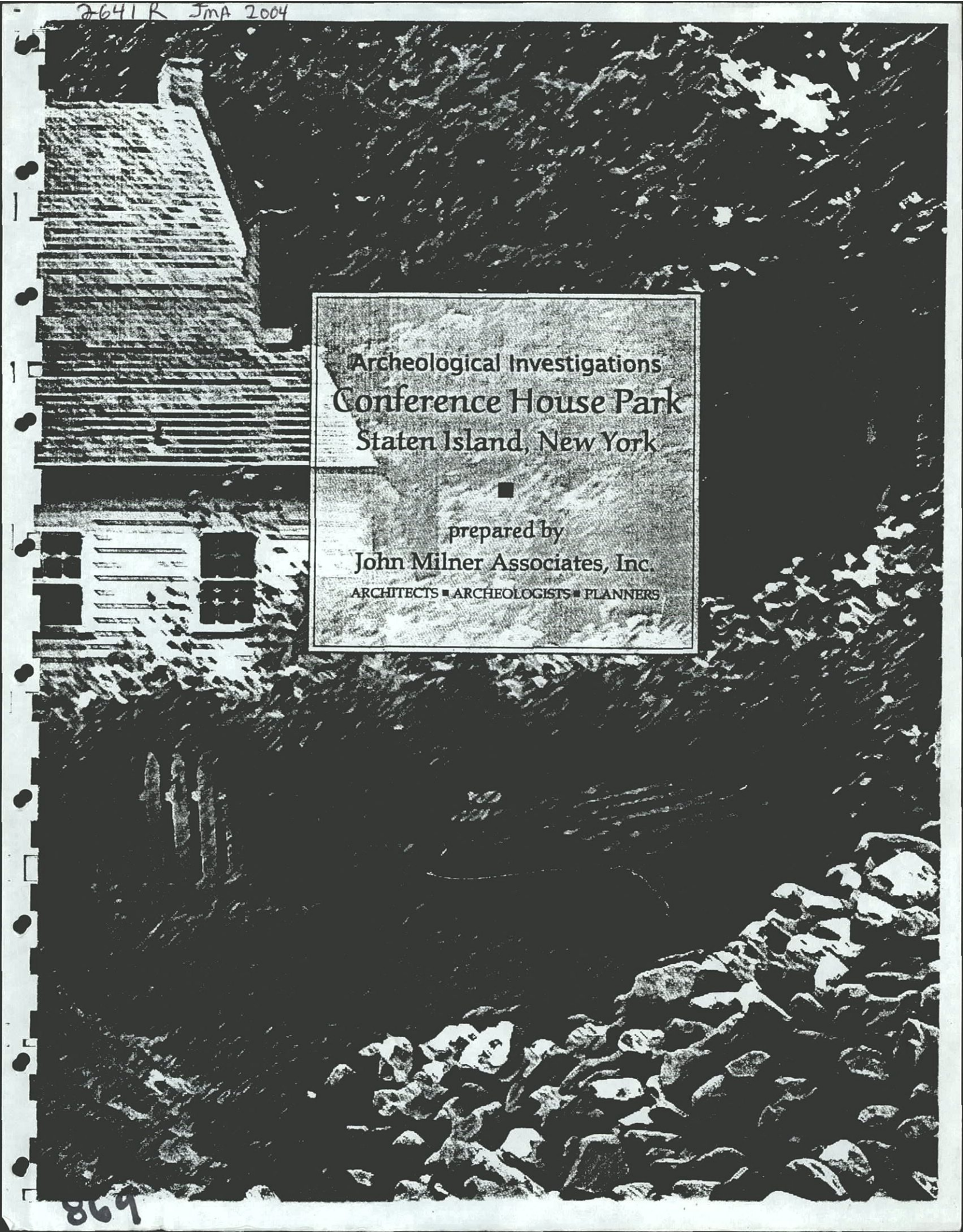

Archeological Investigations
Conference House Park
Staten Island, New York

■

prepared by

John Milner Associates, Inc.
ARCHITECTS ■ ARCHEOLOGISTS ■ PLANNERS

ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:
CONFERENCE HOUSE PARK
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

Prepared for

Padilla Construction Services, Inc.
19 Liberty Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10304

and

New York City Department of Parks and Recreation
Olmsted Center, Flushing Meadows Corona Park
Flushing, New York 11368

By

Arnold Pickman
and
Rebecca Yamin, Ph.D.

With Contributions by

Patrick Heaton, Claudia Milne,
Leslie E. Raymer, and Mason Sheffield

John Milner Associates, Inc.
535 North Church Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

2004

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Conference House Park is a 227-acre tract located at the southwestern tip of Staten Island. The Park is bounded by the Arthur Kill and Raritan Bay and by mapped streets designated as Satterlee Street, Massachusetts Street, Clermont Avenue, Swinnerton Street, Billop Avenue, and Surf Avenue. It extends along the Raritan Bay shoreline to a point just east of Richard Avenue (see Figure 1).

Recorded human occupation of the Conference House Park area encompasses a span of some 8000 years, beginning in that portion of the prehistoric era known as the Early Archaic period and extending through the present. The Park contains Wards Point, which is the largest known prehistoric archeological site in the New York City area. The Park also includes the Conference or Billop (alternatively spelled "Billopp") House, whose occupation began in the latter portion of the seventeenth century and continued through the early twentieth century. It also contains a number of sites which were occupied beginning in the early nineteenth century period, and which, taken together, reflect aspects of the historical development of the area during the nineteenth-early twentieth century. These sites include the area surrounding three nineteenth-century standing structures, known as the Biddle, Rutan/Felch, and Wood/Leven (also known as the "Ward") houses, as well as the sites of several other nineteenth-century houses that no longer stand.

Portions of the Park with landmark designations include:

The Conference House and surrounding Landmark (NYC Landmark and National Register of Historic Places)

The Biddle House (NYC Landmark)

The Wards Point Conservation District (National Register District)

The Wards Point Archeological Site (National Historic Landmark)

Information pertaining to prehistoric occupations within the Park is known largely through poorly reported archeological investigations which began in the nineteenth century, as well as more recent and more thoroughly documented excavations. Archeological investigations of historic period sites in the Park have largely been restricted to the immediate vicinity of the Conference House.

A thorough summary of the archeological and historical information on the Park and the results of additional historical research were presented in a report prepared by Pickman (1997) and subsequently incorporated into a Cultural Landscape Report for the Park prepared for and revised by DPR (South Street Design Company et al. 2000). Prior to the preparation of the 1997 report, a number of "archeological sensitivity zones" within the Park were defined by Pickman and Yamin (1988) in connection with the preparation of a Master Plan for Conference House Park.

In 2003, the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) undertook a project to construct a number of improvements within Conference House Park. The improvements, which

Figure 1. Detail of the *Arthur Kill, N.Y./N.J.* 7.5-minute quadrangle depicting the portion of Conference House Park including archeological test areas.

will be discussed in further detail below, included construction of pathways, fencing along the periphery of the Park, planting of trees, relocation of a garden at the Conference House, landscaping, provision of utilities connections, and construction of a playground.

1.2 ARCHEOLOGICAL PROTOCOL

The construction contract for this project included provisions for the conduct of archeological work within "landmark areas" of the Park prior to the beginning of construction. The relevant contract items concerning archeology specify that prior to the start of archeological work a "protocol" for such work be submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for approval. This protocol (Pickman and Yamin 2003) was submitted in July 2003 and approved by the Commission prior to the start of field work. It was based on an analysis of the DPR project plans and discussions with DPR personnel, as well as the results of archeological and historical research contained in the prior studies. The protocol is included in its entirety as Appendix A to this report. Several of the DPR construction tasks affected areas of the Park not considered to be archeologically sensitive according to the model developed by Pickman and Yamin (1988). Archeological work was not conducted in these areas.

The overall objectives of the archeological project, as set forth in the Protocol were:

> To determine the actual presence or absence of archeological resources within those areas where construction activities could adversely impact such resources and to determine their significance;
>
> Should significant resources be identified and if construction impacts would extend beyond the boundaries of archeological test units, to provide the information necessary to enable DPR and LPC to structure a plan to mitigate adverse impacts on such resources;
>
> To the extent possible with the available resources, to provide information as to archeological resources present within the Park useful in structuring further research on these resources.

In designing the Conference House Park improvements, DPR attempted to minimize the potential impacts to archeological resources. For example, pathways in archeologically sensitive areas were designed to be constructed on fill above grade. In the "Burial Ridge" area, south of Hylan Boulevard, the pathways followed the route of previously disturbed ground represented by former roadways constructed in the 1920s. Pathways north of the Conference House were rerouted so as not to traverse the "Billop's Ridge" area, in which prehistoric burials have previously been reported.

The archeological work plan included in the protocol addressed 12 specifically-planned construction tasks (Sections C.1–12 in the protocol) that had at least some potential to disturb archeological resources.

As specified in the protocol, archeological testing was conducted where pathways traversed wooded areas, even though disturbance from construction would only impact the near-surface area. Deeper disturbances were anticipated from the excavation of tree pits in several areas as well as for excavations for installation of a flag pole footing near the new Visitors' Center.

Archeological test units were placed in these areas, where feasible, at the exact locations of the planned construction excavations.

In several instances, modifications to the planned testing protocol were made in the field in response to changes in construction plans. In particular, additional testing was conducted in connection with trenching to install lighting on the Conference House lawn. This addendum to the original testing protocol was submitted to LPC in a letter dated August 7, 2003 (see Appendix A).

Archeological monitoring was used as a supplement to pre-construction testing in some areas where testing was not feasible and/or which were not considered to be highly sensitive.

Due to scheduling problems, the archeological testing occurred concurrently with construction activities. In some instances, actions taking by the construction contractor necessarily affected the archeological testing program. This is discussed further in the context of presenting the archeological testing results.

For purposes of organization, test results are discussed within several general areas of the Park: the area north of the Conference House property (Chapter 2.0), the Visitors' Center and Arthur Kill Overlook areas (Chapter 3.0), the Conference House property (Chapter 4.0), and other miscellaneous areas of the Park (Chapter 5.0). The discussion will also reference the corresponding elements of the testing program as set forth in the archeological protocol.

It should be noted that one of the items specified under the protocol (C.12) was not conducted. This was the work proposed in association with the construction of a bicycle path and adjacent fence construction and landscaping along the route of the existing Satterlee Street pavement south of the proposed Visitors' Center. According to the protocol, the pavement was to be stripped by the construction contractor under archeological supervision, the surface examined for features, and archeological testing conducted if any possible features were noted. In September 2003, at the end of the archeological field work associated with the other items of the protocol, the contractor informed us that he was not yet ready to remove the pavement. The contractor and the resident engineer were informed that under the terms of the protocol they were to inform John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) personnel in advance of the pavement removal so that the terms of the protocol could be completed. However, no such notification was forthcoming and the construction proceeded without the archeological inspection set forth in the protocol.

1.3 FIELD METHODS

The fieldwork for this project was conducted between July 28 and September 25, 2003. It included the excavation of 231 shovel test units, (STUs), 12 approximately two-by-two foot test units (TUs) and 23 three-by-three foot excavation units (EUs), as well as monitoring of approximately 625 feet of construction trenching and other construction activities. All excavated soils were screened through one-quarter-inch hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural materials Throughout the archeological testing, fieldwork activities were photographed and field notes were recorded documenting the methods and results of testing.

Archeological testing areas were defined according to proposed construction activities within specific areas of the park (i.e., a proposed path route, or proposed landscaping activities in a specific locale). These generally corresponded with the tasks set forth in the archeological testing protocol. Each Archeological Testing Area was designated with a letter (e.g., "Area A"). Shovel

test Transects or groupings of excavation units within those areas were assigned a number (e.g., "Transect A1"). Units within each transect or group were designated by the transect label followed by a sequential number (e.g., "STU A1.1"). These designations are used throughout the discussion of results in this report. The locations of the various testing areas within Conference House Park are shown on the maps included as Figures 2 and 3. The locations of all shovel tests, excavation units and monitored trenches within each of the testing areas are shown on Figures 4–11.

Table 1 indicates the number and designation of the STUs and EUs for each area, the associated construction activity in the area, and the corresponding item in the testing protocol .

Shovel test units covered approximately 1-1½ square feet of surface area and were generally excavated to between 2.5 and 3.5 feet below ground surface unless obstructed by large roots or rocks or inundated by groundwater. The soil profile of every STU was recorded in the field on standardized forms, on which the color (per Munsell 2000), texture, and depth of each stratum were noted, as well as any other characteristics or anomalies.

Unless otherwise noted, the depth of soil strata noted in this report refers to depth below ground surface at the test location. The relative elevations of various test locations are indicated by the topographic contours shown on the test location maps.

Excavation units measured 3-by-3 feet and were hand excavated with shovel and trowel. Natural soil strata were separately excavated and in many cases soil was removed in arbitrary levels within natural strata. Interfaces between natural strata were troweled smooth and examined for the possible presence of features such as hearths, pits, and post molds. Notes for each unit were recorded on pre-printed standardized forms and field documentation for each unit also included drawings of at least two wall profiles.

Table 1. Designation of Archeological Tests Relative to Project Construction Activities Within Conference House Park

Area/ Transect	Testing	Units	Proposed Disturbance/Construction Activity	Archeological Protocol Paragraph
A1/A2	11 STUs (18"); 24 STUs (18")	A1.1–A1.11; A2.1–A2.24	Path north from Conference House through woods to Rutan-Felch House	C.2
A3	59 STUs (18"); monitored trenching (150')	A3.1–A3.46	Split-rail fence on west side of Satterlee Street, from Shore Road south to Hylan Boulevard; drainage swale along Satterlee Street	C.1a C.11
A4	8 STUs (18")	A4.1–A4.8	Split-rail fence on south side of Shore Road, west from Satterlee Street	C1.a
B1	3 STUs (18"); monitored trenching (400')	B1.1–B1.3	Waterline extending east from Satterlee Street along former route of Hylan Boulevard	C.5
B2	9 STUs (18");	B2.1–B2.9	Parking lot south of Hylan Boulevard, opposite (east of) proposed Visitors' Center	C.8

B3	4 EUs (3'x3'); monitored trenching (75')	B3.1–B3.4	Flag pole and planting (tree pits) locations in yard of proposed Visitors' Center	C.7
C1	7 STUs (18")	C1.1–C1.7	Landscape renovations/structure removals in rear yard of Wood/Leven House	C.3
C2	4 STUs (18")	C2.1–C2.4	#8 Shore Road — Proposed structure demolition and parking lot construction at twentieth-century house on south side of Shore Road	C.3
C3	1 EU (3'x3'); 3 STUs (18")	C3.1–C3.4	Installation of stairway down slope to beach at rear (west) yard of Biddle House	C.3
C4	5 STUs (18")	C4.1–C4.5	Path/sidewalk on west side of Satterlee Street in front yard of Biddle House (north of Shore Road)	C.1a
D1	12 STUs (18")	D1.1–D1.12	Playground renovation and landscaping at lot on Swinnerton Street/Billop Avenue	C.10
E1/E2	10 STUs (18"); 2 EUs (3'x3')	E1.1–E1.10 E2.1–E2.2	Path extending west from Satterlee Street located south of proposed Visitors' Center	C.1c
F1	1 STU (18")	F1.1	Utility trench south of Conference House (subsequently re-routed; transect not completed)	Addendum
F2	6 STUs (18"); 1 EU (3'x3')	F2.1–F2.7	Utility trench for tree-mounted lighting Extending south from Conference House	Addendum
F3	1 STU (18"); 1 EU (3'x3'); 11 TUs (2'x2')	F3.1; F3.5; F3.6–F3.16	Utility trench for tree-mounted lighting extending west from west wall of Conference House	Addendum
F4	14 STUs (18")	F4.1–F4.14	Utility trench for tree-mounted lighting in yard areas north of Conference House	Addendum
F5	1 EU (3'x3'); 21 STUs (18")	F5.1–F5.22	Utility trench for tree-mounted lighting extending east from Conference House	
F6	1 TU (2'x2'); 5 EUs (3'x3')	F6.0; F6.1 F6.5	Planting (tree-pit) locations and well renovation in yard of Conference House	C.4a C.4b C.4c
F7	3 EUs (3'x3')	F7.1–F7.3	Gate-posts for fenced garden in yard east of Conference House	
G1	11 STUs (18")	G1.1–G1.11	Split-rail fence on south side of Clermont Street, west from Swinnerton Street to Massachusetts Street	
H1	8 STUs (18")	H1.1–H1.8	Path through woods at southern boundary of National Register District	C.6
I1	5 EUs (3'x3')	I1.1–I1.5	Landscape renovations and plantings at proposed Arthur Kill Overlook	C.9

J1	2 STUs (18")	J1.1–J1.2	Roadside work on Craig Avenue associated with proposed Visitors' Center parking lot.	C.8

Shell midden deposits constitute an important component of the archeological record at Ward's Point. Varying quantities and types of shell were observed in archeological test units at numerous locations throughout the Park. JMA field personnel elected to collect samples of the shell fragments from test units in a consistent manner throughout the field project. In each unit (or stratum within a unit) where shell fragments were observed, JMA personnel collected and bagged all of the shell fragments that were larger than the (approximate) size of a thumbnail. This sampling strategy was not intended to produce a precise documentation of the shell quantities throughout the Park. However, the consistent application of the recovery strategy allows for meaningful comparisons of the relative quantities of shell and/or densities of shell deposits documented during the investigation.

1.4 LABORATORY ANALYSES

All cultural materials recovered during the course of archeological fieldwork were returned to JMA's laboratory in Croton-on-Hudson, New York for further processing. Artifacts were catalogued and prepared for curation according to the guidelines set forth in the New York Archeological Council's (NYAC 1994) *Standards for Cultural Resources Investigations and the Curation of Archeological Collections* (the *Standards*) recommended for use by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). Artifacts from the project may be appropriate for display in the Conference House Park Visitors' Center and are intended for permanent curation at the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences.

