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Phase 1B Archaeological Field Testing Report

Camelot Counseling Center

Block 955, Lot 1 (part)

Borough of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York

Prepared for:

New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services
1450 Western Avenue
Albany, New York 12203

and

The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York
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Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number: 08PR02480

Involved State and Federal Agencies: New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY)

Phase of Survey: Phase 1B Field Testing

Locational Information

Location: 460 Brielle Avenue, Staten Island, New York

Minor Civil Division: 08501: Staten Island, Block 955, Lot 1 (part)

County: Richmond County

Survey Area

Survey Area Length: 110 feet

Survey Area Width: 125 feet

Depth: 2-3 feet

Number of Acres Surveyed: 2.5 acres

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Arthur Kill

Archaeological Survey Overview: 10 Shovel Tests at 25-foot intervals

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & Name of Sites Identified: None

Sites Recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: None

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Date of Report: March 2009

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A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

AKRF, Inc. was retained by the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) to prepare an Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) in connection with the proposed development on the property of the Seaview Hospital in Staten Island (see Figures 1 and 2). DASNY has received a request from the New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) for environmental management support on the proposed project. OASAS's client is Camelot Counseling Centers, Inc., a voluntary agency that operates a variety of social service facilities and programs in Staten Island. The proposed project would involve the renovation and conversion of the existing "Group Building" at 460 Brielle Avenue (Block 955, Lot 1) from an outpatient mental health center serving approximately 180 clients to a 45-bed inpatient substance abuse facility for adolescent boys administered by Camelot Counseling Services. Because OASAS, a state agency, will provide funding for the proposed project, the proposed project is subject to review under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA). OASAS will serve as lead agency during the environmental review process.

The proposed project would involve excavation in several portions of the project site (see Figure 3). To the north of the Group Building, a new parking lot would be constructed in the location of an existing asphalt-paved driveway and grassy lawn. New light poles and an associated feeder line would be installed in this area which could result in disturbance of approximately 4 feet. The construction of the parking lot would also require grading which would require excavation of approximately 1 to 2 feet in various locations. A new stormwater drainage system would be constructed to the west of the proposed parking lot which would include an inlet, seepage pit/drywell system, storm pipes, and a riprap overflow area. An existing electrical transformer located near the southeast corner of the building would be located to the western site and would be connected with a new electric feeder line. Near the southwest corner of the building, a new loading and delivery area with new footings for a loading dock would be constructed. Finally, throughout the property, new curbs, benches, and other small improvements would be made.

In November 2008, a Phase 1A Documentary Study was prepared for the site by AKRF. The study concluded that the location of the proposed parking lot in the northeast quadrant of the project site was sensitive for archaeological resources dating to the historic period. The Phase 1A recommended Phase 1B field testing in this area to determine the presence or absence of such archaeological resources, which could include shaft features (such as privies, cisterns, and wells), surficial household trash deposits, and structural remnants. AKRF prepared a testing protocol for Phase 1B testing in this area which was approved by LPC in comments dated January 29, 2009. AKRF then completed the Phase 1B testing in February 2009 and the results of the Phase 1B investigation are included in this report.

B. RESEARCH GOALS

According to guidelines published by LPC, the purpose of Phase 1B archaeological testing is "to determine whether [a] site actually contains significant archaeological resources, as opposed to whether such resources may potentially exist on the site" (LPC 2002: 9). Such testing is intended to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources that may be impacted by a proposed action. It involves a level of subsurface testing and artifact collection that is sufficient to draw conclusions regarding the potential for significant resources to be present within a project site. It is not a full-scale excavation, but it completes the identification process initiated during a Phase 1A survey, which identifies areas of archaeological potential through background research and a site visit, but does not involve subsurface testing. If archaeological resources are discovered during Phase 1B testing, additional fieldwork may be necessary in order to discover the significance of those resources (Phase 2 testing).

The objective of the field testing for the Camelot Counseling Center is to (1) ascertain the presence or absence of historic archaeological deposits and buried backyard shaft features on the project site dating from circa 1852 through circa 1917; and (2) to determine the significance of recovered resources. According to the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) guidelines for cultural resources, the determination of significance of a project site is directly related to whether the identified resource type "is likely to contribute to current knowledge of the history of the period in question" (Section 321.2 Determine Significance of Past Uses that May Remain). The

determination of significance is largely dependent on the research issues that have been identified in the testing protocol.

C. RESEARCH DESIGN

Based on the specific conclusions presented in the Phase 1A report prepared for the Camelot Counseling Center project, the primary objective of the present survey is to determine the potential for intact backyard features, artifact deposits, or structural remnants to provide substantive information concerning the mid-19th to early 20th century occupation of the project site. The Phase 1A indicated that throughout the historic period only one building was located within the boundaries of the project area between circa 1852 and 1917. It appears that this building was used as a country estate by George J. Bechtel, Sr., although his son, George J. Bechtel, Jr., may have lived there with his family year-round in the late 1860s and early 1870s. After the Bechtel family, the property was owned by Charles F. Schmidt, who may have used the property as a country estate or may have rented it to other families. Both Bechtel and Schmidt were wealthy German immigrants. Bechtel was the former Mayor of the German city of Bremen and Schmidt was a wine importer who for many years was the only dealer of *Veuve Clicquot* champagne in North America.

Because there is no documented evidence of the house ever having been connected to sewer and water lines, it is likely that domestic shaft features such as privies, cisterns, and wells would have been used by the Bechtel and/or Schmidt families for sanitation and water gathering. Cisterns and wells would be expected to be in close proximity to the house and privies would not be expected to be more than 100 feet from the dwelling. Therefore, the only portion of the project area that is considered to be sensitive for historic period archaeological resources is in the northeastern part of the site, in the vicinity of the proposed parking lot (see Figure 3 for areas of archaeological sensitivity). There has been a minimal amount of documented disturbance in this area. It is therefore considered to have moderate to high potential for the recovery of historic period archaeological resources including domestic shaft features, surficial household trash deposits, and structural remnants associated with the 19th century occupation of the site.

Several research questions were developed as part of the testing protocol. These research questions are specific to the types of potential archaeological resources that could be encountered within the project site. The site could produce data about upper-class German-American families—the Bechtels and the Schmidts—who occupied the site between circa 1852 and at circa 1906, at which time the property was sold to the City of New York and incorporated into the Seaview Hospital campus. Because the home was not connected to municipal water and sewer networks, the residents of the home would have required shaft features (privies, cisterns, and wells) for sanitation and water gathering purposes. Domestic shaft features were often used for the disposal of household waste and are often found to contain historic artifacts that can provide information about a household's consumption patterns. Such artifacts could provide new information about the mid- to late-19th century residents of this section of Staten Island. The household that occupied the project site included the families of wealthy German and German-American merchants who may not have resided on the property full-time.

Artifacts recovered from shaft features or other trash deposits can provide insight into consumption patterns, which are strongly influenced by socioeconomic status, occupation, household composition, and ethnicity. What a person buys and/or uses on a routine basis is behavior that reflects the multiple components of that individual's life. Archaeological evidence from the former house lots may provide information on how socioeconomic status has influenced consumer choice behavior. This information could be compared and contrasted with data associated with similar populations elsewhere in the city.

In order for this Phase 1B survey to conclude that archaeological methods have the potential to address the above topics, the following four conditions must be met:

1. Archaeological deposits and/or features must be present in the area determined to be sensitive in the Phase 1A study (see Figure 3).
2. These deposits and/or features must be intact and must not have been significantly disturbed by subsequent activities that have taken place on the property, such as subsequent construction on the property during the early 20th century.

