

3063 R

Key
Persp (1987)

IO #
727

IN

7/6/87

Tottenville, Staten Island

Block 7906

Lots 1,3,4,5,6,8,15,17,21,31,32,34,36,37,38,39,
41,42,44,47,48,49,52,60,61,63,64,66,72,73,75,76,79,
80,83,85,91,92,100,115,117,121,125,127,133,135

REPORT OF TEST EXCAVATIONS

for

The City of New York
Department of General Services
Division of Real Property

Dr. Frederick A. Winter, SOPA
for

KEY PERSPECTIVES

Dr. Karen S. Rubinson, Pres.

250 West 100th St.
Ballroom Suite
New York City 10025

30 June 1987

756

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1
PREHISTORIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	1
FIELD TESTING STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY.....	2
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	3
MAP 1-LOCATION OF SURVEY AREA.....	4
MAP 2-NEARBY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.....	5
MAP 3-SHOVEL TEST LOCATIONS.....	6
MAP 4-LOTS TO BE DISPOSED OF.....	7
APPENDIX I-TEST LOCATIONS.....	8
APPENDIX II-STRATA AND SOIL DEPOSITS.....	12
APPENDIX II-LIST OF FINDS.....	19
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	21

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 62 city-owned lots on one block in Tottenville, Staten Island. The property in question consists of the tax block numbered 7906 (see Map 1), which is bounded by Clermont Avenue on the north, Billop Avenue on the south, Main Street on the east and Swinnerton Street on the south, including lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6; 8, 15, 17, 21, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 72, 73, 75, 76, 79, 80, 83, 85, 91, 92, 100, 115, 117, 121, 125, 127, 133, 135 (See Map 3).

This report contains brief summaries of local topography, history and archaeology along with the findings of the archaeological survey. The field survey was conducted on June 15 through June 20, 1987, under the direction of Dr. Frederick A. Winter, SOPA, the project's principal investigator.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The block of the survey zone is located near 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," (*ibid*: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 approximately one-quarter of a mile 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 survey area, Mark R. Harrington noted the presence of prehistoric pits near the junction of Satterlee and Massachusetts Streets, which is slightly less than mid way between the survey area and the main Burial Ridge cemetery. (Jacobson 1980: 23-25 and Map II p. 7; Harrington's pits 12, 17, 27, 31). (See Map 2.) In addition, a recent survey by William I. Roberts IV in an area about 2300 feet to the northeast of the site, be-

tween Sprague Avenue and Loretto Street, south of Hyland Boulevard, found some prehistoric remains in disturbed context (Roberts and Stehling 1987:9).

artifacts, sounds like they are talking about bones

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 June 1987, archaeological field tests were conducted in city-owned lots on block 7906 which had been designated for disposal by the Division of Real Property. The field testing strategy was developed in consultation with Dr. Sherene Baugher, urban archaeologist with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

