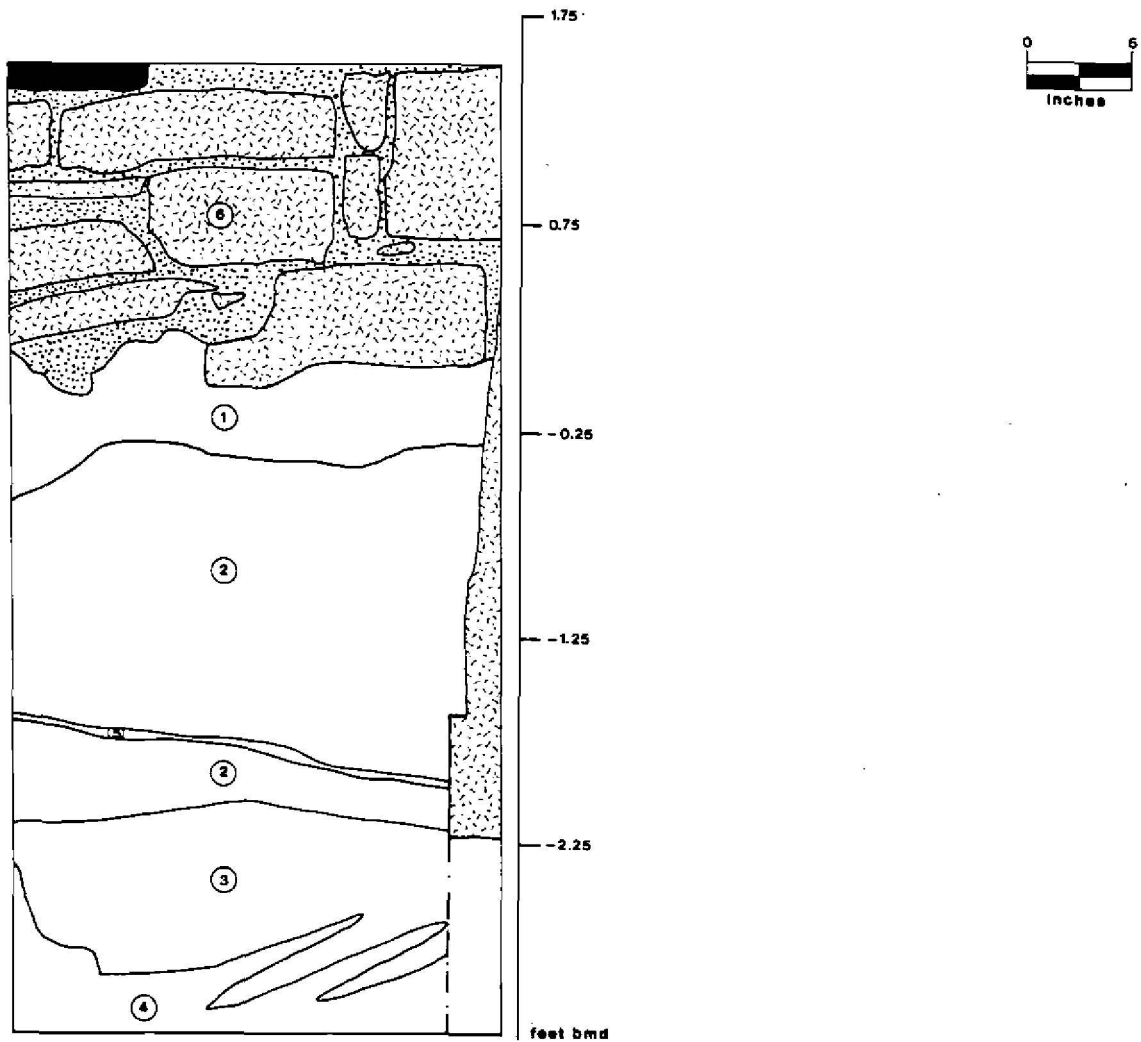
#### Unit 6, Lot 20

Excavation in Unit 6 began with the removal of the dark brown sandy silt that covered this section of the lot. This uncovered the east wall of the wooden box-like construction found in Unit 5, possibly a cofferdam-related feature. Below was a dark brown sandy silt with stone and red brick and a pocket of grey sand and oyster and clam shell in the northeast corner. (This locus had been removed as a test from the section of the box that was in Unit 5). The rest of this section in Unit 5 was left as an 18-inch wide baulk along the north wall of the box. Similarly, 18-inch sections of the box in Units 7 and 8 were also left standing. These baulks were eventually removed to expose the feature's north and west walls.

Below the dark brown sandy silt were several loci, including a light grey sand with a thin layer of black clayey silt and a great deal of oyster shell and wood within the sand locus. This covered most of the unit. The rest of the unit was a light grey sand, brown grey sandy silt, and black silty sand with a large amount of oyster shell. Below this mixed locus was a grey/black clayey silt with grey sand (Locus 20.06.009). (see Figure 3.21).

**Figure 3.19**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 20 Unit 2**  
**East Wall Profile**



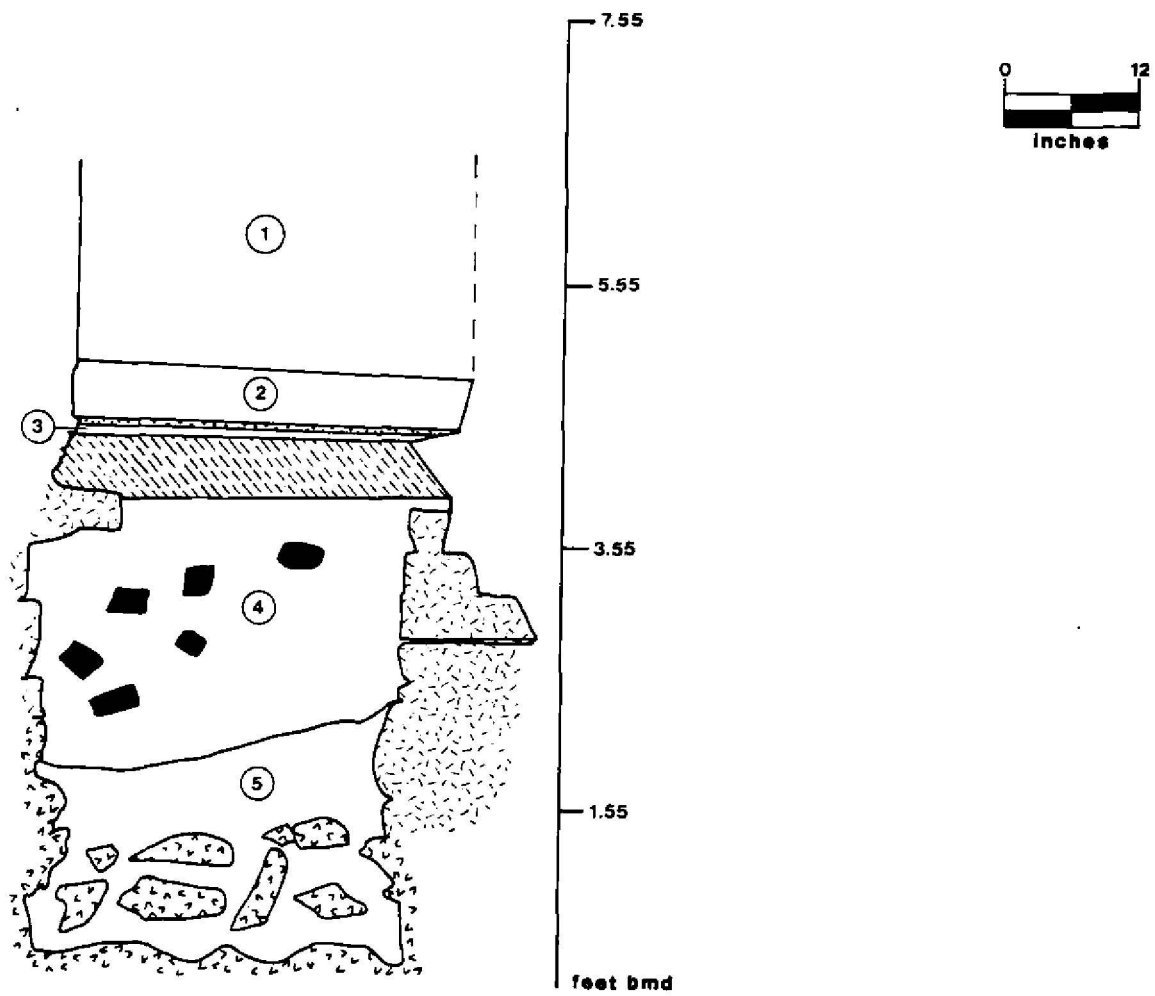
- ① Dark brown sandy silt with charcoal and clay inclusions
- ② Dark brown silt with charcoal and clay inclusions
- ③ White, tan, and rust colored banded sand

- ④ Dark brown sandy silt with charcoal and wood chips
- ⑤ Band of rust colored sand
- ⑥ Lot wall

- — Unexcavated
- ▨ Mortar
- ▨ Stone
- ▨ Brick

**Figure 3.20**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 20 Unit 5**  
**East Privy Wall Profile**

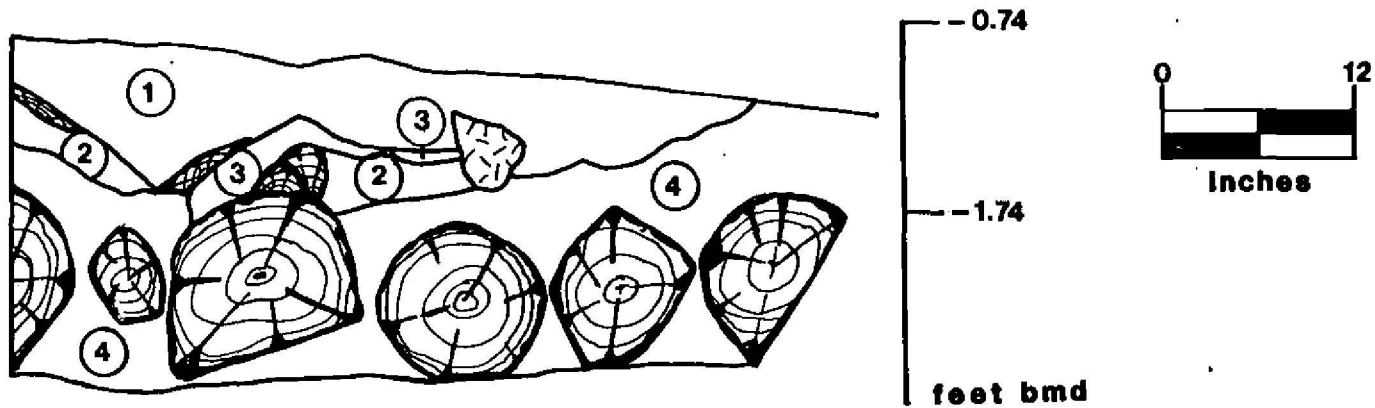


- ① East yard wall
- ② Brick
- ③ Tar
- ④ Tan sand with mortar and brick rubble



- ⑤ Black silt
- Concrete
- Brick
- Stone
- Limestone
- Mortar

**Figure 3.21**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 20 Unit 6**  
**West Wall Profile**



- ① Light brown sandy silt with rust brown sand and decayed mortar
- ② Grey silt with some sand
- ③ Tan sandy silt

- ④ Dark brown silt
-  Stone
-  Wood: X-section

With the completion of excavation in Unit 6, the last unit excavated in this lot, the baulks mentioned above were removed. This exposed the north wall of the box-like feature comprising two wooden planks with square wooden posts in the interior west and east corners. The west wall was wooden plank resting on the wharf/grillage logs that extended into the box (see Figure 3.22). Both the west and east walls of the box continued under the stone and brick dividing wall, indicating that its southern limit may have extended beyond this unit. The box like feature does not seem to have been destroyed by the construction of the concrete floor (see closing map, Figure 3.23; also Plate 5.5).



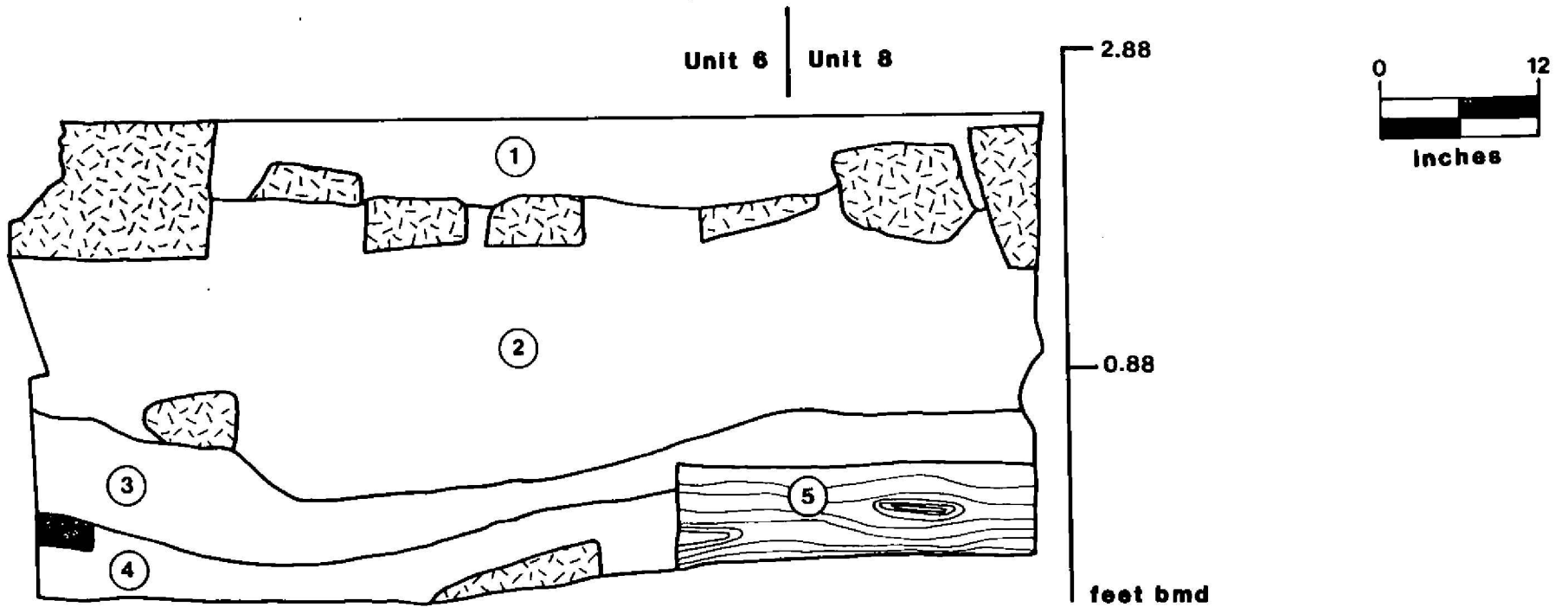
Lot 20 Architectural and Fill Loci

Unit 20.0 (606NF)

<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
20.0.001a	Backhoe clearing of destruction debris in the south section of the lot.
20.0.001b	Backhoe clearing of destruction rubble from north section of the lot.
20.0.002a	Removal of sandstone and flagstone floor in backyard area. Stones possibly once mortared together. Square hole cut in stone in northeast corner over stone drain.
20.0.002b	Removal of wooden floor in basement area. Tongue and groove boards running east/west; machine-made nails.
20.0.003b	Removal of second wooden floor in basement area. Tongue and groove boards running north/south. Leveling boards found below floor running north/south.
20.0.004b	Removal of concrete floor with a second 1 inch thick layer of concrete covered by creosote. These concrete floors were beneath this wooden floor.
20.0.005b	Clearing of concrete floor debris: dark brown silty sand with red brick, concrete, tar, mortar, stones, and wood in the basement area.
20.0.006	Cofferdam/Wooden "box". It consisted of 3 walls (the box continued beyond the area of excavation) of planks with squared wooden posts in the inner corners. The western wall sat on a wharf/grillage complex. The "box" was located in the southeast corner of the basement area (in Units 5,6,7,8) and continued under the wall dividing the basement and backyard.

**Figure 3.22**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 20 Units 6/8**  
**South Wall Profile**



① Parged brick wall

③ Black silt with wood chips

⑤ Wharf/grillage log

② Grey brown sandy silt

④ Dark grey clay

Wood

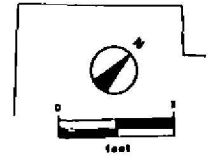
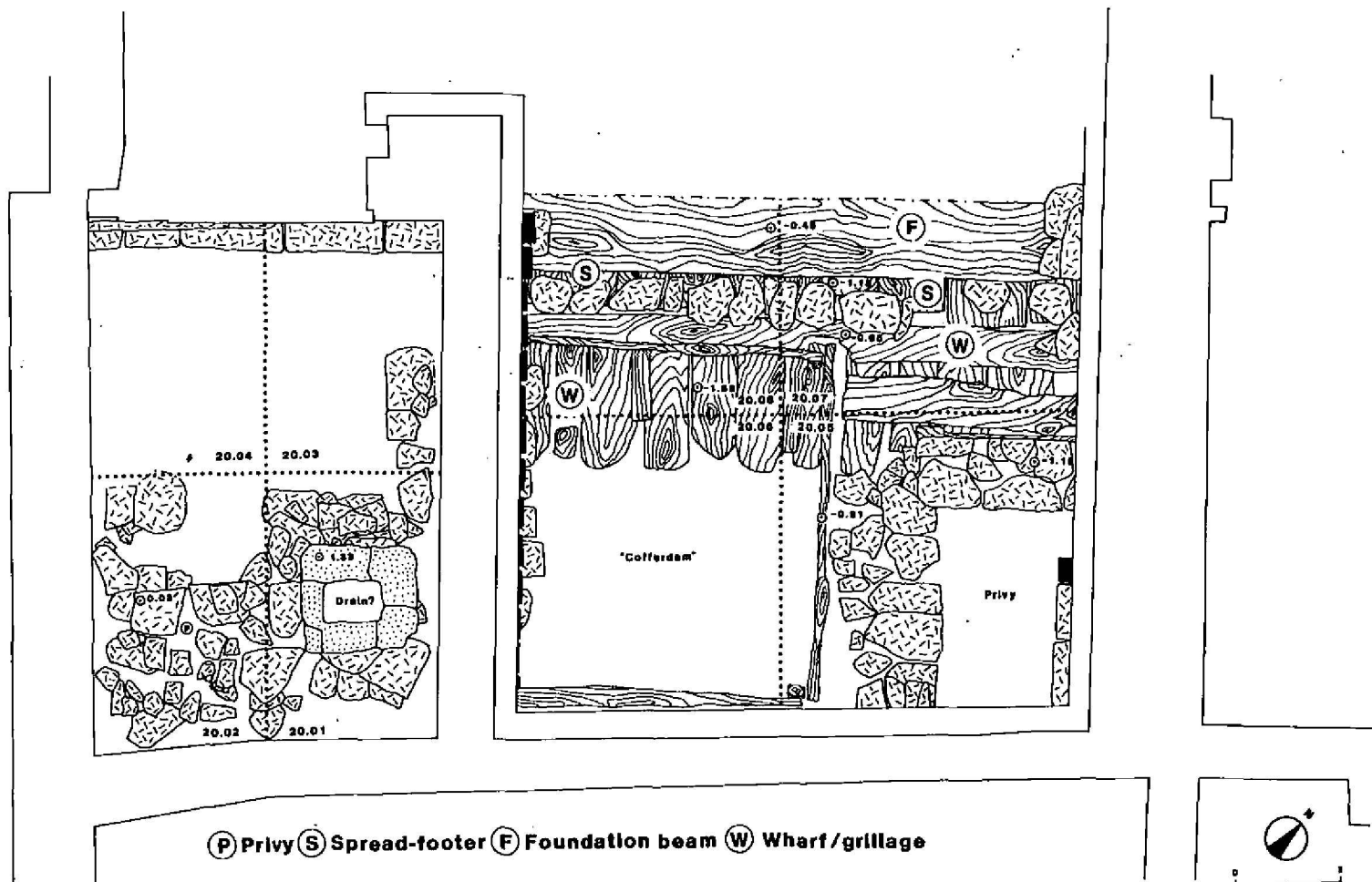
Stone

Brick



Figure 3.23  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 20  
Closing Map



Unit 20.0 (606NF)

Locus number

Identification

- 20.0.007 Wharf/grillage complex. Top course of logs run north/south and sit on course running east/west. Located in Units 5, 6, 7 and 8 and extend eastward into the lot, 4 feet from the east wall.
- 20.0.008 Wall dividing north and south sections of lot, forming basement and backyard area. Constructed of a fieldstone foundation with a parged brick upper section.
- 20.0.009 South lot wall, constructed of fieldstone. Formed the south wall of the backyard.
- 20.0.010 North lot wall, constructed of fieldstone with an interior parged brick lining. Upper portion of this wall had a vertical wooden board lining.
- 20.0.011 East lot wall (section in the backyard) constructed of fieldstone.
- 20.0.012 East lot wall (section in the basement) constructed of fieldstone with an interior parged brick lining. Upper portion of this wall had a vertical wooden board lining.
- 20.07/8/001 Wooden foundation beam, running north/south in Units 7 and 8 at the western edge of the excavation area.
- Wooden spread footer for foundation beam ran east/west under beam. Above wharf grillage.

NOTE: The a and b that follow some of the locus numbers signify the section of the lot this locus applied to before units were established (a=backyard area, b=basement area).

Unit 20.01 (504 NF)

Locus number

Identification

- 20.01.001 A layer of brown/orange sand with inclusions of black sandy silt and brown silty sand. It covered the entire unit except the area of the large stone feature.
- 20.01.002 A layer of orange sand along the western border of the unit.
- 20.01.003 A layer of dark brown silty sand in a strip between the stone feature and the north wall. This locus contained cultural material from the mid-nineteenth century.
- 20.01.004 A layer of dark brown clayey silt along the eastern wall.
- 20.01.005 A dark brown layer of clayey silt in a small pocket along the east wall. This locus contained artifactual material from the mid-to late-nineteenth century.
- 20.01.006 The stone feature "drain" constructed of uncut dry-laid stone.
- 20.01.007 The fill inside the stone feature that consisted of a layer of dark brown/black silty sand with inclusions of red brick. This locus contained no ceramics, only small glass fragments were recovered.

Unit 20.02 (504 NF)

- 20.02.001 A layer of dark brown silty sand that covered the entire unit. This locus contained artifacts from the last quarter of the eighteenth century to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. A 50% sample was taken.
- 20.02.002 A layer of orange sand that covered approximately 2/3 of the unit. It seemed to be concentrated around the

Unit 20 02 (504 NF)

Locus number

Identification

- area of the privy. This 1 to 10 inch layer of sand contained artifacts from the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth century.
- 20.02.003 A 1 to 10 inch thick layer of dark brown silt in a strip against the "back" and south lot walls. This locus contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century.
- 20.02.004 A 6 to 10 inch layer of brown/orange sand with inclusions of clay and charcoal; located between the privy and the east wall. This locus contained artifacts from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century.
- 20.02.005 A 1 to 10 inch layer of black to dark brown silt overlaying the privy in the southwest corner of the unit. This locus contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century.
- 20.02.006 Wall cleaning.
- 20.02.007 (F48.1) The removal of the privy wall as well as the 8 to 12 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt that was associated with the stones of privy. This locus contained cultural material from the mid-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century.
- 20.02.008 (F48.1) A 4 to 6 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of mortar and brick rubble. This locus was located under the stones of 20.02.007 and inside the area of the privy. It contained artifacts from the mid-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century.

Unit 20.02 (504NF)

Locus number

Identification

20.02.009 (F48.2)

A 15 to 20 inch layer of orange/brown sand with inclusions of clay and charcoal. This locus was located below 20.02.008, inside the area of the privy. It contained cultural material from the last quarter of the eighteenth century up until the 1830s. A 50% sample was taken.

20.02.010 (F48.2)

A 16 inch deep layer of dark brown silty sand with inclusions of coal, clay, and rubble, located outside of the area of the privy, along south and east lot walls. The locus contained cultural material from the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

20.02.011 (504NF, F48.2)

A 6 to 10 inch layer of orange/brown sand with inclusions of clay, charcoal, cobble stones, and brick. This locus was located below locus 20.02.009, inside the area of the privy. It contained cultural material from the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

20.02.012 (F48.2)

A 6 to 10 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of brick and cobbles. This locus was located below locus 20.02.011, inside the area of the privy. It contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century. One artifact of note was an American 1799 gold Half-Eagle.

20.02.013 (F48.9)

A 4 to 16 inch layer of fine sand with inclusions of dark grey hard packsilt and charcoal. This locus was located below the privy and covered most of the unit. It contained cultural material from the second half of the eighteenth century. A 50% sample was taken.

20.02.014 (F48.9)

A 1 to 2 inch layer of black sand and rusty tan silt with inclusions of charcoal and wood chips. It contained artifacts from the mid-eighteenth

Unit 20.02 (504NF)

Locus number

Identification

century. This locus was identified as a transitional level above the original landfill, identified as dark brown/black silt with oyster shell, which was not removed. A 50% sample was taken.

20.02.015

A cleaning of the east wall profile below the lot wall.

Unit 20.03 (504NF)

20.03.001

A 1 to 4 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of pebbles, red brick and mortar. This locus covered the entire surface of the units. It contained no diagnostic artifactual material. A 25% sample was taken.

20.03.002

A 1 to 7 inch layer of light tan sand with inclusions of red brick and mortar, located in the eastern third of the unit. This locus contained no diagnostic cultural material. A 25% sample was taken.

20.03.003

A 1 to 10 inch thick layer of orange/brown sand that covered most of the unit. It contained artifacts from the last quarter of the eighteenth to the first quarter of the nineteenth century. A 25% sample was taken.

20.03.004

A thin layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of red brick, mortar, and small cobbles. This locus was located along the north lot wall. It contained cultural material from the first third of the nineteenth century. A 50% sample was taken.

20.03.005

A 6 to 10 inch layer of light brown/orange silty sand with inclusions of mortar and red brick. This locus was located in the western 1/2 of the unit and contained artifacts from the late-eighteenth century to the 1830s.



Unit 20.04 (504 NF)

Locus number

Identification

- 20.04.001 A 1 to 4 inch layer of light brown silty sand with inclusions of red brick, mortar, and charcoal. The locus covered most of the unit and contained cultural material from the mid-nineteenth century. A 25% sample was taken.
- 20.04.002 A 1 1/2 inch layer of dark brown/black sandy silt located in a strip along the south lot wall. This locus contained no diagnostic cultural material. A 25% sample was taken.
- 20.04.003 A 1 to 2 1/2 inch layer of grey/brown sand with inclusions of charcoal and mortar. This locus covered most of the unit and contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century. A 25% sample was taken.
- 20.04.004 A 2 1/2 to 13 inch layer of orange/brown sand that covered most of the unit. This locus contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century. A 25% sample was taken.
- 20.04.005 A dark brown/black sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and mortar, located in a strip along the south lot wall. This 11 to 15 inch thick locus contained no diagnostic cultural material. A 25% sample was taken.
- 20.04.006 A 7 inch layer of orange/brown silty sand with inclusions of clay and charcoal in the western 1/2 of the unit. It contained late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century cultural material. A 25% sample was taken.

Unit 20.05 (505NF)

- 20.05.001 A 4 to 7 inch layer of brown silty sand with inclusions of red brick, stone, and wood trash. This locus was shoveled off. No soil was screened and no artifacts were recovered.

Unit 20.03 (504NF)

Locus number

Identification

- 20.05.002 An 11 to 19 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of oyster shell. This locus was located in approximately 3/4 of the unit (the north/west, the south/west, and the south/east). This locus covered and went down around the outside of the privy wall.
- 20.05.003 (F47.1) A 1 to 6 inch layer of grey sand heavily mottled with mortar fragments and decayed mortar. This locus contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth century.
- 20.005.004 (F49.1) A 1 to 3 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of stone and brick. This locus was excavated as a test (probe) within the "box" (20.0.006); most of which extended into Unit 6. The locus contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth century.
- 20.05.005 (F47.2) A layer of dark brown sandy silt mottled with tan sand and mortar. This locus was located within the privy and contained cultural material from the third quarter of the nineteenth century.
- 20.05.006 (F47.2) A 1 to 2 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with inclusions of mortar. This locus was located below locus 20.05.005 inside the privy. It contained cultural material from the third quarter of the nineteenth century. One artifact of note was an American 5 cent piece that was issued between 1867 and 1883.
- 20.05.007 (F47.2) A 4 to 8 inch layer of dark brown silt with inclusions of brick mortar and decayed mortar. This locus was located in the western half of the privy. It contained no diagnostic cultural material.

Unit 20.05 (505NF)

Locus number

Identification

20.05.008 (F47.3)

A 7 to 8 inch layer of black silt mottled with brown silty sand and with inclusions of large limestone cobbles, boulders and oyster shells. This locus, located below 20.05.007 within the privy, contained mid-nineteenth-century cultural material.

20.05.009 (F47.9, 505NF)

The stones of the privy wall and the associated grey/brown silty sand. The top of the wall was located at 26 inches below the unit datum, while its foundation level was 37 1/2 inches below. This locus contained cultural material from the mid-nineteenth century.

20.05.010

Profile cleaning to expose privy wall.

20.05.011

Removal of a temporary baulk that was inside the wooden "box" (20.05.006). Artifacts recovered while excavating. No screening.

20.05.012

A 3 to 5 inch layer of dark brown silty sand. This locus was located below the walls of the privy and contained eighteenth-century cultural material.

20.05.013

A layer of limestone cobbles and boulders that formed an almost solid layer. This locus was 7 to 11 inches thick.

20.05.014

A wooden board that rested on the lower level of the wharf/grillage complex and ran under the north wall of the lot.

Unit 20.06 (505 NF)

20.06.001

A 3 to 13 inch layer of brown silty sand with inclusions of wood fragments. This locus was similar to the "001" loci in the rest of the basement area, so it was shoveled off in order to expose the extent of the wooden "box" (20.0.008). No soil was screened; artifacts were recovered during excavation.

Unit 20 06 (505NF)

Locus number

Identification

- 20.06.002 (F49.1) A 1 1/2 to 5 inch layer of dark greyish brown and dark grey sandy silt with some inclusions of grey and brown sand. This locus covered the entire unit.
- 20.06.003 (F49.1) A 1 inch thick layer of greyish brown silty sand and dark grey sandy silt. This locus was below locus 20.06.002 and also covered the entire unit. It contained cultural material from the 1780s.
- 20.06.004 (F49.1) A 5 inch layer of dark brown silt and sandy silt with some inclusions of grey sand and large amounts of clam shell. This locus covered most of the unit, and also contained eighteenth-century artifacts.
- 20.06.005 (F49.1) A light grey sandy locus that was approximately 16 inches deep and covered 2/3 of the unit. The artifactual material recovered from this locus dates it to the last quarter of the eighteenth century.
- 20.06.006 (F49.1) A 2 to 3 inch layer of black clayey silt with some inclusions of wood chips and oyster shell. This locus covered approximately 1/3 of the unit, and contained mid to late-eighteenth century artifacts. Tentatively identified as nightsoil seepage from the privy in the backyard area.
- 20.06.007 (F49.2) A thin layer of light grey sand that covered about 1/3 of the unit. This locus contained a large amount of oyster shells as well as numerous late eighteenth century artifacts.
- 20.06.008 (F49.3) A mottled locus consisting of light grey sand, brown/grey sandy silt, and black silty sand. This locus covered the entire surface of the unit for a depth of 2 to 4 inches. It contained eighteenth-century cultural material.

Unit 20 06 (505NF)

Locus number

Identification

20.06.009 (F49.9)

A thick layer of grey/black clayey silt with pockets of grey sand that covered the entire unit. This locus was original landfill and contained cultural material from the mid-to late-eighteenth century.

Unit 20.07 (505 NF)

20.07.001

A 1 to 5 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of red brick, shell, stone, and mortar. The locus covered the entire unit and contained cultural material from the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

20.07.002

A 3 inch layer of orange sand located in the southern corner of the unit against the spread-footers (20.0.014).

20.07.003

A three inch deep strip of brown silt located in front of the "troughlike" piece of wood in the middle of the unit. This locus contained several fragments of creamware.

20.07.004

Orange sand with mortar, shell, brick, and charcoal in the northern corner of the unit. Probably associated with .002.

20.07.005

A small pocket of dark brown silt located inside the "trough-like" wood. This locus contained no cultural material.

20.07.006

A 4 to 7 inch layer of orange sand and dark brown sandy silt, located in a strip along the northwest corner of the unit. This locus contained artifactual material from mid-to late-eighteenth century.

20.07.007

The removal of stone rubble and wood fragments as well as the "trough-like" wood. This was a "clean-up" locus and contained no cultural material.

Unit 20 07 (505NF)

Locus number

Identification

- 20.07.008 A 1/2 to 2 inch layer of orange sand mottled with brown silt, mortar, brick fragments, and shell. This locus covered the entire unit and contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth century.
- 20.07.009 A 1/2 to 3 inch layer of brown sandy silt with inclusions of shell, mortar, wood, brick, and coal slag. Located in the center of the unit, this locus contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth century.
- 20.07.010 Thin layer of orange sand over dark brown sandy silt with shell, mortar, wood, brick and coal slag.
- 20.07.011 A 4 inch layer of orange sand mottled with dark brown sandy silt, with small amounts of coal slag. This locus was located along the spread-footers (20.0.014) that ran along the western edge of the unit. It contained late-eighteenth-century artifacts.
- 20.07.012 Orange sand in a pocket in the south-east corner against the spread-footers.
- 20.07.013 A 5 to 7 inch layer of dark brown/grey sandy silt, located between the timbers of the spread-footer complex (20.0.14). This locus contained cultural material from the mid-to late-eighteenth century.
- 20.07.014 Part of locus 20.07.013.

Unit 20.08 (505 NF)

- 20.08.001 A 1 inch layer of brown sandy silt with inclusions of brick, shell, sandstone, mortar, and wood fragments. This locus covered the surface of the entire unit and contained cultural material from the eighteenth century.

Unit 20 08 (505NF)

Locus number

Identification

20.08.002

A 2 to 5 inch layer of orange with brown sand located in a strip on the western side of the unit along spread footing. This locus contained cultural material from the eighteenth century.

20.08.003

A 2 to 6 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of limestone and coral. This locus contained cultural material from the eighteenth century.

20.08.004

Removal of the temporary baulk inside the wooden box along its west wall, including the small section of the baulk in Unit 7. No soil was screened and only diagnostic artifacts were recovered during excavation.

### Lot 21 (171 Water Street)

On November 18, 1981, the backhoe removed the demolition debris from the southeast section of the basement of Lot 21. When approximately four feet of fill was removed, a section of a red brick floor was encountered (see opening map, Figure 3.24). To uncover the entire floor, the remainder of the demolition debris was removed. The bricks appeared to be of late-nineteenth century manufacture, corroborating the construction of the floor sometime after 1867 as indicated on the Perris and Browne Insurance Map. Removal of the fill exposed a square hole in the brick floor in the southeast corner of the lot. The hole apparently functioned as a drain (Feature 45) in Unit 2.

The brick floor as well as the thin layer of sand below it was removed, exposing a concrete floor, also with a hole in the southeast corner. This floor, too, was removed along with the layer of ash and cinder below it. With the lot now cleared, it was divided into four units and excavation began in Unit 1 in the northeast corner of the lot. Unit 1 was arbitrarily selected as the 25 percent sample of Lot 21 to be completely excavated.

#### Unit 1, Lot 21

The first locus excavated from Unit 1 was a thick deposit of brown and dark brown silty sand with rubble. It covered the entire unit and contained artifacts from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The stone rubble in this deposit may have once been the upper courses of a privy destroyed when the concrete floor was constructed. The stone walls of two privies were encountered below this; one small, and almost square privy, situated within a larger, rectangular privy (Figure 3.25).

Excavation in the larger privy (Feature 43) began with the removal of a dark brown sand with stone rubble. This locus was approximately 18 inches thick. Its removal uncovered a thin layer of dark brown sand around the outside of a semicircular stone "drain" located along the south wall of the large privy. This "drain" may have been constructed of stones taken from the south wall of the larger privy as suggested by a section of the wall where stones were apparently removed. The drain contained dark brown clayey sand with mortar, brick, and charcoal and a dark brown sandy silt. The bottom of this feature was reached at approximately 80 inches below datum.

Below the dark brown sand outside the drain was a thin deposit of dark brown/black silty sand. At the bottom of the drain and below the above locus was a thin layer of dark brown clayey silt with some organic material. The locus below this, an 8 inch layer of dark brown silty sand, contained a large amount of organic material followed by another deposit of dark brown clayey silt. The loci containing the organic material may represent nightsoil.



A black clayey silt was located below the nightsoil deposit. It contained a great deal of oyster and clam shell and was continuous to what may have been builders' trenches for the south and east walls of the privy. The "trenches" consisted of grey brown sandy silt and silty sand. It is possible that the black clayey silt may be original landfill into which builders' trenches for the privy walls were dug. Below these trenches was a deposit of grey/black sandy silt with a large amount of shell; this locus was identified as original landfill (Locus 21.01.022). This deposit was also excavated below the black clayey silt and was located approximately 6 inches below the walls of the privy at 90 to 94 inches below datum. This was the last locus excavated within the large privy.

The loci within the large privy appear to be fill material until very near the bottom of the feature where deposits of dark brown clayey silt and silty sand containing large amounts of organic material were encountered. These deposits probably represent nightsoil, the deposits relating to this feature's use as a privy. It is likely that the privy was cleaned out, but apparently some of the nightsoil at the bottom was not removed before the privy was refilled.

The first deposit in the small privy (Feature 42) was a 12 inch layer of brown silty sand. With the removal of a few inches of this deposit, at approximately 50 inches below datum, a cut stone footing for the north lot wall was uncovered. Below this locus was a 30 inch deposit of dark brown silty sand with brick, mortar, and coal. It should be noted that two brownstone lintels, subsequently found to be overlying the east wall of the privy, were uncovered under the east lot wall. However, these lintels were laid across the north and south privy walls and somewhat forward of the east privy wall, creating a gap into which material from Lot 32 may have fallen, contaminating the privy deposits.

Stone rubble was encountered within the dark brown silty sand near the bottom of this deposit. A 20 inch layer of dark brown to black silty sand was excavated below the stone rubble at approximately 85 inches below datum. It contained large amounts of oyster shell and was identified as original landfill (Locus 21.01.008). This was the last locus excavated within the small privy (see Figures 3.26 and 3.27).

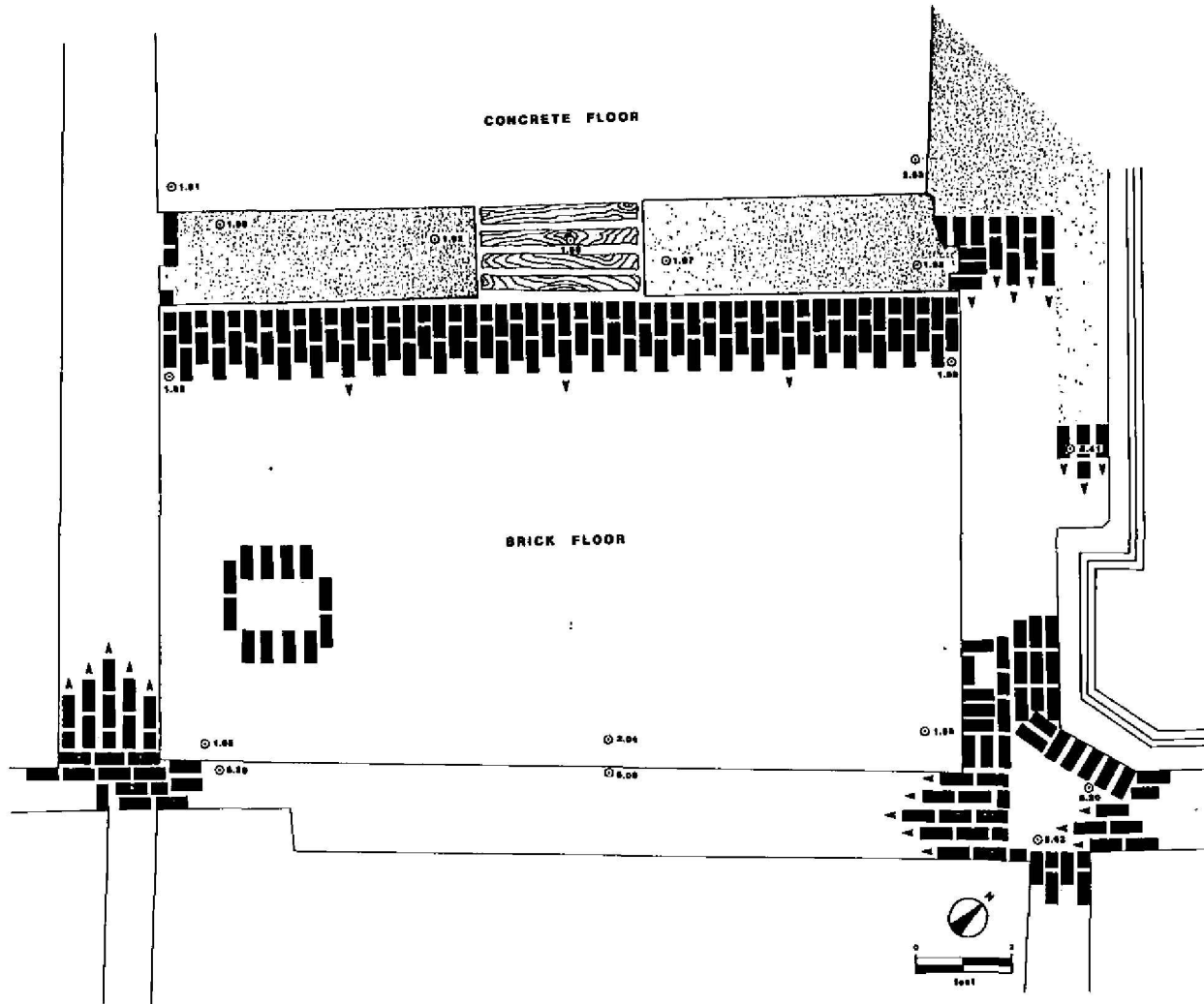
It is not clear which privy was constructed first. The fills within each are somewhat different in soil composition as well as in the dates for the cultural material. The fill within the smaller privy appears to be later than that of the large privy. This would indicate a later date for the filling of the small privy, but, since it does not appear to contain nightsoil, not necessarily for its use as a privy. Initially excavation in Units 1, 2, and 3 had begun simultaneously. Excavation in these latter two units was temporarily halted until Unit 1 was almost completed.

#### Unit 2, Lot 21

The first locus excavated in Unit 2 was a dark brown silty sand with tar, concrete, and charcoal. This deposit covered the entire unit outside the "drain" (Feature 45) first discovered as a hole in both the brick and

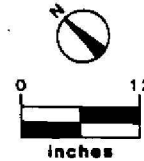
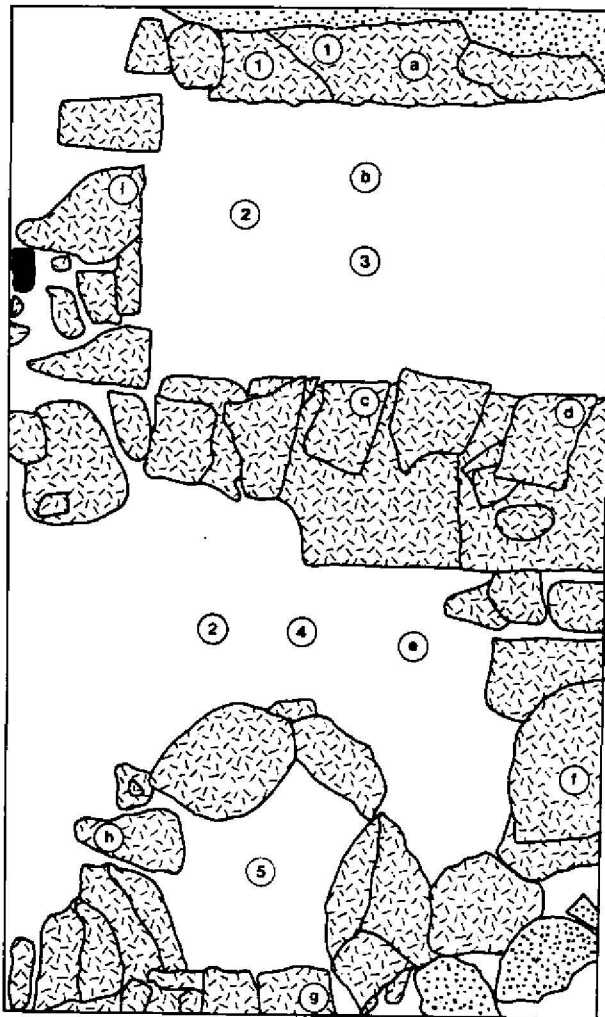
Figure 3.24  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 21  
Opening Map






**Figure 3.25**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 21 Unit 1**  
**Privy Plan**



Elevations: measured in feet relative to  
 Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)

(a) 2.19	(f) 2.77
(b) -2.12	(g) 2.09
(c) 2.43	(h) 1.44
(d) 2.68	(i) 2.49
(e) -0.24	

- |                                 |  |   |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| (1) Cut stone                   | (4) Dark brown clayey silt   |  Stone |
| (2) Privy                       | (5) Unidentified stone feature   |  Brick |
| (3) Dark brown black silty sand |  Mortar |   |

concrete floors. With the removal of the first locus, two deposits were uncovered. A dark brown silty sand with charcoal flecks was possibly a builders' trench for the east basement wall. A thin layer of clayey silt with charcoal flecks was also located below the first locus around the outside of the drain.