3. The deposits and/or features must contain diagnostic artifacts to identify associations between the period of time during which they were deposited, created, or used and the people who occupied the site.
4. If artifacts dating to more than one general period of time are encountered, they must be spatially discrete, either horizontally or vertically, to allow for the meaningful comparison of the assemblages.

D. SURVEY METHODS

FIELD METHODS

Subsurface testing within the Camelot Counseling Center project site was conducted within the location of the proposed parking lot, the approximately 125- by 110-foot area that is considered to be sensitive for historic archaeological resources. The testing procedure consisted of the excavation of 10 Shovel Test Pits (STPs), each measuring approximately 16 inches in diameter, to a depth of between 2 and 3 feet below ground surface. STPs were established at 25-foot intervals along three parallel transects (northern, middle, and southern) spaced 30 feet apart on center. The exact number and placement of individual shovel tests was dependent upon field conditions. Archaeological excavation took place within the sensitive area as defined by the Phase 1A where the hand excavation of STPs was possible. STPs were excavated by stratigraphic levels determined by changes in soil color or texture. STPs were dug to the depth of subsoil where possible, or to the maximum depth allowed by field conditions (tree roots, rocks, hardened earth, etc.). When very high quantities of brick fragments, glass, or corroded fragments of metal were observed, the field archaeologists only collected a representative sample. Soil observations and artifact descriptions were collected and soil profiles were photographed and drawn. The excavation record and soil descriptions have been included as Appendix A.

All Phase 1B testing was completed by archaeologists listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RoPA) and was conducted in accordance with the guidelines established by the New York Archaeological Council (2000), LPC (2004), and SHPO (2005). All excavated soils were screened with ¼-inch mesh. All artifacts were collected and placed in zip-locked plastic bags marked with their provenience information.

LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered in the field were transported to the AKRF laboratory. The artifact bags were logged in and the artifacts washed in a solution of warm water and mild detergent. Artifacts determined too fragile to be submerged and scrubbed, were dry brushed (e.g. soft shell, mortar). After drying, the artifacts were repackaged in clean, 4 ml acid-free, polyethylene bags that were marked with the site name, date of recovery, and provenience in indelible ink. The bags were vented to prevent mold.

To the extent possible, recovered artifacts were identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, function, and style following the standard archaeological references. The artifact analysis included the identification of the *Terminus Post Quem* (TPQ)¹, of artifacts for each context and the generation of mean beginning and end dates for assemblages. This information was used to ascertain the contemporaneity of contexts and to establish which assemblages represented primary or secondary deposits.

A modified form of Stanley South's (1977) approach to organizing historical archaeological data was used for this project. All artifacts were categorized by group: Architectural, Arms, Activities, Clothing, Furniture, Kitchen, Personal, Tobacco and Unidentified. Artifacts were also identified by Class, (e.g. Floor covering, Nails, Unidentified, Transportation, Recreation, Decorative Furnishings, Window Glass, Container, Dish, Ethnofaunal, etc.). Artifacts were also categorized by material (e.g. glass, slate, Fe, Cu alloy, bone, etc.), although the term, "Ware Type" (e.g. plain whiteware, grey salt-glazed stoneware) was used with regard to ceramics. The artifacts were further identified, when possible, by Function (e.g. floor tile, wire nail, mirror, and window pane). Beyond these basic groupings, artifacts were also described appropriately (e.g. decorative motifs, color, and manufacturer) under "Comments." The complete artifact catalogue is located in Appendix B.

¹ The date after which the artifact was discarded.

A. CURRENT CONDITIONS

The Seaview Hospital Campus is located in the northern section of Staten Island on a large, irregular-shaped parcel bounded by Brielle Avenue, Rockland Avenue, and Manor Road. The campus is located on a slightly elevated site and is mostly covered in dense wooded areas. There are also relatively open areas with low-growing vegetation. The hospital complex is accessed via an entrance on Brielle Avenue; a looped road carries traffic through the complex. The buildings which comprise the hospital complex are set back a considerable distance from Brielle Avenue.

The project site is currently occupied by a structure standing 2 stories with raised basement known as the "Group Building." To the west of the building are a small, steep artificial hill, a small metal shed, a small asphalt-paved parking area, and undeveloped woodland. To the east of the building is a seating area with benches and paved walkways. To the north of the building are a narrow asphalt-paved driveway, a landscaped grassy area, and undeveloped woodland. This is the area of potential archaeological sensitivity where a parking lot would be constructed as part of the proposed project. To the north of this area is a church now called the Playwright's Theatre, which was formerly known as the Chapel of Saint Luke, the Physician and the City Mission Chapel. The church was built by Seaview Hospital in 1934.

B. PHYSICAL SETTING

GEOLOGY

The geographic province in which the project area is situated is known as the Atlantic Coastal Plain (Isachsen, et al 2000). The Atlantic Coastal Plain is composed of unconsolidated glacial sediments and the only location within the plain where bedrock is actually exposed is in Staten Island (NYSOFT 2004). The vicinity of the project area is characterized by Harbor Hill Moraine, a sedimentary rock dating to the Pleistocene (approximately 1.6 million to 10,000 years before present [BP]) while older Raritan formation sedimentary and Serpentine igneous rocks are located immediately to the north (Reeds 1925).

The island's physical setting was shaped by massive glaciers of up to 1,000 feet thick that retreated from the area towards the end of the Pleistocene. There were four major glaciations which began approximately 17,000 years ago and lasted until roughly 12,000 years ago when the Wisconsin period—the last glacial period—came to an end. During the Wisconsin ice age, a glacial moraine traveled southwest across Staten Island, resulting in the separation of the Atlantic Coastal Plain from the remainder of Staten Island, which is characterized by hard bedrock rather than glacial deposits (Reeds 1925).

The glacial movements also brought about the creation of hundreds of sand hills, or kames, throughout the New York City region, some of which reached heights of more than one hundred feet. These hills were contrasted by many small streams, rivers, and lakes that were fed by the glacial runoff. Some historic maps of Staten Island depict a large hill, identified on the 1874 Beers map as "Ocean Hill,"¹ in the vicinity of the project site. Late 19th and early 20th century maps do not depict this hill as it is seen on some of the older maps, although they do depict a steep slope to the south. A deep ravine was located to the east of the project site, in the vicinity of modern Manor Road, was known as "Blood Root Valley" (Morris 1898).

The *Borough of Richmond Topographical Survey*, created in 1911 shows that the project site was formerly located between approximately 275 and 293 feet above the Richmond Borough datum, which is approximately 278.192 295.192 feet above sea level. In some locations these elevations have remained relatively similar, although in other locations fill has been added to level out the slope of the hill. Current topographic information shows that in general, the area to the northeast of the existing building at 460 Brielle Avenue appears relatively unchanged while

¹ Other sources suggest that a hill to the northeast of the project site was known as Ocean Hill, as well.

the areas to the south of the building appear to have been covered with approximately 4 feet of fill in some locations and the area to the northwest of the building has been covered with approximately 3.8 feet of fill.

HYDROLOGY

The 1911 topographic survey depicts several small ponds in the vicinity of the project site; the closest was approximately 700 feet to the southwest. Only one pond, to the northwest of the project site, is depicted on the 1874 Beers and 1891 Bien and Vermule maps, so it is possible that some of the ponds depicted on the 1911 map were man-made. The map also shows several swamps to the south of modern Rockland Avenue (then known as Saw Mill Road). These swampy areas were fed by small streams, one of which terminated approximately 1,000 feet to the southeast of the project site. A stream known as Dead Man's Creek ran through Blood Root Valley to the east of the project site (Davis 1896). The stream was often dry during the summer months and drained into a saw mill pond located to the south (Davis 1892). Finally a "big spring" was located on the former property of the Frech family, to the southeast of the project site (property is visible on the 1874 Beers atlas). The spring was allegedly 19 feet in diameter and was thought to be the largest on Staten Island (Leng and Davis 1930).