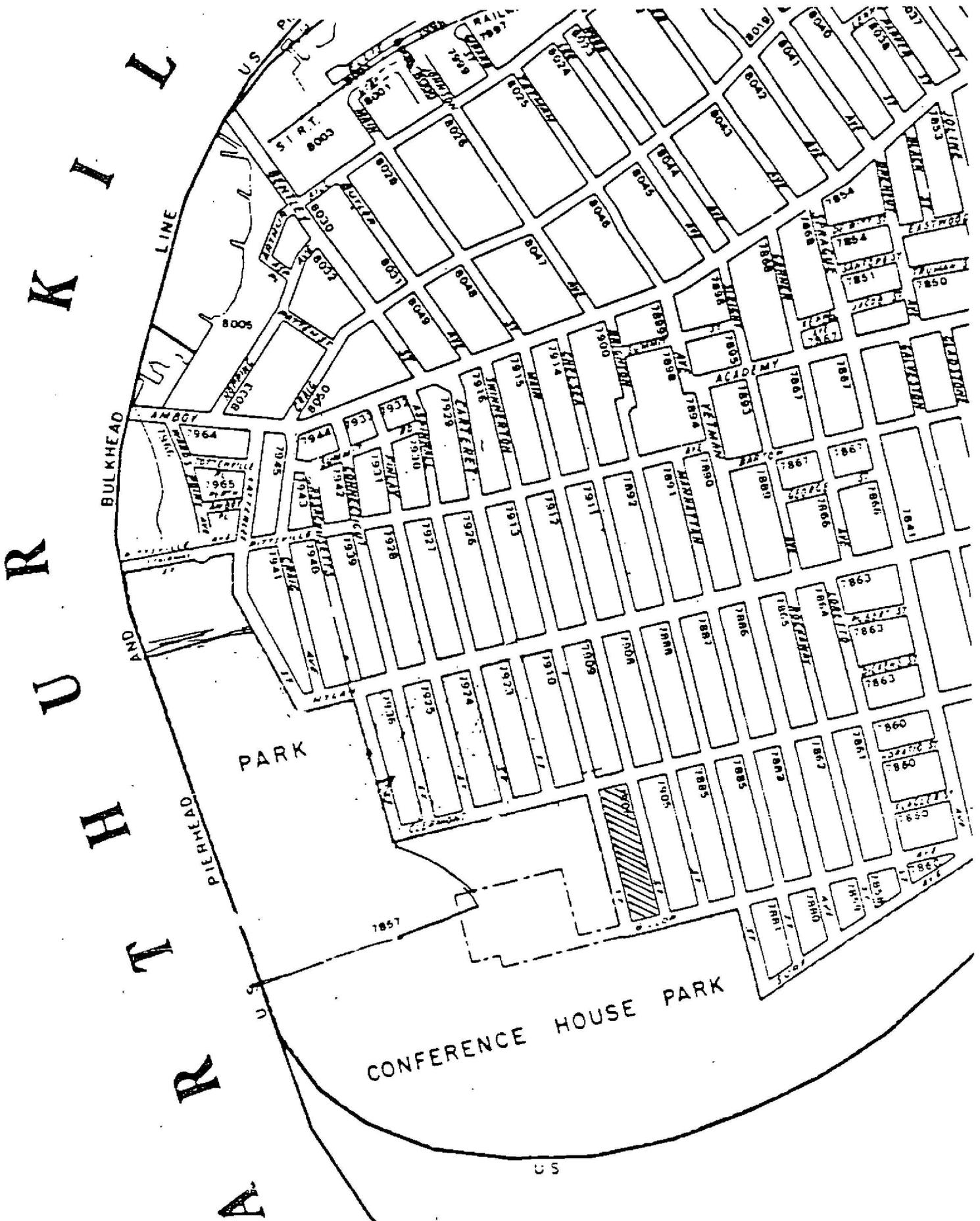
Fifty-seven archaeological test pits were dug within the 62 lots of the block (see Map 3). Tests 1 through 54 were positioned to give a uniform distribution of tests at 50' intervals within the city-owned lots on the block. In a number of instances it was necessary to shift the location of the test pits slightly in order to avoid modern ground disturbances such as construction rubble, bramble patches, trees, etc. These displacements are noted below in the test descriptions (Appendix I). Tests 55 through 57 were situated in the northeastern corner of the block in order to further investigate the shell deposit encountered in tests 1 and 2. In all but three instances, the shovel tests were dug from the ground surface down to (and into) the natural sterile subsoil, which in this part of Staten Island consists of densely packed clays. Within the tests, which were extended with a hand operated core-borer, this subsoil was encountered at depths ranging up to 34 cm. below the present ground surface (See Appendix II). In the remaining three tests, Nos. 13, 15, and 28, the presence of overgrown concrete sidewalks prevented the completion of the shovel

tests. These four-foot wide sidewalks were noted on the north and south sides of the block (in the shovel tests noted above) as well as on the west (where the sidewalk was approximately 5 feet west of the line of shovel tests).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological shovel tests were conducted in June 1987 on New York City Block 7906, lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 17, 21, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 48, 49, 52, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 72, 73, 75, 76, 79, 80, 83, 85, 91, 92, 100, 115, 117, 121, 125, 127, 133, 135, which are scheduled for city sale and future development. No intact prehistoric or historic desposits were encountered in any of the 57 shovel tests conducted within the block. The one area of shell deposits which, at first investigation, might have suggested prehistoric activity within the block (tests 1 and 2), was shown by finds of coal, glass, and brick in subsequent tests (tests 55-57) to consist of strata of post-prehistoric date without associated features (See Appendix III). There was thus nothing encountered in the archaeological survey of block 7906 that would preclude the development of the city-owned lots on this block. Therefore, no further archaeological work is recommended.