The dark brown silt that formed the circular "drain" stain was bisected and the north half removed. It became apparent that this locus was separated from the interior deposit of brown silty sand by a clay lining. These were excavated separately and the removal of the outer dark brown silt continued to approximately 102 inches below datum where excavation of this locus was arbitrarily stopped. The dark brown silt was still evident below the excavated level.

In the northeast corner of the unit, a charcoal and cinder "pit" was excavated. The "pit", approximately 2 feet in diameter and 9 inches deep, was composed mainly of coal and contained little artifactual material. A large stone was uncovered below this deposit. Based on the deposit's isolated and contained nature, this coal "pit" probably represents the cleaning out of a stove or hearth rather than a fire.

A builders' trench, consisting of a loosely packed 7-inch thick layer of brown sandy silt with mortar, was located along the south wall of the lot and unit. Removal of this trench revealed flagstone footing stones for the south lot wall.

A 12 inch deposit of brown silty clay with mortar and charcoal was removed from the northern third of the unit. Removal of this locus defined the northern section of the wall of a circular privy (Feature 44). Below this locus was a brown and grey silt with charcoal flecks around the north end of the privy. This locus was not excavated.

Only the eastern half of the circular privy (see Figures 3.28 and 3.29) was excavated. The first deposit encountered was a thick layer of reddish brown silty sand with mortar and brick. This deposit was sampled with only 25 percent of the soil screened.

Three courses of stone from the privy wall were removed (the section surrounding the half being excavated). The associated soil, a brown silt, was screened to obtain artifacts for dating the privy wall.

Next, the interior of the "drain" was bisected and the first deposit was removed. It consisted of a 58-inch thick layer of reddish brown silty sand containing modern material including beer cans, a cigarette pack, and aluminum foil. This feature may have been in use as late as the mid-twentieth century, perhaps until the building was demolished. This was the hole first encountered in the brick and concrete floors below the demolition debris. The second level of the deposit did not appear to contain any modern debris. Although the deposit continued, the removal of this locus was arbitrarily stopped at approximately 102 inches below datum.

The next deposit within the privy but outside the "drain" was a thick layer of brown silt with some charcoal. The bottom of the privy wall was encountered with the removal of this locus. The clay lining of the "drain" was removed down to an arbitrary 102 inches below datum. No soil was screened, but a sample of the clay was retained.

A greyish brown silty sand containing a great deal of oyster shell was removed within the privy. This locus appears to be the surface on which the first course of privy stones was laid and may be original landfill, or the interface above landfill. A rust brown sand with lenses of greyish brown silty sand was located below the greyish brown silty sand. This locus contained a very small amount of oyster shell. This sand may be similar to the banded sand excavated in many of the other lots and identified as the interface above landfill.

The final locus excavated in Unit 2 was a black silty sand with a heavy concentration of oyster shell and some iron. Excavation of this deposit ended approximately two feet below the bottom of the privy wall and was identified as original landfill (Locus 21.02.016).

#### Unit 3, Lot 21

Excavation of Unit 3 began with the removal of a yellowish brown silty sand which covered the entire unit. This deposit was not sampled but diagnostic artifacts were recovered while excavating. Below this fill was a deposit of dark brown sand that also covered the entire unit. A thin layer of brown silt was encountered below the sand and was followed by a dark brown silty sand with cobbles. This locus was located below a cobble floor and part of the privy (Feature 43) previously excavated in Unit 1. The cobble floor covered most of the unit to the west. Alongside the floor, along the eastern edge of the unit, was a brown silty sand that was shoveled out since it had been sampled in Unit 1. To the north, along the north wall, was a brown sandy silt. The removal of this locus exposed the footing stones for the north lot wall.

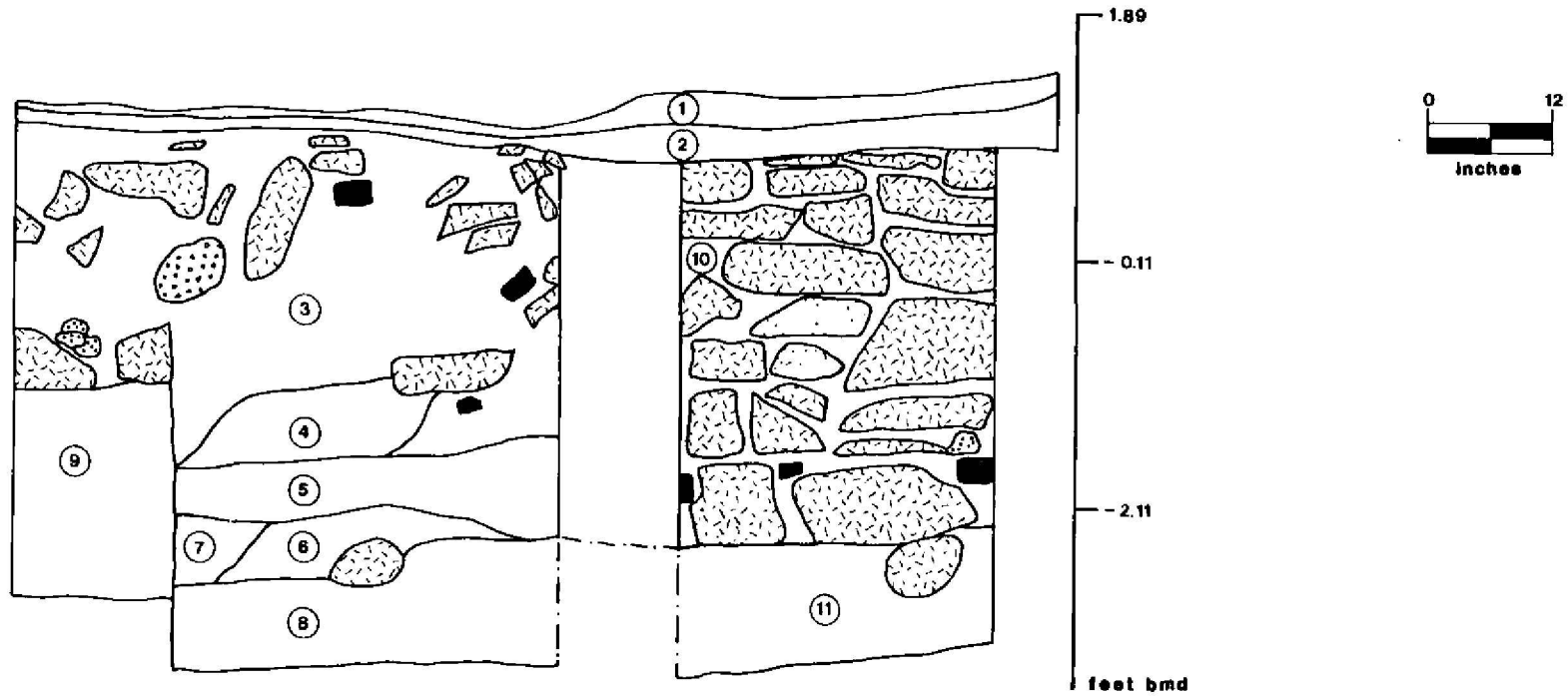
The cobble floor was approximately 22 inches thick and sat in a matrix of brown silt. Removal of the floor exposed the footing stones for the west wall of the basement area, a wall that was no longer standing at the time of excavation. Below a second level of the cobble floor, a section of the wharf/grillage complex was exposed (see Figure 3.30). Only a small section of the second level of the floor was removed. Two courses of stone of the west wall of the large privy were removed along with the dark brown sandy silt between the stones. This soil was not screened, but all diagnostic artifacts seen during excavation were saved. The last locus removed from Unit 3 was a thin deposit of brown silt from the eastern edge of the unit where the cobble floor ended.

#### Unit 4, Lot 21

The first locus excavated in Unit 4 was a brown silty sand with rubble. Below this locus in the western half of the unit was a thin layer of building rubble in a cinder matrix. In the eastern half of the unit was a thick

**Figure 3.26**  
**175 WATER STREET**

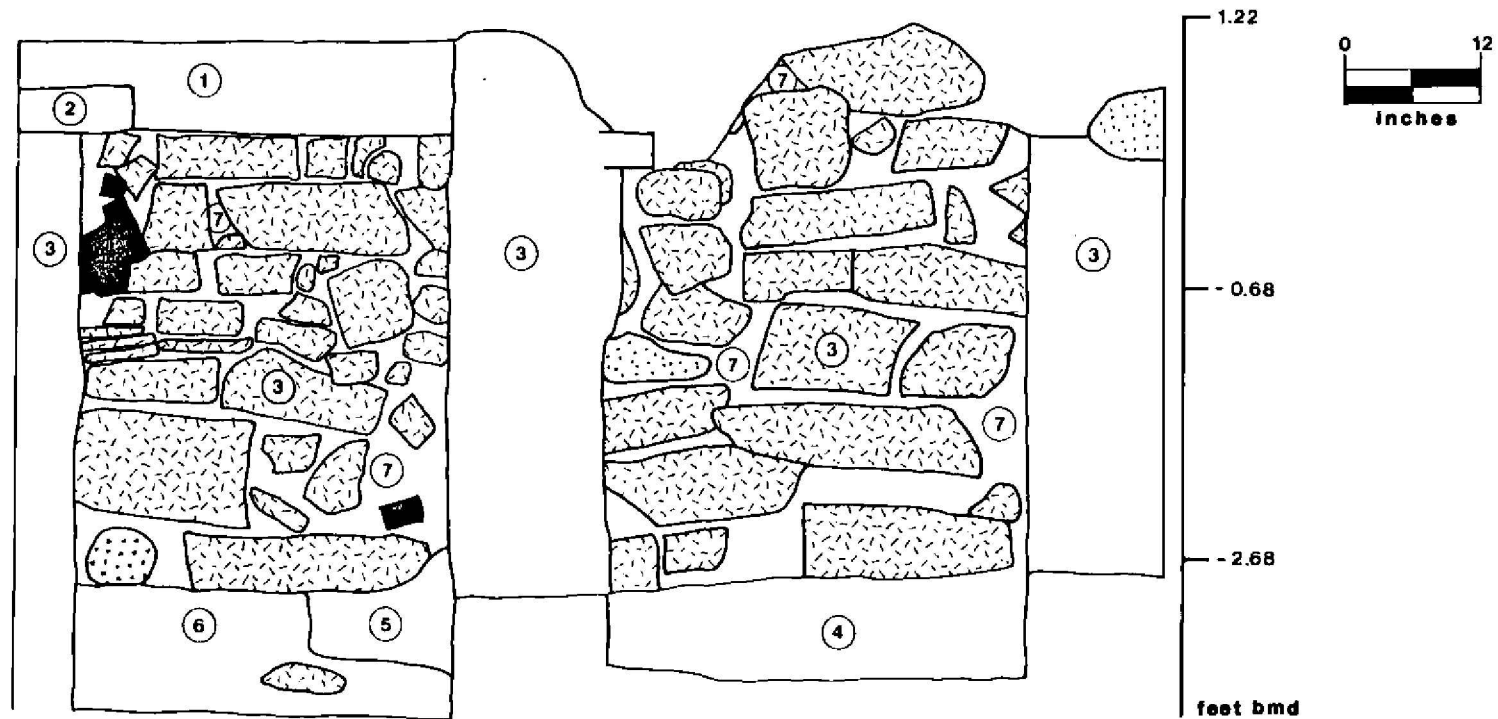
**Lot 21 Unit 1**  
**West Wall Profile, Two Privies**



- |  |   |   |       |        |       |       |             |  |
|--|---|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Brown silty sand with mortar, brick, and concrete</li> <li>② Dark brown sand and some silt with stone, mortar, and brick</li> <li>③ Dark brown sand with silt and stone rubble</li> <li>④ Dark brown coarse sand</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑤ Dark brown clayey silt</li> <li>⑥ Black clayey silt</li> <li>⑦ Greyish brown sandy silt with mortar</li> <li>⑧ Grey black silty sand</li> <li>⑨ Stone privy wall with dark brown sandy silt</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑩ Stone privy wall with light brown silty sand brick, mortar, and charcoal</li> <li>⑪ Dark grey silty sand with shell</li> </ul> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> Stone</td> <td> Mortar</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Coral</td> <td> Brick</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> Unexcavated</td> </tr> </table> | Stone | Mortar | Coral | Brick | Unexcavated |  |
| Stone  | Mortar  |   |       |        |       |       |             |  |
| Coral  | Brick   |   |       |        |       |       |             |  |
| Unexcavated  |   |   |       |        |       |       |             |  |





**Figure 3.27**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 21 Unit 1**  
**East Wall Profile, Two Privies**



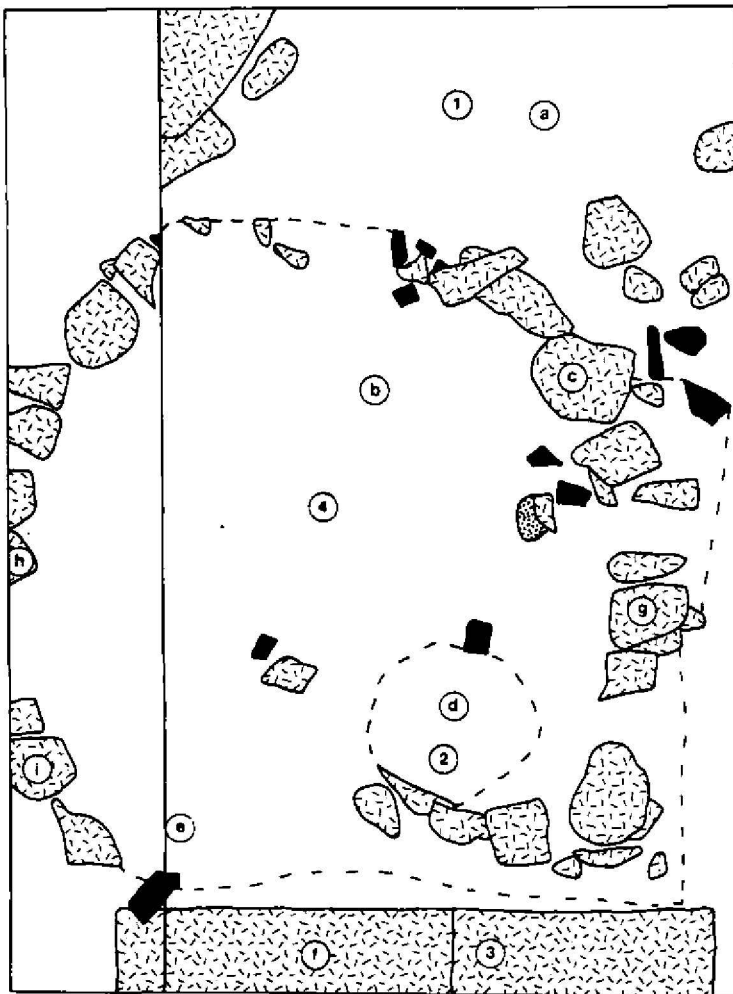
- ① Brownstone lintel
- ② Footing stone
- ③ Stone privy wall
- ④ Grey black silty sand
- ⑤ Heavy concentration of oyster shell

- ⑥ Dark brown - black silty sand mottled with grey silt
- ⑦ Light brown silty sand with brick, mortar, and coral

-  Mortar
-  Coral
-  Stone
-  Brick




**Figure 3.28**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 21 Unit 2**  
**Circular Privy Plan**



Elevations: measured in feet relative to  
 Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)

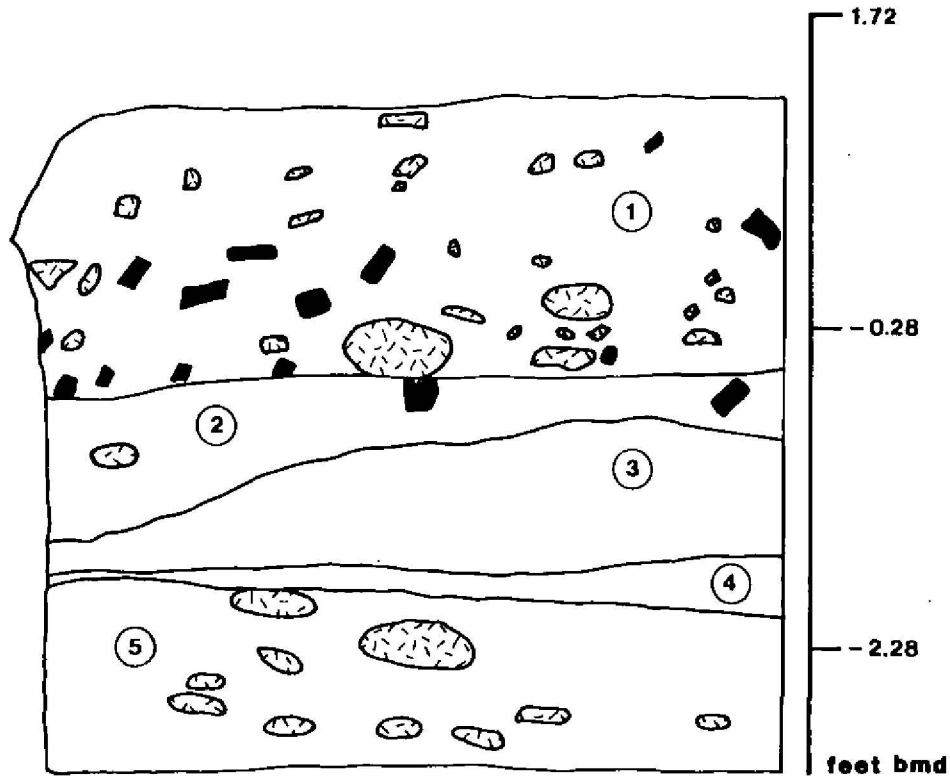
(a) 1.35	(d) 2.39	(g) 2.76
(b) 2.19	(e) 2.10	(h) 2.30
(c) 2.71	(f) 1.35	(i) 2.30

- |                                   |  |   |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| (1) Brown and grey silt           | (4) Red brown silty sand with charcoal   |  Stone |
| (2) Dark brown silt with charcoal | --- Raised portion of soil around feature  |  Brick |
| (3) Footing stones                |  Mortar |   |



**Figure 3.29**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 21 Unit 2**  
**West Privy Wall Profile**

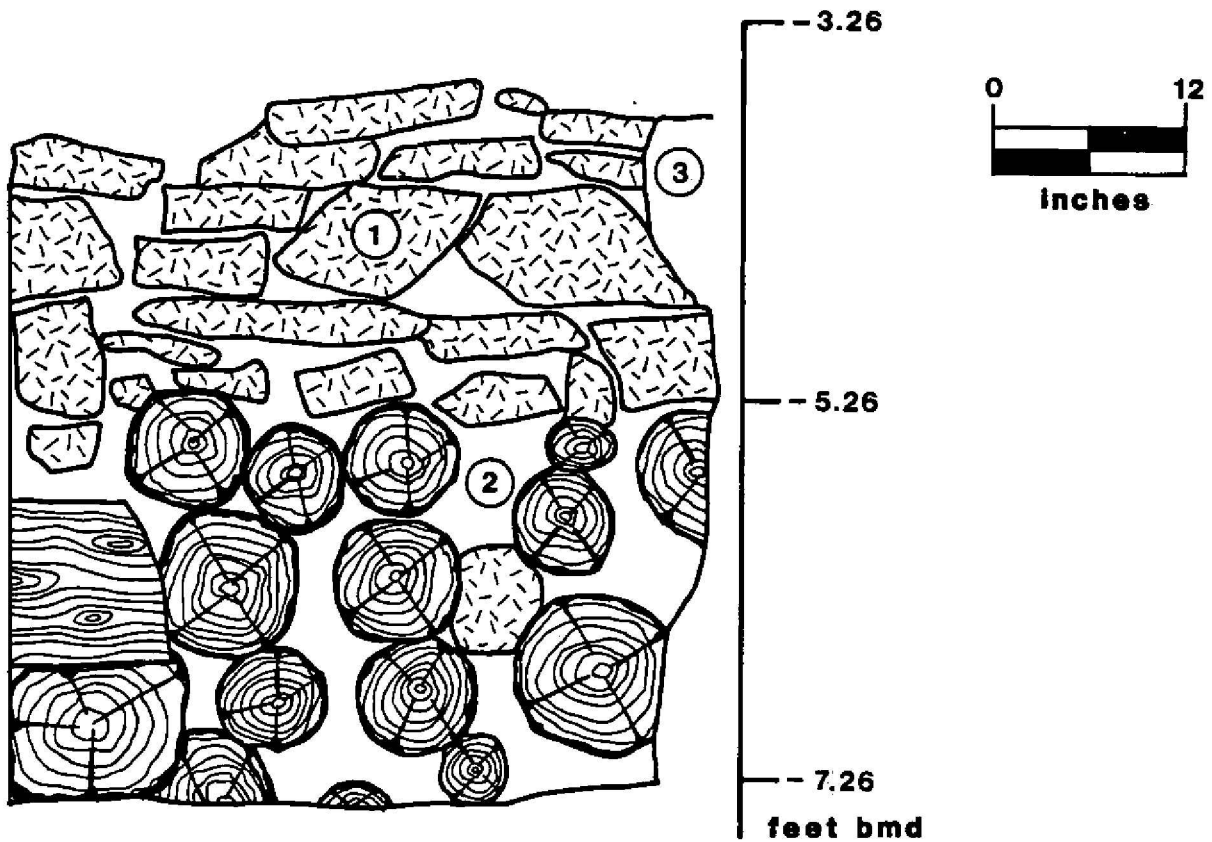


- ① Reddish brown silty sand with mortar and brick
- ② Brown silt with charcoal
- ③ Greyish brown silty sand with oyster shell




- ④ Rust brown sand with lenses of dark grey sand
  - ⑤ Black silty sand with oyster shell and mortar
- Brick      ■ Stone

**Figure 3.30**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 21 Unit 3**  
**West Wall Profile**



- ① Privy wall
- ② Brown silt with charcoal, brick, and mortar
- ③ Stone privy wall: Unit 1

-  Stone
-  Wood
-  Wood: X-section

deposit of brown silt with mortar and charcoal flecks. This locus was also located below the cinder deposit. Along the southern edge of the unit was a brown sandy silt with mortar. It was identified as the overflow from a builders' trench.

A small section of the circular privy (Feature 44) tested in Unit 2 extended into this unit. The first locus within this feature was a red brown silty sand, but it was not excavated.

The cobble floor was exposed below the brown silt that covered the unit (see Figure 3.31). However, since it had been tested in Unit 3, the floor was not removed. To the south, along the southern edge of the unit, was dark brown silt identified as a builders' trench. Below this were the footing stones for the south wall previously uncovered in Unit 2. A brown silt with mortar, charcoal flecks, and a great many cobbles (probably overflow from the cobble floor), was located in the northeast corner of the unit, but was not excavated (see closing map, Figure 3.32). No further excavation occurred in Lot 21.

Lot 21 Architectural and Fill Loci

Unit 21.0 (608 NF)

Locus number

Identification

21.0.001

Clearing the south and east walls. The destruction debris and brick rubble that was removed from the southern half of the basement area.

21.0.002

The removal of the destruction debris and brick rubble that was removed from the northern half of the basement area.

21.0.003

The removal of the red brick floor and sand below it; located below 21.0.001 and 21.0.002, in the area of the basement. There was a square hole in the floor in the southeast corner.

21.0.004

The removal of the concrete floor.

Walls of the Lot:

The south wall was constructed of brick above a stone foundation. This wall formed a common wall with Lot 20.

The north lot wall was constructed of brick above a stone foundation and formed a common wall with Lot 22.

The east lot wall was constructed of brick and formed a common wall with the backyard of Lot 32.

The west wall of the basement was no longer standing. However, the remnants of the wall was constructed of cut stone with 6 planks running north/south, 6 feet from the north end of the wall. The planks apparently represent a doorway.

Unit 21.01 (506 NF)

Locus number

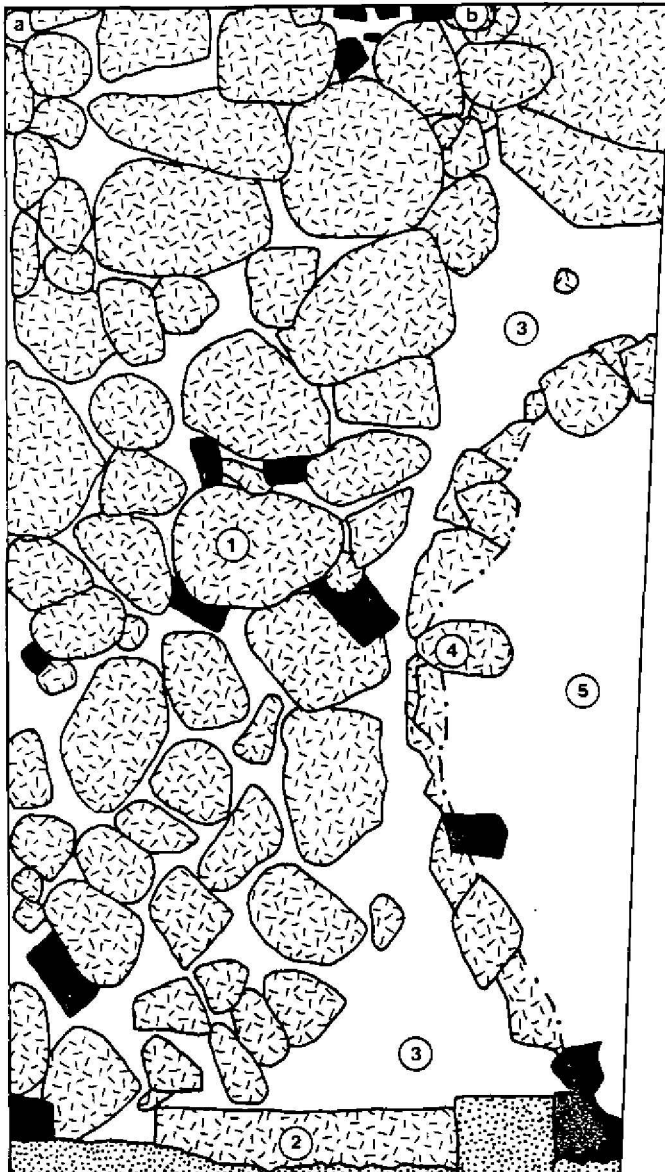
Identification

21.01.001

A 1/2 to 4 inch layer of brown silty sand that covered the entire unit. It contained late-eighteenth to late-nineteenth-century cultural material.

**Figure 3.31**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 21 Unit 4**  
**Cobble Floor and Privy Plan**



Elevations: measured in feet relative to  
 Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)

(a) 5.5

(b) 5.5

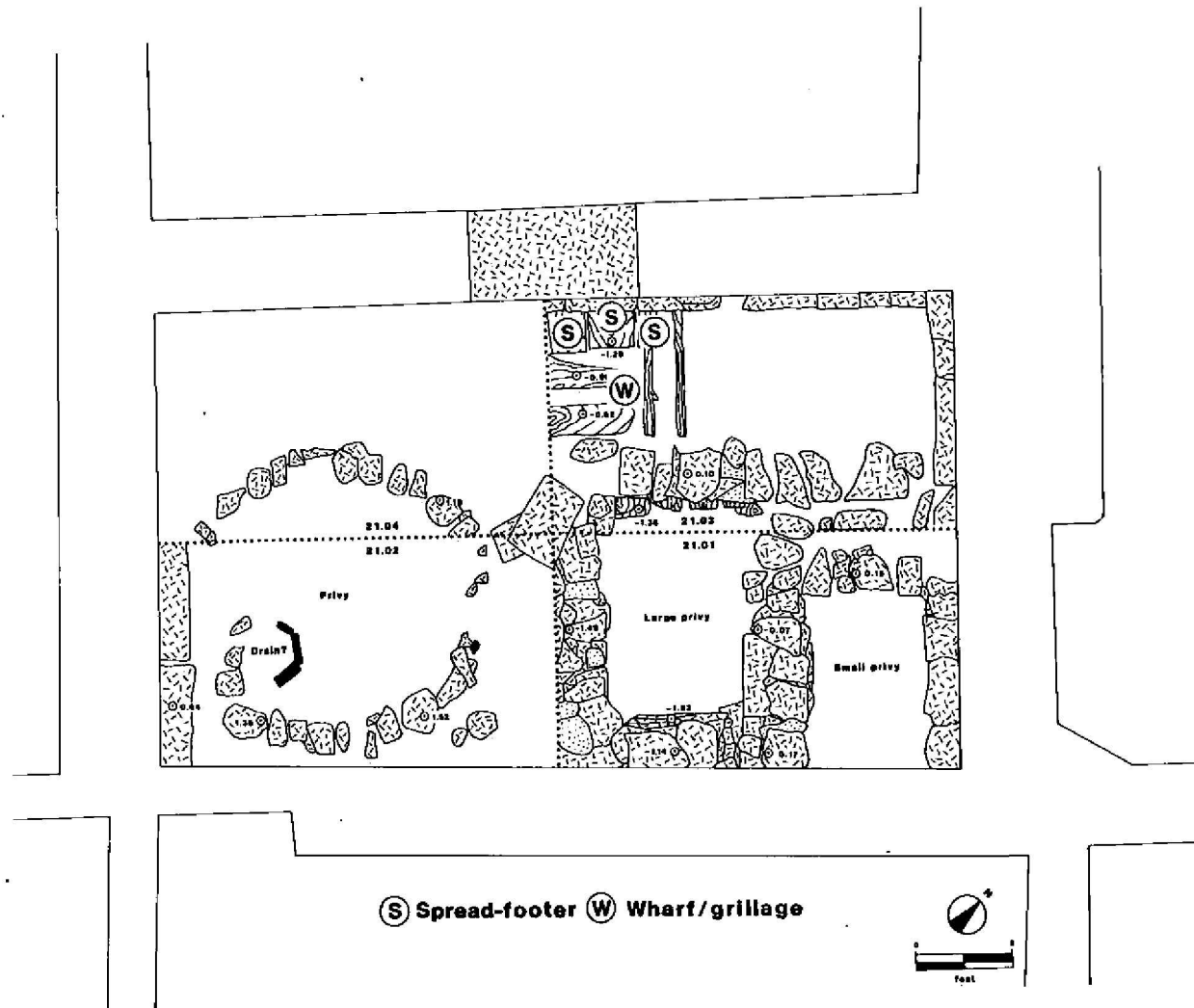
- ① Cobble floor
- ② Footing stone
- ③ Brown silt with charcoal

- ④ Privy
- ⑤ Reddish brown silty sand
- Mortar

- Stone
- Brick

**Figure 3.32**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 21**  
**Closing Map**



- 21.01.002 (F43.1, F43.2 506 NF) This locus was a 12 to 17 inch layer of dark brown sand with traces of brown silt that contained a large number of late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century artifacts. It was located above the large privy and continued down into it.
- 21.01.003 (F42.1) A 11 to 12 inch layer of brown silty sand that contained late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century cultural material. It was located within the walls of the small privy.
- 21.01.004 The field stone walls of the small privy (Feature 42), top elevations between 44 1/2 and 47 1/2 inches.
- 21.01.005 (F42.2) A 27 to 31 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with brick, mortar and coal, located below 21.01.003 within the small privy. It contained late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century-cultural material.
- 21.01.006 Slump from the east wall below the lintel.
- 21.01.008 (F42.9) This locus was a 20 to 23 inch layer of dark brown/black silty sand with inclusions of grey silt. This locus was identified as original landfill, and contained a large number of oyster shells and was the last locus removed from the small privy. Closed at approximately 106 inches below datum.
- 21.01.009 (F43.3, F46.1; 506 NF) Possible "drain" constructed of fieldstone. It was located within the large privy and below 21.01.002, along the south wall of the privy. It contained dark brown clayey sand with mortar, brick and charcoal.
- 21.01.010 (F43.2) This locus was a 1 1/2 to 6 inch layer of dark brown coarse sand that contained a large number of late-eighteenth-century artifacts. Located below 21.01.002 in large privy.

- 21.01.011 (F43.2) A 1 to 3 inch layer of dark brown/black silty sand with a large number of late-eighteenth-century artifacts. This locus was located below 21.01.010, within the large privy, outside the "drain".
- 21.01.012 (F43.2) A 2 1/2 to 4 1/2 inch layer of dark brown clayey silt with organic matter, and late-eighteenth-century artifacts. It was located below 21.01.010, 21.01.016, and around and below 21.01.009, within the area of the large privy.
- 21.01.013 (F43.1) This locus was a 7 to 8 inch layer of dark brown silty sand that contained a large amount of organic material, and eighteenth-century cultural material. It was located below 21.01.012, within the area of the large privy.
- 21.01.014 (F46.1) This locus was a 6 1/2 inch layer of dark brown clayey sand, located within the "drain".
- 21.01.015 The south and east fieldstone walls of the large privy (Feature 43) with dark brown sandy silt between the stones.
- 21.01.016 (F46.1) This locus was located below 21.01.014 inside the "drain". It consisted of a 6 1/2 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with mortar, brick and shell.
- 21.01.017 (F43.3) A 4 to 8 inch layer of black clayey silt with large amounts of oyster, clam and other shell and organic matter and a large amount of late-eighteenth century cultural material. This locus was located below 21.01.012, within the area of the large privy. This may be original landfill.
- 21.01.18 (F43.3) A 1 1/2 to 6 inch layer of greyish brown sandy silt with mortar that contained late-eighteenth-century cultural material. It was located below 21.01.012, and 21.01.017, along the south privy wall and may be a builders' trench for the east privy wall.



21.01.019 (F 43.3)

A 1 1/2 to 3 inch layer of greyish brown silty sand with oyster shell that was located below 21.01.012 along the east wall of the privy. It contained late-eighteenth-century artifacts and may be a builders' trench for the east privy wall.

21.01.20

N/A

21.01.021 (F43.3)

This locus was a 4 1/2 to 8 inch layer of greyish black sandy silt located below 21.01.019 inside the area of the large privy. It contained large amounts of shell and wood fragments and was identified as original landfill.

21.01.022 (F43.9)

A 4 to 10 inch layer of grey black silty sand that extended at least 6 inches below the walls of the large privy. It contained large amounts of shell and wood fragments and was identified as original landfill.

Unit 21.02 (507 NF)

Locus number

Identification

21.02.001

A 4 to 6 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with tar, concrete and charcoal. It covered the entire unit.

21.02.002

Possibly a builder's trench for the east basement wall. It consisted of a 4 to 6 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with charcoal flecks.

21.02.003

A 1 to 3 inch layer of clayey silt, with inclusions of charcoal flakes. This locus contained a number of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century artifacts. The locus was located below 21.02.001.

21.02.004 (F45.1)

This locus was a 36 to 41 inch deep dark brown circular stain (silt) that contained mid-twentieth century cultural material. It was identified as a drain (Feature 45). A 50% sample was taken of Level 1 and no sample was taken from Level 2.

- 21.02.005 This locus was a 1 to 3 inch deep coal and cinder "pit" located under 21.02.001. It was dug into the top of 21.02.009.
- 21.02.006 The builders' trench for the south basement wall. It consisted of a 7 inch layer of brown sandy silt with mortar.
- 21.02.007 A 7 to 12 inch layer of brown silty clay with inclusions of mortar and charcoal flakes. It was located below 21.02.003, 21.02.002, and 21.02.005, in the northern half of the unit.
- 21.02.008 The area just to the north of the privy. It was a layer of grey and brown mottled silt with charcoal and was not excavated.
- 21.02.009 (F44.1) An 11 to 15 inch layer of reddish brown silty sand located in the interior of the privy, below 21.02.003. A 25% sample was taken.
- 21.02.010 The stone wall of the large circular privy (Feature 44) in units 2 and 4. This locus was associated with 21.04.009 in unit 4. The elevations range from 49 to 57 1/2 inches below datum.
- 21.02.011 (F45.1) The interior of the "drain", 21.02.004. It consisted of a 58 inch deposit of brown silty sand that contained twentieth-century cultural material, including beer cans and a pack of cigarettes. A 25% sample was taken of Level 1 and no sample from Level 2 was taken.
- 21.02.012 (F44.1) This locus was an 8 to 10 inch layer of brown silt, with some charcoal. It was located below 21.02.009 within the privy. A 50% sample was taken.
- 21.02.013 The circular clay lining of the "drain". It was a dark reddish brown clay 58 inches thick. No artifactual material was recovered.

21.02.014 (F44.1)

This locus was an 11 to 14 inch layer of greyish brown silty sand located below 21.02.012 within the privy. It contained oyster shells and may be the locus on which the privy stones were laid. A 50% sample was taken.

21.02.015 (F44.1)

This locus was a 1 to 5 inch layer of rust brown sand with lenses of dark grey sand. It was located below 21.02.014 within the area of the privy. The drain was still visible at this level which may be original landfill or the interface above landfill. A 50% sample was taken.

21.02.016 (F44.9)

This locus was a 10 to 12 inch layer of black silty sand located below 21.02.015, within the area of the privy. It contained a great deal of oyster shell and was identified as original landfill. A 50% sample was taken.

Unit 21.03 (508 NF)

Locus Number

Identification

21.03.001

This locus was a 1/2 to 5 inch layer of yellowish brown silty sand that covered the entire unit. It was associated with the "001" loci in Units 1, 2, and 4. It contained mortar, red brick, and charcoal. No material was screened; only diagnostics seen while excavating were recovered.

21.03.002

This locus was a 1 to 7 1/2 inch layer of brown sand with traces of silt. It covered the entire unit and was located below 21.03.001. The artifactual material recovered from 21.03.002 date from the late-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century. A 50% sample was taken.

- 21.03.003 A 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch layer of brown silt with mortar and charcoal flakes, as well as late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century artifacts. This locus covered the entire unit below 21.03.002. A 50% sample was taken.
- 21.03.004 This locus was a 2 to 4 1/2 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with red brick, mortar, cobbles, and late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century artifacts. It covered the entire unit below 21.03.003. A 25% sample was taken.
- 21.03.005 This locus was a 5 1/2 to 5 1/2 inch layer of brown silty sand, that was located on the eastern side of the unit below 21.03.004. It was shoveled out without sampling to expose the privy wall, 21.03.007.
- 21.03.006 A 21 1/2 to 23 inch layer of brown silt, with large cobbles, mortar, and cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century. It was located below 21.03.004, along the western side of the unit, just above the footing stones for the west wall of the lot and the wharf/grillage complex. This locus was identified as possibly being the remains of a cobbled surface associated with 21.04.007 in Unit 4. A 25% sample was taken of Level 1 and Level 2 was shoveled out.
- 21.03.007 This locus was the western fieldstone wall of the large privy that was first located in Unit 1 (21.01.015). Only eighteenth-century artifacts were recovered during its removal. It was located along the eastern edge of the unit below 21.03.005. One to two courses of stone and the associated dark brown sandy silt were removed along with only diagnostic artifacts.
- 21.03.008 This locus may have been a builders' trench for the north basement wall. It consisted of a 1 1/2 to 2 inch layer of brown silty sand with mortar,

red brick charcoal, and small cobbles. The locus also contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century. A 50% sample was taken.

21.03.009

A 2 to 4 inch layer of brown silt located along the east edge of the unit next to 21.03.005, 21.03.006, and 21.03.008. This locus contained eighteenth-century cultural material. A 50% sample was taken.

21.03.010

The spread-footer complex (foundation beams overlying spread-footers) for the west wall of the lot.

Unit 21.04 (508NF)

Locus number

Identification

21.04.001

This locus was a 2 to 3 1/2 inch layer of brown silty sand that covered the entire unit and contained late-eighteenth to late-nineteenth-century artifacts. One artifact of note was an 1890 Liberty Head Nickel. 21.04.001 was associated with the "001" loci in the other units in Lot 21.

21.04.002

This locus was a 2 to 3 inch thick layer of rubble in a cinder matrix with red brick, mortar, cobbles, silty sand, and eighteenth to nineteenth-century artifacts. It was located along the western unit edge below 21.04.001.

21.04.003

A 5 to 10 inch layer of brown clayey silt with mortar, charcoal, and eighteenth to nineteenth-century artifacts. It was located below 21.04.001 and 21.04.002, in the north area of the unit.

21.04.004

This locus was a 3 to 6 inch layer of brown sandy silt with mortar, and eighteenth to nineteenth century artifacts. It was located against the

south basement wall and was identified as overflow from the builders' trench, 21.04.006.

21.04.005

This locus was the unexcavated deposit within the circular privy that was located in Units 2 and 4. It consisted of a layer of reddish brown silty sand and was associated with 21.02.009 in Unit 2. 21.04.005 was located below 21.04.001.

21.04.006

The builders' trench for the south basement wall. It consisted of a 3 to 4 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt, and was located below 21.04.004.

21.04.007

This unexcavated locus was a layer of brown silt with mortar, charcoal, and numerous large cobbles. 21.04.007 was located below 21.04.003 along the western 2/3 of the excavation unit. It was identified as possibly being the remains of a cobbled surface (associated with 21.03.006 in Unit 3).

21.04.008

This unexcavated locus was a layer of brown silt with inclusions of light brown silt, charcoal, and eighteenth-century artifacts. It was located below 21.04.003 in the northeast corner of the unit, just to the east of 21.04.007.

21.04.009

The fieldstone wall of the circular privy that was located in both Units 2 and 4. This locus was associated with 21.02.010 in Unit 2.

## Lot 22 (173 Water Street)

Excavations began on November 10, 1982, in Lot 22. Initially the backhoe removed only a small section of the basement fill in the northeast corner of the lot, revealing a section of a concrete floor. The walls of the lot were exposed and defined. The north wall of the lot which was constructed of stone, formed a common wall with Lot 23; this wall was faced with several layers of parged brick. The south wall was also constructed of stone with brick liners and formed a common wall with Lot 21. Seven foot long sections exposed on each wall indicated that a brick extension had expanded the north and south walls and formed the east, or back, wall of the lot which in turn abutted a stone wall that was probably the back wall of Lot 31.

Several days later the remainder of the destruction debris was removed from the basement exposing two brick support pillars. Apparently, these pillars were built to support the extension added to the building. The pillars, as well as the concrete floor, were removed (see opening map figure 3.33).

### Unit 1, Lot 22

Before excavation began in the basement area of Lot 22, a triangular structure, had been defined and excavated and was identified as Unit 1. This feature was located in the north wall of the lot between Lots 22 and 23. Limited excavation comprising two loci took place here. The first locus was a 2 inch layer of twentieth-century destruction debris above a 30 inch layer of black silty sand containing early twentieth-century debris. This feature was tentatively identified as a coal chute; however, its function is not clear. Excavation in Unit 1 ended at this point.

Four excavation units were established in the basement section of the lot, Units 2-5. A deposit of brown silty sand with charcoal, tar paper, concrete, and gravel was found throughout the entire lot below the cement floor. This thin layer of fill covered three sets of wooden planks running north/south approximately in the center of the lot. Two of the planks were later determined to be foundation beams apparently used to support what had been the back wall of the building. The third plank, in two halves, appeared to have been laid next to the foundation beams to help distribute the weight of the pillars. It seems that these beams and planks, which were directly below the concrete floor where the pillars had been, may have been supports for the pillars. The third set of wooden planks were removed, and the lot was divided into four units: Units 3 and 5 to the west of the foundation beams, and Units 2 and 4 to the east. Unit 2 was chosen as the unit to be completely excavated in Lot 22.

