2617R
Pickman

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD TESTING
NEW YORK CITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY, STATEN ISLAND
CEQR No. 88-071R

by
ARNOLD PICKMAN

Submitted To
Leibowitz/Grad Associated Architects

February 1992

792

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION
- A. Background 1
- B. Methodology 2

II. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA A-1
- A. Preliminary Shovel Tests 4
- B. Backhoe Trenches A, E1, and E2 and Shovel Tests C-4 and C-5 5
- C. Backhoe Trench B and Shovel Tests D-2 and D-3 5
- D. Backhoe Trench C, Shovel Test C-6 and Test Unit C 6
- E. Backhoe Trench D and Shovel Test D-4 7
- F. Backhoe Trenches F, G and I 8
- G. Backhoe Trench H 10
- H. Shovel Test F-2 10

III. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA A-2
- A. Preliminary Shovel Tests 11
- B. Winant House Foundation 11
- C. Feature A2/C - Test Unit G 13
- D. Feature A2/A - Test Unit E 15
- E. Feature A2/B - Shovel Tests E-1 and E-1a 16

IV. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA A-3
- A. Shovel Tests and Site Stratigraphy 19
- B. Winant House Foundation 20
- C. Feature A3/B - Shovel Test C-3 and Test Unit D 22
- D. Feature A3/A - Shovel Test E-2 and Unit F-1 24

V. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH - AREAS A-2 AND A-3
- A. Prior To 1840 29
- B. The Winant Occupation - Ca. 1840-1916 31
- C. After 1916 36

VI. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA B
- A. Mason Mansion Foundation 38
- B. Feature B/1 - Shovel Test E-5 39
- C. Features B/2 and B/3 40
- D. Feature B/4 - Shovel Test E-4 40
- E. Feature B/5 - Shovel Test E-3 41

VII. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA C-1 43
- Table 1 - Area C-1 - Summary of Test Stratigraphy and Prehistoric Artifacts 47

VIII RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA C-2 48

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
- A. Historic Period Deposits
  - 1. Area A-3 - Feature A3/A 51
    - a. Recommendations for Mitigation 52

2. Other Historic Period Sites 52

B. Prehistoric Deposits
1. Area C-1 52
a. Recommendations for Mitigation 54
2. Area A and Overall Site Stratigraphy 55

REFERENCES CITED 56

FIGURES AND PLATES - FOLLOWING TEXT:

FIGURES:

Figure 1 - Project Location Map
Figure 2 - Topographic Map of Site Showing Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
Figure 3 - Skene Map of Land Grants
Figure 4 - 1780-1783 "French" Map
Figure 5 - 1850 Dripps Map
Figure 6 - 1859 Walling Map
Figure 7 - 1874 Beers Map
Figure 8 - 1907 Robinson and Pidgeon Map
Figure 9a - 1913 Borough of Richmond Topographic Map Showing Smoking Point and North Portion of Project Site
Figure 9b - 1913 Borough of Richmond Topographic Map Showing South Portion of Project Site
Figure 10 - 1917 Sanborn Map
Figure 11 - 1937 Sanborn Map
Figure 12 - 1951 Sanborn Map

PLATES:

Plate 1a - Area A-1/Backhoe Trench A - Northern Portion and Concrete Wall
Plate 1b - Area A-1/Backhoe Trench A - West Profile
Plate 2 - Area A-1/Shovel Test D North Profile
Plate 3 - Area A-1/Backhoe Trench C - View Northeast
Plate 4 - Area A1/Backhoe Trench G - View North
Plate 5 - Area A1/Backhoe Trench F - North Profile at eastern end
Plate 6 - Area A1/Backhoe Trench I - View North
Plate 7 - Area A2/Foundation - Detail West Wall
Plate 8 - Area A2 - Southwest Corner of Foundation
Plate 9 - Area A2 - Front Portion of Foundation
Plate 10 - Area A2 - Main (Western) Portion of North Foundation Wall
Plate 11 - Area A2 - North Foundation Wall Showing Support Pillars
Plate 12 - Area A2 - Eastern Extension to Foundation - North Wall
Plate 13 - Area A2 - Western Portion of Rear Wall of Foundation
Plate 14 - Area A2 - Southern Extension to Foundation
Plate 15 - Area A2 - Feature A2/C Overlying South Wall of Foundation
Plate 16 - Area A2 - Feature A2/C - View West
Plate 17 - Area A2 - Feature A2/C - View North
Plate 18 - Area A2 - Detail of Feature A2/C After Excavation
Plate 19 - Area A2 - Features A2/C and A2/A
Plate 20 - Area A2 - Feature A2/A Showing Intact Upper Portion
Plate 21 - Area A2 - Feature A2/A After Excavation of Test Unit E

Plate 22 - Area A2 - Feature A2/A After Backhoe Excavation
Plate 23 - Area A2 - Feature A2/B
Plate 24 - Area A2 - Feature A2/B After Excavation
Plate 25 - Area A3/Backhoe Trench B East Profile
Plate 26 - Area A3 - Southwestern Portion of Foundation
Plate 27 - Area A3 - Southern Portion of Foundation With Basement Steps
Plate 28 - Area A3 - Eastern Portion of Brick Floor
Plate 29 - Area A3 - Detail of Wall (Southwestern Portion of Foundation)
Plate 30 - Area A3 - Southeastern Portion of Foundation - View West
Plate 31 - Area A3 - Southeastern Portion of Foundation - View North
Plate 32 - Area A3 - Detail of Basement Steps
Plate 33 - Area A3 - Southeast Portion of Foundation Showing Ceramic Pipe
Plate 34 - Area A3 - Profile Adjacent to North Foundation Wall
Plate 35 - Area A3 - Profile of Feature A3/B
Plate 36 - Area A3 - Feature A3/B
Plate 37 - Area A3/Backhoe Trench C Showing Upper Portion of Feature A3/A
Plate 38 - Area A3 - Feature A3/A Before Excavation of Unit F-1
Plate 39 - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Ceramic Sherds with Makers Mark
Plate 40a - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Patent Medicine Bottle Side Panel #1
Plate 40b - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Patent Medicine Bottle Side Panel #2
Plate 41 - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Clay Marble
Plate 42 - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Patent Medicine Bottle
Plate 43 - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Patent Medicine Bottle
Plate 44 - Feature A3/A - South Profile of Unit F-1
Plate 45 - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Stoneware Bowl
Plate 46a - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Base From Glass Bowl
Plate 46b - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Top of Porcelain Candle Holder
Plate 47a - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - 1867 Coin - Obverse
Plate 47b - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - 1867 Coin - Reverse
Plate 48 - Area A3 - Feature A3/A - Clarke & White Mineral Water Bottle
Plate 49 - Area B - South Wall of Foundation
Plate 50 - Area B - Portions of North and South Walls and Stone Slabs
Plate 51 - Area B - Northern Exposed Brick Wall of Foundation
Plate 52 - Area B - Feature B/1 Stones Exposed By Backhoe
Plate 53 - Area B - Feature B/1 After Partial Excavation
Plate 54a - Area B - Features B/4, and Features B/2 and B/3
Plate 54b - Area B - Features B/2 and B/3
Plate 55 - Area B - Profile of Deposits in Feature B/2
Plate 56 - Area B - Feature B/4
Plate 57 - Area B - Feature B/4 after Partial Excavation
Plate 58 - Area B - Feature B/5 with Features B/2 and B/3
Plate 59 - Area B - Feature B/5
Plate 60 - Area B - Feature B/5 Wall After Excavation
Plate 61 - Area C1 - Shovel Test 16 - Prehistoric Ceramic Sherd
Plate 62 - Area C1 - Shovel Test 13 - Prehistoric Ceramic Sherd

APPENDICES:

APPENDIX A: TEST STRATIGRAPHY AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Area A-1
Shovel Tests A-1
Test Unit C A-5

Area A-2
Shovel Tests A-9
Test Unit E A-12
Test Unit G A-15
Area A-3
Shovel Tests A-18
Test Unit D A-22
Shovel Test Unit E-2 A-26
Test Unit F-1 A-29
Area B
Shovel Tests A-36
Area C-1
Shovel Tests A-39
Test Unit A A-48
Area C-2
Shovel Tests A-51
Test Unit B A-55

APPENDIX B: TEST UNIT PROFILE DRAWINGS

Test Unit A - East Wall B-1
Test Unit A - North Wall B-2
Test Unit B - North Wall B-3
Test Unit B - East Wall B-4
Test Unit C - East Wall B-5
Test Unit C - South Wall B-6
Test Unit D - East Wall B-7
Test Unit D - South Wall B-8
Test Unit E/Feature A2/A - East Wall (Key) B-9
Test Unit E/Feature A2/A - East Wall B-10
Feature A3/A - Plan B-11
Test Unit F-1 - East Wal B-12
Test Unit F-1 - South Wall B-13
Test Unit G - West Wall B-14

Appendix C: SITE MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF TESTS AND EXPOSED ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

Areas A-1 and A-2 Map C-1
Areas A-3 and B Map C-2
Areas C-1 and C-2 Map C-3

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

In 1988, a report was submitted to the New York City Department of Corrections presenting the results of a Stage Ia cultural resource assessment of the proposed New York City Correctional Facility site on Staten Island (Berger 1988). The site borders the Arthur Kill in the Rossville area (Figure 1). At that time the project site encompassed an area of 105 acres. The correctional facility parcel was subsequently reduced to its present size of 33 acres and a version of the cultural resources report, modified to reflect the revised site boundaries, was incorporated into the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the project (Berger 1989).

The report concluded that "there is the possibility that deeply buried PaleoIndian and early Archaic deposits may be extant below the project site" (Berger 1989:III-50). Based on these conclusions the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission requested that additional research be undertaken to assess "the potential (or lack of potential) for recovery of early Native American material bases (sic) on grading and disturbance within the 33-acre parcel" (Berger 1989:ES-4).

The results of this additional research were presented in a report submitted in August, 1991 (Pickman 1991). The analysis included a comparison of topographic maps dating to the early 20th century with the current site plan. The results suggested that

> any disturbance of the sensitive areas resulting from the construction of the adjacent LNG tanks would have been restricted to the near-surface portion of the previous stratigraphic sequence, and that portions of the previous ground surface may remain intact beneath overburden, including several large spoil mounds (Pickman 1991:12).

The 1991 report also included a review of previous reports of archaeological excavations at southwestern Staten Island prehistoric sites. At a number of these sites artifact-bearing levels were encountered within a deposit of sand beneath overlying plow zone and/or midden deposits. The report concluded that

> [prehistoric] archaeological deposits, possibly dating to the early prehistoric period, can be found in this portion of Staten Island at depths in excess of four feet below the surface. Any such deposits should remain intact in most portions of the project site. Later prehistoric deposits, found closer to the surface, could also remain intact in many areas (Pickman 1991:12).

As a result of the examination of the early 20th century

topographic maps as well as other historic period maps included in the Berger (1988, 1989) reports, the 1991 report also concluded that four historic period house sites, two dating to the mid-19th century and two possibly as early as the late 18th century were located within the project site. The report concluded that

> all or part of the foundations of these structures could be intact, as well as sub-surface features (cisterns, privies, wells, etc.) in the vicinity of the structures. Surficial deposits (refuse middens) are less likely to remain intact, but could be buried in some areas beneath overburden (Pickman 1991:12).

The report recommended that an archaeological field examination be conducted in six areas within the Staten Island Correctional facility site. These areas were designated as A1, A2, A3, B, C1 and C2 on the project site map (see Figure 2).

B. Methodology

Archaeological field testing was conducted in the six areas noted above between November 11 and December 9, 1991 under the supervision of Eugene Boesch and the author. The field examination was conducted by a combination of manual excavation and backhoe trenching and clearing. Manual excavation consisted of both shovel testing and the excavation of larger test units. Shovel tests encompassed from ca. 1.5 to ca. four feet of surface area and were excavated with looser stratigraphic controls than the larger test units, which varied in size up to 12.25 feet of surface area. Deposits of possible archaeological interest were screened through 1/4 inch mesh to recover artifacts. In some instances deposits of overburden and fill were not screened. Such deposits are noted in the artifact inventory (Appendix A).

Backhoe trenching was used to clarify ambiguous stratigraphy and to locate foundations and features. Where preliminary trenching indicated that a relatively thin layer of surface soil overlay such architectural remains, the backhoe was used to scrape the surface to detect features.

Manual excavation was used to test the deposits within features above the water table. In some instances features continued beneath the water table, with no overlying significant artifact deposits detected by manual testing. In these instances, the backhoe was used to remove the overlying non-significant deposits in all or a portion of the feature. The underlying deposits were examined where feasible by a combination of manual and backhoe retrieval. The latter technique included removal of material from below the water table and screening of samples to confirm that no significant artifact deposits were present. More detailed descriptions of the methods used in each area are provided in the following sections of this report.

All artifacts recovered were washed, tabulated, and placed in plastic bags labelled according to provenience. The artifact inventory is included as Appendix A. Appendix B contains profile drawings of the excavated test units.

The location of all shovel tests and excavation units, as well as the architectural features and portions of the building foundations which were exposed are indicated on the site maps included as Appendix C.

II. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA A-1

As a result of the preliminary analysis, Area A-1 was considered to be the most sensitive portion of the project site for the possible presence of prehistoric archaeological sites. The evironmental characteristics of the area prior to 20th century land modifications were similar to those of the Smoking Point prehistoric site, located some 1000 feet west of the project site. The Smoking Point site included an Archaic/Woodland transitional period shell midden and an earlier deposit found in the underlying sand at depths of some 5-6 feet below the surface. This latter deposit was considered to possibly date to the Paleoindian period.

In addition, the historic period maps indicated that area A-1 was the location of the 19th century Oakley house. Comparison of the 1913 topographic map with the project site plan suggested that the topography of the area had undergone relatively little change during this period, with the exception of the deposition of two large spoil mounds.

A. Preliminary Shovel Tests

Field investigations of Area A-1 began with the excavation of four preliminary shovel tests (shovel tests A-1 - A-4). Test A-1 was placed at the top of the bank in the northern portion of the area and test A-3 was placed between the two large spoil mounds. These tests encountered ca. 1.5 - 2 feet of compacted fill which could not be penetrated by the shovel tests. Test A-4, placed in the southwestern portion of the area, encountered a cinder deposit beneath several strata of what appeared to be fill. A few 19th century ceramic sherds were recovered from these "fill" strata. It was considered possible that the cinder deposit could be associated with the 19th century Oakley house.

Of the four preliminary tests only test A-2, also placed in the southwestern portion of the area, encountered what appeared to be "naturally" deposited sands. However, the sand deposit was only some three inches thick at this location. It was overlain by some 10.5 inches of compact fill, and underlain by what appeared to be a naturally occurring deposit of compact pink/tan silty clayey sand.

The presence of the compact fill layer in area A-1 indicated that further testing would need to be conducted by a combination of backhoe assisted and manual techniques. Two backhoe trenches, designated on the map as trenches A and B, were initially excavated to permit an assessment of site stratigraphy to be made.

B. Backhoe Trenches A, E1, and E2 and Shovel Tests C-4 and C-5

Excavation of backhoe trench A indicated that the northernmost portion of the banktop area (above the ca. 10 foot contour) had been substantially disturbed. A large cinder-filled trench had been excavated, beginning approximately 15 feet north of the edge of the bank and extending northward, in order to install a large (ca. 1 1/2 foot wide) concrete wall (see Plate 1a). The base of the wall continued below the base of the backhoe trench at a depth of ca. six feet below the present surface. Examination of the backhoe trench A profile at the location of the beginning of the cinder-filled trench (see Plate 1b) indicated that the compact fill which had been encountered in shovel test A-1 reaches a depth of ca. 2 feet at this location. The strata below the compact fill consists of ca. 3.5 feet of red/orange sand with clay lenses, followed by a deposit of yellow sand with thin bands of reddish sand. These strata were most likely deposited by Pleistocene events.

The disturbance associated with the construction of the concrete wall continued to the north of that wall. Thus, the present bank south of the access roadway is an artificial construction.

Initial examination of the backhoe trench A profile immediately north of the concrete wall suggested that a plow zone may have been located beneath the fill at a depth of ca. 4 feet below the surface. Therefore excavation of shovel test C-4 was begun at the bottom of the backhoe trench at this location. However, the test results indicated that the dark brown layer initially thought to represent a plow zone was merely a layer within the overall fill deposit. Excavation of shovel test C-4 was therefore terminated.

Backhoe trenches E-1 and E-2 were placed north of the northernmost spoil mound and west of the location of the cinder-filled trench encountered in backhoe trench A. Both trenches encountered deposits of very dark brown/black soil. It is likely that these deposits are also associated with construction of the concrete wall.

Shovel test C-5 was excavated into the western wall of backhoe trench A to record the stratigraphy and test for the possible presence of prehistoric material. The fill deposits at this location reached a depth of ca. 15 inches, terminating in a thin layer of black silt which was noted in all of the tests and trenches in the southern portion of area A-1. In this portion of backhoe trench A the soil beneath the overlying fill strata consisted of the more and silty deposits which represented the upper portion of the subsoil in some portions of the site.

C. Backhoe Trench B and Shovel Tests D-2 and D-3

Backhoe trench B extended eastward from the southern end of backhoe trench A, passing between the two large spoil mounds. Observation of its western end, as well as the southern end of

backhoe trench A, indicated that the results of shovel test A-2, discussed above, were typical of this area. The subsoil which underlay the fill deposits consisted of only a thin layer of orange sand overlying a more silty and/or clayey subsoil stratum. Observation of backhoe trench B, however, indicated that the sand layer becomes thicker to the east.

Two large shovel tests were excavated to test these sand deposits. Shovel test D-2 was a large (ca 2' by 2') shovel test excavated into the northern wall of backhoe trench B. Plate 2 shows the stratigraphic profile of this test. The uppermost 18 inches of the test consisted of layers of "fill." This material consists of an uppermost ca. 10 inches of silty clay which may be associated with the deposition of the spoil mounds. This stratum is underlain by a layer of black silty sand which is ca. 8 inches thick at the location of shovel test D-2. This deposit was also noted in the other tests placed south of the concrete wall and associated trench which were discussed above, and varies in thickness at these locations. The disturbed strata are directly underlain by some 28 inches of red/orange sand which is, in turn, underlain by the compact red and gray silt stratum. A small number of artifacts were recovered from the red/orange sand, including two pearlware sherds. Two other pearlware sherds were recovered from the north wall of backhoe trench B a short distance from the location of shovel test D-2. These artifacts were probably associated with the occupation of the Oakley house. In the shovel test, the recovered artifacts appeared to be associated with several rust-colored stains noted in the walls of the shovel test. These may represent animal burrows, although one stain in the north wall of the test could possibly represent a (historic period) post impression. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this test.

Shovel test D-3 was excavated at the base of backhoe trench B west of the location of test D-2 in order to further test the sand deposits for the possible presence of prehistoric artifacts. The fill strata had been removed by the backhoe prior to the excavation of the shovel test. The sand extended some 28 inches below the base of the trench and yielded no artifacts. The compact red clayey silt stratum underlay the sand as was the case at the location of test D-2. It should be noted that approximately 20 feet east of the location of the latter test the sand deposits appear to end and the silty clay directly underlies the surficial fill deposits.

D. Backhoe Trench C, Shovel Test C-6 and Test Unit C

Backhoe trench C was excavated at the location of preliminary shovel test A-4. Examination of the trench profile (see Plate 3) indicates that the stratigraphy at this location is similar to that encountered in backhoe trench B and shovel test D-2 with the red/orange sand present at the base of backhoe trench C. The deposit of "cinder" encountered in the shovel test apparently represents the same disturbed black stratum found elsewhere on

the site. The overlying red clayey silt fill stratum is thicker in this area than at the shovel test D-2 location, apparently due to the proximity of the large spoil mound. Any plow zone or other topsoil deposit which may have been present at the time of the Oakley house occupation has been removed.

The backhoe trench removed the disturbed deposits, which were ca. three feet in thickness at this location, and shovel test C-6 was excavated at the base of the trench to test for the presence of prehistoric deposits within the red/orange sand. The test reached a depth of some 44 inches below the bottom of backhoe trench C (ca. 80 inches below the surface). It yielded a single yellow jasper decortication and tool edge resharpening flake which was recorded as deriving from the bottom portion of the test. However, due to the depth of the test, it is possible that the flake could have been dislodged from above this depth as the shovel was inserted into or withdrawn from the test hole. The test also yielded a whiteware sherd, two pieces of glass and a few small oyster shell fragments.

Due to the recovery of the flake from the sand deposits in shovel test C-6, a 3 1/2 by 3 1/2 foot test unit (test unit C) was placed some three feet north of the shovel test location. As with the shovel test, the disturbed upper strata at the test unit location had been removed by the backhoe prior to excavation of the test, and excavation began at the base of the backhoe trench, at a depth of 33 inches below the present ground surface. The black, disturbed layer overlying the red/orange sand was thinner at this location than at the locations of shovel test C-6 and preliminary shovel test A-4 which were south of the test unit (see Plate 3).

Excavation of test unit C reached 88 inches below the ground surface (i.e. 55 inches below the base of the backhoe trench). The reddish silty clay deposit was reached near the base of the test. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from test unit C. A few historic period artifacts (i.e a whiteware and a slipware sherd, a glass fragment and a few pieces of coal), apparently associated with the Oakley house occupation, as well as a few shell fragments, were recovered from the uppermost ca. 15 inches of the red/orange sand deposits. The lower portion was culturally sterile.

Examination of the test unit C profiles (see Appendix B) indicates minor variations in the color and texture of the sand deposits. A lens of hard packed tan/brown sand noted in the east wall of the unit may represent an animal burrow or other type of natural disturbance, and could account for the presence of some of the historic period artifacts recovered from the unit.

E. Backhoe Trench D and Shovel Test D-4

Since prehistoric deposits were reportedly recovered from a lower-lying "beach area" at the Smoking Point site, we decided to

test the area which would have been located north of the bank shown on the 1913 map in order to determine whether any deeply buried prehistoric sites could be located in this area. Backhoe trench D was excavated in this area in order to remove the fill deposits. Examination of the backhoe trench indicated that the sand deposits were directly overlain by a black stratum which appeared to contain a large amount of coal. As noted above, prior ground surfaces had apparently been removed by the events which resulted in the deposition of this stratum.

Shovel test D-4 was excavated at the base of backhoe trench D, beginning at a depth of some 44 inches below the present ground surface. The test encountered orange sand to a depth of 51 inches below the ground surface, at which point the sand became tanner in color with inclusions of red clay. Excavation continued to a depth of 75 inches, at which point the water table was reached.

Testing of the sand deposits beneath the water table was subsequently undertaken using the backhoe. We attempted to extend the depth of the test by approximately one foot with each successive backhoe bucket removed. Depth control could only be approximate, however, since the sides of the excavation, in relatively loose sand and beneath the water table, repeatedly caved-in. The sand removed by the backhoe was examined to determine whether any shell deposits or dense concentrations of artifacts could be noted. In addition, a sample of at least one plastic basin full of sand was removed from each backhoe bucket and screened to detect the presence of artifacts. This technique was used to extend the test to a depth of ca. 9 feet below the surface. No artifacts were recovered from either the manual test or the backhoe samples.

F. Backhoe Trenches F, G and I

Backhoe trenches F - I were excavated on the southern and southwestern sides of the northernmost of the two spoil mounds in order to determine if any remains of the Oakley house or associated archaeological features remain intact. Backhoe trench G encountered what appeared to be a single remaining course of a stone wall (Plate 4). If this represents the rear wall of the Oakley house, its location would be approximately as indicated on the 1913 topographic map (Figure 9a). About 11 feet north of this wall, at the base of the spoil mound, the trench encountered what appeared to be the edge of a brick floor, possibly the basement floor of the house or of an extension to it.

A layer of brick, which appeared to have been disturbed and/or completely removed in some areas, was also noted in the profiles of backhoe trench F (see Plate 5). In the eastern end of the trench the brick layer was overlain by some 2.5 feet of the black and red clay fill layers. The brick was underlain by approximately one inch of tan sand, most likely the bedding for the brick floor. This, in turn, was underlain by some ten inches of red silty clay, 5 inches of orange sand and eleven inches of a

tan/orange/pink banded medium/ coarse sand, which are apparently all naturally deposited subsoil layers. What appeared to be a more recent concrete wall was noted near the western end of backhoe trench F.

In backhoe trench I stones were noted (see Plate 6) in approximate alignment with those encountered in backhoe trench G which could represent a disturbed remnant of the Oakley house south wall.

Examination of the profile of the northern portions of backhoe trenches G and I indicates that a relatively level black layer, apparently the same stratum noted in backhoe trenches B and C as discussed above, immediately overlies the brick floor. The red silty clayey fill overlies the black layer and slopes upward to form the spoil mound. Deposition of the black layer may have been associated with the grading of the area and razing of the Oakley house. At this time, the former ground surface, any underlying plow zone, and possibly the upper portion of the subsoil, was apparently removed. This may have occurred during the construction and/or operation of Brooklyn Edison Electric Company's Coal Storage facility, which began after 1916 (see Chapter V). The concrete wall noted in backhoe trench A may also have been constructed during the operation of the coal storage facility. The material which forms the spoil mounds was also spread over the area surrounding the mounds and forms the uppermost red silty clay "fill" layer. This material appears to be composed largely of the silts and clays which comprise the subsoil in much of the project site. It is likely that this layer is associated with the construction of the LNG tanks.

Assuming that the Oakley house had a basement, the presence of only the bottom layer of what may have been the rear wall of this house and disturbance of the basement floor suggests that as much as ca. six feet of the original stratigraphy may have been removed at the site of the house and the immediately surrounding area. The present topography appears to be similar to the ca. 1913 topography in many areas due to the later deposition of the fill layers.

The event which resulted in the razing of the Oakley house and the deposition of the layer of black soil may have removed not only the surface humus and the plow zone layer which would have most likely been present on the Oakley property, but also the uppermost portion of the sandy "sub-soil" deposits. The remains of any prehistoric sites which may have been located in the area would have been removed with these strata. The single flake recovered in shovel test C-6 may have originated in such a site (or in a plow zone scatter) and have "migrated" further downward in the sand stratum as a result of animal activity or other natural processes.

G. Backhoe Trench H

Although the basal portion of features could remain south of the Oakley house location only the limited area between the two large spoil mounds could be tested for such features. Backhoe trench B, which passes between the mounds, did not encounter any such features. Backhoe trench H was excavated where there was a greater amount of space between the mounds. This trench also did not encounter any features.

H. Shovel Test F-2

A shovel test (F-2) was placed south of the large spoil mounds to test the area between the southernmost mound and the property boundary. The test indicated the presence of the clayey silt stratum beneath ca 18 inches of disturbed surface material. No artifacts were recovered from this test.

III. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA A-2

Examination of historic period maps indicated that this area was the location of a house which was owned by members of the Winant family in the mid-19th century and may have been erected as early as the 18th century (see discussion of documentary research in Chapter V).

A. Preliminary Shovel Tests

Two preliminary shovel tests (A-5 and A-6) were placed in area A-2 to determine the stratigraphy and test for the presence of any prehistoric sites and/or historic period surficial deposits. Shovel test A-5 encountered compact, clayey and/or silty fill deposits to a depth of some 16 1/2 inches below the present surface. A quartz "flake" recovered from the fill was considered to be most likely the result of natural fracturing processes. Test A-6 encountered a deposit of hard-packed, reddish brown silty clay at a depth of 13 inches below the surface which appeared to represent the naturally occurring subsoil in this area.

Subsequent backhoe trenching and clearing in area A-2 confirmed that the uppermost subsoil stratum in this area did, in fact, consist of reddish brown silty clay, with red and yellow inclusions at some locations. The deposits of sand noted in portions of area A-1 were not present in area A-2. As noted below, in some locations the clay was present immediately below recent accumulations of humus. In other locations (e.g, the location of shovel test A-5) a stratum of "fill" resembling the clayey subsoil but more mottled overlay the actual subsoil deposits. This material was apparently deposited during grading of the area associated either with the construction of the LNG tanks or the earlier construction and/or operation of the Brooklyn Edison Company's coal storage facility.

B. Winant House Foundation

Analysis of the 1913 topographic map (see Figure 9a) and the recent site plan enabled us to locate the area where remains of the Winant house should be located. A pile of stone and brick rubble was noted on the surface in this area. Our initial backhoe exploration encountered what proved to be a basement floor and the rear wall of the structure. Subsequently, we exposed a large portion of the house foundation.

The shape of the area A-2 Winant house foundation is approximately that shown on the 1913 map and other late-19th and early-20th century maps. The field examination indicates that 20th century events resulted in disturbance of the foundation walls to varying depths.

The house foundation measures some 60 feet in length, with the widest portion of the house being some 33.5 feet, as measured from the inside of the foundation walls. The easternmost ca. 25 feet of the foundation is narrower, ca. 20 feet in width. These dimensions approximately match those shown on the 1913 map. Much of the foundation, with the major exception of the northwest portion, was exposed.

The major part of the exposed portion of the foundation wall was constructed of what appeared to be rough-cut sandstone blocks (see Plates 7 and 8). The southwestern portion of the foundation wall was exposed at approximately 3 1/2 to four feet below a reference location on the present ground surface located just north of the central portion of the rear foundation wall. The basement floor was exposed in one location at ca. three feet below the top of the remaining wall.

The front wall of the foundation appears to have been less disturbed than the rear portion. Elevations taken with a level line indicate that the top of this wall is some 1 - 1.5 feet above the existing top of the rear wall. Furthermore, due to a difference in the surface elevations, this portion of the wall was encountered only several inches below the existing surface (see Plates 9 and 10). The basal portion of a brick superstructure wall was noted overlying the sandstone wall in the eastern portion of the front section of the foundation wall. A stone slab noted in the western wall of the "L" formed by the narrower eastern portion of the house may mark the location of an entranceway.

It should be noted that the historic period maps indicate the house as being a frame structure. Thus the presence of the brick overlying the sandstone walls suggests the possibility that the house may have been reconstructed.

The remains of two pillars, consisting of a brick core surrounded by poured concrete, were exposed ca. ten feet north of the front wall (Plate 11). These probably represent the supports for a "front porch" which appears to be shown on the 1913 map (Figure 9a). In the extreme northeastern corner of the "L"-shaped extension the sandstone wall appears to be either absent or cut down to a depth below that explored (see Plate 12). The brick wall extends downward in this area.

Approximately 16 feet east of the southwestern corner of the foundation wall (see Plate 13), we encountered a rear extension to the structure which is not shown on the 1913 map. It extends ca. eight feet south of the main portion of the rear wall and is some 13 feet in length parrallel to the rear wall. The west wall of the extension had been cut down to the approximate depth of the rear wall of the structure (ca 3.5 feet below the present surface) while the northeastern portion of the extension walls was encountered only some two feet below the surface. The rear wall of the extension has been removed to a depth of more than five feet below the present surface. At this depth a ca. four

foot length of brick wall either replaced or overlay the sandstone wall in the southeastern portion of the extension (see Plate 14).

Immediately east of the extension the rear wall of the foundation appears to have been completely removed, probably during the demolition of the house. Backhoe exploration indicated that a deep excavation had occurred in this area which had been filled-in with debris, including wood, presumably from the frame superstructure (see Plate 16). This disturbance created a gap of some 22 feet in the rear foundation wall. Immediately east of this gap, near the southeastern corner of the structure, the sandstone foundation wall was overlain by a brick construction (Feature A2/C). The sandstone foundation wall has been removed to a depth of 5.5 feet below the reference ground surface and the brick feature A2/C erected on top of the wall (see Plate 15).

It would appear that the eastern portion of the foundation has been reconstructed, with a brick foundation wall completely replacing or surmounting the earlier sandstone wall. Feature A2/C was apparently constructed at this time.

C. Feature A2/C - Test Unit G

This brick structure (see Plates 15 and 16) was built into the southeastern corner of the brick foundation. The top of the structure was encountered some 10 inches below the surface reference elevation. As noted above, the northern portion of the brick structure appears to have been constructed above the base of the original sandstone foundation wall. At some 19 inches south of the top of the brick wall of the feature, a stone slab, measuring some 12 inches wide and 50 inches in length was encountered by the backhoe, approximately 21 inches below the top of the brick wall. This slab will be referenced in the following discussion as slab #1. A row of bricks was noted immediately south of the slab, apparently a portion of a brick "platform", constructed to support it. During backhoe clearing of the area, a second stone slab (slab #2) was removed from the area between slab #1 and the northern brick wall of the feature. After removal of the slab #2, examination of the surface of the soil in the 19 inch wide space beneath the removed slab indicated that it appeared to contain domestic artifacts.

It was decided to excavate the eastern half of the space between slab #1 and the brick wall. The ca. 19 by 21 inch excavation was designated as test unit G. Excavation indicated that most of the domestic artifacts were contained within a deposit of silty sand which was only several inches in thickness. This material was contained within excavated stratum I of the test unit and the top portion of excavated stratum II. The deposits below this stratum consisted of tan, gray and orange mortary sand which contained a few domestic artifacts, including a button, but yielded mainly architectural artifacts, including nails, mortar and plaster, and miscellaneous metal hardware.

At a depth of some 10 inches below slab #1, the excavation unit encountered a third stone slab (slab #3) which protruded some 10 inches into the unit (see Plate 18). Beneath this slab and set back some two inches was another brick wall, presumably functioning to support the slab (see profile drawing - Appendix B). At a depth of 20 inches below the top of slab #1 and 10 inches below slab #3 the test unit encountered a fourth slab (slab #4) which covered the entire space between the brick "wall" on which slab #3 rested and the northern brick wall of the feature (see Plate 18). A thin layer of mortar appeared to overlie this lower slab.

While the function of feature A2/C is uncertain, its morphology and the results of the test unit G excavation suggest that it may have originally represented a portion of a stairway leading downward into the basement of the house. This stairway most likely was not part of the original structure but was added later, possibly when the brick walls of the eastern portion of the structure were constructed. This suggests the possibility that slab #1 was at the elevation of the 19th century ground surface. At a still later date this basement entrance may have been closed off by the construction of the northern brick wall of the feature. The rubble as well as the domestic artifacts were apparently deposited in the space formed by the former basement steps and the brick wall at the time of the reconstruction. At this time slab #2 and the brick walls at either side of the feature may have been constructed, transforming the former stairwell into a "stoop" leading to the first floor of the house.

Dating this latest architectural reconstruction is a crown-type cap recovered from, the excavated stratum (IIIa) immediately overlying the bottom of the feature (slab #4). The crown cap was patented in 1892 (Lorrain 1968), dating the deposit after this date.

The deposit of artifacts underlying slab #2 also included a perfume bottle with the embossed name of "C.H. Selick, New York". Charles H. Selick, Inc. perfumers, is listed in Trow's New York City Directory from 1900 through 1933. Charles Selick personally ran the company through 1920. The 1890 directory lists Charles H. Selick as being in the "supplies" business. The perfume company was, therefore, apparently started between 1890 and 1900. The mold seam on this bottle ends below the lip, indicating manufacture using a semi-automatic bottle machine. According to Fike (1987:4), semi-automatic machines "capable of manufacturing small-mouthed containers, saw little use until 1899," and in 1917 ca. 50% of all glass containers were still manufactured on semi-automatic machines or by hand.

Subsequent to the excavation of unit G, the west side of the deposit in feature A2/C underlying slab #1 was screened and the artifacts retained. However, only a few additional bottle glass fragments were recovered from this portion of the deposit (see Appendix A, catalog number 47)

D. Feature A2/A - Test Unit E

While exploring the area immediately surrounding the foundation the backhoe encountered Feature A2/A, a large brick cistern, with a domed upper portion (see Plates 19 and 20). It was located immediately adjacent to the southeast corner of the foundation (some three feet east of feature A2/C). The walls of the foundation adjoining the feature had been cut down below the depth at which the cistern was encountered and were not exposed.

The backhoe excavation which encountered the cistern inadvertently disturbed a portion of it. However, examination of the feature suggests that some of the disturbance probably had occurred prior to the backhoe trenching. The absence of an intact upper portion of the western side of the cistern probably prevented the feature from being immediately recognized.

The remaining top of the domed upper portion of the cistern was some 9 inches below the reference ground elevation, with the lowest portion of the cistern wall after exposure some 52 inches below the surface. Examination of the deposits within the cistern, as revealed in the backhoe trench profile, indicated that they consisted largely of demolition rubble.

To determine if any domestic deposits were present within the feature below the depth exposed by the backhoe, test unit E was excavated in the northwestern portion of the cistern beginning at this depth. The test unit extended some 2 1/2 feet north and east of the curving cistern wall (see Plate 21). Excavation of this unit was able to reach only an additional 26 inches into the cistern deposit (ca. 6.5 feet below the top of the cistern) since the water table was encountered at a depth of 20 inches in the test unit (ca. six feet below the surface).

The fill within the feature yielded mainly architectural artifacts deriving from structural demolition with a low density of domestic artifacts. The latter were apparently contained within surface soils deposited into the feature at the time it was filled.

A bottle with mold seams around the base and sides, but with neck and lip added separately was recovered from a deposit of mortary sandy silt and red clayey sand at ca. 20 inches below the surface of the unit. The bottle bore the embossed name and trademark of "The Hadkins Bottling Co., Tottenville New York". Staten Island directories dating to 1896 and 1906 as well as the 1910 census records indicate Frank Hadkins as operating a mineral water/soda bottling operation on Arents Avenue in Tottenville. According to Sachs (1988), the Hadkins Bottling Company operated in Tottenville from 1867 through the 1940's. However, the bottle's characteristics indicate manufacture using a semi-automatic bottle machine. The first such machine was patented in 1881, but did not come in to wide usage until the late 1880's and 1890's

(Fike 1987).

However, other artifacts recovered from test unit E suggest that the deposition of the fill within the cistern did not occur until much later. These include a piece of pink plastic and a "Champion" spark plug recovered from the same excavated level as the bottle. What appears to be be another spark plug was recovered from the first excavated level in the test unit.

To make sure that there were no deposits of domestic artifacts at the bottom of the cistern, we used the backhoe to explore the cistern below the water table. Material was removed as carefully as possible and examined to determine whether such deposits were present. At ca. seven feet below the cistern top a deposit of black soil was encountered. A basin full of material was removed from each backhoe bucket and screened. Although a few pieces of domestic material (e.g. bottle glass, bone) were recovered from the bucket sample, the deposit appeared to contain mainly wood and other demolition debris. The cistern floor was encountered at ca. nine feet below its remaining highest point. The feature measured approximately 10 feet in diameter at its widest point (Plate 22).

E. Feature A2/B - Shovel tests E-1 and E-1a

The backhoe was used to clear an area which extended southward approximately 75 feet from the rear wall of the house foundation. Only one additional feature, designated as Feature A2/B was encountered. Its center was located some 52 feet south of the rear foundation wall. Its uppermost portion was only some 6 inches below the surface at this location (but some 21 inches below the reference surface at the location of the rear wall of the foundation).

Examination of the top of the feature (see Plate 23) indicated a circular brick construction (ca. eight feet in diameter) and suggested that it had an incurving domed roof similar to that of Feature A2/A. The feature was initially thought to represent a brick cistern similar to Feature A2/A (however, see below).

It proved feasible to sample nearly all of the deposits within this feature by manual means. An initial shovel test (shovel test E-1) was excavated in the center of the feature to a depth of 53 inches below the surface. The deposits consisted of brown/tan fine sand to 28 inches, followed by gray/black sand to 53 inches, which was mixed with red/brown clayey silt between 31 and 53 inches. These deposits contained a considerable amount of coal and cinder. A single piece of flat glass was the only artifact encountered with the exception of a rough-cut log.

To enable the lower portion of the feature to be tested, the backhoe was used to excavate approximately 1/2 of the feature down to the elevation which had previously been tested by shovel test E-1. It was then possible, by standing in the backhoe cut,

to excavate a second shovel test (E1a) to a depth of of 105 inches. The upper deposits, tested previously in test E-1, were shoveled out of the profile exposed by the backhoe to a depth of 44 inches and screening begun at this depth.

Between 44 and 52 inches below the surface, test E1a encountered the base of the black/gray sand stratum, which contained coal, cinder and ash and yielded several bottles and bottle fragments including two "quart" size soda/beer bottles. Both are "modern" type bottles, whose characteristics indicate that they were manufactured by an automatic bottle machine. The first such machine was patented in 1904 and gradually came into general use after this date (Fike 1987). Both of these bottles date considerably later than 1904, however. Both have a diamond-in-oval bottle maker's mark. According to Toulouse (1971) this mark was used by the Owens Illinois Glass Company between 1929 and 1954.

This deposit yielded another 6 1/2 ounce soda bottle, also manufactured by an automatic bottling machine. with the embossed name of "Applefield Beverages, Staten Island". According to Polk's Staten Island Directory of 1933, David Applefield was engaged in the manufacture of beverages in Stapleton, Staten Island. Applefield is not listed in the Standard Directories of Staten Island published in 1895 and 1905. Fragments, probably from a Coca-cola bottle, were also recovered from this stratum.

Between 52 and 61 inches, the fill within the feature consisted of a culturally sterile layer of tan sand. Beneath this stratum another layer of black/gray sand with cinder was encountered. This layer also yielded two whole milk bottles and the neck of a third. The first milk bottles were made in the mid-1880's (Lorrain 1968). However, the bottles recovered dated to the twentieth century. One of them has decals on the sides with the trademark and name of the dairy, "Weissglass, Gold Seal, Staten Island, New York". According to Sachs (1988:111) the Weissglass Goldseal Dairy Corporation was founded in 1899 by Julius Weissglass, an Austrian immigrant. The dairy was located on Watchogue Road in Staten Island from that year until the 1920's. At this time Weissglass' sons "purchased a large creamery in Orange County". However, in 1933, the firm "opened a large milk processing and bottling plant in Mariners Harbor, which remained in operation until 1975". Thus the bottle recovered from feature A2/B could date between 1899 and the 1920s, or could date after 1933.

The other milk bottle from this deposit bears the embossed name of "B.R. Waldron and Sons Co., Califon, N.J." According to Geist (1966), B.R. Waldron started a dairy after moving to Califon, New Jersey in 1912 or 1913, and Waldron's two sons joined the business after World War One. B.R. Waldron died in 1937, and the dairy was continued by his family. It was still in operation in 1964. It is likely that the bottle recovered from feature A2/B, dates from the late 1910s through the late 1930s, when both Waldron and his sons operated the dairy.

Between 74 and 95 inches below the surface the black/gray sand in feature A3/B was mixed with brown sandy silt. In addition to a large fragment of plate glass, this deposit yielded a number of rubber tire fragments. One large fragment, retained for examination, suggests that the tire was an automobile or machinery tire which appears narrower than modern tires. This would appear to be consistent with the milk bottles which suggest that the first fill was most likely placed in the the feature after ca. 1920.

At 95 inches, a deposit of orange sand was encountered and excavated to a depth of 105 inches. The water table was encountered at 100 inches. This deposit was not screened, but no artifacts were observed. It is likely that it represents a natural subsoil deposit at the base of the feature.

Since manual testing of feature A2/B indicated that the only deposit containing domestic artifacts was not associated with the house occupation, the feature was further explored by the backhoe. It was discovered that the incurving brick top of the feature ended at ca. 21 inches beneath the present surface. Below this depth, the walls of the feature were constructed of undressed stone (see Plate 24). The stone feature was approximately 10 feet in diameter and the base of the wall was ca. 8 feet below the surface, approximately at the elevation of the natural orange sand deposits encountered in the shovel test.

The function of Feature A2/B is uncertain. The absence of a floor indicates it was either a well or privy. The feature would appear to be too large to be a well and it could have functioned as a large, "multi-seat" privy. Furthermore, there was no other indication of a privy on the site, although the disturbances noted in some areas could have removed or obscured indications of such a feature. However, the presence of the incurving brick cap on feature A2/B would seem to be more in keeping with interpretation of the feature as a well rather than a privy.

Excavation of feature A2/B indicates that no deposits had accumulated in it prior to the time it was filled-in. Dating of the bottles recovered from the feature indicate that this filling occurred subsequent to the domestic occupation of the property, and after it was owned and operated by the Brooklyn Edison Electric Company as a coal storage facility beginning ca. 1916 (see Chapter V). It is likely that feature A2/A was also filled-in during this same period.

IV. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA A-3

Area A-3 was the location of the westernmost of two houses belonging to the Winant family which are shown on historic period maps. It is also located in the easternmost portion of an area considered to be sensitive for possible prehistoric activity.