MAP 1: Survey Area and Surrounding Blocks

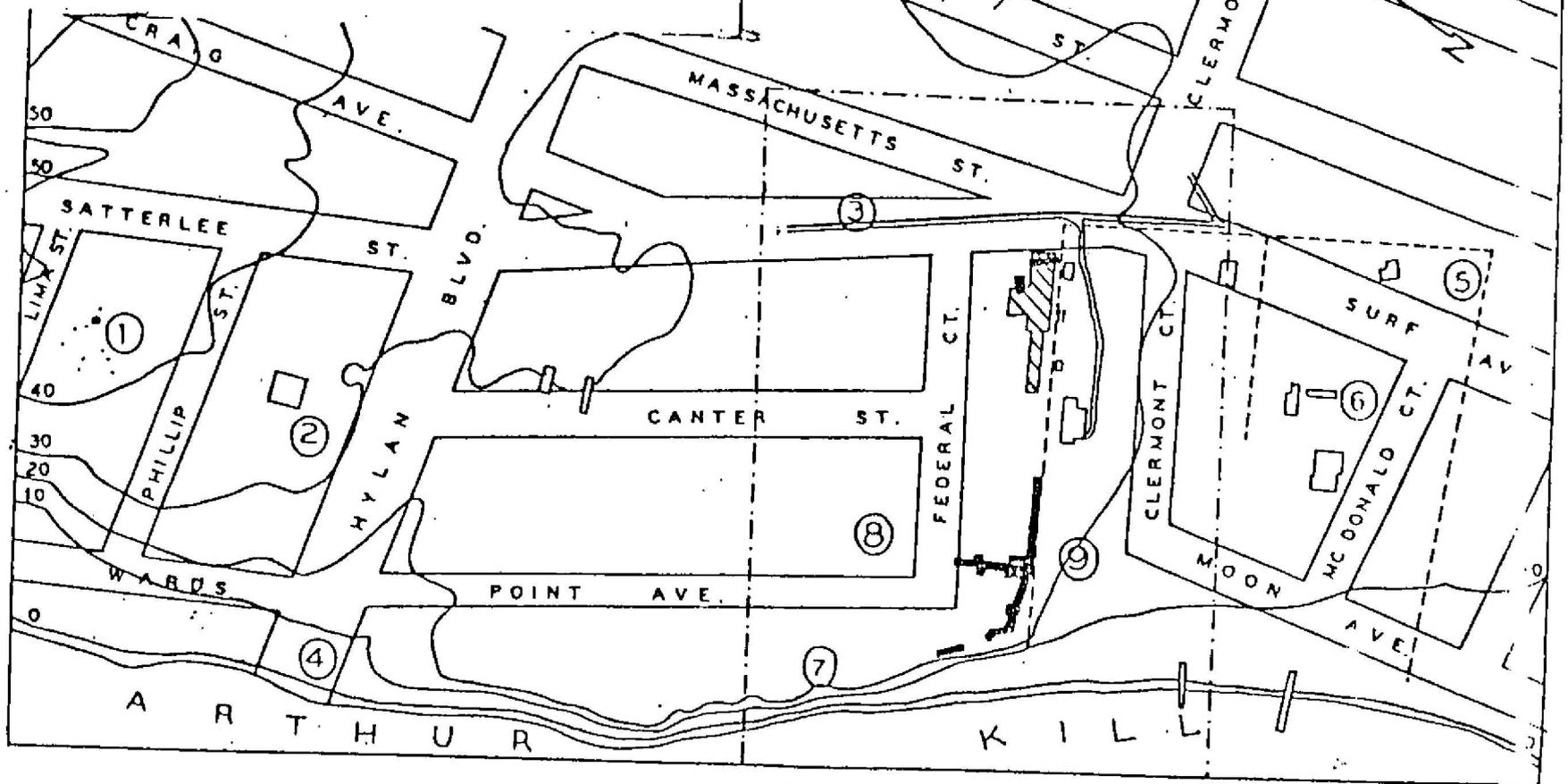


Map 2: Archaeological Sites Near Ward's Point (after Jacobson 1980)
 Scale: one inch equals 200 feet.

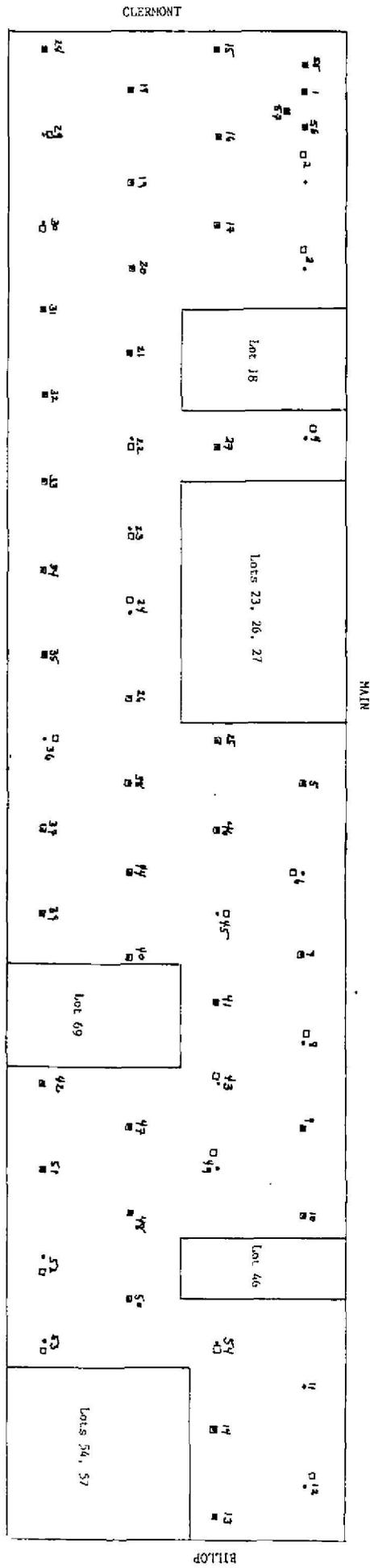
(1) Billopp Ridge, (2) Billopp House, (3) Pits H-12, H-17, H-27, H-31, (4) Herbert Reed's finds, (5) Section of Zone 3, (6) Burials WA 1-8, AC-1, Zone 3, (7) A-S I, (8) 1960 Area Excavation (Appendix C), (9) 1967 Excavations (Appendix E)

Harrington Trenches, 1920  Buildings, 1907 
 Fences, 1920  Pepper Trench, 1895 
 Area, Map III 

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.



