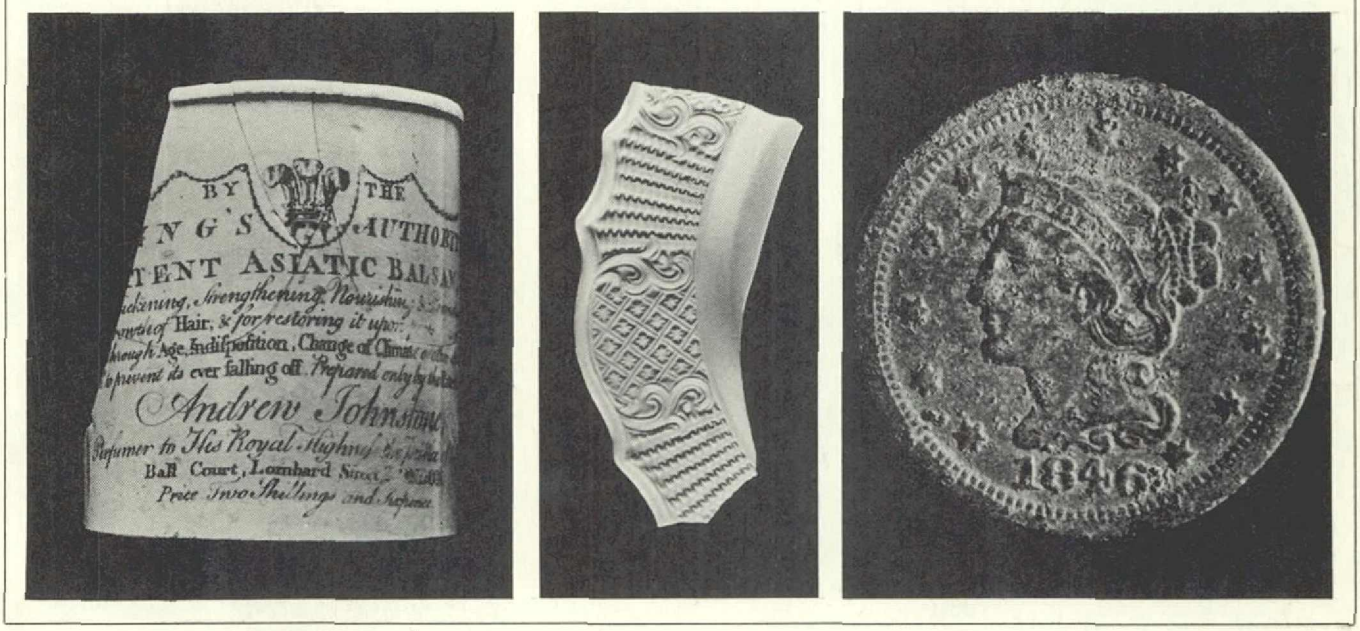
Druggists, Craftsmen, and Merchants of Pearl and Water Streets, New York

The Barclays Bank Site

APPENDICES

1987



By:
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
The Cultural Resource Group

For:
London & Leeds Corporation
and
Barclays Bank PLC

Druggists, Craftsmen, and Merchants of Pearl and Water Streets, New York
The Barclays Bank Site
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The Cultural Resource Group
September 1987

Druggists, Craftsmen, and Merchants of Pearl and Water Streets, New York

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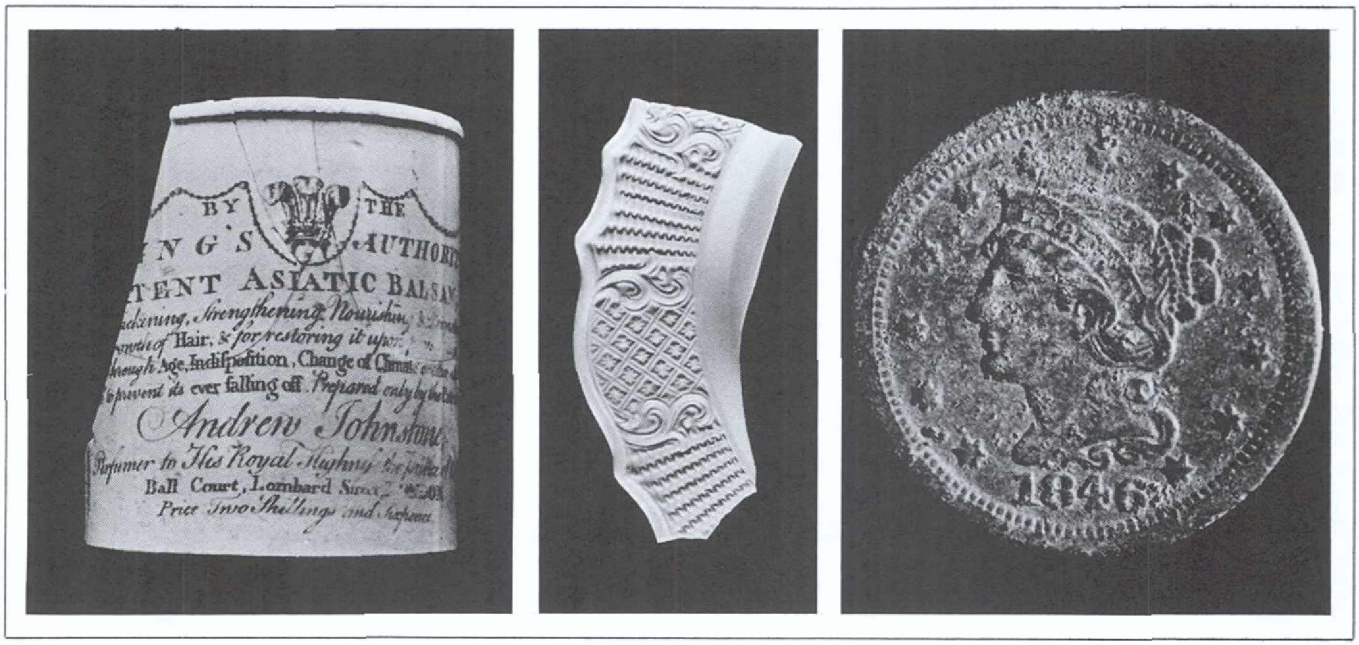

By:
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
The Cultural Resource Group

For:
London & Leeds Corporation
and
Barclays Bank PLC

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS OF THE BARCLAYS BANK SITE, 75 WALL STREET BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

APPENDICES

PREPARED FOR:

London and Leeds Corporation
and
Barclays Bank PLC

PREPARED BY:

The Cultural Resource Group
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
Terry H. Klein, Principal Investigator

SEPTEMBER 1987

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APPENDIX A

RESUMES OF KEY

PROJECT PERSONNEL

RESUME

NAME: Terry H. Klein

EDUCATION: M.A., Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, 1979
B.A., Anthropology, University of Arizona, 1974

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS: American Anthropoligical Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology
Professional Archaeologists of New York City.
Society of Professional Archaeologists

EXPERIENCE:

1983 to Present * Senior Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Principal Investigator, Phase II Investigations of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York, for the Department of the Navy, Northern Division. Site was an eighteenth and nineteenth century farmstead/suburban residence. Testing examined yard deposits, building foundations, and a prehistoric component.

Principal Investigator, Cultural Resource Investigations of the Hamlin Historic Archaeological Site, Warren County, New Jersey, for the New Jersey Department of Transportation. Site was a late-eighteenth, early-nineteenth century farm, containing midden deposits and a complex of structural features.

Principal Investigator, Cultural Resource Overview and Master Plan, Fort Hamilton and Fort Totten, New York, for Mid-Atlantic Office, National Park Service. Project involved developing prehistoric and historic overviews, conducting archaeological and architectural inventories, and writing a management plan for the two military facilities.

Principal Investigator, Phase I, II, and III, Archaeological and Historical Investigation of a block in the Christina Gateway Project,

Wilmington, Delaware, for the City of Wilmington. Block contained privy/wells dating from late eighteenth to late nineteenth century.

Co-Principal Investigator, Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Site 1, Washington Street Urban Renewal Area, for Shearson Lehman/American Express and the New York City Public Development Corporation. Site contained nineteenth century landfill constructions and foundry remains.

Co-Principal Investigator, Phase II, and III, Archaeological and Historical Investigations of the Barclays Bank, 100 Water Street Site, Manhattan, for the London and Leeds Corporation. Site contained late seventeenth century landfill deposits and feautres and remains of eighteenth century domestic occupations.

Project Director, Archaeological Investigations for Peacekeeper Environmental Impact Assessment Cheyenne, Wyoming. Project consisted of survey and testing of historic and prehistoric resources with historic Fort D. A. Russell and area surrounding Cheyenne.

1981 to 1983 * Senior Archaeologist and Acting Branch Manager, Soil Systems, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

Georgia Power Bartletts Ferry Electric Generating Project, Harris County, Georgia. Survey of 112 acre tract for proposed borrow pit. Conducted test excavations on two early to late nineteenth century farmsteads.

General Services Administration Federal Building Site, Jamaica, Queens County, New York. Served as Principal Investigator for testing of portions of a city block. Site contained late eighteenth to early twentieth century cultural resources.

Georgia Power Vogtle-Wadley Transmission Line Testing, Burke and Jefferson Counties, Georgia. Testing of four prehistoric sites dating from the Early Archaic to Mississippian Periods.

Georgia-Power Vogtle-Wadley Transmission Line Survey, Burke and Jefferson Counties, Georgia.

Survey, Burke and Jefferson Counties, Georgia. Survey of 22 miles of a proposed transmission line.

Columbia Gas Pipeline Survey, Orange County, New York. Survey of two miles of proposed pipeline. Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. Archaeological Testing. Testing of two prehistoric sites in New York, one in New Jersey and one historic farmstead in Pennsylvania.

Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. Pipeline Survey: Survey of 150 miles of proposed pipelines in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.

1981

* Staff Archaeologist, Thunderbird Research Corporation.

Participated in the excavation of a large Woodland site in the Shenandoah River Valley.

1978 to 1980

* Director, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office.

Directed a comprehensive archival and archaeological survey of Alexandria, Virginia and contributed to an archaeological preservation plan for the city.

Conducted Environmental Impact Surveys.

Taught courses in survey techniques.

Lectured to community groups.

Participated in workshops on the Federal Resource Protection Planning Process.

1977 to 1978

* Archaeologist, National Register of Historic Places, Heritage conservation and Recreation Service.

Reviewed State and Federal National Register nominations and determinations of eligibility for archaeological properties, provided professional staff support and assisted in the preparation of National Register program guidelines and reviewing reports.

* Archaeologist, Interagency Archaeological Services, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Reviewed reports and policy documents originating in the office, reviewed determinations of no adverse effect requests, and researched coal strip mining and its impact on cultural resources.

Coordinated a pilot bibliography project in which five states were contracted to create bibliographies and maps on all Federally derived archaeological reports within their respective states.

1976 to 1977 * Research Assistant, Black Mesa Archaeological Project, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Conducted original research using data from Black Mesa, Arizona.

Analyzed excavation and laboratory data from two sites on Black Mesa.

* Assistant Crew Chief, Black Mesa Archaeological Project, Kayenta, Arizona.

Supervised students and Navajo workmen and directed a small crew for surveying and recording sites in the area.

* Research Assistant, Star Lake Archaeological Project, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

Analyzed prehistoric and protohistoric ceramics from Star Lake in northwest New Mexico.

1975 * Survey Crew Member, Black Mesa Archaeological Project, Kayenta, Arizona.

Principal recorder for a survey crew on Black Mesa.

University of Arizona, Graduate Archaeological Field School, Grasshopper, Arizona.

Participated in the excavation of a large Mogollon site.

1974 University of Arizona, Undergraduate Archaeological Field School. Snowflake, Arizona.

Participated in the excavation of a small pueblo in the Hay Hollow Valley.

PUBLICATIONS:

in press	Nineteenth-Century Households and Consumer Behavior in Wilmington, Delaware. Co-authored with Charles H. Lee Decker, Cheryl A. Holt, and Amy Friedlander. In Socio-economic Status and Consumer Choices: Perspectives in Historical Archaeology edited by Suzanne Spencer-Wood. Plenum Publishing Corp., New York.
1983	A Public Consumption Report, Archaeological Investigations at the Wilmington Boulevard, New Castle County, Delaware. Co-authored with Amy Friedlander. Delaware Department of Transportation Archaeology Series 12. Dover, Delaware.
	Management of the Past: Balancing Scientific and Community Needs. In Approaches to Preserving a City's Past. Alexandria Urban Archaeology Program, Alexandria, Virginia.
	The Anasazi Adaption: Star Lake as Chacoan Hinterland. Co-authored with Walter Wait. In The Star Lake Archaeological Project: Anthropology of a Headwater Area of Chaco Wash, New Mexico. Edited by Walter Wait and Ben Nelson. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.
1979	A Manual for Urban Survey. Alexandria Papers in Urban Archaeology, No. 1. Alexandria Archaeology Research Center, Alexandria, Virginia.
	IAS Begins Bibliography Project. 11593 Vol. 4, No. 1. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.
	Methods for Perceiving Social Group Size Change on Black Mesa, Arizona. M.A. thesis on file, Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
1977	IAS Begins Bibliography Project. 11593 Vol. 2, No. 5. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service.
	Contributor to: Excavations on Black Mesa, 1976: A Preliminary Report, edited by Stephen Plog. Archaeological Service Report, No. 50, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

CONTRACT REPORTS:

1985

Nineteenth-Century Wilmington Households: The Christina Gateway Project. Editor. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

Phase II Historical and Archeological Investigations of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site (A085-01-0007), Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York. Editor and Senior Author. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

A Cultural Resource Overview and Management Plan, For U.S. Army Property Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York Fort Totten, Queens, New York. Editor. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

1984

Final Archaeological Investigations at Wilmington Boulevard-Monroe Street to King Stret, Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware. Co-editor with Patrick Garrow. DELDOT Archaeology Series 29. Delaware Department of Transportation, Dover.

Phase I Study of a Block Between Third, Fourth, King, and French Streets, Wilmington, Delaware. Co-author with Amy Friedlander, Lucinda Foss, and Charles LeeDecker. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

1983

An Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Barclays Bank Site, 100 Water Street, New York, New York. Co-author with Amy Friedlander. Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

Cultural Resource Survey and Testing of the Bartletts Ferry Electric Generating Project, Harris County, Georgia. Senior author, Soil Systems, Inc., Marietta, Georgia.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Proposed Social Security Administration Building, Jamaica, Queens County, New York. Senior author. Soil Systems, Inc., Marietta, Georgia.

1982

Cultural Resource Survey and Testing of the Proposed Vogtle-Wadley Transmission Line, Burke and Jefferson Counties, Georgia. Soil Systems, Inc., Marietta, Georgia.

Archaeological Testing of Sites 10072-5NY, 10072-12NY, 10072-4Pa (36-SQ-1), and 10072-1NJ (28-SX-273). Soil Systems, Inc., Marietta, Georgia.

1981

Final Report of an Archaeological Survey of Additional Tennessee Gas Transmission Company Natural Gas Pipelines in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. Soil Systems, Inc., Marietta, Georgia.

Report of an Archaeological Survey of a Transmission Pipeline in Orange County, New York.

The Temora Dump Site. Thunderbird Research Corporation, Front Royal, Virginia.

ACADEMIC HONORS:

Phi Beta Kappa

Phi Kappa Phi

RESUME

NAME: Amy Friedlander

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, June 1979
M.A., Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, December 1975
B.A., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, June 1974

"Historic Preservation and the Real Estate Development process." National Trust for Historic Preservation through the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, 2 Continuing Education Units, Fall 1982

Newberry Library Institute for Family and Community History; advanced training in computer-assisted research with emphasis on statistics, social science methodology and demography, Summer 1980

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

American Historical Association
National Trust for Historic Preservation
American Association for State and Local History
Maryland Council on Archaeology
Washington Archaeological Society
South Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists
District of Columbia Historic Preservation League
Committee on Urban Archaeology
National Council on Public History

EXPERIENCE:

1983 to Present * Senior Historian, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Senior Project Historian, Somerset Expressway Archaeological Survey. Draft report submitted to the Bureau of Environmental Affairs, New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Historian, Environmental Impact Studies for the Proposed Expansion of the New Jersey Turnpike. Project in progress for the New Jersey Turnpike Authority.

Project Historian, Phase III Investigations at Block 1101, Wilmington, Delaware; final report

entitled Household and Family in Nineteenth-Century Wilmington, Delaware. Final draft submitted to the City of Wilmington, Department of Commerce, 1985.

Project Historian, Cultural Resource Overview and Master Plan, Forts Hamilton and Totten, New York. Project involved developing historic overviews, definition of historic contexts pursuant to RP3, and evaluation of property types.

Project Historian, Phase III Cultural Resource Investigations at the Howard Road Historic District, Washington, D.C. To be submitted to Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C.

Historical and Archaeological Assessment of Squares 702 and 703, Washington, D.C. Submitted to Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority, Washington, D.C.

Project Historian, Route 92 Cultural Resources Study Technical Environmental Study. Mercer, Middlesex, and Somerset Counties, New Jersey, for the New Jersey department of Transportation.

Preparation of National Register forms for selected properties, Fort Wadsworth, New York, Submitted to Wallace Roberts & Todd, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1985.

Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigation at the Eisenhower Avenue Earthwork Site, Alexandria, Virginia. Submitted to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, Washington, D.C., 1984

Principal Investigator, Phase I Investigations at the Block bounded by King, French, Third, and Fourth Streets, Christina Gateway, Wilmington, Delaware. Submitted to the Department of Commerce, City of Wilmington, Delaware, 1984.

Principal Investigator, Inventory of Structures and Preparation of National Register Forms, District of Columbia Department of Recreation, Washington, D.C. Submitted to the District of Columbia Department of Recreation, Washington, D.C., 1984.

Historical and Archaeological Reconnaissance of Fourteen Properties, District of Columbia Department of Recreation. Submitted to the District of Columbia Department of Recreation, Washington, D.C., 1984

Cultural Resource Management, Vogtle-Effingham Electric Transmission Line Project, Burke, Screven, and Effingham Counties, Georgia, Resource Inventory I. With Terry Klein and Bertram S.A. Herbert. Submitted to the Georgia Power Company, Atlanta, Georgia, 1984.

Senior Project Historian. Phase III Archaeological and Historical Investigations at the Hamlin Site, Warren County, New Jersey. Report in progress for the Bureau of Environmental Affairs, New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Project Historian, Cultural Resource Survey of Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Stafford, Prince William, and Fauguier Counties, Virginia. For the U.S. Navy, Chesapeake Division, Washington Navy Yard.

Senior Project Historian, Archaeological Survey and Testing at the Scudders Mill Road Interchange, Route 1 Corridor. Report in Progress for the Bureau of Environmental Affairs, Department of Transportation.

Yaughan and Curriboo Plantations: Studies in Afro-American Archaeology. With Thomas R Wheaton, Jr., and Patrick Garrow. Submitted to the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Interagency Archaeological Services Program.

Principal Investigator, Archaeological and Historical Assessment of the Barclays Bank Site, 100 Water Street, New York, New York. With Terry H. Klein. Submitted to Barclays Bank, Ltd., on file at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, New York, 1983.

1980 to 1983 * Historian, Soil Systems, Inc.

Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation of fort Belvoir, Virginia. With Charles H. LeeDecker and Charles D. Cheek for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region,

Interagency Archaeological Service Program Draft, report on file at Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

Historic American Buildings Survey Documentation of Four Historic Structures in Lewis County, Kentucky. With Robert A. Warnock for American Electric Power Corporation, on file at Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria, Virginia.

Co-Principal Investigator, Archaeological Testing of Six Sites in the Carroll Creek Project, Frederick Historic District, Frederick, Maryland. With Charles D. Cheek, submitted to Rummel, Klepper and Kahl and the City of Frederick.

A Phase II investigation of the Prehistory and History of Five Sites in St. Mary's County, Maryland. With Charles D. Cheek and Cheryl A. Holt for Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative.

Survey for Archaeological and Historical Resources along the WMTA E-Route from Fort Totten Drive to the District Line. With Charles H. LeeDecker for Wallace, Roberts, Todd, Philadelphia.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Nokesville Community Park, Prince William County, Virginia. With Charles H. LeeDecker et al. for Prince William County Park Authority.

Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Proposed Social Security Administration Building, Jamaica, Queens, New York. With Terry H. Klein et al. for General Services Administration, Region 2.

Archaeological and Historical Investigations at 175 Water Street, New York, New York. With Joan Geismar et al. for New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Phase III Investigations at Bartlett's Ferry Electric Power Facility, Harris County, Georgia. With Patrick H. Garrow et al., for Georgia Power Company.

Archaeological Investigations at the National Photographic Interpretation Center Addition,

Washington, D.C. With Charles D. Cheek et al., for Leo A. Daly, Architects and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Phase II Report, Archaeological Testing of the Proposed I-95 Corridor, Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia. With Steven Nicklas et al., for Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation.

Archaeological Testing at 38BK619 and 38WG84 along the Proposed Cross-Kingstree Transmission Line in Berkeley and Williamsburg Counties, South Carolina. With Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr. et al., for R. W. Beck and Santee-Cooper Power Company.

Cultural Resource Investigation of Historic Wrightboro, Georgia. With Patrick H. Garrow and R. Stephen Webb for the Historic Wrightsboro Foundation.

Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Cross-Jefferies Transmission Line, Moncks

Corner, South Carolina. With Thomas R. Wheaton and Wayne Glander for R. W. Beck and Santee Cooper Power Company.

Principal Investigator, Historic Analysis for Proposed Times Square Hotel, New York New York. For the City of New York.

Principal Investigator, 175 Water Street History, New York, New York. For Fox and Fowle, Architects and HRO International.

Environmental Impact Statement, Charleston Courthouse and Post Office. With Richard Williams et al. for the General Services Administration, Region 4.

Industrial Archaeological Investigation, Washington, D.C. Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. With Cara Wise for Wallace, Robert, Todd, Philadelphia.

1979 to 1980 * Visiting Assistant Professor of History, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Georgia.

Responsible for advanced undergraduate courses in American history and two-part survey of American History; also responsible for book-

ordering for college library in all aspects of American History.

PUBLICATIONS AND PROFESSIONAL PAPERS:

1986

The Wherewithall of Farm Families. Annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Sacramento, California, January.

Buried Treasures: Finding the History in Historical Archaeology. Organizer and chair of symposium at annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association, Charlotte, North Carolina, November.

Review of John Butler's The Huguenots of Colonial America. Prepared by invitation for Eighteenth-Century Studies, Spring.

1985

Filling the Middle-Range Theory Gap: A Household Paradigm. With Charles H LeeDecker, presented at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C., December.

Establishing Historical Probabilities for Archaeological Interpretations: Slave Demography of Two Plantations in the South Carolina Lowcountry, 1740-1820. In Theresa A. Singleton, ed., The Archaeology of Slavery and Plantation Life, Academic Press.

Households and Consumer Behavior in Wilmington, Delaware. With Charles H. LeeDecker, Terry Klein, and Cheryl A. Holt, presented at the 1985 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, Delaware, April; publication forthcoming in Suzanne Spencer-Wood, ed., Socio-economic Status and Consumer Choices; Perspectives in Historical Archaeology.

Turning Points: Some Directions for Historical Research on Southern Plantations. Paper presented by invitation at the annual seminar co-sponsored by the South Carolina Council of Professional Archaeologists and the Charleston Museum, Charleston, April.

From House to Outhouse: A Study of Nineteenth-Century Households in Wilmington, Delaware, with Terry H. Klein, Charles H.

LeeDecker, and Cheryl A. Holt. Presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Boston, January.

1984 — Pottery and Pig's Feet; Archaeological Investigations at Quander Alley, Washington D.C. With Charles D. Cheek, presented at the annual meeting of the society for Historical Archaeology/Conference on Underwater Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia, January.

The Ship in the city. Paper presented at the semi-annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Boston, November; subsequent publication in Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

A Chicken Among Foxes; Historical Research in Cultural Resource Management. Paper given at the Southeast Archaeological Conference, Charleston, South Carolina, November.

1981 — "A More Perfect Christian Womanhood: Higher Learning for a New South" in Ronals Goodenow and Arthur White, eds., Education and the Rise of the New South, G.K, Hall, Inc., Publishers.

1980 — "Not a Veneer or a Sham;' The Early Dayse at Agnes Scott," Atlanta Historical Journal 26.

1978 — Co-edited Southern Women in the Recent Educational Movement in the South by the Reverend Amory Dwight Mayo, with Dan T. Carter for the Library of Southern Civilization Series, Louisiana State University Press.

1979 — Carolina Huguenots; A Study in Cultural Pluralism in the Low Country, 1679-1768. Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of History, Emory University.

1975 — Indian Slavery in Proprietary South Carolina 1670-1720. M.A. Thesis, Department of History, Emory University.

ACADEMIC AWARDS AND HONORS:

1977 — Colonial Dames of America in the state of Georgia Annual Scholarship.

1976 — Francis P. Benjamin Award, History Department, Emory University; annual award for outstanding

	seminar paper; topic: colonial demography of the South Carolina low country.
1975	Ross and May McLean Award, History Department, Emory University; annual award for outstanding first-year graduate student.
1974-1978	Emory University Fellowship
1974	Honors in General Studies; Distinction in History; Vassar Honorary Fellowship; elected to Phi Beta Kappa

RESUME

NAME: Jay Robert Cohen

EDUCATION: Ohio University, Athens, Ohio (9/72-6/74) B.A., Anthropology/Archaeology, State University College at Buffalo, Buffalo, New York 1976 New York University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, New York (M.A., degree, Anthropology/Archaeology in progress).

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:
American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for Historic Archaeology
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Eastern States Archaeological Federation
New York State Archaeological Association

EXPERIENCE:

1983 to Present * Archaeologist, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Field director for the Phase II Testing at the Fountain-Mouquin House site, Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York. For the Department of the Navy. Duties included: direction of and full participation in all aspects of the field work, data analysis, development of the mitigation plan and report writing and preparation.

Staff archaeologist, New Jersey Turnpike, Exists 8A to Route 46. Duties included: field reconnaissance, data analysis, development of mitigation alternatives and report writing.

Staff archaeologist, Route 92 Cultural Resource Survey of Middlesex, Mercer and Somerset Counties. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation. Duties included: Historic data analysis, mitigation recommendations and report writing.

Field Director for Phase II and III, Testing and Mitigation at the Barclays Bank Site; New York, New York. Duties included: development of a mitigation plan, report writing and preparation.

Staff Archaeologist, Phase III, Cultural Resource Survey Abbott Farm Project, Routes

I-195, I-295, NJ 29, and NJ 129, near Trenton, N.J. for New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Staff Archaeologist, Archaeological Investigations for Peacekeeper Environmental Impact Assessment, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Duties included: Field reconnaissance and testing, and artifact analysis.

1981 to 1983 * Staff Archaeologist, Soil Systems, Inc. Marietta, Georgia. Responsibilities include proposal writing, direction of, and full participation in field work, artifact analysis, writing reports for surveys, testing programs, and mitigation projects, and participation in development of cultural resource recommendations.

Fieldwork for Soil Systems, Inc.

Field Director, Passaic River Basin Flood Control Project, New Jersey. Duties include research of known historic and prehistoric sites, testing predictive model designed for U.S. Dept. of the

and Prince George Counties, Virginia. Tested 19 archaeological historic and pre-historic sites within proposesd highway R.O.W. Responsibilities included: supervising field crew, artifact analysis and report preparation and writing.

Field Director, Archaeological Testing and Evaluation at Historic House Site : 22PS606, Bay Springs section, Tom Bigbee River Multi-Resource District, Prentiss County, Mississippi. Duties included supervising field crews, mapping of 19th century farmstead and report preparation.

Archaeological Technician, Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of Interstate 95, Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia. An intensive survey of 27 miles of proposed highway corridor.

Co-Field Director, Archaeological Investigation of Ronson Ship at 175 Water Street Block Excavation, New York City, New York. Excavation of an 18th century, lightly armed, English merchant ship. Duties included

supervising excavation crew, hull and deck documentation, artifact analysis, report writing and preparation.

Field Crew Chief, Testing and Mitigation of 175 Water Street Block, New York City, New York. An 18th to 20th century urban site excavation; site where the Ronson Ship (see above) was located and partially excavated. Responsibilities included supervising and participating in excavation, stratigraphic interpretation, ceramic analysis, report writing and preparation.

Archaeological Technician, Cultural Resource Investigation of Telco Block, New York City, New York. An 18th to 20th century urban site excavation. Duties included excavation of horizontal yard deposits and features (privies, cisterns), as well as stratigraphic interpretation and the drawing of plans, and all aspects of laboratory work.

1981

* Field Technician for Dr. Nan Rothschild, Diana diZerega Rockman and Arnold Pickman, Consultants, New York City, New York. Responsibilities included urban site excavation, drawing of plans and profiles, as well as general laboratory work including artifact tabulations and analysis.

* Field and Laboratory Assistant, Cultural Resource Testing and Mitigation of 7 Hanover Square Block, New York City, New York. Excavation of a 17th to 20th century urban archaeological site.

* Field Technician, Phase II testing at 64 Pearl Street Site, New York City, New York. A 19th century structure on Schermerhorn Row.

1979

* Field and Laboratory Assistant, Cultural Resource Testing and Mitigation of Stadt Huys Block, New York City, New York. A historic 17th and 20th century urban excavation under the auspices of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

* Field Technician for Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Dr. Robert L. Bettinger, Principal Investigator, Davis, California. Responsibilities included prehistoric site testing and excavation in

central eastern California, drawing of plans and profiles, as well as general laboratory work, including artifact tabulation and analysis.

* Archaeological Technician, Phase II testing at Lee Vining, California. Contracted with U.S. Forest Service, Bishop, California office.

* Archaeological Technician, Cultural Resource investigation for determination of horizontal and vertical limits and cultural components of Shady Rest Site, Monmouth Lakes, California. Contracted with U.S. Forest Service, Bishop, California office.

* Field Crew Chief, Technician and Literature Searcher for Cultural Resource Management Service, Inc., Buffalo, New York. Responsibilities included supervising survey crews, conducting historic and pre-historic literature searches, and full participation in all testing and surveys.

1978

* Literature Searcher, Project #78-16; History and Prehistory for cultural resource investigation of Atlantic Highlands, New Jersey.

* Literature Searcher, Field Crew Assistant, Stage 1A and 1 Cultural Resource Investigation, Ellicot Creek Flood Control, Amhearst, New York. Contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Duties included report writing and preparation.

* Literature Searcher, Project #77-42 Stage I Cultural Resource Survey for Manchester-Shortsville Joint Sewer System, Manchester, New York.

* Field Crew Assistant, Project #77-3, Stage II excavation at Little Valley Waste-water Facility, Little Valley, New York.

* Field Crew Assistant, Stage II Salvage Operations at Historic McCleur-Sackett Mill Site, Fredonia, New York.

* Field Crew Assistant, Project #77-18, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Survey of Kelley Island for Sewage Treatment Plant. Contracted by Buffalo Sewer Authority, Buffalo, New York.

* Field Crew Chief, Project #76-79, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Survey of Walden Park and Pond, Town of Lancaster, New York.

1976

* Field Crew Chief, Project #76-76, Stage I Cultural Resource Survey of Marina and Park and monitoring of dredging at Eighteen Mile Creek, Olcott, New York.

* Field Crew Chief, Technician and Literature Searcher, State University of New York at Buffalo, Dept. of Archaeological Survey, Buffalo, New York; Dr. Neil L. Troubowitz, Director of Archaeological Survey. Responsibilities included supervising and participating in fieldwork, documentary research and artifact analysis.

1978

* Fieldwork Assistant, Stage II Cultural Resource Investigation of Boston Valley, Site No. U.B. 1535, the Hogan Site U.B. 1546, the Rockwood Site U.B. 1553 and the Yoder Site U.B. 1554.

1978

* Field Assistant, Stage II Cultural Resource Investigation of Stone Site, U.S. 1524. Prehistoric site testing, Batavia, New York.

* Field Crew Chief, Literature Searcher, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation of Route 31, Newark at Lyons Bridge replacement, Arcadia, New York.

* Field Crew Chief, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation for extension of Ellicot Creek Flood Control Project, Ellicot, New York.

* Field Crew Chief and Assistant for Ecology and Environment Inc., Buffalo, New York, Conducted intensive field surveys.

1977

* Fieldwork Crew Assistant, Project #M.B. 616, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation of a gas line collection system for Miller Brewing Company, Auburn, New York.

* Field Crew Chief, Project #N.Y. 120, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation. Survey of Boston Valley Highway Rt. 219, Boston, N.Y.

* Field Crew Chief, Project #T.V. 588, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation. Sewer Survey for Village of Warsaw, New York.

* Field Crew Chief and Assistant for New York Archaeological Council, Archaeological Resource Management Service, Buffalo, New York. Conducted intensive field surveys, and participated in testing programs.

1976

* Field Crew Chief, Project #76-50, Stage I investigation, sewer survey of Lotus Bay, New York.

* Field Crew Chief, Project 76-41, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation. Amherst Lateral Sewer Survey, Town of Amherst, N.Y.

* Field Crew Chief, Project #23, 27, 28EV, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Erie County Sewer Survey of the Town of Evans, N.Y.

* Field Crew Chief, Project #15-17E, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, Erie County Sewer District #2, sewer survey of Town of Eden, New York.

* Field Crew Assistant, Project #76-9, Stage I Cultural Resource Investigation, sewer survey for Erie County District #2, Town of Hamburg, New York.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE:

1979 to 1981 — Excavation of three prehistoric sites, Owens Valley, California. Directed by Dr. Robert L. Bettinger, New York University. Excavating temporary pinyon and village sites.

1979 — Lithic and Flotation Analysis from Pinyon House and Crater Midden Sites, Big Pine, California. Directed by Dr. Robert L. Bettinger, New York University.

1977 — Analysis of clay bodies excavated from Teotiluaenu, Mexico. Research for Dr. Warren Barber, S.U.N.Y. Buffalo.

1976 — Report: Settlement Patterns at the Eaton Site, West Seneca, N.Y. Directed by Neal L. Troubowitz, Houghton Chapter, N.Y. State Archaeological Association.

CONTRACT REPORTS:

1985	Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigations of the Fountain-Mouquin House Site (A085-01-007), Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, New York. Wallace Roberts & Todd with The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.
1984	Route 92, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset Counties, Technical Environmental Study. The Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, East Orange, New Jersey.
1983	Outline of Data Retrieval Program for the General Services Administration, Federal Building Site, Jamaica, N.Y., Soil Systems Inc., Marietta, Georgia.
	Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed Social Security Administration Building, Jamaica, Queens County, N.Y. Soil Systems, Inc., Marietta, Ga.
	Phase II Final Report, Archaeological Testing of the Proposed I-95 Corridor, Henrico, Chesterfield and Prince George Counties, Virginia. Soil Systems Inc., Marietta, Ga.
1982	Archaeological Testing and Evaluation at Historic Housesite: 22PS606, Bay Springs Section, Tombigbee River Multi-Resource District, Prentiss County, Mississippi. Soil Systems, Marietta, Ga.

APPENDIX B

NEW YORK STATE
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
INVENTORY FORM

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier _____

Project Identifier Barlays Bank Site Date 1/4/83, updated 4/28/86
Your Name Terry H. Klein Phone (201) 678-1960
Address 100 Halsted Street
East Orange, New Jersey
Zip 07019
Organization (if any) Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

1. Site Identifier(s) Barclays Bank Site/75 Wall Street
2. County New York One of following: City New York City, Manhattan
Township _____
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner London & Leeds Corporation
Address 101 East 52nd St., 35th Floor
New York, New York
Zip 10022

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):
Structure/site 16 contiguous lots occupied from 1702 to 1983
Superstructure: complete__ partial__ collapsed__ not evident X
Foundation: above__ below X (ground level) not evident __
__Structural subdivisions apparent __Only surface traces visible
X Buried traces detected
List construction materials (be as specific as possible):
Brick, mortar, stone, wood.

Grounds Urban lots, now site of office tower
__Under cultivation __Sustaining erosion __Woodland __Upland
__Never cultivated __Previously cultivated __Floodplain __Pastureland
Soil Drainage: excellent__ good__ fair__ poor X
Slope: flat__ gentle X moderate__ steep__
Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____
Elevation: 10 feet

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
Surface--date(s) None
__Site Map (Submit with form*)
__Collection
Subsurface--date(s) 1-3 to 2-6-84
Testing: shovel__ coring__ other 12 back hoe trenches unit size 5x5 feet
no. of units five (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size 5x5 feet no. of units 51
(Submit plan of units with form*)
* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator Terry H. Klein, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):
1986 Cultural Resource Investigations of the Barclays Bank Site, 75 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. Submitted to London and Leeds Corporation and Barclays Bank PLC, by Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

Present repository of materials Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

6. Site inventory:
   a. date constructed or occupation period 1702-1983, majority of archaeological material: 1750s-1820
   b. previous owners, if known
   c. modifications, if known

   (append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary): See final report
   a. Historic map references
      1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
         Present location of original, if known _____

      2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
         Present location of original, if known _____

   b. Representation in existing photography None available
      1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
      2) Photo date _____ Where located _____

   c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)
      See final report

   d. Persons with memory of site: None
      1) Name _____ Address _____
      2) Name _____ Address _____

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

   See final report and artifact catalogue computer print-out.

   If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form. X Prehistoric material in landfill context, does not represent a site.

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11", if feasible.

   USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Jersey City, N.J. - N.Y.

   For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

APPENDIX C

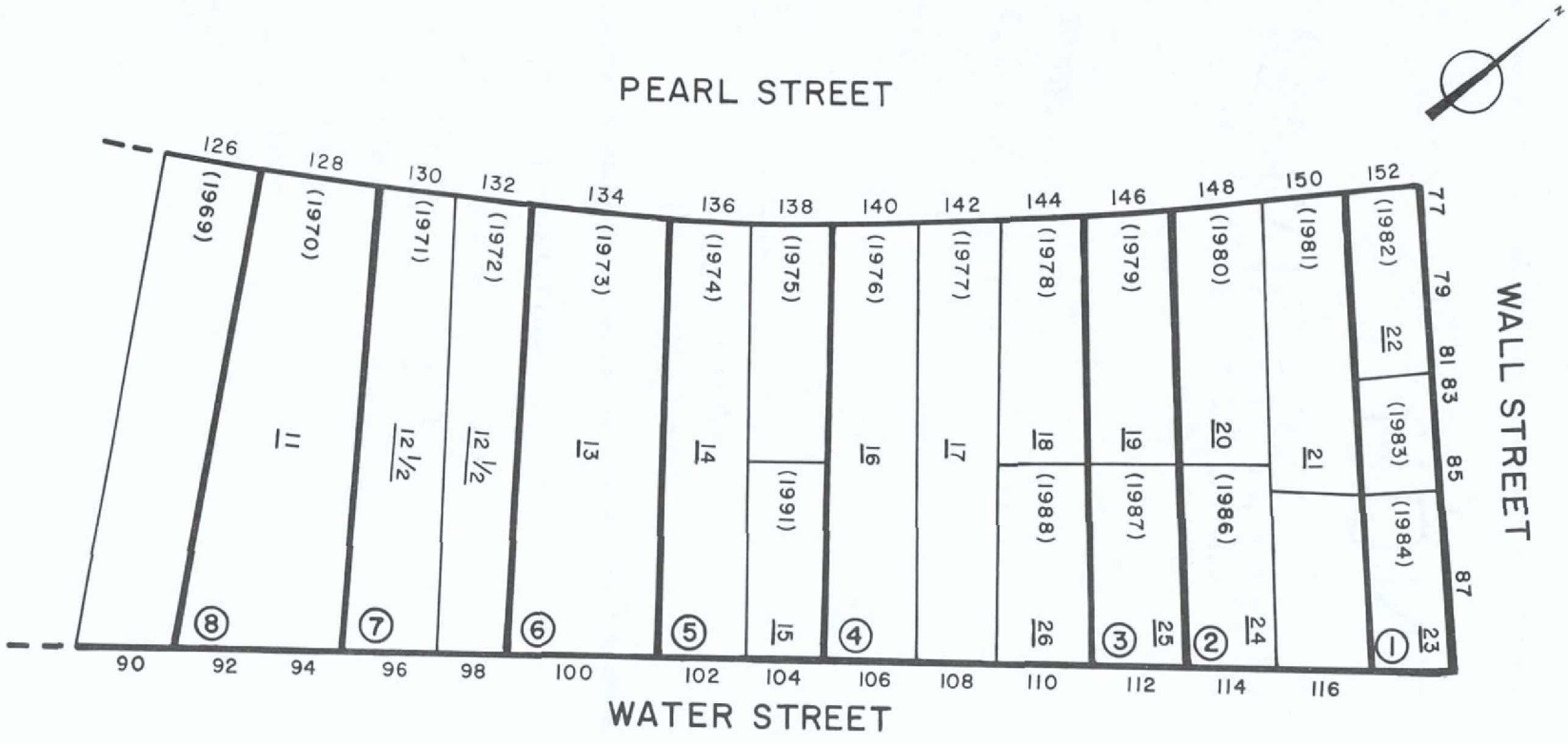
SITE SPECIFIC

HISTORICAL DATA

APPENDIX C

SECTION 1

CARTOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW



LEGEND: Water Lot Grantees

John Theobald, October 12, 1694
Robert Sinclair, October 12, 1694
Peter Adolph, October 12, 1694
Christina Veenvos, December 7, 1696
Miles Forster, August 12, 1694
Samuel Staats, March 25, 1697
Castor Lierson, October 12, 1694
James Graham, October 12, 1694
Ward Lots
Lot Numbers
Street Numbers

FIGURE C.1.1:
Project Area Showing Approximate Location of Water Lot Grants and 1834-1845 Partitioning

SOURCE:
E. Bridges, First Ward Maps, 1835-1845, Municipal Archives

NOTE: Not to Scale

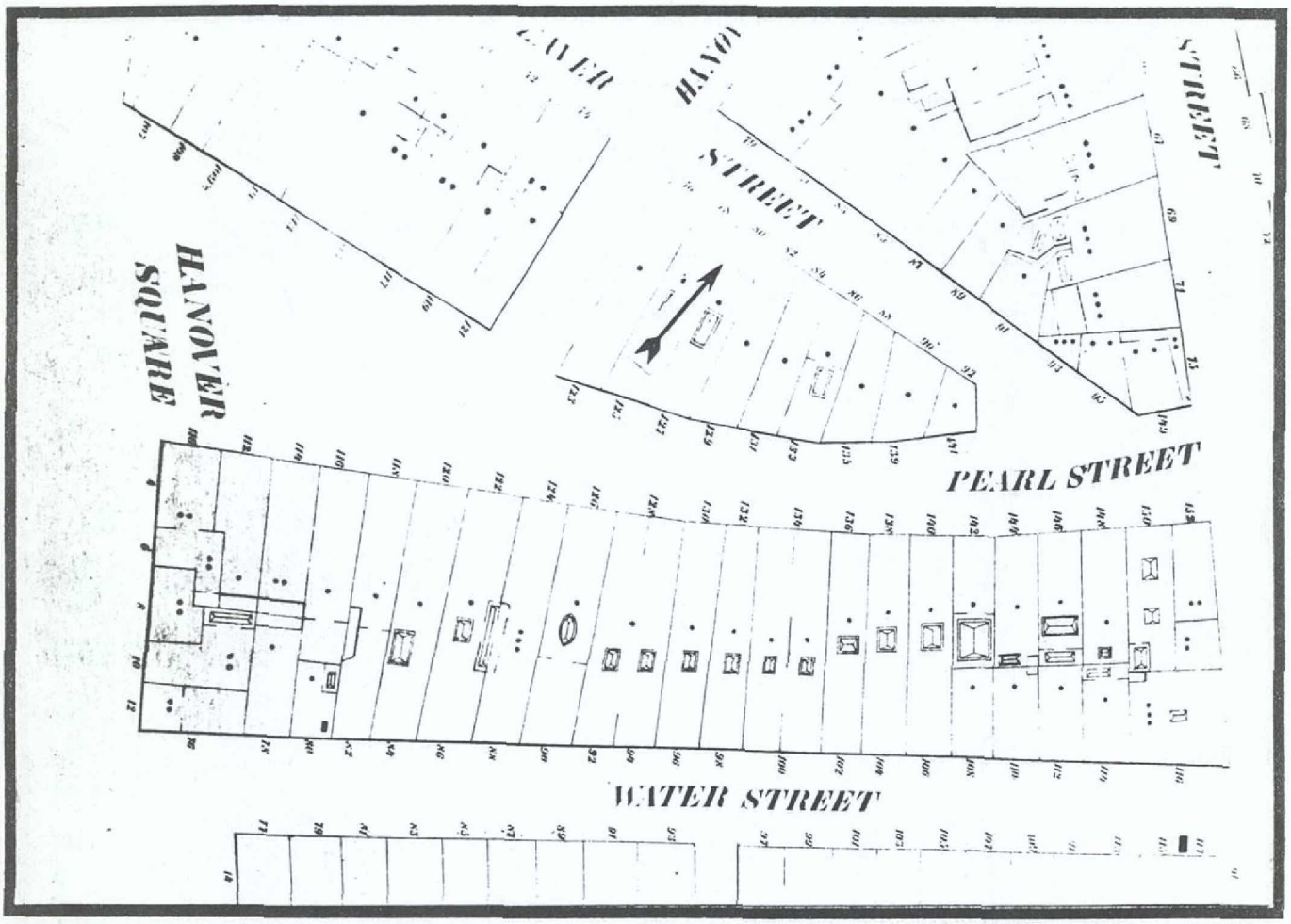


FIGURE C.1.2: William Perris - 1852 Map of the City of New York, Volume 1 (Scale: 1" to 50')

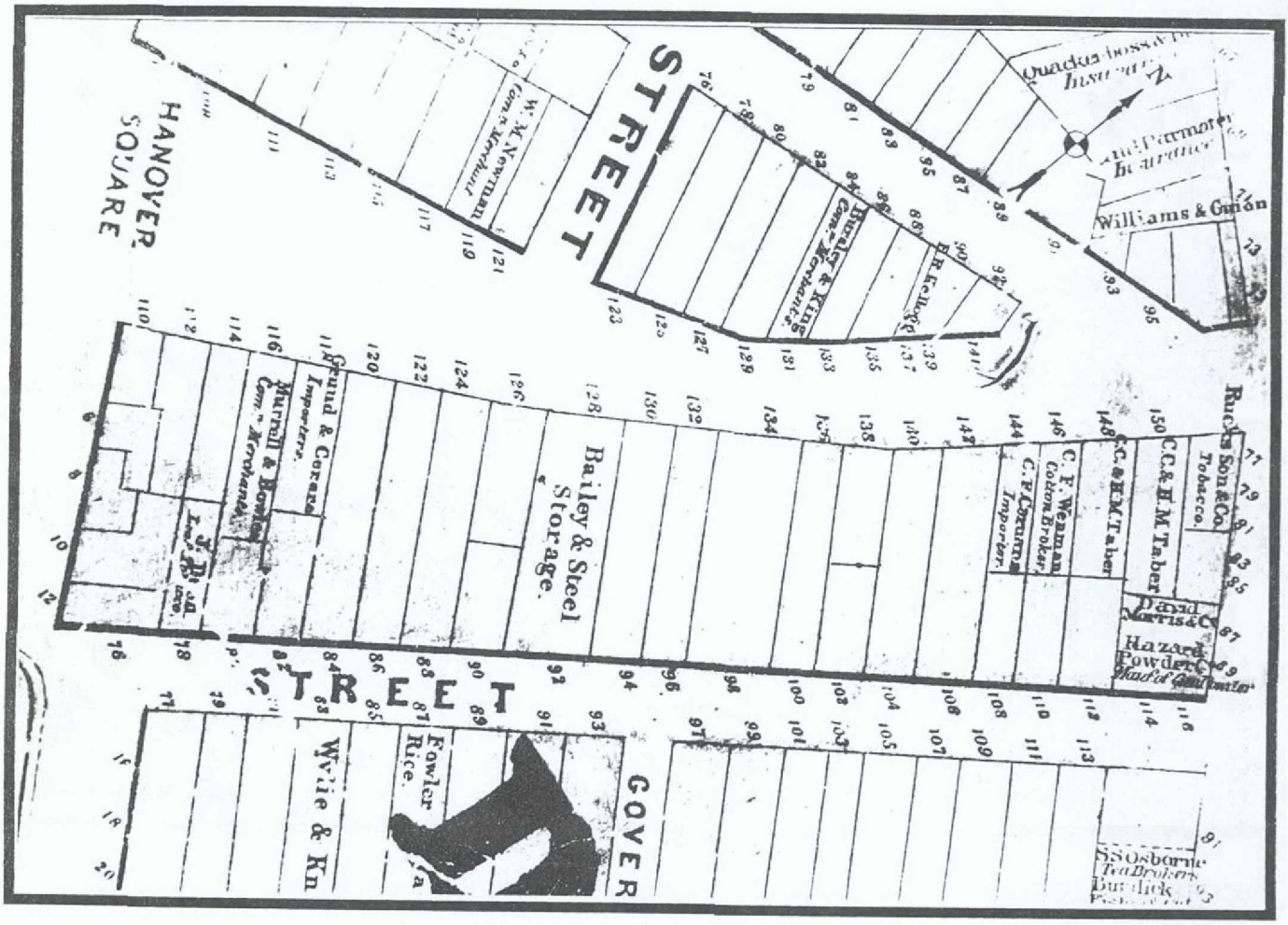


FIGURE C.1.3: J.T. Lloyd - 1867 Lloyd's Mammoth Map of the Business Portion of New York City (Scale: 1" to 100')

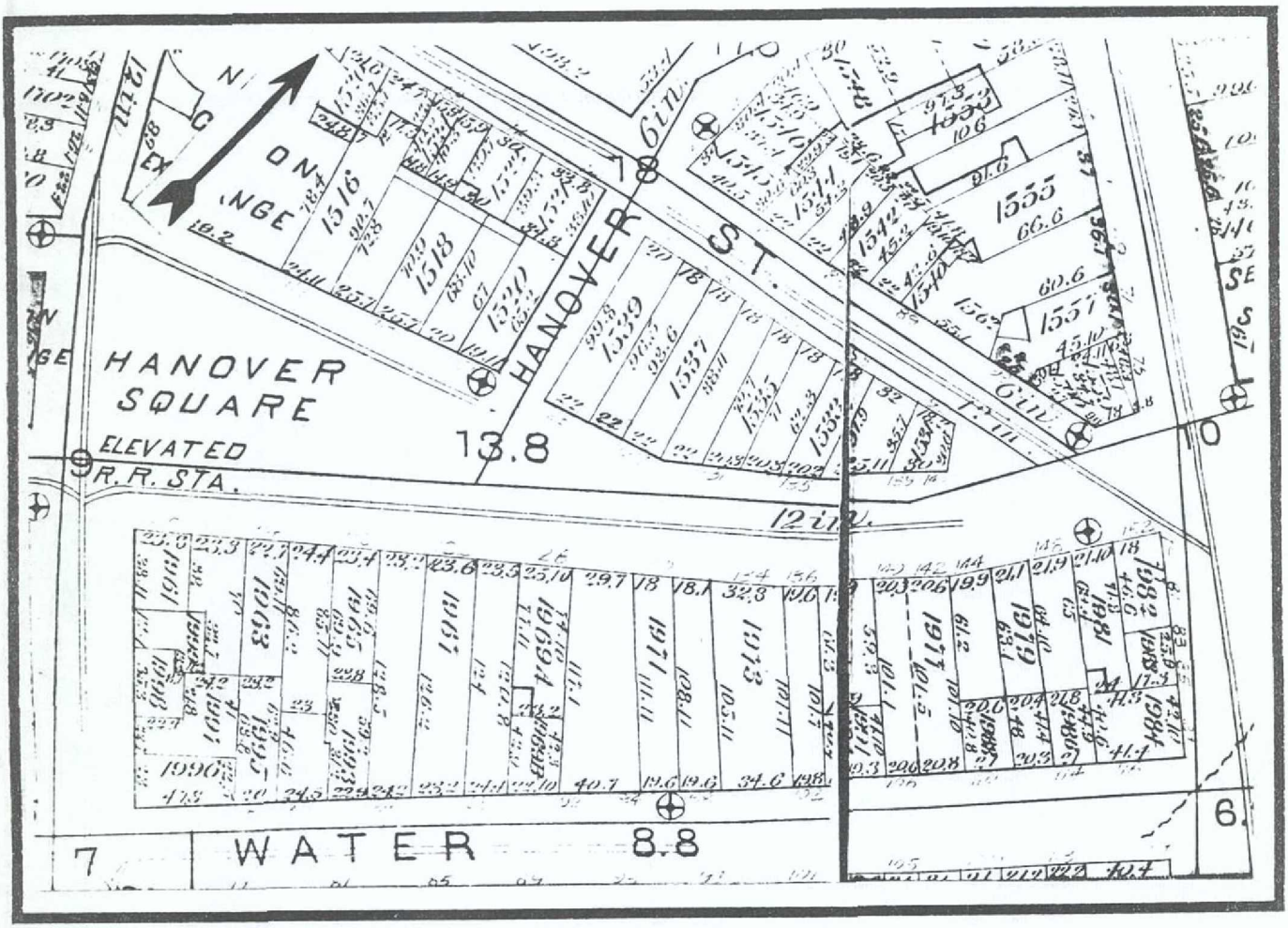


FIGURE C.1.4: E. Robinson - 1884 Atlas of the City of New York, Volume 4, Lying South of 14th Street, New York (Scale: 1.16" to 100')