A. Shovel Tests and Site Stratigraphy

A preliminary shovel test (A-7) was placed in the area south of the Winant house location. The test results suggest that at least a portion of a former plow zone or other topsoil deposit remains intact underlying approximately one foot of recent soil development and an underlying stratum of mixed soil deposited during grading. The plow zone in this test yielded a battered quartz cobble which was considered to possibly represent a prehistoric hammerstone. The plow zone was underlain by some 20 inches of orange/red and yellow sand, a stratum which was not present in Areas B and A-2. A deposit of pink/brown sandy silty clay was encountered beneath the sand stratum.

A number of backhoe trenches (see below) were placed in the area to clarify the site stratigraphy and to determine the location of any remains of the Winant house. The results of the backhoe trenching indicate that the sandy subsoil stratum was present in portions of area A-3, with more clayey soils in other portions.

Shovel tests C-1, C-2 and D-1 were placed adjacent to the backhoe trenches to test the plow zone remnants and the underlying sand deposits where these existed. All three tests encountered remains of a plow zone at depths of five to 10.5 inches below the present surface. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered. A few historic period artifacts were recovered from the plow zone and the top of the underlying stratum in tests C-1 and C-2, including creamware, pearlware and ironstone sherds. These were most likely associated with the occupation of the Winant house. The deposits of orange sand underlying the plow zone extended to depths of ca. two feet below the present surface in in tests C-1 and D-1 and was underlain by a deposit of silty clay. At the location of test C-2, the clay immediately underlay the former "plow zone."

The variations in the subsoil deposits noted in the shovel tests were reflected in the profiles of the backhoe trenches. Examination of these profiles indicated abrupt changes in these subsoil deposits. In backhoe trench B, this change occurred some 40 feet north of the south end of the trench . The profile of the east wall of the trench at this location (see Plate 25) indicates approximately 15 inches of disturbed soil overlying the former "plow zone." South of this point the "plow zone" was underlain by red clayey silt to the bottom of the backhoe trench (ca. three feet below the surface in this location). To the north some two feet of red/brown sand underlay the "plow zone", with the red

clayey silt underlying the sand stratum. Examination of backhoe trench C indicated a similar change in the subsoil some 14 feet north of the south end of the trench. Probing with the backhoe indicated that the sand deposits ended north of backhoe trench B with the clay deposits once again underlying the topsoil deposits in this area.

Shovel test A-9 was placed between areas A-3 and B. At the location of this test, approximately two feet of sand overlay the clay stratum, as was the case in the northern portion of area A-3 as discussed above. The former topsoil layer had apparently been removed by grading at the location of test A-9. A slipware sherd and kaolin pipe stem fragment were recovered from the disturbed uppermost five inches of this test, attesting to the 19th century occupation of areas A-3 and B.

In one location, reconnaissance indicated the presence of rubble immediately below the surface. Backhoe trench F was placed in this location. The location appears to have been excavated to a depth of several feet, with large blocks of concrete deposited in the disturbed area. This may represent the remains of the Brooklyn Edison Co. machine shop constructed ca. 1917-1937 (see Chapter V)

The previously conducted documentary study included a review of the logs of previous borings on the site. The borings indicated the presence of deep (ca. 5 1/2 - 8 feet) deposits of fill in the northern portions of Areas A-2 and A-3. In area A-3, excavation of backhoe trench A indicated the presence of a deposit of fill which sloped downward to the north. The backhoe trench initially reached a depth of ca. 2-4 feet. Subsequently, we attempted to excavate the trench to a greater depth. However, the backhoe encountered a deposit of compacted rubble fill, which could not be penetrated. Two trenches were also excavated in the northern portion of Area A-2. These trenches (A2n/1 and A2n/2) were excavated to depths of ca. 6-7 feet. Fill deposits containing wood were encountered. No artifact concentrations were noted. The contours shown on the 1913 topographic map in these areas are similar to those on the recent site topographic map. Therefore, it is possible that the the northern portions of areas A-2 and A-3 were excavated and re-filled during construction and/or demolition of the Brooklyn Edison Electric Company's coal storage facility. The Company acquired the property in 1916 (see Chapter V).

B. Winant House Foundation

Initial examination of the 1913 map suggested that the foundation of the easternmost of the two Winant houses would intersect the location of the present roadway which runs along the eastern side of the embankment separating areas A-2 and A-3. Backhoe trenches A and B were excavated to locate this foundation but failed to encounter any indication of it. Backhoe trench C was then excavated some 45-50 feet further to the east, also without

encountering any indication of the foundation.

However, subsequent backhoe excavations between the two earlier trenches encountered the remains of a small foundation measuring approximately 11 by 12 feet. The foundation walls were encountered some seven to 14 inches below the present ground surface. The south wall and portions of the east and west walls of this foundation were exposed. Only 2-3 courses of the cut stone foundation walls remained intact (see Plates 26-33).

A brick basement floor was encountered within the foundation, some 2.5 feet below the present ground surface. The floor, one course in thickness, was underlain by a thin (ca. 2.5 inch) sand bedding followed by the clayey subsoil. Two steps were uncovered leading downward into the former basement (Plates 26 and 32). Immediately west of these steps, the rear wall of the foundation had been removed by the installation of a ceramic drain pipe (Plate 27). The pipe extended to the north immediately above the basement floor (Plate 33). The pipe was apparently installed after the demolition of the structure. Other remains of this and similar ceramic pipes were encountered south of the foundation.

The southern portion of the east wall of the foundation was lower than the other exposed walls, and nearly flush with the basement floor (Plates 26 and 30). This portion also extended ca. one foot further east than the remainder of the east wall (see Plate 31 and Appendix C).

Examination of the area indicates that the foundation was excavated into the surrounding clayey subsoil (see Plate 34). East of the foundation the clay stratum was underlain by a stratum of coarse sandy subsoil some three feet below the present ground surface.

The analysis of this area presented in the documentary study (Pickman 1991) suggested that little if any downcutting had occurred at the house site. However, the previous analysis was based on the assumption that the house was located further to the south (near the location of shovel test A-7) than proved to be the case. Subsequent analysis indicates that the location of the structure shown on the 1913 topographic map is, in fact, approximately the same as that of the foundation encountered during the field examination. Since only ca. 2.5 feet of the foundation remained intact above the basement floor, it is apparent that substantial downcutting occurred at the house site.

The 1913 map (Figure 9a) shows the house situated between the 14 and 15 foot foot contour, while the ground elevation at the foundation site at the time of the field examination was ca. 11.5 - 12 feet, indicating that 2 - 3.5 feet of downcutting had taken place subsequent to 1913. This suggests, in turn, that the original basement floor must have been at least 4 1/2 - 6 feet below the original surface, a sufficient depth to permit use of the space.

The 1913 topographic map shows the structure in area A-3 as an "L-shaped" building measuring ca. 50 feet east-west and 45 feet north-south, clearly a much larger structure than indicated by the foundation encountered in the field. Backhoe clearing and trenching in the area surrounding the foundation failed to encounter the more extensive foundation shown on the 1913 map.

It is possible that the downcutting of the area noted above completely removed indications of the remainder of the structure. The foundation of the rest of the building may have been much shallower than the portion encountered in the field, and most of the structure may not have had a basement. It is possible that the foundation encountered in the field represents the earliest portion of the building. It may have initially served as an outbuilding for the main house which was apparently represented by the foundation uncovered in area A-2 (see Chapter III). The building may have been subsequently expanded to convert it into a domestic structure.

However, comparison of the site map with the 1913 topographic map (Figure 9a) suggests that the portion of the foundation exposed by the excavations may represent the southernmost portion of the eastern wing of the "L-shaped" structure. In this event, the remainder of the building may have been removed by ground disturbance in the northern portion of areas A-2 and A-3 occurring after the property was acquired by the Brooklyn Edison Electric Illuminating Company in 1916 as discussed above.

C. Feature A3/B - Shovel Test C-3 and Test Unit D

Backhoe clearing of the area ca. 20 feet south of the foundation encountered feature A3/B approximately one foot below the existing ground surface. A deposit of sandy soil with a heavy concentration of marine shells was noted at this depth as well as several sherds of ca. 19th century pearlware and transfer printed pearlware/whiteware sherds. A number of stones were noted adjacent to the shell deposits. However, clearing of the area where the stones were noted did not reveal any discernable structure.

A large shovel test (C-3) was placed in the shell deposit to determine its content and depth. The deposit appeared to extend to a depth of some 27 inches below the surface of the shovel test. The domestic artifacts and faunal material were contained within matrices of both sandy and clayey soils. The deposit consisted largely of hard shell clam and oyster shells, approximately 2500 grams being recovered from the ca. 18 diameter shovel test. Twelve pieces of mammal bone were also recovered. Domestic artifacts included 22 ceramic sherds, most of which can be securely identified as 19th century types, and two pieces of curved (bottle or table) glass. One of the sherds of blue transfer printed whiteware included the maker's mark "J. H & Co." and the name of the pattern "Rural Sce"(ne). Godden (1964:318-319) identifies this as the mark of Joseph Heath & Co., a

Staffordshire pottery operating between 1828 and 1841. Godden notes that the mark of this potter was often accompanied by the name of the pattern, as on the sherd recovered. The deposit containing the shells and artifacts was underlain by culturally sterile red clay, apparently the subsoil.

Since the deposit of stones did not appear to represent a feature with a discernable structure. Backhoe trench E was excavated immediately adjacent to the east side of the feature, exposing its profile (see Plate 35). Examination of the profile suggested that the feature functioned as a dry well. A pit had been apparently excavated through the stratum of clayey subsoil into an underlying subsoil stratum of coarse sand. The pit was then filled largely with stones, with concentrations of brick and mortar also being included. The shell deposit tested in shovel test C-3 was apparently associated with the construction of the dry well. Shell deposits in both clayey and sandy matrices were noted in the profile adjoining the upper portion of the deposit of stones.

To further test the shell deposit and explore its relationship to the stone feature, a four by two foot test unit (unit D) was placed adjacent to the visible top of the feature and some two feet north of shovel test C-3. Excavation of the unit began some 10 inches below the pre-excavation ground surface, the overlying material having been previously removed by the backhoe. The western portion of the unit included the location of a ceramic drain pipe, the base of which was immediately below the surface at which excavation of the unit began (see Plate 36). This pipe extended to the southwest and was visible in the walls of backhoe trench B. Further to the north the pipe branched, with one branch having disturbed the south wall of the foundation (see above).

Examination of the test unit D profile (see Appendix B), as well as a profile of the backhoe cut some 11 feet south of the unit, indicates that the trench excavated to install the ceramic pipe ended just below the pipe. Any artifacts associated with the pipe trench would be included within the first excavated level of the test unit. The soil underlying the pipe (stratum 9 as shown on the south profile of the unit), most likely represents the natural subsoil. The remainder of the excavated material in test unit D represents fill associated with the installation of the dry well. The fill was apparently re-deposited in the pit dug to install the dry well after the stones were deposited. The material recovered from the test unit (shell, bone, 19th century ceramic sherds) were similar to those recovered from shovel test C-3. However the density of all materials, particularly marine shell, was lower than in the shovel test. Brick and mortar were also present in the fill material, especially in the upper portion of the fill deposits tested in unit D. One of the artifacts recovered from the fill in test unit D (catalog number 35) appears to be a portion of a Hutchinson-type bottle closure. This closure was patented in 1879 (Klamkin 1971) indicating that the shell and artifacts were deposited after this date (see also below).

After it was established that the material being excavated was fill associated with the installation of the dry well, excavation of test unit D was terminated at a depth of 21 1/2 inches below the unit datum.

Subsequent examination of the dry well was undertaken using the backhoe. A section through the feature which included the location of test unit D was taken in an east-west direction. The base of the feature was reached approximately eight feet below the pre-excavation surface, with the water table being encountered at a depth of ca. 6-7 feet. The section supported the earlier observation that there was no discernable structure to the feature, and that it did, in fact represent a dry well. Few artifacts were noted among the stones and bricks of the dry well. However, at a depth of ca. seven feet we recovered a (beer) bottle, with an embossed trade mark and company name, from the "Rubsam and Horrmann Brewing Co. Staten Island, N.Y." According to Sachs (1988:46-47) Joseph Rubsam and August Horrmann established the Atlantic Brewery in Stapleton, Staten Island in 1870. It continued in operation until 1953. The characteristics of the bottle recovered from feature A3/B, particularly the presence of a mold seam on its lip, indicates manufacture using an automatic bottle machine, which was patented in 1904. Thus the dry well would appear to have been installed in the early portion of the twentieth century. The shell deposit probably represents redeposition of an earlier refuse deposit present elsewhere on the site. It is possible that the shell was placed in the upper portion of the pit dug to install the dry well to further promote drainage into it. The upper portion of the deposits may have been contained within a sandy rather than a clayey soil matrix for the same reason.

D. Feature A3/A - Shovel Test E-2 and Unit F-1

During the examination of backhoe trench C, we noted a deposit of cinder and ash in the east wall of the trench (see Plate 37), approximately 18 feet north of its southern end. The deposit extended along the trench for approximately five feet. What appeared to be wood staining, and a few pieces of intact but decaying wood were noted along the edges of the deposit. Examination of the floor of the backhoe trench indicated that the deposit extended approximately one foot from the east wall of the trench. Wood staining and decayed wood were also noted along the boundary of the deposit in the trench floor. Several ceramic sherds were also noted.

Shovel test E-2 was initially excavated to test this deposit. The test was excavated into the wall of the backhoe trench and continued downward below the base of the trench, which was at approximately 2 1/2 feet below the ground surface. Excavation of shovel test E-2 reached a depth of ca. 45 inches below the surface, which was the approximate level of the water table. At this point, excavation of this test was interrupted by a heavy

rainstorm. The storm resulted in the flooding of backhoe trench C, as well as other portions of the site. In clearing the area after this storm, the backhoe trench was accidently filled-in.

Subsequently, the backhoe was used to re-excavate the original backhoe trench, and to clear the surface soil from the area. The outline of the feature was clearly discerned at about six inches below the surrounding ground surface. The outline of the trench excavated into the red clayey subsoil to construct the feature could also be discerned at the surface and is shown in the plan view (see Appendix B - Unit F-1). Wood staining was also visible in some areas. The feature extends some 4 1/2 - 5 feet in both directions.

It should be noted that in re-exposing the feature, some additional disturbance occurred in addition to that caused by the original backhoe trenching (which had removed its westernmost ca. 10-12 inches to a depth of ca. 2 1/2 feet). The re-excavated portion of the backhoe trench extended downward for an additional ca. 6 inches, further exposing an intact wooden board at the western boundary of the feature (see Plate 38). In addition, the flooding of the trench and re-exposure by the backhoe resulted in some disturbance to the western edge of the uppermost portion of the feature. As a result, the feature deposits sloped downward to meet the floor of the backhoe trench beginning ca. three feet west of their eastern edge.

To more accurately test the deposits within the feature, we excavated an additional small unit (designated as test F-1) within it. At the surface, the unit extended some 20 inches eastward from the edge of shovel test E-1 and was some 16 inches in width (see Appendix B - Unit F-1). Because of its small size, the unit necessarily became slightly narrower with depth. To facilitate excavation, the unit was excavated in arbitrary six inch levels. However, new provenience units were begun where obvious changes in soil type and/or artifact content were noted.

The deposits in the uppermost portion of the feature consisted largely of black sandy silt with cinder and ash. In unit F-1, this deposit reached the surface of the unit (ca. 6 inches below the recently developed surface soil) only in its southeast corner with the uppermost soil stratum in the remainder of the unit consisting of red clayey silt. The latter soil may represent material deposited during grading of the area.

The cinder and ash deposit extended to a depth of some 26-27 inches below the surface of the test, corresponding to excavated strata I - IV. In addition to cinder and ash, this deposit contained a substantial density of domestic artifacts including ceramic sherds and bottle/table glass. The ceramics consist largely of whiteware/ironstone (including one mendable vessel) and porcelain. Sherds from the mendable vessel (from stratum II) bear a maker's mark (see Plate 39) consisting of a version of the British royal coat-of-arms. The ceramic vessel was not, however, manufactured in Britain but in Trenton, New Jersey. Both Kovel

(1986:113) and Barber (1976) identify this mark as one used by the Anchor Pottery of Trenton. While the pottery operated from 1894 to ca. 1948, this particular mark was only used between 1894 and 1898, a date consistent with the 1899 coin recovered from the same deposit (see below). It should be noted that a vessel fragment with the same maker's mark was recovered from the surface in area A-2 near feature A2/C subsequent to its exposure by the backhoe and prior to the excavation of unit G (see Chapter III). This latter artifact may have derived from the uppermost portion of the feature A2/C deposit.

Stratum II also yielded yielded a patent medicine bottle embossed "J.R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR" (see Plates 40a and b). Fike (1987:182) includes this bottle in his compendium. The product was apparently manufactured from ca. 1860 through ca. 1921. The bottle has a mold seam which ends ca. one inch below the rim indicating that it was not machine made. Fike (1987:4) notes that semi-automatic machines "capable of manufacturing small-mouthed containers saw little commercial use until 1899" so that the presence of this hand made bottle is consistent with the other dates obtained from this deposit.

It should be noted that a few sherds of what appear to be transitional pearlware/whiteware, which would most likely have been manufactured earlier in the 19th century were recovered from the cinder and ash deposit in shovel test E-2. A clay marble (Plate 41) recovered from the latter test is also recorded as deriving from this deposit.

In unit F-1, an Indian head penny with a date of 1899 was recovered from a depth of 13-19 inches (Stratum III), providing a firm terminus post quem date for the uppermost (cinder and ash) deposit in feature A3/A.

It should be noted that two additional patent medicine bottles were placed in bags with artifacts from Stratum IV. However, field notes suggest that these bottles may actually have been recovered from Stratum IX. One of the bottles is from "SEABURY'S COUGH BALSAM" (Plate 42). Fike (1987) notes that this product was advertised ca. 1871 - 1910. This date would be consistent with deposition in either the upper or lower (see below) deposit in Feature A3/A. The second patent medicine bottle, from "J.T. LANE'S LINIMENT" (Plate 43), is not listed in Fike's (1987) compendium.

The cinder and ash deposit excavated in unit F-1 also contained a large number of nails and nail fragments, including both cut nails and wire nails. The first American wire nails were manufactured in the 1850's, but American wire nail machinery was not perfected and the nails were not widely available until the 1860's and 1870's. They did not become the dominant type of nail used in construction until the 1890's (Nelson 1968). The presence of wire nails suggests that construction of the Winant structure or, as is more likely based on the documentary research (see Chapter V), modifications to this structure occurred subsequent

to ca. 1860.

At a depth of ca. 26-27 inches, a number of pieces of water-logged wood were noted during the excavation. They are also shown in the profile drawings and photographs (see Plate 44 and Appendix B). It is uncertain if this wood is part of the structure of the feature or part of the fill.

The material associated with and immediately beneath the wood, to a depth of ca. 38 inches (strata V and VI), consists of a black/gray clayey sandy silt. The artifact density in this deposit appears to be lower than in the overlying cinder and ash deposit. It should be noted that the few ceramic sherds recovered from this deposit appear to be of earlier manufacture than the sherds from the overlying deposit.

Beginning at ca. 38 inches, a brown organic deposit with high humic content was encountered. This deposit continued below the water table (encountered at ca. 45 inches) becoming mixed with dark gray/brown sandy silt. This deposit was characterized by a high concentration of botanical materials. Peach and cherry pits, hickory and brazil nuts, as well as burdock seeds (preliminary identification), were among the types in the small sample examined. Larger flotation samples were taken from strata VII, IX and X, but have not been processed as of the submission date of this report. A few pieces of fish and bird bone were also noted. However, due to the wet, clayey nature of the matrix, small pieces of bone would not easily be distinguished during screening of the material. Additional fragments may be contained within the flotation samples.

Another dense deposit of domestic artifacts is included within this lower deposit. Artifacts recovered from the test unit include a mendable stoneware shallow bowl (Plate 45), a large amount of bottle and table glass (including the base to a molded glass bowl [Plate 46a] and the bottom of a glass tumbler), the top portion of a porcelain candle holder (Plate 46b), and a button. The lowest excavated stratum (stratum X) yielded an 1867 nickel (Plates 47 a and b), providing a terminus post quem date for this deposit. A bottle recovered from this stratum (Plate 48) also dates to this same period. The bottle has the embossed name "CLARKE AND WHITE, NEW YORK" on the side, together with the embossed letter "C". White (1930) recovered a similar bottle from the site of the Mount Pleasant glasshouse, in Saratoga County, New York. He cites Dawson (1874) as noting that Clarke and White bottled water from the Congress Spring at Saratoga between 1852 and 1865. The date of the bottle is, therefore, consistent with the presence of the 1867 coin in the same deposit. It is also interesting to note that a similar bottle was recovered from a deposit at the Sullivan Street site, in New York City (Salwen and Yamin 1990: V-97;Appendix A). The deposit from which it was recovered "is thought to date to the 1870s" (Salwen and Yamin 1990:VI-7).

Excavation of the Feature A3/A was terminated at a depth of 56

inches, some 11 inches below the water table.

The morphology of Feature A3/A suggests that it functioned as a privy. The organic nature of the lower deposit within the privy suggests that the feature could include primary deposits. It is possible that the privy was filled in one episode, which would have occurred after 1899. However, the artifact sample as well as the stratigraphy encountered in test F-1 suggests the liklihood that two episodes of filling are represented by the portion of the feature tested. It is possible that the privy may have been abandoned after 1867 and filled in later, after 1899, with furnace debris and other domestic deposits.

It should be noted that the documentary research (see Chapter V) also suggests that the house in area A-3 may have been unoccupied for a period of time ca. 1870.

V. DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH - AREAS A-2 and A-3

As part of this project additional documentary research was conducted into the history of the land which includes area A-3. The previously conducted documentary research indicated that this area is part of a larger tract, encompassing both area A-2 and A-3, which was owned by the Winant family during the late-19th and early-20th century.

In order to reconstruct the history of the Winant property, we have examined primary documents; including maps, land records, and census records, as well as secondary sources.

A. Prior to 1840

The ownership history of the property prior to the beginning of the 19th century is uncertain. As discussed below, at the latter time the property was owned by Peter Woglom, Senior. The Richmond County land records show no earlier transfers to Peter Woglom. However, it is likely that the tract was held by the Woglom family since the late 17th century. Three deeds dating to the 1690's (Richmond County Deeds Liber B: 243;270;273) transfer large tracts of land along the northwestern shoreline of Staten Island to John Woglom. The first two of these deeds transfer lands from Elisha Parker and Peter Mangleson to Woglom. The deeds indicate that these properties were originally within tracts granted to George Lockhart and Thomas Williams respectively. According to the Skene map of land grants (see Figure 3) these grants include the lands along the Arthur Kill shoreline in the Smoking Point area. The map indicates that the Lockhart grant may include the property under consideration.

It should be noted that both the ca. 1780-1783 "French" map (see Figure 4), and the Macmillen reconstruction (included in Berger 1988) based on this and other contemporary maps show a structure labeled "P Wynant" along the shore near the northern end of the present Bloomingdale Road. These maps also show a number of structures along the shore owned by members of the Woglom family. However, it should be noted that the shoreline morphology shown on the "French" map is inaccurate, as is the location of the road later known as Bloomingdale Road. The deed research provides no indication that P(eter) Winant owned the property now within the project area.

In the year 1805, areas A-2 and A-3 were within the boundaries of a tract of land owned by Peter Woglom, Senior. In a deed dated that year (Richmond County Deeds Liber F:441), Woglom granted this tract to his sons; Peter Woglom, Junior and John Woglom. This 40 acre tract was bounded on the west by lands of James Johnson and on the east by land of John Marshall, and extended from the Road now known as Arthur Kill Road north to the Arthur Kill. The deed refers to "buildings thereon erected or that may be erected", but it is not known whether any buildings actually

stood at this time.

In 1811, Peter Woglom Jr. and John Woglom transferred the eastern portion of the property, which includes the present areas A-2 and A-3, to Peter Perine, described in the deed (Liber K:312) as a carpenter. The tract is described in the deed as follows

> Adjoining on the River or Sound near the blazing star ferry beginning at the northeast corner of John Marshall's land by the Beach thence running by a wild Cherry line tree Standing near the bank South 14 degrees East 29 chains by a large black oak tree standing near the Road. Thence along the main public road South 65 degrees West 6 chains and 42 links Thence North 14 degrees and 30 minutes West 35 chains to the said River or Sound Thence South 66 degrees East 8 chains to the place of beginning & Containing 20 acres and one Quarter of an acre more or less being Bounded easterly by land of John Marshel (sic) Southerly by the aforesaid road Westerly by the land of Said Peter Woglom Sr Northerly by the said River or Sound Reserving to Peter Woglom Sen for privileges to till use and occupy all the above described and granted lands and tenaments for and during the time of the said Peter Woglom Sen. natural life.

There is an additional deed (Liber K:315), dated the same day (March 9, 1811) by which Peter Woglom, Senior granted the same tract to Peter Perine. The two transfers apparently were executed to clarify the rights to the property in view of the earlier transfer from Peter Woglom Sr. to his sons. In the latter deed Peter Woglom Sr. is described as a "yeoman". The dimensions of this tract, extending some 528 feet along the Arthur Kill and 1914 feet from the Arthur Kill to the Road, correspond with the dimensions of the J.J. Winant tract as shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps.

On July 30, 1822, Peter Perine and his wife Mary granted this property to Henry S. Rutan for the sum of $2000 (Liber K:320). The boundary description is identical to that cited above, except that the land bounding the property to the west is described as owned by Peter and John Woglom, consistent with the earlier transfer of the entire property from Peter Woglom Sr. to his sons.

Henry S. Rutan is listed in Richmond County in the 1830 census, but not in the 1820 census. Thus, it can be assumed that he moved to Staten Island after purchasing the property from Peter Perine. It is possible that Rutan resided on the property at this time. Rutan apparently died in 1833, as his will was admitted for probate on August 24 of that year (Richmond County Surrogates Court Index of Wills).

Henry S. Rutan's occupation has not been determined. However, his sons, William Henry Rutan and James Rutan, are listed as "ship carpenters" in the 1850 and 1860 census records. They operated a shipyard in Tottenville in the mid-19th century (Pickman and

Yamin 1988). Brown (1935) indicates that William and James Rutan operated the shipyard beginning ca. 1820. However, this is unlikely since the 1860 census gives their ages as 45 and 44 years, indicating that they were teenagers in 1820. It is possible that their father, Henry S. Rutan, actually founded the shipyard.

B. The Winant Occupation - Ca. 1840-1916

The northeastern portion of the Perine/Rutan property, which includes the land on which the foundation and features uncovered in area A-3 are located, constitutes the initial purchase of land in this area by James J. Winant. In a deed dated January 18, 1840, (Richmond County Deeds Liber 6:461) the executors of the estate of Henry S. Rutan, which included his widow Rachel Rutan, as well as his sons, William H. and James M. Rutan, sold this 1/2 acre property to James J. Winant for the sum of $260. The property is described as beginning in the northwest corner of land belonging to Abraham R. Luyster, by the "River or Sound" (i.e. the Arthur Kill) and extending southeast 4 chains 57 links (301.6 feet) along Luyster's property and extending along the shore of the Arthur Kill for a distance of 1 chain (66 feet). In separate deeds (Liber 6: 463;465). Rachel Rutan and William H. and James M. Rutan separately conveyed the same property to Winant.

The Luyster property mentioned in these deeds is the same property later owned by Henry Mason (which includes Area B). Mason purchased this tract from Luyster in 1841 (Liber 8:56). The deed refers to the property as beginning at the northeast corner of the land of Henry Rutan, deceased (even though this property had already been purchased by Winant). Mason apparently built his house on this property shortly after acquiring it, since an 1849 deed to a small adjacent piece of property purchased by Mason from John Woglom refers to the "farm on which Mason now resides" (Liber 19:418). Abraham Luyster had acquired the property in 1835 from Jasper Terry (Liber Z:114). This deed also describes the northwest corner of the tract as "land of Henry S. Rutan, deceased."

At the time of the sale of the area A-3 house tract to James J. Winant, the Rutan family still owned the remainder of the tract which includes areas A-2 and A-3, having acquired it from Peter Perine in 1822 as noted above. Their continued ownership of the property is confirmed by boundary descriptions given in a 1839 deed (Liber 5:547). In that year, William H. Rutan purchased from John P. and George W. Woglom a tract of land which includes the tract which later contained the Oakley house (i.e. Area A-1). The tract began "at the Northwest corner of land of Henry S. Rutan, by the River or Sound" and was bounded on the east by "land of Rutan."

James J. Winant acquired the remainder of the property in 1851. On January 8 of that year, Rachel Rutan, Henry S. Rutan's widow,

transferred all of the remaining lands owned by her husband to William J. Shea (Liber 22:150). On the same day Shea transferred a number of tracts of land to James J. Winant (Liber 22:151). These tracts included the Rutan tract discussed above. The property began at the northwest corner of land "formerly belonging to John Marshall *deceased* by the beach." The property boundary description is the same as that described in the Woglom/Perine deed cited above. The deed notes that the tract includes the 1/2 acre property previously purchased by Winant.

On January 8, 1851 (the same date on which James J. Winant acquired the remainder of the property) yet another deed transferred the original 1/2 acre tract in the northwestern portion of the property from Malanchon F. Rutan to James J. Winant. This "quitclaim" deed apparently served to clarify the legal status of the land. The tract is now described as bounded by on the east by land of Henry Mason and on the west and south by lands of James J. Winant, reflecting Winant's purchase of the remainder of the property.

It appears that two houses had been constructed on the Winant property prior to 1850 as shown by the Dripps map of that year (see Figure 5) which shows two structures at this time between the Oakley and Mason houses. The *westernmost* is labeled "Mrs. Rutan" and the easternmost "J. Winant". This indicates that James J. Winant resided in the area A-3 structure at this time. It is uncertain whether he built this house subsequent to his purchase of the property in 1840, or whether there were already two houses on the property when it was owned by Rutan. The 1850 map suggests that the Rutan family had lived in the house located in area A-2 and Rachel Rutan, Henry Rutan's widow continued to live in this house after his death. However, although Rachel Rutan is listed in the 1850 census, the sequence of names suggests that she did not live in the same area as James J. Winant. The name of Matthew Van Zandt, a Methodist clergyman, appears in the 1850 census adjacent to the listing for James J. Winant, and it is possible that he was renting the Rutan house in area A-2 at this time.

It should be noted that due to a map-making error, all of the structures shown on the 1850 map (Figure 5) along the Arthur Kill *east of* the Dissosway houses (including the Oakley, Rutan, Winant, Mason and Ross structures) are shifted *eastward* from their actual locations.

The 1850 census records list James J. Winant, age 35, as a "mariner." His household at this time included his wife Mary Jane, 31; two sons, Henry R., 11, and James (Jr.), 9, who are both listed as "attending school"; and a daughter Marietta, who was 6 months old. The household also included Ann McCall, an Irish immigrant, who was apparently a servant. Both Winant and his wife are listed as having been born in New York. It should be noted that James J. Winant had not been listed among heads of household in the 1840 census index, and it is assumed that he was still a member of his parents' household at that time.

According to Morris (1900 II:126-127), Captain James J. Winant was one of three sons of Captain Winant Winant (1789-1872). His mother was the former Mary Johnson of Westfield. His paternal grandfather was Jacob Winant (1749-1825) a travelling preacher. Winant Winant appears in the 1840 census records, which indicate that he had three sons, as noted by Morris. The census indicates that Winant Winant was engaged in "navigation of canals, lakes or rivers".

Members of the Winant family are numerous on Staten Island. The family is descended from Peter Winant, born in 1632, who immigrated from Holland ca. 1655-60 and settled in Brooklyn. One of his sons, also named Peter, who was born in 1654, married Anna Marie VanNyse and subsequently moved to Staten Island. He died in 1734 at the age of 104 (Morris 1900 II:125)

The 1859 Walling Map (Figure 6) indicates both of the houses on the property as belonging to "J.J. Winant."

The 1860 census lists Isaac (sic.) J. Winant as a boatman. His household includes his wife, Mary J., his daughter Marietta and another daughter, Julianna, who had been born since the previous census and was 5 years old in 1860. James J. Winant's two sons were not listed in 1860. This could be an error or the sons, who would have been 21 and 19 at the time, may not have been living with their parents in 1860. A different Irish immigrant, Eliza McMullen, lived with the family as a house maid in 1860. The 1860 census also indicates that Rachel Rutan occupied a single person household. The position of her name in the census lists, however, suggests that she did not occupy the area A-2 house at this time. The sequence of names in this census is" Henry Mason, Joseph A. Loage, Isaac (sic) J. Winant, Isaac Oakley Jr., and Gabriel Dissosway. These names correspond with those shown on the 1859 map with the exception of Loage. It is possible, therefore, that Loage was renting one of the houses from Winant in 1860. The sequence of names suggests that Winant had moved into the house formerly occupied by Rachel Rutan, and that Loage was renting the house in the present area A-3 which was adjacent to the Mason property.

The 1870 census indicates that by this date the two sons of James J. Winant, James (Jr.) and Henry were once again members of the household. As of 1870, James J. Winant, who was 55 years old, had apparently given up the nautical profession. He is listed as a Railroad Superintendant. His son, Henry, is listed as a clerk. It is interesting to note that this census lists Rachel Rutan, age 75, as a member of the James J. Winant household, suggesting a connection between the two families. The Winant household at this time included two servants, Catherine and Alan? Rutrie?, immigrants from Prussia. It is uncertain whether the household continued to reside in the area A-2 house. However the sequence of names listed in the 1870 census suggests that this was the case. The Winant household follows the Oakley household in this list. Between the Winant and Mason households, however, there is a numbered property with no household listed next to it,

suggesting that the house in area A-3 may have been vacant at this time.

The 1874 Beers map (Figure 7) continues to show both houses as owned by James J. Winant.

The 1880 census indicates that at this time the Winant property included two separate households. James J. Winant, age 65, is listed as head of a household which included his wife Mary; his son, Henry; his daughter, Marietta, 29, and her husband, James H.W. Hotchkins, 33; a grandson, William; and his second daughter, Julia (listed as Julianna in the earlier census), 24, who was presumably still unmarried at this time (references in later land deeds suggests that she subsequently married). Two new servants were part of the household in 1880; Anderson Bedell, described as a laborer and Agnes B. Woodland, employed as a domestic. No occupation is listed for James J. Winant in this census, and he was presumably retired at this time. Henry Winant is described as a "clerk in store" and Winant's son-in-law James Hotchkins is described as a "hatter".

The second Winant household was headed by Winant's younger son, James J. Winant, Jr., age 38, who is described as a dry goods merchant. It is possible that James Jr. employed his elder brother, Henry, in his dry goods store. James Jr.'s household included his wife, Effie, 28; and two daughters, Amelia, 5 and Mary, 3. The household also included a domestic servant, Ella Keltz.

It is likely that in 1880 James Winant Sr. continued to occupy one of the two houses on the Winant property, probably the one in area A-2, with the area A-3 house occupied by his younger son, James J. Winant Jr. and family.

James J. Winant Sr. apparently died in 1890, as his will was admitted for probate on October 29 of that year (Richmond County Surrogates Court Index of Wills). He appears to have been buried in St. Lukes's Cemetery in Rossville. In 1874 James J. Winant had purchased a ca. 15 by 20 foot plot in this cemetery (Liber 132:125). A map accompanying the deed indicates that his father, Captain Winant Winant, was already interred within the boundaries of this plot. In fact, the cemetery property had originally been granted in 1849 to St. Lukes church by fifteen Rossville residents (Liber 25:101) who apparently were already using the plot for burial purposes. These fifteen included Winant Winant and John Woglom.

After the death of James J. Winant Sr. there was apparently a dispute concerning the division of his estate. His oldest son, Henry, apparently sued the executors of the estate, who included his mother and brother James. As a result, the Winant lands were directed by the court to be sold at auction, and they were purchased in 1894 by James Winant, Jr., as the highest bidder for the properties (Richmond County Deeds Liber 233:519-537; Liber 234:279-287). Subsequently, Henry R. Winant purchased a one-half

interest in a number of properties from his brother James and his wife Effie Winant, for the sum of $13,550 (Liber 233:537-544). The lands include both the 20 1/4 acre and 1/2 acre tracts previously purchased from the Rutan family. The deed specifically notes the fact that the 1/2 acre plot conveyed by the Rutan family in separate deeds, as noted above, was included within the larger parcel. The subsequent Robinson atlasses of 1898 and 1907 (Figure 8) show the property as co-owned by "J.J. and H.R. Winants" (sic).

The 1896/6 Standard Directory of Staten Island lists James J. Winant (i.e. James Winant Jr.) as operating a dry goods store. It also lists him as justice of the peace. The address given in this directory is St. Lukes Avenue, in Rossville. The 1898 Trows Directory lists James J. Winant as a merchant, with a business address at 99 Franklin Street, Manhattan and a home address on St. Lukes Avenue. James J. Winant, Jr. apparently began operation of his Manhattan dry goods business ca. 1890. The 1890-91 Trows directory of New York City lists James J. Winant as operating a dry goods business at 250 Church Street Manhattan, with his residence in Rossville, Staten Island. Winant is not listed in the 1887/1888 directory so he must have initiated the Manhattan venture between 1888 and 1891.

The 1900 census records lists James Winant as resident on Shore Road (Shore Road referred to the present Arthur Kill Road west of Rossville - east of Rossville it was known as the Fresh Kills Road). He is listed as a merchant and the head of household. The only other member of the household at this time was James' brother, Henry R. Winant.

The 1906 Directory has two listings for James J. Winant. James J. Winants (sic) is listed on Shore Road in Rossville. His occupation is listed as "dry goods". Next to this listing is a listing for James Winant's brother, Henry R. Winants (sic), who is also listed on Shore Road and whose occupation is given as "clerk". There is a separate listing for James J. Winant on Fresh Kills Road, Rossville. The occupation given under this listing is "lawyer".

The 1910 census indicates that James J. and Henry Winant continued to live together on Shore Road in Rossville. At this time James J. Winant was 68 years old, and Henry, 71. The census lists James, J. Winant as the head of household and widowed, with Henry H. Winant as the only other member of the household. Henry is listed as single, suggesting that he never married. The census records lists no children "born or living" for either brother. Since we know from the earlier census that James Jr. did have children, this census listing suggests that they predeceased their father. However, this is apparently incorrect (see below). The 1910 census describes James J. Winant Jr. as a lawyer, owning his own business, and Henry as "bookkeeper, lawyer's office." It describes James as owning his own home, which was not mortgaged. Henry is not listed as a home owner, although we know that he had a 1/2 interest in the property.

The records suggest that James Winant Jr. was probably trained as a lawyer. He is listed as such in the 1910 census, as well as the earlier directories, although the earlier census listings indicate only that he was in the dry goods business. If Winant was, in fact, trained as a lawyer, it would suggest that he had attended college, which may account for his absence from his father's household in 1860 (see above). It is apparent that the James Winant listed as a lawyer and Justice of the Peace in the directories is the same James Winant who was in the dry goods business and lived on the project area property.

The listing of James Winant Jr.'s home address as "St. Lukes Avenue" in the 1898 directory raises some question as to whether he continuously occupied the project area in the period immediately prior to ca. 1900. The Winant family did own property on St. Lukes Avenue in Rossville, some 1500 feet east of the project area.

The 1898 Robinson Atlas shows a small piece of property and structure at the corner of Wright Avenue and St. Lukes Avenue in Rossville as owned by "Jas. Winant". The 1874 Beers atlas shows this property as owned by P.L. Cortelyou. The property was acquired by James J.(ohnson) Winant Sr. from Peter L. Cortelyou as a result of a mortgage foreclosure in 1878 (Liber 123:624). The directory listings suggest that James Winant Jr. may have used this property as a law office. It is also possible that he operated his dry goods business from this property prior to moving it to Manhattan ca. 1890. He may have also resided at this address for a period of time, leaving his brother, Henry to reside on the shorefront property. In any event, both brothers again resided on the latter property by 1900. It is uncertain, however, in which of the two houses they lived.

James J. Winant apparently died in 1913 since his will was admitted for probate on November 8 of that year. By 1916 both of the Winant brothers were deceased. On August 23 of that year, the 1/2 interest of James J. and Henry R. Winant in the project area property were sold to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn (Liber 459 322;336) by the executors of their estates. James J. Winant's executors were Amelia C. Winants, apparently his daughter (see above discussion of census records) and William R. Rust. The relationship of the latter to James is unclear. Amelia C. Winants of New York City is also listed as an executor of the estate of her uncle, Henry R. Winants. Henry's other heirs inlude his two sisters, Julia A. Windsor, of Milford Pennsylvania, and Marietta Hotchkin of Rutherford, New Jersey, as well as Marie W. Yela, of Grand View, New York, who was apparently his other niece, (James Winant Jr.'s second daughter).

C. <u>After 1916</u>

It should be noted that in the same year, 1916, the former Oakley property (area A-1) was also conveyed to the Edison Illuminating

Company of Brooklyn by Valia C. Crocheron, who owned the property at that time (Liber 462:327). The 1917 Bromley and Sanborn atlasses (Figure 10) both show the former Oakley and Winant properties as owned by this company. Both of the Winant houses, as well as the Oakley house, were still standing at this time.

The 1937 Sanborn Atlas (see Figure 11) shows that the former Winant and Oakley properties continued to be owned by the Brooklyn Edison Co. The property was operated by this firm as a "coal storage wharf". The structures on the Oakley property had apparently been razed between 1917 and 1937. The Winant house in area A-2 was still standing, however. The land immediately north of this house was apparently used for the storage of coal piles, and a coal pier was constructed along the shoreline north of these piles. The house in area A-3 had apparently been razed between 1917 and 1937, however. A new structure, a one story machine shop and blacksmith shop, had apparently been constructed ca. 75 feet south of the location of the former structure.

The updated Sanborn atlas of 1951 (see Figure 12) shows that by this time the former Winant structure in area A-2 had also been razed. The Brooklyn Edison Company apparently no longer owned the property. It is shown on the map as owned by Tully & Dinapoli Inc. and was apparently used for mixing concrete. A portion of the former Brooklyn Edison Company machine shop was apparently still standing and used as an office.

VI. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA B

The results of the archaeological documetary study indicated that Area B was the site of the 19th century Mason mansion. The area was also considered to be a possible location of prehistoric activity.

One preliminary shovel test, (A-8) was placed in an area which, based on study of the historic period maps, was considered to be to the rear of the house. The test encountered a deposit of reddish brown clayey silt at a depth of 6.5 inches below the surface. As indicated by the subsequent backhoe examination, this stratum represents the natural subsoil in this area. Any overlying deposits of sand and any plow zone which may have developed during historic period cultivation of the area were apparently removed during grading.

A. Mason Mansion Foundation

During the preliminary examination of the area we noted what appeared to be a portion of the brick foundation walls of the Mason mansion. Subsequently, we used the backhoe to expose a large portion of the rear wall and other walls of the house. With the exception of the southwestern portion of the foundation, the walls exposed were within ca. 6 inches of the surface. The southwestern portion of the foundation has been cut down to a greater depth, ca. 2 - 2.5 feet, below the existing surface.

The rear (south) wall of the structure had a southward projecting "bay", as shown on the 1913 topographic map (see Figure 9a). This projection was exposed during the field investigation (Plate 49). Comparison of the length of the exposed rear foundation wall (83 feet) as well as the position of the "bay" with the length of the rear wall (ca. 100 feet) and position of the "bay" as shown on the 1913 map suggests that there was an eastward extension of the house which was not encountered during the field investigations. The walls of such an eastward extension may have been cut down to a greater depth than the adjacent walls, with the result that they were not encountered during the backhoe clearing. Another possibility is that the extension had shallower walls and no basement, resulting in its complete removal during the 20th century grading of the area. North-south walls were encountered at either end of the exposed south wall of the foundation and walls apparently representing the rectangular projection shown on the 1913 map were encountered immediately west of the "bay", a location somewhat east of that shown on the 1913 map.

The 1913 map shows a "staggered" plan for the northernmost section of the house. The presence of an east-west oriented foundation wall ca. 20 feet north of the rear wall of the foundation is not consistent with the 1913 map, and suggests that the northern portion of the house as shown on the map may represent later additions to the original structure. This is also

suggested by the presence of large stone slabs, suggesting external structural elements, overlying the central portions of the north and south foundation walls (see Plates 50 and 51).