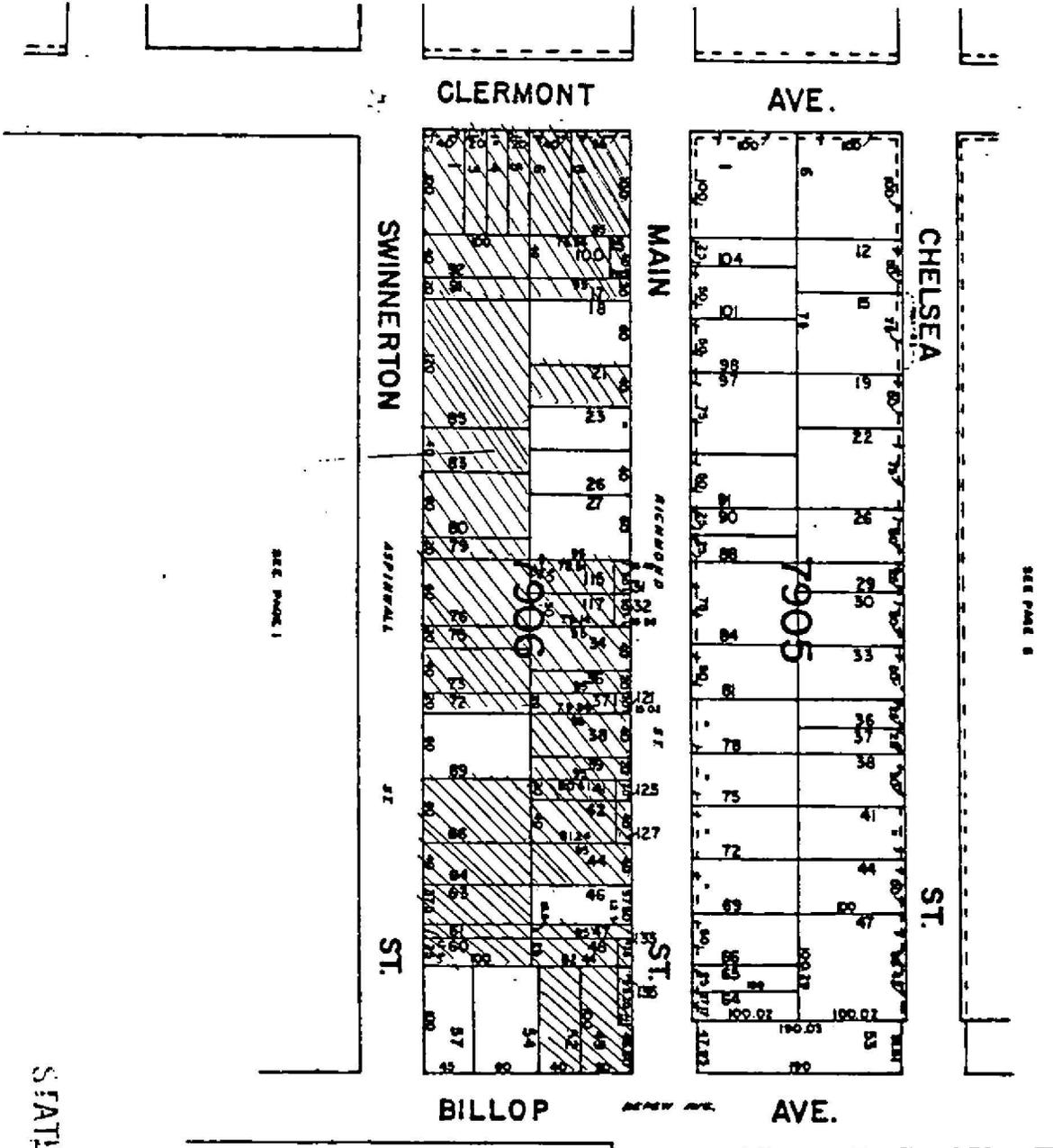
MAP 3
Shovel Tests



12

1

SEE PAGE 18



SEE PAGE 8

SEE PAGE 1

Map 4: Lots to be disposed of

STATEN ISLAND

1982

12

N 32/1
 1-22-82
 Block-1905
 Lot 905-10
 Date - 10

APPENDIX I

TEST LOCATIONS

TEST LOCATIONS

TEST #	LOCATION
ST1	25 ft. west and 37 1/2 ft. south of the block's NE corner at Clermont and Main
ST2	35 ft. south of Shovel Test 1 (displaced 15 ft. North due to modern construction debris and bramble thicket)
ST3	55 ft. south of ST1 (displaced 10 ft. North to avoid modern construction debris)
ST4	95 ft. south and 5 ft. east of ST3 (displaced 5 ft. North and 5 ft. East to avoid modern construction debris and bramble thicket)
ST5	205 ft. south of ST4
ST6	50 ft. south and 5 ft. west of ST5 (displaced 5 ft. West due to tree and modern construction rubble)
ST7	50 ft. south and 5 ft. east of ST6
ST8	45 ft. south and 3 ft. east of ST7 (displaced 5 ft. North and 3 ft. East to avoid modern construction rubble to West and bramble thicket to South)
ST9	55 ft. south and 3 ft. west of ST8
ST10	49 ft. south and 2 ft. east of ST9 (displaced 1 ft. North and 2 ft. East to avoid tree and brambles)
ST11	Voided because site of major dump of modern construction rubble. Proposed location 101 ft. south and 2 ft. west of ST10
ST12	50 ft. south of proposed location of ST11
ST13	50 ft. west and 25 ft. south of ST12. Paved sidewalk (4 ft. wide) encountered at base of unit.
ST14	50 ft. north of ST13
ST15	15 ft. south and 75 ft. west of block's NE corner at Clermont and Main. Paved sidewalk (4 ft. wide) encountered at base of unit.
ST16	50 ft. south of ST15
ST17	50 ft. south of ST16
ST18	125 ft. west and 40 ft. south of the block's NE corner at Clermont and Main. Test displaced 5 ft. South to avoid modern construction rubble
ST19	45 ft. south of ST18
ST20	50 ft. south of ST19
ST21	50 ft. south of ST20
ST22	55 ft. south of ST21 (displaced 5 ft. South to avoid brambles)
ST23	50 ft. south of ST22 (displaced 5 ft. South to avoid brambles)
ST24	38 ft. south of ST23 (displaced 7 ft. North to avoid brambles)
ST25	75 ft. west of Main Street and 10 ft. south of the south side of Lot 27; or 50 ft. west and 25 ft. north of ST5. Test is in area previously cleared for construction.
ST26	50 ft. south of ST24

TEST #	LOCATION
ST27	130 ft. south of ST17
ST28	10 ft. south of Clermont and 20 ft. east of Swinnerton near the NW corner of the block
ST29	50 ft. south and 2 ft. east of ST28 (displaced 2 ft. East to avoid modern garbage)