### Units 3 and 5, Lot 22

A brown silty sand with red brick, large stones, mortar and a thin layer of tar covered Units 3 and 5. Below this fill was the wharf/grillage complex ultimately found throughout much of the block. Resting on the wharf at the western edge of the exposed area was a series of wooden planks running east/west, possibly spread-footers for a wall that had once been standing west of

the exposed area of the lot. Wooden footings, running north/south for the north and south lot walls, were also exposed sitting above the wharf complex. Contiguous to the spread-footers for the south wall were several wooden planks running north/south which were either part of the wharf complex or served as levels for the concrete floor. However, these planks did not run across the entire wharf complex and had they served to level the concrete floor they should have covered the entire area. Their function, therefore, remains a mystery. As found in other lots the logs of the wharf/grillage were laid perpendicularly with the upper logs in a north/south direction with the second course running east/west.

#### Units 2 and 4, Lot 22

A dark brown silt with concrete and tar was found in Unit 2, and a mixed brown and grey sandy silt, also with concrete and tar, was exposed in Unit 4. These loci were combined because of their highly disturbed yet similar nature.

Below this fill in Unit 4 was a deposit of grey sand with brown silty sand, brick, decayed mortar, and charcoal. This locus covered two wooden posts with a horizontally laid wooden board running between them, perhaps part of a "cofferdam-like" structure or a bulkhead-type construction similar to that found in Lot 19, Units 1 and 2. The northern post formed one corner of an unidentified stone structure in the northeast corner of the lot. In the southeast corner of this unit, approximately one quarter of a circular brick construction, possibly a cistern, was exposed. This brick feature sat under the back wall of the lot, above the privy in Unit 2; it is likely that the feature, apparently dry-laid brick, was destroyed by the construction of this privy. Although no mortar was visible, it may have decayed.

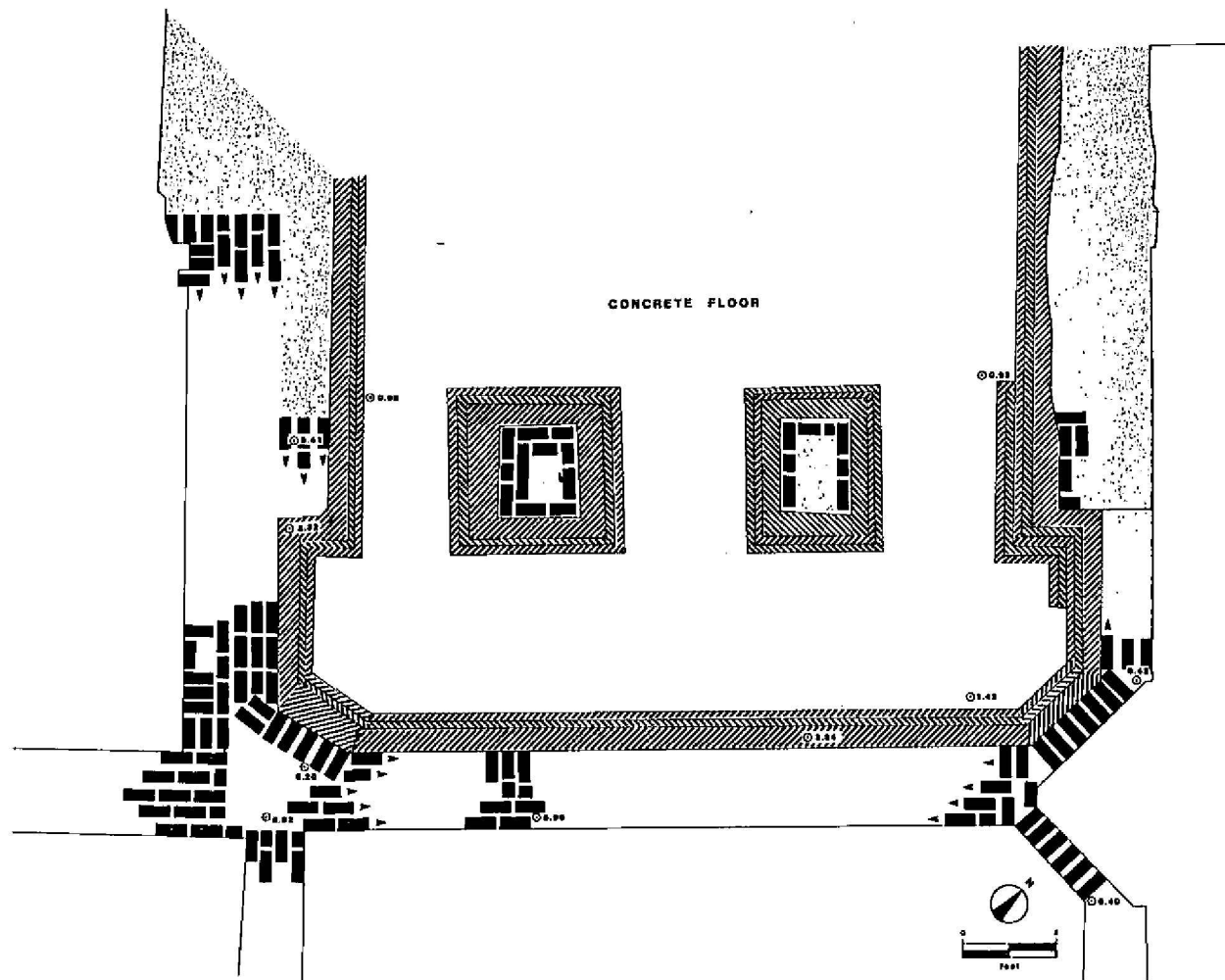
In the northeast corner of Unit 4, as mentioned above, a corner of a stone structure, tentatively identified as a privy in the field, was found. This feature ran under the brick lot walls and is assumed to have continued into Lot 23 and/or Lot 30. This may indicate a common backyard at some time. Light grey silt and brown sandy silt were excavated outside this privy. The first locus excavated from within this feature was a brown sandy silt. The next and last locus in the privy was a brown coarse sand containing a great deal of brick rubble. Below this, both inside the feature and below the privy walls, was a grey and tan fine sand. This locus was followed by a black sandy silt containing decayed mortar which was identified as original landfill in the field. However, below this deposit was a wooden plank apparently running north/south. This plank was thought to be part of the cofferdam-like structure but its function is unknown. After encountering the plank, no further excavation occurred in the unit.

Below the fill that covered Units 2 and 4, the north stone wall of the privy that was found to occupy most of Unit 2 was exposed. This wall abutted the multi-layered foundation beams that served as the west wall of the privy. The east and south walls of the privy were under the east and south lot walls, obviously predating the construction of one brick wall and the extension. The south privy wall was partially destroyed, probably by the brick wall above it.



Figure 3.33  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 22  
Opening Map



The first deposit in the privy was a dark brown silt with some rubble, perhaps debris from the construction of the concrete floor. This disturbed silt was excavated separately from the undisturbed deposits. The dark brown silt excavated from below the disturbance was a deep deposit that filled most of the privy; it was rich in cultural material dating to the early-nineteenth century and was identified in the field as relating to the glass and china store once located on the lot. Below this deposit was a dark grey/black silt with oyster shell and wood chips, part of a wooden barrel was found in this level. Although the barrel was uncovered in the brown silt, it appeared to be sitting in the black silt deposit. The barrel was filled with the brown silt that also surrounded the upper staves. Below this was a black silt similar to that found outside the barrel. Also outside the barrel was a thin layer of light grey silt with inclusions of white clayey silt, possibly decayed mortar. The barrel staves were removed and further excavation under the barrel revealed a black silt containing a great deal of wood (22.02.013) which was identified as original landfill. Below the landfill level, a shovel test uncovered grey sand with water worn pebbles and shells. (See profile of lower levels of privy, Figure 3.34.)

The excavation of the privy revealed that the foundation beams were laid on a level of spread-footer beams running east/west. Below these was another beam running north/south above east/west running spread-footers. This spread-footer-foundation-beam complex and the privy built against it seem to support the idea that this section to the east of the complex functioned as the backyard of the building in Lot 22 (see closing map, Figure 3.35).

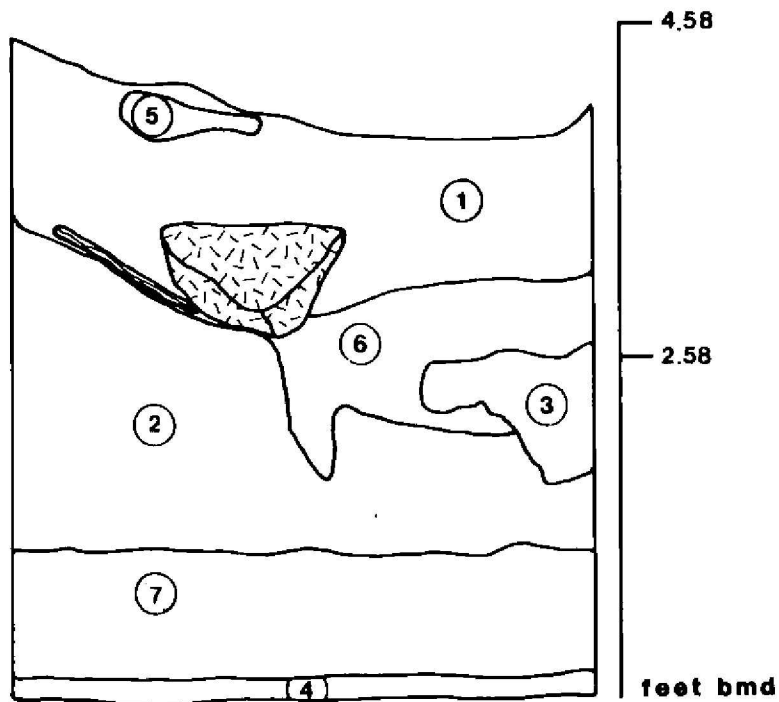
Lot 22 Architectural and Fill Loci

Unit 22.0 (NF 609)

<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
22.0.001	Cleaning of the south lot wall for a plan view.
22.0.002	Removal of approximately 10 square feet of rubble and modern debris from the northeast corner of the lot.
22.0.003	Removal of debris and two massive pillars on top of the concrete floor.
22.0.004	Removal of the concrete floor.
22.0.005	The removal of the concrete floor; gravel, charcoal, tar paper and concrete debris.
22.0.006	Artifacts recovered under wooden (22.0.009) plank east of foundation beams.
22.0.007	Two wooden foundation beams that ran north/south near the middle of the lot.
22.0.008	Wooden spread-footers for 22.0.007 that ran east/west beneath 22.0.007 and above 22.0.011.
22.0.009	Two wooden planks located to the east of 22.0.007 in Units 2 and 4.
22.0.010	Wooden spread-footers for a previously existing wall along the western edge of the lot.
22.0.011	Logs of the wharf/grillage complex in Units 3 and 5. The upper logs ran north/south while the lower course ran east/west.
22.0.012	The northern stone lot wall (with parged brick liners which were probably added later to support the lot walls).

**Figure 3.34**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 22 Unit 2**  
**South Wall Profile**



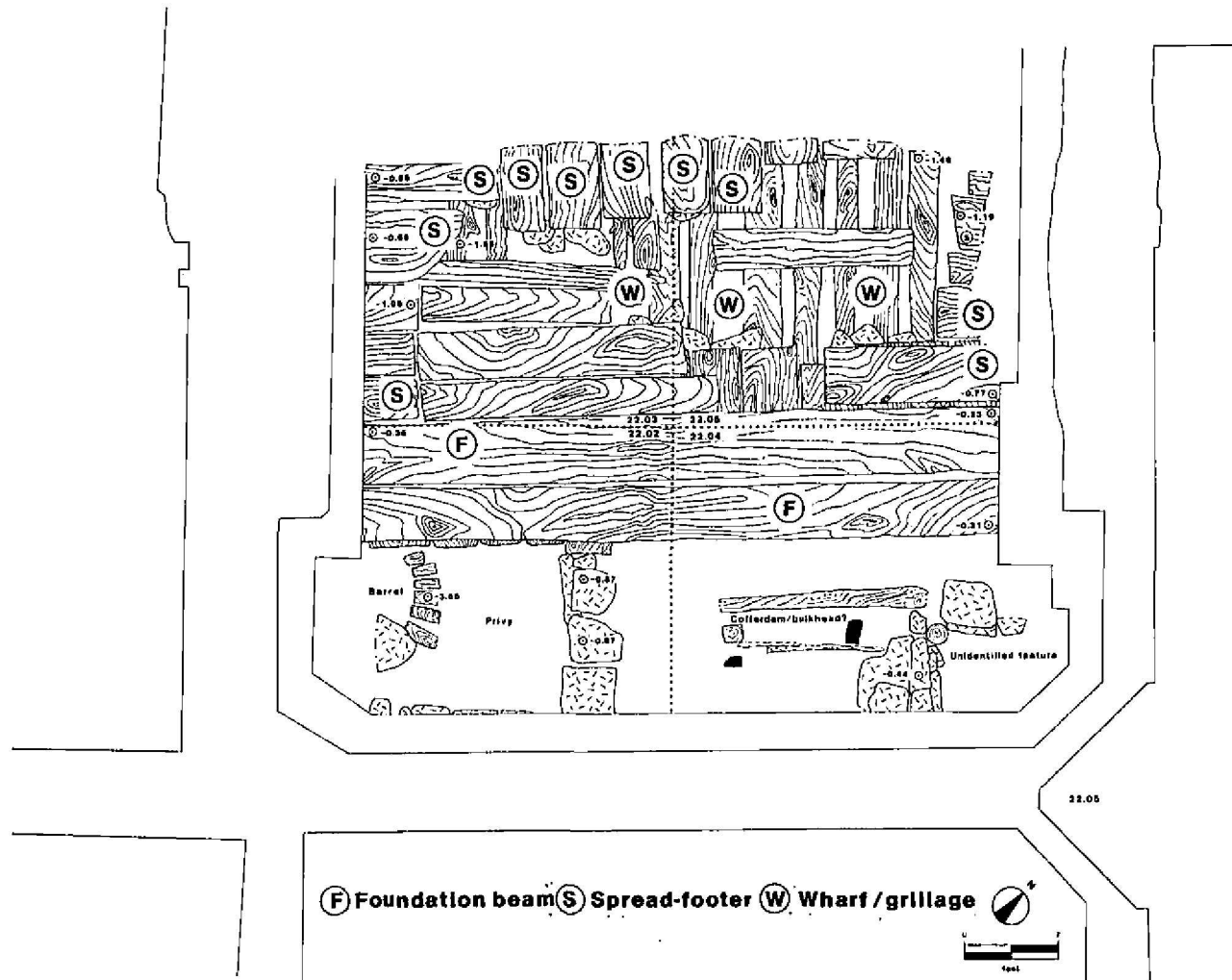
- ① Brown silty sand with heavy artifact concentration
- ② Brown silt with some sand
- ③ White silt with some sand
- ④ Grey sand with pebbles

- ⑤ Orange pink sand
- ⑥ Black oily silt
- ⑦ Black silt



Figure 3.35  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 22  
Closing Map



- 22.0.013 The southern stone lot wall (with parged brick liners which were probably added later to support the lot walls).
- 22.0.014 The brick wall addition built at the ends of 22.0.012 and 22.0.013 at the back (east) of the lot.
- 22.0.015 Spread-footers for 22.0.012 that ran north/south in Unit 5.
- 22.0.016 Spread-footers for 22.0.013 that ran north/south in Unit 3.
- 22.0.017 Wooden planks that rested on 22.0.008 and 22.0.011. They ran north/south at approximately the same level as 22.0.015 and 22.0.016 (spread-footers).

Unit 22.01 (NF 509)

Locus number

Identification

- 22.01.001 Brick rubble in tan sandy silt with inclusions of green clay and twentieth-century cultural material. This locus was approximately 23 inches deep. No soil was screened, artifacts were recovered during excavation.
- 22.01.002 Black silty sand (coal dust) with several late-nineteenth and early twentieth century bottles. This locus was arbitrarily closed at a depth of approximately 30 inches. No soil was screened; artifacts were recovered during excavation.

Unit 22.02 (NF 510)

Locus number

Identification

- 22.02.001 A layer of dark brown silt with inclusions of concrete and tar that covered the entire unit. This locus was approximately 2 inches deep.
- 22.02.002 (F41.1) A layer of dark brown silt and coarse sand that extended across the entire unit, except the area under 22.0.009. This locus contained a large number of

- artifacts from the eighteenth and early-nineteenth century. It varied in depth from 9 to 16 inches.
- 22.02.003 (F41.1) A layer of dark brown silt within most of the privy. This locus was 6 to 7 inches deep and contained few artifacts from the eighteenth and nineteenth century.
- 22.02.004 (F41.1) A layer of dark brown silt left as a temporary baulk in the southern half of the unit.
- 22.02.005 (F41.1) A layer of dark brown silt, probably a continuation of 22.02.002.
- 22.02.006 (F41.1) A layer of dark brown silt located inside the wooden barrel staves. This locus was approximately 4 inches deep and contained only one fragment of creamware and a sherd of yellow slipware.
- 22.02.007 (F41.2) A layer of dark grey silt with wood and shell, an almost black "nightsoil", located outside of the barrel. This locus was 5 to 7 inches deep and contained numerous inclusions of wood, shell, white salt glazed stoneware, slipware, creamware, scratch blue, pearlware, and delft.
- 22.02.008 (F41.2) A layer of light grey silt with pockets of white clayey silt. This locus was four inches deep and contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.
- 22.02.009 (F41.1) The barrel staves and cane hoops.
- 22.02.010 (F41.1) A layer of light tan clayey silt surrounding the barrel, 22.02.009.
- 22.02.011 (F41.2) A layer of black silt (similar to 22.02.006) located under the barrel. This locus was 6 to 7 inches thick and contained no diagnostic artifacts.
- 22.02.012 (F41.2) A layer of black silt within the barrel, similar to 22.02.007. It contained a great deal of wood. This

locus produced numerous eighteenth-century artifacts and was approximately 3 inches deep.

22.02.013 (F41.9)

A layer of black silt with inclusions of wood chips, seeds, and shells. This locus covered the entire surface of the privy although it was well below the bottom of the privy walls and was therefore probably original landfill. A 50% sample was taken.

22.02.014 (F41.9)

A layer of graphite colored sand with quartz sand, small waterwashed pebbles, and tiny shell fragments. This locus was probably original landfill. This locus was an auger test (20" deep).

22.02.015 (F41.1)

Dark brown silt inside the second half of the barrel in the south baulk.

22.02.016

North wall of the privy with its associated soils: grey/black silty sand, grey sandy silt, red silty sand, light grey clay, light brown clay, and dark grey clay.

Unit 22.03 (512 NF)

Locus number

Identification

22.03.001

Brown silty sand with red brick, rock, mortar and concrete rubble. This locus was shoveled off to expose the rest of the wharf/grillage complex. No soil was screened; only diagnostics were recovered while excavating.

Unit 22.04 (513 NF)

Locus number

Identification

22.04.001 (513NF)

A layer of mixed brown sand and grey/brown silty sand with concrete, tar, and rocks. This locus covered the entire unit and was 1 to 6 inches deep. It contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth as well as the early-nineteenth centuries. No soil was screened; material was recovered during excavation.



- 22.04.002 A layer of grey sand, light grey sand, and grey/brown sand with inclusions of brick, decayed mortar, and charcoal. The western half of the locus was sealed by 22.0.009, while the eastern half was exposed. This locus was approximately 4 inches deep and contained material from both the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Level 1 was screened but Level 2 had a 25% sample taken.
- 22.04.003 A layer of light grey silt mottled with charcoal located in the southern third of the unit. This locus was 3 to 4 inches deep and contained artifacts from the last quarter of the eighteenth century as well as the first quarter of the nineteenth century. No soil was screened and only diagnostics were recovered during excavation.
- 22.04.004 A layer of brown sandy silt that was located in the northern third of the unit (inside the privy). It was approximately 7 inches deep and contained artifactual material from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century.
- 22.04.005 A layer of brown coarse sand with inclusions of heavy rubble. This locus was located inside the stone feature and was approximately 5 inches deep. It contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth century.
- 22.04.006 A layer of grey and tan very fine sand inside the unidentified stone feature. This locus was 2 to 3 inches deep and contained eighteenth-century artifactual material.
- 22.04.007 A layer of black sandy silt with inclusions of decayed mortar. This locus was located below the stones of 22.04.009. It was approximately 12 inches deep and contained creamware and white salt-glazed stoneware.
- 22.04.008 Not a valid sample (artifacts recovered while a wood sample was being obtained).

22.04.009

The stone wall of the feature located in the southwest corner of Unit 4. It appeared to extend under wall 22.0.014. It was 13 inches high and consisted of only two courses.

22.04.010

A wooden plank that ran north/south below the black sandy silt of 22.04.007 and below the stone feature.

22.04.011

Two wooden posts and their associated planks that ran north/south into the stone feature, 22.04.009. May be part of a bulkhead, similar to that found in Lot 19.

Unit 22.4/5

Locus number

Identification

22.04/5.001

A circular brick structure; possibly a quarter of a cistern. It appeared to be drylaid unless the mortar decayed and was located above the privy in Unit 2 and beneath the east lot wall. It may have been destroyed by the construction of the privy.

Unit 22.05 (512 NF)

Locus number

Identification

22.05.001

A 14 inch layer of brown silty sand with concrete floor debris and tar in the first level and large stones, mortar, brick, and charcoal in the remaining levels. This deposit was shoveled off to expose the wharf/grillage and a 50% sample was taken.

## Lot 23 (175 Water Street)

Using the backhoe, excavation began in Lot 23 with the removal of the twentieth-century demolition debris. A concrete floor, 16 feet 6 inches x 14 feet 6 inches, was exposed as was a rectangular brick feature in the southeast corner of the lot adjacent to the triangular brick feature in Lot 22 Unit 1. This feature extended up approximately from the basement floor to ground level (see opening map, Figure 3.36).

### Unit 1, Lot 23

The first unit to be established in Lot 23 was within the walls of the above mentioned feature, initially identified as a late-nineteenth-century coal chute. It contained a 54 inch thick layer of brick rubble in a tan silty sand matrix with twentieth-century cultural material. A 1 inch layer of brown silt, possibly decayed wood indicative of a floor, was located below the rubble. Removal of the brown silt exposed a concrete floor and ended excavation of the unit. This structure was tentatively identified as a coal chute partially because of the existence of a bricked-in archway in its north wall that once may have opened into the basement. However, its function remains unclear. All walls of this feature were constructed of brick and, in addition, the north and west walls had brick footings above the basement's concrete floor.

After the removal of the basement floor with a Dynahoe, hammer, and backhoe, four excavation units were established in the backyard of Lot 23. This was the first attempt at yard clearing on the block below a cement basement floor; it revealed several features, or their vestiges, including a section of circular brick cistern base in Unit 4 (Feature 38) and a semicircular stone privy in Unit 5 (Feature 32). Feature excavation began in the privy. Unit 4 was the unit ultimately chosen as the 100 percent sample of Lot 23.

### Unit 5, Lot 23

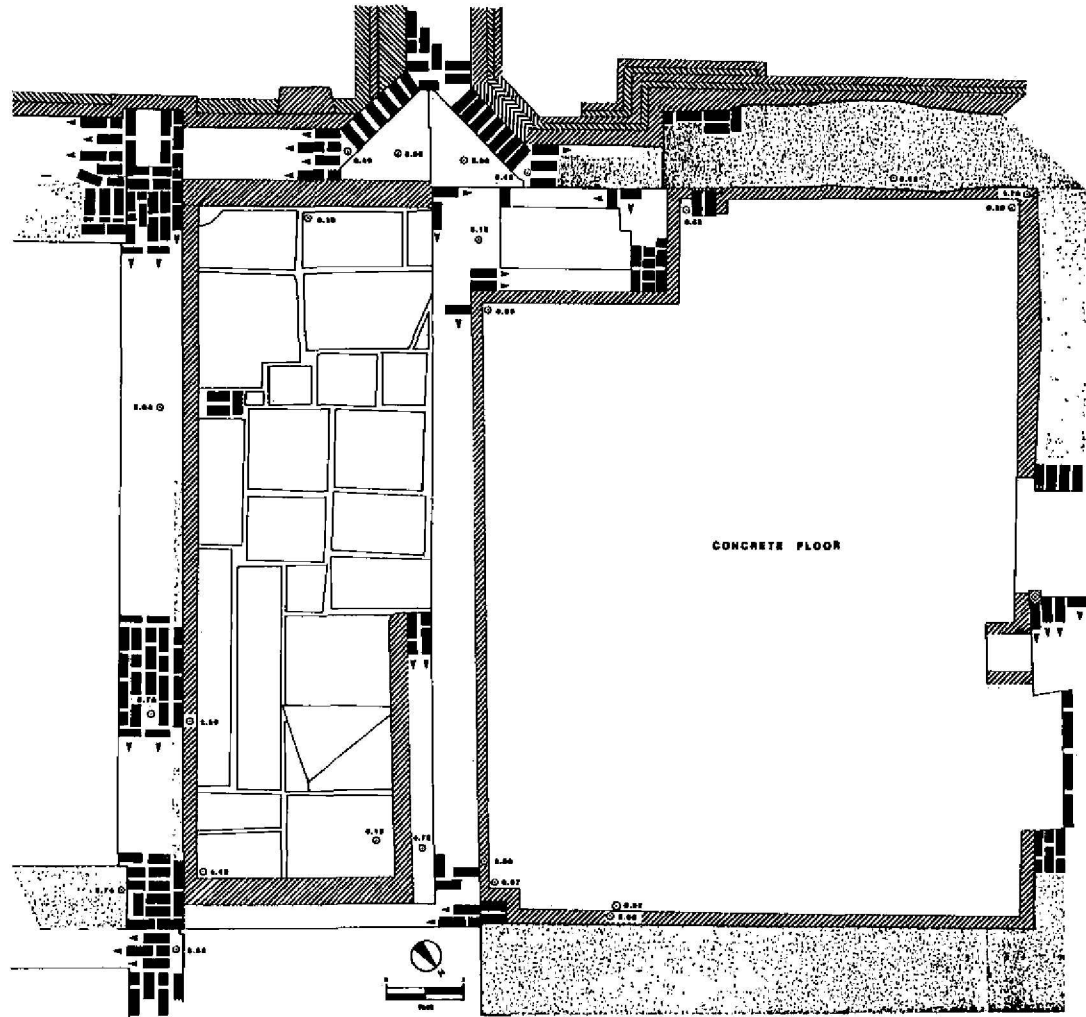
The first locus encountered within the privy was a dark brown silty sand mixed with destruction debris. While the fill locus was being removed, a small pocket of grey fine silt with decayed organic matter was located along the walls of the privy and continued down for approximately 10 inches. This deposit might represent "nightsoil" left around the edges of the privy when it was cleaned.

The next locus in the privy was a thick layer of brown and grey brown sandy silt with brick and mortar. This deposit probably represents redeposited fill. Within this locus, located along the inner southern edge of the privy, was a pocket of yellowish green sandy silt with organic material that may also represent the remains of a "nightsoil" deposit.

The brown and grey brown sandy silt deposit was deepest in the southern half of the privy. In the northern half alongside this deposit was a dark brown sandy silt with organic material. Also contiguous to the grey brown sandy silt was a thin layer of light brown silty sand containing decaying metal, mortar, and charcoal.

Figure 3.36  
175 WATER STREET

Lots 23 and 30  
Opening Map



A dark brown sandy silt in the southern half of the privy and a grey brown sandy silt with decomposing mortar, charcoal, and organic material in the northern half were also uncovered. This latter locus was also found below the dark brown sandy silt in the southern section.

A dark brown sandy silt with charcoal and wood fragments was located below these deposits. Along the southern edge of the privy, the soil became more organic and contained a great many more ceramic and glass artifacts than elsewhere in this deposit. In addition, a light grey brown sandy silt was located along the eastern wall of the privy.

In the northern half, below the dark brown sandy silt, was a thin layer of grey clay with wood fragments. This was the last locus removed from within the privy. It should be noted that the privy excavation was completed in two stages. Initial investigation was temporarily halted when it was decided to concentrate excavation in Unit 4, the focus of the 100 percent excavation of the yard. Only after this sample was complete did excavation resume in the privy and in the unit.

An unidentified amorphous stone feature (Feature 33) was located west of the privy in Unit 5 (see closing map, Figure 3.41). It consisted of two dry-laid stone walls and appeared to be the remainder of a feature that had been destroyed by the construction of the privy (Feature 32). The first locus removed from the western half of this feature was a thick deposit of light tan and grey silt with charcoal. It was noted that this locus appeared to be decaying mortar with some ash and burned artifacts. In the eastern half, a deposit of grey brown silt with mortar was excavated; this deposit may relate to the destruction of the feature.

With the removal of these deposits, the bottom of the feature's walls was exposed. Both loci continued below the walls but excavation was stopped because of time constraints. However, a shovel test was dug to obtain a profile of the stratigraphy below this level. The shovel test revealed that the deeper deposits continued as defined within the feature. This, again, may indicate that this feature was destroyed by the privy and the deposits on the eastern side may be related to this episode. At approximately 63 to 64 inches below the unit datum, a black silt with charcoal, leather, and oyster shell was revealed. This deposit was identified as original landfill (Locus 23.05.018), but it was noted that seepage of water made it difficult to make a conclusive identification. This was the last locus excavated in Unit 5.

#### Unit 4, Lot 23

As noted above, the remnants of a cistern base, only one brick course high (Feature 38), was exposed below the concrete floor during clearing in Unit 4. It was constructed of red brick and was located north of the feature identified as a coal chute (Unit 1). The "coal chute", which was associated with the later cement floor, was located above the cistern base; the upper portion of the cistern apparently had been destroyed during alterations to make or extend the building's basement and cement floor (see Figure 3.37).

The first locus removed in the cistern was a reddish brown silty sand with decayed mortar and brick fragments. It was located in the northern half of the cistern and may represent fill from the destruction of the feature during construction of the basement floor. In the southern half was a deposit of grey coal ash and cinder. A baulk was left standing along the eastern edge of the cistern to obtain a profile.

With the removal of these deposits, the floor of the cistern was exposed revealing a layer of mortar over flagstones (see Figure 3.38). Presumably the entire cistern had been lined with mortar. At this time the baulk was drawn and removed to facilitate removal of the cistern floor. Below the floor was a very thin layer of pinkish/brown coarse sand with a great deal of mortar followed by a thin layer of brown sandy silt. These deposits may have been used to level the cistern during construction. Both loci contained nineteenth-century cultural material indicating that the feature was probably built sometime in that century. The remnant of the cistern walls was removed revealing a reddish brown silty sand with schist and slate slabs. The stone slabs may have been part of a second floor for the cistern. A brown clayey silt, also with schist and slate slabs, was located in the center of the cistern and may have served to stabilize the cistern floor.

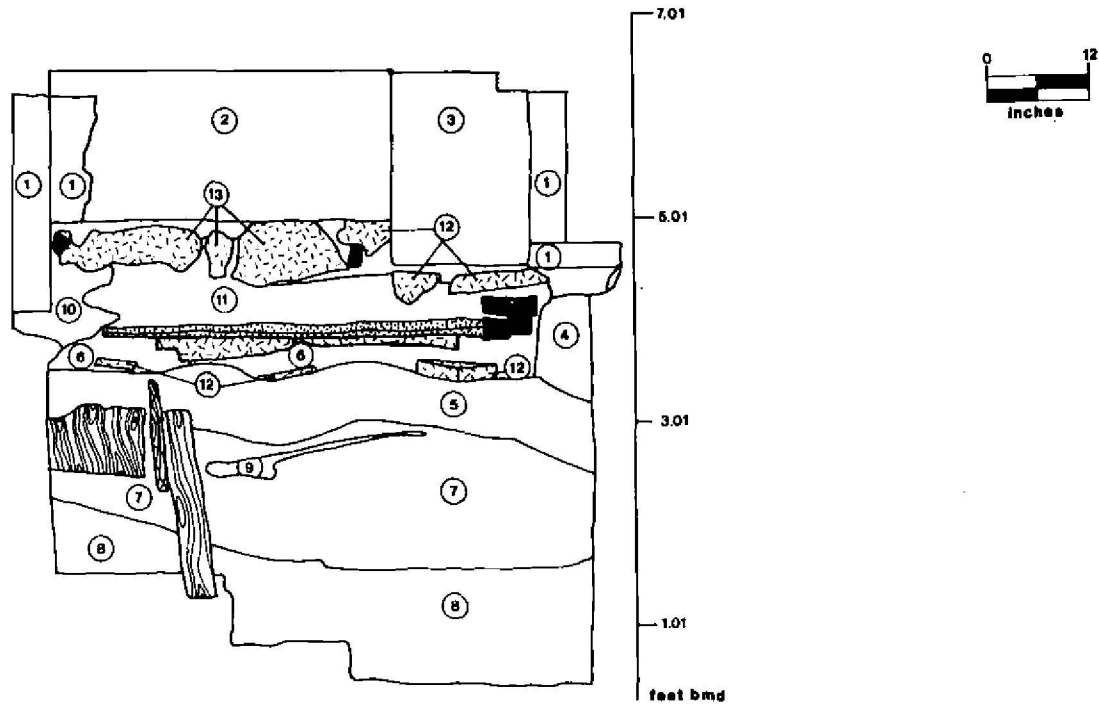
Outside both the cistern and the builders' trench for the east lot wall was a thick deposit of reddish brown sandy silt. Below the first few inches of this deposit were the walls of an unidentified stone feature initially identified as a privy (Feature 40). This feature presumably extended north into Unit 5, but the baulk left standing across the lot interfered with interpretation.

The first locus within Feature 40 was a thin deposit of light brown sandy ash. A dark grey clayey silt located below this ash deposit, was followed by a thin layer of tan brown sand with mortar. Below this was a brown grey sandy silt with charcoal. Removal of these fill loci uncovered a thick deposit of blackish grey clayey silt with burned wooden beams and charcoal. It was noted that the wood was deposited haphazardly and was therefore removed with the clayey silt. This deposit extended into the stone walls of the feature. A light brown/grey sandy silt was located below the clayey silt. There was also a pocket of grey brown silty sand near the center of the feature below the clayey silt. The feature's bottom course of stones was visible with the removal of these deposits. The last locus within the feature walls was a thin layer of tan clayey silt with decaying mortar.

Several fill loci were located outside Feature 40 and below the cistern: a dark brown sandy silt, a dark brown clayey silt with organic material, and a brown sandy silt with mortar and brick rubble. The builders' trench for the east wall (Feature 39), mentioned above, continued down to this level. It consisted of a reddish brown/grey sandy silt with brick and mortar rubble. What may have been a builders' trench for the cistern was also located at the cistern's north end. It consisted of a yellow brown sandy silt with a great deal of mortar. This locus also extended partially under the cistern floor. Whether or not this was a builders' trench is unclear. The rest of the trench may have been disturbed by subsequent yard construction.

**Figure 3.37**  
**175 WATER STREET**

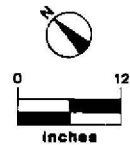
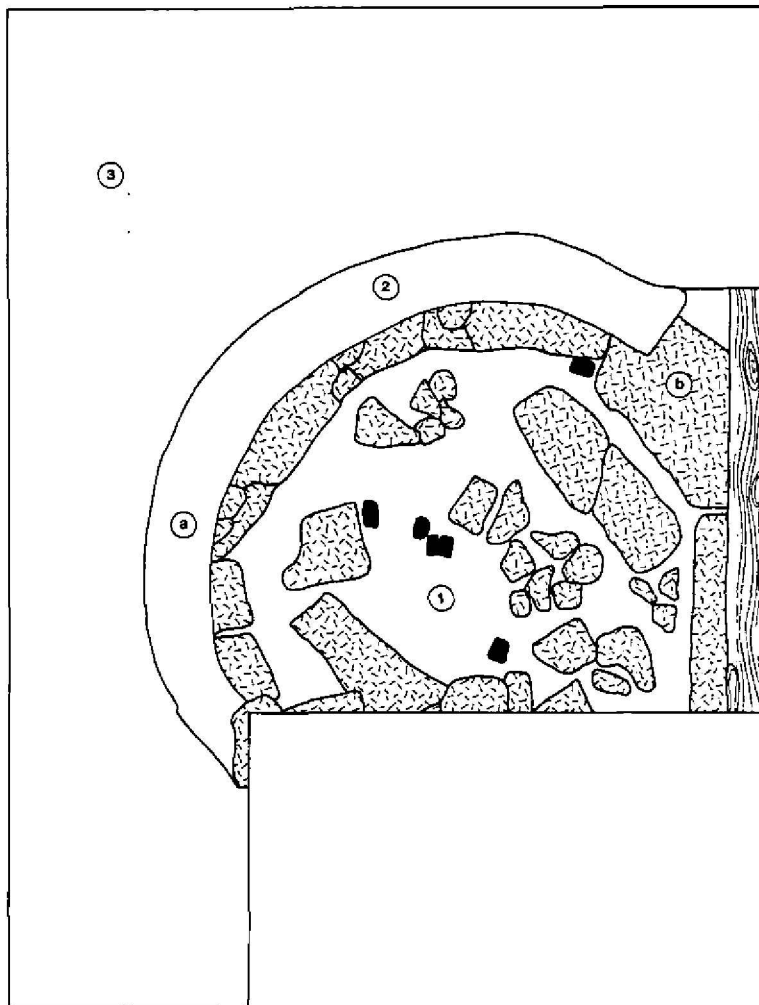
**Lot 23 Unit 4**  
**East Section/South Wall Profile**



- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Parged brick wall</li> <li>② Bricked in arch</li> <li>③ Arch column</li> <li>④ Tan and dark brown sandy silt</li> <li>⑤ Dark brown silty sand with slag, brick, and shell</li> <li>⑥ Orange sand</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑦ Black silt with possible coal dust</li> <li>⑧ Dark grey silt with some sand, cobbles, and brick</li> <li>⑨ Greenish brown clayey silt</li> <li>⑩ Brown sandy silt</li> <li>⑪ Brown silty sand with charcoal, mortar, and brick</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⑫ Flagstone</li> <li>⑬ Red sandstone</li> <li>☐ Mortar</li> <li>☐ Stone</li> <li>☐ Brick</li> <li>☐ Wood</li> <li>☐ Wood: X-section</li> </ul> |
|--|--|---|

**Figure 3.38**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 23 Unit 4**  
**Cistern Plan**



Elevations: measured in feet relative to  
Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)

Ⓐ 2.68      Ⓑ 2.24

① Reddish brown sandy silt  
② Brick cistern

③ Unexcavated  
Stone

Wood  
Brick



In the northwest corner of the unit, beside Feature 40, was a deep pocket of brown sandy silt with a great deal of charcoal and coal. Along the east side of the feature was a deposit of hard packed yellow/tan/orange clayey silt with a lens of charcoal.

In the area where the cistern had been located, the first level of a "pit", or yard deposit (Feature 34), was uncovered. It consisted of a dark grey sandy silt with charcoal, coal, and cinder that extended across most of the unit outside the unidentified stone feature, and contained a great many ceramic and glass artifacts (see Figure 3.39). However, the distribution of this deposit does not seem to indicate that it was an identifiable pit, such as a trash pit, dug to dispose of material. Rather, it may represent a depression in the yard where material may have purposely been deposited or may have simply collected (see Chapter 5). While this feature was being excavated, several deposits were uncovered and removed revealing subsequent feature levels. These deposits were a brown sandy silt, a pocket of grey ash, charcoal grey clayey silt, and a small pocket of light brown/orange sandy silt.

A concentration of ceramic sherds, possibly part of the pit deposit but located under the wall of the unidentified stone feature, was encountered. In the western section of the unit was a deposit of brown sandy silt above a hard-packed light brown sandy silt.

Two wooden "boxes" were also uncovered, Features 35 and 36. The larger box (Feature 35) was adjacent to the north wall of Unit 1 and consisted of three wood-plank walls; the fourth wall was not located and is presumed to be situated beneath Unit 1. This "box" contained several loci, the first a dark grey sandy silt with decaying wood and organic material. With the excavation of this deposit, the west wall of the box was revealed. Below this highly organic soil was a dark brown silt, also with a high organic content, and a lens of grey/black organic material in the east corner. Two square wooden posts were also uncovered, one located in the northeast interior corner of the box, the other near the northwest corner. The last deposit in the box was a grey black silty sand with decomposing wooden planks and wood chips. This locus probably represents the wooden floor of the box.

The smaller box (Feature 36) was located in the southwest corner of the unit against the west wall of Unit 1. A small section of this feature extended westward into Unit 2. The first deposit in the box was a very thick layer of dark brown sandy silt that contained a large number of complete and restorable ceramic vessels identified in the field as broken china from commercial shipments. The part of this locus that extended into Unit 2 was removed without screening, but artifacts were recovered during excavation. With the removal of this deposit in Unit 2, some of the logs of a wharf/grillage system were exposed. The remaining deposit in the box, a grey brown/black silty sand with oyster shell, brick, and wood, was removed revealing more of the wharf/grillage. As was the case with the cofferdam/box in Lot 20, the west wall of this box was apparently built on the wharf/grillage complex.

In the northern third of Unit 4, a deposit of orange clayey silt with a pocket of green decomposed copper and an orange and tan clayey silt was removed. In the southern end of the unit, a dark brown organic sandy silt

with wood chips was exposed. Below these loci was a ceramic (slipware) surface which sat on a deposit of brown and grey brown silty sand with a pocket of cinder and a pocket of orange and tan clayey silt with white ash.

In the western half of the unit, below these deposits was a thick layer of dark brown silty sand with wood, oyster, and charcoal. The profile of the logs of the wharf/grillage were exposed while this locus was being removed. This deposit was identified as original landfill (Locus 23.04.060).

In the southwest corner of the unit, beneath the small wooden box, was a grey silty sand with wood and decomposing organic matter. This locus (23.04.063) was also identified as original landfill as was the locus below this (23.04.064), a dark grey brown silty sand. The removal of these loci defined the wharf/grillage as wooden logs running in an east/west direction. No further excavation took place in Unit 4 since the edge of the wharf/grillage was located and defined and original landfill was identified (see Figure 3.40 and Plate 3.3).

#### Units 2 and 3, Lot 23

The excavation of Unit 2 began in order to determine the western extent of the wharf/grillage uncovered in Unit 4. The brown/grey sandy silt covering this unit was shoveled off. It was a thick deposit that contained large cobbles and some rubble. Removal of this locus exposed a top level of logs running north/south and a second course running east/west.

Clearing of the top fill in Unit 3 was undertaken to expose any features located in this unit. The west wall of the unidentified stone feature located in Unit 5 was exposed as was a wooden barrel and a small brick drain-like feature that was not tested.

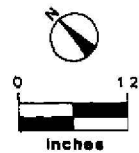
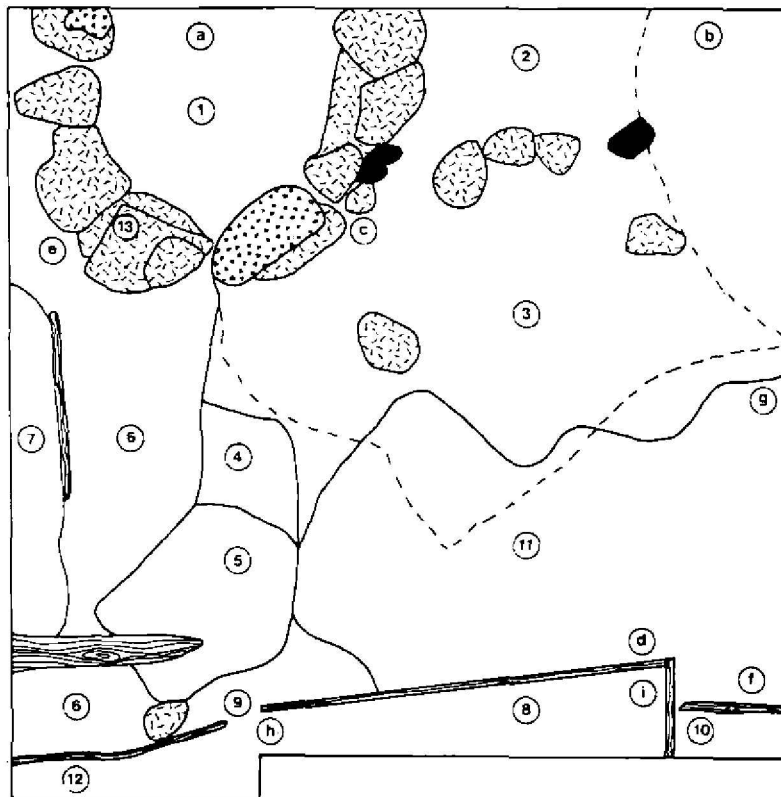
The wooden barrel (Feature 37) contained a dark brown/grey sandy silt with wood. This locus was highly organic and oily (see Feature 37 in the Glass section, Chapter 4) until the bottom of the barrel staves was reached; at this point the soil became sandier. The barrel was floorless, and was apparently sitting on a brown sandy silt into which a shovel test was dug. This revealed a brownish grey sandy silt above a light grey silt with charcoal and, finally, a grey silt with charcoal. Below this last locus was stone and a large log or timber, probably part of the wharf/grillage complex.