1.4.1 ARTIFACTS

JMA personnel processed 5,200 artifacts (including animal bone fragments) from the Conference House Park Project. All recovered artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and cataloged in JMA's Historic Artifact Management System (HAMS). To the extent possible, the recovered artifacts were identified as to material, temporal or cultural/chronological association, style, and function. Each provenience from which artifacts were recovered was assigned a Catalog Lot Number (or Lot). The artifacts were placed in heavy duty, archival quality zip-lock plastic bags for permanent storage, and a provenience tag printed on acid-free paper was placed in each bag. The provenience information was recorded on the outside of the bags using a permanent marker.

1.4.2 SHELL

In total, JMA personnel processed approximately 435 pounds of shell fragments recovered from archeological contexts within the Park. Shell fragments from each excavation context were sorted by type (e.g., oyster, clam, scallop, or whelk) and weighed. The weight (oz.) for each type was recorded and entered into the project artifact catalog (Appendix F). For each type, JMA personnel also counted the number of hinges (or umbos) from each context to provide an estimate of the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) represented by the recovered shell (wherein two hinges represent an individual animal). Selected samples of intact shells were bagged with other artifacts from some of the contexts. The majority of the recovered shell fragments were discarded subsequent to processing.

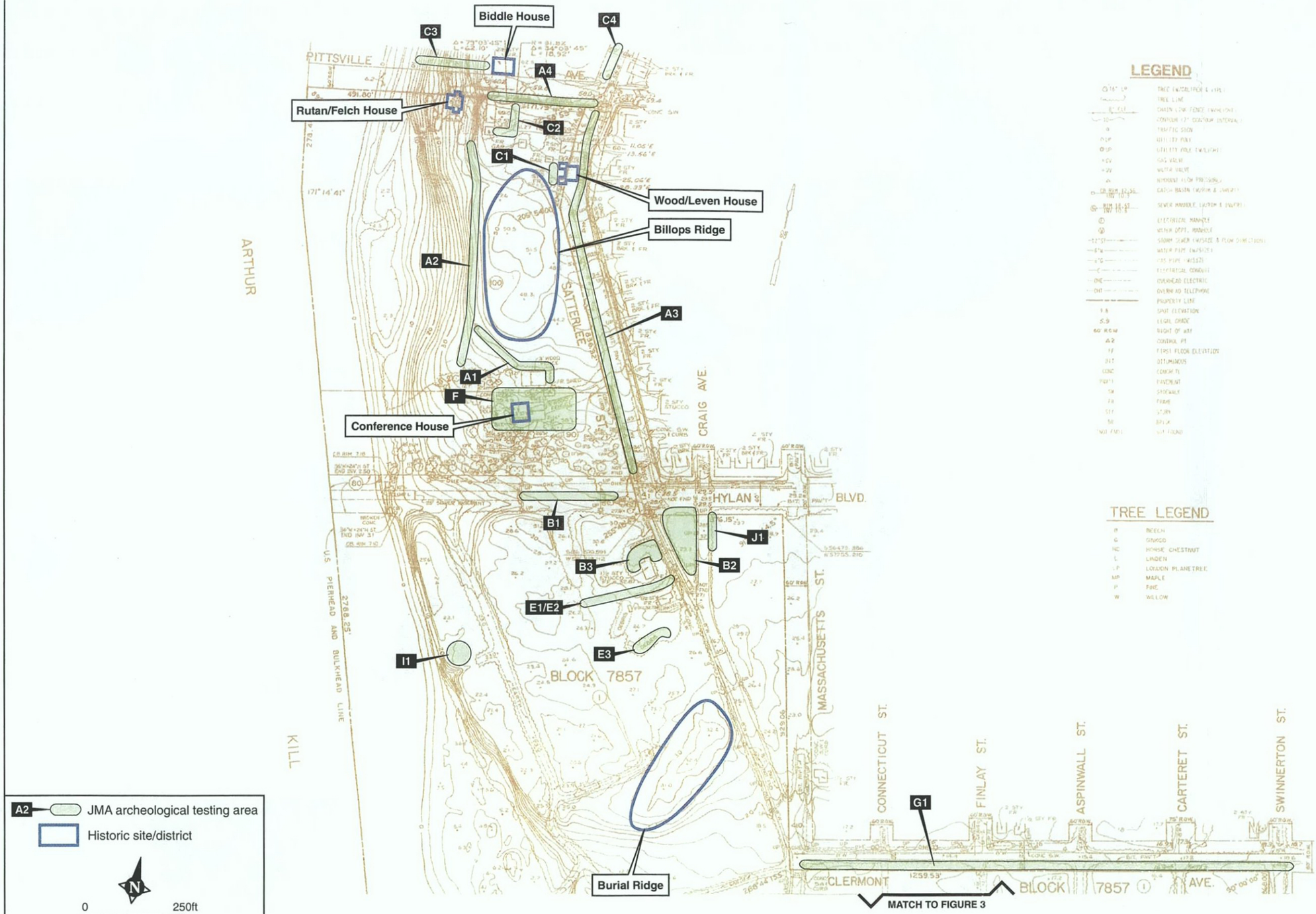

Figure 2. Topographic survey of Conference House Park (northern portion) showing the locations of JMA Archeological Testing Areas and previously identified prehistoric and historic resources.

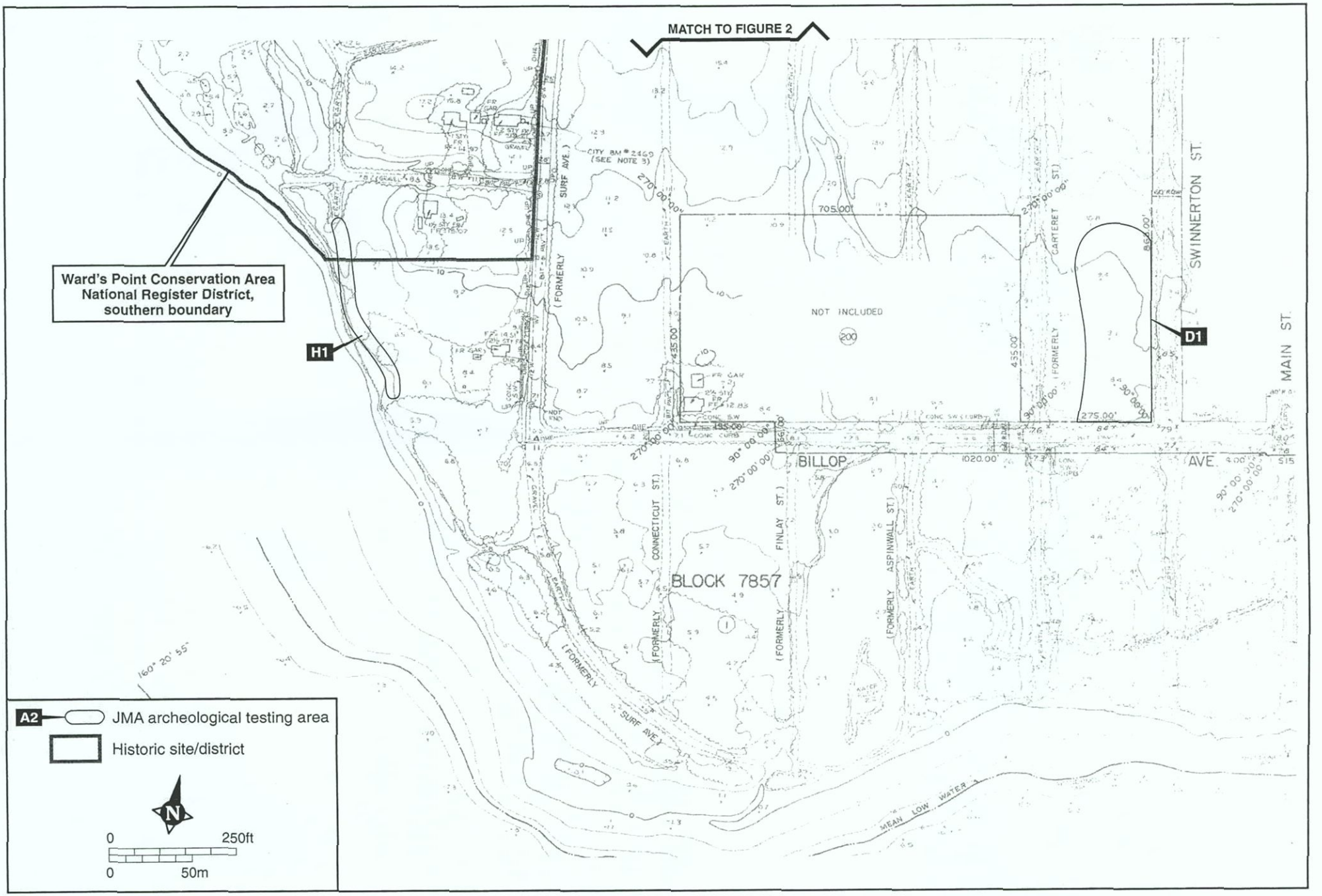

Figure 3. Topographic survey of Conference House Park (southern portion) showing the locations of JMA Archeological Survey Areas and previously identified historic resources.

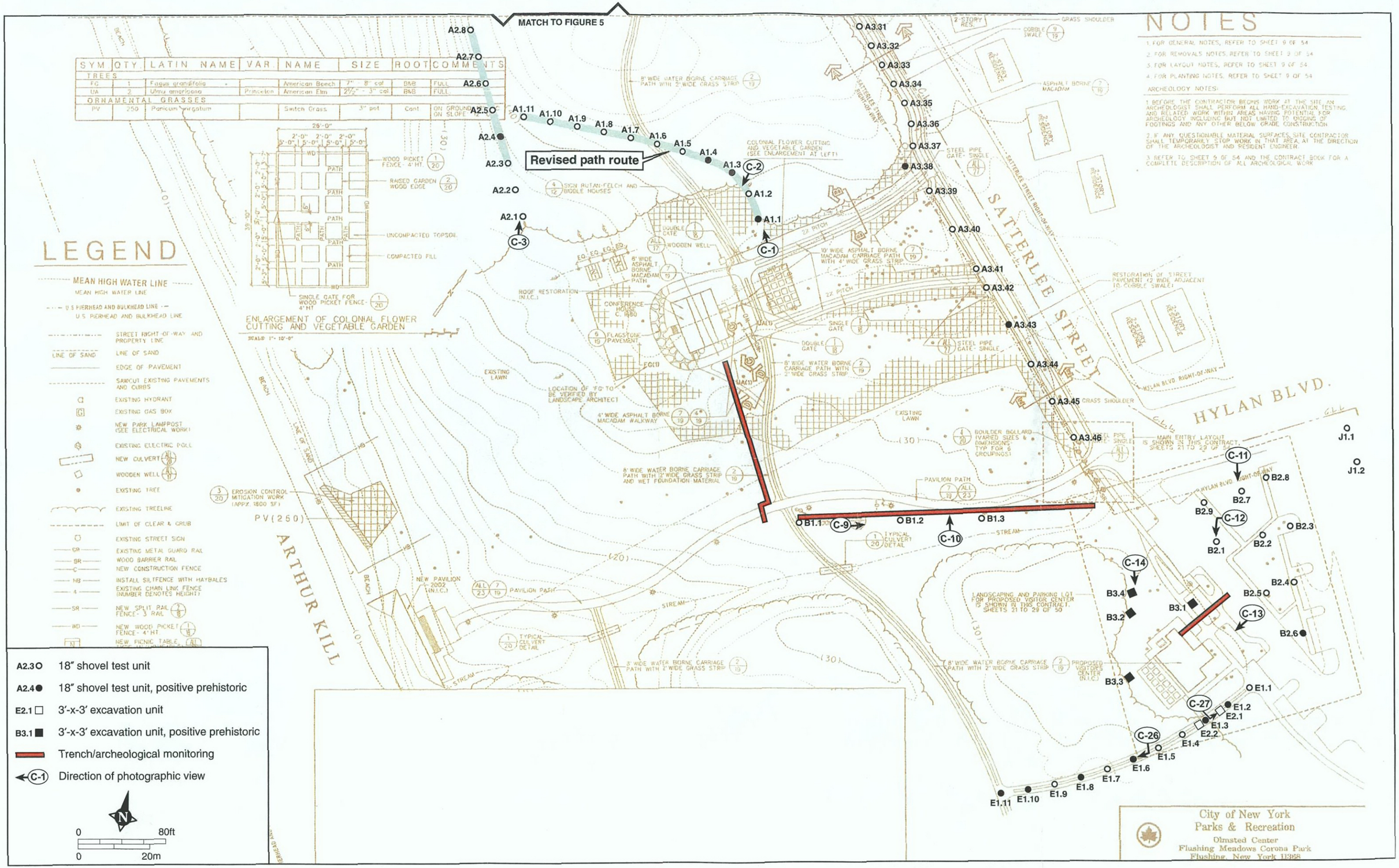

Figure 4. Project plans depicting the locations of archeological test units within JMA Archeological Survey Areas A1, B1–B3, E1–E2, J1, and portions of Areas A2 and A3; photographic views are indicated by encircled plate number.

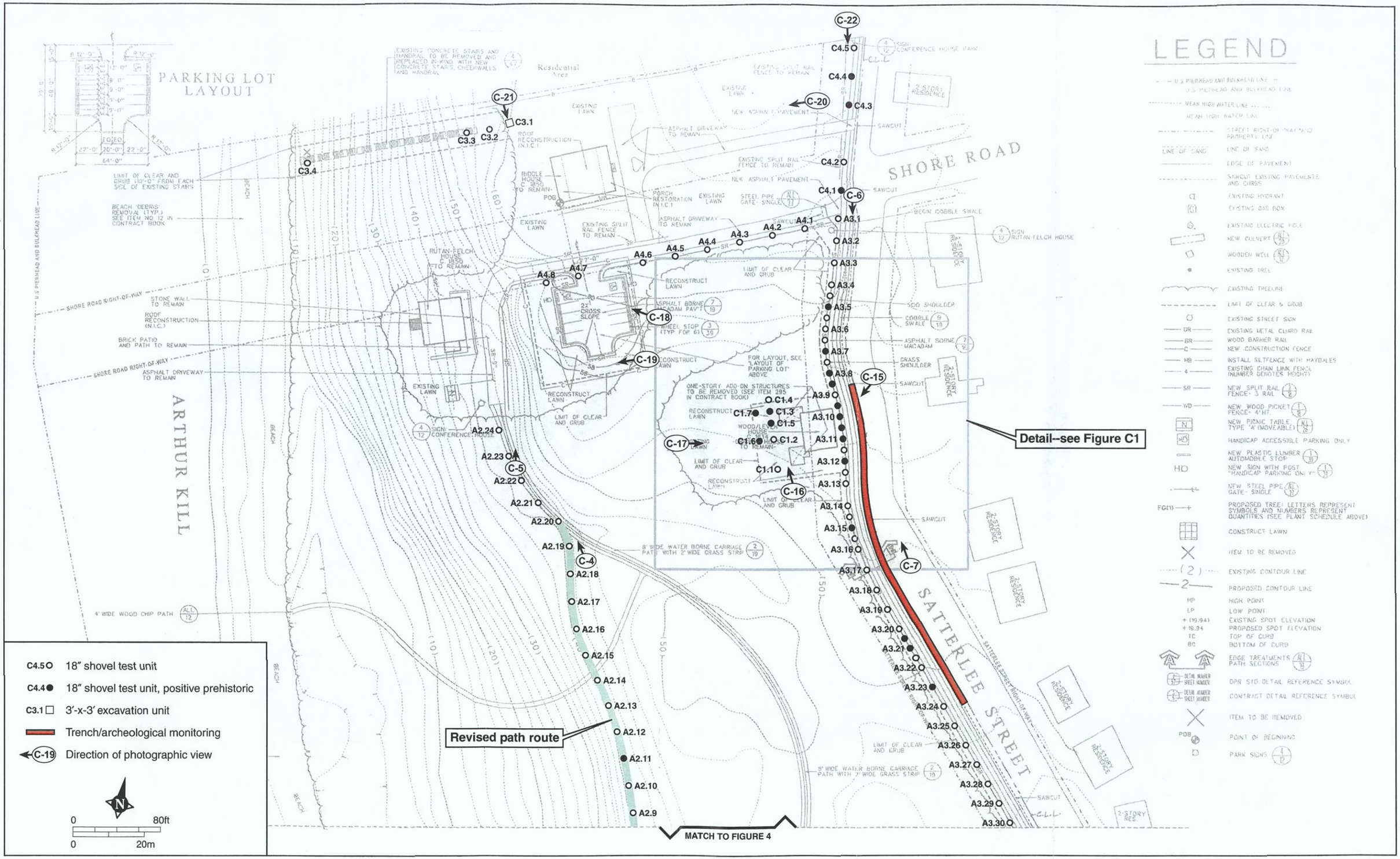

Figure 5. Project plans depicting the locations of archeological test units within JMA Archeological Survey Areas A4, C1–C4, and portions of Areas A2 and A3; photographic views are indicated by encircled plate number.