The area south of the rear wall of the foundation (including the area south of the eastward extension shown on the 1913 map) was cleared with the backhoe. Five features were uncovered, two constructed of brick and three of stone. Four of the features (Features B/1 - B/4) were located ca. 20 feet south of the foundation and aligned parallel to it. The fifth feature (feature B/5) was located ca. 12 feet further to the south. Indications of all of the features were encountered ca. 6 - 12 inches below the existing ground surface.

B. Feature B/1 - Shovel Test E-5

This feature was the smallest of the five encountered in Area B, with an inner diameter of ca. three feet. The size of this stone feature indicates that it probably represents a well. The upper portion of this feature appears to have been more disturbed by grading than the other four features. What appeared to be a "jumble" of loose rocks was encountered at less than a foot below the surface (Plate 52). Subsequent manual clearing uncovered the feature walls. The northernmost portion was intact ca. nine inches below the surface while the southern portion was intact beginning at ca. 19 inches (Plate 53).

The deposits within the upper portion of feature B-1 were tested by means of a manual shovel test (Shovel Test E-5), which resulted in the excavation and screening of ca. 1/4 of the deposits within the feature, with the uppermost ca. 10 inches of the deposits having been removed during the clearing of the feature.

The soil matrix within the feature to a depth of ca. 6 1/2 feet below the surface consisted of mixed dark brown, orange/brown and black sandy silt. The water table was encountered at ca. 4 1/2 feet. To enable excavation of the feature to continue, the upper portion of the feature was partially removed by the backhoe, and the shovel test continued to a depth of eight feet below the existing surface. Excavation could not continue below this depth because of the high water table and because of the presence of large rocks at this depth. Between 6 1/2 and eight feet below the surface, the soil matrix consisted of brown sand and sandy silt with gravel.

Both of the soil strata encountered yielded low densities of domestic artifacts (see Appendix A). The few ceramic sherds recovered are consistent with the occupation of the house during the 19th century. The lower deposit yielded a higher density of brick and mortar than the upper deposit, however, most of which was discarded in the field.

The results of test E-5 suggest that feature B-1 did not serve as

a repository for domestic refuse, at least not to the depth at which testing was feasible. The lower deposit appears to have been associated with structural demolition or a phase of rebuilding of the structure. The uppermost deposit most likely represents soil graded from the surrounding area and used to fill up the remainder of the feature. The soil in this upper deposit apparently represents a mixture of the subsoil and topsoil present in the area at the time of grading. The domestic artifacts recovered from this deposit were probably present within the topsoil. A similar sequence of deposits was also present in the other four area B features discussed below.

C. Features B/2 and B/3

Features B/2 and B/3 are adjacent large (nine foot inner diameter) brick cisterns (see Plates 54 and 55). The highest point of the existing cistern walls was encountered at a depth of ca. one foot below the existing surface. The floors of the cisterns were at a depth of ca. eight feet below the surface. As a result of time constraints as well as our observations of the contents of the other features, the deposits within the cisterns were not screened. A sample of the soil within the features was incrementally removed by the backhoe and examined to determine whether deposits of domestic artifacts were present. As with the other features, the Feature B/2 and B/3 deposits appeared to consist of demolition rubble and soil graded from the surrounding area to complete the filling of the feature. In feature B/2 the floor of the cistern appears to have been partially disturbed, probably when the top of feature was demolished. This was a common practice when cisterns were filled in order to promote drainage.

In common with the other features, the lowermost deposit in feature B/2, beginning at a depth of ca. three feet, consisted of demolition rubble in a matrix of orange/brown sandy silt with orange and black mottling (see Plate 55). A lens of black sandy silt with mortar and red clay was noted at the top of this stratum in the central portion of the profile. The uppermost portion of the feature was filled with a mixture of light brown sandy silt, red clay and black sandy silt.

D. Feature B/4 - Shovel Test E-4

This stone feature had an inner diameter of ca. 4 1/2 feet. The top of the feature was encountered ca. one foot below the present ground surface. Three pipes were noted entering the top of feature B/4. A cast iron pipe entered the top of the northwest portion of the feature, angling toward the main portion of the house and the remains of a ceramic pipe entered the northeast portion (see plate 56), angling toward the location of an eastern extension of the structure shown on the 1913 map but not encountered during the backhoe clearing as discussed above. At approximately one foot below this ceramic pipe, a second ceramic

pipe entered the feature, apparently at the same angle as the overlying pipe. A mortar "plug" was noted in the end of this pipe. It appears that the upper portion of the feature's wall had been removed when this pipe was installed and the gap filled-in with brick (see Plate 57). The presence of the pipes suggests the possibility that the waste from indoor toilets may have been pumped into this feature. The lower ceramic pipe may have been abandoned and plugged during a renovation of this "plumbing" system. It is possible that the feature may have originally served as an outdoor privy when the house was first constructed.

The upper portion of the deposits within Feature B/4 was tested by shovel test E/4. As with the other Area B features, the uppermost deposit consisted of mixed red, brown and black sand, silt and clay, which included a low density of domestic artifacts and probably represents material deposited during grading. This deposit extended to ca. 3 1/2 - 4 feet below the present surface. This was followed by a deposit of orange/brown sandy clayey silt mottled with red clay and black silt which contained a substantial amount of brick, mortar and wood and which represents the demolition rubble noted above. The water table was encountered at a depth of ca. four feet below the present surface. Test E-4 was continued below this depth to approximately 5 1/2 feet below the surface. The backhoe was subsequently used to remove a portion of the feature to this depth. The backhoe excavation was continued below the water table to a depth of ca. eight feet below the surface. The feature walls appeared to continue beneath this depth.

The soil removed by the backhoe was examined to insure that no deposits of domestic artifacts were present. The deposits removed appeared to contain mostly demolition rubble, including brick and building stone.

E. Feature B/5 - Shovel Test E-3

This stone feature was aligned approximately with the intersection of Features B/2 and B/3 and located some 12 feet further to the south (Plate 58). The inner diameter of Feature B/5 is approximately 4 1/2 feet. The top of the feature was encountered ca. 6 - 7 inches below the existing surface (Plate 59).

Unlike the other area B features, which extended below the water table, the walls of feature B/4 ended at ca. 4.5 feet below the surface, at the approximate level of the water table (Plate 60). It is possible that this feature functioned as a drainage sump to catch overflow water from the two cisterns.

The deposits within this feature were tested by means of shovel test E-3. The uppermost deposit in the feature, which extended to a depth of ca. 3 1/2 feet, consisted of mixed medium brown and orange/brown sandy silt with red clay and black mottling and lenses. As noted above in the discussion of the other Area B

features, this deposit contained a low density of domestic artifacts, which were most likely originally present within a plow zone or other topsoil stratum incorporated into soil deposited in the feature during the grading of the area. Some of these artifacts, (e.g. 19th century ceramic sherds and a pipe stem fragment) were apparently associated with the 19th century occupation of the Mason house. However, the deposit also yielded pieces of styrofoam, which suggests that the grading of this area was most likely associated with the construction of the LNG tanks. The upper deposit also contained demolition debris.

The bottommost ca. nine inches of the feature was filled with a deposit of silty coarse pebbly sand with red clay mottling. This deposit contained a number of whole bricks in addition to mortar, and may be associated with an earlier demolition episode. A few domestic artifacts were also recovered from this lower deposit.

The soil at the base of the feature, at about the level of the bottom of the wall consisted of a red sandy clayey pebbly silt. No artifacts were recovered and this stratum apparently represents the natural subsoil in this area.

VII. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA C-1

Area C-1 is a small wooded area located in the southeastern corner of the project site. Examination of the 1913 topographic map indicates that a stream passed within 150 feet of the site prior to 20th century land modifications. Due to the proximity of this stream, area C-1 was considered to be sensitive for the possible presence of the remains of prehistoric activity.

The topography shown on the 1913 map also indicates that a small knoll would have been located adjacent to a branch of the stream immediately east of the project site boundary. This knoll would have been located east of the southeastern portion of area C-1, with the higher ground extending westward into area C-1. A house is now located east of the project area boundary at the site of this knoll. This structure is shown on 19th and early 20th century maps.

A total of 10 shovel tests and a three by three foot test unit were excavated in area C-1.

Several stratigraphic sequences were encountered in the shovel tests. In two tests (F-3 and F-4) in the southeastern portion of the area an 11-15 inch stratum of dark brown sandy silt, which apparently represents a former plow zone, was encountered immediately below the surface humus. In tests F-5 and F-6, located in the same portion of area C-1, a deposit of fill overlies what appears to be an old ground surface which, in turn, overlies the former plow zone which is 10-12 inches thick at the location of these tests.

In other tests (A-11, A-12, A-13, A-15, A-16) only the bottom portion of the plow zone appears to remain intact. The upper portion appears to have been incorporated into a stratum of gray/black sand encountered between the surface humus and the plow zone. This stratum most likely represents material deposited during an episode of grading of the area. The grading appears to have disturbed the original surface and plow zone and resulted in the redeposition of this material as fill. At the locations of tests F-5 and F-6, this fill overlies the original stratigraphy, as noted above. In tests A-13 and A-16, it was difficult to distinguish between the plow zone and the overlying material due to the depth of the tests.

In some of the tests a mottled transitional zone between the plow zone and the underlying sandy subsoil was recognized at the base of the plow zone. In all of the shovel tests a stratum of orange, yellow or tan sand was encountered beneath the plow zone. The water table was encountered at a depth of 19-40 inches below the surface of the shovel tests, with the color of the sand becoming grayer at depths near the water table. The sand deposits were tested to depths of up to 49 inches below the surface.

In one test, A-14, placed in a lower-lying area in the northern portion of area C-1, the strata encountered to a depth of 40 inches appears to represent fill, the plow zone appears to have been completely disturbed during grading and mixed with the underlying subsoil.

Six of the ten shovel tests excavated in Area C-1 yielded indications of prehistoric activity. This material derived from the remains of the the plow zone and the upper portion of the underlying orange sand stratum, as well as from the disturbed stratum which overlies the plow zone. Nineteenth century artifacts were also recovered from these strata. This material may have derived from the occupation of the standing structure located immediately east of area C-1. The fill/disturbed stratum also yielded 20th century artifacts (e.g. plastic).

Two prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered from the 17 inches of gray/black sand which underlay the surface humus in in test A-16. It is uncertain whether the remains of the plow zone were present beneath overlying disturbed material in this test, or whether the sherds derived from the disturbed material. Both of the ceramic sherds were grit tempered. The larger sherd was brushed on both interior and exterior surfaces. On the exterior, the "brushing" appears to have been purposefully arranged to form a pattern of horizontal and diagonal lines (Plate 61). This sherd would appear to fit the description of Smith's (1950) Windsor Brushed ceramic type. Smith notes that this type first appears in the Clearview focus (Middle Woodland period), reaches its greatest popularity during the Sebonac focus (Late Woodland period) and dies out in the Niantic focus (Contact period). He also notes that this type is generally restricted to eastern Long Island and southern New England, and is rare on Western Long Island and totally absent elsewhere. If the type attribution is correct, its presence at the site could be due to contact with groups from Eastern Long Island.

Test A-13, placed in the northern portion of area C-1, yielded four flakes in addition to a decorated prehistoric ceramic sherd. In this test a deposit of fill overlay the orange sand stratum, which was encountered at a depth of ca. 33 inches, well below the water table (at ca 22'). The presence of the water table as well as a heavy root zone made it difficult to assess the stratigraphy above the subsoil. However, subsequent to the excavation of the test a small backhoe trench was excavated at the test location. This confirmed that a truncated plow zone was present between the fill and the subsoil, as was the case in the other shovel tests in this area. However, at the test A-13 location a thicker layer of fill had been deposited, possibly in connection with the construction of the access roadway which borders area C-1. All but one of the prehistoric artifacts, including the ceramic sherd, derived from the fill. A single chert chip was recorded as deriving from the top of the orange sand. However, other artifacts which clearly derived from the overlying fill were recovered from this depth. In addition to the prehistoric artifacts, the fill contained artifacts deriving from the

historic period occupation of the area (e.g. pearlware and 19th century transfer printed whiteware) as well as more modern artifacts, (e.g. plastic, screw top jar fragments, rubber comb) and other miscellaneous debris (e.g. wallboard and a deposit of white "putty-like" material).

The prehistoric ceramic sherd recovered from shovel test A-13 was grit tempered, with a plain interior. The exterior surface has an incised decoration in what appears to be a "V-shaped" pattern (Plate 62). The sherd most likely represents Smith's (1950:110) Bowman's Brook Incised ceramic type but could also fall within the range of variation of the Eastern Incised type. Bowman's Brook Incised is "typical of the early components of the Clasons Point focus [latter portion of the Late Woodland period]. It appears first in the Bowmans Brook focus [early portion of the Late Woodland period] and dies out towards the end of the Clasons Point focus" Smith (1950:112). The Eastern Incised type is "typical of the Clasons Point [latter portion of the Late Woodland period] and Massapeag [Contact period] foci of the East River Aspect."

Two additional flakes were recovered from shovel tests in the northern portion of area C-1. These include a chert flake from the top of the orange and gray sand strata underlying the plow zone remnant in test A-11 and an additional chert flake from the gray/black sand stratum which overlay the plow zone remnant in test A-12.

In shovel test F-4, placed in the southeastern portion of area C-1, three flakes were recovered from the plow zone and the underlying transitional material. One of the two tests placed in the immediate vicinity of test F-4 (F-6) yielded a flake from the plow zone, and an additional flake from the fill deposit which overlay the old ground surface and plow zone in this area. The other two tests (F-3 and F-5) placed in the southeastern portion of area C-1 yielded no prehistoric material. However, a utilized chert blocky fragment was recovered from the drainage ditch in the vicinity of these shovel tests. A quantity of shell was also noted in this ditch.

A three by three foot test unit (test unit A) was excavated in the northern portion of area C-1 to better assess the stratigraphy and to possibly obtain a larger sample of prehistoric artifacts. The test unit stratigraphy reflects that encountered in most of the shovel tests. Beneath a ca. two inch humus layer the test encountered a stratum apparently representing disturbance incident to grading of the area. A layer of red/brown silty sand, mottled in some areas with dark brown silty sand and ranging from less than one-half inch to ca. three inches in thickness underlay the humus, followed by the brown/black sandy silt stratum noted in the shovel tests. This latter stratum was present in most, but not all portions of the test unit and ranged up to eight inches in thickness in the southeastern portion. This stratum was followed by the remainder of the former plow zone, which ranged from ca. 4-8 inches in

thickness at the location of the test unit. The plow zone remnant was underlain by the brown/orange sand, which appeared to be grayer in color near the water table, which was encountered at ca. 21 inches.

The second excavated level in this unit included the disturbed strata as well as a portion of the plow zone stratum. A single jasper flake was recovered from this material, as well as 19th century (e.g. pearlware ceramic sherd, glass bead) and more recent (e.g machine made bottle glass) artifacts. A bottle base fragment contained an I-in-circle bottle maker's mark which has been used by the Owens Illinois Co. only since 1954 (Toulouse 1971).

The base of the plow zone stratum, transitional material and the top of the underlying orange sand were excavated as stratum III. The second excavated level of this stratum yielded two additional flakes, as well as three pieces of fire-cracked rock. Three additional fire-cracked rock fragments were recovered from the first excavated level. Excavation of test unit A continued to a depth of two feet below the surface.

Oyster shell fragments were recovered from all of the excavated levels, but the density of shell declined with depth. Stratum II, which included both the plow zone and disturbed material yielded 779 grams of shell. The first level of stratum III yielded 127.4 grams and only 21.1 grams were recovered from the second level.

Shell fragments were also recovered from both the plow zone and disturbed deposits in the shovel tests. The shell could be associated with the historic or prehistoric period occupation of the area, or both.

The results of the field testing indicate the liklihood that a small prehistoric camp site was probably located in the vicinity of Area C-1. Prehistoric flakes and ceramic sherds were recovered from the remaining base of an old plow zone as well as from overlying fill and other disturbed deposits in six of ten shovel tests and a larger test unit. Table 1 summarizes the stratigraphy and the prehistoric artifacts recovered. The fill material most likely incorporates a portion of the old plow zone which was graded from other portions of the area.

The material deposited during the prehistoric campsite occupation was first spread over the area during historic period cultivation, and further removed from its original context during more recent grading of the area. Although the density of material is relatively low, the presence of the campsite is suggested by comparison with the even lower density present in area C-2 (see below) which represents the general scatter of prehistoric artifacts which was present in the historic period plow zone throughout this portion of Staten Island. The ceramics recovered suggest that the site most likely dates to the Late Woodland period.

Table 1
Staten Island Correctional Facility: Area C-1
Summary of Prehistoric Artifacts and Test Stratigraphy

Stratum Thickness (inches)

Test	ST A14	ST A13	ST A11	ST A15	ST A12	ST A16	UNIT A	ST F3	ST F4	ST F5	ST F6
Recent Soil/ Disturbed/ Fill	>24	>24	4	14	13	u	3/12	2	2	22	25
Plow Zone	u	u	6.5	8	2	u	4/8	11	15	10	12

u - undetermined

Number of Lithics/Ceramics Recovered

Test	ST A14	ST A13	ST A11	ST A15	ST A12	ST A16	UNIT A	ST F3	ST F4	ST F5	ST F6	SURF. FIND
Disturbed/ Fill	0	4*	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Provenience Uncertain	0	1	0	0	0	2**	1	0	0	0	0	1
Plow Zone/ Top of Sand	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	

* - includes one ceramic sherd
** - 2 ceramic sherds

VIII. RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS - AREA C-2

Area C-2 is a small wooded area located immediately north of Arthur Kill Road and east of the entrance to the Staten Island Correctional Facility property. It is the second of the two areas considered by Berger (1989) to be less disturbed than the remainder of the site. Although the area was located some 450 feet from the nearest stream, it was tested to determine if remains of prehistoric activity are present. Nine shovel tests and a three by three foot test unit (test unit B) were placed in this area.

The stratigraphy encountered in all but two of the shovel tests (A-22 and A-19) was similar. A 3 - 5 inch thick layer of tan sand was encountered beneath the recently accumulated surface humus or sod. This was followed by a layer of black sand or sandy silt. These strata are underlain by a stratum of brown/dark brown sandy silt ranging from ca. 4 to 12 inches in thickness. This latter stratum appears to represent a former plow zone. The overlying tan and black sand and sandy silt strata were probably deposited during 20th century surface modifications which removed the upper portion of the plow zone in some locations. In shovel test A-19 a heavy root zone beneath the surface humus made it difficult to distinguish the plow zone from any overlying disturbed soil.

The plow zone was underlain by a stratum of orange sand. In all cases where artifacts were recovered from the orange sand, they were noted as deriving from the upper portion of the stratum, which would represent the zone of transition from the plow zone to the subsoil. In two tests, A-18 and A-20, a change to a tanner-colored sand was noted at depths of 46 and 34 inches below the surface, respectively.

At the location of shovel test A-22, in the northern portion of area C-2, and shovel test A-21, in the easternmost portion, the plow zone appears to have been completely removed by the 20th century disturbance which resulted in the deposition of the black sandy silt stratum and associated fill.

In some of the shovel tests, the overlying black sandy silt was not separated from the underlying plow zone stratum during excavation, resulting in the mixing of more recent artifacts with those deriving from the plow zone.

The plow zone stratum yielded a relatively low density of artifacts (see Appendix A). Examination of maps dating from the 18th through the early 20th century indicated that there were no domestic structures north of Arthur Kill Road in the immediate vicinity of Area C-2. The nearest 19th century house was located some 450 feet to the east (immediately east of area C-1). Nevertheless, the plow zone and transitional strata yielded a few 19th century artifacts, including sherds of pearlware from shovel tests A-10, A-18 and A-19, and kaolin smoking pipe fragments from tests A-19 and A-23. These artifacts were apparently distributed

throughout the plow zone during the course of 19th century cultivation of the area.

Two of the shovel tests yielded indications of prehistoric activity. A yellow jasper flake was recovered from the top of the orange sand stratum in shovel test A-18 and a quartz flake from the plow zone in test A-17. The latter test also yielded a possible sherd of soapstone. Soapstone is known to have been used during the prehistoric Archaic/Woodland transitional period.

The low density of prehistoric artifacts suggests that these artifacts were part of a generalized scatter spread through the plow zone during cultivation, in a similar manner as the 19th century artifacts, rather than representing the remains of a prehistoric site at this location. However, test unit B was excavated to confirm that a prehistoric site was not, in fact, present in the area. In addition, artifact bearing levels have been noted in deposits of red/orange sand at depths of ca. 4 feet below the surface during previous archaeological excavations in this portion of Staten Island (see discussion in Pickman 1991). The test unit was also excavated to ascertain that such sites were not present in this area.

The stratigraphy in test unit B was similar to that encountered in the shovel tests. The stratum of tan sand was present beneath the surface humus, although not separately indicated in the unit profile drawings (see Appendix B). The stratum of black sandy silt was very thin (less than two inches) at the location of the test unit, and was present only in a portion of the unit. This stratum was excavated together with the upper portion of the underlying plow zone, which was some 7 - 9 inches thick.

The artifacts recovered from the plow zone are consistent with the shovel test results. A few 19th century artifacts (e.g. pearlware/whiteware and slipware sherds, kaolin pipe bowl fragments) and a single prehistoric artifact, a fragment of a quartz biface, were recovered from the plow zone. A few historic period but no prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the upper portion of the underlying orange sand. No artifacts were recovered from the lower portion of the orange sand stratum.

At ca. two feet the sand became tanner and more compact, and at ca. three feet a layer of compact redder and more silty sand was encountered, which became less compact at a depth of ca. four feet. The tanner sand with orange mottling encountered in the northeast corner or the unit could represent natural variations in the subsoil or the result of rodent activity. No artifacts were recovered from any of the strata beneath the orange sand.

Below a depth of ca. three feet below the surface, only 1/2 of the test unit was excavated to facilitate the testing of the deposits to a depth of 57/58 inches below the surface. At this depth a post-hole auger was used to extend the test to a depth of 80 inches below the surface. The soil removed from the auger test was an orange/red sandy silt (siltier than the overlying sand),

mixed with tan sand and small amounts of gravel and clay at the base of the test. No artifacts were recovered.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Field examination of the site of the proposed New York City Correctional Facility in Rossville, Staten Island, indicated the presence of archaeologically significant deposits in two areas. Recommendations for mitigation of the impacts of the proposed project on these deposits are discussed below.

A. Historic Period Deposits

1. Area A-3 - Feature A3/A

The archaeological field examination of the Staten Island Correctional Facility site uncovered a historic period feature (feature A3/A) which contains a possibly stratified deposit including domestic artifacts as well as faunal and floral material. The feature apparently represents a wood-lined privy. It was associated with the easternmost of two houses owned and occupied by members of the Winant family since the 1840's. Earlier ownership of the land has been traced back to the early 19th, and with less certainty, to the 18th century. It is likely that at least one house was present on the property as early as the 1820's and possibly earlier.

The material recovered from feature A3/A appears to date from the third quarter of the 19th century through the beginning of the 20th century. The small test excavation placed in this feature extended ca. one foot below the water table and the feature continues beneath this depth. It is not known if the untested lower portions contain earlier material.

There has been little or no archaeological excavation of material associated with the late 19th century occupation of rural Staten Island. It is our opinion that excavation of feature A3/A can provide important information about the lifeways on Staten Island during this period. The faunal material and botanical specimens could provide information on diet and/or on agricultural activities in rural Staten Island during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The fact that the deposit may be stratified suggests that it could provide important temporal comparisons. It would also be of interest to compare the material obtained from this deposit with that recovered from sites in both New York and New Jersey dating to the same period. Analysis of bottles (some of which contain the embossed name of the establishment from which they were purchased) could provide additional data on commercial relationships with New York and other areas.

The deposits within the feature appears to have "integrity" and would provide information important in Staten Island history as well as regional history. This site would therefore meet the criterion for National Register eligibility as stated in 36 CFR 60.6.

Examination of the site plan for the proposed Staten Island Correctional Facility indicates that the location of the deposit is either at or immediately adjacent to one of the proposed structures. Construction would therefore result in its destruction.

a. Recommendations for Mitigation

We recommend that mitigation of the project impacts be accomplished by complete archaeological excavation of feature A3/A. Excavation should involve recovery of samples for flotation. In planning for the archaeological excavations, provision should be made for excavation below the water table.

2. Other Historic Period Sites

Documentary analysis suggested that foundations and features associated with four 18th - 19th century domestic sites should remain intact despite disturbances caused by 20th century industrial activity. This proved to be largely correct. Remnants of all or part of the four house foundations were uncovered. Only limited examination of the Oakley house site, in Area A-1, could be carried out, since most of the site lies beneath the two large spoil mounds. However, the results of the examination of this area suggest that it was disturbed to a greater extent than the other sites. A total of nine features were uncovered at the other three house sites. With the exception of feature A3/A, discussed above, these features did not contain deposits of domestic refuse. Southwestern Staten Island retained its rural character until relatively recent times. In such rural areas, there would have been large areas of surrounding land (in addition to the Arthur Kill) available for the disposal of refuse. On urban sites of the 18th and 19th century, on the other hand, there was a scarcity of empty land and unused features were frequently utilized to dispose of domestic refuse.

B. Prehistoric Deposits

1. Area C-1

The test excavations indicate that portions of a pre-20th century plow zone are intact in areas C-1 and C-2. While these areas have been affected by 20th century grading activities, the impacts from construction of the LNG tank complex have apparently been less than in other portions of the Staten Island Correctional Facility site.

Indications of prehistoric activity were detected in both of these areas. In area C-2 the density of prehistoric material recovered is consistent with the presence of a general scatter within the former plow zone in southwestern Staten Island.

Testing of Area C-1 yielded a total of 16 pieces of prehistoric lithic debitage and three ceramic sherds, as well as several fragments of fire-cracked rock. Some of this material derived from the remains of the former plow zone and the top of the underlying orange sand, and some was recovered from overlying fill and other deposits apparently disturbed during grading of the area. The density and type of artifacts recovered suggests that an occasionally occupied prehistoric campsite was probably located in the vicinity of area C-1. The ceramic sherds recovered suggest a Late Woodland affiliation.

The tests excavated suggest that the density of prehistoric material within area C-1 is low. This implies that the campsite may have been only sporadically occupied, and/or that the main area of activity was east of area C-1 and closer to the former stream location.

Few of the prehistoric sites on Staten Island have been excavated by professional archaeologists and comprehensively reported. There is, therefore, a dearth of quantitative data about such sites. Furthermore, many of the site areas have undergone extensive disturbance. The only inland campsite in southwestern Staten Island which has been thoroughly tested and reported is the Sharrott Estates site (Cotz et al. 1985; Lenik 1987), located west of Bloomingdale Road approximately 2/3 mile south of the project site. At this site, there was reportedly no remaining plow zone or other topsoil stratum. All of the prehistoric material was recovered from the orange sand stratum. Since historic period material was also present in the sand, the presence of prehistoric artifacts in this deposit was considered by the excavators to derive from the downward movement of artifacts from the formerly removed topsoil stratum resulting from natural processes, rather than representing an in situ deposition. Although no ceramics were recovered, the site was attributed to the Late Woodland period based on the recovery of three Levanna-type projectile points.

It should be noted that a total of 771 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered from 13 three by three foot excavation units at the Sharrott Estates site (Lenik 1987), an average of ca. 59 per unit, or ca. 6.6 per square foot of excavated area. In area C-1 a total of 18 artifacts (lithic debitage and ceramics) were recovered from 19 square feet of excavated area (this includes material recovered from the disturbed contexts and assumes ca. one square foot of excavated area for the shovel tests). The results of the four shovel tests (F3 - F6) placed in the southeastern portion of Area C-1, where the plow zone appears to be intact, indicate a similar density of material. The density of ca. 1 artifact/square foot is therefore considerably lower than at the Sharrott Estates site.

It is uncertain whether the campsite represented by the area C-1 deposits would include any sub-plow zone features. No such features were encountered at the Sharrott Estates site. However, this type of site could include a hearth or hearths. It is also

possible, but less likely, that trash pits could be associated with a sporadically occupied temporary camp site.

The site plans indicate that a strip of land extending ca. 50 feet west of the eastern boundary of the project site will be affected by the construction of a new drainage ditch and an associated roadway. This area includes the easternmost portion of area C-1, including the portion where the plow zone appears to be intact. Construction of the new drainage ditch in the easternmost ca. 25 feet of area C-1 will involve cuts of greater than two feet.

In considering whether the deposits in area C-1 could yield significant data concerning the prehistoric occupation of southwestern Staten Island, the low artifact density needs to be balanced against the rate of development of this area which has destroyed, and will continue to destroy, all remnants of prehistoric sites. Thus, it can be considered that any information which can be recovered pertaining to the prehistoric occupation of this area is "significant". Obtaining a larger sample of ceramics, for example, could enable a more accurate assessment to be made concerning the period of utilization and cultural affiliations of the site and possibly provide data on contacts with prehistoric groups from other areas. A larger sample of lithic debitage could yield data on material utilization and provide useful comparisons with similar data from other sites in the area. A study of lithic tools which may be present could provide data on activities conducted on this type of site. In addition, site data in conjunction with that recovered from other sites in southwestern Staten Island could provide information on prehistoric settlement systems in this area.

Should sub-plow zone features be present, it is possible that additional data on site activities, as well as faunal and floral dietary preferences could be recovered.

a. Recommendations for Mitigation

Two types of mitigative activities could be undertaken. A greater sample of the material within the plow zone could be obtained through the excavation of a number of ca. 5 by 5 foot squares. These would be placed in the southeastern portion of area C-1, where the plow zone appears to be intact.

The other type of activity would involve the use of power equipment to remove the remaining plow zone and overburden deposits from the eastern portion of area C-1, which would be affected by roadway and drainage ditch construction, in order to detect the presence of underlying features. This area measures some 50 by 200 feet. However, due to the cost of the large amount of soil-moving activities which would be required, stripping of the plow zone and overlying deposits would appear to be warranted only if initial manual excavation provides a better indication (e.g. higher densities of artifacts and fire-cracked rock) that

sub-plow zone features are, in fact, present within the project site boundaries. The overlying deposits could then be stripped from the limited area or areas where such indications are obtained.

2. Area A and Overall Site Stratigraphy

Testing indicates that area A, which was considered to be the most significant area for the presence of prehistoric sites, has been disturbed to a greater extent than had been estimated based on the documentary evidence. The ground surface/plow zone which existed prior to the disturbance of the area caused by 20th century industrial activity appears to have been completely removed in areas A2 and A2 to be partially intact only in a portion of area A-3. Therefore, any prehistoric sites contained within plow zone deposits or midden deposits immediately underlying the plow zone would have been destroyed by 20th century grading.

Deposits of sand encountered beneath former plow zone deposits at other prehistoric sites in southwestern Staten Island have yielded prehistoric artifacts. It has been speculated that the artifact-bearing sands represent Holocene aeolian deposits.

The upper portions of the subsoil encountered at the Staten Island Correctional Facility site consist of sand deposits only in portions of the site. Testing of these deposits did not indicate the presence of prehistoric sites. In other areas, the upper levels of the subsoil consist of compact silts and clays. It is possible that sand deposits once were present near the surface on the entire site and that the shallower depths of these deposits have been removed by grading. Observations of site stratigraphy, however, suggest the liklihood that all or most of the subsoil at the Staten Island Correctional facility is of Pleistocene origin and that the variations in the color and texture of the subsoil deposits represent variations in the material deposited by glacial action. If this is the case elsewhere on Staten Island, any artifact concentrations in the sand would necessarily have been deposited as a result of downward migration from plow zone or sub-plow zone midden deposits due to natural processes (e.g. frost and water action, worm and rodent activity, plant roots). However, it is possible that Holocene sand accumulations due to wind or water deposition are present at some locations in southwestern Staten Island.

REFERENCES CITED

Barber, Edwin Atlee
1976 The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States combined with Marks of American Potters. New York: Feingold and Lewis (originally published 1893).

Beers, J. B. and Company
1874 Atlas of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York.

Berger, Louis & Associates, Inc.
1988 A Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed Correctional Facility in Rossville, Staten Island, New York. CEQR No. 88-071R. Report prepared for the New York City Department of Corrections.

1989 Final Environmental Impact Statement, New York City Correctional Facility, Staten Island. CEQR No. 88-071R. East Orange, New Jersey.

Borough of Richmond
1913 Topographical Survey. Maps Available at Bureau of Topography, Borough of Richmond, New York

Bromley, G. W. and Co.
1917 Atlas of the City of New York, Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, 2 Vols.

Brown, Mrs. George Christie Jr.
1935 "A Folk History of the Billop Shores". in "Our Fathers Have Told Us: Tottenville Facts and Traditions". Scrap Book in Collection of the Tottenville branch, New York Public Library.

Cotz, Joann, Edward Lenik, Herbert Githens with William Askins
1985 "Sharrott Estates Archaeological Project: Report on Mitigation Procedures in the Sandy Ground National Register District, Staten Island, New York. Report on File, Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Dawson, C. C.
1874 Saratoga: Its Mineral Waters. New York

Dripps, Matthew
1850 Map of Staten Island or Richmond County, New York. Collection of the New York Public Library.

Fike, Richard E.
1987 The Bottle Book: A Comprehensive Guide to Historic Embossed Medicine Bottles. Salt Lake City: Gibbs M. Smith

Geist, Helen Haggerty
1964 The Califon Story. Califon, N.J: the author.

Godden, Geoffrey A.
1964 Encyclopaedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks New York: Crown Publishers, Inc.

Kovel, Ralph and Terry Kovel
1986 Kovels' New Dictionary of Marks. New York:Crown Publishers.

Lenik, Edward J.
1987 "The Sharrott Estates Prehistoric Site, Sandy Ground National Register District, Staten Island, New York". The Bulletin, New York State Archaeological Association, No. 94, pp.26-33.

Klamkin, Maria
1971 The Collectors Book of Bottles. New York:Dodd, Mead & Co.

Lorrain, Dessamae
1968 "An Archaeologist's Guide to Nineteenth Century American Glass." Historical Archaeology II:35-43.

Morris, Ira K.
1898 Morris's Memorial History of Staten Island, New York 2 vols. West Brighton, Staten Island: the author.

Nelson, Lee H.
1968 "Nail Chronology as an Aid to Dating Old Buildings." History News. Vol 24, No. 11.

Pickman, Arnold
1991 Assessment of Archaeological Potential, New York City Correctional Facility Staten Island. Newark: Leibowitz/Grad Associated Architects.

Pickman, Arnold and Rebecca Yamin
1988 Conference House Park, Staten Island, New York, Archaeological Sensitivity Zones. Report Prepared for Jackson & Kihn, Philadelphia.

Plan (No. 31) du Camp Anglo-Hessois dans Staten Island (The "French" Map)
1780-1783 Map in the Collection of the New York Public Library.

Richmond County Deeds
Deed Libers on file at the Office of the County Clerk. Richmond County Court House.

Richmond County Surrogate's Court
Index of Wills

Robinson, E. and Co.
1898 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York.

Robinson, E. and R.H. Pidgeon
1907 Atlas of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, Second and Revised Edition. New York: E. Robinson.

Sachs, Charles L.
1988 Made on Staten Island: Agriculture, Industry and Suburban Living in the City. Richmondtown, S.I., New York: Staten Island Historical Society.

Salwen, Bert and Rebecca Yamin
1990 The Archaeology and History of Six Nineteenth Century Lots: Sullivan Street, Greenwich Village, New York City. Report Prepared for New York University School of Law.

Sanborn Map Company
1917 Insurance Maps of Staten Island, Borough of Richmond,
1937 New York. Collection of the New York Public Library.

1951 Insurance Maps of Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York. Updated from 1937. Collection of the New York Public Library.

Skene, Frederick
1907 Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York Showing the Colonial Land Patents. Collection of the New York Public Library.

Smith, Carlyle Shreeve
1950 "The Archeology of Coastal New York". Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History. Vol. 43, Part 2.

Staten Island Directories
1895-96 Standard Directory of Richmond Borough
1906 Standard Directory of Richmond Borough
1898 Trows Business and Residential Directory of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York
1933-34 Polks Staten Island (Borough of Richmond) Directory

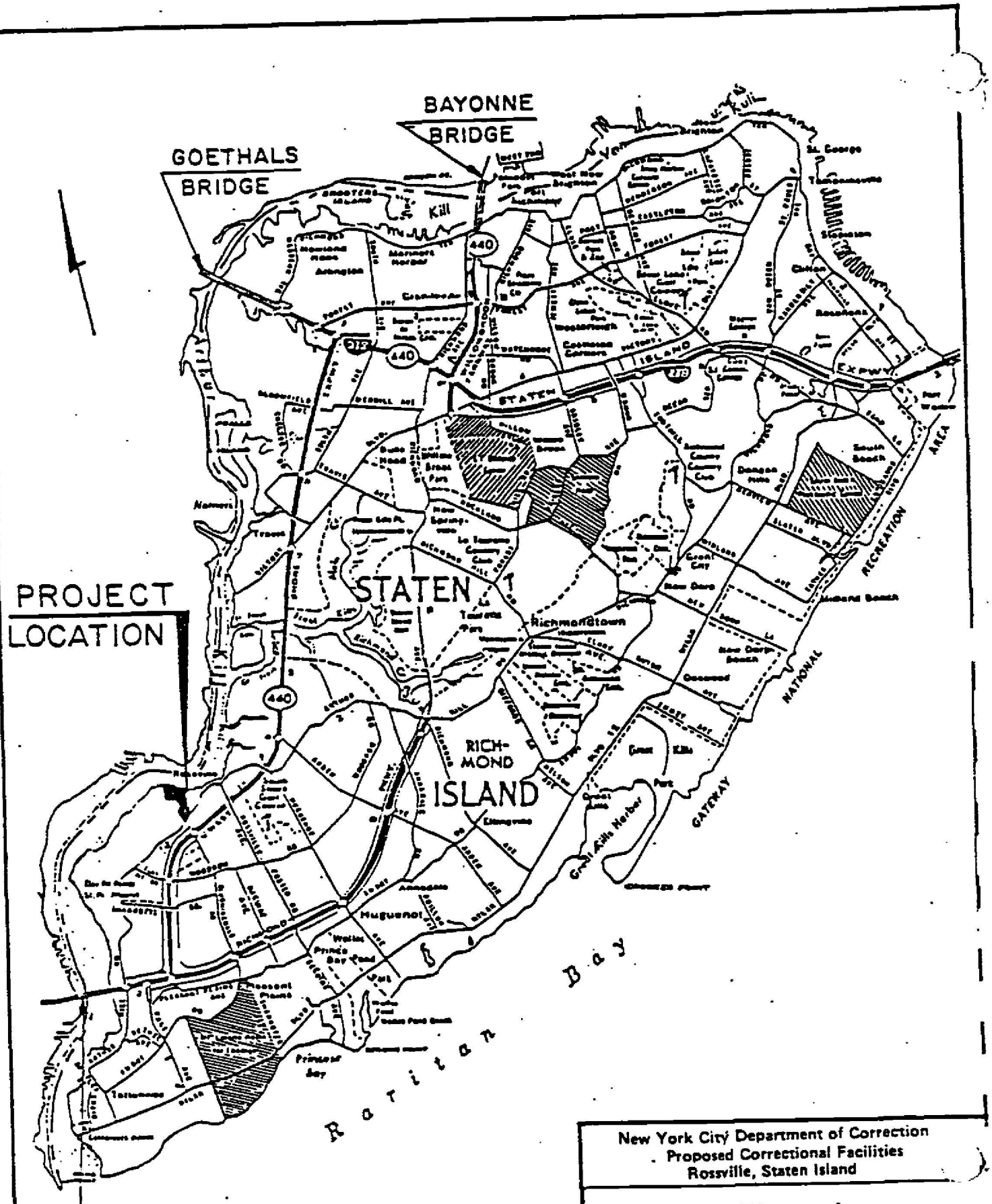
Toulouse, Julian Harrison
1971 Bottle Makers and Their Marks. New York: Thomas Nelson, Inc.

Trows New York City Directory - Various Years

Walling, H.F.
1859 Map of Staten Island, Richmond County, New York. New York: D.A. Fox. Collection of the New York Public Library.

White, Harry Hall
1930 "New York State Glasshouses: Mt. Pleasant.". Antiques XVIII:40-43.

FIGURES



New York City Department of Correction
Proposed Correctional Facilities
Rossville, Staten Island

Figure 1
Project Location
Source: Berger (1989:I-2)

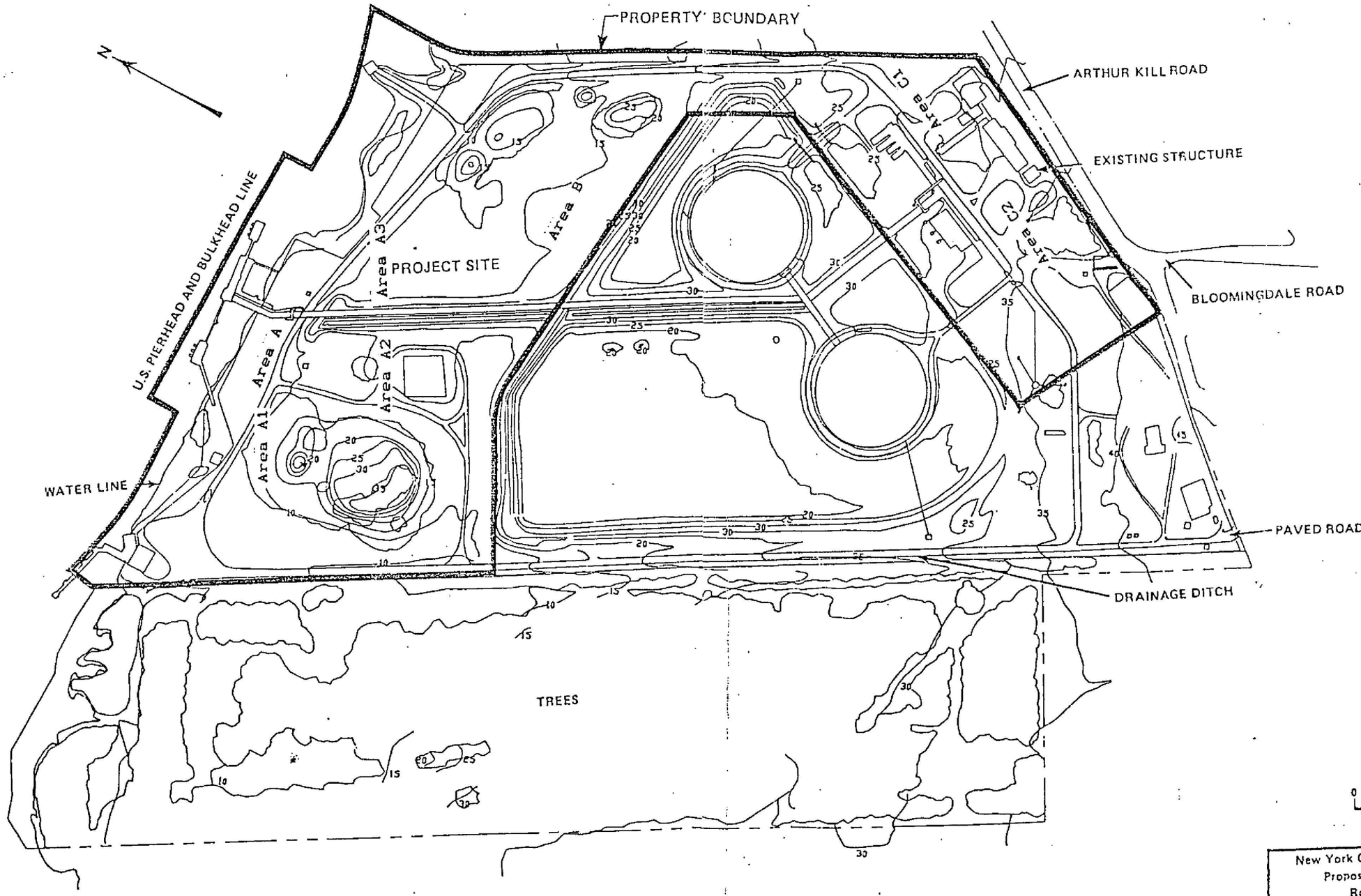


Figure 2
Site Topographical Map
Showing Archaeologically
Sensitive Areas
Source: Berger 1989 (III-75)

New York City Department of Correction
Proposed Correctional Facilities
Rossville, Staten Island

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROJECT SITE
AND ADJACENT AREA

Figure III-19

Note: Drawing based on aerial photography taken 9-10-87 and mapping prepared by Wohl and O'Mara dated 12-14-87.