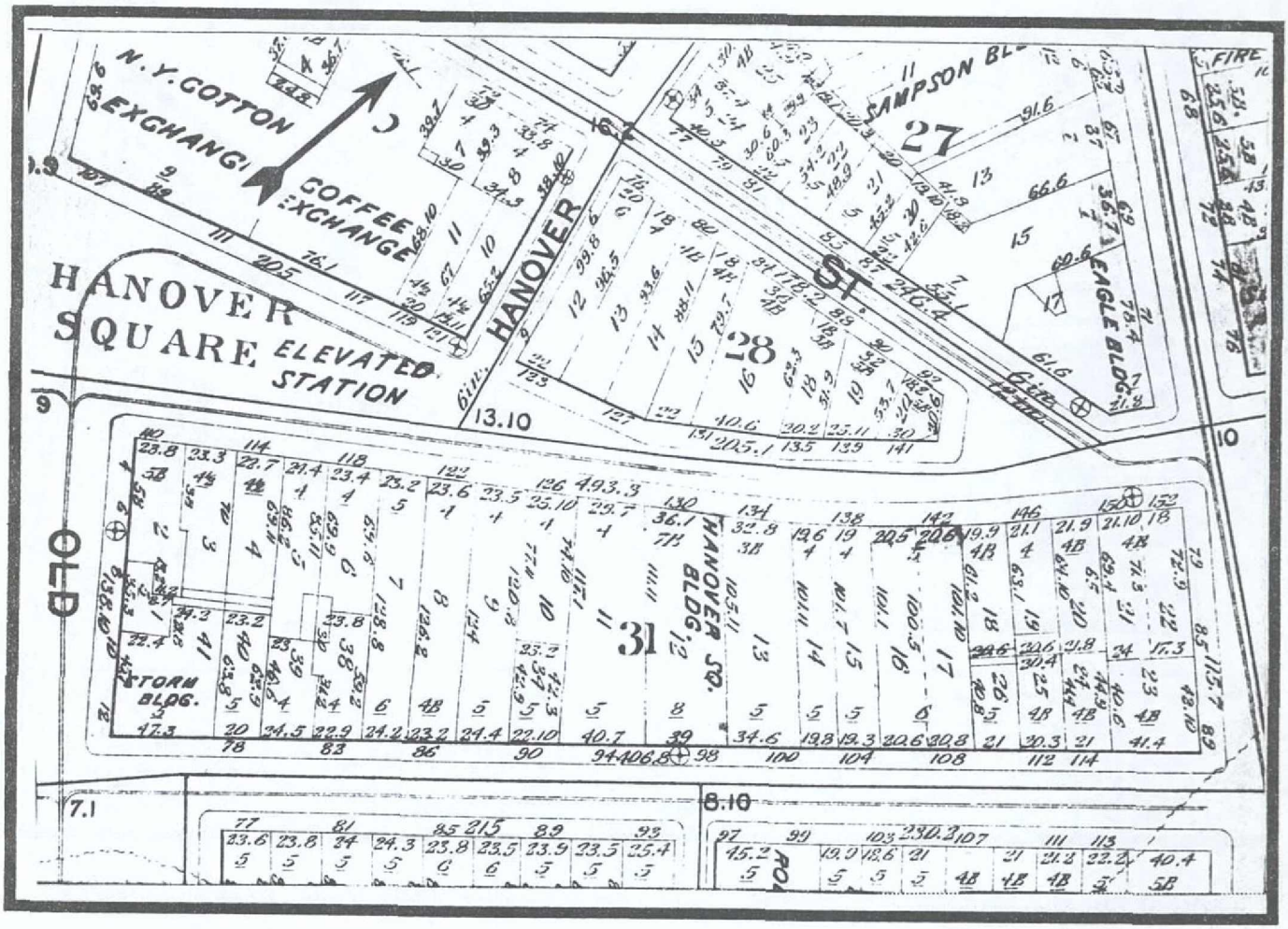


FIGURE C.1.5: G.W. Bromley and Company - (1899 Atlas of the City of New York - Borough of Manhattan (Scale: 1" to 80')

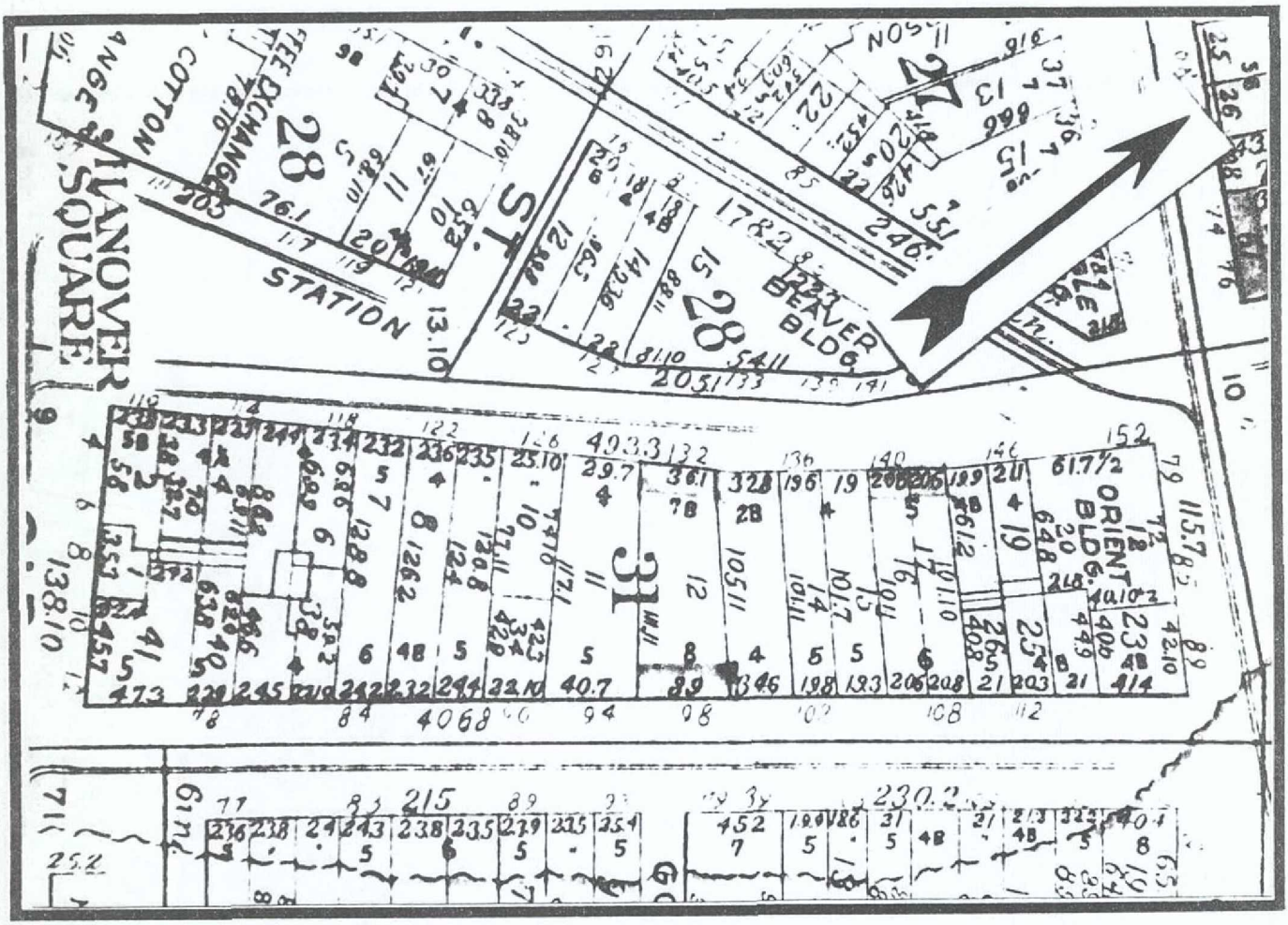


FIGURE C.1.6: G.W. Bromley and Company - 1908 Atlas of the City of New York - Borough of Manhattan (Scale: 1.8'' to 150')

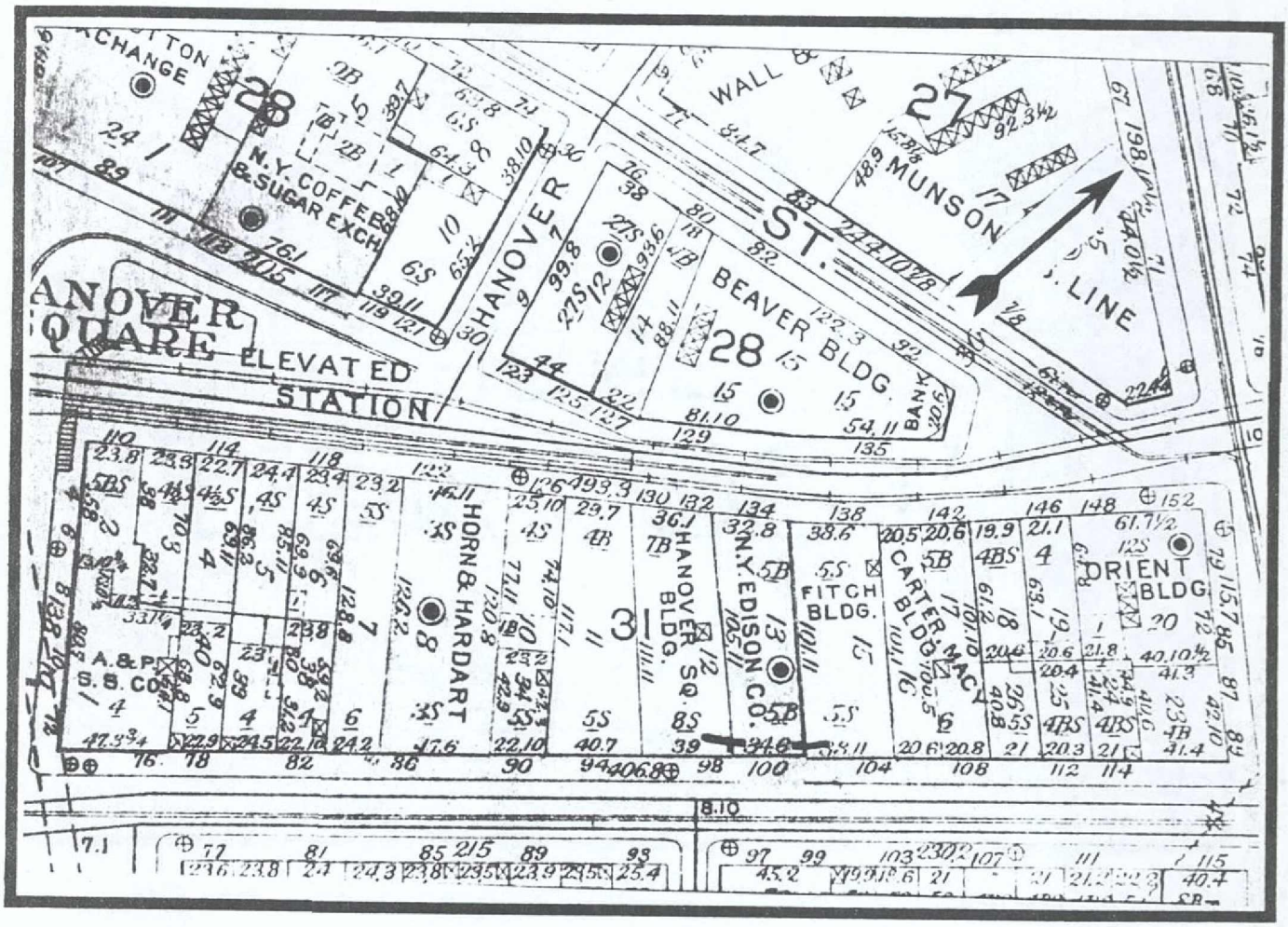


FIGURE C.1.7: G.W. Bromley and Company - 1932 (Base Map 1922) Atlas of the City of New York - Borough of Manhattan (Scale: 1.08" to 80')

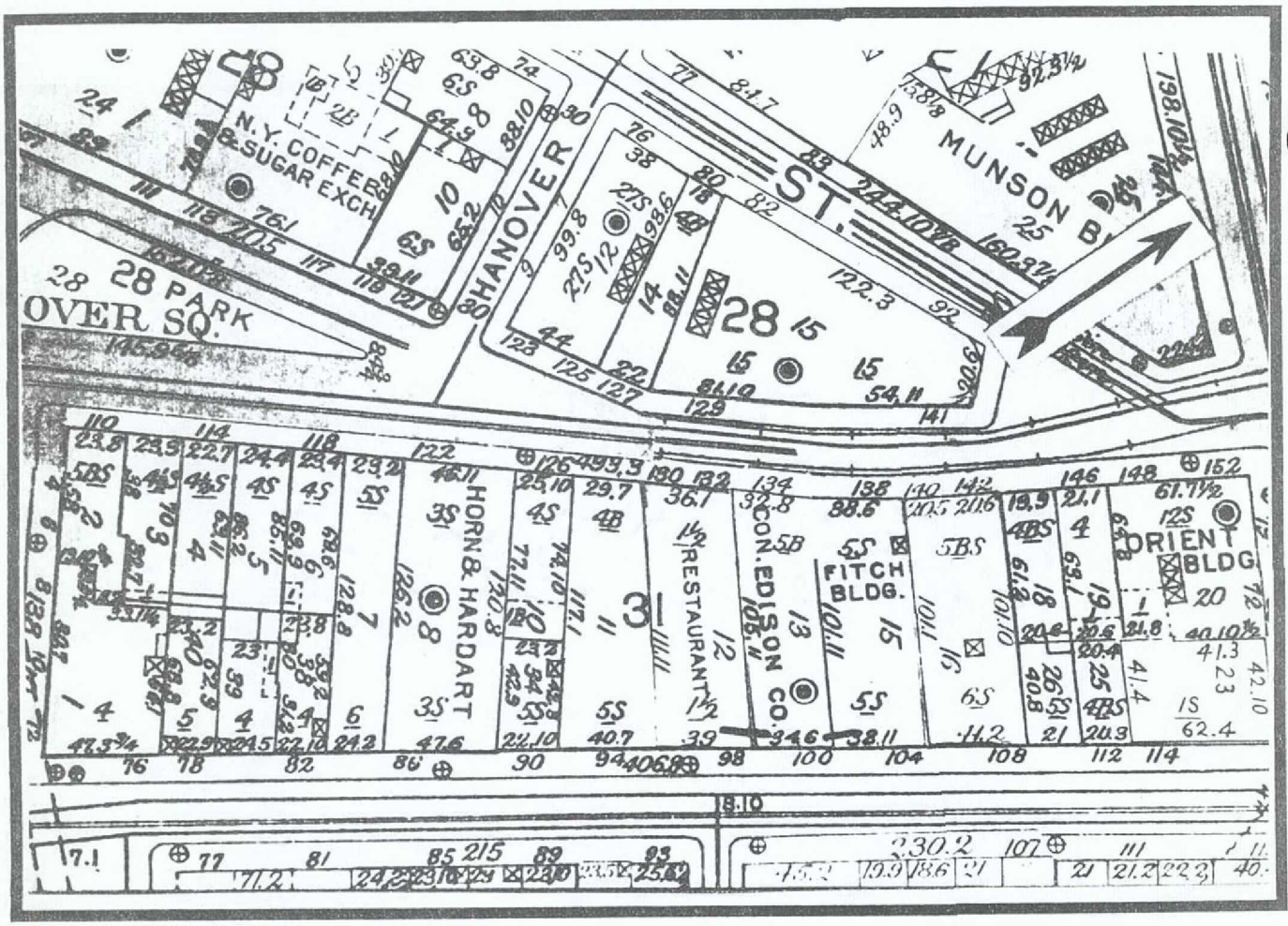


FIGURE C.1.8: G.W. Bromley and Company - 1931 (Updated 1952) Atlas of the City of New York - Borough of Manhattan (Scale: 1.13" to 80')

APPENDIX C

SECTION 2

WATER LOT GRANT 1

LOT 22 AND PART OF 23

APPENDIX C

SECTION 2
WATER LOT GRANT 1
LOT 22 AND PART OF 23

Water lot grant 1 was granted to John Theobald, a merchant, on October 12, 1694. The grant extended from Queen Street, now Pearl Street, "containing in Length one (sic) both sides one hundred and thirty two foot or to Low Water Marke and in breadth in front and in the Rear Eighteen foot all English measure...being bounded Easterly by a small parcel of ground intended for the building of a Wharfe to front the street Commonly called the Wall Street" (Grants of land under water, pages 170-171). Theobald's property is associated with Lots 22 and the eastern half of Lot 23. Lot 23 is made up of Ward Lots 1982 and 1983, consolidated in 1893 (Ward maps, 1871-1895, Plate 19).

Theobald's heirs subdivided the property into three sections. The area corresponding to Ward Lot 1982, at the corner of Wall and Pearl Strets, was sold to Richard Smith, a merchant, in 1751 (Liber 37, Page 406). On the same day, they sold the remainder of the water lot grant to William Brownjohn, a physician and apothecary (Liber 37, Page 393). Smith sold the property at the corner of Queen/Pearl and Wall Streets to Samuel Stillwell, another merchant, in 1761 (Liber 37, Page 406).

In conveyances that have since been lost, Brownjohn acquired all of Theobald's water lot grant. In 1793 and 1794, Gabriel William Ludlow, acting as executor for the estate of William Brownjohn, sold the property in three sections. The property at the corner of Pearl and Wall Streets, measuring 18 feet on Pearl Street (then known as Hanover Square), and 46 feet 11 inches on Wall Street, was sold to Francis Wainwright and Andrew Caldwell, druggists (Liber 50, Page 145). The property corresponding to Ward Lot 1983, Nos. 83-85 Wall Street, which was incorporated into Lot 22 in 1893, was sold to Ephraim Hart, a merchant (Liber 51, Page 375). The property corresponding to the eastern half of Lot 23 was sold to James Seton, who sold one-half interest in the property to Martin Hoffman, a merchant, in 1802 (Liber 65:165).

The western portion of Lot 23, known as 116 Water Street, belonged to Hugh Gaine, a prominent printer during the Revolutionary period (see discussion in text). The lot had originally been contained in Robert Sinclair's water lot grant and in now lot conveyances was sold to William Brownjohn in the eighteenth century. From references to the property in conveyances of adjacent properties and from the 1789 tax list, it is clear that the lot, known as 22 Water Street, belonged to Brownjohn in that year (Tax assessments 1789, n.p.). Between 1791 and 1794, however, the executors of Brownjohn's estate sold it to Hugh Gaine, who is listed as the owner of 116 Water Street in

1794 (Tax asssessments 1794:20). The executors of Gaine's estate sold the property, "known and distinguished as 116 Water Street," to Martin Hoffman and Alexander S. Glass, the merchants who owned the corner property, in July 1809 (Liber 83, Page 281). This created the large corner lot which appears as Ward Lot 1984 in the nineteenth century and was subsequently re-numbered Lot 23 after 1898.

Lot 22, Ward Lot 1982, 152 Pearl Street and 77-81 Wall Street

1702: John Theobald was taxed for two houses. His tenant was John Godfrey. Theobald's taxable real and personal estate was valued at 140 pounds; Godfrey's estate was valued at 5 pounds (Tax Records, Book 1, East Ward, 1702).

1708/9: John Theobald was taxed for a "house"; his real and personal estate was valued at 140 pounds (Tax Records, Book 1, East Ward, 1708/9).

1721: John Theobald was taxed for "2 houses & Estate"; his total taxable property was assessed at 500 pounds (Tax Records, Book 1, East Ward, 1721, p. 2).

1731/2: Widow Theobald reported 3 houses and taxable wealth at 70 pounds (Assessment of East Ward, 1731/2, p. 516).

1761: The sale of the property at the corner of Queen and Wall Streets from Richard Smith to Samuel Stillwell described a "dwelling house or Messuage and shop Lott of ground and premises" (Liber 37, Page 406).

1789: The property belonged to the Estate of William Brownjohn but was leased to Francis Wainwright, who reported personal estate valued at $500 (Tax assessments, 1789, n.p.). Wainwright and Caldwell, druggists, occupied the property, then known as 26 Hanover Square (New York City Directory 1790:107).

1790: Francis Wainwright's household comprised two white men and two white women (Heads of Families:117).

1791: The property belonged to the Estate of William Brownjohn but was leased to Wainwright and Caldwell, who reported personal estate valued at $500 (Tax assessments, 1791, n.p.).

1793: Gabriel William Ludlow, Executor of the Estate of William Brownjohn, sold the property to Francis Wainwright and Andrew Caldwell, druggists (Liber 50, Page 145).

1794: Wainwright and Caldwell were assessed for a real property valued at $1,000 at 152 Pearl Street; their personal property was valued at $1,300 (Tax assessments 1974:20). The directory lists Wainwright and Caldwell as a firm of druggists at 152 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1795:227).

1808: Caleb Shreve was assessed for a house at 152 Pearl Street; real property was valued at $2,900 and his personal property was valued at $500 (Tax assessments 1808:39). Shreve was a druggist, who evidently also lived at this address (New York City Directory 1808-1809:286).

1820: W. Carty (?) and Wm. Antwerp were assessed for a store valued at $8,000 (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). By 1820, water had been extended to Mr. Brennan at 77 Wall Street and to R. Borland at 79 Wall Street (Water Book 1820).

1830: A.L. Halstead was assessed for a store valued at $18,000 at 152 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1830-25). Halstead lived on the Bowery (New York City Directory 1830-31:303).

1840: C.N. Cutter was assessed for a store valued at $28,000 at 152 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1840:32).

1845: Charles Squire owned Ward Lot 1982, Nos. 152 Pearl and 77-81 Wall Streets (Ward maps 1835-1845).

1850: Brown and Brothers owned a store at 152 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.). Brown and Brothers was a banking house, located at 59 Wall Street (New York City Directory 1850-51:76).

1860: Brown and Brothers owned the property at 152 Pearl Street. The property measured 18 feet by 47 feet and was entirely covered by a four-story building. It was valued at $30,000 (Tax assessments 1860:n.p.). In 1867, this was occupied by "Rucks Son & Co.," who dealt in tobacco (Lloyd 1867).

1870: Eugene O'Sullivan owned the property at 152 Pearl Street. The lot measured 18 by 47 feet, and the building covered the lot. It was valued at $32,500 (Tax assessments 1870:95). Sullivan was a coffee broker (Wakeman 1914:113).

1880: Eugene O'Sullivan owned the property at 152 Pearl Street. The lot measured 18 by 47 feet and was covered by a four-story building. The property was valued at $24,000 (Tax assessments 1880:95). At this location were C. Risley & Co., a coffee jobbing firm; and Mayer Brothers, a Hamburg-New York house (Wakeman 1914:114).

1890: Eugene O'Sullivan owned the property at 152 Water Street, to which Ward Lot 1983 (formerly 79-81 Wall Street) had been added, although the lots were not legally consolidated until 1893. Ward Lot 1982 measured 18 by 47 feet and was entirely covered by a four-story building. Ward Lot 1983 measured 25.9 by 17 feet and was covered by five-story building. Together, the properties were valued at $60,000 (Tax assessments 1890:91, 93).

1893: Ward Lot 1982 measured 18 by 47 feet and was entirely covered by a four-story building. Ward Lot 1983 measured 25.9 by

17 feet and was covered by five-story building. Together the properties were valued at $60,000 (Tax assessments 1890:91, 93).

1900: Eugene O'Sullivan was assessed for a four-story building that covered Lot 22, 152 Pearl Street and measured 18 by 72.9 feet (Tax assessments 1900:52).

1911: John G. Agar was assessed for the Orient Building, which occupied the corner of Pearl and Water Streets, and included the former Lots 20, 21 and 22. This was 13 stories tall and of fireproof construction. The lot was valued at $375,000 and included improvements valued at $575,000 (Tax assessments 1911:Block 31).

1920: John G. Agar was assessed for the Orient Building. This was a 13-story building, which occupied Lots 20, 21 and 22. With improvements, the property was valued at $515,000 (Tax assessments 1920:55).

1930: John G. Agar was assessed for a thirteen-story building that occupied Lots 20-22. It was assessed at $650,000 and was coded 6, meaning office building (Tax assessments 1930:57).

The 1982 Sanborn map of the block indicates that Lots 20, 21, and 22 contained a 13-story building with a basement. As this structure was of steel frame construction, the foundations were probably deep. However, no documentation was available at the New York City Department of Buildings that indicated actual basement or foundation depths. The building on this property was demolished in 1983. The lot, as all lots in the project area except for Lot 11, is currently covered with demolition rubble.

Ward Lot 1983, Nos. 83-85 Wall Street

1789: The estate of William Brownjohn was assessed for two shops on Wall Street, valued at $1,000 pounds. John Emory, with personal property valued at 150 pounds, rented one, and Joseph Hale, with personal property valued at 100 pounds rented the second (Tax assessments 1789:n.p.).

1794: The executors of the estate of William Brownjohn sold the property consisting of a "messuage Tenement or dwelling house", fronting 25 feet 8 inches on Wall Street and running 17 feet in depth, bounded by land belonging to the late William Brownjohn on the north and south, to Ephraim Hart, a merchant (Liber 51, Page 375).

1794: Ephraim Hart was assessed for a house valued at $2,250 at 65 Wall Street (now 85 Wall Street). He occupied part of it, with personal property assessed at 800 pounds, and rented part to Charles Evans, who reported personal property valued at 100 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:n.p.). Hart was a broker and auctioneer whose place of business was 65 Wall Street but who lived at 84 Broadway (New York City Directory 1795:96).

1801: Hart sold the property to the Columbian Insurance Company of New York. It consisted of a "messuage tenement or dwelling house," measuring in front on Wall Street 25 feet 8 inches and in depth north and south 17 feet (Liber 61:314).

1808: The Columbian Insurance Company was assessed for a house valued at $4,500 at 65 Wall Street (Tax assessments 1808:26). Columbian Insurance Company was headquartered at 55 Wall Street (New York City Directory 1808-1809:109).

1808: Columbian Insurance Company sold the property to William F. Pell, an auctioneer for $7,250 (Liber 81:71). According to the index, Pell sold the property to John Wilkes in 1810, but the deed has been misfiled and was not located among the deed books.

1813: James Seton was assessed $3,000 for real estate at 65 Wall Street (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Seton was an auctioneer and commission merchant whose place of business was 65 Wall Street but who lived in Harrison (New York City Directory 1813-1814:280).

1820: William F. Pell was assessed for a store and lot valued at $6,000 at 66 Wall Street (Tax assessments 1820:30). William F. Pell and Company was a firm of auctioneers (New York City Directory 1820-21:348).

1830: William F. Pell was assessed for a store and lot valued at $10,000 at 65 Wall Street (Tax assessments 1830:47). Wm. F. Pell & Co., were auctioneers at 65 Wall Street (New York City Directory 1830-31:476).

1840: G.H. Stanton kept an office at this location and was assessed $15,000 for the property. He shared it with C.R. Disoway who was assessed $19,000 for a house, also at 65 Wall Street. "Robinson" was assessed $20,000 for a house at 63 Wall Street (Tax assessments 1840:n.p.). Stanton was a produce broker, and Cornelius R. Disoway was an attorney (New York City Directory 1840-41:208, 595).

1845: Ward Lot 1983, Nos. 83-85 Wall Street, belonged to Jno. Suydam (Ward maps 1835-1845).

1850: The Estate of J. Suydam was assessed $11,000 for Ward Lot 1983, Nos. 83-85 Wall Street (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: The Estate of J. Suydam was assessed $15,000 for property at 83-85 Wall Street. This consists of two four-story structures, which covered the lot, measuring 25.9 by 17.3 feet (Tax assessments 1860:n.p.).

1870: The Estate of J. Suydam was assessed for one four-story building occupying Ward Lot 1983, Nos. 83-85 Wall Street. The property was valued at $20,000. The building covered the lot,

measuring 25.9 by 17.3 feet (Tax assessments 1870:60). This building probably consisted of the two buildings enumerated in 1860, which had been thrown together.

1880: The Estate of J. Suydam was taxed for a four-story building which covered Ward Lot 1983, Nos. 83-85 Wall Street. The property was valued at $18,000. The lot measured 25.9 by 17.3 feet (Tax assessments 1880:60). At 83-85 Wall Street were Herman Rohe, Halpin & Judge, and Rintuel Bros., merchandise brokers (Wakeman 1914:113).

1890: Ward Lot 1983 assessed with Ward Lot 1982 on Pearl Street; see above Lot 22.

Lot 23, Ward Lot 1984, 116 Water Street and 87 Wall Street *

1789: The Estate of William Brownjohn was assessed for a house at 23 Water Street valued at 1,000 pounds. Carlisle Pollock was the tenant with personal estate valued at 100 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). Pollock was a merchant and insurer who lived at 23 Nassau (New York City Directory 1790:81).

1790: Pollock's household comprised 1 white male and 1 "free" person (Heads of Families:117).

1791: The estate of William Brownjohn was assessed for a house valued at 1,200 pounds at 23 Water Street. This was rented to George and Carlisle Pollock. George Pollock was assessed for personal property valued at $200; Carlisle Pollock was assessed for personal property valued at $200 (Tax assessments 1791:101). Carlisle Pollack was a merchant at the "corner of Wall and Water Streets" (New York City Directory 1791:101).

1794: At 67 Wall Street (formerly 23 Wall Street and subsequently 87 Wall Street), James Seton was assessed for a lot and store valued at 2,500 pounds. He rented the property to Hoffman and Seton, whose personal property was valued at 2,500 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:20). Hoffman and Seton was an auction and commission house at 67 Wall Street (New York Directory 1795:103).

1802: James Seton sold one-half interest in the property at the corner of Wall and Water Streets to Martin Hoffman, merchant (Liber 65, Page 165).

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* For the history of 116 Water Street prior to its incorporation in 1809 into the larger property that became Ward Lot 1984 and then Lot 22, see below, Appendix C, Section 3.

1808: Martin Hoffman, Auctioneer, sold Robert Lenox, Joshua Waddington and William Ogden, merchants, the "messuage, Tenement and Lot of Ground situated on the corner of Wall and Water Streets and known as Number Sixty Seven in said Wall Street", bounded in front on Water Street, 20 feet; in length on Wall Street, 40 feet, 6 inches; on the west along a house and lot lately belonging to William Brownjohn, 40 feet, 6 inches and in the rear, on ground late of William Brownjohn (Liber 74; Page 128).

1808: Hoffman and Glass had a store at 67 Wall Street valued at $4,500 (Tax assessments 1808:26). Hoffman and Glass ran an auction room at 67 Wall Street (New York City Directory 1808:177).

1813: Hoffman and Glass had a store at 67 Wall Street valued at $4,000 (Tax assessments 1809:n.p.). They ran an auction room at this address but both lived elsewhere (New York City Directory 1813-14:151, 172).

1820: Hoffman and Glass had a store valued at $9,000 at 67 Wall Street (Tax assessments 1820:30). In this year, water service to Hoffman Glass at 116 Water was discontinued (Water Book 1820).

1830: Glass and Girard had a store at the corner of Water and Wall Street, No. 67 Wall Street, valued at $14,000 (Tax assessments 1830:47). Glass and Girard were auctioneers (New York City Directory 1830-31:285).

1840: A.G. Hazard had an office at No. 67 Wall, at the corner of Wall and Water Street, valued at $28,000 (Tax assessments 1840:n.p.). Augustus G. Hazard & Co., merchants, occupied No. 67, at the corner of Water and Wall (New York City Directory 1840-41: 309).

1845: Ward Lot 1984, the lot at the corner of Water and Wall including No. 87 Wall and 116 Water, belonged to the estate of Alexander S. Glass (Ward maps 1835-1845).

1850: No. 87 Wall Street, Ward Lot 1984, belonged to the Estate of A. S. Glass, assessed at $30,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: Nos. 87-89 Wall Street, Ward Lot 1984, belonged to the Estate of A.S. Glass and was assessed at $50,000. Two four-story buildings covered the lot, which measured 42.1 by 41.3 feet (Tax assessments 1860:n.p.). In 1867, David Morris & Co. occupied No. 67 Wall Street. Hazard Powder Co., manufacturers of gun powder occupied 89 Wall Street (Lloyd 1867). Lloyd 1867 indicates that 89 Wall Street also corresponded to 116 and 114 Water Street. The ward maps (1835-45, 1856-71, 1871-95), and the descriptions in the tax registers and subsequent maps (Bromley 1899; Bromley 1932) indicate that this is an error in numbering. No. 89 Wall

included 116 Water; which had historically abutted 150 Pearl. No. 114 Water abutted 148 Pearl and so on.

1870: Nos. 87-89 Wall Street, Ward Lot 1984, belonged to the estate of A. Glass, which was assessed for property valued at $75,000. The lot, Ward Lot 1984, was covered by a single four-story building, measuring 42.1 by 41.3 feet (Tax assessments 1870:60).

1880: Nos. 87-89 Wall Street, Ward Lot 1984, belonged to A. S. Glass, who was assessed for real estate valued at $65,000. The lot, measuring 42.1 by 41.3 feet, was entirely covered by a four-story building (Tax assessments 1880:60). Havemeyer Brothers Sugar Refining Co. was located at 87-89 Wall St. Also at 87 Wall St. were Ockershausen Bros. and Weitgen & Harms Co.; both were sugar refineries. George Arden, a broker had his office at No. 87 (Wakeman 1914:113).

1890: Ward Lot 1984, Nos. 87-89 Wall Street, belonged to A. S. Glass, and was assessed for $80,000. It was entirely covered by a four-story building (Tax assessments 1890:91).

1900: Lot 23, formerly Ward Lot 1984, belonged to J. W. Gerard. It was covered by a five-story building, which occupied the entire lot. It was valued at $75,000 (Tax assessments 1900:52).

1911: Lot 23 belonged to John G. Agar. It was covered by a four-and one-half-story building, which occupied the entire lot. The value of the property without improvements as $170,000; with improvements, it was valued at $175,000 (Tax assessments 1911:55).

1920: John G. Agar owned Lot 23, which was covered by a four-and one-half-story building. With improvements, the property was assessed at $140,000 (Tax assessments 1920:57).

1930: John G. Agar owned Lot 23, which was covered by a four-and one-half-story building coded 1, "family houses, designed as such, however used" (Tax assessments 1930:57).

The 1982 Sanborn map of the block indicates that Lot 23 (114-116 Water Street) contained a one-story building with no basement. As noted above, in 1930, the lot contained a four-and a half-story structure, while in 1982, it was one story. The demolition permit, dating 1983, for Lot 23 confirms that the most recent building was a single story. No other records are available at the Department of Buildings to indicate if, indeed, a basement is absent on this property.

APPENDIX C

SECTION 3

WATER LOT GRANT 2

LOTS 20, 21, 24 AND PART OF 23

APPENDIX C

SECTION 3
WATER LOT GRANT 2
LOTS 20, 21, 24 and PART OF 23

Water lot grant 2 was granted to Robert Sinclair on October 12, 1694. The grant extended from Queen Street (now Pearl Street) "one hundred and thirty two foot or to Low water Mark and in breadth in front and in the Rear fourty three foot six Inches all English measure", bounded on the east by the ground of John Theobald (see above, Appendix 1), on the south by the East River at low water mark, and on the west by the ground of Peter Adolph (see below, Appendix 3) (Grants of land under water, page 156). The water lot grant corresponds to Lots 20, 21, and 24 and the western portion of Lot 23 (see above, Appendix C, Section 2).

Less than a month after Sinclair bought the property, he sold one-half interest in it to Henry Carmer (also spelled Kormer), "leaving a common alley of three feet between them and being at the side of Peter Adolph" (Liber 37, Page 378). According to a later deed, Karmer and Sinclair constructed the wharf at low water mark. Prior to his death in 1704, Sinclair "did...erect and build a certain Messuage or Tenement on the easternmost moiety or half part of said piece or parcel of Ground by the land of John Theobalds and the said Henry Karmer...have also built upon the said westernmost moiety...adjoining to by the land of said Peter Adolph" (Ibid.). Both properties are confirmed by the 1702 tax list, which shows Sinclair owning a house adjacent to Theobalds property, leased to Joseph Burro, and Hendrick Kormer owning "2 houses" between Sinclair's and Adolph's properties (Tax records, Book 1, 1702). Since the lots at this point ran from Queen/Pearl Street to low water mark, Sinclair's property probably corresponds to lot 21 and the western half of Lot 23, subsequently known as 116 Water Street. Kormer's property corresponds to Lots 20 and 23.

In 1746, Daniel Crommelin et al., heirs of Hannah Crommelin, the daughter of Robert and Mary Sinclair, sold their property to William Brownjohn, surgeon and apothecary (Liber 37, Page 378). Brownjohn's executors eventually sold the northern property (Lot 21) to Peter Kemble, a merchant, in 1793 (Liber 55, Page 499) and the southern property (116 Water Street) to Hugh Gaine (see above, Appendix C, Section 2).

By 1721, Bartholomew Skaats, a noted silver and goldsmith, had bought the Kormer property (Tax records, 1721, p. 2). In Skaat's lifetime, the property was developed "into two Tenements and Lots of ground the one fronting Queens Street" and the second fronting "upon Dock Street in Rotten Row," i.e., Water Street (Liber 44, Page 406). Both the Queen and Water Street properties (Lots 20 and 24) were sold to Hugh Gaine, printer, stationer and bookseller by 1772 (Liber 44, Page 406; Liber 44, Page 435).

Lot 21 Ward Lot 1981, 150 Pearl Street

1702: Robert Sinclair was taxed for a "house", leased to Joseph Burro. Sinclair's real and personal property was valued at 60 pounds; Burro's property was valued at 70 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/9: Widow Sinclair was taxed for a "house"; her wealth was assessed at 65 pounds. She had two tenants: David Crommelin and Charles Crommelin; David Crommelin's wealth was valued at 45 pounds, and Charles Commelin's at 30 pounds. Sinclair had evidently developed both the Pearl and Water Street ends of the property. The sequence of names in the tax list indicates that the enumerator walked down the dock, turned the corner at what is now Wall Street, the Theobald property, and then walked back down Pearl Street side of the block. Sinclair was taxed for "house and est[ate]" valued at 80 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1708/9).

1721: Charles Crommelin was assessed for "2 houses"; his total taxable wealth was valued at 80 pounds. He rented one house to Thomas Grant, whose taxable wealth was assessed at 30 pounds (Tax records, Book 2, 1721, Page 2).

1731/2: "Widdow Sinklair" was assessed for "2 houses & Estate"; her tenant was Ebenezer Grant. Sinclair's property was valued at 60 pounds; Grant's property was assessed 25 pounds (Assessment of East Ward, 1731/2, Page 516).

1746: Daniel Crommelin et al. sold the property to William Brownjohn (Liber 37, Page 378).

1789: The Estate of William Brownjohn was assessed for a house at 24 Hanover Square valued at 1,100 pounds; this corresponds to Lot 21. Timothy Hurst, proprietor of the firm of Timothy Hurst & Son, druggist, occupied the property; his taxable property was assessed at 50 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:n.p.; New York City Directory 1790:54).

1790: Timothy Hun (Hurst)'s household comprised 2 white men, 4 white women, and 2 slaves (Heads of Families:117).

1791: The Estate of William Brownjohn was assessed for a house at 24 Hanover Square occupied by Timothy Hurst (Tax assessments 1791:n.p.)

1793: Gabriel William Ludlow, Executor of the Will of William Brownjohn, sold the property bounded by Hanover Square on the north; property belonging to the late William Brownjohn on the east; property belonging to Hugh Gaine on the east; and property belonging to William Brownjohn in the rear, to Peter Kemble, a merchant in New York (Liber 55, Page 499).

1794: Kemble sold the property to James Farquhar, a merchant in the city (Liber 55, Page 502).

1794: James Farquhar was assessed for a house at 150 Pearl Street valued at 2,200 pounds. He rented space to Seth Harding, whose property was assessed at 50 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:20). Farquhar was a wine merchant (New York City Directory 1795:73).

1805: Farquhar, a merchant resident in the 8th Ward of the City of New York, sold the property to David Dunham, an auctioneer in the city (Liber 69, Page 142).

1808: David Dunham was assessed for real estate valued at $4,000 at 150 Pearl Street and personal estate valued at $3,000 (Tax assessments 1808:39). Dunham was an auctioneer who lived at 150 Pearl Street; his place of work was 144 Pearl Street (see below, Appendix 4) (New York City Directory 1808-1809:132).

1812: R.M. Brown billed for water service at 150 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820).

1813: Silas Hicks was taxed for a house at 150 Pearl Street, valued at $4,500. He had four tenants: Andrew Mercier, Joseph White, Robert Wood and Matthew Hoyt. Mercier had property valued at $500; White had property valued at $500; and Hoyt had property valued at $100 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Hicks was a merchant who worked at 158 Pearl Street and lived on Greenwich. Wood was also a merchant who worked at 150 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1813-14:170, 342).

1820: Dunham and Auchincloss had a store at 150 Pearl Street; their property was assessed at $11,000 (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). Dunham and Auchincloss was a firm of merchants; both men lived elsewhere (New York City Directory 1820:165).

1830: Burr Auchincloss was assessed property valued at $20,000 at 150 Pearl Street; it was a store (Tax assessments 1830:25). Auchincloss was a merchant (New York City Directory 1830-31:211).

1840: Booth and Co. was taxed for a store valued at $36,000 at 150 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1840:32). Booth and Tuttle, a firm of merchants, were located at 150 Pearl Street; the principals lived elsewhere (New York City Directory 1840-41:105).

1845: S. and M. Allen owned Ward Lot 1981, 150 Pearl Street (Ward maps, 1834-1845).

1850: A.C. Greene was taxed for a store valued at $20,000 at 150 Pearl Street (Tax asssessments 1850;n.p.).

1860: John C. Greene was taxed for property at 150 Pearl Street. The lot measured 21.1 by 71.3; the four-story building on it measured 21.1 by 66 feet (Ibid. 1860:n.p.). Greene was a merchant with offices in South Street (New York City Directory 1860-61:342). In 1867, this was occupied by the firm of C.C. and H.M. Taber (Lloyd 1867).

1870: Eugene O'Sullivan was taxed for property at 150 Pearl Street. The lot measured 21.1 by 71.3 feet; the four-story building measured 21.1 by 66 feet. The entire property was valued at $24,000 (Tax assessments 1870:95).

1880: Eugene O'Sullivan was taxed for property at 150 Pearl Street. The description is identical to that given in 1870, although the valuation was decreased to $16,000 (Ibid. 1880:95). At 150 Pearl Street were Gustave, Amsinck & Co., agents of the Brazilian government and receivers of mild coffee (Wakeman 1914:114).

1890: Eugene O'Sullivan was taxed for property at 150 Pearl Street. The property was identical to that described in 1870, but the value was placed at $22,000 (Tax assessments 1890:53).

1900: Eugene O'Sullivan was taxed for property at 150 Pearl Street. The four-story building covered the lot, which measured 21.1 by 71.5 feet. The value was $22,000 (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: Lot 21 was incorporated into lot 20, occupied by John B. Agar's Orient Building (see above, Appendix C, Section 2).

116 Water Street

1702-1789: See above, 150 Pearl Street.

1789: The Estate of William Brownjohn was taxed for real estate valued at 800 pounds at 22 Water Street. It was occupied by Daniel Champion, whose personal estate was valued at 50 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:2).

1790: Daniel Champion's household comprised 3 white men and 2 white women (Heads of Families:117).

1791: The Estate of William Brownjohn was taxed for real estate valued at 800 pounds; Daniel Campion (sic) occupied the property, with personal estate valued at 50 pounds (Ibid. 1791:4).

1794: Hugh Gaine owned the house at 116 Water Street, valued at 1,500 pounds. Edward Moran occupied the property. Moran was a merchant taylor; his personal property was assessed at 100 pounds (Ibid. 1794:20; New York City Directory 1795:152).

1804: Hugh Gaine sold Daniel Phoenix, a merchant in the city, Nos. 114 and 116 Water Street and 148 Pearl Street, subject to a mortgage. No. 116 Water Street fronted on Water Street and was bounded on the east by "house and Lot of Ground occupied by Hoffman and Seton and Co., as an auction store" (see above, Appendix 1), on the west by No. 114, and in the rear by property owned by James Farquhar (see above, Lot 21) (Liber 83:304).

1808: John Forsyth was taxed for a house valued at $2,700 and personal estate valued at $500 at 116 Water Street (Tax assessments 1808:43). Forsyth was a merchant taylor at 116 Water Street (New York City Directory 1808-1809-147).

1809: John Kemp and Daniel McCormick, Executors of the Estate of Hugh Gaine sold his interest in 116 Water Street to Martin Hoffman and Alexander S. Glass, merchants (Liber 83:381). Daniel Phoenix sold his interest in 116 Water Street to Hoffman and Glass (Liber 83, Page 381).

1813: Beverly Robinson taxed for a "house" at 116 Water Street valued at $3,100; Hoffman and Glass were assessed for a store at 116 Water Street, valued at $1,700 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.).

From 1820 onward, 116 Water Street assessed with No. 87 Wall Street, Ward Lot 1984, Lot 23.

Lot 20, Ward Lot 1980, No. 148 Pearl Street

1702: Henrick Kormer taxed for "2 houses"; his total property, real and personal, came to 85 pounds. He rented property to John David Jushi (?), whose taxable property amounted to 5 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/9: Hendrick Kormer was taxed for one house, rented to David Kormer. Hendrick Kormer's property was assessed at 60 pounds; David Kormer's property came to 5 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1708/9).

1712: Hendrick Kormer et al. mortgaged their property to Mary Sinclair, widow. The property consisted of "all those Two Messuages Tenements or Dwelling houses and Lot or Lots of Ground situate lying or being within the City of New York aforesaid and one of which said houses fronts the Dock Street (Water Street) butting and bounding West on the lot of the Widow Adolph East of the house of said Mary Sinklare the other house fronting to Queen Street bounding east on the house now in possession and Occupation of Mr. Charles Crommelin and west on the said lot belonging to above named Mr. Adolph" (Liber 28, Page 248).

1721: Hendrick "Kermers" house was assessed at 15 pounds. His tenant, Edmond Hawkins, was taxed for property valued at 5 pounds (Tax records, Book 2, 1721;2).

1731/2: Bartholomew Skaats was taxed for "2 houses and Estate", adjacent to "Widdow" Sincklair's 2 houses (Tax records, Book 2, 1731/2:512).

1772: Property of Bartholomew Skaats devolved among his six heirs according to his will dated January 14, 1758. The two properties, one fronting Queen Street and the second fronting Dock Street (Water Street) were sold to Hugh Gaine, printer, stationer and bookseller (Liber 44, Page 406; Liber 44, Page 435).

1789: Hugh Gaine was taxed for a house valued at 1,100 pounds at 25 Hanover Square; he was taxed for personal property valued at 1400 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). This corresponds to 148 Pearl Street.

1790: Hugh Gaine's household comprised 4 white men, 4 white women and 5 slaves (Head of Families:117).

1791: Hugh Gaine was taxed for a house valued at 1,100 pounds at 25 Hanover Square; he was taxed for personal property valued at 1300 pounds (Ibid.:n.p.).

1794: Hugh Gaine was taxed for a house at 148 Pearl Street valued at 1,500 pounds. He resided at this address, where his personal estate was valued at 1,300 pounds. He also leased space to Philip Ten Eyck, whose personal estate was valued at 50 pounds (Ibid. 1794:20). Gaine was a printer, bookseller, and stationer (New York City Directory 1795:81).

1804: Gaine mortgaged the property to Daniel Phoenix, see above.

1808: The Estate of Hugh Gaine was assessed for real property valued at $4,000 (Tax assessments 1808:n.p.).

1813: Calvin Baker was taxed for property valued at $4,500 at 148 Pearl Street; Baker's personal estate was valued at $500 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Baker was a merchant, who appears to have lived at this address (New York City Directory 1813:59).

1814: R.M. Brown billed for water service at 148 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: P. L. Mills was taxed for a store valued at $10,000 at 148 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.).

1830: Hillyer and Robbins were taxed for a store valued at $19,000 at 148 Pearl Street (Ibid. 1830:25).

1840: Richards and Co. were taxed for a store valued at $36,000 at 148 Pearl Street (Ibid. 1840:32). Edward C. Richards dealt in dry goods (New York City Directory 1840-41:530).

1845: Zachariah Lewis owned Ward Lot 1980, 148 Pearl Street (Ward maps 1835-1845).

1850: The Estate of Z. Lewis owned the store at 148 Pearl Street, assessed at $18,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: John C. Green owned the property at 148 Pearl Street, assessed at $20,000. This consisted of a four-story building, measuring 21.9 by 59 feet, on a lot, measuring 21.9 by 65 feet (Tax assessments 1860:n.p.). In 1867, this was occupied by the firm of C.C. and H.M. Taber (Lloyd 1867).

1870: Eugene O'Sullivan owned the property at 148 Pearl Street, assessed at $21,000. It is identical to the description given in 1860 (Ibid. 1870:95).

1880: Eugene O'Sullivan owned the property at 148 Pearl Street, assessed at $14,500. It is identical to the description given in 1860 (Ibid. 1880:95).

1890: Eugene O'Sullivan owned the property at 148 Pearl Street, assessed at $17,000. It is identical to the description given in 1860 (Ibid. 1890:53).

1900: Eugene O'Sullivan owned the property at 148 Pearl Street, assessed at $17,000. It is identical to the description given in 1860 (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: John B. Agar owned the Orient Building, which occupied Lots 20-22; see above, Appendix C, Section 2 (Ibid. 1911:Block 31).

Lot 24, Ward Lot 1986, 114 Water Street

1702-1789: See above, Lot 20, Ward Lot 1980, 148 Pearl Street.

1789: Hugh Gaine was taxed for real estate valued at 1,050 pounds at 21 Water Street. It was rented to Adolph Yates, a grocer, whose personal estate was valued at 100 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3; New York City Directory 1790:113).

1790: Adolphus B. Yates's household comprised 3 white men, 2 white women, and 3 other "free" people (Heads of Families:117).

1791: Hugh Gaine was taxed for real estate valued at 1,000 pounds at 21 Water Street. He rented the property to Valentine Nutter, a book seller and stationer whose personal estate was valued at 500 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:14; New York City Directory 1791:94).

1794: Hugh Gaine was taxed for real estate valued at 1,500 pounds at 114 Water Street. He rented the property to Valentine Nutter, whose personal estate was valued at 300 pounds (Tax assessment 1794:n.p.).

1804: Gaine mortgaged the property to Daniel Phoenix, see above.

1808: The Estate of Hugh Gaine was taxed for a house valued at $4,000 (Tax assessments 1808:n.p.).

1820: Robert Cochran, a grocer, was taxed for a store valued at $3,800 at 114 Water Street (Tax assessments 1820:38; New York City Directory 1820-21:123). His water service was stopped on November 1, 1820 (Water Book 1820).

1830: William Friel, a grocer, was taxed for a store valued at $4,000 at 114 Water Street (Tax assessments 1830:28-29; New York City Directory 1830-31:273).

1840: Wilder and Company was taxed for a store at 114 Water Street valued at $14,000 (Tax assessments 1840:36-37).

1845: William A. Spencer owned the property at 114 Water Street, Ward Lot 1986 (Ward maps 1835-1845).

1850: E. S. Spencer owned the store at 114 Water Street, valued at $10,500 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: Lorillard and Spencer owned Ward Lot 1986, 114 Water Street, assessed at $12,000. A four-story building, 21 by 38 feet, was located on the lot, which measured 21 by 44.9 feet (Tax assessments 1860:n.p.).

1870: Lorillard and Spencer owned the property at 114 Water Street, assessed at $16,000. It is identical to the description given in 1860 (Ibid. 1870:101).

1880: Lorillard and Spencer owned the proprety at 114 Water Street, assessed at $15,000. It was identical to the description given in 1860 (Ibid. 1880:58). Thomas T. Barr & Co., dealers in syrups and sugars, were located at No. 114 Water Street in the office above them was Pierre Lorillard & Co., which dealt in tobacco (Wakeman 1914:111).

1890: Lorillard and Spencer owned the property at 114 Water Street, assessed at $15,000. The description is identical to that given in 1860 (Tax assessments 1890:58).

1900: L. Spencer owned the property at 114 Water Street, assessed at $15,000. The four-story building covered the lot, which measured 21 by 44.9 feet (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: L. Spencer owned the property at 114 Water Street. The property without improvement was assessed at $18,000; with improvements, it was valued at $21,000. The description of improvements is identical to that given in 1900 (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: John G. Agar owned the property at 114 Water Street. With improvements, the value was put at $23,000; without improvements, the value was $20,000 (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: The owner of the property at 114 Water Street was not given. The description is identical to that given in 1900. The property, with improvements, was valued at $43,000. It was coded 5, "warehouses, lofts, department stores" (Ibid. 1930:57).

The 1882 Sanborn Map indicates that 114 Water Street is included within a single structure located on the northeast corner of the block. As noted above, this building was one story with no basement. The structure on 114 Water Street was demolished in 1983.

APPENDIX C

SECTION 4

WATER LOT GRANT 3

LOTS 19 AND 25

APPENDIX C

SECTION 4
WATER LOT GRANT 3
LOTS 19 AND 25

Water Lot Grant 3 was granted to Peter Adolph, merchant, on October 12, 1694. It consisted of a tract extending from Queen (Pearl) Street 120 feet "or to Low water marke", measuring in breadth Northerly twenty one foot all English Measure", bounded on the east by land of Robert Sinclair (see above, Appendix C, Section 3), on the west by the property of Daniel Veenvos (see below, Appendix C, Section 5), and on the south by the "Harbour or River at Low water marke" (Grants of land under water, p. 176). This corresponds to Lots 19 and 25.

The property was apparently not developed in 1702, but the Widow Adolph reported a "house" in 1708/9. In 1716, Adolph De Groof, Peter Adolph's son sold the entire property to Andrew Fresneau, a merchant in the city (Liber 28, Page 226; Liber 28, Page 228). By 1721, Fresneau had apparently developed both the Queen and Water Street frontages of the property, since he reported "2 houses and Estate" in the tax list. Widow Fresneau reported the same property in 1731/2, and between 1731/2 and 1747, she sold the lot in two parcels.

Lot 19, Ward Lot 1979, 146 Pearl Street

1702: Peter Adolph reports a "Lott"; his taxable property was assessed at 5 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/9: Widow Adolph reported a "house"; her tenant was Daniel Jaudine. Adolph's taxable property was assessed at 30 pounds; Jaudine's wealth was assessed at 15 pounds (Ibid. 1708/9).

1715/6: Adolph De Groof, vintner of the City of New York, sold entire water lot grant to Andrew Fresneau, a merchant in the city. The property was bounded on the east by property formerly belonging to Robert Sinclair and "now of Hendrick Kormer"; on the west by property formerly belonging to Daniel Veenvois, dec'd, "now of Henry Coorten"; on the north by Queen Street, and on the south by the river at "low water Mark" (Liber 28, Page 228).

1721: Andrew Fresneau reported "2 houses and Estate" between Bartholomew Schaats house (see above, Appendix C, Section 3) and Hendrick Coerten's property (see below, Appendix C, Section 5). Fresneau's taxable property amounted to 180 pounds; he did not report having a tenant (Tax records, Book 2 1721:2).

1731/2: "Widdow Fresneau" reported "two houses & Estate" and a tenant, Judith Jamin. Fresneau's taxable wealth amounted to 115 pounds; Jamin's taxable property was assessed at 20 pounds (Ibid. 1731/2:516).

1747: See below, 1805.

1787: Oliver Hull & Son, Druggists, were located at 26 Hanover Square (New York City Directory 1787:19). The Hulls were at this address until 1828. By 1825, it was used exclusively as a place of business (New York City Directory 1826-1827:258).

1789: Oliver Hull was assessed for a house at 26 Hanover Square (146 Pearl Street), valued at 900 pounds; his personal estate was valued at 600 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). Hull was a druggist, who resided at 26 Hanover Square (New York City Directory 1790:53).

1790: Oliver Hull's household comprised 2 white men and 5 white women; John Hull's household comprised 3 white men and 4 white women (Heads of Families:117).

1791: Hull was assessed for a house at 26 Hanover Square (146 Pearl Street) valued at 900 pounds; his personal estate was valued at 800 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:n.p.). Oliver Hull and Son, Apothecaries, were listed at this address in the directory (New York City Directory 1791:62).

1794: No entry in tax list.

1805: Thomas Burling of Harrison Township, Westchester County, sold John Hull of Stanford, Dutchess County, "all that certain messuage or dwelling house and lot of land...known by number one hundred and forty six now occupied by Hull & Bowne Druggists", bounded on the west by property belonging to David Wagstaff, on the east by property belonging to Hugh Gaine on the north by (the street) "formerly called Queen Street and Hanover Square and now Pearl Street", and on the south by the "fence of Amos Underhill" (Liber 74:385).