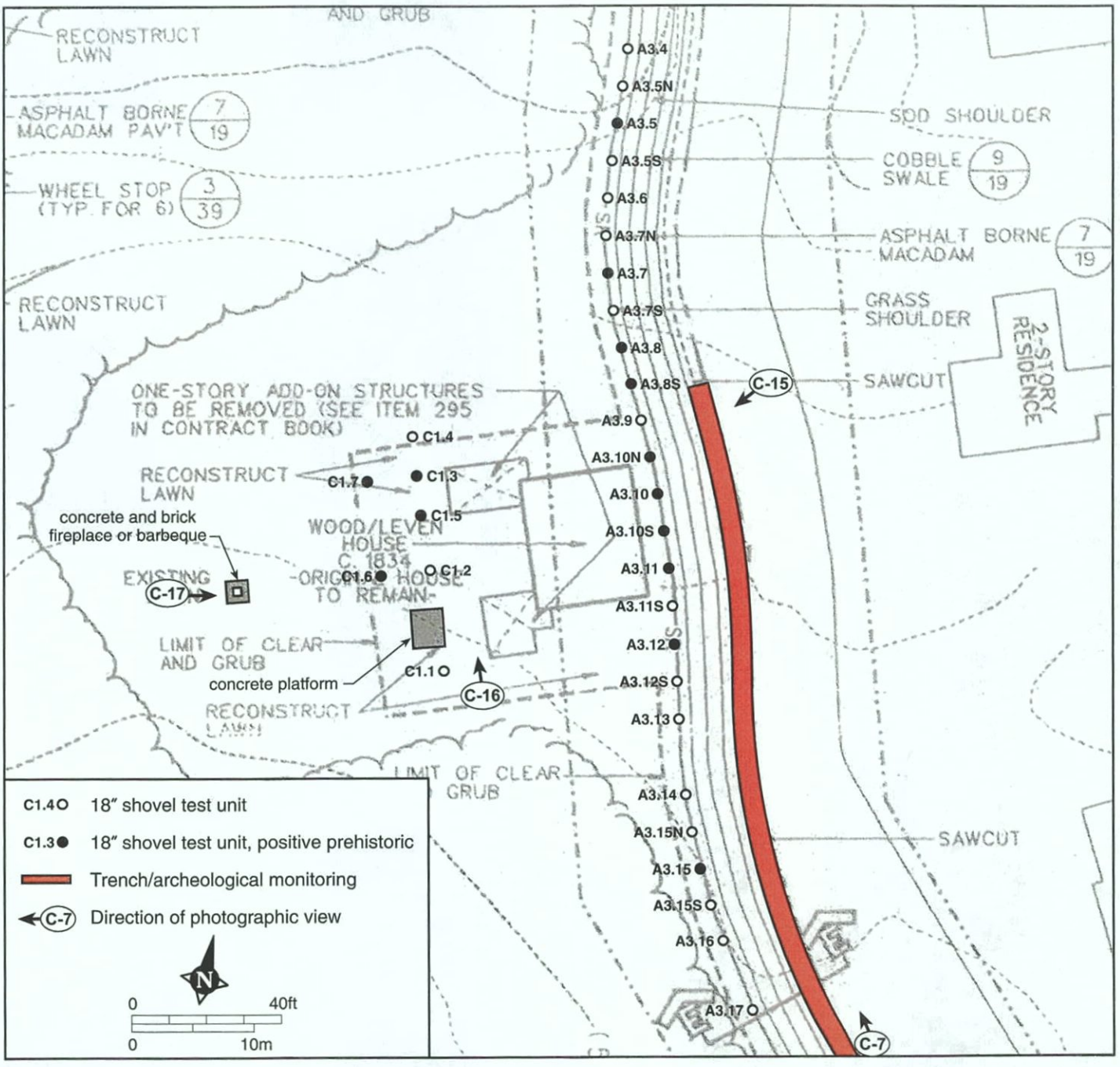

Figure 6. Detail of project plans depicting archeological test units in the vicinity of the Wood/Leven House (Area C1 and part of Area A3); photographic views are indicated by encircled plate number.

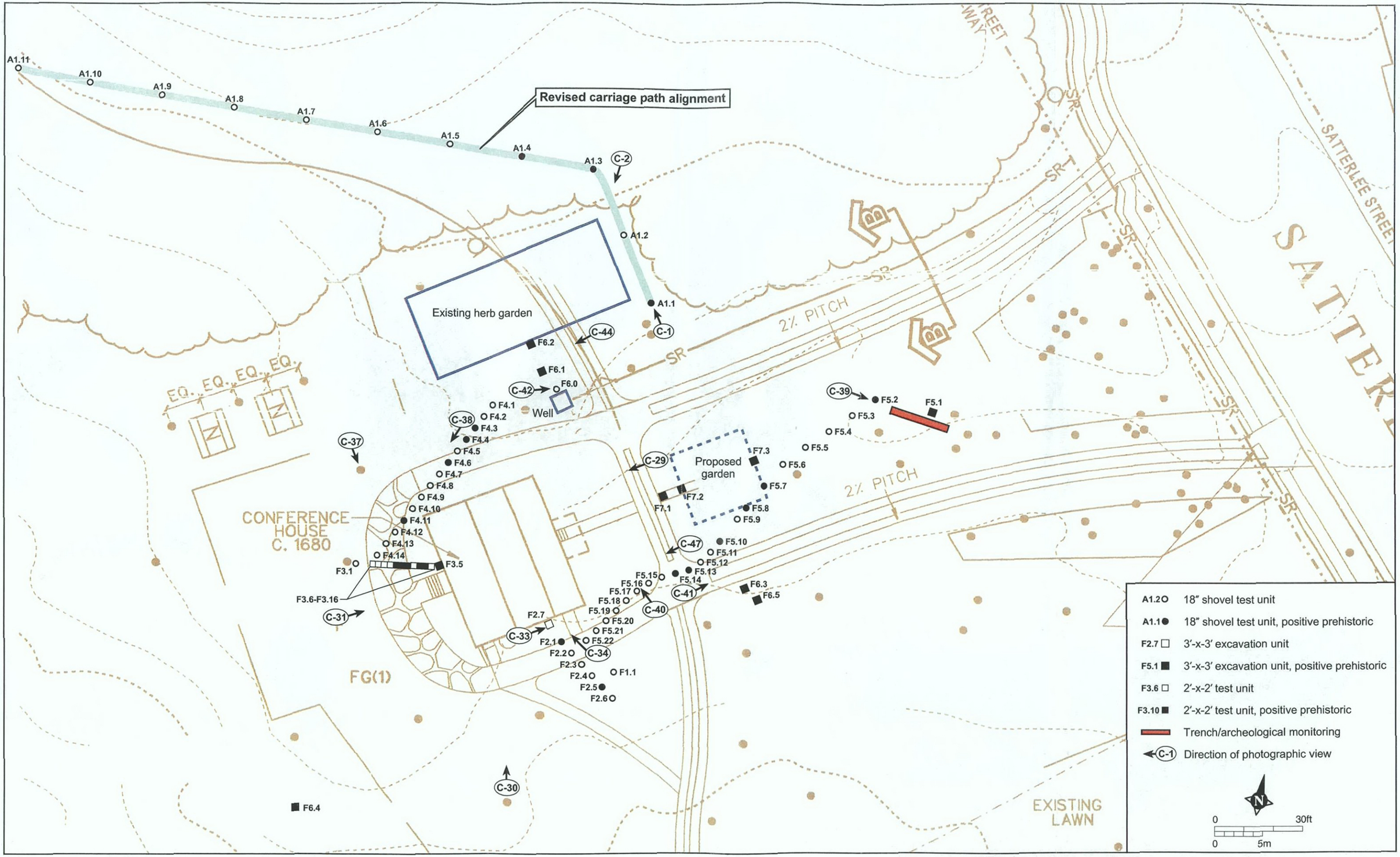

Figure 8. Project plans depicting the locations of archeological test units within JMA Archeological Survey Areas A1 and F1–F7; photographic views are indicated by encircled plate number.

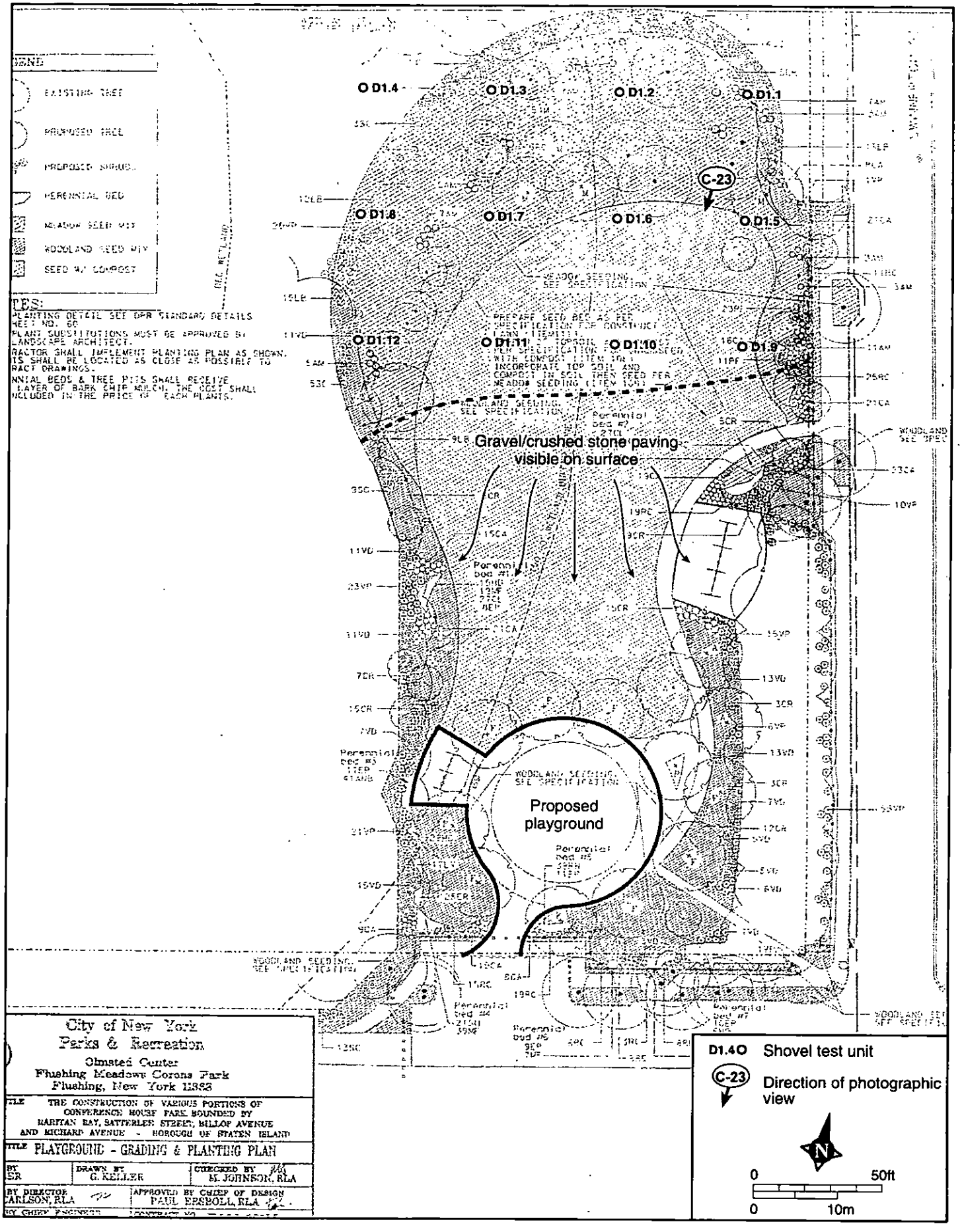

Figure 9. Detail of topographic survey depicting archeological test units within JMA Archeological Survey Area D1. Photographic views are indicated by encircled plate number.

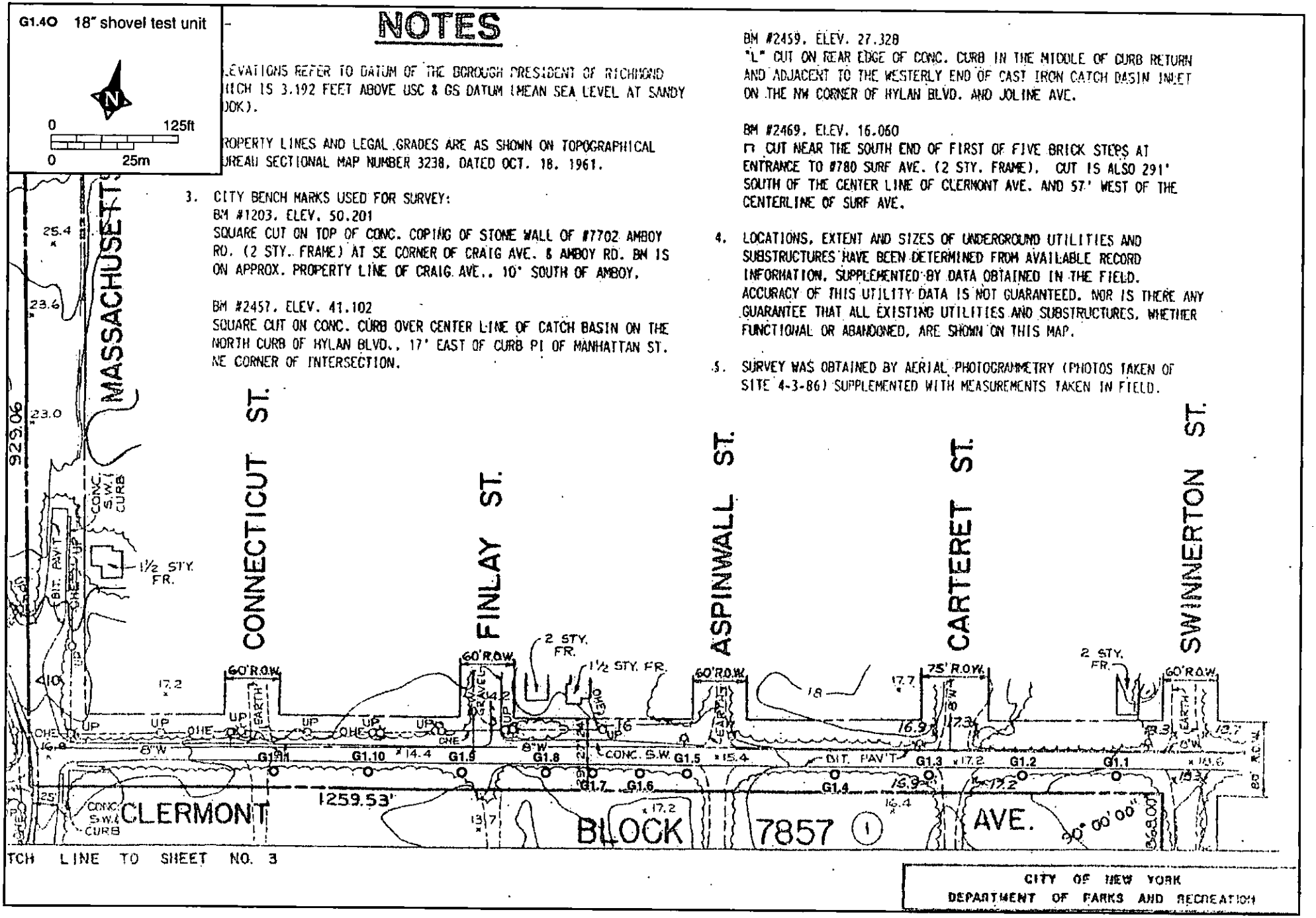

Figure 10. Detail of topographic survey depicting archeological test units within JMA Archeological Survey Area G1.

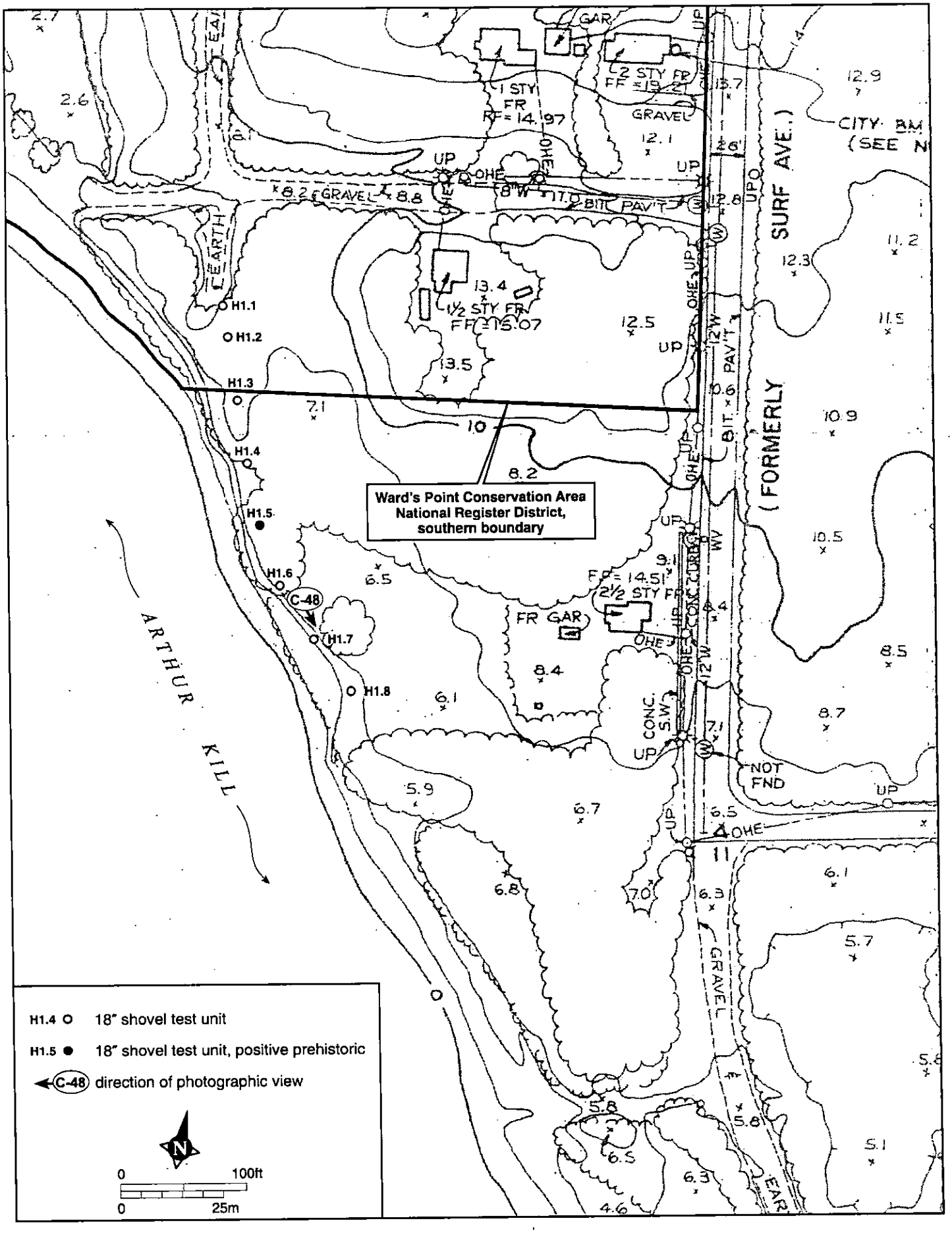

Figure 11. Detail of topographic survey depicting archeological test units within JMA Archeological Survey Area H1. Photographic views are indicated by encircled plate number.