ST30	52 ft. south and 2 ft. west of ST29 (displaced 2 ft. South to avoid tree)
ST31	48 ft. south of ST30
ST32	50 ft. south of ST31
ST33	50 ft. south of ST32
ST34	50 ft. south of ST33
ST35	50 ft. south of ST42. There is an abrupt 0.30 - 0.40 m. rise in the ground level running along a N-S line approximately 3 m. east of ST35 and the other western tests on the block (ST's 28-37,39). This appears to mark the edge of the ground clearing that would have preceded the laying of Swinnerton Avenue and the paving of the block's sidewalks. This assumed clearing could account for the relative thinness of the topsoil/pre-sterile strata in the block's western shovel tests.
ST36	50 ft. south and 5 ft. east of ST35 (displaced 5 ft. East to move east of line of bulldozed earth described in ST35)
ST37	50 ft. south and 5 ft. west of ST36
ST38	50 ft. south of ST26
ST39	50 ft. south of ST37
ST40	25 ft. south and 50 ft. east of ST39. This ST is within the area cleared for the development of lot 69, which probably accounts for the lack of topsoil.
ST41	50 ft. east and 25 ft. south of ST40
ST42	100 ft. south of ST39, within area previously cleared for development of lot 69
ST43	45 ft. south of ST42 (displaced 5 ft. North to avoid modern construction debris)
ST44	50 ft. north of ST40
ST45	50 ft. north and 5 ft. east of ST41 (displaced 5 ft. East to avoid tree and brambles)
ST46	50 ft. south of ST25
ST47	100 ft. south of ST40
ST48	50 ft. south of ST47. The area surrounding this ST is ca. 0.7 to 0.9 m. below the level of the surrounding block and the trees in the vicinity of the ST are less mature than the other trees on the block, giving the impression that the area around this ST had been cleared and cut down during the past 5 to 10 years. The cut-down area extends ca. 40 ft. north and 60 ft. south of ST48, and from Swinnerton Ave. on the West to ca. 10 ft. east of ST48.
ST49	45 ft. south of ST43 (displaced 10 ft. North to avoid brambles)

TEST #	LOCATION
ST50	50 ft. south of ST48. Modern trash litters the ground surface in the vicinity of the ST. An abandoned car is found ca. 10 ft. south of the ST.
ST51	50 ft. south of ST42
ST52	60 ft. south of ST50 (displaced 10 ft. South to avoid tree and brambles)
ST53	45 ft. south of ST52 (displaced 5 ft. South to avoid brambles and big rock)
ST54	48 ft. north of ST14 (displaced 2 ft. South to avoid tree)
ST55	15 ft. north of ST1
ST56	20 ft. south of ST1
ST57	10 ft. south and 10 ft. west of ST1