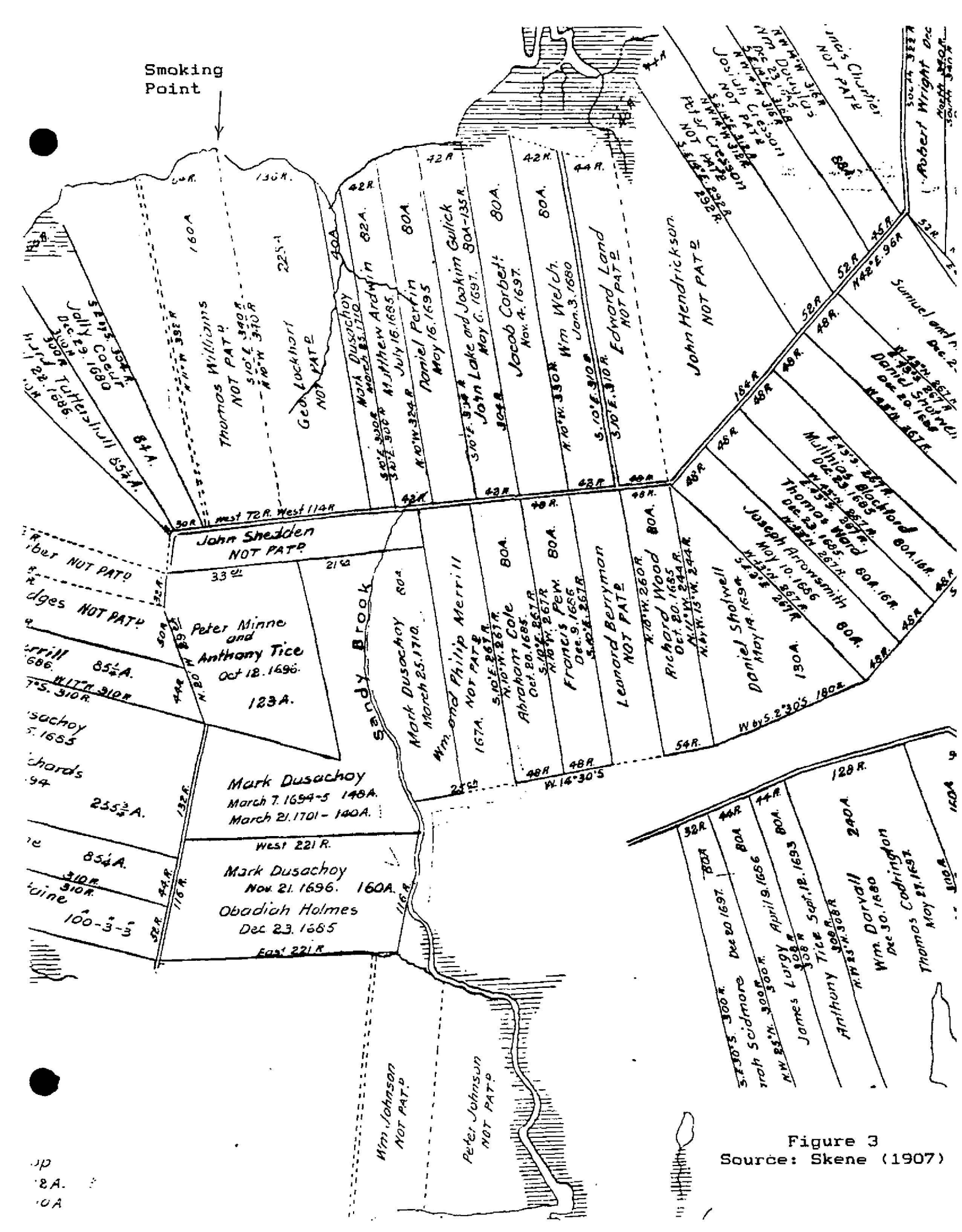


Figure 3
Source: Skene (1907)

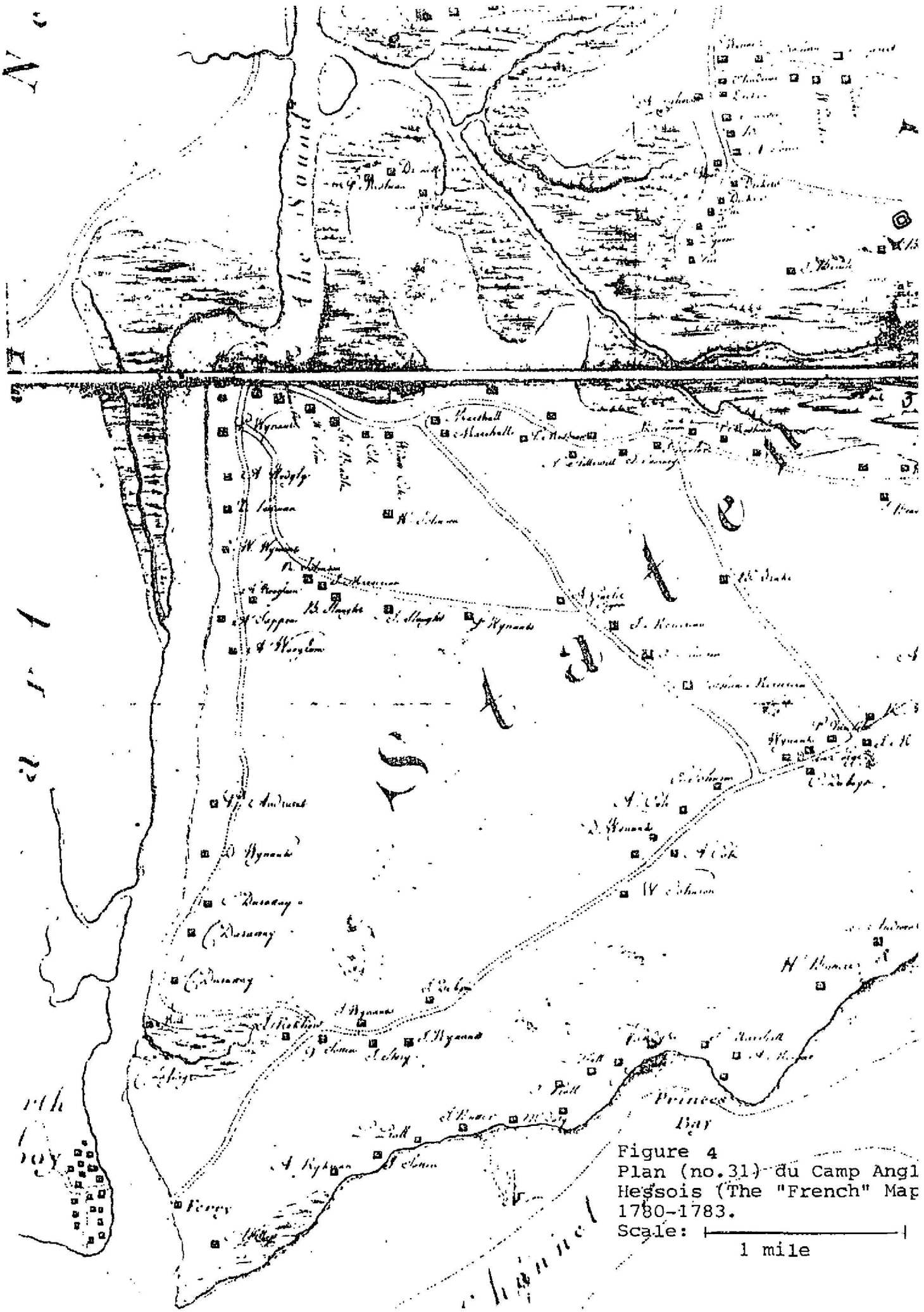


Figure 4
Plan (no.31) du Camp Angl
Hessois (The "French" Map
1780-1783.
Scale: 1 mile

Figure 5
Source: Dripps 1850
Scale: 1" = ca. 1390'

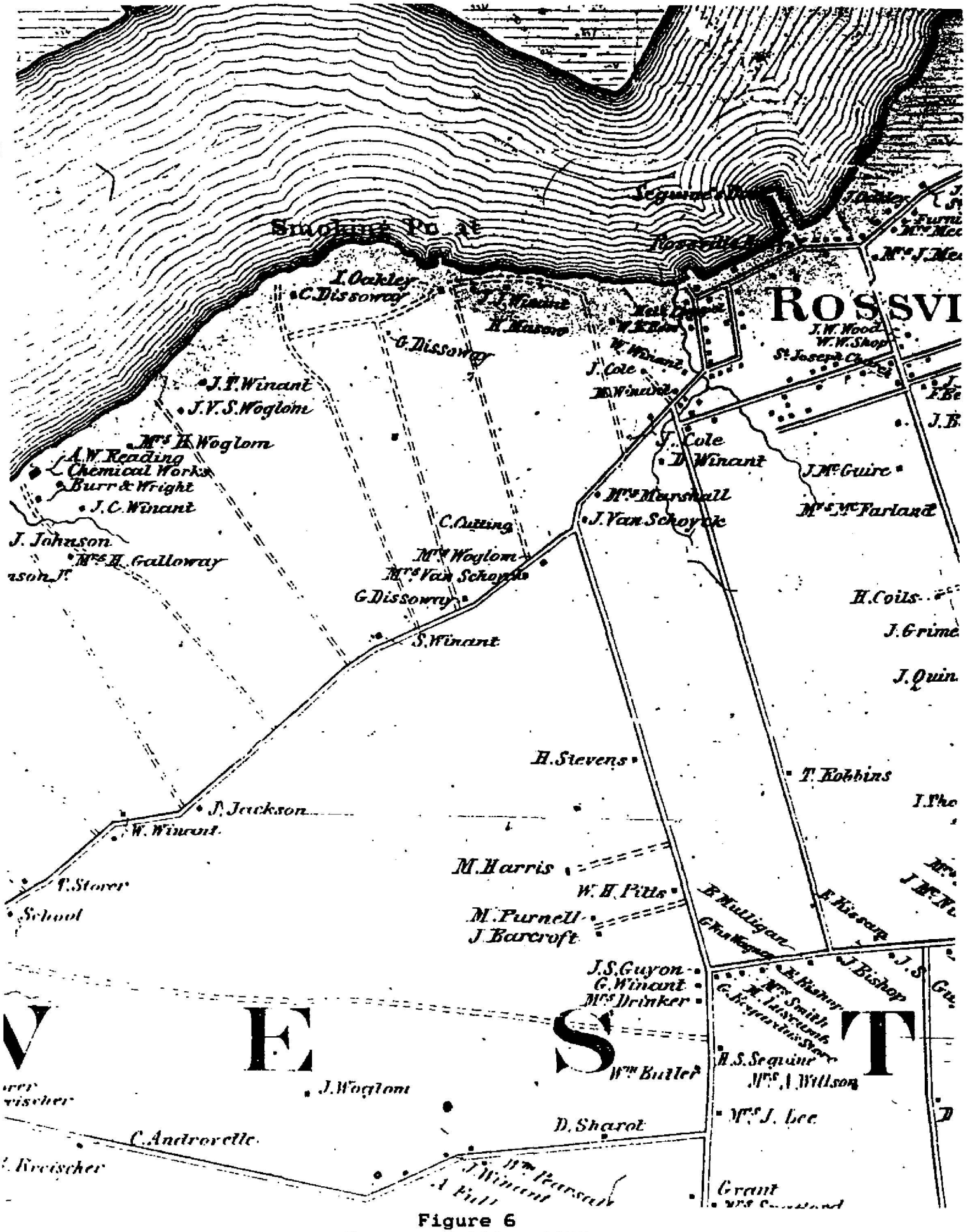


Figure 6
Source: Walling 1859
Scale: 1" = ca. 860'

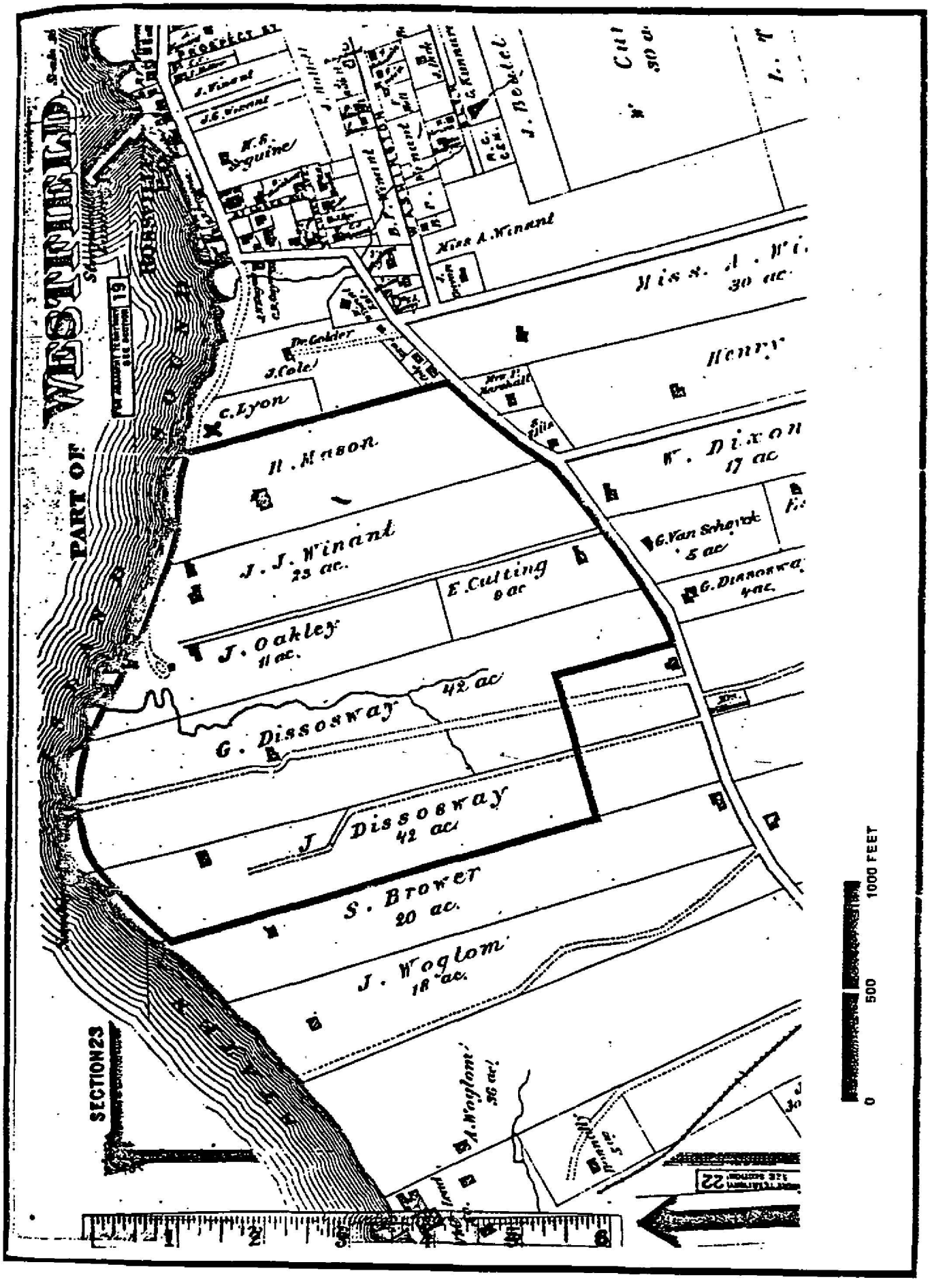


Figure 7
Source: Beers (1874)
Copy of Map from Berger (1988:15)

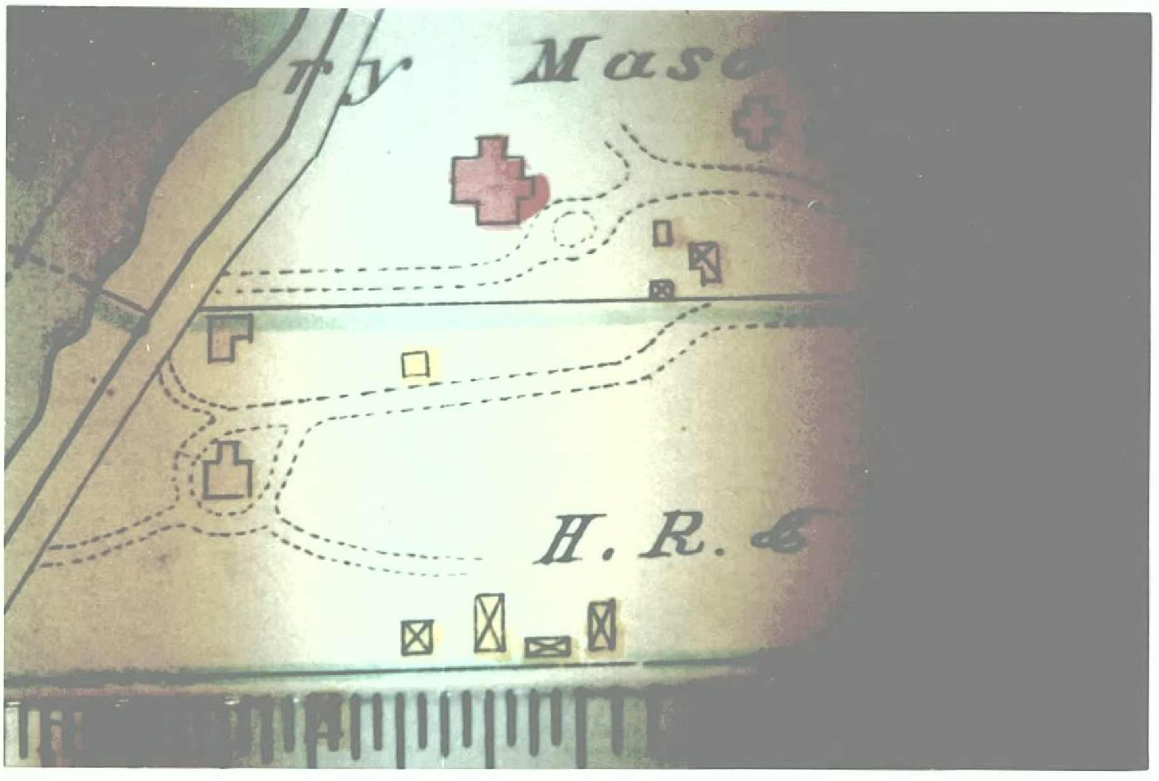


Figure 8
Source: Robinson and Pidgeon 1907:25
Scale of Original: 1" = 400'

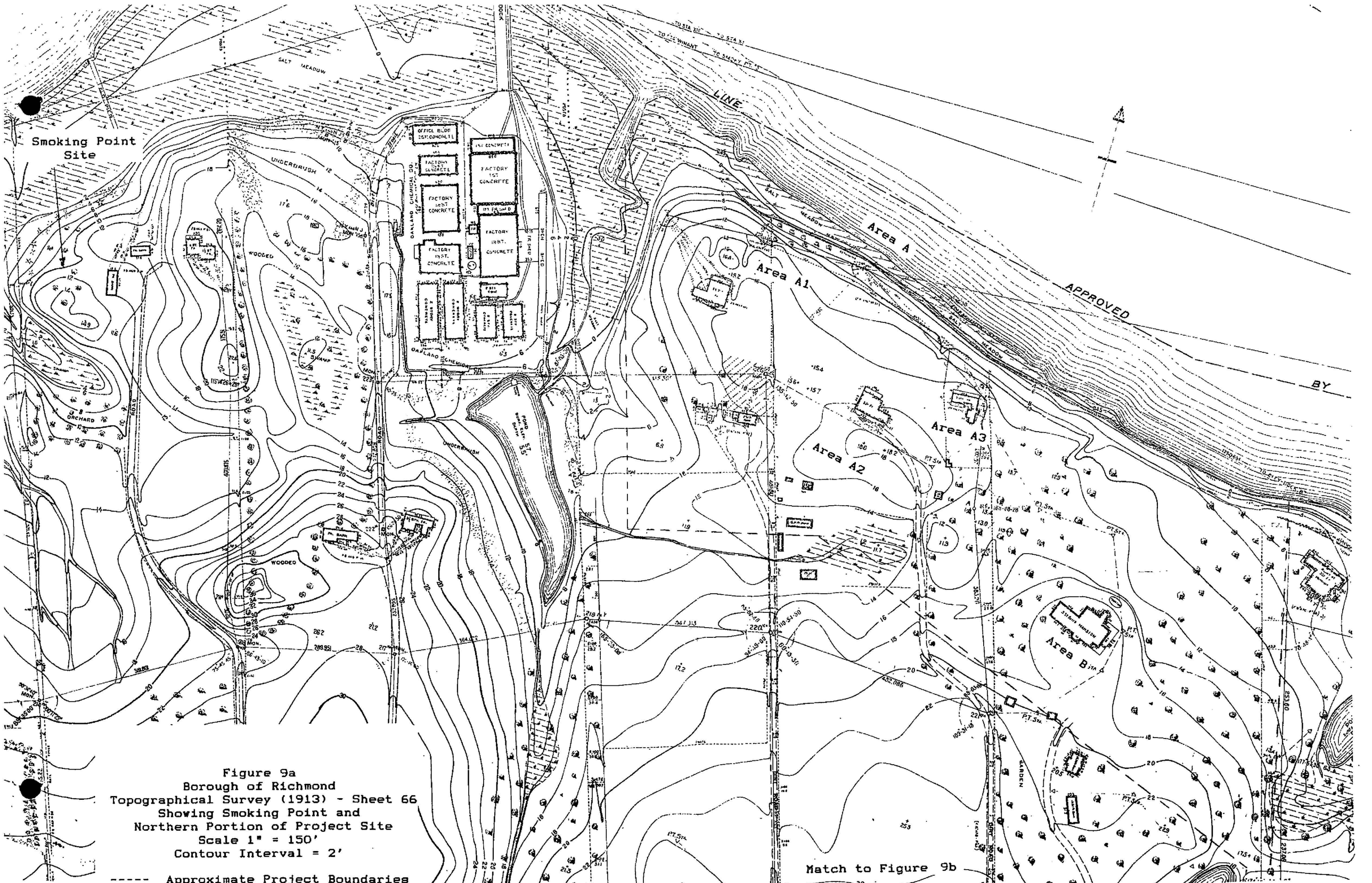


Figure 9a
Borough of Richmond
Topographical Survey (1913) - Sheet 66
Showing Smoking Point and
Northern Portion of Project Site
Scale 1" = 150'
Contour Interval = 2'

----- Approximate Project Boundaries

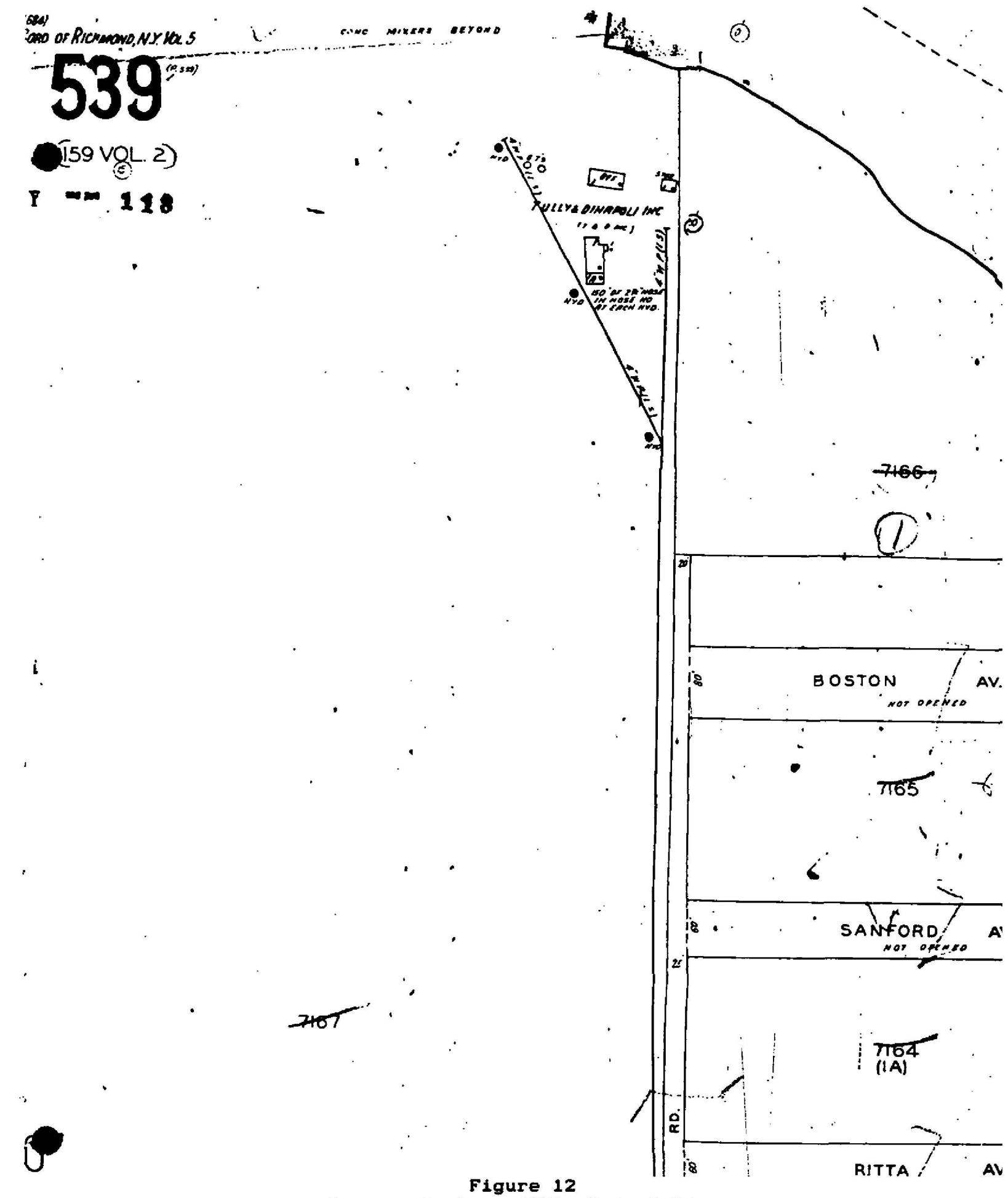


Figure 12
Source: Sanborn 1951, Vol. 5:539
Scale of Copy: 1" = ca. 125'

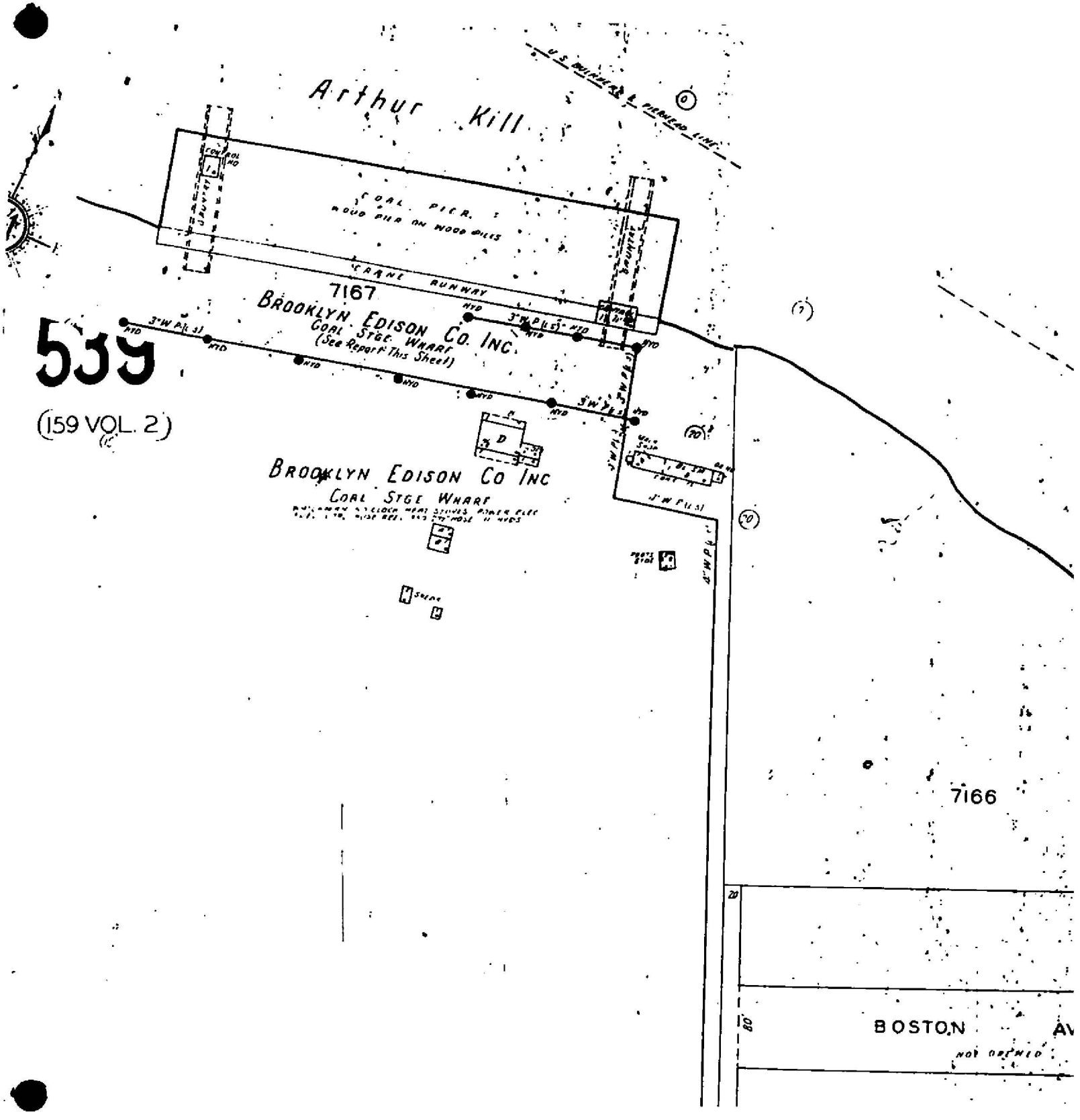


Figure 11
Source: Sanborn 1937, Vol. 4:539
Scale of Copy: 1" = ca. 125'

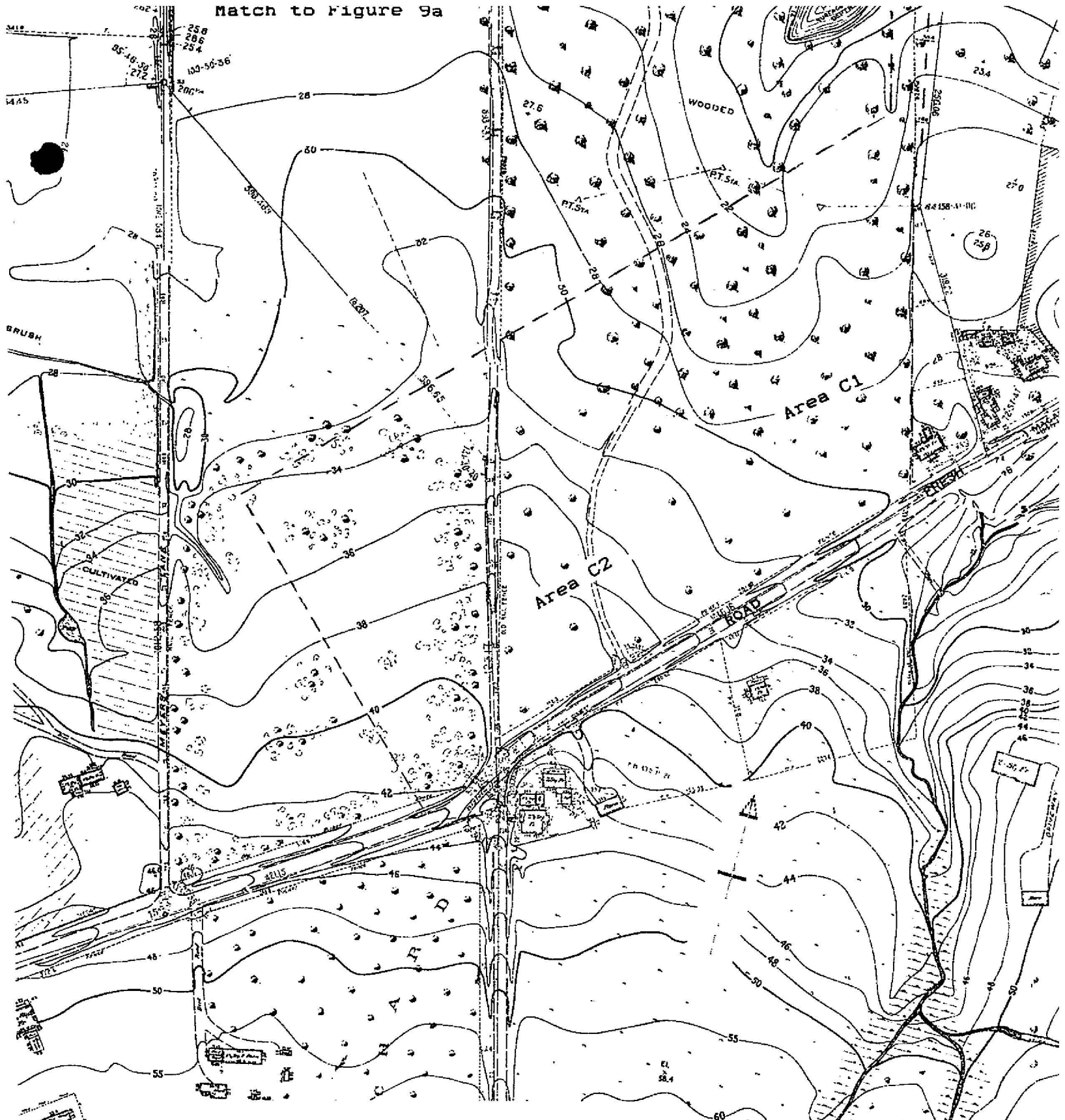


Figure 9b
Borough of Richmond
Topographical Survey (1913)
Sheets 66 and 74
Showing Southern Portion of Project Site
Scale 1" = 150'
Contour Interval = 2'

----- Approximate Project Boundaries

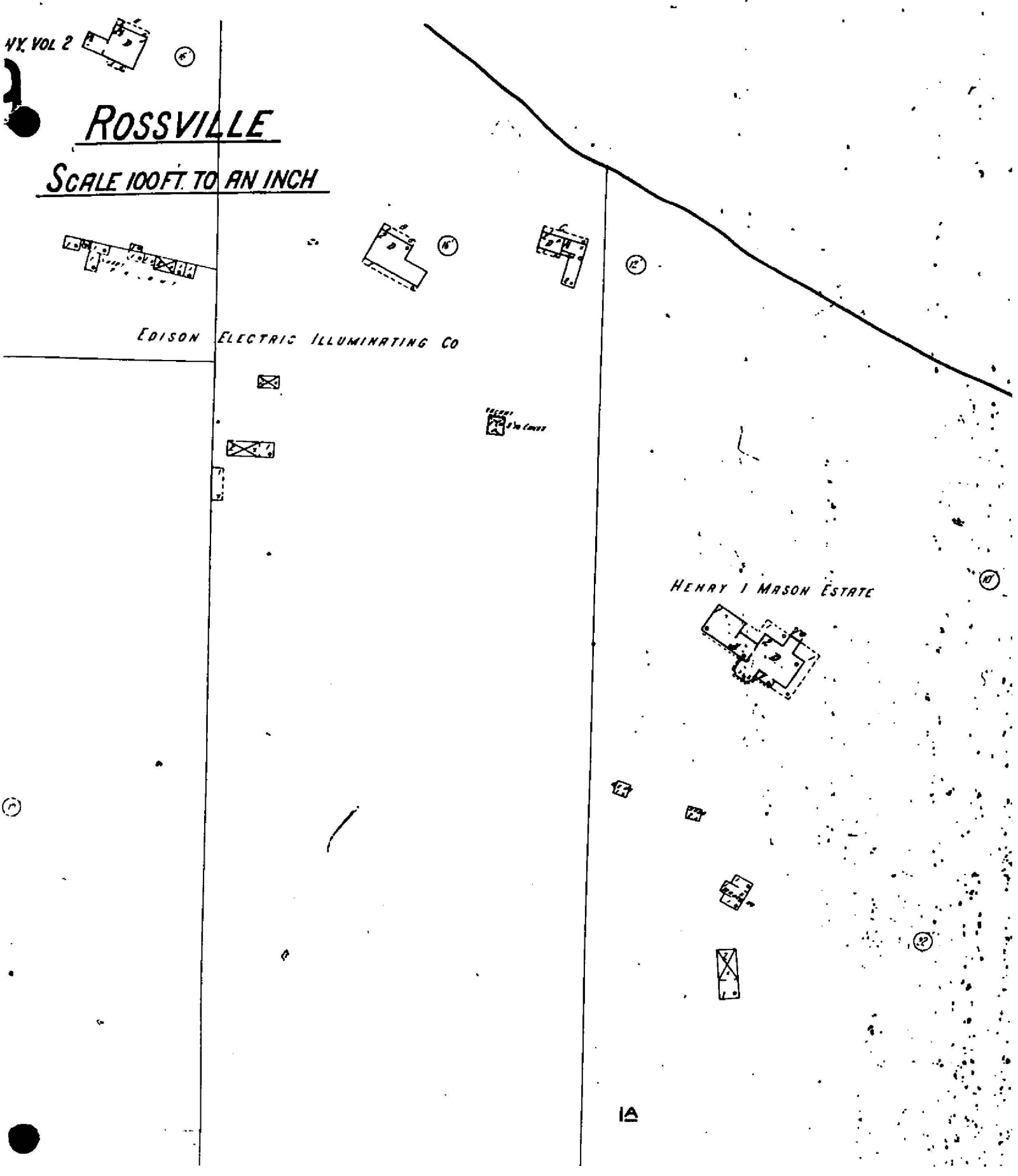


Figure 10
Source: Sanborn 1917, Vol. 2:159
Scale of Copy: 1" = ca. 125'

PLATES

Plate 1a
Area A-1/Backhoe Trench A - View North Showing Cinder-Filled Trench and Concrete Wall (in Background)

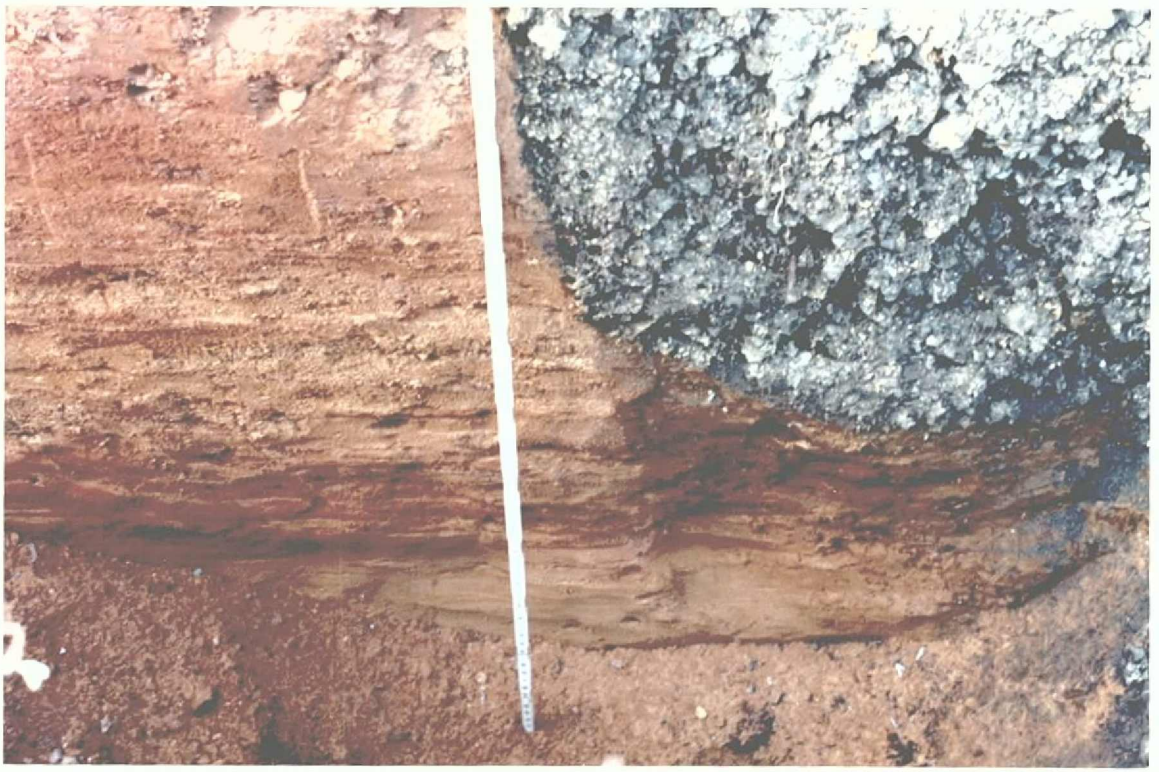


Plate 1b
Area A-1/Backhoe Trench A - Profile of West Wall Showing Base of Cinder-Filled Trench

Plate 2
Area A-1/Shovel Test D North Profile

Plate 3
Area A-1/Backhoe Trench C - View Northeast Showing East Profile
Test Unit C in Foreground and Shovel Test C-6 in Center

Plate 4
Area A1/Backhoe Trench G - View North
Stones in Center of Photo in East and West Walls of Trench May
Represent Remains of South Foundation Wall of Oakley House

Plate 5
Area A1/Backhoe Trench F - North Profile at Eastern
End of Trench Showing Remnants of Possible Disturbed Brick Floor

Plate 6
Area A1/Backhoe Trench I - View North
Stones May Represent Continuation of Wall Base Shown in Plate 4

Plate 7
Area A2/Foundation - Detail of West Wall

Plate 8
Area A2 - Southwest Corner of Foundation
View West

Plate 9
Area A2 - Front Portion of Foundation
View West from Embankment Separating Areas A2 and A3

Plate 10
Area A2 - Main (Western) Portion of Front (North) Foundation Wall
View East

Plate 11
Area A2 - Main (Western) Portion of Front (North) Foundation Wall
with Showing Support Pillars for Porch in Foreground
View Southeast

Plate 12
Area A2 - Eastern Extension to Foundation North Wall and Portion of East Wall (In Background)
View East

Plate 13
Area A2 - Western Portion of Rear Wall of Foundation
Western Wall of South Extension Visible in Center of Photo
View East from Southwest Corner of Foundation

Plate 14
Area A2 - Southern Extension to Foundation
South Wall of Extension with Overlying Brick in Foreground
View Northwest

Plate 15
Area A2 - Feature A2/C Overlying South Wall of Foundation
View East

Plate 16
Area A2 - Feature A2/C with Rubble-Filled Disturbed Portion of Foundation in Background
View West

Plate 17
Area A2 - Feature A2/C Before Excavation of Test Unit G
View North

Plate 16
Area A2 - Feature A2/C with Rubble-Filled Disturbed Portion of Foundation in Background
View West

Plate 17
Area A2 - Feature A2/C Before Excavation of Test Unit G
View North

Plate 18
Area A2 - Detail of Feature A2/C After Excavation of Test Unit G - Showing Stone Slabs #1 (in Foreground), #3 and #4
View North

Plate 19
Area A2 - Features A2/C (center) and A2/A (at Right)
Rear Wall of Foundation at Left
View Northeast

Plate 18
Area A2 - Detail of Feature A2/C After Excavation of Test Unit G - Showing Stone Slabs #1 (in Foreground), #3 and #4
View North

Plate 19
Area A2 - Features A2/C (center) and A2/A (at Right)
Rear Wall of Foundation at Left
View Northeast

Plate 20
Area A2 - Feature A2/A Showing Intact Upper Portion
View North

Plate 21
Area A2 - Feature A2/A After Excavation of Test Unit E (lower left)
View Southeast