1.4.3 BONE

Five hundred and forty-one fragments of animal bone recovered from the Conference House Park excavations were examined by JMA faunal analyst Claudia Milne and identified as to species where possible.

1.4.4 FLOTATION AND FLORA

Soil from seven excavated contexts was sent to New South Associates' laboratory in Stone Mountain, Georgia for flotation processing and analysis of recovered faunal and floral specimens.

1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION

The results of the field investigations conducted for this project are presented in Chapters 2.0–5.0. To facilitate the presentation, the areas within the zone of highest archeological sensitivity including the Conference House property and the areas north and south of the property are discussed in separate chapters (Chapters 2.0–4.0). Chapter 5.0 discusses tests in other portions of Conference House Park. Chapter 6.0 attempts to provide a synthesis of the project results in the context of prior archeological research within the Park, southwestern Staten Island, and other portions of coastal New York.

The report includes several appendices. As noted above Appendix A presents the archeological protocol and protocol addendum, Appendix B includes at least one profile drawing and photograph for each of the excavation units as well as profiles of construction trenches. Appendix C contains photographs of site views and structural features noted during the project and Appendix D presents selected artifact photographs. Appendix E is a listing of the stratigraphy encountered in all of the STUs, TUs, and EUs excavated, and Appendix F is the project artifact inventory. The tabulation of faunal remains recovered from the excavations, prepared by Claudia Milne of JMA, is included as Appendix G, and the report on the floral and faunal remains recovered from the flotation samples, prepared by Leslie E. Raymer and Mason Sheffield of New South Associates, is included as Appendix H.

1.6 PROJECT PERSONNEL

Arnold Pickman and Dr. Rebecca Yamin served as Principal Investigators for the archeological investigations at Conference House Park. Mr. Pickman was the primary author of this report. Principal JMA personnel involved in the project included Dr. Joel Klein (Senior Project Manager), Dr. Rebecca Yamin (Principal Archeologist), and Patrick Heaton (Project Archeologist) who served as the field director for the excavations, and prepared report sections on Field and Laboratory procedures. The archeological field crew consisted of Mark Smith, James Boyle, Michael Deegan, Richard Claverie, Elizabeth Murphy, Doris del Castillo, Geraldine Baldwin, Terence Stigers, and Blake Cochran. Elizabeth Murphy and Patrick Heaton conducted the laboratory work for the project including artifact identification and cataloging. Claudia Milne prepared the faunal analyses for the Project, and Leslie Raymer of New South Associates, Inc. conducted the paleobotanical analysis for the project.

2.0 FIELD TESTING RESULTS: NORTH OF CONFERENCE HOUSE PROPERTY

The field testing area north of the Conference House property extended 960 feet from the northern edge of the Conference House lawn to the northern boundary of the Biddle House property. Most of the area west of the Satterlee Street pavement between the Conference House property and Shore Road (alternatively known as Pittsville Ave.) is wooded, with smaller lawn areas adjacent to the Wood/Leven and Rutan/Felch houses, and the twentieth-century house at #8 Shore Road. On the Biddle property, which extends north of Shore Road for some 150 feet, a larger lawn area stretches from the edge of the bluffs overlooking the Arthur Kill eastward to Satterlee Street.

2.1 PATHWAY ROUTE—AREA A1/A2

The testing area designated as A1/A2 follows the route of a new pathway which extends through the woods from the northern edge of the Conference House Lawn to the existing paved driveway leading to the Rutan/Felch House (Figures 2 and 3). Testing of this area was covered in paragraph C.2 of the archeological protocol. After consultation with DPR, the initially planned route of the pathway was altered to avoid the archeologically sensitive Billop's ridge, an area of somewhat higher ground located between the Conference House and Wood/Leven properties.

As constructed, the route extends northward for a distance of about 75 feet from the edge of the Conference House Lawn at a point some 60 feet east of the house. It then extends westward to approximately the 40-foot contour where it continues along the edge of the bluffs overlooking the Arthur Kill. As modified to avoid the Billop's Ridge area, as noted above, the route passes immediately west of the former location of the Conference House herb garden. A burial was reported within the herb garden during a 1983 cultural resources survey (Baugher 1983, referenced by Pickman 1997).

Thirty-five (35) shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals along this transect. Tests A1.1–A1.11 and tests A.2.5–A2.20 were located along the actual route of the path. Tests A2.1–A2.4 (see Figure 4 and Plate C-3) were located immediately north of the Conference House Lawn along an alternate route of the path which was modified to the one discussed above after testing had begun.

The shovel tests along the northern portion of the pathway route were excavated later in the project than those along the southern portion of the route. Although planned pathway construction was to occur above grade, the contractor had cleared vegetation and conducted shallow grading along this portion of the route in order to prepare for the installation of two drainage culverts within existing swales before the testing could be completed (Plate C-4). The grading cut somewhat into the bank located east of the pathway route (Plate C-5) and the field crew inspected the profiles of this bank. No potential archeological deposits or human remains were observed within the exposed profiles. Subsequently, shovel tests A2.21–A.2.24 were excavated in the undisturbed area east of the pathway route (Figure 5).

2.1.1 AREA A1/A2 TEST RESULTS

The uppermost stratum encountered in most of the STUs excavated along this transect consisted of a dark brown/black organic loam apparently representing a relatively recently developed A0-

horizon (humus). In most tests this stratum was underlain by a deposit interpreted as plow zone. In some of the tests the surfacial humic deposit was very weakly developed and was excavated together with the underlying "plow zone" stratum. These soils were sandier in the southernmost portion of the pathway route, but had a higher clay content in the northern portion.

In most tests the "plow zone" deposit extended to a depth ranging from 10–15 inches below the surface. In the southern portion of the area, it was underlain by a stratum of lighter colored, orange/brown [i.e., Munsell "strong brown"], yellow/brown, or reddish brown sand. In the northern portion of transect A2, the subsoil underlying the plow zone consisted, in general, of a reddish brown clayey deposit. In shovel tests A2.4 and A2.11, thirteen and four inches, respectively, of the sandy subsoil stratum was encountered between the overlying plow zone deposit and the underlying clayey deposit. This is consistent with results of excavations in other portions of southwestern Staten Island, which indicate that the yellow/brown or orange/brown sand stratum overlies the red clay stratum in some areas, while it is absent in others.

The only archeological deposit of interest in the shovel tests excavated along these transects was encountered in STU A1.3, located approximately 75 feet north of the Conference House lawn, near the northeast corner of the former herb garden (see Plate C-2). In this test, what appeared to be an undisturbed prehistoric shell midden deposit was encountered at a depth of 17 inches below the surface. The deposit consisted of 10 inches of very dark brown sandy loam (10YR 2.2) containing a dense inclusion of oyster shell. This was followed by a two-inch thick mottled transition into the underlying orange/brown [Munsell "strong brown"] sand. The soil overlying the midden may represent the plow zone deposit encountered elsewhere, but the soil at this location was somewhat lighter (10YR 4.4—dark yellowish brown) and it may represent a deposit that underwent further disturbance incident to landscaping of the area. In the next shovel test along transect A1 (A1.4) this same yellow/brown sand was followed by what appeared to be a buried A-horizon and plow zone. It would appear that this area was graded or otherwise disturbed, possibly in connection with the former herb garden. Disturbance of the area is also suggested by the obviously modern material recovered from strata I and II in test A1.2. However, the depth of the shell midden encountered in test A1.3 enabled this midden to remain intact despite the possible disturbance to the area.

The shell midden and transitional stratum in test A1.3 yielded a total of nine jasper and five chert lithic flakes in addition to a fragment of fire-cracked rock and six bone fragments. One of these was identified as "sheep/deer" and it is likely that it is, in fact, a deer bone since there are no other indications of historic period disturbance of this stratum. The other four bones, which could only be identified as "med. Mammal," could also represent deer bone. No historic period material was recovered from this deposit. A total of 128.75 ounces (more than 8 pounds) of oyster shell was recovered from the midden deposit in this small shovel test. Only a single piece of clam shell was recovered. This midden deposit will be discussed further in connection with the extensive shell midden deposits encountered on the Conference House lawn. It should be noted that the above-ground pathway construction would not substantially affect the prehistoric midden deposit encountered in this test since the midden began at a depth of 17 inches below the surface.

The sandy subsoil deposit underlying the midden in STU A1.3 was excavated to a depth of 42 inches below the surface. No cultural material was recovered. The other tests in the immediate vicinity of test A1.3 did not encounter the shell midden deposit. However, one chert flake was recovered from the orange/brown sand deposit (stratum V) in the adjacent test A1.4, and another chert flake and two small pieces of fire-cracked rock were recovered from the sand (stratum III) in test A1.1 (Plate C-1). The recovery of three wire nail fragments from the sand in the latter test, as well as the recovery of modern artifacts from this deposit (stratum III) in test A1.2, strengthens

the inference that in this area, at least, the artifacts recovered from the sandy "subsoil" deposit actually derived from the overlying plow zone or disturbed deposits.

With two exceptions, none of the other tests in transects A1 and A2 yielded prehistoric artifacts. Four chert blocky fragments were recovered from test A2.4. One of these derived from the surface humus, another from the plow zone, and two others were recorded as having been recovered from a stratum of sandy clay at the base of the test but may have actually derived from the yellow/brown sand stratum excavated between the plow zone and clay strata. As noted previously, this test was excavated south of the area of actual path construction.

Three chert flakes were recovered from the plow zone stratum (4–11 inches below the surface) in STU A2.11. Historic period artifacts (a bottle glass fragment and pieces of leather) were also recovered from this stratum.

The prehistoric materials recovered from Transects A1 and A2 are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Prehistoric Materials Recovered from Archeological Testing Area A1/A2

Unit	Stratum	Context	Prehistoric Period Artifacts	Historic Period Artifacts
A1.1	III	Strong brown sand (Appendix F: Lot 3)	1 chert flake; 2 fragments FCR	3 wire nails
A1.3	III	Very dark brown sandy loam; Shell midden deposit (Appendix F: Lot 8)	4 chert flakes; 6 jasper flakes; 1 FCR; 6 fauna	None
	IV	Very dark brown mottled w/ strong brown sand (Appendix F: Lot 9)	2 jasper flakes	None
A1.4	V	Strong brown sand (Appendix F: Lot 12)	1 chert flake	None
A2.4	I-IV	Sandy loam/sand (Appendix F: Lots 31–33)	4 chert blocky fragments	None
A2.11	II	Dark brown sandy loam (Appendix F: Lot 37)	3 chert flakes	1 Bottle glass 3 pc misc. leather

The transect A1/A2 shovel tests encountered a generally low density of historic period material in the humus and plow zone strata. Artifacts found included both construction/demolition related material (mainly nail fragments and window glass) and domestic and personal artifacts (mainly bottle glass fragments and ceramics). Some of this material may derive from the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century occupation of the Conference, Wood/Leven, and other houses in the area. The history of these occupations is discussed in Pickman's earlier report (1997). Most of the ceramic sherds represent undecorated whiteware and ironstone sherds. Such ceramics were manufactured through most of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, although the three decorated sherds are most likely of nineteenth-century manufacture.

Of particular interest is an artifact recovered from the "plow zone" deposit in test A2.14 (Appendix F, Lot 40). The artifact is a cast bronze clasp representing an eagle perched on two crossed cannons, clasping a saber in its talons (See Plate D-1). The clasp superficially resembles the brooch from a U.S. Army Medal of Honor, but is in fact the upper portion of a uniform badge for the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R). The G.A.R. was an organization for veterans of the Union Army following the Civil War, and is perhaps best known for establishing Decoration Day (now Memorial Day) as an annual holiday. After 1869, the organization's badge consisted of a bronze star hanging from a ribbon that was suspended from a clasp identical to that recovered in

STU A2.15 (Welch 2004). The artifact was likely associated with a member of the Lenhart Post No. 163 of the G.A.R., located in Tottenville during the late nineteenth century (Rootsweb 2004).

A somewhat greater density of historic period material was recovered from the humus and plow zone strata in the shovel tests excavated at the northern end of transect A2 (STU's 2.21–2.24). These tests each yielded between five and 23 artifacts. The recovered materials (Appendix F: Lots 41–49) include nineteenth- and twentieth-century window glass fragments; metal hardware and nails; bottle glass fragments of various colors; and, whiteware, ironstone, and redware ceramic sherds. Similar materials were observed dispersed across the ground surface in the vicinity of these STUs. Domestic artifacts also included two pipe stem fragments and a porcelain doll fragment (from STU A2.23). More modern material included a plastic button from STU A2.22, a machine screw, and wire nails. The latter were available in this country beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, but did not come into general use until ca. 1890's (Nelson 1968). These shovel tests were located approximately 450 feet west of the Wood/Leven house (Figure 5). However, documentary research indicates that a second house formerly stood on the Wood/Leven property, closer to the shovel test locations. The artifacts recovered could be associated with the occupation of the latter structure. They do not appear to represent an *in situ* deposit, but could derive from a more concentrated deposit located on higher ground to the east, and have been deposited at the test location as a result of plowing and/or slope wash. Several intact midden deposits were noted in this higher area during prior pedestrian reconnaissance of the area (see Pickman 1997).

2.2 AREAS A4 AND C2

Shovel test transect A4 (Figure 5) and the additional shovel tests placed in area C2 (Figure 5) were located immediately south of the lane extending along the southern boundary of the Biddle property, now known as Shore Road and formerly as Pittsville Avenue.

2.2.1 TRANSECT A4

Eight shovel tests were excavated along the southern side of Shore Road as part of the testing protocol associated with the installation of a new split rail fence extending along Satterlee Street and continuing westward along the southern side of Shore Road (protocol paragraph C.1a). The Shore Road tests were excavated at 30 foot intervals, as indicated on Figure 5 (see also Plate C-8). Six of these tests encountered a basic stratigraphic sequence similar to that encountered in the transect A1/A2 tests. Stratum I consisted of 3–6 inches of dark brown/black organic sandy loam, representing a relatively recently developed A0 horizon, followed by dark brown loamy sand (stratum II) to a depth of 7–16 inches below the surface, apparently representing a former plow zone. In tests A4.4 and A4.8 this plow zone stratum (stratum II) had apparently been removed, and in test A4.5 it had been truncated to a thickness of four inches.

In test A4.7, the sequence noted above was buried under five inches of fill and more recent humic material. In all tests except A4.8 the strata noted above were underlain by the orange/brown (Munsell "strong brown") sandy subsoil which was tested to depths of 20–38 inches below the surface. In test A4.8 this sandy subsoil stratum was absent and the surficial deposit was underlain by a stratum of reddish/brown sandy clay.

No prehistoric artifacts and relatively few historic period artifacts were recovered from these tests. The historic artifacts included a few nail fragments including a hand wrought nail, a screw,

a window glass fragment, and a sherd of nineteenth- to early twentieth-century transfer-printed whiteware, in addition to small fragments of clam and oyster shell

2.2.2 AREA C2

Four shovel tests (see Figure 5) were excavated in the yard of an extant wood-frame house located on the south side of Shore Road (#8 Shore Road). This house was constructed in the early twentieth century (see Pickman 1997) and was slated for demolition as part of the Park improvement project. However, the project has since been modified and this house will remain standing and serve as a caretaker's house. A gravel-paved parking area was to be constructed in the area where the house now stands.

The existing yard east of #8 Shore Road is a raised terrace with a concrete cinder-block retaining wall (see Plate C-18). A gravel-paved driveway that extends south from Shore Road and turns west into a small, detached garage (Plate C-19) defines the eastern and southern perimeters of the yard. Testing in this area was specified in protocol paragraph C.3

STUs C2.1–C2.3 were excavated adjacent to or within the area of the existing driveway. The stratigraphy encountered in these tests indicates prior disturbance. The soils were dark gray sandy loam underlain by dark brown and brown sandy loam or sand. The stratigraphic profiles observed in STUs C2.1 and C2.2 included thin lenses of compact gravel, asphalt, and fill suggesting multiple episodes of stripping and filling. A buried concrete driveway surface was encountered at 20 inches below the surface in STU C2.3. Artifacts recovered include modern bottle glass and a plastic comb as well as mortar and construction debris.

STU C2.4 was excavated in the northeastern corner of the raised yard area. Beneath a seven inch surficial deposit of very dark gray sandy loam (stratum I) the test encountered culturally sterile brown sandy loam to a depth of 28 inches, possibly representing fill deposited to construct the terrace. Fragments of redware, bottle glass, and a small oyster shell fragment were recovered from Stratum I.

No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests in Area C2.

2.3 AREA A3

The DPR improvement project included the construction of a split rail fence on the western side of Satterlee Street. A power auger was to be used to excavate post holes at 10-foot intervals to a depth of approximately three feet below grade. The post holes were located 10 feet west of the Satterlee Street pavement. The archeological testing protocol (paragraph C.1a) called for shovel tests north of Hylan Boulevard at 30-foot intervals at the exact locations of the proposed post holes (30% sample of post hole locations). The area tested would include the eastern edge of Billop's Ridge, where burials have been reported (Pickman 1997). Due to the archeological sensitivity of this area, the testing interval north of the Conference House driveway was reduced in the field to 20 feet (50% sample of post-hole locations). Where tests encountered prehistoric artifacts, additional tests were excavated 10 feet to the north and south (100% sample of these areas). A total of 59 STUs were excavated along this transect, designated as transect A3, with the first test (A3.1) at the southwest corner of Satterlee Street and Shore Road (see Figure 5 and Plate C-6). The tests placed at 20-foot intervals were numbered sequentially from this point southward. The additional tests placed 10 feet north and south of those STUs yielding prehistoric material

were designated with the number of the original test with the suffix N or S indicating the test location to the north/south of the original test.