SOILS

Three soil complexes, all unique to Staten Island, are predominant in the vicinity of the Seaview Hospital property, the Wethersfield-Foresthills-Pavement & Buildings complex, in the location of the Seaview Hospital itself, the Wethersfield-Ludlow-Wilbraham complex, near the northeast corner of Brielle and Rockland Avenues, and the Wethersfield-Ludlow complex, on the eastern side of the grounds (New York City Soil Survey Staff 2005). The Wethersfield-Foresthills complex is typical in areas that "have been partially filled for cemeteries and residential use" and 15 to 49 percent of which are typically covered by pavement or buildings (ibid: 20). The Wethersfield-Ludlow complex is typically found in undisturbed areas, as is the Wethersfield-Ludlow-Wilbraham complex, which is found in nearly level to gently sloping areas that area mostly wooded (ibid). All three soils complexes are formed in red till. The individual soil types that make up these complexes are described in greater detail in Table 1, below.

Table 1
Soil Types Found in the Project Site and Vicinity

Soil Series Name	Soil Horizon Depth (In)	Color	Texture/Inclusions	Slope (%)	Drainage	Landform
Foresthills	A: 0 to 2	Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2)	Loam with gravel, cobbles, stones	0 to 8	Well drained	Anthropogenic urban fill plains
	Bw: 2 to 15	Brown (7.5YR4/4) Yellowish red (5YR4/6) Black (10YR2/1)	Loam with gravel and cobbles			
	Ab: 15 to 17	Black (10YR2/1)	Loam with gravel and cobbles			
	BAb: 17 to 28	Brown (7.5YR4/3)	Loam with gravel and cobbles			
	Bwb: 28 to 42	Reddish brown (5YR4/4)	Loam with gravel and cobbles			
	Cd: 42 to 60	Yellowish red (5YR4/6)	Loam with gravel and cobbles			
Ludlow	Ap: 0 to 8	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2)	Silty loam with gravel	15 to 50	Moderately well drained	Till plains, hills, and moraines
	Bw1: 8 to 20	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4)	Silty loam with gravel			
	Bw2: 20 to 26	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) with pinkish gray (5YR 6/2) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8)	Silty loam			
	Cd: 26 to 65	Dark reddish brown (2.5YR 3/4)	Gravelly loam			

Table 1 (continued)
Soil Types Found in the Project Site and Vicinity

Soil Series Name	Soil Horizon Depth (In)	Color	Texture/Inclusions	Slope (%)	Drainage	Landform
Wethersfield	A: 0 to 3	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2)	Loam with gravel	0 to 50	Well drained	Till plains, hills, and moraines
	Bw1: 3 to 13	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4)	Loam with gravel			
	Bw2: 13 to 27	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3)	Gravelly loam with cobbles			
	Cd: 27 to 65	Reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4)	Gravelly loam with cobbles			
Wilbraham	A: 0 to 4	Very dark gray (10YR 3/1)	Silty loam	0 to 8	Poorly drained	Low positions on till plains, hills, and moraines
	Bw1: 4 to 8	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) with pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2)	Silty loam with gravel			
	Bw2: 8 to 20	Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) with reddish gray (5YR 5/2)	Silty loam with gravel			
	Cd: 20 to 65	Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) with black (10YR 2/1), brown (7.5YR 5/2), and dark brown (7.5YR 4/4)	Gravelly loam with cobbles			
Sources: New York City Soil Survey Staff (2005)						

A. THE HISTORY OF THE PROJECT SITE

After the acquisition of Staten Island from the Native Americans at the end of the 17th century, the British government began to grant large land patents to individuals to encourage the settlement of the island. The Skene map depicting those grants shows that the project site was included within an enormous tract of land granted to John Palmer in 1684 (although it was not confirmed until 1687). Palmer was a High Sheriff and a justice in Staten Island at the end of the 17th century. Shortly after receiving his grant, which was known as the "Lordshippe or mannor of Cassiltowne," Palmer granted it back to Governor Thomas Dongan (Leng and Davis 1930). The area then became known as "Dongan's Manor," for which Manor Road was named (Morris 1898).

No maps from the early and mid-18th century include enough detail to identify any structures which may have been located within the project site, and it is likely that it was used as farmland or remained undeveloped during that time. Loring McMillen's map depicting Staten Island at the time of the Revolutionary War shows that several farmsteads had been established within the Seaview Hospital property by the end of the 18th century. However, these were all located along Brielle and Rockland Avenues; none were located in the interior of the property near the project site. By 1838 the neighborhood had become known as Egbertville, after the Egbert family which had owned a great deal of land in the area and for whom Egbert Avenue, now Manor Road, was named (Morris 1898).

The project site remained undeveloped by 1844, at which time a coastal survey of Staten Island and the New York Harbor was published. Dripps' 1850 map of Staten Island also depicts the project area as vacant, showing only a grove of trees in that part of what is now the Seaview Hospital property. The property's chain of ownership during the early 19th century is unclear until 1846. In 1844, the property was part of a larger estate that was confiscated by the town. Historic deeds suggest that the land had been the property of Stephen Wood who had purchased the land from Austin Barton, however, no deeds recording a transaction between the two men could be located. In 1846, the Master in Chancery sold the land at public auction to John J. Palmer, "special receiver." Palmer's relationship, if any existed, with the John Palmer who had owned the property in the late 17th century is unclear. In 1847, Palmer sold the 80 acre property (with a portion reserved for the construction of a public road) to George P. Osgood, a farmer who lived in Southfield, Staten Island. In 1851, Osgood sold a portion of the larger farm to Margaret T. Bechtel, the wife of George Jonas Bechtel, the former mayor of the German city of Bremen and a foreign consul in New York City (Leng and Davis 1930).

The Bechtel family appears to be the first to actually live on or near the project site. James Butler's 1853 map of Staten Island depicts a structure in the vicinity of the project site which is identified it as the property of G.J. Bechtel. The deed recording Mrs. Bechtel's purchase of the land lists her as a resident of Brooklyn. However, the family was recorded in the 1850 census as residents of the town of Northfield on Staten Island. That census shows that they resided in the same household (or at least on the same property) as the family of Edward Unkart, a German merchant who owned several tracts of land near the project site in the mid-19th century.¹ Therefore, the Bechtel family may have been living on or near the project site by that time. The census describes George J. Bechtel, Sr. as a German merchant who lived with his New York-born wife, Margaret, and their 6 children, 4 of whom were born in Germany and the other 2 in New York.

The Bechtel home in the vicinity of the project site is again depicted on an 1866 coastal survey, although the name of the owner and/or occupant is not provided. However, Dripps' (largely inaccurate) 1872 map of Staten Island continues to list Bechtel as the owner. The map also depicts the property as surrounded by a wooded meadow. The 1860 and 1870 censuses confirm that the Bechtel family continued to reside in Staten Island in the

¹ The Unkart and Bechtel families may have been interrelated, as several of the Bechtel children had the middle initial "U," likely standing for Unkart, and the 1850 census also shows that the household also included members of the Dreyer family; Dreyer was Margaret Bechtel's maiden name (Leng and Davis 1930). In addition, the Manhattan-based importing firm of Unkart and Dreyer was listed in an 1834 directory as was the importing firm of Bechtel and Dreyer in 1841.

vicinity of the farm colony. However, in historic directories from the 1860s and early 1870s, George J. Bechtel, Sr., is listed as a resident of Brooklyn. Furthermore, when Margaret Bechtel sold the property in 1873, she was also listed as a Brooklyn resident. Therefore, it appears that their Staten Island property in which the project site is situated was used as a summer home or a country estate and it was by chance that they happened to be staying there at the time the 1860 and 1870 censuses were taken. It was very common in the mid-19th century for Manhattan-based merchants to maintain residences in Middletown (Tudor 1862).