APPENDIX II
STRATA AND SOIL DEPOSITS

TEST #	STRATA AND SOIL DEPOSTS
ST1	<p>1: 0 to 10 cm. Below Surface. Rocky topsoil.</p> <p>2: 10 to 35 cm. B.S. Darker than topsoil, reddish-brown compact earth mixed with shell and, towards the bottom of the unit, clay.</p> <p>3: 35 to 40 cm. B.S. Sterile clay which continues below level of unit bottom. One small shell fragment found in unit, presumably fallen from scarp.</p>
ST2	<p>1: 0 to 7 cm. B.S. Dark brown soil, roots, and peat-moss-like root tangle.</p> <p>2: 7 to 20 cm. B.S. Light brown to reddish-brown clay.</p> <p>3: 20 to 37 cm. B.S. Light brown sterile clay which continues below level of unit bottom.</p>
ST3	<p>1: 0 to 16 cm. B.S. Peat-moss-like root cover.</p> <p>2: 16 to 28 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown, moderately compacted clay with patches of decayed organic material.</p> <p>3: 28 to 40 cm. B.S. Sterile red and gray patchy clay which continues below level of unit bottom.</p>
ST4	<p>1: 0 to 10 cm. B.S.</p> <p>2: 10 to 30 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay with extensive root disturbance. Clay continues below level of unit bottom.</p>
ST5	<p>1: 0 to 13 cm. B.S. Peat-moss-like root cover.</p> <p>2: 13 to 27 cm. B.S. Light reddish-brown clay.</p> <p>3: 27 to 36 cm. B.S. Light yellowish-brown compacted clay.</p>
ST6	<p>1: 0 to 15 cm. B.S. Dense root cover. Dark brown soil.</p> <p>2: 15 to 27 cm. B.S. Dark brown, loosely compacted soil, becoming more clay-like as unit deepens.</p> <p>3: 27 to 39 cm. B.S. Sterile yellowish-brown clay-like soil.</p>
ST7	<p>1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Peat-moss-like root cover.</p> <p>2: 5 to 45 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown clay-like soil; relatively large quantity of shale. Soil too dense to permit core testing.</p>
ST8	<p>1: 0 to 15 cm. B.S. Dark brown humus mixed with yellowish brown soil matrix.</p> <p>2: 15 to 35 cm. B.S. Clay-like, densely packed reddish-brown soil, which continues below level of unit bottom.</p>
ST9	<p>1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Peat-moss-like root cover.</p> <p>2: 5 to 35 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay which continues below level of unit bottom.</p>
ST10	<p>1: 0 to 20 cm. B.S. Root cover, black to red humus.</p> <p>2: 20 to 40 cm. B.S. Red clay which continues below level of unit bottom.</p>

TEST #	STRATA AND SOIL DEPOSITS
ST11	VOIDED
ST12	1: 0 to 7 cm. B.S. Dark brown soil with root cover. 2: 7 to 50 cm. B.S. Medium brown, relatively dry soil. Large roots. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST13	1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Root cover, below which sidewalk was found.
ST14	1: 0 to 30 cm. B.S. Dark brown humus. Unusually deep humus here, possibly due to proximity to construction site on lots 54 and 57 to West. 2: 30 to 58 cm. B.S. Dark reddish-brown sandy clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST15	1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Root cover, below which sidewalk was found.
ST16	1: 0 to 10 cm. B.S. Peat-moss-like root and humus cover. 2: 10 to 27 cm. B.S. Light reddish-brown, clayey soil. 3: 27 to 32 cm. B.S. Densely packed light reddish-brown clay.
ST17	1: 0 to 10 cm. B.S. Leafy cover over grayish-brown humus. 2: 10 to 19 cm. B.S. Grayish-brown sandy clay. More densely packed than 17.1. 3: 19 to 32 cm. B.S. Dense gray clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST18	1: 0 to 16 cm. B.S. Peat-moss-like root cover. 2: 16 to 39 cm. B.S. Brown soil becoming progressively lighter as stratum continues. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST19	1: 0 to 13 cm. B.S. Root cover in brown soil matrix. 2: 13 to 18 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown, sandy clay. 3: 18 to 24 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown, sandy clay. 4: 24 to 27 cm. B.S. Red to reddish-brown sandy clay, with small pebbles. Soil continues below level of unit.
ST20	1: 0 to 6.5 cm. B.S. Root cover in dark brown to gray sandy clay 2: 6.5 to 13.5 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown clay-like soil. Densely packed. 3: 13.5 to 18.5 cm. B.S. Densely-packed yellowish-brown clay. 4: 18.5 to 24 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown to gray clay, which continues below unit bottom.
ST21	1: 0 to 11 cm. B.S. Peat-moss-like root cover and humus. 2: 11 to 21 cm. B.S. Light yellowish-brown sandy clay. Becomes mixed with gray clay towards the bottom of the stratum. 3: 21 to 36 cm. B.S. Light gray clay which continues below bottom of unit.