Prior to the beginning of the archeological work the construction contractor had spread fill over the portion of the area located north of the Conference House driveway where the post holes were to be excavated. This fill was obtained from the piles of soil previously dumped at the site of the proposed Visitors' Center parking area (see discussion of, archeological testing area B2 in Chapter 5.0). The fill deposit, which ranged from 3–15 inches in thickness at the test locations was designated as Stratum I in the stratigraphic sequence for the transect A3 shovel tests. A representative sample of material was collected and catalogued from Stratum I in some of the STUs. The deposit included largely modern materials such as beer bottle glass and plastic. A 1965 coin (STU A3.10S) and a 1975 coin (STU A3.8S) were also recovered. This deposit also yielded three lithic flakes (prehistoric debitage) and a few sherds of nineteenth- to early twentieth-century whiteware.

At most of the test locations in the northern portion of the area, extending from Shore Road southward to the vicinity of the Wood/Leven house, the recently deposited fill overlaid strata representing the former ground surface (A0 horizon) and an underlying stratum apparently representing a plow zone. These strata generally overlay a stratum of orange/brown (Munsell's "strong brown") sand, representing the uppermost subsoil stratum discussed previously. At two locations at the northern end of the transect, the shovel tests reached the underlying more clayey subsoil stratum. At some shovel test locations, however, more recent disturbance had completely removed the A0 horizon and plow zone strata (e.g., STU A3.4) and here the orange/sand immediately underlay the recent fill. In other locations (e.g., A3.3) the plow zone stratum had been partially removed or otherwise disturbed.

STU A3.5 is the northernmost of the tests in this transect that yielded prehistoric material. One quartz flake was recovered from the plow zone stratum in this test, with another chert flake recovered from the underlying orange sand. The two tests placed north and south of A3.5 did not yield additional prehistoric material.

The plow zone in STU A3.7 yielded 28.3 ounces of oyster shell and 10.85 ounces of clam shell. Unlike the midden deposit encountered in test A1.3 discussed above, however, this material was found within the plow zone. It did not represent an intact midden layer and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plow zone stratum. A single chert flake was, however, recovered from the underlying orange sand stratum. Two whiteware sherds and two pieces of otherwise unidentified bottle glass were the only historic artifacts recovered from the plow zone stratum.

At the location of the supplementary test placed 10 feet to the north of STU A3.7, the plow zone stratum had been removed. The orange/brown sand yielded only a few pieces of shell at this location. At the location of the test placed to the south (STU A3.7S), however, the plow zone stratum was intact and did include the shell deposit noted in STU A3.7. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this shell deposit or from the underlying orange/brown sand in this test.

From the location of shovel test A3.7, some 50 feet north of the Wood/Leven House southward to test A3.14, some 50 feet south of the Wood/Leven House, all but one of the 15 shovel tests excavated at 10-foot intervals encountered a substantial density of shell in the stratum identified as intact or partially intact plow zone. In test A3.13, this stratum appears to have been removed. However, 10.4 ounces of shell were recovered from the underlying orange/brown sand. In STU A3.14, the deposit appears to have been buried under 29 inches of later fill.

Shell weights ranged from 4.8 ounces in STU 3.9 to 57.45 ounces in STU A3.11. As noted above, unlike the undisturbed prehistoric midden deposit encountered in ST A1.3, which yielded nearly 100 percent oyster shell, the shell recovered from these tests included substantial quantities of hard shell clam, ranging from approximately 28.7 percent of total shell weight in test A3.7 to 73.2 percent in test A3.10. These percentage figures exclude test A3.9, which had the smallest amount of shell and only 10.4 percent hard shell clam.

Six of the 15 shovel tests in this area yielded a total of 12 prehistoric artifacts from the "plow zone" and underlying orange/brown sand deposits. Four flakes were recovered from STU A3.10N, three from STU A3.8, two from STU A3.11, and one each from shovel tests A3.7, and A3.8S. Six of these flakes were chert, five jasper, and one slate. Three of the flakes were recorded as deriving from the orange/brown sand deposit noted previously, the others were included in the "plow zone" deposit. In addition to these flakes, a broken jasper projectile point (see Plate D-2) which appears to most closely resemble the Jack's Reef Pentagonal type was recovered from either the plow zone or a buried A0 horizon in Shovel test A3.10. This projectile point type has been dated to the late Middle Woodland through early Late Woodland Period (Ritchie 1971). In addition to these artifacts, three flakes were recovered from STU A3.10S that are recorded as deriving from the surficial fill.

None of the tests in this area yielded a high density of historic period artifacts. In general, the "plow zone" deposit contained a few sherds of nineteenth-century transfer-printed and flow blue decorated whiteware, as well as bottle glass fragments some of which may derive from twentieth-century machine made bottles. Other artifacts apparently pre-dating the twentieth century include a sherd of coarse buff bodied earthenware with a lead/manganese glaze (STU A3.10N) and two pieces of bottle glass which appear to derive from bottles manufactured in the nineteenth century or earlier (STU's A3.13 and A3.14). In STU A3.11, the shell deposit apparently underwent subsequent disturbance (see below), leading to the deposition of the plastic pill bottle cap and a plastic bead recovered from this test. The shell bearing deposit discussed above was also tested in Area C1, west of the Wood/Leven house (see discussion below).

Two of the tests discussed above (STU A3.10S and STU A3.11) were located adjacent to the northeastern and southeastern corners, respectively of the concrete pad which supports the existing small porch in front of the Wood-Leven House front door (see Plate C-15). At a depth of approximately 15 inches, both of these tests encountered architectural features probably relating to footings for posts of a former front porch, subsequently removed. In STU 3.10S, a row of bricks extended across the northern portion of the test, overlying the underlying shell-bearing "plow zone" deposit noted above. In STU 3.11, a footing stone overlain by a single brick was noted in the western wall of the test.

Excavation of both of these STUs continued downward next to the architectural features. In STU A3.11, the surface fill (stratum I) was excavated together with the underlying stratum (stratum II), consisting of a similar soil type, but extending downward next to the footing stone. These strata yielded an 1843 penny as well as a 1965 penny. Field notes indicate, however, that the 1843 penny derived from Stratum II. If this stratum represented a trench dug to install the footing the penny could provide a possible *terminus post quem* date for the installation of the footer. However, the underlying strata yielded more recent material including wire nails and the plastic artifacts noted above, suggesting either a more recent date for installation of the footing or a later disturbance of the ground next to this feature.

Some of the transect A3 shovel tests excavated south of the location of STU A3.14 encountered what appeared to represent the buried "plow zone" deposit noted above, while the stratigraphy

encountered by other tests in this area appears to have undergone disturbance. The test immediately to the south of those discussed above, STU A3.15, yielded an additional chert flake from a deposit of gray sandy clay (stratum III) which extended from 13–35 inches below the surface. A fragment of embossed clear glass was also recovered. This deposit apparently represents fill or was otherwise disturbed.

No indications of prehistoric activity were noted in the shovel tests excavated from the location of STU A3.15 southward to the location of STU A3.21, which yielded two prehistoric artifacts, a chert flake and a sand tempered prehistoric ceramic sherd, from what appeared to be a buried plow zone remnant (stratum IV) between 17 and 22 inches below the surface.

The supplementary test placed 10 feet to the north (STU A21.N) yielded an additional two flakes, one chert and the other jasper. These flakes were recorded as deriving from the "plow zone" and the underlying orange/brown sand (strata II and III). Both of these strata also yielded nineteenth and/or twentieth-century artifacts. This test also yielded 30 ounces of shell, similar to the quantities recovered from the tests excavated in the vicinity of the Wood-Leven house. However, the shell deposit in test A21.N included a lower percentage of clam shell than encountered in most of the tests further north. Most of the shell (25.9 oz.) in STU A21.N derived from the orange/brown sand "subsoil" stratum, rather than the overlying "plow zone." Since the base of the latter stratum (stratum II in this test) was at 22 inches, it may have been difficult for the excavators to separate material from the two strata in the small shovel test It is possible that a portion of an intact midden deposit could remain intact at the base of the plow zone in this area. It should also be noted that the shell deposit was not encountered at the location of STU A3.21. Only 0.56 ounces of shell were recovered from the stratum yielding the prehistoric artifacts in the latter test.

The supplementary test placed south of STU A3.21 (i.e., STU A3.21S) did not yield any additional prehistoric material. The buried plow zone and underlying orange/brown sand (strata IV and V) in this test were culturally sterile.

An additional chert flake was recovered from STU A3.23, but the stratigraphy here was disturbed, with concrete encountered at a depth of 10 inches below the surface.

No additional prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the tests excavated southward from the location of STU A3.23 to the location of the Conference House driveway (see Figures 4 and 5). The stratigraphy encountered suggests that in this portion of transect A3 much of the area immediately adjacent to Satterlee Street had undergone disturbance. Four shovel tests placed approximately 150 to 200 feet north of the Conference House driveway in 1984, but located some 60 to 100 feet west of the Satterlee Street pavement, did encounter prehistoric artifacts (Pickman and Yamin 1984, see also Pickman 1997).

A shovel test placed immediately north of the Conference House Driveway (STU A3.38) yielded two chert flakes from a plow zone remnant at a depth of six to 12 inches. A test excavated by Pickman and Yamin in 1984 near the north side of the driveway, but further from Satterlee Street, yielded a higher density of flakes, some from what appeared to be a fill deposit, and others from the underlying orange/brown sand stratum (Pickman and Yamin 1984, see also Pickman 1997). The latter stratum was encountered at a depth of 12–20 inches in STU A3.38, but it did not yield any prehistoric materials. It was underlain by a clayey subsoil stratum at this location.

The area of split rail fence construction adjacent to the Satterlee Street sidewalk extending from the south side of the Conference House driveway to Hylan Boulevard was considered to be less

sensitive than the area to the north. The appearance of this area suggested the possibility of prior disturbance at most locations, consistent with the results of prior shovel testing conducted here in 1984 (Pickman and Yamin 1984, see also Pickman 1997). Therefore, the shovel tests excavated in this area were placed at intervals of 40 feet, with an additional test (A3.42) placed at the location of a planned entrance gate. The results of the shovel testing (STU's A3.39–A3.46) indicated that the area had, in fact, been disturbed. A single jasper flake was recovered from the orange/brown sand stratum in STU A3.43, which underlay recently deposited soil at a depth of eight inches.

The prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Area A3 shovel tests are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Prehistoric Materials Recovered from Archeological Testing Area A3

Unit	Stratum	Context	Prehistoric Artifacts	Historic Artifacts
A3.5	II	Black sandy loam (Appendix F: Lot 60)	1 quartz flake	1 ceramic 10 glass 2 pcs metal
	IV	Light brown sandy clay (Lot 61)	1 chert flake	None
A3.7	III	Strong brown sand (Lot 72)	1 chert flake	None
A3.8	II	Dark brown sandy loam Shell deposit (Lot 79)	2 jasper flakes 1 chert flake 2 bone	1 ceramic
A3.8S	II	Very dark gray sandy loam Shell deposit (Lot 81)	1 jasper flake 1 bone	1 ceramic
A3 10N	II	Black sandy loam – shell (Lots 87)	1 jasper flake 1 chert flake 1 slate flake	1 ceramic 4 glass 1 mortar
A3.10N	III	Strong brown sand (Lot 88)	1 chert flake	None
A3.10	II	Black sandy loam – shell (Lot 85)	1 projectile point (broken)	2 glass
A3.10S	I	Very dark grayish brown silt loam (Lot 89)	2 chert flakes 1 jasper flake	1 ceramic 7 glass 1 modern coin
A3.11	III-IV	Dark reddish brown loamy sand Shell deposit (Lot 92)	2 chert flakes 1 bone	1 ceramic 4 glass 3 nails 2 plastic
A3.12	II-III	Strong brown sand and underlying yellowish brown sandy loam (Lots 98–99)	1 jasper flake	1 coin
A3.15	III	Gray sandy clay (Lot 106)	1 chert flake	1 glass
A3.21	IV	Dark brown sandy loam (Lot 120)	1 chert flake; 1 pottery sherd (unidentified ware: find sand tempered)	None
A3.21N	II	Dark yellowish brown loamy sand (Lot 122)	1 chert flake	9 glass 4 shingle
	III	Strong brown sand-shell (Lot 123)	1 chert flake	1 ceramic 3 glass 1 nail
A3.23	II	Reddish brown sand (Lot 128)	1 chert flake	1 ceramic 5 glass

				1 nut/bolt 3 pcs brick
A3.38	III	Dark brown sand (Lot 148)	1 chert flake	1 ceramic 1 nail
A3.38	IV	Strong brown sand (Lot 149)	1 chert flake	none
A3.43	II-III	Strong brown sand and Yellow/brown sandy clay (Lots 156 and 157)	1 chert flake	1 ceramic

2.4 AREA C1—THE WOOD/LEVEN HOUSE

Archeological Testing Area C1 was located in the rear yard (west) of the Wood/Leven house (Figures 5 and 6). The house (#96 Satterlee Street—see Plate C-15) was built prior to 1830 and was occupied by Caleb Ward's daughter, Hannah, and her husband, Samuel Wood. It was sold to Ann Eliza Leven in 1849 and was subsequently occupied well into the twentieth century (Pickman 1997:64–66). Proposed construction work in association with this structure involves removal of two twentieth-century frame extensions (built on posts and lacking foundations) that extended off each of the rear corners of the house. In addition, the project plans include lawn reconstruction and landscaping activities following removal of the extensions. It was anticipated that this work would involve minimal amounts of grading and ground disturbance. Nevertheless, because of the historic importance of the area, and the observation of artifacts on the surface west of the house during a 1984 reconnaissance (Pickman and Yamin 1984), archeological testing of the area was specified in the archeological protocol (paragraph C.3).

During the testing in this area, a resident of a nearby house informed the archeologists that the most recent occupant of the property possessed a "shoebox full of arrowheads" that the former resident had collected from the property. The informant was not able to provide more specific descriptions of the artifacts and was not aware of more specific provenience information for the objects.

Prior to the archeological testing, JMA field personnel examined the rear yard area for any indication of features. Two architectural features were noted. A 10-foot-by-8-foot cement platform (possibly the base of a shed or garage) was located 25 feet east of the southeast corner of the house (see Figure 6). A second feature was noted 75 feet east of the rear wall of the house after the surrounding vegetation was cleared. The feature appeared to be a five-foot-square cement platform with the remnant basal courses of a brick superstructure, possibly a chimney or barbeque base (see Figure 6 and Plate C-17). These features appear to be associated with the twentieth-century occupation of the house, and are probably not associated with its period of historical significance.

Seven shovel tests were excavated in the area west of the Wood/Leven house (Plate C-16). Tests C1.1- C1.3 were located 25 feet west of and parallel to the rear wall of the house. Since prehistoric materials were recovered from STU C1.3, four additional tests were excavated in the immediate area of the three initial tests. STUs C1.4 and C1.5 were excavated five feet north and south (respectively) of STU C1.3 and STUs C1.6 and C1.7 were located 15 feet west of STUs C1.2 and C1.3, respectively.

The uppermost stratum excavated in all of the shovel tests consisted of sod associated with the existing surficial vegetation or other recently deposited material. In STU C1.1 this stratum (stratum I) extended to a depth of 16 inches. The shovel test was placed adjacent to the south side of the concrete pad noted above and this stratum was most likely associated with the construction of the feature. Stratum I yielded modern material, including a plastic "leggo" toy, a 1970 nickel,

and wire nail fragments, as well as shell fragments possibly deriving from the underlying shell deposits.

In tests C1.1–C1.2 and C1.6–C1.7, Stratum I was underlain by a deposit of brown, dark brown, or reddish brown sandy loam (stratum II), apparently representing a plow zone or garden area. This stratum was underlain by the orange/brown (Munsell "strong brown") sand (stratum III) which was tested to a depth of 32–42 inches. In STU C1.1 Stratum II included only brick and mortar fragments as well as cinder ash and coal, which were discarded in the field, while Stratum III was culturally sterile (except for a small shell fragment).

STU C1.2 did not yield any prehistoric material, but Stratum II included a large amount of shell (40.8 oz.). Shell was also encountered in the other six shovel tests in this area, as well as in the shovel tests excavated along the west side of Satterlee Street in the vicinity of the Wood/Leven House (see discussion of area A3). The only artifact recovered from the shell stratum was a ceramic button.

STU C1.6, excavated 15 feet west of C1.2 (approximately 45 ft. west of the west side of the Wood/Leven house), yielded a single chert flake from Stratum II, in addition to 17 ounces of shell. Two window glass fragments were the only historic period artifacts recovered. No cultural materials were recovered from Stratum III in this test.

STU C1.7, excavated some 45 feet west of the northwest corner of the Wood/Leven House, yielded the highest concentration of prehistoric artifacts encountered in this area. Six chert and one jasper flake, in addition to a cord-marked prehistoric ceramic sherd, were recovered from Stratum II in this test. This deposit also included 23.6 grams of shell. Historic artifacts included plastic and wire nail fragments as well as a black glass button, probably dating to the nineteenth century. Two pieces of mammal bone were also recovered from this deposit. Two additional jasper flakes came from the underlying orange/brown sand, as well as an additional 5.4 ounces of clam and oyster shell. A single brick fragment was the only historic period artifact recovered from this stratum.

The stratigraphy encountered in STU's C1.3–C1.5, located 15 west of the northwestern corner of the house, suggest that this area has undergone disturbance. Strata II and III in STU C1.4 and II–IV in STU's C1.3 and C1.5 included the dense shell deposits encountered in the tests discussed above. These tests yielded higher densities of shell than the tests to the west although they did not yield the quantity of prehistoric artifacts recovered from test C1.7. Only two prehistoric artifacts were recovered; a jasper flake recovered from STU 1.3 and a prehistoric fine sand tempered ceramic sherd from STU 1.5. Test C1.3 yielded the most shell, 138.25 ounces, a comparable amount (more than 8 lbs.) to that encountered in the undisturbed prehistoric midden encountered in test A1.3, located immediately north of the Conference House lawn, but a considerably lower density, since the deposits in test C1.3 derived from 32 inches of excavated soil, as contrasted to 12 inches in test A1.3.