The conveyance reserved use of "a wall...to serve the House hereby Granted as well as the House of said David Wagestall (sic) according to an exception contained in a Release from the Fresneau family to Jacob Darby for the above described premises as well as other Land bearing the date the fifth day of March one thousand Seven hundred and forty seven" (Liber 74, Page 387).

1808: Richard M. Bowne was taxed for real estate valued at $3,500 and personal property valued at $720 (Tax assessments 1808:39). The firm of Hull and Bowne occupied the property as did Oliver Hull (New York City Directory 1808-1809:182).

1813: Richard M. Bowne was taxed for real estate valued at $3,500 and personal estate valued at $750 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Bowne was a druggist, who appears to have lived and worked at 146 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1813-14:76).

1815: R.M. Brown (Bowne?) was charged for water service at 146 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: Hull and Bowne were taxed for a store valued at $8,000 at 146 Pearl Street. Oliver Hull was also taxed for personal property valued at $1,000 (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). Hull and Bowne was a firm of druggists; Hull was himself a druggist (New York City Directory 1820-21:238).

1830: Smith and Wheeler, commission merchants, were assessed for a store valued at $19,000 (Tax assessments 1830:25; New York City Directory 1830-31:553.

1840: Howard and Company was taxed for a store valued at $48,000 at 146 Pearl Street; the property extended through to Water Street (Tax assesssments 1840:32). H. B. Howard dealt in dry goods (New York City Directory 1840-41:330).

1845: O. T. Hull owned Ward Lot 1979, 146 Pearl Street (Ward maps, 1835-45).

1850: J. H. Burling was taxed for a store valued at $18,000 at 146 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: J. H. Burling was assessed for property at 146 Pearl Street, Ward Lot 1979, valued at $19,000. The four-story building measured 21.1 by 57 feet on a lot measuring 21.1 by 63 feet (Ibid. 1860:n.p.). In 1867, this was occupied by the firm of C. F. Wernman, Cotton Broker (Lloyd 1867).

1870: No owner is listed for the property at 146 Pearl Street, valued at $20,000. The description of the property is identical to that given in 1860 (Ibid. 1870:95).

1880: James T. Wenman was taxed for the property at 146 Pearl Street, valued at $14,500. The description is identical to that given in 1860 (Ibid. 1880:95).

1890: H. Welbrock was taxed for the property at 146 Pearl Street, valued at $16,000. The four-story building measured 21.1 by 55 feet on a lot measuring 21.1 by 64.1 feet (Ibid. 1890:53).

1900: H. Welbrock was taxed for property at 146 Pearl Street. The four-story building covered the lot. The entire property was valued at $16,000 (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: H. Welbrock was taxed for property at 146 Pearl Street, valued at $29,000 including improvements. The four-story building covered the lot, which measured 21.1 by 64.8 feet (1911:55).

1920: H. Welbrock was taxed for the property at 146 Pearl Street, valued at $30,000 including improvements. The description is identical to that given in 1911 (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: H. Welbrock was taxed for the property at 146 Pearl Street, valued at $47,000 including improvements. The description

is identical to that given in 1911: the building was coded 6, meaning "office building" (Ibid. 1930: 57).

No documentation on this lot was available in the New York City Department of Buildings' files. The 1982 Sanborn Map covering the project area indicates that a four-story building, with no basement, occupied this lot and was demolished in 1983.

Lot 25, Ward Lot 1987, 112 Water Street

1702-1789: See above, Lot 19.

1789: Amos Underhill was taxed for a house valued at 600 pounds at 20 Water Street (112 Water Street). His tenant, Benjamin Miller, was taxed for personal estate valued at 100 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3).

1790: Benjamin Miller's household comprised of 4 white men and 4 white women (Heads of Families:117).

1791: Amos Underhill was taxed for a house valued at 500 pounds, his tenant, Benjamin Miller, was taxed for personal estate valued at 100 pounds (Ibid. 1791:4). Miller was a tobaccanist (New York City Directory 1791:86).

1794: Amos Underhill was taxed for a house at 112 Water Street valued at 700 pounds; his tenant Joseph Juhne was taxed for personal estate valued at 100 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:20).

1808: The estate of Hugh Stocker was taxed for real estate valued at $1,700 at 112 Water Street; his tenant, Widow Russell, was taxed for real estate valued at $1,800 and personal estate valued at $200 at this address (Ibid. 1808:n.p.). H. Russell had a tobacco manufactory at 112 Water Street (New York City Directory 1808-1809:377).

1813: George B. Miller had a house at 112 Water Street, taxed at a value of $1,800 (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). Miller, according to the annual directory, had a tobacco shop at 112 Water Street and lived at 109 Water Street (New York City Directory 1813-14:227).

1818: P. Danning was charged for water service 112 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: W. W. Wetmore was taxed for a store at 112 Water Street valued at $2,500 (Tax assessments 1820:38).

1830: W. W. Wetmore, a commission merchant, had a store at 112 Water Street, valued at $4,500 (Ibid. 1830:28-29; New York City Directory 1830-31:630).

1840: Wilder and Co. occupied 112 Water Street, the property was assessed on Pearl Street, see above (Tax assessments 1840:36-37).

1845: Oliver Coles owned Ward Lot 1987, 112 Water Street (Ward maps 1835-45).

1850: E. Coles was taxed for property at 112 Water Street assessed at $10,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: D. Coles was taxed for property at 112 Water Street assessed at $12,000. The four-story building measured 20 by 40 feet on a lot that measured 20.3 by 41.4 feet (Ibid. 1860:n.p.).

1870: D. Cole was taxed for property at 112 Water Street assessed at $16,000. The four-story building measured 20 by 41.4 feet on a lot that measured 20.3 by 41.4 feet (Ibid. 1870:n.p.).

1880: E. Coles and Company was taxed for land and a four-story building that covered the lot valued at $11,000 (Ibid.1880:101). Stephen V. Stafford and Michael Barnicle occupied No. 112 Water Street (Wakeman 1914:110).

1890: E. Coles "and others" were taxed for property at 112 Water Street valued at $12,000; the description is identical to that given in 1880 (Tax assessments 1890:58).

1900: E. Coles "and others" were taxed for property at 112 Water Street valued at $12,000. The description is identical to that given in 1880 (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: E. Coles was taxed for property valued at $21,000 including improvements at 112 Water Street. The description is identical to that given in 1880 (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: The Royal Holding Co. was taxed for property at 112 Water Street valued at $19,000 including improvements. The description is identical to that given in 1880 (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: The Elber Corporation was taxed for the property at 112 Water Street valued at $40,000 including improvements. The description is identical to that given in 1880. The property was coded 1, meaning "family houses, designed as such, however used" (Ibid. 1930:57).

In 1974, 112 Water Street was included as part of a restaurant comprising 106 to 110 Water Street. A Department of Buildings' document entitled "Proposed Addition to Existing Restaurant at 1st Floor", dated April 1974, indicates that 112 Water Street had a cellar covering the entire property. However, no depth below grade is indicated. The presence of a basement is confirmed by the 1982 Sanborn Map. The building at 112 Water Street was demolished in 1982.

APPENDIX C

SECTION 5

WATER LOT GRANT 4

LOTS 16, 17, 18 AND 26

APPENDIX C

SECTION 5
WATER LOT GRANT 4
LOTS 16, 17, 18 and 26

Water lot grant 4 was granted to Christina Veenvos, widow of Daniel Veenvos, merchant, on December 7, 1696. The grant of land consisted of "all that piece or parcell of Ground situate lying and being on the south side of Queen Street within the said City of New York Containing in breadth in the front and in the Rear fifty five foot and three Inches and in Length on both sides one hundred and Ninety one foot or to Low water Marke". It was bounded on the east by property belonging to Peter Adolph, on the west by property belonging to Miles Forster, on the north by Queen Street and on the south by the river at low water mark (Grants of land under water, p. 195). This grant corresponds to Lots 16, 17, 18 and 26.

Almost immediately after award of the grant, Veenvos subdivided the property and sold it off. On December 10, 1696, she sold John Abeel, a merchant in the city, a parcel bounded by property she sold the same day to Barend Reyndersen on the east (Liber 25, Page 30); by property formerly belonging to Miles Forster on the west, which he had sold to Veenvos (Liber 21, Page 205); by the river at low water mark on the south and by Queen Street on the north (Liber 21, Page 190). This property corresponds to Lot 16.

On the same day, Veenvos sold Barent Reyndersen the parcel on the south side of Queen Street bounded on the east by a lot belonging to Veenvos, on the west by a lot sold "this day by said Christina Veenvos to John Abeel" (see above), bounded on the south by the river at low water mark and on the north by Queen Street. Reyndersen was required only to maintain the 30-foot wharf and public street "belonging to said piece of ground" (Liber 25, Page 30). This property corresponds to Lot 17.

In May 1699, Veenvos sold the final portion of her original grant to Dr. Henricus Selyns, "Minister of the Gospel within ye said City". The transaction involved a "certaine new house and lot or loft of ground...to the south side of Queen Street containing in breadth in front upon the said street and in the rear twenty foot English measure and in length from the said street to low water marke or wharf lying bounded East by the lot of doctor adolph (see above, Appendix 3) west by the house and lot of Barent Reyndersen (see above) north by the aforesaid street and south by the wharf of water side..." (Liber 23, Page 47). This area corresponds to Lots 18 and 26. The property evidently reverted to Veenvos's ownership since she appears in the 1702 tax list as the landowner west of Adolph and two properties down from John Abeel.

Lot 18, Ward Lot 1978, 144 Pearl Street

1702: Christina Veenvos reported "2 houses" and taxable wealth valued at 60 pounds. Her two tenants, Benjamin Blazzana and "Cornelie" Dirkso reported taxable property of 5 pounds each (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/9: Christina Veenvos report a "house & c." and taxable property valued at 50 pounds. Her two tenants, Andries Clark and Elizabeth Howe, reported taxable property valued at 10 pounds for Clark and 5 pounds for Howe (Ibid., 1708/9).

1718/9: Sale of property by Marquez to Gomez, Lot 17, noted that it abbutted "on the house of Henry Courten" (Liber 28, Page 487).

1721; Hendrick Coerten reported "2 houses & Est(ate)" and taxable property valued at 90 pounds. His tenant, Richard Ashfield, reported taxable property valued at 20 pounds (Tax records, Book 2, 1721:2).

1731/2: Henry Coerten reported "2 houses & Estate" and taxable property valued at 65 pounds. His tenant, Thomas Day, reported taxable property valued at 20 pounds (Ibid. 1731/2:516).

1789: Widow Smith was taxed for a house at 27 Hanover Square valued at 500 pounds. Her tenant, Richard Kep, reported taxable property valued at 50 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:30).

1790: Richard Kipp's household comprised 2 white men, 4 white women, and 1 slave (Heads of Families:117).

1791: The Estate of John Wood was taxed for a house valued at 700 pounds at 27 Hanover Square. Richard Kep, one of the tenants, reported taxable property valued at 50 pounds. The second tenant, James Cooper, reported taxable property valued at 150 pounds (Ibid. 1791:n.p.). Kip was an upholsterer, and Cooper was a hatter (New York City Directory 1791:27, 69).

1794: The Estate of Jno. Smith was taxed for a house valued at 1,200 pounds at 144 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1794:20). Jotham Post, Jr., was assessed for personal property valued at 150 pounds. Joel and Jotham Post, druggists, occupied this address. Jotham Post was himself a physician (New York City Directory 1795:170). The Posts were first listed at 27 Hanover Square in the 1793 directory (New York City Directory 1793:121). One or both resided there until 1795 (New York City Directory 1796:114). The firm remained at this address until 1796/1797 (New York City Directory 1797:n.p.).

1808: David Dunham was taxed for a store valued at $2,900 (Tax assessments 1808:43). Dunham, an auctioneer, ran his business from this address; he lived at 150 Pearl Street (see above, Appendix C, Section 3).

1810: David Wagstaff, a merchant, sold the property, including both Lots 18 and 26, to David Dunham. The portion on Water Street was leased to Hannah Russell for seven years at the rate of $300 a year (Liber 88, Page 379).

1813: David Dunham was taxed for a store valued at $4,500 at 144 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). D. Dunham and Co., auction and commission merchants, was located at this address (New York City Directory 1813-14:128).

1815: David Dunham was charged for water service at 144 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: David Dunham was taxed for a store valued at $10,000 at 144 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). D. Dunham and Company, auction and commission merchants, was based at this address. Dunham lived at 45 Broadway (New York City Directory 1820-21:165).

1830: Smith, Kane and Brush, merchants, were assessed for a store valued at $15,000 at 144 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1830:25; New York City Directory 1830-31:553).

1840: N. W. Sandford was taxed for a store valued at $31,000 at 144 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1840:32-33).

1845: Knowles Taylor owned Ward Lot 1978, 144 Pearl Street (Ward maps 1835-45).

1850: A.D.P. Ogden was taxed for property valued at $17,500 at 144 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: T. D. P. Ogden was taxed for property valued at $18,000 at 144 Pearl Street. The four and one half-story building measured 19.9 by 55 feet. The lot measured 19.9 by 61.2 feet (Ibid. 1860:n.p.). In 1867, this was occupied by the firm of C. F. Coranan, importers (Lloyd 1867).

1870: Edward Hart was taxed for the property at 144 Pearl Street valued at $20,000. The building (stories not given) measured 19.9 by 61.2 feet; the lot measured 19.9 by 65 feet (Ibid. 1870:95).

1880: Fred Meade was taxed for the property at 144 Pearl Street valued at $14,000. The four-story building measured 19.9 by 55 feet; the lot measured 19.9 by 61.2 feet (Ibid. 1880:95).

1890: Fred Wende was taxed for the property at 144 Pearl Street, valued at $16,000. The description is identical to that given in 1860 and 1880 (Ibid. 1890:53).

1900: Fred Wende was taxed for the property at 144 Pearl Street, valued at $16,000. The four-story building covered the lot, which measured 19.9 by 63 feet (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: Fred Wende was taxed for the property at 144 Pearl Street, valued at $27,000 including improvements. The four-story building covered the lot, which measured 19.9 by 63.1 feet (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: William Siegert was taxed for the property at 144 Pearl Street, valued at $29,000 including improvements. The description is identical to that given in 1911 (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: William C. Siegert was taxed for the property at 144 Pearl Street, valued at $47,000 including improvements. The description is identical to that given in 1911 (Ibid. 1930:57).

The 1982 Sanborn Map indicates that a four-story building with a basement occupied Lot 18. No basement depth data were available from the New York City Department of Buildings' files. The structure on this lot was demolished in 1983.

Lot 26, Ward Lot 1988, 110 Water Street

1702-1789: See above, 144 Pearl Street.

1789: William Greg was taxed for a house at 19 Water Street valued at 600 pounds. His tenant, Henry Relay, reported taxable property valued at 50 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). Relay was a shoemaker (New York City Directory 1790:83).

1790: John Chits reported a household comprising 6 white men, 2 white women, and 1 slave (Heads of Families:117).

1791: William Griggs was taxed for a house valued at 500 pounds at 19 Water Street, His tenant Andrew Otterson reported taxable property valued at 20 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:4).

1794: Henry Saidler was taxed for a house valued at 1,000 pounds at 110 Water Street. One tenant, James Wheeler, reported taxable property valued at 50 pounds. The second tenant, Lewis Flenin, reported taxable property valued at 500 pounds (Ibid. 1794:20). Saidler and Wheeler were merchants (New York City Diretory 1795:186, 234).

1808: George B. Miller was taxed for a house valued at $1,800 and personal property valued at $200 (Tax assessments 1808:43). Miller was a tobaccanist (New York City Directory 1808-1809:230).

1813: George B. Miller was taxed for a shop valued at $1,300 at 110 Water Street (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.).

1815: George B. Miller was charged for water service at 110 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: Hannah Russell was taxed for a store at 110 Water Street valued at $2,500 (Ibid. 1820:38).

1830: Mrs. G. B. Miller was taxed for a store at 110 Water Street valued at $3,000 (Ibid. 1830:23-29).

1840: Mrs. G. B. Miller kept a tobacco store at 110 Water Street valued at $16,000 (Ibid. 1840:36-37; New York City Directory 1840-41:448).

1845: G. B. Miller owned the property at 110 Water Street, Ward Lot 1988 (Ward maps 1835-45).

1850: Mrs. G. B. Miller was taxed for a store at 110 Water Street valued at $10,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: G. B. Miller was taxed for the property at 110 Water Street, valued at $12,000. The five-story building covered the lot; both measured 21 by 48 feet (Ibid. 1860:n.p.).

1870: G. B. Miller was taxed for the property at 110 Water Street, valued at $17,000. The description was identical to that given in 1860 (Ibid. 1870:101).

1880: G. B. Miller was taxed for the property at 110 Water Street, valued at $14,000. The description was identical to that given in 1860 (Ibid. 1880:60). M. F. Powers & Co. occupied No. 110 Water Street (Wakeman 1914:110).

1890: E. B. Miller was taxed for the property at 110 Water Street, valued at $15,000. The description was identical to that given in 1860 (Tax asssessments 1890:58).

1900: C. F. Kingsland was taxed for the property at 110 Water Street, valued at $15,000. The five-story building covered the lot. It appears to be identical to that described in 1860, but the lot measured 21 by 40.8 feet (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: C. F. Kingland (sic) was taxed for the property at 110 Water Street, valued at $17,000 including improvements. The description is identical to that given in 1900 (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: R. G. Story was taxed for the property at 110 Water Street, valued at $21,000 including improvements. The description is identical to that given in 1900 (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: Loupe Realty was taxed for the property at 110 Water Street, valued at $45,000 including improvements (Ibid. 1930:57).

The 1982 Sanborn Map indicates that this lot was occupied by a five-story building with no basement. No documentation on this structure was available at the Department of Buildings. The structure on Lot 26 was demolished in 1982.

Lot 17, Ward Lot 1977, 142 Pearl and 108 Water Street

1701/2: Barent Reyndersen, sailmaker, sold the entire property to John Burrow, merchant (Liber 25, Page 243).

1702: John Burrow reported a "house &c." and taxable property valued at 110 pounds (Tax reports, Book 1, 1702).

1704(5): John Burrow sold the property to Isaac Rodriquez Marques, merchant of the City of New York, including "All that his large brick house' on the south side of Queen Street, "in breadth 21 foot English measure together with the backside and lott of ground thereunto belonging the which side backside and lott of ground are in length and extend themselves from Queen Street aforesaid to low water mark" (Liber 25, Page 366).

1708/9: Lanke Symes (sic) reported and "house &c" and property valued at 70 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1708/9).

1718(9): Jacob Rodriquez Marquez, merchant of the Island of Barbadoes, sold the property, which had been "late in the possession of Captain Lancaster Symes" to Mordecay Gomez, merchant of the City of New York (Liber 28, Page 487).

1721: Mordeccai Gomez reported a "house & Est(ate)" and property valued at 90 pounds (Tax records, Book 2, 1721:3).

1731/2: Mordeccay Gomez reported "two houses & Estate" and property valued at 110 pounds (Tax records 1731/2:516).

1762: Issac Gomez, merchant, sold Daniel Gomez, merchant, one-third interest in "that Dwelling house, store house Lott of ground and premises...in Hanover Square in Queens Street now in possession of William Cobham Tenant". It was bounded on the northeast (Lot 18) by a house in the possession of Belinda Stevens and on the southwest by a storehouse in the possession of Captain Mercier (Lot 16) (Liber 37, Page 539).

1767: Rebecca Gomez widow of Mordeccai Gomez, sold Uriah Hendricks, merchant, two-sevenths interest in "all that water lot fronting of the storehouse and being in the rear of the dwelling house and Lot of Ground following that is to say of all that dwelling house stores house and lot of ground and premises in Hanover Square in Queen Street...now in the possession of Gabriel William Ludlow having thereunto adjoining on the southwest side thereof the house now in the possession of David Abiel (Lot 16) and on the northwest side thereof the house now in possession of Belinda Stevens (Lot 18) and the said store house having thereunto adjoining on the southwest side thereof the store in the possession of David Abiel and on the northeast side thereof of the house and ground in possession of Belinda Stevens" (Liber 38, Page 90).

1789: The Estate of Moses Gomez was taxed for a house at 28 Hanover Square valued at 700 pounds; it was occupied by Timothy Wood, whose personal property was assessed at 300 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). The Estate of Moses Gomez was taxed for a house at 18 Water Street, valued at 400 pounds. James Hays, the tenant, reported property valued at 100 pounds (Ibid. 1789:3). Hays was a britches maker (New York City Directory 1790:49).

1790: Timothy Wood's household comprised 4 white men and 3 white women; James Hays's household comprised 3 white men and 1 white women (Head of Families:117).

1791: The Estate of Moses Gomez was taxed for a house valued at 850 pounds at 28 Hanover Square. Timothy Wood, the tenant, reported personal property valued at 300 pounds (Tax asssessments 1791:4). Wood was a boot and shoe maker (New York City Directory 1791:143). The Estate of Moses Gomez was taxed for a house valued at 500 pounds at 18 Water Street. Issac Moore, the tenant, reported personal property valued at 50 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:4). Moore was a tailor (New York City Directory 1791:89).

1794: The Estate of Moses Gomez was taxed for a house at 142 Pearl Street valued at 1,200 pounds. The tenant was James Wood, who reported personal property valued at 300 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:20). The Estate of Moses Gomez was taxed for a house at 108 Water Street valued at 650 pounds. The occupant, John Forsyth, a merchant taylor, reported personal property valued at 100 pounds (Ibid.:20; New York City Directory 1795:79).

1808: Hector Scott was taxed for a store valued at $2,000 at 142 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1808:39). Scott was an auctioneer; he lived on Greenwich (New York City Directory 1808-1809:281). Obadiah Hollenbroke was taxed for a house valued at $1,000 and personal estate valued at $200 at 108 Water Street (Tax assessments 1808:43).

1810: Esther Gomez (widow of Moses Gomez), Issac Gomez, Jr., merchant and Abigail, his wife, sold the property to James Swords, bookseller and stationer in New York. The property was bounded on the west by Pearl Street, on the east by Water Street, on the "north by property now or late of Estate Cornelius Clopper dec'd" and south on "ground now or late of David Wagstaff's Est(ate)"..."known as 142 and 108 Water Street" (Liber 89, Page 502). Comparison of the legal description with extant tax lists, 1789-1794, and the reconstruction of ownership on lot 18 (see above, Appendix C, Section 4) indicates that Wagstaff's and Clopper's properties have been transposed. James Swords, stationer and bookseller of the City of New York, and Rachel his wife sold the property "known as 142 Pearl and 108 Water Street" to William Irving and Thomas R. Smith, Auctioneers (Liber 89, Page 505).

1813: Irving and Smith were taxed for a store at 142 Pearl Street valued at $4,500 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Irving and

Smith were auctioneers (New York City Directory 1813-14:182). Charles McCarthy, a grocer, was taxed for a house valued at $1,000 at 108 Water Street and personal estate valued at $200 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.; New York City Directory 1813-14:211).

1814: Mrs. Russel was charged for water service at 108 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: Irving and Hyslop were taxed for a store at 142 Pearl Street valued at $10,000 (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). Irving and Company and Irving, Smith and Hyslop occupied offices at 142 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1820-21:244). No. 108 Water Street belonged to Irving and Smith; it was vacant (Tax assessments 1820:38).

1830: Smith and Brothers were assessed for a store at 142 Pearl Street, valued at $17,000 (Ibid. 1830:25). William R. Smith and Company, merchants, occupied 142 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1830-31:553). William R. Smith and Company was assessed for a store at 108 Water Street valued at $4,500 (Tax assesments 1830:28-29).

1840: J. and W. Kelly was assessed for property at 142 Pearl Street that went through to Water Street; it was valued at $48,000 (Ibid. 1840:32-33). W. R. Kelly was a merchant, who lived in Washington Square (New York City Directory 1840-41:362).

1845: J. and W. Kelly owned Ward Lot 1977, No. 142 Pearl and No. 108 Water Streets (Ward maps 1835-45).

1850: M. and R. Kelly were assessed for Ward Lot 1977 valued at $25,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: N. and R. Kelly were assessed for Ward Lot 1977 valued at $24,000. Two, four-story buildings covered the lot, which measured 20.6 by 101.1 feet (Ibid. 1860:n.p.).

1870: Calvin D. Camp, a broker, was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1977. The description of the property was identical to that given in 1860 (Ibid. 1870:95; New York City Directory 1870-71:182).

1880: Oliver S. Carter was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1977 valued at $39,000. A six-story building covered the lot (Tax assessments 1880:95). R.G. Story & Co. occupied No. 108 Water Street together with John C. Phillips (Wakeman 1914:110).

1890: Oliver S. Carter was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1977 valued at $37,000. The description is identical to that given in 1880 (Tax assessments 1890:53).

1900: Oliver S. Carter was taxed for the property in Lot 17 valued at $35,000. The description is identical to that given in 1880 (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: O.C. Macy was taxed for the property in Lot 17 valued at $50,000 with improvements. The description is identical to that given in 1800 (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: Mary Carter and Company was taxed for the property in Lot 17 valued at $54,000 including improvements (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: Assessed with Lot 16, see Bromley 1932.

Lot 16, Ward Lot 1976, 140 Pearl Street and 106 Water Street

1702: John Abeel reported a house and taxable property valued at 60 pounds; his tenant Elias Neau reported taxable property amounting to 20 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/9: John Abeel reported a house and taxable property valued at 50 pounds. His tenant Elias Neau reported taxable property valued at 40 pounds (Ibid. 1708/9).

1721: Rutgert Bleykers (?) reported a house and property valued at 60 pounds; his tenant, Gerardus Beekman, reported property (Tax records, Book 2, 1721:2).

1731/2: David Abeal (sic) reported a house and property valued at 30 pounds; his tenant William Bradford reported taxable property totaling 20 pounds (Ibid. 1731/2:516).

1743: Christopher Abeel, mariner of Albany, and Margaret his wife, sold one-fourth interest in the property to David Abeel, merchant of New York City. It consisted of "a certain Dwelling house and lot of ground...in the East Ward of the City of New York in the street called Hanover Square bounded in front by the said street in the rear by the East River or Harbour on the west by the house and ground of Albertus Bush and on the East by the house and ground of Mordeccai Gomez as the same is now in the possession of William Bradford Junr" (Liber 38, Page 506).

1745: Vincent Mathews of Orange County and Catharine his wife sold one-fourth interest in the property David Abeel. The property consists of "a certain dwelling house and lot of ground...now in the Tenure of William Bradford Junr. fronting Hanover Square bounded easterly by Mordeccai Gomez [see above] westerly by the house of Albertus Bosh [see below, Appendix C, Section 6] and southerly by the harbour or Hunters Key [Water Street]" (Liber 38, Page 508).

1789: Cornelius Clopper was taxed for a house valued at 600 pounds at 17 Water Street. His tenant, John Reed, reported 200 pounds' worth of personal property (Tax assessments 1789:3). Clopper lived at 29 Hanover Square; Reed was a bookseller and book-binder (New York City Directory 1790:83). Clopper was taxed for a house valued at 1,000 pounds at 29 Hanover Square; his personal property was assessed at 1,300 pounds (Tax asssessments 1789:3).

1790: Cornelius Clopper's household comprised 1 white man and 1 slave; John Reid's household comprised 4 white men and 3 white women (Heads of Families:117).

1791: Cornelius Clopper was taxed for a house valued at 1,200 pounds at 29 Hanover Square; his personal estate was valued at 1,400 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:4). Clopper was taxed for a house valued at 600 pounds at 17 Water Street. His tenant, John Read, reported taxable property valued at $200 (Tax assessments 1791:4). Read was a bookbinder and stationer (New York City Directory 1791:104).

1794: Cornelius Clopper was taxed for a house at 140 Pearl Street valued at 1,400 pounds; his personal estate amounted to 700 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:20). Clopper resided at 140 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1795:44). Clopper was taxed for a house valued at 900 pounds at 106 Water Street. His tenant John Reid reported taxable property valued at 200 pounds. Reid was a bookseller and stationer (Ibid. 79; Tax assessments 1794:20).

1808: John W. Patterson was taxed for a house valued at $4,000 at 140 Pearl Street; his personal property was valued at $300 (Ibid. 1808:n.a.). Patterson was an attorney, who resided at 140 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1808-1809:252). John Reid was taxed for a store valued at $1,700 at 106 Water Street (Tax assessments 1808:n.p.). Reid, a bookseller and stationer, kept his shop at 106 Water Street but lived at 99 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1808-1809:266).

1813: David I. Boyd and Company was taxed for a store at 140 Pearl Street valued at $3,500 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). J. McNeish, a watchmaker, was taxed for a house at 106 Water Street, valued at $1,700 and personal estate valued at $200 (Ibid.; New York City Directory 1813-14:217).

1820: David J. Boyd and Company was taxed for a store at 140 Pearl Street valued at $7,000 (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). Jno. McNeish, a watchmaker, was taxed for a house at 106 Water Street, valued at $25,000; his personal property was valued at $500 (Tax assessments 1820:n.p. New York City Directory 1820-21:292).

1830: Suydam and Jackson was taxed for the property at 140 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1830:25). Suydam and Jackson was a firm of merchants (New York City Directory 1830-31:572). William Norris, a copper and tinsmith, was taxed for a store at 106 Water Street valued at $2,500; Norris lived at 174 Water Street (Tax assessments 1830:28-29; New York City Directory 1830-31:459).

1840: W. F. and S. Waring, a firm of merchants, was taxed for the property at 140 Pearl Street, which went through to Water Street (Tax assessments 1840::32-33; New York City Directory 1840-41:662). Frost and Co. occupied 106 Water Street (Tax assessments 1840:36-37).

1845: Suydam and Jackson owned Ward Lot 1976, 140 Pearl Street and 106 Water Street (Ward maps 1835-45).

1850: A. F. Anderson was taxed for a store at 140 Pearl Street valued at $22,500 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: A. S. Anderson was taxed for a store at 140 Pearl Street, Ward Lot 1976, valued at $22,400. Two four-story buildings occupied the lot, which measured 20.5 by 101.1 feet (Tax assessments 1860:n.p.).

1870: H.S. Anderson was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1976, 140 Pearl Street. The description is identical to that given in 1860 but the valuation was $40,000 (Ibid. 1870:95).

1880: H. E. Hairley was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1976. This consisted of a six-story building that covered the lot and was valued at $39,000 (Tax assessments 1880:95).

1890: Henry C. Hawley was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1976. This was identical to that described in 1880 but was valued at $37,000 (Tax assessments 1890:53).

1900: O. S. Carter was taxed for the property in Lot 16, the former Ward Lot 1976. This is identical to that described in 1880 and was assessed at $35,000 (Tax assessments 1900:52).

1911: O. C. Macy was taxed for the property in Lot 16. This is identical to that described in 1880 and was valued at $50,000 including improvements (Tax assessments 1911:55).

1920: Mary Carter and Co. was taxed for the property in Lot 16, assessed at $54,000 including improvements. It was identical to the description given in 1880 (Tax assessments 1920:57).

1930: Loupe Realty Company was taxed for the property in Lot 16, which represented the consolidation of Lots 15 and 16. A six-story building covered the lot, which measured 40 by 101.1 feet. With improvements, it was valued at $200,000 and was coded 6, meaning "office building" (Tax assessments 1930:57).

A plan of 140-142 Pearl Street was available in the New York City Department of Buildings' files. This plan, dated 1965, indicated that the building at this address had a basement approximately nine (9) feet deep, with an unexcavated section located near the southwest corner of the cellar. This unexcavated area was approximately 18 feet north/south by 46 feet east/west. The 1982 Sanborn map indicates that modern Lot 16 contained a 5/6-story structure with a basement. This structure was demolished in 1982.

APPENDIX C

SECTION 6

WATER LOT GRANT 5

LOTS 14, AND 15

APPENDIX C

SECTION 6
WATER LOT GRANT 5
LOTS 14 AND 15

Water lot grant 5 was granted to Miles Forster, a merchant in the City, on October 12, 1694. The grant consisted of a parcel extending from Queen Street, "one hundred and fifteen foot or to Low water Marke" and containing "in Breadth in Front and in the Rear forty two foot all English Measure". It was bounded on the east by the land granted to Daniel Veenvos and on the west by land granted to Samuel States (Staats) (Grants of land under water, p. 183). Two years later, in November 1696, Forster sold the property to Christina Veenvos (Liber 21, Page 205). The property corresponds to Lots 14 and 15.

Lot 15, Ward Lots 1975 and 1991 (consolidated in 1893), 138 Pearl Street and 104 Water Street

1702: Johannes Vansantos reported a house next to John Abeel's property (see above, Appendix C, Section 5). Vansantos's taxable property totalled 80 pounds. His tenant, William White, Jr., reported taxable property amounting to 5 pounds. His second tenant, Bartholomew Vonck also reported 5 pounds' worth of taxable property (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/9: Johannes Vansant reported a house betwen John Abeel's house and Johannes de Vandelaer's house. Vansant's taxable property totalled 50 pounds. His tenant, Elias Neau reported 50 pounds' worth of taxable property (Ibid. 1708/9).

1721: Albartus Bosh reported a house and "Est(ate)" and taxable property amounting to 90 pounds (Tax record, Book 2, 1721:2). The location of Bosh's property is confirmed in the conveyance of property from Christopher Abeel to David Abeel, 1743 (Liber 38, Page 506).

1731/2: Albartus Bosh reported a house, "Estate" and taxable property totalling 55 pounds (Tax record, Book 2:516).

1762: Robert Pikeman of Brooklyn and Rebecca, his wife, sold Joseph Hallet, a merchant of New York City, "all that certain Messuage or Tenement Lott or Ground and premises...on the south side of Queens Street...bounded Easterly by the lot late of John Abeel dec'd and now of said Abeel's heirs [Lot 16] westerly by the lot late of Johannes Vanderlaer now of Jr. John Smith [Lot 14] southerly by the river or harbour" (Liber 39, Page 320).

1788: Joseph Hallet, merchant, sold John Holsman, merchant, "all that certain messuage or Dwelling house and lot of ground...in the East Ward of the City of New York on the north

side of a certain street called Water Street and now in the Tenure and Occupation of John Patterson containing in breadth front and rear nineteen feet four inches and one half and in length on the East side forty-one feet five inches and in length on the west side forty feet two inches bounded on the south in front by Water Street on the north by the lot of Ground of John Smith deceased, on the East by the lot of ground of Cornelius Clopper and on the west by the lot of ground of Joseph Hallet" (Liber 44, Page 479). This property is indexed to Lot 15; the boundaries on the west and north appear to have been transposed. Comparison with the 1789 tax list and the prior conveyance indicates that Joseph Hallet owned the property on the north, i.e., the Pearl Street property, and that the Estate of John Smith owned the property on the west, i.e., Lot 14. The property conveyed corresponds to Ward Lot 1991, 104 Water Street.

1789: Thomas Roach, a wine merchant, was taxed for the house at 30 Hanover Square valued at 1,000 pounds; Roach lived at 34 Water Street. His tenant, John Ivers reported taxable property totalling 500 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3; New York City Directory 1790:84). John Holzman (sic) was taxed for a house at 16 Water Street valued at 600 pounds. His tenant, William Bryan, reported taxable property amounting to 300 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). Holzman kept a store at 36 Broadway (New York City Directory 1790:53).

1791: Thomas Roach was taxed for a house at 30 Hanover Square valued at 1,200 pounds; his tenant Governeur J. Rutgers reported taxable property amounting to 300 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:4). John Holzman reported a house valued at 600 pounds; his tenant, William Bryan, reported taxable property amounting to 200 (Ibid.). Bryan was a tobaccanist whose shop was located at this address (New York City Directory 1791:17).

1792: Thomas Roach, merchant in the City of New York, sold Hector Galbraith, merchant of Philadelphia, the dwelling and lot of ground on the south side of the street "commonly known as Hanover Square and now in the tenure and occupancy of Joanna Smith', bounded on the south by the lot recently sold by Joseph Hallett to John Holsman (see above), on the east by the house and lot of Cornelius Clopper (see above, Appendix C, Section 5, Lot 16), and on the west by the house and lot late of John Smith (see below, Lot 14) (Liber 47, Page 245).

1794: Galbraith and Sings, a firm that kept a hardware store at 138 Pearl Street, was taxed for a house valued at 1,400 pounds and 600 pounds of personal property (New York City Directory 1795:35; Tax assessments 1794:20). John Holtman (sic) reported a house at 104 Water Street valued at 650 pounds; his tenant, John William Bryan, reported taxable property totalling 200 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:20).

1808: Isaac Rose, a wine and liquor merchant, was taxed for a house at 138 Pearl Street valued at $3,300 (Tax assessments

1808:39; New York City Directory 1808-1809:273). Alexander King was taxed for a house at 104 Water Street valued at $1,600; his personal property was valued at $500 (Tax assessments 1808:43).

1812 William Bryan was charged for water service at 104 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1813: Joseph Lopez Dias, a merchant, was taxed for a house at 138 Pearl Street valued at $3,500; his personal property was assessed at $500 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.; New York City Directory 1813-14:121). Alexander Minz was taxed for a house valued at $1,600 at 104 Water Street; his personal property was valued at $100. His tenant, Samuel Dickinson, a printer, reported personal property valued at $200 (New York City Directory 1813-14: 121; Tax assessments 1813:n.p.).

1816 C. Thompson was charged for water service at 138 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: Hepburn and Prince, merchants, reported real estate valued at $7,800 at 138 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1820: n.p.; New York City Directory 1820-21:90). Alexander Robb, a merchant taylor, reported real estate valued at $2,000 at 104 Water Street (New York City Directory 1820-21: 372; Tax assessments 1820:38).

1830: Hyde and Cleveland and Co. were taxed for a store at 138 Pearl Street valued at $15,500 (Tax assessments 1830:25). Hyde and Cleveland were merchants who occupied 138 Pearl and 104 Water Streets (New York City Directory 1830-31:344). Hyde and Cleveland reported a "Lot" valued at $2,500 at 104 Water Street (Tax assessments 1830:28-29).

1840: Levi Cook, a merchant, was taxed for a store at 138 Pearl Street valued at $48,000 (Ibid. 1840:32-33; New York City Directory 1840-41:171). Townshend and Company occupied the store at 104 Water Street; the property was assessed on Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1840:36-37).

1845: A.L. Dias owned the property at 138 Pearl Street, Ward Lot 1975 (Ward maps, 1835-45). T.G Coster owned the property at 104 Water Street, Ward Lot 1991 (Ibid.).

1850: Floid (sic) Smith was taxed for the store at 138 Pearl Street valued at $22,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.). This appears to have extended all of the way to Water Street since no listing for 104 Water Street appears among the entries for Water Street (Ibid.).

1860: F. Smith was taxed for the properties in Ward Lots 1975 and 1991; both are associated with 138 Pearl Street. Two four-story buildings covered their respective lots. The Pearl Street property measured 19 by 61.3 feet, and the Water Street property measured 19 by 41.1 feet. The total property was assessed at $24,000 (Tax assessments 1860:n.p.).

1870: Peter Balen (also spelled Bolen) was taxed for the properties in Ward Lots 1975 and 1991. The descriptions are identical to those given in 1860. The property totalled $30,000 (Ibid. 1870:95). P. Balen & Co. dealt in fruit at 138 Pearl and 104 Water Streets (New York City Directory 1870-71:60).

1880: Peter Bolen and Company was taxed for the properties in Ward Lots 1975 and 1991 valued at $24,000; the description is identical to that given in 1860 (Ibid. 1880:95). Saportas Brothers, coffee importers, occupied 104 Water Street (Wakeman 1914:110).

1890: Peter Balen and Company was taxed for the properties in Ward Lots 1975 and 1991 valued at $25,000; the descriptions are identical to those given in 1860 (Tax assessments 1890:53).

1900: Peter Balen and Company was taxed for the property in Lot 15 valued at $25,000. The entry describes one four-story building that covered the entire lot, which measured 19 by 101.7 feet. This property represents the two buildings described in 1860, which had been consolidated, rather than new construction since the value of the assessment did not change, the height did not change, and the earlier buildings had covered their respective lots (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: P. Balen and Company reported a building that was coterminous with its lot at 138 Pearl Street, Lot 156. The building was 4/5-stories high, suggesting that it was a building created by altering two pre-existing structures (see above, 1900). The property was valued at $36,000 including improvements (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: Francis Emory Fitch, Inc. was assessed for a 5/4-story building, valued at $40,000 including improvements, at 138 Pearl Street. The building measured 38.6 by 101.7 feet and included the property in Lot 14. The Fitch Building, depicted in Bromley 1932, had probably been created by throwing together the older buildings in Lots 14 and 15 (Ibid. 1920:57).

Sometime after 1920, a "Detailed Statement of Specifications for Alterations, Additions, or Repairs to Buildings Already Erected" was submitted to the New York Department of Buildings. This document indicated the depth of the cellar at 136-138 Pearl Street. The cellar depth, which was not completely legible, may have been 10, 11, or 16 feet below grade.

Of particular note are several Bureau of Building documents, dating to 1919, which discuss a wood feature under the existing 1919 cellar floor. In a letter to the building architects, the Superintendent of Buildings mentions that soil, two feet below the cellar floor, was covered by wood planking. In a letter to the Superintendent, a city assistant engineer notes that what was believed to be timber grillage under the cellar, was only an old

wooden floor of a basement that at sometime had been covered by the extant concrete floor.

1930: Francis E. Fitch, Inc. was assessed for a 5/6-story building, valued at $225,000 including improvements at 138 Pearl Street; it was coded 6, meaning "office buildings" (Ibid. 1930:57).

The 1982 Sanborn Map indicates that the Fitch Building, which was demolished in 1982, was a 5/6-story structure with no basement. This contradicts the documents discussed above.

Lot 14, 136 Pearl Street and 102 Water Street

1702: Johannes Vandelaer reported "2 houses" and taxable property amounting to 80 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/09: Johannes de Vanelaer reported a "house" and taxable property amounting to 50 pounds; his tenant, Thomas Bayoux, reported taxable property amounting to 30 pounds (Ibid. 1708/9).

1721/2: Justus Bosh reported "2 houses and Est(ate)" and taxable property totalling 30 pounds (Tax records, Book 2, 1721:2).

1731/3: Justus Bosh reported a house and property valued at 30 pounds; his tenant, James Teaver, reported taxable property amounting to 50 pounds (Ibid. 1731/2:516).

1789: The Estate of John Smith was taxed for a house at 31 Hanover Square valued at 600 pounds; the tenant Tapent Lafarque reported taxable property valued at 150 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). The Estate of John Smith was taxed for a house at 15 Water Street valued at 600 pounds. John Keating, the tenant, reported personal property valued at 150 pounds (Ibid.). Keating kept a store at 15 Water Street (New York City Directory 1790:57).

1791: Margaret Smith, Widow of John Smith, sold Hugh Stocker, Gentleman, the parcel bounded on the north by Hanover Square, on the east by the house and lot of Captain Thomas Roach (Lot 15), on the west by the property of "Brownjohn dec'd" (Lot 13), and in the rear by another house belonging to John Smith also sold to Hugh Stocker (see below). From "antient title deeds", the parcel had been bounded historically on the east by property belonging to "Johannes Van Sante", afterwards "Bosh" (Lot 15), on the west by property belonging to Samuel Staats (Lot 13), on the south by the house and lot of Captain William Smith and on the north by Queen Street. In length, the property extended from Queen Street "to the southern most part of the summer house wall belonging to the said house which is the partition boundary between the said house lot and the house and lot of the said William Smith" (Liber 47, Page 4).

Margaret Smith, widow of John Smith, sold Hugh Stocker, Gentlemen, "all that certain dwelling house and lot...on the northwesterly side of a certain street called Water Street bounded southeasterly in Front by Water Street aforesaid Northwesterly in the rear by another lot of ground which the said John Smith deceased [owned]...which is also granted sold and conveyed by the said Margaret Smith to the said Hugh Stocker ...northeasterly side by the dwelling house and lot of ground of John Holsman, merchant, [Lot 15] and southwesterly on the other side by the house and ground of Isaac Gouverneur dec'd". The property measured 19 feet 6 inches by 51 feet, from the partition fence to "the publick Street and so to low water mark" (Liber 47, Page 1).

Hugh Stocker was taxed for a house valued at 700 pounds at 31 Hanover Square. The tenant, Lott Merckel, a furrier, reported personal property valued at 300 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:4; New York City Directory 1791:86). Hugh Stocker was taxed for a house valued at 600 pounds at 15 Water Street; the tenant (name obscured) did not report taxable personal property (Tax assessments 1791:4).

1794: Hugh Stocker was taxed for a house at 136 Pearl Street valued at 1,400 pounds. Peter Lachainee, the tenant, was taxed for 50 pounds worth of personal property (Ibid. 1794:20). Lachainee was a furrier (New York City Directory 1795:120). Hugh Stocker was taxed for a house at 102 Water Street valued at 2,500 pounds. White Brown and Charnley reported 200 pounds in personal property at this address (Tax asssessments 1794;20). According to the directory, White Brown and Charnley were a firm of hatters at 112 Water Street. However, this may be misprint (New York City Directory 1795:40). Stocker was a ship-master who lived at 39 Beaver (Ibid.:205).

1808: Bernard Dornin was taxed for a house at 136 Pearl Street valued at $2,000; his personal estate was valued at $500 (Tax assessments 1808:39). Dornin was a bookseller and stationer (New York City Directory 1808-1809:129).

No entry for 102 Water Street.

1813: Robert Gill and Company was taxed for a house at 136 Pearl Street valued at $2,500 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). This was a firm of merchants; Gill lived at 75 Broad Street (New York City Directory 1813-14:150). C. Thompson was charged for water service at 136 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820). Benjamin Stratton was taxed for a house valued at $2,000 at 102 Water Street. Stephen Frost, his tenant, reported personal property valued at $200 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Stratton was a grocer, and Frost appears to have lived at this address (New York City Directory 1813-14:144,300).

1816: J. Warner was charged for water service at 136 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820). A. Steenback was charged for water service at 102 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: Robert Gill and Company was taxed for a store at 136 Pearl Street valued at $5,000; Gill was a merchant who lived at 73 Broad (Ibid. 1820-21:198; Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). A. B. Cohen was taxed for a house at 102 Water Street valued at $2,800. His personal property was valued at $500 (Tax assessments 1820:38). Cohen and Vancleef, whipmakers, occupied 102 Water Street (New York City Directory 1820-21:124).

1830: Kyle and Denniston were taxed for a store at 136 Pearl Street valued at $17,000 (Tax assessments 1830:25). Kyle and Denniston dealt in dry goods (New York City Directory 1830-31:373). W. D. Kyle and Company were taxed for a store at 102 Water Street valued at $3,500 (Tax assessments 1830:28-29). This was a firm of merchants (New York City Directory 1830-31:373).

1840: West and Oliver were taxed for a store at 136 Pearl Street valued at $48,000, which went through to Water Street (Tax assessments 1840:32-33; 36-37). West and Oliver dealt in dry goods (New York City Directory 1840-41:673).

1845: Henry Brevoort owned Ward Lot 1974, 136 Pearl and 104 Water Streets (Ward maps, 1835-45).

1850: Henry Brevoort was taxed for a store at 136 Pearl Street valued at $24,000; the family lived in Hellgate (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.; New York City Directory 1850-51:69).

1860: Henry Brevoort was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1974, 136 Pearl Street. This consisted of two four-story buildings that covered the lot, which measured 19.6 by 101.7 feet. It was assessed at $24,000 (Tax assessments 1860:n.p.).

1870: Henry Brevoort was taxed for the identical property valued at $30,000 (Ibid. 1870:95).

1880: H. Brevoort was taxed for the identical property, valued at $24,000 (Ibid. 1880:95). Clark B. Hayden & Co. were at No. 102 Water Street. Also at this address was Carter, Hawley & Co., one of the largest importing houses of its day (Wakeman 1914;110). Fred Mead & Co., another tea import firm, also occupied No. 102 Water Street (Ibid).

1890: H. Brevoort was taxed for the identical property, valued at $25,000 (Tax assessments 1890:53).

1900: H. Brevoort was taxed for the property in Lot 14, formerly Ward Lot 1974. The description is identical to that given in 1860, and the value assigned was $25,000 (Ibid. 1900:52).

1911: H. Brevoort was taxed for a 5/4-story building at 136 Pearl Street, Lot 14, which covered the lot. With improvements,

the property was valued at $36,000. This probably corresponds to the earlier buildings, which had been consolidated, because the height is approximately the same and because the value did not change substantially (Ibid. 1911:52).

1920: Assessed with Lot 15.

APPENDIX C

SECTION 7

WATER LOT GRANT 6

LOT 13, NOW LOT 11

APPENDIX C

SECTION 7
WATER LOT GRANT 6
LOT 13, NOW LOT 11

Water lot grant 6 was granted to Samuel Staats, a physician and prominent participant in Leisler's Rebellion on May 25, 1697. The parcel extended from Queen Street/Pearl Street to low water mark and contained "in Breadth in front and in ye Rear thirty one foot Nine Inches all English Measure". It was bounded on the east by the grant of Miles Forster and on the west by the property of Castor Lierson and Johannes Vanderspiegel (Grants of land under water, p. 199). The property corresponds to Lot 13, now the eastern portion of Lot 11, occupied by the Barclays Bank Building, the present 100 Water Street. Although the property was developed on both the Water and Pearl Street frontages by 1789, it was consolidated into a single lot by 1845.

Lot 13, Ward Lot 1973, 134 Pearl and 100 Water Streets

1702: Sam[ue]ll Staats reported "houses &c" and property amounting to 180 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/9: Samuel Staats reported a "house &c" and property amounting to 900 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1708/9).

1718: Andries Coeymans, of New York, merchant, et al., heirs of Samuel Staats, sold Barent Rynders, merchant of the City of New York, that "certain house and lot of ground...in...Queen Street on the south side thereof containing in length on both side[s] from Queen Street aforesaid unto low water mark in the East River and in breadth in front and rear thirty one foot nine inches all English measure." The property bounded the property of Justus Bosch on the east (see above, Lot 14, Appendix C, Section 6) and the property of Johannes Vanderspiegel on the west. The deed referenced the water lot grant to Samuel Staats (Liber 33, Page 511).

1721: Widow White in "Coeymans house" reported property valued at 10 pounds. Coll[onel] Farmer "in do. [ditto]" reported property valued at 51 pounds (Tax records, Book 2, 1721:2). Coeymans was Staats's heir (see above). The sequence of names indicates that White was located in Lot 13, suggesting a delay between the conveyance of property and the registration of the deed. The deed was not, in fact, registered until 1753.

1731/2: Andrew Coeymans reported three houses occupied by Mrs. Lylsy, John Maclanan, and Frederick Scabring. Coeymans reported taxable property amounting to 110 pounds. Lylsy and Scabring reported five pounds of property each, and Maclanan reported 10 pounds of property (Tax records, Book 2, 1731/2:516).

1789: The estate of William Brownjohn was taxed for a house at 32 Hanover Square valued at 1,400 pounds. One occupant, Michael Roberts, reported personal property amounting to 400 pounds, and the second occupant, L.M. Cutting, reported property valued at 200 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). Roberts kept a jewelry and stationary store, and Cutting was an attorney, who lived at 29 King Street (New York City Directory 1790:29, 84). Isaac Gouverneur was taxed for the structure at 14 Water Street valued at 1,100 pounds. One occupant, Widow Hopper, did not report any taxable property. The second occupant, W. Wellement, reported property assessed at 100 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:n.p.).

1791: The Estate of William Brownjohn was taxed for the house at 32 Hanover Square valued at 1,500 pounds. One tenant, Thomas Roberts, reported taxable property valued at 500 pounds. The second tenant, James DeHeart, reported taxable property valued at 50 pounds (Ibid. 1791:4). Roberts dealt in drygoods, and DeHearts was an attorney and notary public (New York City Directory 1791:33, 106). Isaac Gouverneur reported a house valued at 1,000 pounds at 14 Water Street. His tenant, Robert Cox, a merchant taylor, reported property valued at 50 pounds (Ibid. 1790:24, Tax assessments 1791:3).

1793: Gabriel William Ludlow, Executor of the Estate of William Brownjohn, sold Thomas Roberts, merchant, the parcel bounded in front by Hanover Square, on the east by the property formerly of William and John Smith, deceased, and presently of Hugh Stocker (lot 14), on the south by property formerly of Nicholas Gouverneur and then of Isaac Gouverneur (see above), and on the west by property "late of Elie Smith and Joseph Royal but now of Henry Walton: (Liber 49, Page 291).

1794: Thomas Roberts was taxed for the house at 134 Pearl Street valued at 1,800 pounds; his tenant, Augustus H. Lawrence reported personal property valued at 150 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:22). Roberts was a merchant, who lived at this address, and Lawrence was a broker, who had offices at 118 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1795:123, 178).

1794: Isaac Gouverneur reported a house at 100 Water Street valued at 1,200 pounds. One tenant, Robert Cox, a merchant taylor, reported 100 pounds in personal property. A second tenant, Bernard Nest, reported taxable property amounting to 200 pounds (Ibid. 1795:45; Tax assessments 1794:20-21).

1807: Jacob Sebor, Administrator for the Estate of Thomas Roberts, sold Samuel St. John and Jesse Schofield, merchant taylors, that "certain dwelling house and lot of ground" that Ludlow had conveyed to Roberts, (Liber 49, Page 291) (Liber 76, Page 197).

1808: Samuel St. John was taxed for a house at 134 Pearl Street valued at $4,500; his personal property was assessed at

$740 (Tax assessments 1808:39). St. John was a merchant-taylor; the firm of St. John and Schofield occupied 134 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1808:301). Robert Cocks, a merchant-taylor, reported real estate valued at $3,000 at 100 Water Street and personal estate valued at $750 (Ibid. 107; Tax assessments 1808:43).

1813: Coe and Hankinson was taxed for a store at 134 Pearl Street valued at $3,000; Abraham K. Smedes was also taxed for a store at 134 Pearl Street valued at $3,000 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Coe and Hankinson dealt in drygoods; Smedes was a merchant, headquartered at 182 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1813-14:100, 162, 287). Samuel Bunting was taxed for a house at 100 Water Street valued at $3,000. Alexander Robb was also taxed for a shop at 100 Water Street (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Bunting was a merchant, and Robb was a merchant-taylor (New York City Directory 1813-14:86, 267). Thomas Wilnos (?) was charged for water service at 100 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: Smeads and Canfield were taxed for two stores at 134 Pearl Street each valued at $6,000; both lived at 134 Pearl Street (Ibid. 1820-21:402; Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). Samuel Bunting was taxed for a house at 100 Water Street valued at $3,000; his personal estate was valued at $1,000 (Ibid.:38). Bunting was a merchant (New York City Directory 1820-21:102).

1830: Downes and Company was assessed for a store at 134 Pearl Street, which went through to Water Street, valued at $20,000 (Tax assessments 1830:25). Byrd and Phelps were taxed for a store at 100 Water Street assessed at $10,000; the name was crossed out and the name "Down" pencilled in beside it (Ibid.: 28-29).

1840: E. and C. Robins were taxed for a store at 134 Pearl Street valued at $82,000; this went through to Water Street (Ibid. 1840:32-33). Elisha Robbins dealt in hardware at 134 Pearl Street, which was also the offices for Downer and Roberts, Importers (New York City Directory 1840-41:215, 534). Downer and Company was located at 100 Water Street, assessed with 134 Pearl Street (Tax assessments 1840: 36-37).

