

5049R

1985

Key Persp

o Ref

NC&ER

TOTTENVILLE STATEN ISLAND

Blocks 7923, 7924, 7925, 7936

REPORT OF TEST EXCAVATION

for

The City of New York
Department of Real Property

PLEASE RETURN TO
LIBRARY
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

KEY PERSPECTIVES

Dr. Frederick Winter, SOPA
Director of Archaeological
Services

January 1985

755

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
PREHISTORIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	1
FIELD TESTING STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY.....	2
RESULTS OF FIELDWORK.....	3
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	6
ILLUSTRATIONS	
MAP 1 - Survey Area.....	7
MAP 2 - Archaeological Sites Near Ward's Point.....	8
MAP 3 - Location/Number of Shovel Tests.....	9
MAP 3A - Block 7936.....	10
MAP 3B - Blocks 7923, 7924, 7925.....	11
MAP 4 - Block 7936: North Zone Shovel Tests.....	12
MAP 5 - Block 7936: Central and South Zone Shovel Tests..	13
MAP 6 - Block 7925: Shovel Tests.....	14
MAP 7 - Block 7924: Shovel Tests.....	15
MAP 8 - Block 7923: Shovel Tests	16
Figure 1 - Selected Profiles.....	17
APPENDIX I - Soil Deposits and Strata	
APPENDIX II - Cultural Materials Found	
BIBLIOGRAPHY	

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a phase I archaeological survey conducted in anticipation of the planned disposal by the Division of Real Property of four blocks of city-owned property in Tottenville, Staten Island. The property in question consists of those tax blocks known as blocks #7923, 7924, 7925 and 7936 (see Map I). These blocks lie within the area bounded by Hyland Boulevard on the north, Clermont Avenue on the south, Carteret Street on the west, and Massachusetts Street on the east.

This report contains brief summaries of local topography, history and archaeology along with the findings of the archaeological survey. The field survey was conducted in January 1985 under the direction of Mr. Eugene Boesch, the project's field director, and Dr. Frederick Winter, the project's principal investigator.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The four blocks of the survey zone are located adjacent to one of the richest zones of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources within the borders of New York City. Archaeological remains have been documented in this area for more than 125 years (Jacobson 1980: 1), and field research conducted over a number of campaigns has established the district's identification as "the largest prehistoric cemetery in the Metropolitan area," (id: iv and passim).

The main prehistoric cemetery in this area is located within Conference House Park on Burial Ridge, a bluff that rises as much as 50' above Arthur Kill. This bluff is located between 200 and 300 feet west of the current survey area, between the coast along Arthur Kill and Satterlee Street. Archaeological finds from this cemetery have been dated from the Archaic through the end of the prehistoric period (late Woodland) and on into the era of European contact (Jacobson 1980: 65-67).

Closer to the current survey area, Mark R. Harrington noted the presence of prehistoric pits near the junction of Satterlee and Massachusetts Streets, less than 50' west of the westernmost of the surveyed blocks (Jacobson 1980: 23-25 and Map II p. 7; Harrington's pits 12, 17, 27, 31). (See Map 2.)

During historic times the site area, which is situated near the southwesternmost tip of Staten Island at the confluence of the Raritan River and the Arthur Kill where they enter Raritan Bay, attracted early European settlement. By 1675, Tottenville, including Ward's Point, had come into the possession of Capt. Christopher Billopp, an English adventurer who constructed the store house that still stands beyond the westernmost foot of Hyland Boulevard, between Satterlee Street and the coast. Billopp's house served as a meeting place for the abortive peace negotiations conducted between the patriots Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Edward Rutledge, and the British Lord Richard and General William Howe, on

11 September, 1776, and thus is today known as the Conference House. The home was acquired by the City of New York in 1926; it has served as a museum since 1929 and was restored to its 18th century appearance in 1932. The Conference House has been a National Historic Landmark since 1966 and a New York City Landmark since 1967. (Kramer 1979: 77; Bradford 1966; Jacobson 1980: 12.)

FIELD TESTING STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

During January 1985, archaeological field tests were conducted on the four blocks that had been designated for disposal by the Division of Real Property. The field testing strategy was developed in consultation with Dr. Sherene Baugher, the ~~city~~ ^{urban} archaeologist with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

Block 7936, the westernmost of the designated blocks and the block closest to the previously identified prehistoric remains or Burial Ridge, was investigated more intensively than the other three blocks. Shovel tests within the city-owned portion of Block 7936 were situated 25' apart (see Maps 3 and 3A). Tests were dug down below the surface of the natural sterile subsoil, to depths ranging up to +1.0 meters below the modern ground level. The only exceptions to this were the tests conducted along the southern, eastern and western perimeters of the block, where the presence of concrete sidewalks precluded the completion of the shovel tests. Excavations were conducted using shovels, trowels and hand picks. The tests were excavated in accordance with the present stratified soil sequence, and materials from each soil level were kept separate. All excavated soils were sieved through 1/4" mesh screens, and cultural materials were recorded and saved (see Appendix II).

Blocks 7923, 7924 and 7925 were tested less intensively than Block 7936 (see Maps 3 and 3B). Sixteen shovel tests were conducted on each of these blocks using the field methods described above. The intervals between these tests, whose locations were determined on the basis of the distribution of city-owned land within the block area, ranged between 35 and 125 feet. Excavation methods were identical to those employed on Block 7936.

Field work was conducted in mid-winter, during January 1985.¹ Work was conducted when the temperature ranged above 25° F. At lower temperatures, it was found that the excavated soils, which were often saturated due to the high water table, tended to freeze after their removal from the ground, and this precluded their being sieved. It was found that it was possible to work effectively during light snowfalls and when the ground's snow cover did not exceed a few inches.

¹ All field work was directly supervised by Mr. Eugene Boesch of New York University, the project's field director. Crewmembers were Mary Ellen Holden, Amy Sue Pickell, Christopher Pickell, William Rosenberg, and William Sanders. Dr. Frederick Winter, the project's principal investigator, was on site for the first two days of field work and once again at the mid-point of the project.

RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

Block 7936: Shovel tests 1 to 204.

Block 7936 is the westernmost of the surveyed blocks. It is bounded on the north by Hylan Boulevard, on the south by Clermont Avenue, on the east by Connecticut Street, and on the west by Massachusetts Street. In accordance with the survey strategy that was developed in consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission's city archaeologist, Block 7936 was tested more intensively than the other blocks within the survey area. City-owned property on the block consisted of three distinct zones, separated from each other by private holdings.

North zone: Shovel tests 1 to 20. (See Maps 3 & 4)

A rectangle, 100 feet north-south by 80 feet east-west, covering the northeastern corner of the block. The north zone of Block 7936 consists today of a dirt-bike track, cleared in its center and partially overgrown in its northeast and southwest. Excavations indicate that, except in the southwest, the upper natural soil levels had been stripped throughout the zone. Historic (including modern) glass fragments were found in most of the test units within this zone. In addition, a nineteenth-century kaolin pipestem fragment was recovered from one of the test units along the southern border of the zone. Modern trash was more prevalent along the northern edge of the zone where there was evidence of dumping along Hylan Boulevard. For a description of the soil and strata types see Appendix I.

Central zone: Shovel tests 21 to 160 (see Maps 3 & 5)

A large, irregularly shaped area consisting of much of the northern two-thirds of the block, this zone is covered with small trees and brush, and today, with the two exceptions noted immediately below, it offers an isotopic aspect. A shallow ditch cuts the block from east to west along a line between shovel tests 89-90, 53-54 and 35-36, and the ground rises abruptly along the eastern and western borders of the block along the lines of shovel tests 21-38 and 144-160. These rises mark the line of concrete sidewalks that are positioned along the east, west and south sides of the block. These sidewalks are overgrown and covered with an approximately 0.10 meter deposit of humus.