The shell deposits encountered in STU's C1.3–C1.5 did not appear to represent an undisturbed midden deposit, since they also yielded both nineteenth-century and modern twentieth-century artifacts. Probable nineteenth-century material included a black glass button and an overglaze painted whiteware sherd. More recent artifacts included an automobile tire valve as well as wire nail fragments and apparently twentieth-century bottle glass. These deposits also included 17 pieces of bone (see Appendix G), including three identified as deriving from pig, cow, and turtle. The other pieces were unspeciated mammal and one unspeciated bird bone.

The shell deposits at the rear of the Wood/Leven house consisted of oyster and hard shell clam, with two small whelk fragments also recovered. The deposits excavated in the various shovel tests consisted of approximately 31 to 45 percent clam shell, comparable to the average percentage recovered from the Area A3 tests along Satterlee Street, and unlike the nearly 100 percent oyster shell included in the STU A1.3 midden deposit.

It is possible that the shell recovered from this area derives from both the prehistoric and historic period occupations of the area. Prehistoric artifacts and shell would derive from midden material deposited prior to the historic period occupation, and incorporated into a "plow zone" during historic period cultivation. The historic period material in these deposits apparently derived from both domestic and construction/demolition activities associated with the history of the Wood/Leven House. Only a few of the artifacts recovered could be associated with the early period of occupation of the house, however. It is possible that areas used for trash disposal were located further to the west of the house, rather than in its immediate vicinity. This would suggest, in turn, that most of the shell recovered derived from the prehistoric occupation of the area.

The recovery of a substantially higher density of prehistoric material from STU C1.7, than from the other tests excavated in Areas A3 and C1, suggests the possibility that a more concentrated prehistoric deposit may be located further west of the house.

Table 4 lists the prehistoric material recovered from the area C1 shovel tests.

Table 4. Prehistoric Materials Recovered from Archeological Testing Area C1

Unit	Stratum	Context	Artifacts	Historic Period
C1.3	II	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam Shell deposit (plow zone) (Appendix F: Lot 212)	1 chert flake;	1ceramic 3 glass 4 nails
	IV	Dark brown sand (Appendix F: Lot 214	1 jasper flake	2 glass
C1.5	III	Strong brown sand (Appendix F; Lot 218)	1 pottery sherd (unidentified ware, fine sand tempered)	4 glass 3 nail 2 pcs brick
C1.6	II	Dark brown sand— shell (Appendix F; Lot 220)	1 chert flake	2 glass
C1.7	II	Dark brown sand Shell deposit (plow zone) (Appendix F; Lot 222)	6 chert flakes 1 jasper flake 1 pottery sherd (unidentified ware, cordmarked)	1 glass 4 nails 1 button 1 pc plastic
	III	Strong brown sand (Appendix F: Lot 223)	2 jasper flakes	1 pc brick

Since the impact of construction activities in the area tested would be limited to near-surface disturbance, it is expected that such deposits would remain intact.

2.5 SATTERLEE STREET DRAINAGE SWALE

The DPR improvement project for Conference House Park includes excavation of an approximately three-foot wide stone lined drainage swale along the western portion of the existing Satterlee Street pavement, extending northward from Hylan Boulevard to the northern end of the Park. This area includes the area east of Billop's Ridge, where prehistoric burials have previously been reported. The archeological testing protocol (paragraph C.11) specified

archeological monitoring of swale excavations in order to detect any burial pits that could be located in this area.

Monitoring of pavement removal and excavation of the drainage swale trench (Plate C-7) was conducted between September 18 and 24, 2003. The excavation extended along the west side of Satterlee Street for a distance of approximately 850-900 feet from the area in front of the Wood/Leven house southward to the corner of Hylan Boulevard. As specified in the plans, excavation was relatively shallow and did not extend more than one and one-half feet below the existing pavement grade.

Most of the soils observed included crushed stone and other evidence of road fill. Sparse, sporadic occurrences of shell were observed in isolated areas within the trench or in backdirt piles. The archeological monitoring suggested that the shell deposits observed in the STUs located in the vicinity of the Wood/Leven house (A3.7–A3.14) did not extend eastward beneath the Satterlee Street pavement. It is possible that all strata overlying the subsoil may have been removed during grading incident to the construction or repaving of Satterlee Street. Artifacts observed in the backdirt piles along the trench included brick fragments and sherds of whiteware, glazed stoneware, glass, and redware tile. No human remains or indications of subsurface features were observed during the monitoring. However, at some locations north of the Conference House property, a thin layer of dark soil was noted at the base of the trench beneath the existing pavement and underlying fill (see Plate C-7a). This may represent an intact ground surface.

2.6 THE BIDDLE HOUSE PROPERTY

The Biddle House property constitutes the northernmost portion of Conference House Park, extending northward for some 150 feet from Shore Road (Pittsville Avenue). It represents the remaining portion of a larger tract, occupied by four generations of the Biddle family between 1840 and 1904. The extant Biddle House (see Plate C-20) was likely constructed around 1850 (Pickman 1997:47–49).

2.6.1 AREA C4

An existing split rail fence extends along Satterlee Street east of the Biddle House lawn. DPR decided to replace the existing fence and to construct a new sidewalk, extending the line of the sidewalk as constructed south of Shore Road. Five shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals along the line of the new sidewalk (see Figure 5 and Plate C-22). The tests were located at the eastern edge of the Biddle House lawn, a short distance west of the edge of the Satterlee Street pavement.

Five shovel tests had been excavated in this area in 1984 in association with the Oakwood Beach Water Pollution Control Project (Pickman and Yamin 1984). Between one and 11 lithic artifacts were recovered from each of these shovel tests, including debitage flakes, fire-cracked rock, and a corner-notched projectile point (Pickman 1997). The 1984 tests were located approximately 15 to 30 feet west of the Satterlee Street pavement, and were thus west of the STUs excavated for the present project.

In all of the five shovel tests excavated for this project, four to 13 inches of sod and topsoil (stratum I) directly overlay the orange/brown (Munsell "strong brown") sand stratum (stratum II) found widely in this part of Staten Island and discussed at greater length elsewhere in this report. In the three northernmost tests, this stratum was underlain by orange/brown or yellow/brown

sandy clay which included brown and gray mottling in two of the tests (stratum III). The area C4 shovel tests reached depths of 33–37 inches (with the exception of test C4.04 which was only excavated to 25 inches). The clayey soils (stratum III) represented the last four to six inches of the material excavated in tests C4.3–C4.5.

These tests yielded fewer indications of prehistoric occupation than the 1984 tests. The only prehistoric artifacts recovered were a single chert flake from the sod/topsoil stratum (stratum I) in STU C4.1 and two additional flakes from the underlying orange/brown sand (stratum II), a jasper flake from STU C3.3, and a chert flake from STU C4.4. Only a few shell fragments were recovered from these tests in contrast to the tests in the vicinity of the Ward/Leven House and other portions of the Park (see Chapters 3.0 and 4.0). The more clayey soils (stratum III) were culturally sterile.

Table 5. Prehistoric Materials Recovered from Archeological Testing Area C4

Unit	Stratum	Context	Artifacts	Historic Period I
C4.1	I	Brown sandy loam (Appendix F: Lot 241)	1 chert flake	None
C4.3	II	Strong brown sand (Lot 246)	1 red jasper flake	None
C4.4	II	String brown sand (Lot 248)	1 chert flake	None

The few historic period artifacts recovered from the sod/topsoil (stratum I) in these tests included apparently modern bottle glass and twentieth-century metal bottle closures (crown and screw caps).

2.6.2 EXCAVATION UNIT C3.1—BEACH STAIRWAY

The only other construction activity on the Biddle property proposed for the current improvement project was the replacement of a twentieth-century stairway leading from the northwestern edge of the Biddle House lawn area downslope to the Arthur Kill beach. This stairway is located near the northern edge of the property. The existing stairway had concrete steps and a wooden railing. Reconnaissance of the area indicated that there was a second dilapidated stairway and access route, obscured by vegetation, near the southern edge of the property. Replacement of this stairway was not included in the project plans. The planned construction includes some excavation at the top of the slope to install footings for stairway railings.

Since the 1984 tests at the eastern edge of the Biddle House property indicated that the prehistoric occupation along the Arthur Kill bluffs extended northward to this area, the bluff edge was considered to be archeologically sensitive (protocol paragraph C3). In addition, during the current archeological project a caretaker of the Biddle property informed the archeologists that, as a child, he had found arrowheads and wrought nails (associated with the Rutan shipyard further to the south) on the beach and on the slopes and terraces overlooking the beach in the area between the Biddle and Rutan/Felch houses (south of the area in which the proposed construction would occur).

A three by three-foot test unit (EU C3.1) was excavated at the head of the stairway (see Figure 5 and Plate C-21) in the area of the proposed stairway rail footing construction.

The stratigraphy depicted in the profile of the west wall of this test (Figure B-1) includes a number of soil strata representing several episodes in the history of the Biddle property. The uppermost stratum (stratum I) represents relatively recent sod. Stratum II (dark gray brown sandy

loam with brown mottling) is interpreted as fill, possibly deposited in connection with the creation of the terrace west of the house and the brick retaining wall bordering the northern portion of the terrace. This deposit, which ranged from approximately three and one-half to 10 inches in thickness yielded a substantial quantity of historic period material. Ceramics recovered included nine sherds of soft paste porcelain from three of the four excavated levels in Stratum II, several of which mended to form a complete soft paste porcelain child's tea cup. Other ceramics included three plain whiteware sherds and a bisque porcelain sherd. These ceramics all most likely date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. Three fragments of lamp chimney glass most likely also date to this period. Two ceramic sherds recovered from this deposit—identified as Chinese export porcelain and brown stoneware—probably date earlier. The fill deposit also yielded 81 bottle glass fragments including a portion of a large screw top closure. This deposit contained a considerable amount of construction related material, including 12 pieces of window glass and 21 nails and nail fragments. Ten of the latter are identifiable as wire nails. As noted above, wire nails did not come into common use until the end of the nineteenth century. A single jasper flake associated with the prehistoric occupation of the area was also recovered.

An intrusive pit in the southwestern portion of the unit had been excavated through the fill deposit (stratum II) as well as through the underlying Strata IV and V, and had penetrated into Stratum VI (see below). This intrusive pit was excavated as Stratum III. Only nine artifacts, both domestic and construction related, were recovered from this intrusive feature (see Appendix F, lot 232). The only dateable artifact was a single wire nail fragment. A speculative interpretation of this pit is that it was associated with the installation of footings for a post supporting an earlier twentieth-century stairway leading downward to the beach.

Three strata (IV–VI) were encountered between the fill deposit and the subsoil. These strata appeared to slope downward from east to west at the test location. The lowest of them, Stratum VI, was approximately two to two and one-half inches in thickness and the upper portion of this deposit was encountered approximately 15½–19 inches beneath the existing ground surface. This deposit of dark brown sandy loam appears to represent a remnant of the ground surface (possibly a plow zone remnant) which existed prior to the late ninetheenth– to twentieth–century events which led to the deposition of the overlying material. These events apparently truncated the ground surface represented by stratum VI. Domestic artifacts recovered from this stratum included a single whiteware sherd, a lamp chimney glass fragment, a single bottle glass fragment, and nine pieces of aqua flat glass, which could represent either table/bottle glass or window glass. Building materials included 11 fragments of window glass, a metal spike, and a single brick fragment. A jasper flake was also recovered.

The overlying Strata IV and V appear to represent material deposited in association with, or subsequent to, the truncation of the underlying ground surface. Stratum IV, which underlay the fill deposit discussed above (stratum II), represented a mixture of gray and light gray sandy loam with a concentration of coal, slag, burnt wood, and construction/demolition debris. Stratum V also consisted of dark gray loam, but without the concentration of coal and slag which characterized Stratum IV. These strata yielded 10 wire nails, and eight fragments of window glass. Domestic material included three whiteware sherds and two sherds of molded refined earthenware apparently of twentieth-century manufacture.

The stratum encountered at the base of unit C1.3 (stratum VI), apparently represents the subsoil at this location, a reddish brown silty clay. The orange/brown sand noted elsewhere was not present at this location. The two pieces of aqua flat glass recorded as recovered from this deposit were most likely intrusive from the overlying stratum.

The location of Unit C3.1 at the head of the stairs leading downward from the Biddle House lawn to the beach did not include an intact domestic midden associated with the occupation of the Biddle House. The original ground surface here was apparently truncated by one or more construction/demolition events, all most likely dating to the twentieth century. These events may have included grading incident to the creation of the terraced area immediately adjacent to the slope leading to the Arthur Kill beach area.

Two flakes from this excavation unit—recovered from the ground surface remnant (stratum VI) and from a fill deposit (stratum II)—are further evidence of prehistoric activity in the general area along the Arthur Kill bluffs north of the Conference House.

2.6.3 SHOVEL TESTS C3.2–C3.4—BEACH STAIRWAY

The project topographic sheets and prior reconnaissance suggested that the steep overgrown slope leading downward from the Biddle House lawn to the beach would not be archeologically sensitive. However, more detailed reconnaissance during the project indicated that the western edge of the Biddle House lawn (west of the house location) actually represents the first of a series of terraces leading downward to the beach, with a mortared brick retaining wall marking the eastern boundary of the northern portion of this terrace.

Below the lawn to the west there are two additional, dry laid fieldstone retaining walls marking the eastern edges of two lower terraces. Because these terraces had some potential for containing prehistoric deposits, two shovel tests (STU C3.2 and C3.3) were placed on them, and an additional shovel test (STU C3.4) was excavated at the edge of the beach to determine if there were any possibly significant deposits which had washed downward to this location. All three tests encountered four inches of dark brown sandy loam, apparently representing an A0 horizon, directly underlain by a sand stratum. This stratum was the usual orange/brown color in STU C3.4 and was somewhat darker brown or reddish brown in the two tests (STUs C3.2 and C.3.3) placed on the terraces. These sand deposits were tested to a depth of 33–35 inches in STUs C3.2 and C3.3 and 42 inches in STU C4.4. A few shell fragments were recovered from the orange/brown sand in the latter test. With the exception of fragments of asphalt shingle material recovered from the near surface soil in STU C3.2, no artifacts were recovered from these tests.

3.0 FIELD TESTING RESULTS: SOUTH OF CONFERENCE HOUSE PROPERTY

In addition to construction at the former location of Hylan Boulevard, discussed below, the Conference House Park improvement program includes three sets of construction activities in the area located west of Satterlee Street and extending south of Hylan Boulevard for a distance of some 250 to 400 feet. This area is located approximately 300 to 600 feet north and northwest of Burial Ridge. It is of archeological interest since all of the reported nineteenth and twentieth-century archeological excavations occurred in the Burial Ridge area and the area to the south. There are no reports of archeological testing of the area between Burial Ridge and the Conference House property, although reconnaissance of the area in 1984 by Pickman and Yamin (reported in Pickman 1997) suggests that holes have been dug here, presumably by "pothunters," suggesting that prehistoric artifacts are known to be present in this area.

Research also indicates that a house, occupied by Apka Ward, stood in this portion of the Park in the nineteenth century. Previous reconnaissance of the area indicated the presence of a cellar hole and associated stone lined features in this portion of the park (Pickman and Yamin 1984; also see Pickman 1997). However, none of the planned construction activities or corresponding testing areas were located in the immediate vicinity of this historic period house.

3.1 AREA B1—FORMER HYLAN BOULEVARD LOCATION

Plans for the Conference House Park Improvement project included the installation of a new drinking fountain and dry wells, as well as a water line connecting the fountain with the new Visitors' Center. The water line extends for a total distance of some 400 feet, and installation of the dry wells would each affect approximately 100 square feet.

Most of the water line route, as well as the dry well and drinking fountain sites, are at the former location of the Hylan Boulevard pavement. The fountain and dry well locations are approximately 250 feet west of the intersection of Hylan Boulevard and Satterlee Street and the water line extends from this location to the Satterlee Street pavement

The archeological sensitivity of this area was discussed in a study done prior to the construction of the new pavilion recently constructed along the Arthur Kill shoreline (Pickman 2000). This area would have been disturbed by the ca. 1927 construction of the former Hylan Boulevard pavement, its subsequent removal (in 1984), and the more recent landscaping associated with construction of the new pavilion. The 2000 study concluded, however, that the area should be investigated further, since one source indicated that burials were encountered during the construction of Hylan Boulevard in the 1920s. The archeological protocol (paragraph C.5) called for preliminary shovel testing of this area, with subsequent monitoring if no significant deposits were detected in the preliminary tests.

A preliminary shovel test, STU B1.1 was excavated at the location of the proposed drinking fountain, and two additional tests, B1.2 and B.1.3, were excavated along the water line route between this point and the Satterlee Street pavement (see Figure 4). All three shovel tests encountered fill deposits. At the locations of test B1.1 a stratum of very compact mottled clay was encountered below the surface sod, preventing excavation below 15 inches. Tests B1.2 and B1.3 encountered less compact fill, which was tested to depths of 29 and 34 inches respectively. This fill was likely deposited during grading and landscaping activities associated with the extension of the Conference House lawn after the ca. 1984 removal of Hylan Boulevard. In the easternmost

test (B1.3) a stratum of culturally sterile brown sand encountered between 34 inches and the base of the test at 38 inches was considered to represent the naturally occurring subsoil at this location. The relatively low density of artifacts recovered from the fill in tests B1.1 and B1.2 represented a mixture of modern artifacts (e.g., plastic, wire) and a few artifacts associated with occupation of the area in the nineteenth century or earlier (e.g., rose head nail, Albany slip stoneware—see Appendix F, Lots 169–170). Since the shovel tests indicated that manual shovel testing would not be able to readily penetrate beneath the fill deposits, it was decided not to excavate additional shovel tests in this area. Subsequently the archeologists monitored the excavation of the water line in this area by the construction contractor (Plate C-9).