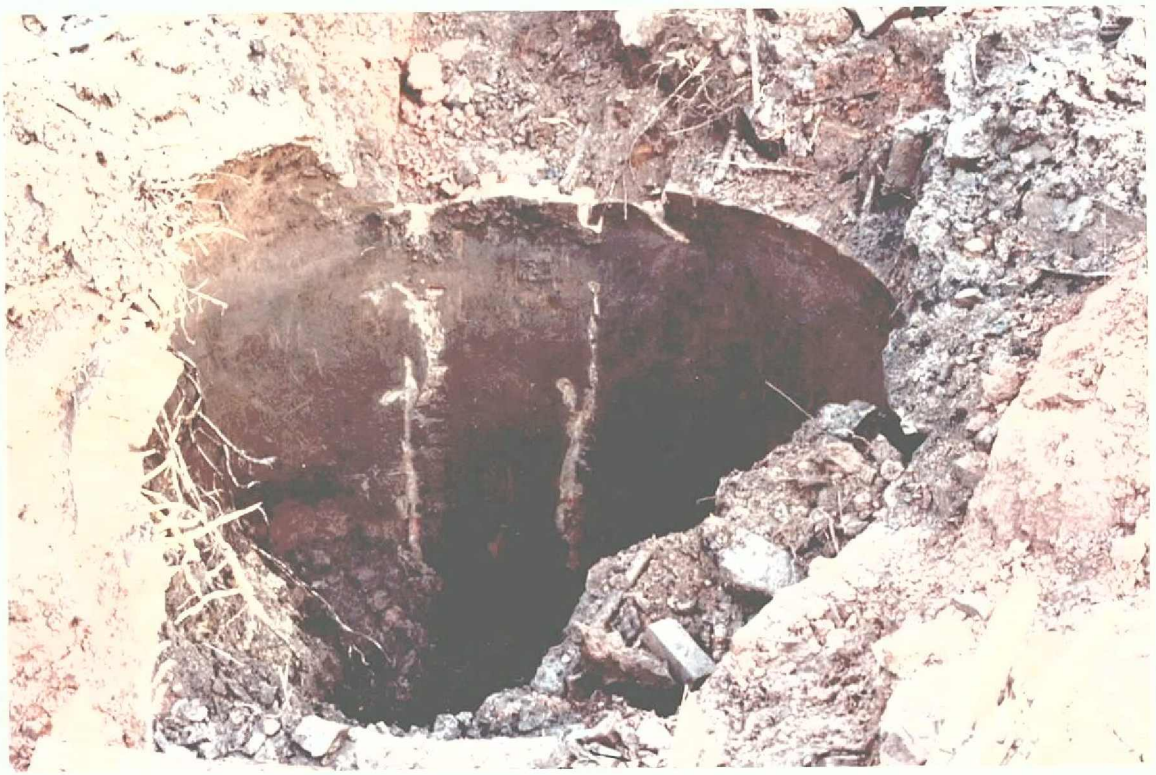


Plate 22
Area A2 - Feature A2/A After Backhoe Excavation
View Southeast

Plate 23
Area A2 - Feature A2/B
View North

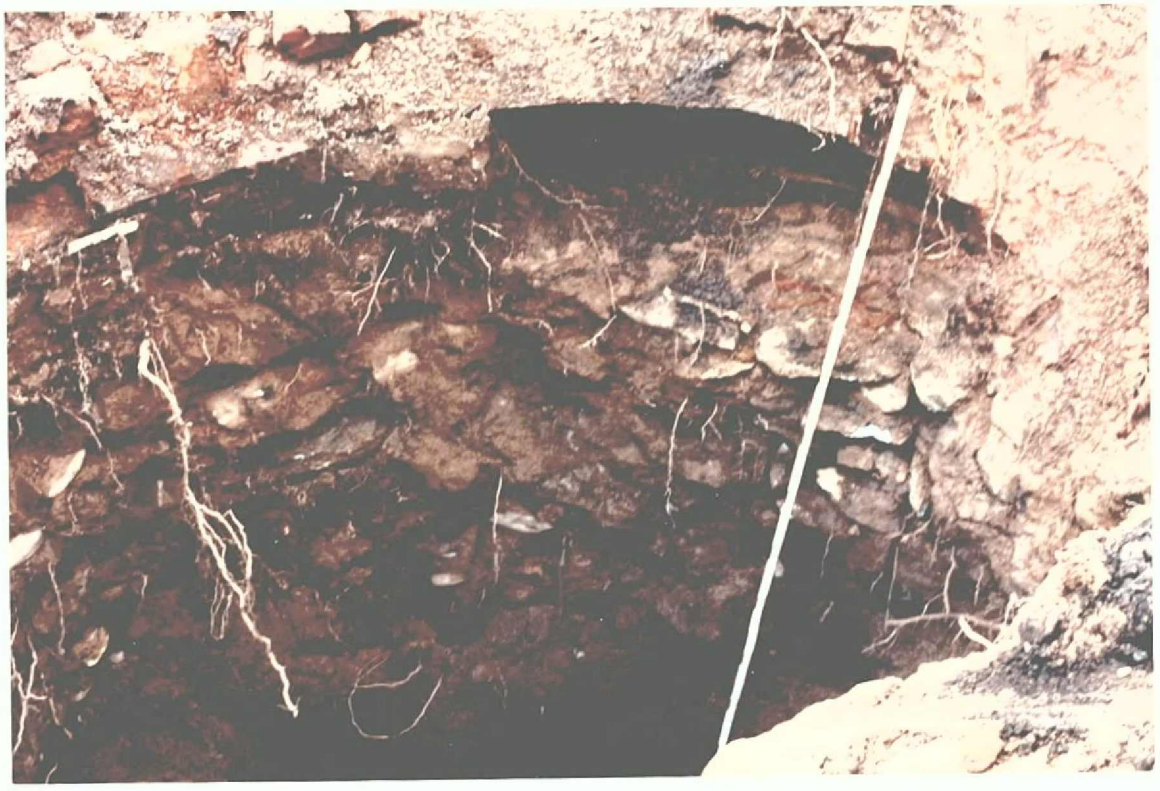


Plate 24
Area A2 - Feature A2/B After Excavation
Showing Stone Walls of Lower Portion and Curved Brick Upper Portion

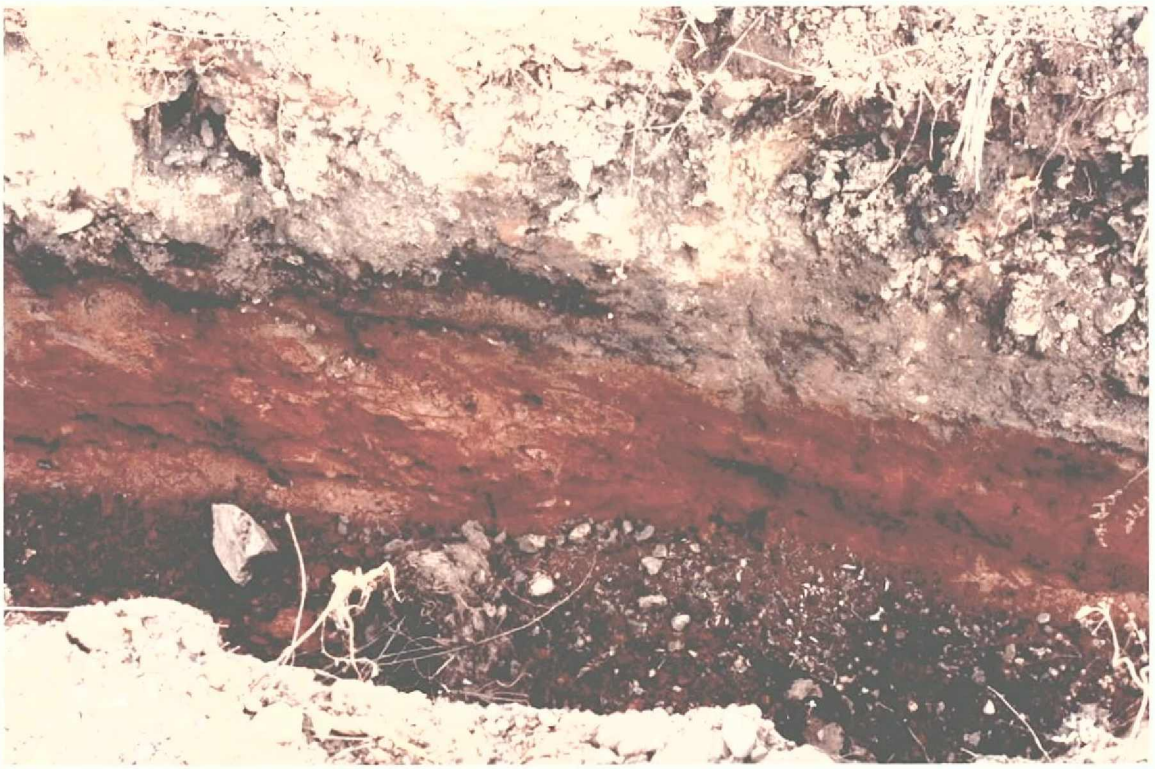


Plate 25
Area A3/Backhoe Trench B
East Profile Showing Clayey Subsoil Stratum (at Left)
and Sandy Subsoil Stratum (At Right and Overlying)

Plate 26
Area A3 - Southwestern Portion of Foundation
Note Ceramic Pipe Entering Disturbed Portion of Wall at Lower Left
(Brick Floor in Southwest Corner Removed by Archaeologists)
View West

Plate 27
Area A3 - Southern Portion of Foundation Showing Basement Steps
View East

Plate 28
Area A3 - Eastern Portion of Brick Floor
Base of North Wall in Foreground (Overlying Stones Removed by Backhoe)
View South

Plate 29
Area A3 - Detail of Wall (Southwestern Portion of Foundation)
View West

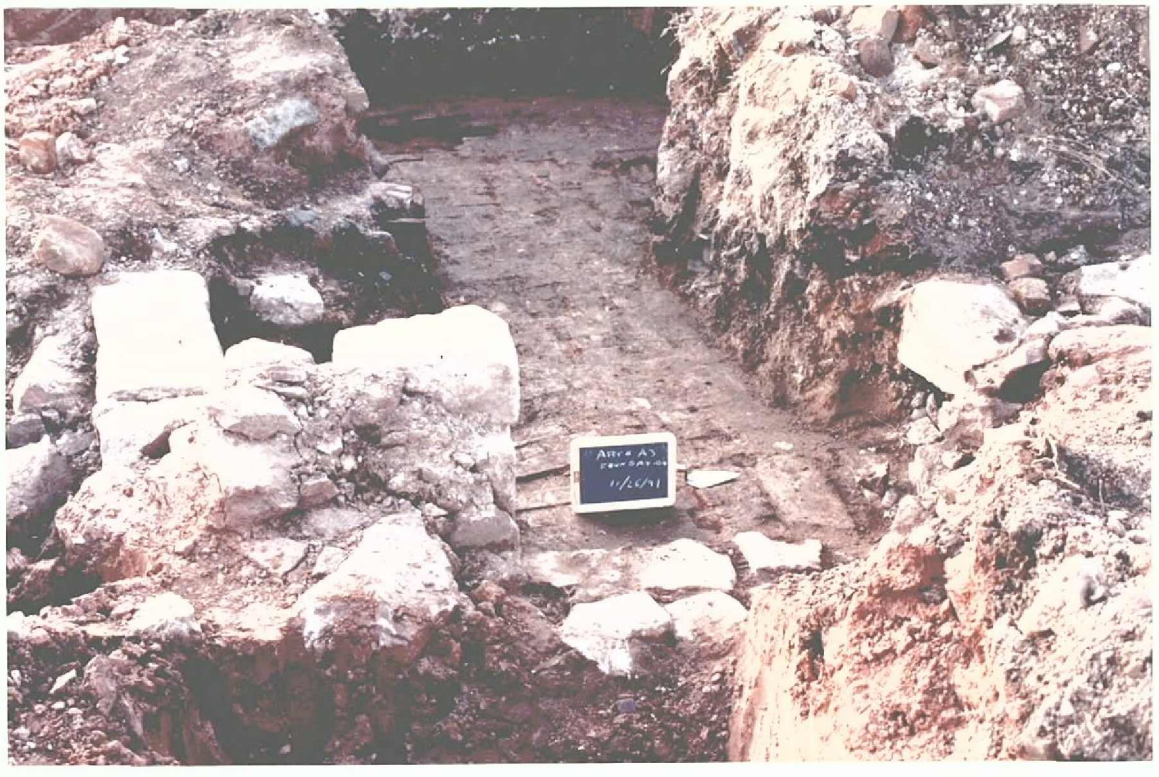


Plate 30
Area A3 - Southeastern Portion of Foundation
Showing "Cut-Down" Portion of East Wall
View West

Plate 31
Area A3 - Southeastern Portion of Foundation
View North

Plate 32
Area A3 - Detail of Basement Steps
View South

Plate 33
Area A3 - Southeast Portion of Foundation
Showing Ceramic Pipe Above Basement Floor (Center of Photo)
View North

Plate 34
Area A3 - Profile North of North Foundation Wall
Showing Showing Filled-in Foundation Installation Trench
View East

Plate 35
Area A3 - Profile of Feature A3/B
(East Profile of Backhoe Trench E)
View Northeast

Plate 36
Area A3 - Feature A3/B
(Test Unit D at Lower Left of Photo)
View East

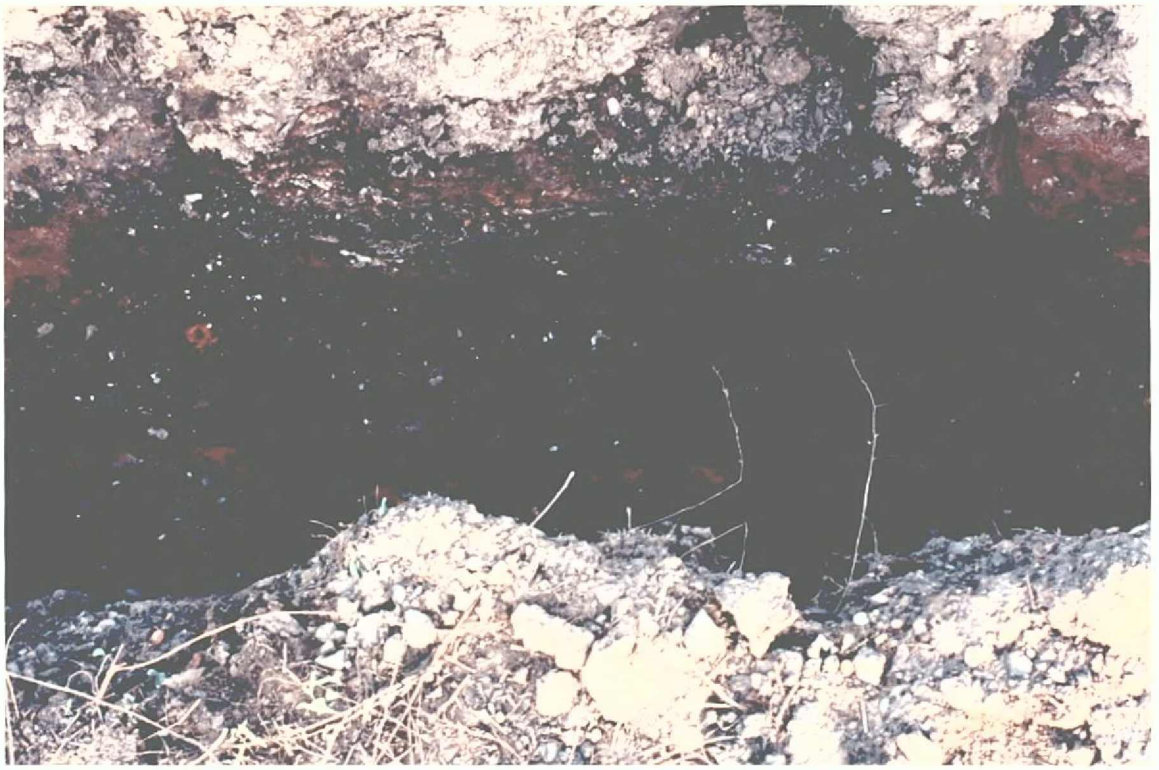


Plate 37
Area A3/Backhoe Trench C
East Profile Showing Upper Portion of Feature A3/A
View East

Plate 38
Area A3 - Feature A3/A Before Excavation of Unit F-1
Note Upright Board at Western Edge of Feature at Lower Left
and Shovel Test E-2 at Center of Photo
View East

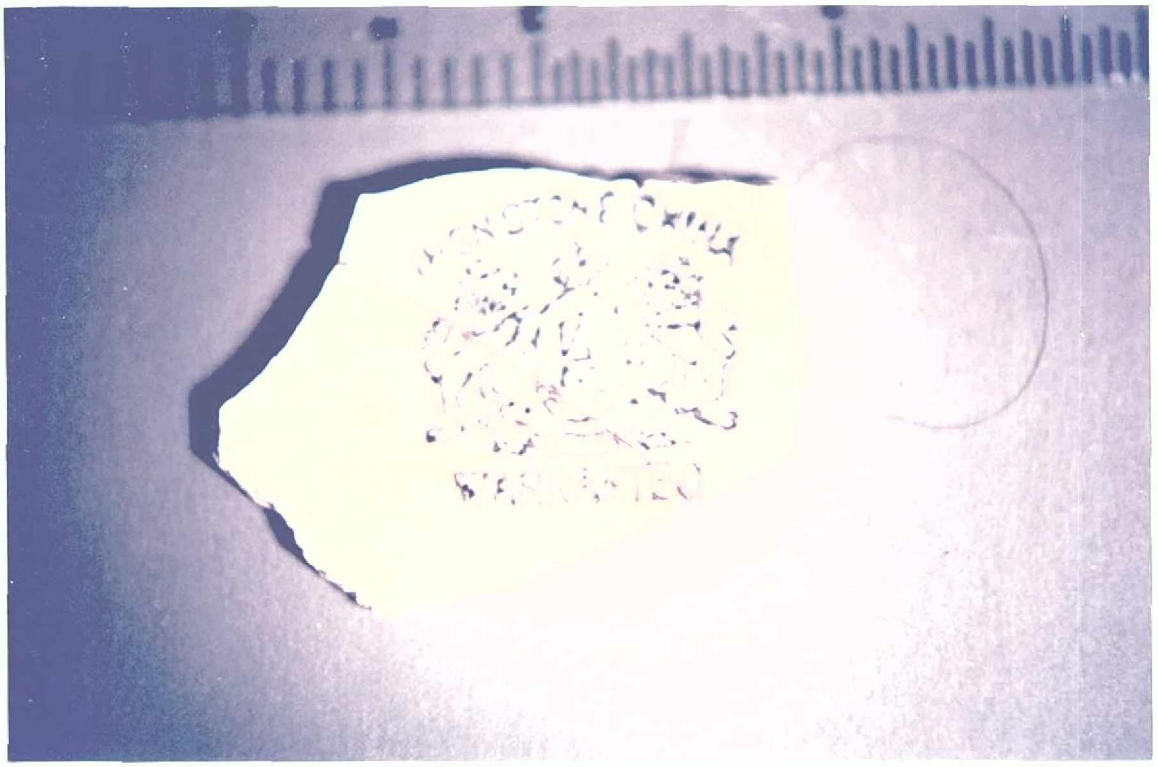


Plate 39
Ceramic Sherds with Makers Mark
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum II (Catalog Number 58)

Plate 40a
Patent Medicine Bottle - First Side Panel
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum II (Catalog Number 58)

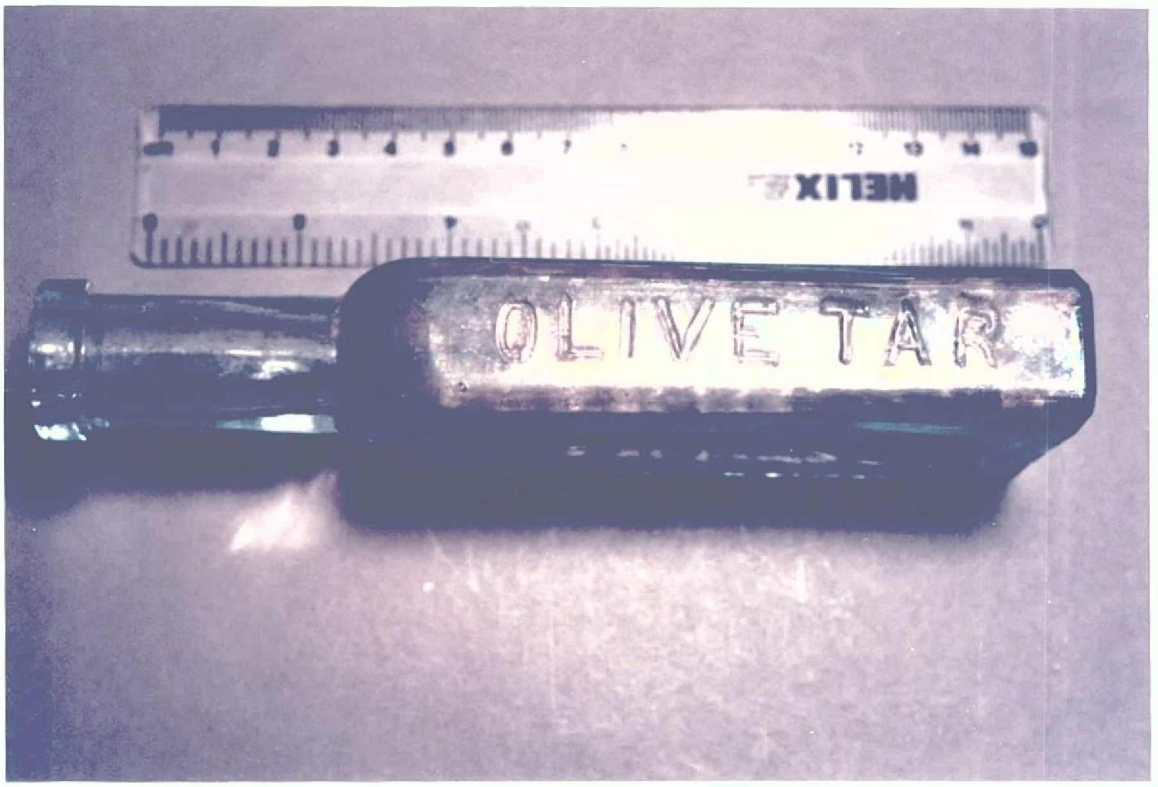


Plate 40b
Patent Medicine Bottle - Second Side Panel
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum II (Catalog Number 58)

Plate 41
Clay Marble
Feature A3/A - Shovel Test E-2/Stratum IV (Catalog Number 52)

Plate 42
Patent Medicine Bottle
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum IV? (Catalog Number 60)

Plate 43
Patent Medicine Bottle
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum IV? (Catalog Number 60)

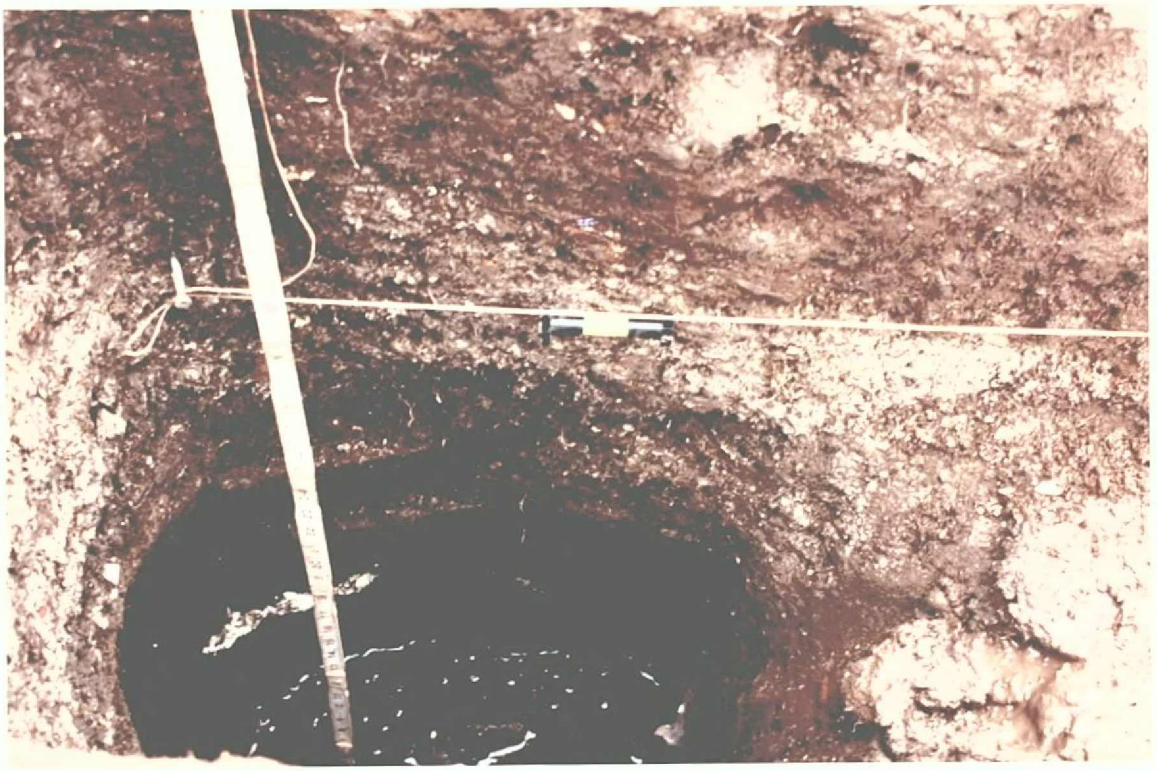


Plate 44
Feature A3/A - South Profile of Unit F-1

Plate 45
Stoneware Bowl
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Strata VIII & IX (Catalog Numbers 64 & 65)
(Temporarily Mended for Photography)

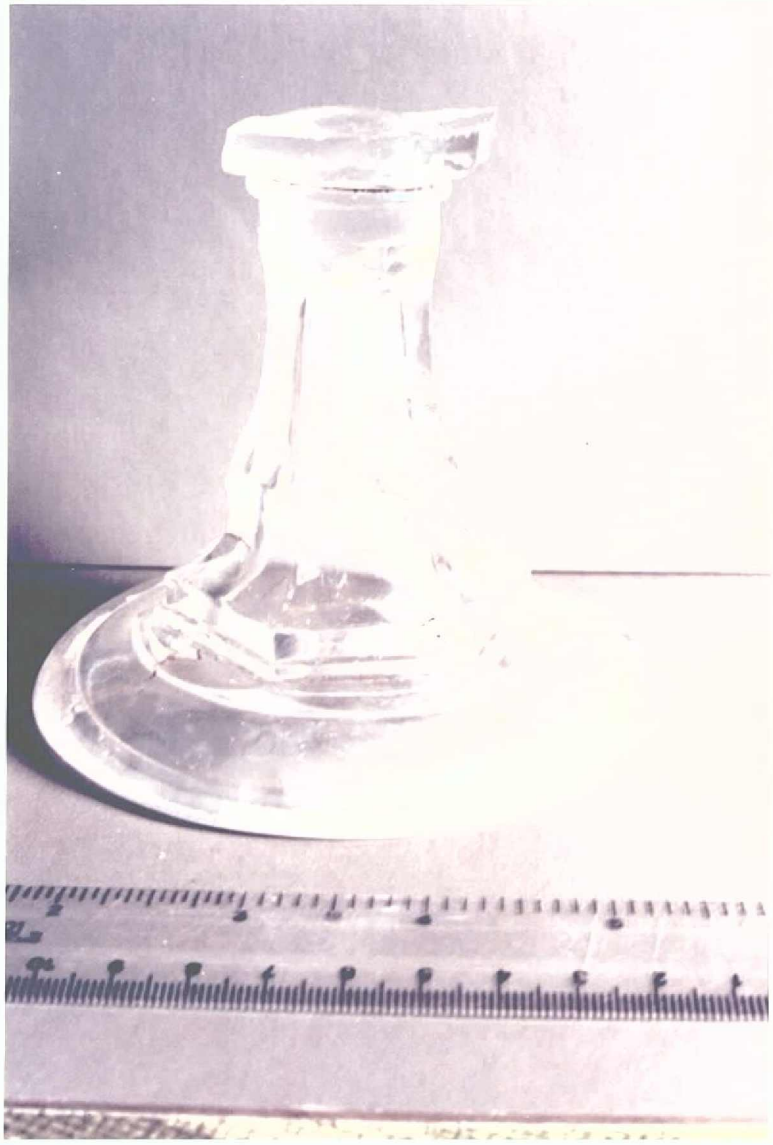


Plate 46a
Base From Glass Bowl
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum IX (Catalog Number 65)

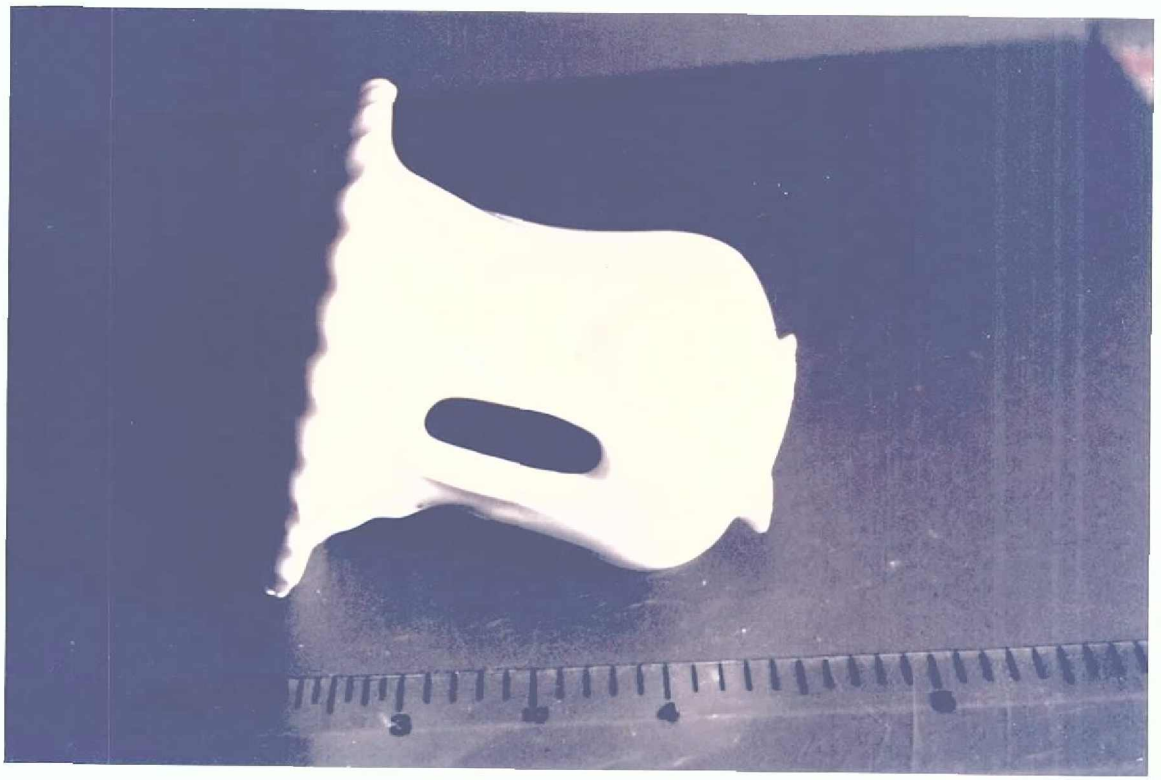


Plate 46b
Top of Porcelain Candle Holder
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum IX (Catalog Number 65)

Plate 47a
1867 Coin - Obverse
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum X (Catalog Number 66)

Plate 47b
1867 Coin - Reverse
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum X (Catalog Number 66)

Plate 48
Clarke & White Mineral Water Bottle
Feature A3/A - Unit F-1/Stratum X (Catalog Number 66)

Plate 49
Area B - South Wall of Foundation
Showing "Bay"
View West

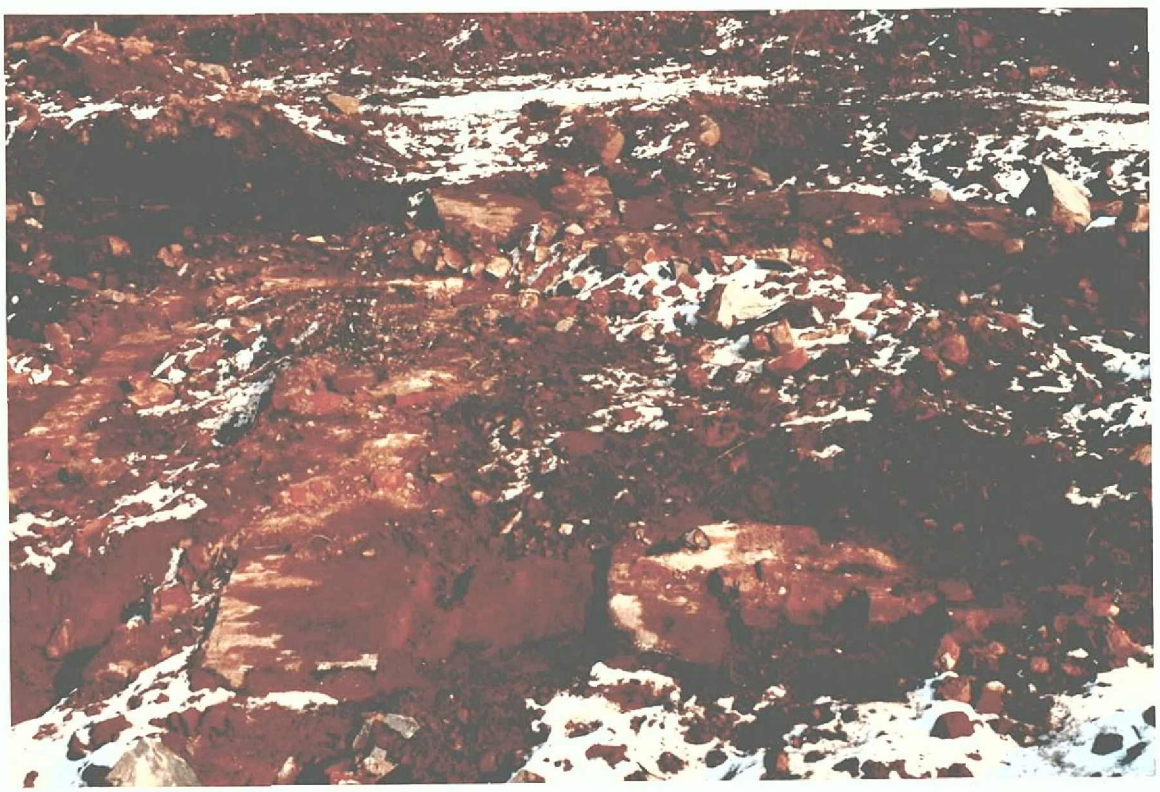


Plate 50
Area B - Portions of Northern and Southern Brick Walls and Stone Slabs
Showing "Interior" North-South Brick Walls (At Left of Photo)
View North

Plate 51
Area B - Northern Exposed Brick Wall of Foundation
Showing Adjacent Stone Slabs
View North

Plate 52
Area B - Feature B/1 Stones Exposed By Backhoe
View West

Plate 53
Area B - Feature B/1 After Partial Excavation
View North

Plate 54a
Area B - Features B/4 (Foreground) and
Features B/2 and B/3 (Center of Photo)
Stones From Feature B/1 at Top of Photo
View West

Plate 54b
Area B - Features B/2 and B/3
View Northwest

Plate 55
Area B - Profile of Deposits in Feature B/2
View West

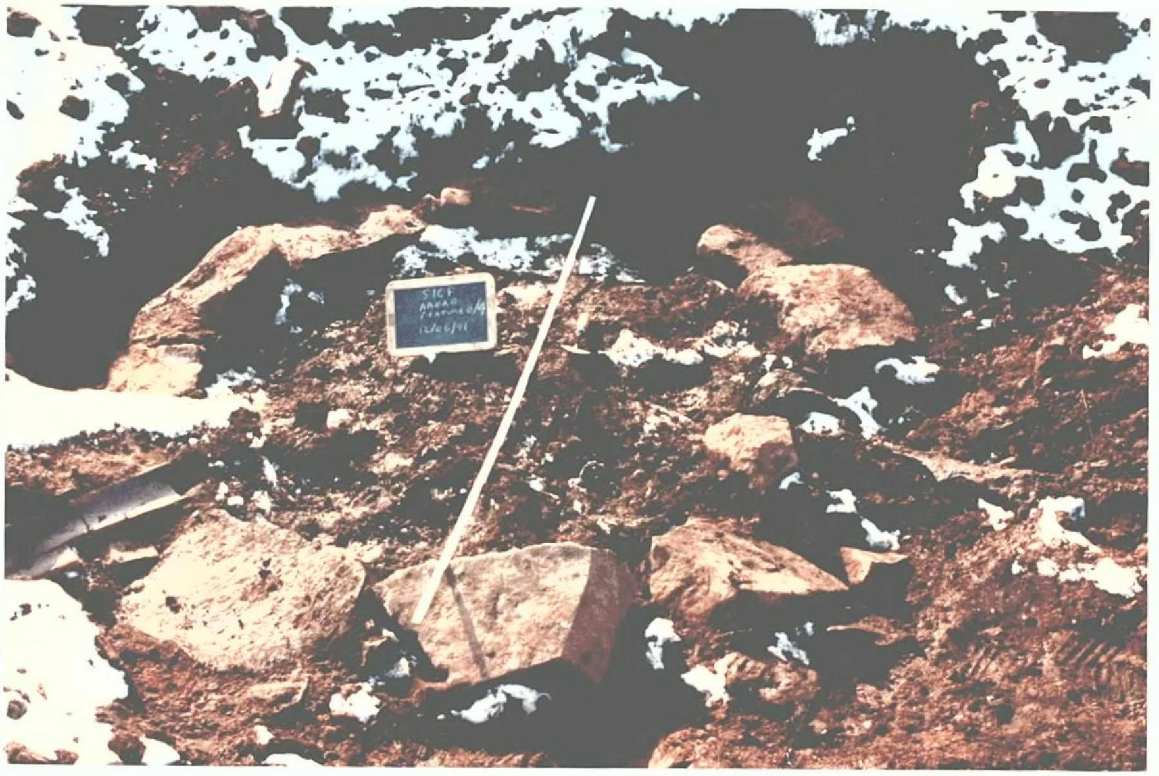


Plate 56
Area B - Feature B/4
Note Ceramic Pipe at Left and Iron Pipe at Right of Photo
View South

Plate 57
Area B - Northwestern Portion of Feature B/4 after Partial Excavation
Showing Ceramic Pipes at Surface and Below Brick Infill
(Note: Chalkboard Should Read "Feature B/4")
View East

Plate 58
Area B - Feature B/5 (in Foreground)
Showing Relationship to Features B/2 and B/3
View North

Plate 59
Area B - Feature B/5
View Southwest

Plate 60
Area B - Southern Portion of Feature B/5 Wall After Excavation
View Southwest

Plate 61
Prehistoric Ceramic Sherd - Decorated Exterior Surface
Area C1 - Shovel Test 16

Plate 62
Prehistoric Ceramic Sherd - Decorated Exterior Surface
Area C1 - Shovel Test 13

APPENDIX A

TEST STRATIGRAPHY AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

AREA A-1 - SHOVEL TESTS

Test	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
A-1	1	0-2	Sod and	Pcs. cinder, slag, charcoal (discarded in field)
	2	2-7.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Red Silty Clay	
	3	7.5-23	Red Silty Clay Mottled w. Dark Brown Sandy Silt	Brick fragments, rubber, wood, pcs shell (discarded in field)
A-2	1	0-2	Sod and	Pcs coal, mortar and 1 pc. shell (disc. in field)
	2	2-5.5	Red Silty Clay and	
	3	5.5-10.5	Dark Brown/Gray Sandy Silt Mottled with Red Silty Clay and Orange and Rust Sand	
	4	10.5-11.5	Banded Orange and Rust Sand	None
	5	11.5-13.5	Orange Sand	None
	6	13.5-19.5	Pinkish Tan Hard Packed Sand with Red Siltstone Inclusions	None
A-3	1	0-2	Sod and	Pcs. Cinder (discarded in field)
	2	2-7.5	Reddish Brown Silty Sand and	
	3	7.5-10	Black/Gray Sandy Silt	
	4	10-13	Light Tan/Brown Hard Packed Silty Sand Mottled with Red and Black (stratum grades into stratum 5)	None
	5	13-15.5	Brownish Red Very Hard Packed Silty Sand Mottled with Red Silty Clay	None
A-4	1	0-3	Sod and	1 sherd creamware/ pearlware, blue transfer printed
	2	3-6.5	Gray/Black Silty Sand	1 sm pc red brick (<0.1 gm)

				3 sm pcs. coal (0.1 gm) 4 pcs cinder (11.0 gm) 10 pcs oyster shell (5.7 gms)
	3	6.5-11.5	Light Brown Sandy Silt and	1 sherd creamware/ pearlware, blue transfer printed
	4	11.5-15	Orange Sand Mixed with Light Brown Sand	1 sherd pearlware/ whiteware, underglaze blue hand painted 1 sherd whiteware, plain 1 pc flat glass, green tinted 3 pcs. red brick (1.5 gms) 1 pc. burnt brick? (0.5 gms) 5 pcs. coal (5.2 gms) 2 pcs cinder/slag (3.4 gms) 16 pcs oyster shell (9.1 gms) 1 pcs. hard shell clam (0.7 gms)
	5	15.5-19	Red/Brown Clayey Silt Mixed with Orange and Light Brown Sand	None
	6	19-21.5	Gray Clay Mixed with Orange Sand	None
	7	21.5-22.5	Gray Clay	None
	8	22.5-23	Gray Clay Mixed with Orange Sand	None
	9	23-23.5	Brown/Red Clayey Silt	None
	10	23/5-27	Cinder	Many pcs. cinder, a few pcs. shell (disc. in field)
C-4	1	0-45	Cinder Fill	Removed by Backhoe
	2	45-47	Brown Sand	
	3	47-53	Black Sand w. Coal	Coal (Disc. in Field)
C-5	1	0-2	Brown/Black Top Soil	None
	2	2-8	Mottled Dark Brown Clayey Silt	1 sherd porcelain, blue underglaze decorated 1 sherd whiteware, plain
	3	8-13	Mottled Black/Brown Clayey Silt	None
	4	13-15	Black Silt	None

	5	15-20	Orange/Brown Silty Sand	None
	6	20-29	Orange Sandy Silt	None
C-6	1	0-36	Removed by Backhoe	
	2	36-80	Red Sand	1 flake, yellow jasper, decortication and resharpening flake (4.0 gms) 1 sherd whiteware, blue line painted underglaze 1 pc. curved glass, clear 1 pc. flat glass, blue tinted 7 pc. oyster shell (1.7 gms)
D-2	1	0-10	Red Sandy Clay	Not Screened
	2	10-18	Mixed Silty Sand w. Pcs. Brick, Cobbles and Gravel	Not Screened
	3a	18-29	Tan Silty Sand Mottled w. Orange Silty Sand	2 sherds pearlware, plain 1 pc. oyster shell (1.6 gms) 2 pcs hard shell clam (15.4 gms)
	3b	29-44	Tan Silty Sand Mottled w. Orange Silty Sand	1 pc. red brick (8.6 gms) 4 sm pcs. mortar/plaster (1.2 gms) 10 pcs. hard shell clam (40.2 gms)
	4	44-46	Compact Red/Orange Sand	2 pcs. oyster shell (0.7 gms)
	5	46-47	Very Compact Red and Gray Clayey Silt with Cobbles	None

Miscellaneous Finds:

Backhoe Trench B, 7" East of D-2, 37" below top of Trench

2 sherds pearlware (mend) from rim and base of shallow bowl, underglaze blue painted with chinese "pagoda" design; ""swagged" border around rim.