Soils excavated in most of the test units of the central zone reveal deep organic deposits that suggest remnant bog or swamp strata. To the north and southeast, the soils are more characteristic of a bog perimeter. The water table is relatively high throughout the zone, and in more than one test unit water was encountered less than 0.10 meters below the ground surface.

A few stone chips, possibly worked but more probably natural, were encountered in the shovel tests, as were occasional fragments of historic period glass and ceramics. There was evidence on the ground surface that the area had been used for dumping in recent years, and this evidence included the rusted out, stripped frame of a Volkswagen "Beetle." For a description of the soil and strata types see Appendix I.

South zone: Shovel tests 161 to 204 (see Maps 3 & 5)

The southernmost 150 feet of Block 7936, excluding a 100 by 40 foot privately-owned lot in the block's southeast corner.

The modern cover of this zone was similar to that of the central zone. Sidewalks were encountered along the southern, eastern and western portions of the zone. Water was encountered in all of the test units except unit 198 and those units covered with sidewalk paving. The water was encountered at depths ranging from 0.16 to 0.60 meters below the ground surface.

A working flake of blackish-gray flint was recovered from test unit 186. Concentrations of oyster and clam shell were encountered in the southwestern portion of the zone, in test units 194, 195, 196, 197, and 198. For a description of the soil and strata types see Appendix I. *

Block 7925: Shovel tests 205 to 220.

Block 7925 is bounded on the north by Hylan Boulevard, on the south by Clermont Avenue, on the east by Finlay Street, and on the west by Connecticut Street. As was the case with Block 7936, described above, preparations for streets on the east and west of Block 7925 had been put in place, but the roads themselves had never been paved. These preparations consisted of a loose packing of approximately 0.10 m. diameter granite chunks. In addition, concrete sidewalks were present around the four sides of the block. These sidewalks were everywhere overlain with newly deposited humus as well as shallow-rooted vines and bushes.

Sixteen shovel tests were conducted within the block (see Maps 3 & 6). As on Block 7936, the water table was relatively high and in two test units, water was encountered less than 0.20 meters beneath the modern ground surface (tests 214 and 219). There were no finds from the shovel tests on Block 7925 to suggest prehistoric activity. One test, number 217, was situated within a 20th century house foundation, the finds from which indicate occupation sometime between approximately 1920 and 1960. For a description of the soil and strata types see Appendix I.

Block 7924: Shovel tests 221 to 236.

Block 7924 is positioned between Hylan Boulevard and Clermont Avenue on its north and south, and Aspinwall and Finlay streets, on its east and west. The disposition of sidewalks around the block, and the streets on the block's east and west is identical to that described for Block 7925 above.

Sixteen shovel tests were excavated on Block 7924 (see maps 3 & 7). The water table was again relatively high, and in the central-western portion of the block water was encountered only 0.10 meters below the ground surface (shovel tests 223 and 224). One flake of dark gray flint was recovered from shovel test 226, near the southern end of the block. This was the only sign of prehistoric activity in Block 7924. Modern disturbance within the block was more apparent. A trench had been dug from the area directly to the west of shovel test 30 and extending diagonally to cut through the sidewalk and intersect Finlay Street at approximately the point where the city-owned section of Block 7924 joins the privately-owned lots in the block's southwest corner. The trench begins near the location of a large, over two-foot diameter, red-glazed ceramic pipe that runs through the block on a north-south line between shovel tests 226 and 230. This pipe seems to have been used for water drainage. Possibly, construction of the private house on the lot at the southwest corner of the block broke the ceramic pipe, which extends south toward Raritan Bay. The trench on Block 7924 would then have been dug to drain water that was backing up around the severed pipe. The trench itself leads to a new outlet pipe that was presumably installed as part of this construction process.

For a description of the soil and strata types, see Appendix I.

Block 7923: Shovel tests 237 to 252.

Block 7923 is the easternmost block within the survey area. It is bounded on the north by Hylan Boulevard, on the east by Carteret Street, on the south by Clermont Avenue and on the west by Aspinwall Street. Sidewalks surround the entire block; the "streets" to the north and south of the block are undeveloped as were the streets described under Block 7925 above.

Sixteen shovel tests were excavated within the city-owned portions of Block 7923 (see Maps 3 & 8). Three of the test units produced evidence of historic period disturbance (tests 243, 244 and 250). There were no indications of prehistoric activity within the block. Test unit 250 encountered a red earthenware pipe running east-west through the block. This pipe was similar in form to the broken ceramic pipe that was encountered running north-south between test units 226 and 230 on Block 7924. Certainly water drainage would be an obvious concern within this area, and five of the tests on Block 7923 revealed swamp-like or

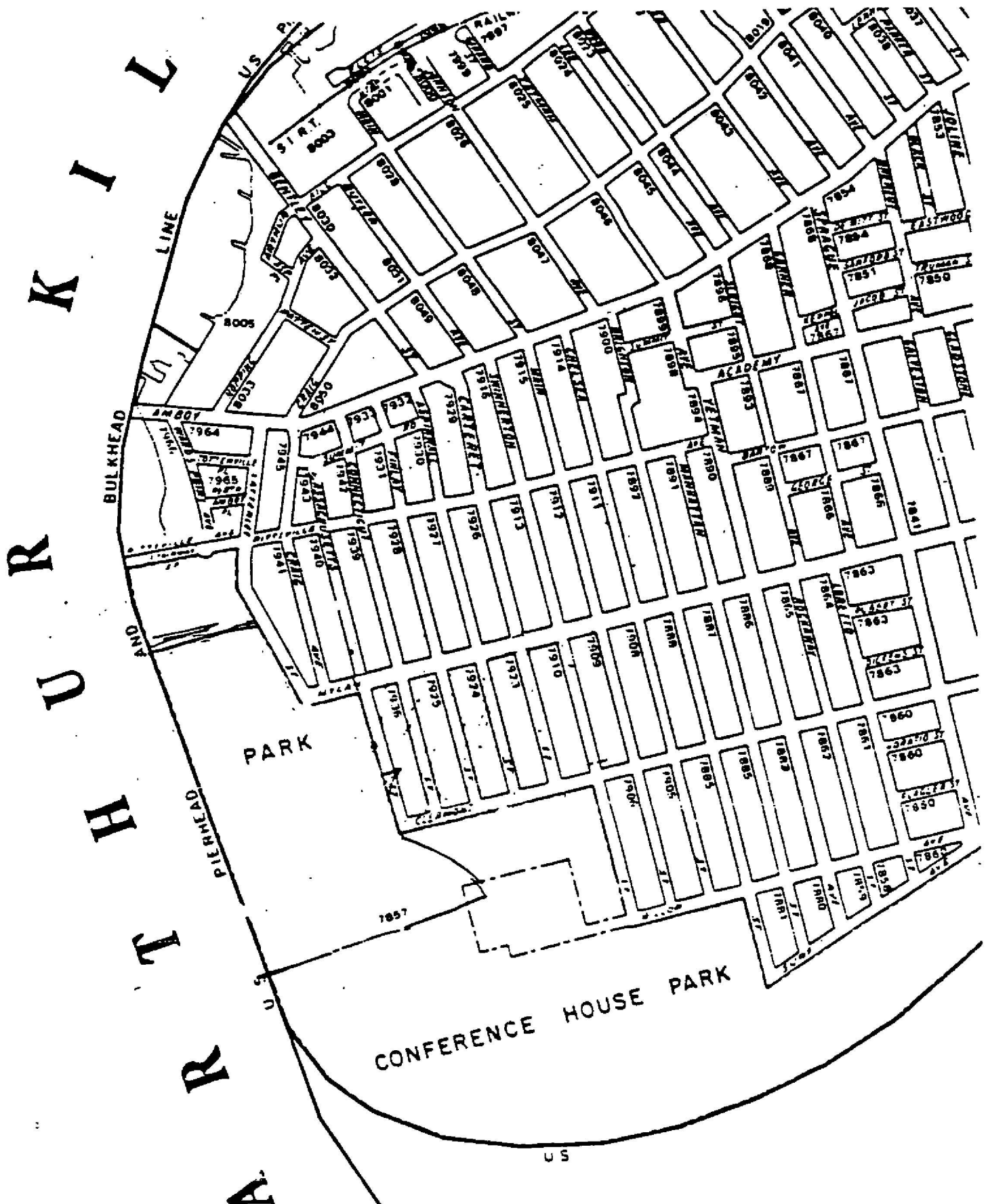
water-related deposits (test units 238, 241, 245, 249 and 250). Water was encountered in eight of the test units on the block, at depths ranging from 0.39 meters below the current ground surface.