1860 census lists the family, which now included 7 children, as residents of Middletown. The 1870 census, however, shows that George J. Bechtel, Jr.—who, like his father, had been born in Bremen, Germany—had established his own household with his wife and children. His father, listed as J.J. Bechtel, was listed in the census as a resident of Northfield and on the census ledgers his name was in close proximity to those individuals who resided at the Farm Colony. George J. Bechtel, Jr, however, was listed as a resident of Middletown. As described earlier, in the early 1870s, the boundary between Northfield and Middletown was to the west of the project site along modern Forest Hill Road. Therefore the project site would have been situated within Middletown. An 1872 directory shows that while George J. Bechtel, Sr., continued to reside in Brooklyn, his son had moved to Staten Island. It is therefore possible that George J. Bechtel, Jr., had taken up full-time residence in the home in the vicinity of the project site while his parents had purchased a separate vacation home. In their work, *Staten Island and its People*, Leng and Davis (1930) state that George J. Bechtel, Jr., maintained a winter home in Brooklyn as well as a summer home on Staten Island for many years. The latter was notable for being filled with valuable antiques and for having been visited by many important dignitaries, such as Abraham Lincoln. Because Lincoln was killed in 1865, it is possible that the summer home to which Leng and Davis refer was the one located near the project site. It is also possible that the reference actually describes George J. Bechtel, Sr., who as a former mayor of Bremen would have had numerous political and social connections.

In 1873, Margaret Bechtel sold the property to Anna Helene Schmidt, the wife of Charles F. Schmidt. Charles F. Schmidt was the head of Charles F. Schmidt & Peters, and with his partner, Carl Peters, imported fine wines and champagnes into the United States. Schmidt was a business associate of George J. Bechtel, Jr and his firm was most notable for being the only distributor of Veuve Clicquot champagne in North America (Leng and Davis 1930). Schmidt was listed as the owner of the estate on the 1874 Beers atlas of Staten Island. That map is the first to depict the building's footprint and shows that the home was encircled by a driveway which had two long branches that led out to modern Brielle Avenue, then known as Manor Road (not to be confused with modern Manor Road, which is to the east of the project site along the road formerly known as Egbert Avenue). Charles F. Schmidt is consistently shown as the owner of the property on all subsequent late-19th century atlases. The 1898 Robinson atlas labels the property "Ocean Hill View" and shows that 2 barns or stables were also on the property. They were located to the northwest of the main home and well outside the boundaries of the project site.

Although the deed recording Schmidt's purchase of the property refers to them as living in Middletown, numerous historic directories dating to the 1870s, 1880s, and 1890s, the period of time when Schmidt owned the property in which the project site is located, show that Schmidt worked in lower Manhattan (at 24 Beaver Street) and lived in Brooklyn. Therefore, it appears that, like Bechtel, Schmidt may have kept the Staten Island property for use as a country estate or he may have rented the property to another family. Schmidt could not be located as a resident of the state of New York in any census records dating to 1880 or 1900. The 1900 census did include a 17-year old Iowa-born electrician named Charles Schmidt who resided on Manor Road (Brielle Avenue) in Staten Island, however, it is unclear if this was the son of Charles Schmidt or simply someone with the same name. That Charles Smith resided in the same home as a man named George Smith. Directories from the late-1800s show that two plumbers named George and August Schmidt lived on Manor Road. In addition, although a woman named Anna Schmidt is listed as the widow of a man named Charles in directories starting in 1889, the Charles F. Schmidt who owned the Staten Island estate lived through the end of the 20th century, indicating that there were at least two couples named Charles and Anna Schmidt residing in New York City in the late-19th century.

Charles F. Schmidt of 24 Beaver Street was granted at least two passports in 1893 and 1896 granting him permission to travel to his home country of Germany. The passports provide a great deal of information about Schmidt, and they show he had been born in Bremen (the same town as George J. Bechtel) in 1832 and that he emigrated to the United States in 1856 and became a citizen in 1880. The passports also mention that he resided in New York and Brooklyn, but do not include Staten Island as a place of residence. Finally, the passports also suggest that he traveled to Germany for long periods of time, possibly up to a year, which may have been why he was not

included in many census records. His son, Charles F. Schmidt, Jr., was also a merchant who worked at 24 Beaver Street and who traveled to Germany for long periods of time, with his wife, Ella.

In December 1905 (though the deed was not recorded until January 1906), Charles and Anna Schmidt sold the property to the City of New York. The deed recording the sale states that the Schmidts were residents of Manhattan. The city had begun construction of the Seaview Hospital on the adjacent property that year. The 1907 Robinson atlas is one of the last to depict the former Bechtel/Schmidt house in the vicinity of the project site. The map, which attributes the property to "the City of New York/New York City Farm Colony," shows the main house as well as the two barns/stables to the northwest, but no longer depicts the large driveways that formerly led to them. However, the 1911 Topographic survey of Richmond County shows that the dirt-roads that acted as driveways were still in place. The 1911 map is the last to depict the Bechtel/Schmidt home, which appears to have been demolished before 1917.

Seaview Hospital formally opened in 1913. In the years that immediately followed, the hospital quickly grew and additional land in the vicinity was purchased and more buildings were constructed on the campus. In 1917, the Group Building was constructed to provide a recreational space for male patients. Although it was not yet finished, the building was included on the 1917 Sanborn map. The map, which included a depiction of the building based on plans, identified it as a 2-story (with basement) structure that contained workshops, recreation rooms, and offices, and which stood between the Male tuberculosis pavilions and the main hospital. The building also held craft shops and the hospital's barber shop (Matteo 2005).

The 1937 Sanborn map reflects the continued growth of the hospital campus, and shows many additional buildings that had been constructed near the Group Building. The map also suggests that the group building may have been altered to add a 3rd story to the rear of the building, although because the 1917 map was based solely on plans, it is possible that this was part of the original construction. The 1937 map also reflects the conversion of the east wing of the building into a synagogue, which occurred in 1929, and the addition of a library and dormitory. No changes appear to the building or its surrounding property on any subsequent maps continuing through the present day.

A. RESULTS OF FIELD WORK

AKRF archaeologists conducted fieldwork within the Camelot Counseling Center project site on February 19, 2009. Subsurface testing was conducted within the location of the proposed parking lot, the approximately 125- by 110-foot area that is considered to be sensitive for historic archaeological resources. The sensitive area consisted of a grassy lawn bordered to the north by the Playwrights Theatre, to the south by Group Building, to the east by Coryllos Lane, and to the west by a wooded area (see Figure 3 and Photographs 1 through 4). Certain portions of the sensitive area were excluded from field testing due to either visible disturbance or physical obstructions to hand excavation. Areas excluded from testing included the asphalt-paved driveway and parking lot transecting the area of sensitivity and the area immediately north of the Group Building, where sidewalks, a stairway, drainage features, and landscaping suggested disturbance and obstructed testing. In addition, a roughly 25-foot-wide strip along the western edge of the area of sensitivity and a roughly 10-foot-wide strip on the eastern edge were excluded due to the existence of trees and shrubs. The test area that remained consisted of a roughly 90 by 75 foot area located immediately north and east of the existing driveway and parking lot.