Surrounding both the barrel and the red brick drain-like feature was a deposit of grey ashy silt. A few inches of this deposit were removed but excavation stopped within this locus.

When Unit 2 was cleared of fill, a large wooden beam along its southern edge was exposed. This beam continued east across the lot into Unit 5. Because it was partially covered with mortared brick and stone, it appeared to be a foundation beam for a wall; however, only the top of the beam was exposed. Since the soil on either side of the beam was not excavated, there is no information about any associated spread-footers. Such information would suggest the existence of a now-gone wall, perhaps a southern backyard or building wall for the lot next to Lot 23 that faced John Street. If this

**Figure 3.39**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 23 Unit 4**  
**Ceramic Concentration Plan**



Elevations: measured in feet relative to Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)

(a) -0.92	(d) -2.09	(g) -2.05
(b) -0.87	(e) -0.87	(h) -0.92
(c) -1.26	(f) -2.02	(i) -0.87

- ① Tan clayey silt with mortar
- ② Orange clayey silt
- ③ Brown silty sand with rust stains
- ④ Tan sand
- ⑤ Light brown sandy silt with mortar
- ⑥ Brown sandy silt
- ⑦ Dark brown sand

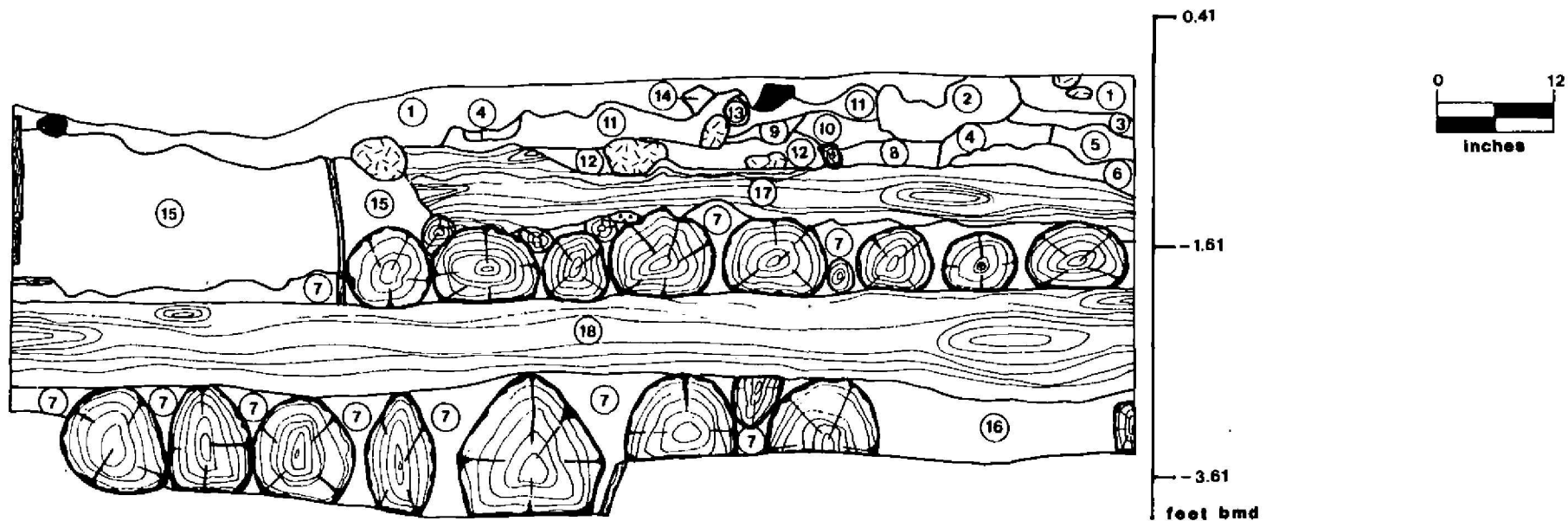
- ⑧ Dark grey sandy silt
- ⑨ Brown sand
- ⑩ Dark brown sandy silt
- ⑪ Compacted wood
- ⑫ Unexcavated
- ⑬ Unidentified stone feature

--- Area of pottery concentration : "Pit"

- Stone
- Wood
- Coral
- Brick

**Figure 3.40**  
**175 WATER STREET**






**Lot 23 Unit 4**  
**West Bank Profile**



- ① Brown surface rubble
- ② Black brown sandy silt with decayed mortar
- ③ Orange yellow sandy silt
- ④ Orange sandy silt
- ⑤ Green decomposed copper
- ⑥ Light brown sandy silt
- ⑦ Dark brown organic soil

- ⑧ Brown silt
- ⑨ Rust colored sand
- ⑩ Orange and light brown sandy silt
- ⑪ Dark brown silt
- ⑫ Dark brown sandy silt
- ⑬ Decomposed metal

- ⑭ Black brown silt
- ⑮ Brown sandy silt
- ⑯ Black brown sandy silt
- ⑰ Decayed wharfing log
- ⑱ Wharf/grillage log

-  Wood
-  Coral
-  Stone
-  Wood: X-section
-  Brick

were the case, it would indicate that the backyard of Lot 23 at some time had been expanded. The unidentified stone feature in Unit 5 might have been associated with this other lot and been destroyed when the privy (Feature 32) in Unit 5 was constructed. However, since there is no solid field evidence as support, this hypothesis remains speculative (see closing map, Figure 3.41).

Lot 23 Architectural and Fill Loci

Unit 23.0 (610 NF)

Locus number

Identification

23.0.001	The backhoe removal of modern destruction debris; tan sandy silt with brick rubble.
23.0.002	The removal of the concrete floor located below 23.0.001.
23.0.003	Clearing of the concrete floor debris.
23.0.004	Brick wall with a bricked-in archway (the coal chute) located in the north wall of Unit 23.1. The brick footing for the wall was 53 1/2 inches below the lot datum.
23.0.005	The west brick wall of Unit 23.1.
23.0.006	Removal of the brick wall (23.0.004).
23.0.007	Clearing away of debris from the removal of 23.0.006.
Walls of the Lot:	The east lot wall, constructed of red brick, forming a common wall with the backyard of Lot 30.
	The west lot wall, constructed of red brick.
	The north lot wall, constructed of red brick.
	The south lot wall, constructed of red brick, forming a common wall with Lot 22. The structure of Unit 1 was built in the southeast corner of this wall.

Unit 23.01 (514 NF)

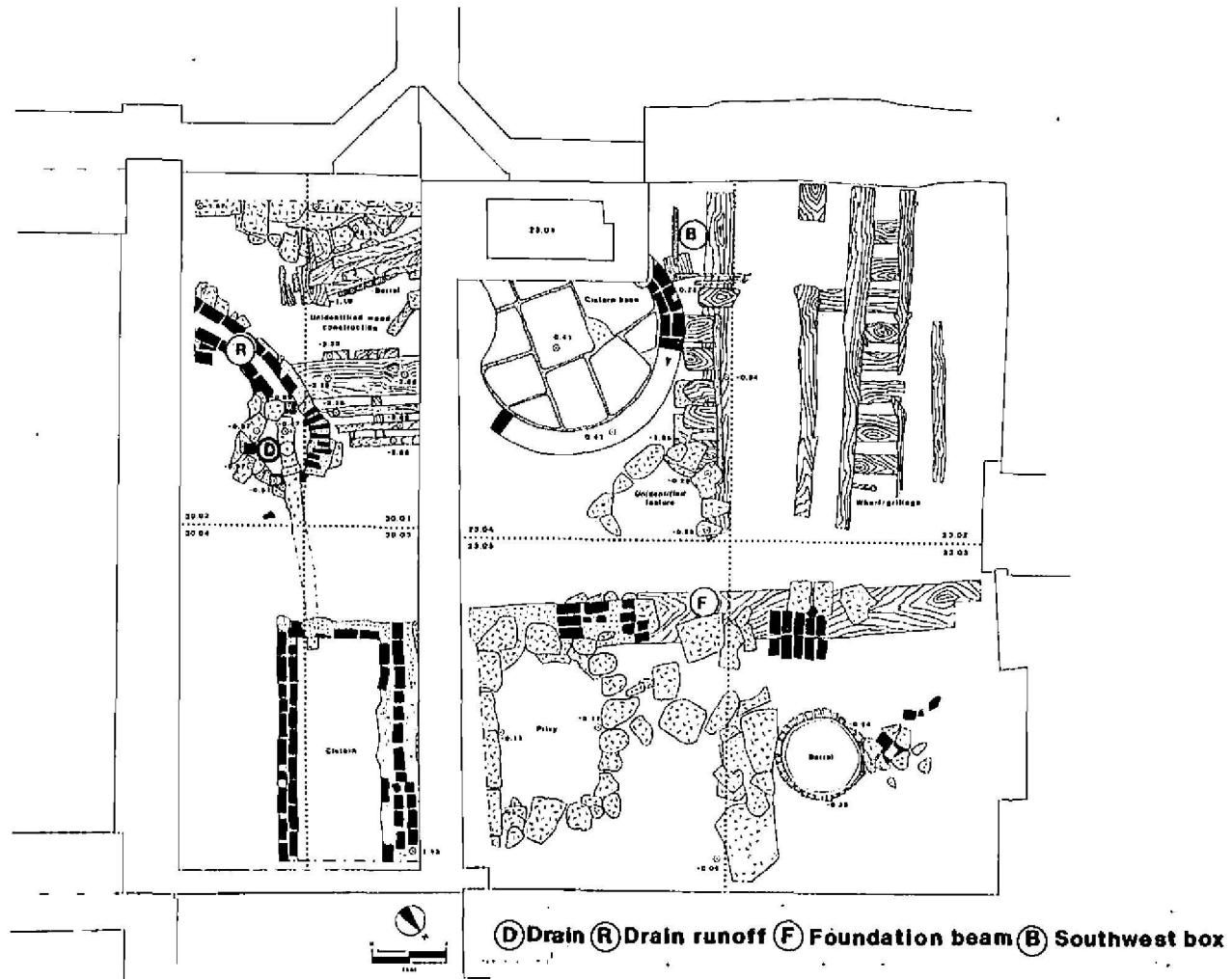
Locus number

Identification

23.01.001	A layer of brick rubble in tan silty sand with inclusions of green clay. This locus contained twentieth century cultural material. This locus was 54 inches deep. No soil was screened. No artifacts were recovered.
-----------	--

**Figure 3.41**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lots 23 and 30**  
**Closing Map**



23.01.002

A 1 inch layer of brown silt over top of concrete floor 23.01.003. No soil was screened. No artifacts were recovered.

Unit 23.02 (515 NF)

Locus number

Identification

23.2.001

A 7 to 13 inch layer of brown/grey sandy silt with large cobbles and some rubble. This locus contained eighteenth century cultural material. No soil was screened; only diagnostic artifacts were recovered during excavation.

23.02.002 (F36.1)

A 17 to 20 1/2 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt located on the western side of the wooden box (Feature 36). No soil was screened; artifacts were recovered during excavation.

23.02.003

Wharf/grillage complex; approximately 54 to 60 inches below datum.

Unit 23.3 (515 NF)

Locus number

Identification

23.03.001

Mixed top fill, 11 to 13 inches in depth, shoveled off to expose features. No soil was screened and no artifacts were recovered.

23.03.002 (F37.1)

A 5 to 9 inch layer of dark brown/grey sandy silt with inclusions of decayed wood and glass. This locus located inside the wooden barrel (Feature 37) contained artifacts from the eighteenth century.

23.03.003

A 1 to 5 1/2 inch layer of grey ashly silt with inclusions of mortar and charcoal. This locus contained cultural material from the eighteenth century; outside the barrel.

23.03.004

A shovel test in the barrel. Dark brown sandy silt that the barrel was resting on; approximately 37 inches deep. No soil was screened and no artifacts were recovered.



- 23.03.005 The wooden barrel, Feature 37, 7 to 10 inches from the top to the bottom of the staves.
- 23.03.006 The red brick sump. This sump was constructed of small stones and mortared red bricks. Not excavated. Top elevation approximately 20 inches below datum.
- 23.03.007 The large wooden beam that ran east/west along the south wall of Unit 3, approximately 27 inches below datum.

Unit 23.04 (516 NF)

Locus number

Identification

- 23.04.001 (F38.1) A 2 1/2 to 4 inch layer of reddish brown silty sand with decayed mortar and brick fragments located in the base of the brick cistern (Feature 38). This locus contained mid to late-nineteenth century cultural material.
- 23.04.002 (F38.1) A 1 inch layer of grey coal ash and cinders with inclusions of red brick and mortar. This locus, located in the area of the cistern base, contained artifacts from the late-eighteenth to the early-nineteenth century.
- 23.04.003 A 1 to 2 1/2 inch layer of mortar at the bottom of the cistern.
- 23.04.004 The flagstone floor of the cistern.
- 23.04.005 (F39.1) A wall trench (builder's trench) located along the east lot wall. The fill in this trench consisted of an 8 1/2 inch layer of reddish brown/grey sandy silt with inclusions of brick rubble and mortar.
- 23.04.006 (F38.1) A 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch layer of pinkish brown coarse sand located inside the area of the cistern. This locus contained nineteenth-century cultural material. Below the first floor of the cistern.

- 23.04.007 (F38.2) A 1 inch layer of brown sandy silt located under locus 23.04.006 inside the area of the cistern below the first floor. This locus contained artifactual material from the nineteenth century.
- 23.04.008 (F38.2) The second cistern "floor" (only the outer perimeter; see 23.04.027). This locus consisted of a layer of reddish brown silty sand with schist and slate slabs.
- 23.04.009 The entire surface area outside of the cistern and the wall trench (23.04.005). This locus consisted of a 1/2 to 10 inch layer of yellow/reddish brown sandy silt that contained late-eighteenth to late-nineteenth-century cultural material.
- 23.04.010 (F40.1) A 1/2 inch layer of light brown sandy ash located under 23.04.009 inside the area of the unidentified circular stone feature (Feature 40) in the northwest corner of the unit. This locus contained a large amount of mortar as well as cultural material from the early (?) nineteenth century.
- 23.04.011 (F40.1) A 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch layer of dark grey clayey silt. This locus located under 23.04.010 in the unidentified stone feature (Feature 40) contained inclusions of red brick and nineteenth-(?) century artifacts.
- 23.04.012 (F40.1) A 1 to 3 1/2 inch layer of tan brown sand with inclusions of mortar. This locus was located below 23.04.011 inside the privy. It contained cultural material from the early-nineteenth (?) century.
- 23.04.013 (F40.1) A 1 to 3 1/2 inch layer of brown/grey sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal. This locus located under 23.04.012, contained eighteenth-century cultural material, inside the unidentified stone feature.
- 23.04.014 (F40.2) An 8 inch layer of blackish grey clayey silt with inclusions of

- charcoal. This locus was located below 23.04.013. It contained eighteenth century artifacts.
- 23.04.015 (F40.3) A 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch layer of light brown/grey sandy silt, with pockets of tan silt. This locus located under 23.04.014, in the unidentified stone feature, contained numerous eighteenth-century artifacts.
- 23.04.016 (F40.3) A 2 3/4 inch deep pocket of grey/brown silty sand. This locus was located in the center of the unidentified stone feature below 23.04.015; it contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth century.
- 23.04.017 (F40.9) A 1 1/2 inch layer of tan and grey clayey silt with inclusions of mortar and brick (yellow and red). This locus, located in the unidentified stone feature below loci 23.04.015 and 23.04.016, contained cultural material from the eighteenth century.
- 23.04.018 This locus was a 4 1/2 to 6 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with inclusions of small pockets of orange and black sand. This locus was located in the north below the cistern wall both inside and outside the area of the cistern. It contained eighteenth-century artifactual material.
- 23.04.019 A 2 to 7 inch layer of dark brown clayey silt with large amounts of organic material. This locus was located below 23.04.018 between the cistern wall and the unit's west wall. It contained eighteenth-century artifacts.
- 23.04.020 Removal of the bottom course of the brick cistern wall, between 44 and 49 inches below datum.
- 23.04.021 A 1 to 3 1/2 inch layer of grey/brown sandy silt with inclusions of mortar and brick rubble. This locus was located under 23.04.019. It contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth century.

- 23.04.022 This locus is a continuation of 23.04.005 in the trench for the east wall.
- 23.04.023 A possible cistern wall trench in the northeastern corner of the unit. This locus consisted of a layer (3 inches deep) of yellow/brown sandy silt. The locus contained eighteenth-century cultural material. It continued under the cistern floor.
- 23.04.024 An 8 inch deep pocket of brown sandy silt with heavy inclusions of charcoal located in the northwest corner of the unit between the privy wall and the western edge of the unit. This locus contained cultural material from the eighteenth century.
- 23.04.025 A 3 to 5 1/2 inch layer of hard packed yellow/tan/orange clayey silt with inclusions of mortar and brick rubble. This locus was located along the northeast side of the small privy under 23.04.009. It contained eighteenth-century cultural material.
- 23.04.026 A small charcoal lense located under 23.04.009 within 23.04.025 and also beside the wall trench (23.04.022) along the east lot wall.
- 23.04.027 (F38.2; 516 NF) The inner part of the second cistern "floor" (Feature 38). This locus is a brown clayey silt containing some late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century artifacts.
- 23.04.028 (F34.1) This locus covered most of the area below the cistern. It was an 8 1/2 inch deep layer of dark grey sandy silt with inclusions of clayey silt and pockets of coal cinders. This locus contained a large amount of yellow combed slipware, and probably represents the surface of the "pit" (Feature 34).
- 23.04.029 (F34.1) A 1 inch thick layer of grey mortar located below the cistern wall (23.04.020) and above 23.04.028. No diagnostic artifacts were identified from this locus in the field.

- 23.04.030 (F34.1) A 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 inch deep pocket of charcoal grey clayey silt. This locus was adjacent to 23.04.028 and also contained eighteenth-century cultural material.
- 23.04.031 (F34.1) A 2 to 6 inch deep pocket of light brown/orange sandy silt with some slag in the "pit". This locus was adjacent to both 23.04.028 and 23.04.030. It also contained eighteenth-century cultural material.
- 23.04.032 (F34.1) A 1/2 to 6 1/2 inch deep pocket of mottled grey ash with inclusions of charcoal and oyster shell. This locus was also adjacent to 23.04.028 in the "pit" and also contained late-eighteenth-century artifacts.
- 23.04.033 A 1 to 3 inch layer of mottled brown sandy silt with inclusion of brown organic material in the "pit". This locus was located against the northern face of the large wooden "box" that was found to extend under the south lot wall. 23.04.033 contained large amounts of creamware as well as other eighteenth century artifacts.
- 23.04.034 (F34.2) This locus was identified as a "surface"; it consisted of large amounts of combed slipware and delft. 23.04.034 was located below 23.04.028 and its associated loci in the "pit".
- 23.04.035 (F34.2) The cleanup from around 23.04.034.
- 23.04.036 A 1/2 to 3 inch layer of mottled brown sandy silt located below 23.04.009 in the western quarter of the unit.
- 23.04.037 The privy wall (Feature 40) and its associated soil (dark brown silt). Eighteenth century artifacts were recovered during the removal of the wall.
- 23.04.038 Located under 23.04.036 in the western quarter of the unit; 23.04.038 was a 1/2 to 2 inch layer of hard packed, mottled light brown sandy silt with

- inclusions of charcoal. This locus contained mid to late-eighteenth century-artifacts.
- 23.04.039 (F35.1) A 3 to 6 inch deep layer of dark grey sandy silt, located within the wooden "box" (Feature 35). This locus had inclusions of decayed wood as well as brick fragments (red and yellow) and charcoal. The cultural material recovered from the locus date it to the mid to late-eighteenth century.
- 23.04.040 (F34.2) A 1 to 7 inch layer of orange mottled clayey silt located in the northern 1/3 of the unit below 23.04.034; in the "pit". This locus contained artifactual material from the mid to late-eighteenth century.
- 23.04.041 The box-like structure located in the south of Unit 4 (Feature 35), 52 to 64 inches below datum.
- 23.04.042 (F34.2) A 1 1/2 to 5 inch layer of mottled orange/tan clayey silt with inclusions of white ash, charcoal and mortar. This locus was a pocket within 23.04.040 in the "pit".
- 23.04.043 (F35.1) A 2 to 5 1/2 inch layer of dark brown silt with organic inclusions. This locus was located below 23.04.039 inside the wooden box. It contained cultural material from the mid-to late-eighteenth century.
- 23.04.044 Flotation sample of grey black organic fill taken from below 23.04.043. The entire locus was used as a flotation sample.
- 23.04.045 (F34.2; 516 NF) A 4 to 7 inch layer of very fine dark brown sandy silt with a great deal of wood chips in the "pit". This locus contained a large amount of yellow combed slipware (tea cups) and other mid to late-eighteenth century artifacts.
- 23.04.046 Wall clearing in the southeast corner.
- 23.04.047 (F34.2) A cinder pocket within 23.04.045 in the "pit".

- 23.04.048 (F34.2; 516 NF) A 1 to 3 inch deep pocket of green decomposed copper located in the northwest corner of the unit under 23.04.034. This locus contained eighteenth century artifacts and was located in the "pit".
- 23.04.049 (F34.2) Located in the southwest corner below 23.04.045. This locus was a 1 to 10 inch layer of grey/brown sandy silt with inclusions of ash, sand pockets, and a large amount of eighteenth-century ceramics in the "pit".
- 23.04.050 (F34.2) A 1 to 4 1/2 inch layer of reddish yellow/grey silty sand with inclusions of cinder and charcoal. This locus was located in the northwest corner of the unit below 23.04.040 in the "pit". It contained eighteenth-century cultural material.
- 23.04.051 (F34.3) This locus was identified as a ceramic "surface". It was located below 23.04.028, 23.04.045, and 23.04.054, in the "pit".
- 23.04.052 (F35.1) This locus was identified as a small pocket of ceramics (mostly creamware) located in the corner of 23.04.039, inside the wooden "box".
- 23.04.053 (F35.2) A 3 to 5 inch layer of grey/black silty sand inside the wooden "box" below 23.04.043. This locus contained eighteenth-century artifacts.
- 23.04.054 (F34.2) A 2 to 9 inch layer of red sand with cobbles located along the northern unit edge. This locus contained artifactual material from the eighteenth century.
- 23.04.055 (F34.4) A 2 to 7 inch layer of mottled grey/black and red sandy silt with inclusions of red brick, mortar, and some wood. This locus was located above the wharf/grillage complex in the west unit baulk and was part of the "pit". It contained artifacts from the mid to late-eighteenth century.

- 23.04.056 (F34.5) A small pocket of "oily" black sandy silt located outside of the wooden "box" (23.04.041); possibly a leakage from the contents of the box. This locus contained artifacts from the mid to late-eighteenth century.
- 23.04.057 (F35.1) A small pocket of concentrated ceramics and glass located in the south unit wall. The locus was completely bordered by the vertical planks of the southern wooden "box". It contained eighteenth century cultural material.
- 23.04.058 A 1 foot thick layer of dark brown mottled silty sand with wood, oysters, and charcoal located in the western 1/2 of the unit. This locus was identified as original landfill at approximately 70 inches below datum.
- 23.04.059 (F36.1) The fill within the small wooden "box" located in the southwest corner of the unit. This locus was a 15 1/2 to 18 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt that contained a large number of complete and restorable ceramic vessels. The recovered artifacts date the locus to the late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century.
- 23.04.060 Dark brown silty sand with wood chips. Original landfill. A 50% sample was taken.
- 23.04.061 (F36.2) Grey brown/black silty sand with oyster, wood, and brick. Maybe original landfill below 23.04.058 and 23.04.051, inside the small wooden box.
- 23.04.062 The small wooden "box" in the southwest corner of the Unit (Feature 36).
- 23.04.063 Grey silty sand with wood and decomposing organic matter in the southern third of the unit. Identified as original landfill. A 50% sample was taken.



23.04.064

Dark grey/brown silty sand with pockets of black organic matter in the northern half of the unit. Original landfill. A 50% sample was taken.

NOTE: It should be noted that what is called a "pit" in some of the above loci descriptions is actually what may be deposits of artifacts and associated soils that were concentrated in depressions in the yard. The use of the word "pit" here must be distinguished from a purposely dug hole or depression, such as a trash pit.

Unit 23.05 (No NF #)

Locus number

Identification

23.05.001 (F32.1)

A 5 to 7 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with destruction debris in the privy (Feature 32).

23.05.002 (F32.1)

A pocket of dark brown/grey silt with wood fragments and organic material along the inside of the western privy wall.

23.05.003 (F32.1)

A 16 inch layer of brown/grey brown sandy silt with brick and mortar in the privy below 23.04.001 and 23.04.002.

23.05.004 (F32.1)

A pocket of yellowish green sandy silt with organic material along the inner southern edge of the privy wall.

23.05.005 (F32.2)

A dark brown silty sand in the northern half of the privy.

23.05.006 (F32.2)

A pocket, 3 inches thick, of dark brown silt along the inner west edge of the privy.

23.05.007 (F32.2)

A 1/2 to 3 inch layer of light brown silty sand with decaying metal, mortar, and charcoal; contiguous to 23.05.003.

23.05.008 (F32.2)

A 5 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt in the southern half of the privy.

- 23.05.009 (F32.2) A 1 1/2 to 5 inch deposit of grey brown sandy silt with decomposing mortar, charcoal, and some organic matter in the northern half of the privy.
- 23.05.010 (F32.2) A 2 to 6 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with charcoal and wood fragments over most of the privy.
- 23.05.011 (F32.2) Dark brown sandy silt with a great deal of organic matter contiguous to 23.04.010 in the southern edge of the privy, approximately 6 inches deep.
- 23.05.012 (F32.2) A pocket of light grey/brown sandy silt with mortar along the eastern edge of the privy, approximately 1 1/2 to 3 inches thick.
- 23.05.013 (F32.3) Grey clay with wood fragments, 1 to 3 1/2 inches thick, in the northern half of the privy.
- 23.05.014 (F32.4) A 1 to 2 1/2 inch layer of brown silty sand with brick and mortar under 23.05.012 in the northern section of the privy.
- 23.05.015 (F33.1) A light tan and grey silt with pockets of brown silt and decaying mortar or ash in the western half of the unidentified stone feature (Feature 33). All artifacts were burned. Approximately 12 inches in depth.
- 23.05.016 (F33.1) A grey/brown sandy silt with reddish brown silty sand; approximately 12 inches thick. This locus was located in the eastern half of the unidentified stone feature contiguous to 23.05.015.
- 23.05.017 The stone walls of the unidentified stone feature (located to the west of the privy, Feature 32). Two walls were uncovered, the west and south walls. Top elevation approximately 30 inches below datum.

23.05.018

A shovel test in the unidentified stone feature: several deposits encountered were identified as original landfill (black silt with charcoal and oyster shell). The shovel test ended between 61 1/2 and 64 inches below datum. No soil was screened and no artifacts were recovered.

23.05.019

The privy (Feature 32) wall, semicircular, top elevation approximately 25 inches below datum.

Lot 30 (176 Water Street)

Unit 1, Lot 30

This unit was chosen as the 25 percent sample of Lot 30 to be completely excavated. Excavation began on November 1, 1981 (see Figure 3.36). The first locus encountered was a brown sandy silt with twentieth-century debris. Removal of this strata uncovered a lintel and a brick feature.

Below the first locus was dark brown silt, brown sandy silt with mortar, and black silt mottled with yellow clayey silt. The black silt contained charcoal and cinder. The lintel was also removed with this locus. The black silt level may represent either a burned deposit cleaned out from a hearth or stove, or an episode of fire or burning. This level was approximately 1-inch thick in excavation but appears in profile as a level of up to 12 inches that occurred approximately 12 inches from the surface (below the floor). Under this "burn" level was a reddish brown silty sand with pebbles and a grey brown sandy silt. Below this was a thin charcoal lens in the northern corner of the unit. Under the reddish brown silty sand, the top of a wooden barrel was exposed. The grey/brown sandy silt continued down around the upper portion of the barrel giving way to what appeared to be a surrounding trench. This deposit consisted of a grey clayey silt. The level below the grey/brown sandy silt was considered original landfill (Locus 30.01.008); this was a grey silty sand, with large amounts of wood, of which approximately 30 inches were excavated. With the removal of the first level of this deposit, an unidentified wooden construction was encountered. It extended beyond the west wall of the lot where it was removed by sawing.

The above-mentioned barrel, containing several loci, appears to have been partially deposited in this level. The first loci at the top of the barrel was dark brown silt with large stones; this soil became more organic with increasing depth. Below this level was a dark brown clayey silt with wood followed by a 4 to 8 inch layer of highly organic grey/green clayey silt. The barrel staves extended approximately 1 inch into a grey silty sand (probably landfill). A circular, multi-layered brick and stone construction in the northern end of the unit was removed next. One course of stone was removed revealing four more courses of stone followed by three of brick. It was noted that the lower three courses of unmortared brick appeared to be haphazardly laid. Inside this feature was coal dust which, when removed, exposed a black clayey silt that was not excavated (see Figure 3.42).

Unit 2, Lot 30

The first locus encountered in Unit 2 of Lot 30 was a brown/dark brown sandy silt containing a good deal of rubble. This locus is probably comparable to the first locus excavated in Unit 1 which contained twentieth-century debris. Removal of this locus uncovered a brown sandy silt with mortar, a dark brown sandy silt with brick and mortar, and a black sandy silt, similar to the second level excavated in Unit 2. Part of the brick construction described in Unit 1 as the circular brick and stone feature was also uncovered. Below the brown sandy silt in the southern quarter of the unit was a layer of red/brown silty sand with pebbles. A similar level was

exposed below the "burn" level in Unit 1. Also under the brown sandy silt, near the center of the unit, was grey/brown sandy silt with mortar, bricks, oyster and clam shell, leather, and wood. This deposit had been identified as original landfill in Unit 1. In this unit, it was probably the first level of landfill. The dark brown sandy silt with rubble under the first locus was located along the entire eastern boundary of the unit and, when removed, revealed a red/brown silty sand with pebbles. This level was probably associated with the red/brown soil in the southern quarter of the unit. Alongside this was a thin layer of mortar. Below the mortar was a deposit of black oily sandy silt as well as original landfill. The black oily sandy silt was similar to the black sandy silt found above and around the circular brick and stone feature. A charcoal lens was found below this and above original landfill. Below all of the above loci was the grey/brown sandy silt (30.02.006) identified as original landfill in other units. A brick trough was also uncovered at the base of the stone and brick circular feature. It appears that the trough sat on the landfill previously exposed in the unit. Not surprisingly, inside the circular brick and stone feature was a deposit of coal dust, as was also found in Unit 1.

#### Unit 3, Lot 30

With the removal of the flagstone floor, a large rectangular brick cistern, seemingly intact, was uncovered. The elevation of the top of the walls of the cistern ranged from 42 3/4 to 50 1/2 inches below unit datum. Since the cistern was filled with standing water, no attempt was made to drain or excavate it. (This water was tested by the NYC Department of Health and was found to be innocuous). However, some of the fill around the cistern was cleared to define its walls and what appeared to be an overflow pipe for the feature was revealed. This pipe appeared to drain into the circular brick and stone feature in Units 1 and 2. No further excavation took place in this unit.

#### Unit 4: Unexcavated

#### Unit 5, Lot 30

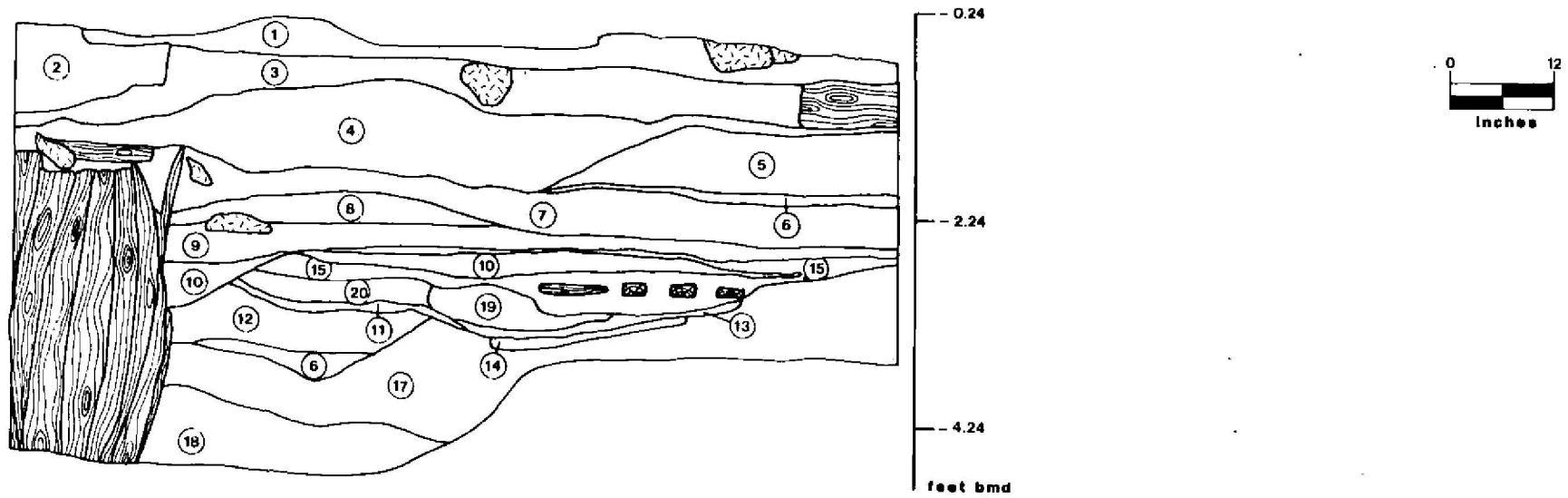
A test trench in the basement area of the structure on Lot 30 was begun in Unit 5. Black silty sand and light brown silty sand above decomposed wood which formed a pattern of alternating strips between 8 to 12 inches wide was excavated. No further testing took place because it was determined that the base construction was too deep to preserve archaeological deposits.

#### Conclusions for Lot 30




It appears that several features in the backyard area, the circular brick drain and stone feature, the wooden barrel, and the brick trough were built either on or near the top of the original landfill. The wooden barrel, however, appears to have been deposited in the landfill after a trench, approximately 40 inches deep, had been dug. There are several deposits above the landfill, one of them the burn level more fully exposed in Unit 1 (see closing map, Figure 3.41).

**Figure 3.42**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 30 Unit 1**  
**West Wall Profile**



- |  |                               |  |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| ① Dark brown silty sand                        | ⑦ Dark grey sandy silt        | ⑮ Grey brown sandy silt with wood                |
| ② Brown gritty sand with brick and mortar      | ⑧ Grey sand with silt         | ⑯ Pink sand                                      |
| ③ Clayey sand with shell and brick             | ⑨ Grey and red sand with clay | ⑰ Brown sandy silt with decayed mortar and wood  |
| ④ Black silt with clinder, charcoal, and metal | ⑩ Heavy wood concentration    | ⑱ Grey sandy silt with wood, shell, and brick    |
| ⑤ Dark grey sandy silt                         | ⑪ Shell layer                 | ⑲ Brown sandy silt with brick and wood fragments |
| ⑥ Tan gritty silt                              | ⑫ Dark grey gritty silt       | ⑳ Grey fine sand                                 |
|  | ⑬ Brown silty sand            |  |
|  | ⑭ Light grey sand             |  |

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
|  | Stone           |
|  | Wood            |
|  | Wood: X-section |

Lot 30

Unit 30 0 (611Nf)

Locus number

Identification

30.0.001

Removal of brick rubble from basement area and coal dust in backyard area.

30.0.002

Removal of concrete floor.

30.0.003

Removal of coal dust and slag.

30.0.004

Removal of flagstone floor.

Walls of lot

The back lot wall, located between lots 30 and 23. It was constructed of red brick and had a stone footing.

The north backyard wall. It was constructed of red brick and had a stone footing.

The south backyard wall. It was constructed of red brick and had a stone footing.

Unit 30.01 (517NF)

30.01.001

A 6 to 9 1/2-inch layer of mottled brown to dark brown sandy silt. This locus covered the entire unit and contained twentieth-century cultural material.

30.01.002

A 2 to 3 inch deposit of dark brown silt around a lintel and the circular red brick drain.

30.01.003

A 3 to 9 inch layer of brown sandy silt, with inclusions of mortar. This locus was located below 30.01.001 in the northern two-thirds of the unit. It was associated with loci 30.02.002 and 30.02.003 in Unit 2. A 50% sample was taken.

30.01.004

A 1 to 12 inch layer of black silt with inclusions of yellow silt and a heavy concentration of slag and brick. There were also a large number of artifacts from the eighteenth century. This locus was associated with locus 30.02.004.

- 30.01.005 A 1 to 6 inch layer of reddish brown silty sand located at the southern end of the unit. This locus was associated with loci 30.02.005 and 30.02.007 in Unit 2.
- 30.01.006 A 5 to 7 1/2 inch layer of grey/brown sandy silt with brick and oyster shell and inclusions of brown silty sand.
- 30.01.007 A thin lense of charcoal located in the northwest corner of Unit 1.
- 30.01.008 A 28 1/2 to 31 1/2 inch layer of greyish brown silty sand with oyster shell, some bone, leather, and large amounts of wood. This locus was located below locus 30.01.006 and covered most of the unit. It was identified as original landfill.
- 30.01.009 A 1/4 inch to 2 inch layer of red sand located under locus 30.01.007 in the northwest side of the unit.
- 30.01.010 A 3 to 6 inch layer of grey clayey silt, that was identified as a small trench around the barrel (30.01.001). This locus was located below locus 30.01.008.
- 30.01.011 The wooden barrel (Feature 31), between 60 1/2 and 102 1/2 inches below datum.
- 30.01.012 (F31.1) A 6 to 11 inch layer of grey dark brown silt with large stones that was located below locus 30.01.013 inside the barrel.
- 30.01.013 (F31.1) Several pieces of wood, decayed wood, and dark brown clayey silt approximately 2 1/2 inches thick above the deposit in barrel. It may have been a lid for the barrel.
- 30.01.014 (F31.1) Located below locus 30.01.012, a 14 to 18 1/2 inch layer of grey/green clayey silt with large stones.
- 30.01.015 (F31.2) A 2 inch layer of grey silty sand into which the bottom of the barrel staves



extended approximately 1 inch. This locus was identified as original landfill.

30.01.016

The stone and red brick circular feature (drain). Part of the feature was in the northwest corner of this unit and extended into Unit 2.

30.01.017

An 11 inch layer of "coal dust" within the drain. No soil was screened and no artifacts were recovered.

Unit 30.02 (517 NF)

30.02.001

A 6 to 8 1/2 inch layer of dark brown to brown sandy silt with large amounts of rubble. This locus was associated with loci 30.01.001 and 30.01.002 in Unit 1. A 25% sample was taken.

30.02.002

A 5 to 6 1/2 inch layer of brown sandy silt with mortar, located in the southwest corner of the unit. This locus was associated with locus 30.01.003 in Unit 1. A 25% sample was taken.

30.02.003

A 2 to 5 1/2 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with rubble. Located below 30.02.001 and is probably a continuation of that locus. A 25% sample was taken.

30.02.004

A 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 inch layer of black sandy silt, located around the west side of the drain. This locus was associated with locus 30.01.004 in Unit 1.

30.02.005

A 6 to 9 inch layer of red/brown silty sand with pebbles. This locus was located below 30.02.002 and was associated with 30.01.005 in Unit 1. A 25% sample was taken.

30.02.006

A layer of green/brown sandy silt with mortar, brick, oyster and clam shell, leather, and wood and was identified as original landfill. It was located below loci 30.02.002, 30.02.005, 30.02.007, 30.02.008, 30.02.010 and 30.02.012.

- 30.02.007 A 2 to 7 1/2 inch pocket of reddish brown silty sand with pebbles and mortar. It may be part of 30.02.005. A 50% sample was taken.
- 30.02.008 A 2 inch layer of mortar located below locus 30.02.003, along the east wall.
- 30.02.009 Coal dust (11 and 12 inches deep) within the brick and stone drain. A 50% sample was taken.
- 30.02.010 A pocket of black oily sandy silt in the northeast corner of the unit, 1 to 5 inches thick.
- 30.02.011 The red brick and stone circular feature which may have functioned as a drain. A metal pipe ran into this feature.
- 30.02.012 A thin lens of charcoal with brown sandy silt along the north edge of the unit.
- 30.02.013 A 9 to 11 1/2 inch layer of mortar with grey brown sandy silt. This locus may be a builders' trench for the east lot wall.
- 30.02.014 Greyish brown silty sand along the north edge of the unit, contiguous to the drain, not excavated.
- 30.02.015 The brick trough, probably associated with the drain.
- Unit 30.03 (517 NF)
- 30.03.001 Clearing of the rubble and brown and dark brown sandy silt around the rectangular brick cistern to define its wall. No soil was screened and no artifacts were recovered.
- Unit 30.05 (517 NF)
- 30.05.001 The beginning of a test trench. Four to 5 inches of surface rubble was cleared and exposed a light brown silty sand on decomposed wood and black sand. The soils alternated in stripes across the trench with the light brown sections being 8 inches wide and the black being 12 inches wide.

## Lot 29/30

After backhoe preparation, including the removal of the basement floor with the Dynahoe and hammer, was complete, backhoe excavation on a double deepest was begun on December 16, 1981. Initially, to determine if the fill within the lots was contemporary and/or from the same source, it was decided to excavate one deepest across a common wall between two water lot grants. If the fill proved identical, it would indicate that the lots were filled contemporaneously and with fill from the same source. Ultimately, because of the instability of the fill material and the nature of testing with a backhoe, discrete trenches on either side of the lot wall were alternately dug. Keeping the tests discrete also provided better control on artifact recovery.

The southern deepest was designated as 29/30.1 in Lot 30, and 29/30.2 in Lot 29 to the north. This division maintained a lot provenience for material recovered below the foundation of the common wall between Lots 29 and 30 while still considering the deepest as a single test.

The backhoe started work in Lot 30, Unit 1, or 29/30.1 (see opening map, Figure 3.43). Once the destruction debris and concrete floor were removed, the excavation of the deepest began. As was the case in deepest 14a, landfill was excavated in arbitrary levels, in this case at approximately 10 inch intervals. (Ten inch rather than 12 inch levels were the result of the intrinsic inaccuracies of the backhoe as an archaeological tool). Several planks of a spread-footer complex were encountered beyond the third level, and the deep test was extended to the east in order to continue excavation. (See lot appendix for soil descriptions of each level excavated in 29/30.1; see Figure 3.44 for soil profiles of the west and south trench walls, and Figure 3.45, the closing map, for a plan of the wood construction encountered).

The excavation of Lot 29, Unit 2, or 29/30.2, started on December 23, 1981. After the removal of the twentieth-century destruction debris and the concrete floor, backhoe excavation of the landfill began. As in 29/30.1, material from this test was also removed in 10 inch arbitrary levels. See lot appendix for descriptions of each level.

From the description of the natural stratigraphy within the deepest, it is possible that the fill in Lots 29 and 30 did originate at the same source. However, a statement as to whether or not the fills are chronologically contemporaneous will have to await laboratory analysis. It should be noted that the trench walls in 29/30.2 were less stable than those in 29/30.1; in fact, it was impossible to record the profiles before the walls collapsed.

29/30 1 Architectural and Fill Loci

(South Trench in Lot 30)

Unit 29/30.1

Locus number

Identification

29/30.1.001

Removal of approximately 2 feet of brick rubble, destruction debris, and sand with the backhoe from the south side of the trench. A concrete floor, 6 feet below the wall dividing Lots 29 and 30, was also removed.

29/30.1.002

Level 1:

Approximately 0 to 12 inches below 29/30.1.001, a brown sand with the brick, mortared stone, wood, and tar. A very small sample was taken to determine whether or not there had been a floor at this elevation.

Level 2:

Dark yellow/brown sand with brick and wood approximately 13 to 24 inches below 29/30.1.001. A small sample was taken of this level.

