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**PHASE IB/II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
OF THE BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON  
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK**

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**John Milner Associates**

Architects • Archeologists • Planners

*JMA*

**PHASE IB/II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
OF THE BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON  
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK**

prepared for

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2000

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) completed a Phase IB archeological survey of a 120-acre parcel that includes the location of the proposed 67-acre Bricktown Centre at Charleston, located in Richmond County, Staten Island, New York. JMA also completed a limited Phase II evaluation at the previously reported site of the Kreisler Estate and at three prehistoric archeological sites identified during the Phase IB survey. Only one of these sites, designated C4-MCB-1, is located within the limits of the 67-acre project area. It is located in the area which is designated as "Retail E" on project plans and extends westward across the project area boundary. In the event that project plans cannot be modified to avoid C4-MCB-1, some form of mitigation may be required. Given the nature and size of the site, data recovery is believed to be the most appropriate form of mitigation. The need for, and scope of, any mitigation should be determined in consultation with the regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over the project and the New York Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).

Extensive archeological remains of various structures and features associated with the Kreisler Estate were also identified. Although only sheet midden deposits with low artifact densities were found, it is possible that as yet unidentified shaft features such as privies or buried refuse deposits are present. More extensive subsurface investigation of the estate property will be required to determine if such features exist. Several vault features, possibly associated with a water system, were found. These are the features most likely to contain significant archeological deposits. However, they also present the greatest difficulties from an excavation standpoint. The remains of the Kreisler Estate will not be affected by the proposed project. However, no sale or transfer of title of this city-owned parcel, and no city-sponsored or approved activities involving this area, should take place without additional archeological investigation and, if necessary, the application of mitigative measures.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose and Goals of the Investigation

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) conducted Phase IB and limited Phase II archeological investigations in connection with the proposed construction of the Bricktown Centre at Charleston (the Project), formerly known as the Charleston Retail Center, located on Staten Island, Richmond County, New York (Figure 1). Development of the proposed retail center will require approval from the City Planning Commission (CPC) and City Council through the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure (ULURP) for several actions, including: (1) the disposition of City-owned property, (2) a special permit for the development of retail use in an M1-1 zoning district, and (3) zoning authorizations and certifications pursuant to the Special South Richmond Development District. Discretionary actions such as these require a public agency in New York City to conduct an environmental review under the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) procedures and related State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) regulations. New York City's Office of the Deputy Mayor for Finance and Economic Development (Deputy Mayor's Office), serving as the lead agency for the proposed project, has directed the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) pursuant to CEQR and SEQRA.

The work described in this report has been designed to partially satisfy the requirements for archeological site identification and evaluation as described in New York City's *City CEQR Technical Review Manual* (1993) and to assist responsible parties in complying with CEQR and SEQRA requirements. Specifically, its purpose was to a) identify previously unknown archeological resources in the project area; b) confirm or refute the presence of previously recorded archeological sites in the project area; c) determine if archeological remains are associated with the locations of past historic-period occupation sites identified through previously conducted background research, and d) collect information which can be used to evaluate the integrity and significance of identified archeological resources.

### 1.2 Project Background and Description

In response to a 1992 Request for Proposals (RFP) issued by the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC), Charleston Enterprises, Inc. proposed to develop a retail center of approximately one million gross square feet (gsf) on the project site, including 5,437 parking spaces. In addition to the commercial uses, the northeastern corner of the project site was to be set aside for a 900-seat elementary school. The project site, as defined in the 1992 RFP, consisted of an approximately 120-acre parcel which was the area covered in the 1996 Phase IA archeological survey (Historical Perspectives 1996) and constitutes the survey area discussed in this report. The original 120-acre Charleston Retail Center project required a number of discretionary approvals, including a rezoning of the proposed commercial portion of the site from M1-1 to C8-1, a rezoning of the school portion from M1-1 to C4-2, the creation of an Urban Renewal Area, demapping of several unimproved "paper" streets, and site selection for the proposed school. Since these actions trigger CEQR, an Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) was prepared in 1996.

After the EAS was prepared, the Deputy Mayor's Office, acting as lead agency, determined that the project could have a significant effect on the environment, particularly with regard to traffic, noise, cultural resources, neighborhood character, and natural resources. Accordingly, a Positive

Declaration was issued on March 15, 1996, and a Draft Scoping Document was prepared in anticipation of a DEIS. A public scoping meeting was held on April 30, 1996, during which the public, involved and interested agencies, Staten Island Community Board 3, and elected officials were invited to comment on the Draft Scoping Document. The Draft Scoping Document presented a slightly different project than that which was presented in the EAS. The project had been modified to include only commercial uses (the school proposal was removed) and fewer parking spaces (approximately 4,500). Therefore, site selection and the rezoning from M1-1 to C4-2 were no longer required.

Due to delays in defining the proposal, the Final Scoping Document was not publicly distributed until May 21, 1999. By 1999, the proposed project had been modified once more to include two distinct areas of retail space on the 120-acre project site. Area A would have included approximately 763,000 gsf of retail space and 5,374 parking spaces centered around a "town square." Area B, comprising 17 acres in the northwestern corner of the site, would have included approximately 237,000 gsf of retail space and 790 parking spaces.

The Final Scoping Document incorporated changes to the proposed DEIS analyses based on comments received during the public comment period, and updated some of the methodologies that were originally proposed. The project as now proposed and analyzed in the DEIS is similar in character to the retail projects envisioned in the EAS and scoping documents. However, it has been substantially reduced in size and renamed "Bricktown Centre at Charleston."

The project area now consists of approximately 66 acres of City-owned land that the City of New York, through the NYCEDC, proposes to transfer to Charleston Enterprises, Inc. The Project will be a multi-tenant retail center with approximately 683,000 gsf of retail space and 2,703 surface parking spaces (Figure 2). As shown on Figure 1, the project site is located in the southwestern part of Staten Island along West Veterans Road, a service road for the West Shore Expressway (NYS Route 440). It is bounded by West Veterans Road to the south and east, and additional City-owned property to the north and west. Just north of the adjacent City-owned property is the Clay Pit Ponds State Park Preserve. Along with the West Shore Expressway, the site is accessed by Richmond Parkway (Korean War Veterans' Parkway) and the Outerbridge Crossing, both of which are located to the south of the site.

As designated by the Borough of Staten Island Tax Map, the project site consists of 13 tax blocks, including Block 7370 (Lot 1), 7374 (Lot 1), 7375 (Lots 1, 7, and 9), 7440 (Lot 75), 7446 (Lots 1 and 75), 7447 (Lot 1), 7448 (Lot 1), 7452 (Lots 1 and 75), 7453 (Lot 1), 7454 (Lots 1, 3, and 5), 7469 (Lots 110, 200, and 210), 7481 (Lot 1), and 7487 (Lot 1). In addition to the disposition of this City-owned land, the applicant will be acquiring one additional acre of privately owned land (Block 7487, Lot 50) to complete assemblage of the project site.

### **1.3 Description of the Project Area**

The project area and associated archeological survey area are situated in the southwestern corner of Staten Island, near the communities of Charleston, Richmond Valley, and Pleasant Plains (Figure 1). This area is located within the lowland section of the Northern Piedmont physiographic province (also called the Newark Lowlands), just west of the Atlantic Coastal Plain province and east of the Ridge and Valley province. The project area is positioned along the Harbor Hill terminal moraine.

Small dirt paths traverse much of the area. The headwaters and the upper portion of Mill Creek, a small first-order stream, are located in the eastern portion of the survey area. Mill Creek flows to the south and west, emptying into the Arthur Kill channel just north of Totenville.

#### **1.4 Previous Project-Related Archeological Investigations**

##### *1.4.1 Prehistoric Resources*

A Phase IA archeological assessment of the original project site (Historical Perspectives 1996) was prepared and submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission in 1996. That assessment concluded that there was a high potential for the presence of undisturbed prehistoric sites in the survey area. The assessment also identified a number of prehistoric sites in the immediate vicinity of the survey area, at least one of which--the Canada Hill Site--appeared to be located in the survey area. The high potential for the presence of prehistoric sites was also supported by the relatively high density of such sites in the immediate vicinity, and the fact that a large percentage of the survey area remained undisturbed by construction or landscaping during the historic period. The latter conclusion was supported by a review of nineteenth and twentieth century maps and a pre-survey reconnaissance of the site.

In 1967, archeologist Lorraine Williams documented the Canada Hill Site (NYSM #770) near the center of the project area. A walkover survey at that time identified numerous "potholes" dug by local collectors in search of Native American artifacts, as well as a small number of artifacts. These included a kaolin pipe fragment, a whelk column, quartz and chert chips, fire-cracked rock, and a glazed ceramic of unknown ware type. The presence of historic period artifacts along with the prehistoric remains, as well as the whelk column (the raw material for wampum), suggested the presence of a possible contact period and/or prehistoric site. Unfortunately, the precise location of the Canada Hill Site is unknown, as the Metropolitan Area Archaeological Survey Site Survey Sheet only includes a rough sketch map depicting three large circles approximately in the center of the survey area. Dr. Williams, currently Curator of Archaeology and Ethnology of the New Jersey State Museum was contacted by JMA in 1998 but was unable to provide any information about the Canada Hill Site.

Within one half mile of the project area, there are at least seven known prehistoric sites. These include, but are not limited to, Port Socony (NYSM #743), Charleston Beach (NYSM #744), Kreishchev (NYSM #771), ACP Rich 16-A (NYSM #4606), ACP Rich no # (NYSM # 4623), ACP Rich 16-B (NYSM #8471), and ACP Rich 19C (NYSM #8493). Significantly, evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation (the earliest period of prehistoric occupation in North America) was found at both the Port Socony (Ritchie 1969) and Charleston Beach sites. Besides these relatively well-documented sites, the Phase IA assessment identified several sources suggesting that prehistoric artifacts may have been recovered within the project area by collectors and early archeologists.

##### *1.4.2 Historic-Period Resources*

The Phase IA assessment for the project area identified three sites which might have historic archeological components. The Balthasar Kreischer Estate was situated on Kreischer's Hill in the northwest corner of the archeological survey area and west of what is now the project area (Figure 1). Built in the late-1850s as the residence for Balthasar Kreischer, it was inhabited until

the early twentieth century and finally destroyed by fire in 1931. Kreisler, a German who immigrated in 1836, became the country's leading manufacturer of fire-brick. Associated with the main house were at least seven outbuildings, landscaped lawns, and driveways. Although evidence indicates that by 1886 the household may have been served by a gravity-fed plumbing system, it is still considered possible that privies and cisterns, possibly used before 1886, may exist on the site. Once a household installed modern plumbing, these deep shaft features were often filled with household rubbish, thus providing important data on the household's foodways and material possessions. It was also felt that the area surrounding the structures might contain dumps for the household's garbage. Such dumps could take the form of deep pits or a general scatter of artifacts in specific locations. It was also considered possible that separate privies, cisterns, and/or garbage dumps associated with the outbuildings could be present. As a wealthy family in the late nineteenth century, it is very likely that the Kreisler family had a live-in staff. These individuals may have been quartered in specific areas of the main house, but were just as likely to have lived in one of the estate's many outbuildings.

The Phase IA assessment also identified two other potential historic archeological sites located along West Veterans Road. The first of these, the location of a non-extant outbuilding on the lot owned in 1898 by Cooney Elsebach, is located southwest of, and just outside the limits of, the survey area. The second is the location of a non-extant house inhabited in the 1850's by H. Butler. It is located just within the southern project boundary. The Phase IA assessment concluded that neither property would be considered significant under National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria (36 CFR 60.4) which have been adopted by New York State and the LPC for use in SEQRA and CEQR reviews.

## 2. METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Both Phase IB (identification) and Phase II (evaluation) investigations were carried out as part of the field effort at the "Bricktown Centre at Charleston" site. Data collection methods for each phase of investigation are described below. Except as specifically noted, fieldwork was carried out in accordance with a scope of work that was pre-approved by the LPC. A copy of the LPC approval is included here as Appendix I.

### 2.1 Phase IB Investigations

The Phase IB survey area covered approximately 120 acres and included all of the 67 acres of land that now comprises the project area. A site visit by JMA personnel in the fall of 1997 revealed that large portions of the survey area were covered by dense near-impenetrable primary and secondary growth vegetation. These conditions necessitated an approach to fieldwork other than traditional survey methods of walking parallel transects to inspect the ground surface, excavating small test units (shovel tests) at regularly spaced grid points, and/or the use of remote sensing techniques.

Although clearing of all understory vegetation from the site prior to survey would have been desirable from an archeological survey perspective, it was not practical because of possible undesirable environmental consequences, such as increasing the potential for soil erosion. Traditional survey methods had to be modified and adapted to the special conditions present in the project area. At the time fieldwork was undertaken virtually all of the project area was anticipated to be subjected to project-related earthmoving and ground-disturbing activities. For this reason the LPC determined that the entire 120-acre project area should be included in the survey universe.

Owing to the dense ground-cover and vegetation, it was decided that the most efficient and productive means of identifying archeological sites would be a combination of a modified pedestrian survey, supplemented by shovel testing of judgmentally located areas believed to have the greatest likelihood of containing archeological remains. Because the ground surface was totally obscured, surface survey had to rely primarily on macro-indicators of possible archeological sites rather than the traditional indicator of exposed artifacts. These macro-indicators included both topographic and cultural features as follows:

For historic-period sites:

- depressions left by cellar holes, foundations, and other features;
- mounds suggesting the presence of structural debris;
- ornamental plants suggesting the presence of former gardens or landscaped areas;
- berms and other irregular rises in the ground surface which may indicate foundations, landscaping, walls, etc.;
- large, old trees which may indicate boundaries or house lots;
- concentrations of coal and cinders, indicating a possible dump of household rubbish;
- concentrations of brick and finished stones which often indicate the proximity of a structure;
- extensive poison ivy which often thrives in areas with disturbed soils;
- stone walls used to mark boundaries;

For prehistoric sites:

- slightly elevated areas which were preferred locations for prehistoric settlement;
- well-drained areas adjacent to wetlands and water courses (preferred prehistoric site locations);
- areas which would have had views of the Arthur Kill during prehistoric times and served as hunters' lookouts;
- areas of exposed shell;
- "potholes" indicating the presence of amateur archeological excavations;
- areas of atypical vegetation suggesting different underlying soil conditions;
- the approximate locations of previously recorded prehistoric sites (e.g., Canada Hill).

The 120-acre survey area was divided into the equivalent of approximately thirty-three 400-foot by 400-foot quadrats (including 29 full or almost full quadrats and 9 partial quadrats) (Figure 3). A stake located by a team of licensed professional surveyors marked the corner of each quadrat. The border of each quadrat between stakes was marked with flagging by JMA personnel.<sup>1</sup>

Because the nature of the project area vegetation made walkover of each quadrat using precisely spaced parallel transects impossible, a timed survey approach was used to ensure comparability of quadrat survey results. A three-person crew spent one hour non-systematically traversing each full quadrat looking for macro-indicators of archeological remains or indications that a particular area within a quadrat had a comparatively high archeological sensitivity. (Time spent surveying partial quadrats was approximately proportional to the size of the partial quadrat). Each member of the survey crew was provided with a detailed map of each quadrat prepared in February 2000. These maps had a scale of one-inch equals 50 feet, a contour interval of one-foot, and showed the locations of all trees greater than five inches in diameter at breast height (dbh).

Each area where a macro-indicator was observed was designated an Archeological Survey Location (ASL) and noted on the quadrat map. Each ASL received a trinomial designation consisting of the quadrat designation, the initials of the archeologist, and a number representing the order within the quadrat in which the location was found by the archeologist. For example, C2-MCB-2 represented the second ASL found within quadrat C2 by archeologist MCB. This system allowed each surveyor to work independently within each quadrat. Locations where modern debris (wrecked cars, abandoned appliances, and modern refuse deposits) was observed were noted but not considered for designation as ASLs.

Shovel tests were excavated at each ASL at a 25-foot interval. The configuration of shovel tests for each ASL was determined by the unique characteristics of the specific landform. If shovel tests yielded artifacts or other materials suggestive of a potentially significant resource, additional shovel tests were excavated in a radial pattern around the original unit. Shovel tests measured approximately 30-50 cm (12-20 in.) in diameter and were excavated at least 10 cm (4 in.) into sterile subsoil. All excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to ensure the

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<sup>1</sup> The initial LPC-approved plan called for using a tractor or similar piece of heavy equipment to clear a series of north/south oriented parallel transects at 400-foot intervals across the site, except in areas where this would require the removal of trees. These cleared transects would have facilitated access to interior portions of the site, and served as archeological base lines. In 1999 NYCEDC raised concerns about possible ecological damage that might result from this approach and it was dropped in favor of the stake/flagging method of delineating survey quadrats.

uniform recovery of artifacts. The soil profile of every unit was recorded on standardized forms, on which the Munsell color, texture, and depth of each stratum were noted, as well as any other characteristics or anomalies. Where appropriate, fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the *Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (NYAC 1994) recommended for use by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

## 2.2 Phase II Investigations

Two separate sets of Phase II investigations were conducted. The first of these was undertaken at the site of the Kreisler Estate in late Spring of 1999 and early Spring of 2000. The second consisted of testing select ASL's identified during the Phase IB survey. This Phase II work was carried out in conjunction with Phase IB survey in early Spring of 2000. The site of the Kreisler Estate is not within the present 67-acre project site. However, it is within the larger 120-acre survey area that constituted the project area at the time fieldwork was carried out.

Test excavation units measuring three feet by three feet were excavated at ASLs where shovel testing, or surface indications such as remnant architectural features, indicated the presence of potentially significant archeological remains. The precise location and number of test units at each location was decided on a judgmental basis. In the case of historic-period sites, these units were excavated to collect information on site integrity, artifact and ecofact types and densities, the identification and potential archeological value of features, and other information needed to complete an evaluation of the significance of the site. In the case of prehistoric sites, three-foot by three-foot test units were excavated to collect information on site integrity, artifact and ecofact types and densities, the potential for the existence of features, and other information needed to complete an evaluation of how they would be affected by project-related activities. Per section 321.2 of the *CEQR Technical Manual* (1993), it was presumed that prehistoric sites within New York City which retain their integrity are significant.

All soils excavated from test units were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to ensure the uniform recovery of artifacts. One or two soil profiles from each excavated unit were recorded on standardized forms, on which the Munsell color, texture, and depth of each stratum were noted, as well as any other characteristics or anomalies. Photographs were taken. The locations of all excavation units were plotted on a project base map and photographs were taken to document the local topography and fieldwork in progress.

## 2.3 Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts were transported from the field to JMA's laboratory in Croton-on-Hudson for initial cleaning and then transported to JMA's main laboratory facility in West Chester, Pennsylvania for labeling and detailed analysis. To the extent possible, the recovered artifacts were identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, style, and function. Historic artifacts were classified according to material, function, and style following standard references. Stone artifacts were tabulated by technological and morphological characteristics, and by raw material. Lithic debitage (waste material from stone tool manufacture) was divided into size classes based on the work of Patterson (1990) and Shott (1994) which has shown that bifacial reduction results in a characteristic flake size distribution.

Artifact data were entered into JMA's Historic Artifact Management System, a computerized database (Appendix II). Artifacts were placed in heavy duty, archivally stable plastic bags for permanent storage, and an acid-free provenience tag was placed in each bag. The provenience information was written on the outside of the bags, using a permanent marker.



### 3. PHASE IB SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 14 ASLs were identified during the Phase IB survey (Figure 4). Each of these locations was surface inspected. In most instances shovel tests were excavated and, at several ASLs limited Phase II evaluation, including excavation of three-foot by three-foot test units, was carried out. The latter work is described and discussed in section 4.3.

#### 3.1 Archeological Survey Location A5-MCB-1

Archeological Survey Location A5-MCB-1 is a section of what appears to be a man-made ditch and associated earth mound (Figure 5) located in the extreme southeast corner of quadrat A5. The ditch and mound run for a distance of approximately 40 feet in a northwest-southeast direction. The mound parallels the north side of the ditch and clearly represents the excavated spoil. One piece of window glass, a piece of metallic slag, a fragment of Flow Blue whiteware, a fragment of burnt white body ceramic, a piece of coal, and a brick fragment were observed on the surface near the ditch. Three STUs were placed on a judgmental basis near the ditch mound/feature. All three STUs yielded historic-period artifacts. In total, 16 artifacts were collected from this ASL (Appendix II). Historic-period ceramics recovered from STUs at this location include whiteware (3 sherds), creamware (2 sherds), pearlware (1 sherd), slipware (1 sherd), and 2 sherds of terra cotta flowerpot. Other materials recovered include brick (3 fragments), window glass (3 sherds), and metal (1 fragment). No features or structural remains were identified. Soils in this area were characterized by a thin layer of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam underlain by a layer approximately 45 cm thick of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clayey loam. Units bottomed out in yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay. Soils were similar to those found at ASL A6-MCB-1 (Figure 6).

The ditch/mound are anomalous and do not appear to be associated with any other features. No features or structures are shown at this location on any of the historic maps examined for the project. The presence of historic artifacts with a wide range of possible dates of manufacture (1770 to the present) suggests that they have their source in composting activities associated with past agricultural use of the area. No Phase II testing was undertaken.

#### 3.2 Archeological Survey Location A6-CM-1

Archeological Survey Location A6-CM-1 (Figure 7) was a small scatter of brick and concrete rubble noted in the southwest corner of quadrat A6. Initial impressions were that the area was disturbed and this was subsequently confirmed. Six STUs were excavated, one of which yielded two unidentifiable glass fragments that were not collected. Water was encountered in some of the STUs at a depth of 25 cm below surface. Stratigraphy consisted of a thin layer of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/6) silt/sand with ash and coal overlying approximately 5 cm of a dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) silty clay. Below this was a wet brown (7.5 YR 4/4) silty clay (Figure 6).

A6-CM-1 is best interpreted as a location where a small quantity of demolition debris was dumped. The debris may have been burned after it was dumped, but more likely before. No historic or archeological significance is attached to this location. No Phase II investigation was undertaken.

### 3.3 Archeological Survey Location A6-CM-2

Archeological Survey Location A6-CM-2 is a level, elevated area, at the western base of a knoll (Figure 8). In the absence of heavy secondary-growth vegetation, this location would have had commanding views towards the east, west, and south. A rectangular depression measuring approximately 12 feet wide and 25 feet long and roughly oriented in a north-south direction (Plate 1) was observed in the southwest portion of the flat. It was filled with water and its depth is unknown. A vertical cement slab protrudes from the northwest corner of the depression.

A total of 19 STUs were excavated at ASL A6-CM-2. Initial STUs were placed around the rectangular feature. A total of 13 STUs yielded 36 historic period artifacts. These included white earthenware (10 sherds), pearlware (2 sherds), buff-bodied earthenware (2 sherds), creamware (6 sherds), stoneware (1 sherd), ironstone (1 sherd), bottle glass (4 sherds), window glass (4 sherds), brick (1 fragment), metal (2 fragments), coal (1 piece), nail (1), and oyster shell (1 fragment).

Many of the shovel tests excavated in this location were capped by a thin layer of black (10YR 2/1) silt loam with coal ash. This was underlain by layer of brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay, approximately 45 cm thick. Units bottomed out in red (2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Figure 6).

No structures are shown in this location on any of the available historic maps of the survey area, including the detailed 1913 topographic survey.

### 3.4 Archeological Survey Location A6-MCB-1

Archeological Survey Location A6-MCB-1 (Figure 7) was identified on the basis of topography. It is a bench or saddle located between knolls to its southwest and northeast and could have provided a sheltered area for prehistoric settlement. It is immediately southeast of ASL A6-CM-1. Initially, 14 STUs were excavated. Six STUs contained historic-period artifacts. STU N0/W25 also yielded what was initially thought to be an argillite flake. Four additional STUs were excavated in a cruciform pattern around STU N0/W25. One of these yielded two pieces of historic ceramic. In total, 12 artifacts were collected. These include white earthenware (5 sherds), creamware (1 sherd), porcelain (1 sherd), chimney glass (1 sherd), window glass (1 sherd), coal (1 fragment), nail (1), and bone (1 fragment). No prehistoric artifactual material was recovered. During subsequent laboratory analysis it was determined that the suspected argillite flake was not cultural in origin.

Soils in this area were characterized by a thin layer of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sandy loam underlain by a layer approximately 45 cm thick of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clayey loam. Units bottomed out in yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay (Figure 6).

The presence of historic artifacts with a wide range of possible dates of manufacture (1770 to the present) suggests that they have their source in composting activities associated with past agricultural use of the area. No Phase II testing was undertaken.

### 3.5 Archeological Survey Location A7-MCB-1

Archeological Survey Location A7-MCB-1 (Figure 9) is a small pronounced knoll or hill with a flat summit just south of the northern border of the survey area. It is a type of location which, because of its well-drained nature and the views afforded (in the absence of the dense secondary-

growth vegetation that now covers the area), would have been conducive to aboriginal occupation. Initially, 18 STUs were excavated at grid points spaced 25 feet apart. A gray chert flake was recovered from STU N0/W25; a chalcedony flake was recovered from STU N0/E25; and a possible quartzite hammerstone was recovered from STU N0/W50. Six historic-period artifacts were recovered from three of these initial STUs. These included 1 sherd of window glass; 1 unidentifiable clay pipe bowl fragment; 1 sherd of amber blown-in-mold bottle glass; and 3 sherds of white earthenware.

Four additional STUs were excavated in a cruciform pattern at a distance of 10 feet around each of the first two STUs that were positive for prehistoric artifacts. A small fragment of fire-cracked quartzite was recovered from the STU at N0/W35. None of the other STUs contained prehistoric material. The same STU also contained 1 sherd of window glass, 1 unidentifiable clay pipe bowl fragment, and 1 sherd of olive green blown-in-mold bottle glass.

Based on the number of prehistoric artifacts recovered from within a relatively small area it was decided to locate more formal excavation units at ASL A7-MCB-1. Stratigraphy at ASL A7-MCB-1 is described in Section 4.3.1, in connection with the discussion of Phase II investigations at this location.

### **3.6 Archeological Survey Location B1-NC-1**

Archeological Survey Location B1-NC-1 is a small level point of land on which was observed a 15-foot diameter circular pattern of bricks. ASL B1-NC-1 is positioned at the interface of an upland flat and a steep hillside that slopes downward on the west, north and south (Figure 10). It is located approximately 200 feet northwest of the site of the Kreisler mansion. In the absence of the dense vegetation that now covers the location, it would have had a commanding westward view towards the Arthur Kill and would have been an attractive location for prehistoric occupation. The 1913 topographic map of the survey area that shows a small circular structure labeled "Summer House" at this location supports the attractiveness of the location. The size and shape of the structure shown on the map and presumably represented by the circular brick feature suggest that it may have been a gazebo.

Small brick fragments, window glass, and a modern lead bullet were noted on the surface but were not collected. Five shovel tests were excavated at ASL B1-NC-1. STU N0/E0 produced a single cast-iron collar for a post. Soils consisted of a thin layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silt overlying a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt, approximately 25 cm thick. The units bottomed out in brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay (Figure 6).

No evidence of any prehistoric occupation was found. No features (other than the circular brick feature which probably represents the foundation for the "Summer House") or other evidence of historic period deposits that might have been associated with the Kreisler Estate were found.

### **3.7 Archeological Survey Location B5-DML-1**

Archeological Survey Location B5-DML-1 was established near the intersection of two horse trails where a prehistoric gray chert core was found on the surface of one of the trails (Figure 11). Surface inspection of the immediately surrounding area, including the horse trails, resulted in the recovery of a possible chert hammerstone. Four shovel tests were excavated in this area, two of which produced historic artifacts. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The historic-period

artifacts included ceramics (one sherd of coarse earthenware, one sherd of white earthenware, and one creamware sherd), bottle glass (1 sherd), and chimney glass (2 sherds). Soils in this area consist of a thin layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, overlying a 20-cm thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) clayey sandy loam. The units bottomed out in brown (10YR 4/3) gravelly sandy loam (Figure 6).

The fact that the two prehistoric artifacts were found on the surface of a horse trail and no artifacts were found in the STUs suggests that the prehistoric artifacts are not *in situ* and do not indicate the presence of a prehistoric occupation.

The presence of historic artifacts with a wide range of possible dates of manufacture (1770 to the present) suggests that they have their source in composting activities associated with past agricultural use of the area. No Phase II testing was undertaken.

### **3.8 Archeological Survey Location B8-DML-1**

Archeological Survey Location B8-DML-1 (Figure 12) is located immediately west of the eastern boundary of the survey area (West Veterans Road) and within the environmental preservation area (Figure 3). This area is a relatively wide flat or bench situated along a hillside that, because of its topographic setting, would have been suitable for prehistoric occupation. Seven shovel tests were excavated in this area, all of which were culturally sterile. Typical stratigraphy consisted of a thin layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam underlain by a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey sand approximately 25 cm thick. The units bottomed out in yellowish-red (5YR 4/6) silty clay with cobbles. The bases of the units were very wet at approximately 50 cm (Figure 6). No Phase II testing was undertaken.

### **3.9 Archeological Survey Location C2-MCB-1**

Archeological Survey Location C2-MCB-1 (Figure 17) is a section of level land immediately east of a steep slope, on the south side of the hill on which the main house of the Kreisler Estate was situated. The location overlooks, and has an excellent view of, the Arthur Kill. Its topographic setting would have also made it attractive for aboriginal occupation. It is outside the 67-acre project area and within the area of the Kreisler Estate where Phase II investigations were carried out (see Section 4.2).

A total of nine STUs were excavated in ASL C2-MCB-1. No prehistoric material was recovered. Two of the STUs yielded historic artifacts that may be associated with the Kreisler Estate. STU N50/E0 yielded a single piece of yellow depression glass; STU N50/E25 yielded one fragment of glass and one fragment of a terra-cotta flower pot.

Soils in this area consist generally of a thin layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, approximately 15 cm thick. This is underlain by a 35-cm thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. The units bottomed out in yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam (Figure 6).