TEST #	STRATA AND SOIL DEPOSITS
ST22	1: 0 to 10 cm. B.S. Brown soil with peat-moss-like root cover. 2: 10 to 57 cm. B.S. Damp, clay-like soil which continues below bottom of unit.
ST23	1: 0 to 17 cm. B.S. Dark brown top soil with leaf and root cover 2: 17 to 28.5 cm. B.S. Light brown, densely packed clayey soil. Some charred wood mixed with the soil matrix. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST24	1: 0 to 32 cm. B.S. Peat-moss-like root cover in brown soil matrix. 2: 32 to 51 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown clay becomes progressively yellower as depth of test increases. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST25	1: 0 to 14 cm. B.S. Packed sandy clay. Surface previously cleared for construction. 2: 14 to 18 cm. B.S. Moist, light brown clay. 3: 18 to 33 cm. B.S. Light yellowish-brown clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST26	1: 0 to 31.5 cm. B.S. Leaves, peat-moss-like root cover in dark brown soil matrix. 2: 31.5 to 48.5 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST27	1: 0 to 10 cm. B.S. Root and leaf cover in dark gray soil matrix 2: 10 to 29 cm. B.S. Medium brown soil containing some charcoal flecks and relatively few rocks. These disturbances decrease as the unit progresses down. 3: 29 cm. to 36 cm. B.S. Densely packed reddish brown clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST28	1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Root cover over paved sidewalk.
ST29	1: 0 to 12 cm. B.S. Brambles and extensive root disturbance in dark brown matrix. 2: 12 to 26 cm. B.S. Dry, light brown loosely packed soil. One piece of coal found in the stratum. 3: 26 to 38 cm. B.S. Clayey, light reddish-brown soil which continues below level of unit.
ST30	1: 0 to 7 cm. B.S. Leaf and root cover in dark brown soil. 2: 7 to 18 cm. B.S. Dry, light brown soil, which becomes more clay-like and yellowish-brown as the unit progresses down. One piece of tar or tar paper, excavated in this unit, most likely was scarp tumble from upper stratum. 3: 18 to 33 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown clayey soil which continues below level of unit bottom.

TEST #	STRATA AND SOIL DEPOSITS
ST31	1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Bramble and root cover. 2: 5 to 17 cm. B.S. Light brown, loosely packed soil with some patches of darker clay. 3: 17 to 33 cm. B.S. Moist, grayish-brown clay. 4: 33 to 43 cm. B.S. Light gray, moist clay which continues below unit bottom.
ST32	1: 0 to 5.5 cm. B.S. Root cover, humus. 2: 5.5 to 24.5 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown clay-like soil which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST33	1: 0 to 8 cm. B.S. Root cover in dark brown humus. 2: 8 to 15 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown, clay-like soil with extensive root disturbance. 3: 15 to 19 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay, lighter than in preceding unit, which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST34	1: 0 to 6.5 cm. B.S. Root cover in dark brown humus. 2: 6.5 to 32 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clayey soil with disturbance from large tree roots. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST35	1: 0 to 4 cm. B.S. Thin layer of dark brown topsoil with leaf and root cover. 2: 4 to 11 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown dense clay. 3: 11 to 18 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay, slightly less dense than preceding stratum. Soil continues below level of unit.
ST36	1: 0 to 8.5 cm. B.S. Dark brown humus, fewer roots than in preceding unit. 2: 8.5 to 14.5 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown sandy clay. 3: 14.5 to 25.5 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown sandy clay, denser than preceding stratum, which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST37	1: 0 to 4 cm. B.S. Dark brown topsoil with leaves and roots. 2: 4 to 8 cm. B.S. Dark brown soil without leaves and roots. 3: 8 to 13 cm. B.S. Lighter brown, densely packed clay-like soil 4: 13 to 19 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown, densely packed clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST38	1: 0 to 14 cm. B.S. Root cover in dark brown humus. 2: 14 to 31 cm. B.S. Dark brown, grainy soil. 3: 31 to 42 cm. B.S. Yellowish-brown clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST39	1: 0 to 1 cm. B.S. Dark brown rooty topsoil. 2: 1 to 3 cm. B.S. Damp, densely packed reddish-brown soil. 3: 3 to 20 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown, relatively loosely packed clay which continues below level of unit bottom. Stratum contained one small piece of coal which probably fell from scarp.

- TEST # STRATA AND SOIL DEPOSITS**
- ST40 1: 0 to 34 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clayey soil, becomes more clay-like as unit continues down. This ST is within the area cleared for the development of lot 69, which probably accounts for the lack of topsoil.
2: 34 to 39 cm. B.S. Reddish brown clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
- ST41 1: 0 to 12 cm. B.S. Peat-moss like root cover in dark brown humus.
2: 12 to 22 cm. B.S. Light reddish-brown soil containing pieces of burnt wood planking.
3: 22 to 30 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
- ST42 1: 0 to 34 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay which appears to be bulldozed sterile soil from the development of lot 69 that was deposited on top of the natural ground surface at ST42.
2: 34 to 42 cm. B.S. Brown soil with root disturbance. Becomes more clay-like as unit progresses downwards. Contained one piece of modern plastic bag.
- ST43 1: 0 to 7 cm. B.S. Dark brown humus containing leaves and roots.
2: 7 to 31 cm. B.S. Brown soil.
3: 31 to 36 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown sandy clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
- ST44 1: 0 to 20 cm. B.S. Dark brown humus.
2: 20 to 46 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clayey soil which continues below level of unit bottom.
- ST45 1: 0 to 23 cm. B.S. Dark brown humus with roots and leaves.
2: 23 to 40 cm. B.S. Brown clay which continues below level of unit bottom.
- ST46 1: 0 to 18 cm. B.S. Root cover in dark brown matrix.
2: 18 to 33 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown sandy clay which becomes more clay-like as unit progresses.
3: 33 to 43 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay.
- ST47 1: 0 to 10 cm. B.S. Dark brown humus.
2: 10 to 44 cm. B.S. Brown clay with roots and pebbles.
- ST48 1: 0 to 8 cm. B.S. Packed reddish-brown clay.
2: 8 to 35 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay, distinguished from preceding stratum mainly by greater level of dampness in the soil. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.