Level 3: (F55.1)

A grey/brown clayey silt 25 to 30 inches below 29/30.1.001. At 30 inches a wooden foundation beam with wooden spread-footers was encountered. The trench was expanded at this point in order to continue excavation.

Level 4: (F55.1)

Dark brown sandy silt with wood, brick and mortar 31 to 40 inches below 29/30.1.001. This level represents the extension of the trench. More timbers were exposed which may also have been part of the spread-footer complex. A full sample was taken of this level.

Level 5: (F55.1)

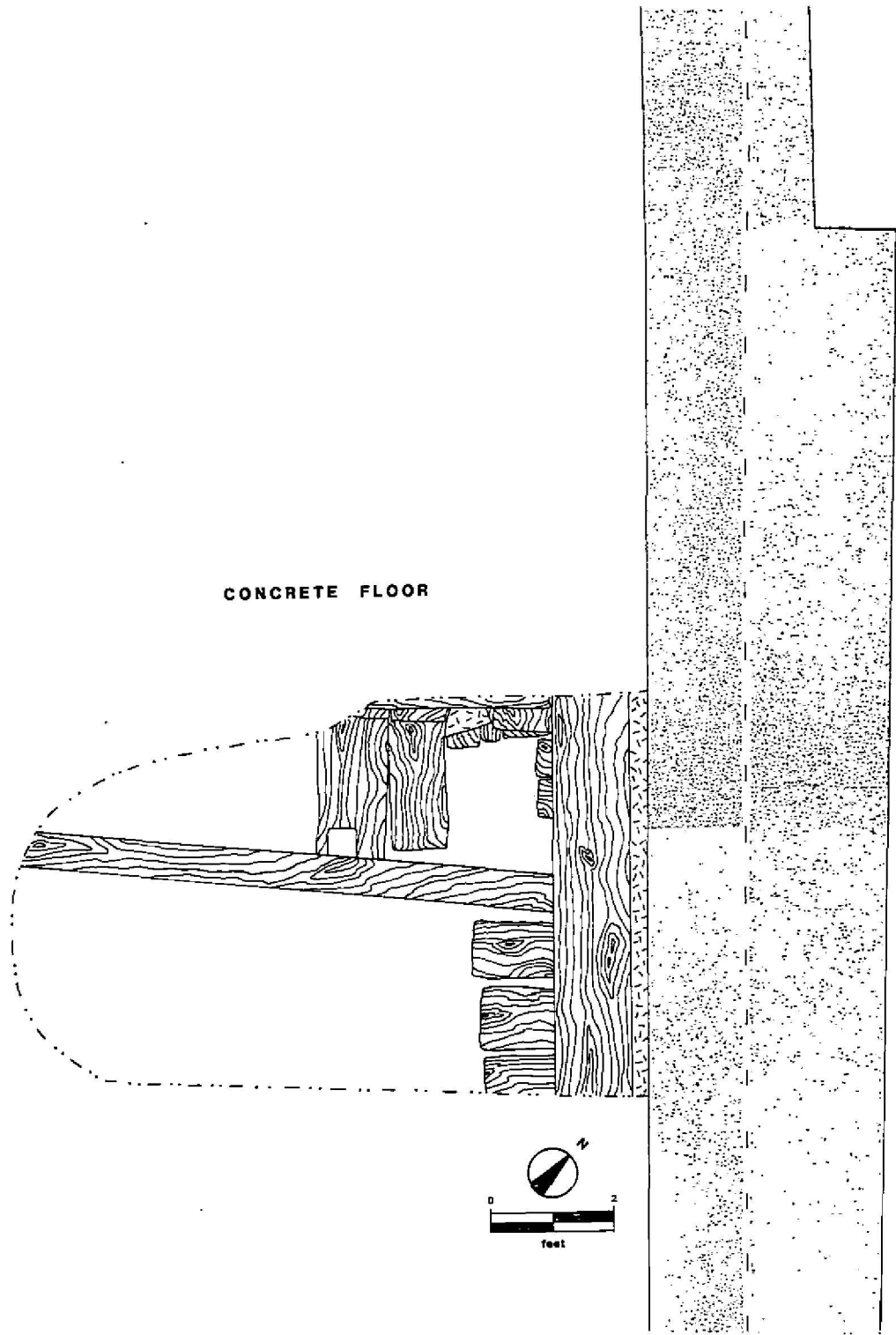
Dark brown sand with highly organic silt 41 to 50 inches below 29/30.1.001. This level contained many wood fragments and some coral.

Level 6: (F55.2)

Dark brown sandy silt with a great deal of wood fragments and shell, and some brick, 51 to 60 inches below 29/30.1.001. A bottle seal was recovered from this level with a date of 1763.

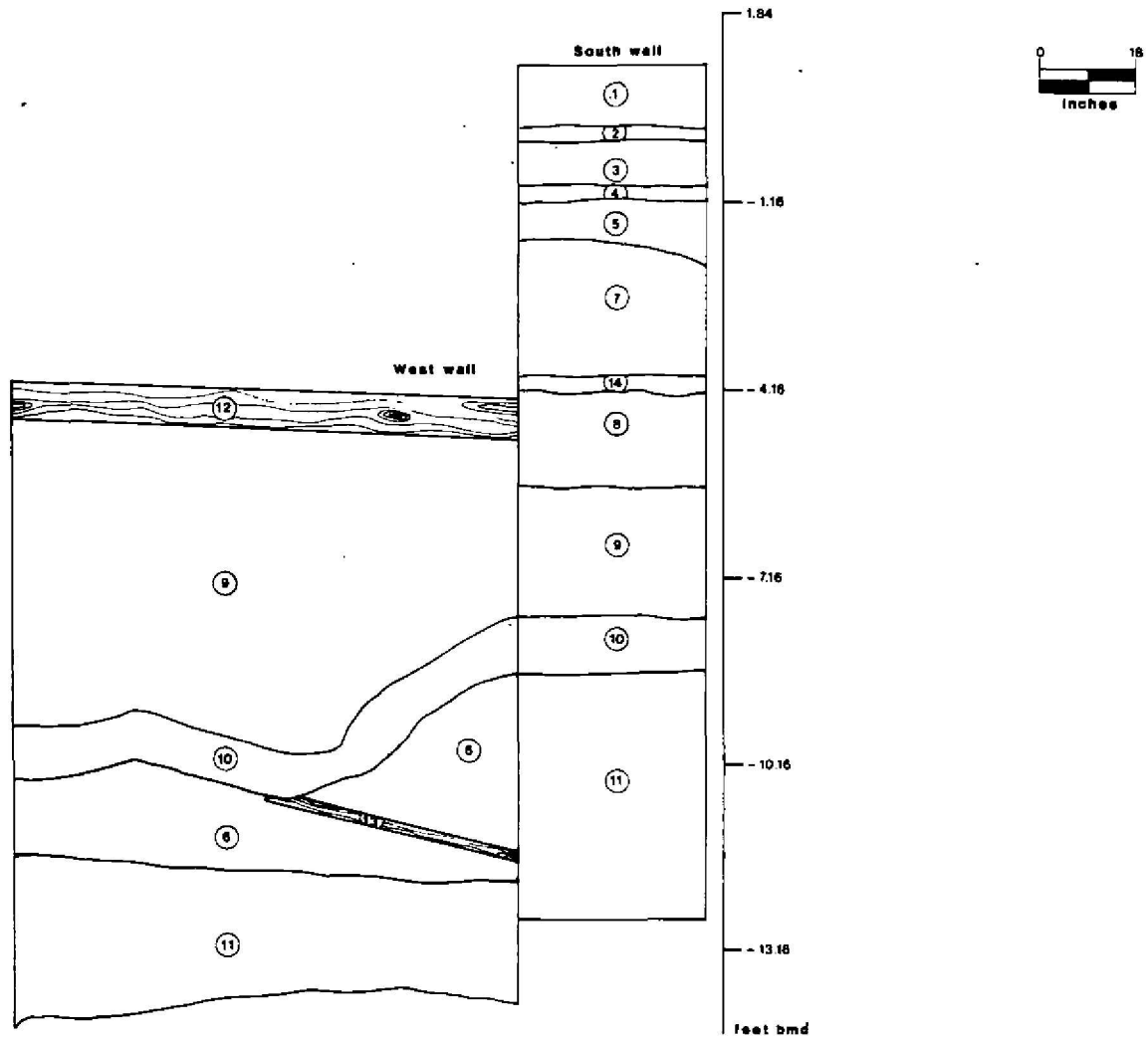
**Figure 3.43**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 29/30 Deepest**  
**Opening Map**



**Figure 3.44**  
**175 WATER STREET**

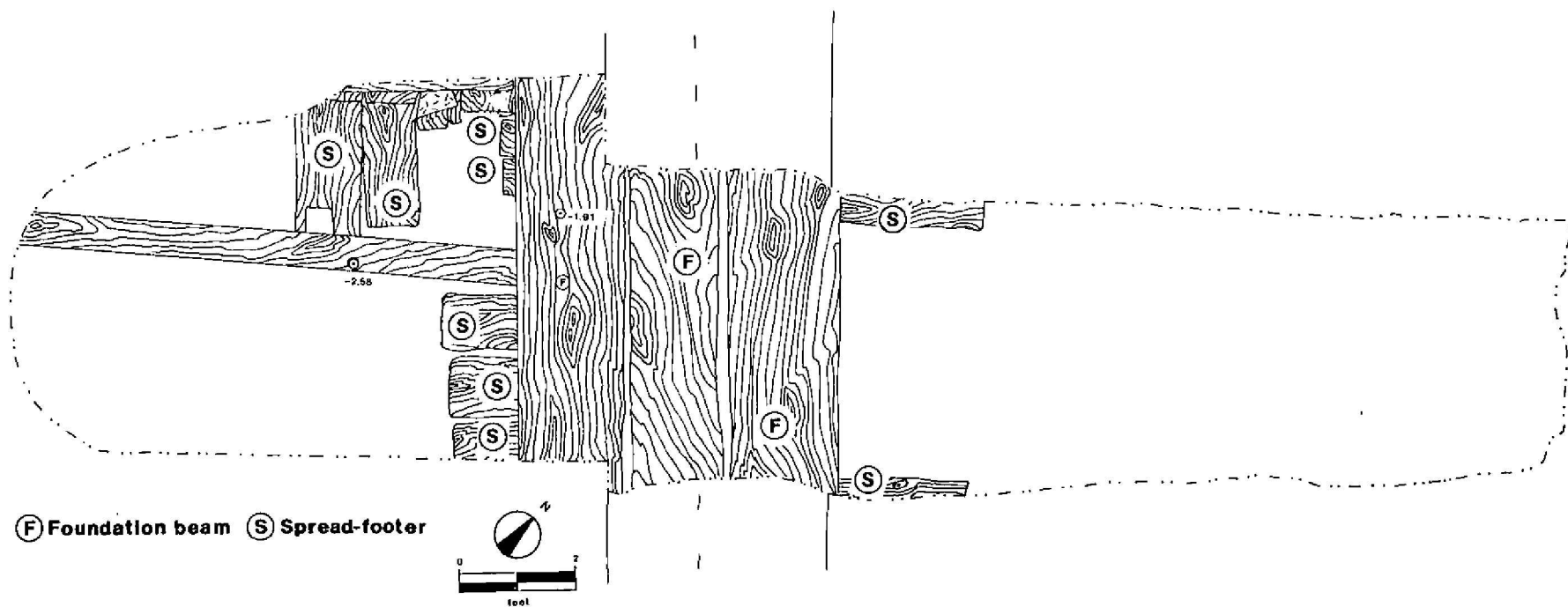
**Lot 29/30**  
**Deepest**  
**South and West Wall Profiles**



- |                                  |  |                        |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| ① Brick rubble                   | ⑥ Light grey sandy clay ( construction debris )            | ⑩ Woodworking debris   |
| ② Compact dark grey soil and ash | ⑦ Dark greenish brown sandy silt                           | ⑪ Dark grey silty clay |
| ③ Grey sandy silt with mortar    | ⑧ Dark brown gritty sand                                   | ⑫ Wood beam            |
| ④ Purple roofing slate           | ⑨ Dark brown gritty sand with heavy artifact concentration | ⑬ Wood plank           |
| ⑤ Brick rubble and shell         |  | ⑭ Brick rubble         |

**Figure 3.45**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 29/30 Deepest**  
**Closing Map**



- Level 7: (F55.2) Dark brown sandy silt with a heavy concentration of wood chips between 61 and 70 inches below 29/30.1.001. Bottle seals dated 1763 were recovered from this level.
- Level 8: (F55.2) Dark grey/brown sandy silt, 71 to 80 inches below 29/30.1.001.
- Level 9: (F55.2) Grey/brown sandy silt with brick, mortar, wood, and shell, 81 and 90 inches below 29/30.1.001.
- Level 10: (F55.3) Brown/grey silty sand with brick, mortar, and shell, between 91 and 100 inches below 29/30.1.001.
- Level 11: (F55.4) Dark grey clayey silt 101 and 110 inches below 29/30.1.001.
- Level 12: (F55.4) 111 to 120 inches below 29/30.1.001 was a dark grey clayey silt with wood fragments, shell, charcoal, and brick fragments. This level contained relatively few artifacts.
- Level 13: (F55.4) Banded grey/brown and black clayey silt, 121 to 130 inches below 29/30.1.001.
- Level 14: (F55.4) Black to brownish grey clayey silt between 131 and 140 inches below 29/30.1.001. Near the bottom of this level, grey sand with small waterworn pebbles was encountered.
- Level 15: (F55.4) Grey/black sandy silt and silty clay, 141 to 150 inches below 29/30.1.001: with the excavation of this level the north wall was undercut and subsequently collapsed. There was no further excavation on this side of the test.



29/30.02

(North Trench in Lot 29)

Unit 29/30.2

Locus number

Identification

29/30.2.001

Removal of demolition rubble and concrete floor encountered 6 feet below the wall that divides Lots 29 and 30. An additional 31 inches of brick and concrete debris was removed from below the first concrete floor.

29/30.2.002

Level 1: (F56.1)

Reddish brown sandy silt with black sandy silt, 0 to 10 inches below 29/30.2.001.

Level 2: (F56.1)

Reddish brown sandy silt with black sandy silt, 0 to 10 inches below 29/30.2.001.

Level 3: (F56.1)

Dark brown sandy silt with reddish brown sand, shell, organic material, and wood chips, 21 to 30 inches below 29/30.2.001.

Level 4: (F56.1)

Dark brown sandy silt with reddish brown sand 31 to 40 inches below 29/30.2.001.

Level 5: (F56.1)

Dark brown sand with reddish brown sand 41 to 50 inches below 29/30.2.001.

Level 6: (F56.2)

Reddish brown silty sand with dark grey to black sand, 51 to 60 inches below 29/30.2.001.

Level 7: (F56.2)

Brown sand with black silty sand 61 to 70 inches below 29/30.2.001.

Level 8: (F56.2)

Brown sand with dark grey sand 71 to 80 inches below 29/30.2.001.

Level 9: (F56.2)

Dark brown sandy silt with dark grey sand 81 to 90 inches below 29/30.2.001.

- Level 10: (F56.3) Dark grey clay with brown sand 91 to 100 inches below 29/30.2.001.
- Level 11: (F56.4) Black to dark grey clayey silt with brown sand 101 to 110 inches below 29/30.2.001.
- Level 12: (F56.4) Black to dark grey clayey silt with brown sand, 111 to 120 inches below 29/30.2.001.
- Level 13: (F56.4) Dark brown to black clayey silt with wood and shell, 121 and 130 inches below 29/30.2.001. This is the last locus excavated in the deep test.

Lot 31 (174 Front Street)

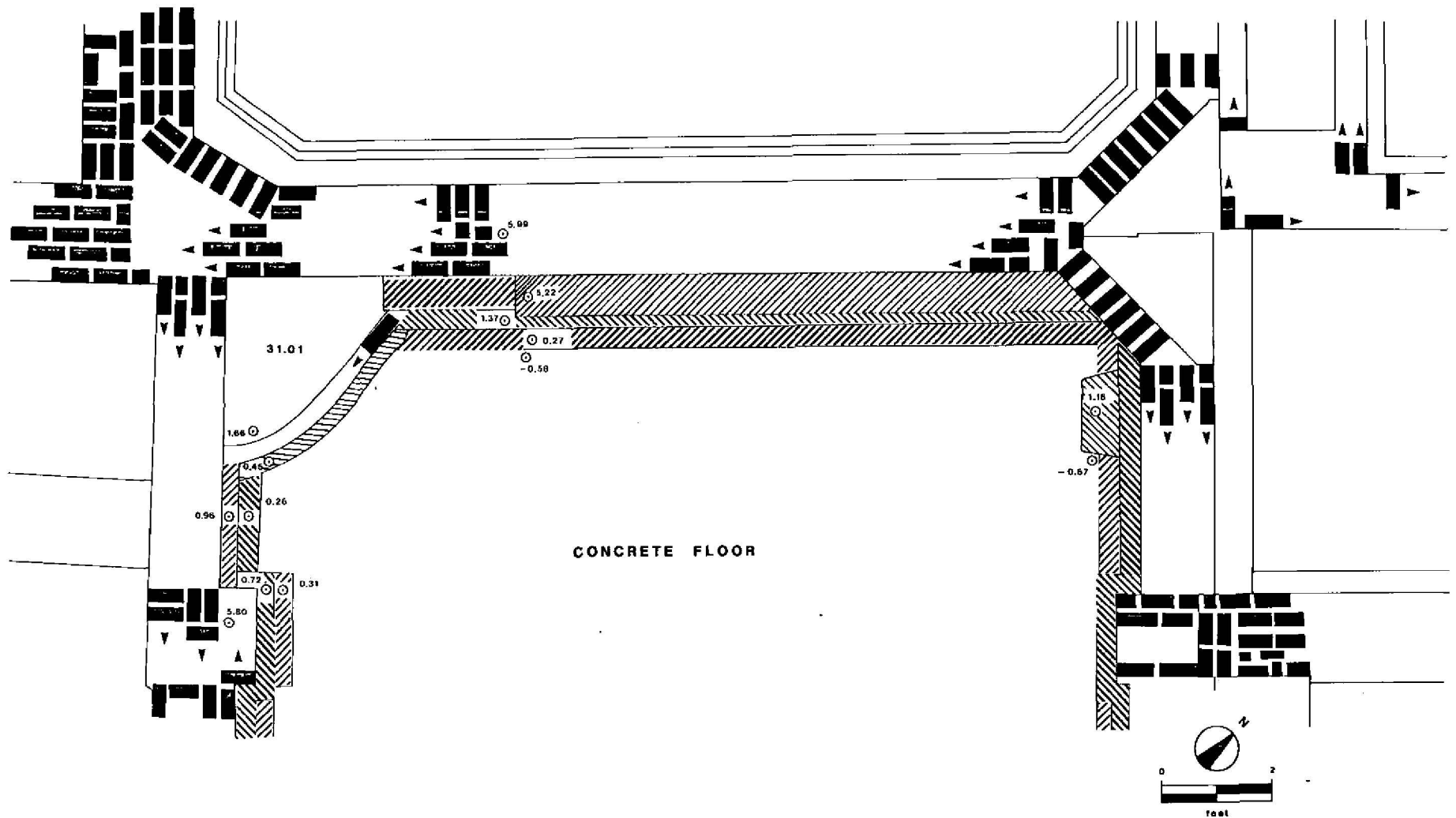
With the excavation of the destruction debris, it became apparent that an extension was added possibly at the time of construction of a basement floor. The extension was similar to many of the other extensions seen on the block such as that found in Lot 22 where the back wall of the building was removed and the side walls were extended by a new back wall. The basement floor seemed sufficiently deep to preclude finding much of a backyard deposit. However, in the process of removing the destruction debris, a feature was located in the southwest corner of the basement (see opening map, Figure 3.46).

The feature consisted of a small brick and concrete semicircular wall connecting the western and the southern walls of the lot. The area enclosed by these walls became Unit 1. After the walls of the unit were drawn, excavation commenced. The top locus within the feature was a layer of decayed wood. Below this was a layer a coal dust with a pocket of brown silty sand. Once both the coal dust and the silty sand were removed, a concrete floor was uncovered. Based on the artifacts recovered from the unit, the feature was probably constructed in the late-nineteenth century, and may have functioned as a coal bin.

Since it appears from the maps and from field observation that this feature was built at the same time as the extension, it can be assumed that this extension was built sometime in the late-nineteenth century.

**Figure 3.46**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 31**  
**Opening Map**



Lot 31 Architectural and Fill Loci

Unit 31.0 (614 NF)

Locus number

Identification

31.0.001

Brick rubble destruction debris in the area of the basement.

31.0.002

A 1 to 3 foot layer of brown sandy silt located below locus 31.0.001. This locus contained twentieth-century cultural material.

31.0.003

The west rear lot wall that also functioned as the common wall between Lot 31 and Lot 22.

31.0.004

The south basement wall that also functioned as the common wall between Lot 31 and Lot 32.

31.0.005

The concrete floor of the basement.

Unit 31.01

31.01.001

A 1/2 inch layer of decayed wood.

31.01.002

The east wall of the unit (and also the feature). It was constructed of red brick and concrete.

31.01.003

A 15 to 17 1/2 inch layer of coal dust located below locus 31.01.001. This locus contained cultural material from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. Soil was screened from Level 1 and Level 2 and no soil was screened from levels 3 and 4 (artifacts were recovered from these levels while excavating).

31.01.004

A 5 1/2 inch layer of brown silty sand with inclusions of red brick, mortar, and wood fragments. This locus contained twentieth century artifacts and was located below locus 31.01.003.

Lot 32 (172 Front Street)

During testing, the basement and backyard areas of Lot 32 were both exposed and defined by the backhoe; backhoe excavation continued in the basement area until the western section was cleared.

The backhoe clearing exposed two gaps in the western wall of the basement which may have been either windows or a window and doorway. The western basement wall was constructed of dressed stone while the north and south walls of this section were constructed of dressed stone and red brick. Removal of the demolition debris exposed a concrete floor. Because it was assumed that construction of the deep basement floor would have destroyed too much of the backyard deposits to justify excavation, no further excavation in this area was undertaken.

Excavation of the backyard area of the lot began on November 4, 1981. This area extended approximately 3 feet west of the basement and was more than 4 feet higher than the basement level (see opening map, Figure 3.47). The west wall enclosing the backyard was constructed of stone while the north and south walls were brick extensions of the north and south basement stone walls. The backyard was cleared of debris (see Figure 3.48) and then divided into two units, Unit 1 in the southern half and Unit 2 to the north. Partly because of time constraints and partly because excavation of Unit 2 exceeded the minimum sample requirements of a 25 percent sample from each yard, Unit 1 remained unexcavated.

Unit 2, Lot 32

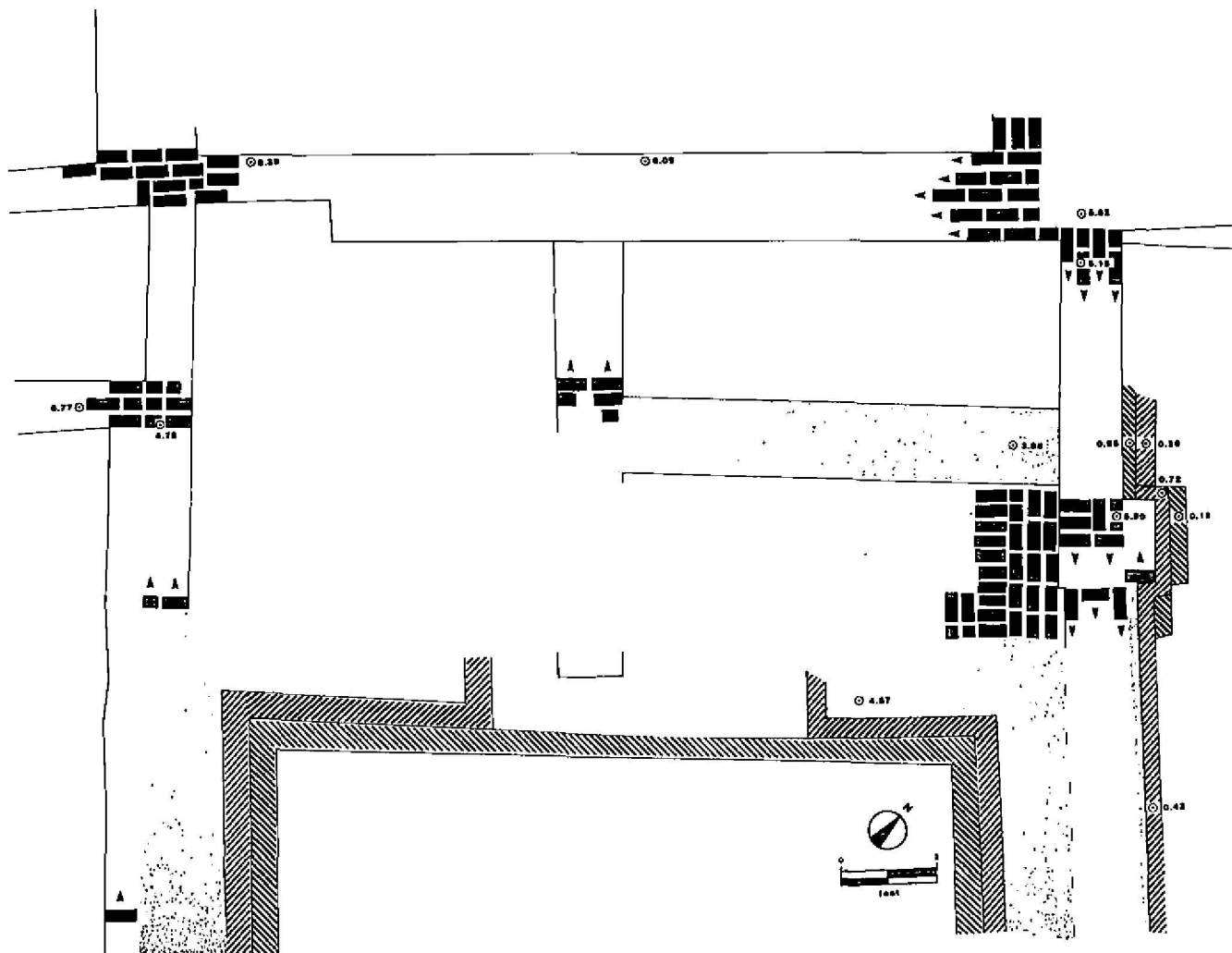
Excavation in Unit 2 began with the removal of a thick deposit of dark brown sandy silt containing some rubble and twentieth-century cultural material. This deposit covered the entire unit and ran under several wooden planks in the north end and along the western wall of the unit. The function of these planks is not known; however, they may have been part of a twentieth-century wooden floor. The dark brown sandy silt deposit continued down alongside a mortared cut-stone wall that ran north/south along the western edge of the unit (see Figure 3.49).

With the removal of the first locus, several deposits were uncovered; these included a thick deposit of light brown sandy silt and dark brown silty sand. A halfpenny of King William III (1694-1702) was recovered from the dark brown silty sand. A black/brown sandy silt was also uncovered which contained glass dating to the early-nineteenth century. These two deposits, with artifacts dated from the early-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, may indicate a mixed fill.

Below these loci were several deposits including light yellow/brown silty sand, grey/brown clayey silt, and brown sandy silt. Wood "stains" began to appear as these loci were removed. The "stains" were later recognized as a wooden box (Feature 30) containing a dark brown to black sandy silt. Initially, only two walls of the wooden box were located, but when the interior profiles collapsed, all four walls were uncovered. The feature was oriented in what appeared to be a northeast/southwest direction from the site's projected north, but was probably oriented north/south from true north. Four wooden posts were located inside the box near the corners.

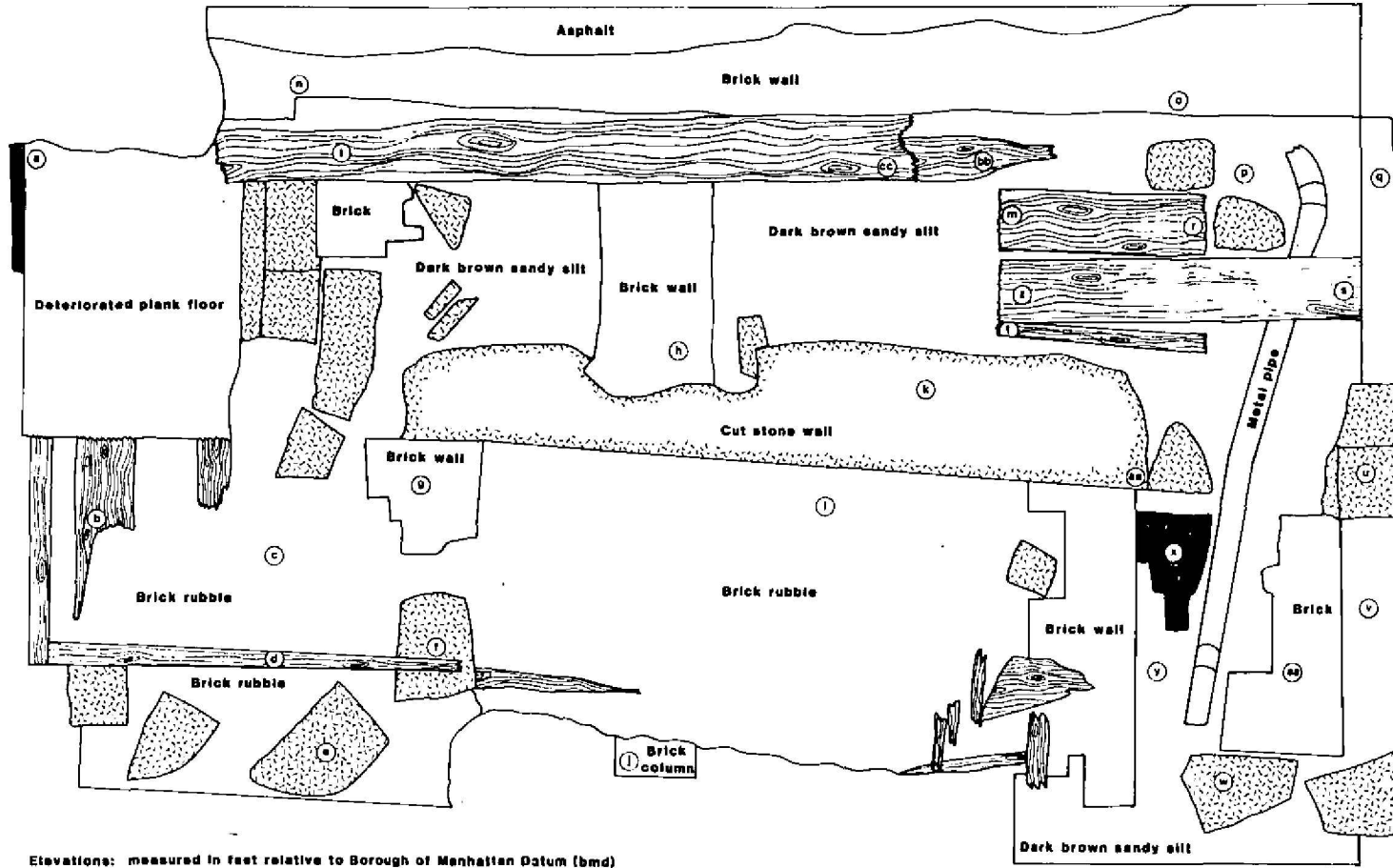
Figure 3.47  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 32  
Opening Map



**Figure 3.48**  
**175 WATER STREET**

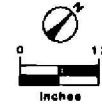
**Lot 32 Units 1/2**  
**Plan**



Elevations: measured in feet relative to Borough of Manhattan Datum (bmd)

a	5.57	d	5.57	g	5.36	j	4.86	m	5.32	p	4.94	s	5.36	v	5.36	y	4.97	aa	5.19
b	5.44	e	5.77	h	5.48	k	5.23	n	5.94	q	5.66	r	5.40	w	5.31	x	5.31	ab	5.70
c	5.23	f	5.65	i	5.23	l	5.61	o	5.98	t	5.27	u	6.77	z	5.23	ac	5.23		

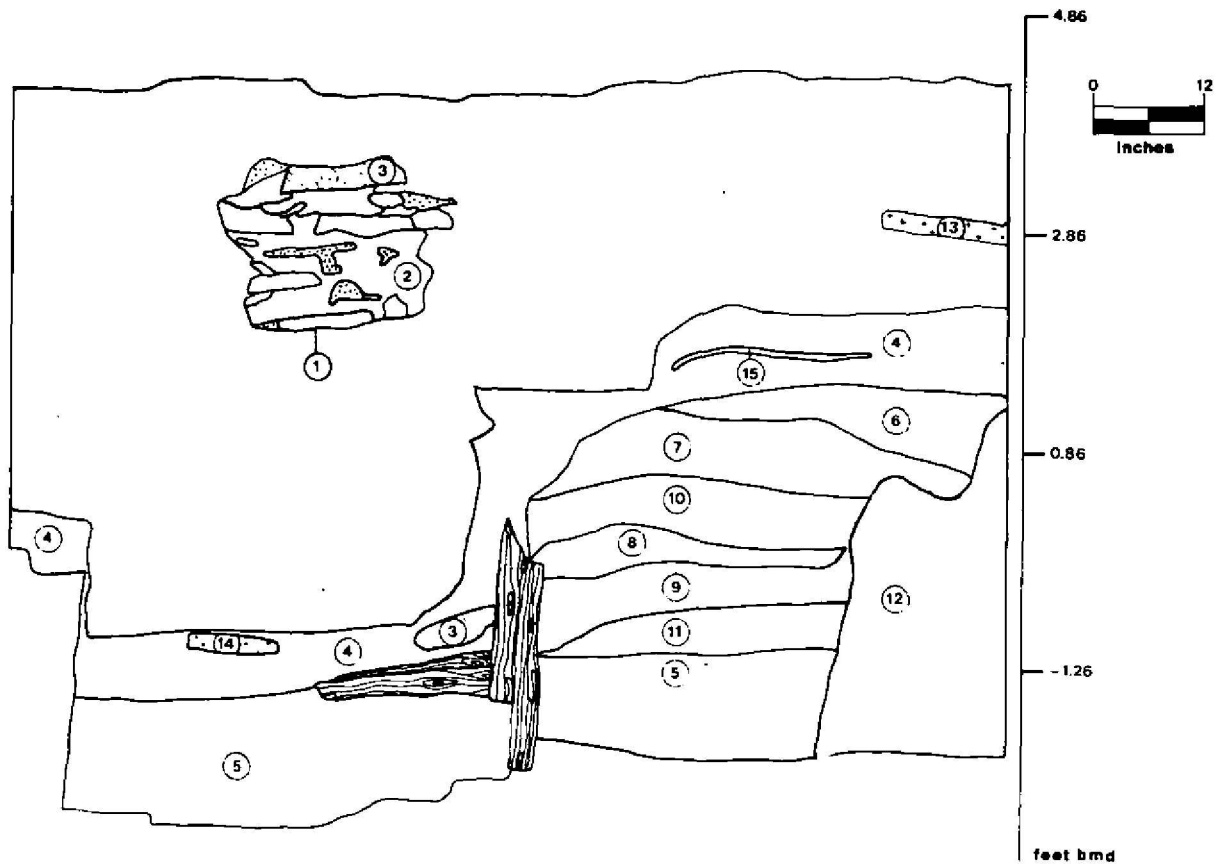
 Cut stone  
 Brick





**Figure 3.49**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 32 Unit 2**  
**East Wall Profile**



- ① Representative section of wall
- ② Dark brown sandy silt
- ③ Granite
- ④ Dark brown sandy silt with brick, shell, and charcoal
- ⑤ Black silt with wood chips and shell
- ⑥ Brown sandy silt
- ⑦ Light brown silt with charcoal and brick fragments
- ⑧ Pink sandy silt with brick

- ⑨ Pink sandy silt mottled with light green clayey silt and mortar and brick fragments
- ⑩ Light gray sandy silt with shell
- ⑪ Light green clayey silt
- ⑫ Area disturbed by ice
- ⑬ Lead pipe
- ⑭ Iron fragment
- ⑮ Charcoal

- Stone
- Mortar
- Metal
- Wood

The first deposit in the box was a 36 inch level of dark brown sandy silt with yellow/brown sand and mortar. The next locus, also dark brown, was much siltier than its predecessor. Below this, near the bottom of the box, was a thin layer of grey/black silt, possibly an interface above original landfill. At approximately 100 inches below unit datum, when a light grey to black sandy silt level (32.02.031) was removed, the bottom of the box was located. This soil locus was identified as original landfill and, as confirmation, another locus of dark grey sandy silt with limestone or coral (32.02.032) was removed in a shovel test. The limestone or coral may represent ship's ballast. This was the last locus removed from within the confines of the box.

Outside the box were several deposits, including a builders' trench identified by a light brown to brown sandy silt deposit along the north wall. Another builders' trench was located along the west wall; this deposit consisted of light brown/yellowish silty sand. There were also several deposits of dark brown to light brown sandy silts along the outside of the box. These loci contained a great many olive oil bottle fragments dating between 1823 and 1863. (Interestingly, there was a complete absence of imported olive oil and wine bottles inside the box. [J. Diamond 1982: personal communication]).

The deposit identified as original landfill alongside the wooden box (Locus 32.02.033) was a yellow/brown sandy silt with large stones encountered approximately 75 inches below lot datum. This locus changed to a grey sandy silt with a great deal of oyster shell and many large stones (Locus 32.08.34). To further determine its matrix, a shovel test into this landfill was taken to approximately 97 inches below datum. The soil became darker with heavier concentrations of shell and stones; this too, may have been ship's ballast. Excavation in this unit was ended at an elevation of 104 1/2 inches below datum (see closing map, Figure 3.50).

It appears that the wooden box may have been deposited either in original landfill or the transitional level above landfill (the yellow/brown sandy silt). The deposit within the box is significantly different in soil matrix and artifact content from that outside the box. The box deposit also appears to be earlier than the fill outside it. It is possible that the box was filled with a secondary, earlier, fill. It may also have been free-standing and a fill containing a great many imported olive oil and wine bottles, may have been subsequently deposited around the outside. Other explanations are also possible.

Lot 32 Architectural and Fill Loci

Lot 32.0

Locus number

Identification

32.0.001

Removal of destruction debris in backyard and basement areas.

32.0.002

Removal of destruction debris in the basement area.

32.0.003

Removal of destruction debris in backyard area.

Walls of the lot:

West wall of basement: Stone and mortar with either 2 windows or a window and doorway. Not cleared enough for identification.

North and south walls of basement: Mortared stone and brick.

Unit 32.02 (519 NF)

32.02.001

An 11 to 16 1/2 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with brick, mortar and charcoal. This nineteenth/twentieth-century fill layer covered the entire unit, except in the north where 32.02.001 ran under the wooden planks of 32.02.003.

32.02.002

The dressed stone wall (mortared) that ran north/south along the west edge of Unit 2.

32.02.003

The wooden "floor". This 2 to 5 inch layer of wooden planks covered a number of rubber ink stamps (c. 1950s).

32.02.004

A small (5 to 6 courses deep) red brick wall located at the southern edge of the unit.

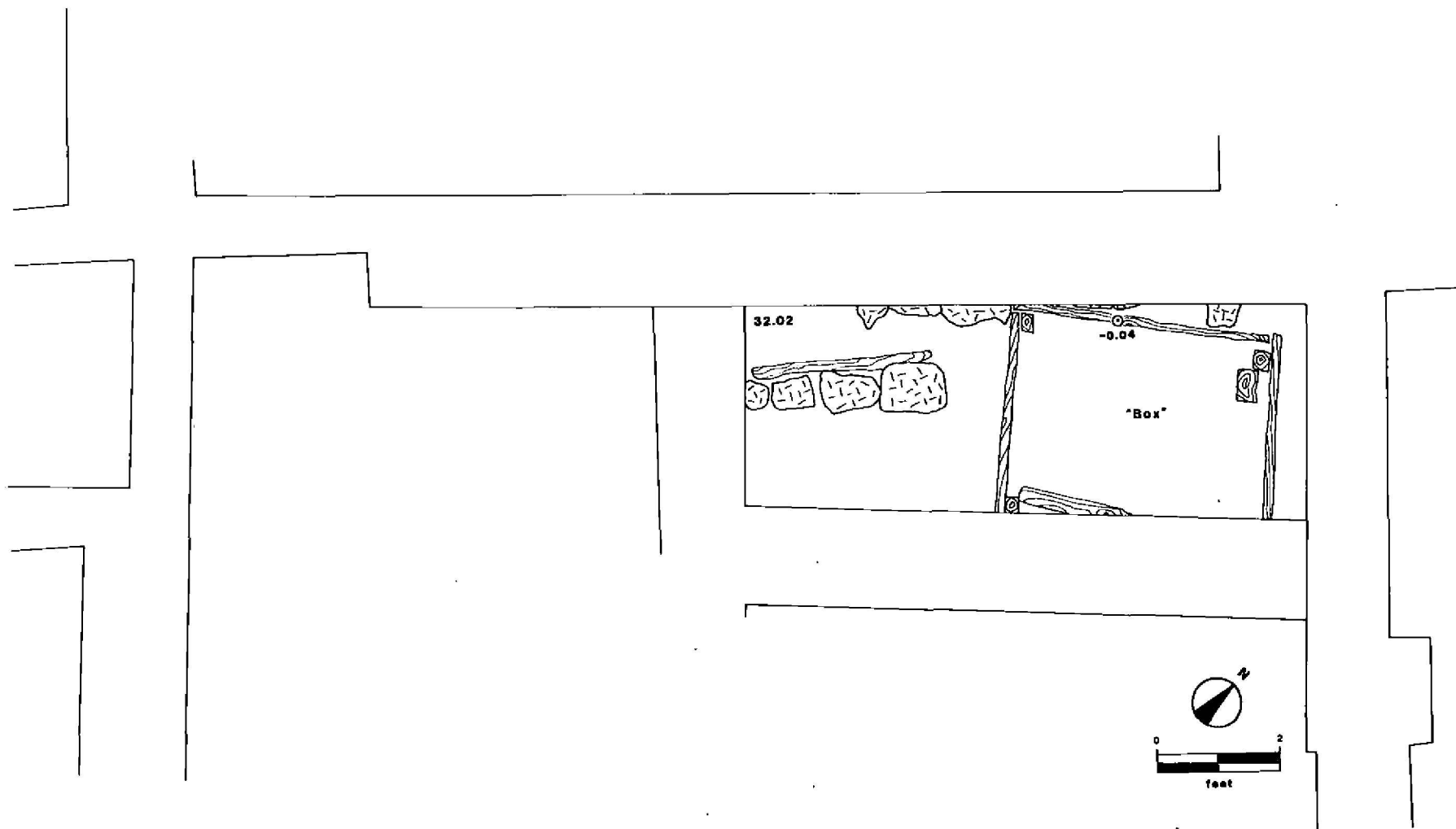
32.02.005

The west backyard wall, constructed of red brick. This wall was a common wall between Lots 32 and 21.

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION

Figure 3.50  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 32  
Closing Map



<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
32.02.006	A 1 1/2 to 2 inch thick wooden plank that ran north/south along the north edge of the rear lot wall, 32.02.005.
32.02.007	The northern backyard wall, a red brick extension of the north basement wall.
32.02.008	Two pockets of dark brown to light brown and orange very compact sandy silt in 32.02.001.
32.02.009	An 8 inch layer of light brown sandy silt, that contained eighteenth and mid to late-nineteenth century artifacts. This locus was located below 32.02.001.
32.02.010	A 25 inch layer of mottled light/dark brown silty sand, with inclusions of carbonized wood and plant matter, and two coins (see coin report, Chapter 4); one halfpenny of William III (1694-1702) and another of George II (1737). This locus was located below 32.02.009.
32.02.011	A 10 inch strip of black/brown sandy silt along east and south walls.
32.02.012	A 14 to 16 inch layer of light brown sandy silt that contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century. This locus was contiguous to 32.02.010.
32.02.013	A 23 inch layer of greyish brown clayey silt, with inclusions of red brick mortar, and wood. The artifactual material recovered from this locus date it to the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century. This locus was located in the center of the unit contiguous to 32.02.010, 32.02.012 and 32.02.014.