1845: S. Downer owned ward lot 1973, 100 Water Street and 134 Pearl Street (Ward maps, 1835-45).

1850: S. Downer was taxed for the store at 134 Pearl Street, valued at $40,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: T. Downer was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1973 valued at $34,000. Two four-story buildings covered the lot, which measured 32.8 by 106.11 feet (Ibid. 1860:64).

1870: W. H. Westervelt was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1973 valued at $62,000. It was identical to that described in 1860 (Ibid. 1870:95).

1880: W. H. Westervelt was taxed for the property at 134 Pearl Street, Ward Lot 1973, valued at $47,000. It was identical to that described in 1860 (Ibid. 1880:95). Edward A. Willard, tea broker, occupied No. 100 Water Street (Wakeman 1914:110).

1890: W. H. Westervelt was taxed for the property at 134 Pearl Street, valued at $50,000; it was identical to that described in 1860 (Tax assessments 1890:53).

1900: W.H. Westervelt was taxed for the property at 134 Pearl Street; this was identical to that described in 1860 and was valued at $46,000 (Ibid. 1900:51).

1911: H.J. Hemmens was taxed for the property at 134 Pearl Street. With improvements, this was valued at $160,000 and was identical to that described in 1860 (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: New York Edison was taxed for the property at 134 Pearl Street, asssessed at $240,000 including improvements. The six-story building covered the lot (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: New York Edison was taxed for the property at 134 Pearl Street, assessed at $630,000 including improvements. The eight-story building was coded 10, meaning "special structure" (Ibid. 1830:57).

In 1962, Lots 11 to 13 were combined for the construction of a new building. Department of Buildings' records indicate that the early structures occupying these lots were demolished to make way for the new 13/14-story office building. A "New Building Application" form, dated 1962, indicates that the new building had two cellars. The "cellar" was 15 feet deep, and the "subcellar/vault" was 13 feet deep. However, the foundation plans indicate that both cellars were 13.6 feet in depth. These cellars encompassed all of Lots 11, 12, and 13.

In addition to these deep cellars, the foundation plans seem to indicate that the subcellar/vault was supported by pilings dug to bedrock. These pilings seem to have been spaced every nine (9) feet.

The 1962 documents associated with this new building also include soil boring data. Nine borings, on east/west transects of three borings each, were dug within modern Lot 11. These borings indicated "fill" and "misc. fill" at depths ranging from 10 to 13 feet below grade in the southern portion of the Lot and 12 to 18 feet in the central and northern portions of the property. Some of the borings in the central and northern sections of the lot contained a level of concrete at 15 to 16 feet below grade, overlying more fill.

The 1982 Sanborn Map indicates that modern Lot 11 contained a 14-story building, with a four-story section on its west side. The map also indicates basements. This building is currently standing.

APPENDIX C

SECTION 8

WATER LOT GRANT 7

LOT 12, NOW LOT 11

APPENDIX C

SECTION 8
WATER LOT GRANT 7
LOT 12, NOW LOT 11

Water lot grant 7 was granted to Castor Liererson and John Vanderspiegel on October 12, 1694. It consisted of the area bounded by Queen Street, the East River at low water mark, James Graham's grant on the west and Samuel Staats's grant on the east. It contained 36 feet in breadth and 114 feet in length (Grants of land under water, p. 165). Liererson and Vanderspiegel divided the property in half in 1701, each retaining a long, narrow strip extending from Queen/Pearl Street back into the river. Vanderspiegel took the eastern property, which subsequently became Ward Lot 1972, 132 Pearl Street and 98 Water Street, and Liererson took the western parcel, which became Ward Lot 1971, 130 Pearl Street and 96 Water Street (see Benjamin Wyncoop to William Jackson, 1704, Liber 28, Page 423, cited below; and Vanderheul et al. to Van Horne, 1707, Liber 26, Page 292, cited below). These were consolidated into Lot 12 in 1895 (Map of the First Ward of the City of New York, 1871-1895:Plate 19).

Ward Lot 1972, 132 Pearl Street and 98 Water Street

1702: Johannes Vanderspiegel reported a "house &c" and property amounting to 45 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1708/9: Johannes Vanderspiegel reported a "house & store" and property amounting to 40 pounds (Ibid. 1708/9).

1721: William Lacount "in Mary Vanderspiegels house" reported 10 pounds worth of taxable property. Widow Mary Vanderspiegel reported "2 houses & Est[ate]" (Tax records, Book 2, 1721:2).

1731/2: Widow Smith reported a "house and Estate" and property valued at 30 pounds; she occupied the property adjacent to Andrew Coeymans (Ibid. 1731/2:516).

1789: The Estate of Jacob Walton was taxed for a house at 33 Hanover Square valued at 450 pounds; the tenant was Lot Merkele (Tax assessments 1789:3). According to the directory, Merkele, a furrier, lived at 31 Hanover Square (New York City Directory 1790:69). Isaac Governeur was taxed for a house valued at 700 pounds at 13 Water Street. John Bank, the tenant, reported personal property valued at 200 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). Bank was a merchant taylor (New York City Directory 1790:10).

1791: The Estate of Jacob Walton was taxed for a house valued at 450 pounds at 33 Hanover Square. The tenant, John Leidele, reported personal property valued at 50 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:4). Isaac Gouverneur was taxed for a house at 13 Water

Street valued at 900 pounds. His tenant was John Banks who reported personal property valued at 200 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:3).

1794: Henry Walton was taxed for a house at 132 Pearl Street valued at 600 pounds. John Sidell, the tenant, reported taxable property valued at 75 pounds (Ibid. 1794:22). Sidell was a merchant taylor (New York City Directory 1795:194). Isaac Gouverneur was taxed for a house at 98 Water Street valued at 1,100 pounds. His tenant, John Bank, a merchant taylor, reported personal property valued at 30 pounds (Ibid. 1794:20-21; New York City Directory 1795:12).

1808: Seth Auchincloss was taxed for a house at 132 Pearl Street valued at $3,500. He reported personal property valued at $1,000. Peter Cannon, the tenant, reported personal property valued at $500 (Tax assessments 1808:39). Arthur Auchincloss and Company, merchants, also occupied 132 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1808-1809:67). John Knox was taxed for a house at 98 Water Street; he reported personal property valued at $750 (Tax assessments 1808:43).

1813: J. W. Arnold was taxed for a house at 132 Water Street valued at $3,200; he reported personal property valued at $200 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Samuel Whittemore, a merchant, was taxed for an "office" at 98 Water Street valued at $2,800; he lived on Herring (Ibid.:n.p.; New York City Directory 1813-14:336).

1815: J. Warner was charged for water service at 132 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820).

1819: Thomas Wilnos (?) was charged for water service at 98 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: T.C. Nicholls was taxed for a store at "132 1/2" Pearl Street valued at $6,000. Nicholls was a bookbinder who lived on Greenwich (Ibid. 1820-21:332; Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). John Case was taxed for a house at 98 Water Street valued at $3,000; he reported personal property amounting to $200 (Tax assessments 1820:38).

1830: John Morrison was taxed for a store at 132 Pearl Street valued at $10,000; his house was located at 124 Chambers (Ibid. 1830:25; New York City Directory 1830-31;475). John Morrison was taxed for a store at 98 Water Street valued at $5,000 (Tax assessments 1830:28-29).

1840: Conkling and Company was taxed for a store at 132 Pearl Street, which went through to Water Street, assessed at $44,000 (Ibid. 1840:32-33). Jonas Conkling was a merchant whose residence was located in Washington Square (New York City Directory 1840-41:169). Jacob Little and Company occupied 98 Water Street;

this was a brokerage firm headquartered at 48 Wall Street (Ibid.:36-37; New York City Directory 1840-41:395).

1845: 132 Pearl and 98 Water Streets were owned as a single lot; the owner is not given (Ward maps, 1835-45).

1850: The Estate of G. Morrison was taxed for a store at 132-130 Pearl Street, valued at $45,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: The Estate of Morrison was taxed for the property in ward lots 1972 and 1971, 132-130 Pearl Street, valued at $44,000. Both lots were covered by long narrow four-story buildings. Ward Lot 1972 measured 18.1 by 108.11 feet, and ward lot 1971 measured 18 by 108.11 feet (Ibid. 1860:64).

1870: The Estate of Morrison was taxed for the properties in Ward Lots 1972 and 1971; each was valued at $30,000. The descriptions are identical to those given in 1860 (Ibid. 1870:95).

1880: Morrison's Estate was taxed for the properties in Ward Lots 1972 and 1971; each was valued at $24,000. The descriptions are identical to those given in 1860 (Ibid. 1880:95). No. 96 Water Street was the back entrance to the offices of Picket & Co., located on Pearl Street. Pickett & Co. was a tea import firm. At No. 98 Water Street was the office of George S. Advian, a spice broker (Wakeman 1914: 109-110).

1890: Catherine L. Hunter et al., were taxed for the properties in Ward Lots 1972 and 1971. Each was assessed at $25,000. The descriptions are identical to those given in 1860 (Tax assessments 1890:53).

1900: Kate Belloni was taxed for a building on Lot 12, 130-132 Pearl Street, valued at $95,000. A seven-story building occupied the entire lot, measuring 36 by 111.11 feet (Ibid. 1900:51).

1911: The Estate of H. Litchfield was taxed for the property in Lot 12, valued at $130,000 including improvements. The 7/8-story building occupied the entire lot (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: E.L. Litchfield was taxed for the property at 130-132 Pearl Street, Lot 12, valued at $115,000 including improvements (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: Peter Rinelli was taxed for the property in Lot 12, 130-132 Pearl Street, valued at $225,000 including improvements. Identical to the property described in 1911, the building was coded 6, meaning "office building" (Ibid. 1930:57).

Ward Lot 1971, 130 Pearl Street and 96 Water Street

1702: Castor Liersen reported a house and property valued at 20 pounds. His tenant, James Bloss, reported 5 pounds worth of taxable property (Tax records, Book 1, 1702).

1704: Benjamin Wyncoop, a goldsmith in the city, sold his interest in the property, which measured 18 feet along Queen Street and was bounded on the west by property belonging to James Graham and on the east by a "house and lot of Johannes Vanderspiegel", to William Jackson, cordwainer (Liber 28, Page 423).

1707/8: Johannes Vanderheul et al., heirs of Costen Liersen, sold their interest in the property to John Van Horne in February 1707(8), who sold it one month later to William Jackson (Liber 26, Page 292; Liber 28, Page 420).

1708/9: "William Jacksons house" and property came to 35 pounds; this was adjacent to Johannes Vanderspiegel's house and store. His tenant, Alexander Allaire, who was mentioned in the conveyance from Van Horne to Jackson (see above, Liber 28, Page 420), reported taxable property amounting to 15 pounds (Tax records, Book 1, 1708/9).

1721: Benjamin Wyncoop reported a "house and store house" and taxable property amounting to 40 pounds. His boarder (name indecipherable) reported taxable property amounting to 30 pounds (Tax records, Book 2, 1721:2).

1731/2: William Walton reported "4 houses and Estate" and taxable property amounting to 260 pounds. He had three tenants: William Walton, Jr., James and Stephen deBruce (Tax records, Book 2, 1731/2:516). The Walton property appears to have extended over the western half of Lot 12, formerly the Liersen-Wyncoop-Jackson-Wyncoop property, and the adjacent Lot 11. This may account for the irregular shape of Lot 11, which consisted of one lot on Queen/Pearl Street and two lots along Water Street. More complete details are presented in Appendix C, Section 9.

1789: The Estate of Jacob Walton was assessed for a house valued at 900 pounds at 34 Hanover Square. The tenant, Thomas Roberts, reported personal property valued at 200 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). Roberts kept a store at 30 Hanover Square (New York City Directory 1790:84). Lyndley Murray was taxed for a house valued at 700 pounds at 12 Water Street. His tenant, Roger Smith, did not report any taxable property. Smith was a merchant taylor at 12 Water Street (Ibid. 1790:93; Tax assessments 1789:n.p.).

1791: The Estate of Jacob Walton was taxed for a house valued at 1,000 pounds at 34 Hanover Square. Henry Walton, a counsellor-at-law, occupied the property and reported taxable personal pro-

perty valued at 250 pounds (Ibid. 1791:n.p.; New York City Directory 1791:137).* Lyndley Murray was taxed for a house valued at 600 pounds at 12 Water Street. He had two tenants: Roger Smith and Peter Newman. Newman reported taxable property valued at 25 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:3).

1794: Jacob Walton's Estate was taxed for a house at 130 Pearl Street, valued at 1,300 pounds. The tenant, Smith and Kennon, merchants, were taxed for personal property valued at 700 pounds (Ibid. 1794:22; New York City Directory 1795:97).

William Buckle was taxed for a house at 96 Water Street assessed at 1,000 pounds. His tenant, Daniel R. Downing and Co. was taxed for personal property valued at 1,000 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:20-21).

1796: William Buckle, merchant, sold William J. Provost, mariner, the property corresponding to 96 Water Street. It consisted of "all that certain house and lot of ground situate lying and being on the northerly side of Water Street in the City of New York between a house now in the possession of John Banks (see above) and a house occupied at present by Robert Hodge (see Appendix C Section 9) and bounded in the rear by the fence of a lot of ground owned by Henry Walton and in front by said Water Street being in breadth in front and rear each eighteen feet eight inches and in length on the westerly side thirty seven feet and on the East side Thirty Six feet ten inches...to have and to hold...saving and excepting a right in common to the gangway and sink for the use of the adjoining house...now in possession of and owned by the said Robert Hodge and also for the house of said Henry Walton as well as for the house hereby granted which gangway and sink are to be kept open and in repair at the expense of the proprietors of the said three houses" (Liber 53, Page 55).

1808: No entry for 130 Pearl Street. James Blecker was taxed for a house at 96 Water Street valued at $2,500 (Tax assessments 1808:43).

1811: William Provost of Rye sold the property corresponding to 96 Water Street to Thomas Oliver, a carpenter in the city (Liber 92, Page 275).

1813: John Wilcox, a shoemaker, was taxed for a house at 130 Pearl Street, valued at $32,000; his personal property was assessed at $300 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.; New York City Directory 1813-14:236). William Boggs was taxed for the house at 96 Water Street. He had two tenants (names obscured) (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). One appears to have been Isaac Bartow, an auctioneer and commission merchant (New York City Directory 1813-14:64).

1816: E. Galliger was charged for water service at 96 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: S. V. Boland was taxed for a store at 130 Pearl Street valued at $6,000 (Tax assessments 1820:n.p.). James Oliver was taxed for a house valued at $3,200 at 96 Water Street; Thomas Oliver, the occupant, reported personal property valued at $200. Thomas Oliver was a plumber (New York City Directory 1820-21:338; Tax assessments 1820:38).

1830: John Morrison was taxed for the store at 130 Pearl Street valued at $10,000 (Ibid. 83:25). J. Spence was taxed for a store at 96 Water Street valued at $4,000 (Ibid.: 28-29).

1840: John Lloyd was taxed for the property at 130 Pearl Street, which went through to Water Street, valued at $44,000 (Ibid. 1840:32-33). Jacob Little and Company occupied the property at 96 Water Street (Ibid.:36-37).

1845: Jno. Morrison owned 130 Pearl and 96 Water Street, Ward Lot 1971 (Ward maps, 1835-45).

1850: Included in 132 Pearl Street (see above).

APPENDIX C

SECTION 9

WATER LOT GRANT 8

LOT 11

APPENDIX C

SECTION 9
WATER LOT GRANT 8
LOT 11

Water lot grant 8 was granted to James Graham, the Attorney General for the Province, on October 12, 1694. It extended from Queen Street "one hundred and thirteen foot or so to Low water mark" and contained 30 feet along Queen Street and 40 feet along its boundary at low water mark. It bordered to the east on Liersen's and Vanderspiegel's property (Grants of land under water, P. 160). The property on the west was subsequently granted to Elsie Leisler, widow of Jacob Leisler (Liber 23, Page 323). Graham's lot corresponds to Lot 13 (Ward Lot 1970, Nos. 128 Pearl Street, 94 and 92 Water Street).

1711: Robert Livingston et al., executors of the estate of James Graham, sold the property to Susannah Sedgewick and Joseph Short of London, Executors of the Estate of Peter Short. This sale was a result of debts owed Peter Short (Liber 26, Page 506).

1721: William Walton reported "2 houses &Est[ate]" and taxable property amounting to 150 pounds (Tax records, Book 2, 1721:2). Walton's property corresponds to this lot in the sequence of ownership in this list; Walton was also the owner at the end of the century.

1731/32: William Walton reported "4 houses and Estate" and taxable property amounting to 260 pounds. He had three tenants: William Walton, Jr., James and Stephen deBruce. William Walton, Jr. reported taxable property amounting to 5 pounds; James deBruce reported 10 pounds worth of property; and Stephen deBruce reported 5 pounds worth of property (Ibid. 1731/2:516). See above, Appendix C, Section 8.

1781: Smith Ramage of the City of New York, merchant, sold Samuel Ellis, shopkeeper of New York City, a parcel corresponding to 128 Pearl Street and 92 Water Street. The transaction involved "all that certain Messuage or dwelling House store House and lot or lots of Ground (the said Messuage dwelling House and Store House now in the occupation of said Samuel Ellis)...bounded as follows (that is to say) northwesterly by Hanover Square, northeasterly partly by a dwelling house and Ground belonging to Jacob Walton Esquire and partly by a dwelling hosue and ground belonging to Abraham Walton Esquire southeasterly by Dock Street and southwesterly by ground belonging to the Estate of the late Paul Richards and beginning at the northermost cornre of the said ground of the late Paul Richards and running thence northeasterly along Hanover Square thirty feet to the corner of the said dwelling house and lot of ground belonging to the said Jacob

Walton thence southeasterly along the same seventy-four feet to the rear of the said ground of Abraham Walton thence south westerly along the rear thereof seventeen feet one inche (sic) thence southesterly along the same ground thirty-seven feet eight inches to Dock Street (Water Street) thence southwesterly along Dock Street twenty-four feet to the eastern most corner of the ground above mentioned belonging to the Estate of the late Paul Richards* thence northwesterly along the same of the line runs nearly straight one hundred and sixteen feet two inches to Hanover Square aforesaid..." (Liber 74, Page 298).

1789: Samuel Ellis was taxed for the house at 35 Hanover Square valued at $15,000. It was occupied by Berry and Rogers, which reported taxable property valued at 2,000 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). Berry and Rogers were jewelers and booksellers (New York City Directory 1790:13). John White was taxed for the house at 11 Water Street assessed at 700 pounds. He reported personal property valued at 300 pounds (Tax assessments 1789:3). At 10 Water Street, Samuel Ellis was taxed for a house valued at 700 pounds. His tenant, Mrs. Graham, reported personal property valued at 25 pounds (Ibid.). She kept a boarding house at this address (New York City Directory 1790:44).

1791: Samuel Ellis was taxed for a house at 35 Hanover Square valued at 1,400 pounds. He rented it to Berry and Rogers, who reported personal estate valued at 2,200 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:4). At 11 Water Street, John White was taxed for a house valued at 650 pounds. He had three tenants: John and Jeremiah Latter and James Hunt. The Latters reported personal property valued at 100 pounds. Hunt reported personal property valued at 20 pounds (Tax assessments 1791:3). At 10 Water Street, Samuel Ellis was taxed for a house valued at 600 pounds; his tenant was the Widow Graham (Ibid.).

1792: John White, shopkeeper, sold Robert Hodge, property corresponding to 94 Water Street. The house and lot was "bounded southerly in front on the northerly side of Water Street heretofore called Dock Street westerly by a dwelling house and lot of land belonging to Samuel Ellis Northerly by land partly owned by the said Samuel Ellis and partly by land belonging to the Estate of Jacob Walton Esq. deceased and now in the possession of Thomas Roberts, and easterly by a dwelling house and lot of land lately owned by the said Jacob Walton" who conveyed it to Lindsey Murray, February 3, 1780. It measured 26 feet in front, 18 feet in the rear, and 37 feet on each side (Liber 74, Page 319).

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* Paul Richards owned the property adjacent to Walton's 4 houses in the 1731/2 tax list. This indicates that the sequence of ownership in 1731/2 was William Smith and Henry Walton on Lot 12, Henry Walton on Lot 11, and Paul Richards on Lot 10. The Estate of Paul Richards was taxed for property in 9 Water Street, which corresponds to Lot 10 (Tax assessments 1789:n.p.).

1794: Samuel Ellis was taxed for a house at 128 Pearl Street valued at 1,800 pounds. His tenants, Berry, Rogers, and Gerry, reported personal property valued at 200 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:22). Berry, Rogers, and Gerry were book sellers and stationers (New York City Directory 1795:97). Robert Hodge, bookseller and stationer, was taxed for the house at 94 Water Street, valued at 1,100 pounds; his personal property was valued at 600 pounds (Tax assessments 1794:20-21). Samuel Ellis was taxed for the house at 92 Water Street; his tenants were the Widow Graham and George Cooper. Cooper reported taxable property valued at 50 pounds (Ibid.).

1808: Robert Bache was taxed for the house at 128 Pearl Street valued at $4,500; his personal property was assessed at $1,000. Bache and Co., a firm of druggists, occupied 128 Pearl and 92 Water Streets (New York City Directory 1808-1809:67). John Shedden was taxed for the house at 94 Water Street valued at $2,600. He leased space to Robert Allen, who reported taxable property valued at $100 (Ibid.). Shedden was a book binder, who lived and worked at this address (New York City Directory 1808:285). Robert Bache and Company was taxed for the house at 92 Water Street valued at $2,200 (Tax assessments 1808:43).

1812: A. Zuntz (?) was charged for water service at 94 Water Street (Water Book 1820).

1813: William Hauer was taxed for the property at 128 Pearl Street valued at $4,000; he reported personal property valued at $100 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). John Hedden was taxed for the house at 94 Water Street valued at $2,600; his personal property was assessed at $200 (Tax assessments 1813:n.p.). Robert Bache, a druggist, was taxed for the store at 92 Water Street, valued at $2,000. His house was on Cornelius (Ibid.; New York City Directory 1813-14:53).

1814: Peter Van Winkle was charged for water service at 92 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820).

1815: C. Thompson was charged for water service at 128 Pearl Street (Water Book 1820).

1820: Lord and Olmstead were taxed for the store at 128 Pearl Street valued at $10,000 (Ibid. 1820:n.p.). They were merchants; Lord lived elsewhere but Olmstead lived at 128 Pearl Street (New York City Directory 1820:338, 281).

1830: John Morrison was taxed for the store at 128 Pearl Street valued at $10,000 (Ibid. 1830:25). J. M'Neish was taxed for the store at 94 Water Street, valued at $3,500 (Ibid.:28-29). Isaac Stevens, a coppersmith, was taxed for a shop at 92 Water Street valued at $2,500 (Ibid. 1820-21:415; Tax asssessments 1820:38). No. 92 Water Street was vacant (Ibid.).

1840: Clark and Co. was taxed for the store at 128 Pearl Street valued at $7,400; this extended back to Water Street (Ibid. 1840:32-33). Clark Smith and Co. were dealers in silk. Montross and Howell, merchants, occupied this address (New York City Directory 1840-41:158,453). Little and Company occupied 92 and 94 Water Street (Tax assessments 1840:36-37).

1845: Jno. Suydam owned the property associated with 128 Pearl, 92 and 94 Water Streets, Ward Lot 1970 (Ward maps, 1835-45).

1850: The Estate of G. Suydam was taxed for the property at 128 Pearl Street valued at $45,000 (Tax assessments 1850:n.p.).

1860: The Estate of T. Suydam was taxed for the property at 128 Pearl Street, Ward Lot 1970 valued at $46,000. This consisted of two four-story buildings that covered the lot, which measured 29.7 by 117.7 feet (Ibid. 1860:64).

1870: The Estate of T. Suydam was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1970 valued at $55,000. It was identical to that described in 1860 (Ibid. 1870:95).

1880: T. Suydam's Estate was taxed for the property at 128 Pearl Street, Ward Lot 1970, valued at $34,000. It was identical to that described in 1860 (Ibid. 1880:95).

1890: T. Suydam was taxed for the property in Ward Lot 1970. It was valued at $34,000 and was identical to that described in 1860 (Ibid. 1890:95).

1900: Walter Suydam was taxed for the property at 128 Pearl Street, Lot 11. It was valued at $42,000 and was identical to that described in 1850 (Ibid. 1900:51).

1911: Walter Suydam was taxed for the property at 128 Pearl Street, Lot 11. It was valued at $75,000 with improvements and was identical to that described in 1860 (Ibid. 1911:55).

1920: Frank D. Pearl was taxed for the property at 128 Pearl Street, which was valued at $85,000 with improvements (Ibid. 1920:57).

1930: Muriel C. Dietjen was taxed for the property at 128 Pearl Street, Lot 11, valued at $170,000 with improvements. It was identical to that described in 1860 (Ibid. 1930:57).

APPENDIX D

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS

Note to Appendix D

Depositional unit tables are presented for each lot. The tables list the depositional unit numbers; the proveniences in which the units occur; the color descriptions, Munsell soil colors, and soil textures for all strata within the units; and interpretations of the nature and origin of the units.

TABLE D.1

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 20 AT 148 PEARL STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
1	A-4	IX	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand with silt	River bottom
		X	Red and green fine silt with clay (No Munsell)	
	A-6	VI	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, coarse sand	
		VII	Very dark grey to black 10YR 3/1, 10YR 3/2, fine silty clay	
2	A-5	VIII	Dark grey, 2.5YR 4/0, clay with fine sand mottled with olive brown, 2.5YR 4/4, fine silt; strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, coarse sand; black 10YR 2/1, clay	Landfill
	A-6	I	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt	
		II	Yellowish red, 5YR 4/6, sand	
		III	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, sand	
		IV	Strong brown sand, 7.5YR 5/8, with dary grey silt	
		V	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with clay	
3	A-4	III	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, silt, sand and traces of clay	Secondary fill with displaced refuse
		IV	Red, 2YR 4/8, coarse sand, brown-dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with clay	
		V	Same as A-4 IV	
		VI	Dark brown with yellowish brown, 10YR 4/3, 10YR 4/6, clay with sand	
	A-3	VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand with silt	
	TU-3	VII	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand	
		VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand	
		XII	Brown, 7.5YR 5/4, clayey silt	
	A-5	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, greenish brown fine silt with mica flecks	
		VI	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
		VII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, coarse sand, very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, clay	
4	TU-3	III	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, clayey silt, mottled with reddish brown silt with sand	Builder's trench for Feature 1
	A-3	III levels 5 and 6	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand with clay	
		VII	Dark grayish brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, 10YR 4/2, clay with dark grey 10YR 4/1, fine silt	
5	TU-3	IV	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/3, clay with sand and reddish brown clay	Fill with Feature 1
		V	Dark reddish grey clay, 10YR 4/2, clayey silt	
		VI	Same as TU-3 IV	
	A-3	VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, clay with sand, red 2.5YR 4/6, clay	
	A-1	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, and reddish brown, 2.5YR 4/4, sand and clay	

TABLE D.1

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 20 AT 148 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	Interpretation
	UNIT	STRATUM		
6	A-5	IV	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4, 10YR 4/4, fine silt with sand	Builder's trench to east wall of Orient Building
7	A-4	VII	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, silt	Disturbance from wall and concrete footing
		VIII	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, silt	
	TU-3	IX	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with mortar	
		XI	Same as TU-3 IX	
8	A-2	II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, 10YR 4/4 and light yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4, silt with sand	Fill in Feature 3
		III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silt with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, clayey silt and light grey, 10YR 7/1, very fine silt	
		IV	Dark brown to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/3, to 10YR 4/4, sand with silt	
		V	Black, 10YR 2/1, sand with silt	
		VI	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, clay with sand	
		VII	Very dark greyish brown, 2.5YR 3/2, fine sand with silt	
9	A-5	I	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt and sand	Demolition rubble
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, coarse clay	
		III	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
	A-4	I	Dark brown, 10YR 4/3, brick and mortar fill	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand, silt, and clay	
	TU-3	I	Brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		II Levels 1 and 2	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, silty sand	
	A-1	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sandy silt mottled with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8 and brown, 7.5YR 4/4, silt with sand and mortar	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sandy silt	
		III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, clay with sand, strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand	
		IV	Very dark greyish brown silt with sand	
	A-3	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sandy silt with 10YR 5/8, yellowish brown and brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand with mortar	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with silt brick and mortar	
		III Levels 1 to 4	Dark to dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/1, 10YR 4/2 clay with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/8, sand and 7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 5/8, strong brown sand	
		IV	Brown to dark brown silt with sand	
		V	Dark brown to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/3, 10YR 4/4, silt with sand	
	A-2	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with silt	
		VIII	Dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with silt	

TABLE D.1

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 20 AT 148 PEARL STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
1	A-4	IX	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand with silt	River bottom
		X	Red and green fine silt with clay (No Munsell)	
	A-6	VI	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, coarse sand	
		VII	Very dark grey to black 10YR 3/1, 10YR 3/2, fine silty clay	
2	A-5	VIII	Dark grey, 2.5YR 4/0, clay with fine sand mottled with olive brown, 2.5YR 4/4, fine silt; strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, coarse sand; black 10YR 2/1, clay	Landfill
	A-6	I	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt	
		II	Yellowish red, 5YR 4/6, sand	
		III	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, sand	
		IV	Strong brown sand, 7.5YR 5/8, with dary grey silt	
		V	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with clay	
3	A-4	III	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, silt, sand and traces of clay	Secondary fill with displaced refuse
		IV	Red, 2YR 4/8, coarse sand, brown-dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with clay	
		V	Same as A-4 IV	
		VI	Dark brown with yellowish brown, 10YR 4/3, 10YR 4/6, clay with sand	
	A-3	VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand with silt	
	TU-3	VII	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand	
		VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand	
		XII	Brown, 7.5YR 5/4, clayey silt	
	A-5	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, greenish brown fine silt with mica flecks	
		VI	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
		VII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, coarse sand, very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, clay	
4	TU-3	III	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, clayey silt, mottled with reddish brown silt with sand	Builder's trench for Feature 1
	A-3	III levels 5 and 6	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand with clay	
		VII	Dark grayish brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, 10YR 4/2, clay with dark grey 10YR 4/1, fine silt	
5	TU-3	IV	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/3, clay with sand and reddish brown clay	Fill with Feature 1
		V	Dark reddish grey clay, 10YR 4/2, clayey silt	
		VI	Same as TU-3 IV	
	A-3	VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, clay with sand, red 2.5YR 4/6, clay	
	A-1	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, and reddish brown, 2.5YR 4/4, sand and clay	

TABLE D.1

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 20 AT 148 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	Interpretation
	UNIT	STRATUM		
6	A-5	IV	Dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/4, 10YR 4/4, fine silt with sand	Builder's trench to east wall of Orient Building
7	A-4	VII	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, silt	Disturbance from wall and concrete footing
		VIII	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, silt	
	TU-3	IX	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with mortar	
		XI	Same as TU-3 IX	
8	A-2	II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, 10YR 4/4 and light yellowish brown, 10YR 6/4, silt with sand	Fill in Feature 3
		III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silt with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, clayey silt and light grey, 10YR 7/1, very fine silt	
		IV	Dark brown to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/3, to 10YR 4/4, sand with silt	
		V	Black, 10YR 2/1, sand with silt	
		VI	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, clay with sand	
		VII	Very dark greyish brown, 2.5YR 3/2, fine sand with silt	
9	A-5	I	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt and sand	Demolition rubble
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, coarse clay	
		III	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
	A-4	I	Dark brown, 10YR 4/3, brick and mortar fill	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand, silt, and clay	
	TU-3	I	Brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		II Levels 1 and 2	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, silty sand	
	A-1	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sandy silt mottled with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8 and brown, 7.5YR 4/4, silt with sand and mortar	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sandy silt	
		III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, clay with sand, strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand	
		IV	Very dark greyish brown silt with sand	
	A-3	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sandy silt with 10YR 5/8, yellowish brown and brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand with mortar	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with silt brick and mortar	
		III Levels 1 to 4	Dark to dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/1, 10YR 4/2 clay with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/8, sand and 7.5YR 5/6, 7.5YR 5/8, strong brown sand	
		IV	Brown to dark brown silt with sand	
		V	Dark brown to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/3, 10YR 4/4, silt with sand	
	A-2	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with silt	
		VIII	Dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with silt	

TABLE D.2

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 19 AT 146 PEARL STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
1a	B-1	XIV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand with silt	Landfill
		XV	Yellowish red, 5YR 4/6, sand with silt mottled with dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, clay	
		XVI	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
		XVII	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, sandy silt with clay	
	B-2	XV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand with brown 10YR 5/3, clay mottling	
		XVI	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, silt with sand mottling, charcoal, ash and decomposed shell	
		XVIII	Strong brown 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
	B-3	XXIV	Very pale brown, 10YR 7/3, sand	
		XXV	Olive brown, 2.5Y 4/4, silt with clay	
		XXVI	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand mottled with very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2 clay	
		XXVII	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt with clay mottling	
		XXVIII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with sand	
	B-4	XXI	Greyish brown, 10YR 5/2, sand mottled with black, 10YR 2/1, clay inclusions	
		XXII	Mottled strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, and dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand	
	B-5	XVI	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		XVII	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, silt with sand and clay	
	B-6	XVI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, coarse sand	
		XVII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with clay mottling	
		XVIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6 sand	
	B-7	XIX	Dark brown,10YR 3/3, silty sand with brown/ dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		XX	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, silt with brown/ dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
	B-8	XXVIII	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand	
	TU-4	XIII	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, clayey silt with iron oxide	
		XV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand with gravel and rocks	
		XVII	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/3, silt with sand	
		XVIII	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand with clay and silt	
		XIX	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand with silt	
		XX	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, clay/silt	

TABLE D.2

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 19 AT 146 PEARL STREET
(continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
1b	B-1	VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand	Secondary fill: redeposited landfill, trash/demolition
		VIII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with silt, mottled with brown, 10YR 5/3, and reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand pockets	
		X	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand with silt	
		XI	Brown, 10YR 5/3, sand	
		XIII	Dark brown 7.5YR 3/4, sand with silt	
	B-2	VI	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, sand with charcoal	
		VIII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with charcoal	
		XIII	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/3, sand with shell	
		XIV	Pale brown, 10YR 6/3, sand with organic mottling	
	B-5	X	Brown, 7.5YR 5/4, sand and clay	
		XI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, mottled with brown, 10YR 5/3, sand	
		XII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand and silt	
		XIII	Olive brown, 2.5Y 4/4, to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand and silt	
		XIV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand mottled with dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, and very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, clay	
	B-6	XIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, very fine sand	
		XIV	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, fine sand	
	B-8	XI	Light grey, 10YR 7/2, to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, clay, with charcoal and some silt	
		XII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with clay	
		XVII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, silt with clay	
		XXIV	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with sand	
		XXV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, silt with clay	
		XXVI	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, to reddish brown 5YR 4/4, sand with clay and silt	
	TU-4	V	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, sandy/clayey silt with coal and charcoal	
		VI	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, silty sand	
		IX	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand/clayey silt with charcoal and iron oxide	
		X	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sandy/clayey silt	
		XI	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, clay with silt, mottled with dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, clay	
		XII	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, sand with silt	
		XIV	Olive brown, 2.5Y 4/4, sand with silt, mottled with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, clay	
1c	B-3	XXIX	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, sand silt and gravel mix	River bottom

TABLE D.2

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 19 AT 146 PEARL STREET
(continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE UNIT	PROVENIENCE STRATUM	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
2a	B-3	XIX XX XXI XXII XXIII	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand Brown, 10YR 5/3, silt with clay Grey, 10YR 5/1, to very pale brown, 10YR 7/3, sand Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, sand with mortar Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt with sand and clay	Cellar fill within main structure fronting on Pearl Street; fill dating 1700-1780
	B-4	XIX	Very dark grey, 5YR 3/1, silt with clay	
	B-7	XVI XVII	Black, 10YR 2/1, charcoal with sand and mortar Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, and dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand	
	B-8	XIX XX XXII XXIII XXVII	Dark reddish grey, 5YR 4/2, sand, silt and clay Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, silt with charcoal and sand Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, silt with clay Greyish brown, 10YR 5/2, silt with clay Olive brown, 2.5Y 4/4, silt with charcoal, brick, and mortar fragments	
2b	B-3	XVII XVIII	Very pale brown, 10YR 7/3-7/4, silt with sand Dark reddish grey, 5YR 4/2, sand with clay	Fill directly under 18th century floor in cellar of main structure fronting on Pearl Street; fill dating 1780-1820
	B-4	XVI	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand	
	B-8	XVIII XXI	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, sand with silt and mortar and brick Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, to dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand, silt and clay mix	
2c	B-4	XV XVII (Feature 27)	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, sand with clay Brick	Stone, mortar, and brick making up cellar floor of main structure fronting on Pearl Street
	B-8	XIV XVI (Feature 51)	Mortar Stone and brick floor	
2d	B-4	XIII XIV XX	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, and stong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand Light yellowish brown, 2.5Y 6/4, mottled with light grey, 2.5Y 7/2, sand Mottled dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, very pale brown, 10YR 7/3, and strong brown, 7.5YR 5/8, sand with traces of clay	Deposits directly above and intruding into brick flooring (Feature 27) in cellar of main structure fronting on Pearl Street

TABLE D.2

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 19 AT 146 PEARL STREET
(continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
3a	B-3	XIV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand	Trash deposits/cellar fill, within main structure fronting on Pearl Street; fill dating 1780-1820
		XV	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, sand with silt	
		XVI	Mottled greyish brown, 10YR 5/2, and reddish brown, 5YR 5/3, sand with charcoal	
	B-4	V	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand with clay mottling	
		VII	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand with clay mottling and shell	
		VIII	Black, 10YR 2/1, to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, mottled with dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand	
		IX	Grey light grey, 10YR 6/1, sand	
		X	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, and yellowish brown 10YR 5/6, sand with mortar	
		XI	Brown, 7.5YR 5/4, coarse sand with shell	
		XII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand with clay mottling	
	B-7	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sandy silt	
		VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand with rubble	
		VII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, and reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6, sand with mortar and yellow brick	
		VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with mortar and brick rubble	
		IX	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with ash inclusions	
	B-8	V	Black, 10YR 2/1, charcoal	
		VI	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with mortar and brick	
		VII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with some sand	
		VIII	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		IX	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with silt and some clay	
		X	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6 silt	
		XIII	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand with some silt	
		XV	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with clay	
3b	B-1	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand with clay	Fill or trash deposits outside of main structure, within yard area.
	B-2	III	Brown, 10YR 5/3, clay with rubble and sand	
		IV	Yellowish red, 5YR 5/6, sand with rubble	
	B-5	IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4-3/6, coarse sand	
		VI	Brown, 10YR 5/3, sand with reddish brown, 2.5YR 4/4, fine sand	
		VII	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, sand and silt, mottled with charcoal	
		VIII	Pinkish white, 5YR 8/2, decomposed mortar	
		IX	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand and silt	
	B-6	IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand	

TABLE D.2

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 19 AT 146 PEARL STREET
(continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
4	B-1	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand	Trash deposits across lot. Linked to depositional unit 3a, but contains late 19th and early 20th century materials.
		II	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silty sand	
		III	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with silt	
	B-2	II	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand	
	B-3	II	Deteriorated mortar and brick	
		III	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with brick and mortar fragments	
		IV	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with brick and deteriorated mortar fragments	
		V	Brown, 7.5YR 5/4, sand	
		X	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, sand with brick and mortar rubble	
		XI	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
	B-4	II	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand	
		III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand	
	B-5	I	Brown, 10YR 5/3, coarse sand with decomposed mortar	
		II	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, coarse sand	
		III	Black, 10YR 2/1, coarse sand with silt	
	B-6	II	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand, to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand	
		III	Brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6, sand with mortar	
	B-7	II	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, to reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/6, sand with decomposed mortar	
		III	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with sand, brick and mortar	
		IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sandy silt	
	B-8	II	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with rubble	
		III	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, sand with brick and mortar	
		IV	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with silt and some clay	
	TU-4	III	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silty sand	
		IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sandy, clayey silt	
	Feature 48	I	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with rubble	

TABLE D.2

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 19 AT 146 PEARL STREET
(continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
5a	Feature 48	II	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with silt and nightsoils	Feature 48, privy-well
		III	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand and nightsoils	
		IV	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, sand	
		V	Lime	
	Feature 59	VI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand and silt	Bucket inside privy-well
5b	Feature 48	VIII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand, silt and clayey mix	Fill (?) below Feature 48
6	B-2	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6, clay	Feature 44, builder's trench to north-south interior wall
		IX	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, decomposed organic material	
		XII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with clay mottling	
	TU-4	VII	Wood	
	B-6	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand and rubble	
		VII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, decomposed planks with sand	
		VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, compact sand	
7	B-6	VI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, very fine sand	Feature 34, trash pit (?)
8	B-2	VII	Light grey, 10YR 7/2, ash with charcoal	Pit feature, function unknown
		X	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with clay mottling and ash	
9	B-2	XI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with clay mottling	Feature 32, large pit, function unknown
	B-6	IX	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, very fine sand, ash and charcoal	
		X	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, coarse sand with ash and charcoal	
		XI	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, silt with clay mottling and some charcoal	
		XII	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand with clay, ash, and charcoal	
10	B-5	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand mottled with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, sand with charcoal	Feature 12, builder's trench to 19th century addition to main structure

TABLE D.2

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 19 AT 146 PEARL STREET
(continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
11	B-1	VII XII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with silt Same as B-1, VII	Builder's trench to eastern lot wall
12	B-7	X XI XII XIV XV	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand with mortar and charcoal Very dark grey, 7.5YR N/3, sand with ash and charcoal lenses Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with coal and mortar Black, 10YR 2/1, charcoal and coal with some mortar Very pale brown, 10YR 7/3, mortar with some charcoal	Fill inside Feature 35, function unknown
13	B-7	XVIII	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with silt and clay	Pipe trench within north section of cellar.
14	B-3	XII XIII	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, sand with silt and some clay Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/2, sand with clay	Pipe trench within south section of cellar.
15	B-5	XV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silty sand with clay	Feature 22, possible posthole
16	B-4	XVIII	Very dark brown, 10YR2/2, sand with ash	Feature 36, pit, function unknown, below cellar floor
	B-7	XIII	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with mortar and charcoal	
17	B-4	IV	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, sand	Rodent Burrow
18	B-2	XVII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with clay mottling	Feature 18, function unknown
19	B-6	XV	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with clay mottling	Feature 37, function unknown
20	B-3	IX	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silty sand	Feature 20, function unknown
21	B-3	VI VII VIII	Mortar and brick rubble Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/2, sand Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with deteriorated mortar and brick	Feature 16, function unknown

TABLE D.2

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 19 AT 146 PEARL STREET
(continued)

22	B-4	XXIII	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, silt	Feature 33, function unknown
23	B-1	IV (Feature 15)	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, and dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand with silt	Structure, function unknown
24	B-2	I	Concrete	Concrete floor across lot
	B-3	I	Concrete	
	B-4	I	Concrete	
	B-6	I	Concrete	
	B-7	I	Concrete	
	B-8	I	Concrete	
	TU-4	II	Concrete	
25	B-2	I (Feature 11)	Stone	Stone cap
	TU-4	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4 sand with rubble	20th century rubble above floor

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
1a	C-1	XVI	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, fine sand with mica flecks	Landfill
		XVII	Brown, 10YR 5/3, clay	
	C-2	XXV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, coarse silt	
		XXVIII	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/3, silt	
	C-4	XX	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, clay and yellow brown, 10YR 5/8, clay	
	C-6	XXI	White, 10YR 8/1, and light grey/grey, 10YR 6/1, (shell layer)	
		XXII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, clay, with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6, fine sand	
		XX	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3-5/3, silty sand	
	TU-5	XVI	Reddish brown, 10YR 4/2, mottled with yellow brown, 10YR 4/6, clayey silt	
		XVII	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand with mica flecks	
		XVIII	Very dark grey brown, 2.5YR 3/2, sand with mica flecks	
		XIX	Grey brown, 2.5YR 5/2, clayey silt	
		XX	Red, 2.5YR 3/2, sandy silt	
		XXI	Grey brown, 2.5YR 5/2, clayey silt	
1b	C-2	XVIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sandy silt	Landscaping, landfill
		XX	Brown, 7.5YR 4/4, fine sand	
		XXII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, fine sand	
		XXIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, fine sand	
		XXV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, coarse silt	
		XXVII	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, clay and yellow brown, 10YR 5/8, clay	
	C-4	XIII	Brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, fine sand mottled with dark yellowish brown, 10YR 6/6, clay	
		XV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, fine sand	
		XVI	Dark grey brown, 10YR 4/2, silt	
	C-6	XVI	Mortar and coral	
		XVIII	Brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4-6, fine sand	
	C-7	XIX	Brown, 10YR 5/3, silt mottled with grey to orange yellow fine silt	
		XX	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, coarse silt	
		XXI	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, fine sand	
		XXII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt mottled with red brown, 5YR 4/4 sand	
		XXIII	Brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, fine silt and sand	
		XXIV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, with white 10YR 8/1, silt	
	C-9	XVIII	Brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, fine sand	
		XXI	Coral	
	C-10	XIX	Brown, 10YR 5/3, silt mottled with grey, orange and yellow fine silts	
		XX	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, coarse silt	
		XXI	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, fine sand	
		XXII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt mottled with reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sand	
		XXIII	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4 silt and sand	
		XXIV	Yellow brown, 10YR 5/6, sandy silt	

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
2	C-2	XXIV	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, clay	Contaminated landfill
	C-4	XVIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, fine sand with mica flecks	
	TU-5	XIV XV	Red brown, 5YR 4/3, sand with mica Yellow brown, 10YR 5/6, hard packed clay	
3	C-3	IX	Strong brown, 2.5YR 4/4, mottled silty clay	Secondary fill/fill below cobble floor (Feature 30)
	C-5	XII XIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silt Strong brown, 10YR 4/6-7.5YR 4/6, sand	
	C-8	XII	Reddish brown, 2.5YR 4/4-5YR 4/4, fine sand	
4a	C-2	XXVI	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, fine sand with mortar	Builder's trench for Feature 19 (brick wall)
	C-4	XIX	Brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand with pockets of clay; mottled with strong brown, 7.5YR 5/8, sand with clay	
	C-6	XIX	Brown, 10YR 5/3, silt with sand	
4b	C-6	VIII IX X	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, fine silt mottled with clay Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, sandy silt Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silt with mortar	Feature 39 and associated deposits.
	C-9	VIII IX X XIII XIX XX	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, sandy silt Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silt with mortar Yellow brown, 10YR 5/4, silt Mortar Yellow brown, 10YR 5/6, sandy silt	
4c	C-2	XVII	Grey, 7.5YR 6/0, ash with charcoal	Ash lense under Feature 25 (cobble surface).
	C-4	XII	Grey, 7.5YR 6/0, ash with charcoal	
	C-7	XVII	Light grey, 10YR 7/1, fine silt	
	C-9	XV XVI	Grey, 7.5YR 6/0, ash with charcoal Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sandy silt	
	C-10	XVII	Light Grey, 10YR 7/1, fine silt	

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
4d	C-2	XII, Level 4	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sandy silt	Bedding to cobble surface-Feature 25.
	C-4	X XI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sandy silt Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/8, sandy silt	
	C-7	XII XIII XV XVI	Grey brown, 10YR 5/2, sand with silt Dark brown to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/3, silt Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, fine silt with clay mottlings Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, to yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, fine silt, posibly ash	
	C-10	XII XV XXV	Greyish brown, 10YR 5/2, coarse sand Yellowish brown with grey mottlings, 10YR 5/4, sandy silt Cobbles	
5	C-2	XIX XXI	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, fine silt with charcoal Black, 10YR 2/1, fine silt	Deposit under brick under Feature 2 (Burn)
	C-4	XIV	Dark grey brown, 10YR 4/2, silt	
	C-6	XV	Very dark grey brown, 10YR 3/2, fine sand	
	TU-5	XIII	Dark grey brown, 10YR 4/2, sand	
6	C-2	XVI	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt mottled with very dark grey brown, 10YR 3/2, silt	Brick deposit under Feature 2 (Burn)
	C-6	XII XIII XIV	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, silt with sand and charcoal Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt Very dark grey brown, 10YR 3/2, fine silt	
	TU-5	IX	Dark grey brown, 10YR 4/2, clayey silt with brick	
7	C-11 and C-13	X	Same as C-6, XXII	Fill below Feature 62 - wood structure
8	C-11	Feature 62	Wood structure	Wood structure (Feature 62)
	C-13	Feature 62	Wood structure	

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
9	C-2	XIV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/8, silt	Builder's trench (Features 54 and 73) to the wood barrels (Features 57 and 58)
	C-6	XVII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt	
	C-7	VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, fine silt	
		XI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with silt	
		XIV	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with sand	
	C-9	XVII	Dark brown to strong brown, 10YR 3/3 - 10YR 5/8, silt	
	C-11	III	Brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6, clay	
		XIV	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, fine silt with charcoal	
		XV	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with sand	
10	C-13	VIII	Yellowish brown/brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6-10YR 5/6, clay	Below barrel and above Feature 62
		IX	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, fine silt with sand	
11a	C-5	X	Cobble Surface	Cobble floor (Feature 30) and associated soils
		XI	Strong brown, 7.5YR 6/6, coarse sand	
	C-8	Feature 30	Cobble Surface	
11b	C-8	VII	Cobble surface (localized) Feature 53	Cobble surface at higher elevation associated with main cobble surface (Feature 30)
12a	C-6	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sandy silt with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, silt with charcoal	Fill above and adjacent to Feature 39
		VI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sandy silt with charcoal	
		VII	Dark yellowish brown red, 10YR 3/6, sand	
	C-9	IV	Similar to C6 V, 10YR 3/4 to 10YR 5/6	
		V	Similar to C6 V, 10YR 3/4 to 10YR 5/6	
		VI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sandy silt with charcoal	
		VII	Dark red, 10YR 3/6, coarse sand	

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
12b	C-2	I	Dark yellowish brown with slight greenish tint, 10YR 4/6, sandy silt	Cobble surface (Feature 17) and bedding
		XI	Brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sandy silt with decayed mortar	
		XII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sandy silt with quartz	
		XIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, course sand with tiny pebbles	
	C-4	IV	Dark yellowish brown with greenish tint, 10YR 4/6, sand with trace silt	
		V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, fine sand	
		VIII	Brown to dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, fine sandy silt with decayed motar	
		IX	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sandy silt with charcoal	
	C-7	II	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with sand	
		VII	Light olive brown, 2.5YR 5/6, fine sand	
		VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silt	
		IX	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, coarse silt	
		X	Reddish coarse sand (no Munsell)	
	C-9	XII	Coral	
		XIV	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sandy silt	
	C-10	II	Cobbles	
		VII	Light olive brown, 2.5YR 5/6, fine sand	
		VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, coarse silt	
		IX&XI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, coarse silt	
	C-11	IV	Reddish brown, 2.5YR 4/4, very fine sand	
		VI	Strong brown to brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
12c	C-3	VII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, clay	Cellar fill below burn layer and above cobble surface (Feature 30) includes fill in floor trenches
		VIII	Grey brown, 10YR 5/2, silty ashy mortar with charcoal	
	C-5	IX	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, sand with clay	
	C-8	V	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, coarse sand; Feature 23 brick, mortar and shell	
		VI	Brown, 10YR 5/3, clay	
		VIII	Ashy mortar with charcoal flecks and brick	
		IX	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silty sand with brick and mortar	
		X	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with sand	
		XI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with sand	

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
12d	C-2	XV	Black, 10YR 2/1, charcoal	Burn deposit in the cellar and in ell extension
	C-5	VIII	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, silt with trace sand with charcoal	
	C-6	XI	Black, 10YR 2/1, charcoal	
	C-8	III	Very dark grey, 7.5YR N3, with trace very dark black, 10YR 3/2, silty clay	
		IV	Dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 fine silt with trace sand and brick and charcoal	
	TU-5	VIII	Black, 10YR 2/1, charcoal clayey silt	
12e	C-3	VI	Black, 10YR 2/2, burned layer, sandy silt with clay	Possible disturbance of burn layer in cellar
12f	C-2	III	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/3, sand with mortar and brick	Demolition, overlies Feature 2
		V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sandy silt with brick rubble	
		IX	Dark brown with dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/3 - 10YR 4/4, clay to silt	
		X	Grey brown, 10YR 5/2, fine sand with silt	
	C-6	III	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, fine sand with silty sand mottled with ash and charcoal	
12g	C-3	IV	Pale brown, 10YR 6/3, sand/silt, coarse brick rubble	Demolition rubble and fill immediately above burn layer
		V	Strong brown to brown, 7.5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR 4/4, coarse sand	
	C-5	V	Brown/dark brown and strong brown, 7.5YR 4/4 and 7.5YR 4/6, coarse sand	
		VI	Light grey to grey, 10YR 7/1-5/1, fine quartz sand mottled with dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, silt and sand with very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, silt	
		VII	Mortar and crushed brick	
	C-8	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand	
		II	Light brownish grey and dark grey, 10YR 6/2 and 10YR 4/1, sand	

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
13	C-3	I	Very dark grey brown, 10YR 2/2, rubble with brick	Demolition rubble and fill above burn layer
		II	Mortar	
		III	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, loose brick rubble	
	C-5	I	Dark yellow brown, 10YR 4/4, silt with sand	
		II	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8, powdered mortar/ brick rubble	
		III	Reddish brown, 2.5YR 5/4, silt with powdered mortar	
		IV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/4, coarse sand	
14	C-7	V	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt	Pit within Feature 54
		VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, fine silt	
	C-11	II	Black, 10YR 2/1, charcoal	
		VII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with silt	
16	C-11	V	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with sand	Fill within Feature 57 wood barrel
		IX	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand alternating with brick and mortar	
		X	Light yellowish brown, 2.5YR 6/4, fine sand	
		XI	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with sand	
		XII	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sandy silt, with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6, clay	
		XIII	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt	
	C-13	I	Brown, 10YR 5/3, fine silt	
		II	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, clay	
17a	C-13	VI A	Dark grey, 7.5YR N4/0, clay	Lower fill within Feature 58, wood barrel
		VI B	Intense orange (not in Munsell) decomposing material	
		VII	Pale olive and black, 5YR 6/3, mottled clay	
17b	C-13	III	Brick and mortar	Upper fill within Feature 58, wood barrel
		IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand	
		V	Very dark grey brown, 10YR 3/2 clay	