### **3.10 Archeological Survey Location C2-MCB-2**

Archeological Survey Location C2-MCB-2 (Figure 13) is an elevated point of land immediately southeast of a steep slope. It is located approximately 300 feet south of the Kreisler mansion,

immediately southwest of ASL C2-MCB-1, and overlooks the Arthur Kill (Plate 2). Its topographic setting would have made it attractive for aboriginal occupation as well. It is outside the 67-acre project area.

Initially, 16 STUs were excavated at this ASL at grid points spaced approximately 25 feet apart. STU N0/E25 yielded what was thought to be a possible quartz core (subsequent laboratory analysis of this item indicated it was not cultural in origin). A single sherd of transfer-printed whiteware was recovered from this STU. Four additional STUs were excavated in a cruciform pattern at a distance of 10 feet around this location. To enhance survey coverage of this location, the survey grid was expanded to the southwest along the top of the steep slope, and to the southeast across the top of the landform. Seventeen additional STUs were excavated. None of these contained cultural material.

Soils in this area consist generally of a thin layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam, approximately 15 cm thick. This is underlain by a 35-cm thick layer of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. The units bottomed out in yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy loam (Figure 6). No Phase II testing was undertaken.

### **3.11 Archeological Survey Location C4-CM-1**

Archeological Survey Location C4-CM-1 (Figure 14) is located in the approximate center of the survey area and immediately west of the western edge of the 67-acre project area (Figure 4). It is an upland flat located on a slope overlooking the Arthur Kill channel and is immediately southwest of ASL C4-MCB-1. The area was selected as an ASL because its topographic setting would have made it attractive for aboriginal occupation. A total of 15 STUs were excavated.

Soils in this area consisted generally of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) plowzone approximately 20 cm thick. This overlay a 30-cm thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam. Subsoil consisted of brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly silty clay, which was reached at approximately 50 cm (Figure 6).

Four of the STUs yielded historic-period ceramics, including redware and whiteware. (Two whiteware sherds were recovered from STU N0/E0, two were found in STU S75/E75, and one was found in STU S50/E100. The whiteware was not collected and is not listed in Appendix II.) One sherd of glass tableware was collected from the ground surface near N0/E75. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. No Phase II testing was undertaken.

### **3.12 Archeological Survey Location C4-FD-1**

Archeological Survey Location C4-FD-1 (Figure 14) is the location of an approximately 70-foot long line of large (up to 1 m long) stones paralleled by a ditch and low berm (Plate 3). Eight STUs were excavated, all of which were culturally sterile. Soils in this area were the same as those documented in ASL C4-CM-1 (Figure 6) and consisted generally of a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) plowzone approximately 20 cm thick. This overlay a 30-cm thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam. Subsoil consisted of brown (10YR 5/3) gravelly silty clay, which was reached at approximately 50 cm below surface.

The 1913 topographic survey of the area was reviewed subsequent to fieldwork. That survey labels the general vicinity of ASL C4-FD-1 as "open fields." It also shows a set of parallel post

and rail fences located 20 feet apart and running in a roughly east-west direction. These fences continue all the way west to Fresh Kills (now Arthur Kill) Road. Although not labeled as such, the distance between the fence lines suggests that they bordered a field road. The location and orientation of the stone and ditch feature corresponds to the fence lines shown on the 1913 survey. The stones, ditch and berm are best interpreted as a field boundary and/or road drainage feature. No Phase II testing was undertaken.

### **3.13 Archeological Survey Location C4-MCB-1**

Archeological Survey Location C4-MCB-1 is a small prominent knoll in the north-central portion of quadrat C4 (Figure 15). It was evaluated as a location that would have been attractive for use as a campsite by aboriginal groups. Initially, 12 STUs were excavated in a 4 x 3 arrangement on the top and south side of the knoll. Three of these STUs (N0/W25, S25/E0, and S25/E25) were initially believed to have each yielded a single piece of lithic debitage. (Subsequent laboratory analysis indicated that only STU S25/E25 contained cultural material, a chert flake.) Four additional STUs were excavated in a cruciform pattern at a distance of 10 feet around each of the first two STUs that were believed to be positive for prehistoric artifacts. A chert flake found in STU N10/W25 was the only additional prehistoric artifact recovered from these additional STUs. Sixteen additional STUs were then excavated to expand the ASL to the east and west to better delineate the distribution of prehistoric material. Of these STUs, two were believed to have each yielded lithic debitage. (Subsequent laboratory analysis indicated that only STU S50/E50 contained cultural material, two argillite flakes and a blocky fragment of argillite.) Four additional STUs were excavated in a cruciform pattern at a distance of 10 feet around STU E50/S75. Because of the presence of prehistoric material, C4-MCB-1 was selected for Phase II evaluation.

Of the total 40 STUs excavated at ASL C4-MCB-1, 20 yielded historic-period artifacts. Historic-period artifacts recovered from this location include various types of white earthenware (15 sherds), yellowware (1 sherd), pearlware (4 sherds), tin-glazed earthenware (1 sherd), hard-paste porcelain/"Hotel ware" (1 sherd), white granite ware (1 sherd), Chinese export porcelain (1 sherd), window glass (4 fragments), various types of bottle glass (10 sherds), chimney glass (2 sherds), pressed-glass tableware (1 sherd), 1 unidentifiable nail, 1 brick fragment, 2 lead bullets, and 2 oyster shell fragments.

Stratigraphy at ASL C4-MCB-1 is described in section 4.3.2 in connection with the discussion of Phase II investigations at this location.

### **3.14 Archeological Survey Location D2-DML-1**

Archeological Survey Location D2-DML-1 (Figure 16) is located west of the revised project area, approximately 200 feet south of ASL C2-MCB-1 (see Figure 4). It is positioned on a flat adjacent to and overlooking a small pond. It was evaluated as a location that would have been attractive for use as a campsite by aboriginal groups. A total of 20 shovel test units were excavated at 25-foot intervals over a grid measuring 100 feet x 75 feet. A total of 24 historic-period artifacts were recovered from eight of the 20 units. What was initially believed to be an argillite flake (along with a fragment of clear-glazed redware ceramic) was recovered in an STU at grid coordinates E0/S75. Four additional STUs were excavated in a cruciform pattern around this location at a distance of 10 feet from it in an attempt to recover additional possible evidence of an aboriginal site. Historic-period artifacts were recovered from the STUs to the north, south, and east. No

prehistoric period artifacts were recovered. (After subsequent cleaning and laboratory examination it was determined that the argillite piece was not cultural in origin.)

Stratigraphy in the area can be generalized as consisting of 3-8 cm of dark brown silty loam (10 YR 3/3) overlying 8-25 cm of dark yellowish brown sandy silt or sandy clay (10 YR 4/4). (Most of the recovered artifacts came from this stratum.) The underlying subsoil is a yellowish red sandy clay (5 YR 4/6) (Figure 6).

When possible, the manufacturing date range for each artifact was assigned during laboratory analysis. This process determined that some artifacts could have been manufactured as early as 1770 while others could be contemporary (see Appendix II). The historic artifacts are best interpreted as having been associated with composting carried out over many years in connection with agricultural use of the survey area. No Phase II investigation was undertaken.

## 4. PHASE II SURVEY/TESTING RESULTS

### 4.1 The Kreisler Estate

The site of the Kreisler Estate, or "Fairview," was identified during the Phase IA assessment as a potentially significant historical resource (Historical Perspectives 1996:23). This site is located west of the revised 67-acre project area, approximately 150 feet southeast of ASL B1-NC-1 (Figure 4). The site occupies the highest point of elevation in the survey area, and is bounded on the west by a steep hillside.

The estate was built by Balthasar Kreisler, a German immigrant who became the country's leading manufacturer of fire-brick. The Kreisler and Mumpton brick factory, originally located in Manhattan, was moved out to Staten Island in 1855. Fairview, the Kreisler family's home, was constructed about the same time as the factory and appears for the first time on an 1859 map of the area (Historical Perspectives 1996:18).

Balthasar Kreisler died in 1886. The estate was occupied until some time in the early twentieth century, and was destroyed by fire in 1931. The house, barns, and outbuildings of the estate are identified as "Fairview" on the 1898 Robinson atlas map, suggesting perhaps that the estate was still occupied. The 1910, 1917, and 1938 Sanborn maps of the project area do not indicate any structures on the property. Historical Perspectives (1996) concluded that this means it is likely the estate was abandoned by 1910. However, the Sanborn maps cited by Historical Perspectives are locator maps showing where detailed surveys had been completed. These locator maps typically do not show individual structures. Additionally the 1913 Topographic Survey depicts the structures, but identifies the estate as the "Kreisler Triangulation Point," indicating the use of this high point of land as a surveying station. Two of Kreisler's sons and heirs, Edward and Charles, maintained their own residences east of Arthur Kill Road. It is possible that the barns and other outbuildings of the estate continued to be used by Kreisler's descendants after his death even if the Fairview house was abandoned.

Prior to commencing fieldwork at the Kreisler Estate, JMA identified a series of research questions that could possibly be addressed by analyzing the historical records and archeological assemblage from this site. Domestic remains associated with either the main house or the outbuildings of the Balthasar Kreisler Estate could provide important information on the lifestyle of one of Staten Island's leading families, as well as help address more far-reaching research questions concerning class and ethnicity in late nineteenth-century New York.

Over the past decade there have been a number of archeological investigations of both working class and middle class nineteenth-century household sites in New York (e.g. Bodie 1992; Fitts and Yamin 1996; Geismar 1989, 1992; Salwen and Yamin 1990; Wall 1991, 1994; Yamin 1997). Through analyzing faunal remains, ceramics, glass and other artifacts, researchers have learned much about the lifestyles of both groups. By comparing archeological assemblages from these two classes, researchers have shown that each group used material culture in distinctive ways to differentiate themselves from other classes. Despite the numerous archeological investigations in New York, there have been few, if any, studies which examine the material culture of the upper class. Scholars have often assumed that behaviors associated with the Victorian middle-class were imitations of upper-class behaviors. Data from the Kreisler Estate could be used to examine the differences and similarities in dining and consumption patterns between these two



classes. Such a comparison would provide important information on how material culture was used to create, maintain, or break down class boundaries.

Two distinct assemblages, one associated with the Kreisler family and another with their staff of domestic servants, could potentially be recovered from the site. If such assemblages are identified, they would provide a unique opportunity to compare the lifestyles of a wealthy nineteenth-century family and their employees. Although one would expect differences between the quality of the food remains and material culture recovered from the two assemblages, the exact differences and similarities may be revealing. For example, one would expect that the Kreisler family followed the formal dining patterns associated with polite Victorian society, but did their servants?

Kreisler's German ethnicity may provide the opportunity to examine another important historical problem. For two decades, historical archeologists have been focusing on how different ethnic groups use material culture to mark group boundaries (e.g., McGuire 1982; Schuyler 1980; Orser 1996). Yet, while many ethnic groups have been examined, the vast majority of these households are best categorized as working or middle class. Little is known about the material culture of nineteenth-century immigrants who became wealthy and moved into the upper class. Scholars have concluded that ethnic affiliation often cut across class lines, yet the opportunity to examine this assumption rarely arises. By analyzing the Kreisler family's dining habits and other material culture and comparing it to other assemblages from German households, one could begin to answer these questions.

General research questions are as follows:

- How did dining and consumption patterns of upper-class nineteenth-century families (represented by the Kreislers) differ from those of the middle class?
- How was material culture used in the nineteenth century to create, maintain, or break down class boundaries?
- What differences between the lifeways of a wealthy nineteenth century family and its employees can be ascertained from artifactual remains associated with each group?
- Is the German ethnicity of the Kreisler family reflected in their material culture, and if so, does that reflection differ from that associated with ethnically German middle and working class families?

In order to assess the degree to which extant archeological assemblages could address these research questions, JMA personnel conducted Phase II fieldwork at the Kreisler Estate in the spring of 1999. At the time fieldwork was carried out the area was covered with secondary-growth woods and heavy underbrush. A curving bridle path bisected the investigated area. Three grids of shovel test units (STUs), and five three-foot by three-foot excavation units (EUs) in selected areas, were excavated to assist in determining if potentially significant archeological deposits associated with the Kreisler Estate existed.

A total of 18 features with visible surface remains were identified at the Kreisler Estate. These features were grouped and investigated in three discrete areas (see Figure 17). Area A consists of the complex of barns and other outbuildings located in the northeast section of the site. Area B

consists of a collection of features representing possible additional agricultural outbuildings, structures associated with the Estate's water supply and plumbing systems, and/or structures of unknown purpose, and is located south of Area A and east of Area C. Area C consists of the main house foundation, additional associated features, and the yard area surrounding the main house. Each of these areas, the features identified within each area, and the results of archeological investigations at the Kreisler Estate are described below. A complete inventory of artifacts recovered from the Kreisler Estate is included in Appendix II.

#### 4.1.1 Area A

Area A (Figure 17) consists of the complex of barns and outbuildings located northeast of the main dwelling house. This complex of barns is indicated on both the 1898 and the 1913 maps. JMA personnel located nine above-ground features in this area (see below). A rectangular grid of 27 STUs laid out at 25-foot intervals and 3 excavation units were placed in Area A.

**Feature A1.** Feature A1 is a brick-lined vault feature (Plate 4). The feature's interior is not a vertical shaft but instead seems to extend under the ground to the west, and is partially filled with sloping collapsed rubble and fill. The interior diameter of the vault is at least 10 feet across. The exact depth of the feature is unknown as excavators could not see the bottom; however, it is more than six feet deep. As the feature seemed unstable and potentially hazardous, its precise dimensions, function, and contents remain unknown. The feature may represent a root cellar, icehouse, or cistern. Machine-aided excavation would be required to further investigate this feature.

**Feature A2.** Feature A2 consists of a slight rectangular depression with a north-south trending row of stones along the eastern edge of the depression. It is likely that this feature is the foundation of the westernmost barn depicted on the 1898 and 1913 maps. An STU (N100/E0) placed just west of the line of stones contained a large quantity of stones with mortar attached as well as architectural artifacts such as window glass and nails. The STU was therefore expanded to a four-foot by four-foot excavation unit (also designated N100/E0). Excavation revealed a stone foundation wall and a parallel row of laid bricks (Plate 5).

The expanded STU/EU (N100/E0) contained a dense concentration of window glass, as well as nineteenth and early twentieth-century architectural and domestic artifacts. The diverse glass assemblage from this unit consists of 28 lamp chimney fragments, eight sherds of machine-made bottles of various colors (c. 1903 and later), olive-green turn-molded bottle fragments (c. 1870-1920), fragments of blown molded bottles, and fragments of commercial glass tumblers. The ceramic assemblage from this unit was also diverse, and includes both plain and gilded whiteware, white granite ware, terra-cotta flower pot sherds, and blue decorated (4 sherds), molded (1 sherd), and decal overglaze (4 sherds) hard-paste porcelains. The decal overglaze porcelain vessel (ca. 1830 and later) bore the mark "GERMANY" indicating its place of manufacture. The presence of machine-made glass vessels in this unit dates the assemblage to after 1903. The artifacts in and around Feature A2 represent domestic debris dumped in the barn area in the early twentieth century. It is likely that the assemblage relates to the latter periods of occupation and abandonment of the Kreisler Estate.

**Feature A3.** Feature A3 is a large foundation hole measuring approximately 30 feet from east to west and 50 feet from north to south. Sections of dry-laid stone foundation walls are visible along the edges of the foundation hole. The size and location of this feature indicate that this was likely the easternmost barn indicated on the 1898 Robinson map and the "old foundation" depicted on

the 1913 Topographic Survey. This designation on the 1913 survey indicates that the barn was no longer used and/or standing by 1913.

Two STUs (N100/E50 and N110/E50) and one three-foot by three-foot excavation unit (N110/E35) were placed in the interior of the foundation. In each of these units the cobbled floor of the barn was encountered approximately 0.6 feet below the ground surface (Plate 6). Stratigraphy within Feature A3 consisted of 0.5 feet of black (10 YR 2/1) moist sandy silt underlain by a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/4) sandy silt just above and between the floor cobbles (Figure 18). Resting on the cobbled floor surface were dense concentrations of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century domestic debris. Artifacts recovered from these three units include a variety of ceramics, bottle, table, and chimney glass, and miscellaneous hardware. The ceramic assemblage recovered from Feature A3 includes plain white granite ware (1 sherd), twentieth-century gilt/silver edged refined earthenware (5 sherds), salt glazed gray stoneware (1 sherd), Albany slip brown stoneware (7 sherds), transfer print/hand painted porcelain (1 sherd), American majolica (2 sherds, c. 1815-1890), blue transfer print (1 sherd) and gilded decal (1 sherd) ironstone, and plain whiteware (2 sherds). Fragments of machine-made glass vessels (c. 1903) and carnival glass tableware (c. 1907) indicate that at least part of the assemblage was deposited after 1907. The deposition and dates of the archeological assemblage from Feature A3 indicate that this foundation was used as a repository for domestic debris after falling into disuse. The assemblage from Feature A3 also dates to the latter periods of occupation and abandonment of the site.

**Feature A4.** Feature A4 is a brick-lined vault feature (Plate 7) similar in appearance and shape to Feature A1. The opening of the feature is approximately five feet in diameter, although the interior space appears to be larger. Approximately five feet below the ground surface, the feature contained water overlying a silty fill. Because of the fragile appearance of the brick lining and the presence of standing water in the feature's interior, Feature A4's fill was not tested. The feature may be a cistern, root cellar, or icehouse; however, the exact depth and function of the feature remain unknown. Machine-aided excavation would be required to investigate the contents of the feature's fill and determine the feature's function.

**Feature A5.** Feature A5 is likely the remains of a small outbuilding or garage (Plate 8). The feature consists of a concrete floor, approximately 10 feet from north to south and six feet from east to west. One-brick thick foundation walls run along both the north and south edge of the concrete floor. An STU (N100/E100) was placed just north of this feature, and contained architectural materials such as mortar, oxidized sheet metal, and a cut nail.

**Feature A6.** Feature A6 is a cobbled area located on the ground surface east of Feature A3 and north of Feature A4. A similar cobbled surface was encountered in STU N75/E75, about 25 feet south of Feature A4. The cobbles likely represent a courtyard area between outbuildings in the barn complex.

**Feature A7.** Feature A7 is a mostly-drained pond, approximately 30 feet in diameter, located southeast of Feature A3. Sections of dry-laid stone wall are visible along the banks of the pond (Plate 9) suggesting that the pond is artificial, or at least had been modified during the occupation of the site. The pond was likely used for watering the animals housed in the barn complex. The banks of the pond were littered with domestic refuse. Surface collecting along the edge of the pond recovered 151 artifacts. Ceramics recovered in this surface collection include plain, molded, and gilded ironstone, brown stoneware, gray stoneware, plain whiteware, plain white granite ware, and plain, decal overglaze, and molded porcelain. The surface debris was primarily composed of fragments of glass bottles. The many mold-blown (66 fragments) and machine-

made (50 fragments) glass bottles indicate that the area was used as a dump in the late-nineteenth and/or early-twentieth century.

A three-foot by three-foot excavation unit (N0/E110) was placed in the northwest section of the former pond. Stratigraphy within the pond consisted of 0.4 feet of black (10 YR 2/1) moist sandy silt underlain by a very dark grayish brown (10 YR 3/2) moist sandy silt. The red (2.5 YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil was encountered at 0.7 feet below the ground surface (Figure 19). Artifacts recovered in this unit included bottle glass, ceramic sherds, and miscellaneous hardware, and were similar in date range and description to those found on the banks of the pond. The artifact assemblage from within and around Feature A7 suggests that the pond was used as a convenient location to dispose of glass vessels and other domestic debris during the latter periods of occupation and abandonment of the Estate.

**Feature A8.** Feature A8 is a north-south trending berm located approximately 75 feet east of Feature A3. The berm is approximately 40 feet long and is probably a foundation wall from the easternmost barn depicted on the 1898 and 1913 maps. Several feet east of Feature A8 the briars were too thick for surveyors to penetrate and the boundaries of this probable foundation were not defined.

**Feature A9.** Feature A9 consists of an approximately five-foot by five-foot depression with structural brick and mortar rubble on the surface. To investigate the function of this depression, an STU (N25/E65) was placed in the center of the depression. At 1.6 feet below the ground surface water was encountered, making further excavation impossible. No artifacts were recovered from the STU. The function of this feature remains unknown.

The STUs excavated in Area A exhibited the area's natural stratigraphy of a humus layer, followed by a layer of very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) sandy silt overlying and a subsoil of dark yellowish-brown (10 YR 4/4) silty clay. Most of the STUs excavated in Area A contained few artifacts, and the assemblage recovered from STUs in the yard area surrounding the barn and outbuilding foundations can be characterized as a low-density sheet midden. The recovered artifacts included numerous architectural artifacts (e.g., nails and window glass) and one sherd of early nineteenth-century ceramic (a blue transfer print pearlware, c. 1784-1840), but was predominantly composed of mid- to late-nineteenth century and early twentieth-century materials generally similar to the assemblages recovered in the features discussed above.

Cartographic sources identify Features A2 and A3 as the foundations of the Kreischer family's barns. At least one of these barns, Feature A3, was no longer in use by 1913. The foundations of these barns, and the general yard areas around them, appear to have been used as a dumping ground for domestic debris in the early twentieth century. Feature A7, the bed of a mostly-drained pond, also appears to have been a convenient location to dispose of debris on the property. Because these materials were deposited across open spaces and in large, uncovered, open foundations it is impossible to distinguish between multiple deposition episodes within the assemblage. Based on the date ranges of the recovered materials, the assemblage recovered from Area A likely relates to the latest periods of occupation and the abandonment of the Estate in the early twentieth century. Features A1 and A4, both large brick-lined vault features adjacent to the barn foundations, remain poorly understood and could contain significant archeological deposits.

#### 4.1.2 Area B

Area B (Figure 17) is located just east of the Kreisler's main dwelling house (Area C). For this reason it seemed likely that it might contain garbage deposits associated with the Kreisler family's domestic activities. Area B contained five above-ground features apparently related to agricultural operations and/or the water management system of the Kreisler Estate. A total of 17 STUs and one three-foot by three-foot excavation unit were excavated in Area B.

**Feature B1.** Feature B1 is a 30-foot long brick-lined trough, approximately four feet wide, connected to a small outbuilding foundation (Plate 10). The trough runs roughly southwest into a brick building foundation, approximately 30 feet east-west by 10 feet north-south. Glass bottle fragments (10) dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century littered the western area of the brick building foundation. These surface finds indicate that Feature B1, like Features A2 and A3 in Area A (above), was used as a dump for household debris around the time the site was abandoned.

A three-foot by three-foot excavation unit (N490/E560) was placed in the western portion of the brick foundation to gain information on its function and to determine if the feature contained additional artifacts. The stratigraphy consisted of approximately 0.3 feet of humus, followed by 0.4 feet of grayish brown (10 YR 5/2) silty sand, and finally a red (2.5 YR 4/6) sandy clay subsoil (Figure 20). Artifacts in the unit consisted of 2 fragments of a molded glass tumbler, 2 eyeglass lenses, 6 blown-in-mold glass bottle fragments, 2 fragments of an enamelware vessel, 1 flower-pot sherd, 1 sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, 2 sherds of milk glass, a piece of ceramic sewer pipe, and miscellaneous metal hardware. This small assemblage generally dates to the late-nineteenth century, and was recovered from the upper two strata of the unit. This feature appears to have been part of the system of agricultural outbuildings of the estate, and may have been used as a feeding trough for animals, part of an interior barn drainage system for animal wastes, or as a water conduit.

**Feature B2.** Feature B2 is a brick-lined circular shaft feature measuring approximately five feet in diameter (Plate 11). The feature was filled with leaves and other natural debris at a depth of approximately six feet below the ground surface. Because of safety concerns imposed by the fragile nature of the brick lining, the feature's fill was not tested. The feature appears to be a cistern, and may be associated with the water tower built on the property by the 1880s (Feature B5, see below). Machine-aided excavation would be required to determine the content of the feature's fill, the feature's depth, and possibly its function.

**Feature B3.** Feature B3 is a small circular brick shaft feature measuring two feet in diameter. The feature's aperture is approximately one foot wide at the ground surface. JMA personnel excavated the uppermost foot of the feature's fill but encountered only leaves, twigs, and loose soil. No artifacts were recovered from the feature. The depth and function of the feature remain unknown.

**Feature B4.** Feature B4 is an east-west trending drainage ditch, approximately one foot deep and two feet wide. It was probably dug to guide run-off away from the main dwelling house and driveway. No artifacts were recovered in association with this feature.

**Feature B5.** Feature B5 is a circular brick platform, approximately nine feet in diameter (Plate 12). A gap in the brick perimeter of the platform on the southeast side of the feature is directly in line with Feature B2 (approximately 8 feet to the southeast), suggesting that the two features may have been connected or components of the same entity. A large tower (likely a water tower) appears in a ca. 1880s depiction of the property (Bayles 1887:734; reproduced in Historical

Perspectives 1996: Figure 19) behind but close to the house. Feature B5 is probably the foundation of this tower. A round structure is also depicted east of the "Fairview" main house (Area C - Feature C2, see below) on the Robinson 1898 map of the area, although the function of this structure is not indicated. This round structure is not indicated on the 1913 map (Topographic Survey 1913) depicting the survey area, suggesting that this feature was no longer used and was possibly demolished by 1913.

The 17 STUs excavated in Area B documented a general low-density sheet midden across this part of the site. In total, 55 artifacts were recovered from STUs in Area B and seven of the 17 STUs contained no cultural material. Of the 55 recovered artifacts, 41 (~75 %) were architectural materials (window glass and nails) likely associated with the outbuildings and water tower. The diverse nineteenth century ceramic assemblage from the STUs in Area B includes plain (3 sherds) and annular (1 sherd) whiteware, plain (1 sherd, c. 1779-1830) and blue transfer print (1 sherd, c. 1784-1840) pearlware, plain white ironstone (2 sherds, c. 1813-1900), and Rockingham yellowware (1 sherd, c. 1840-1910). A few fragments of turn-molded and blown-in-mold glass bottles were also recovered. In general the recovered materials represent a fairly typical domestic assemblage, and seem to relate to the nineteenth century occupation at the Kreisler Estate. However, given the relatively small amount of material recovered, and its deposition in a diffuse sheet midden, this assemblage is of limited interpretive value.

#### 4.1.3 Area C

Area C (Figure 17) consists of the main dwelling house of the Kreisler Estate and associated features in the immediate yard area. Four above-ground features were identified in Area C. These include foundations of the Kreisler house, foundations of a large secondary structure located to the north of the main house, and a circular brick shaft feature adjacent to the southeast corner of the main house foundation. A total of 42 STUs and one three-foot by three-foot excavation units were excavated in Area C.

**Feature C1.** Feature C1 is a cellar hole measuring approximately 25 feet east-west and 20 feet north-south (Plate 13), located about 45 feet north of the main dwelling house foundation (Feature C2). This structure is depicted on the 1913 map (Topographic Survey 1913) as a one-story brick structure located on the north side of the driveway opposite the main house. The building also appears on the 1898 map of the area (Robinson 1898). This smaller foundation, in immediate proximity to the foundation of the Kreisler mansion, may represent servants quarters or a guesthouse.

**Feature C2.** Feature C2 is the cellar hole and foundation of the Kreisler family main house. It measures approximately 40 feet by 50 feet. The foundation was constructed of large mortared stones. The 1913 topographic survey map indicates that the house was a 2½-story frame structure. The ca. 1880s depiction of the house (Bayles 1887:734; reproduced in Historical Perspectives 1996: Figure 19) indicates that the structure was a large Italianate-style mansion, with a porch overlooking the drive (see Feature C4, below) and a cupola. The house had 26 rooms, and the cupola afforded scenic views of the countryside, thus the estate's name of "Fairview" (Historical Perspectives 1996:18). This cupola also contained a water tank, at least during the later periods of occupation (Historical Perspectives 1996:23). The ca. 1880s depiction of the house also suggests that a covered driveway may have connected the house to the smaller secondary structure (Feature C1).

**Feature C3.** Feature C3 is a circular brick-lined shaft or vault feature (Plate 14) adjacent to the southeast corner of the main house foundation (Feature C2). The feature is approximately eight feet in diameter and at least seven feet deep. Observable contents within the feature's interior included architectural debris such as brick, stone, and mortar. Given the potential hazards posed by the feature's depth and fragile brick lining, the fill within the feature was not tested for artifacts. Although the feature appears to be a cistern, its actual function remains unknown. Machine-aided excavation would be required to document the feature's fill and further investigate its function.

**Feature C4.** Feature C4 consists of sections of a brick wall and corner extending from the eastern wall of Feature C2. The exposed sections of this wall measured approximately three feet above the ground surface (Plate 15). A large mound of earth and rubble covered the area between Feature C4, Feature C3, and Feature C2. Feature C4 probably represents the foundation of the porch pictured in the ca. 1880s depiction of the house (Bayles 1887:734; reproduced in *Historical Perspectives* 1996: Figure 19). The mound of earth and rubble obscures the visibility of the rest of this feature. Presumably the rest of the porch foundation is buried beneath this mound.

With the exception of the southeast corner of Area C (see below), the STUs in the yard area around the house foundation revealed no subsurface archeological features or significant concentrations of artifacts. The typical stratigraphy of the yard area consists of a 0.5 foot humus layer, followed by an approximately 0.5 foot dark brown (10 YR 3/3) loamy sand, and a yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) clayey sand subsoil. STUs excavated within the two building foundations (Features C1 and C2) encountered deposits of architectural rubble and debris but few domestic artifacts. A low-density sheet midden deposit of nineteenth-century domestic cultural material was recovered from STUs in the yard areas around features in Area A. These materials included architectural debris, sherds of a variety of ceramics, and fragmented glass vessels. Early twentieth-century material (6 fragments of machine-made glass bottles) were only recovered in one STU in Area A (N450/E450). The remaining materials recovered from low-density scatter in Area A provide a small and highly fragmented sample of material culture from the nineteenth century occupation of the site.