<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
32.02.014	A 4 to 6 inch layer of red brick rubble located below 32.02.013 in the southern 2/3 of the unit.
32.02.015 (F30.1; 519 NF)	The top locus within the wooden "box" (Feature 30). This locus was a 36 inch layer of dark brown to black sandy silt that contained a large number of early-nineteenth-century artifacts. It was located below 32.02.010, 32.02.011, and 32.02.012.
32.02.016	A 2 to 3 inch layer of brown sandy silt, located on the eastern side of the unit. This locus contained nineteenth-century cultural material. It was located below 32.02.014.
32.02.017	This locus, located below 32.02.016, was identified as a 2 to 3 inch layer of grey/brown silty sand with inclusions of ash and charcoal. It contained nineteenth-century cultural material.
32.02.018	A 3 to 8 1/2 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt. This locus was located below 32.02.017 and to the south of the box. It contained late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century artifactual material.
32.02.019	A 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch layer of orange/light brown silty sand. This locus was located in the southern half of the unit below 32.02.017, outside the box.
32.02.020	A 2 1/2 to 5 inch layer of yellow/brown mottled silty sand. It was located below 32.02.019 and 32.02.017.
32.02.021	An extension of the excavation area. A layer of mixed fill, dark brown silty sand approximately 40 inches thick.

Locus number

Identification

- 32.02.022 A 3 1/2 to 10 inch layer of dark brown/black sandy silt. This locus was located over top of the north backyard wall (32.02.007) which was removed with this locus.
- 32.02.023 A 10 to 15 1/2 inch layer of light to dark brown sandy silt, along the north backyard wall. This nineteenth-century locus may have been a builders' trench.
- 32.02.024 A 12 1/2 to 14 inch layer of light brown/yellowish sandy silt located below 32.02.023. This locus was part of the builders' trench sequence.
- 32.02.025 (F30.1) A 2 to 3 inch layer of brown sandy silt within the box. It may be part of the wall collapse.
- 32.02.026 A 6 to 10 1/2 inch layer of reddish brown sandy silt. This locus was part of the builders' trench sequence.
- 32.02.027 An 8 to 9 1/2 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt. This locus was the bottom of the builders' trench sequence along the west wall.
- 32.02.028 (F30.2) The next locus below 32.02.015, inside the wooden feature. It was a 5 to 9 1/4 inch layer of dark brown silt with yellow/brown sand and mortar.
- 32.02.029 (F30.2) This locus, located below 32.02.028, was a 2 to 4 inch layer of dark brown silt with some sand inside the box.
- 32.02.030 (F30.3) A 2 to 3 1/2 inch layer of grey/black silt located below 32.02.029 inside the area of the box. This locus contained cultural material from the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century.
- 32.02.031 (F30.4) A 5 1/2 to 7 inch layer of light grey to black oil stained sandy silt. This locus was identified as a layer of original landfill below the box.

Locus number

Identification

32.02.032

A shovel test in the bottom of the wooden "box", a 10 inch layer of dark grey sandy silt with limestones or coral, possibly ballast. Original landfill.

32.02.033

A 20 1/2 to 22 inch layer of yellow/brown sandy silt that was identified as original landfill and contained brick and large stones.

32.02.034

A 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 inch layer of dark grey sandy silt, with shell that was identified as a layer of original landfill. It was located below 32.02.031.



### Lot 33 (170 Front Street)

Backhoe clearing of Lot 33 began on October 28, 1981. The blacktop and rubble were stripped revealing occupational deposits at an unexpectedly high elevation (see opening map, Figure 3.51). The rear of the lot represented the most undisturbed backyard on the site, starting approximately 1 1/2 feet below the bottom of the blacktop, and for this reason was chosen as the yard for extensive excavation. An attempt was made to excavate the entire area to what was considered original landfill.

At the highest elevation, the rear of the lot was divided by a stone and brick wall into a generally rectangular section, approximately 20 feet by 17 feet, and an L-shaped alleyway approximately 3 1/2 feet wide along the west and south sides of the lot. This yard area was sectioned into eight excavation units, four in the alley (Units 6, 5, and 7 numbered east to west in the south leg, and Unit 9 in the west leg), and four quadrants within the rectangular backyard (Unit 1 in the southwest, 2 in the northwest, 3 in the southeast, and 4 in the northeast). As excavation proceeded, it became clear that the configuration of backyard and alley was relatively recent since the stone and brick wall cut through or sat on several features and strata which were found both in the alley and in the backyard. It must also be noted that at several times in the past the rear of Lot 33 may have been used in quadrants, or sections approaching quadrants, making it somewhat difficult to determine temporal relationships between units in the field. In some cases, deposit changes followed unit lines almost exactly. These will be noted as discussion of the excavation units proceeds.

#### Unit 1, Lot 33

Under the disturbed fill at the top of Unit 1, the deposit was dominated by the remains of a barrel (Feature 3), probably used as a cistern. Its interior fill was a yellow clayey silt packing outside with a grey/brown fill around the packing. The hole for the barrel extended to a depth of 82 inches below unit datum into a dark organic silty sand assumed to be original landfill (Locus 33.01.007) leaving only a 2 foot strip in the east and a 6 inch strip along the south wall of the unit of non-barrel related strata. The barrel's exterior fill was cut through in the northwest corner by the builders' trench (Feature 5) for the stone cistern found later in Unit 9.

At the top of the barrel deposit, three areas could be distinguished: a nearly perfect circle of yellow clayey silt with brown rubbly silty sand inside and brown/grey rubbly silty sand outside. The interior of the circle was excavated first and consisted of brown silty sand for about 20 inches until it became somewhat greyer. This grey/brown locus continued to the bottom of the barrel. At about 10 inches down from the top of the yellow circle, thin deposits of decomposed wood and wood stains were found adhering to the yellow clayey silt. They were the remains of vertical planks. Behind them, in the clay, were the impressions of hoops running around the outside. At about 27 inches from the top of the yellow circle was the surviving lower part of the barrel. All of the staves appeared to have been broken off about 13 inches above the bottom of the barrel. The base planks were set into niches in the staves about 2 inches above their bottom edges, and a half-round strip of wood with bark was wrapped around the outside of the barrel at

the level of the base boards. The barrel was sitting on a lens of grey silt within the landfill. Three inch wide planks, possibly a support for the barrel, were noted. Outside the barrel for almost its entire depth was the yellow clayey silt; the deposit contained few cultural remains. The brown/grey rubbly silty sand deposit outside the yellow clayey silt became narrower as the yellow expanded horizontally with depth, but the nature of the soil was fairly consistent to the bottom of the barrel.

Just to the east of the base of the barrel was a section of a large log firmly planted vertically in the landfill. This log was possibly a post on a north/south line with a similar log, or post, in Lot 19, Unit 1. The log in Unit 1 was decaying but appeared to have been broken off at the top, not sawed.

In the eastern part of Unit 1, two areas emerged under the top fill. In the southeast corner, a section of an unmortared brick platform was found (Feature 16) surrounded by yellow/tan clayey silt. Parts of this platform were also found in Units 3 and 6 [N.B. - In the Feature list, the brick platform was given three numbers by unit, Features 10, 16, and 19, but all three are parts of the same feature]. There was an area of burned wood in the center of this section of the platform not found in the other excavated portions. The bricks and wood sat on a carefully constructed unmortared stone footing.

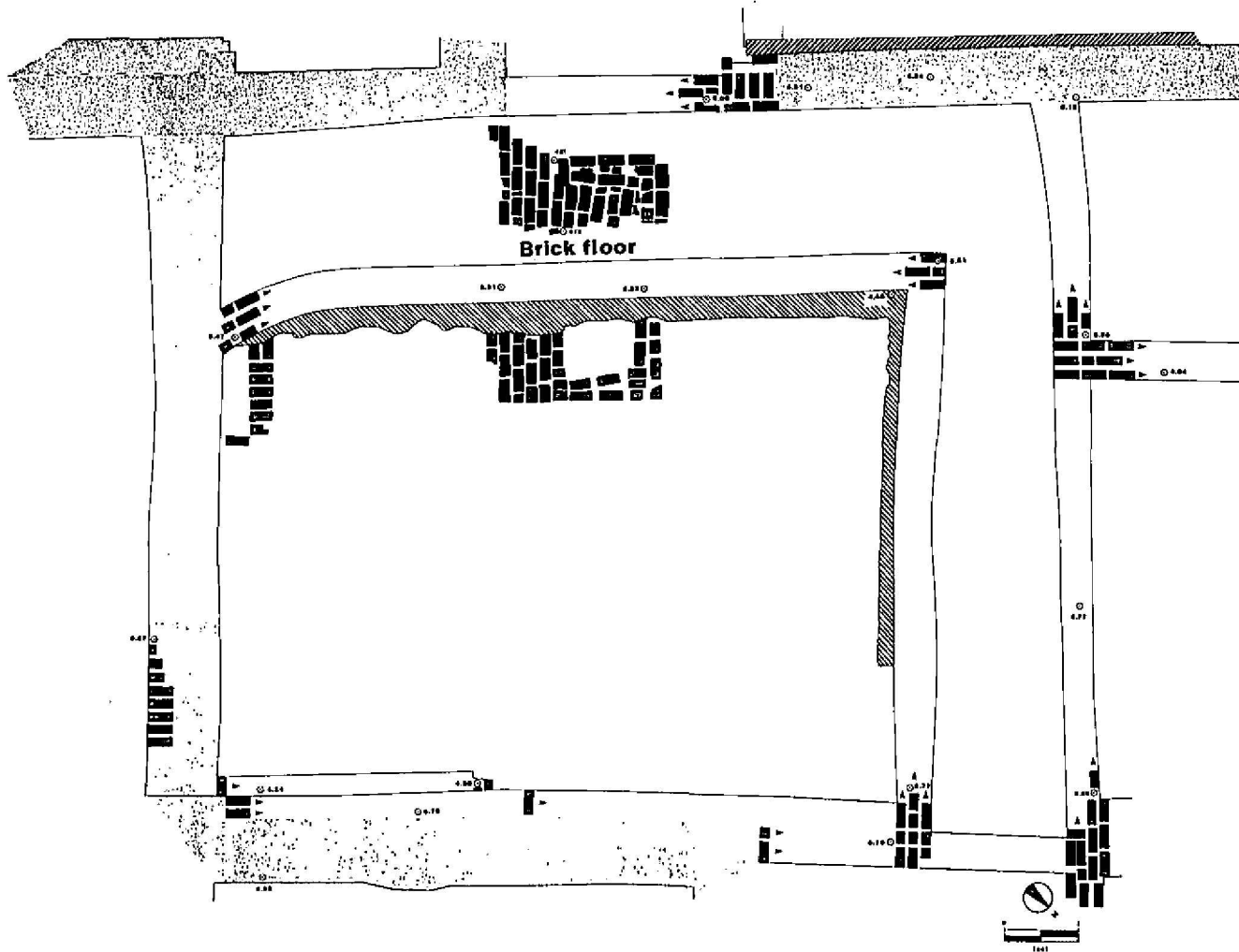
In the northeast corner of the unit, under the top fill, was a layer of tan and brown sand and a line of stones, possibly a wall remnant (Feature 17). The line of stones ran north/south about 2 1/2 feet west of the east edge of the unit, from approximately 1 foot south of the north unit boundary to the brick platform. These stones were level with the footing of the platform and continued the line set by the western edge of this footing. Two of the stones were the halves of a column base or a small millstone.

To the east of the line of stones, under the tan and brown sand, was a layer of grey/brown sandy silt, the western edge of which was quite straight where visible between the stones. This locus was part of a grey living surface found in Units 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Feature 27). Under the grey surface was a layer of coarse orange sand on which all the stones (the wall remnant, and the base of the brick platform) were resting. The orange sand was a second surface found in Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9 (Feature 28). Under the orange surface was a thick layer of banded grey, white, and brown sand and silt. This banded stratum was found under the orange surface in all five units where the orange was found, and was underlain in each case by a dark organic landfill.

The south edge of the unit presented a stratigraphic sequence which is particularly difficult to interpret. At the level of the orange surface, a strip of orange sand ran along the south edge of the unit curving north where it met the platform footing. This strip of sand dipped to the south under the stone and brick alley wall. Immediately under this was a layer of brown sand, also curved, which ran east only to the edge of the platform. At the juncture of these curving strata and the platform footing was a series of small loci, triangular in plan, of grey sandy silt, grey/brown silty sand,

Figure 3.51  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 33  
Opening Map



orange sand, and brown sand which lensed into each other. A preliminary interpretation suggests that this corner was the point of contact for at least three features: the barrel, the platform, and a privy in Units 5 and 7.

The deposits along the south wall of Unit 1 were most probably not related to the strata in the eastern section of the unit but were associated with those found outside the privy in Unit 5 just to the southwest. The sequence of soil types was the same in this southern area of Unit 1 as in the top portion of the northeast corner of Unit 5. It would seem that the building of the privy disrupted the orange surface; the strata associated with the construction of the privy were then cut through during the installation of the barrel. The grey surface obviously postdates the orange, but it is not clear from this sequence what its specific temporal relationship is to the privy or the barrel cistern. The south profile of Unit 1 is misleading in this respect, but since these layers were quite thin in places and tended to fade in and out, the profile of the south wall must be considered less reliable than the excavators' records (see Figure 3.52). It appears that at least by the time the grey surface was used, this southwest section of the lot was spatially separated from the southeast section along the north/south line of stones.

It should be noted at this point that wall fragments were also found in the southeast corner of Unit 2 (Feature 18) and along the southern boundary of Unit 4 (Feature 26). The stones in Unit 4 were clearly aligned and sitting firmly on the grey surface. The stones in Unit 2 were less clearly a wall remnant; they were tilted in all directions, with cultural material strewn throughout (as opposed to the section in Unit 4). The stones in Unit 2, however, were in a grey silty matrix and the lowest stones were more securely associated with the grey than the underlying orange sand. The grey silty matrix was the same soil as the grey living surface, though less well packed, which would be expected if this part of the wall had been churned up. One possibility is that the section in Unit 2 represented a disturbed corner between the walls in Units 1 and 4, but it seems more probable that the stones in Unit 1 were part of an older wall, perhaps associated with the brick platform, and the stones in Units 2 and 4 were part of a later wall disrupted in the west by the installation of the barrel. [N.B. - In the Feature list each of these wall remnants has a separate number by Unit, Features 17, 18, and 26; however, each of these features is referred to as an "L-shaped wall segment" which is erroneous. The entire complex would be L-shaped if it were a single installation, but, as noted above, this is highly unlikely.]

#### Unit 2, Lot 33

At the top of Unit 2, several strata were visible. In the western part of the unit, a jumble of mortar and stones was found which proved to be the destroyed east wall of a stone cistern later excavated in Unit 9 (Feature 4). The builders' trench (Feature 5) for this wall was clearly visible in the lower portion of the tumble, and the corner of the trench was found in Unit 1 as mentioned above, with an intact fragment of the cistern wall running under the stone and brick alley wall. In the southeastern corner of the unit was

an area of brown/grey soft sandy silt with stones. This appears to be the remnant of an east/west wall (Feature 18), the continuation of which, as noted, was later found in Unit 4 (Feature 26).

For the most part, the upper strata of Unit 2 were various mixtures of destruction debris and fill. A test trench that documents a soil change in that area to a yellow/brown sandy silt was shoveled out along the south edge of the unit to a depth of 49 inches below unit datum. This is a deposit associated with the barrel in Unit 1.

With the resumption of stratigraphic excavation outside the trench, several clear areas emerged at a depth of approximately 38 inches below unit datum. The southeast corner remained brown/grey sandy silt. The western part of the unit included the remains of the stone cistern wall and the builders' trench. The northeast corner was covered by a section of flagstone floor. The eastern edge of the stones was straight and ran almost exactly along the 2/4 Unit boundary. Later excavation in Unit 4 revealed a different stratigraphic sequence at this depth with significant late disturbance in the locus immediately adjacent to the flagstone paving.

The center of the unit was covered with a brown sandy fill with three flat stones similar to those in the floor remnant, but placed irregularly. The western and southwestern edges of the unit remained the same (cistern wall in the west and yellow/brown sandy silt in the southwest) to the deepest extent excavated. The central and eastern areas, however, showed a series of thin strata apparently indicating a sequence of fill and use episodes.

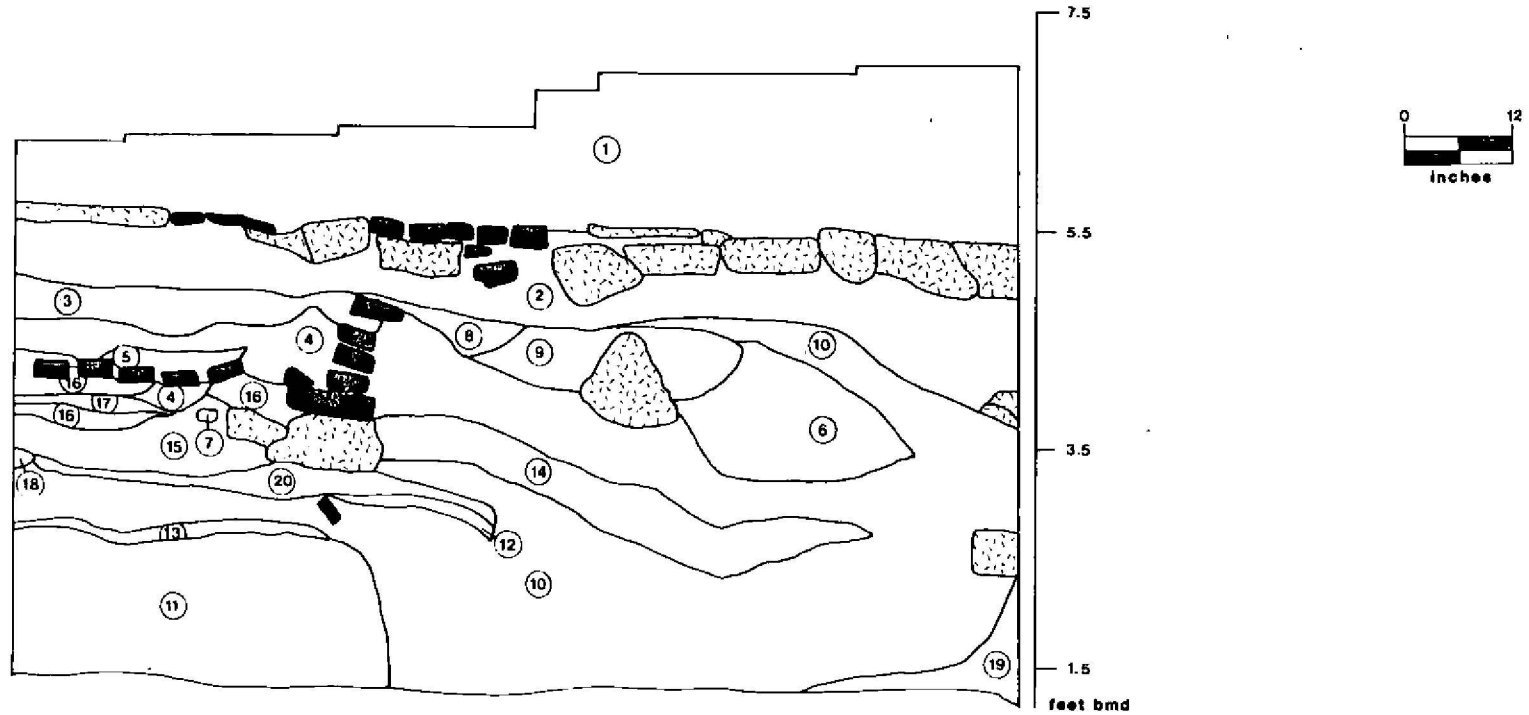
The first locus in this series was an ashy grey sandy silt most apparent in the center of the unit; this was the grey living surface. Underlying this was a layer of coarse orange sand, the second surface. Below this surface, in the north and center of Unit 2, were the remains of a wooden floor. Although the wood was mostly decomposed, the outlines of the planks were clearly visible as was the direction of the grain which was generally north/south. The position of nails was clear in several of the planks. There was an area approximately 1 foot in diameter in the center of the planks where the boards appeared to have been scorched. The planks were resting on a thick layer of the banded grey, white, and brown silt and sand which in turn sat on the stratum of dark organic landfill. There was a concentration of broken bottles in the eastern section of the unit within the banded grey at a depth of 60 to 70 inches below unit datum, but no clear pattern of deposition was apparent, and it was assumed to be simply a feature of the filling episode represented by the banded grey.

### Unit 3, Lot 33

At the top of Unit 3, in the southeast corner, was a small, rectangular brick and stone construction (Feature 20, called the "flowerbox") attached to the remains of the back wall of the building. The soil in the rest of the unit was a dark brown rubbly loam. When this loam was cleared, two areas emerged: a reddish/brown silty sand with buff clay mottling in the north, and a dark brown silty sand in the rest of the unit. The reddish brown deposit eventually underlay the dark brown level throughout the unit and then gave way to three distinct deposits. In the northeast, a fluffy fine-grained

**Figure 3.52**  
**175 WATER STREET**

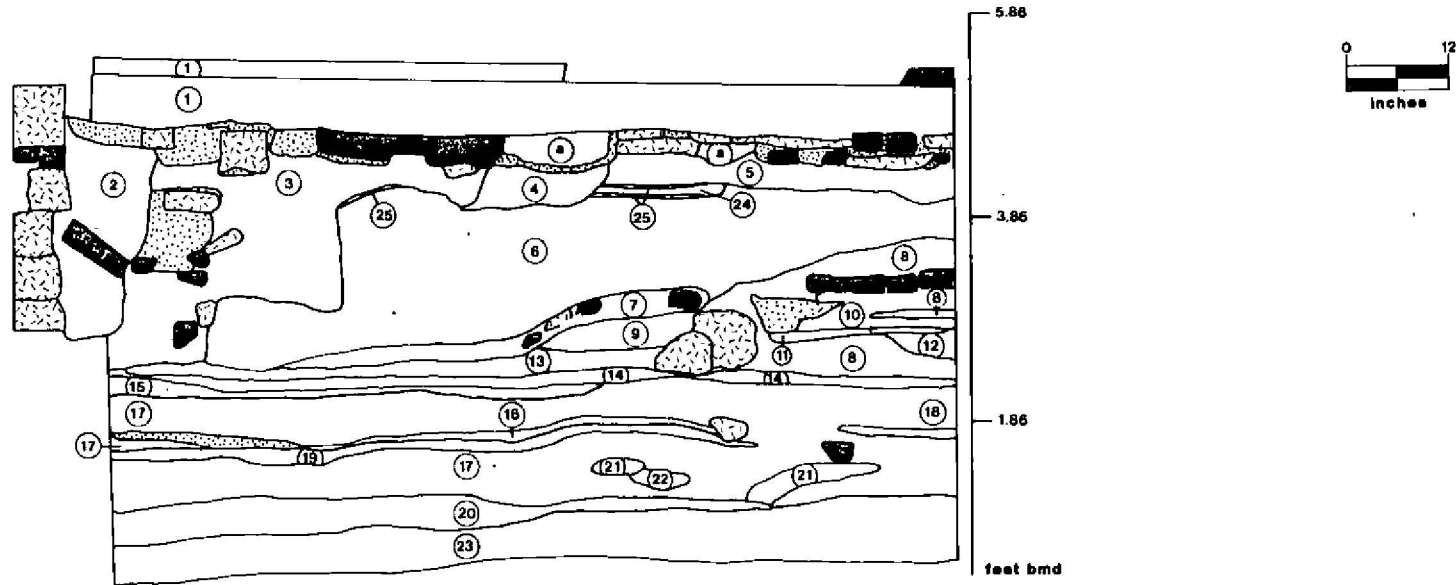
**Lot 33 Unit 1**  
**South Wall Profile**



- |                                |  |   |              |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--------------|
| ① Brick wall                   | ⑧ Brown grey sandy silt                                  | ⑭ Orange sandy silt with light brown sand | ⑳ Wood layer |
| ② Grey surface rubble          | ⑨ Light brown sand with rubble                           | ⑮ Orange brown sandy silt                 | ■ Brick      |
| ③ Rust brown sandy silt        | ⑩ Brown sandy silt                                       | ⑯ Tan sand                                | □ Stone      |
| ④ Orange silt                  | ⑪ Brown sandy silt with heavy oyster shell concentration | ⑰ Rust colored clayey silt                |              |
| ⑤ Brown silt with charcoal     | ⑫ Chalky silt  | ⑱ Dark brown grey sandy silt              |              |
| ⑥ Brown sandy silt with rubble | ⑬ Brown gold clay  |   |              |
| ⑦ Orange tan clayey silt       |  |   |              |

**Figure 3.53**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 33 Unit 3**  
**South Wall Profile**



- ① Brick wall
- ② Dark brown - black sandy silt with rubble
- ③ Brown sandy silt with mortar
- ④ Gray brown sandy silt
- ⑤ Gray brown silt
- ⑥ Light orange brown sandy silt with rubble
- ⑦ Light brown sandy silt
- ⑧ Yellow orange sandy silt with clay inclusions

- ⑨ Light brown gray silty sand
- ⑩ Rose quartz sand
- ⑪ Light grey brown silty sand
- ⑫ Reddish brown gray silty sand
- ⑬ Light grey sand
- ⑭ Red brown silty sand with inclusions of red clay
- ⑮ Grey silty sand with charcoal
- ⑯ Lenses of yellow clay

- ⑰ Yellow brown sandy silt
- ⑱ Yellow clay
- ⑲ Grey ash with charcoal
- ⑳ Charcoal
- ㉑ Grey brown ash with charcoal
- ㉒ Rose and white quartz sand
- ㉓ Grey brown silty sand
- ㉔ Orange clay
- ㉕ Cinders

- ⓐ Air space
- ⓑ Mortar
- ⓒ Stone
- ⓓ Brick

brown/grey sandy silt emerged in an uneven pattern which, it was realized as the excavation proceeded, was caused by rodent activity in similar soils associated with several activity areas. These included the wall remnant in Unit 4 (Feature 26) and parts of two builders' trenches; one, Feature 21, associated with the "flowerbox", another, Feature 22, associated with the northern section of the rear wall of the building. In the center and south of the unit was a layer of dark brown and grey silty sand directly associated with the "flowerbox". In the southwest section was a deposit of yellow silt that eventually covered the entire western portion of the unit and which overlay and was associated with the unmortared brick platform found in the southwest corner of Unit 3, the southeast corner of Unit 1, and the northwest area of Unit 6 in the alley. This part of the platform sat on a rectangular stone footing, but here, under the brick, there were sands and silts in the center rather than the burned wood found in Unit 1. This area of the unit was left as a baulk.

In the rest of the unit, except for the rodent disturbances, a clear stratigraphic sequence was evident and echoed the strata in Units 1 and 2. First came the grey living surface (Feature 27) with artifacts resting firmly on it in horizontal positions. Next, the orange surface (Feature 28) of rusty colored coarse sand was uncovered. Under these, although there was no wood, was the same banded grey, white, and brown silty sand found overlying the dark organic landfill in the other units (see Figure 3.53 for south wall profile).

There were several unit-specific anomalies which must be noted. In the center of the unit, rather deep within the banded grey, was a charcoal deposit that had not burned in place; this deposit was found at approximately the same level as a large charcoal lens in Unit 4. Immediately to the southwest of the charcoal, along the south wall of Unit 3, an area of medium-brown sandy silt sat on a layer of wood planking. This area of wood, which sloped slightly to the east, was only about 1 1/2 feet wide north/south by 2 feet wide east/west [N.B. - The baulk left in the southwest corner of the unit abutted the wood which probably continued into the baulk for a short distance. However, the wood could have extended only about 1 foot into the baulk since no trace of it was found on the baulk's western side]. The pieces of wood were small, about 8 inches long by 4 inches wide, but where the grain could be discerned, they appeared to be laid in a checkerboard pattern reminiscent of a parquet floor. Under the wood was an area of ashy grey sand and silt with charcoal. Although in the field the areas appeared to be a dump within fill or perhaps a temporary work platform, the brown sandy silt, the wood, and the ashy grey sand and silt were each excavated separately. It should be noted that the wood did not look like an in-situ section of floor.

#### Unit 4, Lot 33

The top of Unit 4 was dominated by a stone "stoop" (Feature 23) along the eastern wall, with its associated dark brown silty sand extending to the center of the unit. The western part of the unit was covered by a mixed brown rubbly fill. With the removal of the top sections of the fill in the west, two features emerged: a narrow builders' trench (Feature 24) for the brick facing on the north wall of the backyard (the Lot 32/33 wall); and a



semicircular area along the west edge of the unit which included brick and mortar rubble in a brown, yellow, and red silty sand. This rubble locus included twentieth-century cultural material that indicated severe disturbance at the top of the unit west of the stoop.

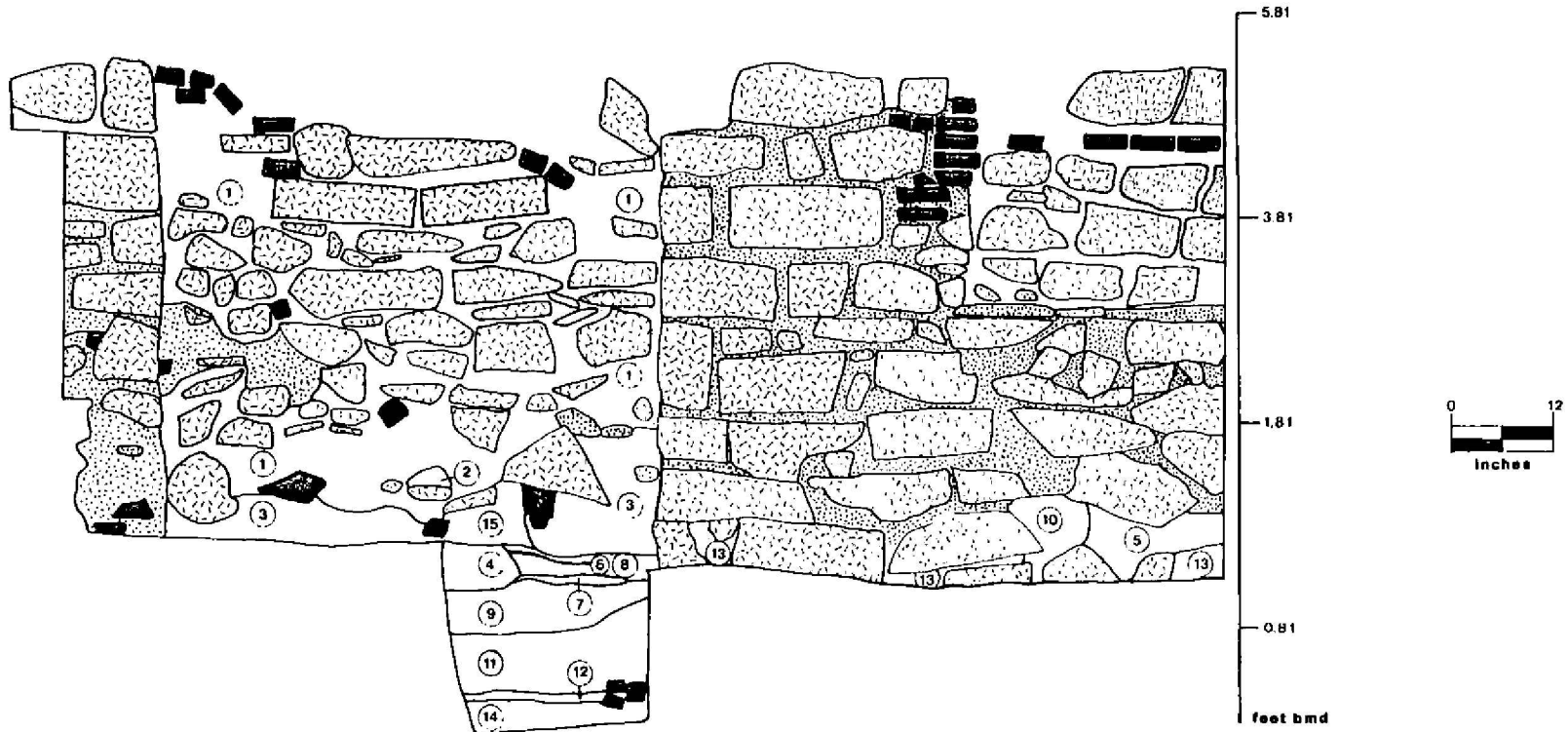
As excavation continued in the western section, several loci appeared. In the northwest corner was an area of rubble abutting the flagstone floor remnant in Unit 2, partially under but distinct from the twentieth-century disturbance. In the center and south of the unit were small sections of yellow/brown clayey silt, red silty sand, and brown silty sand with several charcoal patches and white sand areas. Along the southwest edge of the unit was a thin strip of light grey/brown silty sand which proved to be associated with the wall remnant running east/west. The rubble was removed revealing more of the northern builders' trench (Feature 24) and an area of red silty sand, part of which was already visible. All these loci overlay a layer of mixed orange sand and silt covering most of the unit. Under this sand and silt layer was the grey living surface (Feature 27) and the remaining extent of the east/west wall, with its stones sitting directly on the grey surface. During excavation, this surface in Unit 4 was repeatedly subjected to repeated freezing and thawing episodes and was excavated by scraping when feasible. Therefore, because of the vicissitudes of weather, measurements may be slightly inaccurate and may not reflect stratigraphic reality. The grey surface again rested on the orange surface which overlay a thick layer of the banded grey, white, and brown sand and silt, which was followed by the dark organic landfill.

To the extent excavated, the eastern part of Unit 4 displayed a stratigraphic sequence which included the builders' trench for the stoop superimposed on a similar trench (Feature 25) for the north section of the east wall, the back wall of the building. The corner of this trench was found in Unit 3. However, at higher elevations this small trench section was not clearly definable due to the rodent disturbances mentioned in the discussion of Unit 3. Rodent burrowing, it turned out, was a particular problem in Unit 4. This eastern section and, at lower elevations, the central portion of the unit included several clusters of stones, often tilted as if they had fallen into a hole, and a large number of serpentine lenses. A rodent, or rodents, apparently caused the mixing of several strata in the critical area of the 3/4 unit boundary; this was critical because, as excavation proceeded, it became clear that the unit line reflected a real boundary.




The back wall of the building was not a single wall but two adjoining walls. The southern part, the east wall of Unit 3, was a well-constructed, smooth-faced, mortared stone wall with a corner falling directly at the boundary between Units 3 and 4. In the northwest corner of Unit 4 was a matching corner (see Figure 3.54). The northern part, the east wall of Unit 4, was a pile of rough stones filling in the gap, or doorway, between the two corners. There were two cut stones within this pile that created a step just above and to the east of the "stoop". The stratigraphy between Units 3 and 4 showed that this division was not just between wall sections. Several features in Unit 4 ended along this line, notably, the southern edge of the east/west wall remnant (Feature 26) and a small section of a wooden trough or curved plank which ended abruptly along this line as well.

**Figure 3.54**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 33 Units 3/4**  
**East Wall Profile**



- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| ① Dark brown sandy silt with charcoal               | ⑥ Charcoal   | ⑪ Dark grey silty sand with brown silty sand and charcoal |
| ② Red orange coarse silty sand                      | ⑦ Rotten wood  | ⑫ Tan green silt  |
| ③ Brown sandy silt with decayed mortar and charcoal | ⑧ Light grayish brown sandy silt with pockets of white sand and charcoal | ⑬ Grey silty sand   |
| ④ Grey brown sandy silt                             | ⑨ Brown coarse silty sand  | ⑭ Dark grey brown sandy silt                              |
| ⑤ Charcoal  | ⑩ Dark grey sand with charcoal   | ⑮ Brown silty sand  |

- |  |
|--|
|  Stone  |
|  Mortar |
|  Brick  |

The most clear-cut demonstration of this demarcation occurred at the level of the grey living surface. Here, a ceramic vessel was found sitting on the surface, mouth down, half in Unit 3 and half in Unit 4. The circle of soil visible in the opening was clearly divided into two soil types, with the east/west interface neatly bisecting the opening along the boundary of units 3 and 4. The differentiation along this boundary is particularly puzzling since beyond this depth the sequence of grey surface-orange surface-banded grey-and landfill existed clearly in both units. Several reasons for this division are possible: The soil differences may relate to the use of the yard indicated by the wall, or they may be local anomalies, or the result of post-depositional factors. Certainly the wall would have caused differential soil settlement, and this alone may be the cause.

The trench, presumably related to filling in the door or gap in the east wall of Unit 4, disturbed all layers except the "stoop". Unfortunately it obliterated details about the nature of the gap. However, the corner in the northeast extreme of the unit seems to indicate that the gap represented an alley or at least an exterior alcove, into which the backyard deposits extended until the area was dug out and the rough wall erected. The south wall had no builders' trench and extended down as far as the unit was excavated.

#### Units 5 and 7, Lot 33

Since Unit 7 was opened as an adjunct to Unit 5, they will be discussed together. Excavation in Unit 5 revealed a series of widespread but thin lenses of brown, grey/brown, and tan silt and sand. One area was yellow sand much like modern "clean fill". When these lenses were removed, a number of features were revealed. In the center and east of the unit, not abutting the walls, was a wooden floor or walkway (Feature 11). Along the western part of the northern wall was a narrow strip of brown loam, probably a builders' trench (Feature 6) for the alley wall. Another strip, of medium brown sandy silt about 1 1/2 feet wide was found, along the south wall. In the western part of the unit was an arc of stones with yellow-brown sand inside that was correctly presumed to be the southeastern quadrant of a privy (Feature 2). The privy was bisected east/west by the alley wall which by this time was known to be shallow. Since it was anticipated that an interior profile of the privy would underlie the wall, Unit 7 was opened to facilitate excavation in this small space. Unit 7 included only the southwestern quadrant of the privy and was considered a separate unit only for recording purposes.

Below the yellow sand in the northern part of the privy (Units 5 and 7) was a layer of coal and cinder which dipped in the northeast corner of this half of the privy. This stratum was found under the brown loam along the alley wall outside the privy as well. Under this was more brown loam in a narrow strip to the north in Units 5 and 7, and in the privy this brown loam enclosed a cut stone which formed a partial footing for the alley wall.

The section of privy in the alley was approximately 6 1/2 feet in diameter with the walls about 1 foot thick. The walls themselves were constructed of uncut stones with dark grey/brown slightly sandy silt among them. The remaining privy wall went down 6 feet 6 inches at its deepest point from the opening ground surface, and the bottom cut into the dark organic landfill found throughout the lot.

The deposits inside the privy were extremely varied and included soils ranging from white sand to grey/black clayey silt. In the central range of depths, the interior deposits were bowl-shaped; some of the strata which seemed like deposits left along the inside of the walls after cleaning for reuse, were actually the upper parts, or "rims", of these bowl-shaped strata (see Figure 3.55).

At a depth of about 3 1/2 feet, a solidified layer of white calcareous material, either lime, mortar, or totally decomposed oyster shell, nearly sealed the feature. The deposits below, however, were not significantly different from those above, although they did tend to be slightly siltier. The deepest strata in the privy were generally darker and siltier than those in the higher elevations, but few, if any, internal deposits could be termed "nightsoil". In fact, many of the strata, even at greater depths, were light grey, brown, or red and quite sandy. If the privy was cleaned out at some point in the past, few deposits adhered to the inside of the wall as would have been expected; in the field, the privy looked more like a repository for soil, stones, and rubbish than a waste or garbage dump. Within the confines of the privy, two levels of what appeared to be original landfill (Locs 33.05.062 and 33.05.064) were encountered.

Outside the privy in Unit 5, as mentioned earlier, the wooden walkway overlay a cindery layer. Under the cinders, with the exception of the northern strip associated with the alley wall, was another more extensive layer of wood planks (Feature 12) that overlay the privy wall in the west and extended to the eastern edge of the unit. This was probably the same floor as Feature 8 in Unit 6. Immediately below these planks were several irregularly shaped sheets of metal (Feature 13) which may at one time have been attached to the wood rather than representing another surface.

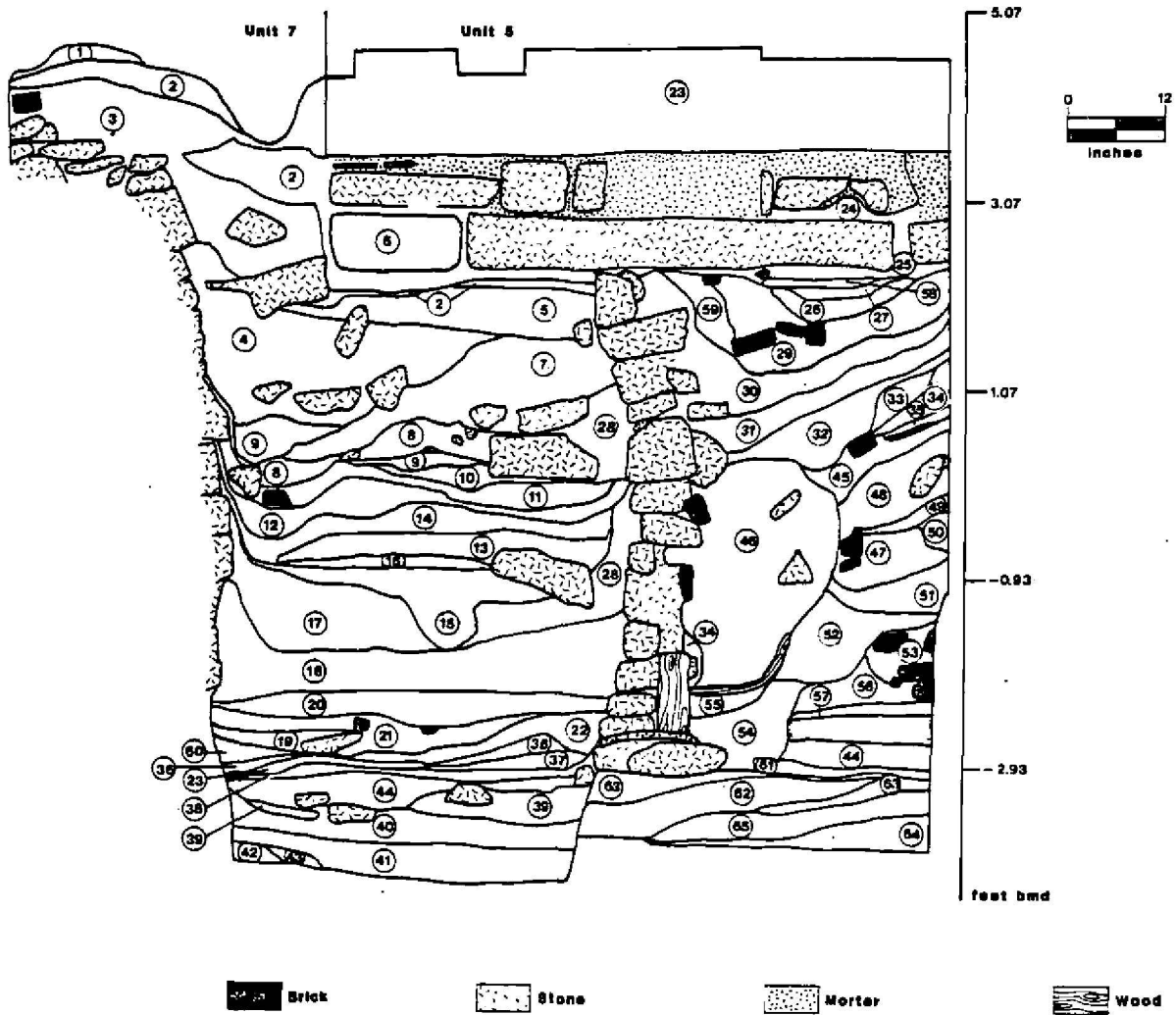
Under the wood planks, an irregular but distinct differentiation between the north and south unit segments was revealed. The southern foot or so of the unit seemed to be a trench, possibly associated with the common wall between Lots 19 and 33; however, the east profile of the unit indicated that the southern edge was not very trench-like although the soils were different from those in the northern part of the unit. The deposit configuration suggests that it was dug out from the south rather than from the top. This could be the case if the 19/33 wall was a replacement for an earlier wall with a basement behind it in Lot 19. The existing wall was not faced on the Lot 33 side and could have been constructed from inside Lot 19. This horizontal digging followed by post-depositional settling may account for the present profile. The west profile of Unit 6 is not helpful here. The strata in this profile do not seem to be related to those in the east profile of Unit 5, and show no hint of a trench in the south. These two profiles, however, were seven feet apart, a distance offering a multitude of possibilities. The Unit 6 profile may also be too far east to pick up evidence of the wall trench; it is difficult to draw conclusions from the structural remains on the surface.