In keeping with the recommendations of the Testing Protocol, the testing procedure consisted of the excavation of 10 STPs, each measuring approximately 16 inches in diameter, to a depth of between 2 and 3 feet below ground surface. STP locations were established at 25-foot intervals along three east-west-oriented transects. The parallel transects were located 30 feet apart on center. Four STP locations were established along each transect; however, only two STPs were excavated on the southern transect. The east and west STP locations were not tested due to a large stump at the eastern end of the southern transect and an area of visible disturbance on the western end. This visibly disturbed area was a long narrow strip of muddy earth along the northern edge of the driveway that appeared to have been recently excavated. The two STPs that were excavated along the southern transect were excavated roughly 5 feet north of their planned location to avoid the strip of disturbed earth along the driveway.

STPs were excavated by stratigraphic levels determined by changes in soil color or texture. STPs were dug to the depth of subsoil where possible, or to the maximum depth allowed by field conditions (tree roots, rocks, hardened earth, etc.). When very high quantities of brick fragments, glass, or corroded fragments of metal were observed, the field archaeologists only collected a representative sample. Soil observations and artifact descriptions were noted. Soil profiles were photographed (for example, see Photographs 5 and 6). The excavation record and soil descriptions have been included as Appendix A.

STP 1

STP 1 was located at the northwestern corner of the area of sensitivity, roughly 20 feet south of the Playwrights Theatre (the former Chapel of Saint Luke constructed in 1934). Beneath a 4-inch layer of loam was a seven-inch level of yellow-brown silt with heavy roots and containing no cultural materials. A 5-inch layer of mottled sandy silt containing gravel and glass underlay this. Finally, Level 4, excavated to a depth of 18 inches below ground surface consisted of very compact reddish soils containing no apparent cultural materials.

STP 2

Located to the east of STP 1, but still in equal proximity to the former Playwrights Theatre, STP 2 exhibited similar characteristics as STP 1. The first two levels were similar in soil color and type and did not contain cultural materials, with the exception of a clam shell in Level 1. The mottled gravelly soil comprising Level 3 in STP 1, however, was not present in STP 2. Instead, compact red soils resembling Level 4 of STP 1 formed Level 3 of STP 2. Nails, shells, and ceramic fragments were present in Level 3. Beneath this level was a layer of strong brown silt, also containing metal, glass, and ceramic fragments. The presence of large rocks prevented deeper excavation.

STP 3

Along the same transect as STPs 1 and 2, STP 3 contained upper levels similar to the neighboring STPs, including a 4-inch loam level underlain by a brown sandy silt containing gravel and cultural materials, primarily construction debris, including concrete (not collected) and stamped bricks. Porcelain fragments were also present, one of which was stamped with green print, including the date of manufacture (1934). Beneath this level, a third 10-inch level of reddish sandy soil was encountered. An ashy lens was noted at the top of this level and apparent construction debris including nails, window glass, and sewer pipe fragments were encountered. A large rock prevented excavation deeper than 19 inches below ground surface.

STP 4

Located at the eastern end of the northern transect, STP 4 was immediately west of a line of trees along the curb and sidewalk on the western side of Coryllos Lane. Beneath a loam layer, two layers of reddish, apparently redeposited, silty soils were encountered. All levels of this STP contained construction debris. Concrete, brick, and window glass fragments were found in Level 3. The STP was terminated at 14 inches below ground surface due to the presence of a large tree root.

STP 5

At the east end of the middle transect, STP 5 was located in an area exhibiting surface disturbance. The STP was excavated to a depth of two feet below ground surface. All soils to this depth consisted of mottled redeposited clayey silts. No artifacts were encountered with the exception of a single sherd of red earthenware.

STP 6

STP 6 was located near the center of the lawn between the Group Building's driveway and the Playwrights Theatre. Six soil levels were observed, including a 5-inch loam level beneath the sod. Level 2 extended to 9 inches below ground surface and consisted of mottled redeposited silty soils containing gravel, construction debris, and a button. Beneath Level 2 were two levels of reddish silt with lenses of sand, apparently redeposited, but containing no artifacts. The final level excavated began at 19 inches below ground surface and consisted of a strong brown very fine sandy silt; apparently sterile subsoil.

STP 7

STP 7 was terminated at 11 inches below ground surface due to the presence of rocks. Soils to that depth consisted of a six-inch loam layer beneath the sod and a reddish-brown silty sand containing a small number of construction related cultural materials.

STP 8

STP 8 was located at the east end of the middle transect, near the line of trees along the edge of the sidewalk and curb of Coryllos Lane. Beneath the sod, a dark brown loamy layer contained a fragment of sewer pipe. Level 2 consisted of brown silty soil mottled with strong brown sandy silt devoid of artifacts. Deeper excavation was prevented by the presence of large rocks.

STP 9

STP 9 was located towards the center of the southern trench, just north of the driveway leading to the Group Building's parking area. As noted earlier, a strip of disturbed soil (apparently a recently excavated trench) was observed along the northern edge of the driveway, and STP 9 was shifted 5 feet to the north to avoid this disturbed area. Beneath a dark yellow brown soil level under the sod were two reddish silty levels (Levels 2 and 3), both of which consisted of apparently redeposited soils. A penny dated 1949 was recovered from Level 3. A glass fragment was recovered from the interface of Levels 3 and 4. Level 4, excavated to 22 inches below ground surface, consisted of strong brown fine sand devoid of artifacts.

STP 10

Like STP 9, STP 10 was located towards the center of the southern trench, just north of the driveway and shifted 5 feet north of the strip of disturbed soil. A 4-inch layer of dark brown clayey silt was located immediately

under the sod. Beneath it, a dark yellow-brown fine and extremely compact sandy silt was encountered which contained modern materials such as plastic. The level contained gravel and ashy pockets. Excavation deeper than 9 inches below ground surface was not possible.

B. RESULTS OF LABORATORY ANALYSIS

A total of 53 artifacts were recovered from the ten STPs excavated during the Phase 1B survey (Photograph 7 shows a representative sample of the artifacts recovered) though artifacts were recovered from all STPs. The Artifact Catalogue included as Appendix B presents an inventory of the recovered artifacts. The catalog lists the functional group, class, and TPQ of each artifact and provides a breakdown of the numbers of artifacts collected by STP and level. The artifact assemblages recovered from each STP and level will be discussed in detail below.

STP 1

This STP contained only one artifact, a glass fragment from the Kitchen Containers functional group. The glass fragment was located in Level 3.

STP 2

In total, 13 artifacts were recovered from STP 2. Level 1 yielded only one artifact (a clam shell fragment) and Level 2 contained no artifacts. The vast majority of artifacts were recovered from Levels 3 and 4. Level 3 contained 7 artifacts from several groupings, including Architectural Construction Materials, Decorative Furnishings, and Kitchen Dishes. Only two of these artifacts had TPQs, which were 1850 and 1890. An 1890 TPQ was also established for a wire nail, of the functional group Construction Material, encountered in Level 4. Artifacts from the Decorative Furnishings grouping were recovered from Level 4, as were unidentified metal and glass fragments.