A mixed deposit of higher density cultural material was identified during Phase II fieldwork in the southeast corner of Area C (Figure 17). A sample of the material in this deposit was recovered in STUs N305/E475, N315/E455, N315/E465, N315/E475, and N325/E475 and EUs N291/E455 and N323/E473 (see Section 4.2). The larger quantities of nineteenth century artifacts (relative to the rest of the site) recovered in these units indicate a higher-density sheet midden or possible refuse dump. A concentration of prehistoric artifacts (see Section 4.2) and a small assemblage of eighteenth century ceramics were mixed in with this higher-density nineteenth century midden deposit. In all units containing prehistoric and/or eighteenth century materials, these materials were recovered in the same strata as nineteenth century artifacts, indicating a disturbed deposit.

One sherd of darker yellow creamware (c. 1762-1780) was recovered in N315/E455 among window glass, nails, terra-cotta flower pot sherds, and a prehistoric tested chert pebble (see below). A slightly later sherd of lighter yellow creamware (c. 1780-1820) and two sherds of buff-bodied Staffordshire yellowware (c. 1670-1795) were recovered in N325/E475 along with salt-glazed stoneware and one sherd of blue transfer print whiteware (post 1825). One sherd of plain pearlware (c. 1779-1830) was recovered in N305/E475 with prehistoric and nineteenth century materials, and one sherd of blue transfer print pearlware (c. 1784-1840) was recovered from Stratum 2 (also mixed) in EU 291/E455. The identification of these earlier materials during fieldwork suggested that Kreisler Hill may have been the location of the Revolutionary War redoubt or encampment discussed in the Phase IA report for the project, although no other

evidence of this encampment was identified at the site. Historical sources indicate that this redoubt was located on "the elevation at Kreischerville, about where the Kreischer cottages stand" (Morris 1898:209, cited in Historical Perspectives 1996: 15). The cottages referred to are more likely the homes of Balthasar Kreischer's sons Edward and Charles (one of which still stands to the west and outside of the survey area) rather than cottages associated with the Androvette family as suggested by Historical Perspectives (1996:16). Information about the exact location of the redoubt reported by Morris is highly problematic. Morris' source was an informant born in 1789 who had not seen the redoubt, but whose father had told him of its location (1898:210). The eighteenth century ceramics recovered from the Kreischer Estate (in mixed deposits) more likely represent composted or re-deposited materials resulting from landscape modifications during the nineteenth century occupation of the site.

#### *4.1.4 Concluding Summary*

Prior to fieldwork, JMA identified a series of research questions (Section 4.1) pertaining to nineteenth century class relations and issues of ethnicity that data contained in the Kreischer Estate site may be able to address. Materials recovered from Area A primarily dated to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and thus relate to the later occupation and abandonment of the site. The sheet midden deposits identified in Areas B and C provided a limited sample of the material culture associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the site. The deposition of these highly fragmented materials as dispersed (and/or disturbed) yard scatter makes it impossible to positively associate the artifacts with specific features, individuals (or groups) that occupied the site, or more refined periods of occupation. Accordingly, these materials are not adequate to address the research questions identified above. However, the integrity and distribution of the recovered assemblage indicates that the Kreischer Estate is largely undisturbed and is likely to contain additional archeological deposits associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the site.

In order to adequately address the research questions at the Kreischer Estate, sealed or stratified nineteenth century deposits would have to be identified at the site. Documentary and archeological evidence indicates that the Kreischer household was served by a gravity-fed indoor plumbing system in the late nineteenth century. Features B2 and B5 appear to have been components of this plumbing system. The earliest evidence for this system is an 1886 depiction of the house (Historical Perspectives 1996: Figure 19). It is likely that privies and cisterns used previously would have been filled with rubbish when the new plumbing system was constructed. The vault and shaft features located during Phase II fieldwork could potentially contain such deposits; however, these features could not be investigated without the aid of heavy machinery. As yet unidentified shaft features or buried refuse deposits are also likely to exist at the site.

The limited Phase II investigations conducted at the site of the Kreischer Estate have not confirmed the presence of archeological deposits which could be used to address the research questions identified in Section 4.1. However, field investigation has identified the presence of subsurface features that are likely to contain such data. In addition, it is also possible that as-yet unidentified features such as privies and cisterns may exist. Confirming the presence or absence of these features would require a level of effort considerably greater than that required for this evaluation. In the absence of more detailed archeological information, the Kreischer Estate should be treated as a significant historic resource with the potential to contribute important information about the history of Staten Island and the material culture of nineteenth century immigrants who became wealthy and moved into the upper class.



## 4.2 The Kreisler Prehistoric Site

During the course of Phase II investigations at the site of the Kreisler Estate in the Spring of 1999, a concentration of prehistoric artifacts was identified in an area southeast of Feature C2 in Area C (Figure 17). Prehistoric materials recovered include a quartzite tested pebble in STU N315/E455, two fragments of quartz shatter and one quartzite flake in N315/E465, and one quartz flake in N305/E475. A 3 x 3 foot EU was placed at N291/E455 due to the presence of fire-cracked rock and debitage on the surface. Prehistoric materials recovered from this unit include numerous fragments of quartzite and quartz shatter, 25 quartzite flakes, 1 quartzite fire-cracked rock, and 1 quartzite tested pebble. Additional isolated prehistoric finds recovered from the site include 1 fragment of quartz shatter in STU N420/E350, 2 tested jasper pebbles in STU N433/E362, one quartz flake in STU N375/E525, 2 fragments of quartz shatter and 2 fragments of quartzite shatter on the surface near the north wall of Feature C1.

Stratigraphy in EU N291/E455 (Figure 21) consisted of a 15-30 cm thick stratum of a very dark brown (10 YR 2/2) sandy silt overlying a thinner 5-15 cm thick stratum of dark yellowish brown sandy silt. This was underlain by a yellowish red clayey sand (5 YR 4/6) mottled with a dark yellowish brown sandy silt similar to the soil comprising the overlying stratum. The mottling is suggestive of mixing or some form of disturbance of the lower stratum. In addition, historic artifacts were recovered from all strata bearing prehistoric materials in each of these units, indicating that the deposit has been plowed or disturbed.

During the spring of 2000 additional Phase II investigations, including the excavation of 16 STUs and one three-foot by three-foot excavation unit, was undertaken to further investigate the presence of prehistoric materials in this area of the Kreisler Estate. An array of STUs was excavated around the excavation unit from the previous season (i.e., N291/E455) resulting in the recovery of a quartzite hammerstone, fire-cracked rock (quartz), and 2 quartzite flakes. A three-foot by three-foot excavation unit (N323/E473) was placed in the vicinity of the three STUs from the previous season which had contained prehistoric materials (above).

Stratigraphy in EU N323/E473 (Figure 22 ) is similar to that found in EU N291/E455. However, the upper very dark brown sandy silt stratum was thinner (7-12 cm thick), and the underlying dark yellowish brown sandy silt was considerably thicker (35-45 cm thick).

Prehistoric materials recovered from EU N323/E473 include 1 chert flake, 1 quartzite flake, 5 unidentified flakes, 9 argillite flakes, 1 argillite tested pebble, and 1 quartzite tested cobble. Pockets of crushed stone in the C horizon in this unit (1.7 to 2.5 feet below surface) suggest that construction of a stone lined driveway or path may have disturbed the prehistoric archeological deposits.

In 1967, Lorraine Williams documented the Canada Hill Site (NYSM #770; OPRHP # A085-01-0073) near the center of the project area (see Section 1.4). While the location on the sketch map accompanying the archeological site form is imprecise, the site is shown in the general vicinity of the Kreisler Estate. JMA believes that the prehistoric materials from the Kreisler Estate recovered during Phase II fieldwork are associated with the Canada Hill Site, but this cannot be confirmed.

Phase II fieldwork resulted in the recovery of numerous artifacts related to stone tool production at the site. Unfortunately, no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Although most of the prehistoric

material came from within a small 60-foot by 40-foot area southeast of the remains of the main estate house, a small quantity of prehistoric material was also recovered northwest and east of that location. This suggests that the site may at one time have consisted of the entire knoll (see Figure 17) on which Fairview was located, and was disturbed by construction of the main estate house. This makes precise delineation of the boundaries of the prehistoric site difficult. Although the prehistoric site appears to have been at least partially disturbed by subsequent nineteenth century occupation of the site, the limited testing done by JMA suggests that at least portions of the site retain sufficient integrity to contribute important archeological data.

### 4.3 Archeological Survey Locations (ASLs)

#### 4.3.1 Archeological Survey Location A7-MCB-1

Archeological Survey Location A7-MCB-1 (Figure 23) is a small, pronounced knoll or hill with a flat summit just south of the northern border of the survey area. It is a type of location which, because of its well-drained nature and the views afforded (in the absence of the dense vegetation that now covers the area), would have been conducive to aboriginal occupation. During the Phase IB a total of 26 STUs were excavated over a 100-foot by 100-foot area. Four of these produced prehistoric artifacts (1 chalcedony flake, 1 chert flake, 1 quartzite hammerstone, and 1 fragment of fire-cracked quartzite). ASL A7-MCB-1 was selected for limited Phase II investigation because of the number of prehistoric artifacts recovered from within a relatively small area.

Four three-foot by three-foot units were excavated at A7-MCB-1. Stratigraphy was generally consistent between all four units (Figure 24, 25 and 26). A 5-6 cm thick stratum of dark or very dark brown (10 YR 3/3-2/2) sandy silt loam (Stratum 1) overlay a 15-30 cm thick stratum of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4-4/4) silty sand (Stratum 2). Units bottomed out in a layer of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay with pebbles (Stratum 3) which is believed to be the subsoil in this area. In excavation unit N5/W14 excavators observed an additional stratum of a strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) clayey sand (Stratum 2A) between the yellowish red clayey sand and the red sandy clay with cobbles strata.

Stratum 2 yielded a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts. The latter included six flakes of various raw materials including chalcedony, argillite, and two varieties of chert; and two tested jasper pebbles. Stratum 3 in excavation unit N5/W14 yielded one argillite flake, one piece of chert shatter, and two blocky fragments of argillite. Significantly, no historic period artifacts were found in this stratum. Stratum 2 is interpreted as a former plowzone. This explains the mixing of historic and prehistoric material. Stratum 3 may represent the remnants of a B-horizon soil that was below the level disturbed by plowing. Artifacts from Stratum 3 may be *in situ* or they have naturally migrated downward from the overlying Stratum 2.

No features were identified in any of the excavation units at A7-MCB-1, which is estimated to cover an area measuring approximately 65 feet by 25 feet. A complete listing of artifacts from these excavation units is included in Appendix II.

#### 4.3.2 Archeological Survey Location C4-MCB-1

Archeological Survey Location C4-MCB-1 (Figure 27) is a small prominent knoll in the north central portion of quadrat C4. Like ASL A7-MCB-1, it is a type of location, which because of its well-drained nature and the views afforded (in the absence of the dense vegetation that now

covers the area) would have been conducive to aboriginal occupation. During the Phase IB a total of 40 STUs were excavated over an approximately 175-foot by 175-foot area. Four of these produced prehistoric artifacts, including three argillite flakes, one chert flake, and one quartz flake. ASL C4-MCB-1 was selected for limited Phase II investigation because of the number of prehistoric artifacts recovered from within a relatively small area.

Four three-foot by three-foot units were excavated at C4-MCB-1. Two of these units were adjacent, forming a single six-foot by three-foot excavation (Figure 27). Stratigraphy was generally consistent between all four units (Figures 28, 29 and 30). In all four units a thin A horizon of very dark gray to black (10YR 3/1-2/1) sandy silt loam (Stratum 1) overlay a 15-30 cm thick stratum of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4-4/4) sandy silt (Stratum 2), which is probably a plowzone. In three of the four units this overlies a 7-15 cm thick stratum of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay with pebbles (Stratum 3) which may represent the remnants of a B-horizon soil that was below the level disturbed by plowing. (This stratum is missing in excavation unit N0/E29.) A yellowish red (5 YR 4/6) sandy clay (Stratum 4) constitutes the subsoil in all four units.

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from three of the four excavation units. A single argillite flake was found in the Stratum 1 (A horizon) in unit N0/E29. In unit S25/W5 a possible quartzite biface fragment was recovered at the interface between the A- and B-horizons; a chert flake was recovered from what is believed to be the plowzone stratum; and a blocky fragment of chert was recovered from the strong brown sandy clay stratum between the plowzone and the subsoil. A single blocky fragment of jasper was recovered from the plowzone in unit S7/E50.

No features were identified in any of the excavation units at C4-MCB-1. On the basis of the distribution of STUs and excavation units containing prehistoric material (Figure 27), the site is estimated to cover a linear area approximately 150 feet by 40 feet. A complete listing of historic-period artifacts from these excavation units is included in Appendix II. No historic artifacts were recovered from below the plowzone.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase IB archeological survey of the original 120-acre survey area identified 14 locations (archeological survey locations or ASLs) where cultural or topographic indicators suggested archeological remains might be present. Five ASLs were identified on the basis of historic-period cultural features; one was a location where a single prehistoric artifact was observed on the surface; and nine were identified on the basis of their topographic characteristics or setting. Each of these locations was flagged, mapped, surface inspected, and subjected to subsurface testing. Limited quantities of nineteenth and twentieth century artifactual material were found in almost all of the ASLs. The presence of this material is attributed to composting activities associated with previous agricultural use of the survey area, in conjunction with more recent use of the area for dumping and refuse disposal. In the opinion of JMA, none of the cultural features identified with the ASLs are believed to be archeologically significant. (ASL B1-NC-1 represents the remains of the "Summer House" associated with the Kreisler Estate. Although not an archeologically significant resource when considered in isolation, it may have some historic significance when viewed as a component of the Kreisler Estate.)

Subsurface investigation of ASL B5-DML-1, where a single prehistoric artifact was found, failed to produce additional prehistoric material. However, excavation of STUs in two of the ASLs identified on the basis of topography, A7-MCB-1 and C4-MCB-1, did produce evidence of prehistoric occupation. Additional (Phase II) testing of these two locations was carried out in an attempt to collect additional information about the cultural and chronological associations, size, and composition. In addition to the two ASL's that were found to contain prehistoric archeological sites, an additional prehistoric archeological site was found during investigation of the Kreisler Estate. That location has been designated the Kreisler Prehistoric Site and may be the previously recorded Canada Hill Site.

In addition to STUs, larger excavation units were excavated at A7 -MCB-1, C4-MCB-1 and the Kreisler Prehistoric Site. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from these sites, these sites are all considered to be significant because they have the potential to yield important information about the exploitation and use by aboriginal groups of inland locations on Staten Island. Although the density of artifactual material is not great, it is similar to that found at other prehistoric sites on Staten Island. The majority of previously recorded sites on Staten Island which have been the subject of archeological study are located in comparatively close proximity to the Arthur Kill and Kill Van Kull, in areas of well-drained sandy soils (Parker 1920; Skinner 1912). The three prehistoric sites identified during the survey are located in what is, by comparison with the locations of most previously studied Staten Island sites, an elevated inland area. This suggests that these sites played a different role in the subsistence-settlement system of the aboriginal inhabitants of the area from the role played by better researched sites located in lower areas closer to major water bodies. Elucidating these sites' roles in the prehistoric settlement-subsistence system should be a primary question addressed in future research.

Archeological investigations at the site of the Kreisler Estate discovered the remains of the main house, numerous outbuildings, and remnants of what may have been an elaborate water system. Although an extensive sheet midden was identified, in the opinion of JMA, these deposits have only limited potential to contribute important information about the site. The various vault and shaft features identified during Phase II fieldwork may contain more significant archeological deposits. In addition, it is possible that as-yet unidentified shaft features such as privies (which would pre-date the plumbing system) or buried refuse deposits are present. More extensive

subsurface investigation of the estate property would be required to determine if such features do, in fact, exist. Although the vault features are the most likely to contain significant archeological deposits they also present the greatest difficulties from an excavation standpoint. Machine excavation of these deep and confined spaces would be needed. In addition, the potentially dangerous nature of these features means that direct entry by archeologists may be impossible, and if possible would require implementation of a confined space entry plan that satisfies OSHA requirements.

In the opinion of JMA, the Kreisler Estate proper, the Kreisler Prehistoric Site, A7-MCB-1 and C4-MCB-1 are the only significant or potentially significant archeological resources identified in the 120-acre survey area. Of these sites, only C4-MCB-1 is located within the limits of the 67-acre project area. It is located in the area which is designated as "Retail E" on project plans (Figure 2) and extends westward across the project area boundary. In the event that project plans cannot be modified to avoid C4-MCB-1, some form of mitigation may be required. Given the nature and size of the site, data recovery is believed to be the most appropriate form of mitigation. The need for, and scope of, any mitigation should be determined in consultation with the regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over the project and the LPC.

A7-MCB-1 is located within a 12.6 acre Environmental Conservation Area in the northeast corner of the survey area and will not be affected by the construction or operation of Bricktown Centre at Charleston. The limits of the conservation area should be clearly marked as limits of disturbance lines on all project plans. Should the status of this area change, the site could be affected by future development activities.

The Kreisler Estate proper, and the Kreisler Prehistoric Site are both located well to the west of the 67-acre project area. Given the distance to the project area boundary, no special protective measures are recommended in connection with the construction of the project. However, any future development in this area could result in damage to, or the destruction of, these two sites. As the property involved is presently owned by the City of New York, the City should ensure that no transfer of title and no city-sponsored or approved activities involving this area take place without requiring additional archeological investigation and, if necessary, the application of mitigative measures.

## 6. REFERENCES CITED

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FIGURES



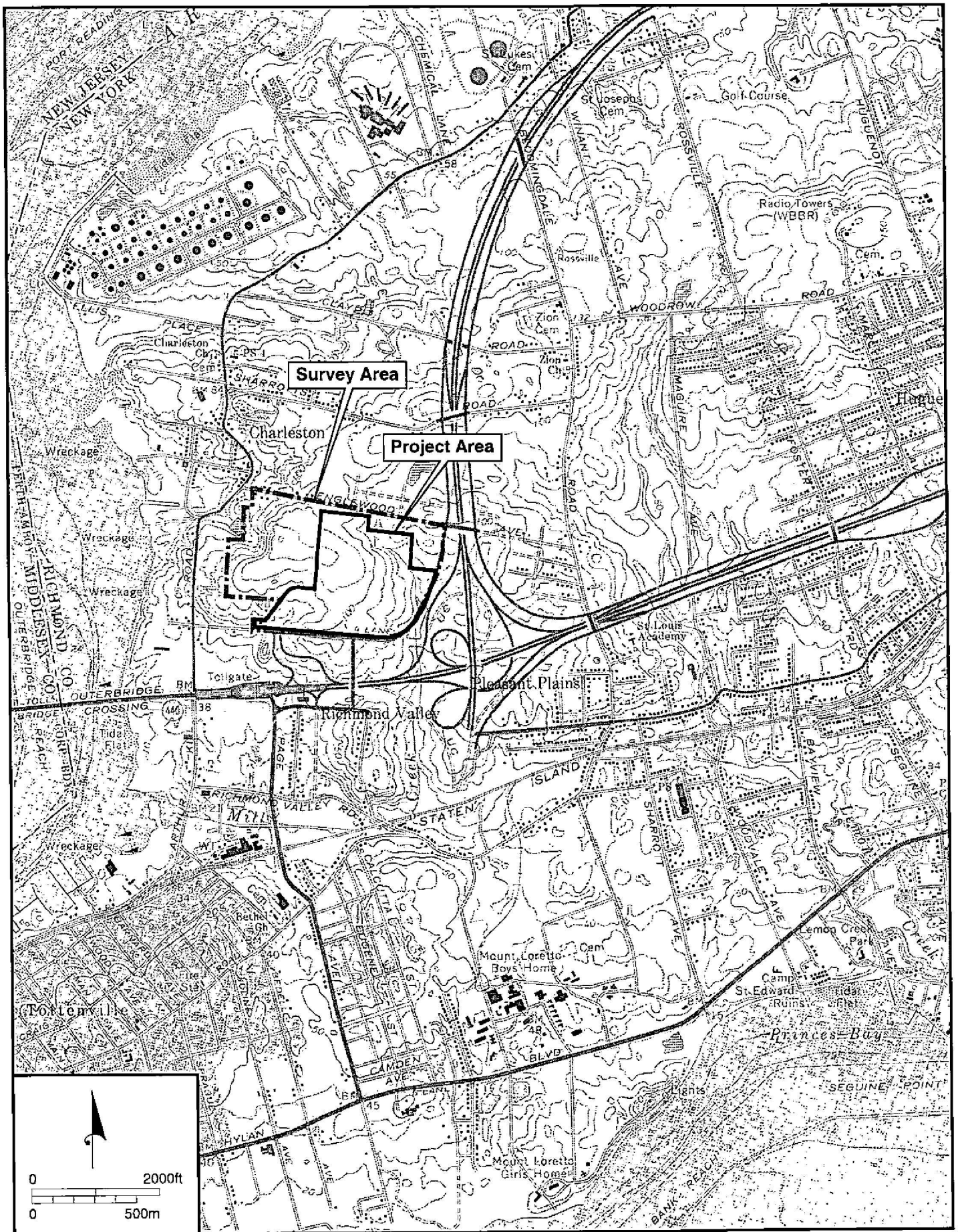
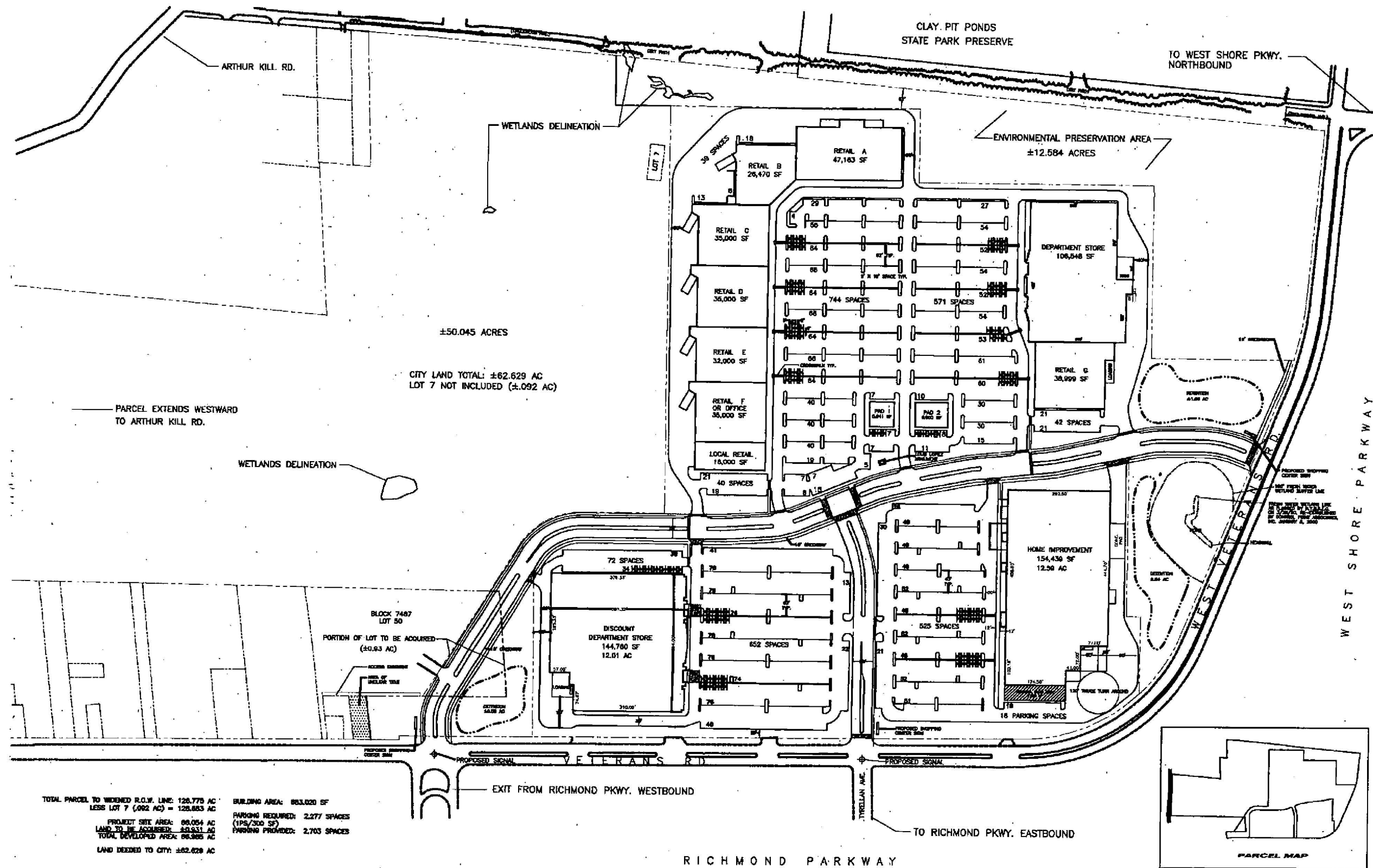


Figure 1. Detail of Arthur Kill, N.Y.-N.J. 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 1966, photorevised 1981) showing project location:





TOTAL PARCEL TO WIDENED R.O.W. LINE: 128,775 AC  
 LESS LOT 7 (.092 AC) = 128,683 AC  
 PROJECT SITE AREA: 86,054 AC  
 LAND TO BE ACQUIRED: ±0.931 AC  
 TOTAL DEVELOPED AREA: 86,985 AC  
 LAND DEEDED TO CITY: ±62.629 AC

BUILDING AREA: 863,020 SF  
 PARKING REQUIRED: 2,277 SPACES  
 (178,700 SF)  
 PARKING PROVIDED: 2,703 SPACES

**BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON ■ STATEN ISLAND, NY**

**BLUMENFELD DEVELOPMENT GROUP**



GFA PROJECT NUMBER 970199  
 29 JUNE 2000

**GREENBERG FARROW ARCHITECTURE**  
 245 FIFTH AVE., 26TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10016 212-725-9530

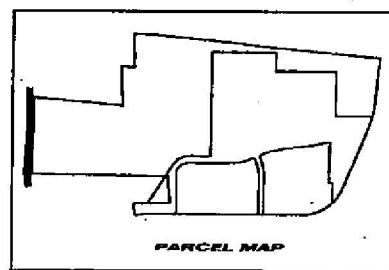


Figure 2. The proposed project.

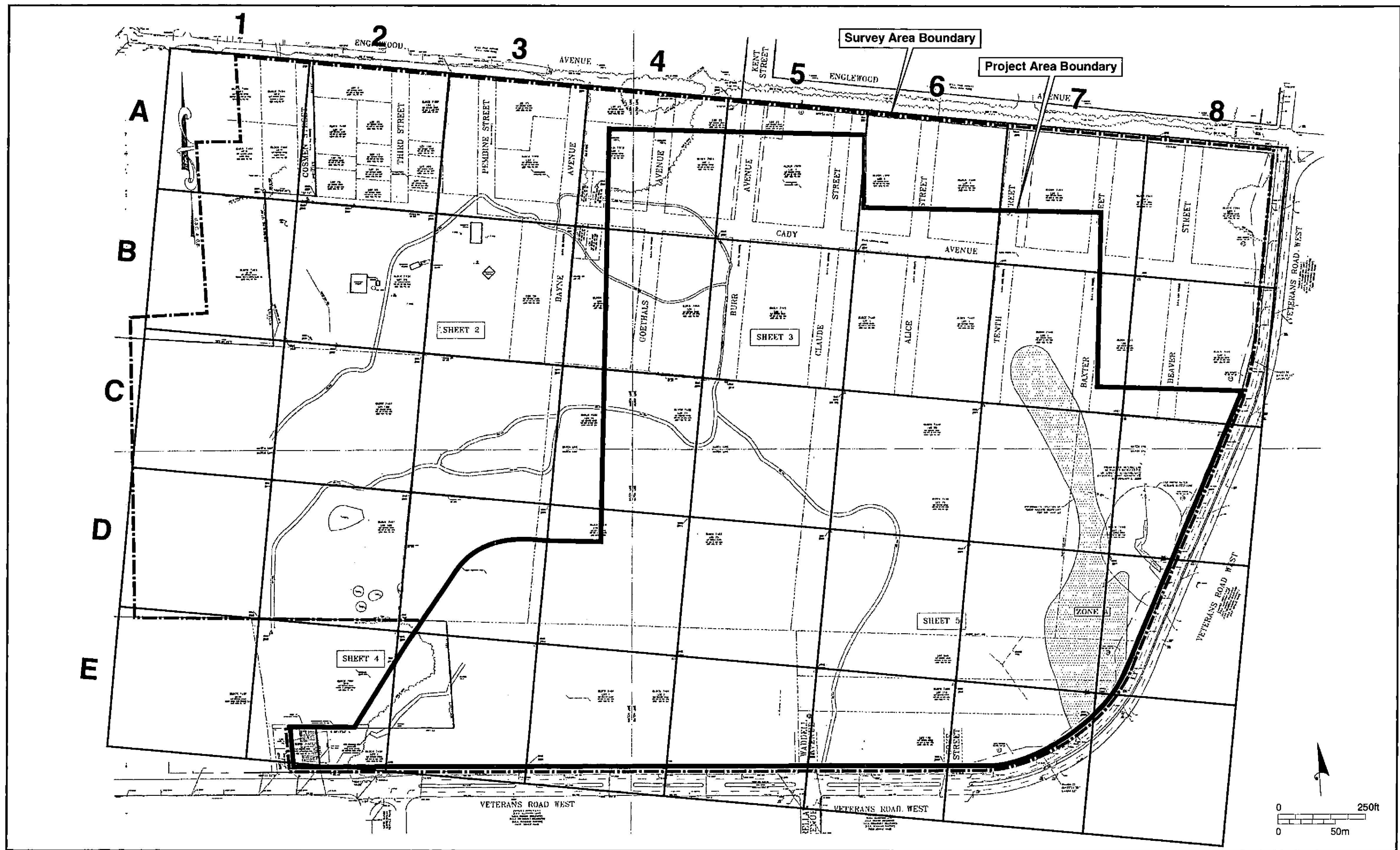


Figure 3. Project and survey boundaries showing archeological survey grid.