D-3	1	0-7	Brown Clayey Sand	Removed by Backhoe
	2	7-10	Very Dark Gray Sand w. Gravel	Removed by Backhoe
	3	10-16	Mottled Tan Sand	Removed by Backhoe
	4	16-28	Orange Sand	None
	5	28-28.5	Very Red Compact Clayey Silt	None
D-4	1	0-38	Black Overburden w. Coal	Removed by Backhoe
	2	38-51	Orange Sand	
	3	51-75	Light Tan Sand with Red Clay Inclusions (Water at base of Test)	
F-2	1	0-8	Dark Brown Silty Clayey Sand with Black Mottling	None
	2	8-18	Red/Orange Silty Coarse Sand with Pebbles (Except North Portion of Unit)	None
	3	8-18	Brown Silty Coarse Sand with Pebbles (North Portion of Unit)	None
	4	18-20	Red Silty Sand (Becoming Less Pebbly with Depth) (H2O @18")	None

AREA A-1 - TEST UNITS

TEST UNIT C

Catalog Number: 15 — Test Unit: C
Stratum/Level: Ia — Opening Depths (in.): 0.0/0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 3.0/6.0

Stratum Description: Soil Disturbed by Backhoe

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 16 — Test Unit: C
Stratum/Level: IIa — Opening Depths (in.): 3.0/6.0
Closing Depths (in.): 7.5/10.0

Stratum Description: Medium Brown/Orange Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	slipware	red bodied
1 sherd	whiteware	plain
1 pc.	flat glass	clear
1 pc.	coal	12.1 gms.
1 sm. pc.	oyster	0.3 gms.
1 pc.	hard shell clam	2.0 gms.

Catalog Number: 17 — Test Unit: C
Stratum/Level: IIb — Opening Depths (in.): 7.5/10.0
Closing Depths (in.): 14.0/15.0

Stratum Description: Medium Brown/Orange Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 pcs.	oyster shell	6.1 gms

Catalog Number: 18 | Test Unit: C
Stratum/Level: IIIa | Opening Depths (in.): 14.0/15.0
Closing Depths (in.): 19.0/19.5

Stratum Description: Tan Silty Sand with Red and Orange Mottling

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 19 | Test Unit: C
Stratum/Level: IVa | Opening Depths (in.): 19.0/19.5
Closing Depths (in.): 22.0/22.0

Stratum Description: Medium Brown Silty Sand with Tan Sand Mottling and Clay Pockets

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 20 | Test Unit: C
Stratum/Level: IVb | Opening Depths (in.): 22.0/22.0
Closing Depths (in.): 25.0/25.0

Stratum Description: Medium Brown Silty Sand with Tan Sand Mottling and Clay Pockets

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 21 | Test Unit: C
Stratum/Level: IVc | Opening Depths (in.): 25.0/25.0
Closing Depths (in.): 30.0/31.5

Stratum Description: Medium Brown Silty Sand Mottled with Red Clayey Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 22
Stratum/Level: IVd
Test Unit: C
Opening Depths (in.): 30.0/31.5
Closing Depths (in.): 36.5/36.5

Stratum Description: Tan Sand with Pink/Red Mottling

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 23
Stratum/Level: Va
Test Unit: C
Opening Depths (in.): 36.5/36.5
Closing Depths (in.): 40.0/41.5

Stratum Description: Pink/Tan Sand Mottled with Hard Packed Brown Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 24
Stratum/Level: VIa
Test Unit: C
Opening Depths (in.): 40.0/41.5
Closing Depths (in.): 46.0/47.0

Stratum Description: Pink/Tan Sand with Sandstone and other Pebbles and Orange Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 25
Stratum/Level: VIIa
Test Unit: C
Opening Depths (in.): 46.0/47.0
Closing Depths (in.): 51.0/51.0

Stratum Description: Red/Brown Sand Mottled with Red Clay

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc.	cinder	1.1 gm.

Catalog Number: 48
Stratum/Level: VIIb

Test Unit: C
Opening Depths (in.): 51.0/51.0
Closing Depths (in.): 53.5/55.0

Stratum Description: Red/Brown Sand Mixed with Red Clay and Inclusions of Green/Brown Wet Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

AREA A-2 - SHOVEL TESTS

Test	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
A-5	1	0-1	Sod	1 pc. plastic
			and	1 quartz flake (1.9 gm.),
	2	1-3	Light Brown Sand	possibly naturally
			and	fractured
	3	3-5.5	Dark Brown/Gray Sand	
			and	
	4	5.5-10	Reddish Clayey Silt mixed with Light Brown Sand with Brick and Charcoal Flecks	
	5	10-11.5	Hard Packed Black/Gray Sandy Silt Mottled with Red Clayey Silt and Charcoal Flecks	2 pcs curved (bottle) glass, clear 1 pc. coal (1.3 gms. 1 pc cinder (1.0 gms)
			and	
	6	11.5-16.5	Hard Packed Red Clayey Silt with Siltstone Inclusions	
A-6	1	0-1.5	Sod	Pcs. coal (disc. in field)
	2	1.5-5	Dark Brown Clayey Sand	None
	3	5-7	Reddish Brown Silty Clay Mottled with Dark Brown Brown/Gray Sand and Coal Flecks	Pcs. Coal (disc. in field)
	4	7-13	Hard Packed Reddish Brown Silty Clay with Red and Yellow Mineral Inclusions	None
E-1	1	0-28	Brown/Tan Fine Sand	1 pc slag (sample - 39.3 gms) 4 pcs. coal (sample - 8.5 gms) Cinder/Slag/Coal (Disc. in Field) 1 lg. pc. rough-cut log (Disc. in Field)
	2	28-31	Gray/Black Sand Mixed with Red/Brown Clayey Silt	1 pc. flat glass, clear 2 pcs. cinder/slag (sample-6.8 gms.) 2 pcs. coal (sample - 8.2 gms) Cinder/Slag/Coal (Disc. in Field)
	3	31-53	Gray/Black Sand	1 pc. cinder/slag (sample - 28.3 gms) 4 pcs coal (sample - 11.0 gms)

				Cinder/Slag/Coal (Disc. in Field)
E1a	1	0-27	Tan Sand	Not Screened
	2	27-38	Tan Sand Mottled with Black/Gray Sand	Not Screened
	3	38-44	Black/Gray Sand	Not Screened
	4	44-52	Black/Gray Sand mixed with Coal, Cinder and Ash	1 bottle, clear glass, seam to top of lip. Embossed on side at base "McCarter Bottling Co., Phila, Pa., 1 pint, 14 Fld. ozs., registered C8237". Embossed "McCarter" on side and shamrock on neck. On base "3, 4, 5" 1 bottle, clear glass (quart bottle), seam to top of lip, molded ridges on side, "E1140" on side at base; on base "66, 88, 2" 1 bottle, green tinted and molded (soda bottle). Seam to top of lip. Embossed on sides "Applefield Beverages, Staten Island, Registered G25, Contents 6 1/2 Flu. Ozs". 1 bottle base, with mold seams on side, green glass, molded flutes on side, "New York" embossed on base. "..IS..25.." and "18, 37" on side. (probably from Coca Cola bottle) 5 pcs. bottle glass, green, 1 w. embossed script "Cola" one w. "1a", 2 w. "Reg. S6" (probably from same bottle as base above) 1 mason jar cap, unident. material. Embossed "GENUINE ZINC CAP FOR BALL MASON JARS" on one side. 2 pcs. clear glass from neck/rim of screw top jars.

			2 pcs. curved (bottle) glass, clear 1 pc. flat glass, clear 1 pc. coal (10.4 gms) 3 pcs. cinder (10.6 gms)
5	52-61	Tan Sand	None
6	61-74	Black/Gray Sand with Cinder	1 milk bottle, clear glass seam ends on neck. Embossed on side "B.R. Waldron & Sons Co. Califon, N.J.,Registered" On base "W" and "6, 36" 1 milk bottle, clear glass seam ends on neck, Decals on side "Weissglass, Gold Seal, Sealed for Safety" and picture of a cow, grass, trees and barn. Embossed at base "Weissglass, Staten Island, New York, One Quart", and "MTC, Pat. No. 1650440. On base "W" and "3,6". On neck "W", "W" 1 bottle neck (from milk bottle, clear glass, mold seam ends on neck. "DEPOSI" embossed four times on neck. 2 pcs. coarse rubberized? fabric?
7	74-95	Black/Gray Sand Mixed with Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. plate glass, green tinted 1 lg. pc. from narrow rubber tire (sample) Rubber tires (discarded in field - from base of feature)
8	95-105	Orange Sand (H20 @100')	None (Not Screened)

Test Unit E

Catalog Number: 28
Stratum/Level: Ia
Test Unit: E
Opening Depths (in.): +4.0/7.0
Closing Depths (in.): 8.5/10

Stratum Description: Mixed Rubble and Black Soil

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	gray stoneware	brown slip int. and ext., 1" thick
2 pcs.	curved glass	clear, 1 w. trace stippling
3 pcs.	slag	37.6 gms.
3 pcs.	coal	21.4 gms.
1 pc.	bone	mammal, rib - 3.5 gms.
1	corroded metal mass	imbedded nail fragments and imbedded cylindrical, 1/2" diameter porcelain and metal artifact (possible spark plug) with printed letters "...ader" - 114.2 gms.
1	corroded metal mass	with portion of outer layers of metal pipe
2 pcs.	cut wood	25.2 gms. - one with nail hole
4	nail fragments	corroded
5 pcs.	mortar	232.1 gms.

Catalog Number: 29
Stratum/Level: IIa
Test Unit: E
Opening Depths (in.): 8.5
Closing Depths (in.): 9.5/10.0

Stratum Description: Mortary Silty Sand with Rubble

Quantity	Artifact	Description
3 pcs.	flat glass	green tinted
1	nail fragment	corroded
4 pcs.	twigs	0.9 gms.

Catalog Number: 33
Stratum/Level: IIb
Test Unit: E
Opening Depths (in.): 10.0
Closing Depths (in.): 12.0

Stratum Description: Gray/Black Silty Sand with Decayed Wood
(Except Southeast Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	curved glass	clear

2	nail fragments	corroded, 1 with attached pc mortar

Catalog Number: 34 — Test Unit: E
Stratum/Level: IIIa — Opening Depths (in.): 9.5
Closing Depths (in.): 19.5

Stratum Description: Black Decayed Wood (Southeast Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	ironstone	plain
4 pcs	flat glass	3 green tinted, 1 clear
1 pc.	curved glass	green tinted
1 pc	red brick	10.0 gms.
7 pcs	mortar/plaster	73.5 gms.
1 pc	coal	4.9 gms.
2 pcs	cinder/slag	6.9 gms
9 pcs	cut wood	93.0 gms.- 2 with adhering metal corrosion
7 pcs	corroded metal	23.2 gms.
1 pc	hard shell clam	12.7 gms.

Catalog Number: 40 — Test Unit: E
Stratum/Level: IIIb — Opening Depths (in.): 19.5
Closing Depths (in.): 20.0

Stratum Description: Black Decayed Wood (Southeast Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 pcs.	curved glass	clear, molded, 1 from bottle base
4 pcs.	cement	125.7 gms.
7 pcs.	cement	with plaster coating (115.7 gms)
3 pcs.	paper	white, cardboard-like (59.6 gms)
32 pcs.	oyster shell	15.7 gms.
Pcs.	decayed wood	discarded in field
Pcs.	mortar	discarded in field

Catalog Number: 41 — Test Unit: E
Stratum/Level: IVa — Opening Depths (in.): 20.0
Closing Depths (in.): 22.5

Stratum Description: Mortary Sandy Silt Mixed with Red Clayey Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	bottle	clear glass, seam around base and up sides, neck and lip added separately embossed lettering "The Hadkins Bottling Co., Tottenville, N.Y." and ornate

		embossed trademark of overlapping letters "HBCO", "Registered, New York, New Jersey" embossed on base. 7" high, 2 3/8 diameter.
1 lg pc	spark plug	porcelain and metal, printed "Champion X"
1 pc	flat glass	clear
2 pcs.	curved glass	dark green
2 sherds	red earthenware	clear glaze int and ext, from ceramic drain? pipe
1 pc	plastic	pink, with stamped design
12 pcs	mortar/plaster	sample - 261.9 gms
Pcs	mortar	discarded in field
1 pc.	red brick	sample - 56.0 gms.
Pcs	brick	Discarded in Field
2 pcs	corroded metal	77.8 gms.
1 pc	cinder/slag	28.2 gms.
2 pcs	cut wood	sample - 26.4 gms.
Pcs	wood	discarded in field
1 lg pc	log	37.5" length, 4.5" diameter, cedar? (disc. in field)
1 lg pc	unident. material	bent pc, possibly leather with creosote or tar coating on interior (435.7 gms.)

Catalog Number: 42 — Test Unit: E
Stratum/Level: Va — Opening Depths (in.): 22.5
Closing Depths (in.): 26.5

Stratum Description: Red Clay Mixed with Red and Yellow Clayey Sand (H2O @20")

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc.	curved glass	dark green
3 pcs.	cut wood	43.2 gms - 1 pc. from molding, w. traces white paint
1 pc.	mortar/plaster	10.8 gms.
2 pcs	leather?/tar	fragments from artifact in cat. #41 (27.7 gms.)

Feature A2/A - Artifacts from Backhoe Bucket Samples Below Water Table and above Black Soil Deposit

1 pc.	leather	with stitching holes, from sole of shoe
1 pc.	leather	with stitching holes,
2 pcs	curved (bottle) glass	1 green tinted, 1 blue tinted
2 pcs	flat glass	1 green tinted, 1 clear
1 pc.	mortar	0.6 gms
1 pc.	plaster	3.8 gms
1 pc.	bent metal wire	
6 pcs.	cut wood	30.7 gms
1 pc.	wood	9.0 gms
1 pc.	flat (building) stone	205.5 gms

1 pc.	building stone	quartzite with flat ground surfaces (283.2 gms)
1 pc.	oyster shell	2.4 gms

Feature A2/A - Artifacts from Backhoe Bucket Samples Below Water Table Black Soil Deposit at Base of Feature

1 pc.	curved glass	clear, from bottle base?, embossed "(P)AT" on base?, "ebei"?? and design in panel on side"
3 pcs.	flat glass	green tinted
4 pcs.	cut wood	59.7 gms
1 pc	wood	20.6 gms
1 pc	bone	mammal rib bone, cut, from large mammal (cow?)

TEST UNIT G

Catalog Number: 43 — Test Unit: G
Stratum/Level: Ia — Opening Depths (in.): 4.0/5.0
Closing Depths (in.): 6.5/6.5

Stratum Description: Brown and Tan Mixed Clayey Sand and Sandy Silt with Mortar

---

Quantity	Artifact	Description

Artifacts misplaced during handling

Catalog Number: 44 — Test Unit: G
Stratum/Level: IIa — Opening Depths (in.): 6.5/6.5
Closing Depths (in.): 15.5/15.5

Stratum Description: Orange Silty Sand with Mortar

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 sherds	whiteware/ironstone	plain
1	medicine bottle	clear glass, base 5/8" by 13/16"; height 2 1/8",mold seam up neck to base of lip crude mold seam on lip, embossed on side panel "C.H. Selick, New York", cork in bottle.
5 pcs	bottle glass	light blue, from soda bottle; 1 base with mold seam on side and embossed letters "(New Yo)rk, Re(gis)tered, This Bot(tle) Not To Be (So)ld" 1 pc

		with embossed letters "James".
3 pcs	bottle glass	light green
1 pc	bottle glass	clear, beveled sides with impressed stars
1 pc	curved glass	clear
5 pcs.	flat glass	green tinted
2 pcs	hard shell clam	13.8 gms.
2 pcs	coal	50.0 gms.
1	washer	non-metallic, 7/8 diameter
1 pc	tar paper/shingle	14.5 gms.
7 pcs.	mortar/plaster	7.4 gms.
1 pc	red brick	23.9 gms
1 pc	lead strip	possible window caming (3.6 gms.)
1	bolt?	corroded
1 pc	corroded metal	from base of pail or can
2 pcs	corroded iron	possible strap buckle
27	nails and nail frags.	corroded, unident.
2 pcs	misc. hardware	corroded, probably brackets, 2 may have attached nail or screw
10 pcs	misc. corroded metal	
4 pcs	cement	129.8 gms.
2 pcs.	wood	3.8 gms.
3 pcs	unident material	possibly decayed stone with adhering mortar and corrosion products (22.2 gms.)

Catalog Number: 45 Test Unit: G
Stratum/Level: IIIa Opening Depths (in.): 15.5/15.5
Closing Depths (in.): 17.0/22.0

Stratum Description: Tan Silty Sand with Mortar

Quantity	Artifact	Description
3 pcs	curved (bottle) glass	2 light green, 1 blue/green with traces embossed letters "4th, (Y)or(k)", mends to bottle base in cat. #44
1	bottle cap	metal crown cap
2 pcs	flat glass	green tinted
41	nails and nail fragments	5 cut/wrought, 3 wire, 33 unident; some with adhering mortar/plaster
5 pcs	misc corroded metal	
2 pcs	red brick	46.8 gms. - 1 pc. w. traces white paint
1 pc	plaster	discolored by metal corrosion
5 pcs	corroded metal	from pail or can
1 pc	corroded iron	possible strap buckle
1 pc	corroded iron	bent thin iron "rod" with attached wood
1 pc	corroded iron	bent nail or rod
1 pc	misc. iron hardware	small metal bracket w. holes, 2 small (wire?) nails attached
20 pcs	misc. corroded iron	
3 sm pcs	wood	1 with corroded iron attached
1 pc	unident material	possibly decayed stone with adhering mortar and corrosion products (26.2 gms.)
2 pcs	mortar	

3 pcs.	mortar	sample of mortar from surface of stone "step" at base of unit (15.1 gms)

Catalog Number: 46 — Test Unit: G
Stratum/Level: IIIb — Opening Depths (in.): 17.0
Closing Depths (in.): 22.0

Stratum Description: Black Silt with Charcoal, Mortar and Plaster (Northeast Portion Only)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	button	shell (mother-of-pearl), 2 holes 1/2" diameter
1 pc	plaster	2.4 gms.
6 pcs	mortar	73.2 gms.
2	nail fragments	corroded, unident

Catalog Number: 47 — Test Unit: G
Stratum/Level: Ia (West Extension) — Opening Depths (in.): 4.0
Closing Depths (in.): 6.5

Stratum Description: Brown and Tan Mixed Clayey Sand and Sandy Silt with Mortar

Quantity	Artifact	Description
4 pcs.	curved glass	bottle glass, one with embosseed letters "(E)AST, NEW"
2	nail fragments	1 wire, 1 unident.
1 pc.	plaster	1.0 gms.
1	seed	unident.

Surface Finds Near Test Unit G

1 sherd	whiteware/ironstone	portion of saucer, portion of maker's mark "Ironstone China Warranted" with two lions rampant with cartouche between lions, with letters D? A? M? in cartouche and crown above cartouche
1 pc	bottle glass	light blue with embossed letters "...RARD"

AREA A-3 - SHOVEL TESTS

Test	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
A-7	1	0-2	Sod and	Pcs. coal, cinder (disc. in field)
	2	2-7	Gray/Black Sandy Silt with Coal	1 pc. red earthenware (disc. in field)
	3	7-12	Dark Brown Sandy Silt mixed with Red/Brown Clayey Silty and Coal	1 sherd pearlware, plain 3 pcs. cinder (13.2 gms.)
	4	12-19	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 battered quartz cobble possible prehistoric hammerstone (117.5 gms.) 1 pc. cinder (1.8 gms.) 1 pc. oyster shell (and a few small fragments - 9.6 gms.)
	5	19-31	Orange/Red Sand	None
	6	31-39	Orange/Red Sand Mottled with Yellow Sand	None
	7	39-41	Pink/Brown Clayey Sand (Rocks @41")	None
A-9	1	0-5	Dark Brown Sand	1 sherd buff bodied slipware 1 pc. kaolin pipe stem, 4/64" bore diameter 3 pcs. slag (11.6 gms.) 1 pc. shell, unident. (<0.1 gms.)
	2	5-24	Orange/Brown Sand	None
	3	24/26	Pink/Red Brown Sandy Silty Clay w. Cobbles	None
C-1	1	0-3	Brown/Black Sandy Silt	Pcs. Coal (Discarded in Field)
	2	3-6	Black Sandy Silt	Pcs. Coal (Discarded in Field)
	3	6-13	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled w. Red Clay	2 sherds ironstone, plain (mend), from bowl base
	4	13-28	Orange/Brown Silty Sand	1 sherd creamware 1 pc. coal (2.9 gms)

	5	28-31	Orange/Brown/Red Silty Clay	None
C-2	1	0-8	Brown/Black Sandy Silt	Removed by Backhoe
	2	8-10.5	Black Sandy Silt	Removed by Backhoe
	3	10.5-15	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled w. Red Clay	1 sherd pearlware, blue underglaze hand painted? 2 sherds pearlware, plain 1 pc. curved glass, clear 1 pc. lead, (melted?), 20.0 gms 3 pcs. coal (4.9 gms)
	4	15-20	Red/Brown Silty Clay	None
C-3	1	0-10	Loose Dark Brown Sandy Silt (Disturbed by Backhoe)	1 sherd creamware, trace of brown line painted underglaze 1 sherd pearlware, annular decorated, from jar 9 sherds pearlware, 6 blue transfer printed (2 mend), 3 plain 4 sherds whiteware, blue transfer printed transfer printed 1 sherd porcelain, plain 1 pc. curved glass, green tinted 1 pc. flat glass, grenn tinted 3 pcs. red brick (15.7 gms) 2 pcs. mortar (6.3 gms) 1 pc. coal (0.1 gms) 2 pcs. slag (7.1 gms) 3 pcs. mammal bone, rib (probably cow), 39.3 gms. 5 pcs. mammal bone, unident. 4.6 gms. 5 pcs. oyster shell (2 whole valves (215.6 gms) 2 pcs. hard shell clam (20.1 gms)
	2	10-16	Red Clay and	2 sherds pearlware, annular decorated (1 pc. mends with pc. from stratum 1) 2 sherds pearlware, blue transfer printed 1 sherd whiteware, blue transfer printed, from plate, makers mark "Rural Sce(ne), JH & Co.
	3	16-27	Red/Brown Mottled Clay	

				1 sherd unglazed redware 1 pc. curved glass, clear 1 nail, unident 4 pcs. red brick (7.2 gms) 1 pc. sandstone (3.6 gms) 13 pcs. coal 9.2 gms 7 pc. slag (95.6 gms) 3 pc. mammal bone, rib (50.0 gms), 1 with cut marks. 1 pc. mammal bone, unident. (37.5 gms) 105 pcs. oyster shell, mostly whole valves & large fragments (1659.4 gms) 35 pcs. hard shell clam, mostly whole valves and large fragments (644.7 gms) 1 pc. soft shell clam (whole valve, 6.5 gms)
	4	27-34	Red Clay	None

Surface Cleaning in vicinity of Feature A3/B

1 sherd pearlware, painted blue edgeware
2 sherds whiteware/pearlware, blue transfer printed, probably from same vessel, possibly from "pitcher", molded rim, design with elephant w. "howdah", houses, and mountain scenery, floral border
1 sherd porcelain, trace green paint overglaze, from ring-based bowl
1 quartz flake, decortication, one edge utilized (33.3 gms)

Feature A3/B - Spot Find

At 65" - 1 bottle, green tinted glass, seam on lip, embossed on base "Rubsam and Horrmann Brewing Co., Staten Island, N.Y."; embossed on sides trade mark in shield and "Registered, Contents 12 1/2 oz."

D-1	1	0-2	Overburden	Not Screened
	2	2-5	Dark Brown Silt	1 sherd whiteware, plain 5 pcs milk glass, 3 with molded ridges and nodes, 2 from mason jar lid liner (impressed "CONSOLIDA"(TED)" 1 pc. threaded porcelain and metal portion of electrical fuse 8 pcs. curved glass; 2 green, 1 light green, 1 purple, 4 clear (2 thin

			"lamp" glass) 4 pcs. flat glass, green tinted 5 nails/fragments, 4 cut/wrought, 1 unident 1 spike, 5 1/4" length 1 pc. misc. metal (2.7 gms) 14 pcs coal (20.0 gms) 3 pcs. slag (27.5 gms) 3 pcs. red brick (110.4 gms) 1 pc. mortar (10.5 gms) 1 pc. red sandstone (13.7 gms) 26 pcs. hard shell clam (102.5 gms) 1 pc. oyster shell (0.1 gms)
3	5-11	Medium Brown Sandy Silt	None
4	11-24	Orange Sand	None
4	24-30	Red Clay	

AREA A-3 - TEST UNITS

TEST UNIT D

Catalog Number: 26 — Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: Ia — Opening Depths (in.): 0.0/0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 0.0/8.0

Stratum Description: Red and Black Mixed Sand with Some Clay

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	whiteware	blue transfer printed
1	nail fragment	corroded
2 pcs.	red brick	sample (39.5 gms.)
Pcs.	red brick	discarded in field
Pcs	coal/cinder/slag	discarded in field
1 Pc.	Hard Shell Clay	sample (32.5 gms.)
1 Pc.	Oyster	sample (48.1 gms.)
Pcs.	marine shell	discarded in field

Catalog Number: 27 — Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: IIa — Opening Depths (in.): 0.0/1.0
Closing Depths (in.): 4.0/5.0

Stratum Description: Red and Light Gray Clay Mixed with Black and Brown Sand (Western Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 pcs.	hard shell clam	2.7 gms.
3 pcs.	oyster	3.7 gms.

Catalog Number: 30 — Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: IIIa — Opening Depths (in.): 3.5
Closing Depths (in.): 7.5

Stratum Description: Brown Silty Sand Mottled with Red Clay (Eastern Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	blue edgeware	whiteware/pearlware
1 sm pc	red brick	1.5 gms.
1 sm pc	mortar	sample (0.6 gms.)
Pcs	mortar	discarded in field
2 sm pcs	corroded metal	0.7 gms.
1 pc	slag	2.8 gms.
7 pcs	hard shell clam	23.9 gms.

38 pcs	oyster	Inc. 4 small whole valves (193.2 gms.)
3 pcs.	mammal bone	vertebral fragments (4.7 gms.)

Catalog Number: 31 — Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: IIb — Opening Depths (in.): 4.0/5.0
Closing Depths (in.): 7.0/8.0

Stratum Description: Red and Light Gray Clay Mixed with Black and Brown Sand (Western Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
Pcs.	Coal/Cinder/Slag	Discarded in Field
Pcs.	Marine shell	Very small pcs. - Discarded in Field

Catalog Number: 32 — Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: IVa — Opening Depths (in.): 5.0/8.0
Closing Depths (in.): 8.0/9.5

Stratum Description: Mixed Brown, Red and Orange Sand with Inclusions of Red Clay (Eastern Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc.	flat glass	clear
2 sm pcs.	cinder	sample (1.0 gms.)
Pcs.	coal/cinder/slag	discarded in field
1 sm pc	mortar	0.7 gms.
18 pcs.	hard shell clam	164.7 gms.
42 pcs.	oyster	261.9 gms. includes 5 small whole valves
2 pcs.	soft shell clam	0.8 gms.

Catalog Number: 35 — Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: Va — Opening Depths (in.): 7.5
Closing Depths (in.): 11.0

Stratum Description: Red Clay Mottled with Dark Brown Sandy Silt and Tan/Brown Sand (Central Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc.	misc. metal artifact	bent metal rod & disk from Hutchinson-type bottle closure
1 pc.	bone	mammal long bone - cut (21.1 gms.)
1 pc.	shell	oyster (5.1 gms.
Pcs.	coal/cinde/slag	discarded in field

Catalog Number: 36 — Test Unit: D

Stratum/Level: VIa
Opening Depths (in.): 8.0/11.0
Closing Depths (in.): 11.5/13.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt (Central and Southeastern Portions of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	pearlware/whiteware	blue transfer printed
2 pcs.	flat glass	green tinted
1 pc	bone	bird leg bone (3.0 gms.)
8 pcs.	oyster	25.4 gms.
1 pc	hard shell clam	1.2 gms.

Catalog Number: 37
Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: VIIa
Opening Depths (in.): 9.5
Closing Depths (in.): 15.0

Stratum Description: Tan/Brown Sand Silt with Dark Brown Clay (Northeastern Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
3 sherds	red earthenware	unglazed exterior, clear lead glazed interior
1 sherd	whiteware	plain
1 sherd	porcelain	plain
1 sherd	gray bodied stoneware	cobalt blue glazed exterior
1 sherd	buff body stoneware	brown slip interior - exterior missing
1 sherd	curved (bottle) glass	dark green
1 pc.	corroded metal	probable nail fragment
1 pc.	slag	sample (12.5 gms.)
Pcs	coal/cinder/slag	discarded in field
2 pcs.	mortar	sample (16.7 gms.)
Pcs.	mortar	discarded in field
9 pcs.	red brick	18.8 gms.
7 pcs.	hard shell clam	42.5 gms.
17	oyster	93.9 gms. - includes 1 small whole valve

Catalog Number: 38
Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: IIc
Opening Depths (in.): 7.0/8.0
Closing Depths (in.): 12.0/12.0

Stratum Description: Red and Light Gray Clay with Small Amount of Brown and Black Sand (Western Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
No Cultural Materials		

Catalog Number: 39 — Test Unit: D
Stratum/Level: VIIIa — Opening Depths (in.): 11.5/15
Closing Depths (in.): 21.0/21.5

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Red Clay and Orange Sand (Eastern Portion of Unit)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	blue edgeware	pearlware/whiteware molded rim
1 sherd	pearlware	raised molded dots on rim
3 sherds	pearlware/whiteware	plain
1 sherd	whiteware	blue transfer printed
1 sherd	porcelain	blue glaze and underglaze blue decoration
1 sherd	stoneware	brown/red body clear glaze
1 sherd	curved glass	clear
1 sherd	flat glass	green tinted
5	cut stones	discarded in field (also smaller pcs. cut stone)
5 sm. pcs	red brick	4.7 gms.
1 sm. pc	mortar/plaster	0.3 gms.
10 pcs	bone	8 mammal (12.3 gms.- includes 3 vertebral fragments); 2 rodent? (0.3 gms.)
17 pcs.	oyster	31.8 gms.
3 pcs.	hard shell clam	6.4 gns,

SHOVEL TEST UNIT E-2*

Catalog Number: 49 — Test Unit: E-2
Stratum/Level: I — Opening Depths (in.): 0
Closing Depths (in.): 6

Stratum Description: Mixed Surface Soil Over Feature

*Depths Not Recorded in Field- Unit Dug in Approximate 6" levels

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	Not Screened	

Catalog Number: 50 — Test Unit: E-2
Stratum/Level: II — Opening Depths (in.): 6
Closing Depths (in.): 12

Stratum Description: Black Soil

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	porcelain	plain, with molded sides, from cup
7 pcs	curved glass	2 light green/blue, 1 w. mold seam; 5 clear, 1 with stippling
1 pc.	melted glass	clear
1 pc.	corroded metal	35.5 gms.
1 sm pc	coal	0.4 gms.
3 sm pcs	oyster shell	3.9 gms.
1 sm pc	mammal bone	calcined (0.4 gms.)

Catalog Number: 51 — Test Unit: E-2
Stratum/Level: III — Opening Depths (in.): 12
Closing Depths (in.): 18

Stratum Description: Cinder and Ash

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	curved glass	clear
1 pc	flat glass	green tinted
4	nail fragments	corroded, unident.
1	pc	unident material, probably shingle (0.4 gms.)
3 pcs	misc corroded metal	with embedded pcs coal (150.0 gms.)
1 sm pc	coal	0.4 gms.
2 sm pcs	cinder	1.9 gms.

Catalog Number: 52 — Test Unit: E-2
Stratum/Level: IV — Opening Depths (in.): 18
Closing Depths (in.): 24

Stratum Description: Cinder and Ash

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	pearlware/whiteware	plain, ringed base from plate or bowl
1 sherd	whiteware	plain
3 sherds	porcelain	blue glaze and underglaze blue decoration
1 sherd	porcelain	rim sherd w overglaze gold line on top of rim
5 sherds	porcelain	plain, 2 rim sherds, 1 from base of saucer
2 sherds	porcelain	rim sherds (mend), underglaze green decorated interior with 2 overglaze gold lines around interior of rim
1	clay marble	dark blue/black with light blue, yellow and pink swirled decoration, 5/8" diameter
14 pcs	curved glass	9 clear, 2 with embossed lettering; 3 green tinted; 1 blue tinted from bottle base, 1 dark blue
1 pc.	flat glass	green tinted
1 pc.	red brick	19.5 gms.
8 pcs	cinder	17.1 gms.
5 pcs	coal	14.5 gms.
1 sm pc	hard shell clam	0.5 gms.
1 sm pc	oyster	0.6 gms.
25	nail fragments	corroded, 1 cut/wrought, 24 unident

Catalog Number: 53
Stratum/Level: V
Test Unit: E-2
Opening Depths (in.): 24
Closing Depths (in.): 30

Stratum Description: Cinder and Ash

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 sherds	pearlware/whiteware	1 from rim of bowl or chamber pot
2 sherds	porcelain	plain (1 from cup handle)
1 sherd	salt glazed stoneware	red/brown bodied
9	nail fragments	corroded (2 cut/wrought, 7 unident)
5 sm pcs.	red brick	6.5 gms.
13 pcs.	cinder	28.8 gms.

Catalog Number: 54
Stratum/Level: VI
Test Unit: E-2
Opening Depths (in.): 30
Closing Depths (in.): 36

Stratum Description: Cinder and Ash

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2 pcs	curved glass	clear
1	bolt	3" long with attached nut and washer
47	nails and nail fragments	4 wire, 4 cut/wrought, 39 unident
3 pcs	misc metal	corroded
6 pcs	red brick	54.9 gms.
1 sm pc	coal	0.7 gms.
3	pcs bone	mammal? (0.7 gms.)
1	nut fragment	0.2 gms.

Catalog Number: 55 — Test Unit: E-2
Stratum/Level: VII — Opening Depths (in.): 36
Closing Depths (in.): 42

Stratum Description: Humus-like Soil with Decayed Wood

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	sherd	whiteware
2 pcs	curved glass	clear, 1 from rim of vessel
1 pc	dressed wood	traces white paint (0.5 gms.)
1 pc	charred wood	0.5 gms
1	metal ring	iron, 1 3/4" diameter
1	threaded screw	nut on end
1 pc	misc hardware	
63	nails and nail fragments	18 wire, 15 cut/wrought, 30 unident
1 pc	coal	4.8 gms.
2 pcs	bone	mammal, calcined (2.3 gms.)
8	peach pits	sample (19.5 gms.); many additional peach pits disc in field
2	peach pit fragments	sample (1.7 gms.)

Catalog Number: 56 — Test Unit: E-2
Stratum/Level: VIII — Opening Depths (in.): 42
Closing Depths (in.): 45

Stratum Description: Humus-like Soil with Decayed Wood

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	melted glass	
12	nails and fragments	8 cut/wrought, 4 wire

SHOVEL TEST UNIT F-1*

Catalog Number: 57 — Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: I — Opening Depths (in.): 0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 5.5

Stratum Description: Black Ashy Silt

*Stratum Descriptions and Boundaries Approximate (see Profile Drawings)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	earthenware	buff/yellow body clear and brown "clouded" glaze, molded exterior, "Rockingham" type?
2 sherds	whiteware	green transfer printed underglaze, 1 rim sherd with trace of gold painted line below rim overglaze
1 sherd	whiteware	hannd painted polychrome (rim sherd)
4 sherds	whiteware/ironstone	2 with molded scalloped rim from plate or saucer, 1 w. plain rim
1 sherd	whiteware/ironstone	from decorative handle
1 sherd	stoneware?	gray/white body
4 sherds	porcelain	plain, 2 "soft paste"
1	misc. wooden artifact	polished, 1" long, "teardrop" shape with raised ridges around lower narrow portion, possibly decorative attachment
1 pc	bottle glass	neck/lip fragment from medicine bottle mold seam ends 5/8" below rim
3 pcs	bottle glass	2 light blue tinted w. bubbles in glass (from medicine bottle?, 1 clear
1 pc.	flat glass	light green tinted
1 pc.	mammal bone	cut fragment of large mammal (probably cow) long bone (65.5 gms)
1 pc.	mammal bone	rib fragment
2 pcs.	bird bone	(0.9 gms)
2 pcs.	oyster shell	73.4 gms

Catalog Number: 58 — Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: II — Opening Depths (in.): 5.5
Closing Depths (in.): 13.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Gravel

Quantity	Artifact	Description
31 sherds	ironstone	plain, three mend with makers mark, two lions rampant with shield and crown and initials "DM" in shield? "IRONSTONE CHINA WARRANTED" above and below shield
3 sherds	porcelain	plain, soft paste, 2 (mend) from plate

1 sherd	porcelain	from childs? cup
1 sherd	bisque porcelain	one side pink tinted (from doll?)
1	bottle	medicine bottle, green tinted, 6 1/4" height, base 15/16" x 2 1/8", mold seam on body ends at shoulder, vertical striations on neck (neck 2 1/4" high). Embossed on sides "J.R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR"
1	bottle base	clear glass, circular, 2 7/16" diameter no mold seams visible
1	jar*	screw top, seam up side and ring seam off center on base, side seam runs up to lip but does not appear to be on screw top or on lip, bubbles in glass, height 5 1/2"; base diameter 2 1/4; top diameter 2".
2 pcs	curved glass	clear, from base of bottle or drinking glass
33 pcs.	curved glass	30 clear, 2 clear with frosted decorative lines
4 pcs	flat glass	2 clear, 1 green tinted, 1 green tinted with trace of coating on one side (from mirror?)
3 pcs	glass	burned/melted
2	large nails	3 1/4" and 3 1/2", cut/wrought
49	nails/fragments	27 wire, 5 cut/wrought, 17 unident.
9 pcs.	misc. corroded metal	30.3 gms
10 pcs.	coal	24.4 gms
14 pcs.	cinder	51.1 gms
1 pc	mammal bone	rib, from small mammal, calcined
1 pc.	bird bone	1.0 gms
2 pc.	hard shell clam	2.3 gms

*In unnumbered bag, assigned to this provenience based on field notes

---

Catalog Number: 59 Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: III Opening Depths (in.): 13.0
Closing Depths (in.): 19.0

Stratum Description: Black/Gray Clayey Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	coin	1899 Indian Head penny
1 sherd	porcelain	molded scallop design with gold line painted overglaze
1 sherd	whiteware/ironstone	plain, rim and base fragment from shallow bowl
1 pc.	curved glass	clear, from base of vessel or bottle
20	nails/fragments	7 cut/wrought, 7 wire, 6 unident
2 pcs.	misc metal	21.6 gms
3 pcs.	coal	26.2 gms
2 pcs.	cinder/slag	4.5 gms
6 pcs.	oyster shell	1.1 gms

Catalog Number: 60 | Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: IV | Opening Depths (in.): 19.0
Closing Depths (in.): 27.0

Stratum Description: Black/Gray Clayey Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
8 sherds	whiteware/ironstone	plain
1 sherd	porcelain	trace painted overglaze polychrome decoration
1 sherd	porcelain	"soft paste", from handle, burned?
1 sherd	bisque porcelain	one side pink tinted, from doll?
1 sherd	unident earthenware	brown coating on one side
1	bottle*	blue tinted round medicine bottle, 5 1/2" height, base 1 3/8" diameter, seam ends 1/4 inch below lip, Embossed on sides "SEABURY'S COUGH BALSAM"
1	bottle*	blue tinted rectangular medicine bottle, 4 3/8" height. base 7/16" x 1 1/2", mold seam runs diagonally across base, ends on shoulder, neck has vertical striations. Embossed on body "J.T. Lane"s Liniment"
6 pcs	curved glass	clear, 1 from medicine bottle w. embossed "ADRIAN...CHEM"'
1 pc	curved glass	melted
1	metal spring	
5 pcs	unident material	leather? (13.1 gms)
24	nails/fragments	7 wire, 14 cut, 3 unident
1	wire tack	galvanized
1	pc. metal hardware	curved "hook"
4 pcs.	flat glass	2 clear, 2 green tinted
1 pc.	red brick	4.5 gms
1 pcs	mortar/plaster	5.0 gms
1 pc	unident material	burned? (4.3 gms)
4 pcs	coal	7.1 gms
32 pcs	cinder	166.1 gms
1 pc.	mammal bone	calcined (1.9 gms)

* Two bottles placed in bag with Stratum IV. Field notes indicate provenience may actually be Stratum IX

Catalog Number: 61 | Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: V | Opening Depths (in.): 27.0
Closing Depths (in.): 33.0

Stratum Description: Black/Gray Clayey Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description

1 sherd	pearlware/whiteware	underglaze blue transfer printed
2 sherds	porcelain	overglaze hand painted polychrome floral decoration, from large cup or bowl
1 pc.	curved glass	clear
3 pcs.	unident. material	leather?
1 pc.	flat glass	green tinted
1	nail	cut
1 pc	oyster shell	40. 6 gms
2 pcs	hard shell clam	16.6 gms
1 pc	mortar	0.2 gms
1 pc	coal	0.3 gms

Catalog Number: 62 Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: VI Opening Depths (in.): 33.0
Closing Depths (in.): 38.0

Stratum Description: Black/Gray Clayey Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
15 pcs.	curved glass	clear, 1 from rim of drinking glass
3 pcs	coal	0.5 gms
3 pcs	cinder	7.3 gms
1 pc	wood	cut? 0.4 gms
4 pcs	hard shell clam	5.0 gms

Botanical material from this stratum discarded in field

Catalog Number: 63 Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: VII Opening Depths (in.): 38.0
Closing Depths (in.): 44.0

Stratum Description: Black/Gray Clayey Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc	cut wood	longitudinal grooves from moulding? or handle (2.5 gms)
1 pc.	mortar/plaster	16.4 gms
1 pc.	cinder	0.9 gms
1	peach pit	
1	nut/seed	unident
Pcs	brick	discarded in field
Pcs	mortar	discarded in field
Pcs	coal	discarded in field
1	peach pit	
1	nut/seed	unident

Large amount of Botanical material in unprocessed flotation sample

---

Catalog Number: 64 Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: VIII Opening Depths (in.): 44.0
Closing Depths (in.): 50.0

Stratum Description: Black/Brown Very Organic Sandy Silt with Decaying Wood

Quantity	Artifact	Description
9 sherds	salt glazed stoneware	brown/red body (underfired) (mend with three sherds from catalog #65 to form entire large shallow bowl w. flaring sides (base diameter 6 3/8", rim diameter 9 3/4", height 2 3/4")
2 pc	curved glass	clear, 1 mends to base of glass bowl in catalog #65
2 pcs.	mortar	2.3 gms
Pcs	brick	discarded in field
1 pc	bird bone	1.2 gms
1 pc	oyster shell	whole valve (6 3/8" length - 90.0 gms)
1	peach pit	

Catalog Number: 65 Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: IX Opening Depths (in.): 50.0
Closing Depths (in.): 53.0

Stratum Description: Black/Brown Very Organic Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
3 sherds	salt glazed stoneware	brown/red body (underfired) (mend with nine sherds from catalog #64 to form entire large shallow bowl w. flaring sides (base diameter 6 3/8", rim diameter 9 3/4", height 2 3/4")
1 sherd	porcelain	molded top of candle holder (1" inner diameter
1 pc	glass	brown tinted,base from "tumbler" type drinking glass
1 pc	molded (pressed) glass	probably from base of large (compote type) bowl, base diameter 4 3/16" (additional piece from base in catalog #64)
55 pcs	curved glass	clear, most probably from vessels (3 with flaring lip may be from "beaker" type vessel
7 pcs.	flat glass	green tinted
2 pcs	metal	lead strips (window caming?) (2.9 gms)
1 pc.	red brick	0.6 gms
2 pcs	sandstone	9.6 gms
1 pc.	mortar/plaster	0.2 gms
1 pc	wood	0.7
3 pcs.	nut shell	hickory 3.1 gms

1	seed	unident. 0.2 gms
1 pc.	oyster shell	53.4 gms

Large amount of Botanical material in unprocessed flotation sample

* See Note - Stratum IV

Catalog Number: 66 — Test Unit: F-1
Stratum/Level: X — Opening Depths (in.): 53.0
Closing Depths (in.): 56.0

Stratum Description: Black/Brown Highly Organic Sandy Silt with some Yellow/Gray Clay Mottling

---

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	coin	1867 5 cent piece ("shield" nickel)
1 sherd	porcelain	plain, from base of bowl
1	glass button	white, 4 holes, 9/16" diameter
1	bottle	dark green ("black") glass, mold marks end on neck rim and lip applied separately, glass has "pitted" appearing surface, and "swirling" striations. Two indentations and raised ridge on base. Embossed on side "CLARKE & WHITE, NEW YORK", with trade mark "C". (piece broken out of bottle side, mended)
1 pc.	bottle glass	clear, molded (from side of medicine bottle)
1 pc.	flat glass	clear?, with coating (from mirror?)
1 pc.	metal	lead strip (2.9 gms)
2 pcs.	coal/cinder	18.6 gms.
4 pcs.	unident material	burnt (8.3 gms.), 1 pc. has attached metal "eye"
1 pc.	cut wood	0.3 gms.
1 pc.	fish bone	
1 pc.	bird bone	
3 pcs.	nut shell	hickory (Carya sp.)
1 pc.	nut shell	brazil nut (0.3 gms)