STP 3

Twenty artifacts were recovered from STP 3, the highest number of artifacts of the STPs excavated for this survey. With the exception of one large hexagonal bolt recovered from Level 1, all of the artifacts were found in Levels 2 and 3. Level 2 contained Construction Materials (brick fragments) including a stamped brick with a TPQ of ca. 1890. In addition, several porcelain sherds from the Kitchen Dishes grouping were encountered. These appeared to belong to the same vessel. One base sherd bore a green stamp with the following partial mark: "FURNISHED BY/ -ES M. SHAW & CO/ NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY/ 1934." This artifact, which was positively dated to 1934 was likely manufactured by James M. Shaw & Company, producers of china for hotels, clubs, and institutions since 1838. The artifact was apparently produced specifically for the City of New York, which owned the institutional property in 1934. Level 4 of STP 3 contained two fragments of small bones, likely belonging to a medium sized mammal. It also contained eight artifacts from the Construction Materials grouping, including wire nails with an 1890 TPQ. An earthenware sewer pipe fragment was also recovered from Level 3. Concrete fragments were noted (but not recovered) in both Levels 2 and 3.

STP 4

An earthenware sewer pipe fragment was recovered from Level 1 of STP 4. Window glass was also recovered from Level 1. Concrete fragments were encountered in Level 3.

STP 5

STP 5 was excavated to a depth of two feet, but it contained only one mottled level of redeposited fill. Only one artifact was recovered from this STP, a redware flowerpot fragment associated with the Decorative Furnishings grouping.

STP 6

STP 6 was excavated to a depth of two feet and contained five soil levels. Four artifacts were recovered from STP 6, all of which were from Level 2. These artifacts generally fit into the Architectural/Construction Materials category and included brick fragments, window glass, and a wire nail with a TPQ of ca. 1890. A button

(from the Clothing grouping) was also recovered, which appeared to be made of Prosser ceramic, which was produced from ca. 1840 until 1960.

STP 7

STP 7 was excavated to 11 inches below ground surface and included two soil levels. A relatively recent metal screw with washers attached to it was encountered in Level 1. No other artifacts were observed in this STP.

STP 8

STP 8 also included two levels. One artifact, a fragment of earthenware sewer pipe, was recovered from Level 1. No artifacts were recovered from Level 2.

STP 9

STP 9 was excavated to 22 inches below ground surface and included four soil levels. Three artifacts were recovered from Level 1. These consisted of a Styrofoam and plastic fragment (mid- to late 20th century materials); as well as a glass bottle fragment. A glass fragment was encountered in Level 2 as was a penny bearing a 1949 date.

STP 10

Two soil levels were identified in STP 10. Two clear glass fragments with embossed lettering were recovered, as was a piece of plastic.

ARTIFACT SUMMARY

The recovered artifacts consist of a mix of cultural materials that do not contribute to our understanding of the 19th century occupation of the site. Each shovel test pit contained a broad spectrum of largely 20th century cultural debris ranging from architectural materials to dish fragments. For the most part, the artifacts were fragmentary, unmarked, and lacking in datable characteristics; only a 1949 penny and 1934 ceramic sherd were positively dated. Stamped bricks and wire nails were given turn-of-the-century TPQs, and plastic and Styrofoam fragments were dated to the mid- to late-20th century.

This Phase 1B study was conducted in order to determine whether archaeological resources relating to the 19th century occupation of the Camelot Counseling Center property exist within the archaeologically sensitive area identified in the Phase 1A archaeological documentary study. Because the proposed parking lot construction would generally disturb only the first 1 to 2 feet below ground surface (except in the location of new light poles and a feeder line near the northern edge of the property which may extend to a depth of up to 4 feet), the archaeological field survey focused on the upper two feet of the area of sensitivity.

Fieldwork involved the hand excavation of ten STPs spaced at 25-foot intervals placed along parallel transects spaced 30 feet apart on center. STPs were roughly 16 inches in diameter, and unless obstructed by roots, rocks, or other barriers, were excavated to approximately two feet below ground surface.

Soils encountered in the STPs generally consisted of a brown silty loam beneath the sod, underlain by multiple layers of redeposited sands and silts often with a reddish brown or strong brown color. In most cases, redeposited soils extended to the bottom of the STPs and in many cases 20th century artifacts were present in these deepest levels. For example, a wire nail was encountered in STP 2, Level 4 (between 11 and 17.5 inches below ground surface) and a 1949 penny was encountered in STP 9, Level 3 (between 11 and 16 inches below ground surface). Subsoil was encountered in very few STPs. However, where subsoil did appear to be present (as in STP 6, Level 5, between 19 and 24 inches below ground surface), it was located immediately below soils that had apparently been redeposited. It is likely that the 19th century ground surface was disturbed or removed throughout the study area and was replaced by later fills.

A total of 53 artifacts were recovered. For the most part, artifacts were fragmentary, unmarked, and lacking in decorative motifs or functional characteristics. Those for which a date or date range could be assigned were either late 19th or 20th century in origin.

In summary, based on Phase 1B field testing, the study area contains fill levels that were deposited on the site in several stages, likely beginning in the second or third quarter of the 20th century. These filling and disturbance episodes were probably part of excavation, filling, and/or grading associated with the construction of the Seaview Campus in 1913, the Group Building in 1917, the Playwright's Theatre/Chapel of Saint Luke in 1934, and subsequent landscaping. The discovery of a ceramic sherd (STP 3, Level 2) with a manufacturer's mark indicating a 1934 production date and affiliation with a New York City institution supports the possibility that this soil level may date to construction and landscaping associated with the Chapel of Saint Luke, located roughly 20 feet to the north.

Therefore, based on the absence of intact artifact deposits and/or features clearly dating to the 19th century occupation of the site, it is concluded that additional fieldwork would most likely result in the collection of redundant data and would not contribute to our knowledge of the 19th century habitation of the site. The project is not expected to impact significant archaeological resources, and no further archaeological testing is recommended.