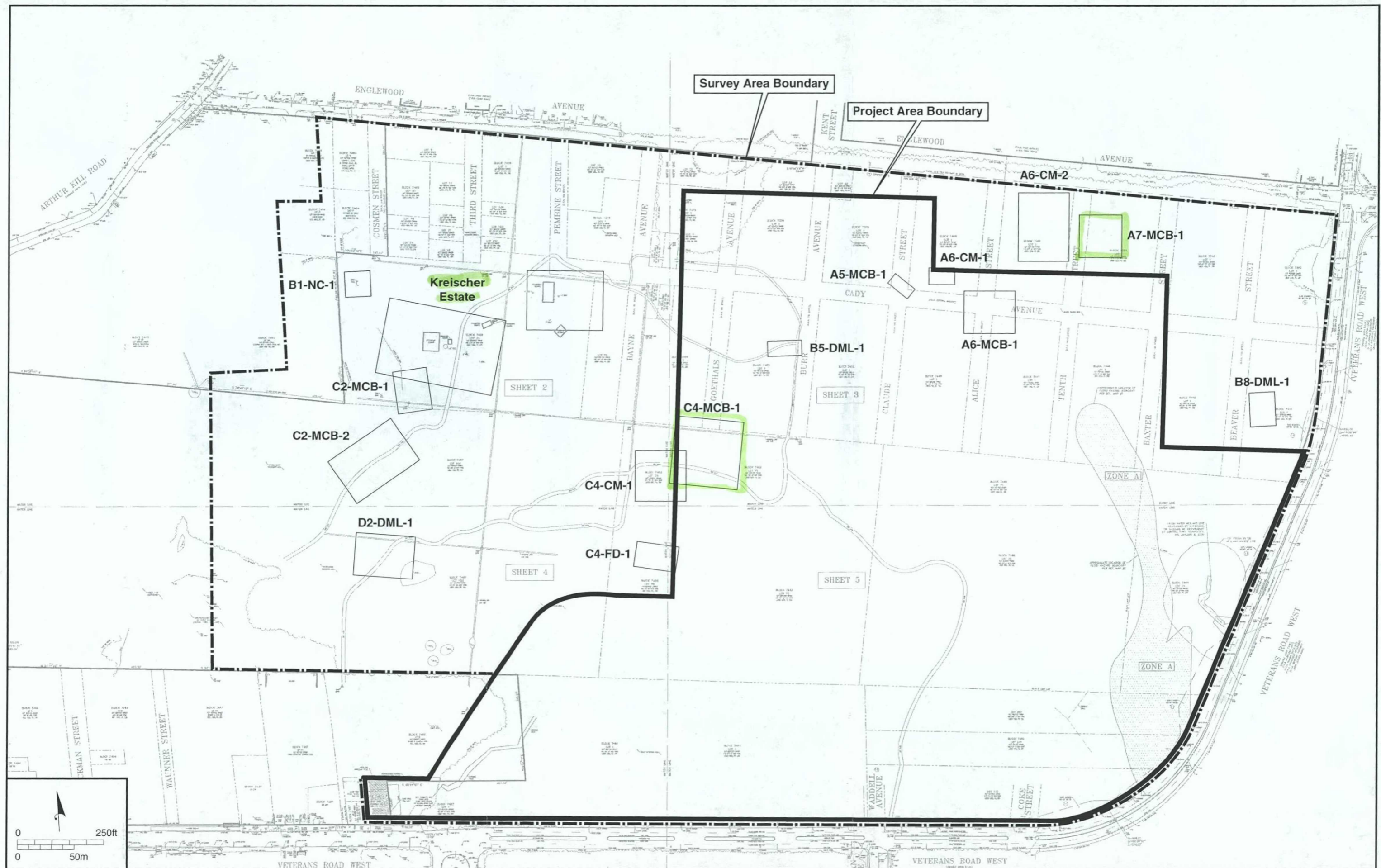


Figure 4. Archeological Survey Locations (ASLs).

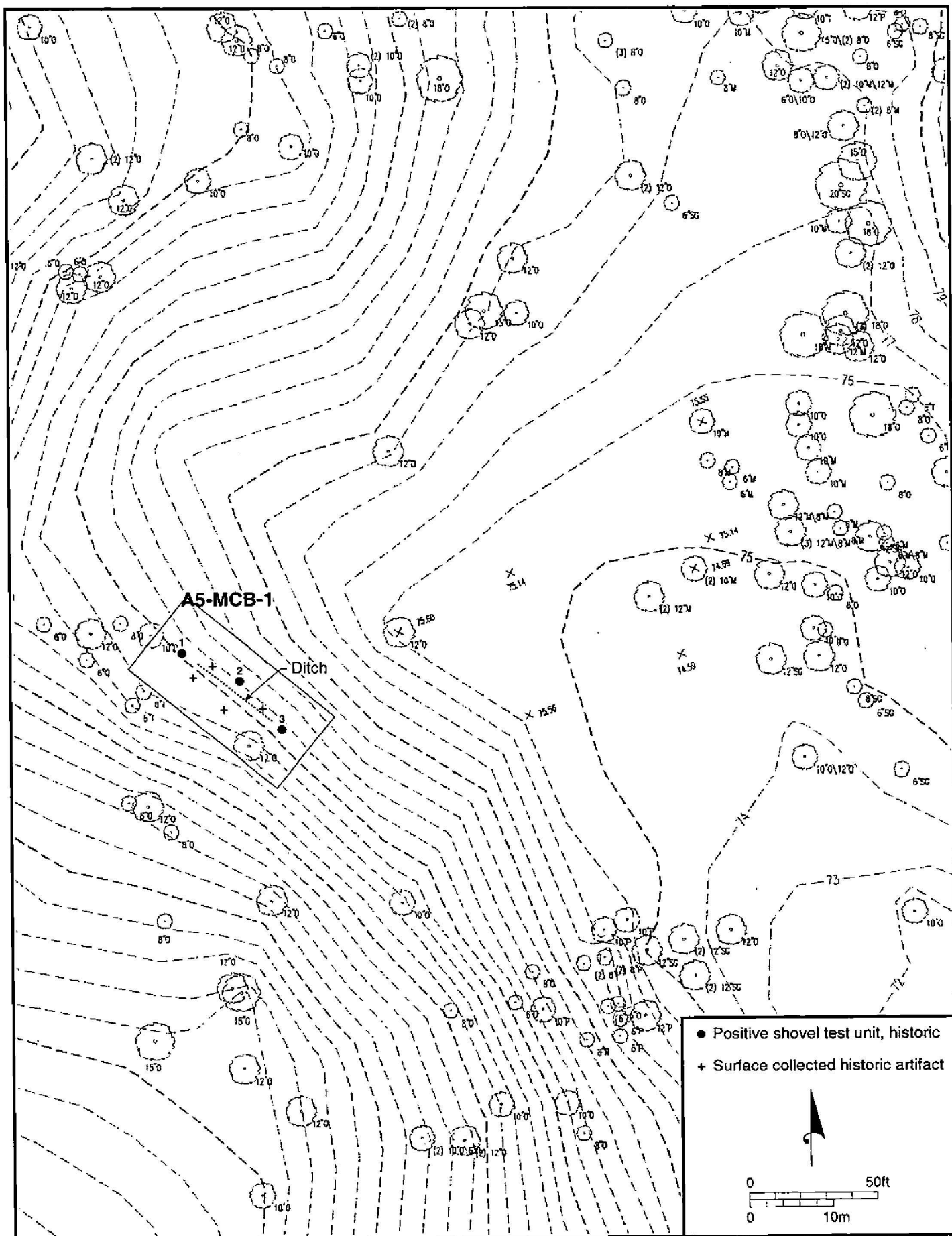


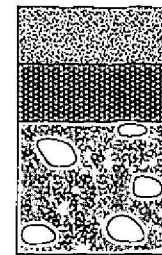
Figure 5. Archeological Survey Location A5-MCB-1.

**C4-CM-1**  
**STU S25/E50**



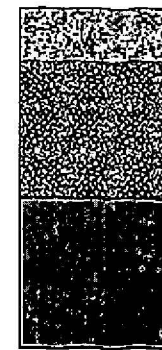
10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam  
10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam  
10YR 5/3 brown gravelly silty clay

**B8-DML-1**  
**STU S50/E50**



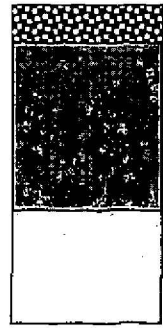
10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam  
10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clayey sand  
5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay with cobbles; very moist at base

**A6-CM-1**  
**STU S25/E0**



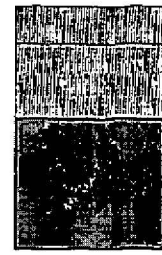
10YR 5/6 dark yellowish brown silt/sand with ash and coal  
7.5YR 3/4 dark brown silty clay  
7.5YR 4/4 brown wet silty clay

**A6-CM-2**  
**STU N0/W25**



10YR 2/1 black silt loam with coal ash  
7.5YR 4/4 brown sandy clay  
2.5YR 4/6 red sandy clay

**B1-NC-1**  
**STU N0/W25**



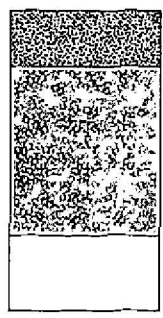
10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt  
10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt  
7.5YR 4/4 brown sandy clay

**C2-MCB-1**  
**STU S50/E25**



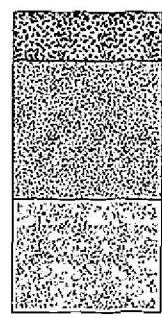
10YR 3/2 dark grayish brown silt loam  
10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam  
5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam

**A6-MCB-1**  
**STU N0/W25**



10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam  
7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clayey loam  
5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay

**C2-MCB-2**  
**STU N0/E25**



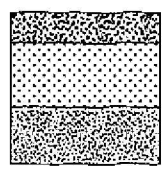
10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam  
10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam  
5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy loam

**D2-DML-1**  
**STU N0/W75**



10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam  
10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt  
5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay

**B5-DML-1**  
**STU N0/E0**



10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam  
10YR 4/3 brown clayey sandy loam  
10YR 4/3 brown gravelly sandy loam

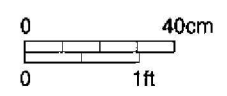


Figure 6. Representative shovel test unit (STU) profiles.

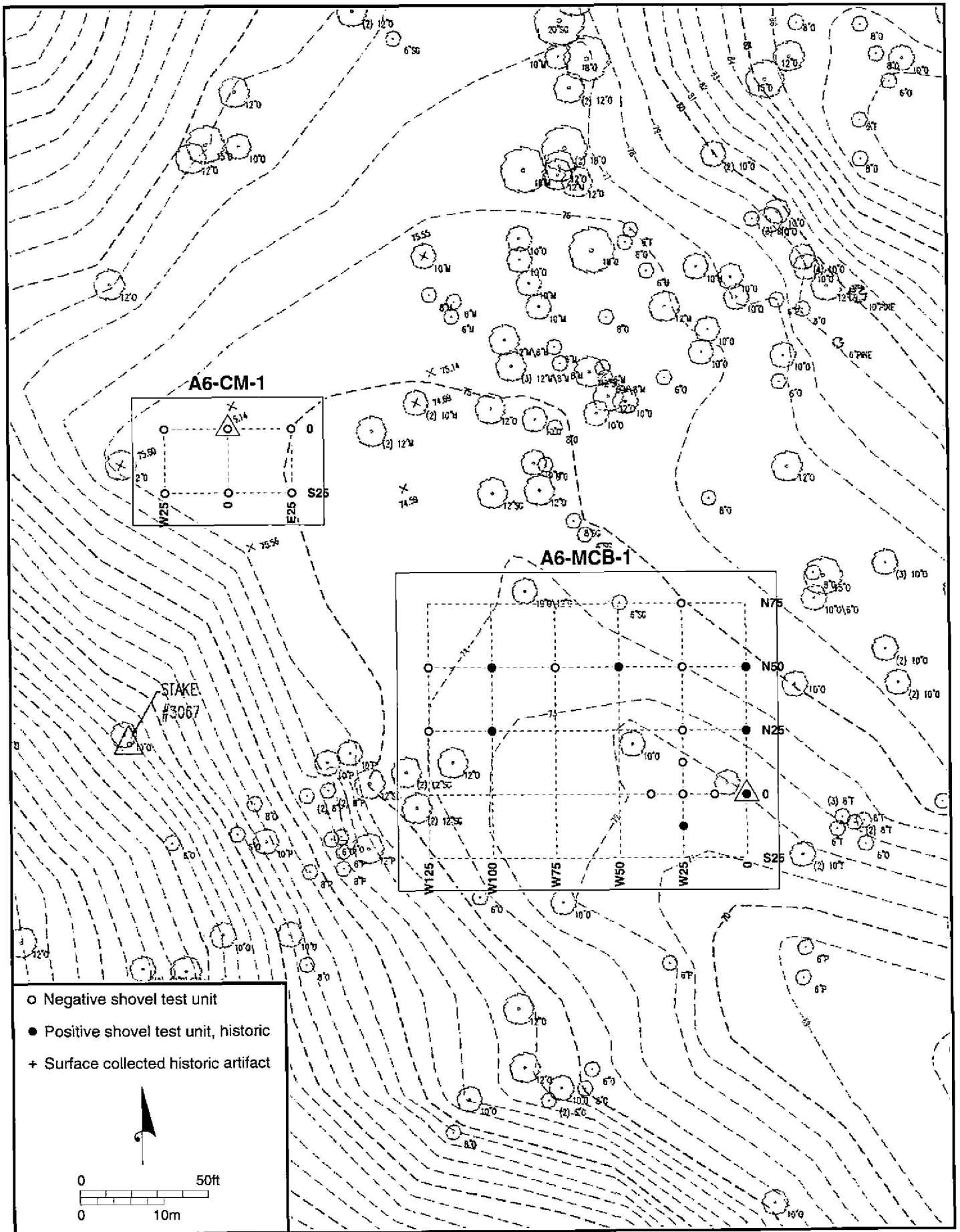


Figure 7. Archeological Survey Locations A6-CM-1 and A6-MCB-1.

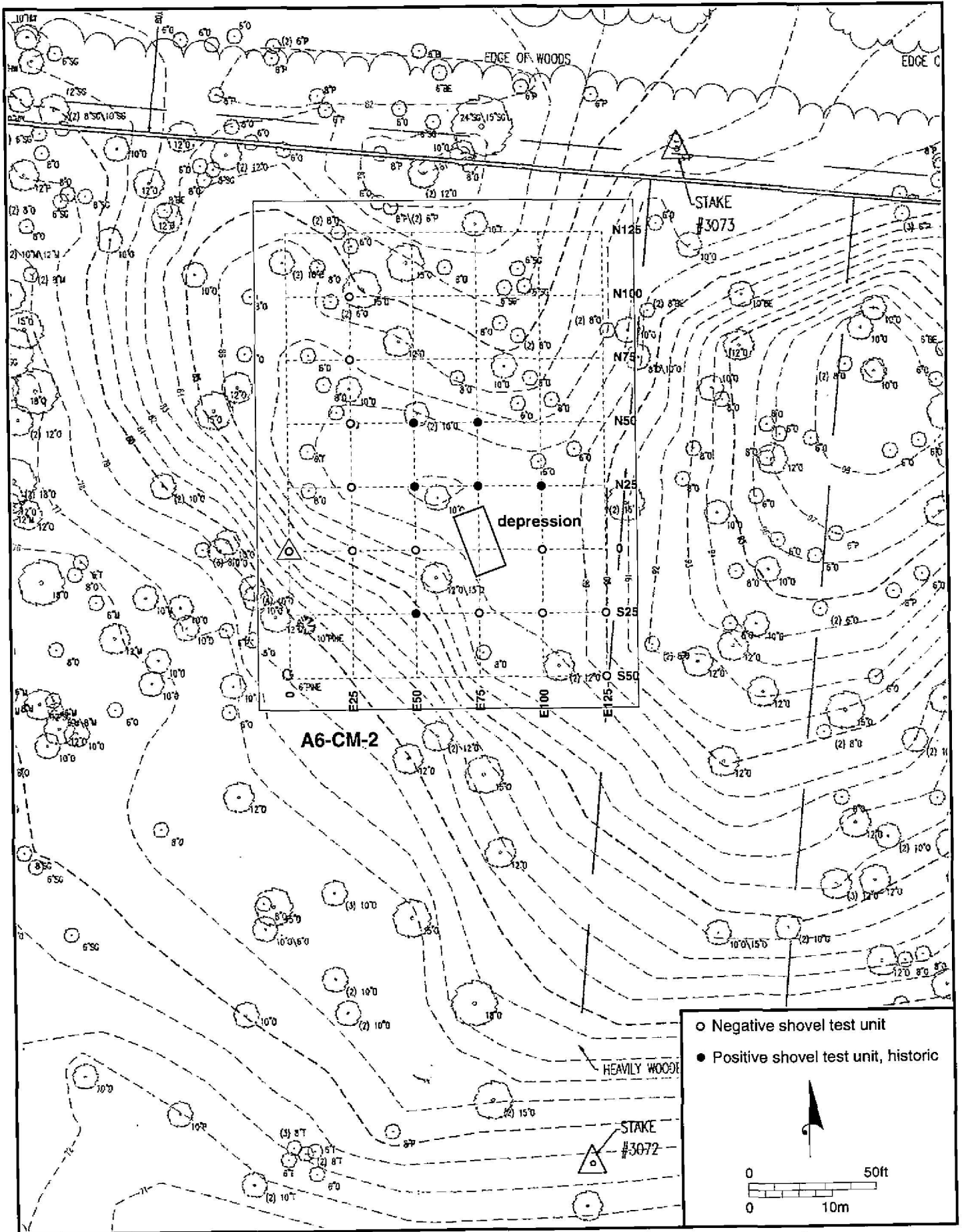


Figure 8. Archeological Survey Location A6-CM-2.



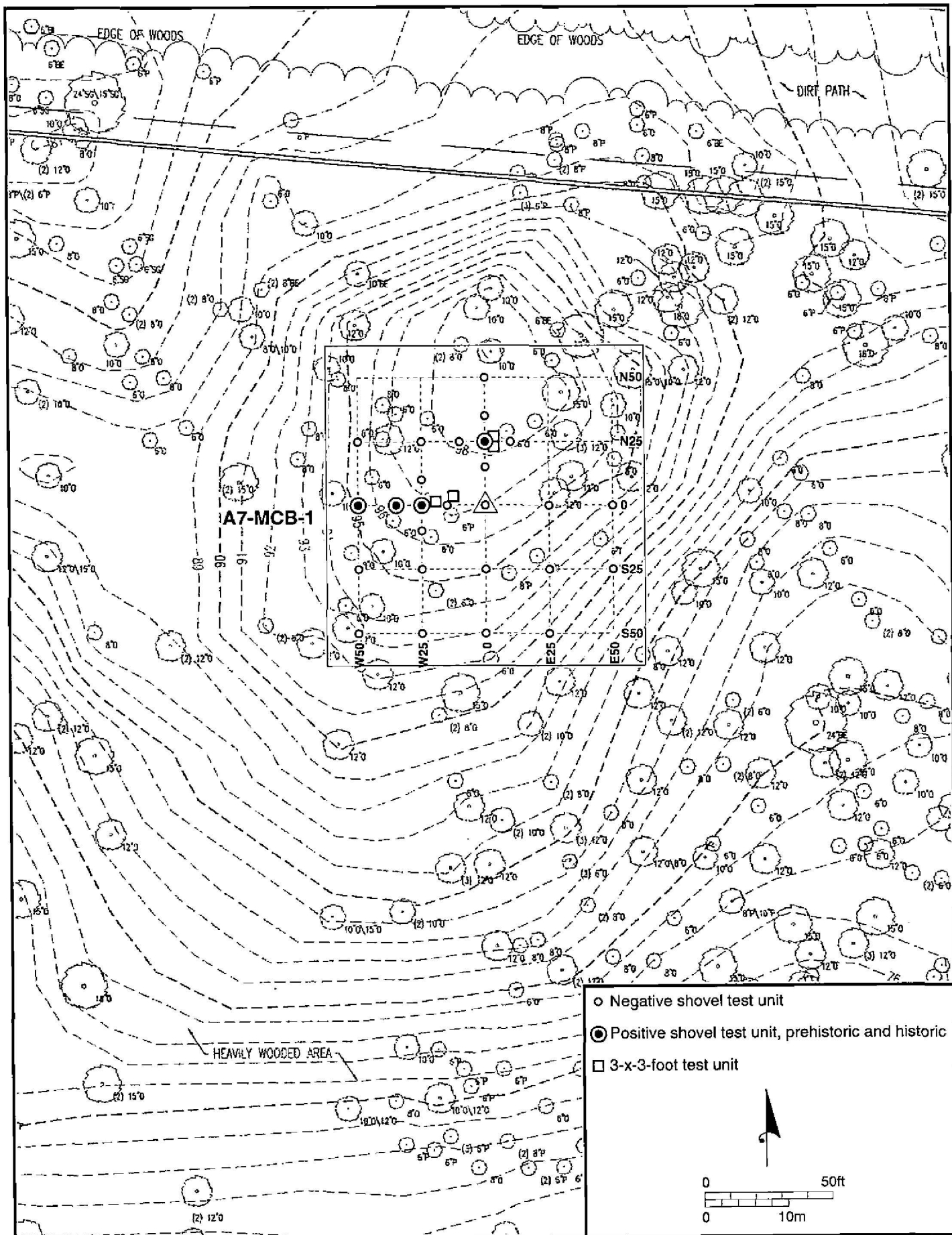


Figure 9. Archeological Survey Location A7-MCB-1.

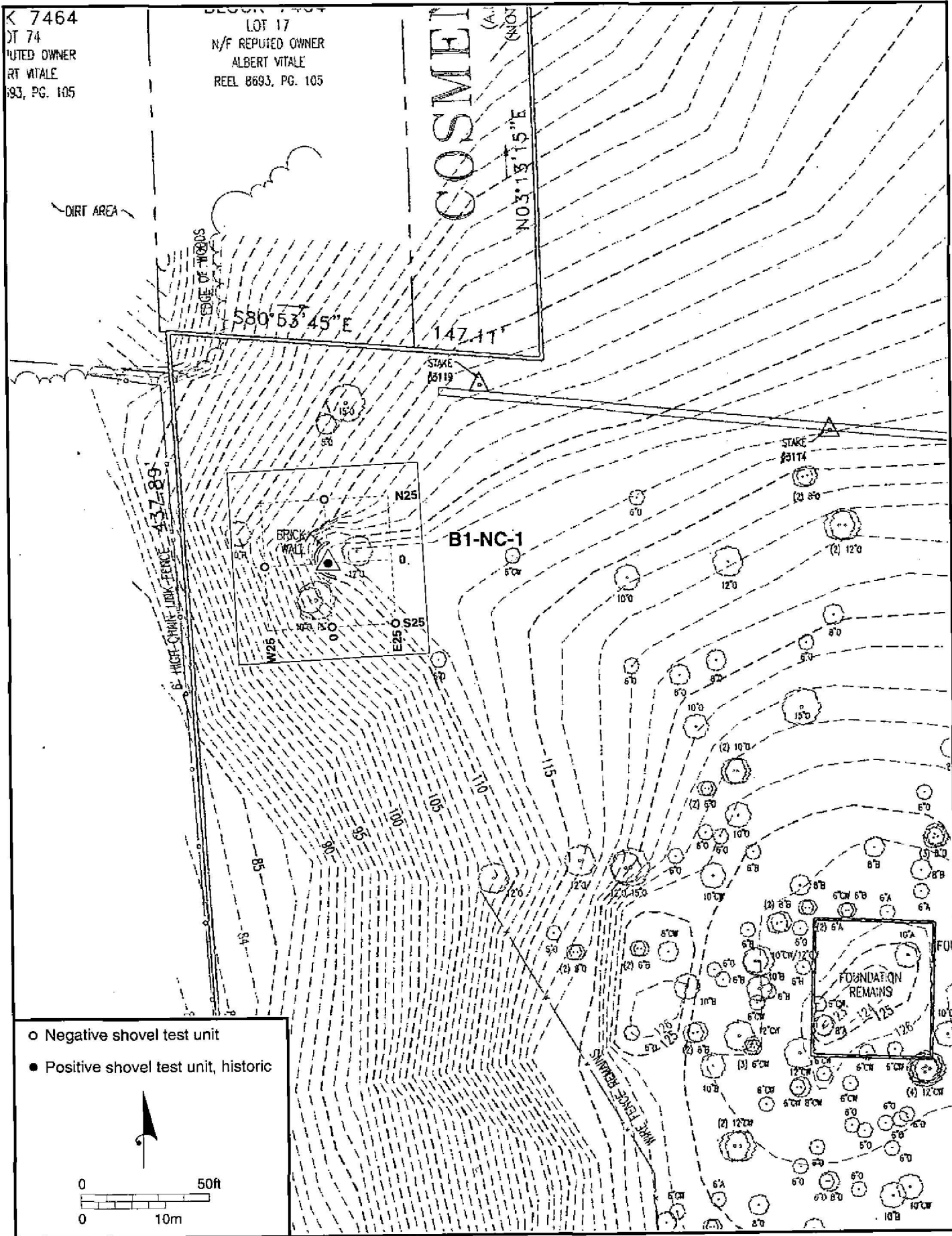


Figure 10. Archeological Survey Location B1-NC-1.

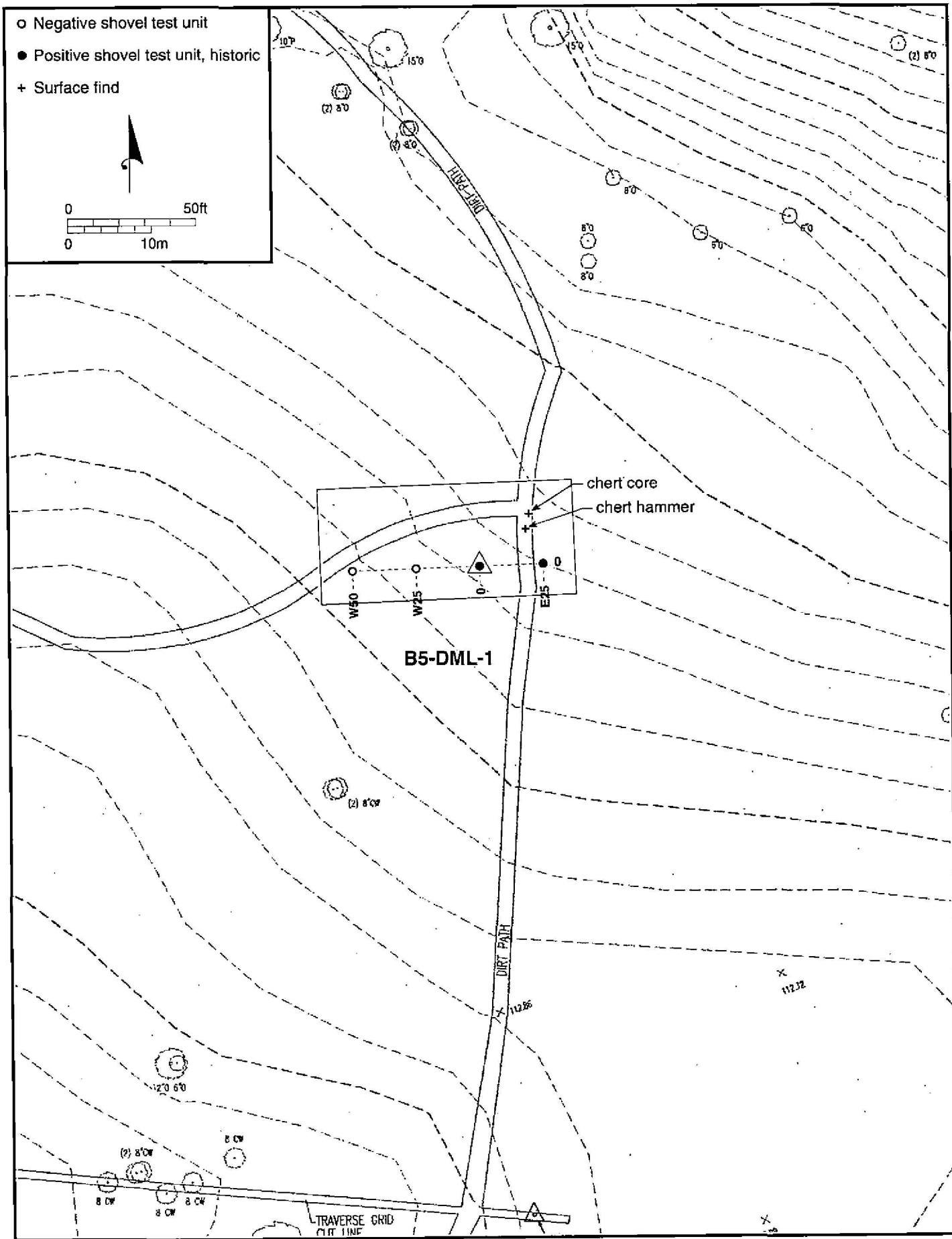


Figure 11. Archeological Survey Location B5-DML-1.