In the northern part of the unit outside the privy, the strata were fairly regularly layered, but at a slope of about 45 degrees. The soils were variable and included light and dark brown silts and sand, red and yellow silty sands grey/brown sandy silts, and brown loam. The top section of the

- ① Brown sand and silt
- ② Grey cinder and ash
- ③ Yellow brown sandy silt
- ④ Brown sand
- ⑤ Brown yellow sandy silt
- ⑥ Mortar, brick, and stone conglomerate
- ⑦ Grey sand
- ⑧ Brown gritty silty sand
- ⑨ White sand
- ⑩ Black silt
- ⑪ Brown silty sand
- ⑫ White calcareous deposit
- ⑬ Brown silt with cinder
- ⑭ Grey sand
- ⑮ Yellow brown sandy silt
- ⑯ Grey cinder
- ⑰ Grey brown coarse sand
- ⑱ Grey dark brown silt
- ⑲ Black brown silty clay
- ⑳ Dark brown grey silty sand
- ㉑ Brown grey silt
- ㉒ Dark brown compact silty clay
- ㉓ Brick wall
- ㉔ Grey brown silty sand with mortar
- ㉕ Rubble
- ㉖ Brown sandy silt with mortar
- ㉗ Dark brown black sand with charcoal
- ㉘ Brown sandy silt
- ㉙ Light brown clayey silt
- ㉚ Dark brown sandy silt with charcoal
- ㉛ Red coarse sand
- ㉜ Grey and tan sand with pebbles
- ㉝ Grey silty clay
- ㉞ Brown silty sand
- ㉟ White tan compact clay
- ㊱ Light grey coarse sand
- ㊲ Crushed yellow siltstone
- ㊳ Sandy silt with wood chips
- ㊴ Grey coarse sand
- ㊵ Dark brown black fine silt
- ㊶ Grey sand with shells
- ㊷ Reddish brown compact silty sand
- ㊸ Black brown silty sand
- ㊹ Dark brown black silt with wood chips
- ㊺ Grey brown silty sand
- ㊻ Grey brown clayey silt
- ㊼ Grey brown silty sand
- ㊽ Grey brown sandy silt with some tan sand
- ㊾ Grey brown sandy silt with charcoal, brick, and mortar
- ㊿ Shell conglomerate
- 1 Grey brown clay and silt
- 2 Grey brown coarse sand
- 3 Light tan clay with brick and mortar
- 4 Brown grey silt with clay
- 5 Brown silt
- 6 Light grey clay with brick and mortar
- 7 Reddish dark brown silt
- 8 Brown sandy silt with mortar
- 9 Black brown silt
- 0 Pinkish red sand
- 1 Greenish yellow brown compact clay
- 2 Light grey sand
- 3 Dark black silt with sand and wood chips
- 4 Dark brown black oily silt with sand and wood chips
- 5 Grey sand with brown black silt
- 6 Brown silty sand
- 7 Matted organic material

**Figure 3.55**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 33 Units 5/7**  
**North Privy Wall Profile**



northeast deposits abutted the privy wall. However, at a depth of about 4 feet 8 inches below unit datum, an area of grey/brown clayey silt appeared along the outside of the privy. The deposits to the east continued to slope, but this area next to the wall showed no slope and no change for about 2 feet, until it was finally discovered that this stratum was associated with the remains of a wooden barrel (Feature 57) (see Figure 3.55).

The barrel appears to have been installed before the privy but after the sloping strata which in profile looks like a large trench for the privy. The bottom of the barrel was found under a bottom stone of the privy wall and several fragments of staves and metal hoops were found among the stones of the next two higher courses of privy wall. The soil inside the barrel was quite distinct from the surrounding soils. The barrel itself was broken by the privy wall, but was sitting on a clear circle of dark grey/black clayey silt that presumably outlined its original position. A level of what may be original landfill (Locus 33.05.065) was encountered beneath the barrel. [N.B. - the north profile of Units 5 and 7 is misleading. It appears that the barrel occurs quite a bit higher than the bottom of the privy. It must be remembered that the base of the barrel was lower than the section left in the wall and that the bottom level of the privy wall stones was not a complete semicircle.]

In profile it is clear that the barrel was placed inside a trench (see Figure 3.55, strata 52 and 54) cut into landfill (Figure 3.55, strata 44, 56, 57, 61-67). The deposit inside the barrel was balloon shaped; but it is possible that pressure from the east caused the clayey silt to bulge upward creating the rounded top on the stratum. It is undeniable, however, that the stratigraphy presents problems in deciphering the events leading to this configuration. If strata 41 and 44 were first dug as a trench for the barrel, there is no indication that the barrel deposit was disturbed by the privy except that the barrel itself was broken by the privy wall. It is possible that the soil taken out of the barrel to put in the privy was then put right back into the barrel once the privy stones were in place, which would account for the lack of a trench within the barrel fill. Needless to say, this is only one interpretation and possibly a far-fetched one. It does seem possible, however, that the privy was shallower when first constructed. As the alley filled in, stones were probably added to the privy wall, building it up slowly over time.

A small feature within the northern deposits in Unit 5 warrants mention. A lens of brown sandy silt, clearly rectangular in profile and trapezoidal in plan, occurred at a depth of 37 to 46 3/4 inches below unit datum, 2 inches south of the north wall of the unit and 10 inches from the east wall. Since it may have been a post hole, it was excavated separately, but its identification remains unknown and it apparently occurred in stratigraphic isolation. No trace of wood, metal, or wood stains were found, nor were the surrounding strata composed of identical soil.

As was mentioned in the discussion on Unit 1, the installation of the barrel cistern (Feature 3) may have eliminated the strata of the privy builders' trench which otherwise would have extended into Unit 1 west of the brick platform.

## Unit 6, Lot 33

At the very top of the unit was a wooden floor or walk way (Feature 12). Under this was a layer of brown and grey sandy silt similar to the stratum under the wood in Unit 5. In the southwest corner of Unit 6 was a small area of reddish-brown silty sand. This western section of Unit 6 was not excavated to any great depth, therefore interpretive associations with the deposits in Unit 4 on the other side of a 2 foot wide baulk are highly speculative; but it does seem possible that this area of red/brown sandy silt may reflect part of the possible builders' trench in the southern part of Unit 5. The rest of the unit was covered with a brown and black silt and with rubble.

At this point, as time was short, only the western part of the unit was excavated stratigraphically while the eastern part was dug as a test trench.

The brown and black rubbly silty sand was removed in the western part of the unit revealing another section of the unmortared brick platform (Feature 10) in the northwest, and in the center of the unit a brown/yellow sand silt deposit around a circular area of yellow clayey silt, 2 feet 8 inches in diameter. In the brown soil around the yellow circle were pieces, apparently in-situ, of three large iron rings, probably from a wooden tub (Feature 7). The bottom ring was heavier than those above the profile and showed the distinctive truncated conical shape of a tub. The yellow clayey silt appears to have been an interior deposit. Although the brown silty sand was not decomposed wood (it contained a lot of cinder), it ran down the sides and under the bottom of the yellow clayey silt in the shape of the walls and floor of a tub. No surface was distinguishable immediately underneath, but in the small area of profile visible, the brown soil under the tub slightly overlay an orange sand layer. As the "base" of the tub was 12 to 14 inches below the surface of the brick platform, and in Units 1 and 3 the platform footing stones were sitting on an orange sand surface approximately 12 inches below the top of the bricks, the orange sand in Unit 6 may be the surface on which the tub was sitting and may be the same orange surface found in Units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9.

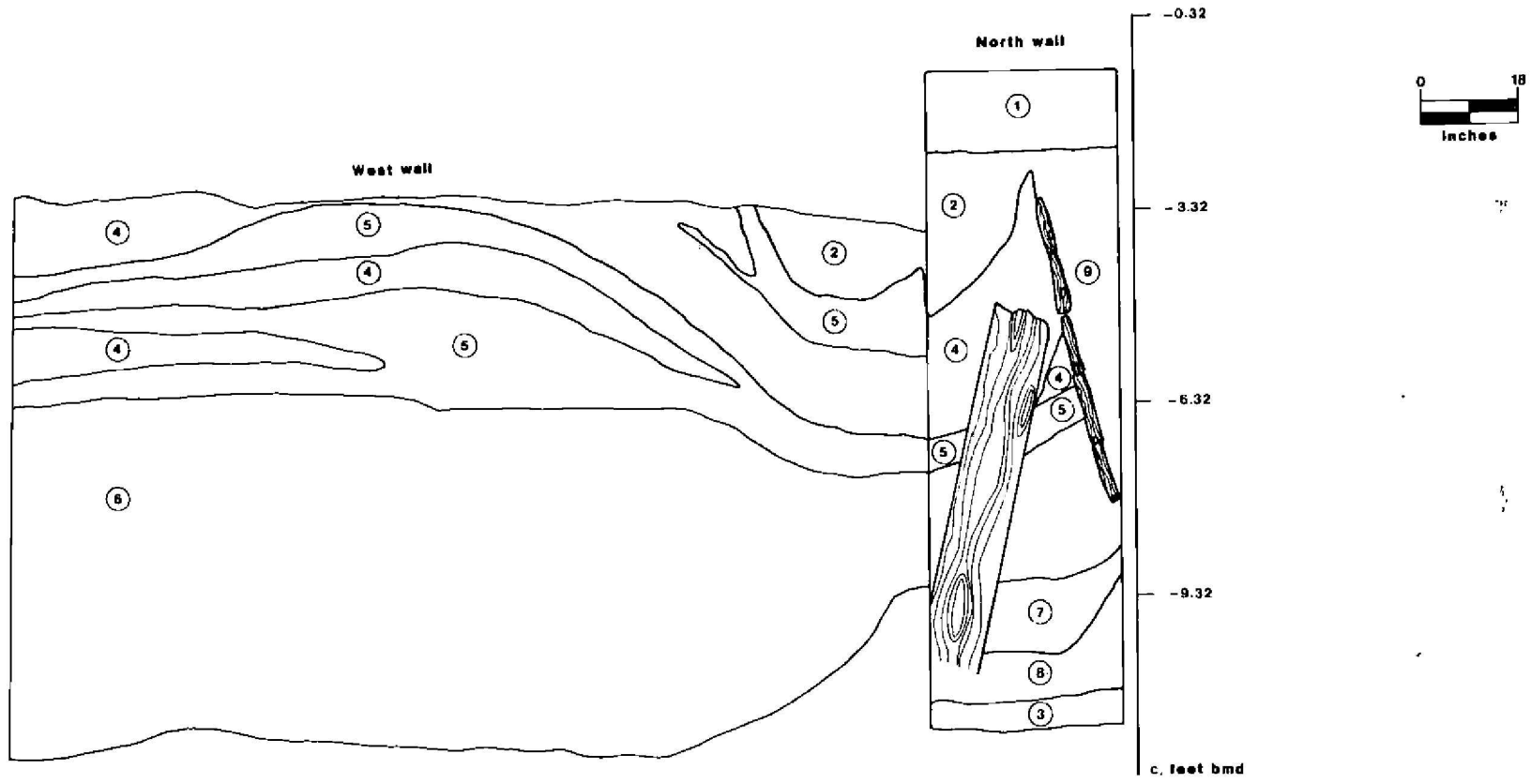
The eastern part of the unit was shoveled out in 1 foot levels. In the process of digging the test trench it was noted that there was much more cinder and ash in this section than had been found elsewhere in the lot and there was also a quantity of burned glass. The upper 2 feet or so resembled dumped residue from an incinerator. There was one curious feature in the east profile. In the alley, the back wall of the building had a footing about 2 1/2 feet below the opening ground surface. The wall construction was the same as that of the smooth wall in Unit 3 to the north on the other side of the alley wall, but the shallowness of the wall and the cindery stratum associated with it (in profile this stratum looked like a very wide shallow builders' trench) suggests a later construction date than the Unit 3 wall.

In the north profile of the test trench, four strata were visible which relate the lower part of Unit 6 with the deposits in Unit 3. In sequence, top to bottom abutting the footing in the east, were a thin layer of grey sandy silt, a slightly thicker orange sand layer, a layer of grey, and white banded sand and silt. Under this and below the level of the wall footing, was a thick layer of brown clayey sandy silt with some grey silt and white



**Figure 3.58**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 33 Unit 8**  
**Deepest**  
**North and West Walls**



- ① Concrete floor
- ② Dark reddish brown sand with layer of compacted wood shavings
- ③ Dark grey black silt
- ④ Grey brown sand with light grey clay, charcoal, mortar, and brick
- ⑤ Dark green brown clay with silt and wood shavings
- ⑥ Grey brown silty sand with white sand
- ⑦ Grey black sandy silt
- ⑧ Green brown clay
- ⑨ Ship hull
- ⑨ Wood

sand over a layer of brown and black organic sand and silt which got darker and more full of charcoal with depth. The absolute elevations of these strata were consistently 7 1/2 inches higher than those in Unit 3 and the sequence is compelling.

Unit 7, Lot 33 (see Unit 5)

Unit 8, Lot 33 (see Deepest)

Unit 9

Unit 9 (see Figure 3.56) was the most northerly part of the alleyway, on the opposite side of the alley wall from Unit 2 and the north part of Unit 1. The northern area of Unit 9 was for the most part inside the stone cistern (Feature 4). The interior showed minimal stratigraphic diversity, varying in colors, which ranged between grey and brown/grey, and in mortar content. The cistern itself was constructed of medium sized uncut stones with a fine mortar-like lining about 3/4 of an inch thick. At a depth of approximately 80 inches below unit datum, a layer of sand and clay was found around a number of stones and a considerable amount of fine mortar was included in the matrix. This probably represents the trashed base of the cistern which had perhaps been broken to allow drainage when the cistern was filled in. In the top 16 inches or so in this northern part of the unit there were a number of thin strata mostly above the level of the remaining cistern walls. In profile they appeared pit-like, but their configuration may be the result of filling added as the cistern fill settled.

The southern part of the unit was outside the cistern and revealed the remains of a brick floor or walkway which showed minimal sinking. The bricks in the thin strata over the cistern could be the sunken remnants of parts of this walkway. It is curious that the fill within the cistern did not have the configuration of a pit but resembled "layer-cake" stratigraphy. It may be that the mortar-like lining allowed the strata to sink at an even rate.

Under the bricks in the southern part of the unit was a foot of mixed fill similar to that found within the top of the cistern. Under this was a reused lintel stone with another under it in the south and a brown loam under it in the north. The brown loam was associated with a possible east/west wall remnant, or bracing for the cistern and had the configuration of a shallow builders' trench (Feature 29). Under the lintel stones was a light brown silty sand, followed by two thin layers connecting this lower section of the unit with the deposits in the rectangular backyard area. First was a layer of orange sand underlain by a layer of grey sandy silt with white sand banding. A correlation of absolute depths for these strata in Units 1,2,3,4, and 9 indicates a gradual downward slope to the east, but it seems clear that at least the orange sand surface at one time covered almost the entire backyard of Lot 33 and is undoubtedly the most extensive early stratum remaining on the site (see closing map, Figure 3.57 and Plate 3.3).

Lot 33, Deeptest (170 Front Street)

Unit 8, Lot 33

On January 6, 1982, in preparation for the last deeptest excavation, the backhoe removed approximately 77 inches of twentieth-century demolition debris from a small section of the basement of Lot 33. The test area was approximately 30 feet east of the backyard excavation. As expected, a concrete floor was encountered below the debris. The floor was removed with heavy equipment and excavation of the deeptest, designated 33.8, was begun.

Samples were taken from arbitrary 12-inch levels beginning at 18 inches below the concrete floor. As in the other deeptests, this method was adopted as a viable sampling strategy for backhoe excavation. As was the procedure in the other deeptests, one wheelbarrow load of fill, or the equivalent of seven buckets, was screened from each level. Original landfill was encountered directly below the remains of the concrete floor; in all, a total of twelve arbitrary levels was excavated. For complete description of the loci in the deeptest, see the Appendix for Lot 33.8.

It is important to note that a square wooden post was uncovered in the first level of the deeptest along the trench's east wall (see Figure 3.58). This post was first identified as part of a cribbing structure; it was later (January 7, 1982) determined to be possible stabilization for the port side of the hull of an early-eighteenth-century merchant ship used as cribbing.

A section of the hull was exposed along the length and depth of the east wall of the trench (Plate 3.4). It was believed that, should the ship be intact, the remainder of it would be east of this deeptest; therefore, another unit (33.11) was opened east of 33.8 after the deeptest was completed. (see Chapter 7, particularly the ship field report, for information concerning the excavation of the ship.)

It should be noted that the last level excavated in the deeptest contained a great many large boulders that may represent ballast-fill similar to that found in deeptest 14a. Whether river bottom was reached was not determined; no further excavation took place in this deeptest and it was subsequently filled to facilitate excavation of the ship.

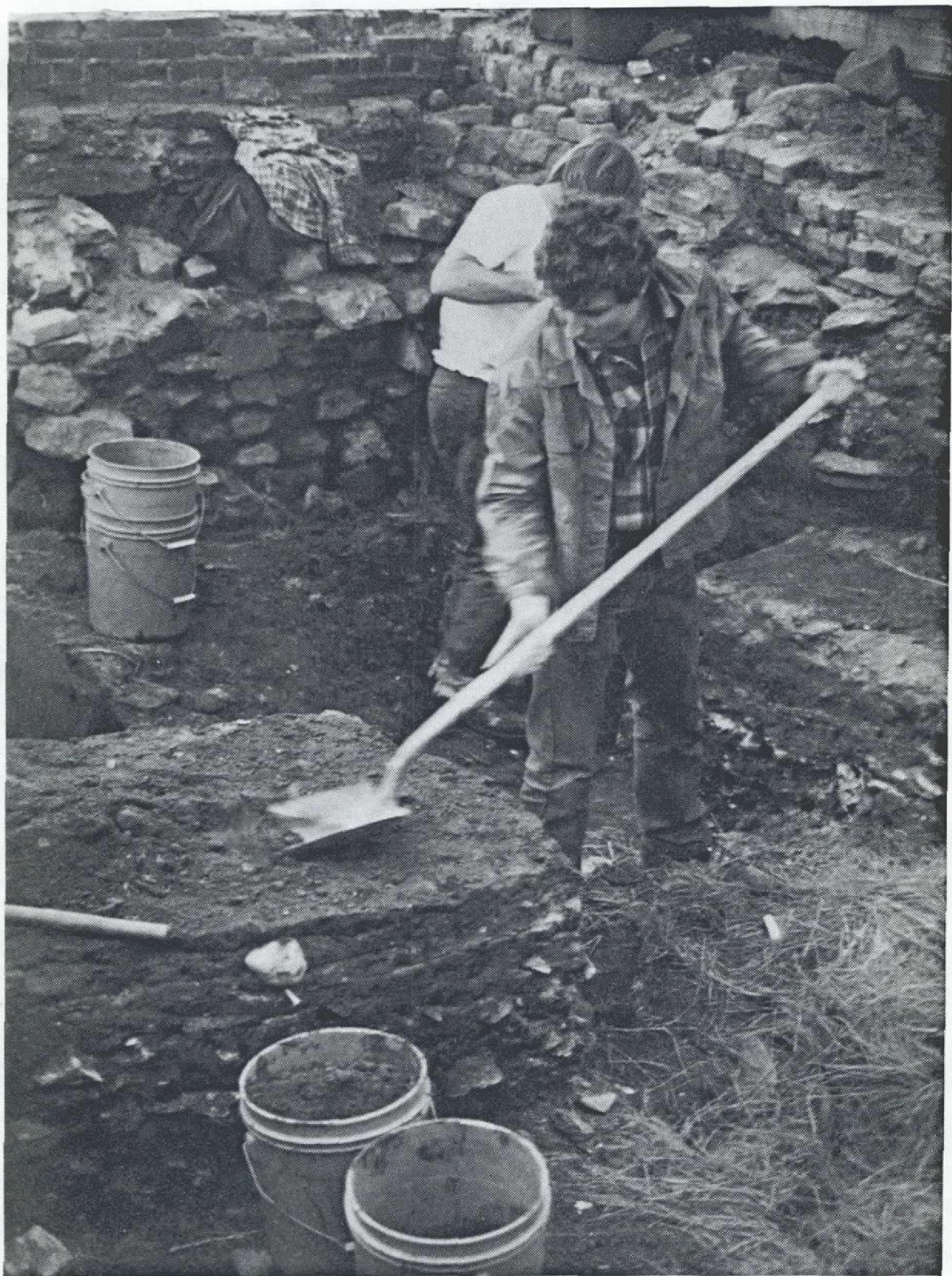
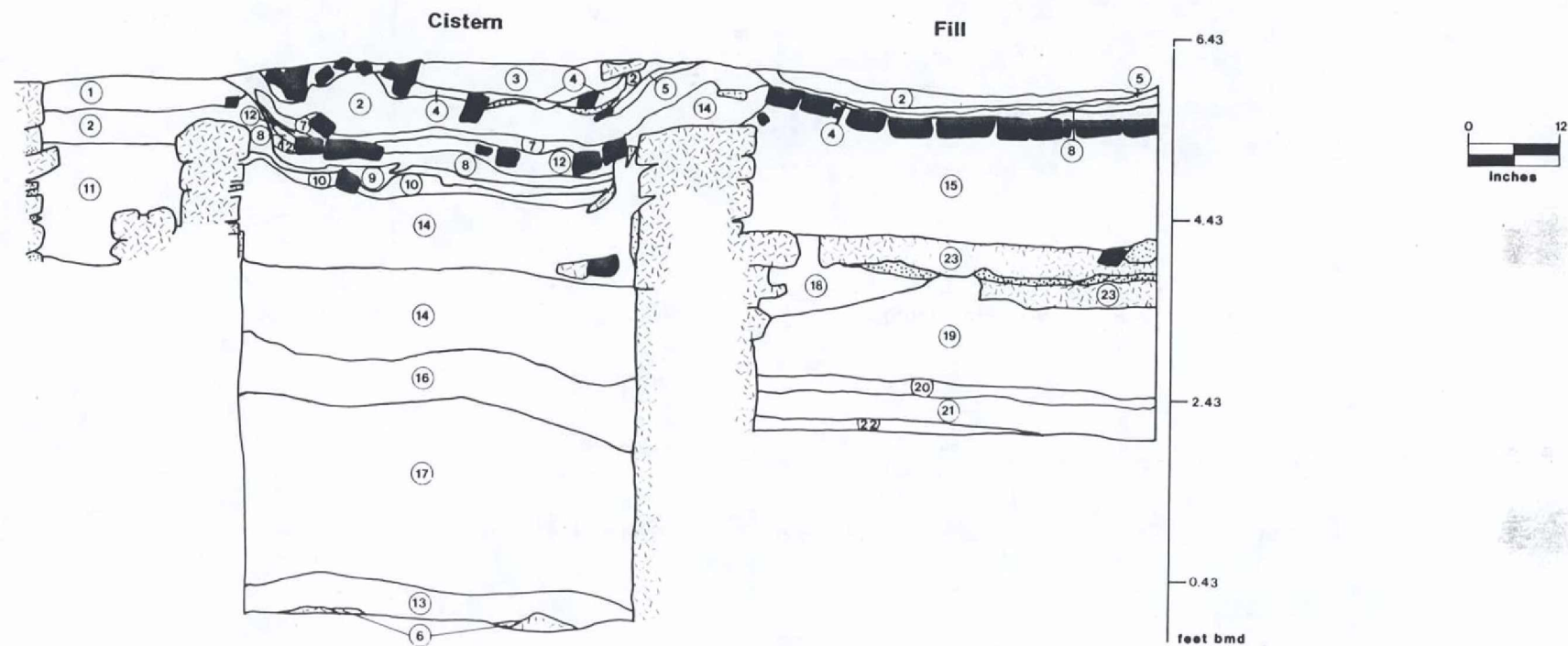


Plate 3.3: Removing baulk in Lot 33. Note salt hay used to keep ground from freezing in bitter January weather.

Figure 3.56  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 33 Unit 9  
East Wall Profile



- ① Dark brown sandy silt with rubble
- ② Grey brown sandy silt with pockets of pink mortar
- ③ Yellow sand
- ④ Black greyish brown sandy silt with pockets of pink mortar
- ⑤ Pink and white mortar with gravel and clinder
- ⑥ Pink mortar

- ⑦ Pink and white mortar
- ⑧ White sand
- ⑨ Grey brown sandy silt
- ⑩ Orange coarse sand
- ⑪ Brown grey silty sand with rubble
- ⑫ Dark grey sand
- ⑬ Dark grey sand and clay with rubble and shell

- ⑭ Pinkish brown and grey sandy silt with clay, mortar, and rubble pockets of orange sand,
- ⑮ Brown and grey sandy silt with clay, rubble, and shell
- ⑯ Dark grey silty sand with rubble and shell
- ⑰ Grey brown clayey sand

- ⑱ Dark brown silty sand
- ⑲ Light brown silty sand
- ⑳ Orange sand
- ㉑ Grey brown clayey sand
- ㉒ Orange sand
- ㉓ Brownstone with finishing tool marks

 Mortar  
 Stone  
 Brick

Figure 3.57  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 33  
Closing Map



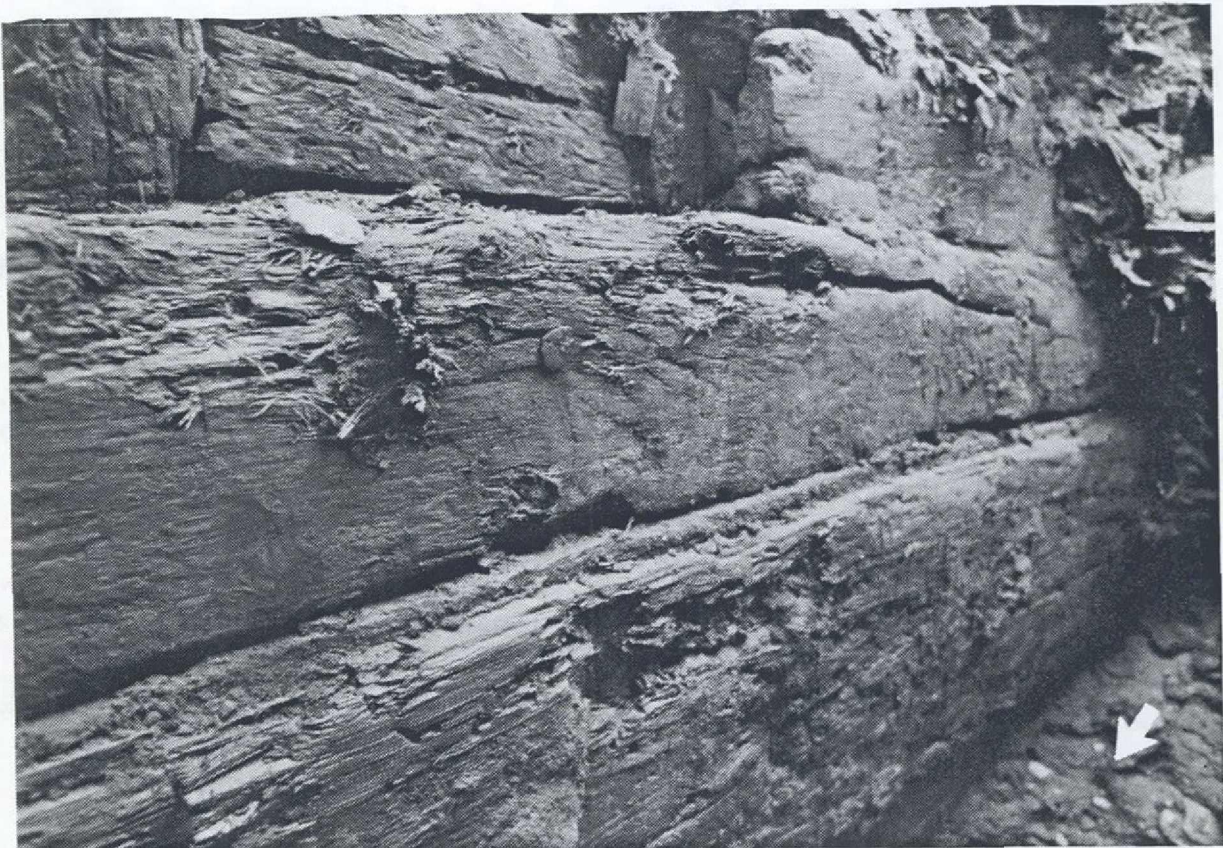


Plate 3.4: Exterior port side of the late-17th or early-18th-century derelict merchant vessel discovered during testing on the 175 Water Street block. Heavy planking was at first thought to be cribbing or bulkhead constructed during the landfill process. Note bottom of test trench in lower right corner of picture (arrow).

Lot 33 Architectural and Fill Loci

<u>Locus Number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
33.0.001	Removal of backyard fill.
33.0.002	Clearing with backhoe. The north center wall was located at approximately 18 feet below the surface.
33.0.003	Clearing between rear lot wall of 33 and rear lot wall of 22.
33.0.004	Clearing between south house wall and north wall of Lot 34.
33.0.005	East section of the south wall. The wall was constructed of red brick with footings of red brick and stone. This wall meets the east wall at a curve; rather than joining at a right angle, the south curves northward approximately 40 feet before it meets the east wall.
33.0.006	The west section of the south wall. This wall was constructed of red brick with a footing of red brick and stone. This section of the wall meets the west wall at a right angle.
33.0.007	The south section of the west wall, constructed of red brick with red brick and stone footings.
33.0.008	The north section of the west wall, constructed of red brick with red brick and stone footings.
33.0.009	The west section of the north wall, constructed of red brick with stones overlying the brick. The footings are stone.
33.0.010	The east section of the north wall, constructed of red brick with stone overlying the brick. The footings are red brick.
33.0.011	The north section of the eastwall constructed of red brick with stones overlying the brick. No apparent footings.



<u>Locus Number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
33.0.012	The south section of the east wall constructed of red brick with stones overlying the brick. No apparent footing.
33.0.013	A shovel test in the center of the lot in units 1, 2, 3, and 4.
<u>Unit 33.01 (520 NF)</u>	
33.01.001	A 1/2 to 8 inch thick layer of grey/brown sandy silt. It contained late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century cultural material. This locus is similar to loci 33.02.001 and 33.04.001 and was probably disturbed by backhoe clearing.
33.01.002	A 2 to 11 inch layer of dark brown/black sandy silt with some yellow clay in the southwest corner of the unit. This locus may be associated with the privy, Feature 2, but was not considered so for the current artifact analyses.
33.01.003	A 5 to 14 inch layer of grey/brown sandy silt with some yellow clay, similar to 33.02.003, 33.03.003 and 33.04.003. 50% was screened.
33.01.004 (F15.1)	A 12 to 13 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt in the northwest corner of the unit. This locus is probably part of the builders' trench for the stone cistern in Unit 9.
33.01.005 (F16.1)	A 6 to 9 inch layer of yellow clayey silt around red bricks in the southeast corner of the unit, the brick platform. This locus was sterile of artifacts except for the bricks of the platform.
33.01.006 (F16.1)	This locus represents a layer of wood inside the brick platform with some ashy black silt. It was 1 to 3 1/2 inches thick.
33.01.007 (F16.1)	A 4 to 6 inch layer of light brown to tan sand under the bricks of the platform.

<u>Locus Number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
33.01.008 (F3.1)	An 18 to 22 inch layer of brown silty sand with some yellow clay mottling. This locus is contained within the circle of yellow clay above the traces of the barrel cistern. It contains eighteenth- and some nineteenth-century cultural material.
33.01.009	A 4 1/2 to 10 inch layer of brown silty sand with yellow clay, outside the circle of the barrel cistern.
33.01.010 (F16.1)	A 1 to 4 inch layer of yellow clayey silt between the footing stones of the brick platform. This is the same as 33.03.010.
33.01.011 (F3.1)	A 9 1/2 inch deep lump of yellow clay inside the wooden cistern. This locus is probably a piece of the clay "packing" outside the barrel which fell in when the wood decomposed.
33.01.012 (F17.1)	A 1/2 to 4 inch layer of tan and brown sand. This locus occurred in the northeast corner of the unit, but was the same as 33.02.005, and includes late-eighteenth-century cultural material. Associated with stone wall.
33.01.013 (F17.1)	An 11 to 14 inch layer of yellow silt and brown sand between the stone footings of the brick platform, and was associated with the stone wall, Feature 14.
33.01.014 (F3.1)	A 6 to 8 inch layer of dark greyish/brown silty sand inside the barrel cistern.
33.01.015 (F3.2)	A 10 1/2 to 14 inch layer of greyish-brown silty sand inside the barrel cistern. This locus rested on the wooden bottom of the barrel.
33.01.016	A 2 1/2 to 4 inch layer of yellow clayey silt outlining the circle of the barrel cistern. This locus contained no cultural material.
33.01.017 (F27.1)	A 1/2 inch to 1 1/2 inch layer of grey/brown silty sand mottled with yellow clayey silt. This locus is probably the remains of the grey living surface.

<u>Locus Number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
33.01.018	A 1 to 3 1/2 inch layer of light grey sandy silt. This locus is probably the lower part of 33.01.017. It contains eighteenth-century cultural material (not considered feature in this analysis).
33.01.019 (F28.1)	A 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch layer of red/orange slightly silty sand. This locus was the same as 33.03.025, 33.02.017 and is part of the orange living surface. It contained eighteenth-century cultural material.
33.01.020	A 2 to 6 inch layer of brown and grey silty sand covering the unit outside the barrel cistern. It contained eighteenth-century cultural material.
33.01.021 (F17.1)	A 2 to 7 1/2 inch layer of brown sand and a line of medium sized stones running north/south through the center of the unit. It should be noted that this line of stones ran along the western limit of the grey living surface.
33.01.022	A 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch layer of brown sand which is like 33.01.020 but was taken out as part of a pedestal.
33.01.023	A 1 to 4 inch layer of brown/grey silty sand on the eastern side of the unit.
33.01.024	This locus represents a test trench in the northern part of the unit, outside the barrel cistern. At the base of the trench a large log was found set upright. 50% was screened.
33.01.025	This locus represents the wood of the barrel cistern. The planks were generally 1 inch thick and the staves stand to a height of 8 to 10 inches. The bottom planks of the barrel were 2 to 3 inches above the bottom of the staves.
33.01.026	A 2 to 5 inch layer of black sandy silt under the wood floor of the barrel cistern.
33.01.027 (F3.1)	A 2 to 15 inch layer of dark brown and black silt with wood chips. This locus may be original landfill under cistern. Wood planks, possibly support for barrel, were noted by excavators.

<u>Locus Number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
33.01.028	A 2 to 4 inch layer of brown and grey silty sand with ash excavated in the southeast portion of the unit. This locus is similar to 33.03.026 and 33.03.031.
33.01.029	An 11 to 12 inch layer of brown silty sand and yellow clayey silt excavated in the southern portion of the unit. This locus is a combination of soil types since it was found that the brown silty sand and the yellow clayey silt around the barrel lensed considerably at the interface. The yellow clayey silt in this locus was not screened.
33.01.030	A 2 1/2 inch layer of orange and brown sand along the south wall of the unit. This locus is probably the same as 33.01.022, but on the lower part of a sloping deposit.
33.01.031	A 1 to 3 inch layer of brown/grey silty sand with white sand patches excavated in the untrenched southeast section of the unit.
33.01.032	A 1 inch layer of light brown silt with grey sand inclusions in the southeast part of the unit.
33.01.033	A 6 1/2 to 8 inch layer of grey and dark grey silty sand in the southeast part of the unit.
33.01.034 (F17.1)	A 7 to 9 inch layer of grey and brown silty sand in the southeast part of the unit. 50% was screened. Associated with stone wall remnants.
<u>Unit 33.02</u> (520 NF)	
33.02.001	A 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch layer of brown and yellow sandy silt, disturbed by backhoe clearing. This locus is similar to 33.01.001, 33.03.001, and 33.04.001.
33.02.002 (F5.1)	A 1/2 to 5 inch layer of compact brown/black silty sand in the western part of the unit; there was some spread into the eastern section, possibly associated with the destruction of the cistern wall. This locus is similar to 33.01.004. An 1859 Indian head cent was found in this locus. May be a builder's trench for cistern in 33.09.004

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- 33.02.003 A 2 1/2 to 12 1/2 inch layer of yellow/brown sandy silt covering the whole unit. There were patches of 33.02.002 along the west wall which lensed into this locus, but 33.02.003 eventually underlay 33.02.002 all across the unit. This locus is similar to 33.03.003 with less charcoal, and to 33.01.003. A 1773 Virginian half-penny was found in this locus.
- 33.02.004 A 1/2 inch to 4 1/2 inch layer of brown/yellow sandy silt with white and grey sand inclusions. This locus may be the lower portion of 33.02.003.
- 33.02.005 (33.02.005.02 and 33.02.005.03)(F18.1) A 6 to 14 1/2 inch layer of light grey fine silty sand with some brown silty sand in the southeast area of the unit. This locus included some stones and is probably associated with the wall remnant in 33.04; there are, however, some twentieth-century cultural remains indicating significant disturbance
- 33.02.006 A 4 inch layer of yellow/brown sandy silt which was found only in our preliminary cut in this unit and is probably a mixture of 33.02.003 and 33.02.007.
- 33.02.007 A 1/2 inch to 5 inch layer of mixed orange and black silty sand with a great deal of mortar and some large stones. This locus is probably associated with the destruction of the cistern wall represented by 33.02.002. Two 1863 Indian head cents were found in this locus.
- 33.02.008 A 1/2 inch to 1 inch thick patch of pink mortar along the northeast wall of the unit.
- 33.02.009 (F5.1) A 1 to 11 inch layer of pink/orange mortar with white lime patches in the western part of the unit, thickest in the northwest; may be a builders' trench for 33.09.
- 33.02.010 A 5 to 11 inch layer of mixed yellow, brown and orange silty slightly sandy clay. This may be fill associated with the wooden cistern although it runs all the way to the north. A 1753 George III half-cent was found in this locus.

<u>Locus Number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
33.02.011 (F5.1)	Dark brown/black sandy silt along the western wall of the unit. This locus was probably a builders' trench for Feature 4, the stone cistern, with its corner in 33.01 (see 33.01.004).
33.02.012	A 5 1/2 to 6 inch layer of light grey/brown silty sand with charcoal. This locus may be related to 33.02.005, which is possibly related to 33.01.021 or 33.04.026, 33.04.031 and 33.04.032, the part of the east-west wall in 33.04 which is above the grey living surface.
33.02.013	A 1/2 inch to 4 1/2 inch layer of grey/brown silty sand with coal. This locus included the remains of a possible stone floor or pavement in the northeast corner of the unit. A 1787 Auctoria Connecticut coin was found in this locus. (Not considered a feature in this analysis).
33.02.014	A 1/4 inch to 1 1/4 inch scraping of dark to medium brown silty sand after a freeze/thaw episode.
33.02.015 (F18.1)	A 1/2 inch to 2 inch layer of grey silty sand and ash and the stones in the southeast corner of the unit, probably part of the east/west wall in Unit 33.04.
33.02.016 (F27.1)	A 1 to 5 inch layer of grey/brown sandy silt with yellow mortar, charcoal and ash inclusions. This locus was probably the remains of the grey living surface (see loci 33.01.017, 33.02.016, 33.03.013, 33.03.023, 33.03.009, and 33.04.033). A 1786 Nova Caesarea medallion/coin was found in this locus.
33.02.017 (F28.1)	A 1/2 inch to 6 inch layer of orange sand covering most of the unit. This locus is the same as 33.04.035 and 33.01.019 and is part of the orange surface.
33.02.018	An 11 to 12 inch layer of brown and yellow silty clayey sand surrounding the barrel cistern in the southwest portion of the unit.

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- 33.02.019 This locus represents a decomposed wooden floor in the northern part of the unit. Spaces were clearly visible between planks and stains indicated the position of nails. The layer was 1/2 inch to 1 inch thick and the boards were 5 inches wide. (Not considered a feature in the artifact analysis.)
- 33.02.020 A 15 1/2 to 19 inch layer of banded grey and white silty sand. Four coins were recovered (see Coin report Chapter 4); a William III halfpenny (1694-1720); a George II halfpenny (1729-1739); a Queen Charlotte Medallion (1761); and a Colonial copper (1785-1788).
- 33.02.021 A 2 to 8 inch layer of dark grey to brown sandy silt with brick, shell, mortar and charcoal inclusions. The change from 33.02.020 to this locus was fairly gradual; the transition was included in 33.02.020.
- Unit 33.03 (520 NF)
- 33.03.001 A 1/4 to 1 inch layer of mixed orange, brown and grey sand, silt and clay. This locus is similar to 33.01.001, 33.02.001, and 33.04.001, all probably disturbed from backhoe clearing.
- 33.03.002 A 4 inch layer of dark brown silty sand, covering the whole unit except the northeast area. Only 50% was screened.
- 33.03.003 A 1/2 inch to 22 inch layer of reddish-brown silty sand with buff clay mottling and some dark grey clayey silt in the eastern portion. This locus was thickest in the northern part of the unit, and may be related to 33.04.003.
- 33.03.004 A 1/2 inch to 4 inch layer of reddish-brown silty sand excavated in the northwest test trench. This locus was combined with 33.03.005 level .02 after this.

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- 33.03.005 A 1/2 inch to 6 inch layer of dark brown/grey silty sand with buff clay lumps. This locus was extremely irregular and becomes narrow and turned down when it reached the rocks between units 33.03 and 33.04; may be rodent destruction.
- 33.03.006 (F19.1) A 1/2 inch to 3 inch layer of orange/brown sandy clayey silt with charcoal and brick fragments, in the western portion of the unit. This locus was probably associated with the construction of the brick platform (see 33.01.005 and 33.06.012).
- 33.03.007 A 1 to 4 inch layer of ash and grey/brown silty sand with brick rubble, located in the eastern portion of the unit partly overlaying the "flowerbox" (Feature 20).
- 33.03.008 (F20.1) A 7 to 10 1/4 inch layer of dark brown loam inside Feature 20, the "flowerbox".
- 33.03.009 (F27.1) A 1 to 5 1/2 inch layer of grey/brown sandy clayey silt with coal and cinder. This locus appears to be part of the grey living surface, but may be disturbed in the southwest area where locus 33.03.010 appears.
- 33.03.010 A 7 1/2 to 13 inch layer of mixed light red and brown silty sand with yellow silt mottling.
- 33.03.011 (F27.1) This locus represents the artifacts sitting on grey living surface, Feature 27.
- 33.03.012 A 3 inch layer of banded light brown silty sand, yellow clay with ash and cinders and charcoal, inside a ceramic vessel sitting on the grey living surface along the north edge of the unit. The internal banding was found to be a compressed version of the stratigraphy outside the vessel.
- 33.03.013 A 1/2 inch to 3 inch layer of sandy clayey silt, probably part of the grey living surface. This section was given a separate locus number during excavation because it was in a small test trench dug intermittently along the north edge of the unit.



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- 33.03.014 (F21.1) A 1/8 inch to 2 inch layer of dark brown silty sand surrounding the "flowerbox", Feature 20 and including some possible footing stones for it. This locus may be the remnant of a builders' trench for that feature.
- 33.03.015 (F19.1) This locus consisted of the bricks of the platform, Feature 19 and the grey/brown sand between them. It varied from 1/2 to 2 inches in thickness.
- 33.03.016 (F19.1) A 3/8 inch to 5 inch layer of white-cream colored decomposed mortar occurring at the base and to the east of the brick platform.
- 33.03.017 (F19.1) A 1/2 inch to 4 7/8 inch layer of mottled brown silty sand, grey sandy silt, and yellow clayey silt excavated inside the footing stones of the brick platform.
- 33.03.018 (F19.1) A 1 1/8 to 5 7/8 inch layer of red/orange sandy silt in the center area within the footings of the brick platform.
- 33.03.019 (F19.1) A 2 1/4 to 3 3/4 inch section of light reddish-brown sandy silt between the footing stones of the brick platform.
- 33.03.020 (F20.1) This locus included the brick walls and floor of the "flowerbox" and the dark brown silty sand in between the bricks. The thickness of the locus varied from 3 1/2 to 18 inches.
- 33.03.021 (F20.1) A 1 1/2 to 5 inch layer of yellow mortar and silt along the east wall of the unit under the "flowerbox", Feature 20.
- 33.03.022 A test cut running north/south through the unit varying in thickness from 15 1/2 to 9 1/4 inches. In this cut was found a possible section of the grey living surface and a section of the possible orange surface. 50% was screened (not included in feature breakdown).