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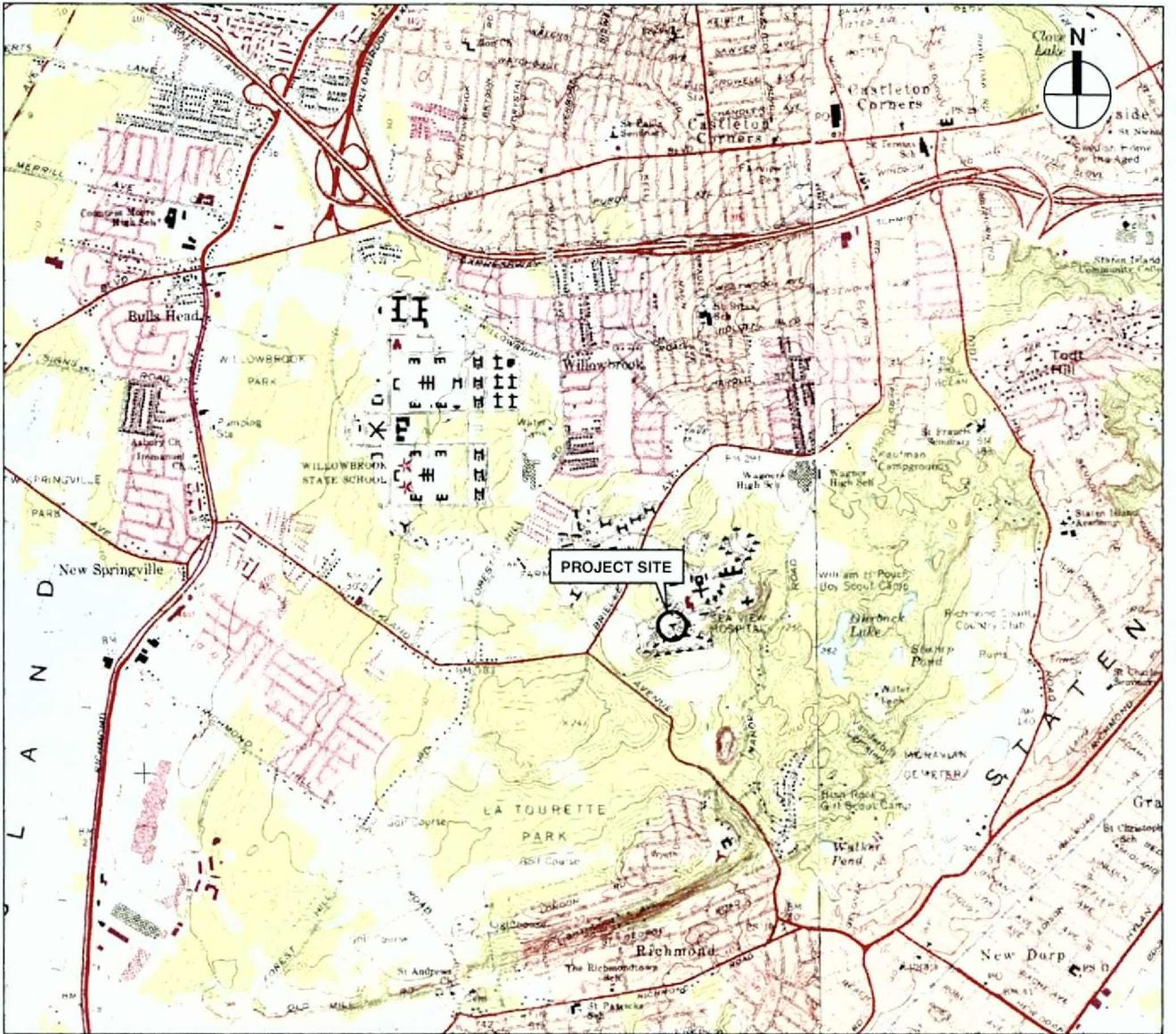
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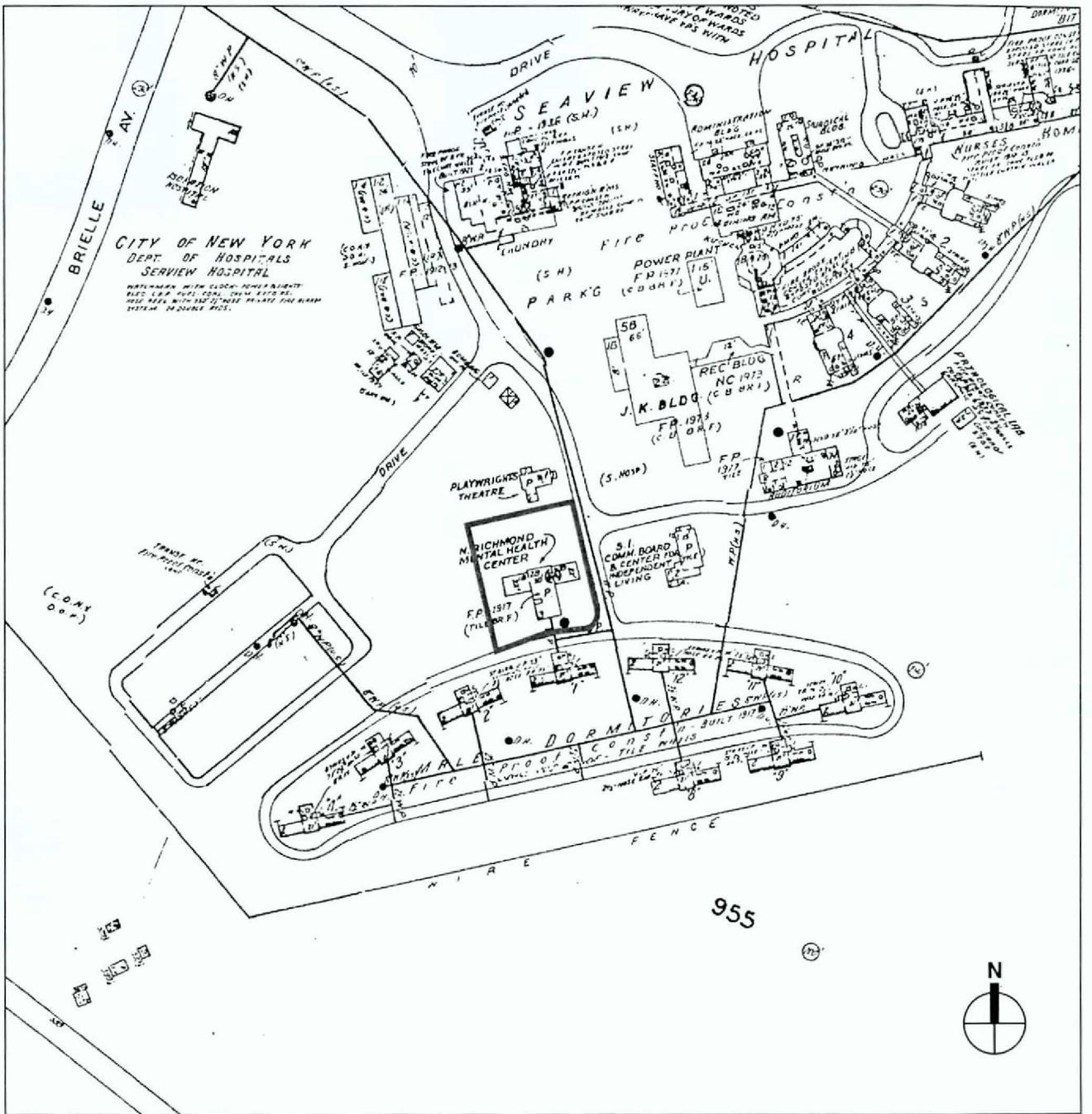
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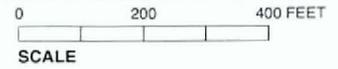
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0 1200 3000 FEET
SCALE



Project Site Boundary



Photographs

See Figure 3 for Camera Angles



Looking northeast from the existing parking area towards the field testing location. The Playwrights Theatre is visible on the left; the Robitzek Building (also known as the J.K. Building) can be seen in the distance

1



Looking northwest from the intersection of Coryllos Road and the existing driveway at the southeast edge of the area of archaeological sensitivity. An apparently recently disturbed area immediately paralleling the driveway can be seen in the foreground. The Playwrights Theatre is visible in the background

2



From immediately south of the Playwrights Theatre, a view looking southwest towards the area of sensitivity. The Group Building and the driveway and parking lot are pictured in the background 3



Looking southeast from within the area of sensitivity. Coryllos Road is pictured in the background on the left, and the existing driveway is pictured on the right. The Center for Independent Living Building is visible in the distance 4



An example of a shovel test pit in the test area, STP 2 was located along the northernmost transect, roughly 20 feet south of the former Chapel of Saint Luke. The STP contained four levels of apparently redeposited soils. The reddish-brown compact silt visible in Level 3 contained a wire nail, shell, and ceramic fragments. Construction-related materials were also recovered from Level 4

5



Roughly 25 feet east of the above, STP 3 was excavated to 19 inches below ground surface. This shovel test pit contained three levels of redeposited soils which included ashy lenses. A total of 20 artifacts were recovered from STP 3, most of which were found in Levels 2 and 3. A porcelain sherd stamped with a "1934" date of production was recovered from Level 3

6



Representative artifacts collected during the Phase 1B survey (from STPs 3, 4, and 6) 7

Appendices

Appendix A:

Excavation Record

Table A-1
Excavation Record

STP	Level	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Munsell Soil Color	Soil Type	Comment
1	1	0	4"	10YR2/2	v dk bn si lm	Heavy roots
	2	4"	11"	10YR3/6	dk yb si	
	3	11"	16"	10YR3/3	dk bn sd si w/ gvl	Mottled
	4	16"	18"	5YR4/4	rb sd si	Very compact
2	1	0	4"	10YR3/2	v dk gb cl si lm	
	2	4"	8"	10YR3/4	dk yb cl sd si w/ gvl	
	3	8"	11.5"	5YR4/4	rb sd si w/ gvl	Compact
	4	11.5"	17.5"	7.5YR4/4	st bn sd si	Ceramic, glass, and nails present; large rocks prevented deeper excavation
3	1	0	4.5"	10YR3/2	v dk gb si lm	
	2	4.5"	9"	10YR3/4	bn sd si w/ gvl	Concrete present
	3	9"	19"	7.5YR4/4	bn si sd	Ashy lens in top of level; concrete present in level; large piece of shale at bottom terminated STP
4	1	0	3.3"	10YR3/3	dk bn cl si lm	Sewer pipe
	2	3.3"	6"	5YR4/4	rb cl sd si	
	3	6"	14"	7.5YR4/4	bn sd si	Concrete and brick; Large tree root terminated STP
5					Mottled with dk bn cl si 10.5YR3/3; Surrounding area appears recently disturbed, piles of mud and stone on surface	
6	1	0	24	7.5YR4/3	bn cl si	
	1	0	5"	10YR3/3	dk bn cl si lm	
	2	5"	9"	7.5YR4/3	bn cl si w/ gvl	Mottled
	3	9"	13.5"	5YR4/4	rb sd si	Lenses of 5YR3/1(v dk gr oily large-grain sand) and 7.5YR5/6 (bn fine sand)
	4	13.5"	19"	7.5YR4/4	bn sd si	
7	1	0	6"	10YR3/3	dk bn si lm	Very fine
	2	6"	11"	5YR4/4	rb si sd	Wet soils
	2	6"	11"	5YR4/4	rb si sd	Very compact; STP terminated due to rocks
8	1	0	5.5"	10YR3/3	dk bn si lm	
	2	5.5"	9.5"	10YR4/3	st bn sd si	Mottled with strong brown; stopped by rocks
9	1	0	6"	10YR3/4	dk yb cl si lm	Wet soils
	2	6"	11"	5YR4/4	rb sd si w/ gvl	
	3	11"	16"	7.5YR4/4	bn cl sd si	1949 penny in level
	4	16"	22"	7.5YR4/6	st bn si sd	Fine clean sand
10	1	0	4"	10YR3/3	dk bn cl si	Wet; hard fine soil
	2	4"	9"	10YR4/4	dk yb si sd	Very compact and hard, fine sand with ashy pockets

Notes:
 cl: clay/ey; si: silty; sd: sand/y; lm: loam/y; gvl: gravel
 bn: brown; yb: yellowish brown; rb: reddish brown; gb: grayish brown; gr: gray; dk: dark; st: strong; v: very

Appendix B:

Artifact Catalogue

Table B-1
Artifact Catalogue

STP	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Total	Remarks
1	3	Kitchen		Container		Glass	Unident	Fragment	1	Aqua-tinted
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 1									1	
2	1	Activities		Ethnofaunal zoological		Shell	Clam Shell	Fragment	1	
2	3	Furniture		Decorative furnishings	Red Earthenware		Flowerpot	Rim	1	
2	3	Activities		Ethnofaunal zoological		Shell	Oyster shell	Fragment	2	
2	3	Architectural	1890- present	Construction materials		Metal	Wire Nail	Whole	1	
2	3	Kitchen	1850- present	Dishes	Porcelain		Cup?	Fragment	3	Curved
2	4	Architectural	1890- present	Construction materials		Metal	Wire Nail	Whole	1	
2	4	Unident		Unident		Metal	Unident	Fragment	1	Corroded
2	4	Unident		Unident		Glass	Unident	Fragment	1	Tinted bright pink
2	4	Furniture		Decorative furnishings	Red Earthenware		Flowerpot	Fragment	2	
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 2									13	

Table B-1 (cont'd)
Artifact Catalogue

STP	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Total	Remarks
3	1	Architectural	Ca. 1900-present	Construction Materials		Metal	Externally threaded hexagon bolt	Whole	1	
3	2	Architectural	Ca. 1890-present	Construction Materials		Brick	Stamped brick	Fragment	1	Half of a red brick with stamp "—LTZ"
3	2	Architectural		Construction Materials		Brick	Brick	Fragment	4	
3	2	Kitchen		Dishes	Porcelain		Dish?	Rim	2	
3	2	Kitchen	1834	Dishes	Porcelain		Dish?	Rim	1	Stamped in green print: "FURNISHED BY/—ES M. SHAW & CO./—YORK CITY PROPERTY/1934." (Probably James M. Shaw & Co. of 25 Duane Street, NYC, producers of china for clubs, hotels, and institutions since 1838)
3	3	Activities		Ethnofaunal zoological			Bone	Fragment	2	Small fragments; small to medium mammal
3	3	Architectural	1890-present	Construction Materials		Metal	Wire nails	Whole	7	Heavily rusted & corroded
3	3	Architectural		Construction Materials		Glass	Window glass	Fragment	1	Thin
3	3	Infrastructure		Pipe	Earthenware		Sewer pipe	Fragment	1	
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 3									20	
4	1	Infrastructure		Pipe	Earthenware		Sewer pipe	Fragment	2	
4	1	Architectural		Construction Materials		Glass	Window glass	Fragment	1	Thin
4	3	Architectural		Construction Materials		Concrete	Unident	Fragment	1	
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 4									4	
5	1	Furnishings		Decorative Furnishings	Red Earthenware		Flowerpot?		1	
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 5									1	

Table B-1 (cont'd)
Artifact Catalogue

STP	Level	Group	Artifact TPQ	Class	Ware Type	Material	Function	Parts	Total	Remarks
6	2	Architectural	1890-present	Construction materials		Metal	Wire Nail	Whole	1	
6	2	Architectural		Architectural glass		Glass	Window glass	Fragment	1	Clear
6	2	Clothing	1840-1880	Buttons	Prosser Ceramic (Pressed Porcelain)		Button	Whole	1	Ridges stamped around edge
6	2	Architectural		Construction materials		Brick	Brick	Fragment	1	
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 6									4	
7	1	Architectural	Ca. 1900-present	Construction materials		Metal	Screw with nuts and washers	Whole	1	For flat-head screw driver
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 7									1	
8	1	Infrastructure		Pipe	Earthenware		Sewer pipe	Fragment	1	
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 8									1	
9	1	Kitchen		Container		Glass	Bottle	Finish fragment	1	Aqua-tinted
9	1	Kitchen	Ca. 1942-Present	Container		Styrofoam	Cup	Fragment	1	
9	1	Unident	Ca. 1938-Present	Unident		Plastic		Fragment	1	Thin white plastic embossed with "C"
9	3	Personal	1949	Coins		Copper	U.S. Penny	Whole	1	Penny dated 1949
9	3/4	Kitchen		Container		Glass		Fragment	1	Green-tinted
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 9									5	
10	2	Unident	Ca. 1938-Present	Unident		Plastic		Fragment	1	Thin white curved plastic
10	2	Kitchen		Container		Glass		Fragment	2	Clear; embossed with "—ON—" or "—NO—"
Total Artifacts Recovered from STP 10									3	
TOTAL Artifacts Recovered from Site									63	