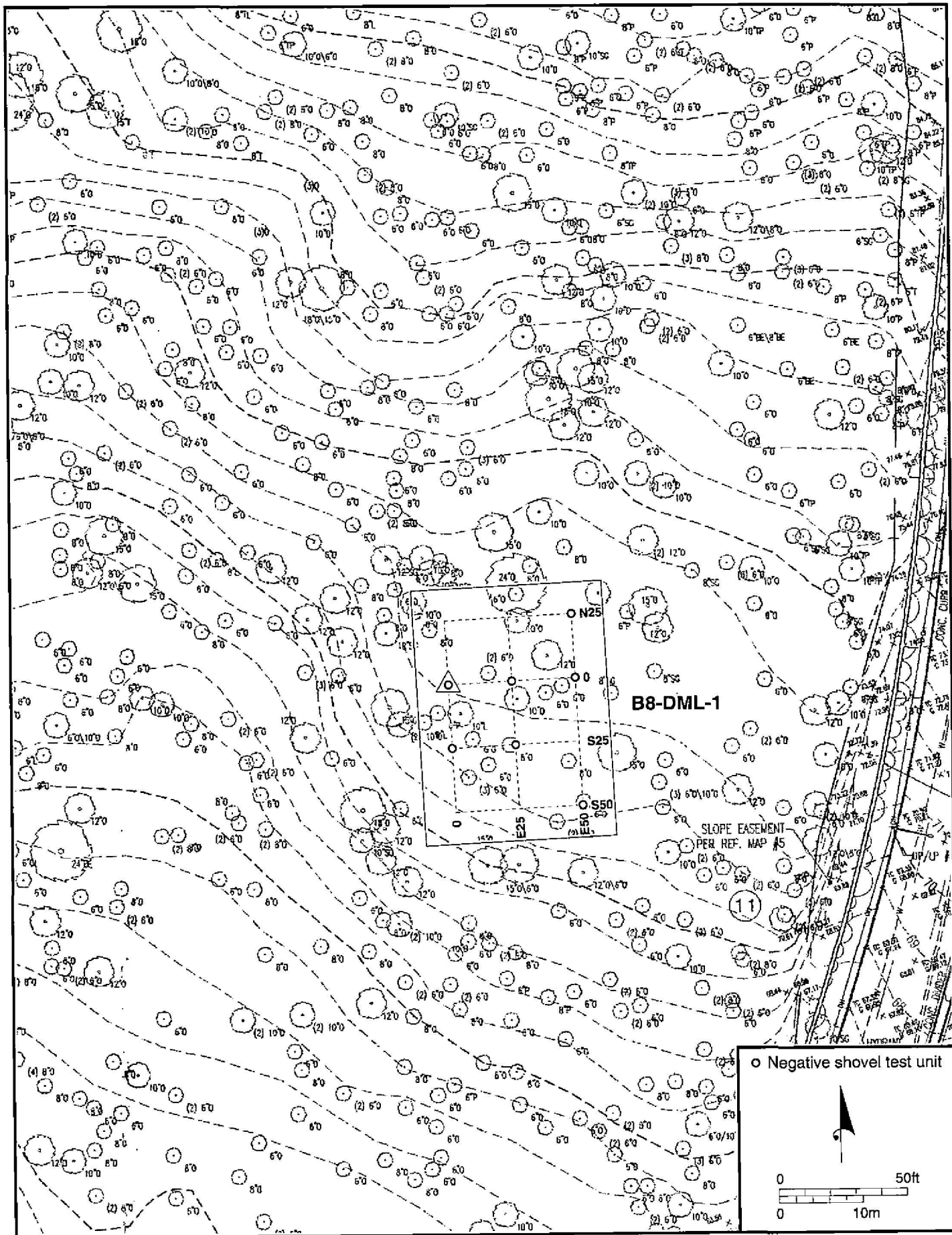


Figure 12. Archeological Survey Location B8-DML-1.

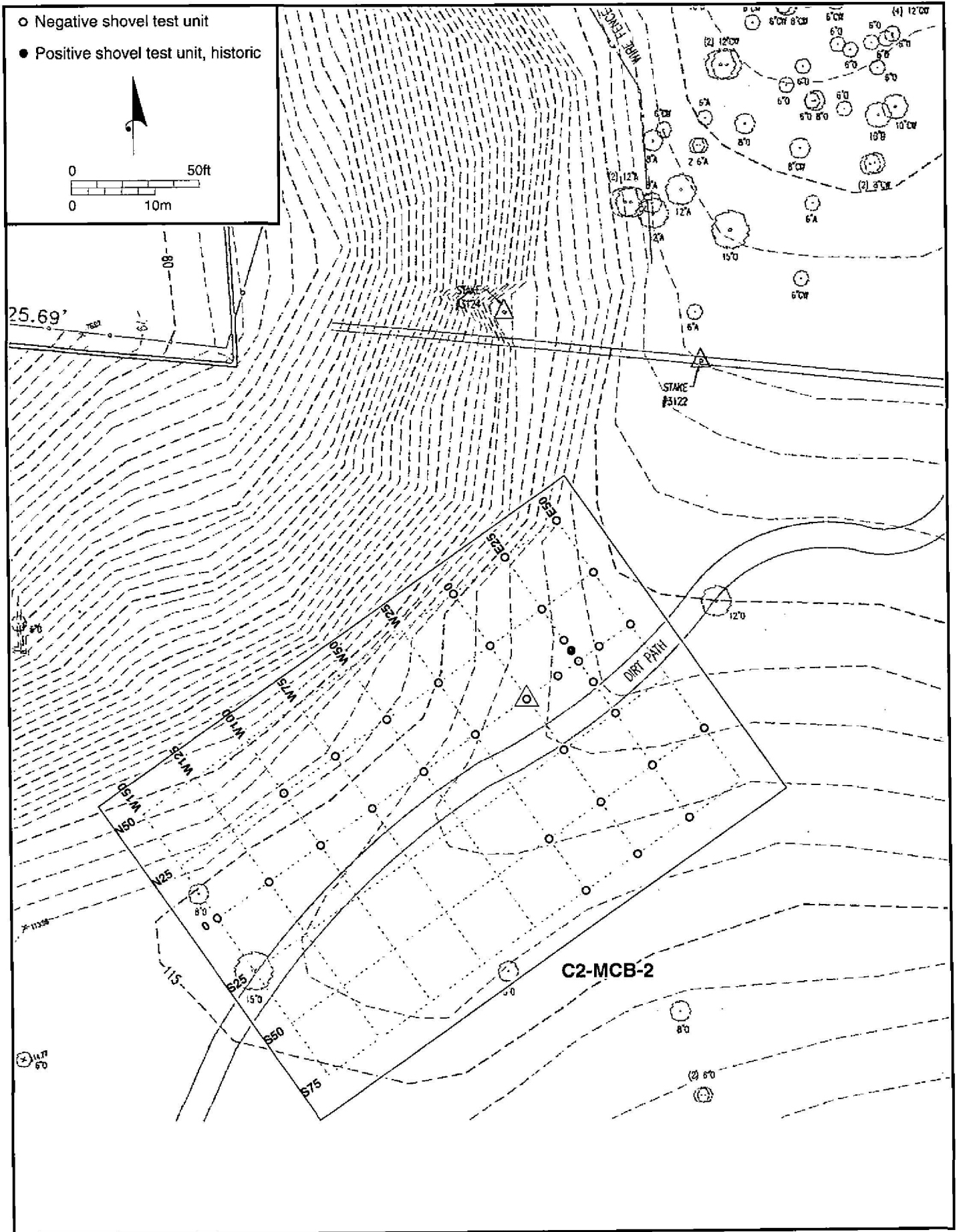


Figure 13. Archeological Survey Location C2-MCB-2.

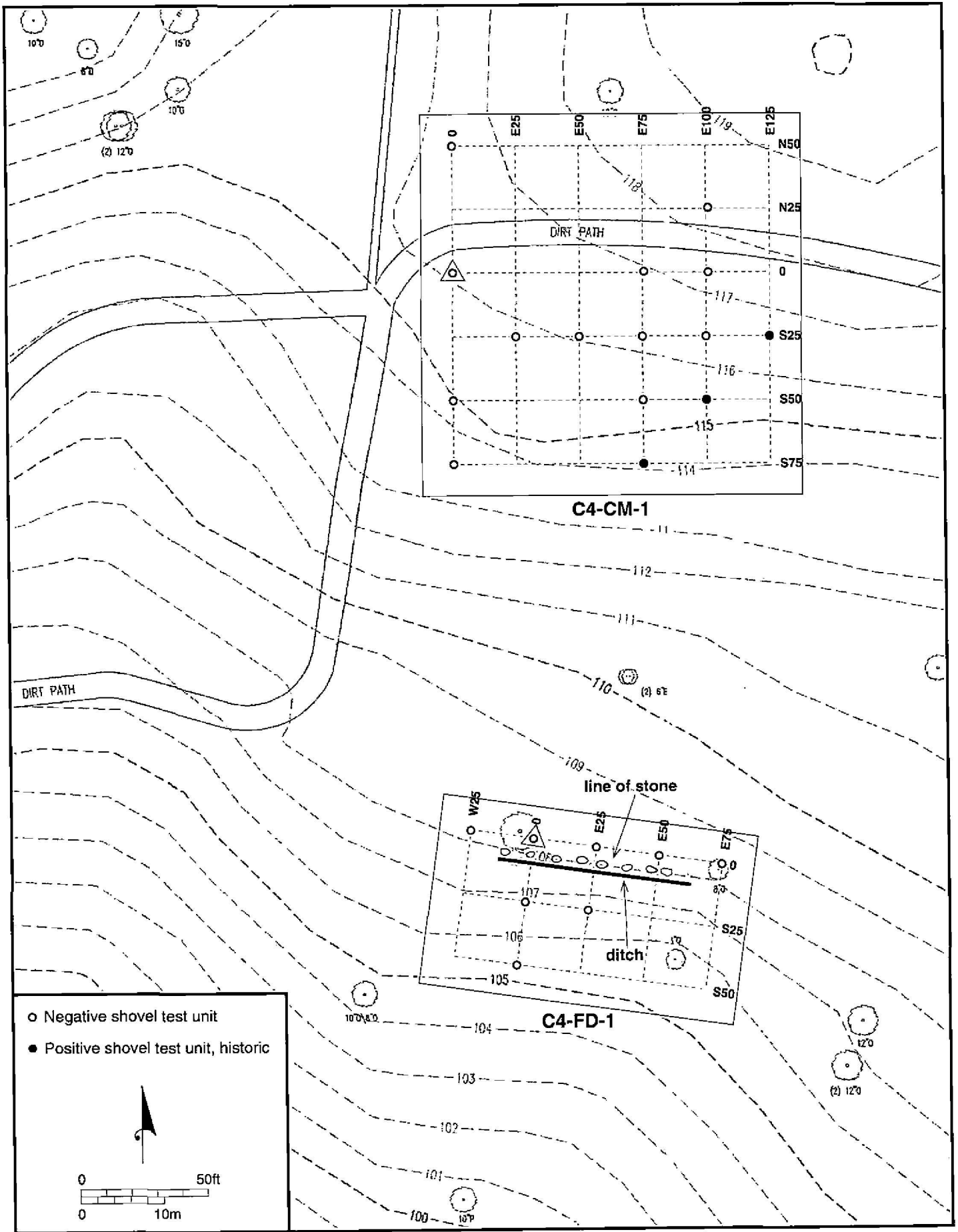


Figure 14. Archeological Survey Locations C4-CM-1 and C4-FD-1.

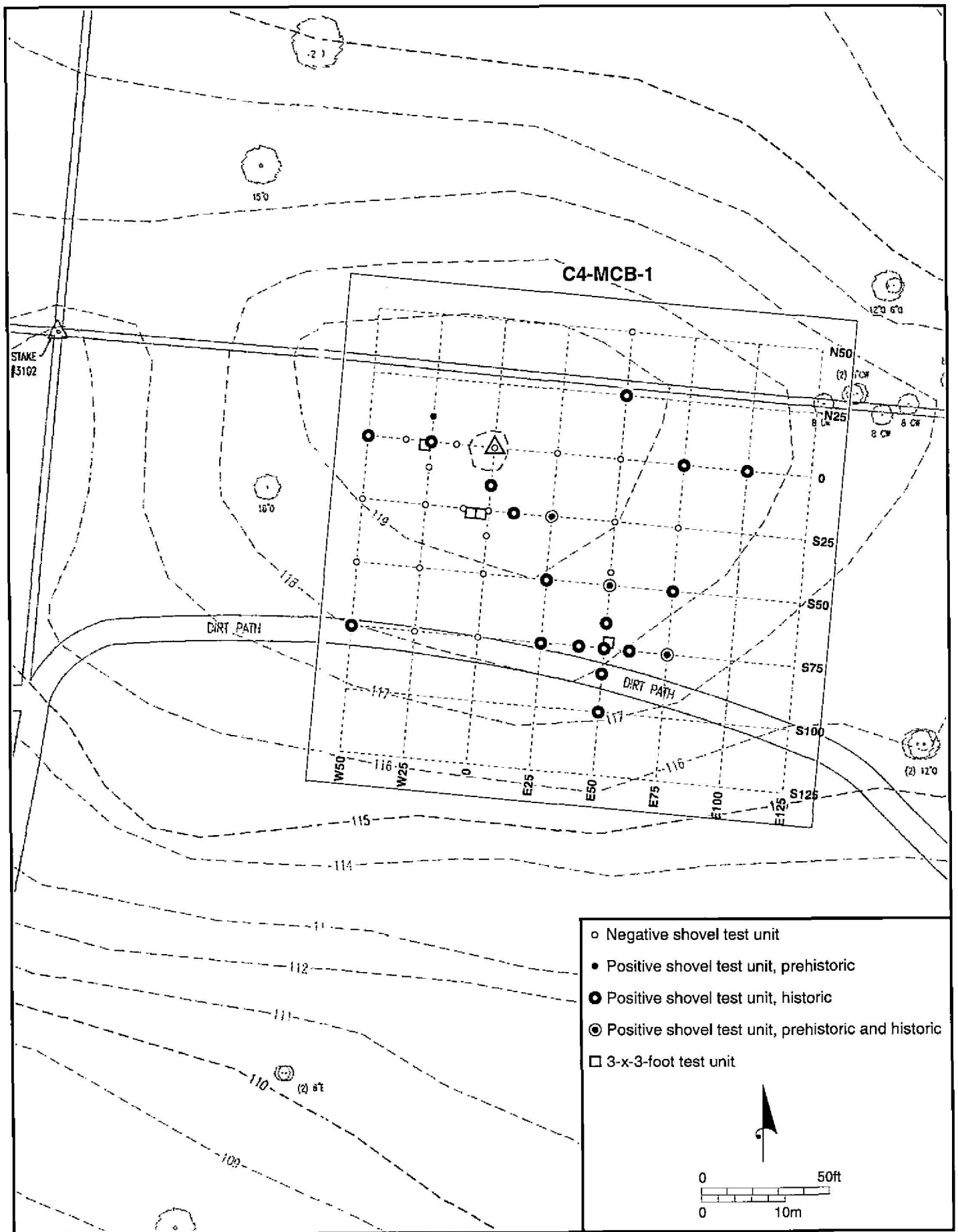


Figure 15. Archeological Survey Location C4-MCB-1.

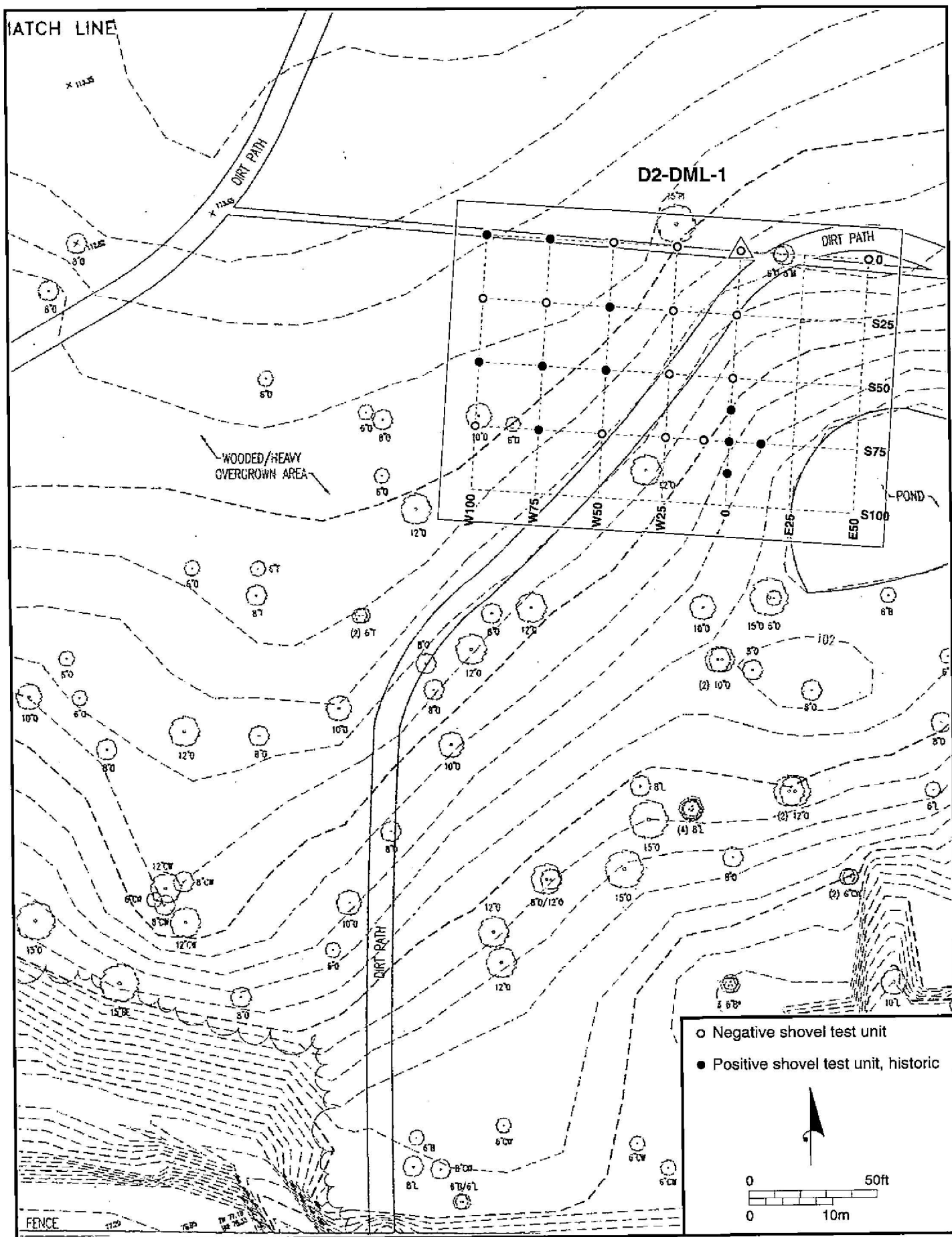


Figure 16. Archeological Survey Location D2-DML-1.



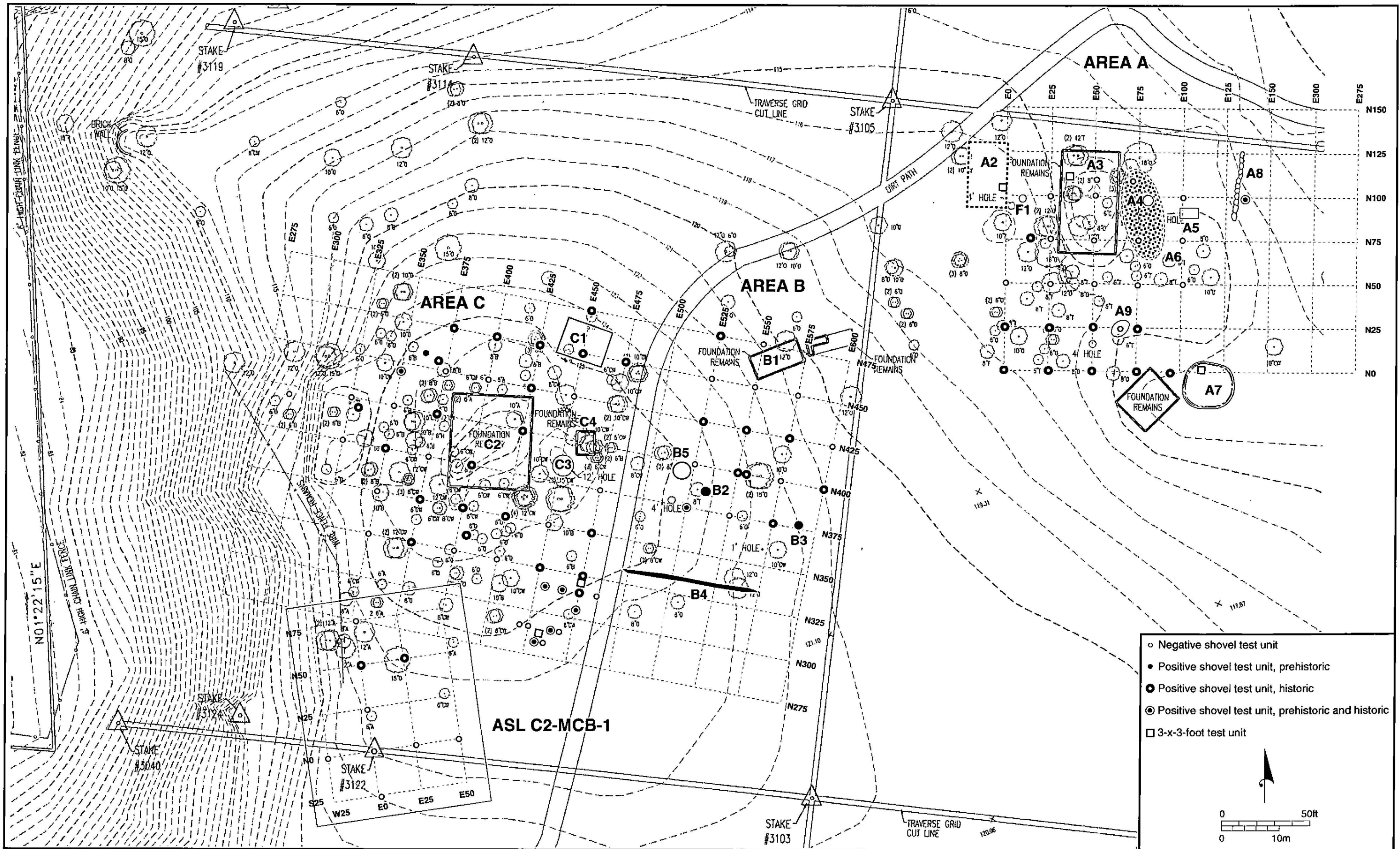
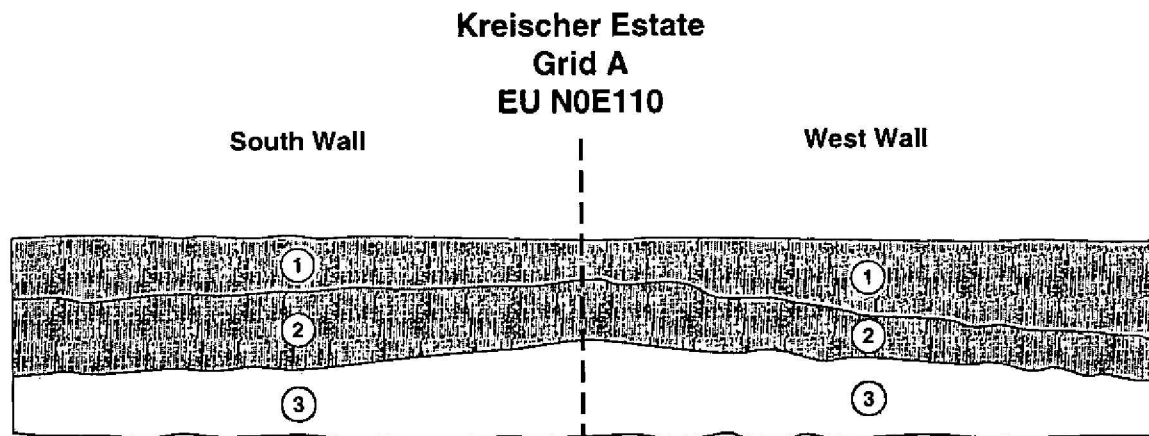


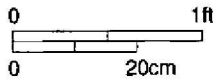
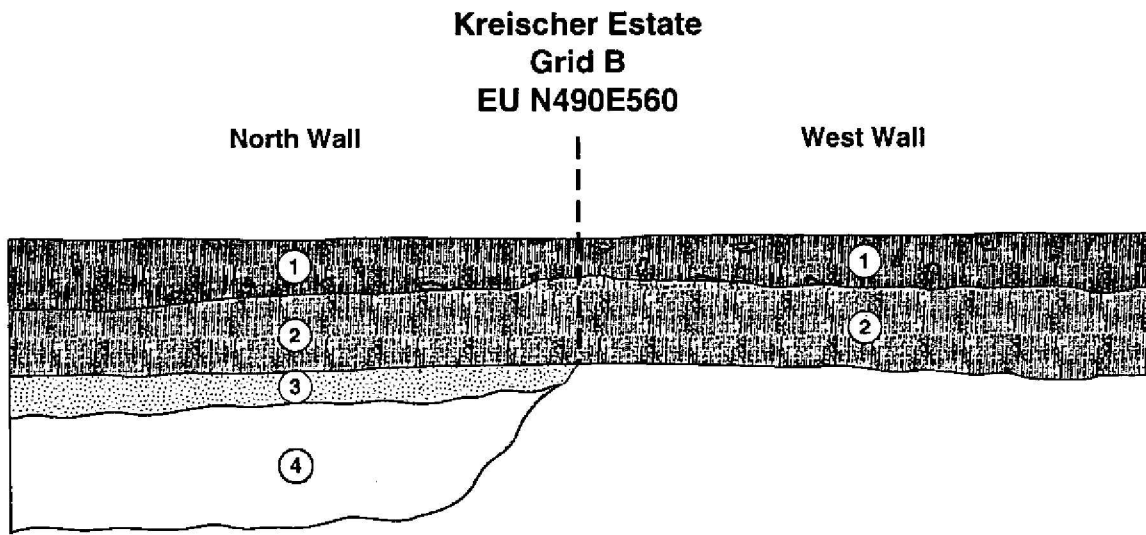
Figure 17. Kreischer Estate Survey Areas and ASL C2-MCB-1.





- 1 10YR 2/1 black moist sandy silt
- 2 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown moist sandy silt
- 3 2.5YR 4/6 red sandy clay

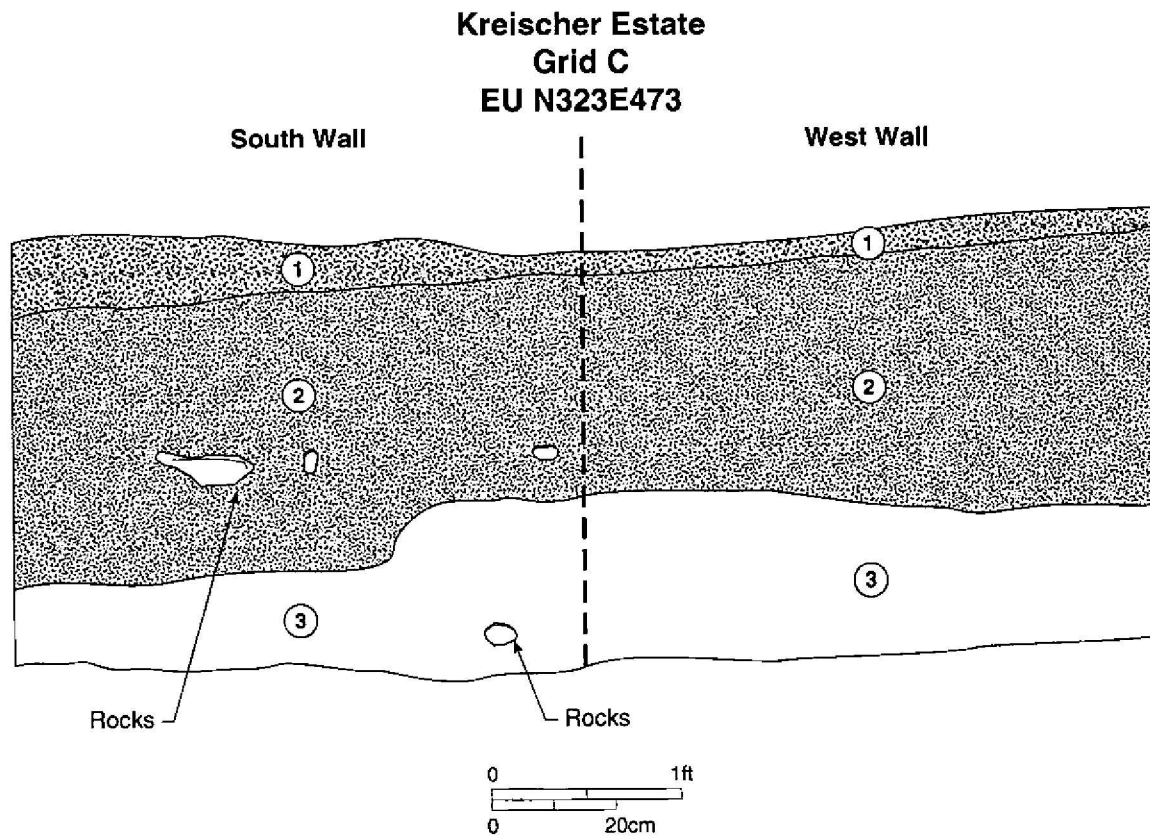
Figure 19. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) N0/E110, Kreischer Estate, Grid A.



- 1 10YR 2/1 black silty sand with brick rubble
- 2 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty sand
- 3 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand
- 4 2.5YR 4/6 red sandy clay

Figure 20. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) N490/E560, Kreischer Estate, Grid B.





- 1 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy silt with trace sand
- 2 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand with trace clay
- 3 5YR 4/6 yellowish red clayey sand

Figure 22. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) N323/E473, Kreischer Estate, Grid C (Kreischer Prehistoric Site).