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
18a	C-1	XII	Very dark grey brown, 10YR 3/2, sandy silt with mortar and brick	Feature 46 fill
		XIII	Pale brown, 10YR 6/3, sand with mortar and brick	
		XIV	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, sand with silt and clay mottling	
		XV	Very dark grey brown, 10YR 3/2, mottled with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8, clay	
18b	TU-5	III	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, sandy silt with brick and mortar rubble	Demolition overburden (cross mends with Feature 46)
		IV	Very dark grey brown, 10YR 5/2, sandy silt with rubble	
		V	Dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sandy silt with brick and mortar	
19	C-1	VII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, powdered mortar	Fill above Feature 46 and below Feature 6, brick drain
		VIII	Black, 10YR 2/1, silt with sand	
		IX	Black, 10YR 2/1, clay with sand	
		X	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, silt with sand	
20	C-1	I	Black, 10YR 2/1, silt with sandy silt	Trench around brick drain (Feature 6)
		II	Very pale brown, 10YR 8/3, silt with crushed mortar	
		III	Dark yellow brown, 10YR 4/4, coarse sand with silt, pebbles and mortar	
		V	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt with coarse sand	
		IV	Black, 10YR 2/1, silt	
		VI	Black, 10YR 2/1, clay	
21a	C-7	III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silt	Builder's trench of east lot wall
		IV	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, to strong brown, 7.5YR 5/8, fine silt	
	C-10	III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, silt	
21b	C-2	II	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sandy silt with clay, brick and mortar	Builder's trench of air shaft
	C-4	III	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand with charcoal	
		VII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silty sand with mortar	
	TU-5	II	Very dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sandy silt with rock fill	
		VI	Brick and mortar	
		VII	Dark yellow brown, 10YR 3/6, sandy silt with brick and mortar	
		X	Dark grey brown, 10YR 3/4, clayey silt with charcoal	
		XI	Dark grey brown, 10YR 3/4, sand with charcoal	
		XII	Dark brown, 10YR 4/2, sandy silt with mortar	

TABLE D.3

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 18 AT 144 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
22	C-2	IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand with brick and mortar powder	Overburden
		VI	Brown, 10YR 3/2, sandy silt with brick and mortar	
		VII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with sand	
	C-4	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, mottled with dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sandy silt	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand with brick and mortar powder	
	C-6	I	Brown/dark brown, 5YR 4/4, silt with sand, brick and mortar	
		II	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt with mortar and charcoal fragments	
	C-7	I	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with sand mottled with yellow brown, 10YR 5/8, silty sand	
	C-10	I	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt with some sand	
	C-11	I	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, silt with sand, brick, mortar and charcoal fragments	
	TU-5	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, and very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with brick, mortar, and some building stone	

TABLE D.4

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 16 AT 140 PEARL STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
1	D-2	V	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand, silt and clay	Landfill
		VI	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, silt/sand and yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, clay	
		VIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
		IX	Mottled green/grey, 2.5YR 4/2, silt, and yellow brown, 10YR 4/6, clay, and very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, silt	
		X	Dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand	
		XI	Brownish grey, 7.5YR 5/2, sand with clay pockets	
	D-3	VII	Dark, brown, 5YR 4/4, sand	
	D-4	X	Dark brown, 5YR 4/4, sand	
	D-5	VII	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, clay	
		VIII	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, clay	
	D-6	X	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with grey brown, 10YR 3/2, silt	
		XI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand	
		XII	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silty muck	
2	D-5	VI	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, clay and yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, clay	Redeposited landfill under brick wall (north wall of rectangular structure)
3	D-3	VI	Shell and mortar	Shell/mortar layer
	D-4	IX	Mortar	
	D-5	V	Mortar	
	D-6	VII	Mortar	
4a	D-2	IV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	Redeposited Fill
		VII	Brown to dark brown, 10YR 4/3, clay and sand	
	D-4	II	Yellow brown, 10YR 6/8, clay	
		IV	Mottled yellow brown, 10YR 6/6, sand and clay	
	D-5	II	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand	
		III	Dark yellow brown, 10YR 4/6, clay; brick and mortar rubble	
	D-6	II	Strong brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand	
		III	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand	
		VI	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, coarse sand	
		VIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
		IX	Mottled dark brown, 7.5YR 3/2, sand and yellow brown, 10YR 3/3, clay	

TABLE D.4

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 16 AT 140 PEARL STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
4b	D-4	III	Dark brown, 5YR 3/3 sand mottled with charcoal and burnt bone	Redeposited fill (contains landfill?)
		V	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/3, sand	
		VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand mottled with clayey silt pockets	
		VII	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand with silt	
5	D-5	IV	Dark yellow brown, 10YR 4/6, clay and dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand	Builder's trench for north lot wall
6	D-1	I	Dark yellow brown, 10YR 3/6, sand	Demolition debris
	D-2	I	Brick and mortar rubble	
	D-3	I	Brick and mortar rubble	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, mottled with dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt and clay	
	D-4	I	Brick and mortar rubble	
	D-5	I	Brick and mortar	
	D-6	I	Brick and mortar rubble	
7	D-3	III	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand and dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4 clay; rubble	Builder's trench for easte most wall, upper section
		V	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand mottled with yellow brown, 10YR 5/6, clay; rubble	
8	D-3	IV	Strong brown, 5YR 4/4, sand	Builder's trench to south lot wall
9	D-4	VIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand with pockets of clay	Redeposited landfill
10	D-6	V	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, sand; brick and mortar rubble	Builder's trench for western wall, east of deep fill retaining wall
11	D-6	IV	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand; brick and mortar rubble	Builder's trench to north, south, and west walls of rectangular structure
12a	D-2	II	Concrete slab	Concrete slab
12b	D-2	III	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	Bedding for slab
13	D-7	I	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, sand and silt	Fill inside Feature 52 (D7 brick well) c. 1810-1820s
		II	Yellowish brown sandy silt (not in Munsell)	
		III	Black silt (not in Munsell)	

TABLE D.5

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 26 AT 110 WATER STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
1	E-4	VIII	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, sand/silt	River bottom
2a	E-2	X	Light olive brown, 2.5Y 5/4, silt with very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, and yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8, pockets of clay	Landfill
		XI	Olive, 5Y 4/4, silt, mottled with dark brown, 10YR 3/3, and dark yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8, pockets of clay	
		XII	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt, mottled with dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, and brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand and clay	
		XIII 2 & 3	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand with clay	
	E-5	XXVII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, silt with clay mottles	
	TU-6	VII	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, mottled with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6, clay/silt	
		VIII	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, mottled with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6, clay/silt	
		IX	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, and dark greyish brown, 2.5Y 4/2, clay/silt	
2b	E-1	V	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, sand and silt	Landfill with contamination
		X	Dark greyish brown, 2.5Y 4/2, sand with black, 10YR 2/1, silt and pockets of clay	
	E-4	VII	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, clay with silt	
	E-5	XXIV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, silt and sand with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, clay	
		XXVI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, clay	
	TU-6	IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, clayey silt, with black and brown mottling	
		V	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/3 - 5YR 3/2, sandy silt	
		VI	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1, to very dark gray, 10YR 3/1, very fine silt and coarse clay	
2c	E-4	V	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, mottled with pale yellow, 2.5YR 7/4, silt with some clay	Landfill/cellar deposits in original house
		VI	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/3, silt with clay mottles	

TABLE D.5

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 26 AT 110 WATER STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
3	E-3	III	Mottled light reddish brown, 5YR 6/4, reddish yellow, 7.5YR 6/8, and very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, clay	Cellar deposits-demolition and redeposited materials
		IV	Red, 2.5YR 4/6, sand with some clay	
		V	Dark reddish grey, 5YR 4/2, silt	
		VI Feature 40	Mottled yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, clay, with dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, clay and reddish brown, 2.5YR 4/4 silt	
		VII	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, silt and clay	
		VIII	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, clay with silt	
		IX	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, clay	
		X	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, silt and clay	
		XI	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, clay with silt	
		XII	Mottled yellowish red, 5YR 4/6, and strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/8, and dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, clay	
		XIII	Very dark grey, 10YR 3/1, clay	
	E-4	II	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8, clay	
		III	Red, 2.5YR 4/6, silt	
4	E-3	II	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/2, sand and silt	Feature 31, remains of wood flooring
	E-4	IV	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, clay mottled with reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, coarse sand	
	E-6	IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sandy clay mottled with dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, fine sandy silt	
	E-7	IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sandy clay and strong brown, 7.5YR 5/8, coarse sand	
	E-8	IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, clay	
		IV Feature 47	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, clay	
	E-9	IV	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, organic stain	
	E-10	IV	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, organic stain	

TABLE D.5

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 26 AT 110 WATER STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
5	E-5	XXI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, silt with sand	Soil above and within Feature 61 - wood box
		XXII	Very dark grey, 7.5YR N3, and dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, sand and silt	
		XXIII	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand and silt	
		XXV	Black, 10YR 2/1, sand with a fine silt	
6	E-5	VIII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand and silt	Deposits below Feature 56 and Feature 61 fill
		IX	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand	
		X	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, sand	
		XI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand and silt	
		XIII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, with very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand and silt	
		XV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4 sand with some silt	
		XVI	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand and silt mottled with charcoal and decomposed mortar	
7a	E-5	XIV	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand and silt	Feature 56 - wood box (Barrel ?)
		XIX	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, with dark brown, 10YR 3/3, very fine sand and silt	
7b	E-5	XVII	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand and silt	Pit feature, function unknown
		XVIII	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand and silt	
		XX	Mottled very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, black, 10YR 2/1, and dark grey 10YR 4/1, sand and silt	
8a	E-1	VI	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8, clay and sand	Fill below Feature 21
		VII	Dark brown, 7.5 YR 3/4, silt, mottled with very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, and yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8, sand	
		VIII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, mottled with dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, and dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand and silt	
		IX	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand, mottled with dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/6, and dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with clay and sand	
8b	E-1	IV	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt	Feature 21, wood planking in backyard area, and associated soils.
	E-2	V	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/2, sand	
	TU-6	II	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, clayey silt	
8c	E-2	VII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand/silt	Redeposited soils
		VIII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, mottled with yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, and dark brown 7.5YR 3/3, silt with sand and clay	
		XIII, 1	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand with clay	
9	E-5	II	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, sand	Feature 49
		III	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, coarse sand with decomposed mortar	

TABLE D.5

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 26 AT 110 WATER STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
10a	E-1	I	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt, with dark brown, 10YR 3/3, fine sand	Overburden/Demolition
		II	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt with sand	
		III	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/8, silt with black, 10YR 2/1, sand	
	E-2	I	Dark greyish red, 5YR 4/2, sand with particles of clay	
		II	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/2, sand	
		III	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/2, sand with decomposed mortar	
		IV	Brown, 7.5YR 5/4, sand with mortar and brick	
		VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand and silt	
	E-3	I	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4,to brownish yellow, 10YR 6/8 sand, silt and clay mix	
	E-4	I	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, with brownish yellow, 10YR 6/8, sand	
	TU-6	I	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, clayey silt and sand with pockets of decomposed mortar	
		III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, with black and dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/4, hard packed clayey silt and sand	
10b	E-5	I	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, sand with decomposed mortar and brick	Demolition debris
		IV	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand with silt	
		V	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, sand and silt with decomposed mortar	
		VI	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2 sand and silt	
		VII	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand and silt	

TABLE D.6

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 25 AT 112 WATER STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
1a	G-3	III[1]	Yellowish red, 5YR 4/6, sand	Landfill
	G-4	V[1]	Yellowish red, 5YR 4/6, sand	
1b	G-2	XI	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	Landfill with contamination
2	G-3	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand with silt and clay	Builder's trench for north/south trending wall
3	G-3	II	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, sand and silt with decayed wood	Wood planking-floor (?)
4	G-1	II	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt and clay and olive, 5Y 5/3, sand and silt	Fill associated with Feature 13
		III	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2 silt	
		V	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, silt	
5a	G-1	IV	Dark grey, 10YR 4/1 and yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, silt and sand	Secondary fill
		VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand	
		VII	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, sand/silt	
		VIII	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand and some clay with brick and stone	
		IX	Grey to reddish grey, 5YR 5/1-2 sand/silt with ash and some clay	
		X	Dark reddish grey, 5YR 4/2, sand with some clay	
	G-2	III	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand and silt	
		IV	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with some silt	
		V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand	
		VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand	
		VII	Light grey, 10YR 6/1, sand	
		VIII	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, silt with some sand	
		IX	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand	
		X	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, clay, silt and sand	
5b	G-3	I[2]	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, clayey silt mottled with dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4 sand	Secondary fill redeposited landfill
		II[1]	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, silt with sand and clay	
		III	Same as G-3 I[2]	
		IV	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, silt with sand and clay	

TABLE D.6

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 25 AT 112 WATER STREET
(continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
5c	G-4	I (Levels 5-8)	Mottled yellowish brown, 10YR 5/6, sand, very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silt and black, 10YR 2/1, clay	Secondary fill
		II[1]	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, silty clay	
		III	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/3, sand with clays and silts, and rubble	
		III[1]	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/4, sand	
		IV	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/3, silty clay	
		IV[1]	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/3, sand	
			Dark brown, 10YR 4/3, silt	
5d	G-1	I	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, sand with silts and clays	Demolition debris
		I[3]	Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, silt	
	G-2	I	Very dark brown, 10YR 2/2, silty sand	
	G-3	I[4]	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/2, sand mottled with charcoal	
	G-2	II	Brick rubble	
	G-4	I (Levels 1-4)	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, clay	
		II	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/3, sand with clays and silts and rubble	

1 In NE Quad.
2 In NE Quad., Levels 4 to 7
3 In Feature 13
4 Also includes Stratum I, Levels 1 to 3 in NE Quad.

TABLE D.7

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 24 AT 114 WATER STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE UNIT	PROVENIENCE STRATUM	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
1a	TU-1	IV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, silty sand	Landfill
1b	TU-1	I	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand with brick and concrete	Landfill with intrusions
		II	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, clayey sand	
		III	Black, 10YR 2/1, and strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, silty clay	
1c	F-1	V	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand	Landfill
		VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand with clay inclusions	
		VII	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, clayey silt	
		VIII	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, sand	
1d	F-2	V	Mottled pale brown, 10YR 6/3, to very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand and silt	Landfill
		VI	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, silty clay	
1e	F-2	II	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand with clay	Landfill
2	F-1	IX	Mottled dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2 and yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, clay with reddish brown, 5YR 5/4, sand	Fill within Feature 14, a fill retaining structure
		X	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, clay	
3	F-2	III	Dark greyish brown, 2.5Y 4/2, clay with charcoal	Feature 50, function unknown
		IV	Very dark grey, 2.5Y N3/, clay with sand	
4	F-1	IV	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, silty sand	Building rubble and foundation stones
5	F-1	I	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, silty sand	Rubble associated with a concrete slab
		II	Light brownish grey, 10YR 6/2, sand with decomposed mortar	
6	-	-	Concrete footing for north lot wall	See description
7	F-2	I	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, to brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, clay with charcoal and iron fragments and brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, sand	Demolition/disturbance

TABLE D.8

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 23 AT 116 WATER STREET

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE UNIT	PROVENIENCE STRATUM	DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
1a	H-1	VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand	Contaminated landfill
		VII	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand	
	H-2	I	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/0, sand	
		II	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand, and strong brown, 10YR 4/2, silt pockets or dark grey, 7.5YR 3/4, silt pockets	
	H-5	III	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
	H-6	VIII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
1b	TU-2	XIV	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, silty sand with mica flakes	Landfill
		XV	Reddish brown/dark reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, coarse sand	
	H-4	XVI	Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand	
2	H-1	V	Stones	Stones
3	H-1	IV	Compact mortar layer	Compact mortar deposit with footing stones present
4	H-1	I	Very dark brown, 10YR 3/2, sand; rubble	Demolition debris and displaced refuse
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand	
		III	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/4, sand and disintegrated mortar	
	H-3	I, Levels 1 and 2	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand and silt; rubble	
	H-4	I	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		II	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, coarse sand, coal ash, and mortar	
		III	Brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand	
		IV	Light brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand	
		V	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		VI	Mottled dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4 sand	
		VII	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand; rubble	
		VIII	Yellowish brown, 10YR 5/4, sand	
	*	IX	Mottled dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, sand and strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand	
	H-5	I	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		II	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand	
	H-6	I	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		II	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand with brick and mortar rubble	
		III	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand with silt	
		IV	Dark brown, 7.5YR 3/4, sand	
		V	Dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	
		VI	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/4, sand	
	TU-2	I	Yellow brown, 10YR 4/4, silty sand	
		II	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/4, clayey sand	
		III	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, coarse sand	
		IV	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/4, coarse sand	
		VIII	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, silty sand	
		IX	Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/4, coarse clayey sand	
	Deep Test -2	IV Level 1	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, fine sand	

* H-4 IX, Levels 1-4 in Main Unit only

TABLE D.8

DEPOSITIONAL UNITS, LOT 23 AT 116 WATER STREET
(Continued)

DEPOSITIONAL UNIT	PROVENIENCE		DESCRIPTION	INTERPRETATION
	UNIT	STRATUM		
5	H-3	II	Bricks	Brick floor
6	TU-2	VI VII XI XII XIII	Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/4, sandy silt Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, silty clay Dark reddish brown/reddish brown, 10YR 4/6, coarse sand Strong brown, 7.5YR 5/6, sand Reddish brown/dark reddish brown, 5YR 4/4 sand	Cellar fill with redeposited landfill
7	TU-2	X	Reddish brown, 5YR 4/4, coarse sand	Soil clinging to brick wall
8	TU-2	V	Very dark grey brown, 10YR 3/2, sandy silt	Isolated fill with charcoal
9	H-4	XV	Brownish yellow, 10YR 6/6, silt	Builder's trench for footing stones to east wall
10	H-4 and Deep Test -2	XIV VI	Light yellowish brown, 2.5YR 6/4, and yellowish red, 5YR 5/6, sand, silt/clay Dark reddish brown, 5YR 3/4, sandy silt	Fill deposit surrounding Feature 8
11	H-4 Deep Test -2	XIII V	Dark greyish brown, 10YR 4/2, sand Brown/dark brown, 7.5YR 4/2, sandy silt	Builder's trench for Feature 8, barrel
12a	H-4 and Deep Test -2	XII IV, Level 3	Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, coarse sand	Wood barrel, Feature 8
12b	H-4 and Deep Test -2	X IV, Level 2	Very dark greyish brown, 10YR 3/2, sand with coal Dark brown, 10YR 3/3, coarse sand	Wood barrel, Feature 8
13 *	H-4	IX XI	Mottled dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/6, with strong brown, 7.5YR 4/6, sand Brown/dark brown, 10YR 4/3, sand	Builder's trench for east lot wall
14	H-6	VII	Strong brown, 7.5YR 4/4, sand	Fill with occupation and landfill materials in eastern side of lot
15	H-3	I, Levels 3 and 4	Dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6, sand and silt; rubble	Fill with occupation and landfill materials, in cellar of structure fronting on Wall Street

* H-4 IX, Levels 2-4 in Extension only

APPENDIX E

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

by

Thomas Amorosi, Daniel Russell,
Haskel Greenfield, and Terry Klein,
with contributions by
Stephanie Rippel

A. INTRODUCTION

As a first step in conducting the faunal analysis, the excavation units within the Barclays Bank Site were subdivided into Low, Moderate and High Research Priorities based on preliminary analyses of the nature of the depositional contexts within each unit. What defined the deposits within an excavation unit as Low, Moderate or High was the type of refuse present (e.g. displaced, primary, secondary, temporally mixed). Different refuse types have different analytical values based on the data requirements of the project research questions (see Chapter VII). Therefore, it would not be valid, for the purpose of this study, to analysize all faunal remains from all contexts in the same manner.

It should be noted that the definition of these priorities and the subsequent faunal analyses based on these priorities were conducted at the same time that the non-faunal artifactual materials were under analysis. It was hoped that both data sets could be used to define the depositional units within the site. To accomplish this, the faunal and non-faunal materials analyses had to be completed at the same time. Thus, the identification of priority units was based only on field data, not artifactual data. This resulted in some deposits being excluded from more detailed faunal analyses even though, based on subsequent artifactual studies, they were part of significant depositional units. In retrospect, LBA recommends that faunal analyses be done after the completion of the non-faunal artifact analyses. In this way, faunal researchers can focus their effort on those deposits which are most suitable for the more time consuming, detailed analyses that are necessary to address a project research design. Unfortunately, this negates the use of faunal remains to assist in the identification of depositional units, but, once depositional units are identified, faunal data can contribute to the characterization of these units. Detailed faunal analyses can also provide information concerning site formation processes.

Faunal remains recovered from those deposits of Low and Moderate Priority were treated in a "laundry list" fashion, since it was doubtful a higher level of analysis would gain any additional information that could be confidently used in any behavioral analyses. Quantification was limited to ordinal measures, such as the Number of Identified Specimens per Taxon (NISP) and the Total Number of Fragments (TNF).

Units falling into the Low and Moderate Priority categories included:

Lot	Units	Test Units	Other
26/110 Water Street	E1, 2, 5	5, 6	Test Trench
25/112 Water Street	G3, 4		
24/114 Water Street	F1, 2	1	
23/116 Water Street	H1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,	2	
16/140 Pearl Street	D1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7		North/South wall
18/144 Pearl Street	C3, 4, 9, 10	5	
19/146 Pearl Street	B1, 3, 5, 7	4	
20/148 and 152 Pearl Street	A1, 2, 4, 5	7	

High Priority contexts included:

Lot	Units	Test Units	Other
26/110 Water Street	E3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10		
25/112 Water Street	G1, 2		
18/144 Pearl Street	C1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11		
19/146 Pearl Street	B2, 4, 6, 8,		Fea. 48
20/148 Pearl Street	A3, 6,	3	

The High Priority contexts were catalogued in terms of NISP and TNF, and further subdivided into the Macro-mammalian remains and small mammal, bird, reptile and fish remains. The Macro-mamalian remains received a more detailed analysis (see below). While the small mammal, bird and fish remains were incorporated into the Low and Moderate Priority level of analysis.

B. FAUNAL ANALYSIS METHODS

1. Introduction

The faunal assemblage was identified by direct comparison with modern skeletal material from the American Museum of Natural History, Department of Mammalogy, Ornithology and Ichthyology. The collections from the Bioarchaeological Laboratory at Hunter College (C.U.N.Y.) and the authors' private collections were also used. A number of faunal manuals were consulted as supplementary references. Those used for mammals included Amorosi, Russell and Greenfield (1985), Brown and Twigg (1969), Burt and Grossenheider (1976), Carter (1976), Cornwall (1956), Ellenberger and Dittrich (1959), Flower (1885), Getty (1975), Gilbert (1980), Glass (1951), Hall (1981), Hildebrand (1955), Lawrence (1951), Olsen (1951, 1961a, 1961b, 1980) and Schmid (1972). Buttendieck (1982), Chapman (1966), Gilbert, Smith and Savage (1982), Holman (1961) were used for birds, and Casteel (1974, 1976), Conant (1975), Gregory (1933), Jordan and EverMann (1968), and Olsen (1967), were used for fish and reptile remains.

The identification of the faunal remains were made to the most definitive zoological classification possible. If a bone fragment could not be assigned to the genus and/or species level, the next higher taxonomic level was used, e.g. mammalia. In turn, a larger groupings were subdivided into size categories of large, medium and small animals. The size range and architecture of the bone fragments were used as the indicator for placement into these three size classifications.

2. The Coding System

Two types of coding systems were used to catalogue and analyze the faunal remains from the Barclays Bank site. The High Priority collection was recorded on the Archaeological Data Variability Analysis and Retrieval by Computer System, ARDVARC (Figure 1) (see Mulholand n.d. for a further description). The codes used for the ARDVARC forms were based upon the faunal codes developed for the 175 Water Street assemblage and from Greenfield (1985a). The Low and Moderate Priority mammal and bird collections were recorded on the standard faunal record forms used at the Bioarchaeological Laboratory at Hunter College (see McGovern n.d. a and b for a further description). These forms were hand manipulated data sheets and were comparable to the ARDVARC data sheets (Figures 2 and 3). All other faunal remains, (e.g. unidentifiable fragments) were simply recorded in notebooks.

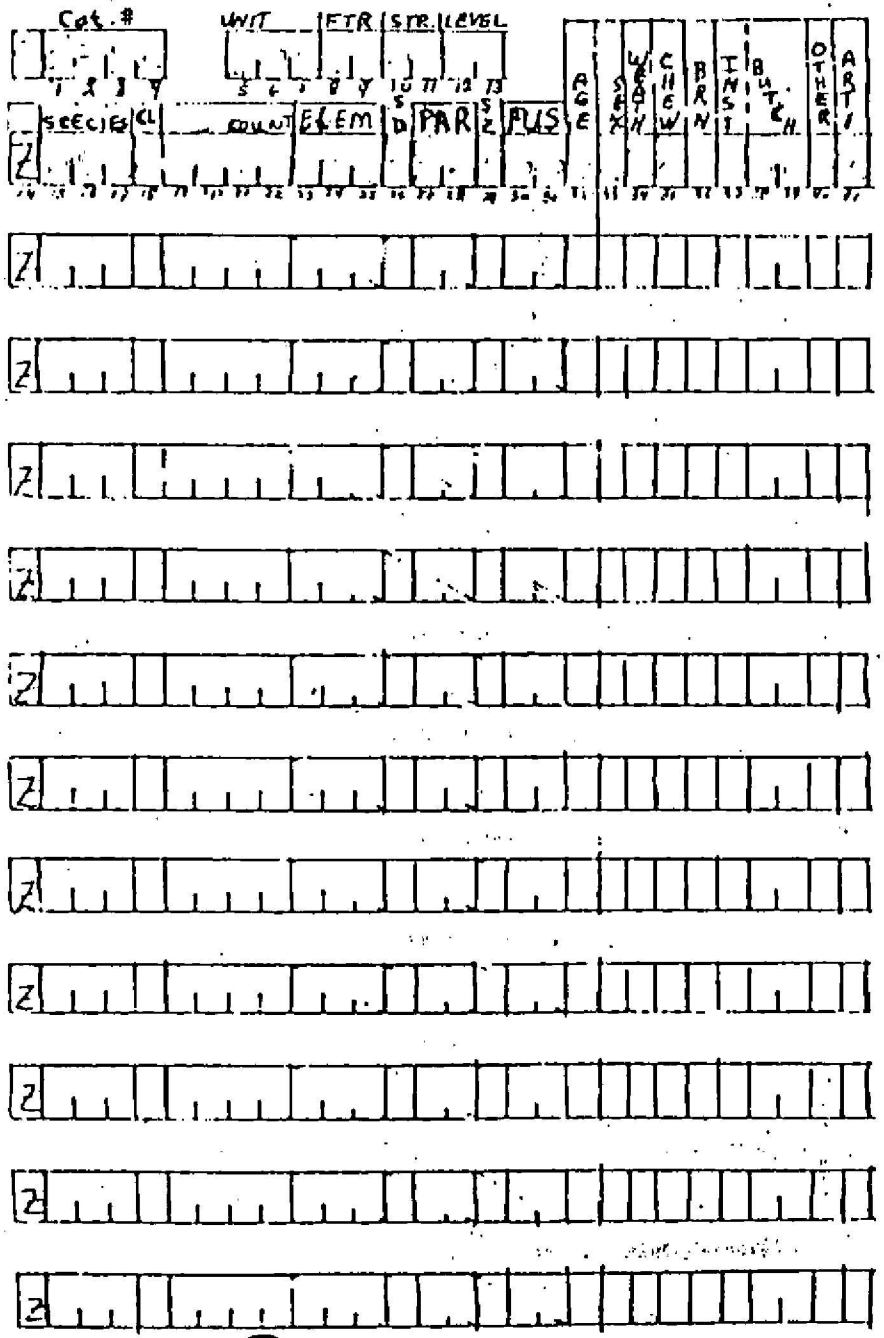
3. Quantification

As noted above, the ordinal measures used on the Low, Moderate and High Priority Units included: the Total Number of Bones (TNB); the Number of Identified Specimens per Taxon (NISP); and the Total Number of Fragments (TNF). There are other methods of quantification available, but these were not applicable to the Barclays Bank faunal assemblage. The more popular methods of Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and meat weight yields have been severely criticized (Casteel 1977, 1978; Gilbert 1978; Grayson 1978, 1979, 1981, 1984; Lie 1980; McGovern n.d. a and b). The use of MNI requires the assumption that faunal deposits result from single depositional episodes, where the faunal remains are buried on newly exposed and clean surface and immediately sealed after occupation (Grayson and Thomas 1983; Thomas and Mayer 1983). One such example of this phenomenon is the Shearson - American Express Site (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1986). The remains of cattle crania and sheep/goat metapodials within this latter site resulted from primary butcher's waste, which was deposited in a series of single dumps and quickly sealed. The bone deposits from Barclays Bank were formed from many accretional events, such as the in filling of a privy. There was no stratigraphic data to indicate that a single depositional episode occurred, except in the case of one commerical deposit (Feature 58, a barrel filled with drug shop-related artifacts) and possibly Feature 48. In the case of the latter however, it is not possible to identify how "quickly" the privy-well was filled.

FIGURE 1

ARDVARC CODING FORM

BARCLAYS BANK Data Sheet FAUNA



ARDVARC

____ of ____

Comments

LEGEND TO ARDVARC FORM

HEADING	TRANSLATION
Cat#	Catalogue Number
Unit	--
FTR	Feature
STR	Stratum
Level	--
Species	--
CL	Class
Count	--
ELEM	Element
SY	Symmetry
PAR	Part of Bone Present
SZ	Fragment Size
FUS	Epiphyseal Fusion
AGE	--
SEX	--
WEATH	Weathering
CHEW	Gnawing
BRN	Burning
INST	Instrument (for butchering)
BUTCH	Butchering
OTHER	Other modifications
ARTI	Articulation

FIGURE 2

HAND MANIPULATED

FORM FOR MAMMALS

MAMMALS PAGE 1 sort 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Taxon _____ Site _____ Date _____ Unit _____

Stratigraphic Unit _____ Depth _____ A.U. _____

ELEMENT	TNB	RF	up/R	lw/L	Fus	Unf	dc/NN	Chw	Comments
Antler/horn cr.									
Calvar. central									
" bilat.									
Bulla									
Premaxilla									
Maxilla central									
" bilat.									
Mandible									
Hyoid									
Incisor									
Canine									
Premolar									
Molar									
Post-canine									
Tooth frag.									
Baleen									
Atlas									
Axis									
Cervical Vert.									
Thoracic "									
Lumbar "									
Sacral "									
Caudal "									
Fragment "									
Innominate									
Rib prox.									
" shaft									
Scapula									
Humerus whole									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Radius whole									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Ulna whole									
" prox.									
" dist.									
Carples									
Metacarple wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Astragalus									
Calcaneus									
Navic. cub.									
Tarsals other									
Metatarsal wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
subtotal									

MAMMALS PAGE 2 sort 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Taxon _____ Site _____ Date _____ Unit _____

Stratigraphic unit _____ Depth _____ A.U. _____

ELEMENT	TNB	RF	up/R	lw/L	Fus	Unf	dc/NN	Chw	Comments
Metapodial wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Phalanx I wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Phalanx II wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Phalanx III wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
Phalanx frag.									
Femur wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Patella									
Tibia wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Fibula wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Tib/Fib wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
Sternum central									
" bilat.									
Clavicle wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
Baculum wh.									
" prox.									
" dist.									
" shaft									
Sesamoid									
TOTAL									

FIGURE 3

HAND MANIPULATED

FORM FOR BIRDS

BIRDS PAGE 1 sort 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Taxon_____ Site_____ Date_____ Unit_____

Strat. Unit_____ Depth_____ AU_____

ELEMENT	TNE	RF	Fus	Unf	MdB	Chw	Comments
Calvarium, central							
" , bilateral							
Max./premax.							
Mandib. artic.							
Mandible							
Atlas							
Axis							
Cerv. Vertebrae							
Thoracic "							
Lumbar "							
Sacral "							
Coccyg. "							
Pygostyle(tail)							
Vert. fragment							
Innominate, cent.							
" bilat.							
Rib, proximal							
" shaft							
Sternum, central							
" , bilateral							
Coracoid, whole							
" , prox.							
" , distal							
Clavic./furcu., cent.							
" , bilateral							
Scapula, whole							
" , prox.							
" , dist.							
Humerus, whole							
" , prox.							
" , dist.							
" , shaft							
Radius, whole							
" , prox.							
" , dist.							
" , shaft							
Ulna, whole							
" , prox.							
" , dist.							
" , shaft							
Pollex							
Carpometacarpus							
Digit III							
Digit II							
Femur, whole							
" , prox.							
" , dist.							
" , shaft							
Patella							
Fibula							
subtotal							

BIRDS PAGE 2 sort 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Taxon_____ Site_____ Date_____ Unit_____

Strat. Unit_____ Depth_____ AU_____

ELEMENT	TNB	RF	Fus	Unf	MdB	Chw	Spur	comments
Tibiotarsus, whole								
" , prox.								
" , dist.								
" , shaft								
Tarsometatarsus, wh.								
" , prox.								
" , dist.								
" , shaft								
Phalanx I								
" II								
" III								
Phalanx frag.								
Avian Shaft frag.								
Egg shell								
sub total								
TOTAL								

Notes:

TNB = total number of identifed fragments, RF= TNB / el. freq. in skeleta, Fus/Unf = fusion state, MdB = presence of medulary bone, Chw. = chewing (specify carnivore, rodent, etc.), Spur (for tarsometatarsus only) indicates presence of male spur core. See Olsen 1971, pl.6 for terms.

There are other methodological problems with MNI and meat weight yields that also preclude its use at Barclays Bank. MNI determinations lack replicability, since different analysts employ different criteria for distinguishing nonmatching element pairs, with significant differences in results. This is because MNI values are a function of the technique used to form the specimen clusters from which these are defined (Grayson 1983:101). The derivation of meat weight yields is directly dependent on the calculation of MNI. Since MNI methods do not yield accurate and replicable results, meat weight yields are therefore prone to error (McGovern n.d. a and b:12-13).

In sum, the problems mentioned above are severe enough to preclude the use of MNI and meat weight yields. The ordinal measures of TNB, NISP and TNF also suffer from some methodological problems (Grayson 1983, 1984; Crabtree 1985). However, Grayson (1983:101) has argued that these ordinal measures, especially NISP, carry virtually all of the information embodied by MNI counts and are statistically valid ordinal levels of analyses.

A large percentage of the bone within the Barclays Bank assemblage was unidentifiable to a specific taxon. These bone fragments were therefore assigned to animal size categories. The categories included:

1. Small-sized mammal: these generally included rodents.

2. Medium - sized mammal: these included mammals belonging to the size range of sheep, goat, pig, deer and dog.

3. Large - sized mammal: these consisted of animal remains belonging to horse and cattle sized mammals.

Bone fragments that could not be assigned to a specific taxon on size category were recorded as unidentified fragments.

4. Analysis of Mammals and Birds

Mammal and bird remains from the high priority units were subjected to more detailed analyses, in addition to quantification (i.e TNB, NISP and TNF). The types of analyses conducted are listed as field headings (Fields 14 to 41) on the ARDVAC coding form (Figure 1). Table 1 lists the specific computer codes applied to these analyses, and thus illustrates the analytical categories used during the investigation of the High Priority faunal materials. The majority of these types of analyses are straightforward descriptive analyses and do not require any explanation. Sources used to describe the materials at these

TABLE 1

ANALYTICAL CODES
FOR ARDVARC FORM

Species Codes

Mammals (ZM)

001 Ovis aries (Domestic Sheep)
002 Capra hircus (Domestic Goat)
003 Ovis/Capra (Domestic Sheep/Goat)
004 Bos taurus (Domestic Cattle)
005 Sus scrofer (Domestic Pig)
006 Canis familiaris (Domestic Dog)
007 Equus caballus (Domestic Horse)
008 Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed Deer)
011 Sylvilagus sp. (Rabbits)
012 Rattus norvegicus (Norway Rat)
013 Sciurus carolinensis (Eastern Gray Squirrel)
014 Mus musculus (House Mouse)
015 Canidae (Dog and Fox Family)
016 Felis catus (Domestic Cat)
017 Mustelidae (Weasel Family)
018 No entry
019 No entry
020 Non entry
021 Rattus sp. (Old World Rats)

From 022 to 069, and 077 to 089 no entry

090 Homo sapiens sapiens (Human)
091 No entry
092 No entry
093 No entry
094 Medium Mammal Fragment (Dog, Sheep, Goat, Deer, Small Pig size).
095 Small Mammal Fragment (Rodent, Lagomorph size)
096 Large Mammal Fragment (Larger Than 094).
097 Small Artiodactyl
098 Large Ungulate
099 Unknown
100 Large Artiodactyl

Birds (ZB)

070 Aves (Bird Fragment)
071 Order Galliformes (Chickens & Turkeys)
072 Order Anseriformes (Ducks & Geese)
073 Gallus gallus (Domestic Chicken)
074 Meleagris gallopavo (Domestic Turkey)
075 Anser anser (Domestic Goose)
076 Branta sp. (Wild Goose)

Fish (2F): the codes here do not repeat, the use of the ZF qualifer takes care of this.

01 Gadiformes (Cod family)
02 Gadus morhua (Cod)
03 Morone sp.
04 Morone americana
05 Morone saxatilis
06 Archosargus probatocephalus
07 Sciaenidae
08 Cynoscion sp.
09 Tautogolabris adsperus
10 Unidentified
11 Acipenseridae
12 Cynoscion sp.
13 Perca flavesceus

Reptiles (ZR)

no codes

Animal Class

01 Mammalia
02 Reptilia
03 Pisces
04 Aves

Element Codes

000 Indeterminate
001 Cranial
002 Basiocciptal
003 Occiptal
004 Sphenoid
005 Pterygoid
006 Vomer
007 Palatine
008 Interparietal
009 Parietal
010 Frontal
011 Petrous portion
012 Temporal
013 Zygomatic
014 Lacrimal
015 Nasal
016 Premaxillary with teeth
017 Premaxillary without teeth
018 Maxillary with teeth
019 Maxillary without teeth
020 Mandible with teeth
021 Mandible without teeth
022 Horn Core
023 Antler
024 Hyoid

025 General Vertebra(e)
026 Atlas
027 Axis (Epistropheus)
028 Cervical Vertebra
029 Thoracic Vertebra
030 Lumbar Vertebra
031 Sacrum Vertebra(e)
032 Caudal Vertebra
033 Rib
034 Costal Cartilage
035 Sternebra
036 Scapula
037 Clavicle
038 Humerus
039 Radius
040 Ultia
041 Carpal
042 Radial Carpal
043 Intermediate Carpal
044 Ulnar Carpal
045 Accessory Carpal
046 No entry
047 No entry
048 No entry
049 Fourth Carpal
050 No entry
051 2nd and 3rd Carpal
052 Metacarpal 1
053 Metacarpal 2
054 Metacarpal 3
055 Metacarpal 4
056 Metacarpal 5
057 Metacarpal 3 and 4 (In Ruminants only)
058 Indeterminate Metacarpal
059 Sesamoid
060 No entry
061 No entry
062 Phalanx 1
063 Phalanx 2
064 Phalanx 3
065 No entry
066 Pelvis (Illium + Ischium + Pubis = Pelvis)
067 Ilium and Ischium
068 Ilium and Pubis
069 Ischium and Pubis
070 Ilium
071 Ischium
072 Pubis
073 Baculam
074 Femur
075 Patella
076 Tibia
077 Fibula
078 Lateral Malleolus of Tibia

079 Astragalus or Talus
080 Calcaneus
081 Tarsal
082 Central tarsal
083 3rd Tarsal
084 4th Tarsal
085 No entry
086 No entry
087 Central and 4th Tarsal
088 No entry
089 2nd and 3rd Tarsal
090 Metatarsal 1
091 Metatarsal 2
092 Metatarsal 3
093 Metatarsal 4
094 Metatarsal 5
095 Metatarsal 3 and 4 (In Ruminants only)
096 Indeterminate Metatarsal
097 No entry
098 No entry
099 No entry
100 No entry
101 No entry
102 No entry
103 No entry
104 Metapodial 3 and 4
105 Indeterminate Metapodial
106 No entry
107 No entry
108 Sesamoid - this does repeat with 59
109 No entry
110 No entry
111 No entry
112 Indeterminate phalanx
113 Loose upper tooth
114 Loose lower tooth
115 Humerus or Femur fragment
116 Long bone fragment (In mammals)
117 Indeterminate fragment which repeats with 000
118 Tooth fragment
119 Burial
120 Acetabulum
121 External auditory bulla
122 Anterior Phalanx 1
123 Thoracic or lumbar vertebra transverse process
124 Posterior Phalanx 1
125 Posterior Phalanx 2
126 Posterior Phalanx 3
127 Indeterminate Metapodial or Phalanx fragment
128 Paramastoid process
129 Internal auditory bulla
200 Valve of a snail shell
201 Body of a mollus shell
202 Carapace

203 Plastron
204 Carapace fragment
205 Incisor
206 Long bone fragment (In birds)
207 Flat bone fragment
208 No entry
209 No entry
210 Furcula
211 Sternum
212 Coracoid
213 Carpometacarpus
214 Thoracic first phalanx
215 Thoracic second phalanx
216 Tibiotarsus
217 Tarsometa tarsus
218 Pelvic first phalanx
219 Pelvic terminal phalanx
220 Egg shell fragment
221 Tracheal ring
222 Canine
223 Skull

Symmetry

0 not determinable
1 right side
2 left side
3 medial
4 right medial/left lateral
5 left medial/right lateral
6 both left and right
7 left medial
8 left lateral

Part of the Bone Present

00 indeterminate
01 whole
02 shaft/body fragment
ilium - includes groove of foramen
radius - includes ulna fossa on proximal shaft
03 proximal end and less than half of the shaft
04 distal end and less than half of the shaft
05 medial
06 lateral
07 anterior
08 posterior
09 ventral - lower part of vertebra
- part of rib away from vertebra

10 Dorsal - upper part of vertebra
- part of rib toward vertebra
11 cranial
12 caudal
13 proximal end and more than half of shaft
14 proximal shaft
tibia - includes part of posterior crest
radius - includes fossa for ulna distal shaft
femur - part of synovial pit and or tuber on lateral side
15 distral shaft
femur - includes notch
metapodial - includes distal foramen
tibia - fossa on medial part of shaft
scapula - neck and part of body (collum & spine)

16 Distal end and more than half of shaft
17 No entry
18 No entry
19 No entry
20 No entry
21 No entry
22 No entry
23 No entry
24 No entry
25 No entry
26 No entry
27 No entry
28 No entry
29 No entry
30 No entry
31 acetabulum area and some area beyond

Fragment Size

0 Indeterminate
1 Whole
2 3/4 of the whole
3 1/2 of the whole
4 1/4 or less of the whole

Epiphyseal Fusion

00 Indeterminate
01 Fused: the epiphyseal line is completely obscured
02 Epiphyseal line visible or bone is porous
03 Unfused
04 Proximal fused/distal fused
05 Proximal fused/distal epiphyseal line visible
06 Proximal fused/distal unfused
07 Proximal epiphyseal line/distal fused
08 Proximal epiphyseal line/distal epiphyseal line
09 Proximal epiphyseal line/distal unfused
10 Proximal unfused/distal fused
11 Proximal unfused/distal epiphyseal line
12 Proximal unfused/distal unfused
13 Proximal unfused/distal?
14 Distal unfused/proximal?
15 Proximal fused/distal?
16 Distal fused/Proximal?
17 No entry
18 No entry
19 No entry
20 Probably fused on the basis of size comparison with already fused specimens from the same site

21 Proximal epiphyseal line visible/distal?
22 Distal epiphyseal line visible/Proximal?
23 Probably not fused.

Age

0	Not Determinable
1	Young
2	Foetal or Neo-natal
3	Infant
4	Infant to Juvenile
5	Juvenile
6	Juvenile to Sub-Adult
7	Sub-Adult
8	Sub-Adult to Adult
9	Adult
Y	Young Adult
S	Old Adult

Sex

0	?
1	Male
2	Male ?
3	Female
4	Female ?
5	Castrate
6	Castrate ?
7	Male or Castrate
8	Female or Castrate

Weathering

0 Not Weathered
1 Very Lightly Weathered
2 Moderately Weathered
3 Heavy Weathering with loss of Periosteum
4 Water Worn

Gnawing

0 Not gnawed
1 Canine gnawed
2 No entry
3 Rodent gnawed
4 No entry
5 Canine and Rodent gnawed

Burning

0 Not Burnt
1 Possible Burning or Burnt

Instrument

1 Axe
2 Dull Blow
3 Sharp Knife
4 Saw

Butchering

0 No Butchering
1 Butchering Marks Present
2 Possible Butchering Marks Present
3 Chop Mark
4 Chop Mark/Severed Lengthwise to Main Axis
5 Chop Mark/Severed Cross-Wise to Main Axis
6 Slice/Cut Mark Lengthwise to Main Axis
7 Slice/Cut Mark Cross-wise to Main Axis
8 Augular Chop Mark
9 Slice/Cut Mark and Break in Bone

Other

1	Modification by Tool		
2	Perforated		
3	Pathology		
4	Butchering	9U	(Lyman 1977)
5	Butchering	07	(Lyman 1977)
6	Butchering	9L	(Lyman 1977)
7	Butchering	9M	(Lyman 1977)
8	Butchering	9T	(Lyman 1977)

Articulation

1 Unless Below
2 See Succeeding Specimen(s)
3 Fused with Preceding
4 Articulated with Preceding, Counted Together
5 Articulated with Preceding, Counted Separately
6 Probably Articulated with Preceding
7 Possibly Articulated with Preceding
8 Probably Part of Preceding Element
9 Possibly Part of Preceding Individual

levels of detail have been listed in earlier sections of this appendix. Categories such as weathering and fragment size are somewhat judgemental, but are important variables in the interpretation of the faunal assemblage.

C. RESULTS

1. Overall Assemblage Characteristics

Tables 2 and 3 present summaries of the number of identified specimens per taxon (NISP), and the number of unidentified bones and bone fragments (TNF) within the site. Bone preservation within the site tended to range from a good to fair. Further, the material tended to be mineralized. This process usually occurs when bone calcium is replaced by minerals in the surrounding soil. One other observation that still bears investigation was the generally high degree of fragmentation exhibited in the large mammalian species. This type of pattern might indicate that bone was highly processed for grease and marrow. However, there are a number of other taphonomic biases that could also account for this fragmentation, such as redeposition. Chemical and biological agents are often responsible for bone breakage in larger species (Behrensmyer 1978; Brain 1981; Haynes 1983). The fact that the smaller species were represented by whole bone elements only serves to confuse the matter. It can be argued that the smaller species did not serve as dietary items, therefore were not processed.

2. Household and Commmercial Faunal Assemblages

Some depositional units within the block can be confidently linked to a particular commercial and/or residential occupation(s). These depositional units include the Feature 48 deposits (Depositional Unit 5a) associated with several 148 and 146 Pearl Street households (Hull, Gaine, etc.), the Van Voorhis deposit (Depositional Units 12d,e,f, g and 13) within the cellar fill at 144 Pearl Street and the materials from the D. Dunham and Co./Smith, Kane and Brush store (Depositional Unit 18a and b) recoverd from the ell cellar in 144 Pearl Street.

The majority of the deposits that make up these depositional units were classified as high priority contexts. Therefore, the faunal specimens within these deposits were analyzed in terms of bone element, amount of weathering, age at death, butchering method, etc (i.e. Fields 14 to 41 on the ARDVARC coding form (Figure 1)). In the discussions that follow, the results of these analyses are summerized. No comparisons were made with faunal collections from other sites, since there are no readily accessible, contemporanous and comparable faunal assemblages from other archaeological investigations in New York City.

The faunal remains from the Joel and Jotham Post assemblage (Depositional Unit 17 a and b) are not included in this summary

Table 2. Summary of the number of identified specimens per taxon (NISP).

	NISP
Class Mammalia	
Order Lagomorphia	
Family Leporidae	
Sylvilagus sp. (Rabbits)	9
Order Rodentia	
Family Sciuridae	
Sciurus carolinensis (Eastern Gray Squirrel)	2
Family Muridae	
Mus musculus (House Mouse)	3
Rattus sp. (Old World Rats)	401
Rattus norvegicus (Norway Rat)	109
Order Cetacea	
Suborder Odontoceti (Toothed Whales)	1
Suborder Mysticeti (Baleen Whales)	2
Order Carnivora	
Family Mustelidae (Weasel Family)	2
Family Canidae	
Canis familiaris (Domestic Dog)	8
Family Felidae	
Felis catus (Domestic Cat)	60

Table 2. Summary of the number of identified specimens per taxon (NISP). (continued)

	NISP
Order Artiodactyla	
Family Suidae	
Sus scrofa (Domestic Pig)	826
Family Bovidae	
Bos sp. (Domestic Cattle)	1,021
Ovis aries (Domestic Sheep)	217
Ovis/Capra (Domestic Sheep/Goats)	1,131
Family Cervidae	
Odocoileus virginianus (White-tailed Deer)	5
Order Primates	
Family Hominidae	
Homo sapiens sapiens (Human)	1
	3,798
Class Aves	
Order Anseriformes (Lamellirostral Swimmers)	15
Family Anatidae	
Branta sp. (Wild Geese)	4
Anser anser (Domestic Geese)	21
Order Galliformes (Galinaceous Birds)	62

Table 2. Summary of the number of identified specimens per taxon (NISP). (continued)

	NISP
Family Meleagridae	
Meleagris gallopavo (Domestic Turkey)	53
Family Tetraonidae	
Gallus gallus (Domestic Chicken)	580
	735
Class Reptilia	
Order Testudines (Turtles)	51
Family Emydidae (Box and Water Turtles)	104
	155
Superclass Pisces	
Class Osteichthyes	
Order Acipenseriformes	
Family Acipenseridae (Sturgeons)	7
Order Gadiformes	
Family Gadidae	
Gadus morhua (Atlantic Cod)	4
Order Perciformes	
Family Percichthydiae	
Morone sp. (Perches and Basses)	16
Morone americana (White Perch)	27
Morone saxatilis (Striped Bass)	72

Table 2. Summary of the number of identified specimens per taxon (NISP). (continued)

	NISP
Family Percidae *Percu flavesscens* (Yellow Perch)	6
Family Sparidae *Archosargus probatocephus* (Sheephead)	176
Family Sciaenidae (Drums)	3
Cynoscion sp. (Sea Trout and Weakfish)	5
Family Labridae *Tautogolaorius adsperus* (Cunner)	10
	326
Class Crustacea	15
Class Mollusca	17
Total NSIP	5,046

Table 3. Summary of the number of unidentified bones and bone fragments per class (TNF - total number of fragments, TNB - total number of bones).

		TNF
Class Mammalia#		
Large Mammals (*Equus* to *Bos* size)		1,538
Small Mammals (*Ovis/Capra* to *Canis* size)		5,190
Small Mammals (*Felis* to *Mus* size)		294
Unidentified		11,851
		18,873
Class Aves		
Large Bird (*Anser* to *Meleagris* size)		20
Medium Bird (*Gallus* size)		3,473
Small Bird (*Columba* size)		45
Unidentified		1
		3,539
Class Pisces		
Scales and Bone Fragments		3,248
		3,248
	Total TNF	25,660
	Total NISP	5,046
	Total TNB	30,706

analysis. Only 29 bones were recovered from their deposit, and only 17 of these bones were identifiable in terms of taxon. Therefore, the Post bone assemblage is too small to subject to any additional data manipulation.

The primary goal of this faunal study is to examine dietary patterns of the block's occupants. Therefore, not all specimens are included in the following analytical summary. Faunal materials that could not be identified to the level of taxon are excluded; as are all cat, dog, and rat bones; and specimens classified only to the level of "bird", 'small, medium and large mammal",and "unidentified mammal". Though these materials are excluded from analysis, their frequencies are presented in Table 4b.

The bone from the Feature 48 households made up the largest faunal assemblage within the site. A total of 314 specimens were identifiable at the species level of analysis (Table 4a). (There are also 1,384 non-identifiable fragments (Table 4b)). Over 90 percent of these specimens exhibited no weathering or were very lightly weathered. The lack of weathering in this assemblage is not unexpected given that the materials were from a privy-well. This characteristic supports the interpretation of the Feature 48 artifact assemblage as a secondary refuse context consisting of household trash.

Table 4a lists the number and proportions of bones by taxon for the Feature 48 assemblage and the other assemblages included in this faunal study. Pig is the predominant taxon within Feature 48, followed by cow and chicken. The high number of fish and birds in Table 4b, does suggest that these animals were an important component of the households' diet.

When the mammal bones are examined alone (Table 5), pig makes up almost 50 percent of the mammal bone collection, with sheep/goat and cow equally represented. The proportions shown in Table 5 take on more meaning when the collection is examined in terms of elements (Table 6). Pig bone consists mostly of foot elements and then ribs. Sheep/goat and cow show similar patterns in element frequencies and proportions, with vertebrae, ribs and pelvic bones the most frequent. The high percentage of pig's feet is not surprising given the dietary practices of the period. The most interesting results of the mammals bone analysis from Feature 48 can found in Table 7.