Large amount of Botanical material in unprocessed flotation sample

---

Feature A-3/A - Recovered while surface cleaning around feature

1 sherds	whiteware/ironstone	2 plain, 2 with molded decoration
1 sherd	porcelain	rim and base fragment from bowl
1 sherd	porcelain	rim sherd from bowl or large cup, molded decoration and green and blue floral decoration painted overglaze

8 pcs.	porcelain	white, 2 from handle and 5 from body of small child's? cup
1 sherd	porcelain	plain, with green stamped makers mark "Orleans,...& Co" (possible from above cup)
1 sherd	porcelain	melted
1 pc	kaolin pipe stem	5/64 bore diameter
1	button	4 holes, 7/16" diameter, light blue glass? or plastic
1	metal grommet	
7 pcs.	curved glass	6 clear (1 thin "lamp" glass), 1 frosted
16 pcs	flat glass	green tinted
1	wood screw	galvanized
83	nails/fragments	19 wire, 10 cut/wrought, 54 unident.
11 pcs.	misc. metal	65.9 gms
2 pcs.	coal	1.8 gms
2 pcs.	slag	3.1 gms

AREA B - SHOVEL TESTS

Test	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
A-8	1	0-2.5	Sod	None
	2	2.5-6.5	Reddish Brown Silty Sand	1 sherd red earthenware brown slip exterior (probably from crock)
			and	
	3	6.5-14	Compact Reddish Brown Clayey Silt Mottled with Reddish Pink with flecks of Tan and Dark Brown/Black Soil	
E-3	1	0-7	Brown Silty Sand Mottled with Red Clay (Roots)	Not Screened
	1b	7-30	Brown Silty Sand Mottled with Red Clay (Roots)	1 sherd pearlware, hand painted polychrome 1 sherd pearlware, plain 1 sherd whiteware, red transfer print (floral) 1 kaolin pipe stem, 5/64 bore diameter 1 pc. curved glass, clear 3 pcs. flat glass, green tinted 7 nails/fragments; 3 cut/wrought, 4 unident. 2 pcs. misc metal (11.1 gms) 2 pcs. walnut shell (1.0 gms) 2 pcs. oyster shell (27.3 gms) Whole Bricks, Coal, Pcs. Styrofoam (Disc. in Field)
	1c	30-42	Brown Silty Sand Mottled with Red Clay (Roots)	1 pc. styrofoam 1 sherd whiteware, black transfer printed 1 pc. curved glass, green tinted 3 nails/fragments; 1 cut/wrought, 2 unident Whole Bricks, Coal, Mortar, Pcs. Styrofoam (Disc. in Field)
	2a	42-51	Moist Red Clayey Sand Mottled with Brown Silt and Red Clay	1 sherd ceramic paste, white? earthenware 1 sherd whiteware, plain

				1 sherd whteware/pearlware blue transfer printed 2 pcs. flat glass, 1 clear, 1 green tinted 2 pcs. oyster shell (4.3 gms) Whole Bricks, Coal, Mortar, (*Disc.* in Field)
	3	51-56	Wet Red Sandy Clayey Silt with Pebbles (H2O at Base of Test)	None
E-4	1	0-27	Red and Black Mottled Silty Sand Mottled with Red Clay	1 sherd redware, clear lead glaze 2 sherds whiteware; 1 black transfer print, 1 plain
			and	
	2	27-32	Red and Black Mottled Sandy Clayey Silt Mottled with Red Clay	1 sherd pearlware, plain 1 sherd porcelain, plain, molded rim 5 pc curved glass; 1 blue/green tinted, 1 olive green, 3 clear 3 pcs. flat glass; 2 clear, 1 green tinted 1 iron spike or bolt (corroded) 1 nail, unident. 1 pc. red brick (6.7 gms) 1 pc. mortar (0.4 gms) 1 pc. coal (3.4 gms) 3 pcs. slag (49.7 gms) 3 pcs. oyster shell (5.3 gms)
	3	32-56	Orange/Brown Sandy Clayey Silt with Black Mottling and Red Clay Inclusions (H2O @40")	1 sherd whiteware/ pearlware plain (rim sherd) 1 sherd whiteware, plain 2 pcs. red brick (11.8 gms) 1 pc. mortar (2.1 gms) 1 pc. oyster shell (0.9 gms) Lg. pcs. brick (Discarded in Field) Pcs Wood (Discarded in Field) Pcs Coal (Discarded in Field)
			Artifacts from ca. 56"	5 pcs. pcs wood (burnt?) (68.3 gms) 1 pc red brick (6.6 gms) 1 pc mortar, (7.0 gms) 1 pc cut? stone (125.1 gms)

E-5	1a	0-10	Mixed Dark Brown, Black and Orange/Brown Sandy Silt with Red Clay Mottling	Not Screened
	1b	10-50.5	Mixed Dark Brown, Black and Orange/Brown Sandy Silt with Red Clay Mottling (H20 @36")	2 sherds ironstone, blue transfer printed floral design, makers mark w. oval and flowers "DAFF"(odil?) 1 sherd whiteware, plain 1 sherd slipware, buff body, rim sherd 1 sherd redware, brown lead glaze 5 pcs. curved glass, clear 1 "crazed" 9 pcs flat glass, 7 clear 2 green tinted 7 nails/fragments, 5 cut/ wrought, 1 wire, 1 unident. 3 pcs. slate (8.1 gms) 1 bone, mammal, long bone from large mammal
	1c	50.5-60	Mixed Dark Brown, Black and Orange/Brown Sandy Silt with Red Clay Mottling (H20 @36")	2 nails, unident.
	2a	60-74	Brown Sand and Sandy Silt with Gravel	1 sm pc. unident organic material (manure?) (3.6 gms). Pcs. brick, mortar, wood and slate (discarded in field)
	2b	74-79	Brown Sand and Sandy Silt with Gravel (Large Rocks at Base of Test)	1 sherd slipware, buff body, 2 sherds gray salt glazed stoneware, black slip interior 1 sherd unglazed red earthenware 3 pcs. curved glass, 10 pcs. flat glass, 5 clear, 5 green tinted 4 nails/fragments, 1 cut/wrought, 3 unident 4 pcs. red brick (120.9 gms) 5 pcs. mortar/plaster

				1 lg pc wood, from beam, (possibly burnt (549.2 gms) 3 pcs coal (2.5 gms) 1 pc. oyster shell (24.5 gms)

Miscellaneous Surface Find

South of Mason Mansion Foundation

1	bottle base	dark green, no mold seams, 2 3/4" "kick-up", no pontil mark

AREA C-1 - SHOVEL TESTS

Test	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
A-11	1	0-2	Dark Gray Brown Sandy Silt (Humus) and	2 sherds whiteware?, plain 3 pcs. coal (5.8 gms)
	2	2-4	Dark Gray Brown Sand and	8 pcs. oyster shell (14.3 gms)
	3	4-10.5	Tan/Brown Sand	4 pcs. hard shell clam (3.7 gms)
	4	10.5-13	Orange Sand	1 flake, gray chert (0.1 gm) 3 pcs. oyster shell (0.4 gms)
	5	13-15	Gray Sand Mottled with Orange Sand	None
	6	15-38	Gray Sand (Water at 22")	None
A-12	1	0-5	Black Silty Sand with Many Roots	1 lg. sherd unglazed red earthenware, from base of large crock 1 sherd whiteware, trace black? transfer printed decoration 6 small pcs. painted "shingle" 1 pc. red brick (1.0 gms) 2 pcs/ mortar (2.0 gms) 2 pcs. oyster shell (3.4 gms)

	2	5-13	Gray/Black Sand	1 resharpening flake black chert (0.6 gms) 1 sherd whiteware/ironstone 2 pcs. curved glass; 1 clear, 1 dk. green 2 pcs. misc. metal 4 sm. pcs. coal 10 pcs. oyster shell (7.8 gms) 2 pcs. hard shell clam (1.0 gm)
	3	13-15	Dark Brown/Black Sand	None
	4	15-40	Tan Sand (Water at 25")	None
A-13	1	0-3	Humus and	4 pcs. curved glass, clear; 1 w. molded ridges, 1 w. traces of label 1 pc. flat glass, green tinted 1 pc. roofing shingle 1 pc. misc. curved wood 3 pcs. coal (10.4 gms) 2 pcs. cinder/slag (12.3 gms) 3 pcs. oyster shell (14.5 gms)
	2	3-6	Brown/Tan Silty Sand	
	3	6-16 (N. side)	Orange/Tan Sand Mottled with Gray/Black Sand and some Red/Orange Clayey Silt and	2 flakes, resharpening 1 gray chert (0.9 gms), 1 argillite (1.1 gms) 1 sherd whiteware, blue transfer print
	4	6-16 (S. Side)	Gray/Black Silty Sand	12 pcs curved glass; 6 clear, 2 light blue 4 amber (3 stippled) 7 pcs. coal (20.0 gms) 2 pcs. cinder (13.2 gms) 1 pc. charcoal (<0.1 gms) 5 pcs. oyster shell (1.8 gms) 4 pcs. hard shell clam (24.3 gms)
	5	16-33	Gray/Black Silty Sand w. Roots	1 sherd prehistoric ceramic, grit temper interior plain?, (5.5 gms), exterior incised

			V-shaped decoration 1 decortication flake, yellow jasper (0.4 gms) 1 sherd pearlware 4 sherds whiteware; 3 plain, 1 purple transfer printed w. stippling 2 sherds gray bodied stoneware 1 pc curved glass from top of screw top jar, clear 19 pcs. curved glass, 10 clear, 1 green w. stippling, 5 light green (1 w. decal lettering, 2 amber w. stippling, 1 blue 1 pc. hard rubber comb 6 pcs flat glass, green tinted (2 plate glass) 1 lg pc. safety glass 2 nail frags. unident. 1 pc. fiber wallboard 2 pcs. linoleum 2 pcs. shingle 1 "horseshoe shape" metal "bracket" 1 circular metal "cap" 2 pcs. misc. metal 1 pc. red brick (97.0 gms) 1 pc. cut wood 21 pcs. "putty like" material (44.9 gms) 27 pcs. coal (88.8 gms) 13 pcs. cinder/slag (23.8 gms) 32 pcs. oyster shell (54.3 gms) 2 pcs. hard shell clam (2.4 gms)
6	33-48	Orange/Tan Sand Mottled with Gray/ Black Silty Sand (less mottled with depth) (auger test)	1 chip, gray chert (0.4 gms.) 1 pc. hard plastic, clear 1 pc curved glass, amber 1 pc flat glass. clear 1 lg. nail, length 5", cut/wrought 1 small metal "cylinder" oval cross section, "Park & Tilford, Distributor, N.Y.C." impressed on base

				4 pcs. misc. metal 2 burnt twigs (6.7 gms) 3 pcs "putty-like material (see above - 3.6 gms) 8 pcs. coal (8.9 gms) 1 pc. cinder (0.9 gms) 6 pcs. oyster shell (14.1 gms) 1 pc. hard shell clam (0.7 gms)
A-14	1	0-15	Brown Sand	1 sherd ironstone, plain 5 pcs. curved glass; 1 lt. blue with embossed letters "..AL", 4 clear 2 nail fragments, unident., probably cut 4 pcs. coal (2.2 gms) 8 pcs. oyster shell (8.7 gms) 1 sm.pc burnt wood?
	2	15-28	Black/Gray Sand Mixed with Brown Sand and Yellow Sand	1 kaolin pipe stem (6/64 bore) 1 bottle neck, clear glass, mold seam ends 1/8" below rim 5 pcs. curved glass, 4 clear, 1 green 1 pc. milk glass, curved 1 pc. flat glass, clear 1 pc. leather 1 pc. fiber board? 2 pcs. misc. metal 2 pcs. coal (5.1 gms) 10 pcs. oyster shell (8.4 gms) 2 pcs. hard shell clam (0.8 gms) 1 burnt twig
	3	28-36	Dark Brown Sand mixed with Yellow Sand	1 sherd whiteware 1 pc. curved glass, clear 2 pcs. flat glass, clear 1 pc. styrofoam 1 nail fragment, unident 5 pcs. coal (10.7 gms) 1 pc. cinder (10.3 gms) 1 pc. charcoal (<0.1 gms) 5 pcs. oyster shell (5.3 gms) 2 pcs. hard shell clam (5.3

				gms)
	4	36-40	Gray Sand mixed with Dark Brown and Yellow Sand (Water at 39")	1 pc. coal (1.4 gms) 1 sm. pc oyster shell (<0.1 gms)
A-15	1	0-2	Black Sandy Silt	6 pcs. curved glass; 2 clear, 2 amber, 2 light blue 1 pc. safety glass 2 pcs. corrugated wall board 1 pc. red brick 1 pc misc metal (tin) w. green paint 6 pcs coal (7.1 gms) 7 pcs. oyster shell (27.8 gms)
	2	2-14	Gray/Black Sand	1 pc curved glass, clear 1 pc. coal (1.9 gms) 1 pc. oyster shell (0.4 gms)
	3	14-22	Dark Brown/Gray Sand	1 pc. white plastic wrapping 8 pcs curved glass; 4 clear w. molded ribs, 2 clear, 1 amber, 1 lt green 1 pc. pink "shingle" 3 pcs. coal (3.0 gms) 3 pcs. cinder (1.2 gms) 3 pcs. oyster shell (2.0 gms)
	4	22-37	Orange/Tan Sand (Water at 20")	1 pc. coal (9.0 gms) 1 pc. hard shell clam (1.0 gms)
A-16	1	0-4	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	
	2	4-21	Gray/Black Sand	2 prehistoric sherds, grit temper;1 "brushed" decorated exterior; interior and exterior brushed (7.3 gms); 2 sm. sherds (0.3/0.5 gms) 2 pcs. plastic; 1 blue 1 white (from toy auto) 2 sherds whiteware, 1 w. green line ptd underglaze 1 sherd salt glaze

				stoneware, gray body dk brown slip interior 1 pc. milk glass, from mason jar lid 3 pcs. clear glass, from neck of screw-top jar 5 pcs curved glass, clear 2 pcs. flat glass, green tinted 1 pc. lead 1 pc. pinkish mortar 3 pcs. coal (2.5 gms) 3 pcs. cinder (6.8 gms) 40 pcs. oyster shell (91.4 gms) 7 pcs. hard shell clam (15.0 gms)
	3	21-37	Tan/Yellow Sand	5 pcs. oyster shell (1.7 gms)
F-3	1	0-2	Dark Brown/Black Sandy Silt	None
	2	2-13	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. curved glass, clear, melted 21 pcs. oyster shell (113.5 gms) 1 pc. hard shell clam (1.9 gms.)
	3	13-16	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Orange Sand	2 pcs. flat glass; 1 clear, 1 green tinted 3 pcs. oyster shell (41.7 gms)
	4	16-30	Orange Sand (H2O @19")	None
	5	30-34	Tan Sand	None
F-4	1	0-2	Dark Brown/Black Sandy Silt	None
	2	2-17	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 flake, black chert (0.3 gms) 1 flake, resharpening, dark brown/black chert (0.2 gms) 1 sherd. gray salt glazed stoneware, dark brown glaze interior 1 pc. porcelain, molded floral decoration

				1 pc. redware, dark brown glaze 1 pc. milk glass 11 pcs. curved glass; 6 clear (2 molded);2 green tinted; 1 blue tinted; 2 purple tinted (1 molded). 6 pcs. flat glass; 1 green tinted; 3 blue tinted; 2 clear 1 pc. unident metal (0.5 gms) 1 pc. coal (0.3 gms) 1 pc. mammal bone (from mandible or maxilla; 2 tooth fragments present (0.3 gms) 24 pcss oyster shell (74.1 gms) Pcs. shell disc. in field
	3	17-20	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Orange Sand	1 flake, black chert 1 pc. flat glass, clear 1 pc. coal (1.1 gms) 1 pc. slag (0.4 gms) 2 pcs. cut wood (0.2 gms) 16 pcs. oyster shell (27.0 gms) Pcs. shell disc. in field
	4	20-48	Orange Sand (H2O @35")	None
F-5	1	0-3	Dark Brown/Black Sandy Silt	None
	2	3-20	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Orange Sand and	1 sherd whiteware, plain 1 sherd porcelain, plain, 1 pc. curved (bottle) glass, clear 5 pcs. curved glass, clear 1 melted 1 pc. curved glass, frosted, lamp or light bulb glass 2 pcs. curved glass, green tinted, 1 patinated 2 pcs. curved glass, 1 dark green, 1 blue tinted 12 pcs. flat glass, green tinted 4 wire nails/fragments 1 pc. fiber board 2 pcs. coal (2.5 gms)
	3	20-22	Black Sandy Silt	

				1 pc. cinder/slag (0.1 gms) 17 pcs. oyster shell (6.9 gms.) 7 pcs. hard shell clam (21.7 gms)
	4	22-32	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 sherd whiteware, plain, molded 1 sherd whiteware, blue transfer printed 1 sherd redware, unglazed 1 pc. clear glass rod, molded (possibly from "swizzle stick") 1 pc. curved (bottle) glass, brown 3 pcs. flat glass, 1 clear 2 blue tinted 1 pc. fiber board/plaster 1 pc. coal (0.1 gms) Pcs. coal disc. in field 5 pcs. oyster shell (9.1 gms) 5 pcs. hard shell clam (10.9 gms) Pcs. shell (disc. in field)
	5	32-35	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Orange Sand	None
	6	35-49	Orange Sand (H2O @40")	None
F-6	1	0-2	Dark Brown/Black Sandy Silt	None
	2	2-25	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Orange Sand	1 flake, yellow jasper (0.2 gms) 1 sherd pearlware, trace of light brown hand painted? design 1 sherd porcelain, from base of vessel, trace of ptd. mark (chinese?) on base 1 sherd gray salt glaze stoneware, dark brown slip interior 1 sherd thick red earthenware or (hand made?) brick (39.5 gms) 13 pcs. curved glass 3 dark brown/amber, 8 clear, 2 green tinted (1 molded from bottle)

			1 pc. flat glass, clear with coated back (from mirror?) 20 pcs flat glass, 13 green tinted, 7 clear 2 nails; 1 wrought?, 1 unident. 1 pc. misc. metal bar? or spike? fragment (33.2 gms) 2 pcs. coal (1.5 gms) 3 pcs. slag (4.4 gms) 39 pcs. oyster shell (129.1 gms) 5 pcs. hard shell clam (13.2 gms)
3	25-27	Black Sandy Silt	None
4	27-39	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 flake, decortication, yellow jasper (0.5 gms) 1 pc. curved glass, clear 1 pc. flat (window) glass, green tinted 1 pc. oyster shell (0.1 gms)
5	39-41	Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Orange Sand	None
6	41-49	Orange Sand (H2O @ 42")	None

Surface Find in Drainage Ditch - Vicinity of Test F-4

1	blocky fragment	one edge utilized, black chert (11.6 gms., length, 30.4 mm, width 30.3 mm, thickness 14.8 mm, length of utilized edge 20.4 mm)

AREA C-1 - TEST UNITS

TEST UNIT A

Catalog Number: 1
Stratum/Level: Ia

Test Unit: A
Opening Depths (in.): 0.0/0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 7.0/7.0

Stratum Description: Medium Brown and Red/Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	blocky fragment	dark brown/yellow jasper (3.8 gms)
1 sherds	salt glazed stoneware	gray, dark brown slip interior
1 sherd	misc. earthenware	black glaze interior
2 sherds	pearlware	plain
3 sherds	whiteware	palin
1 pc.	milk glass	molded, from base of bowl
4 pcs	curved milk glass	
1	button	brown plastic?, 4 holes
1	metal snap fastener	
13 pcs.	curved glass	dark brown bottle glass, 1 molded
1 pc.	curved glass	from molded bottle base with stippling
27 pc.	curved glass	1 light blue, 3 green/1 light blue tinted, 1 light green tinted, 1 purple tinted, 14 clear - 1 melted, 6 clear (molded)
1 pc.	curved (bottle) glass	decal "C" on exterior surface
1 pc.	red plastic	
19 pcs.	flat glass	7 clear, 12 green tinted
14	wire nails/fragments	
13 pcs.	misc metal	23.3 gms.
1	bolt	attached nut and washer
4 pcs.	tar paper	8.7 gms
1 pc.	roofing tile	0.5 gms
2 pcs.	red brick	9.4 gms
2 pcs.	cut wood	5.7 gms
28 pcs.	coal	193.0 gms
4 pcs	cinder/slag	6.7 gms.
2 pcs	fiber/plaster board	4.2 gms.; 1 w. traces yellow paint
1	paint chip	brown
1 pc.	rubber	2.3 gms.
136 pcs.	oyster shell	279.3 gms
17 pcs.	hard shell clam	77.0 gms

Catalog Number: 3
Stratum/Level: IIa

Test Unit: A
Opening Depths (in.): 7.0/7.0
Closing Depths (in.): 9.5/12.5

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt with some Orange Sand Mottling

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1	flake	black chert, 1.5 gms
1	glass bead	dark blue, rough cut and faceted. center is light blue; length 6.5 mm, width 9.9 mm hole diameter 3.9 mm
1 sherd	red earthenware	brown glazed
1 sherd	pearlware	plain
6 sherds	whiteware	2 plain, 4 blue transfer printed
1 pc.	glass rod	hollow, with flared top, from glass stirring stick
1 pc.	bottle glass	from molded bottle base, embossed "...ock, I 6 B, Duraglas, G-1101"
1 pc.	bottle glass	round neck/rim from medicine? bottle, mold seam to top of lip.
16 pcs.	curved glass	7 clear (2 molded), 3 brown/amber, 2 green tinted (1 with bubbles in glass), 3 blue tinted, 1 purple tinted
5 pcs.	flat glass	3 clear, 1 brown, 1 green tinted
1 pcs.	roofing shingle	0.3 gms
1 pc	shingle/plaster board	pink/red color (0.7 gms)
3	wire nails/fragments	
1	spike	6 inches long
5 pcs.	misc. metal	18.3 gms
1 pc.	dressed sandstone	40.1 gms
4 pcs.	mortar?	red/pink colored 13.6 gms (stucco?)
16 pcs.	coal	25.6 gms
30 pcs.	cinder/slag	16.5 gms
1 pc.	fire cracked rock	quartzite (13.9 gms)
263 pcs.	oyster shell	779.0 gms
12 pcs.	hard shell clam	34.2 gms

Catalog Number: 6 — Test Unit: A
Stratum/Level: IIIa — Opening Depths (in.): 9.5/12.5
Closing Depths (in.): 14.5/16.5

Stratum Description: Orange/Brown Sand with some Dark Brown Sandy Silt Mottling

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 pc.	misc. metal	6.9 gms
5 pcs.	coal	7.1 gms
35 pcs.	oyster shell	127.8 gms
3 pcs.	fire-cracked rock	1 pc. quartzite (127.4 gms.); 2 pcs. igneous rock (50.0, 79.8 gms)

Catalog Number: 9 — Test Unit: A
Stratum/Level: IIIb — Opening Depths (in.): 14.5/16.5
Closing Depths (in.): 24.0/24.0

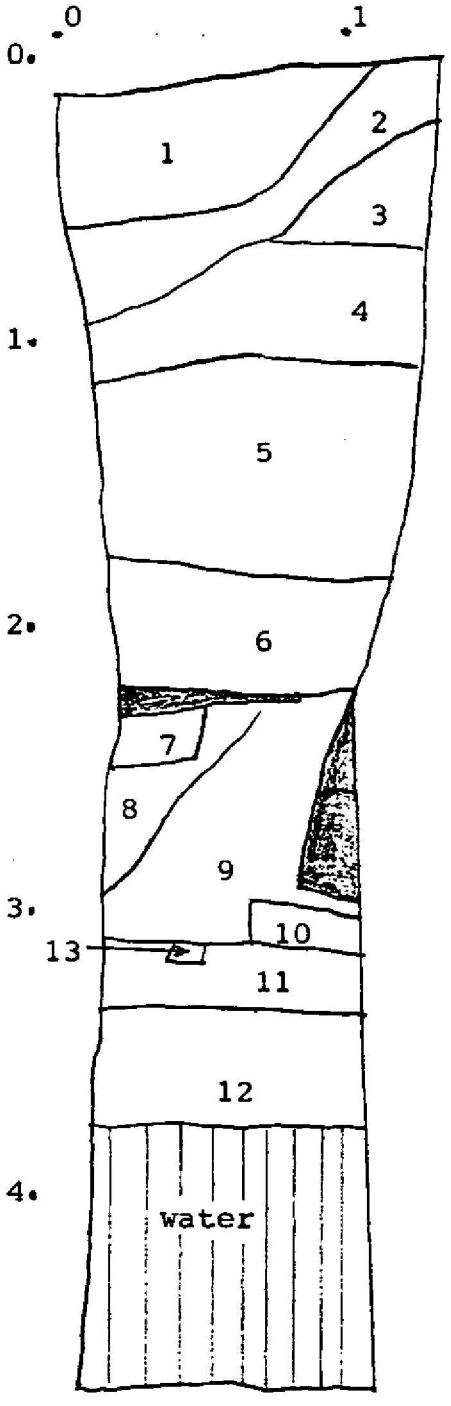
Stratum Description: Orange/Brown Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
2	flakes	1 black chert (2.7 gms); 1 quartzite (5.2 gms)
4 pcs.	oyster shell	21.1 gms
3 pcs.	fire cracked rock	1 quartzite (22.2 gms); 1 igneous (85.9 gms; 1 conglomerate (39.3 gms)

AREA C-2 - SHOVEL TESTS

Test	Stratum #	Depth (inches)	Description	Cultural Materials
A-10	1	0-3	Sod	1 sherd whiteware, plain
			and	1 sherd white porcelain
	2	3-5	Tan Sand	1 sm pc. red brick (0.43 gms)
			and	3 pcs. coal (8.4 gms.)
	3	5-8.5	Gray/Black Sand	1 pc. cinder (2.3 gms.)
				1 sm. pc. mammal bone (0.1 gms.)
	4	8.5-18	Dark Brown Sand	1 pc. white porcelain
				1 pc. cinder (0.5 gms.)
	5	18-42	Brown/Orange Sand	2 sherds pearlware, 1 blue transfer printed 1 plain
				1 pc. flat glass, clear
				3 pcs. coal (4.4 gms.)
				1 pc. cinder (1.8 gms.)
				1 pc. hard shell clam (0.4 gms.)
A-17	1	0-4	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	2	4-7	Tan Sand	None
	3	7-10	Black Sandy Silt	1 flake, quartz, possibly utilized 1.5 gms
			and	
	4	10-18	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. soapstone? (1.2 gms)
				1 pc. flat glass, clear
				1 pc. macadam (7.0 gms.)
				7 pcs. coal (9.4 gms.)
				2 pcs. cinder/slag (6.5 gms.)
				2 pcs. hard shell clam (14.5 gms.)
	5	18-50	Rust/Orange Sand (Artifacts from top of Stratum)	1 pc. coal/cinder (0.1 gms.)
				1 pc. oyster shell (0.2 gms.)
				1 pc. hard shell clam (0.9 gms.)
A-18	1	0-2	Humus	1 pc. curved glass, clear
			and	
	2	2-7	Brown/Tan Sand	1 pc red brick (30.2 gms.)
				1 pc coal (1.8 gms.)
				1 pc slag (9.9 gms.)
	3	7-14	Brown/Tan Sand Mottled	2 pcs flat glass, clear

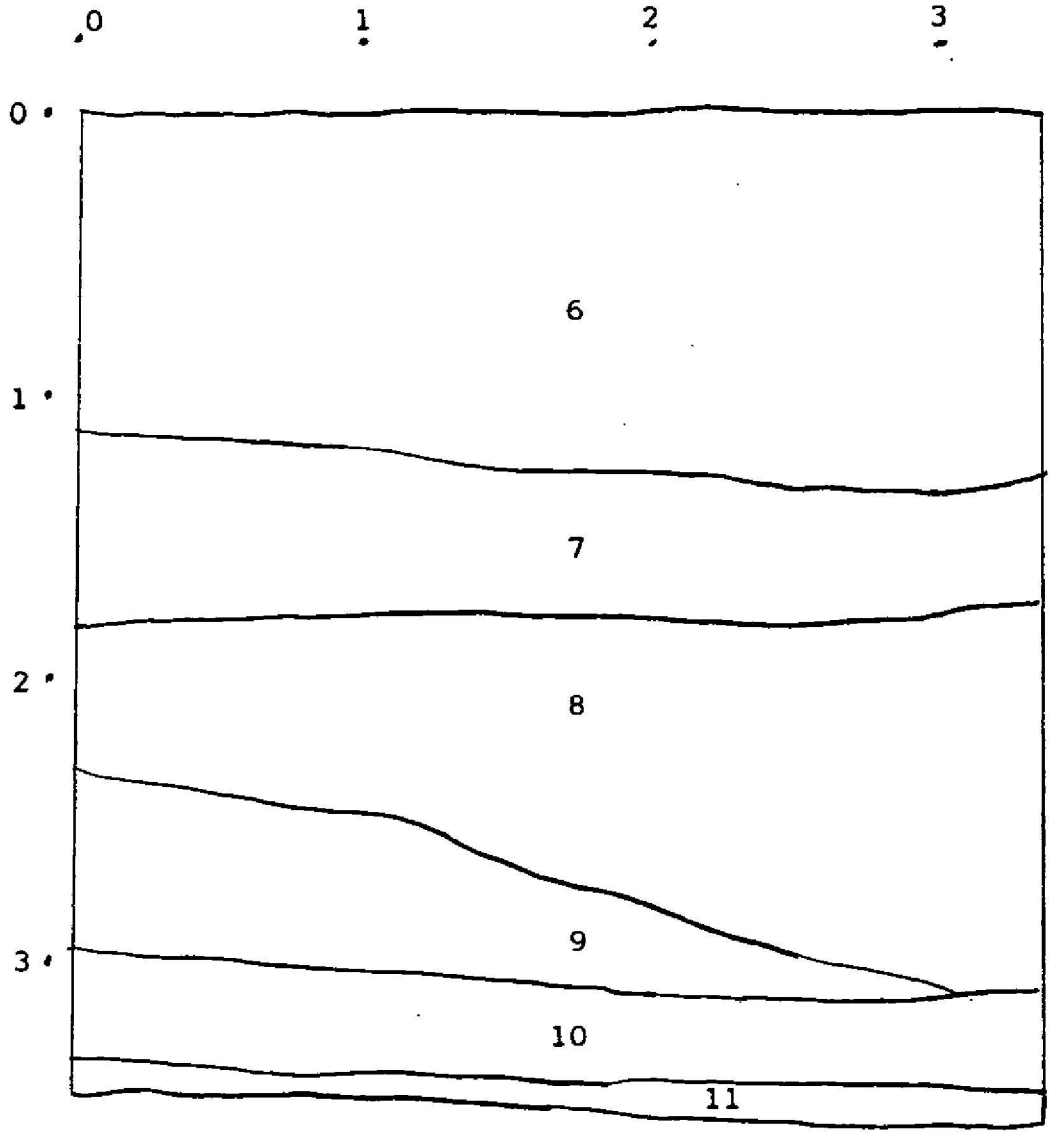
			with Orange Sand	2 pcs. red brick (14.3 gms.) 1 pc. macadam (0.9 gms.) 3 pcs. coal (3.7 gms.) 2 pcs. oyster shell (2.8 gms) 1 pc. hard shell clam (0.3 gms.)
	4	14-41	Orange Sand (Artifacts from Top Portion of Stratum)	1 flake, yellow jasper, heated?, utilized (0.8 gms.) 1 sherd pearlware/whiteware 2 sherds red earthenware, clear lead glaze 1 pc. coal (0.5 gms.) 1 pc. cinder (0.2 gms.)
	5	41-46	Yellow Tan/Sand (Auger Test)	None
A-19	1	0-3	Black/Brown Sandy Silt (Humus)	
	2	3-21	Dark Brown Sand (Many Roots at 4-12")	1 sherd pearlware 1 kaolin pipe stem, molded longitudinal ribs and molded concentric circles with raised dots between circles (5/64" bore diameter) 1 pc. tin foil 2 pcs. coal (12.9 gms.) 1 pc. plaster (<0.1 gms.) 1 sm. pc. oyster shell (<0.1 gms.)
	3	21-57	Rust/Orange Sand (Artifacts from top of Stratum)	1 sm. pc plastic, white 1 pc. red brick (3.9 gms.) 1 pc coal/cinder (5.9 gms.)
A-20	1	0-2	Humus and	5 pcs. styrofoam 1 sm pc shingle
	2	2-6	Dark Brown Sand and	1 pc. mortar (88.2 gms.) 1 pc. mortar w. stone attached
	3	6-8	Dark Brown Sand with Orange and Gray/Black Sand Lenses	2 pcs. coal (4.5 gms.) 1 pc. cinder (0.3 gms.) 1 pc. hard shell clam (17.8 gms.)
	4	8-13	Tan/Brown Sand	1 nail, unident. 1 pc. cut? stone (108.9 gms.) 3 pcs. coal (2.8 gms.) 6 sm. pcs. oyster shell



1 Red Sandy Clay Mottled with Gray Sandy Clay
2 Dark Gray/Brown Sandy Silt
3 Brown Clayey Sand Mottled with Orange Sand
4 Dark Gray/Brown Ash Mixed with Sandy Silt with Charcoal Flecks
5 Light Gray Ash
6 Dark Gray Ash Mixed with Sandy Silt
7 Light Gray Sandy Silt
8 Brown Silty Sand
9 Green/Brown Sandy Silt
10 White Decaying Mortar
11 Brown Humus
12 Dark Gray/Brown Sandy Silt Mixed With Brown Humus
13 Gray Fine Clayey Silt

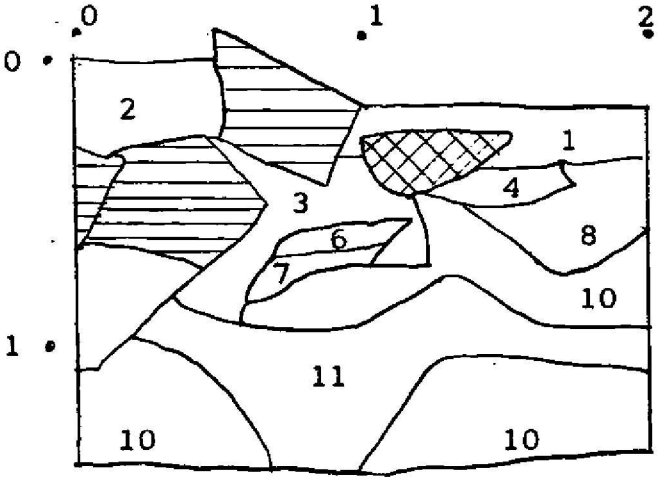
Wood

TEST UNIT F-1 - EAST PROFILE
Scale in Feet



TEST UNIT C - SOUTH WALL
Scale in Feet

6 Medium Brown Silty Sand with Orange Staining
7 Gray/Brown Silty Sand with Pink and Rust Mottling
8 Red/Brown Silty Sand
9 Orange/Brown Silty Sand with Rust Mottling
10 Pink/Tan Silty Sand Mottled with Tan Silt
11 Reddish Silty Clay with Pebbles and Cobbles

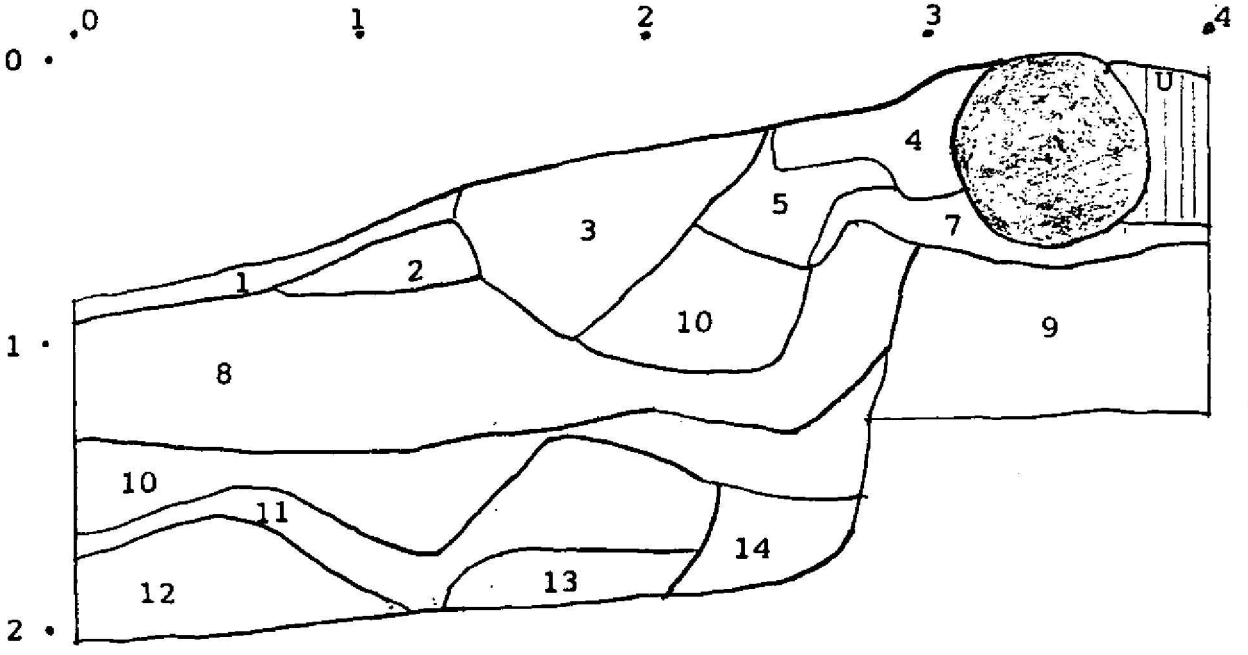


TEST UNIT D - EAST WALL
Scale in Feet

1 Mixed Sand
2 Red/Orange Loose Coarse Sand
3 Red/Orange Sand Mottled with Brown Sandy Silt
4 Bright Orange Sand Mottled with Dark Brown Silty Sand
5 (Not used for this profile)
8 Dark Brown Silty Sand
6 Gray Clay Mottled with Red Clay
7 Decomposed Mortar
8 Dark Brown Silty Sand
9 (Not used for this profile)
10 Red Silty Clay
11 Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Cobble

Cut Stone



TEST UNIT D - SOUTH WALL
Scale in Feet

1 Mixed Sand
2 Red Clay Streaked with Light Gray Clay
3 Red/Brown Clayey Sand with Orange Tan Sand
4 Very Compact Orange Silty Sand with Coarse Black Sand and Small Rocks
5 Loose Tan Coarse Sand
6 (Not used for this profile)
7 Loose Coarse Orange Sand with Black Silty Sand
8 Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Charcoal and Small Inclusions of Loose Coarse Orange Sand
9 Very Dense Red Clay Mottled with Light Gray Clay
10 Red Sandy Clay
11 Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Small Inclusions of Loose Coarse Orange Sand
12 Dense Red Clay with Light Streaking of Light Gray Clay
13 Very Dark Grayish/Brown Sandy Silt
14 Yellow/Brown Clayey Sand Mottled with Dark Brown Sandy Silt

U Unexcavated

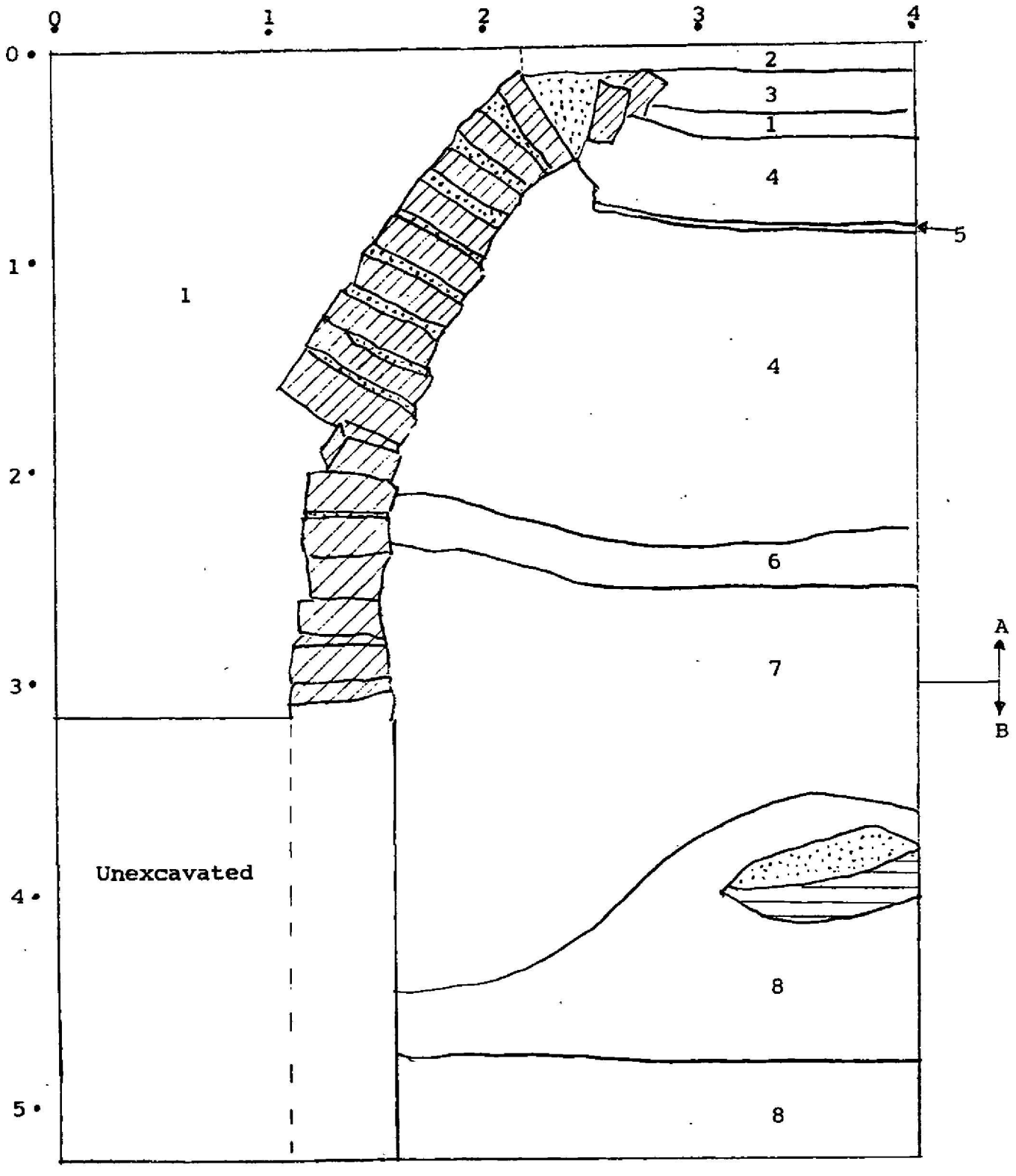
Ceramic Pipe

TEST UNIT E/FEATURE A2/A - EAST WALL
Key

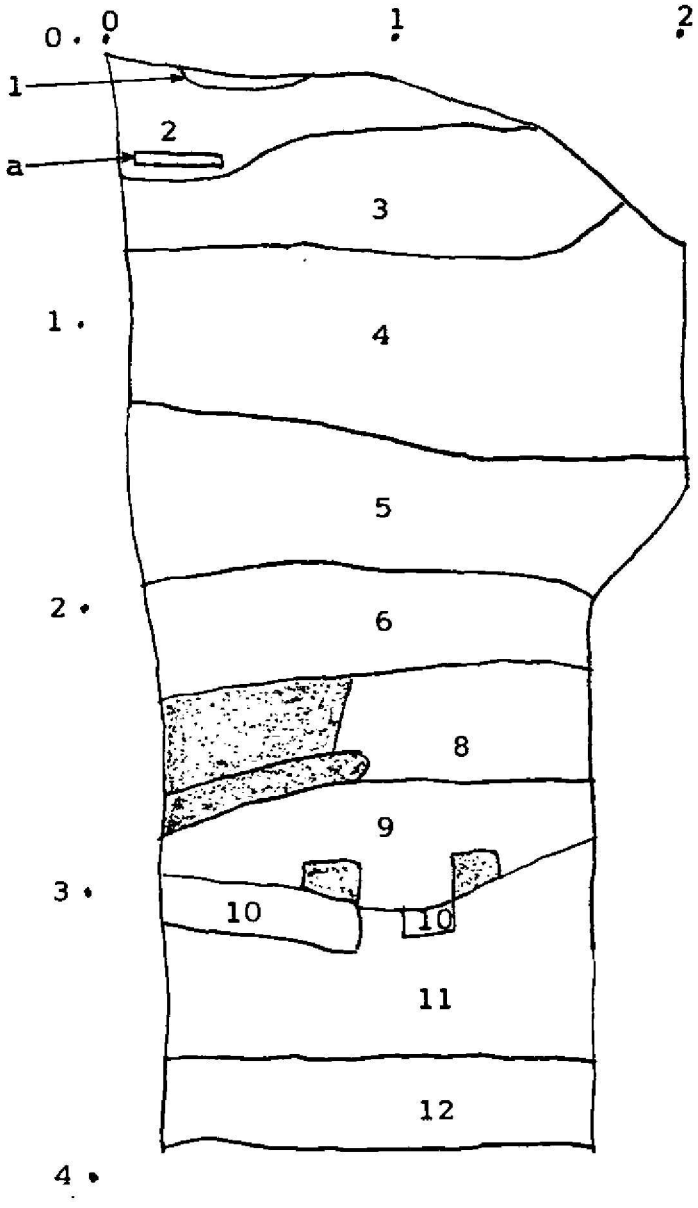
1 Red Clay
2 Brown Clayey Sand
3 Orange Silty Sand
4 Red and Dark Brown Silty Sand with Rubble
5 Thin Band of Black Sandy Silt (*Decayed Wood?*)
6 Black Sandy Silt with Coal
7 Mixed Orange and Tan Coarse Sand with Rubble and Mortar
8 Wet Mixed Brown and Red Clay with Mortar
9 Red Clayey Silt