The construction trench was excavated to approximately four feet below the existing ground surface. In the area extending 75 feet eastward from the location of the drinking fountain, the stratigraphic profile included only fill deposits, consisting of compact dark reddish brown mottled with dark gray sandy clayey loam with asphalt and gravel inclusions (see Appendix B). From 75 to 160 feet eastward from the beginning of the trench, the fill (stratum I) extended to a depth of between approximately three and three and one-half feet and was underlain by a thin lens of light gray to grayish brown sand (stratum II) followed by the apparently undisturbed orange/brown sand (stratum III). Stratum II could represent either a remnant of the ground surface existing prior to the construction of Hylan Boulevard, or possibly material associated with the construction of the former Hylan Boulevard roadway. From 160 feet east of the drinking fountain eastward to Satterlee Street the trench profile again included only the compact fill stratum (stratum I).

No burials or other possible prehistoric features were observed in the area where the excavation reached the sand strata. Artifacts observed in the backdirt piles were of similar types to the artifacts recovered from the fill strata in STUs B1.1–B1.3 and were not collected for further analysis.

3.2 PATHWAY THROUGH WOODED AREA—AREA E1/2

As noted previously, the main pathway routes to be constructed in the archeologically sensitive area south of the Conference House, including the Burial Ridge area, were chosen to follow the already disturbed areas represented by existing paths that follow the routes of roadways, constructed in the 1920s, that formerly traversed this area. The only pathway routes included in the testing protocol tested are those which traverse currently wooded areas, where the passage of equipment and clearing of vegetation could result in disturbance of the near-surface area (archeological protocol paragraph C.2).

In addition to the pathway north of the Conference House, discussed in Chapter 2.0, a second wooded area was traversed by the route of a pathway connecting Satterlee Street with one of the main north-south oriented pathways, located approximately 225 west of Satterlee Street. This connecting pathway is located between the Visitors' Center and an adjacent house (#300 Satterlee Street) which was to be demolished as part of the project. This pathway route was initially tested by the excavation of 11 shovel tests at 25-foot intervals. To further investigate finds made in two of these tests, two three- by three-foot excavation units were also placed in this area (see Figure 4).

Shovel tests E 1.9–E 1.11 were excavated at the western end of the new pathway. These tests apparently encountered the route of the ca. 1920s road that runs north-to-south approximately 225 feet west of, and parallel to, Satterlee Street. Vegetation had obscured the actual width of this road. Closer examination indicated that concrete curbs, visible on the ground surface, mark the

eastern and western borders of the raised berm that defines the abandoned road. These three tests encountered seven to 28 inches of surface humus and compacted road fill containing crushed stone. The underlying clayey loam at the location of STU E1.9 (stratum III) apparently represents the subsoil at this location. At the location of STU E.1.11, the fill overlay a stratum of dark brown sand that most likely represents a former plow zone (stratum III), followed by a dark yellow/brown sandy subsoil stratum. This test encountered the water table at a depth of 34 inches. All of the artifacts recovered from these three tests derived from the surface humus and the road fill. These included three chert flakes from E1.10 and a single chert flake from E1.11. Other material from these deposits included bottle and window glass and a whiteware sherd. While this material was deposited as "fill" at the test locations, it most likely derived from the immediate area and was deposited as a result of grading when the former north-south roadway was constructed.

Tests E1.4—E1.8, excavated west of test E1.9, all encountered similar stratigraphy, consisting of surficial humus (A0 horizon) followed by a six- to nine-inch layer of dark brown sand or loamy sand topsoil, apparently representing a plow zone. This was followed by the orange/brown or dark yellow/brown sandy subsoil stratum. In STUs E1.1–E1.3, in the westernmost portion of the pathway area, these strata were overlain by eight to 12 inches of fill, and a more recently developed A0 horizon that overlay the fill. This fill was apparently deposited in association with grading of the area.

These shovel tests provided evidence for prehistoric Native American utilization of this area. In particular, STU E1.3 yielded three jasper flakes as well as the basal portion of an artifact most likely representing a Madison projectile point (Plate D-3). This point type has been dated to the latter portion of the Late Woodland Period as well as the contact period (Ritchie 1971). All of these artifacts were recorded as deriving from the orange/brown sand (stratum V) underlying the plow zone. A small amount of shell as well as a wire nail was also recovered from this stratum. Two additional chert flakes were recovered from the fill deposit (stratum II) in this test. The fill in STU E1.1 yielded an additional chert flake.

Test E1.4, excavated 25 feet farther to the west did not yield any prehistoric artifacts. However, this test did include a substantial amount (22.7 oz.) of shell, 8.2 ounces of which (60% oyster) were recovered from the orange/brown sand, with the remainder deriving from the overlying plow zone stratum (stratum II). This contrasts with only 2.05 oz. of shell that were recovered from STU 1.3. Three bone fragments were also recovered from the plow zone in STU E1.4, one of which was identified as either sheep or deer.

A lesser amount of shell (8.65 oz.—mainly oyster shell recovered from the plow zone) was recovered from STU E1.5 and decreasing amounts of shell were recovered from the tests excavated farther to the west (STUs E1.6–E1.8), most of this shell also deriving from the plow zone. Two flakes were also recovered from these latter tests, a chert flake from the orange/brown sand in STU E1.6 and another from the plow zone deposit in STU 1.8.

Artifacts from these tests, most likely deriving from the eighteenth and/or nineteenth century occupation of the area, include two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware recovered from the fill deposit in STU E1.3, transfer printed whiteware and glazed redware sherds, and lamp chimney glass recovered from the plow zone (STU's E1.4 and E1.8) and a sherd of salt-glazed gray stoneware (recorded as deriving from the orange/brown sand in STU E1.8).

Additional evidence for prehistoric activity was noted in a disturbed area at the rear of the vacant early twentieth-century house at #300 Satterlee Street, immediately south of the shovel test

transect. The yard areas surrounding this house were extensively disturbed and exhibited visual evidence of multiple episodes of grading and soil movement. Mounds of soil, domestic refuse, and demolition debris occupied the southern and western portions of the yard (see Plate C-28). According to the most recent occupants of the property, at least some of these mounds represented soil deposited during the excavation and subsequent re-filling of an in-ground swimming pool formerly located behind (west of) the house. These backdirt piles (designated Area E3) were examined during the archeological investigation. Prehistoric artifacts recovered (Appendix F: Lot 530) included seven jasper flakes, four chert flakes, one jasper biface (endscraper), and two sherds of Native American pottery (fine-sand-tempered wares). Because of the extent of previous disturbance in this area it was not possible to further investigate the association between these artifacts and the deposits encountered in Area E1/E2.

The prehistoric artifacts recovered from the area E1 shovel tests are summarized in Table 6.

Table 6. Prehistoric Materials Recovered from Archeological Testing Area E1

Unit	Stratum	Context	Artifacts	Historic Period Artifacts
E1.2	II	Strong brown sand (fill) (Appendix F: Lot 261)	1 chert flake	None
E1.3	II	Strong brown sand (fill) (Lot 262)	1 chert flake	2 18th century white stoneware 2 brick fragments
	V	Strong brown sand (Lot 263)	1 jasper Madison Point 3 jasper flakes	1 wire nail
E1.6	III	Strong brown sand (Lot 270)	1 chert flake	None
E1.8	II	Dark brown sand (Lot 272)	1 chert flake	1 Whiteware 1 lamp glass
E1.10	III	Brown sandy clay (Lot 276)	3 chert flakes	1 Whiteware 1brick fragment
E1.11	II	Reddish brown sand (Lot 277)	1 chert flake	2 clear bottle glass 2 window glass

3.3 EXCAVATION UNITS E2.1 AND E2.2

Although pathway construction would only result in near surface impacts, two three- by three-foot units (designated EUs E2.1 and E2.2) were used to investigate the deposits that yielded the prehistoric material and shell recovered from STUs E1.3 and E1.4. These tests were located in the area between the Visitors' Center and the house immediately to the south at #300 Satterlee Street (Plates C-25 and C-27). EU E2.1 was excavated half-way between STUs E1.2 and E1.3 and EU E2.2 was excavated five feet west of STU E1.3 (between STUs E1.3 and E1.4). The stratigraphy encountered in these units followed the sequence encountered in the nearby shovel tests (Figures B-2 and B-3).

EU2.1 encountered the recent humus and fill deposits (strata I and II, respectively) that were also present in the three westernmost shovel tests excavated along transect A3. The fill was followed by a buried ground surface (A0 horizon), excavated as Stratum III, followed by a stratum of dark brown sandy soil (stratum IV) which ranged from approximately 4¾ to 9¾ inches in thickness, with the exception of the northwestern portion of the unit, where this stratum dipped downward to approximately 15 inches in thickness. This layer of topsoil could represent a plow zone remnant which may have been truncated prior to the formation of the buried A0 horizon (stratum III). The sand underlying Stratum IV (excavated as strata V and VI) was excavated to a depth of 44½

inches below the ground surface. The uppermost portion of the sand was somewhat browner in color than the orange/brown color noted in most locations, but it apparently represents the same sandy "subsoil" stratum noted elsewhere. The stratigraphy indicated in the north wall profile, however, is suggestive of the possible presence of a pit extending from the basal portion of the plow zone to the base of the unit. Unfortunately these slight soil differences were not noted during excavation, and this portion of the unit was not separately excavated. At the base of the unit, the sand (excavated as stratum VI) was the same orange/brown color noted elsewhere.

The topsoil/plow zone stratum (stratum IV) in EU E2.1 yielded a total of 22 flakes (10 jasper, 11 chert, and one quartz) as well as a chert core and a jasper projectile point, identified as a Jack's Reef Corner Notched type, which was recovered from the second of the two excavated levels in this stratum (see Plate D-4). Ritchie (1971) dates these points to the latter portion of the Middle Woodland period extending into the early portion of the Late Woodland. This is a similar date range to that of the Jack's Reef Pentagonal Point recovered from Area A3. Stratum IV also yielded 18.35 ounces of shell (71% oyster), and only a few historic period artifacts including: two sherds of nineteenth-century annular decorated whiteware; a plain whiteware sherd; and a window glass fragment. A single piece of turtle bone was recovered from this stratum.

The sand underlying the plow zone (strata V and VI) yielded 34 flakes (14 chert and 10 jasper) as well as four pieces of unidentified mammal bone and a small amount (1.25 oz.) of clam and oyster shell. The flakes were recovered from all of the excavated levels in Stratum V, with the greatest number (8 flakes) deriving from the fourth level. Five flakes were recovered from the somewhat lighter sand at the base of the unit excavated as Stratum VI. A small brick fragment from the second excavated level of Stratum V was the only historic period artifact recovered, and may well have been intrusive into this stratum.

EU 2.2 did not encounter the uppermost fill deposits present in EU 2.1 and in the shovel tests excavated to the west, indicating that the fill deposit ended between the location of STU E1.3 and EU 2.2. The three strata excavated in this unit consisted of an approximately two to four inches thick A0 horizon (stratum I), the underlying dark brown sandy soil, approximately nine to 11 ½ inches thick representing the topsoil/plow zone, and the orange/brown sand stratum, which was excavated to a depth of 47 inches below the ground surface.

EU 2.2 yielded a lower density of prehistoric artifacts than EU2.1, but a higher density of shell. As contrasted with the EU 2.1, which yielded a total of 46 flakes, only 16 flakes (14 chert and 2 jasper) were recovered from EU 2.2. Seven of these were recovered from the plow zone stratum (stratum II) and eight from four of the nine excavated levels in the underlying orange/brown sand (stratum III), with one or two flakes recovered from levels two, four, five, and seven. The two lowest levels of Stratum III were culturally sterile. An additional flake was recorded as deriving from the A0 horizon (stratum I). In addition to the flakes, a projectile point fragment was recovered from Stratum II. It was not possible, however, to further identify this point.

A total of 91.45 ounces of shell were recovered from Strata I and II (77% oyster), with 56.45 ounces recorded as deriving from Stratum I, suggesting the likelihood that this stratum incorporates material from the underlying plow zone. The orange/brown sand (stratum III) yielded little shell (a total of 3.55 oz.) most of which derived from the first two excavated levels and was most likely intrusive from the overlying plow zone. A total of seven historic period artifacts were recovered from the plow zone and none from the orange/brown sand. Included were a pipe stem fragment and two blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds, most likely dating to the nineteenth-century occupation of the area.

Table 7 summarizes the cultural material recovered from EUs E2.1 and E2.2.

It is likely that a prehistoric shell midden deposit was present in this area which was disturbed by historic period plowing resulting in the incorporation of the shell and prehistoric artifacts into the plow zone. The significance of artifacts in the sand stratum underlying the plow zone will be discussed further in Chapter 6.0.

Table 7. Area E2 Excavation Unit Summaries

E2.1								E2.2						
Stratum/level	**lithic**	**ceramic**	**FCR**	**historic**	**bone**	**shell (oz)**		**Stratum/level**	**lithic**	**ceramic**	**FCR**	**historic**	**bone**	**shell (oz)**
I sod/fill	0	0	0	5	1	4.75		I humus	1	0	0	0	0	56.45
IV/1 PZ	11	0	0	2	1	8.35		II PZ *	8	0	0	6	0	35
IV/2 *	13	0	0	2	0	9								
V/1sand/pit?	5	0	0	0	0	0.8		III/1 sand	0	0	0	0	0	0.8
V/2	2	0	0	1	1	0.5		III/2	2	0	0	0	0	1.2
V/3	4	0	0	0	0	0		III/3	0	0	0	0	0	0
V4	5	0	0	0		0		III/4	2	0	0	0	0	0
V/5	3	0	0	0	1	0		III/5	2	0	0	0	0	0.55
VI/1	4	0	0	0	2	0		III/6	0	0	0	0	0	0
								III/7	2	0	0	0	0	0
								III/8	0	0	0	0	0	0
								III/9	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Inc. Jacks Reef PP														
and core								*Inc. PP						
Total Unit	**47**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**6**	**23.4**			**17**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**94**

The excavation unit results are consistent with the pattern noted for the shovel tests placed in this area, indicating that the area of highest shell density is west of the area of highest artifact density.

3.4 AREA B3—VISITORS' CENTER

The Conference House Park improvement project includes the renovation of an early twentieth-century house located on the west side of Satterlee Street (#298 Satterlee Street) approximately 125 feet south of Hylan Boulevard (Plate C-13). The house, most likely constructed sometime in the 1920s is a Spanish-style stucco structure with a red tile roof. Landscaping of this area will mainly affect the near surface zone. However, deeper disturbance will occur from the excavation of tree pits, as well as from the installation of a flag pole east and south of the house. Portions of the area have undergone prior disturbance in association with the installation of an existing septic system (to be replaced as a part of the renovations). The archeological protocol (paragraph C.7) specified the placement of three- by three-foot excavation units to examine this previously archeologically unexplored area. A total of four units were excavated, one (EU B3.1) east of the house at the location of the new flag pole, and three at the location of planned tree pits; two (EUs B3.2 and B3.4) north and one (EU B3.3) west of the house (see Figure 4 and Plate C-14).

In addition to the above construction activities, a trench was excavated west of the house for a distance of 75 feet to connect the building with a water line in Satterlee Street.

This trench was archeologically monitored prior to the excavation of the units noted above. The trench was excavated to approximately four feet below the ground surface. It exhibited relatively uniform soil stratigraphy consisting of dark brown sandy loam topsoil (to a depth of 10 in.) underlain by the orange/brown sand noted elsewhere. No features were observed in the walls of the trench nor were any artifacts observed in the backdirt. Although some shell fragments were noted in the upper (dark brown) soil the trench did not appear to have disturbed any significant shell deposits. Figure B-4 shows the trench profile. The "cement blocks" noted in the easternmost portion of the trench were apparently deposited in connection with disturbance associated with the construction of the house.

3.4.1 EUs B3.1–B3.4

The cultural material recovered from the area B3 excavation units is summarized in Table 8. Unit profiles are included as Figures B-5, B-6, B-7, and B-8.

The uppermost strata encountered in two of these tests (EUs B3.1 and B3.3) apparently were associated with twentieth-century surface modifications. At the location of these units, the surficial sod/humus overlay deposits of "fill" seven and 10.5 inches thick, respectively, which was apparently deposited during the grading of the area.