TEST #	STRATA AND SOIL DEPOSITS
ST49	1: 0 to 23 cm. B.S. Dark brown soil with root cover. 2: 23 to 34 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown, hard packed clay. 3: 34 to 41 cm. B.S. Mottled reddish-brown clay which continues below level of unit.
ST50	1: 0 to 8 cm. B.S. Dark brown top soil. 2: 8 to 42 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clayey soil which continues below level of unit bottom.
ST51	1: 0 to 12 cm. B.S. Dark brown topsoil mixed with construction debris. 2: 12 to 43 cm. B.S. Compact reddish-brown clay. One fragment of glass, probably fallen from preceding stratum. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST52	1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Damp, rooty dark brown humus. 2: 5 to 12 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clayey soil with root disturbances. 3: 12 to 17 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown, more clay-like than 52.2 4: 17 to 40 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay with pebbles. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST53	1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Dry, dark brown rooty humus. 2: 5 to 45 cm. B.S. Brown, root-disturbed clay. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST54	1: 0 to 24 cm. B.S. Loosely packed dark brown soil matrix with extensive root cover. 2: 24 to 35 cm. B.S. Light reddish-brown clay. Densely packed. 3: 35 to 50 cm. B.S. Light reddish-brown clay. Lighter than 54.2. Soil continues below level of unit bottom.
ST55	1: 0 to 12 cm. B.S. Mottled dark brown to brown humus containing roots and leaves. 2: 12 to 25 cm. B.S. Light reddish-brown soil with roots. 3: 25 to 41 cm. B.S. Reddish-brown clay.
ST56	1: 0 to 5 cm. B.S. Root cover in dry, dark brown humus. 2: 5 to 40 cm. B.S. Light reddish-brown soil with roots. Shell is mixed with the soil matrix. No ash. Finds include one small flint flake, coal and brick fragments. Cultural material restricted to the upper portion of the stratum. Soil at the bottom of the unit becomes more clay-like and continues below level of the unit.
ST57	1: 0 to 24 cm. B.S. Dark brown topsoil. No shells. Unit is dug to the top of the reddish-brown clay which forms the usual sterile sub-soil on the block.

APPENDIX III
LIST OF FINDS

LIST OF FINDS

ST/UNIT	SHELL			GLASS			FLINT	CERAMICS			COAL	METAL		OTHER
	O	C	U	CL	G	B		WW	BT	ST		NAIL	GEN.	
1.2	1L	5M	19S								1M			
	5M													
2.2	9L	1L	87S									1M		
	20M	1M												
		19S												
3.1	1L	2M	7S											
4.1							2S					1M	1S	
5.1														Plaster 5M
														Chips 28S
5.2														" 4S
5.3														" 3S
6.2							1M							
10.1														Wood 1L
10.2														Burnt Wood 1S
12.2														Wire 1S
17.1							1S							
18.2														Rodent Bone 1S
20.3									2S					
25.1							3S	1M						
25.3														Wire 1L
27.1							1M							
27.2														1M
29.2											2S			
30.1	1S													Tar Paper 1M, 3S
30.2														" 1S
31.2								1S						
31.3							1M							
36.1														Blue Plastic Sheet 5
37.1								10L						
37.2								4L						Wood Plank 4M
								3M						
39.3												1S		
40.1									1S					
42.2														Cellophane 1S
44.1									3S					
50.1		1S		2L	1M	7M					2S			Coil Spring 1M Plastic 1S
				1M	3S	56S								Gen. 2S
				1S										
51.2				1S		23S								
56.1	1L	1L	41S											Debitage Flake(1S) 1M
	3M	7M												
	2S	3S												
57.1							1S							

KEY

Titles: O=Oyster, C=Clam, U=Other/Unidentified; CL=Clear, G=Green, B=Brown;
 WW=White Ware, BT= Blue Transfer Print, ST=Stoneware

Sizes: S=Small (below 0.03m.), M=Medium (0.03 m. to 0.06m.), L=Large (+0.06m.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bradford, S. Sydney
1966 "Billopp Conference House," National Survey of Historic Buildings, form 10-317
- Jacobson, Jerome
1980 Burial Ridge, Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.
- Kramer, Ellen W.
1979 A Guide to New York City Landmarks, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.
- Roberts, William I, IV and Nancy A. Stehling.
1987 Phase 1B Archaeological Survey of the Surfside Villege Development Project, Staten Island, New York, Greenhouse Consultants, Inc.