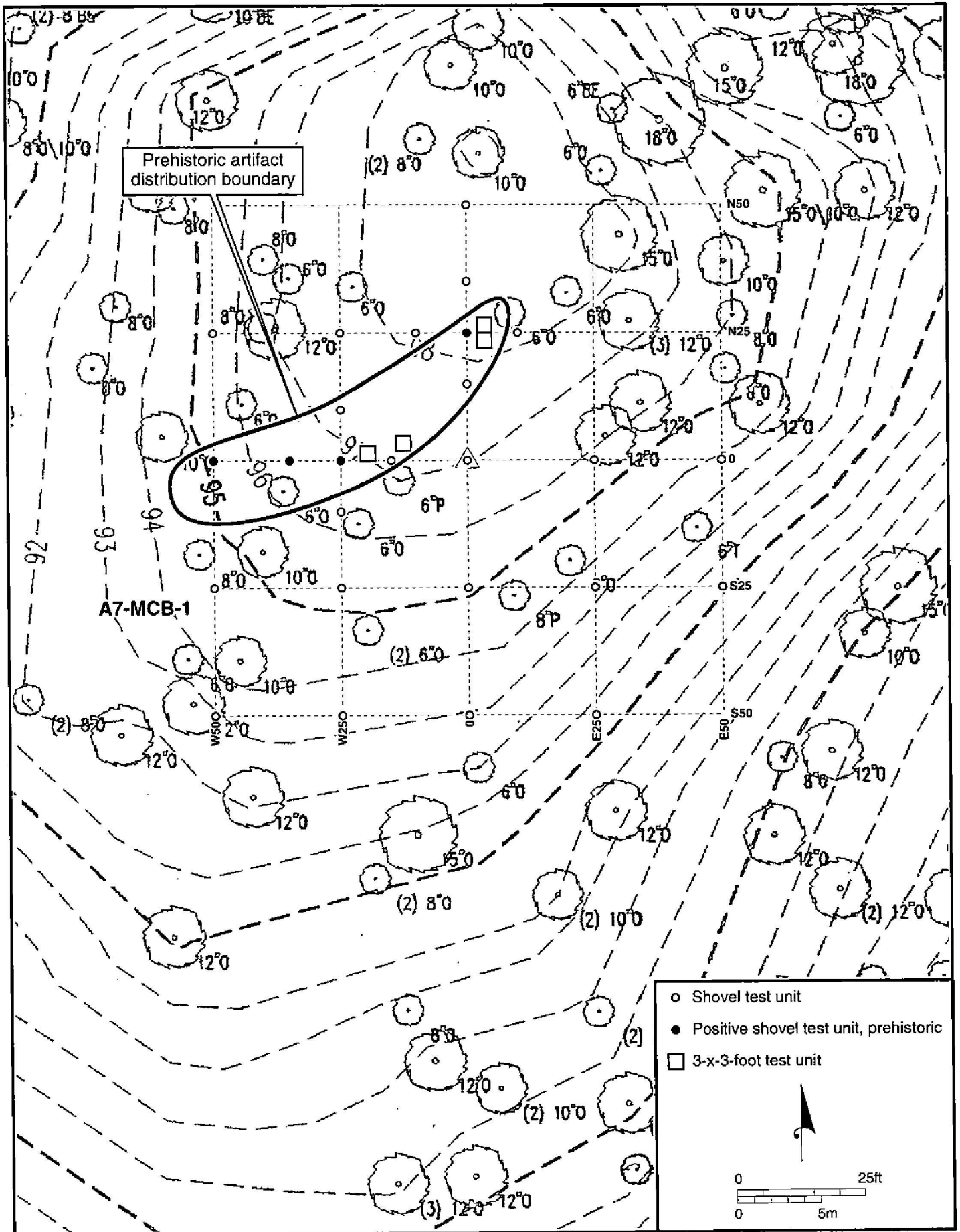
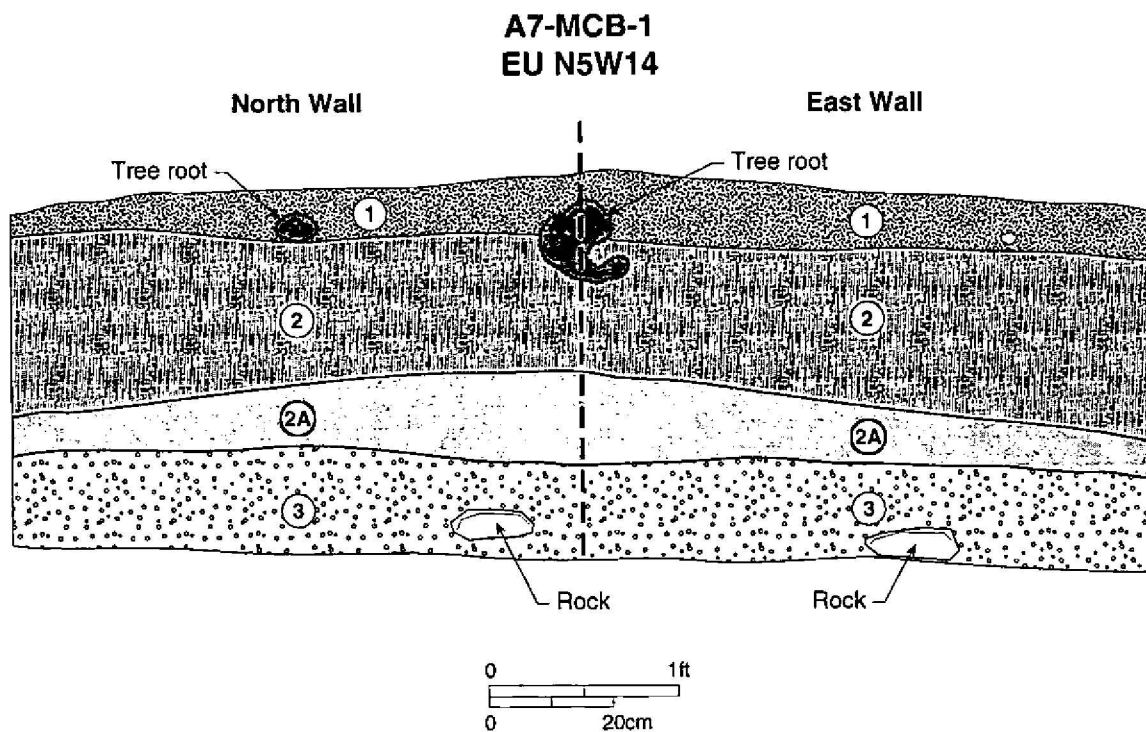


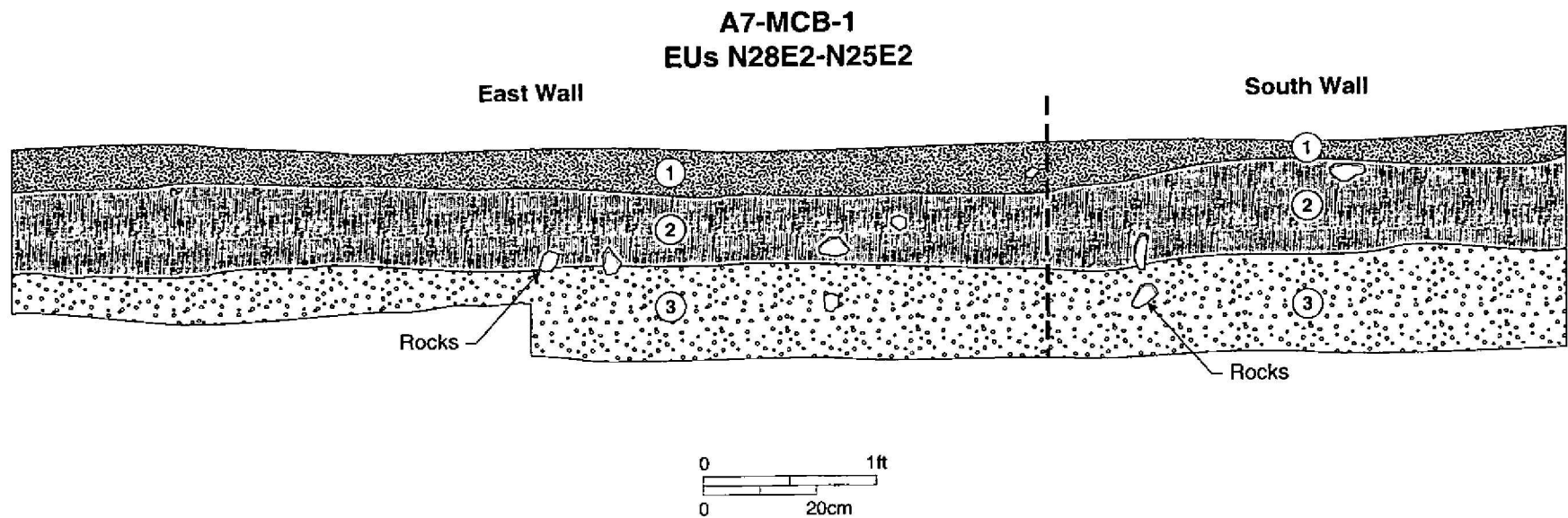
Figure 23. Archeological Survey Location A7-MCB-1 showing distribution of prehistoric artifacts.



- 1 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt loam
- 2 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand
- 2A 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clayey sand
- 3 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay with pebbles

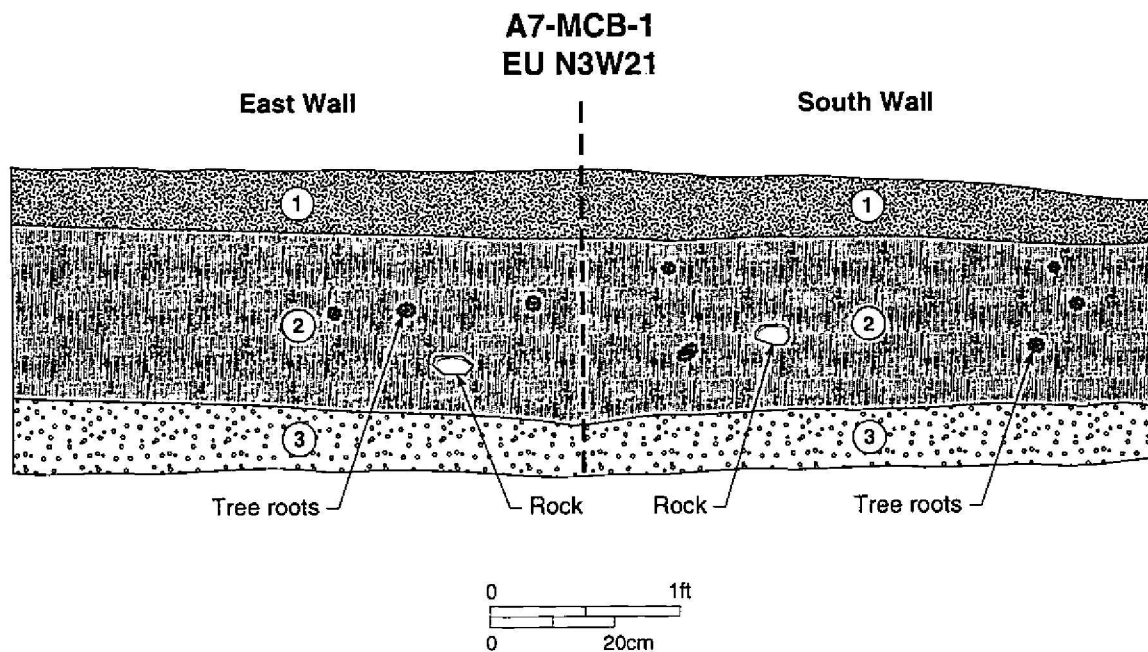
Figure 24. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) N5/W14, (ASL A7-MCB-1).





- 1 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy silt loam
- 2 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand
- 3 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay with pebbles

Figure 25. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) N28/E2 (ASL A7-MCB-1).



- 1 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy silt loam
- 2 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand
- 3 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay with pebbles

Figure 26. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) N3/W21 (ASL A7-MCB-1).

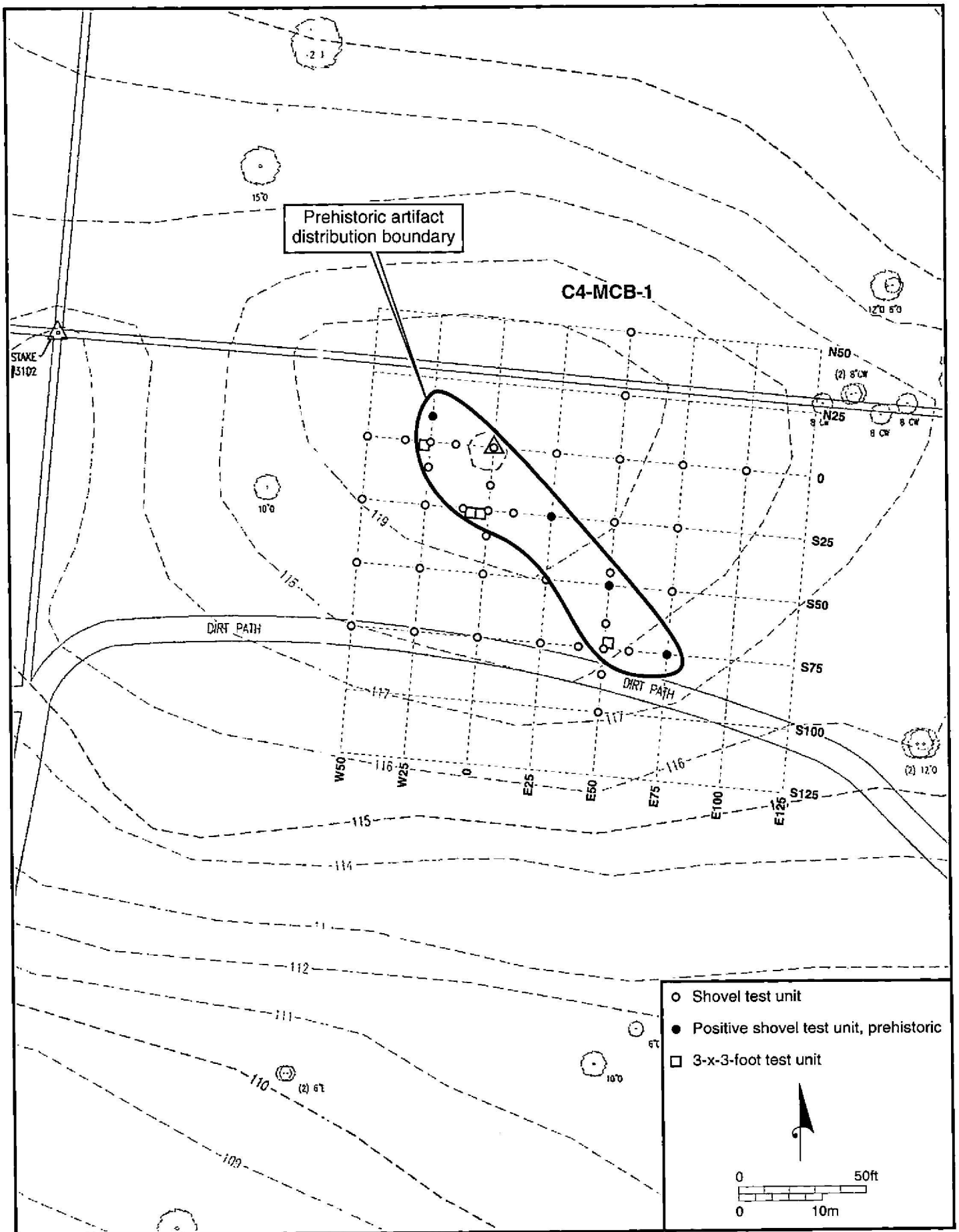
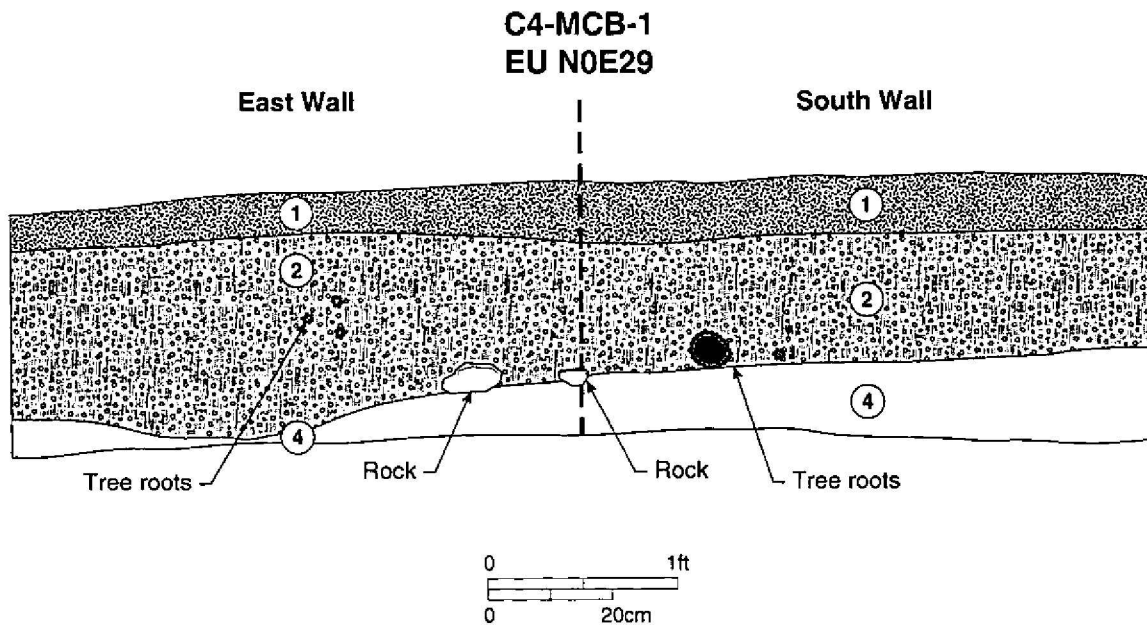


Figure 27. Archeological Survey Location C4-MCB-1 showing distribution of prehistoric artifacts.



- 1 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt loam
- 2 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with small pebbles
- 4 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay

Figure 28. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) N0/E29 (ASL C4-MCB-1).

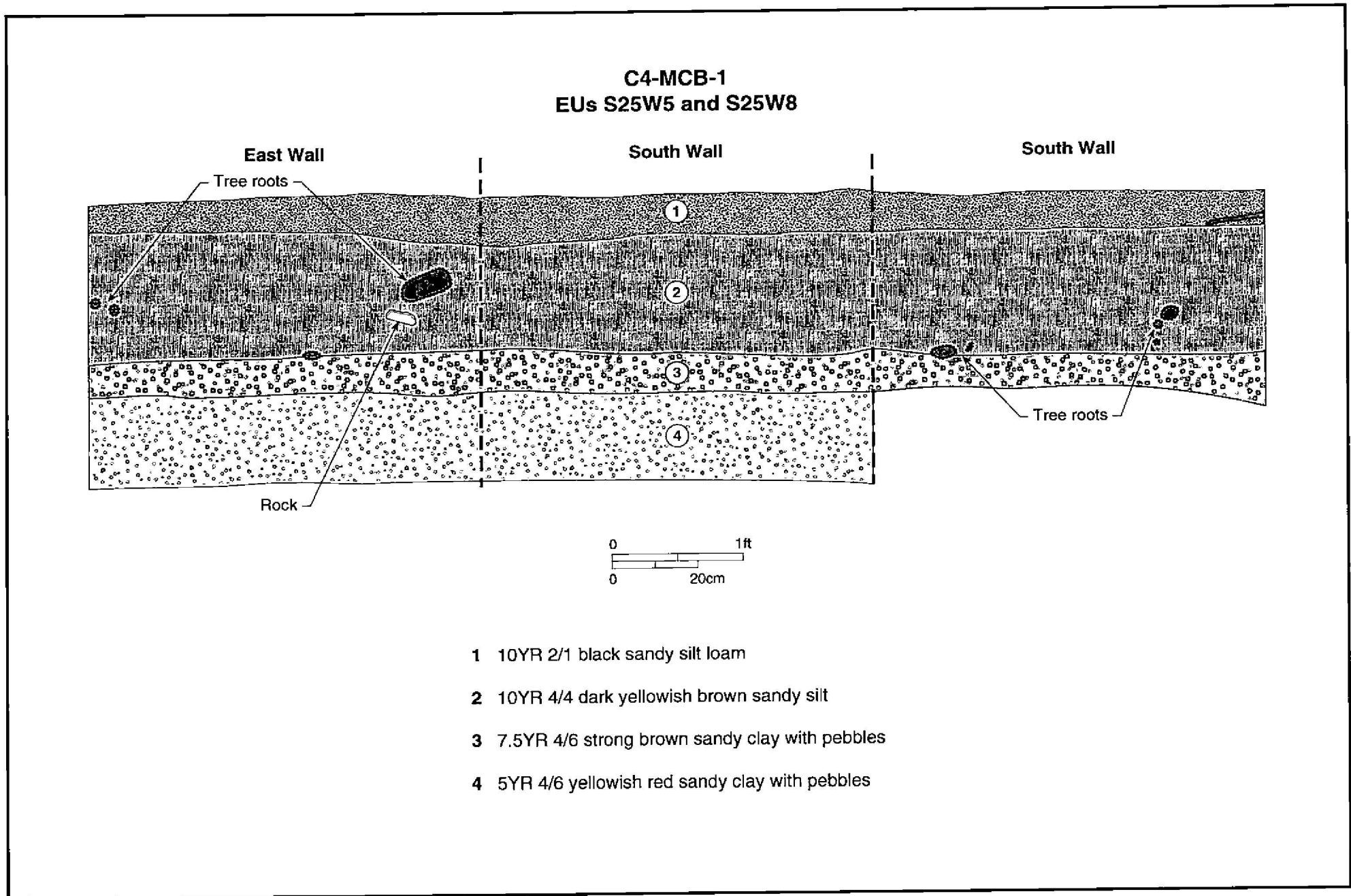
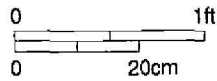
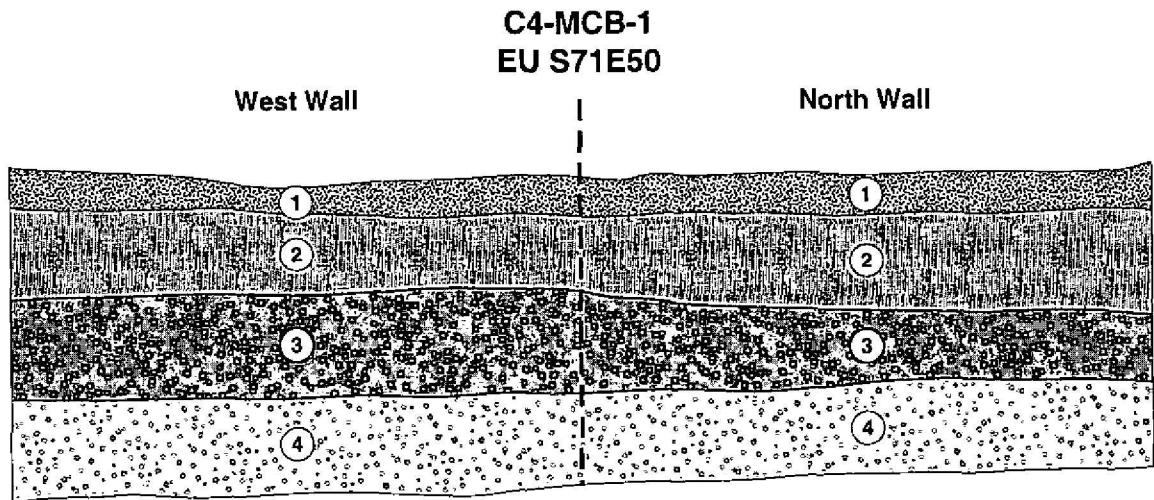


Figure 29. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) S25/W5 (ASL C4-MCB-1).



- 1 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy silt loam
- 2 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with clay traces
- 3 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay with pebbles
- 4 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay with pebbles

Figure 30. Stratigraphic profiles of Excavation Unit (EU) S71/E50 (ASL C4-MCB-1).

PLATES

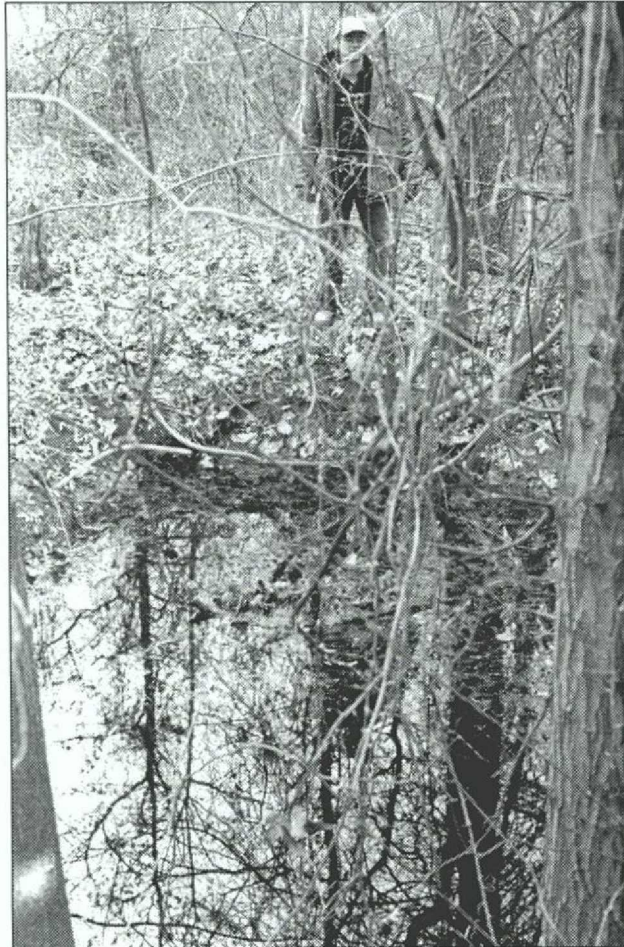


Plate 1. Rectangular, water-filled depression located at ASL A6-CM-2; view to the south.



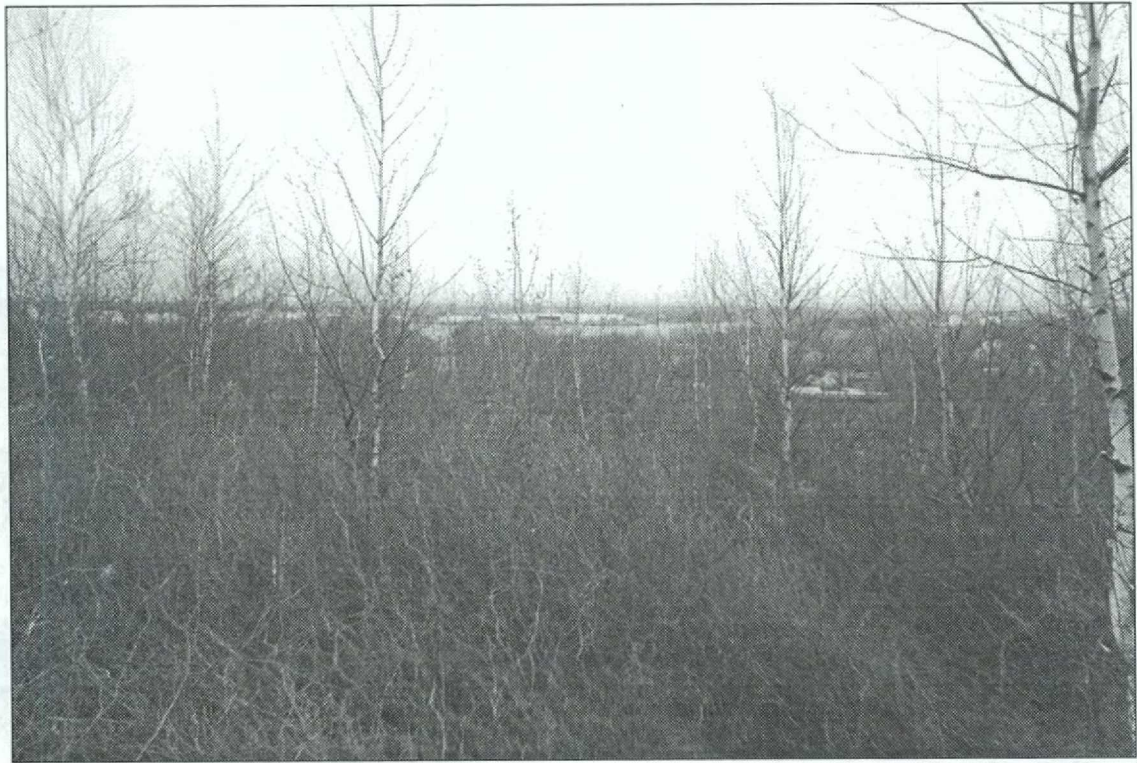


Plate 2. View of the Arthur Kill from ASL C2-MCB-2; view to the west.