For a description of the soil and strata types see Appendix I.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological shovel tests were conducted in January 1985 on four blocks scheduled for city sale and development, Staten Island Blocks 7936, 7925, 7924 and 7923. Only minimal traces of prehistoric activity were found on these blocks, and signs of historic occupation were only slightly more common. The high water table encountered in the test examinations, and the presence of remnant bog and swamp soils within the test units presumably accounts for the limited signs of human activity. There was nothing encountered in the archaeological survey that would preclude the development of these blocks. — ?

MAP 1: Survey Area and Surrounding Blocks



Map 2: Archaeological Sites Near Ward's Point (after Jacobson 1980)
 Scale: one inch equals 200 feet.

(1) Billopp Ridge, (2) Billopp House, (3) Pits H-12, H-17, H-27, H-31, (4) Herbert Reed's finds, (5) Section of Zone 3, (6) Burials WA 1-8, AC-1, Zone 3, (7) A-S I, (8) 1960 Area Excavation (Appendix C), (9) 1967 Excavations (Appendix E)

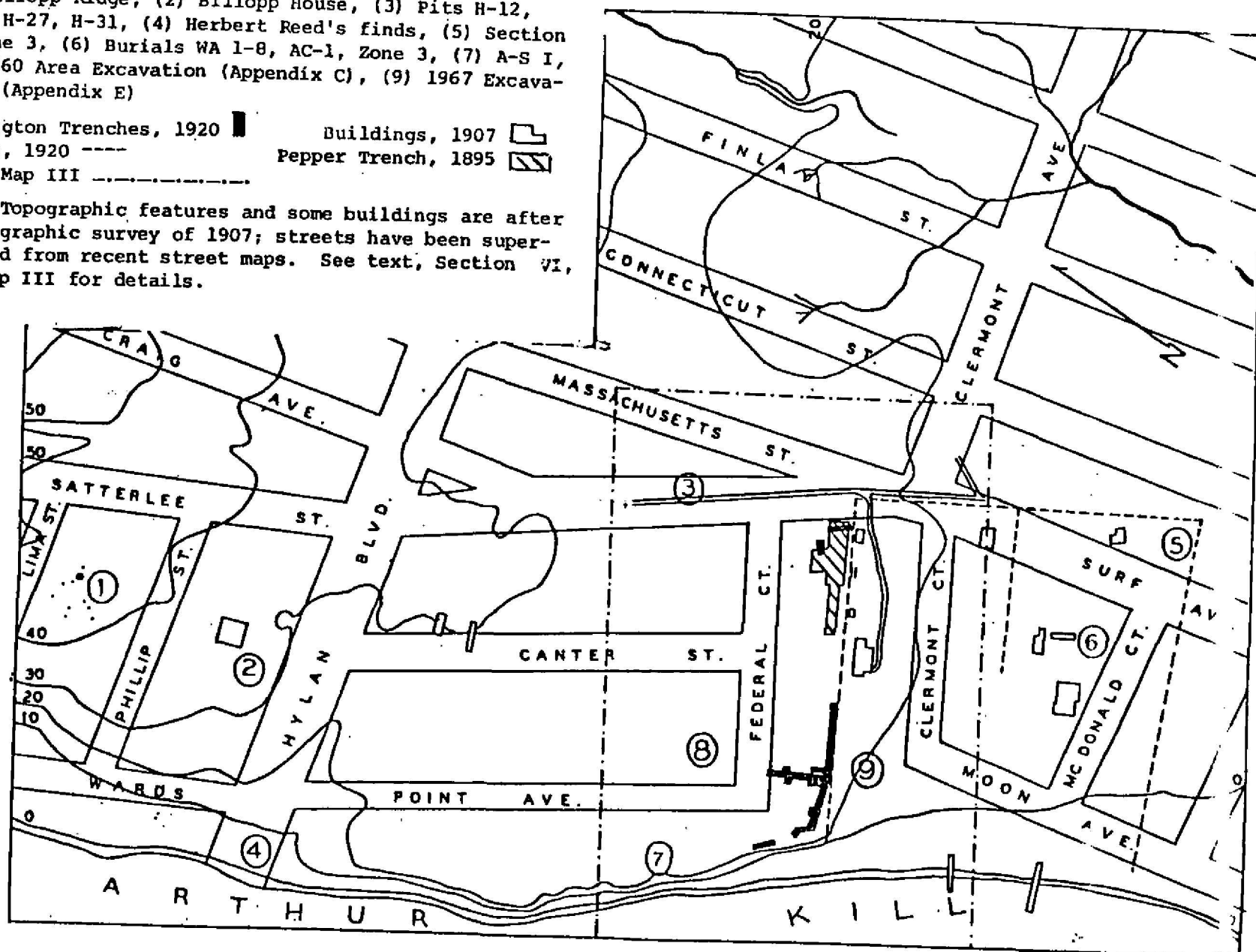
Harrington Trenches, 1920 ■

Fences, 1920 ----

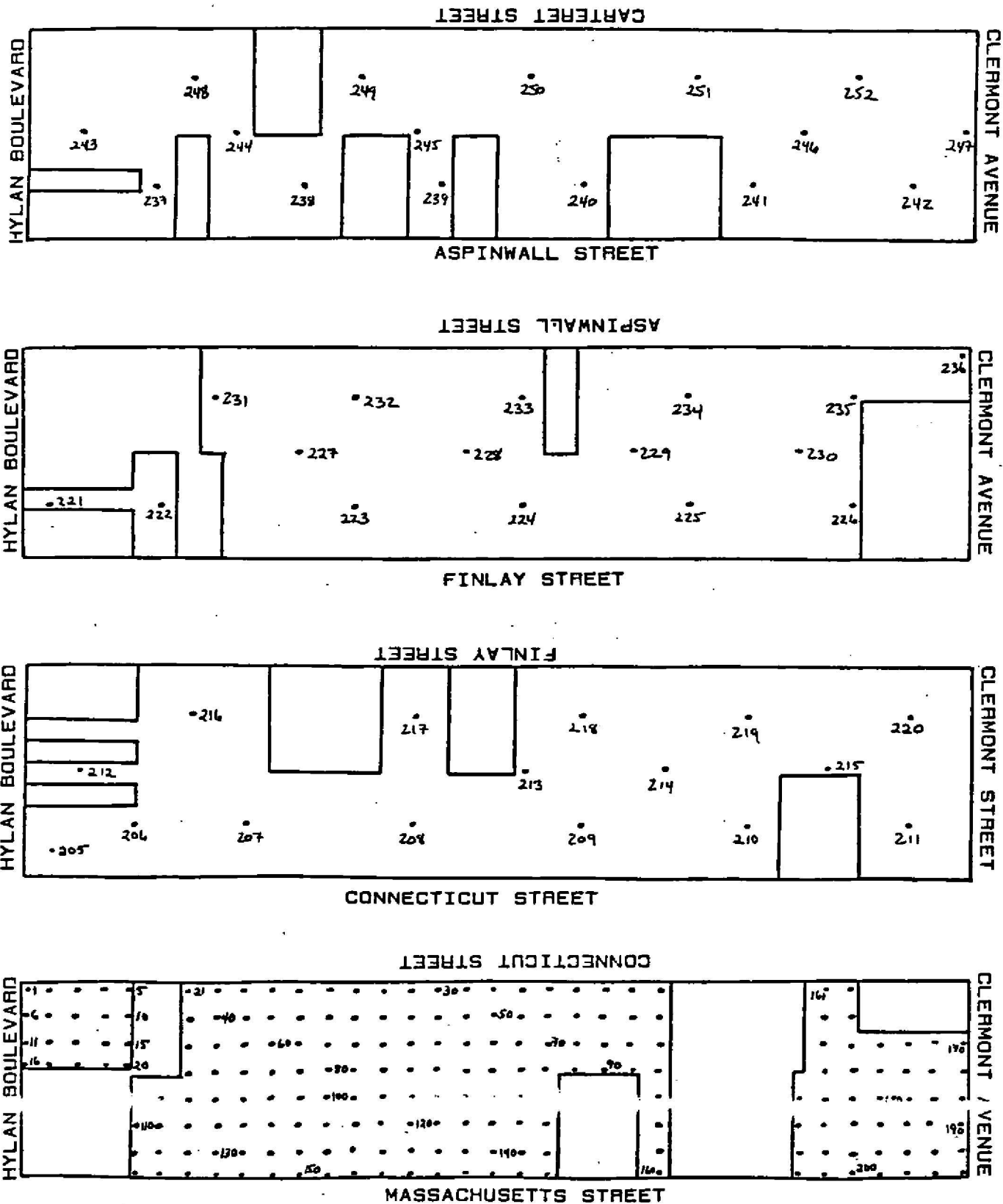
Area, Map III - - - - -

Buildings, 1907 □
 Pepper Trench, 1895 ▨

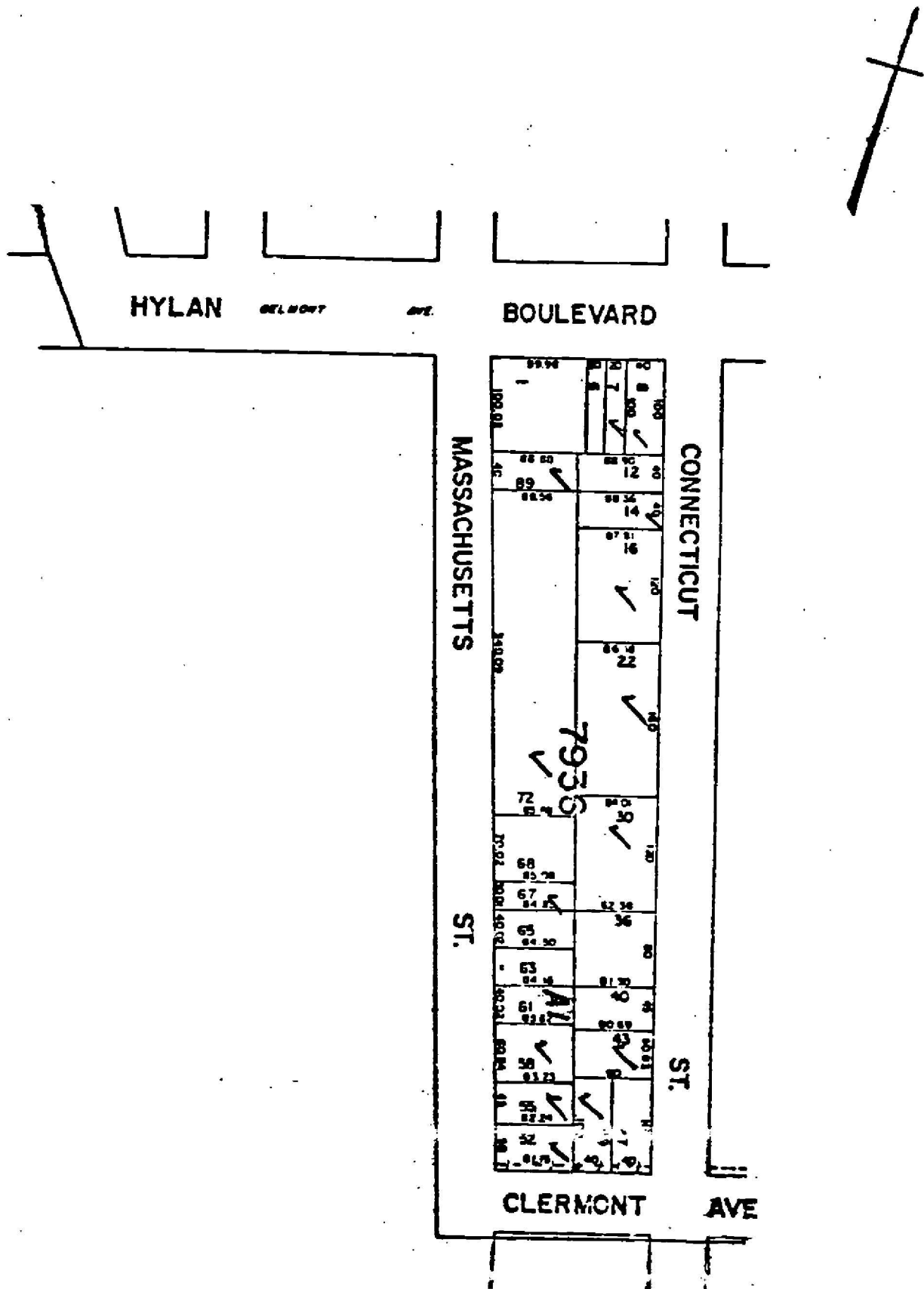
NOTE: Topographic features and some buildings are after a topographic survey of 1907; streets have been superimposed from recent street maps. See text, Section VI, and Map III for details.