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- 33.03.023 (F27.1) A 1/2 inch to 2 inch layer of grey ashy silty sand covering the entire unit outside the test cut. This locus is probably the lower section of the grey living surface and probably should be combine with 33.03.013 and 33.03.009.
- 33.03.024 (F22.1) A 1/4 inch to 5 1/4 inch layer of light reddish-brown sandy silt with charcoal inclusions occurring in the northeast corner of the unit. This locus is possibly a part of a builders' trench for the stone feature, Feature 23, on the east wall of 33.04.
- 33.03.025 (F28.1) A 3/4 inch to 3 1/4 inch layer of orange sand covering the entire unit. This is probably the orange surface.
- 33.03.026 A 1 to 15 inch layer of banded grey and brown silty sand with pockets of mortar and ash.
- 33.03.027 A 3/4 inch to 4 1/2 inch layer of light grey ashy sand with charcoal lenses. 50% was screened.
- 33.03.028 A 5 1/4 to 9 1/4 inch layer of medium brown sandy silt with brick, shell, and coral inclusions. 50% was screened.
- 33.03.029 A 1/2 inch to 2 inch layer of decomposing wood planking in the southwest portion of the unit. The wood pieces were laid in a grossly checkerboard pattern by grain in the manner of a parquet floor. The pieces of wood were approximately 2 3/4 inches wide and 4 inches long.
- 33.03.030 A 1 1/4 to 5 inch thick lens of grey sand silt under the wood of 33.03.029. 50% was screened.
- 33.03.031 A 1/4 inch to 4 inch layer of banded grey and white silty sand with one large lump of yellow silty clay. This locus was removed as part of the baulk left between units 33.01 and 33.03 and should probably be combined with 33.03.026.

Unit 33.04 (520 NF)

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- 33.04.001 A 1/4 inch to 6 1/2 inch layer of mixed brown, grey and yellow silt and clay. This is the same disturbed stratum as 33.01.001, 33.02.001, and 33.03.001. 50% was screened.
- 33.04.002 A 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt in the eastern two-thirds of the unit outside the "stoop". This locus contained nineteenth-century cultural material.
- 33.04.003 A 1/2 inch to 10 1/2 inch layer of reddish-brown silty sand with some yellow silty clay, in the western part of the unit, under 33.04.002 in the center of the unit. This locus may be related to 33.03.003 and 33.02.003.
- 33.04.004 (F23.1) A 4 to 4 3/4 inch layer of dark greyish-brown silty sand inside the "stoop".
- 33.04.005 A 1 to 3 inch thick lens of dark brown silty sand with brick, mortar, and slate inclusions, along the western wall of the unit which included intrusive twentieth-century cultural material. This locus may be part of 33.02.002.
- 33.04.006 A 1/4 inch to 4 inch thick lens of dark brown silty sand with grey sand inclusions, occurring along the south edge of the unit. This locus may be part of the rodent burrow disturbance (see 33.03.005).
- 33.04.007 (F24.1) A 2 to 4 1/8 inch thick lens of dark brown/black silty sand with a great deal of mortar occurring in the north edge of the unit. This locus is probably part of the builders' trench for the brick buttress built against the stone wall to the north of the unit.
- 33.04.008 A 1 to 2 1/2 inch thick lens of dark brown silty sand with mortar, occurring on the south edge of the unit. This locus is possibly a part of the rodent burrow (see 33.04.006 and 33.03.005; though it is slightly to the east, it does overlap

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- 33.04.006. It was given a separate locus number because of the difference in color and the inclusion of mortar).
- 33.04.009 A 3/4 inch to 3 3/4 inch thick lens of dark brown silty sand with grey sand inclusions occurring on the south edge of the unit. This locus may be part of an animal burrow problem (see 33.03.005 and 33.04.006).
- 33.04.010 (F23.1) This locus included the stones of the feature called the "stoop", Feature 23.1, and the dark brown silty sand with coal and charcoal between the stones. The thickness of the locus varies from 11 1/2 to 23 inches.
- 33.04.011 A 1 1/2 to 4 1/4 inch thick lens of dark brown silty sand with rubble. This may be the remains of a rubble lens disturbed by rodent burrowing.
- 33.04.012 A 1 to 3 inch thick lens of dark brown silty sand with grey and white sand inclusions. This locus may be a real lens disturbed by rodent burrowing resulting in the mixture of 33.04.005 and 33.04.009.
- 33.04.013 (F 23.1) A 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch layer of dark brown and red/brown silty sand under Feature 23.
- 33.04.014 A 1/2 to 3 inch layer of dark brown and red/brown silty sand with rubble occurring in the eastern part of the unit. This may be related to 33.04.015 and 33.04.016. Perhaps the surface on which strap was built.
- 33.04.015 A 4 to 5 inch layer of dark red/brown silty sand with a great deal of rubble including a concentration of stones. The locus and the stones run north/south through the center of the unit and are probably associated with 33.04.016.
- 33.04.016 A 1 to 2 1/2 inch thick lens of dark brown and red silty sand with mortar. This locus occurs under the southern portion of 33.04.015.

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33.04.017

A 1 1/2 to 5 1/4 inch thick lens of dark brown silty sand with grey sand inclusions. This locus occurs just to the east of 33.04.016 and may be related to the probable burrow (see 33.04.012).

33.04.018 (F 25.1)

A 1/2 inch to 3 inch layer of dark brown silty sand in the northeast corner of the unit. This locus is probably part of the builders' trench for the east wall.

33.04.019

A 1/2 inch to 1 inch layer of light reddish-brown silty sand with many bricks. This locus is probably associated with the disturbed floor, locus 33.02.013, or 33.04.005 and 33.04.019 is related to the same event which disrupted the floor.

Note: There are no structural remains or wood stains, but just at this level there is a difference between the soil in 33.02 and 33.04. When the units were leveled this was marked by a perfectly straight north/south soil interface along the line of the stone floor, i.e., the line between the units.

33.04.020 (F 24.1)

A 1 1/2 to 7 1/4 inch thick light reddish/grey/brown silty sand strip along the north wall of the unit. This locus may be related to 33.04.007 as part of the builder's trench for the brick buttress.

33.04.021 (F 25.1)

A 7 to 12 3/4 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with brick, mortar, and rocks; probably part of the builders' trench for the east wall.

33.04.022

This locus represents four small charcoal lenses, about 3/4 inches thick and 12 to 15 inches across, in the south-central area of the unit. These lenses occur at the top of 33.04.023.

33.04.023

A 1 1/4 to 4 3/4 inch layer of light yellow/brown silty sand occurring in the central and southwest part of the unit.

33.04.024

A 1 1/2 to 4 3/4 inch thick strip of dark grey/brown silty sand occurring in an irregular pattern in the northeast part of

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- the unit; several small stones were resting in a manner suggesting that they slipped into a space. It was assumed that this locus is a rodent burrow.
- 33.04.025 A 1 1/4 to 2 3/4 inch layer of red/brown silty sand and orange sand in the northwest area of the unit. This locus may be related to 33.02.010 and should therefore be combined with 33.04.027.
- 33.04.026 (F 26.1) A 2 1/2 to 3 inch lens of light brown/grey silty sand in the southwest corner of the unit, possibly associated with 33.02.005, the wall segment.
- 33.04.027 (F 24.1) A 3 1/4 to 6 1/2 inch layer of coarse orange sand in the west and central part of the unit outside the wall remnant between 33.03 and 33.04. This locus should probably be combined with 33.04.025.
- 33.04.028 A 1 to 3 inch layer of yellow/brown silty sand contained within a trough-shaped area of decomposed wood. It was impossible to tell if the wood stains represented a curved or centrally compressed plank or a bottom plank with two thin side planks. One piece of metal and several nails were associated.  
Note: The wood probably runs north/south with the curve going east/west; the southern limit of the wood is directly on the 33.03/33.04 unit line. There is a structural difference in the east wall along the line between the units.
- 33.04.029 This locus represents a 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inch deposit found inside a broken ceramic vessel which rests on the 33.03/33.04 unit line (see locus 33.03.012).
- 33.04.030 A 3 3/4 to 4 inch layer of yellow/brown grey clayey silty sand

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with ash and charcoal occurring inside the vessel on the 33.03/33.04 line (see locus 33.04.029).

Note: At the bottom of this level it was found that the mouth of the vessel was facing down; in the circle of soil visible through the mouth, two distinct soils were noted. The distinction bisected the circle east/west, exactly on the unit boundary between 33.03 and 33.04. The part of the vessel in 33.03 seems to be sitting on the grey living surface; the part in 33.04 is on a soil associated with the wall remnant (see 33.04.031).

33.04.031 (F26.1)

A 1/4 to 1 1/2 inch layer of grey/yellow/brown silty sand among the rocks of the wall remnant.

33.04.032 (F26.1)

A 1/4 to 1 inch layer of light grey sandy silt with ash and charcoal flecks among the rocks of the wall remnant.

33.04.033 (F27.1)

A 1/4 to 12 inch layer of brown/grey silty sand scarped after repeated freezing and thawing. This locus is probably the grey living surface.

33.04.034 (F25.1)

This locus represents the stones of the wall remnant and the light grey sandy silt around the base of the stones. The grey sandy silt was approximately 3 inches thick. The stones may be sitting on the grey living surface, Feature 27.

33.04.035 (F28.1)

A 1/4 to 1 inch layer of reddish-orange sand in the northwest and north-central part of the unit. There was a color difference between this locus and the orange sand under the stones of the wall remnant, but this locus may be the top of the orange surface, Feature 28, and possibly should be combined with 33.04.037.

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33.04.036 (F25.1)

A 1/4 inch to 9 inch layer of dark brown/black silty sand along the eastern edge of the unit. This locus is probably part of the builders' trench for the east wall.

33.04.037

A 1 to 9 1/4 inch layer of rusty-red sand with patches of grey silt and possible wood chip stains. This layer covers the whole unit except the eastern builders' trench. This locus is the orange surface (with 33.04.036). (Not considered feature for this analysis).

33.04.038

This locus represents a test trench 33 1/4 to 43 1/2 inches deep running east/west along the 33.03/33.04 unit line. 50% was screened.

33.04.039

A 2 to 7 1/2 inch layer of light and medium grey banded ashy silty sand covering the entire unit except the east builders' trench outside the test trench. This locus was possibly associated with 33.09.011.

33.04.040

This locus represents a lens of burned wood, possibly the bottom of a barrel, in light yellow/tan silty sand. The locus was from 3/4 to 2 1/2 inches thick and was within the banded grey (see 33.04.039).

33.04.041 (F25.1)

A 6 1/2 to 10 inch layer of red/brown silty sand along the east wall of the unit, possibly part of the builders' trench.

33.04.042

A 1/4 to 1 1/4 inch thick lens of charcoal covering the entire central portion of the unit.

33.04.043

A 5 to 9 3/4 inch layer of grey, brown, and white banded silty sand covering the entire unit outside the east builders' trench and the test trench. This locus is probably the same as 33.04.039.



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33.04.044

This locus included three pockets of charcoal within 33.04.043. The thickness ranged from 1 3/4 to 5 inches.

33.04.045

This locus represented the removal of a baulk in the southwest corner of the unit.

Unit 33.05 (521 NF)

33.05.001

A 1 3/4 to 5 inch layer of mixed brown and grey sandy silt with rubble. This locus is the same stratum as 33.07.001.

33.05.002

A 3/4 to 5 inch layer of mixed brown and grey sandy silt with rubble. This locus is the same stratum as 33.07.001.

33.05.003

A 6 1/2 to 20 inch layer of coal and cinder with some grey and tan silty sand. This locus is the same as 33.07.003. It is deepest around the eastern part of the privy wall.

33.05.004

A 3 to 7 inch layer of orange/yellow sand and pebbles, deepest along the inside of the eastern part of the privy wall.

33.05.005 (F11.1)

A 1/4 to 3/4 inch layer of decomposing wood in the eastern portion of the unit.

33.05.006 (F12.1)

A 1/4 inch to 1/2 inch layer of long and short wood planks all horizontally contiguous but with the grain of some pieces running north/south and others east west. This locus is probably the same as 33.06.002.

33.05.007 (F6.1)

A 6 1/2 to 13 inch layer of brown silty sand inside the privy running in a thin east/west band against the north wall of the unit. Possible builders' trench for wall.

33.05.008

A 6 1/2 inch layer of brown sandy silt with mortar in the southwest corner of the unit.

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- 33.05.009 This locus represented a layer of stones in yellow/brown sandy silt and is 10 to 24 1/2 inches thick. This layer is probably the same stratum as 33.05.001, but with stones from the collapsed top of the privy wall.
- 33.05.010 A 3 3/4 to 15 inch layer of dark brown to black silty loam among the stones of the western part of the privy stones. This locus is the same stratum as 33.07.006.
- 33.05.011 (F2.1) A 12 to 16 inch layer of brown/yellow and black silty sand inside the privy. This locus is the same stratum as 33.07.002.
- 33.05.012 (F2.1) A 3 1/2 to 6 3/4 inch thick lens of grey/brown sandy silt with collapsed privy wall stones in the eastern section of the privy.
- 33.05.013 (F2.1) A 1 to 4 inch layer of black/brown silt inside the privy. This locus is the same stratum as 33.07.007.
- 33.05.014 (F2.1) A 1 1/2 to 7 1/2 inch layer of red/yellow and brown silty sand inside the privy. The highest area is a strip along the inside of the eastern section of the privy wall. This locus is the same stratum as 33.07.008.
- 33.05.015 (F2.1) A 4 1/2 to 10 inch layer of grey/brown sand with some brown silt and cinder in the eastern portion of the privy. This locus is possibly the same stratum as 33.07.010.
- 33.05.016 (F2.1) A 6 1/2 to 12 inch thick lens of black/brown silt with charcoal and large calciferous lumps. This locus occurs in the privy and appears first along the inside of the privy wall. It is the same stratum as 33.07.012.
- 33.05.017 (F2.1) A 1 to 5 1/2 layer of dark brown silt and clayey silt with an organic component and pieces of mortar. This is the same stratum as 33.07.009.

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Identification

33.05.018 (F2.1)

An 8 1/2 to 9 inch layer of light grey and brown sand and sandy silt in the center of the privy surrounded by stratum 33.05.019.

33.05.019 (F2.2)

A 13 1/2 to 17 3/4 inch layer of grey to black/brown silt with cinder and ash appearing first and last along the inside of the privy wall with a wider distribution in the middle of the locus. This locus is the same stratum as 33.07.015.

33.05.020 (F2.2)

A 3 1/4 to 5 1/2 layer of orange and tan sand and silt with charcoal in the center of the privy. This is the same locus as 33.07.016.

33.05.021 (F2.2)

A 1 1/4 to 10 1/2 inch layer of dark grey/brown to black clayey silt inside the privy. This is the same stratum as 33.07.017.

33.05.022 (F2.2)

A 1 1/4 to 9 3/4 inch layer of dark grey/brown to black clayey silt inside the privy. This is the same stratum as 33.07.018.

33.05.023 (F2.2)

A 1/4 to 5 3/4 inch layer of dark grey-brown silty sand with orange sand mottling. This locus occurs inside the privy with the deepest area along the inside of the privy wall. It is the same stratum as 33.07.019.

33.05.024 (F2.2)

A 1 1/4 to 3 3/4 inch layer of dark brown and red/brown silty sand with pockets of pure grey sand. This is the same stratum as 33.07.020.

33.05.025 (F2.2)

This locus represented an artifact concentration associated with the dark brown and grey clayey silt inside the privy. This is the same stratum as 33.07.021 although it appears first at a higher elevation in unit 33.05.

33.05.026 (F13.1)

This locus represents a layer of three small sheets of metal with the associated orange sand and grey silt which underlay the wood planks of locus 33.05.006 in the northeastern part of the unit.

Locus number

Identification

- 33.05.027 A 3/4 inch to 3 1/2 inch layer of dark brown to black silt with some grey sand and rubble in the northeast section of the unit under the wood and metal of loci 33.05.006 and 33.05.026. This locus may be the same stratum as 33.06.004.
- 33.05.028 A 1 to 4 inch layer of grey silty sand with some black/brown silty sand in the north. This locus occurs outside the privy and may be part of 33.05.027.
- 33.05.029 A 1 1/4 to 4 3/4 inch thick strip of grey/brown silt running east/west in the center of the eastern portion of the unit outside the privy.
- 33.05.030 An 11 to 15 inch layer of orange silt and sand with some brown silt in the southeast corner of the unit.
- 33.05.031 A 1/4 to 12 1/2 inch layer of brown and grey sand and silt found in the southwest corner of the unit outside the privy.
- 33.05.032 A 10 to 19 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt in the northeast portion of the unit.
- 33.05.033 This locus represented five courses of stones from the privy wall and the associated dark grey/brown slightly sandy silt. This locus was approximately 41 to 49 inches thick.
- 33.05.034 A 7 to 11 3/4 inch layer of dark grey slightly sandy silt in the southwest corner of the unit.
- 33.05.035 A 1/4 to 2 3/4 inch layer of yellow/brown sandy silt with some orange mottling in the eastern portion of the unit; it sloped considerably towards the west.
- 33.05.036 A 1/2 to 8 1/2 inch layer of yellow/tan silt with some brown mottling found in the eastern portion of the unit and thickest along the east unit wall.

Locus numberIdentification

- 33.05.037 This locus represented a clearly defined area of brown silty sand within locus 33.05.036. It was trapezoidal in plan, had distinct boundaries in profile, and may be a posthole. Not considered a feature for this analysis.
- 33.05.038 A 1/4 to 4 inch layer of orange/brown slightly silty sand in the eastern portion of the unit. This stratum is looser and more rubble-filled towards the south.
- 33.05.039 A 4 1/2 to 10 inch layer of grey/brown sandy silt with some clay occurring adjacent to the exterior of the privy wall.
- 33.05.040 A 3/4 to 4 3/4 inch layer of tan to yellow/brown slightly silty sand in the southeast corner of the unit.
- 33.05.041 A 1/4 to 1 1/4 inch layer of orange sand in the northeast portion of the unit.
- 33.05.042 A 1 1/4 to 5 1/2 inch layer of light brown sand in the east-central portion of the unit, with one deep pocket along the north wall.
- 33.05.043 A 1/4 to 6 inch layer of grey/brown sandy silt, appearing first in the east-central portion and spreading over the whole eastern part of the unit.
- 33.05.044 This locus represented the removal of the area of privy wall for safety in the south corner of the unit and included stones and various soils. It was approximately 16 to 20 inches in thickness. 25% was screened.
- 33.05.045 A 1 1/2 to 5 1/2 inch layer of grey/ brown silty sand in the southeast corner of the unit.

Locus number

Identification

33.05.046

A 3/4 to 4 3/4 inch layer of grey/brown silty loam. This locus was an "L"-shaped strip running south from the north wall, turning mid-unit and running into the east wall.

33.05.047

A 17 to 30 inch layer of clayey silt with some red clay and grey sand. This locus covered the eastern part of the unit and included charcoal and small pieces of wood, with ash in the northeast corner.

33.05.048

A 6 1/2 to 9 inch layer of grey to light brown coarse sandy silt occurring in a strip along the south wall of the unit (part of a possible builders' trench, but not considered so for the artifact analysis).

33.05.049

This locus represents the removal of two to three courses of privy wall stones (the courses were not regular) and associated dark grey clay and silt. The locus was approximately 15 1/2 to 17 1/2 inches thick.

33.05.050

A 1 1/2 to 3 inch layer of grey and brown silt in the southwest corner of the unit outside the privy.

33.05.051

A 5 1/4 to 8 inch layer of grey/brown clayey silt in the eastern part of the unit.

33.05.052 (F57.1)

An 8 1/4 to 10 inch layer of dark grey and brown slightly silty clay inside the remains of the barrel to the east of the privy.

33.05.053 (F14.1)

A 10 to 15 inch layer of light grey sandy silt with clay. This locus occurred along the south wall of the unit; a possible builders' trench.

33.05.054 (F2.2)

A 2 1/2 to 7 1/4 inch layer of brown/black clayey silt occurring in a strip running along the inside of the privy wall.

Locus number

Identification

- 33.05.055 (F57.1) This locus represented the wood and metal of the walls of the barrel to the east of the privy (parts of this locus, including the bottom of the barrel, were taken out after 33.05.067 was excavated).
- 33.05.056 A 2 to 2 1/2 inch layer of red/brown and grey sandy silt and clay silt along the eastern edge of the unit.
- 33.05.057 A 1 to 2 1/4 inch layer of dark grey clayey silt in the east-central portion of the unit outside the barrel.
- 33.05.058 A 2 3/4 to 6 1/2 inch layer of dark brown/black silty sand in the east-central portion of the unit.
- 33.05.059 A 3 to 7 1/4 inch layer of tan clay in the northeast corner of the unit.
- 33.05.060 A 3 to 6 3/4 inch layer of dark brown/black silt in the northeast corner of the unit.
- 33.05.061 A 4 to 4 3/4 inch layer of red/brown and grey sand in the eastern portion of the unit, with two areas of wood in the northeast corner.
- 33.05.062 (F2.9)  
(33.07.023) A 10 3/4 to 15 inch layer of grey clay and wood fragments inside the privy. Probably original landfill. 50% screened.
- 33.05.063 A 2 1/2 to 5 1/2 inch thick strip of grey/brown silt running along the outside of the barrel.
- 33.05.064 (F2.0)  
(33.07.024) A 5 to 6 1/2 inch layer of light grey sand with shell inside the privy. Probably original landfill.
- 33.05.065 A 2 3/4 to 3 3/4 inch layer of black sand and decomposing wood in the northeast corner of the unit.

<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
33.05.066	A 2 to 2 3/4 inch layer of dark brown silt with wood running along the south wall of the unit. This was possibly part of a builders' trench, but not considered so for the artifact analysis.
33.05.067 (F57.1)	A 1/2 to 6 3/4 inch layer of grey/brown silt inside the barrel.
33.05.068 (F57.9)	A 1 to 4 inch thick circular lens of dark grey/black clayey silt with decomposing wood chips or leaves, in the northeast corner of the unit, beneath barrel, possibly original landfill.
33.05.069	A 1/2 to 3/4 inch layer of yellow/green clay with decomposing wood chips or leaves, in the northeast corner of the unit.
33.05.070	A 6 to 8 3/4 inch layer of black silt with wood chips or leaves, in the southeast portion of the unit. 50% screened.
33.05.071	An 8 3/4 to 19 3/4 inch thick strip of alternating yellow clay, black silt, and highly compressed pieces of wood or leaves. This locus occurred along the eastern part of the north wall of the unit in a well-defined rectangular area.
<u>Unit 33.06</u> (521 NF)	
33.06.001	A 3 to 9 inch layer of mixed soil disturbed by backhoe stripping or blacktop. Not screened.
33.06.002 (F8.1)	A 1/4 inch to 8 1/2 inch layer of wood planks running east/west and metal sheets in a combination of grey and brown/orange silty sand possibly associated with 33.05.005 and 33.05.006.
33.06.003	A test trench in the eastern portion of the unit 60 inches deep taken out in five 12 inch levels. Not screened.



<u>Locus number</u>	<u>Identification</u>
33.06.004 (F9.1)	A 5 to 16 1/2 inch layer of dark grey sandy silt in the western section of the unit. The deepest part of the locus was in the southwest corner of the unit. This locus is the same stratum as 33.05.004. Soil below wooden floor.
33.06.005	A 1 to 6 inch layer of brown silty fine sand. 50% of this locus was screened.
33.06.006	A 2 to 15 inch layer of black/brown silty sand with cinder and rubble. The deepest area was in the eastern part of the area excavated, inside the remains of a possible barrel. Though the barrel wood was decomposed, the rings were recovered and removed with this locus. 50% was screened.
33.06.007	A 1 1/2 to 6 inch layer of rust and charcoal in a brown/black sandy silt matrix. This locus was to the west of the barrel. 50% was screened.
33.06.008 (F7.1)	A 2 to 4 1/2 inch layer of yellow clay inside the barrel. 50% was screened.
33.06.009	A 5 to 9 1/2 inch deep strip of brown sandy silt around the outside of the barrel. The configuration of this locus resembled a builders trench. 50% was screened.
33.06.010	A 3 to 6 1/2 inch layer of yellow/orange clay with some pockets of brown silt. This locus is associated with the brick platform found in this unit, 33.01, and 33.03 (see locus 33.06.012). 50 percent was screened.
33.06.011	A 2 1/2 to 5 1/4 inch layer of brown sandy silt inside the barrel (not considered part of feature).
33.06.012 (F 10.1)	A 4 to 5 inch layer of tan sand around the bricks of the platform associated with 33.01.005, 33.01.007 and 33.03.015.

Unit 33.07 (522 NF)

Locus number

Identification

33.07.001

A 5 to 14 3/4 inch layer of brown and grey silty sand with rubble. This locus included nineteenth-century cultural material and is probably the same stratum as locus 33.05.001. Not screened.

33.07.002

A 2 to 21 1/2 inch layer of yellow silt and sand deepest in the northeast corner of the unit (in the center of the privy). This locus contained eighteenth and nineteenth-century cultural material and is the same stratum as locus 33.05.011 (not included in feature analysis).

33.07.003

A 4 3/4 inch layer of coal and cinder in the northeast corner of the unit inside the privy. This locus is the same stratum as 33.05.003.

33.07.004

A 7 1/2 inch layer of brown silty sand with charcoal and some grey mottling. This locus is associated with the exterior privy wall in the southeast area of the unit, and is the same stratum as 33.05.010.

33.07.005

This locus represented the removal of the first layer of stones from the privy wall and included a combination of yellow/brown and dark brown sand and silt with rubble among them. This portion of the wall was disturbed. It is the same stratum as 33.05.009.

33.07.006

A 2 to 9 inch layer of dark brown to black slightly sandy silt in the southwest corner of the unit outside the privy. This locus may be part of 33.07.004 associated with the disturbance of the wall and is therefore probably the same stratum as 33.05.010.

33.07.007 (F 2.1)

A 15 1/2 inch layer of black and light grey sandy silt inside the privy. This is probably the same stratum as 33.05.013.

Locus number

Identification

33.07.008 (F 2.1)

A 3 1/2 to 8 1/4 inch layer of red/brown sandy silt inside the privy. This locus is the same stratum as 33.05.014.

33.07.009 (F 2.1)

A 1/2 to 3 1/4 inch layer of brown to black sandy silt in the center of the privy. This locus is possibly the same stratum as locus 33.05.017.

33.07.010 (F 2.1)

A 1 3/4 to 2 1/4 inch layer of grey silty sand in the northeast portion of the unit inside the privy. This locus is possibly the same stratum as 33.05.015.

33.07.011 (F 2.1)

A 1 3/4 to 4 1/2 inch layer of tan and red silt with pockets of dark brown silty sand inside the privy.

33.07.012 (F 2.1)

A 5 3/4 to 6 1/2 inch layer of black and white charcoal and silty sand with large calciferous lumps inside the privy. This is the same stratum as 33.05.016.

33.07.013 (F 2.1)

A 1 1/4 to 5 1/2 inch thick lens of brown to black silt in the northwest corner of the unit inside the privy.

33.07.014 (F 2.1)

A 7 1/2 to 8 3/4 inch layer of grey and orange/brown cinders and rust inside the privy. This locus is the same stratum as 33.05.018.

33.07.015 (F 2.2)

A 6 1/4 to 13 1/4 inch layer of grey/black silt. This locus appears first only along the inside of the privy wall and then spreads across the interior of the privy. It is the same stratum as 33.05.019.

33.07.016 (F 2.2)

A 5 inch layer of orange and tan sandy silt with charcoal inclusions in the center of the privy. This locus is the same as 33.05.020.

33.07.017 (F 2.2)

A 5 1/2 inch layer of grey and tan sandy silt with some brown silt patches inside the privy. This locus is the same as 33.05.021.

Locus number

Identification

- 33.07.018 (F 2.2) A 2 1/2 to 7 1/4 inch layer of dark grey/brown silty clay with some sand inside the privy. This locus is the same stratum as 33.05.022.
- 33.07.019 (F 2.2) A 1/4 to 2 inch layer of dark grey/brown sand with orange sand mottling. The lower part of this locus was only along the inside of the privy wall and is the same stratum as 33.05.023.
- 33.07.020 (F 2.2) A 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch layer of brown/black and red/brown silty sand and pure sand inside the privy. This locus is the same stratum as 33.05.024.
- 33.07.021 (F 2.2) This locus inside the privy represented an artifact concentration and the associated brown, black, and grey silts. This locus is the same stratum as 33.05.025.
- 33.07.022 (See 33.05.054)
- 33.07.023 (See 33.05.062)
- Unit 33.09 (522 NF)
- 33.09.001 A 1 1/2 to 2 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt with mortar. 50 percent was screened.
- 33.09.002 (F 4.1)  
(33.09.002.06 and  
33.09.009.07) A 36 to 39 inch layer of dark brown silty sand with some mortar and burned rock. The deepest area was within the cistern walls (33.09.002.06 and 33.09.009.07). 25 % was screened.
- 33.09.003 A 1 to 1 1/2 inch layer of fine light grey sand in the northeast corner of the unit.
- 33.09.004 A 3/4 to 1 1/4 inch thick lens of pinkish-yellow mortar along the northern part of the eastern unit wall. This locus was not screened.

Locus number

Identification

33.09.005

This locus represented the removal of a baulk left along the eastern wall of the unit. Not screened.

33.09.006 (F 4.2)

A 12 to 13 inch layer of red sand with patches of dark brown silty sand and one burned patch along the eastern limit of the unit excavated inside the stone cistern. This locus changed gradually to a grey/brown clayey silt and sand. 25 % was screened.

33.09.007 (F 4.3)

A 10 to 14 inch layer of grey/brown clayey silt with some sand inside the cistern. This layer ended on a stratum of soil which probably was the remains of the broken bottom of the cistern. 25 % was screened.

33.09.008

A 20 to 22 inch layer of light brown silty sand with rubble south of the cistern. 25 % was screened.

33.09.009 (F 29.1)

A 10 inch layer of dark brown sandy silt along the outside of the southern cistern wall. This locus was probably the builders' trench for the cistern (see 33.01.004 and 33.02.011). 25 % was screened.

33.09.010 (F 28.1)

A 1 to 2 inch layer of orange sand in the southern part of the unit outside the cistern. This may be part of the orange living surface.

33.09.011

A 5 to 8 inch layer of grey/brown silty sand with white clayey silt. This locus appeared to be the top of the banded grey found in all four units inside the backyard area of lot 33. 25 % was screened.

LOT 33, Deepest 33.8 (170 Front Street)

Unit 33.8 (523 NF)

Locus number

Identification

33.08.001

Removal of approximately 77 inches of demolition debris down to a concrete floor. No samples taken.

33.08.002

Level 1:

Dark brown and grey brown silty sand with wood fragments between 18 and 30 inches below the concrete floor. Approximately 12 inches below the floor a square wooden post (6 inches wide) was uncovered along the east wall of the trench. Full sampling began at this level.

Level 2:

Dark brown and grey brown silty sand with stones 31 to 43 inches below the concrete floor. The edge of a cribbing structure was found in and along the east wall and running into the north wall. The structure ran in a NW/SE direction and was later discovered to be the port side of a ship.

Level 3:

Dark green/brown to grey silty sand 44 to 56 inches below the concrete floor. This level contained both yellow and red brick.

Level 4:

Dark green/brown to grey silty sand with stones and rubble 54 to 66 inches below the concrete floor. This locus contained yellow brick as well as some red brick.

Level 5:

Grey/brown to dark brown sand with some silt and yellow and red brick 66 to 78 inches below the concrete floor.

Level 6:

Grey/brown to dark brown sand with yellow and red brick. 78 to 90 inches below the concrete floor.

Level 7:

Grey silty sand with shell and pebbles, 92 to 104 inches below the concrete floor.

Locus number

Identification

Level 8:	Grey silty sand and sandy silt with yellow brick and small red brick fragments and small stones. Approximately 104 to 116 inches below the concrete floor.
Level 9:	Dark grey clayey silt 116 to 128 inches below the concrete floor.
Level 10:	Dark grey clayey silt with wood 128 to 140 inches below the concrete floor.
Level 11:	Dark grey clayey silt with wood 140 to 152 inches below the concrete floor.
Level 12:	Clayey silt with large boulders 152 to 164 inches below the concrete floor. This was the last locus excavated from the test.
33.08.003	Wood samples of the furring on the ship's hull.

## LOT 36 (164 Front Street)

Because it was assumed that the backyard would have undergone too much destruction as a result of the construction of the deep basement floor, the basement area of Lot 36 was not tested. Therefore, only one unit, outside the basement area, was excavated.

On November 13, Unit 1 was established in the northwest corner of Lot 36. This location was chosen because the 1867 Perris and Browne Insurance Map indicated a small, walled off area adjacent to the main structure. With the removal of the twentieth-century demolition debris, it became apparent that Unit 1 was a rectangular mortared brick cistern approximately 48 inches wide by 64 inches long (see opening map, Figure 3.59). The cistern walls consisted of one course of brick laid against the walls of Lots 14, 35, and 36. The bricks forming the cistern were faced with three distinct layers of quarter-inch thick mortar. The layering may indicate an initial sealing and two subsequent repairs.

The first locus within the cistern consisted of approximately 50 to 55 inches of the demolition debris mentioned above; this was removed with the backhoe. The first hand-excavated stratum was a tan sand with brick rubble approximately 12 inches thick. This locus was the remainder of the demolition debris.

The next level encountered was a thick deposit of green/brown sandy silt that included areas of tan sandy silt, red brick rubble, and large mortar deposits. The mortar appeared to be the facing from either the walls or floor of the cistern. The cultural material recovered indicated a mid-nineteenth-century deposition.

This was followed by a thin layer of brown silty sand with lenses of brown silt and brick and mortar. Below this deposit was a 10-inch layer of green/brown sandy silt also with brick and mortar. The remainder of the brick floor of the cistern was exposed within this locus at approximately 66 1/2 inches below datum. It had apparently been deliberately broken through before the feature was filled in, possibly to recover materials such as brick to be used again in another construction, or possibly to permit water to drain. Floor remains were located along all four cistern walls. The floor consisted of a 2 to 3 inch layer of mortar that covered a layer of red brick. The floor, in turn, rested on two flagstone supports at approximately 72 1/2 inches below datum. These supports were sitting on wooden planks located under the north and south cistern walls.

Below the walls of the cistern was a grey/brown sandy silt which may have been a transitional level above original landfill. This was the matrix into which the cistern wall supports were built. Below this, original landfill was identified as a grey/brown sandy silt with brown silt, coarse sand and wood chips (36.01.006).

As a test, excavation continued beyond this level of landfill and was followed by a grey coarse sand with brown silt (36.01.009). At the bottom of the first level of this new locus, water-worn pebbles and wood fragments were encountered. Since flooding was causing the walls of the unit to collapse, a



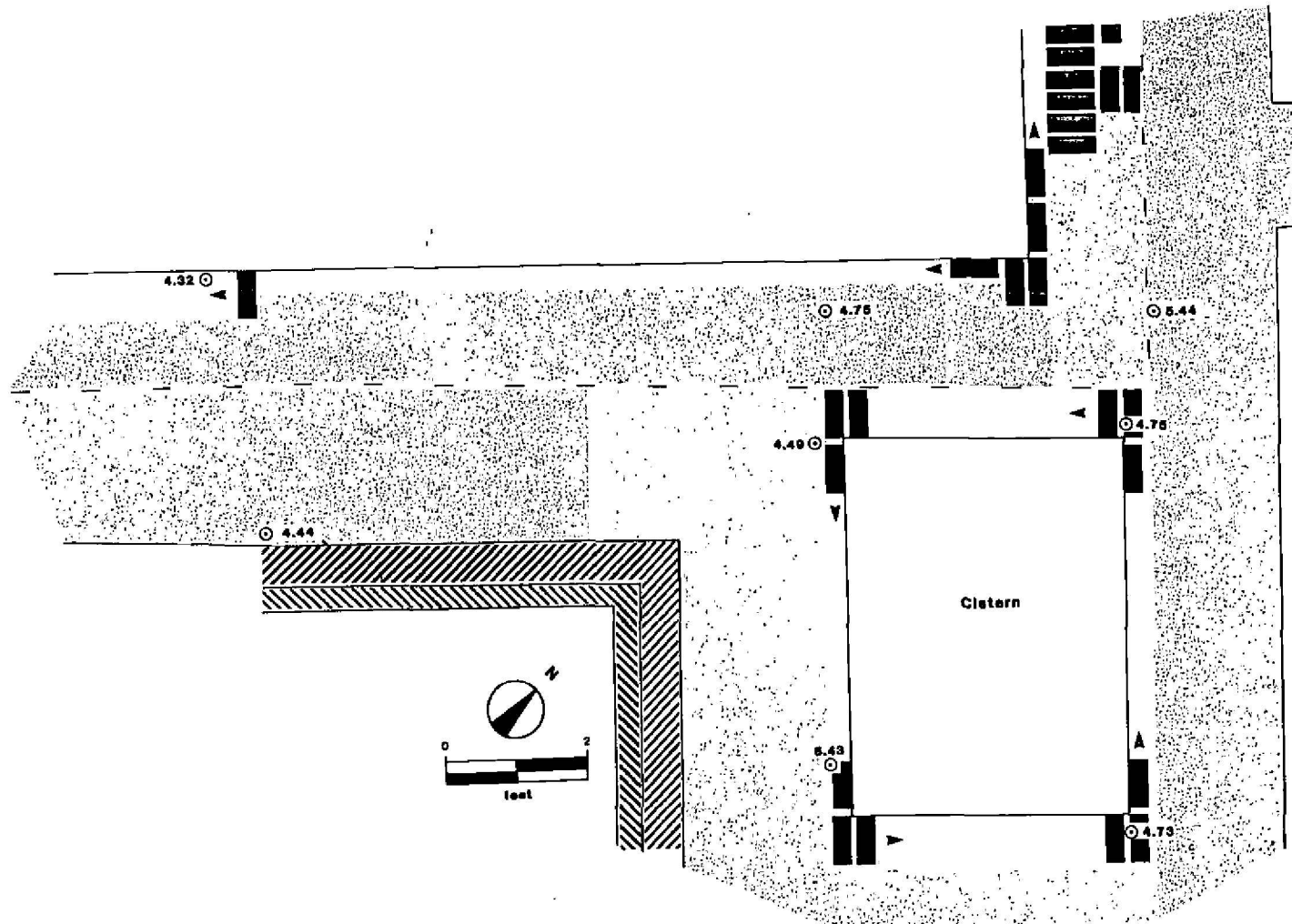
shovel test was dug to determine the depth of the level. At a depth of 119 inches below datum, this test indicated that the grey coarse sand continued. This was the last deposit excavated in the cistern.

With the removal of the loci below the cistern floor and its supports, two sets of wooden "spread-footers" were exposed. Below the support plank for the north cistern wall was a large squared-off timber running east/west. This rested on two layers of thick planks running north/south which, in turn, sat on another large squared-off timber running east/west. This complex may have served as spread-footers for the north wall of Lot 36 (as was initially identified in the field). It may also have been constructed for use in the landbuilding process (see Landfill, Chapter 5).

The wooden construction below the south cistern wall was somewhat different. While it consisted of a large squared-off timber running east/west on large planks running north/south, this construction was lighter than that previously mentioned and probably functioned as spread-footers for a wall. Unlike the heavier construction beneath the north wall, these wooden beams did not appear to be part of the landfill process (see Figure 3.60).

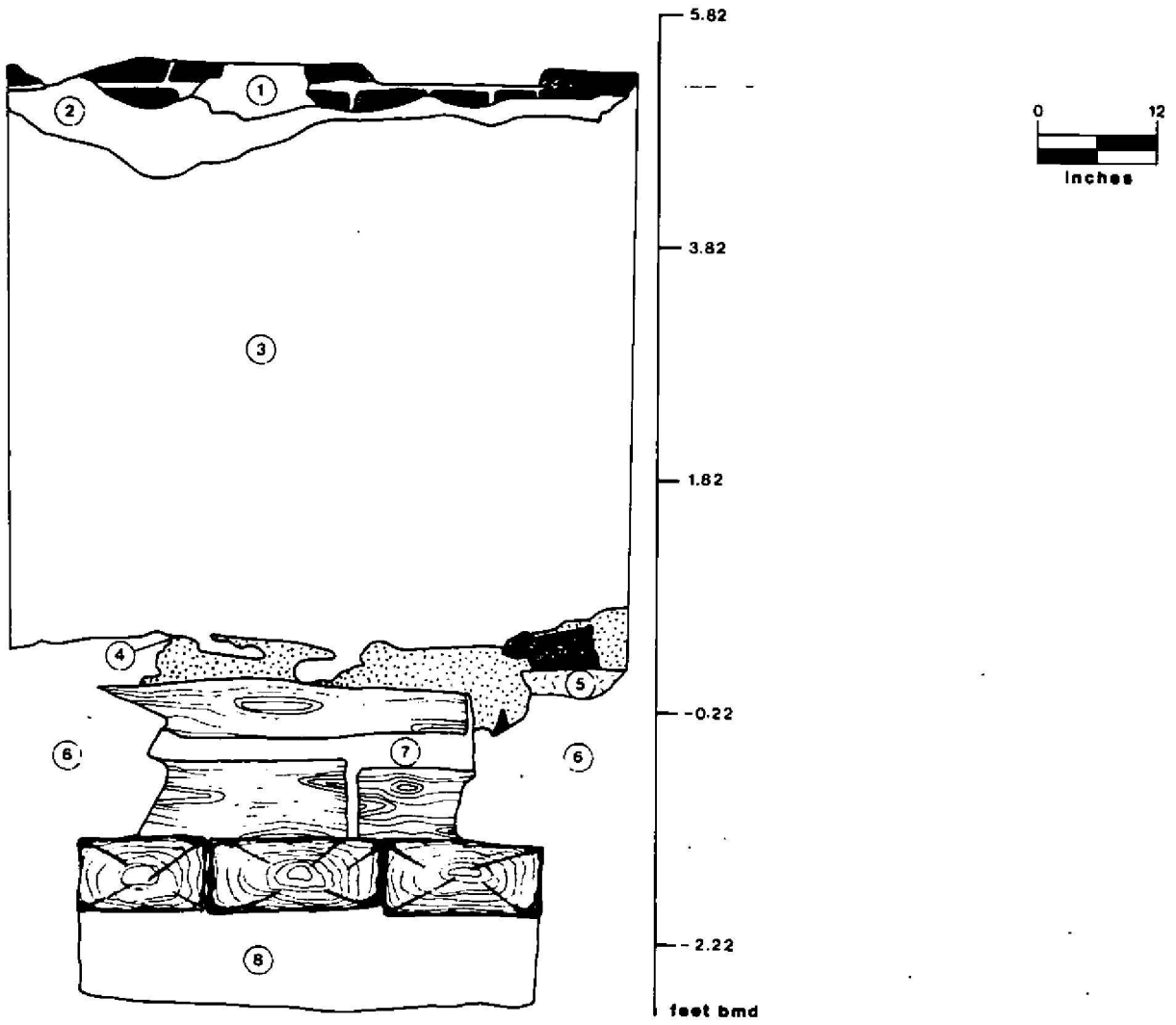
Figure 3.59  
175 WATER STREET

Lot 36  
Opening Map



**Figure 3.60**  
**175 WATER STREET**

**Lot 36 Unit 1**  
**South Wall Profile**



- ① First level mortar
- ② Second level mortar
- ③ Cistern wall ( mortar )
- ④ Top of cistern floor ( mortar lined brick )
- ⑤ Flagstone

- ⑥ Bulk
- ⑦ Brown silty sand
- ⑧ Greyish brown sandy silt
- Wood: X-section

- Wood
- Stone
- Mortar
- Brick

LOT 36 Architectural and Fill Loci

Unit 36.0

Locus number

Identification

36.0.001

The removal of the twentieth-century destruction debris that covered the entire lot.

Unit 36.01

Locus number (NF 525)

Identification

36.01.001 (F 1.1)

This locus was a layer of tan sand with inclusions of brick rubble. It covered the entire surface of the excavation unit and contained cultural material from the first to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

36.01.002 (F 1.1)

This locus was a 23 inch layer of green/brown sandy silt with inclusions of tan sandy silt, red brick, and mortar rubble. It was located below loci 36.01.001 and 36.01.003. The locus contained cultural material from the first to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

36.01.003 (F 1.1)

This locus was a 2 inch layer of brown sandy silt with inclusions of red brick, mortar, and lenses of brown silt. It was located below locus 36.01.001 and contained cultural material from the first to the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

36.01.004 (F 1.1)

A thin layer of green/brown sandy silt with inclusions of brick and mortar. It was located below locus 36.01.002 and contained cultural material from the first half of the nineteenth century.

36.01.005 (F 1.2)

This locus was a layer of grey/brown sandy silt with some brick inclusions. It was located below locus 36.01.004 and contained cultural material from the last half of the eighteenth century.