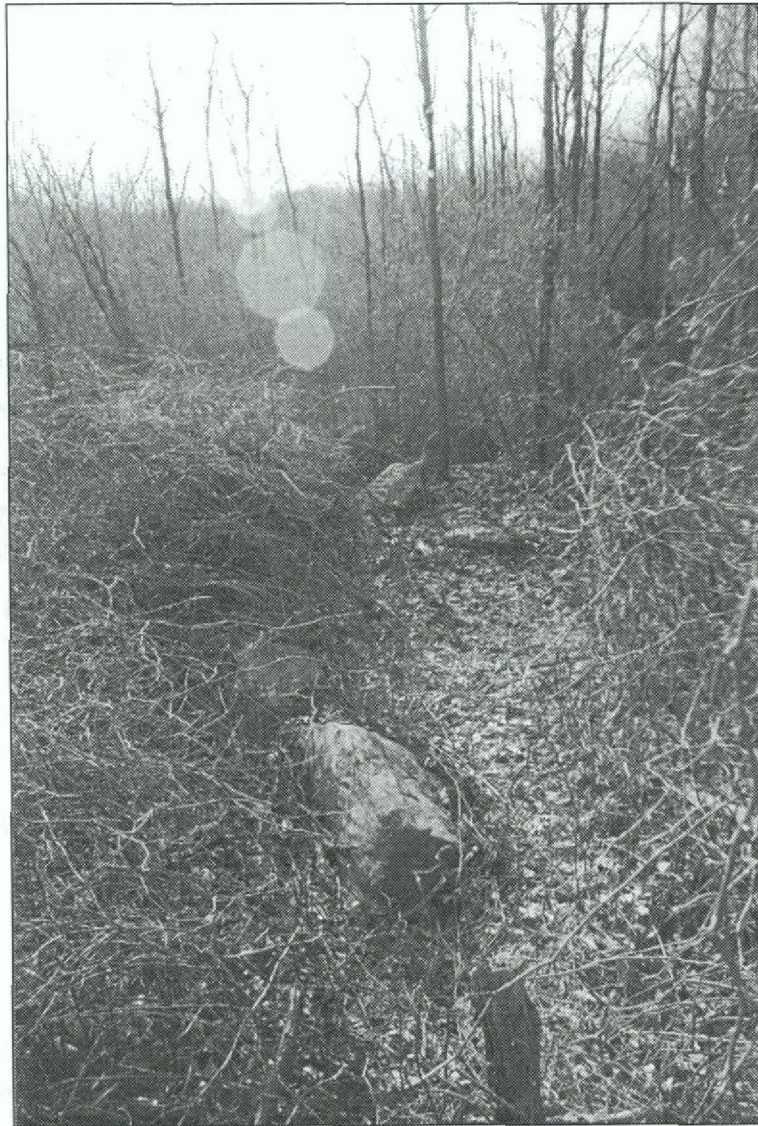


Plate 3. Row of field stones and ditch at ASL C4-FD-1; view to the west.

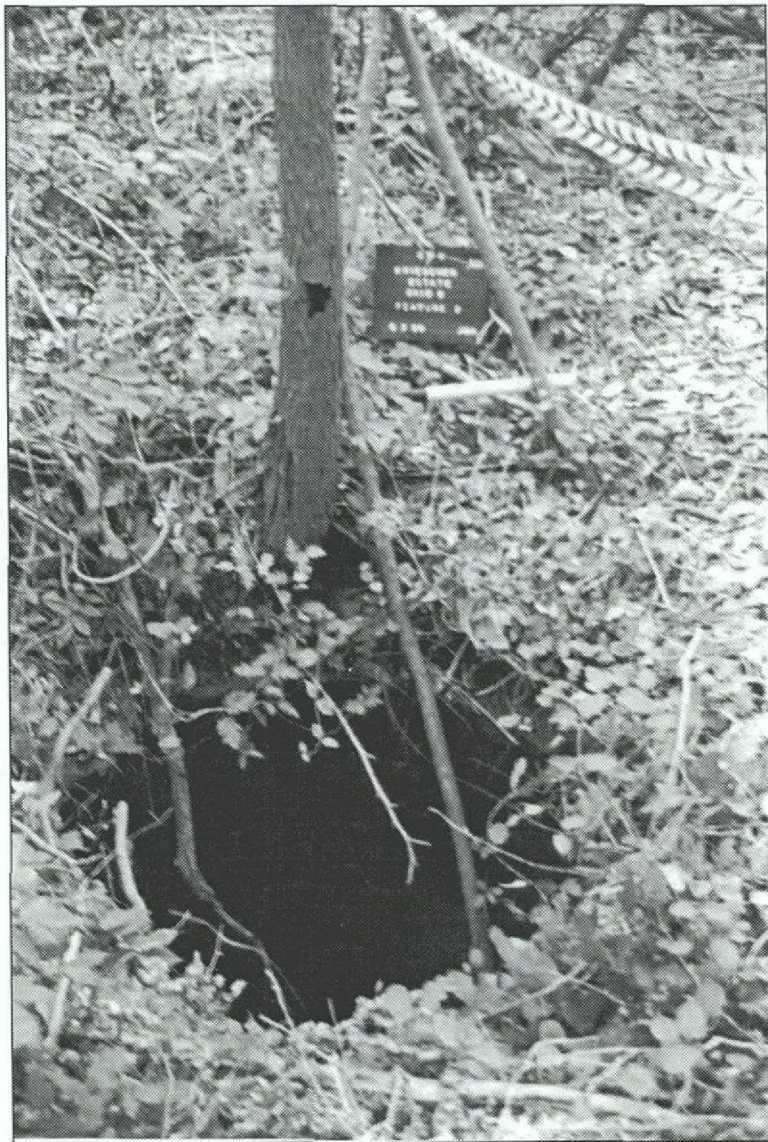


Plate 4. Kreischer Estate, Feature A1. Brick-lined vault feature.

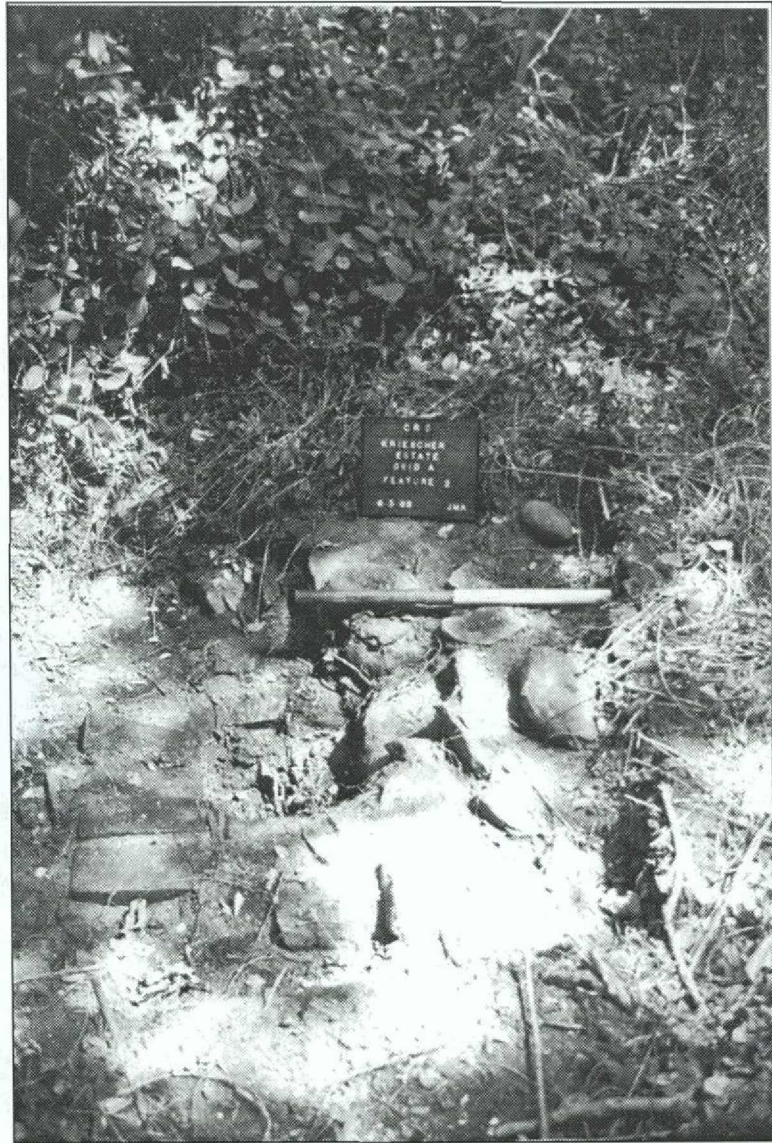


Plate 5. Kreischer Estate, Feature A2. Excavation of EU N100/E0 revealed a stone foundation wall with a parallel row of laid bricks.

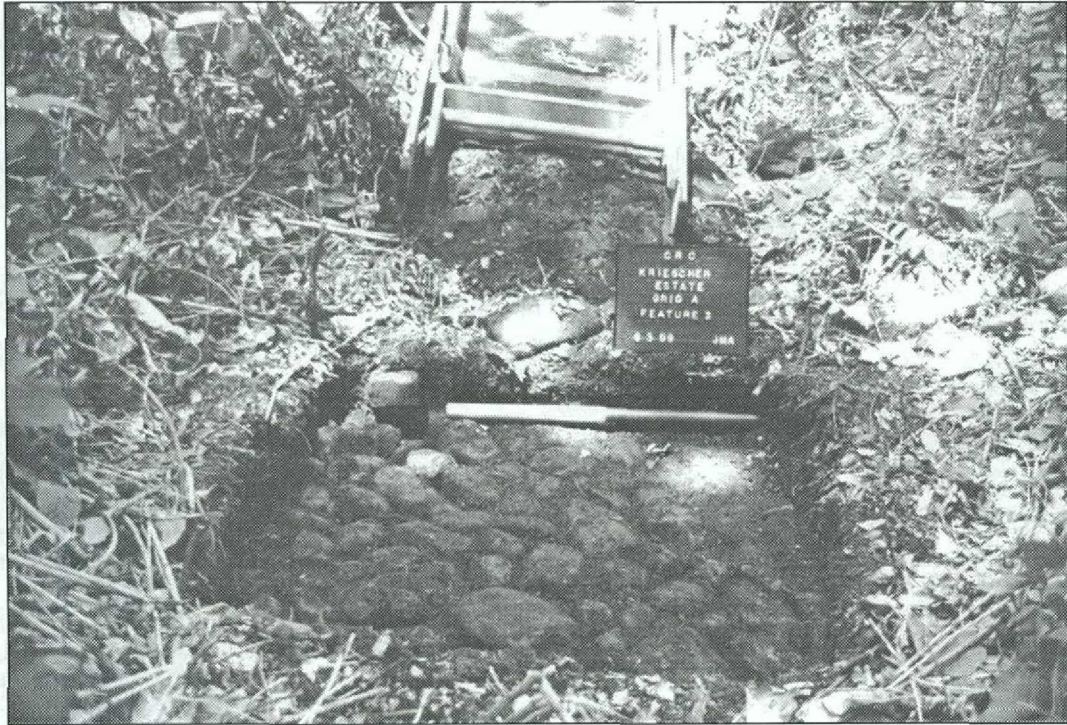


Plate 6. Kreisler Estate, Feature A3. Excavation of EU N110/E35 uncovered the cobbled floor of the barn approximately 0.6 feet below the ground surface.

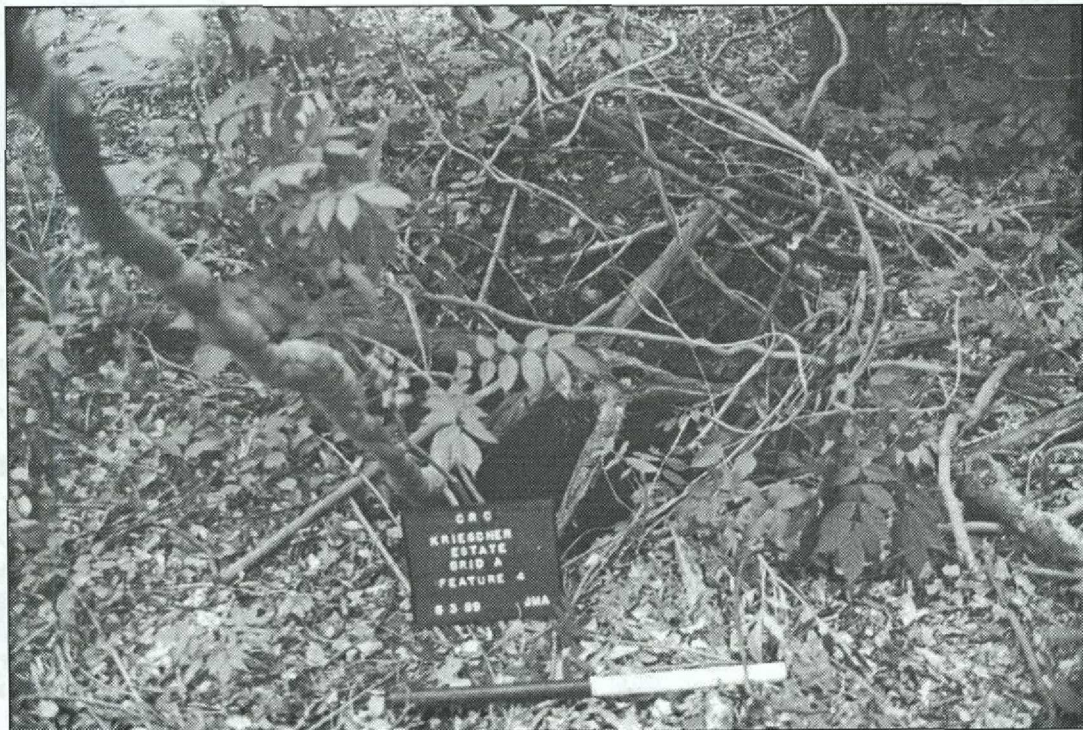


Plate 7. Kreisler Estate, Feature A4. Brick-lined vault feature.



Plate 8. Kreischer Estate, Feature A5. Concrete floor of a small outbuilding or garage.



Plate 9. Kreischer Estate, Feature A7. Sections of a dry-laid stone wall were observable lining the perimeter of the drained pond.



Plate 10. Kreischer Estate, Feature B1. Brick-lined trough feature.

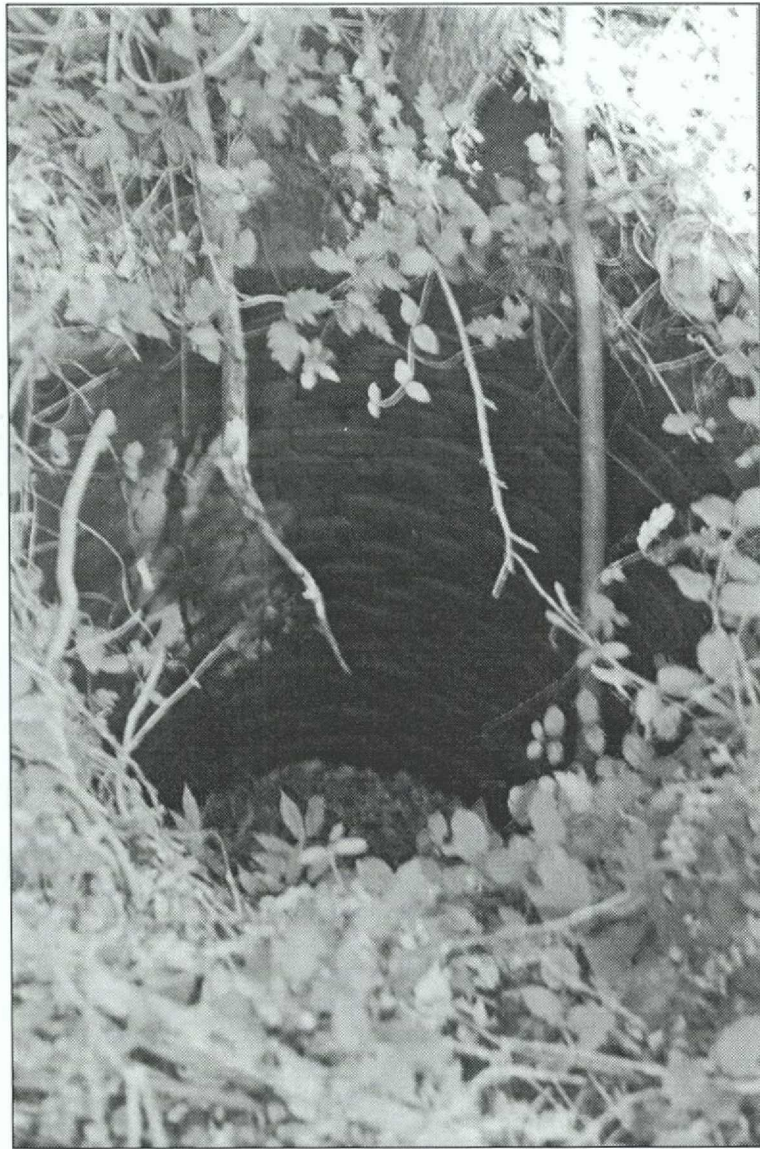


Plate 11. Kreischer Estate, Feature B2. Circular brick-lined shaft feature.





Plate 12. Kreischer Estate, Feature B5. Circular brick platform, probably the foundation of a water tower.



Plate 13. Kreischer Estate, Feature C1. Detail of the corner of the secondary dwelling foundation.



Plate 14. Kreischer Estate, Feature C3. Brick-lined vault feature adjacent to the Kreischer mansion main house foundation.

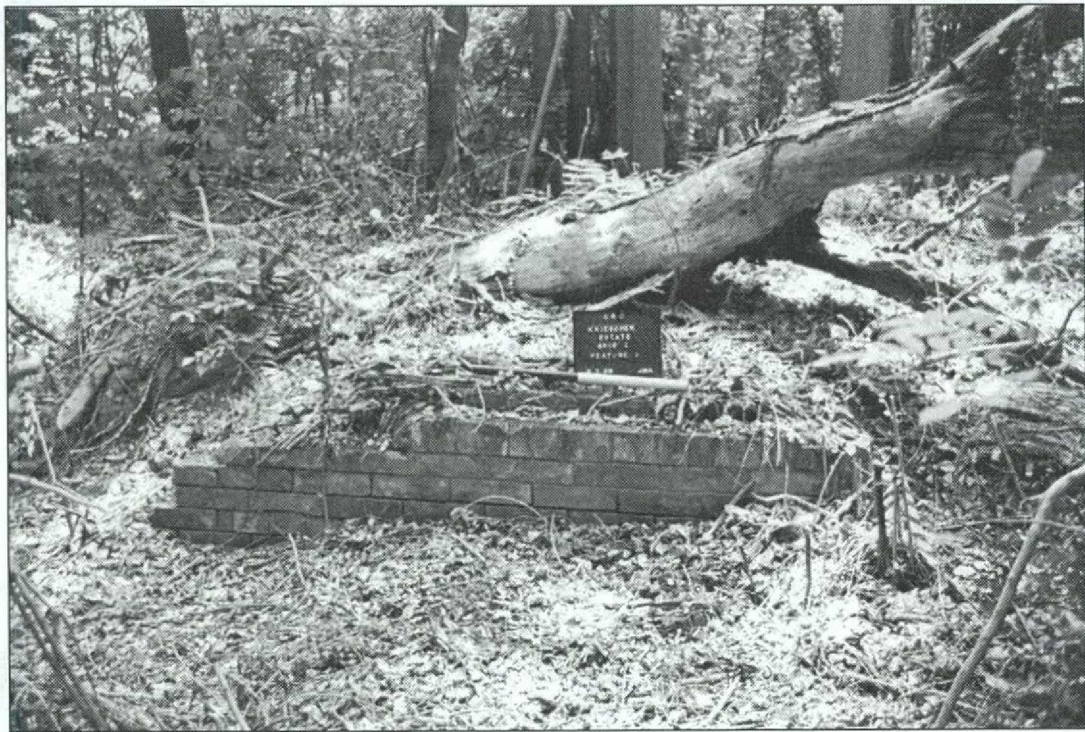


Plate 15. Kreischer Estate, Feature C4. Brick foundation wall/platform adjacent to the Kreischer mansion main house foundation.

APPENDIX I:  
LPC REVIEW COMMENTS

THE CITY OF NEW YORK LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
100 Old Slip, New York, NY 10005 (212) 487-6800

## ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

EDC/96-DM001R  
PROJECT NUMBER

11/18/97  
DATE RECEIVED

### PROJECT

CHARLESTON RETAIL CENTER

*adjacent  
to project  
site*



- No architectural significance
- No archaeological significance
- Designated New York City Landmark or Within Designated Historic District
- Listed on National Register of Historic Places
- Appears to be eligible for National Register listing and/or New York City Landmark Designation
- May be archaeologically significant; requesting additional materials

### COMMENTS

The scope of work for archaeological field testing is accepted. Notify the Commission of the field testing schedule so a site visit may be arranged.

SIGNATURE

*Daniel Pagano*

11/21/97  
DATE

**APPENDIX II:  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 KREISCHER ESTATE SURVEY LOCATION  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
1	STU	0	94		A	Surface		2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	paneled condiments	1880-1915
2	STU	25	0 2		A			1 Faunal: Bone		
3	STU	25	25 2		A			1 Nail: Unidentified		
3	STU	25	25 2		A			3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
3	STU	25	25 2		A			2 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
3	STU	25	25 2		A			6 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
3	STU	25	25 2		A			2 Unidentified Nail: Cut Or Wrought		
4	STU	25	50 2		A			3 Unidentified Nail: Cut Or Wrought		
4	STU	25	50 2		A			3 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
5	STU	25	75 2		A			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
5	STU	25	75 2		A			2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber		
5	STU	25	75 2		A			1 Whiteware: Black Transfer Print		1820-2000
5	STU	25	75 2		A			2 Nail: Unidentified		
5	STU	25	75 2		A			2 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1870-1920
5	STU	25	75 2		A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Hook		
5	STU	25	75 2		A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
5	STU	25	75 2		A			4 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Amber	German wine	1870-1920
6	STU	25	100 1		A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
6	STU	25	100 1		A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
7	STU	50	0 2		A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
7	STU	50	0 2		A			5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
7	STU	50	0 2		A			1 Unidentified Nail: Cut Or Wrought		
7	STU	50	0 2		A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
8	STU	50	25		A	Surface		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	quart milk bottle w/ "PD"	1903-2000
9	STU	50	25 1		A			1 Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt Porcelain		
10	STU	50	100 1		A			2 Coal: Coal Ash (Slag)		
10	STU	50	100 1		A			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
10	STU	50	100 1		A			1 Cut Common Nail: Complete		1805-2000
10	STU	50	100 1		A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
10	STU	50	100 1		A			2 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
11	STU	65	90 2		A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
11	STU	65	90 2		A			7 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
11	STU	65	90 2		A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
11	STU	65	90 2		A			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
11	STU	65	90 2		A			4 Faunal: Oyster		
11	STU	65	90 2		A			9 Nail: Unidentified		
12	STU	75	12.5 3		A			1 Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print		1784-1840
12	STU	75	12.5 3		A			1 White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
12	STU	75	12.5 3		A			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
13	STU	75	25 2		A			1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print		1825-2000
13	STU	75	25 2		A			1 Industrial Stoneware Bottle: Buff Bodied	incised w/ "...B./ ...UM 15..."	
13	STU	75	25 2		A			2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
13	STU	75	25 2		A			1 Plumbing, Ceramic: Sewer Pipe		
14	STU	75	50 1,2		A			1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1903-1915
14	STU	75	50 1,2		A			1 Fastener, Metal: Spike	cut	
14	STU	75	50 1,2		A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	semi-automatic	1880-1915
14	STU	75	50 1,2		A			4 White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
14	STU	75	50 1,2		A			9 White Granite Ware: Molded		1842-1995

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LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
15	STU	75	75	1	A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
16	STU	75	100	1	A			1 Cut Common Nail: Complete		1805-2000
16	STU	75	100	1	A			4 Faunal: Clam		
16	STU	75	100	1	A			1 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
16	STU	75	100	1	A			1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	block letters	1903-2000
16	STU	75	100	1	A			5 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
16	STU	75	100	1	A			4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
17	STU	100	0	1	A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber		
17	STU	100	0	1	A			1 Coal: Lump/Nugget		
17	STU	100	0	1	A			1 Wire Common Nail: Complete		1850-2000
17	STU	100	0	1	A			1 Grooming/Hygiene, Glass: Cosmetic Container	cold cream	
17	STU	100	0	1	A			4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
17	STU	100	0	1	A			2 White Granite Ware: Molded		1842-1995
17	STU	100	0	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
17	STU	100	0	1	A			2 Faunal: Bone		
17	STU	100	0	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua	"RUBSAM & HORMMANN BREWING CO/STATEN/ISLAN D/N.Y."	
17	STU	100	0	1	A			3 Shoe Part: Leather		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Bolt		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			2 Faunal: Bone		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			1 Brick: Handmade, Unglazed		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
18	STU	100	0	2	A			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
18	STU	100	0	2	A			2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	"...YORK"	
18	STU	100	0	2	A			3 Shoe Part: Leather	"K" on sole	
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Faunal: Clam		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Electrical, Glass: Insulator		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Wire Common Nail: Complete		1850-2000
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Unidentified Nail: Cut Or Wrought		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Fastener, Metal: Screw		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Hardware, Metal: Hinge		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			1 Nail: Unidentified		
19	STU	100	25	1	A			7 Storage, Metal: Can Fragments		1837-2000
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Nail: Unidentified		
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
20	STU	100	50	1	A			2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Amber		1870-1920
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Cut Common Nail: Complete		1805-2000
20	STU	100	50	1	A			6 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Albany Slip-Both Sides 4 w/"CREAM OF.../BEACH..."		1810-2000
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		

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LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler	amethyst	
20	STU	100	50	1	A			2 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: American Majolica		1851-1890
20	STU	100	50	1	A			3 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
20	STU	100	50	1	A			2 Yellowware: Plain		1830-1930
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Faunal: Oyster		
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Ironstone: Blue Transfer Print		
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Faunal: Bone		
20	STU	100	50	1	A			1 Coal: Coal Ash (Slag)		
21	STU	100	70	1	A			1 Flotation: Soil Sample (Unprocessed)	clay boring w/ straw	
22	STU	100	100	1	A			1 Cut Common Nail: Complete		1805-2000
22	STU	100	100	1	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron		
22	STU	100	100	1	A			1 Coal: Coal Ash (Slag)		
22	STU	100	100	1	A			1 Mortar: Sand		
23	STU	110	50	1	A			3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
23	STU	110	50	1	A			3 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1870-1920
23	STU	110	50	1	A			2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
23	STU	110	50	1	A			1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
23	STU	110	50	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
23	STU	110	50	1	A			2 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
24	STU	110	67	A	Surface			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
24	STU	110	67	A	Surface			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler	arched panels and ridges	
24	STU	110	67	A	Surface			1 Ironstone: Gilded	w/ decal and "J.E. STL./SEMI-PORCELAIN"	1880-2000
25	STU	375	525	3	B			1 Flake: Quartz		
26	STU	375	575	2	B			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
26	STU	375	575	2	B			1 Whiteware: Annular		1810-2000
26	STU	375	575	2	B			1 Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print		1784-1840
27	STU	400	525	2	B			1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
27	STU	400	525	2	B			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
27	STU	400	525	2	B			1 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Amber		1870-1920
27	STU	400	525	2	B			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
28	STU	400	555	2	B			1 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
28	STU	400	555	2	B			1 Faunal: Clam		
28	STU	400	555	2	B			2 Ironstone: Plain White		1813-1900
29	STU	400	600	2	B			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
30	STU	425	525	2	B			2 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
30	STU	425	525	2	B			32 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
30	STU	425	525	2	B			1 Projectile: Lead Bullet		
30	STU	425	525	2	B			1 Tool, Metal: File		
31	STU	425	550	2	B			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
32	STU	425	575	2	B			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron		
32	STU	425	575	2	B			2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
33	STU	475	550	2	B			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
34	STU	475	525	2	B			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
34A	STU	291	463	2	C			4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
34A	STU	291	463	2	C			1 Nail: Unidentified		
34A	STU	291	463	2	C			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Coita Flower Pot		
34A	STU	291	463	2	C			1 Coal:Lump/Nugget		
34B	STU	291	468	3	C			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
34B	STU	291	468	3	C			1 Pearlware: Plain		1779-1830



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LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
35	STU	305	475	2	C			1 Projectile: Lead Bullet		
35	STU	305	475	2	C			1 Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington		1840-1910
36	STU	305	475	3	C			2 Coal: Lump/Nugget		
36	STU	305	475	3	C			1 Pearlware: Plain		1779-1830
36	STU	305	475	3	C			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
36	STU	305	475	3	C			1 Flake: Quartz		
36	STU	305	475	3	C			1 Coal: Coal Ash (Slag)		
36	STU	305	475	3	C			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
37	STU	315	455	1	C			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
37	STU	315	455	1	C			2 Unidentified Nail: Cut Or Wrought		
38	STU	315	455	2	C			7 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
39	STU	315	455	3	C			3 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
39	STU	315	455	3	C			3 Coal: Lump/Nugget		
39	STU	315	455	3	C			1 Creamware: Darker Yellow		1762-1780
39	STU	315	455	3	C			1 Tested Pebble (4-64mm): Chert		
40	STU	315	465	2	C			2 Shatter: Quartz		
40	STU	315	465	2	C			1 Flake: Quartzite		
40	STU	315	465	2	C			3 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
40	STU	315	465	2	C			1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		
41	STU	315	465	3	C			1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze		
42	STU	315	475	2	C			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
42	STU	315	475	2	C			1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
42	STU	315	475	2	C			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
42	STU	315	475	2	C			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
42	STU	315	475	2	C			1 Nail: Unidentified		
42	STU	315	475	2	C			5 Redware: Unglazed		
42	STU	315	475	2	C			1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze		
42	STU	315	475	2	C			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
43	STU	325	375	2	C			1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
43	STU	325	375	2	C			1 Redware: Brown Glazed Exterior, White Slip Interior		
44	STU	325	450	1	C			1 Whiteware: Blue Banded (Dipped)		1840-1890
45	STU	325	450	2	C			1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze		
45	STU	325	450	2	C			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
46	STU	325	475	2	C			1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow		1770-1820
46	STU	325	475	2	C			2 Faunal: Oyster		
46	STU	325	475	2	C			1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		
46	STU	325	475	2	C			2 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire		1670-1795
46	STU	325	475	2	C			1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze On Buff		
47	STU	335	405	2	C			1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print		1825-2000
48	STU	350	375	2	C			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
48	STU	350	375	2	C			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Dark Green		
49	STU	350	400	2	C			1 Nail: Unidentified		
50	STU	350	425	1	C			1 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
50	STU	350	425	1	C			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
51	STU	350	475	2	C			4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
51	STU	350	475	2	C			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler	amethyst	
51	STU	350	475	2	C			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		