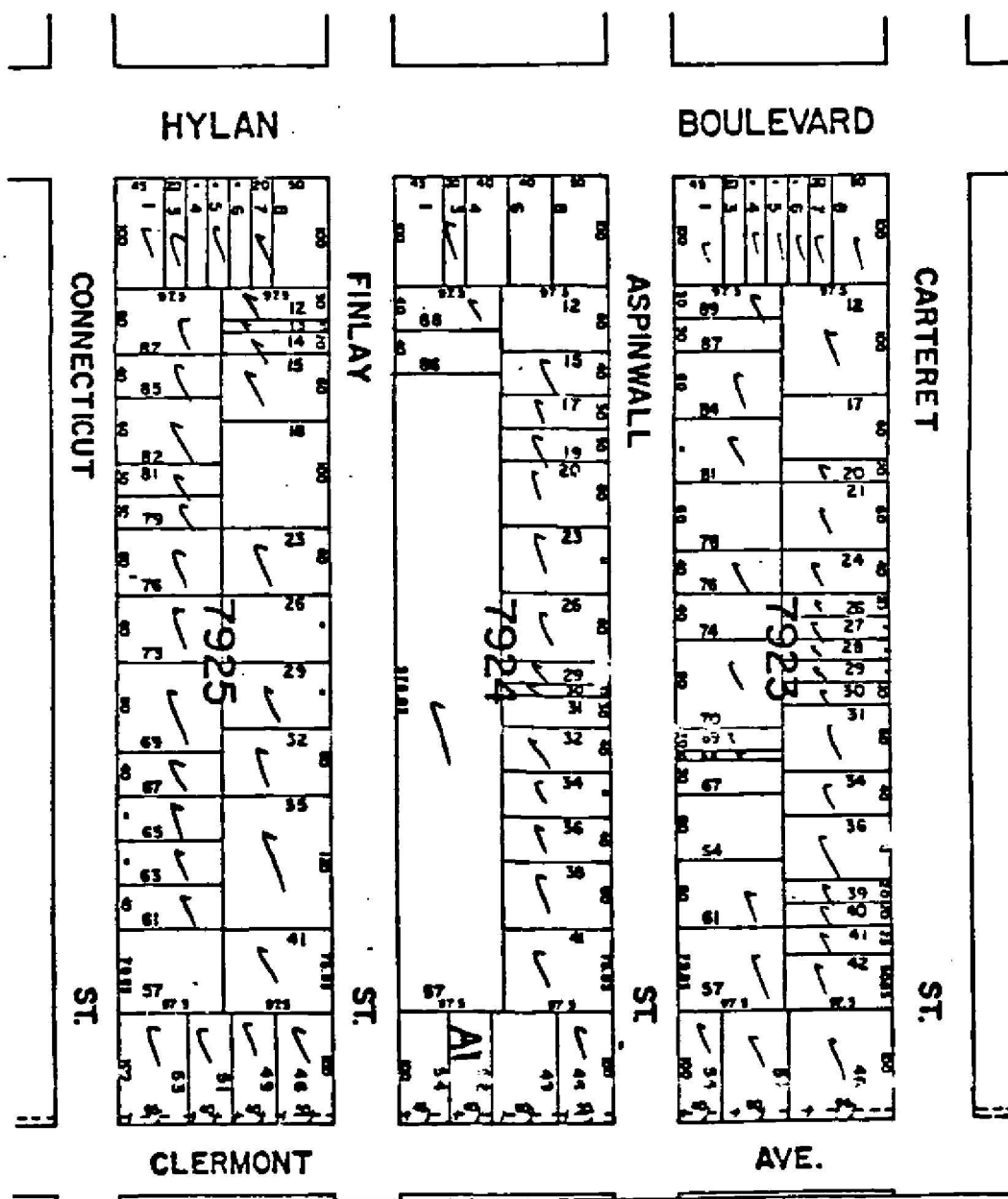
Map 3: Location and Numbers of Shovel Tests



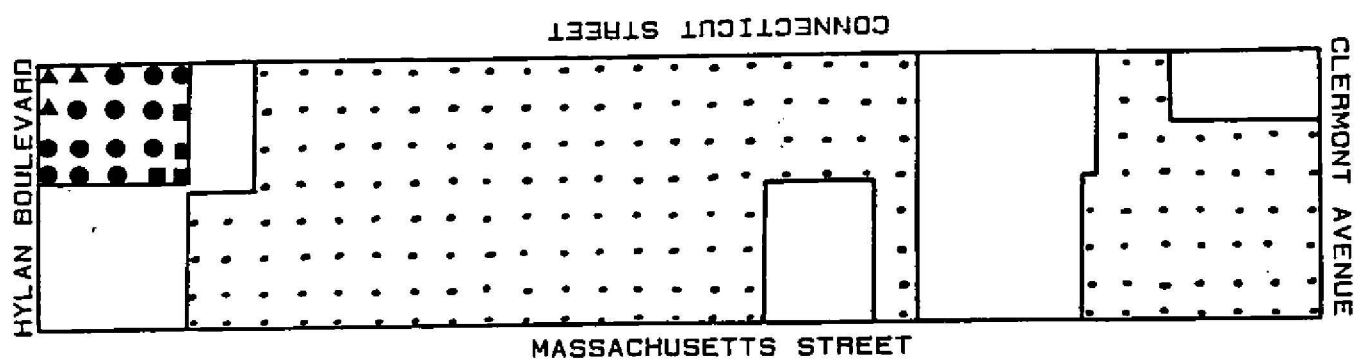
Map 3A: Block 7936: Location of City-Owned Lots (Checked).



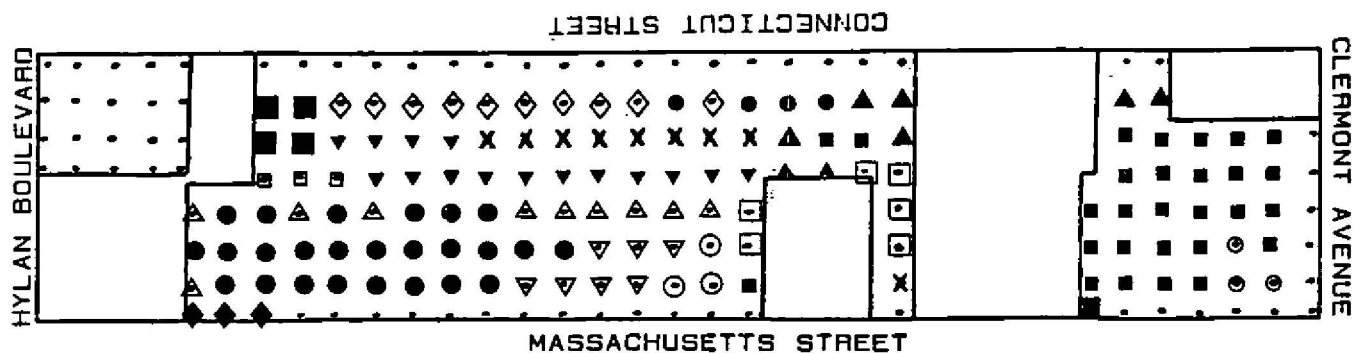
Map 38: Blocks 7923, 7924, 7925: Location of City-Owned Lots (Checked)



Map 4: Block 7936: North Zone Shovel Tests



Map 5: Block 7936: Central and South Zone Shovel Tests

Legend:

◇ = soil type A

● = soil type B

△ = soil type C

▽ = soil type D

▼ = soil type E

▲ = soil type F

◻ = soil type G

◊ = soil type H

X = soil type I

● = soil type J

◻ = soil type K

⊙ = soil type L

▲ = soil type M

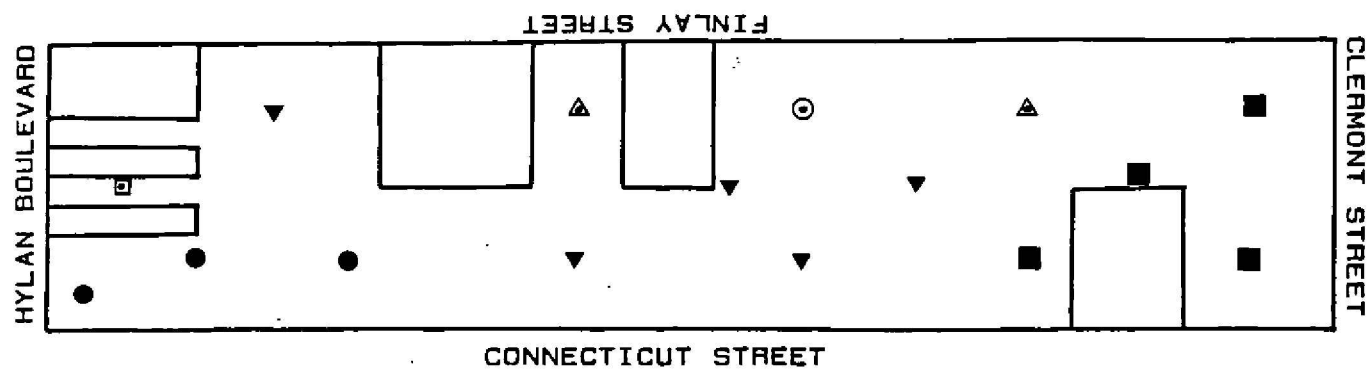
■ = soil type N

■ = soil type O

⊙ = soil type P

• = sidewalk

Map 6: Block 7925: Shovel Tests

Legend:

■ = soil type A

▼ = soil type B

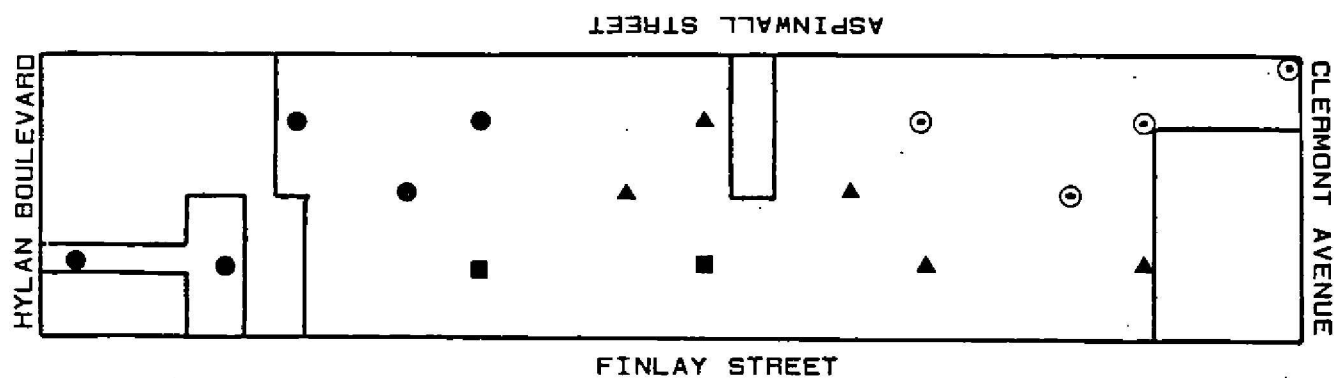
● = soil type C

△ = soil type D

⊙ = soil type E

◻ = soil type F

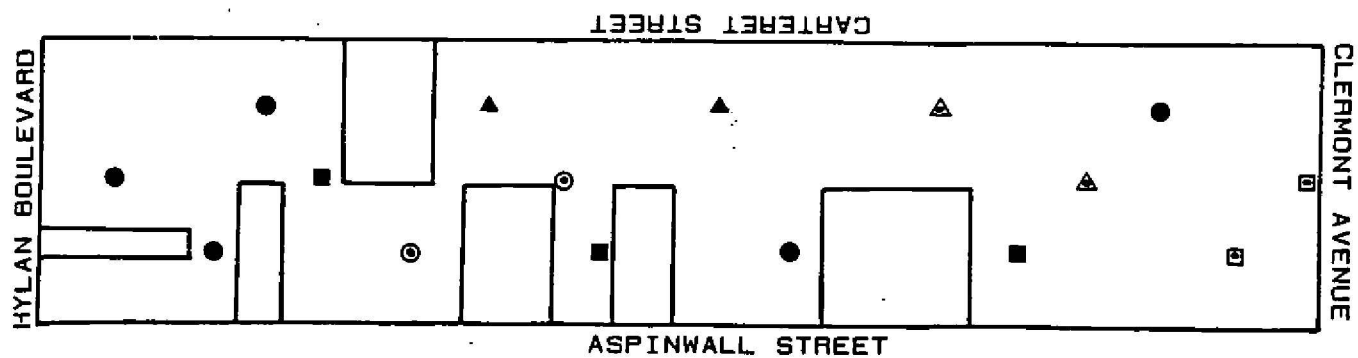
Map 7: Block 7924: Shovel Tests

Legend:

- ⊙ = soil type A
- = soil type B
- = soil type C
- ▲ = soil type D

PLEASE RETURN TO
LIBRARY
LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

Map 8: Block 7923: Shovel Tests

Legend:

□ = soil type A

■ = soil type B

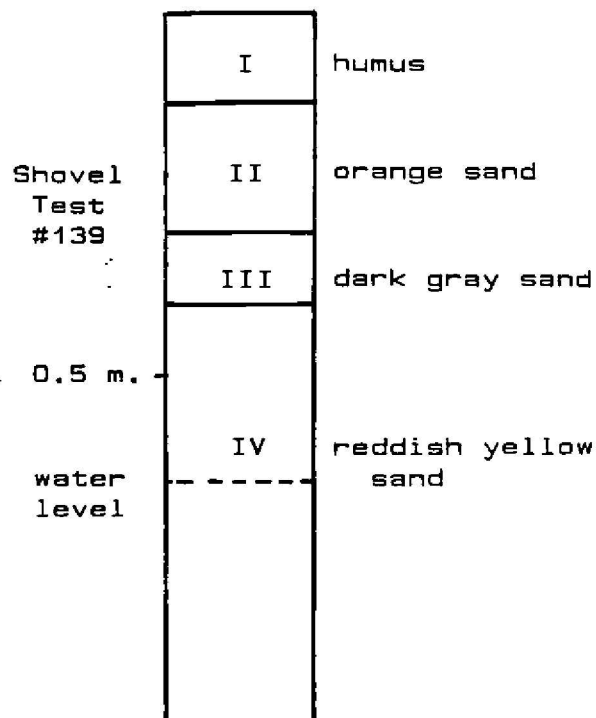
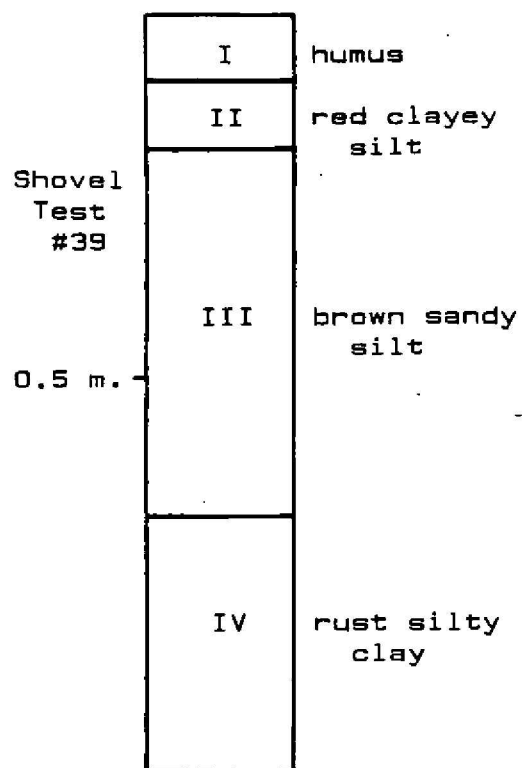
△ = soil type C