The patterns evident in Table 7, when combined with the data from Tables 5 and 6, provide information on Feature 48 that is directly related to the project research design(i.e. dietary patterns of different economic groups). Among pig, sheep/goat, and cow bones, the majority fall into the infant and juvenile categories. More than 80 percent of the pig bones were from juveniles or infants. The sheep/goat and cow remains do contain some older animals. These data suggest that the most tender meat portions were consumed by the Feature 48 households. Further, it is

TABLE 4a

PROPORTION OF IDENTIFIABLE BONE BY SPECIES

	DU #12d,e,f,g and 13 Van Voorhis Assemblage		DU #5a 48 Households Assemblage		DU #18 a and b Dunham Assemblage	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Chicken	38	24.20	53	16.88	19	11.88
Turkey	-	-	12	3.82	-	-
Chicken/Turkey	2	1.27	12	3.82	1	.62
Duck/Geese	-	-	7	2.23	1	.62
Dom. Goose	2	1.27	6	1.91	-	-
Pig	17	10.83	108	34.39	37	23.12
Sheep	-	-	13	4.14	38	23.75
Sheep/Goat	67	42.68	38	12.10	39	24.38
Cattle	31	19.75	65	20.70	25	15.63
	157	100.00	314	99.99	160	100.00

TABLE 4b

PROPORTION OF UNIDENTIFIABLE AND NON-DIETARY BONE BY SPECIES

	DU #d,e,f,g and 13 Van Voorhis Assemblage		DU #5a Feature 48 Households Assemblage		DU #18 a and b Dunham Assemblage	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Cat	4	.84	8	.58	9	2.67
Rat	20	4.20	46	3.32	8	2.37
Small Mammal	1	.21	8	.58	1	.30
Medium Mammal	13	2.73	105	7.59	41	12.17
Large Mammal	8	1.68	80	5.78	22	6.53
Unidentifiable Mammal	45	9.45	172	12.43	118	35.01
General Bird	116	24.37	318	22.98	69	20.47
General Fish	269	56.51	647	46.75	69	20.47
	457	99.99	1384	100.01	337	99.99

TABLE 5

PROPORTION OF IDENTIFIABLE DOMESTIC MAMMAL BONE BY SPECIES

	DU #12d,e,f,g and 13 Van Voorhis Assemblage		DU #5a Feature 48 48 Households Assemblage		DU #18 a and b Dunham Assemblage	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pig	17	14.78	108	48.21	37	28.46
Sheep/Goat	67	58.26	51	22.77	77	59.23
Cattle	31	26.97	65	29.02	16	12.31
	115	100.01	224	100.00	130	100.00

TABLE 6

PROPORTION OF MAMMAL BONE BY ELEMENT

	DU # 12d,e,f,g, and 13 Van Voorhis Assemblage						DU #5a Feature 48 Households Assemblage						DU # 18a and b Dunham Assemblage					
	Pig		Sheep/Goat		Cattle		Pig		Sheep/Goat		Cattle		Pig		Sheep/Goat		Cattle	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Cranial	-	-	1	1.49	-	-	3	2.78	1	2.04	1	1.54	-	-	1	1.35	-	-
Maxilla	1	5.88	-	-	2	6.45	1	.93	-	-	-	-	1	2.70	-	-	-	-
Mandible	-	-	1	1.49	-	-	3	2.78	1	2.04	1	1.54	-	-	-	-	1	7.14
Teeth	2	11.76	3	4.48	4	12.90	1	.93	1	2.04	2	3.10	4	10.81	2	2.70	1	7.14
Neck	-	-	2	2.99	-	-	-	-	2	4.08	2	3.10	2	5.41	1	1.35	2	14.29
Vertebrae	-	-	2	2.99	-	-	6	5.56	5	10.25	12	18.46	2	5.41	-	-	1	7.14
Ribs	3	17.64	2	2.99	-	-	24	22.22	5	10.25	9	13.85	7	18.92	5	6.76	3	21.43
Scapula	-	-	1	1.49	4	12.90	-	-	2	4.08	2	3.10	-	-	-	-	1	7.14
Humerus	1	5.88	-	-	4	12.90	3	2.78	1	2.04	1	1.54	-	-	1	1.35	-	-
Radius	1	5.88	5	7.46	-	-	4	3.70	4	8.16	2	3.10	1	2.70	1	1.35	-	-
Ulna	-	-	-	-	1	3.23	2	1.85	3	6.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelvis	-	-	11	16.42	4	12.90	5	4.63	7	14.29	8	12.31	1	2.70	3	4.05	-	-
Femur	2	11.76	5	7.46	3	9.68	3	2.78	3	6.12	6	9.23	-	-	1	1.35	1	7.14
Tibia	-	-	11	16.42	-	-	3	2.78	4	8.16	5	7.69	2	5.41	-	-	1	7.14
Fibia	2	11.76	1	1.49	-	-	1	.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.14
Carpals/Tarsals	-	-	2	2.99	3	9.68	2	1.85	4	8.16	4	6.15	1	2.70	12	16.22	1	7.14
Talus	2	11.76	8	11.94	4	12.90	1	.93	2	4.08	3	4.62	1	2.70	4	5.41	-	-
*Mp/Mt/Mc	1	5.88	5	7.46	1	3.23	6	5.56	2	4.08	1	1.54	9	24.32	28	37.84	1	7.14
Calcaneous	1	5.88	6	8.96	1	3.23	1	7.69	2	4.08	3	4.62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phalanges	1	5.88	1	1.49	-	-	38	35.19	-	-	2	3.10	6	16.22	15	20.27	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17	99.9	67	100.0	31	100.0	108	100.01	49	100.07	65	100.13	37	100.00	71	100.00	14	99.98

* Metapodials, metatarsals, and metacarpals

TABLE 7

PROPORTION OF MAMMAL BONE BY AGE CATEGORY

(NOTE: VAN VOORHIS ASSEMBLAGE TOO SMALL TO INCLUDE IN THIS ANALYSIS

Age	Feature 48 Household						DU # 18 a and b Dunham Assemblage					
Category	Pig		Sheep/Goat		Cow		Pig		Sheep/Goat		Cow	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Young	2	1.90			1	1.56						
Foetal or Neo-Natal	4	3.81			1	1.56						
Infant					22	34.38	1	2.94				
Infant to Juvenile												
Juvenile	87	82.86	28	59.57	8	12.50	25	73.53	17	25.00	2	14.29
Juvenile to Sub Adult												
Sub Adult	3	2.86	6	12.78	3	4.69	2	5.86	10	14.71	4	28.57
Sub Adult to Adult	2	1.90	5	10.64	20	31.25	3	8.82	25	36.76	5	35.71
Adult	7	6.67	8	17.02	8	12.50	3	8.82	11	16.18	3	21.43
Young Adult					1	1.56			5	7.35		
Old Ault												
	105	100.00	47	100.01	64	100.00	34	99.99	68	100.00	14	100.00

assumed that the cost of these cuts of meat would be higher than the "tougher" cuts from older animals. This observation is somewhat supported by the proportion of elements among cow and sheep/goat remains as shown in Table 6, where the more meatier elements make up the major portion of the collection. Does the faunal assemblage from Feature 48 represent the dietary pattern of a wealthy urban household? Following current work in historical archaeology, this would seem to be the case. For example, in a discussion on the faunal material from an urban site in Arkansas, Ruff (1987) states that

> [b]utchering patterns for this site also suggest socio-economic status. With few exceptions, cuts of beef, pork, and vension were from high-value portions of the carcass and from an approximate age rank of animals that yields the highest quality meat. Beef cuts, for example, indicate primarily utilization of rib roasts and the short loin portion of the carcass. Such butchering evidence offers further indication of affluence. (Ruff 1987:2).

However, most of current studies are qualitative, and the sample of wealthy households is small, so more work concerning this pattern is needed.

If one assumes that the faunal assemblage within Feature 48 does represent the dietary patterns of a wealthy late eighteenth/early nineteenth century urban household, then the comparisons of this faunal analysis with the ceramic analyses (Chapter VII) yields some interesting observations. As noted in the ceramic analyses (Miller analysis and relative ranking of ceramic values) the Feature 48 assemblage did not exhibit high ceramic indicies. Only the proportion of teawares suggested a consumption pattern generally associated with upper economic level households. This disparity between the overall character of the ceramic assemblage and that of the faunal remains may suggest, as many historical archaeologists have been assuming, that foodways, in this case the food remains themselves, may be the best archaeological measure of the economic value of a household's material expenditures. Obviously, a larger sample of these households, and those of other economic levels, are needed. It is interesting to note that the value of mammal remains in an economic study may change depending on a site's location and date. The Christina Gateway study (Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. 1986) found that there was little difference in the economic value of mammal remains from middle level and lower level economic groups living in Wilmington, Delaware during the mid-nineteenth century. The Wilmington and Barclays Bank studies demonstrate the complex nature of choices in food consumption among urban households, a complexity also apparent in ceramic purchases (see Chapter VII).

The Van Voorhis and Dunham assemblages are smaller than the Feature 48 collection (Tables 4a and b). The Van Voorhis deposits may represent a domestic occupation while the Dunham assemblage is most probably commercial (i.e. a store). The lower frequency of bone from the Dunham deposit may be a function of its source, i.e. a commercial property, while the lower number of bone from the Van Voorhis deposit may be the result of depositional processes. It should be noted that the Van Voorhis material contained a large number of craft-related items, mixed in with some household materials (e.g. teawares, tablewares). Also, the frequency of domestic items was much smaller than the Feature 48 assemblage. It is possible that the majority of Van Voorhis's domestic trash was deposited within a now destroyed feature within the lot, or was removed off the lot.

The Van Voorhis assemblage exhibits little or no weathering, suggesting that it was deposited from one closed context into another closed context (i.e. a cellar). Sheep/goat make up the largest proportion of the assemblage (Tables 4a and 5), and these bones represent mostly meatier elements and some foot bones (Table 6). The Dunham materials also exhibit a high proportion of sheep/goat (Tables 4a and 5), but the elements represented by this taxon in the Dunham collection are very different when compared to the Van Voorhis assemblage (Table 6). While the sheep/goat bone in the latter consist predominantly of meatier elements with some foot bones, the Dunham assemblage consists primarily of shank and foot elements (Table 6). A high frequency of pigs feet is not unexpected, but a high proportion of sheep/goat feet is unusual. The meaning of this high percentage of sheep/goat feet is unclear at this time. The age categories represented by the sheep/goat bone (Table 7) do not help in explaining the results of this analysis. One hypothesis is that whole animals were cooked within the Dunham store (i.e. auction house/commission merchant). If this was true, one would expect to observe an equal proportion of other bone elements if this had occurred, unless these other elements were disposed of in other locations. It is possible that only the lower quarters of the sheep/goat were purchased from the butcher; thus, there would be no cranial or upper body elements found in the resulting refuse. It should be noted, however, that one would not expect that meat would be prepared at a store, especially when the historical research indicates that no residence was present. Clearly, to explain these proportions requires additional research on early nineteenth century foodways.

3. Conclusion on Household and Commercial Faunal Assemblages

The results of the faunal analyses on the assemblages from the Feature 48 households, Dunham store and Van Voorhis assemblages provide some tantilizing insights into late eighteenth and early nineteenth century dietary practices. For example, the Feature 48 materials suggest that a households's wealth may be reflected archaeologically in its faunal remains (especially mammal bone).

For the eighteenth century, the "cost" of these faunal elements cannot be assigned a numeric value (e.g. similar to the Miller index value for ceramics) that can be compared to other household faunal assemblages. However, qualitative values may be assigned and used for comparison, e.g. comparing percentages of meat cuts in terms of age and/or element).

The unusual proportion of shank and foot elements in the Dunham store deposit remains an anomoly. Research on nineteenth century food ways is clearly needed to understand such proportions and to determine if these proportions are indeed an anomoly. LBA recommends that the type of research now being conducted on the nature of ceramic manufacturing, marketing, and purchasing should also be applied to dietary remains. Currently, the historical context in which to study and interpret dietary remains from archaeological sites is lacking. With such a context, researchers will be more confident in using, for example, mammal bones to assign an economic value to a household assemblage. Also, researchers will be in a better position to evaluate the "representativeness" of their faunal collection. It would be helpful, for example, to know what types of meat were purchased without bone and if this purchasing pattern changed overtime. With this type of information, it would be possible to better estimate how closely a recovered faunal assemblage reflects the food consumed by a given type of household.

Faunal analysis of urban collections seems to have great promise for measuring and studying household consumer behavior; but these materials deserve as much research attention as is currently given to other classes of artifacts. As suggested in this and other studies (Ruff 1987), faunal remains may be a more direct and sensitive measure of household expenditures than other types of archaeological material.

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APPENDIX F

FLORAL ANALYSIS

BARCLAYS BANK
FLORAL ANALYSIS

BY

Cheryl A. Holt

A. INTRODUCTION

Floral remnants which provide information about historic diet are the durable, inedible portions of plant food such as seeds, pits, hulls, drupes, cobs, and nutshell. Even in the best of circumstances, these remnants are a small and disproportionate reflection of past subsistence as all plants do not have potentially preservable inedible portions. Although a floral analysis cannot completely recreate a subsistence system, data from the Barclay's Bank Site was analyzed in such a manner as to discern patterned trends or relationships between features and deposits which will enhance understanding of the dietary patterns of the block's occupants.

B. METHODS

Each floral specimen was given a count value of one. Nutshell fragments were recorded by weight in grams. Charring of specimens was noted and recorded. Material was identified to the genus level where possible and in some cases to the species level. Confirmation of species was aided by utilization of a type collection and cross checking floral identification manuals (Cox 1985; Fernald 1970; Gunn 1970; Mohlenbrock 1980, 1981; Renfrew 1973).

Soil samples which had been processed through graduated sieves were examined using a binocular dissecting microscope. Each sample was systematically scanned and floral material was removed, identified, counted and placed in a labeled vial. When large numbers of 1 mm floral specimens were encountered, they were placed on a grid under the microscope and the frequency within a grid square was counted with the aid of magnification. The grids were then tallied. When thousands of 1 mm seeds were present within a sample, they were counted, as just described; however, only a sample of each type of seed was extracted and placed in a labeled vial.

Certain seed types were placed together in identification categories because of their similarity in appearance which made specific species identification difficult and subject to error. The following categories were created to avoid identification errors: watermelon/squash, fig/strawberry, cucumber/cantalope, raspberry/blackberry, plum/apricot.

C. RESULTS

1. Research Topics

Fruit, vegetable, nutshell and weed specimens were recovered from the project area. Tables 1-8 give frequencies for recovered floral material from the eight lots under study. Table 9 gives frequencies for recovered floral material from deep test excavations. Figures 1-8 depict the distribution of floral material for each lot under study and Figure 9 delineates the floral assemblage of Feature 48. This feature contains domestic materials from one or more households, and dates to ca. 1800. It was located at the rears of 146 and 148 Pearl Street.

The floral recovery rate varied throughout the project area, therefore, the following research questions were applied to the floral data.

Research Questions:

1. How have variables which affect seed survival rates shaped the configuration of the floral assemblages of the lots under study?

2. What characteristics of floral patterning are exhibited in landfill episodes? Are landfill episodes distinguished from domestic occupational episodes or features by floral patterning?

3. How does floral patterning relate to consumer behavior, i.e. diet, canning, market participation, gardening?

2. Variables Affecting Seed Survival

The initial phase of analysis focused on identifying variables which affected the seed survival rate within the site. Since recovery of floral material varied between lots, it was important to ascertain if the differentiation was due to preservation variables. Given normal soil conditions, seeds will either fulfill their reproductive function or will decay. In open sites, floral material is subject to rapid decomposition which is enhanced by sun, rain, and other environmental variables. The dormancy period for most plants is rarely over a hundred years (Harrington 1972). Therefore, the way that a seed enters the archaeological record is by short circuiting the reproductive cyle in several ways. Historic sites often yield floral specimens which have circumvented decay because of privy environments. The latter were generally enclosed and somewhat protected from seed rain, major rodent disturbances, erosion, and root action; however, they were subject to a different set of disturbance processes. Periodic cleaning episodes resulted in data removal. "Nightsoil" from privies was sometimes sold as agricultural fer-

TABLE 1 FLORAL SPECIMENS 148 PEARL STREET LOT 20

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	OAK	HICKORY	RASP/BLACK	PEPPER	OLIVE
1	III	7		1					
1	V	4		1	0.2				
2	VII	1	3	1					
3*	III	2				.3(C)			
3*	III	1		1					
3*	III	3							1
3*	IV	1	1				4	9	
3	VI	5	1	1					
4	IV	1		2					
4	VI	1		2					
4	VII	1		2					
4	VIII	1		5					
4	VIII	2		1					
4	VIII	2		11					
5	V	1		3					
5	VI	2		1					
5	VII	1		2					
5	VIII	1		2					
6	I	1		1					
6	II	1		1					
6	IV	3		2					

* phase 2 units
(c) charred
Rasp/Black - raspberry/blackberry

TABLE 2 FLORAL SPECIMENS 146 PEARL STREET LOT 19

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	PLUM	W/S	HICKORY	RAS/BLA	PEPPER	PORT	LETTUCE	CHENO	CHERRY	NUTSHELL
1	VI	1						8	2					
1	XV	1		1						2				
2	VIII	1						42	1					
2	X	1	32					1	4					
2	XI	1	32					4	4					
2	XIII	1									1(c)			
2	XVII	1	18					32	1			1		
3	VII	1	16					1	1					
3	XII	1			1									
3	XXV	1		1										
3	XXV	2												0.7
3	XXVI	1		5										
3	XXVIII	1		1										
4	XV	1							5					
4	XVI	1							12					
4*	XVII	3		1										
4*	XVII	4		1										
4*	XVII	8		5										
4	XVIII	1	36					2	7					
4*	XVIII	1		1										
4*	XVIII	2		1										
4*	XVIII	3		1										
4*	XX	1		6										
4	XXI	1		7		1	0.4	2	17			1		
4	XXII	1		2		1								
4	XXII	2		4									1	
5	VII	1						14	1					
7	XVIII	1							8			1		

TABLE 2 FLORAL SPECIMENS 146 PEARL STREET LOT 19

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	PLUM	W/S	HICKORY	RAS/BLA	PEPPER	PORT	LETTUCE	CHENO	CHERRY	NUTSHELL
6	XII	1	32	2(c)										
7	XX	3		8										
7	XX	2		17(1c)										
8	XXII	1		1										

STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	CHERRY	W/S	PLUM	C/C	GRAPE	RAS/BLA	FIG/STRAW
I	1	48		6						
II	1	48	3	15		3		113	567	
III	3	48	41	1540	269	219	7			
III	2	48	20	177	36	20				
III	1	48	78	1043	115	99	4	79(c)	3314	882
IV	1	48	3	162	6	20		842	3114	1010
V	1	48	1	5	2					
VI	1	59	2	1	1					
VIII	1	48	13	7		2				

STR	LEVEL	FEA	COCO	HAZEL	ALMOND	OAK	BLK WAL	ENG WAL	HICKORY	PEANUT	BRAZIL	NUTSH	CHESTNUT
I	1	48							0.3				
II	1	48	9.9						0.3				
III	3	48		4.3	1.4	9.9	24.1	9.4	13.9	0.5		.6(c)	
III	2	48		2.6			1.7	0.6	4.6	0.2			
III	1	48	10.4	4.5		1.1	25.3	13.9	5.8	2.7	0.4	6.4(c)	
IV	1	48		0.2		1.3		0.3	0.8				1.3
VI	1	59							0.2				
VIII	1	48		1.1			0.6	2.5	0.4				

TABLE 2 FLORAL SPECIMENS 146 PEARL STREET LOT 19

TABLE 2 CONTINUED

* Phase 2 units
(c) - charred
W/S - watermelon/squash
C/C- cucumber/cantalope
Coco - coconut
Hazel- hazelnut
Braz- brazilnut
Cheno- chenopodium
Ras/ble- raspberry/blackberry
Nutshell-undetermined to species

TABLE 3 FLORAL SPECIMENS 144 PEARL STREET LOT 18

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	RAS/BLA	PEPPER	ELDER	FIG/STRAW	PLUM	GRAPE	W/S	C/C	CHENO	OAK	HICKORY	NUTSHELL
1	I	1												1		
1	VII	2			1											
1	XII	1														0.4
1	XIV	2X	46			9(c)							4(c)			
1	XV		46	1												
2	XII	1				13	1									
2	XIV	2				11										
2	XVI	1			1	1	1									
2	XXVII	2		2												
2	XXVIII	1			1	137										
3	VI	1	23	1												
3	VIII	1				4(c)										
3	IX	1			1	5										
4	XII	1				2										0.1
5	V	1			1		1									
5*	IX	3														
5	XII	2		2												
5	XII	1		1												
5	XIII	3		1											0.2	
5*	XVIII	1		8											0.2	
7	III	1		1												
7	XI	1			1	5(c)					1					
7	XII	1	25			4(c)										
7	XV	2			2	2	1									
11	X		57		1	1										
11	XI	1	57			4										
11	XII	1	57			38										
11	XIII	1	57		3	6(c)										

TABLE 3 FLORAL SPECIMENS 144 PEARL STREET LOT 18

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	RAS/BLA	PEPPER	ELDER	FIG/STRAW	PLUM	GRAPE	W/S	C/C	CHENO	OAK	HICKORY	NUTSHELL
13	V		58			1(c)		13		4(c)						
13	VI	1	58		15	1(c)		1								
13	VII		58			3		1				1				
13	III	1	58				3									
13	IX	1	58						1							
13	X								1							
11/13			62	1												
25	V	2		2							1					

X - extension
* - Phase 2 unit
(c) - charred
Ras/bla-raspberry/blackberry
Elder - elderberry
Fig/Straw - fig/strawberry
W/S - watermelon/squash
C/C - cucumber/cantalope
Cheno - chenopodium
Plum-plum/apricot
Nutshell-unidentified to species

TABLE 4 FLORAL SPECIMENS 140 PEARL STREET LOT 16

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	HICKORY	PEANUT	CHERRY	BLK WALNUT	HAZELNUT	ORANGE	NUTSHELL	GRAPE	COCONUT
2	I	6					1						
2	V	2		1									
2	VI	1		3									
2	VII	1		2									
2	IX	1		1									
2	XI	1		3									
5	II	3		1									
5	VII	1		2									
5	VIII	1		3									
6	II	8		2									
7	I	2	52	40	5.9	0.1		1	1.2	1	1.5	1	14.9
7	II	1	52	3	0.2	0.2							

nutshell - unidentified to species

TABLE 5 FLORAL SPECIMENS 110 WATER STREET LOT 26

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	Peach	Cherry	Wa/Sq	Pepper	Rasp/blac	C/C	Cheno	Elder	Plum	Fig/Str	Portu	Grass	Oak	Blk Wal	Hick	UN	LT	HAZ
1	I	1					10	2	1	1											
1	I	3		2																	
1	II	1							1						4						
1	IV	1	21	3			12											0.4			
1	V	2		9		1															
1	V	4		4(c)												0.3					
1	V	3		2																	
1	III	2																	0.2		
1	V	2		9		1															
1	VI	1															2.4				
1	VIII	1		2																	
1	X	1		3																	
1	X	2		7		1										0.4		0.4	0.1		
1	X	3		7														0.4			
2	VIII	1		1																	
2	VIII	3		1														0.1			
2	XI	1		2			139(c)	6	2	22		2	2	2							
2	XI	3		2													1.8				
2	XI	2		9												0.2					
2	XII	4		1																	
2	XII	2		1																	
2	XII	3		3														0.3			
2	XII	1		1			21	4	2												
2	XIII	1		2																	
3	IV	3		1		1															
3	II	1	31				7					1									
3	III	1					24						2								
3	IV	2					263	14		1	1										

TABLE 5 FLORAL SPECIMENS 110 WATER STREET LOT 26

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	Peach	Cherry	Wa/Sq	Pepper	Rasp/bla	Cu/C	Cheno	Elder	Plum	Fig/Str	Portu	Grass	Oak	Blk Wal	Hick	UN	LT	HAZ
3	VI	1	40				50	3			5	1								1	
3	VI	clean	40	2																	
3	VI	2	40	1																	
3	VI	4	40	1																	
3	VI	5	40	3																	
3	IX	2		1																	
4	I	1		1																	
4	II	2																	4(c)		
4	III	1		2																	
4	IV	1		1																	
4	IV	2	31	11																	
4	VII	1-5		20	1											0.5		0.3			
4	VII	1		9	1		67			2											
4	VII	2		12												0.7		1.1	0.7		
4	VII	3		18																	0.3
4	VII	4		9																	
4	VII	5		20	1											0.2					
4	VII	6		16														1.5(c)			
4	VII	7		6	1													0.3			
4	VII	15		3	1	1										0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2		0.1
4	VIII	1						2		2			4								
5	II	1	49				1	16					11								
5	VII	1			1																
5	VIII	2		3																	
5	XIV	1					17	7													
5	XVI	1		1																	
5	XXII	1		3																	
5	XXIII	1		6			4							1				0.2			

TABLE 5 FLORAL SPECIMENS 110 WATER STREET LOT 26

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	Peach	Cherry	Wa/Squa	Pepper	Rasp/bla	Cu/C	Cheno	Elder	Plum	Fig/Str	Portu	Grass	Oak	Blk Wal	Hick	UN	LT	Haz
5	XXIV	1					11						33	1	1						
5	XXV	1		11				327					190								
5	XXVI	1		2		1	3				1		3								
5	ext			3		1										0.3		1.6			
6*	I	1					2		8												
6*	III	1					28	2		1								1.1			
6*	IV	1		1										1							
6*	IV	2		2															0.1		
6*	IV	4		1																	
6*	IV	5		1																	
6*	V	1		1																	
6*	V	2		2	1																
6*	VII	1		1																	
6*	IX	1		2																	
6*	IX	4		2																	
1**	III	1		1															0.1		
1**	IV	1		1																	
1**	V	1		2																	
1**	VI	1		6																	
1**	VII	1		4														1.7			
1**	VIII	1		2															1.2		

LT- Lady's Thumb

**- 110 and 112 Water St

Cheno-chneopodium

*- phase 2

Plum-plum/apricot

Wa/Squa-watermelon/squash

Portu-portulace

Rasp/bla-raspberry/blackberry

UN-nutshell unidentified to species

C/C-cucumber/cantalope

Haz-hazelnut

TABLE 6 FLORAL SPECIMENS 114 WATER STREET LOT 24

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	HICKORY	COCONUT	HAZELNUT	PEPPER	GRASS	NUTSHELL
1*	IV	2		1						
1*	III	4		1						
1*	III	6		2					0.3	0.3
1*	III	8		1						
1*	III	9		2			.1			
1	IX	4	14	1				1		
2	I	3		2(1c)						
2	I	4		1	0.2					
2	III	2		1(c)	0.4					
2	III	1	50	3(2c)						
2	IV	1		3(2c)	.5(c)					
2	V	1		2						
2	V	2			.6(c)					
2	VI	1				4.4				

(c) charred

* Phase 2 units

Nutshell - unidentified to species

TABLE 7 FLORAL SPECIMENS 112 WATER STREET LOT 25

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	FIG/STRAW	PEPPER	RASP/BLACK	ELDER	HICKORY	APRICOT/PLUM	NUTSHELL
1	I	2		1							
1	IV	1			1	15	8	5			
2	I	1								1	
2	X	1									0.1
3	I	7		5							0.5
3	V	1		6					0.6		
3	V	2		1							
4	I	5		1							
4	I	6		1							
4	I	7		1							

Fig/Straw - fig/strawberry
Rasp/Black - raspberry/blackberry
Elder - elderberry
Nutshell - unidentified to species

TABLE 8 FLORAL SPECIMENS 116 WATER STREET LOT 23

UNIT	STR	LEVEL	FEA	PEACH	COCONUT	HAZELNUT	NUTSHELL
4	X	1	8		10.3		
4	X	2	8	1		0.7	
4	XII	1	8	8			
4	XII	2	8	2			
4	XIII	1		1			
4	XIV	1		2			0.1

nutshell- unidentified to species

TABLE 9 FLORAL SPECIMENS DEEP TESTS

UNIT	STRATUM	LEVEL	BLACK/RASP	PEPPER	AMARANTHUS	PEACH	BLK WALNUT	NUTSHELL
DEEP TEST 1	VIII	1	1	3(c)				
DEEP TEST 1	VII	1	1		1			
LOT 138*	V	1				1		
LOT 102/104*	III	1				1		
LOT 102/104*	IV	1						
LOT 107/108*	III	1				4		
LOT 107/108*	V	1				6	0.5	
LOT 107/108*	IX	1				1		0.2
LOT 107/108*	XI	1				1		

* PHASE 2

FIGURE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS 148 PEARL STREET

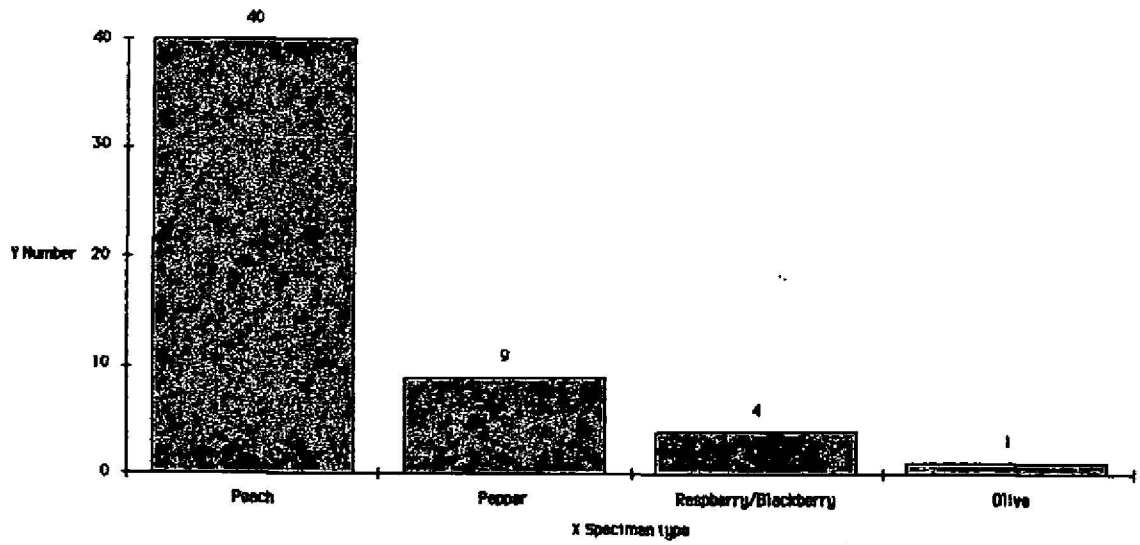


FIGURE 2 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS 146 PEARL STREET

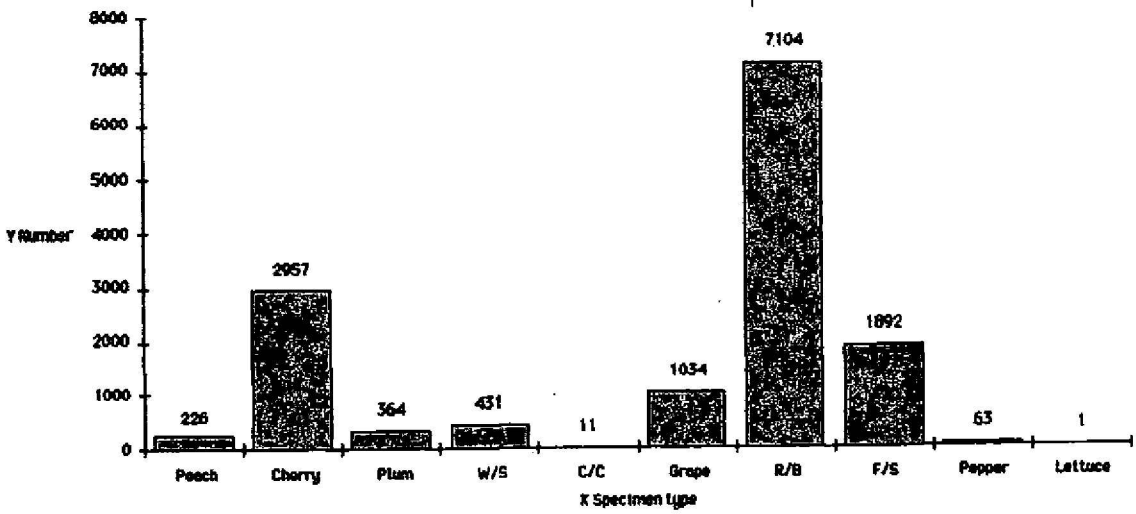


FIGURE 3 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS 144 PEARL STREET

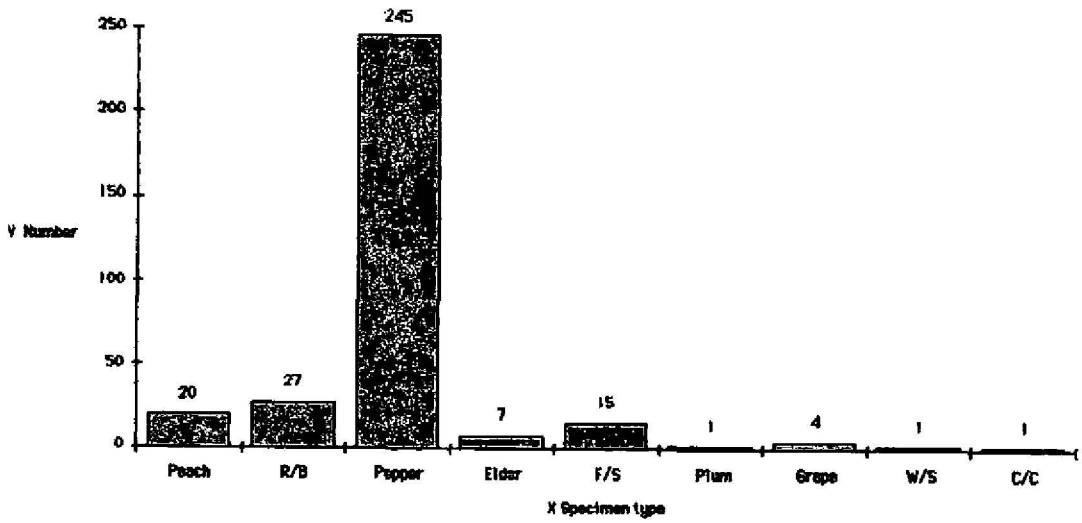


FIGURE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS 140 PEARL STREET

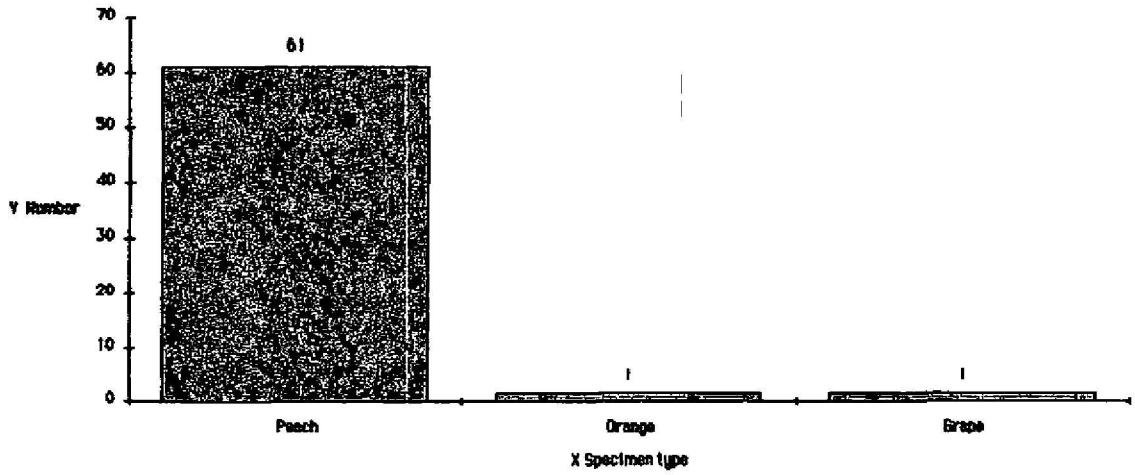


FIGURE 5 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS 110 WATER STREET

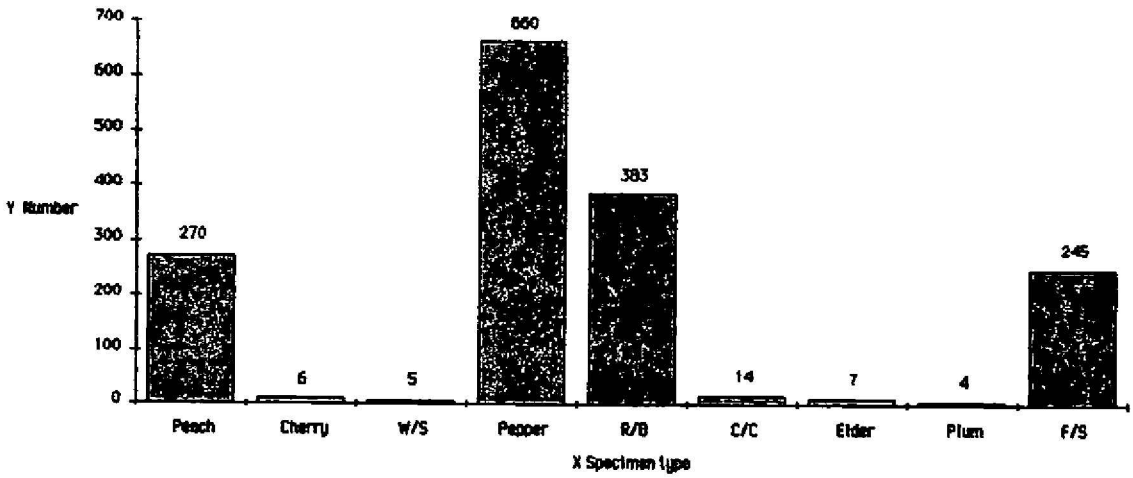


FIGURE 6 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS 114 WATER STREET

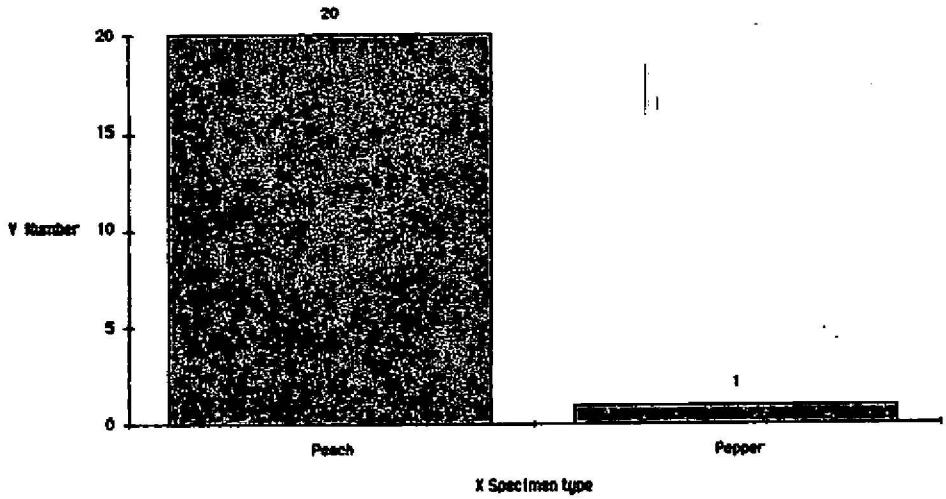


FIGURE 7 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS 112 WATER STREET

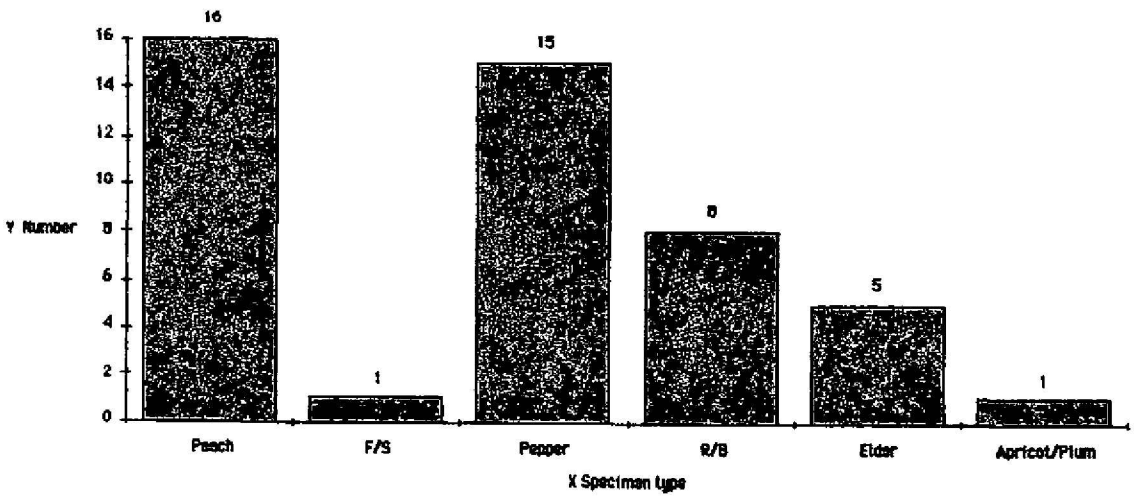


FIGURE 8 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS 116 WATER STREET

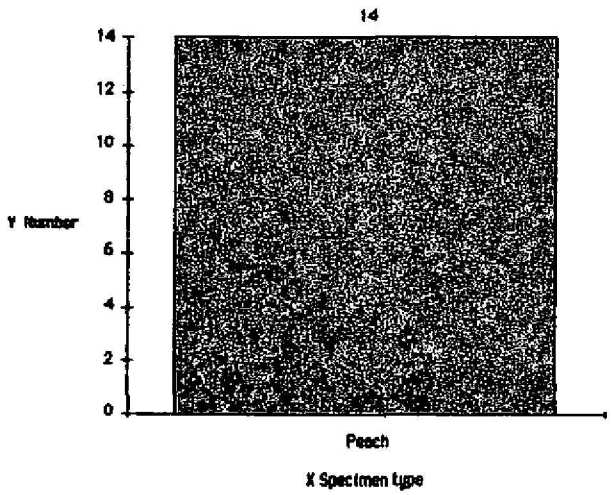
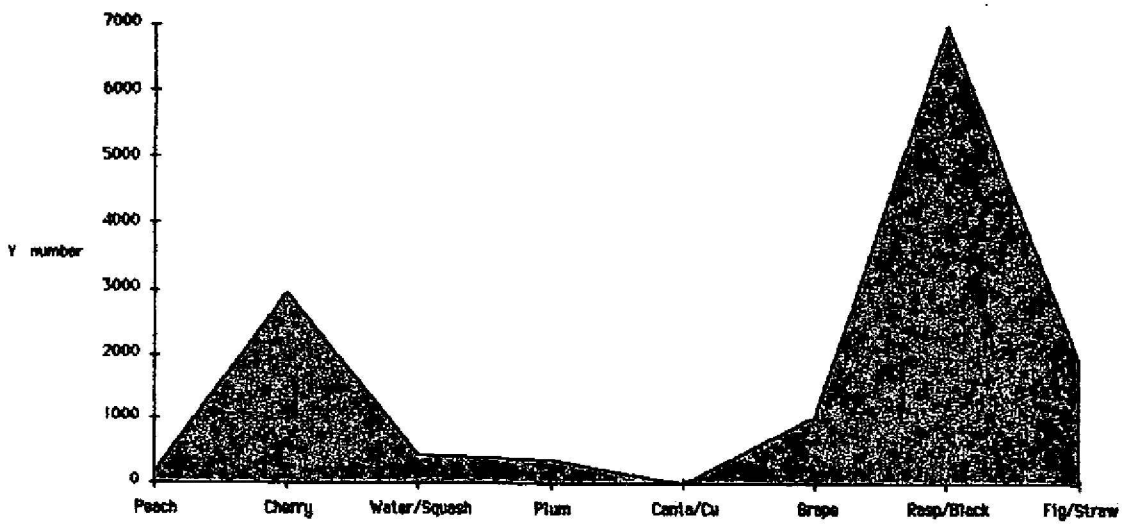


FIGURE 9 DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT/VEGETABLE SPECIMENS FEATURE 48



tilizer (Roberts and Barrett 1981:108), thereby resulting in removal of data. Another practice was to pour lime into privies. Lime can have adverse affects on preservation of floral materials. It is interesting to note how the floral recovery rate drops to almost nothing in Stratum V in Feature 48 in the lot at 146 Pearl Street. This rapid decrease in specimens corroborates the field observation that Stratum V represents a sanitary lime deposit within this privy-well. Despite the disturbance processes particular to a privy environment, preservation of floral materials within a privy environment can be extraordinary.

Charring is an ideal way for a floral specimen to enter the archaeological record. If a seed is charred (not burned up), the structural characteristics of the seed will maintain integrity, but the seed will not sprout or decay (Minnis 1981; Quick 1961). Seeds can also be trapped under concrete or other structural features. Concrete, brick, barrels, or wood flooring can buffer seeds from decomposing organisms.

3. Landfill Deposits

Soils from the two deep tests, excavated during Phase II, were floted in order to obtain a sample of floral material from landfill deposits. Only 20 floral specimens were recovered from the deep tests (Table 9). In Lot 107/108 Water Street, .2 gm of unidentified nutshell was recovered from Stratum XI and Black Walnut shell (.5 gm) was recovered from Stratum IX. The deep tests floral samples were equivalent in small size and limited species composition. It is of interest that the ratio of edible specimens to non-edible specimens was 19 to 1. The floral patterning of these deep tests would suggest that landfill soils within the block were characterized by low frequencies and a limited range of edible floral species.

4. Occupation Deposits and Features

Lot 20 at 148 Pearl Street yielded a low frequency of floral material (Table 1). Peach pits were the primary specimens recovered. Peach pits are hard and durable floral elements which preserve well in archaeological samples. Despite the propensity of the peach pit to be well represented within archaeological samples, frequencies were low in Lot 20. There was no change in the frequency or range of floral specimens between stratum in Lot 20 which would suggest a change in depositional patterning. The floral material was clearly homogeneous.

Lots at 140 Pearl, and 112, 114 and 116 Water Streets exhibited the same kind of low frequency pattern. Strata within the lot at 140 Pearl Street yielded primarily peach pits (Table 4). Feature 52 (a well) represented the only change in the floral recovery pattern within Lot 16 at 140 Pearl Street. One orange and one grape seed as well as small amounts of hickory, hazelnut, coconut, and peanut shell were recovered from the feature.

Lot 24 at 114 Water Street was interesting, because so much of the recovered material was charred (Table 6). The charred material came almost exclusively from Feature 50 (a pit of unknown function). This feature also had the highest frequency and range of species within the Lot 24 assemblage. Lot 25 (112 Water Street) was characterized by a low frequency of peach pits (Table 7). Unit 1, Stratum IV was a striking departure from this pattern. Small amounts of strawberry/fig, pepper, raspberry/blackberry, and elderberry were represented within the stratum which was a deposit of secondary fill within a cellar. Lot 16 at 116 Water Street had an unremarkable floral assemblage (Table 8). Feature 8, a refuse-filled barrel, contained a low frequency of peach pits, coconut shell and hazelnut shell.

Lots at 146 and 144 Pearl and 110 Water Streets exhibited the highest frequency rates as well as the greatest variety of recovered species. These lots contained features which were clearly distinguished from fill levels. Figures 1-9 show the distribution of fruit/vegetable specimens for all lots under study and graphically depicts the amount of specimens recovered from the 146, 144 and 110 properties in contrast to the other lots within the block. Both dense and fragile seeds were recovered from the 144, 146, and 110 lots. Peaches, cherries and plums have dense pits which are inedible. Peppers, raspberries, blackberries, cucumber, cantalope, elderberry, figs and strawberries have small seeds which are eaten along with the fruit. It is not uncommon to find high frequencies of such small seeds in nightsoil deposits because of their presence in fecal material. Watermelon, squash, and grape seeds can be swallowed but are generally large enough to be extracted from the fruit prior to eating.

It was not surprising that a high floral recovery from 146 Pearl Street (Lot 19) was due to the presence of a privy and several sealed features. Small fragile seeds were recovered from a wooden barrel in Lot 18, while the seeds from the lot at 110 Water Street were predominantly from cellar deposits. It may be that the variation in floral recovery rates between cellar fill and feature contexts is due to variation in preservational qualities of those contexts rather than variation in consumer patterns of the blocks inhabitants. The material recovered from the nightsoil in Feature 48 may be more representative of the range of exploited floral resources throughout the project area than material recovered from other depositional contexts.

5. Consumer Patterns

Although the lots under study represented a mixed commercial/residential usage, it is possible that some lots did have gardens. It is reasonable to assume that the sites inhabitants obtained fruits and vegetables either through the marketplace and/or home gardening. Colonial Period (1620-1775) gardens were characterized by a formal or geometric style which closely followed English designs (Favretti 1978). In these early gardens,

fruit trees were often incorporated into the center of each garden plot or around the edge of the garden border along with bush fruit. Vine fruits were trained on arbors and trellises. This style was an outgrowth of European gardening in tight rectangular spaces between buildings. It was natural that the early settlers brought this style of gardening with them and it was fortuitous that this style was ideal for maximum production in a small space (Favretti 1978).

In cities, during the 1700s, the idea of a garden to the front of the house was very common in the Northeast (Favretti 1978). These small gardens were the width of the house and extended two-thirds that width towards the front with a path in the center. These gardens abounded with flowers, fruits, and vegetables. Given the mixed residential/commercial context of the lots under study, it is unlikely that gardens were placed in front of the commercial structures. If the structure was used for both commercial and residential purposes it was more likely that a garden would be placed behind the structure.

Urbanization promoted the practice of home gardening in several ways. Urban centers allowed specialized enterprises such as nurseries and seedhouses to develop and thrive (Tice 1984:30). Cities also provided transportation facilities which linked nurseries to domestic and foreign markets. Later, the establishment of municipal water supplies further promoted home gardening by providing a sufficient, reliable water source (Tice 1984:34). Prior to the establishment of municipal water supplies, rain water was collected in a rain barrel. However, this water was insufficient to withstand prolonged dry weather. The availability of a water source was undoubtably a variable in decisions concerning the location of the garden plot as well as the species planted. It is not surprising that popular garden vegetables in the 1700s were peas, parsnips, carrots which are hardy and predictable plants. In urban contexts small trees, such as pears, peaches, apricots, plums and cherries were also popular (Favretti 1978).

The concept of specialized herb gardens bears little support in the literature. In the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nineteenth centuries, herbs for medicine, cooking or perfume were rarely set apart in a separate garden but rather grown as a part of the larger garden (Favretti 1978). There was close juxtaposition, and intermingling of flowers with herbs, vegetables and fruits (Earle 1974:428). The exception to this practice were doctors who were known to keep "botanical gardens" in order to have the proper herbs to cure patients (Favretti 1978:17).

Accounts from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries list lettuce, sorrel, burnet, summer savory and purslane as being garden favorites (Earle 1974:433); however, accounts from the early nineteenth century cite the scarcity of these greens in an urban context. William Cobbett, author of The American Gardener (1882),

recalled his first visit to New York in 1817, "nothing in the shape of greens was to be had for love or money" either in the markets or in most American gardens (as quoted in Tice 1984:53). By Cobbett's account, the only greens he could find were wild dandelion and dock green which were sold in the streets at several pence per bunch. It is interesting to note that virtually no remains of greens were recovered from the Barclays Bank Site. Only one charred lettuce seed was recovered, from Lot 19, at 146 Pearl Street (Unit 2, Stratum XIII, Level 1).

The character and function of the "kitchen" garden gradually changed for urban Americans. As urbanization accelerated, large numbers of working poor were concentrated on small areas of land in cities and were unable to grow significant amounts of food (Tice 1984:49). The working poor grew dependent upon the consumer network of truck farms and markets (Tice 1984:49). Of course, the middle and upper classes also utilized the market economy to purchase produce. A horticulturalist in the 1800s observed "The professional gardener...who vends his vegetables at our doors, is likely to grow them cheaper and just as good as we can" (Scott 1870:23). "Kitchen" gardens were also affected and changed by another significant factor. Epidemics of cholera and typhoid led physicians to warn consumers that raw or unboiled produce spread disease. During the cholera outbreak of 1832, New York banned the sale of fresh fruit and vegetables (Tice 1984:53). The stigma associated with raw produce persisted throughout much of the nineteenth century. The focus of home gardens shifted to produce which could be easily boiled, dried, preserved, stored or "put down" into root cellars. Potatoes, onions, carrots, parsnips, beets, and cabbage continued to be the most common garden vegetables (Tice 1984:53).

By the late 1860s there was an emergence of new nutritional theories which stressed the beneficial properties of fruits and vegetables. Horticultural writers of that time lamented the lack of variety in garden produce. The lack of variety was attributed to ignorance of gardening skills and the propensity to boil all vegetables (Tice 1984:54). Gradually, gardeners began experimenting with new varieties of fruits and vegetables. This, in turn, led to greater produce variety available in the markets.

It is difficult to ascertain archaeologically if home gardening was being practiced within the lots under study. The recovery of an olive pit from 148 Pearl Street and the recovery of an orange seed from 140 Pearl Street are almost certainly imported market purchases because local growing conditions preclude cultivation. It is easier to say what species were not cultivated within the project area than which were cultivated. No ornamental plants were recovered which would suggest the presence of flower gardens. All of the recovered fruit and vegetable specimens were commonly cultivated during the temporal span of the site's occupancy. It is uncertain as to what archaeological characteristics would be manifested in a floral assemblage which would suggest

home cultivation of fruits and vegetables. If plants or trees were cultivated on the site area, then it might be expected that larger numbers of fruit or vegetables would be present within site's deposits. The logic of this is that in addition to the remains of the produce eaten, some fruit or vegetables would fall to the ground as spoil, increasing the amount of recovered floral materials. Quantification needed to test this assumption however, remains illusive. It should be pointed out that the majority of the block's deposits were within cellars. Therefore, seeds from gardens may not have entered these "closed" subsurface contexts.

6. Preservation

Fresh fruits have a short season and spoil much too quickly to be stored for any period of time. For most fruit, sugar was the most effective way of preservation. Originally, sugar made from sugar cane had been an expensive luxury import which only the rich could afford. In the eighteenth century, sugar was so scarce and high priced that wild honey and maple sugar were common substitutes (Earle 1974). By the nineteenth century, sugar was widely available on the world market although it was still expensive (Tannahill 1973; Schmit 1982). By the 1830s, Louisiana had also opened up as a sugar planting area so that sugar was available to most Americans; but only the affluent could afford the lavish use of sugar (Schmit 1982:38). A large number of sweet dishes was the mark of an elegant dinner in the mid 1800s.

Fruit was boiled in sugar water and made into jams, preserves, marmalades and jelly. The processed fruit was then put in glass bottles or jars. Glass bottles or jars were used so that the fruit could be easily checked for spoilage or fermentation. Fruits such as cherries, plums, peaches, and pears were also candied (Earle 1974). Fruits were first cooked in sugar syrup and then dried in the sun to produce crystallization.

Another way to preserve whole fruit was the addition of brandy. Peaches were a favorite fruit to preserve in this way. Lye was used to get the fuzz off of peaches; however, this was not thought to adversely affect the flavor of the fruit. A variation on the method of preserving fruit was pickling in a salt solution. An expensive luxury item was pickled mangoes. The exotic mango had been imported to England in the seventeenth century and had become a favorite of the wealthy. Mangoes were not available in America during the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries, so attempts were made by the upper class to duplicate the dish. The most common substitute was a cantalope. Cantalopes enjoyed quite a popularity during the eighteenth and nineteenth century in America.

A variety of homemade fruit wines and cordials were also made. The cordials had a base of fresh fruit which was heavily sweetened and to which alcohol (brandy or whiskey) was added. During the fermentation process, the mixture was stored in casks.

When the liquid was drawn off it was then stored in large bottles or jars (Schmit 1982).

The recovery of single pitted fruit is helpful in promoting understanding of consumption rates. Single pitted fruit has a one to one ratio of archaeological specimen to historic discard whereas the total number of recovered multiple seeded fruits may be high but does not represent the actual number of fruits consumed. This ratio of single pitted fruit to consumption rate is more helpful in analysis than multiple seeded fruits whose recovery can be ambiguous; therefore, the frequencies of single pitted fruits is of particular interest. The recovery rate of cherry pits (2956) and plum pits (363) from Feature 48 was particularly high. These high frequencies suggest processing of these fruits either in the form of preserves, wine or jelly. The number of peach pits (161) recovered from Feature 48 was moderate and does not necessarily suggest high volume processing for canning or preserves.

Maintaining a source of vegetables throughout the cold months presented solutions similar to those used in the preservation of fruit. Root vegetables, such as potatoes, carrots, and radishes could be stored in cellars. Corn, peas and beans could be dried and put in containers. Onions and garlic were dried and strung (Schmit 1982:25). Fleshy vegetables spoiled easily and needed further treatment if they were to be utilized during the cold months. Commercial canning of food in tin cans spread from England to the United States in 1819 (Tannahill 1973); however, canned goods were still not widely used after their introduction because they were not considered as good or as safe as home processed foods (Schmit 1982:25). Home canning involved boiling vegetables and then placing them in containers. Containers were sealed by pouring a layer of fat over the top and then being stoppered with a waxed cork. Sometimes hot melted wax was poured over cloth. Occasionally paper, leather or bladder was utilized.

Vegetables were also made into sauces. The most popular of these sauces was ketchup. It is interesting to note that it was only in the nineteenth century that ketchup was first made from tomatoes. Prior to that ketchup was a condiment made from a variety of ingredients, the most common being walnuts, anchovies, and mushrooms (Schmit 1982:26).

Pickled vegetables were quite popular in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Artichokes, asparagus, beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, walnuts, as well as cucumbers, green peppers, mushrooms and onions were commonly pickled. The vegetables were immersed in brine and transfered to vinegar and flavored with a variety of spices.

Squash, cucumber, lettuce and pepper were the only vegetable remains recovered from the lots under study. The low frequency of recovered vegetable specimens does not suggest high volume processing through canning.