A Exposed by Backhoe B Test Unit E

 Red Brick  Mortar  Stone



TEST UNIT E/FEATURE A2/A - EAST WALL
Scale in Feet

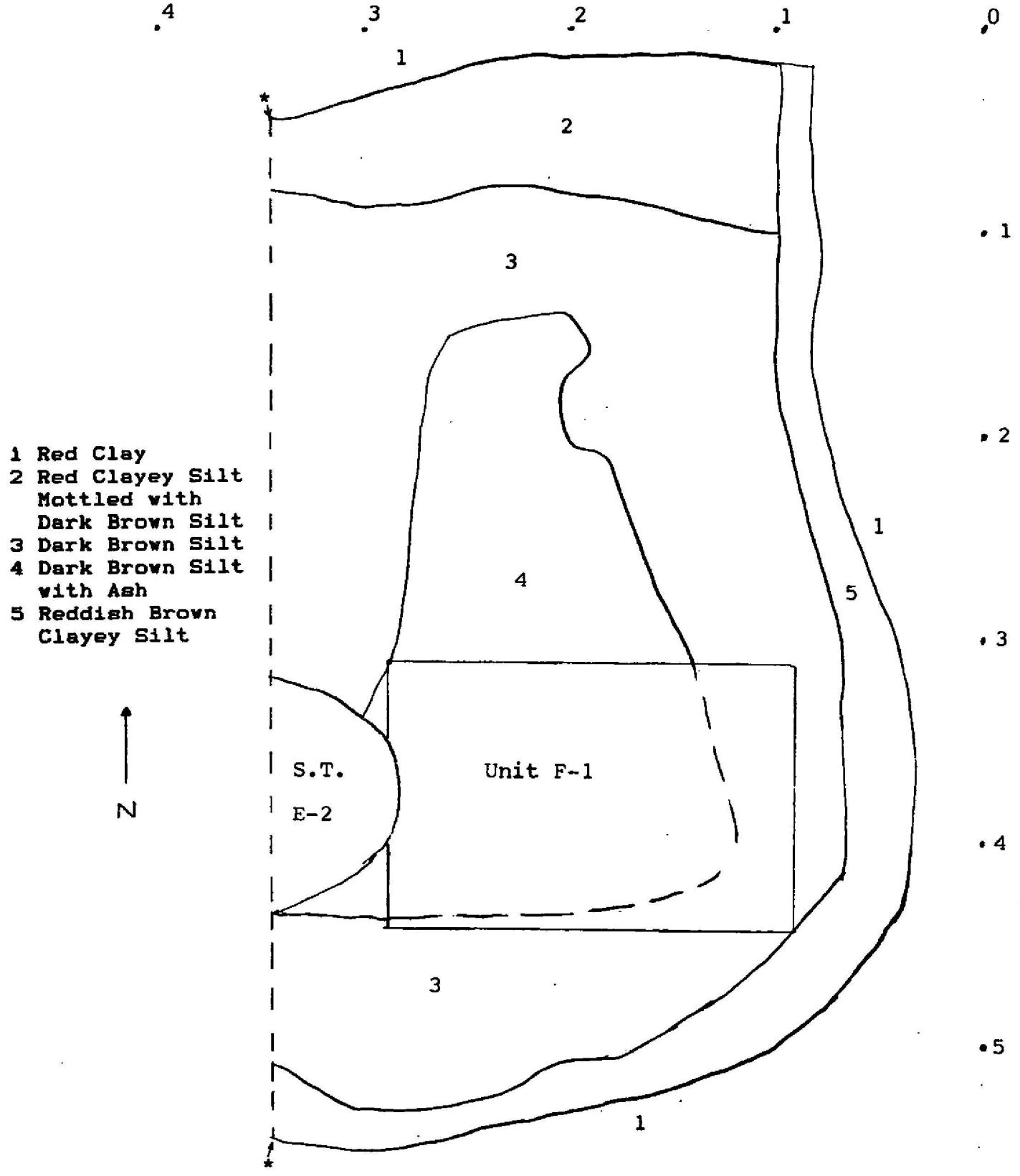


1 Red Sandy Clay Mottled with Gray Sandy Clay
2 Dark Gray/Brown Sandy Silt
3 Brown Clayey Sand Mottled with Orange Sand
4 Dark Gray/Brown Ash Mixed with Sandy Silt with Charcoal Flecks
5 Light Gray Ash
6 Dark Gray Ash Mixed with Sandy Silt
7 (Not used for this profile)
8 Dark Brown Sandy Silt with Decaying Wood
9 Dark Gray/Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Decaying Plant Material and Seeds
10 White Decaying Mortar
11 Brown Humus
12 Dark Gray/Brown Sandy Silt Mixed With Brown Humus

a - Ceramic Sherd

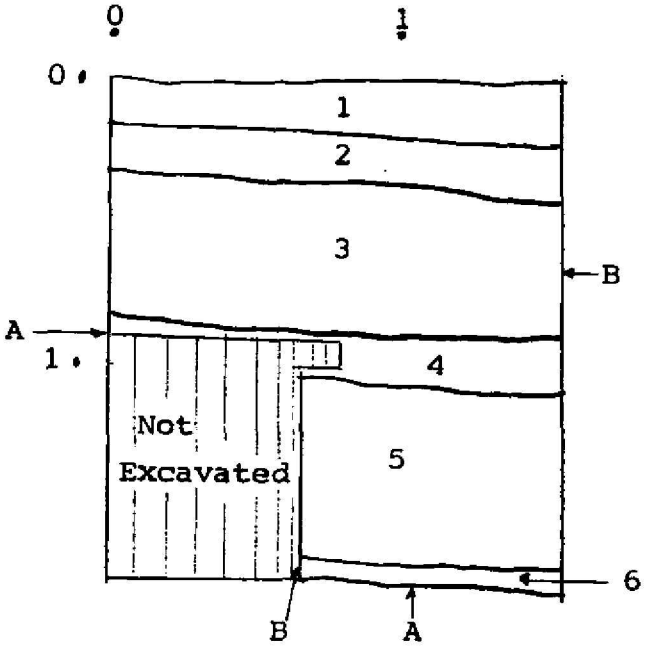
Wood

TEST UNIT F-1 - SOUTH PROFILE
Scale in Feet



FEATURE A3/A - PLAN VIEW OF PORTION EAST OF BACKHOE TRENCH C
Scale in Feet

*Edge of Backhoe Trench - Feature Slopes Downward to West ca. 22"



TEST UNIT G - WEST PROFILE
Scale in Feet

1 Dark Orange Coarse Sand with Rubble
2 Blue/Black Coarse Sand and Mortar
3 Tan/Gray Sand with Mortar
4 Gray Sand and Mortar
5 Light Tan/Gray Sand mixed with Pieces of Mortar
6 Orange/Red/Brown Coarse Sand

A Surface of Stone Slab
B Face of Brick Wall

APPENDIX C

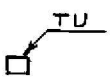
SITE MAPS SHOWING LOCATIONS OF TESTS AND EXPOSED ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

Scale: 1" = 30'

Key:

Shovel Test

Backhoe Trench



Test Unit

Exposed Foundation Wall

Feature

				(0.4 gms.)
	5	13-34	Orange Sand mottled with Tan/Brown Sand at top of Stratum	None
	6	34-46	Yellow/Tan Sand with Orange Sand Mottling decreasing with depth (Auger used below 38")	None
A-21	1	0-2	Dark Brown Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	2	2-6	Gray/Black Sandy Silt	1 sherd whiteware 1 pc. coal (1.3 gms.) 1 pc. oyster shell (0.1 gms.)
	3	6-12	Red/Brown Silty Sand with "siltstone" inclusions	None
	4	12-13	Brown/Yellow Sand	None
	5	13-30	Gray Sand	None
	6	30-45	Rust/Orange Sand	None
A-22	1 2	0-3 3-7.5	Humus and Very Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 sherd whiteware 1 pc. curved glass light blue 2 pcs. flat glass, clear 1 pc. coal (1.4 gms.) 2 pcs. slag (17.4 gms.) 1 pc. oyster shell (1.0 gms.)
	3	7.5-12.5 (S. side)	Mixed Dark Brown, Brown and Tan Sandy Silt	Large Pc Concrete at top of stratum (disc. in field) 1 pc. coal (0.5 gms.) 3 pcs. mortar (6.5 gms.)
	4	7.5/12.5-18.5	Very Compact Tan Sandy Silt	None
A-23	1	0-1	Black Sandy Silt	None
	2	1-4	Tan Sand	None
	3 4	4-10 10-14	Black Sandy Silt and Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 sm pc styrofoam 1 pc. kaolin pipe bowl, gadrooned decoration 2 pcs. curved (bottle)

				glass; 1 light blue w. embossed letters "..61..AL WATE..". 1 dark green. 3 pcs. flat glass, green tinted 1 nail fragment, unident, probably cut 1 pc. macadam (0.5 gms.) 6 pcs. coal (0.5 gms.) 3 pcs. cinder/slag (20.4 gms) 1 sm. pc. oyster shell (0.1 gms.)
	5	14-37	Rust/Orange Sand	None
A-24	1	0-2	Black Sandy Silt (Humus)	None
	2	2-5	Tan Sand	None
	3	5-10	Black Sandy Silt and	1 pc styrofoam 1 pc. plastic, blue/ green
	4	10-16	Dark Brown Sandy Silt	1 pc. mortar (0.8 gms.)
	5	16-49	Rust/Orange Sand	

AREA C-2 - TEST UNITS

TEST UNIT B

Catalog Number: 2 — Test Unit: B
Stratum/Level: Ia — Opening Depths (in.): 0.0/0.0
Closing Depths (in.): 4.0/5.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 frag.	aluminum ring	from can "flip top"
1 frag.	from pocket knife	
2 pcs.	curved glass	green, molded
1 pc.	metal	hook shaped bar (6.5 gms)
1 pc.	misc. metal	2.6 gms

Catalog Number: 4 — Test Unit: B
Stratum/Level: IIa — Opening Depths (in.): 4.0/5.0
Closing Depths (in.): 6.0/9.0

Stratum Description: Dark Brown/Black Sandy Silt Mottled with Red/Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 frag.	quartz biface	2.2 gms; l. 24.6 mm, w. 13.0 mm, thick. 7.1 mm
1 sherd	pearlware	mold decorated
2 sherds	whiteware	1 black transfer printed, 1 blue transfer printed
1 sherd	salt glazed stoneware	gray
1 pc.	curved glass	clear, from rim of drinking glass
2 pc.	flat glass	1 clear, 1 blue tinted
11	nails/fragments	cut/wrought
1	threaded nut	
1 pc.	misc. metal	melted lead? 42.8 gms
1	metal "cable"	with screw attachments?
1 lg pc.	red brick	975.3 gms.
17 pcs.	red brick	177.2 gms
1 pc.	mortar	0.5 gms
1 pc.	slate	4.5 gms
7 pcs.	coal	6.1 gms
7 pcs.	cinder/slag	145.7 gms
14 pcs.	misc. metal	12.2 gms
2 pcs.	concrete??	30.2 gms
1 pc.	wood	green painted
3 pcs.	rubber	curved
2 pcs.	oyster shell	1.3 gms
3 pcs.	hard shell clam	16.2 gms

Catalog Number: 5 | Test Unit: B
Stratum/Level: IIIa | Opening Depths (in.): 6.0/9.0
Closing Depths (in.): 13.0/14.0

Stratum Description: Dark Red/Brown Sandy Silt

Quantity	Artifact	Description
8 sherds	whiteware/pearlware	plain
1 sherd	whiteware/pearlware	blue transfer printed
1 sherd	whiteware/pearlware	underglaze blue painted? and raised molded decoration
2 sherds	blue edgeware	whiteware/pearlware
4 sherds	cream colored earthenware	plain
1 sherd	slipware	buff bodied
1 sherd	ceramic paste	whiteware/pearlware
1 sherd	red earthenware	from vessel base, brown lead glaze interior, unglazed interior
1 sherd	red earthenware	clear lead glaze
1 sherd	salt glazed stoneware	gray
2 pcs.	kaolin pipe bowl	1 plain, 1 molded plain rounded and flat "feathered" ridges
1 pc.	milk glass	
4 pcs.	flat glass	2 clear, 2 green tinted
4 pcs.	red brick	117.9 gms
1 pc	slate	40.1 gms
4	nails/fragments	1 cut/wrought, 3 unident.
1 pc.	misc. metal	6.5 gms
6 pcs.	oyster shell	7.8 gms
11 pcs.	hard shell clam	30.0 mgs
1 pc.	coal	

Catalog Number: 7 | Test Unit: B
Stratum/Level: IVa | Opening Depths (in.): 13.0/14.0
Closing Depths (in.): 26.0/27.5

Stratum Description: Orange Silty Sand Mottled with Medium Brown Silty Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
1 sherd	salt glazed stoneware	gray (body tan/brown), molded exterior
1 sherd	pearlware	annular? decoration (traces of two dark brown bands beginning below rim)
1 pc.	hard shell clam	15.4 gms

Catalog Number: 8 | Test Unit: B
Stratum/Level: IVb | Opening Depths (in.): 26.0/27.5
Closing Depths (in.): 34.0/35.0

Stratum Description: Orange Silty Sand Mottled with Medium Brown Silty Sand

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 11 | Test Unit: B
Stratum/Level: Va | Opening Depths (in.): 34.0/35.0
Closing Depths (in.): 44.0/44.0

Stratum Description: Orange/Red Sandy Silt with Darker Orange/Red Mottling (North Half of Test Only)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 12 | Test Unit: B
Stratum/Level: Vb | Opening Depths (in.): 44.0/44.0
Closing Depths (in.): 53.5/53.5

Stratum Description: Orange/Red Sandy Silt with Darker Orange/Red Mottling and Areas of Tan Sand (North Half of Test Only)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

Catalog Number: 13 | Test Unit: B
Stratum/Level: Vc | Opening Depths (in.): 53.5/53.5
Closing Depths (in.): 58.0/58.0

Stratum Description: Orange/Red Sandy Silt with Darker Orange/Red Mottling and Areas of Tan Sand (North Half of Test Only)

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

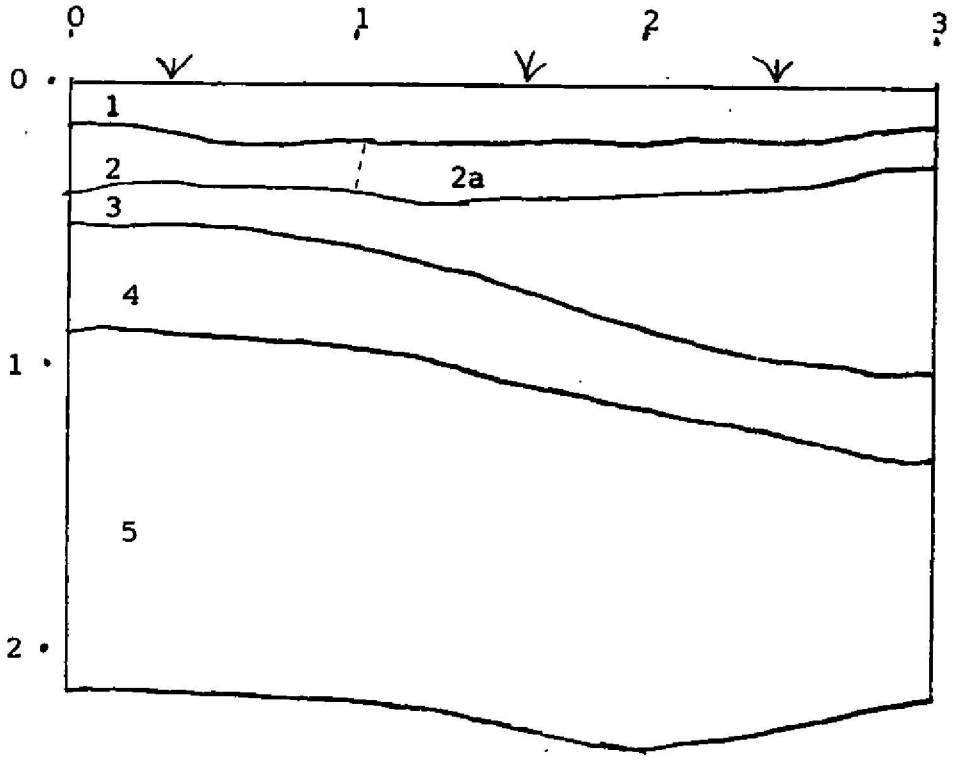
Catalog Number: 14
Stratum/Level: Vd
Test Unit: B
Opening Depths (in.): 58.0
Closing Depths (in.): 80.0

Stratum Description: Orange/Red Sandy Silt Mixed with Tan Sand (Auger Test in North Half of Test). Tan wet Sand Mixed with small amounts of Gravel and Clay at Base of Test,

Quantity	Artifact	Description
	No Cultural Materials	

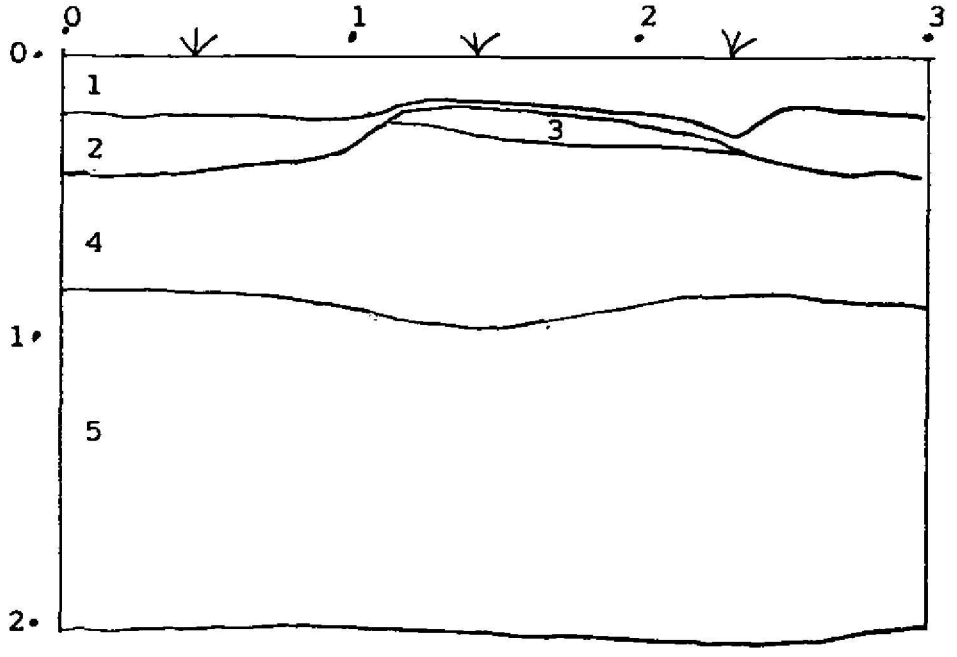
APPENDIX B

TEST UNIT PROFILES



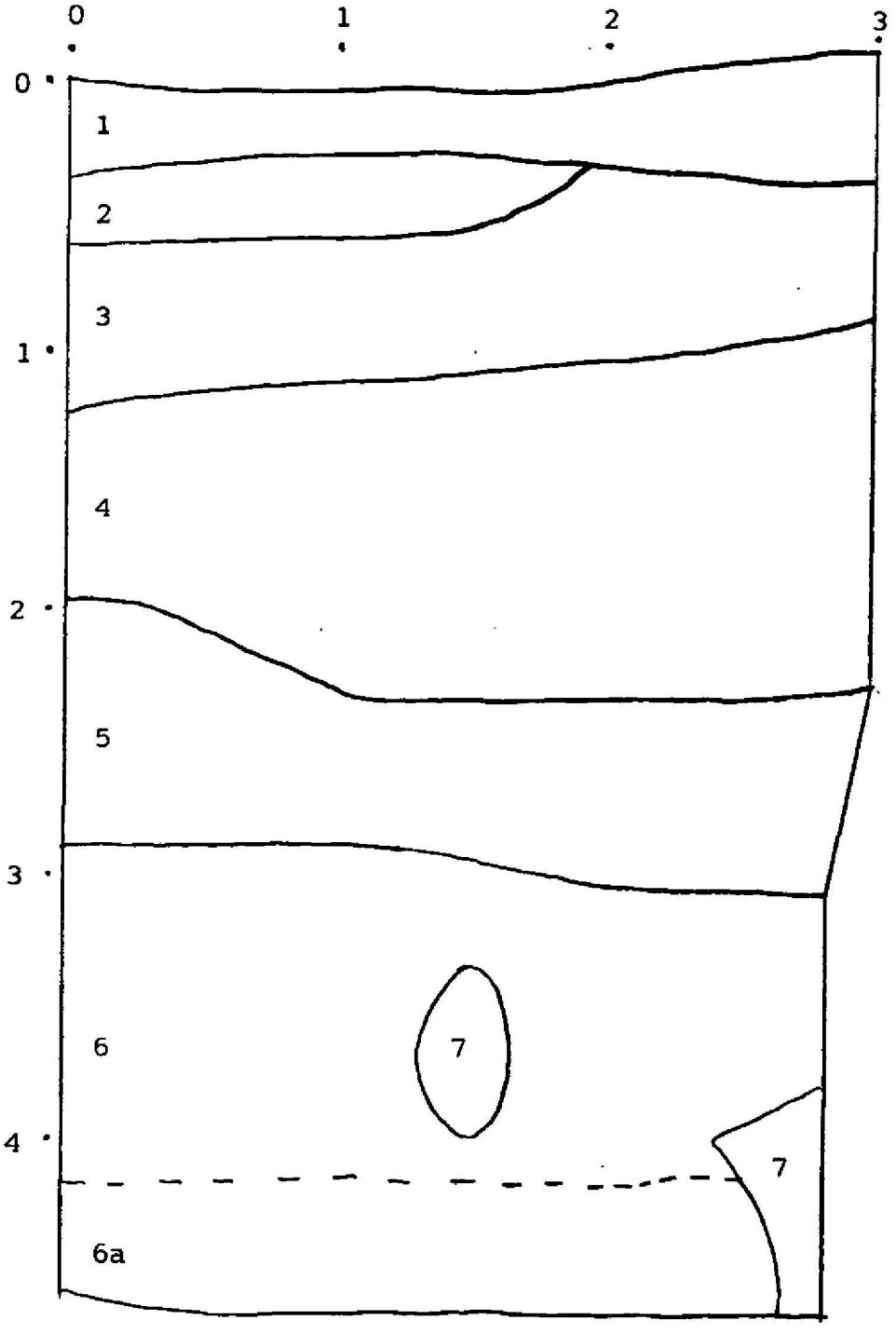
TEST UNIT A - EAST WALL
Scale in Feet

1 Dark Brown Sandy Humus
2 Red/Brown Silty Sand with Some Red Clay Pockets
2a Dark Brown Silty Sand Mottled with Red/Brown Silty Sand
3 Brown/Black Sandy Silt with Roots
4 Dark Brown Silty Sand with Orange Mottling at Base of Stratum
5 Brown/Orange Sand Becoming Grayer and Wetter with Depth



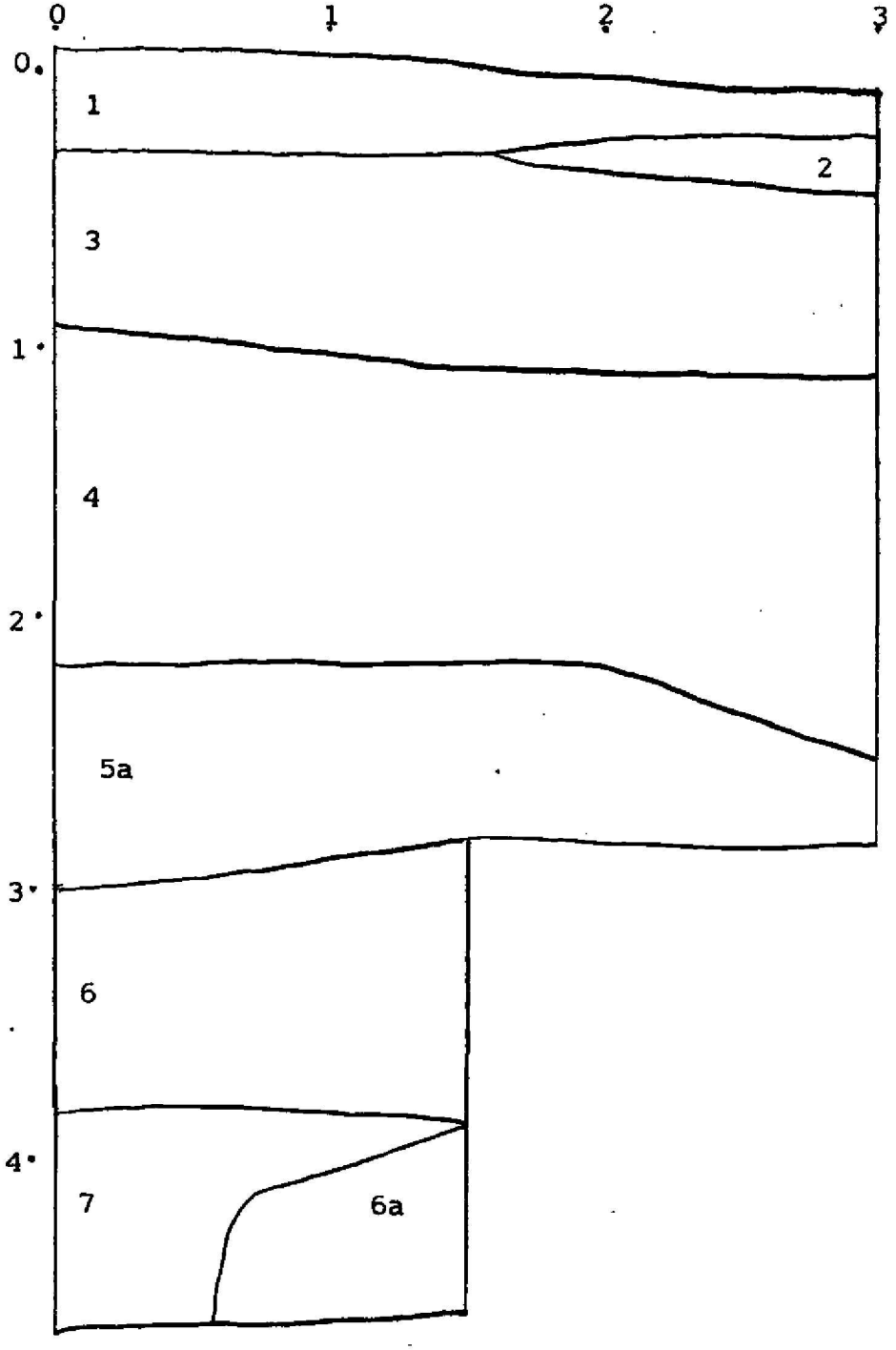
TEST UNIT A - NORTH WALL
Scale in Feet

1 Dark Brown Sandy Humus
2 Red/Brown Silty Sand with Some Red Clay Pockets
3 Brown/Black Sandy Silt
4 Dark Brown Silty Sand with Orange Mottling at Base of Stratum
5 Brown/Orange Sand Becoming Grayer and Wetter with Depth



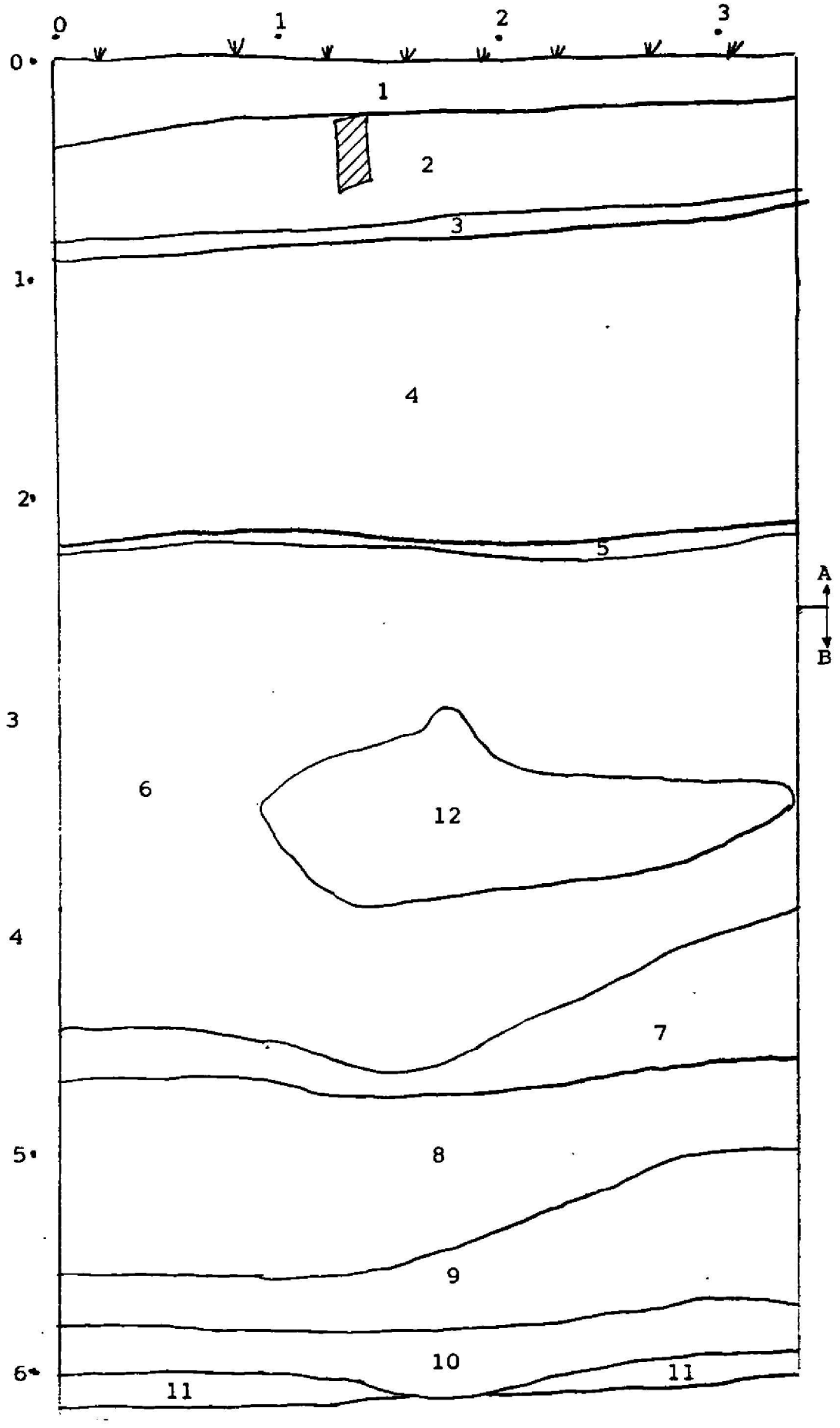
TEST UNIT B - NORTH WALL
Scale in Feet

1 Humus and Tan Sand
2 Dark Brown/Black Silty Sand
3 Medium Red/Brown Sand with Some Silt and Some Orange Mottling
4 Brown/Orange Sand with Some Silt
5 Very Compact Fine Tan Sand Mottled with Red Sand
6 Very Compact Fine Red Sand with Some Silt and Some Orange Mottling
6a Not as Compact as 6 and with Some Tan Sand Mottling
7 Tan Sand Mottled with Orange Sand



TEST UNIT B - EAST WALL
Scale in Feet

1	Humus and Tan Sand
2	Dark Brown/Black Silty Sand
3	Medium Red/Brown Sand with Some Silt and Some Orange Mottling
4	Brown/Orange Sand with Some Silt
5a	See North Wall Stratum V but not as Fine or Compact and with More Mottling
6	Very compact Fine Red Sand with Some Silt and Some Orange Mottling
6a	Not as compact as 6 and with Some Tan Sand Mottling
7	Tan Sand Mottled with Orange Sand



1 Tan/Brown Silty Sand
2 Orange Silty Sand Mottled with Black and Light Brown Silty Sand
3 Black/Gray Silty Sand
4 Tan, Brown and Light Brown Mixed Silty Sand with Pockets of Red Silty Clay
5 Thin Line of Black Fine Sand over Gray Fine Sand
6 Medium Brown Silty Sand with Orange Staining
7 Gray/Brown Silty Sand with Pink and Rust Mottling
8 Red/Brown Silty Sand
9 Orange/Brown Silty Sand with Rust Mottling
10 Pink/Tan Silty Sand Mottled with Tan Silt
11 Reddish Silty Clay with Pebbles and Cobbles
12 Hard Packed Tan/Brown Sand

A - Backhoe Trench

B - Test Unit

Red Brick

AREA A-1 BACKHOE TRENCH C/TEST UNIT C - EAST WALL
Scale in Feet

Map C-1

Areas A1, A2 and A3

Map C-2

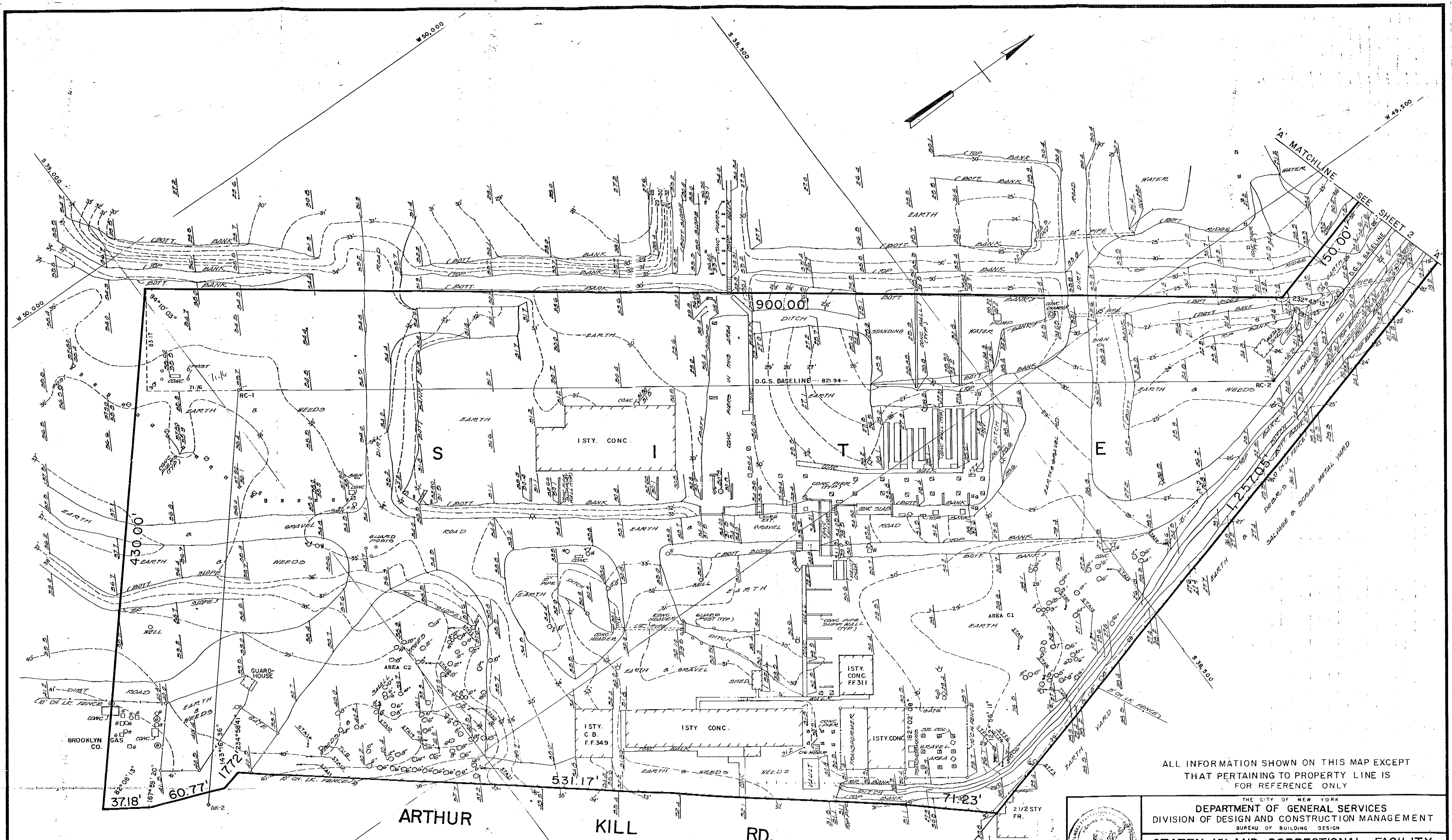
Area B

Map C-3

Areas C1 and C2

Map C-1

Areas A1, A2 and A3



ALL INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS MAP EXCEPT
THAT PERTAINING TO PROPERTY LINE IS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
BUREAU OF BUILDING DESIGN

STATEN ISLAND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
LOCATED AT ARTHUR KILL ROAD & BLOOMINGDALE ROAD

BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND

PREPARED BY
SITE ENGINEERING
TOPOGRAPHICAL SECTION

1750 F

TOPOGRAPHICAL & PROPERTY LINE MAP

DATE MAY 25, 1990 | SHEET 5 OF 5

REVISED: 6/22/90

A. BARCENILLA
ENG'R IN CHARGE OF SURVEYS

SUR KILDEER & HOEFLER
COMP J.W. APPR B.P.
DR ZOLLIE APPR P.D.
TR ______ APPR ______

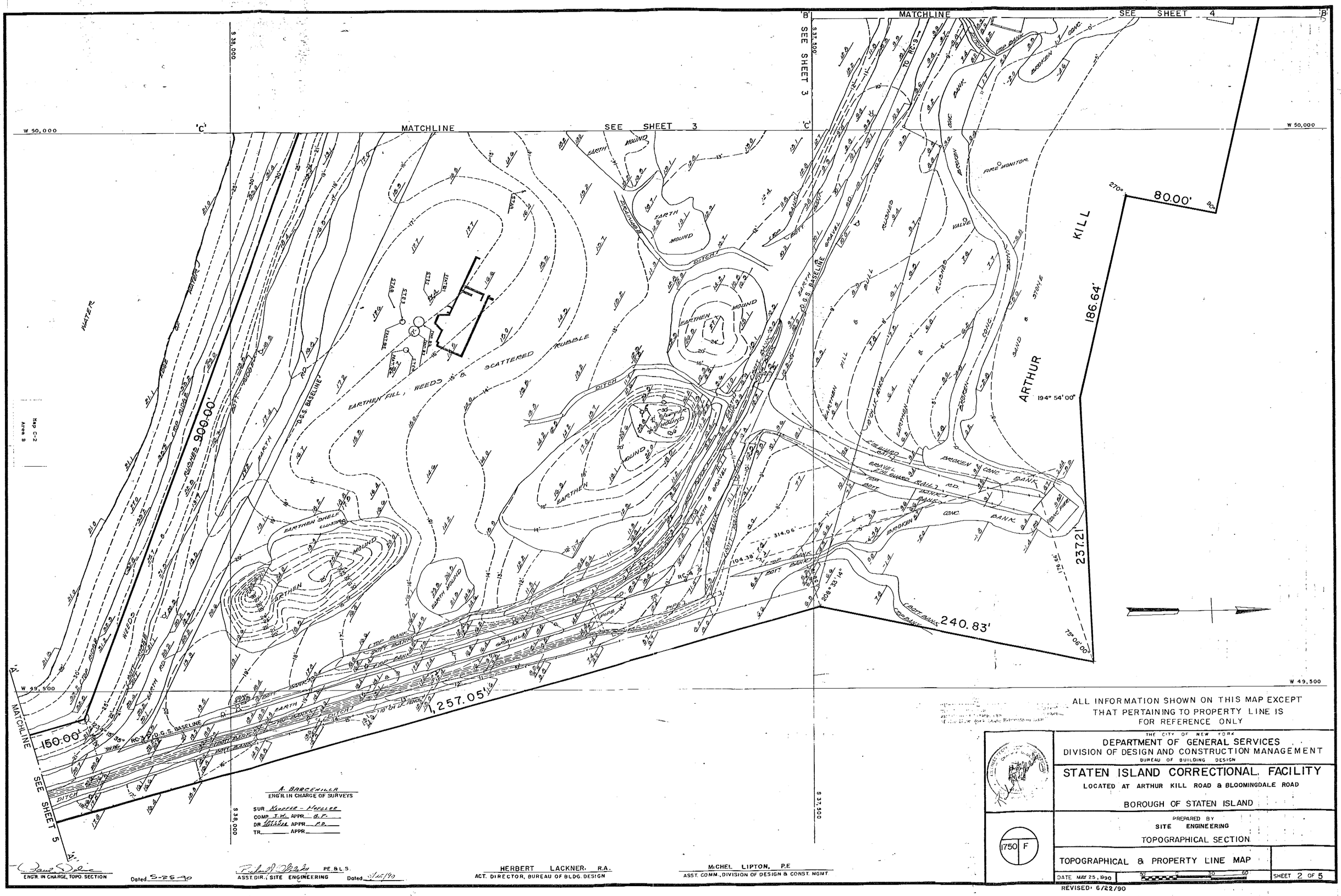
ENG'R. IN CHARGE, TOPO. SECTION Dated 5-25-90

PE & L.S
ASST. DIR., SITE ENGINEERING Dated 5/25/90

HERBERT LACKNER R.A.
ACT. DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF BLDG DESIGN

MICHEL LIPTON, P.E.
ASST. COMM., DIVISION OF DESIGN & CONST. MGMT

Map C-3
Areas C1 and C2



Map C-2
Area B

A. BARCENILLA
ENGR IN CHARGE OF SURVEYS

SUR Klopfer - Hoegler
COMP J.W. APPR G.F.
DR [illegible] APPR P.D.
TR _____ APPR _____

ALL INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS MAP EXCEPT THAT PERTAINING TO PROPERTY LINE IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
BUREAU OF BUILDING DESIGN

STATEN ISLAND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

LOCATED AT ARTHUR KILL ROAD & BLOOMINGDALE ROAD

BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND

PREPARED BY
SITE ENGINEERING
TOPOGRAPHICAL SECTION

1750 F

TOPOGRAPHICAL & PROPERTY LINE MAP

DATE MAY 25, 1990 | 0 30 60 | SHEET 2 OF 5

REVISED: 6/22/90

Dated 5-25-90
ENGR. IN CHARGE, TOPO. SECTION

Dated 5/25/90
PE, B.L.S.
ASST. DIR., SITE ENGINEERING

HERBERT LACKNER, R.A.
ACT. DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF BLDG. DESIGN

MICHEL LIPTON, P.E
ASST. COMM., DIVISION OF DESIGN & CONST. MGMT.