▲ = soil type D

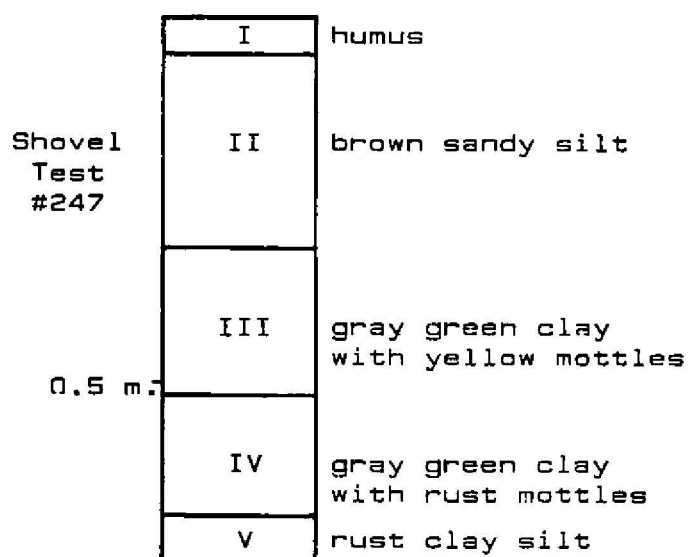
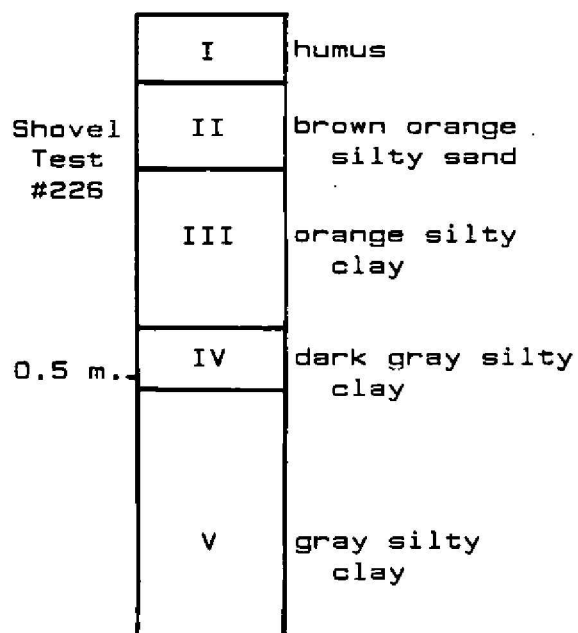
● = soil type E

⊙ = soil type F

Figure 1: Profiles of Selected Shovel Tests



PLEASE RETURN TO
LIBRARY
N.D. ARKS PRESERVATION
DIVISION



APPENDIX I
SOIL DEPOSITS AND STRATA

Block 7936 - Northeast Corner

Soil Deposit - Type A

- HOVEL TEST 1 - Brown clay to tan clay - fill.
to brown sandy silt - A & B horizons before fill.
- 3 - Blue-green clay to red clay to yellow sand - fill.
- 6 - Mixed green to yellow clay - fill.
to rust orange clay - subsoil. Area stripped and fill placed over.

Soil Deposit - Type B

Black sandy silt to rust-brown sandy silt to rust-brown clay silt.
Area stripped and new black humus then developed.

4	11	17
5	12	20
7	13	
8	14	
9	16	

Soil Deposit - Type C

Black humus to brown-tan sandy silt to rust-brown clay silt.
Area not affected by stripping.

10
15
19
20

Block 7936 - Central and South Sections

Soil Deposit - Type A

SHOVEL TEST 144 - Road Gravel

145 - Black humus to red sand to red clay.
Sidewalk construction disturbance.

146 - Black humus to sidewalk

Soil Deposit - Type B Bog/Swamp

Black humus to red sandy silt to red-brown silty clay to organic black silty sand. The red silty clay and sandy silt represent fill over swamp or bog deposits.

94	110	116	122	132
95	111	117	128	133
97	112	118	129	134
99	114	119	130	135
101	115	120	131	

Soil Deposit - Type C Bog/Swamp

Red, green, blue, black clay overlying the organic black sandy silt. The clay may represent a contraction of the swamp perimeter.

93	104	127
98	105	
100	106	
102	107	
103	113	

Soil Deposit - Type D Bog/Swamp

Black humus to orange sand to dark gray sand to reddish-yellow sand.

121	139
122	
123	
136	
137	

Soil Deposit - Type E Bog/Swamp

Black humus to rust-brown clay to black gray organic silt to mottled gray, red, yellow silty sand.

59	79	84
60	80	85
61	81	86
62	82	87
78	83	88

Soil Deposit - Type F Bog/Swamp

Black humus to green-brown silty sand to green-yellow sand with orange silt mottles.

SHOVEL TEST 89
90

Soil Deposit - Type G Bog/Swamp

Black humus to brown sandy silt to rust silt clay to gray-blue silty clay.

Fill deposit over water deposited silty clay, associated with the swamp.

91 126
92
108
109
125

Soil Deposit - Type H Bog/Swamp

Black humus to brown sandy silt to rust-brown clay silt to green-gray rust clay to rust clay.

41 46
42 47
43 48
44 49
45 51

Soil Deposit - Type I Bog/Swamp

Black humus to brown sandy silt to yellow-tan silt to gray-black sand mixed with yellow sand.

63 68
64 69
65 70
66 143
67

Soil Deposit - Type J Bog/Swamp

Black humus to rust-brown sandy silt to gray-green clay to gray-black sand.

50
52
53
54

Soil Deposit - Type K Bog/Swamp

Black humus to rust-brown mottled sandy silt to gray-brown sandy silt to yellow sand.

SHOVEL TEST 75
76
77

Soil Deposit - Type L Bog/Swamp

Black humus to tan-gray sandy silt to yellow-tan silty sand to rust-orange silty clay.
Fill deposits.

124
140
141

Soil Deposit - Type M

Black humus to brown sandy silt to yellow tan silt to rust clay.

55 164
56
71
74
163

Soil Deposit - Type N

Black humus to brown sandy silt to rust silt clay.

39 - fill
40 - fill with old 'B' horizon at bottom
57 - fill
58 - fill
198 - fill deposit by sidewalk

Soil Deposit - Type O

Plow Zone/yellow-tan sand.

72	164	169	175	181	187	194
73	165	171	177	182	189	195
140	166	172	178	184	191	197
142	167	173	179	185	192	
163	168	174	180	186	193	

Soil Deposit - Type P

Plow Zone/yellow sand/black organic silt (old A horizon)/yellow sand.

188
195
196

Shovel tests voided due to presence of sidewalks.

38	176
160	183
161	190
162	197
170	204

Block 7925

Soil Deposit - Type A

Black humus to brown sandy silt to yellow-tan clay silt to rust clay silt.
No plow zone or other cultural manifestations apparent.

SHOVEL TEST 210
211
215
220

Soil Deposit - Type B

Black humus to red sandy silt to brown sandy silt to gray sandy silt
with rust sand mottles and yellow sand mottles.

209 208] - rust clay silt found below gray sandy silt in these two
214 213 tests.
216

Soil Deposit - Type C

Black humus to red sandy silt to red, yellow, tan and gray claysilt.
Red sandy silt is fill.

205
206
207

Soil Deposit - Type D

Black humus to reddish brown silt to greenish-black silt to gray-green
clay. Reddish-brown silt is probably fill.

217
219

Soil Deposit - Type E

Black humus to brown silt to yellow-orange sand. No plow zone present.

218

Soil Deposit - Type F

Black humus to brown silt to red clay silt with cobbles. No plow zone
present.

212

Block 7924

Soil Deposit - Type A

SHOVEL TEST 230 - Black humus to brown sandy silt to black silt with organics to gray-black sandy silt.

234 - Black humus to red clay silt to black silt mixed with organic materials (old A horizon) to gray-black organic silt and sand.

235 - Black humus to brown-gray sandy silt to gray silty clay with rust sand mottles.

Soil Deposit - Type B

Black humus to brown sandy silt to red clay silt. No plow zone present.

221 236

222

227

231

232

Soil Deposit - Type C

Black humus to gray-black organic sand. Water table very near the surface.