7. Nutshell

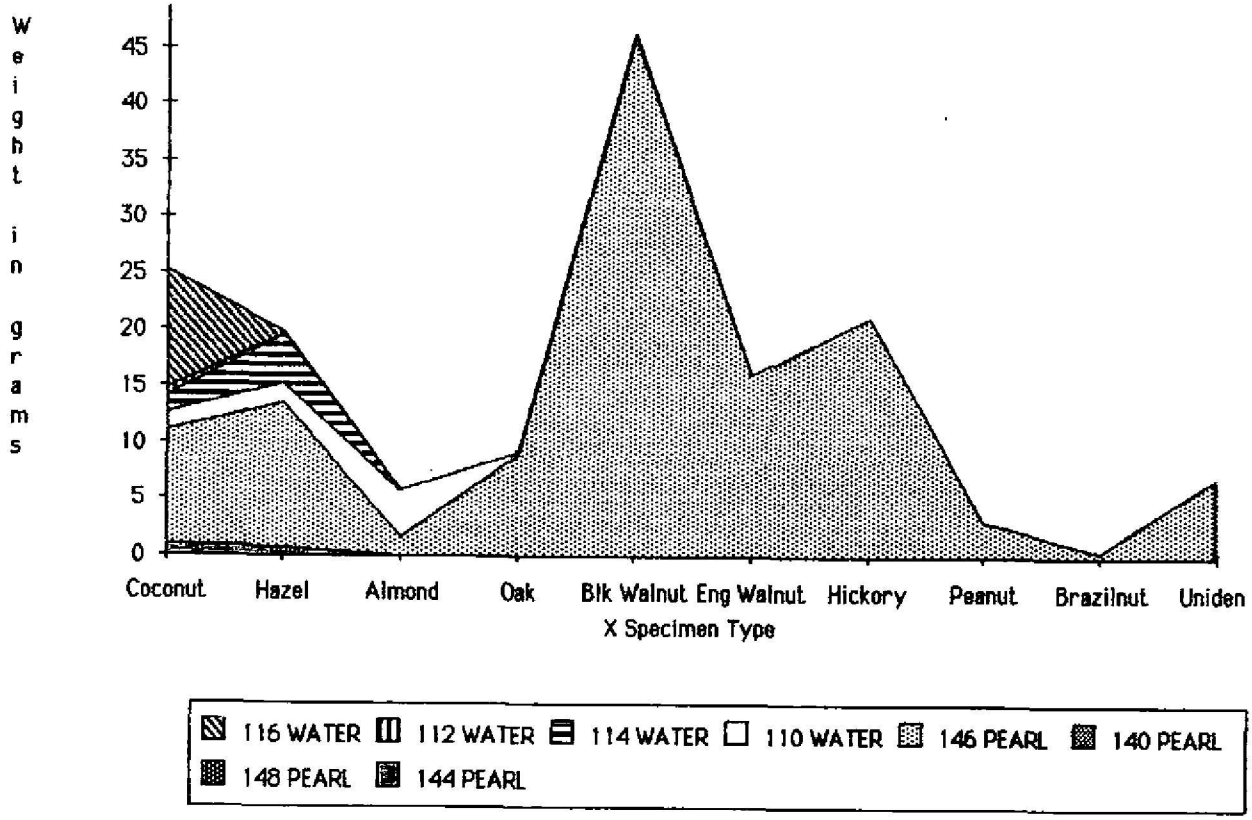
Figure 10, which shows the distribution of recovered nutshell from all lots, graphically depicts the higher frequency of nutshell from 146 Pearl Street as compared to the other lots. Nuts required little special treatment after purchase or harvest and will stay fresh for long periods of time. A variety of nutshell specimens were recovered from the features under study. Almond, brazilnut, coconut, hazelnut, acorns, black walnut, English walnut, hickory/pecan, and peanut were present within the site's assemblage and all of these species were recovered from Feature 48. No nutmeat was recovered. Almonds, brazilnuts, and coconut are not native to America; however, cookbooks written in the early to middle 1800s list numerous recipes for the use of almonds and coconut. Coconut was recovered from Feature 48 as well as from lots at 140 Pearl and 114 and 116 Water Streets.

The gram weight for each recovered species was low. Assigning quantitative significance to nutshell remains is somewhat problematic. The processes of differential mechanical breakdown and fragmentation of nutshell is imperfectly understood. Coconut shell is much denser than peanut, acorn or hickory shell and consequently weighs more upon recovery. A small gram weight for peanut may represent many more actual peanut specimens than a larger gram weight for one fragment of coconut shell.

D. SUMMARY

The variation of recovered floral remains from the Barclays Bank site, suggests variation in environments conducive to preservation. Lots at 146 and 144 Pearl and 110 Water Streets exhibited high frequency rates as well as a variety of recovered species. These lots contained features which were clearly distinguished from fill deposits. Barrels, wells, privies, flooring, and other structural features can provide a favorable environment for floral preservation. This being the case, it was expected that higher frequencies and a wider range of exploited floral resources would be present in the context of these features. Indeed, that was the case, as the highest frequency and widest diversity of exploited floral resources came from the privy-well in 148/146 Pearl Street. Also, the material recovered from the nightsoil strata in Feature 48 may be more representative of the range of floral resources used by the block's inhabitants than material recovered from other less favorable depositional contexts.

Figure 10 DISTRIBUTION OF NUTSHELL SPECIMENS



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APPENDIX G

CONSERVATION METHODS

CONSERVATION METHODS

By Susan Finn

Introduction

Conservation treatments were performed on all potentially diagnostic and/or sensitive objects which exhibited some degree of deterioration. In general, treatment consisted of simple and approved methods to arrest further deterioration and to consolidate fragile materials. Items determined to be in relatively stable conditions were not treated; likewise, in the case of all duplicated items, a representative sample of the better preserved pieces normally was conserved.

The majority of conserved objects from the Barclays Bank Site can be broken down into different categories based on material type: these include organics, such as bone, antler, wood, and leather; metals, both ferrous and non-ferrous; glazed ceramics; and mixed media, predominately comprised of bone and metal implements.

Methods

Procedures followed for specific material types are described below. Unless otherwise noted, all items have been packed in sealed polyethylene bags or airtight boxes with silica gel, and are temporarily under storage in specially designed cabinets to maintain current stabilized conditions.

Organics

Bone/Antler/Ivory: Preliminary cleaning of most of this material included careful washing with a very soft brush, in a mild solution of distilled water and non-ionic detergent. Items exhibiting extreme encrustations, however, were first mechanically cleaned using dental picks and/or 36 mm long surgical scapels.

All bone, antler and ivory pieces were subsequently soaked in distilled water to remove soluble salts. Prior to this process, however, all fragile pieces were placed in a solution consisting of 5 percent polyvinyl acetate in acetone. This consolidated the fragile pieces. Items were left in the distilled water bath for at least twenty-four hours before testing the water for chlorides. This was accomplished by using silver nitrate and nitric acid as indicators. The procedure involved mixing approximately two drops each of 2 percent silver nitrate and 2 percent nitric acid with a small amount of removed bath water. This will induce cloudiness if chlorides are still present. Afterwards, the water bath was tested and changed every few days until all salts were removed. Each object was then taken out of the bath, rinsed thoroughly in distilled water, and air-dried. Pieces in need of reconstruction were mended at this time using CM Bond-3 glue.

Acetone was used as a de-greasing agent prior to final consolidation, which involved the use of a 5% solution of polyvinyl acetate in acetate.

Wood: The bulk of wood treated for conservation consisted of construction/building material. Because of its sensitivity to drastic environmental change, all wood pieces recovered during field work were wrapped and sealed in plastic bags to retard damage through differential drying prior to shipment to the lab.

Preliminary cleaning consisted of dry brushing followed by rinsing in distilled water to loosen and dislodge additional dirt. Items needing further cleaning were gently scrubbed with a mild mixture of de-ionized detergent in water, followed by another thorough rinsing. All building material was subjected to this latter treatment. A very diluted fungicide (5% mystox LPL 40E) was then brushed on all specimens to prevent possible organic growths.

All smaller and more delicate objects were then allowed to dry, although extremely deteriorated pieces were consolidated with a soluble nylon resin (5% PVA) prior to drying. This preservative coating was eventually put on all wood objects in this category before storage.

Large beams, floor boards, timbers and other construction debris as well as an assortment of larger wood items, such as a bucket, crate, and miscellaneous cleaning brushes, were subjected to polyethylene glycol treatment (Carbowax). Type PEG 4000 was used. Dowman (1970:70) recommends this as the preferred type in treating wood. The procedure consisted of repeated liberal coating of a 30 percent solution of Carbowax and distilled water until saturation was achieved. During this process, objects were kept loosely covered in plastic to allow for minimal ventilation and drying. Initially, coatings were brushed on at least once a day. Gradually, this lessened as the wax penetrated into the wood. Each item was then allowed to dry completely, with periodic checks against further fungii or bacterial growth.

Leather: Because of damp soil conditions, all leather from the site was brought in to the lab, wrapped and sealed in polyethylene bags to retain dampness and thus avoid potential shrinking, cracking or other damage through drying, until preservation and/or stabilization was possible. Preservation was initiated by a thorough cleaning of all items. Leather was placed under warm water for several minutes to loosen surface dirt as well as relax any slightly brittle pieces. Each piece was then scrubbed gently with a soft brush using a 10 percent solution of ammonia and distilled water to remove any mold or bacterial growth. A second immersion in warm water was made before placement on plastic-lined trays. While still wet, the leather was liberally coated with a 30 percent solution of polyethylene glycol (Carbowax) in distilled water. According to Dowman (1970:69-70), the Carbowax

1500 type is preferred for leather products, although Carbowax 1000 can be substituted (Lamb and Newsom 1983:27).

For most of the leather, wax coatings were repeated at least once daily until wax saturation was achieved, and then the items were allowed to dry completely. A final solution of 5 percent mystox LPL 40E in distilled water was sprayed over each piece of leather to deter possible fungii growth. In most instances, only one coating was necessary; nonetheless, all items were checked daily, for several days, and treated if additional fungii growth occurred. For final storage, leather was placed in sealed polyethylene bags punctured with tiny air holes to allow for some ventilation, and packed in large boxes lined with plastic, along with silica gel. The vast amount of nondiagnostic scraps were only minimally treated in this manner.

Metal

Determination of treatment for metal objects was based on material composition as well as level of deterioration. All ferrous metals were separated from non-ferrous metal artifacts. A magnet was used to determine the presence of iron compounds on all questionable pieces. The presence of other metals, makers' marks, manufacturing techniques, and general surface corrosion was also noted prior to treatment.

Ferrous Metals: Ferrous metals were mechanically cleaned. The use of 36 mm long surgical scalpels were particularly useful in dislodging large encrustations. A fair amount of large iron objects were too deteriorated to consider for conservation. In general, these items were cleaned and re-packed for storage. The remaining objects were then de-greased in acetone prior to soaking with a 5 percent solution of Benzyotriazole in ethyl alcohol. The latter was done by repeated surface coatings, using a stiff bristle brush. Smaller items were soaked directly in the solution. The benzyotriazole solution acts as a stabilizer by inhibiting further chemical deterioration. Afterwards, the items were placed in a high humidity chamber for at least twenty-four hours to check on renewed rust growth. The process was repeated until the rust was arrested.

Non-Ferrous Metals: Preliminary cleaning of non-ferrous metals was conducted using fine glass brushes, dental picks and, in some instances, an electric vibrating needle. The object were then rinsed thoroughly in distilled water, and if necessary, washed gently in a mild solution of non-ionic detergent. Metal artifacts determined to be in generally stabilized condition were then de-greased in acetone and immediately sealed in a coating of acrylic resin (10% Acryloid B-48 in acetone and xylene solution) as protection against further deterioration in storage. Acrylic resins are highly recommended because of their effectiveness as barriers to the environment; also this process can be reversed if for some reason additional work becomes necessary (Wilson 1983: 46).

The majority of the remaining metal objects were allowed to soak in successive baths of 5 percent sodisesquicarbonate solution until a stage was reached when the solution was shown to be free from chlorides. Occasionally during this process, individual pieces were removed for additional cleaning. Alternately, boiling and cooling of objects in a distilled water bath was another soaking method employed. According to some sources (Plenderleith and Werner 1974; Wilson 1983), this procedure acts to speed up the elimination process; it is also beneficial in loosening encrustations for further cleaning. The method used for testing chlorides was similar to that discussed for organics, utilizing both silver nitrate and nitric acid as indicators.

Following the removal of all soluble salts, each item was rinsed thoroughly in distilled water and allowed to dry completely. After degreasing in acetone, metal objects were finally coated with an acrylic sealant (10% Acryloid B-48 in acetone and xylene solution), before bagging for storage.

Ceramics

Pieces of glazed pottery which exhibited abnormal salt encrustations around breakage areas were soaked in distilled water until all trace of soluble chlorides was removed. The procedures that followed were similar to those used in soaking bone (see above). After a final rinse in distilled water, each piece was allowed to air dry gradually.

Glass

Diagnostic glass sherds, exhibiting extensive exterior surface deterioration, were consolidated with one or two coats of dilute soluble nylon (a 10% solution of Acryloid B-72 in toulene). CM Bond M-3, a special adhesive for conservation purposes, was used for all subsequent glass reconstruction.

Mixed Media

In situations where two or more distinct material types were combined in an artifact, treatment was generally limited to mechanical cleaning. Occasionally, additional protective coatings were applied, particularly polyvinyl acetate resin in acetone (5% solution) to consolidate organic portions of composite items (i.e. bone, antler, wood). Objects exhibiting some metal surface as well, were also coated several times in Benzyotriazole in ethyl alcohol (5% solution) and placed in a high humidity chamber to check on the efficiency of the inhibitor, prior to storage. Metal parts of fabric-coated buttons were likewise treated in this fashion.

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1974 The Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art, London, Oxford University Press, reprint.

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1983 "Conservation of Metals", in The Conservation of Archaeological Materials, Charles H. Fairbanks, ed., Florida Journal of Anthropology Special Publication No. 1:39-58.

APPENDIX H

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE CODES

ARDVARC DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CERAMIC TYPES

EARTHENWARES

Red Bodied

		Dates	Sources*
WR01	unglazed	undated	
WR02	clear glaze	undated	
WR03	yellow brown to brown glaze	undated	
WR04	dark brown to black	undated	
WR05	green glaze	undated	
WR06	green/ginger glaze	undated	
WR07	clear glaze w/mang. mottling	undated	
WR08	clear glaze w/mang. handpainted dec.	undated	
WR09	yellow to brown glz. w/mang. mottling	undated	
WR10	North Devon	1650-1783	1
WR20	Buckley	1720-1783	1
WR30	Iberian Storage Jars	undated	
WR40	coarse agate ware	1750-1810	1
WR50	streaked body - yellow to brown glaze	undated	
WR51	streaked body - brown to black glaze	undated	
WR97	Burned	undated	
WR98	Other	undated	

Red Bodied Slipware

WS02	trailed (other than WS04)	undated	
WS03	trailed w/green Spatters/blotches	undated	
WS04	trailed - 17th c. type	1625-1725	2
WS10	combed	1670-1850	2
WS15	trailed and combed	1670-1850	2
WS20	North Devon Sgraffito	1650-1710	1
WS25	Sgraffito general	undated	
WS30	green glaze over white slip	1625-1725	2

* All undated types receive write in dates when appropriate.

CERAMIC TYPES (CONT'D)

Red Bodied Slipware (cont'd)			
WS31	white slip int. w/green and/or brown splotches	1740-1800	7
WS40	black slipped exterior	undated	
WS45	black slipped int., white slip ext	undated	
WS50	white slipped int. & ext.	undated	
WS98	Other	undated	
Salmon Bodied			
WA01	unglazed	undated	
WA02	clear glaze	undated	
WA10	mustard glaze	1625-1725	2
WA30	green glaze	undated	
WA40	ginger glaze	undated	
WA98	Other	undated	
Buff/White Bodied			
WH01	unglazed	undated	
WH10	yellow glaze	1625-1725	2
WH20	green glaze ext., yellow glaze int.	1625-1725	2
WH30	green glaze	undated	
WH98	other	undated	
Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware			
WU10	buff/yellow bodied lead glaze	1670-1795	1
WU20	narrow combed lines	1670-1700	6
WU21	combed lines	1670-1795	1
WU22	dot	1670-1795	1

Buff/Yellow Bodied Slipware (cont'd)

WU23	trailed	1670-1795	1
WU24	dot & combed	1670-1795	1
WU30	reverse colors	1670-1795	1
WU98	other	undated	

Delftwares

WD01	body fragments without glaze	undated	
WD10	white glaze	1640-1800	3
WD11	white glaze w/blue dec.-general	1640-1800	3
WD12	white glaze w/blue dec.-17th C.	1640-1700	3
WD13	white glaze w/blue dec.-18th C.	1700-1800	3
WD14	white glaze w/purple dec.	1640-1800	3
WD17	white glaze w/polychrome dec.	1675-1800	3
WD20	blue glaze	1680-1800	3
WD21	blue glaze w/blue dec.	1680-1800	3
WD22	blue glaze polychrome	1680-1800	3
WD25	Nevers blue	1680-1720	3
WD30	other possibly Mediterranean or Iberian	undated	
WD40	debased Rouen faience	1775-1800	1
WD45	other red bodied delftwares	undated	
WD49	majolica-white only	1625-1675	3
WD50	majolica-white glaze with polychrome dec.	1625-1675	3
WD55	majolica-white glaze with blue dec.	1625-1675	3
WD56	majolica-white glaze with purple dec.	1625-1675	3
WD60	majolica-other	undated	
WD70	pedestal footed ointment pot	1730-1830	1
WD71	everted rim delft ointment pot	1700-1800	1
WD72	cylindrical ointment pot	1630-1700	1
WD73	delftware chamber pot	1660-1800	1

CERAMIC TYPES (CONT'D)

Delftwares (cont'd)

WD75	tile-oxhead corner	1625-1700	4
WD76	tile-bug or spider's head corner	1635-1800	4
WD77	tile-oxhead/foliate corner	1675-1850	4
WD80	tile-corner unknown but double concentric circles	1660-1850	4
WD89	tile-corner unknown	undated	
WD90	tile-general	undated	
WD91	tile-oxhead w/double circles	1660-1700	4
WD92	tile-other dated	undated	
WD93	tile-oxhead foliate with double concentric circles	1675-1850	4
WD94	tile-bug corner with double concentric circles	1660-1840	4
WD98	other delftware	undated	
WD99	burned, decoration unidentifiable	undated	

Creamware

WC02	plain	1762-1820	1
WC10	shell edged	1780-1820	5
WC15	feather edged	1762-1820	1
WC30	other embossed rim	1762-1820	1
WC35	embossed body	1762-1820	1
WC40	overglaze handpainted-monochrome	1765-1810	1
WC41	overglaze transfer printed	1765-1815	1
WC42	overglaze handpainted-polychrome	1765-1810	1
WC47	underglaze handpainted-other	1810-1820	5
WC60	underglaze transfer printed-other	1810-1820	5
WC70	dipped-general	1780-1820	1*
WC71	dipped-mocha	1780-1820	1*
WC74	dipped-simple bands	1780-1820	1*
WC75	dipped-engine turned	1780-1820	1*
WC80	green glaze	1759-1783	1
WC91	clouded glaze	1740-1770	1
WC92	Whieldon type glaze	1740-1770	6
WC98	other creamware	1762-1820	1

* combination of south's Types 8 and 14

CERAMIC TYPES (CONT'D)

Pearlware

WE02	plain	1780-1840	1
WE10	shell edge-blue	1780-1830	1
WE11	shell edge-green	1780-1830	1
WE12	shell edge-other	1780-1830	1
WE30	other embossed rim	1780-1820	16
WE35	embossed body sherds	1780-1820	16
WE45	underglaze blue hand painted	1780-1820	1
WE46	underglaze polychrome handpainted	1795-1815	1
WE47	underglaze brown handpainted	1795-1820	2
WE48	underglaze handpainted - other	1780-1820	1
WE59	blue transfer & embossed	1800-1840	5
WE60	transfer printed - blue (other than below)	1800-1840	5
WE61	transfer printed - "old blue"	1815-1835	5
WE62	transfer printed - black or brown	1810-1840	5
WE63	transfer printed - clobbered/filled in	1800-1840	5
WE65	transfer printed - other colors	1825-1840	5
WE66	transfer printed - line only	1780-1815	5
WE70	dipped - general	1790-1840	2
WE71	dipped - mocha	1790-1840	2
WE72	dipped - finger painted	1790-1840	2
WE74	dipped - simple band	1790-1840	2
WE75	dipped - engine turned	1790-1840	2
WE76	dipped - swirled	1790-1840	2
WE79	marbelized chips	1790-1840	2
WE80	sponged	1820-1840	9
WE85	luster decorated	1790-1840	1
WE97	burned	1780-1840	1
WE98	other	1780-1840	1

Whiteware

WW02	plain	1820-1900	5*
WW35	embossed body sherds	1820-1900	5
WW45	underglaze handpainted	1820-1900	5
WW60	transfer printed - blue (other than below)	1820-1900	5
WW61	transfer printed - "old blue"	1820-1835	5
WW62	transfer printed - black or brown	1820-1900	5
WW65	transfer printed - other colors	1825-1900	5
WW70	dipped - general	1820-1900	2

* End dates of 1900 are arbitrarily assigned based upon standard practice for New York City sites.

CERAMIC TYPES (CONT'D)

Whiteware (cont'd)

WW87	decal	1900-1983	12
WW98	other whiteware	1820-1900	1

Ironstone

WI02	Plain	1840-1900	10
WI30	other molded rim	1840-1900	10
WI35	embossed body	1840-1900	10
WI45	underglaze handpainted	1840-1900	10
WI60	transfer printed - blue - late	1880-1983	11
WI62	transfer printed - brown or black	1840-1900	10
WI87	decal	1900-1983	12

Yellowware

WY02	Plain	1827-1900	13
WY86	Rockingham type glaze	1812-1890	13
WY98	other	undated	

Other Refined Earthenwares

WK01	early cream colored - sprigged	1740-1780	2
WK03	early cream colored - green glaze	1740-1780	2
WK10	"Midlands mottled"	1660-1750	2
WK20	refined agate ware	1740-1783	1
WK50	red bodied engine turned - unglazed	1763-1820	16
WK51	red bodied engine turned - lead glaze	1763-1820	16
WK52	thin red bodied - lead glaze	1763-1820	16
WK53	thin red body - no glaze	undated	
WK55	Astbury type (dk, brown/white sprigged)	1725-1750	1
WK60	Jackfield (purple body)	1740-1780	1

Other Refined Earthenwares

WK65	Jackfield Type (red body)	1740-1850	2
WK85	red bodied luster decorated	1790-1840	1
WK90	Agate like	undated	
WK98	other refined earthenwares	undated	

Other Earthwares

WZ01	burned unidentifiable	undated	
WZ03	water worn unidentifiable	undated	
WZ05	other unidentifiable	undated	
WZ10	other identifiable	undated	

STONEWARE

White Salt Glazed

WT01	plain	1720-1805	1
WT10	molded, other than plates	1740-1765	1
WT15	plates - plain	1720-1805	1
WT16	plates - molded/slip cast decoration	1740-1783	1
WT20	slip-dipped	1715-1783	1
WT30	scratch blue	1744-1783	1
WT31	debased scratch blue	1765-1795	1
WT40	handpainted	1740-1780	2
WT98	other	1720-1805	1

Gray Salt Glazed

WL01	plain - gray body	undated	
WL02	gray body with handpainted decoration	undated	
WL04	gray body with miscellaneous decoration (unknown method)	undated	
WL11	gray body with Albany slip	1800-1900	14
WL12	gray body with Albany slip with handpainted decoration	1800-1900	14
WL14	gray body with miscellaneous decoration (unknown method) and Albany slip	1800-1900	14
WL21	gray body with other brown slip	undated	

Gray Salt Glazed (cont'd)

WL22	gray body with other brown slip handpainted decoration	undated	
WL24	gray body with other brown slip miscellaneous decoration	undated	
WL25	gray body w/other light brown slip	undated	
WL26	gray body w/other dark brown slip	undated	
WL30	gray body with Bristol slip	1835-1900	11
WL31	gray body w/Bristol and Albany slip	1835-1900	11
WL40	Bellarmine - face or medallion	1625-1700	1
WL41	Bellarmine/tigerware	1625-1700	1
WL50	Rhenish	1650-1725	1
WL51	Westerwald	1700-1783	1
WL52	Rhenish/Westerwald	1650-1783	2
WL70	Buff bodied - buff surface	undated	
WL71	Buff bodied - handpainted blue decoration	undated	
WL72	Buff bodied - Albany Slip	1880-1900	14
WL73	Buff bodied - other brown slip	undated	
WL74	Buff bodied - gray salt glazed	undated	
WL75	Buff bodied - Bristol slip	1835-1900	11
WL97	Gray surface - other	undated	
WL98	Gray body - other	undated	

Brown Salt Glazed

WB01	Plain	undated	
WB21	Brown body with other brown slip	undated	
WB22	Brown body with other brown slip handpainted decoration	undated	

CERAMIC TYPE (CONT'D)

Brown Salt Glaze (cont'd)

WB30	Brown body with Bristol slip	1835-1900	11
WB50	Fulham type mugs	1690-1783	1
WB55	Miscellaneous "British Brown"	1690-1783	1
WB56	Mottled ferruginos slip - general	undated	
WB65	Nottingham	1700-1810	1
WB66	Nottingham type	1700-1810	1
WB70	19th century style bottles - Brown	1820-1900	1
WB71	19th century style beer bottle - white/honey	1850-1900	14
WB72	wheel made - Liquor shaped bottle	1800-1850	14
WB73	mineral water bottle	1800-1900	14
WB98	Brown body - other	undated	

Non-salt Glaze Stoneware

WN05	Red body - Elers type (unglazed, sprigged)	1690-1783	1
WN07	Red body - engine turned unglazed	1763-1820	16
WN08	Red body - engine turned lead glaze	1763-1820	16
WN09	Red body - lead glazed	1763-1820	16
WN10	Red body - other	undated	
WN20	Black body - Black Basalts	1750-1845	15
WN30	Castleford type	1800-1825	15
WN50	Other colored stonewares	undated	
WN65	overglaze decorated		
WN70	Gray body w/brown glaze	undated	
WN98	Other non-salt glazed stonewares	undated	

Other Stoneware

WZ31	Burned unidentifiable	undated
WZ32	Discolored unidentifiable	undated

Other Stoneware (cont'd)

WZ34	Other unidentifiable	undated	

Porcelain

Soft Paste Porcelain

WF01	Plain	undated	
WF20	Overglaze handpainted	undated	
WF25	Underglaze handpainted	undated	
WF30	British underglaze blue hand painted	1740-1850	15,2
WF40	Underglaze transfer printed	undated	
WF50	British underglaze blue transfer	1760-1850	15,2
WF57	decal	write ins	
WF98	Other soft paste	undated	

Hard Paste Porcelain - Non-Oriental

WJ01	Plain	undated	
WJ20	Overglaze handpainted	undated	
WJ21	Overglaze transfer printed	undated	
WJ25	Underglaze handpainted	undated	
WJ40	Underglaze transfer printed	undated	
WJ57	Decal	write ins	
WJ70	Underglaze wash	undated	
WJ75	Overglaze wash	undated	
WJ85	Hotelware	1880-1983	10
WJ98	Other hard paste	undated	

Oriental Export Porcelain

WP01	Plain	undated	

CERAMIC TYPES (CONT'D)

Oriental Export Porcelain (cont'd)

WP10	Underglaze blue - miscellaneous	undated	
WP11	Underglaze blue - Canton, Nanking	1790-1840	2
WP12	Underglaze blue - brown line atop rim	1700-1840	2
WP15	Underglaze blue - other datable	write ins	
WP30	overglaze decorated - miscellaneous	undated	
WP32	overglaze decorated - famille rose	1720-1840	2
WP35	overglaze decorated - European style "neo classical"	1750-1840	2
WP40	overglaze decorated - other datable	write ins	
WP50	Batavian style (has famille rose)	1740-1780	2
WP51	Brown external glaze with blue underglaze	1740-1780	2
WP52	Other brown glaze	1740-1780	2
WP60	Imari style (underglaze blue overglaze red & gold)	1700-1780	2
WP61	Other underglaze and overglaze decoration (excluding gilt highlights)	undated	
WP98	Other	undated	

Other Porcelains

WZ61	Burned unidentifiable	undated
WZ64	Other unidentifiable	undated

Other

WG01	Unidentifiable paste, glaze, etc.	undated

Hard Fired Earthenware

WX01	Crucible ceramic	undated

SOURCES FOR DATES

1. South 1972 and 1977 (Note that end dates of 1775 were changed to 1783 following standard procedure on New York City sites. This is done because the British occupied the city until 1783).

2. Stadt Huys Block site report. Rothschild, in preparation.

3. Van Dam 1982/84, Archer 1973, Garner 1948 and Charlotte Wilcoxen personal communication.

4. Schaap 1984, Korf 1979, Noel Hume 1969b.

5. Coyshe and Henrywood 1982, Miller 1980 and 1986 personal communication, Little 1969.

6. Noel Hume 1969b.

7. Myers 1980.

8. Williams 1981.

9. Robacker and Robacker 1978.

10. Gates and Omerod 1982, Miller 1980, and 1986 personal communication Wetherbee 1980.

11. Bartovics 1981.

12. Henry 1982.

13. Garrow 1982.

14. Greer 1981 and Webster 1971.

15. Godden 1965.

16. South 1977 with modifications based upon observations of contexts in which sherds have been found on New York City sites.

CERAMIC FORMS

Sources : Howard 1984, Beaudry et al. 1983, Geismar 1983, Greer 1981, Miller 1980, Towner 1963

General Forms

1. Miscellaneous flatware not further identifiable - body sherds
2. Miscellaneous flatware not further identifiable - rim sherds
3. Miscellaneous flatware not further identifiable - base sherds

9. Miscellaneous hollow ware body with handle
10. Miscellaneous hollow ware not further identifiable - body sherds
11. Miscellaneous hollow ware not further identifiable - rim sherds
12. Miscellaneous hollow ware not further identifiable - base sherds
13. Miscellaneous hollow ware
14. Body
15. Rim
16. Base
17. Body w/handle

Tablewares

20. Platter - oval, over 20"
21. Platter - oval, 14" to 20"
22. Platter - oval, 9" to 14"
23. Platter - oval, less than 9"
24. Platter - oval, plate oval - unident. dimensions
30. Platter - rectangular with chamfered corner, over 20"
31. Platter - rectangular with chamfered corner, 14" to 20"
32. Platter - rectangular with chamfered corner, 9" to 14"
33. Platter - rectangular w/chamfered corner, less than 9"
34. Platter - plate rectangular - unident. dimensions
35. Platter - other geometric form
36. Platter - shapes from nature or other non-geometric forms

41. Plate/charger - over 10"
42. Plate - 10"
43. Plate - 9"
44. Plate - 8"
45. Plate - 7"
46. Plate - 6"
47. Plate - 5"
48. Plate - 4"
50. Plate - unident. dimensions

55. Soup plate - less than 9"
56. Soup plate - 9"
57. Soup plate - 10"

Tea Vessels

99. Teacup general
100. Teacup without handle
101. Teacup with handle
102. Large teacup (over 6 oz.)
103. Coffee cup
104. Small saucer/bowl (6" or less)
105. Large saucer/bowl (over 6" to less than 10")
106. Saucer/bowl - diameter unknown
107. Saucer w/well
108. Small mug/drinking can (6 oz. or less)
109. Tea pot
110. Coffee pot
111. Tea caddy

Other liquid serving or drinking vessels

120. Cup (general shape - usually coarse earthenware or stoneware)
121. Mug
122. Jug
123. Pitcher
124. Drinking pot
125. Ewer
126. Bottle
127. Porringer

Food serving, preparation, and consumption

200. Dish (low serving bowl) 10" to 12"
201. Dish (low serving bowl) over 12"
202. Oval Dish (low serving bowl) 6" to less than 10"
203. Oval Dish (low serving bowl) 10" to 12"
204. Oval Dish (low serving bowl) over 12"
205. Dish - diameter unknown
206. Bowl - depth and diameter unknown
207. Butter dish
208. Oval dish - diameter unknown

210. Other serving vessel

220. Deep bowl 4" to 6"
221. Deep bowl 6" to 10"
222. Deep bowl 10" to 16"
223. Deep bowl over 16"
224. Deep bowl - diameter unknown

CERAMIC FORMS (CONT'D)

Food serving, preparation, and consumption (cont'd)

226. Shallow bowl 4" to 6"
227. Shallow bowl 6" to 10"
228. Shallow bowl - diameter unknown
229. Shallow bowl footed w/handle
230. Tureen (footed bowl) - over 10"
231. Tureen (footed bowl) - 10" and under
235. Vegetable shape - general
236. Cauliflower shape
237. Melon shape
238. Animal shape
240. Basket work
245. Monteith

250. Egg cup
251. Gravy/sauce boat
252. Creamer
253. Sugar bowl, sucrier
254. Salt cellar
255. Caster
256. Drainer
260. Spoon
261. Ladle bowl
262. Taster
275. Pan/pudding, pastry, etc.
280. Milk pan
295. Collander

300. Jar - general
301. Jar - wide mouthed
302. Jar - small mouthed
310. Iberian storage jar type

350. Pipkin - English style
351. Pipkin - Dutch
352. Pipkin - general
355. Miscellaneous cooking pot-coarse earthenware
356. Miscellaneous cooking pot/storage vessel-coarse earthenware
357. Miscellaneous storage/serving vessel

360. Skillet

Other non-food preparation or serving forms

500. Chamber pot
501. Child's chamber pot
502. Adult's chamber pot
510. Slop jar
515. Shaving mug

Other non-food preparation or serving forms (cont'd)

516. Wash basin

520. Flower pot
521. Flower pot saucer

540. Candlestick
541. Stand

545. Grease or oil lamp
550. Inkwell
551. Ink bottle - small
552. Ink bottle - master
560. Toy tea or dinner services
570. Figurine
571. Game Piece
572. Vase

Other

599. Unidentifiable
600. Unattached handle - small vessel
601. Unattached handle - medium vessel
602. Unattached handle - large vessel
603. Celery shaped handle
610. Unattached finial - small
611. Unattached finial - medium
612. Unattached finial - large vessel
620. Lid - general
621. Lid - dish or tureen
622. Lid - tea pot
623. Lid - coffee pot
624. Lid - tea, coffee, or chocolate pot
625. Lid - jar
630. Lid - other
631. Stopper
640. Spout - general
641. Spout - straight
642. Spout - curved
643. Tile
645. Floor Tile
650. Pedestal Foot
660. Knob

Apothecary vessels

900. Cylindrical ointment pot - large (over 6" in height)
905. Cylindrical ointment pot - small (6" and under in height)
910. Cylindrical ointment pot - height unknown

Apothecary Vessels (Cont'd)

920. Cup shaped ointment pot (rolled rim)
930. Everted rim plain delft ointment pot
940. Pedestal - footed ointment pot
950. Apothecary jar
960. Spouted syrup jar
970. Large cup shaped ointment pot
980. Crucible with triangular orifice
985. Crucible - general
990. Crucible with round orifice

CERAMIC MOTIF/PATTERN

44. White only
45. Black
46. Green
47. Turquoise
48. Orange
49. Grey
50. Blue
51. Purple
52. Biblical blue
53. Biblical purple
54. Powder

59. Red
60. Blue hand painted

68. Mother of pearl - luster
69. Tortoise shell - 1625 - 1700 (Schaap 1984:158)
70. "British" trees in concentric circles
71. Shepherd & Shepherdess in a landscape 1660-1725 (Schaap 1984: 112)
72. Louis XIV style vase (1750-1850, Korf 1979:121)

98. Underfired
99. Burned
100. General floral
101. Large scale floral
102. Small scale floral
103. Small scale floral w/brown line atop rim
104. Small scale floral w/band
105. Design unknown, brown line atop rim
106. Small scale floral w/brown line atop rim, gilded
107. Small scale floral with blue line atop rim
108. Small scale floral with wavy band
109. Small scale floral w/geometric border
110. Brown banding
111. Black banding
112. Banded
113. Banded and dot
114. Blue banded
115. Mocha (only used as an additional design)
116. Checkered (taxi)
117. Dipped
118. Green banding
119. Green w/brown band
120. General geometric
121. Geometric - small scale
122. Geometric - large scale

CERAMIC MOTIF/PATTERN (cont'd)

123. Marbleized medallions
124. Chain link
125. Star/asteric
126. Pea fowl

130. Combed

140. Landscape - general
141. Landscape - romantic
142. Landscape - realistic
143. Landscape - pastoral
144. Landscape - w/large scale figure

150. Waterscape
151. Waterscape w/figures
152. Waterscape w/buildings (Re: Tiles) 1690-1750 (Schaap 1984:134)

160. Figure

170. Large scale floral with panels of fruit in reserve
175. Molded swirled flutes

180. Italinate
190. Small scale floral with filled in centers
200. Chinoiserie - general
201. Chinoiserie - landscape
202. Chinoiserie - floral
203. Chinoiserie - landscape/floral
204. Chinoiserie - waterscape
205. Chinoiserie - house and tree
206. Chinoiserie - w/brown line atop rim
207. Chinoiserie - figure
208. Chinoiserie - star trellis
209. Chinoiserie - intricate border
210. Chinoiserie - Bird on rock
211. Chinoiserie - Sacred symbols border
212. Chinoiserie - Clouds
213. Canton

244. Gilded
245. Gilded band atop rim
246. Gilded wavy band
247. Gilded banded
248. Gilded dental border
249. Love birds w/gilded/banded
250. Love birds
251. Monogramed
252. Pseudo armorial

CERAMIC MOTIF/PATTERN (cont'd)

253. Gilded pseudo armorial
254. Spearhead & dumbell border (Sotheby 1985, item #287)

256. Crosshatch/spearhead border & gilded atop rim (Howard 1984:107 C.50)
257. Gilded floral scroll, spearhead border
258. Floral center w/dot and banded rim
259. Floral center w/dot border
260. Floral center w/geometric border
261. Gilded floral crosshatch, dot & banded
262. Gilded floral w/S chain and band border
263. Gilded floral, lovebirds, husk chain & banded
264. Gilded floral, w/wavy dot and double banded border
265. Gilded crosshatch and band
266. Wavy dot
267. Dot and dash
268. Gilded, dagger and shield
269. Gilded floral
270. Draped garland
271. Draped garland w/band
272. Draped garland w/band and floral center
273. Rose pink diaper border (Gordon 1984:149, Figure 15)

275. Scallop shell, scroll, gilded
276. Husk chain border

280. Wan Li (paneled)
281. Wan Li like
282. Paneled floral
283. Paneled figure
285. Trellis (Howard 1984:67, group B & 61 A3, E5)
286. Cell diaper - (Item 286 in Sotheby's catalog-1985)
287. Greek Fret Border (Savage & Newman 1974:140)
288. Design within double concentric circles
289. Interlocking semi circles on delftware (Archer 1973:315, Garner 1948:9)
290. Crosshatch
291. Diaper

300. Clobbered/filled in transfer print
301. Sprigged
302. Molded
303. Hanging hole in footring

305. Double concentric circles on base

400. Willow
401. Willow like

402. Banded dagger and shield
403. Banded w/wavy RR tracks

418. Warwick China Co. Helmet and crossed swords - 1892 - 1951 (Barber 1976:152, Lehner 1980:159)
419. Warwick China Co. Pattern no. E5003 - 1887 - 1951. (Lehner 1980:162)
420. Herculaneum 1793 - 1841 (Cushion 1980:108)
421. Wedgwood
422. "Buffalo" - Spode (Coysh & Henrywood 1982:62)
423. British birds (Coysh & Henrywood 1982:230)
424. Makers mark unidentifiable
425. DD & Co. 1790 - 1820 (Cushion 1980:100)
426. Impressed maker's mark
427. Hand painted lettering
428. McNicol China, Clarksburg W. Va. 1930-1954 (Gates & Omerod p. 1982:190)
429. Greenwood China; Trenton N.J. - impressed, 1886 - 1933 (Barber 1976:46-7)
430. Transfer printed maker's mark
431. Stamped maker's mark
432. Incised maker's mark
433. Transfer printed text
434. Shenango, New Castle, PA. 19 1909-1983 (Lehner 1980:136)
435. Miscellaneous decorator's mark

440. International China Co. Trenton N.J. 1879-1936 (Barber 1976:58, Lehner 1980:80)
441. Greenwood China, Impressed Mark; Trenton, N.J. 1886-1933 (Barber 1976:46, Lehner 1980:70)
442. Victor (impressed)
443. O.P. Company. Syracuse China 1897-1966 (Lehner 1980:146)

445. Davenport with anchor, 1795-1830, (Godden 1964:189)
446. Maddocks American China 1893-1922 (Lehner 1980:101)
447. W.T. & Co. 1792-1796 (Godden 1964:737)

450. Bow/knot (Pomegranet) 1800-1810 (Greer 1981:157)
451. J. Bourne & Son; 1850-1861 (Godden 1964:89-90, Greer 1981:243)

460. Corlears 1797-1820 (Webster 1980:63)

465. Commeraw Style Stamp 1797-1820 (Webster 1980:160)

470. C. Crolius Manhattan Wells 1797-1835 (Webster 1980:182, Greer 1981:139)

600. Incised floral - blue
601. Incised floral - purple
602. Incised floral - blue and purple

CERAMIC MOTIF/PATTERN (Cont'd)

605. Incised geometric - blue
606. Incised geometric - purple
607. Incised geometric - blue and purple

610. Incised floral and geometric - blue
611. Incised floral and geometric - purple
612. Incised floral and geometric - blue and purple

615. Incised/banded (annular)
616. Reeded

620. Sprigged and incised - blue
621. Sprigged and incised - purple
622. Sprigged and incised - blue and purple
623. Other exterior glaze

625. White line between glaze and body
626. Brownline around rim
627. Brown slipped, exterior only
628. Brown slipped, interior and exterior
629. Mottled ferruginous slip ext. w/pink/brown slip interior
630. Misc. floral
631. Misc. fruit

635. Misc. animal
636. Human face
637. Human figure
638. Bird
639. Watch spring
640. American eagle emblem

650. Reign mark - WR
651. Reign mark - AR
652. Reign mark - GR
653. Agate - only stoneware

700. Bergen - Op - Zoom 1630-1730 (Baart Personal Comm. 1982)

897. Pricked out w/white 1675-1725 (dot buff body slip ware)
898. Punctate
899. Incised
900. Royal
901. Queen's rim
902. Embossed spearhead
903. Fish scale
904. Dot/diaper/basket
905. Barley
906. Pierced

907. Pie crust edge
908. Rouletted white pipe clay
909. Octagon w/diamond on rim 1762-1800 (Towner 1978:212-213)
910. Scalloped edge
911. Bead and reel
912. Bamboo
913. Ribbed - convex
914. Beaded
915. Barley and basket
916. Groved bands
917. Ribbed - concave
918. Fleur de lys

919. Diamond on rim
920. "17 century" rim
921. Lobed
922. Pratt type

925. Other molded rim pattern

940. Molded floral finial

950. Crucible height 0 to 1 inch
951. Crucible height 1 to < 2 inches
952. Crucible height 2 to < 3 inches
953. Crucible height 3 to < 4 inches
954. Crucible height 4 to < 5 inches
955. Crucible height 5 to < 6 inches
956. Crucible height over 6 inches

BARCLAY BANK Data Sheet CERAMICS

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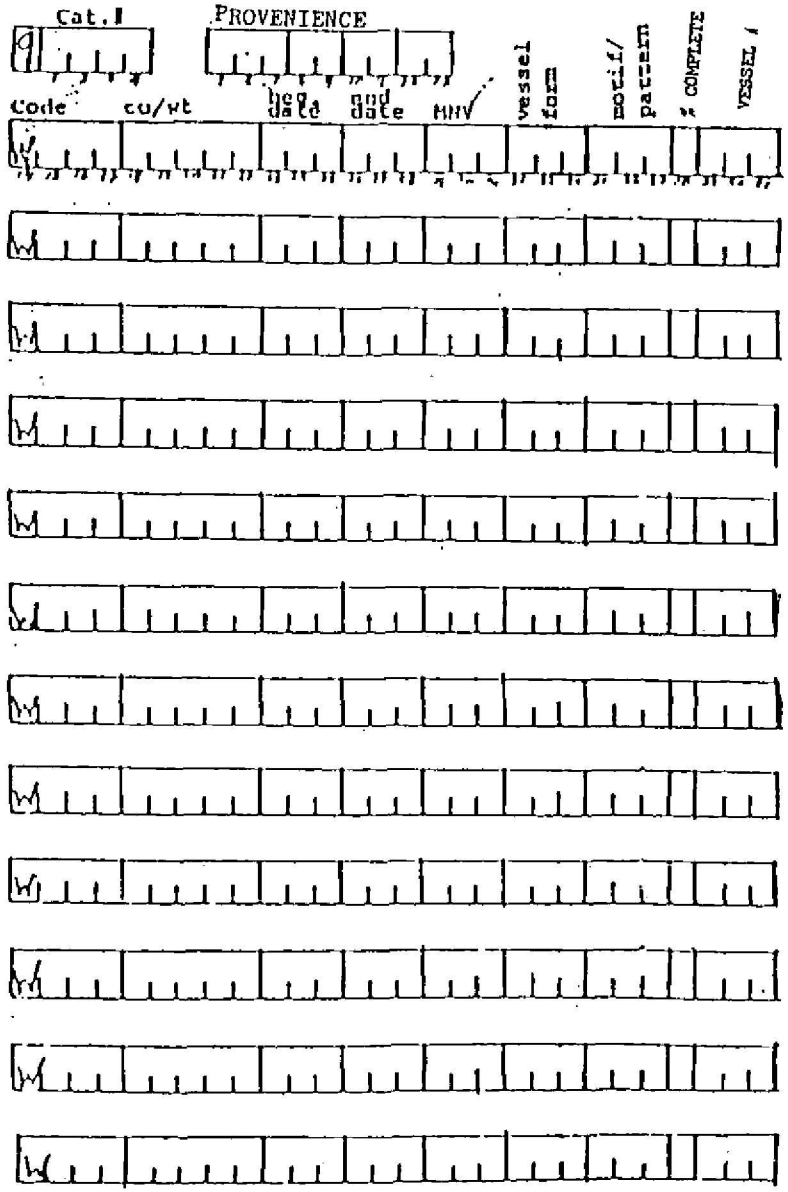
Comments



DIAGNOSTIC GLASS: FUNCTION

Bottle Glass (KA)		Date	
KA 01	Master Ink		
KA 02	Inkwell or Inkstand		
KA 04	Drug		
KA 05	Proprietary Medicine/Drug		
KA 06	Proprietary Medicine		
KA 07	Vial		
KA 08	Wine Bottle		
KA 09	Liquor Bottle		
KA 10	Wine/Liquor Bottle		
KA 11	Wine Flask		
KA 12	Liquor Flask	post 1875	1
KA 13	Wine/Liquor Flask		
KA 14	Champagne		
KA 15	Brandy		
KA 16	Soda		
KA 17	Mineral Water		
KA 18	Soda/Mineral Water		
KA 19	Beer		
KA 22	Beer/Ale/Stout/Porter		
KA 25	Snuff		
KA 28	Scent		
KA 29	Perfume		
KA 32	Drugstore/Apothecary		
KA 33	Carboy		
KA 34	Demijohn		
KA 35	Carboy/Demijohn/Bulk Bottle		
KA 37	Food (General)		
KA 42	Mustard		
KA 45	Case Bottle		
KA 46	Liquor Flask/Handled		
KA 48	Food Flacon		
KA 50	Wine/Bottle w/Seal		
KA 52	Screw Top Lid		
KA 54	Specie Jar		
KA 58	Figured Flask	1859 - 1870	2a
KA 61	Seal/Unidentified		
KA 64	Milk		
KA 65	Pharmaceutical		
KA 66	Beverage (General)		
KA 67	Stopper		
KA 68	Lid/Jar		
KA 69	Ring Jar		
KA 70	Cosmetic		
KA 71	Bell Jar		
KA 72	Blacking		
KA 73	Sample/Miniature		
KA 98	Unidentified Bottle Glass/Embossed		
KA 99	Unidentified Bottle Glass		

Table Glass (KB)		Date	
KB 03	Wineglass. Plain Drawn Stem (Thin).	1780 - 1805	3a
KB 04	Wineglass. Hexagonally Cut Diamond Faceted Stem.	1760 - 1810	3a
KB 05	Wineglass. Hexagonally Cut Faceted Stem w/Bridge Fluting.	1760 - 1810	3a
KB 06	Wineglass. Plain Drawn Stem (Thick).	1745 - 1770	3a
KB 07	Wineglass. Air Twist Stem.	1725 - 1760	3a
KB 08	Wineglass. Solid Stem w/Tear.	1769 - 1774	4
KB 11	Tumbler. Stiegel - Type, Panelled		
KB 12	Tumbler or Water Glass. Cut Panels.		
KB 13	Tumbler. Swirled Ribs.		
KB 15	Tumbler. General.		
KB 16	Shot Glass. General.		
KB 20	Tumbler. Unidentified Panelled/Fluted Fragments.		
KB 24	Wineglass. Unidentified Undecorated Fragments.		
KB 25	Tumbler. Unidentified Undecorated Fragments.		
KB 26	Tumbler. Horizontal Striations.		
KB 27	Tumbler. Unidentified Engraved Fragments.		
KB 28	Decanter. General		
KB 29	Stopper. Hollow or Solid. Decanter or Cruet.		
KB 30	Tumbler or Wineglass. Unidentified Engraved Fragments.		
KB 33	Tumbler. Squat.		
KB 35	Tumbler or Wineglass. Unidentified Undecorated Fragments.		
KB 38	Wineglass. Air/Enamel Twist Stem.	1755-1780	3a
KB 40	Wineglass. Unidentified Engraved Fragments.		
KB 41	Salt Cellar. General.		
KB 42	Tumbler. Diamond Pattern		
KB 43	Tumbler. Paneled, Engraved.		
KB 44	Handle. General		
KB 45	Firing Glass. General	1740 - 1775	3a
KB 47	Cruet/Castor Bottle. General		
KB 50	Tumbler. Stiegel - Type, Variant #1.	1769 - 1774	4a
KB 51	Tumbler. Stiegel - Type, Variant #2.	1769 - 1774	4
KB 55	Tumbler. Engraved		
KB 57	Wineglass. Straight Stem w/Knop Near Base.		
KB 61	Bowl. General.		
KB 62	Wineglass. Straight Stem.		
KB 77	Tumbler. Cut Basal Flutes.		

Table Glass (KB)		Date	
KB 78	Wineglass. Unidentified Decorated Fragments.		
KB 79	Rummer or Goblet. Collared Knop.	1790 - 1820	5
KB 80	Rummer or Goblet. Solid Knop.		
KB 81	Wineglass. Hollow Inverted Baluster w/Tear.	1681 - 1691	6a
KB 82	Candle Stick Holder. General.	post 1715	7
KB 83	Wineglass. Hollow Quartrefoil Stem w/Tear.	1681 - 1700	8
KB 84	Romer. Raspberry Prunt.		
KB 85	Facon de Venise. General.		
KB 86	Lid (Cruet). General.		
KB 87	Wineglass. Inverted Baluster w/Cushioned Neck and Tear.	1690 - 1720	6b
KB 88	Stemware. Unidentified Stem.		
KB 99	Unidentified Table Glass.		

DIAGNOSTIC GLASS: FUNCTION (CONTINUED)

Other Glass (KD)		Date
KD 01	Proof Vial	
KD 04	Lamp Glass (Undecorated)	
KD 05	Mirror Glass	
KD 06	Unidentified Melted Glass	
KD 08	Glass Tubing	
KD 10	Light Bulb	
KD 11	Graduated Cylinder	
KD 12	Glass Rod	
KD 13	Funnel	
KD 14	Syringe Parts	
KD 15	Nursing Paraphernalia	
KD 16	Doorstop	1840 - 1920 [9]
KD 17	Lighting Device Decoration	
KD 98	Bottle Cork	
KD 99	Total Unidentified Glass	

DIAGNOSTIC GLASS: FINISHES

Description	Date
1. Flanged or everted lip.	
2. Folded or rolled lip.	
3. V - sectioned string rim below plain, slightly flared lip. Wine/Liquor.	1700 - 1740[3b]*
4. Everted mouth over tooled down string rim. Wine/Liquor.	1745 - 1765[3b]
5. Slightly bevelled lip above string rim blended into neck. Neck constriction below string rim. Wine/Liquor.	1770 - 1800[3b]
6. Slight to heavily bevelled lip above flattened, squared off string rim. Slight neck constriction below string rim. Wine/Liquor.	1780 - 1820[3b,10]
8. Large graduated or 'oil' finish. Usually associated with a carboy.	
9. Sloppily applied, flattened string rim below wetted off lip. Demijohn.	
11. Deep sloping collar above V - sectioned bevel.	
14. Flattened string rim applied below plain lip. Usually champagne or wine.	
15. Deep sloping collar. 'Oil' finish. Medicine or oil.	
17. Thickly applied collar.	
18. Deep sloping collar above flat or sometimes rounded, lower bevel. Usually associated with stout or ale.	
20. Small rounded collar. Large diameter.	
21. Flared lip. Slight protursion at outside of lip.	
22. V - sectioned string rim below plain lip. Usually champagne.	

* Tighter date range of 1700 - 1720[3b,8] and 1725 - 1735[3b,8] also recorded.

DIAGNOSTIC GLASS: FINISHES (CONTINUED)

Description	Date

23. Flanged or everted lip. Drawn out and folded back to inside (probably for added strength). Usually assocated with a vial.