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LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
51	STU	350	475	2	C			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
53	STU	375	350	2	C			1 Redware: Unglazed		
54	STU	375	400	1	C			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
54	STU	375	400	1	C			1 Cut Common Nail: Complete		1805-2000
54	STU	375	400	1	C			1 Hardware, Metal: Hinge		
55	STU	395	330	2	C			1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze		
55	STU	395	330	2	C			2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
55	STU	395	330	2	C			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
56	STU	400	375	2	C			4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
56	STU	400	375	2	C			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
57	STU	400	425	2	C			1 Cut Common Nail: Complete		1805-2000
58	STU	420	350	2	C			1 Grooming/Hygiene: Tortoiseshell Comb		
58	STU	420	350	2	C			1 Shatter: Quartz		
58	STU	420	350	2	C			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	"... & COX"	
58	STU	420	350	2	C			3 Unidentified Nail: Cut Or Wrought		
58	STU	420	350	2	C			1 White Granite Ware: Molded		1842-1995
58	STU	420	350	2	C			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
58	STU	420	350	2	C			1 Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Complete		-1820
58	STU	420	350	2	C			1 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
59	STU	425	425	2	C			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber		
59	STU	425	425	2	C			1 Projectile: Lead Bullet		
59	STU	425	425	2	C			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
60	STU	430	370	1	C			1 Projectile: Lead Bullet		
60	STU	430	370	1	C			3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
61	STU	433	362	1	C			2 Tested Pebble (4-64mm): Jasper		
62	STU	450	375	2	C			1 Yellowware: Plain		1830-1930
62	STU	450	375	2	C			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
63	STU	450	400	3	C			2 Ironstone: Transfer Print, Hand Painted		
63	STU	450	400	3	C			1 Whiteware: Even Scallop, Curved Lines		1825-1834
64	STU	450	425	2	C			3 Nail: Unidentified		
64	STU	450	425	2	C			1 Faunal: Clam		
64	STU	450	425	2	C			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Washer		
64	STU	450	425	2	C			6 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
65	STU	450	450	1	C			6 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
66	STU	450	475	2	C			1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Albany Slip-Both Sides		1810-2000
66	STU	450	475	2	C			3 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
66	STU	450	475	2	C			1 White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
66	STU	450	475	2	C			2 Whiteware: Plain	"BRIDGEWOOD & S..."	1810-2000
67	STU	0	0	1	C	Tree Fall		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
68	STU	0	0	1	C	Near Unit		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green		1903-2000
68	STU	0	0	1	C	Near Unit		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	very thick (>1cm)	
68	STU	0	0	1	C	Near Unit		1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print		1825-2000
68	STU	0	0	1	C	Near Unit		2 Nail: Unidentified		
68	STU	0	0	1	C	Near Unit		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	embossed	
68	STU	0	0	1	C	Near Unit		1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
68	STU	0	0	1	C	Near Unit		7 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1 w/ "PD" on base	1903-2000
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		2 Nail: Unidentified		
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		1 Hammerstone: Quartzite		
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Bolt		
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		2 Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron		

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LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartz		
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		1 Flake: Quartzite		
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze		
69	STU	0	0	2	C	Near Unit		2 Redware: Unglazed		
70	STU	0	0	1	C	Off Grid C		1 Faunal: Oyster		
70	STU	0	0	1	C	Off Grid C		1 Flake: Quartzite		
70	STU	0	0	1	C	Off Grid C		2 Faunal: Clam		
71	EU	291	455	1	C			4 Shatter: Quartzite		
71	EU	291	455	1	C			1 Coal: Lump/Nugget		
71	EU	291	455	1	C			1 Flake: Quartzite		
71	EU	291	455	1	C			1 Projectile: Shotgun Shell		1850-
71	EU	291	455	1	C			2 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
71	EU	291	455	1	C			1 Tested Pebble (4-64mm): Quartzite		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	crown top	1903-2000
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			1 Faunal: Oyster		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			17 Flake: Quartzite		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			3 Coal: Coal Ash (Slag)		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			27 Shatter: Quartzite		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			1 Faunal: Clam		
72	EU	291	455	1,2	C			2 Coal: Lump/Nugget		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
73	EU	291	455	2	C			10 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			6 Flake: Quartzite		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			16 Shatter: Quartzite		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			4 Shatter: Quartz		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			6 Coal: Lump/Nugget		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			1 Faunal: Bone		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			1 Pearlware: Blue Transfer Print		1784-1840
73	EU	291	455	2	C			3 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			2 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			1 Mortar: Lime		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			12 Coal: Coal Ash (Slag)		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			1 Button, Metal: Brass Loop Shank, 1-Piece Cast		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			6 Flake: Quartz		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			7 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			2 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
73	EU	291	455	2	C			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
74	EU	291	455	3	C			1 Stone: Roof Slate		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			6 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			1 Faunal: Oyster		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			1 Faunal: Bone		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			3 Coal: Coal Ash (Slag)		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			2 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print		1825-2000
74	EU	291	455	3	C			6 Coal: Lump/Nugget		

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LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
74	EU	291	455	3	C			1 Flake: Quartzite		
74	EU	291	455	3	C			1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze		
75	EU	490	560	1	B			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler	fleur de lis motif	
75	EU	490	560	1	B			2 Fastener, Metal: Screw	w/ flat metal	
75	EU	490	560	1	B			2 Accessory, Glass: Eyeglass Lens		
75	EU	490	560	1	B			2 Miscellaneous Kitchen Metal: Enamelware		1876-2000
75	EU	490	560	1	B			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Clear	"WARRANTED" flask	
75	EU	490	560	1	B			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Flower Pot		
75	EU	490	560	1	B			2 Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire		1831-2000
75	EU	490	560	1	B			5 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
76	EU	490	560	2	B			1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	molded mesh pattern exterior	1671-1915
76	EU	490	560	2	B			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler	fleur de lis motif	
76	EU	490	560	2	B			1 Plumbing, Ceramic: Sewer Pipe		
76	EU	490	560	2	B			2 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass		
77		0	0		C	Inside Foundation		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber		1903-2000
77		0	0		C	Inside Foundation		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
78		0	0		C	N Wall Foundation		2 Shatter: Quartz		
78		0	0		C	N Wall Foundation		2 Shatter: Quartzite		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print		1760-2000
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Dark Green		1870-1920
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Plumbing, Ceramic: Sewer Pipe		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			3 Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Chain		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Toy, Ceramic: Glazed Earthenware Marble		1880-1920
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Storage, Metal: Can		1837-2000
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Amber		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1903-2000
79	EU	0	110	1	A			3 Nail: Unidentified		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 Whiteware: Transfer Print, Molded		1810-2000
79	EU	0	110	1	A			3 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1870-1920
79	EU	0	110	1	A			3 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Amber	German wine	1870-1920
79	EU	0	110	1	A			4 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			4 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1 w/"... BREWING CO"	
79	EU	0	110	1	A			8 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
79	EU	0	110	1	A			2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
79	EU	0	110	1	A			3 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	semi-automatic, 1 w/ "THE/ 400/ BLACK/ OIL/ SHOE/ DRESSING"	
79	EU	0	110	1	A			1 White Granite Ware: Molded		1842-1995

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LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unidentified		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Faunal: Oyster		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			8 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print, Hand Painted		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
80	EU	0	110	2	A			3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Washer		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			2 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Bisque		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Whiteware: Molded		1810-2000
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1 w/"PURE S..."; beverage, 1 w/ "THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD"	1903-2000
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Amber		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			13 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1903-2000
80	EU	0	110	2	A			3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
80	EU	0	110	2	A			1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1903-1915
80	EU	0	110	2	A			3 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Dark Green		1870-1920
80	EU	0	110	2	A			2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
80	EU	0	110	2	A			2 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1870-1920
80	EU	0	110	2	A			2 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Amber	German wine	1870-1920
80	EU	0	110	2	A			11 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
80	EU	0	110	2	A			8 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: American Majolica		1851-1890
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		4 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1 w/ hutchinson stopper	1880-1915
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		1 Ironstone: Molded		
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		7 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1903-1915
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		10 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	5 semi-automatic	
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	"S & D" on base	1903-2000
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		1 Ironstone: Plain White		1813-1900
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		2 Pressed-Glass Tableware: Paneled	mug	1825-2000
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		1 Auto/Garage/Machine: Graphite Battery Part		
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		1 Miscellaneous Kitchen Metal: Enamelware		1876-2000
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Clear Glaze		
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1 w/"SPRING WATER", 1 w/"RUBSAMM & HORMANN BREWING CO"	1903-2000
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		7 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
81		0	0		A	Pond,NE		1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Salt Glaze/Aibany Slip On Buff		1810-2000
82		0	0		A	Pond,NW		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1903-1915

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82		0	0	A		Pond,NW	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1 w/"PRINCE'S BAY BOTT...// A.B. CO"	
82		0	0	A		Pond,NW	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	"RUBSAM & HORMANN BREWING CO STATEN ISLAND NY"	1903-2000
82		0	0	A		Pond,NW	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler	arched panels &ridges, same set as lot 83	
82		0	0	A		Pond,NW	5	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1903-2000
82		0	0	A		Pond,NW	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Hardware, Ceramic: Doorknob		
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Decal Overglaze		1830-2000
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1 w/"BUFFALO/LITHIA"	
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Engraved/Etched	tumbler, w/ stars & bands	
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler	arched panels & ridges	
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	"REGISTERED/LIT TLEMORE", III. Glass Co.	1903-1915
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	5	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1903-1915
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	3	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	"...SAM & HORMANN BREWING CO. STATEN ISLAND NY"	1903-2000
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1 w/"EMPIRE/AUG...0 I", 1 w/"...SIDE AVE./...MOND VALLEY/ STATEN I ISLAND"	1903-1915
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	White Granite Ware: Molded		1842-1995
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Ironstone: Molded		
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	1	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Alkaline Glaze		
83		0	0	A		Pond,SW	2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	"28 FL OZ", 1973	1903-2000
84		0	0	A		Pond,SE	1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	"RUBSAM & HORMANN BREWING CO STATEN ISLAND NY"	1903-2000
84		0	0	A		Pond,SE	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		

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84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		2	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze On Buff		
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		10	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Ricketts-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear	"CITRATE/ OF/ MAGNESIA"	
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Cobalt Blue		
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Molded		
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		3	Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1870-1920
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Ironstone: Gilded		1880-2000
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		2	Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		8	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1 w/"EMPIRE/PAT AUG 13 01"	1903-1915
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Miscellaneous Kitchen Metal: Enamelware		1876-2000
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	semi-automatic, 1 w/"HIRES" etc.	
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		6	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1 w/"GORDON'S// DRY GIN"	
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	"JACOB RUPPERT/ BREWER/ NEW YORK"	
84		0	0	A	Pond,SE		1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber	"FATHER JOHN'S/ MEDICINE/ LOWELL MASS"	
85		0	0	A	Pond,General Surface		1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
85		0	0	A	Pond,General Surface		2	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua		1903-2000
85		0	0	A	Pond,General Surface		6	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	milk bottles, 1 w/"JT & AH 14"	1903-1915
85		0	0	A	Pond,General Surface		3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1 w/ parts of "GORDONS DRY GIN"	
85		0	0	A	Pond,General Surface		1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
85		0	0	A	Pond,General Surface		1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber		1903-2000
85		0	0	A	Pond,General Surface		1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
86	EU	100	0 1	A			1	Nail: Unidentified		
86	EU	100	0 1	A			1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
86	EU	100	0 1	A			1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber		1903-2000
86	EU	100	0 1	A			1	Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass: Canning Lid		
86	EU	100	0 1	A			1	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1903-1915
86	EU	100	0 1	A			4	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
86	EU	100	0 1	A			3	Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron		
86	EU	100	0 1	A			4	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Blue Decorated	unidentified mark on base	
86	EU	100	0 1	A			1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Molded		
86	EU	100	0 1	A			4	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Decal Overglaze	"GERMANY"	1830-2000

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LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
86	EU	100	0	1	A			1 Floral: Seed, Nut, And/Or Pit		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			6 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
86	EU	100	0	1	A			7 Whiteware: Gilded		1880-2000
86	EU	100	0	1	A			2 Faunal: Bone		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			2 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		1870-1920
86	EU	100	0	1	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Chain	non-ferrous	
86	EU	100	0	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			24 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			3 Projectile: Center-Fire Cartridge		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			63 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			3 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Commercial Tumbler		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Lid		
86	EU	100	0	1	A			1 Utensil, Metal: Handle, Unidentified		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Pulley		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unidentified Molded	amethyst, large ribs	
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Commercial Tumbler		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Pressed-Glass Tableware: Diamond Point		1825-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous Lighting, Metal: Light Bulb, Base		1895-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Other	enamelled dial w/"...PHOENIX METER CO/NEW YORK"	
87	EU	110	35	1	A			27 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unidentified		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			16 Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			8 Pressed-Glass Tableware: Paneled		1825-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Cut Common Nail: Complete		1805-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Washer		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			2 Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire		1831-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			2 Unidentified Metal Object: Brass/Copper Alloy		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			2 Storage, Metal: Can Fragments		1837-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Engraved/Etched		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			19 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Hook		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			3 Faunal: Bone		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Button, Glass: 4-Hole		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			2 Hardware, Metal: Clock Part		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			42 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			3 Tested Pebble (4-64mm): Jasper		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			12 Nail: Unidentified		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			6 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
87	EU	110	35	1	A			16 Shoe Part: Leather		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			37 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			34 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		



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87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua	"ATWOODS//JAUN DICE BITTERS//FORMER LY MADE BY//MOSES i ATWOOD//GEORG ETOWN MASS"	
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
87	EU	110	35	1	A			5 20th-Cent Refined Earthenware: Gilt/Silver Edge		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze		1671-1915
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Albany Slip		1810-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print, Hand Painted		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			52 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
87	EU	110	35	1	A			5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
87	EU	110	35	1	A			10 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua		1903-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			4 Cut Common Nail: Fragment		1805-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			8 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1 w/"SMALLEY, KIVLAN & ONTHANK/ BOSTON MASS"	1903-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1903-1915
87	EU	110	35	1	A			13 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber		1903-2000
87	EU	110	35	1	A			4 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
88	EU	110	35	2	A			5 Nail: Unidentified		
88	EU	110	35	2	A			14 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
88	EU	110	35	2	A			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
88	EU	110	35	2	A			2 Pressed-Glass Tableware: Diamond Point		1825-2000
88	EU	110	35	2	A			1 White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
88	EU	110	35	2	A			10 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
88	EU	110	35	2	A			9 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
88	EU	110	35	2	A			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst		1880-1915
88	EU	110	35	2	A			5 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
88	EU	110	35	2	A			1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber		1903-2000
88	EU	110	35	2	A			5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
88	EU	110	35	2	A			3 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Carnival		1907-0
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface		3 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear		
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface		1 Grooming/Hygiene, Glass: Milk Glass Cold-Cream Jar	"RESINOL/CHEMIC AL CO/BALTO MD"	
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface		2 Miscellaneous Kitchen Metal: Enamelware		1876-2000
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface		2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear		1903-2000
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface		2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		

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 KREISCHER ESTATE SURVEY LOCATION  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	N	E	LVL	GRID	PROV INFO	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE	
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface	3	Hardware, Glass: Clock Bevel			
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Other	enamelled "IVORY SOAP" sign		
89		0	0		B	Trough Dump, General Surface	1	Tool, Metal: Other	large blade		
Total							1484				

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 KREISCHER ESTATE SURVEY LOCATION  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE II  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
 SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
90	N323E473	Surface	4	Depression Glass: Green	Tall Glass	
91	N323E473	1	1	Flake 11-15mm: Chert		
91	N323E473	1	1	Nail: Unidentified		
91	N323E473	1	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
91	N323E473	1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
91	N323E473	1	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
91	N323E473	1	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget		
91	N323E473	1	1	Redware: Unglazed		
91	N323E473	1	1	Faunal: Oyster		
91	N323E473	1	1	Hardware, Metal: Castor		
92	N323E473	2	2	Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
92	N323E473	2	2	Pearlware: Plain		1779-1830
92	N323E473	2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
92	N323E473	2	2	Faunal: Oyster		
92	N323E473	2	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget		
92	N323E473	2	9	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
92	N323E473	2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
92	N323E473	2	2	Nail: Unidentified		
92	N323E473	2	3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
93	N323E473	2	10	Faunal: Oyster		
93	N323E473	2	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow		1770-1820
93	N323E473	2	3	Pearlware: Plain		1779-1830
93	N323E473	2	1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze		
93	N323E473	2	1	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print		1825-2000
93	N323E473	2	3	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern		1820-2000
93	N323E473	2	1	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot		
93	N323E473	2	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain		
93	N323E473	2	1	Nail: Unidentified		
93	N323E473	2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua		
93	N323E473	2	4	Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
93	N323E473	2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
93	N323E473	2	1	Pipe Bowl: Ball Clay		
93	N323E473	2	2	Brick: Unidentified, Unglazed		
93	N323E473	2	1	Flake >40mm: Quartzite		
93	N323E473	2	1	Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
93	N323E473	2	5	Coal: Lump/Nugget		
94	N323E473	3	1	Tested Pebble (4-64mm): Argillite		
94	N323E473	3	1	Tested Cobble (64-256mm): Quartzite		
94	N323E473	3	1	Flake 21-25mm: Unidentified		
94	N323E473	3	4	Flake 16-20mm: Unidentified		
94	N323E473	3	7	Flake 16-20mm: Argillite		
94	N323E473	3	1	Flake 6-10mm: Argillite		
94	N323E473	3	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget		
94	N323E473	3	1	Flake 21-25mm: Argillite		
			TOTAL	93		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION A5-MCB-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	STU 1	2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
1	STU 1	2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
2	STU 2	2	2	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	
2	STU 2	2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
2	STU 2	2	3	Brick: Unidentified, Unglazed	
3	STU 3	1	1	Slipware: Black Trailed, Clear Glaze	1670-1795
4	STU 3	2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
4	STU 3	2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830
4	STU 3	2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
5		Surface	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Slag	
5		Surface	1	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	
6		Surface	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
6		Surface	1	Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
			TOTAL	16	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION A6-MCB-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	STU N0W25	2	2	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000
2	STU N25E0	2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
2	STU N25E0	2	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget	
2	STU N25E0	2	1	Faunal: Bone	
3	STU N25W100	2	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
3	STU N25W100	2	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut Or Wrought	
4	STU N50E0	2	1	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000
5	STU N50W50	2	1	Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
6	STU N50W100	2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
7	STU S10W25	2	1	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000
7	STU S10W25	2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
			TOTAL	12	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION A6-CM-2  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	STU N0E25	1	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellow Glaze	
2	STU N0E25	2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
2	STU N0E25	2	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	
3	STU N0E100	2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
3	STU N0E100	2	1	Pearlware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1790-1840
3	STU N0E100	2	1	Brick: Unidentified, Unglazed	
3	STU N0E100	2	2	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
3	STU N0E100	2	1	Coal: Lump/Nugget	
3	STU N0E100	2	1	Faunal: Oyster	
3	STU N0E100	2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
4	STU N0E50	2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
4	STU N0E50	2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830
4	STU N0E50	2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
5	STU N25E25	2	1	Unidentified Ceramic: Unglazed White Body	
5	STU N25E25	2	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	
5	STU N25E25	2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
5	STU N25E25	2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
5	STU N25E25	2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
6	STU N50E25	2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
7	STU N75E25	2	1	Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000
8	STU N85E75	2	1	Ironstone: Plain Gray	1813-1900
8	STU N85E75	2	1	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000
9	STU N100E25	2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
9	STU N100E25	2	1	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1830-1875
10	STU N125E75	2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
11	STU S25E100	2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
11	STU S25E100	2	1	Creamware: Darker Yellow	1762-1780
12	STU S25E125	2	1	Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
12	STU S25E125	2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
12	STU S25E125	2	1	Nail: Unidentified	
12	STU S25E125	2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
12	STU S25E125	2	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Salt Glaze/Albany Slip On Buff	1810-2000
12	STU S25E125	2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
13	STU S25E75	2	1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
14	STU S50E125	2	1	Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Annular	

TOTAL 36

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION A7-MCB-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	AREA	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
1	STU N0W25	2			1 Flake 11-15mm: Gray Chert		
2	STU N0W25	2			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
3	STU N0W35	2			1 Pipe Bowl: Ball Clay		
3	STU N0W35	2			1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite	Small Fragment	
3	STU N0W35	2			1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
4	STU N0W35	3			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
5	STU N0W50	2			1 Hammerstone: Quartzite	Fire-Cracked/Heat-Altered	
5	STU N0W50	2			3 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
6	STU N25E0	2			1 Flake 11-15mm: Chalcedony		
7	STU N25W25	2			1 Pipe Bowl: Ball Clay		
8	STU S50W25	2/3	Interface		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber		
9	TU N3W21	2			1 Industrial Stoneware Bottle: Light-Brown Glaze		
9	TU N3W21	2			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
9	TU N3W21	2			1 Pearlware: Plain		1779-1830
9	TU N3W21	2			1 Tested Pebble (4-64mm): Jasper		
9	TU N3W21	2			1 Flake 31-35mm: Gray Chert		
9	TU N3W21	2			1 Flake 21-25mm: Gray Chert		
9	TU N3W21	2			1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Frosted		
10	TU N5W14	1			1 White Granite Ware: Plain		1842-1930
10	TU N5W14	1			3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses		
11	TU N5W14	2			1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
11	TU N5W14	2			1 Whiteware: Plain		1810-2000
11	TU N5W14	2			1 Flake 6-10mm: Chalcedony		
11	TU N5W14	2			1 Flake 11-15mm: Argillite		
11	TU N5W14	2			1 Industrial Stoneware Bottle: Light-Brown Glaze		
11	TU N5W14	2			1 Flake 26-30mm: Black Chert		
11	TU N5W14	2			1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert		
12	TU N5W14	2/2A	Interface		1 Tested Pebble (4-64mm): Jasper		
13	TU N5W14	2A			1 Blocky Fragment 10-25mm: Argillite		
13	TU N5W14	2A			1 Flake 21-25mm: Argillite		
13	TU N5W14	2A			1 Tested Pebble (4-64mm)/Shatter: Chert		
13	TU N5W14	2A			1 Blocky Fragment 25-40mm: Argillite		
14	TU N25E2	2			5 Flake 11-15mm: Chalcedony		
15	TU N28E2	1			1 Blocky Fragment 25-40mm: Argillite		
15	TU N28E2	1			1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear		
16	TU N28E2	2			1 Blocky Fragment 25-40mm: Chert		
TOTAL				44			

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION B1-NC-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
1	STU N0E0	1	1	Miscellaneous, Metal: Other	Cast-Iron Collar For Post
		TOTAL	1		



ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION B5-DML-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000      JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	AREA	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	DATE RANGE
1	STU N0E0	1		1	Coarse Earthenware: Salmon Body	White Slip	
2	STU N0E25	2		2	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear		
2	STU N0E25	2		1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green		
2	STU N0E25	2		1	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern		1820-2000
2	STU N0E25	2		1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow		1770-1820
3		Surface	At 3-Way Intersection	1	Core: Chert		
4		Surface	Bridle Path Near N 0	1	Hammerstone: Chert		
TOTAL				8			

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION C2-MCB-1  
BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	STU N50E0	2	1	Depression Glass: Yellow	
2	STU N50E25	3	1	Flat Glass: Flashed	
2	STU N50E25	3	1	Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	
		TOTAL	3		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION C2-MCB-2  
BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	STU N5E25	2	1	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000
		TOTAL	1		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION C4-CM-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000      JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	AREA	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION
1	STU S25E125	2		1	Redware: Unglazed
1	STU S25E125	2		1	Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze
2		Surface	Off Bridal Path Next To N0E75	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Tumbler
TOTAL				3	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION C4-MCB-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	AREA	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	STU N0E75	1		1	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
1	STU N0E75	1		2	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
1	STU N0E75	1		1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
1	STU N0E75	1		2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
2	STU N0E100	2	Array 2	1	Nail: Unidentified	
3	STU N0W25	1		1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	
4	STU N0W25	2		1	Yellowware: Plain	1830-1930
5	STU N0W50	2	Array 2	1	Whiteware: Green Transfer Print	1829-2000
5	STU N0W50	2	Array 2	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
6	STU N10W25	2		1	Flake 11-15mm: Argillite	
7	STU N25E50	2	Array 2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
8	STU S15E0	2		1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
8	STU S15E0	2		1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830
9	STU S25E10	1		1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
10	STU S25E25	2		1	Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
10	STU S25E25	2		1	Faunal: Oyster	
11	STU S25E25	2/3	Interface	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
12	STU S50E25	2		1	Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue	
13	STU S50E50	2	Array 2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
13	STU S50E50	2	Array 2	1	Blocky Fragment 10-25mm: Argillite	
13	STU S50E50	2	Array 2	1	Flake 11-15mm: Argillite	
13	STU S50E50	2	Array 2	1	Flake 16-20mm: Argillite	
13	STU S50E50	2	Array 2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
14	STU S50E75	2	Array 2	2	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
15	STU S65E50	1	Array 2	1	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Thumbprint	1825-2000
15	STU S65E50	1	Array 2	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
16	STU S75E25	2		1	Projectile: Lead Bullet	
17	STU S75E40	2	Array 2	1	Whiteware: Sponged	1820-1930
17	STU S75E40	2	Array 2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
17	STU S75E40	2	Array 2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830
17	STU S75E40	2	Array 2	1	Brick: Unidentified, Unglazed	
17	STU S75E40	2	Array 2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
18	STU S75E50	2		1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hotel Ware	1860-2000
18	STU S75E50	2		1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800
19	STU S75E60	2	Array 2	1	Pearlware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1790-1840
20	STU S75W50	2	Array 2	1	White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930
21	STU S75E75	1	Array 2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
21	STU S75E75	1	Array 2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
21	STU S75E75	1	Array 2	5	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
21	STU S75E75	1	Array 2	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
21	STU S75E75	1	Array 2	1	Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830
21	STU S75E75	1	Array 2	1	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	
22	STU S85E50	2	Array 2	1	Faunal: Oyster	
23	STU S100E50	2	Array 2	2	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000
24	TU N0E29	1		1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
24	TU N0E29	1		1	Flake 11-15mm: Argillite	
24	TU N0E29	1		1	Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
25	TU N0E29	2		1	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Salt Glaze/Albany Slip On Buff	1810-2000
25	TU N0E29	2		1	Blocky Fragment 10-25mm: Chert	
25	TU N0E29	2		1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
26	TU S25W5	1/2	Interface	1	Possible Biface Fragment: Quartzite	
27	TU S25W5	2		1	Pearlware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1790-1840
27	TU S25W5	2		2	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000
27	TU S25W5	2		1	Brick: Unidentified, Unglazed	
27	TU S25W5	2		1	Whiteware: Red Transfer Print	1829-2000
27	TU S25W5	2		3	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION C4-MCB-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000 JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	AREA	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
27	TU S25W5	2		1	Faunal: Oyster	
27	TU S25W5	2		1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
27	TU S25W5	2		1	Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
27	TU S25W5	2		1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
28	TU S25W5	3		1	Blocky Fragment 10-25mm: Chert	
29	TU S25W8	1		1	Faunal: Oyster	
29	TU S25W8	1		1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
29	TU S25W8	1		1	Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
30	TU S25W8	2		1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
30	TU S25W8	2		1	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Panelled	1825-2000
30	TU S25W8	2		2	Faunal: Oyster	
30	TU S25W8	2		1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
30	TU S25W8	2		1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
31	TU S71E50	2		2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Blocky Fragment 10-25mm: Jasper	
31	TU S71E50	2		7	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Coal: Lump/Nugget	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1825-2000
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Redware: Brown Glaze	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Salt Glaze/Albany Slip On Buff	1810-2000
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Faunal: Oyster	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1830-1875
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Whiteware: Embossed Shell Edge	1825-1835
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Brick: Unidentified, Unglazed	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Clear Glaze	
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Nail: Unidentified	
31	TU S71E50	2		5	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
31	TU S71E50	2		1	Pipe Bowl: Ball Clay	
TOTAL				110		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION C4-MCB-2  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000      JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	STUN50E50	2	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	
1	STUN50E50	2	2	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
		TOTAL	4		

ARTIFACT INVENTORY  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOCATION D2-DML-1  
 BRICKTOWN CENTRE AT CHARLESTON, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK PHASE I  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
 FALL 1999/SPRING 2000      JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	STU N0W75	2		2 Brick: Unidentified, Unglazed	
2	STU N0W100	2		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
3	STU S75E10	2		1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
4	STU S25W50	1		3 Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	
4	STU S25W50	1		1 Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1820-2000
5	STU S50W50	3		2 Whiteware: Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)	1842-1910
6	STU S50 W75	2		1 Faunal: Clam	
6	STU S50 W75	2		1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
7	STU S50W100	2		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Brown Glaze	
8	STU S65E0	2		1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
8	STU S65E0	2		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
8	STU S65E0	2		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
8	STU S65E0	2		1 Coal: Lump/Nugget	
9	STU S75E0	2		1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
10	STU S75W75	2		1 Unidentified Ceramic: Unglazed White Body	
10	STU S75W75	2		1 Nail: Unidentified	
10	STU S75W75	2		1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
10	STU S75W75	2		1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1825-2000
10	STU S75W75	2		1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830
10	STU S75W75	2		1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
10	STU S75W75	2		3 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
10	STU S75W75	2		1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
11	STU S85E0	2		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
11	STU S85E0	2		1 Coal: Lump/Nugget	
11	STU S85E0	2		2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
		TOTAL	32		