223

224

Soil Deposit - Type D

Black humus to brown sandy silt to yellow-tan sand (fill) to black organic silt (old A horizon) to gray-black silty sand.

225

226

228

229

233

Block 7923

Soil Deposit - Type A

Black humus to brown sandy silt to gray-green clay with yellow sand mottles to gray-green clay with rust mottles to rust clay silt.

SHOVEL TEST 242
247

Soil Deposit - Type B

239 - The fill deposit here is a red sandy silt.

241 - Black humus to brown sandy silt to yellow-tan sand to black-gray organic silt to gray-black silty sand. Black-gray organic silt and silty sand seem to be swamp or other water lain deposits.

244 - The fill deposit here is a rust silty clay.

Soil Deposit - Type C

Black humus to brown sandy silt to rust mottled gray-green clay silt to rust clay silt.

246
251

Soil Deposit - Type D

Black humus to brown sandy silt to greenish-yellow clay. The greenish-yellow clay may also be a water-related deposit.

249
250

Soil Deposit - Type E

Black humus to brown sandy silt to rust clay-like silt. These areas seem to have been stripped of the original deposits with subsequent development of 'A' and 'B' horizons over the subsoil.

237
240
243
248
252

Soil Deposit - Type F

238 - Black humus to brown sandy silt to blue-gray silt with rust sand mottles.

245 - Black humus to brown sandy silt to gray-green silt to rust gravelly sand to green-gray silty clay with rust sand mottles.

The gray-green silt and rust sand seem to be fill deposits over a water lain green-gray silty clay deposit. The blue-gray silt in 238 seems to be a related water lain deposit.

APPENDIX II
CULTURAL MATERIALS FOUND

Key to Columns in Appendix II

Column I - Shovel tests as numbered on attached maps

Column II - Water table, cm. below surface

Column III - Shell (O = oyster, C = clam, M = mussel)

Column IV - Prehistoric (?) /Lithics (C = chert, F = flint, B = basalt)

Column V - Historic/Glass (B = bottle, W = window, O = other/undefined)

Column VI - Historic/Ceramic (DWW = decorated white ware, WW = undecorated white ware, RW = red ware, O = other/undefined)

Column VII - Historic/Coal

Column VIII - Historic/Metal (I = iron, C = copper, O = other/undefined)

Column IX - Modern/Miscellaneous (P = plastic, S = styrofoam, O = other/undefined)

Roman numerals I, II, etc., refer to strata

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
1				I-B II-B	I-O (brick)	II		
2								I-P II-P & O
3		II-O						
4				I-B				I-P I-O
5								
6				I-B II-B	II-O (brick)	I II		
7				I-B II-B				
8				I-B				
9								
10				II-O	II-O (brick, kaolin pipe- stem)			
11				I-B II-B III-B		III		
12				I-B				I-O
13	75			I-B II-B				
14				I-B II-B				
15								
16				I-B II-B			II-O	I-O bottle cap cellophane
17				I-B & O				
18		I-O		I-B				
19	78							

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
20								
21								
22								
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								
28								
29								
30								
31								
32								
33								
34								
35								
36								
37								
38								
39		II-O				III		
40				I-O		III		
41	89			II-O (19c.?)				
42	72							
43	55							

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
44	45							
45	45							
46	31							
47	28							
48	17							
49	19							
50	24							
51	14							
52	12							
53	16							
54	15							
55	10							
56	41							
57				I-B			I-strip	I-P?
58			II- *see notes	I-B II-B				I-O(rubberized fabric)
59		II-C II-O?	II- *see notes	II-O				
60	89							
61				II-DWW		III IV		
62	58							
63								
64	22							
65	26							

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
66	11							
67	14							
68	19							
69	17							
70	12							
71	18							
72	8							
73	10			II-B & O	II-WW	II		
74	42							
75								
76								
77			I-(pro- bably nat. stone chip)					
78								
79	60			II-O *see notes	II-RW or brick			
80								
81	30							
82	20							
83	25							
84	19							
85	38							
86	20							
87	9							

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
88	27							
89	66							
90	45							
91								
92	50							
93								
94								
95			III-? *see notes				II-I (nail?)	
96								
97								
98				II-W				
99								
100	76							
101	30				II-WW			
102	31							
103	30							
104	32							
105	30							
106	43							
107	60							
108	65							
109	52							
110								
111							II-I	
112								

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
113								
114								
115		II-C				II		
116								
117								
118	65							
119	48							
120						II		
121	39							
122	52							
123	37		III-? *see notes					
124	40						II-I	
125	65							
126	50							
127		II-O						
128	71	IV-M						
129						III		
130				III-B				
131								
132		III-O			III-WW			
133								
134				I-B II-O				
135	80.5							
136	68	II-O	II-? *see notes		II-DWW	II		

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
137	60.5	II-O & whelk	II-B		II-cream ware			
138	55							
139	64							
140	60							
141	54							
142	38							
143	43							
144				I-B				
145				I-B				I-O (cellophane, styrofoam)
146								
147								
148								
149								
150								
151								
152								
153								
154								
155								
156								
157								
158								
159								
160								

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt P=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
161								
162								
163	40							
164	26				II-WW			
165	52							
166	60							
167	37			II-O				
168	34							
169	27							
170								
171	44				I-DWW			
172	54							
173	42							
174	50							
175	45							
176								
177	41							
178	43							
179	43							
180	50							
181	39							
182	16							
183								
184	41							
185	45							

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=baslt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
186	44		II-F					
187	40							
188	49							
189	33							
190								
191	40							
192	39							
193	46							
194	33	II-O (10+)						
195	50	I-C & O II-O & C (12C+20 O)						
196		IV-C/16, O/55 pcs. V-O						
197	56	I-O II-O III-O						
198		II-C & O			II-WW			
199								
200								
201								
202								
203								
204								
205								
206								
207	62							
208	43				II-WW			

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=basalt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofoam
209	20							
210								
211								
212		II-O						
213	32							
214	15							
215	43							
216	70							
217	49			I-W, B & O			I-O (Ford hubcap) I-I	I-paintbrush, fan belt, tar paper, leather, soup bones
218	18							
219	12							
220								
221								
222								
223	10							
224	10							
225	37							
226		IV-O	IV-F					
227								
228	55							
229								II-S & P
230								
231								
232				II-O				

APPENDIX II

Shovel tests Map #	Water Table cm. BS	Shell O=oyster C=clam M=mussel	Pre- Hist./ Lithics C=chert B=baslt F=flint	Historic/ Glass B=bottle W=window O=other	Historic/ Ceramics DWW = dec. WW=undec. RW=redware O=other	Coal	Metal I=iron C=cop. O=other	Modern/ Misc. P=plastic O=other S=styrofm
233								
234	26							
235	35							
236	34							
237								
238	52							
239	50							
240	42							
241	39							
242								
243				II-W&B				
244				II-B&O		II	II-C	II-rubberized plastic or hard rubber
245	53							
246	57							
247								
248								
249								
250	49				II-RW/dec WW			II-tar or decayed leather
251	52							

APPENDIX II NOTES

Shovel Test number 58 - sedimentary rock, plowscored or used for sharpening.

Shovel test number 59 - igneous stone, possibly edge chipped, possibly natural abrasions.

Shovel test number 79 - turquoise translucent stones

Shovel test number 95 - chert chunk, possibly natural

Shovel test number 123 - probably natural pebble

Shovel test number 136 - quartzite rock?

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bradford, S. Sydney, "Billopp Conference House," National Survey of Historic Buildings, form 10-317 (1966)

Jacobson, Jerome, "Burial Ridge," Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences (1980)

Kramer, Ellen W., A Guide to New York City Landmarks, New York City Land Preservation Commission (1979)