24. Rounded collar at lip with collar - rib at base of short, wide neck.

25. Rounded or sloping collar above rounded or sloping bevel. 'Brandy' finish. Large amount of variation.

26. String rim applied directly on lip. Liquor.

27. Wetted off (or sheared) and fire polished. Usually associated with flasks, particularly pocket flasks.

28. Wetted off (or sheared) and not fire polished. Various functions.

30. Flared lip.

32. Rounded collar above bevel.

33. Sloppily applied, flattened string rim below wetted off and fire polished lip. Champagne or wine.

34. Bead - like string rim applied below wetted off and fire polished lip. Wine.

35. Screw top.

36. Wetted off and fire polished, flared lip. Flacon.

38. Ground finish. Lamp.

39. Extract lip.

40. Sloppily applied, flattened string rim on lip.

41. Rounded collar above bead.

42. Wetted off and fire polished lip with pouring spout.

43. Folded inside of lip.

44. Flattened collar below plain lip. Hock wine.

46. Flared lip above markedly flared lower.

Description	Date
48. Flattened string rim below non - uniform, slightly sloping collar.	
49. Thin, slightly flattened string rim applied below wetted off and fire polished lip.	
50. Applied, circular sectioned string rim below plain, wetted off and fire polised lip. Wine.	
51. Applied, upturned and bevelled string rim below plain lip. Wide mouth.	
52. Thick, beaded finish.	
53. Ground finish.	
54. Crown closure.	post 1891[11a]
55. Rounded collar above rounded bevel. Common on strapsided whiskey flasks.	
56. Large, flat collar above bead. Wine/liquor	
59. Wetted off lip. Large diameter.	
60. Flat collar above bead.	
61. Applied string rim below slightly flared, plain lip.	
62. Applied, square string rim below and blended in with plain lip. Wine/Liquor.	
64. Rounded collar or 'blob' top. Soda, mineral water or beer.	
78. Rolled outside of lip and pulled down. Hand tooled.	
79. Flat, broad collar. 'Packer' or 'packing' lip.	
80. Thick, rounded collar with step inside to hold paper seal. Milk.	
81. Flange - like string rim below plain or slightly everted lip. Wine/Liquor.	1670 - 1700[8]

DIAGNOSTIC GLASS: FINISHES (CONTINUED)

Description	Date
82. Flared or everted lip. Inside ground for stopper. Diameter varies. Cruet.	
83. Plain lip. Outside ground for metal shaker top. Cruet.	
84. Flared or everted lip. Inside ground for stopper. Hand crimped to form pouring spout. Cruet.	
99. Unknown.	
Lipping tool	post 1820[8]

DIAGNOSTIC GLASS: TECHNOLOGY AND ATTRIBUTES

Color

		Date
0.	Olive Green/Black	
1.	Brown/Amber/Honey	
2.	Emerald/Teal	
3.	Cobalt	
4.	Aquamarine (Various Shades)	
5.	Milkglass	
6.	Clear or 'Colorless'	
8.	Clear w/Amethyst Tint	
9.	Olive Amber	
10.	Red	

Base

		Date
0.	Sand Pontil	
1.	Blowpipe Pontil	
2.	Solid Iron Bar Pontil	
5.	Quatrefoil Push - Up w/Sand Pontil	
6.	Ground Pontil	
7.	Snap Case	post 1857[12]
8.	Machine Cut - Off Scar	post 1903[13]
9.	Pedal Operated Push - Up	post 1821[14]
99.	Unknown	

Mold Type/Manufacturing Technique	Date
1. Freeblown	
2. Dip Mold (Molded for Body Form)	
3. Mold Blown (Mold Type Indeterminate)	
4. Pressed	
5. Three Piece Mold w/Dip Mold Body	1821 - 1910[14,11b]
7. Two Piece Hinged Bottom Mold	1750 - 1880[15]
8. Cup Bottom Mold	
9. Mold Blown and Cut	
10. Two Piece Post Bottom Mold	
11. Automatic Bottom Machine	post 1903[13]
12. Pattern Mold (General)	
14. Turn Mold	1880 - 1910[11c]
16. Two Piece Pattern Mold/Diamond Pattern (And Expanded Sometimes)	
24. Vertically Ribbed (Swirled to Left)	
25. Blown Three Mold	1813 - 1830[2b,16]
28 Vertically Ribbed (Swirled to Right)	
31. Cut	
43. Three Part Manufacture (Hand Blown)	
44. Engraved	
45. Etched	
46. Molded in Part Size Dip Mold and Expanded (Ground and Sometimes Cut)	
47. Blow Back Mold	post 1850[11c]

Lead Context

1. Lead
2. Non - Lead

Embossments

Federal Law Prohibits Sale Or Re-Use of This Bottle	1933 - 1964[11d]
London or London Mustard	1800 - 1900[17]

DIAGNOSTIC GLASS: DATE REFERENCES

1a Cheney 1980: (Strapsided Union Oval Flasks only)

2a McKearin and Wilson 1978: 495-496 (Flora Temple Flask only)
2b McKearin and Wilson 1978: 352

3a Diamond in Geismar 1983: 337, 339
3b Diamond in Geismar 1983: 353

4 McKearin and McKearin 1972: 53 (Plate 22, Number 3)

5 McNally 1982: 100 (Figure 75)

6a Noel Hume 1969b: 22-23 (Figure 9, Numbers 13-15)
6b Noel Hume 1969b: 26-27 (Figure 11, Number 28)

7 Hughes 1956: 311 (Number 255, page 328; annulated or collared knop only)

8 Diamond 1985: personal communication

9 Spillman 1983: (Plate 249)

10 Jones in Beaudet 1981: 87, 102 (terminal date)

11a Munsey 1970: 33, 150
11b Munsey 1970: 39
11c Munsey 1970: 40
11d Munsey 1970: 126

12 Toulouse in Mckearin and Wilson 1978: 14

13 Miller and Sullivan 1981: 3, 15

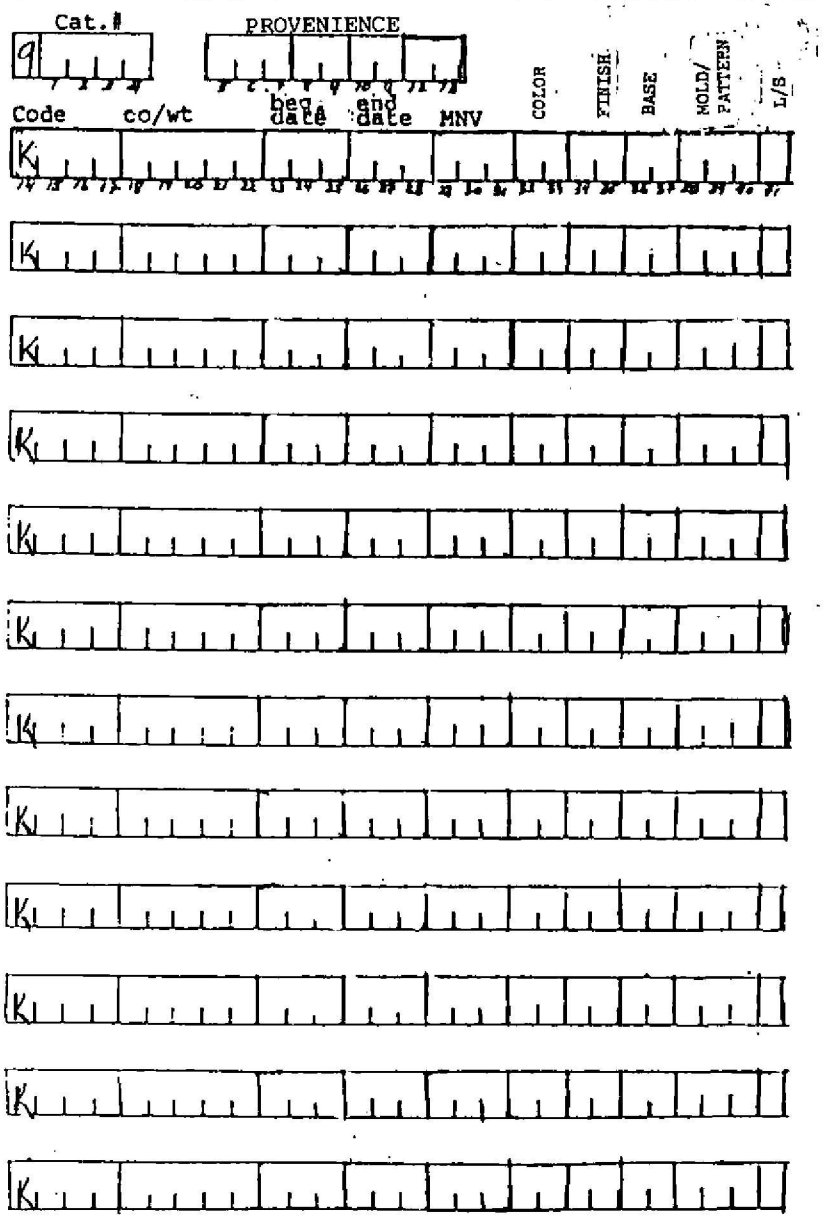
14 Jones, O. 1983: 167

15 Baugher-Perlin 1982:262

16 Spillman 1982: (Plate 187)

17 Jones, O.R. 1983: 81

BARCLAYS BAMK Data Sheet GLASS



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Comments

PIPE TYPOLOGY

Stems

TS01 measurable
TS02 measurable but obstructed
TS03 measurable mouthpiece
TS04 measurable mouthpiece with bulbous end
TS05 measurable with unidentifiable heel and identifiable mark
TS06 measurable with unidentifiable heel and unidentifiable mark
TS07 measurable with spur
TS08 measurable without heel or spur
TS09 measurable with very large heel
TS10 measurable with tall oval heel
TS11 measurable with tall thin heel
TS12 measurable with small heel
TS13 measurable with low oval heel

TS50 measurable marked/decorated
TS51 unmeasurable marked/decorated

TS75 reworked

TS98 unmeasurable fragment

Bowls*

TE01 Oswald 9c, Hume 18 1720-1820
TE02 Hume 17 1680-1710
TE03 similar to TE01 but rounder, thick walls 1680-1730

TE10 Hume 16 1730-1790
TE11 Hume 15 1700-1770
TE12 either TE10 or TE11 1700-1790

TE20 Oswald 8b, Hume 14 1680-1720
TE21 Oswald 8a, Hume 13 1680-1720
TE22 Oswald 9b, Hume 19 1680-1750
TE23 Oswald 9a 1680-1730
TE24 Oswald 10b 1690-1740
TE25 Oswald 7a, Hume 12 1650-1710
TE30 Oswald 4a, Hume 8 1640-1665
TE31 Oswald 4c, Hume 9 1630-1670 (Oswald date)
TE50 Oswald 11a 1780-1850
TE51 Oswald 11b 1780-1850
TE52 indeterminate TE 50 or 51 1780-1850
TE53 TE 51 with large spur 1780-1850

* Dates are a combination of Oswald 1961 and Noel Hume 1969b

Bowls - cont.

TE60	Oswald 12a	1820-1870
TE61	Oswald 12b	1820-1870
TE62	Oswald 12c	1820-1870
TE63	Hume 23	1820-1860
TE64	Hume 21	1780-1820
TE65	Hume 22 (shape)	1800-1830
TE66	Hume 25 (shape)	1790-1820

TE75	Human or animal head	
TE76	other eccentric	
TE89	unidentifiable shape - very large heel	undated
TE90	other shape	undated
TE91	unidentifiable shape - tall, oval heel	undated
TE92	unidentifiable shape - without heel	undated
TE93	unidentifiable shape - with low oval heel	undated
TE94	unidentifiable shape - with spur	undated
TE95	unidentifiable shape - decorated	undated
TE96	unidentifiable shape - with small heel	undated
TE97	unidentifiable shape - with tall, thin heel	undated
TE98	unidentifiable shape	undated

Dutch Bowl Shapes

TD01	elbow shape	undated
TD04	unknown shape but typical low, "squared off - round" heel	undated
TD05	small belly bowl with spur	undated
TD06	small belly bowl with small heel	undated
TD07	basic TE23 shape but bellied and angle of bowl to stem is obtuse	undated
TD08	medium belly bowl with large round heel	
TD09	small belly bowl - heel area missing	
TD10	wide mouthed, not bellied, ribbed bowl, Walker 1971:90	
TD11	not bellied, similar to TE 20&21, Walker 1971:90	
TD12	TD 10 shape but smooth bowl and small heel	
TD20	unidentifiable shape - small heel with "Dutch quality control marks"	undated

Terracotta Types:

TR01	measurable stems
TR90	shape unknown - molded decoration
TR98	shape unknown

PIPE MODIFIERS

0 - 299 are on the stem unless otherwise noted

1 multiple rows of triangular rouletting
2 multiple rows of triangular rouletting with runs of dots
3 rouletting
4 rouletting with "Dental" rouletting
5 square rouletting with large circular rouletting
6 runs of dots
7 triangular rouletting with circular rouletting
8 rouletting with dots in diamonds
9 multiple rows of double triangular rouletting
10 triangular rouletting with square rouletting
11 square rouletting with large diamond rouletting

50 bas-relief vines, triangular and semi-circular rouletting
51 bas-relief intricate vines
52 bas-relief intricate linear floral

59 #60 plus #2
60 criss-crossed spiral flutting with deep rectangular rouletting running along the spirals
61 raised lattice marks (perpendicular ribbing)
62 ribbing - both perpendicular and parallel to stem
63 shallow spiral fluting with linear geometric motif

65 indistinct floral/geometric motif

70 rows of raised asterisks with initials "NN"

74 leaf and stem (bar) motif; "BR..." one side, "...E." other

150 elaborate raised curved flutes on front of bowl, cervid (elk?) head facing smoker

175 misc. liner floral/vine and flutes

200 fleur-de-lys in diamonds with rouletted bands
201 large fleur-de-lys in rouletted diamond, 2 types of deep rectangular rouletting
202 fleur-de-lys in diamonds

205 fleur-de-lys, random pattern
206 fleur-de-lys, random pattern with rouletting

220 fleur-de-lys (?) with rouletting and large scale geometric/floral (reverse "globular") (Walker 1971:113)

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300 elaborate molded decoration on bowl, small scale

301 raised curved flutes on bowl (see Hume #22 and 25)
302 linear floral motif along seam line on bowl
303 301 & 302 with indistinct design around rim
304 301 & 302 with plain rim
305 molded flutes and lines bottom of bowl; plain top; milling or knife finishing marks along both seams
306 partial 305
307 raised curved flutes on bowl surrounded by raised thin lines

310 fluted bowl; linear vine motif along both seam lines
311 310 on an unusually small bowl
312 partial 310

325 indistinct molded bowl decoration

330 linear vine motif along seam line, floral motif on bowl, broad abstract geometric border

350 elaborate: floral/vine/geometric on bowl, "73" under a crown
351 elaborate: shield with stars beneath a crown in a cartouche surronded by leaf and geometric design

360 man's head ("United States of America" around rim); star/asterisks on hair;

370 horse's head; "M" under crown in depressed circle on heel
371 stem in form of a hand holding a torch; "M" under crown in depressed circle on heel; "3" (?) on side of heel

375 terra cotta bowl, stub stem, angular base, stamped diamonds with traces of white coloring, lattice pattern around rim

400 to 499: marks which are probably Dutch

400 "HG" beneath a crown in circle on heel
401 "HG" beneath a crown in circle on elbow
402 "HG" without a crown (on heel?)
403 "EB" in circle on heel
404 "E.b" in circle on heel
405 "E.B." in circle on heel
406 "EB" beneath a crown in circle on heel

409 410 without a crown
410 VD together beneath a crown in circle on heel (Van D... or possibly a harp)
411 "BB" in circle on heel

420 ITP monogram (ITP or TIP) on heel

430 "CH" in rouletted circle on heel
431 fan-shaped flower (tulip?) with four leaves in circle on heel
432 "WS" in circle on heel

440 floral "dots" design on each side of bowl

450 unident. figure in circle on heel
451 unident. figure in circle on elbow
452 unident. mark under a crown in circle on heel

460 bell in circle on heel
461 trumpet or post horn beneath a crown in circle on heel
462 palm in circle on heel (see 475)

470 "Dutch quality control marks"

475-499 marks including the Arms of the City of Gouda

475 the Arms with "S" on either side of heel, palm on heel (see 462)
480 the Arms on either side of the heel, "WL" (?) beneath a crown on heel
481 the Arms on either side of the heel, "S" above the arms and "24" beneath a crown on the heel
482 the Arms etc., letter above unident., a pipe smoking man on the heel
483 the Arms on left side of heel, "DP" in rouletted circle on heel
484 the Arms etc., letter above unident., heel mark indistinct but possibly a "D"
485 the Arms etc., letter above and heel mark indecipherable

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510 "WG" in rouletted circle facing smoker and "WG" on sides of heel (see 625)
511 "T?" in rouletted circle facing smoker
512 "?W" in circle facing smoker
513 "TW" facing smoker
515 "RK" in scalloped circle facing smoker
516 "RK" with letters separated by leaves in oval facing smoker

520 "Sam..." on stem
521 "I:WO??LE..." on stem with rouletting
"B/E or R/K ?

530 :"Iohn..." on stem
535 "Iohn Brad Ley*" on stem

540 "J:P?P..." on stem

545 ".KW." raised from depressed area on stem

550 "W. MORGAN LIVERPOOL" on stem
551 "W. MORGAN LIVERPOOL" partial mark
553 "T. MORG..." on stem
554 "R. MORGAN LIVERPOOL" on stem
555 "JAMES EATO..." on stem

560 "...S E or H PHT..." on stem
561 "...NGO?D..." on stem
562 "D:R[?]OND..." on stem

570 "326" on stem

590 "...WILL...LA" on stem

600 "TD" on either side of heel
601 "TD" facing smoker with large space between the letters
602 "TD" with dot design in circle facing smoker
603 "TD" in rouletted circle facing smoker
604 600 and 603
605 "TD" facing smoker surrounded by 13 star/asterisks; linear vine motif along back seam line
606 partial 605
607 "TD" surrounded by 13 star/asterisks surrounded by a circle; rest of bowl covered by diamond lattices; 13 star/asterisks around the rim; linear vine motif along back seam line
608 partial 607
609 partial mark - probably 601

625 "WG" on sides of bowl (see 510)

650 to 669, except where noted, are letters on either side of TE 10, 11, or 12 heels

650 "ES"

652 "IB"
653 "IC"
654 "?8"
655 "IW"
656 "IW" in circle on heel
657 "RT"? possibly KT or PT
658 "?C"
660 "GI"
661 "H?S"
662 "DM"?? both initials on both sides of heel

669 "I" under crown on left side of heel

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670 "CH" facing smoker

680 cross in shield facing smoker

690 "ER" facing smoker

700 no mark facing smoker, "? Tippet" on right side in cartouche
701 above cartouche with clear R as first letter and "RT" facing smoker

702 no mark facing smoker, "I Tippet" on right side in cartouche
703 incomplete mark - "R" facing smoker
704 "RT" facing smoker, partial cartouche on side
705 same as 701 but front of bowl missing
706 indecipherable side cartouche but probably a Tippet

709 "RT" facing smoker, no side mark
710 "RT" facing smoker, side of bowl missing
711 "RT" facing smoker, indistinct side cartouche

801 raised round side cartouche - "W?"

850 "GAMBO[OC?]/Paris/*M" on stem

970 stem with part of bowl fluting/ribbing

975 partial mark - "?T" on heel
976 indecipherable mark on heel

979 indecipherable mark in circle on heel
980 indecipherable mark in cartouche on side of bowl
981 partial mark facing smoker
982 partial mark in circle on heel

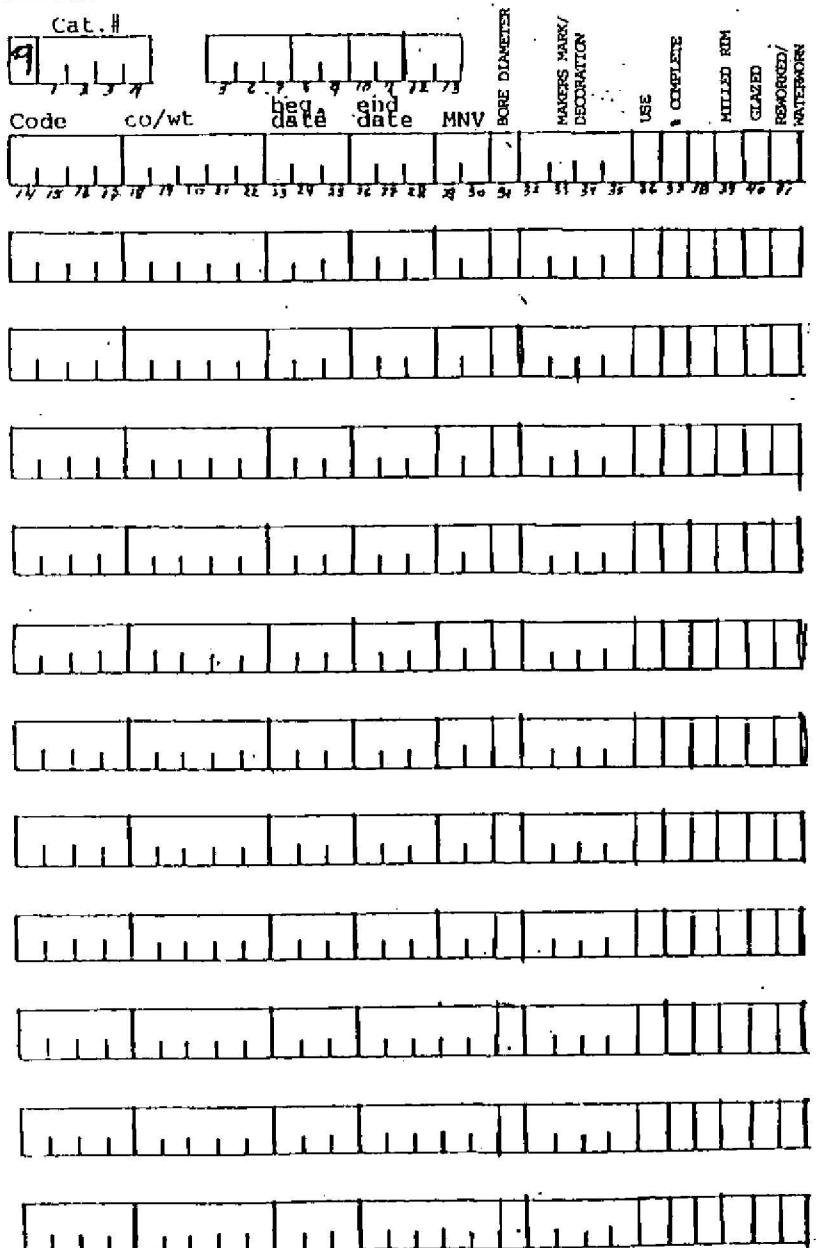
990 partial mark - ? under crown
991 partial mark - ? in circle facing smoker
992 partial mark - ? in cartouche on side of bowl
993 partial mark - ? under crown in circle on heel with "Dutch quality control marks" on either side of heel

998 partial mark on stem
999 unident. mark

OTHER CATEGORIES FOR PIPES

Bore Diameter:	1 = unmeasurable or not present (on bowls) 4 = 4/64 5 = 5/64 6 = 6/64 7 = 7/64 8 = 8/64 9 = 9/64
Percent Complete:	1 = less than 1/2 2 = 1/2 or more 3 = virtually intact 4 = whole
Use:	1 = some 2 = heavy 3 = interior and exterior 4 = totally blackened 9 = unusable (manufacturing defect)
Milled Rim:	1 = completely 2 = partially
Glazed:	1 = yellow at mouthpiece (lead glaze?) 2 = red (wax?) at mouthpiece 3 = light green at mouthpiece 5 = other (see comments) 6 = pink 7 = stained dark red or brown on exterior 8 = buff colored 9 = polished bowl
Reworked/Water Worn:	1 = reworked 2 = whistle 3 = bite marks on mouthpiece 4 = water worn 5 = reworked and water worn 6 = burned and spalled 7 = multiple cuts on surface 8 = other (see comments)

BARCLAYS BANK Data Sheet PIPES



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ARDVARC

Comments

SMALL FINDS TYPOLOGY

ARCHITECTURAL

Brick

AB01	Brick - general
AB02	Brick - glazed
AB03	Firebrick
AB04	Building Block - general
AB05	Building Block - glazed
AB06	Cinder Block
AB07	Cement/concrete block
AB08	Brick facing
AB98	Other

Interior Features

AC01	Fireplace Mantle
AC02	Toilet Bowl Part

Electrical

AE01	Junction box
AE02	Light fixtures
AE03	Bx type cable
AE04	Conduit
AE05	Wire - electrical only
AE06	Battery terminal
AE07	Electrical Sleeve Fastener
AE08	Lightbulb Parts
AE09	Wire Insulation
AE10	Telephone Junction Box
AE11	Armature
AE99	Misc. Hardware (Electrical)

Fasteners

AF01	Nail: Hand wrought
AF02	Nail: Hand wrought - rose head
AF03	Nail: Square cut
AF04	Nail: Square cut; applied head
AF05	Nail: Wire
AF06	Unident Nail
AF07	Tack
AF08	Screw
AF09	Unident Nail, tack or screw
AF10	Spike - unident
AF11	Nut
AF12	Bolt

Fasteners (cont'd)

AF13	Hook
AF14	Spike - handwrought
AF15	Staple - non-stationery
AF16	Tack - handwrought
AF17	Tack - Square cut
AF18	Spike - Square Cut
AF19	Angle Iron
AF20	Spike - Handwrought/rosehead
AF21	Railroad Spike
AF22	Rivet
AF23	Toggle Bolt
AF24	Screw Anchor
AF25	Shield (for screws)

Glass

AG01	Window - general
AG02	Window - safety
AG03	Window - safety w/wire
AG04	Door - thicker than 1"
AG05	Auto Safety
AG06	Translucent (frosted and/or raised design)
AG07	Ridged glass
AG08	Crown glass - end date 1840
AG09	Turned lead
AG10	Lead caming
AG11	Mirror Glass (other than personal/pocket mirror)
AG98	Burned/melted
AG99	Unident

Wire (Not Electrical)

AI01	Plain wire strands
AI02	Wire mesh
AI03	Barbed wire

Locks and Lock Parts

AL01	Door lock
AL02	Pad lock
AL03	Lock Catch
AL04	Door Knob and Lock

Mortar/Plaster/Cement

AM01	Mortar - unident temper
AM02	Mortar - horse hair
AM03	Mortar - shell temper
AM04	Mortar - Sand temper
AM05	Mortar - multi temper
AM14	Plaster
AM15	Mortar/plaster
AM16	Painted plaster
AM17	Cement/concrete
AM18	Mortar w/brick, cinder block etc.
AM19	Lime
AM20	Sheet rock

Tar & Other Petroleum

AP01	Tar
AP02	Macadam
AP03	Asphalt roofing tile
AP04	Tar paper
AP05	Creosote
AP06	Asphalt Pavement

Building Stone

AS01	Cut Stone
AS02	Dressed Stone
AS03	Polished Stone
AS04	Thin slate (roofing slate, if holes, in modifier)
AS05	Marble
AS06	Floor Cobble
AS99	Building stone general

Tile and Floor Covering (Not Delft)

AT01	Ceramic tile
AT02	Vinyl/asphalt tile
AT03	Linoleum
AT04	Vinyl/linoleum
AT05	Roofing tile - yellow body - glazed
AT06	Roofing tile - yellow body - unglazed
AT07	Roofing tile - red body - glazed
AT08	Roofing tile - red body - unglazed
AT09	Marble tile (small) - floor
AT10	Coarse redware floor tile - glazed
AT11	Coarse redware floor tile - unglazed
AT12	Other synthetic floor covering
AT13	Chimney vent
AT14	Carpet tile

Wood

AW01	Dressed
AW02	Peg
AW03	Tongue and groove plank
AW04	Mortice and tennon
AW05	Molding
AW06	Parquet Floor
AW99	Frag - unident shape

Miscellaneous

AZ01	Ceramic pipe/conduit - salt glazed stoneware
AZ02	Ceramic pipe/conduit - salt glazed stoneware - slipped
AZ03	Ceramic pipe/conduit - earthenware
AZ04	Metal grate
AZ05	Metal pipe
AZ06	Insulation
AZ07	Wall paper

20TH CENTURY DEBRIS

BS01	Styrofoam
BS02	Plastic
BS04	Plastic Bottle
BS05	Swizel stick
BS06	Pop top
BS07	Crown cap closure
BS08	Formica
BS09	Pressed board
BS10	Notebook/binder
BS11	Foil
BS12	Paperclip
BS13	Cardboard
BS14	Fiberglass
BS15	Metal can or other container
BS16	Bottle opener
BS17	Paper fastener
BS18	Mop Head
BS19	Suction Cup
BS20	Razor Blade
BS99	Misc. Debris

CLOTHING

Buckles

CB01	Belt
CB02	Shoe
CB03	Clothing (knee)
CB98	Other
CB99	Unidentified

CLOTH

CC01	Cloth - woven
CC02	Cloth - knit
CC03	Cloth - net/lace
CC99	Unident.

Fasteners

CF01	Button - general
CF02	Button - military
CF04	Shoe button
CF05	Hook
CF06	Eye
CF07	Zipper
CF08	Eyelet
CF09	Button - disk
CF10	Button - dombed
CF11	Snap

Leather

CL01	Belt
CL02	Strap
CL03	Belt/strap

Sewing

CS01	Scissors - whole
CS02	Scissors - part
CS03	Straight pin - unidentifiable
CS04	Straight pin - wrapped head
CS05	Straight pin - one piece construction
CS06	Safety pin
CS07	Thread spool
CS08	Needle case
CS09	Thimble - Plain
CS10	Thimble - decorated

Shoes

CZ01	Whole shoe
CZ02	Sole w/out heel
CZ03	Sole w/heel
CZ04	Heel
CZ05	Shoe w/out sole (just upper part)
CZ10	Misc. Shoe part
CZ11	Adult Male Whole
CZ12	Adult Male Sole
CZ21	Adult Female Whole
CZ22	Adult Female Sole w/out Heel
CZ23	Adult Female Sole w/Heel
CZ32	Child Sole w/out Heel

KITCHEN

DA01	Bowl
DA02	Utensil - general
DA03	Utensil - serving - cooking
DA04	Table knife
DA05	Fork
DA06	Spoon (table)
DA07	Spoon - long handle
DA08	Tea spoon
DA09	Can opener/key
DA10	Utensil - general handle
DA11	Utensil - knife handle
DA12	Utensil - spoon/fork handle
DA13	Utensil - fork tines
DA14	Utensil - spoon bowl
DA15	Utensil - kitchen knife blade
DA16	Utensil - demitasse spoon
DA20	Iron
DA21	Foil Bottle Neck Wrapping

ARMS

GB

GB01	Musket ball
GB02	Unident bullet shell
GB03	Cannon ball
GB10	Shot gun shell
GB11	Shot gun shot
GF01	Gunflint - whole
GF02	Gunflint - frag
GF03	Flint core

PREHISTORIC

Bone

IB	Worked Bone
IB01	Ornament

Ceramics

IC01	Ceramics - body
IC02	Ceramic - base
IC03	Ceramic - rim
IC04	Ceramic - unident
IC05	Ceramic - pipe fragment

Lithics

IL01	Projectile point - whole
IL02	Projectile Point - fragment
IL03	Biface - whole
IL04	Biface - fragment
IL05	Debitage
IL06	Drill
IL13	Core
IL14	Plummet
IL15	Scraper

Other Lithics - Unworked

LA01	Pebble
LA02	Split Pebble
LA03	Cobble
LA04	Split Cobble
LA05	Flake (Probably natural)
LA06	Chunk

Other Lithics - worked

LB01	Flake
LB02	Flake - Steel Hammer
LB03	Chunk

MISCELLANEOUS

Metal

MA01	Unident. metal

Miscellaneous Inorganic

MI01	Rubber

Glass

MG01	Unident. Glass

PERSONAL

Coins

PC01	Datable - type unknown
PC02	Undatable - type unknown
PC03	Liberty large cent
PC04	Token
PC05	George II "young head" halfpenny - British - type dates 1736-1755 (Hoel Hume 1979: 156-157, figure 59, #16 & p. 162)
PC06	Lincoln Head penny 1909-present
PC07	Half Penny - type unknown
PC08	Half Penny - George II or III 1727 - 1820 (Noel Hume 1979: 156-157)
PC09	George II "Old Head" Half Penny 1742 - 1754 (Noel Hume 1979: 156-157)
PC10	U.S. Nickel "Shield Type"
PC11	Five Cent Piece - Type Unknown
PC50	Slug

Personal

PP01	Hair brush
PP02	Comb
PP03	Tooth brush
PP04	Wig curler - whole
PP05	Wig curler - partial
PP06	Eye glass lens
PP07	Eye glass frame
PP08	Eye glass frame & lens
PP09	Pocket knife- whole
PP10	Pocket knife - blade only
PP11	Pocket knife - handle only
PP12	Fan - rib
PP13	Fan - other
PP14	Watch - glass
PP15	Jewelry parts - general
PP16	Scarf pin
PP17	Drilled coin/jewelry
PP18	Watch parts
PP19	Pipe fitting
PP20	Keys
PP21	Cuff links
PP22	Collar stud
PP23	Cuff links w/polished glass

Personal (cont'd)

PP30	Hat pin
PP49	Bead - jewelry
PP50	Bead - clothing
PP51	Bead - trade (types in modifiers)
PP52	Mirror
PP53	Nit comb
PP54	General Leather Goods
PP99	Misc.

Writing Utensils

PW01	Slate pencil
PW02	Graphite pencil
PW03	Chalk
PW04	Pen nibs
PW05	Ink well/ink stand
PW06	Quills

FURNITURE

Hardware

UH01	Hinge
UH02	Pull/draw pull
UH03	Lockcover plate
UH04	Finial (metal)
UH05	Door Knob
UH06	Plate
UH07	Handle
UH08	Caster
UH09	Latch
UH99	Unident. furniture hardware

MISC FURNITURE PIECES

UM01	Finial (wood)
UM02	Draw pull
UM03	Lighting Device (Decoration)
UM99	Misc Furniture Pieces

Fasteners

UT01	Upholstery tack - general
UT02	Upholstery tack - flat
UT03	Upholstery tack - domed

ACTIVITIES

Heating Products/By-Products

XA01	Coal
XA02	Charcoal
XA03	Charred wood
XA04	Cinder
XA05	Slag
XA06	Coal/cinder
XA07	Clinker/coal
XA08	Cinder/slag

Brushes (other than personal)

XB01	Scrub brush base
XB02	Scrub brush w/bristles
XB03	Paint brush handle
XB04	Paint brush w/bristles
XB98	Other

Commercial/Manufacturing

XC01	Bale seal - unident
XC02	Bale seal - merchants type
XC07	Type face
XC08	Printing plate
XC11	Leather scraps
XC15	Shipping balast
XC16	Manufacturing By-product
XC17	Button Blank
XC18	Wine/Liquor Closure Wire
XC19	Metal Plate (Stamped - Numbered)
XC20	Metal can (Except 20thC)

Tools

XD01	Hatchet
XD02	Misc. small handle
XD03	Tape measure
XD04	Bucket
XD05	Rasp
XD06	Wedge
XD07	Tap
XD08	Axe/adze
XD09	Hammer Head
XD10	Farm Machinery
XD99	Tool - Unident.

Horse Tack

XE01	Horseshoe - general
XE02	Horseshoe nail
XE03	Harness Parts

Hardware (other than furniture)

XH01	Washers
XH02	Rivet
XH03	Pulley
XH04	Pintle
XH05	Hinge
XH06	Strap hinge
XH07	Ring
XH08	Spring
XH09	Screw eye & bracket
XH10	Hook & eye
XH11	Clipboard clasp
XH12	Barrel hoop/wheel strapping
XH13	Sheet metal
XH14	Clock hand
XH15	Plumbing Fixture
XH16	Brad
XH17	Hook
XH18	Fishing weight
XH19	Valve handle
XH20	Screw eye
XH22	Valve
XH23	Grommet
XH24	Leveor
XH25	Band clams
XH26	Chain links
XH27	Exhaust Pipe
XH28	"U" Bracket
XH29	Wheel Hub
XH30	Counter Weight/Balance
XH31	Cable
XH32	Line Cleat
XH33	Gas Jet Fixture
XH34	Metal Trim
XH35	Door Holder/Stop
XH97	Misc. machine parts
XH98	Other hardware

Miscellaneous Worked Inorganic

XI01	Whetstone/grind stone
XI02	Millstone
XI03	Mica
XI04	Unident. Glazed Stone

Lighting Equipment (other than glass)

XL01	Rod - carbon arc lamp
XL02	Candle
XL03	Sconce
XL04	Wickpick and Snuffer
XL 99	Misc. Lamp Parts

Paper

XP01	Paper
XP02	Paper - charred or burned
XP03	Vellum/Parchement

Casks/Barrels

XR01	Hoop
XR02	Barrel staves
XR03	Barrel hardware (misc)
XR04	Spigot

Shell

XS01	Oyster
XS02	Clam - hard shell
XS03	Clam - soft shell
XS04	Mussel
XS05	Snail - land
XS06	Snail - water
XS07	Cowrie
XS08	Scallop
XS09	Auger shell/pyramid
XS10	Gastropod - general
XS11	Slipper shell
XS12	Marginella
XS13	Conch/whelk
XS14	Atlantic oyster drill
XS15	Nerite
XS16	Crustacean
XS17	Snail - moon
XS30	Shell - unident.
XS31	Shell - general

Recreation/Toys

XT01	Marble - clay
XT02	Marble - stone
XT03	Marble - glass
XT04	Ceramic dolls (other than figurines)
XT05	Toy cannon
XT06	Game piece
XT07	Dice
XT08	Bell

Miscellaneous Worked Organic

XW01	Wood dowel
XW02	Wood peg
XW03	Wood bucket
XW04	Wood siphon
XW05	Coopers waste
XW06	Bone finial
XW07	Bone lid

XW97	Misc. unidentified shell
XW98	Misc. unidentified bone
XW99	Unident. wood - worked

OTHER CATEGORIES FOR SMALL FINDS

Color

01 - Red
02 - Yellow
03 - Buff
04 - Honey brown
05 - Brown
06 - Grey
07 - Grey/Black
08 - Aqua
09 - Clear
10 - Green
11 - White
12 - Blue
13 - Taupe (Translucent Gray/Brown) - for Chert
14 - Red/yellow (not separated in the field)
15 - banded, red & white
16 - Banded: Red, White, & Blue
17 - Silver

Maker's Marks

01 - Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
02 - International Silver Co.
03 - Med. Co. Al + Sect
04 - Horn's
05 - National Silver Plate
06 - E. Schultz
07 - Beckmann's
08 - R.N.
09 - Unident. Makers Mark
10 - Walingford Co. 1904-1983, (Kovel 1979, p. 344)
11 - Fred Kuehne
12 - Boss & Bass
13 - Copper Silver
14 - Rewarding, Milford, CT/Horns
15 - Rewarding, Milford, CT
16 - Fred Kuehne/Horns
17 - Milford Silver Co.
18 - Obverse - NOR 87, Reverse Picture of Crown

Materials

01 - Lead
02 - Brass
03 - Ferrous metal
04 - Silver
05 - Gold

Materials (cont'd)

06 - Copper alloy
07 - Aluminum
08 - Unidentified metal
09 - Bone & ferrous metal
10 - Bone/Antler
11 - Ivory
12 - Shell
13 - Leather
14 - Wood
15 - Ceramic
16 - Glass
17 - Plastic
18 - Stone
19 - Slate
20 - Shale
21 - Chert
22 - Argillite
23 - Pewter
24 - Rubber
25 - Bakelite
26 - Coral
27 - Wood and ferrous metal
28 - Schist
29 - Porphyry
30 - Tin
31 - Jet
32 - Zinc
33 - Steel
34 - Basalt
35 - Brass/Wood
36 - Wax
37 - Sandstone
38 - Quartz
39 - Tortise shell
40 - Marble
41 - Metal/Plastic
42 - Asbestos
43 - Granite
44 - Quartzite
45 - Mica
46 - Silverplate
47 - Celluloid
48 - Carnelian
49 - Polished glass and brass (jewelry)
50 - Jasper
51 - Nickle Silver
52 - Limestone
53 - Chalcedony
54 - Ceramic and ferrous metal

Materials (cont'd)

62 - Cryptocrystalline; Origin Unknown
63 - European on Flint
64 - Dolomite with fossil coral
65 - English Chalk Flint
66 - Dolomite

98 - Multiple metals
99 - Unident.

Characteristics/Decoration

01	Flat
02	Domed
03	Incised
04	Punctate
05	Effigy face
06	Rolled
07	Crimped
08	Soldered
09	Rivited
10	Welded
11	Cast
12	Stamped
13	1 piece
14	2 piece
15	Drilled holes
16	Compass (Brick)
17	Rectangular
18	Curved/well
19	2 tines
20	3 tines
21	4 tines
22	Nail holes
23	Waterworn
24	Fragment
25	Gold decoration
26	Unworked
27	Lath marked/whitewashed
28	Burned
29	Whitewashed
30	1 hole
31	2 holes
32	4 holes
33	Shank
34	Solid
35	Hollow
36	Three hole button

Characteristics/Decoration (cont'd)

37	Embossed
38	Threaded
39	Flat-beveled
40	Faceted
41	Five holes
42	Carved
43	Bullseye
44	Sheet
45	Pistol grip (utensil)
46	Concretion
47	Glazed
48	Lid
49	Cut
50	Cordmarked
51	Painted
52	Plated
53	Veneered
54	insulated w/cooper
55	Tubular
56	Lettered
57	decorated
58	Perforated
59	triangular
60	Polished
61	Scratched figures
62	Round
63	Animal figure
64	Paper backing for glass, 1904 - 1983 (Kovel 1979:344)
65	2 tine/pistol grip
66	Net Impressed
67	Striped
68	Worn
69	Notched or worn
70	Pegged
87	Patinated
88	Edge Modified

BARCLAYS BANK Data Sheet SMALL FINDS

ARDVARC

____of____

Comments

Cat.#	PROVENIENCE								
9							MATERIALS	CHAR/ DECORATION	COLOR
Code	co/wt	beg date	end date	MNV					

89-H

APPENDIX I

NATIVE AMERICAN ARTIFACTS

A. CERAMICS

The majority of aboriginal ceramics from the Barclays Bank Site appear to date to the Late Woodland Period (ca. AD 1000 - AD 1650). This is based primarily on ceramic material composition and the technical properties reflected in vessel construction.

A total of 46 sherds (Table I.1) were examined, comprising five rim sherds and 41 body sherds, one of which may be a pipe bowl fragment (#40 in Table I.1). Most of the sherds exhibit smoothed surface areas; 18 exhibit cordmark or fabric impressions on at least one surface. Seven sherds were considered non-diagnostic because of eroded surface features. Secondary decorative motifs were found on six sherds, mostly on lip surfaces. With the exception of four possibly diagnostic rim sherds, listed below, none of the aboriginal ceramics yielded sufficient design criteria to allow for type identification.

Diagnostic Sherds

#27: This rim sherd is tentatively identified as Owasco Corded, which has a date range of ca. AD 1250 - AD 1400. The general type is defined by cord-impressed motifs usually consisting of multiple horizontal lines or bands on the vessel body, with vertical or oblique cord-impressed lines or punctates on the neck area (Kraft 1975:131). Lip channeling or cordmarking is also a common feature. Owasco Corded and variants of this general type occur locally.

#34: Another possible variant of the Owasco Corded ceramics group; rim sherd.

#35: This slightly castellated rim sherd exhibits a linear pattern of opposing oblique parallel lines bordered by two horizontal bands just below the lip. Although the decorative pattern is not complete, this sherd can probably be identified as Chance Incised, which dates to the latter part of the Late Woodland Period (from ca. AD 1400). Chance Incised vessels are local to the New York/New Jersey area.

#36: Rim portion of a castellated vessel with a molded effigy face placed on the upper exterior point (Plate I.1). Because the decorative pattern is incomplete, this sherd cannot be positively typed; however, based on certain characteristics, it is suspected that this sherd may belong to the East Windsor Focus of coastal New York State (i.e. Eastern Incised or Munsee Incised; see Smith 1950). Generally, incised and/or molded effigy faces on ceramic vessels from this region are associated with the very Late Woodland Period (ca. AD 1500 - AD 1650).

B. LITHICS

The lithics artifacts of Native American manufacture are presented in Table I.2. It must be stressed that the artifacts pre-

PLATE I.1 Rim portion of a castellated vessel with a molded effigy face. Possibly Late Woodland. (AD 1500-AD 1650).

sented in this table do not represent a discrete assemblage of tools and waste, but rather a collection of artifacts manufactured from Archaic through Woodland times. Furthermore, the presence of these artifacts within landfill brought to the Barclays Bank site indicates that no spatial, let alone temporal, associations between the artifacts are preserved. In the absence of contextural information, little can be gained through detailed analysis of this collection. Some general observations are, however, warranted. The lithic materials represented in this collection include chert, jasper, shale, basalt and European flint. The single pecked and ground stone tool, a plummet (unknown function of Late Archaic cultural affiliation), was manufactured from basalt. Two flakes, one from Lot 16, Unit D-3 and the other from Test Trench 1, were struck from flint of European origin; one of chalk flint and the other of honey-coloured and sugary-textured flint from Grand Pressigny (France). Both of these flakes appear to have been detached by blows from a stone rather than a metal hammer. If these flakes were indeed produced by Native Americans, then one can postulate either a trade in flint between the two populations or the exploitation of flint ballast by Native Americans.

TABLE I.1

NATIVE AMERICAN CERAMICS

SHERD #	PROVENIENCE	FORM	TEMPER	EXT/INT SURFACE TREAT.	THICKNESS
1.	Lot 23, H-1, VI, L5	B	sand with shell; fine paste	plainsm/plainsm	7.2 mm
2.	Lot 19, B-3, XV, L1	B	sand with shell; fine paste	plainsm/plainsm	7.5 mm
3.a	Lot 19, B-3, XXVI, L1	B	sand with mica	plainsm/plainsm	5.7 mm
3.b	Lot 19, B-3, XXVI, L1	B	sand with mica	nd/plainsm	12 mm
4.	Lot 19, B-7, XX, L3	B	sand	nd/nd	6 mm
5.	Test Trench 140 Pearl, II	B	sand	nd/nd	4.5 mm
6.a	Lot 25, G-4, I, L6	B	sand with fine-crush shell; fine paste	cdmksm/plainsm	6.8 mm
6.b	Lot 25, G-4, I, L6	B	sand with mica and fine crush shell; fine paste	plainsm/plainsm	4.8 mm
7.	Lot 16, D-4, V, L1	B	sand with leach shell; fine paste	nd/plainsm	6.5-7.5 mm
8.	Lot 19, B-1, XV, L3	B	grit (mica/qtz); fine paste	plainsm/plainsm	7.5 mm
9.	Lot 19, TU-2 XIII, L1	B	grit (mica/qtz); fine paste	plainsm/plainsm	6.5 mm
10.	Lot 16, D-5, VII, L1	B	grit (gneiss?); fine paste	plainsm/plainsm	6.8-7.5 mm
11.a	Lot 19, 146, B-3, XXV, L1	B	grit (qtz)	nd/plainsm	6 mm
11.b	Lot 19, B-3, XXV, L1	B	grit (gneiss?)	plainsm/plainsm	7.4 mm

TABLE I.1

(Continued)

SHERD #	PROVENIENCE	FORM	TEMPER	EXT/INT SURFACE TREAT.	THICKNESS
12.	Lot 25, G-4, I, L3	B	grit (mica/qtz)	plainsm/plainsm	6.2 mm
13.	Lot 24, F-1, III, L7	B	grit (gneiss?)	plainsm/plainsm	6.7 mm
14.a	Lot 25, G-4, III, L2	B	grit (nd)	plainsm/plainsm	5.6 mm
14.b	Lot 25, G-4, III, L2	B	grit (nd)	plainsm/plainsm	5.5 mm
15.	Lot 26, E-4, VII, L4	B	grit (mica/qtz) fine paste	plainsm/plainsm	6.5-7.5 mm
16.	Lot 19, B-4, XIX, L1	B	grit (mica/qtz) fine paste	cdmksm/plainsm	6.1 mm
17.	Lot 26, E-5, XIV, L1	B	grit (mica/qtz) fine paste	plainsm/plainsm	4.3 mm
18.a	Lot 16, D-6, X, L1	B	grit (mica/qtz) fine paste	cdmksm/plainsm	8.5 mm
18.b	Lot 16, D-6, X, L1	B	grit (mica/qtz) fine paste	cdmksm/plainsm	5.7 mm
19.	Lot 25, G-4, I, L6	RIM	grit (qtz) with some leach shell	cdmksm/plainsm lip has cdmksm	8.2 mm
20.	Lot 23, H-1, VII, L3	B	grit (qtz) fine paste	cdmksm/plainsm	4.5 mm
21.	Lot 26, E-3, VIII, L2	B	sand with shell; mod. leached	netimp/plainsm	7.8 mm
22.	Lot 19, B-1, VIII, L2	B	sand with shell	cdmksm/plainsm	7.0 mm
23.	Lot 25, G-3, III, L2	B	sand with shell; slightly leached	plainsm/plainsm	7-7.5 mm
24.	Lot 19, B-4, XV, L1	B	sand with shell	plainsm/plainsm	9.3 mm

TABLE I.1

(Continued)

SHERD #	PROVENIENCE	FORM	TEMPER	EXT/INT SURFACE TREAT.	THICKNESS
25.	Lot 25, G-3, III, L4	B	grit (qtz) with leached shell	cdmk/plainsm	9.5-10 mm
26.	Lot 26, E-6, V, L2	B	grit (qtz) with leached shell	cdmksm/cdmksm	9.5-10 mm
27.	Lot 20, A-4, V, Ll	RIM	grit (mica/qtz)	plainsm/plainsm with ext. cdwrpstk lip has cdwrpstk	8-9 mm
28.	Lot 25, G-4, I, L7	B	grit (mica/qtz)	plainsm/plainsm	9.5 mm
29.	Lot 26, E-4, II, L2	B	arg (chert?) fine paste	cdmk/plainsm	4.8-5.3 mm
30.	Lot 16, D-2, VII, Ll	B	chert (crushed) fine paste	cdmk/plainsm	5.4 mm
31.	Lot 16, D-6, V, L5	B	chert/arg fine paste	cdmk/cdmk	5.5 mm
32.	Lot 23, H-1, VII, L2	B	chert/arg fine paste	cdmksm/plainsm	4.8 mm
33.	Lot 25, G-3, I, L7	B	chert/arg	plainsm/plainsm with ext. cdwrpstk	6.4-7.2 mm
34.	Lot 18, C-5, XIV, Ll	RIM	arg/chert fine paste	cdmk/plainsm lip has cdmk	6.8-8.8 mm
35.	Test Trench 110/112 Water, VII, Ll	RIM	grit (qtz/mica) fine paste:burnt	plainsm/plainsm with ext. incising	5.8-7.2 mm
36.	Lot 23, H-2, XV, L2	RIM	grit (mica/unid) fine paste	plainsm/plainsm with ext/int. incising; applied molded effigy face	7.1-7.4 mm (body)
37.	Lot 19, B-4, XX, Ll	B	grit (mica/qtz) fine paste	plainsm/plainsm with ext. cdwrpstk	5.4 mm
38.	Test Trench, 106/108 Water, VIII, Ll	B	unid:crushed stone with sand; dense paste	cdmksm/plainsm	5.4-6.0 mm

TABLE I.1

(Continued)

SHERD #	PROVENIENCE	FORM	TEMPER	EXT/INT SURFACE TREAT.	THICKNESS
39.a	Lot 26, E-3, VI, L3, Feature 40	B	grit (qtz)	nd/plainsm mend with 39.b	5.8-6.6 mm
39.b	Lot 26 General Provenience	B	grit (qtz/mica)	plainsm/plainsm mend with 39.a	4.2 mm
40.	Lot 26, E-3, III, L1	P	sand; fine paste	plainsm/plainsm with ext. linear-row incising	4.7-5.0 mm

KEY TO TABLE I.1

Provenience: Lot, Unit, Stratum, Level

Form: B = body sherd
RIM = rim sherd
P = pipe

Temper: QTZ = quartz
GRIT = crushed stone
ND = unidentifiable
ARG = argillite

Exterior/Interior Surface Treatment:

PLAINSM = plain smoothed
CDMKSM = smoothed over cordmarking
CDMK = cordmarking
NETIMP = net impressed
ND = non-diagnostic
CDWRPSTK = cordwrapped stick impressions

TABLE I.2

NATIVE AMERICAN LITHICS

DESCRIPTION			PROVENIENCE			
TYPES	MATERIAL	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	LEVEL
Retouched tools						
triangular projectile point	jasper	Woodland	19	B-3	XXVIII	1
plummet	basalt	Late Archaic	19	B-6	VI	Feature 34
stemmed or notched projectile point midsection	patinated chert	non-diagnostic	18	C-11	VII	1
?scraper	waterworn jasper	non-diagnostic	18	C-11	VII	1
biface fragment	chert	non-diagnostic	18	C-13	VI	Feature 58
biface fragment	chert	non-diagnostic	16	D-3	VII	2
unilaterally retouched flake	chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-1	IX	1
unilaterally unifacially retouched flake	chalcedony	non-diagnostic	26	E-3	V	1
triangular projectile point	shale	Woodland	23	H-6	VII	1
Debitage			19	-	I	Feature 48
flake	shale	non-diagnostic	20	A-1	III	2
truncated flake	burnt chert	non-diagnostic	20	A-3	IV-V	
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	20	A-6	I	1
flake	jasper	non-diagnostic	19	B-1	VI	4
flake	basalt	non-diagnostic	19	B-1	VIII	3
flake	quartz	non-diagnostic	19	B-1	XV	3
core rejuventation flake	chert	non-diagnostic	19	B-2	VI	1
cobble fragment	chert	non-diagnostic	19	B-3	XXV	1
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	19	B-5	XII	1
4 flakes	chert	non-diagnostic	19	B-4	XVII	4
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	19	B-4	XIX	1
flake	chalcedony	non-diagnostic	19	B-4	XXI	1
flake	basalt	non-diagnostic	19	B-7	XX	2
flake	traprock	non-diagnostic	18	C-4	XIII	1
flake	waterworn jasper	non-diagnostic	18	C-7	III	2
flake	waterworn jasper	non-diagnostic	18	C-11	VII	1
flake	European flint	? aboriginal	16	D-3	IV	1

TABLE I.2 (cont'd)

NATIVE AMERICAN LITHICS

DESCRIPTION			PROVENIENCE			
TYPES	MATERIAL	CULTURAL AFFILIATION	LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	LEVEL
core fragment	chert	non-diagnostic	16	D-4	VII	2
flake	patinated chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-1	I	Feature 21
flake	burnt chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-3	III	1
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-3	IV	3
flake	traprock	non-diagnostic	26	E-4	VII	1
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-5	II	3
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-5	II	3
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-5	VII	5
spalled flake	burnt chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-5	XXIV	1
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-6	V	2
flake	patinated and waterworn chert	non-diagnostic	26	E-7	IV	Feature 31
flake	quartz	non-diagnostic	24	F-1	V	4
core fragment	chert	non-diagnostic	25	G-1	V	1
flake	quartz	non-diagnostic	25	G-4	I	1
flake	jasper	non-diagnostic	25	G-4	I	5
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	23	H-1	VII	2
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	23	H-1	VII	1
2 flakes	chert	non-diagnostic	23	H-2	II	5
4 flakes	chert	non-diagnostic	23	H-2	XV	2
flake	chalcedony	non-diagnostic	23	H-6	VII	1
flake	burnt chert	non-diagnostic	18	TU-1	II	2
4 flakes	quartz	non-diagnostic	24	TU-1	III	7
3 flakes	quartz	non-diagnostic	24	TU-1	III	9
flake	chalcedony	non-diagnostic	24	TU-1	IV	2
flake	waterworn jasper	non-diagnostic	18	TU-5	East Wall	
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	26	TU-6	V	1
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	26	TU-6	VIII	1
flake	chert	non-diagnostic	22	TU-7	IV	2
spalled flake	chalcedony	non-diagnostic	22	TU-7	VII	1
flake	jasper	non-diagnostic		Trench 146/148	IV	1
flake	chalcedony	non-diagnostic		Trench 146/148	V	1
flake	chert	non-diagnostic		Trench 110/112	VI	1
flake	European flint	? aboriginal	Test Trench 1	–	II	1
flake	quartz	non-diagnostic	22	Deep Test 2		