Table 8. Area B3 Excavation Unit Summaries

B3.1								B3.2						
Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell (oz)		Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell(oz)
I-III Humus/Fill	1	0	0	1	0	7.5		I Humus	0	1		4	0	0.
IV PZ	3	0	0	1	0	9.35		II/1 PZ	0	0	0	0	0	
								II/2 *	1	0	0	0	0	1.
								II/3	1	0	0	2	0	1.
								II/4	3	1		5	0	8.1
								II/5	9	15	2	0	0	5.
								II/6	0	0	0	0	0	
V/1 Sand	0	0	0	0	0	2		III/1 Sand	0	1	0	0	0	
V/2	0	0	0	0	0	0		III/2	0	0	0	0	0	
V/3	0	0	0	0	0	0.1		III/3	0	0	0	0	0	
V/4	0	0	0	0	0	0		III/4	0	0	0	0	0	
V/5	1	0	0	0	0	0		III/5	0	0	0	0	0	
V/6	0	0	0	0	0	0		III/6	0	0	0	0	0	
V/7	0	0	0	0	0	1.2								
V/8	0	0	0	0	0	0.1								
V/9	0	0	0	0	0	0								
V/10	0	0	0	0	0	0								
V/11	0	0	0	0	0	0								
								*inc. PP frag						
Total Unit	5	0	0	2	0	20.25		Total Unit	14	18	2	11	0	17.1
B3.3								B3.4						
Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell(oz)		Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell (oz)
I-III Humus/Fill	2	0	0	0	0	23.4		I humus	0	0	0	0		1.
IV/1 PZ	2	0	0	5	0	34.7		II PZ *	3	0	0	1	0	9.0
IV/2	3	0	0	2	1	64.75								
Midden IV/3	4	0	0	0	0	35.96								
V/1	2	0	0	0	0	66.16								
V/2 Sand	0	0	0	0	0	2.6		III/1 Sand	6	0	0	1	0	3.1
V/3	0	0	0	0	0	0		III/2 *	6	1	0	0	0	2.
V/4	0	0	0	0	0	0		III/3	3	0	0	0	0	1.5
V/5	0	0	0	0	0	0		IV/1	2	0	0	0	0	1.1
								V/1	1	0	0	1	0	0.
* inc. scraper								V/2	0	0	0	0	0	
								* 1 retouch						
Total Unit	13	0	0	7	1	227.57			20	1	0	2	0	19.2

In EU B3.3 there were three strata (Strata I-III) associated with one or more episodes of twentieth-century disturbance. The uppermost sod/humus stratum included a fragment of a "Chicago Imperial" roofing tile bearing the partial date "April 8, 192x" consistent with the period of construction of the Visitors' Center building and a similar tile was recovered from Stratum III. At the base of Stratum I, a blue plastic tarp was noted extending across the unit. Two additional fill strata were present beneath the tarp. Stratum III, encountered in the southeastern portion of the unit, represented a shallow pit that had been excavated a maximum of some seven inches into the underlying plow zone. This pit was apparently excavated to dispose of building materials, including wire nails and terra-cotta roofing tiles. A piece of plastic was also recovered from this stratum. The tiles were the same type noted above and a saved sample bore the same maker's inscription, but without the date. The black loamy sand excavated as Stratum II, which was encountered between the plastic sheeting and Stratum III, may represent soil development following the excavation of the shallow pit, or fill deposited over it. The results suggest that the excavation of the pit and grading of the area may have taken place in association with the construction of the house in the 1920s. The plastic sheeting and overlying Stratum I was probably associated with a more recent construction or repair event.

The sod and fill deposits in tests B3.1 and B3.3 also yielded prehistoric materials. A bifacilly worked jasper scraper and a chert flake were recovered from the fill in EU B3.3, and a single chert flake from the B3.1 fill.

The EU B3.1 and B3.3 fill strata were underlain by 10 to 11 inches of brown or gray brown loamy sand representing a former topsoil/plow zone deposit. The fill was not present in EUs B3.2 and B.3.4, and at these locations the "plow zone" deposit immediately underlay the surface sod/humus. In EU B3.4, however, the "plow zone" deposit (stratum II) was only six inches or less in thickness. Apparently this area was at a slightly higher elevation than the location of the other units, and the twentieth-century grading here resulted in the truncation of the plow zone. Conversely, in EU B3.2, Stratum II was 19.5 inches thick. As in most of the areas tested, an orange/brown or yellow brown sand deposit underlay the plow zone in all four units.

Despite the similarity of the basic stratigraphic sequence in these tests, with the exception of the fill deposits noted above, there were interesting differences in the indications of prehistoric occupation.

In EU B3.1 the 10 inch thick "plow zone" deposit (stratum IV) yielded only three flakes (1 chert and 2 rhyolite), and a relatively low shell density (9.5 ounces), nearly all of which was oyster. Only a single historic period artifact (a window glass fragment) was recovered from this deposit. The underlying sand in this unit (stratum V) was excavated to a depth of 51½ inches below the ground surface, and a "shovel test" placed at the base of the unit extended the testing to an overall depth of 63½ inches. A single jasper flake was recovered from the fifth of the 11 excavated levels (including the basal "shovel test") and only a few shell fragments were recovered. The recovered materials could well be intrusive into this deposit due to the action of roots, insects, rodents, water, and other natural causes.

As noted above the "plow zone" deposit encountered in EU B3.2 (stratum II), was much thicker (approximately 19.5 in.) than in the other three units. A total of 31 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this stratum including 13 flakes (9 chert, 4 jasper), 16 prehistoric ceramic sherds, and the basal portion of an otherwise unidentifiable projectile point, as well as two fragments of fire-cracked rock. The shell density recovered from this approximately one and one-half foot thick stratum was fairly low, amounting to only 17.2 ounces (87.5% oyster). An additional prehistoric ceramic sherd was recovered from the sod/humus layer overlying the "plow zone."

The six historic period artifacts recovered from the "plow zone" included a sherd of nineteenth-century shell-edged whiteware, as well as a sherd of Albany slipped gray stoneware most likely also manufactured in the nineteenth century.

It is probably significant that most of the prehistoric artifacts from EU B3.2 were recovered from the basal portion of the plow zone. The fifth of the six excavated levels yielded nine of the 14 flakes, the two fire-cracked rock fragments and 15 of the 16 sherds. No historic period artifacts were recovered from this level. It also did not have a high shell density, only 6.4 ounces of shell were recovered. The lowest excavated level of this deposit was culturally sterile, and the *underlying sand* (stratum III), tested to a depth of 55 inches (including a 1-foot deep shovel test placed at the base of the unit), was also culturally sterile, with the exception of one additional prehistoric ceramic sherd recovered from the first of the six excavated levels. The water table was encountered at the base of this unit. The results of this test suggest the possibility that the six inches at the base of Stratum II (i.e., levels 5 and 6), were not incorporated into the plowed soil, and that this portion of Stratum II represents an undisturbed prehistoric ground surface. This surface, however, did not include a shell midden deposit (see EU B3.3 below) and there was apparently no difference noted in color or texture between this deposit and the overlying plow zone.

In EU B3.3, a *recognizable shell midden layer* was noted at the base of the plow zone (stratum IV) in the eastern portion of the test, but had apparently been incorporated into the plow zone in the western portion. The remaining midden deposit was some four to five inches thick as shown in the profile drawings (see Appendix B). Although the shell midden was noted in the wall of the unit after excavation it was apparently not separated from the plow zone during excavation, and was included in the material excavated as level 3 of Stratum IV. The shell concentration also penetrated into the underlying yellow/brown sand (stratum V) and the basal portion of this shell midden was excavated as level 1 of Stratum V. The plow zone overlying the midden in the eastern portion of the unit ranged in thickness from approximately two to eight inches, having been cut through by grading of the area which resulted in deposition of the intrusive "pit" and other disturbed strata described above. In the western portion of the unit, the "plow zone" was approximately one foot thick.

The first two excavated levels of the plow zone (stratum IV) in EU B3.3 yielded a large amount of shell (99.45 ounces, 95% of which was oyster shell), apparently deriving from the midden and incorporated into this stratum during plowing of the area. Despite the high shell density, the plow zone deposit yielded only five flakes (2 chert, 3 jasper), as well as seven historic period artifacts including a pipe stem and two ceramic sherds (slipware, creamware) dateable to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

The levels at the base of the plow zone (stratum IV, level 3) and top of the underlying sand (stratum V, level 1) included the shell midden deposit and yielded a higher shell density. A total of 110.1 ounces of shell (80% oyster) were recovered from this relatively thin deposit. However, like the overlying plow zone relatively few prehistoric artifacts were recovered—a total of six flakes (4 chert, 2 jasper). It is probably significant that no historic period artifacts were recovered from this deposit.

Four additional levels (i.e., levels 2–5) were excavated into the orange/brown sand underlying the midden deposit to a depth of some 62 inches below the ground surface, including an 18-inch deep shovel test placed in the northern portion of the unit floor. The water table was reached at the base of the shovel test. No prehistoric or historic period artifacts were recovered. A few shell

fragments (totaling 2.6 ounces of shell) recovered from the first excavated level beneath the midden (stratum V, level 2) apparently derived from the latter deposit.

As noted above, in EU B3.4 the "plow zone" deposit (stratum II) underlying the surface sod/humus was apparently truncated by grading operations and was only some three to four inches thick. This plow zone remnant (stratum II) yielded three flakes (2 chert, 1 jasper), and only 8.05 ounces of shell (87% oyster). A single nail was the only historic period artifact recovered.

In EU B3.4 the underlying sand differed substantially from that encountered in the other excavated units, both stratigraphically and in terms of artifact content. In total, the sand deposits yielded a total of 18 flakes (10 chert, 9 jasper) and a prehistoric ceramic sherd in addition to 9.05 ounces of shell (90.6% oyster). The sand deposit began some 3¾ to 6 inches below the surface and extended to 32-33¾ inches. Unlike the other units in area B3, three strata were recognized within the sand. The uppermost (stratum III), described as dark yellowish brown sand, extended from the base of the truncated plow zone for 14 to 15 inches to a depth of 20 to 21 inches below the surface. At this depth the excavation encountered a thin (ca. 1¾–2¼ inch) layer of darker brown loamy sand (stratum IV). A concentration of roots was noted in this layer. However the fact that this stratum was fairly uniform and level suggests that it may not have been deposited solely by root action, and it is possible that this layer represents a buried ground surface. The overlying sand (stratum III) however, does not appear to represent fill. It did not appear to be mottled, nor did it yield any historic artifacts. The yellow/brown sand (stratum V) continued below the darker soil deposit for an additional 10 to 11 inches to the base of the test. As described by the excavators, this sand was a lighter yellow than the Stratum III sand.

Sixteen of the 19 prehistoric artifacts and all but 1.25 ounces of the shell recovered below the plow zone derived from Stratum III. Similar densities of artifacts and shell were recovered from the three levels excavated within this stratum. The thin band of darker soil (stratum IV) yielded two jasper flakes and 1.15 ounces of oyster shell, and the first level of the yellow/brown sand (stratum V) underlying this darker soil yielded only a single chert flake and 0.1 ounces of oyster shell. This latter stratum also yielded a pipe stem fragment. The five and one-half inch basal portion of this stratum (level 2) was culturally sterile.

If the artifacts recovered from Strata III and IV were deposited as a result of root action, these artifacts should be concentrated within Stratum IV, which appears to have the greatest concentration of roots. While more artifacts and shell were recovered from stratum III, this deposit is approximately five and one-half times thicker than Stratum IV. Calculation of the density of artifacts recovered from these deposits indicates that the density in Stratum III (1.52 cu. ft.) is somewhat greater than that in Stratum IV (1.19 cu. ft.). The density of shell recovered from Stratum III (.73 oz. cu. ft.) is also greater than in Stratum IV (.68 oz. cu. ft). This provides further indication that the artifacts recovered from the sand in EU B3.4 were not deposited solely as a result of root action.

3.5 AREA I1 - ARTHUR KILL OVERLOOK

The archeological protocol (paragraph C.9) specified testing in connection with the proposed construction of a landscaped "overlook" at the edge of the bluffs overlooking the Arthur Kill (Figure 7). The site is approximately 250 to 300 feet south of the former alignment of Hylan Boulevard. Landscaping plans for the overlook were reduced in scope from those included in the initial plans. Apart from the clearing of the area, impacts would occur mainly from excavations to plant ornamental large bushes or trees. Five excavation units were placed at the location of the

proposed tree pits. EUs I1.3 and I1.5 were located approximately 15–20 feet east of the bluff edge and near an existing path running along the edge of the bluff, with EU I1.2 in a wooded area to the east. EUs I1.1 and I1.4 were excavated near the eastern edge of a clearing and some 50–60 feet west of the location of the early twentieth-century roadway, which extended southward from the former location of Hylan Boulevard (see Figure 7 and Plates C-49 and C-50).

These tests encountered a stratum of brown or dark yellow brown sandy silt, interpreted as a former plow zone (stratum II), underlying the surface humus/sod stratum (stratum I). In test I1.3, which was located adjacent to the pathway that extended along the bluff edge, a more recently formed humic layer/root mat, apparently overlaid an older and darker humic/root mat layer (see figures B-9, B-10, B-11, B-12, and B-13).

Photographs of EU I1.5 and I1.2 (Figures B-10 and B-13) indicate a darker band at the base of the plow zone (Stratum II), suggesting that the basal portion of the A-horizon that predated historic plowing may remain intact at these locations. Unfortunately, this darker band was not recognized during excavation and is included with the lowest excavated level of Stratum II in these two units.

The plow zone was underlain in four of the tests (I1.2–I1.5) by a stratum of orange/brown (Munsell "strong brown") or yellow/brown sand (stratum III). This latter stratum was underlain in tests I1.2 and I1.4 by a stratum of culturally sterile orange/brown or yellow/brown sandy clay (stratum IV) at depths of approximately 2 ½ to 3 feet beneath the surface. Unlike the deep deposits of sand that underlay the plow zone in other excavated areas, stratum III in these two tests was only seven to12 inches deep.

In EU I1.1, the sand stratum was not present. In this unit yellow/brown sandy clay (stratum IV) directly underlay the plow zone at approximately 15½ to 19 inches beneath the surface. A culturally sterile deposit of light yellow brown sand noted in the northwestern corner of the unit was intrusive into Stratum IV. This intrusive material most likely represents a rodent burrow. It was excavated separately as Stratum III in this unit (see Appendix B).

Table 8 presents a summary of the artifacts and other material recovered from EUs I1.1–I1.5.

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the plow zone stratum in all five of the area I1 excavation units. EU I1.1 yielded the largest number—a total of 20 lithic flakes (16 chert; 4 jasper) and two pottery sherds as well as three fragments of fire-cracked rock. EU I1.2 yielded 13 flakes (9 chert, 4 jasper), in addition to a rhyolite projectile point. This point is most similar to the Jack's Reef Pentagonal type (see projectile point recovered from STU A3.10, Plate D-2). This type has been dated to the late Middle Woodland through early Late Woodland Period (Ritchie 1971).

Unit I1.3 yielded five flakes (2 chert; 1 jasper) and two pottery sherds, in addition to 11 fragments of fire-cracked rock, while EU I1.4 yielded 17 flakes (14 chert, 3 jasper). Unit I1.5 yielded the lowest number of prehistoric artifacts; five flakes (2 chert, 4 jasper), and four fire-cracked rock fragments. Two additional flakes were recovered from the surface humus/sod in EU I1.5.

No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the sand underlying the plow zone in EUs I1.2, I1.3 or I1.5. However, in EU I1.4 a total of 10 flakes (5 chert, 5 jasper) were recovered from the first excavated level in this stratum (stratum III), with an additional two chert flakes recovered from the second level. The basal portion of the sand stratum (level III) was culturally sterile. This suggests that the prehistoric artifacts may be intrusive into the sand from the overlying plow zone. This is supported by photographs of this unit (Figure B-12), which show mottling in the upper

portion of this stratum, possibly representing rodent activity, root action, and/or plow scars. Unlike the overlying plow zone, however, Stratum III did not yield any historic period artifacts, suggesting that at least some of the prehistoric artifacts may, in fact, be *in situ*.

Unlike the plow zone deposits in other archeologically tested portions of Conference House Park, the plow zone in the area I1 units yielded only a few shell fragments. The dense shell deposits encountered elsewhere were absent. There was no stratigraphic indication in these units of sub-plow zone midden deposits or features.

Table 9. Area I1 Excavation Unit Summaries

I1.1							I1.2						
	lithic	ceramic	FCR	historic	bone	shell (oz)		lithic	ceramic	FCR	historic	bone	shell (oz)
I Humus	0	0	0	4	0	0	I Humus	0	0	0	3		0
II/1 PZ	5	0	3	5	0	0	II/1 PZ*	3	0	0	18	1	0
II/2	9	2	0	1	0	0	II/2	6	0	0	7		0
II/3	2	0	0	30	0	0	II/3	4	0	0	7	0	0
II/4	3		0	4	0	0	II/4	1	0	0	0	0	0
II/5	1			2	0	0							
							III/1 sand	0	0	0	0	0	0
							III/2	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV sandy clay	0	0		2	0	0	IV sandy clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
							*Inc. Jacks Reef Pent PP						
UNIT TOTAL	20	2	3	48	0	0	UNIT TOTAL	14	0	0	35	1	0
I1.3							I1.4						
	lithic	ceramic	FCR	historic	bone	shell (oz)		lithic	ceramic	FCR	historic	bone	shell (oz)
I/3 Humus	0	0	2	1	0	0.05	I Humus	0	0	0	17	0	0.1
II/1 PZ	5	1	9	8	0	0	II/1 PZ	2	0	0	26	0	1.1
II/2	0	1	1	4	0	0	II/2	15	0	0	21	0	1.9
II/3	0	0	1	1	0	0							
III/1 sand	0	0	0	0	0	0	III/1 Sand	10	0	0	0	0	0
							III/2	2	0	0	0	0	0
							II/3	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV sand w clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	IV Sandy Cl	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIT TOTAL	5	2	13	14	0	0.05	UNIT TOTAL	29	0	0	64	0	3.1
I1.5													
	lithic	ceramic	FCR	historic	bone	shell (oz)							
I Humus	2	0	0	6	0	0							
II/1 PZ	2	0	3	14	0	0							
II/2	4	0	1	7	0	0							
III/1 Sand	0	0	0	0	0	0.3							
III/2	0	0	0	0	0	0							
UNIT TOTAL	8	0	4	27	0	0.3							

The plow zone in these tests also yielded historic period artifacts, with the units yielding the largest number of prehistoric artifacts also yielding the largest number of historic period artifacts. A total of 28 historic period artifacts (excluding brick fragments), including 21 ceramic sherds, were recovered from EU I1.1; and 25 artifacts, including nine sherds, were recovered from EU I1.2. Eight sherds and two other artifacts were recovered from EU I1.3 and one sherd and 10 other artifacts (mainly bottle glass, window glass, and nails) from EU I1.5. The dateable ceramics, including the ceramic sherds, are mainly nineteenth-century types, including transfer-printed whiteware (including flow blue sherds), painted whiteware, and a pearlware sherd. Glazed redwares, gray stoneware, and plain whiteware sherds, although having a wide rage of manufacturing dates, are typical of nineteenth-century historic period assemblages. Only one eighteenth-century ceramic sherd (white salt-glazed stoneware) was recovered. Other artifacts consistent with a nineteenth-century occupation of the area include lamp chimney glass fragments. It is possible that the historic period artifacts recovered from the area I1 units derived from the nineteenth-century occupation of the Apka Ward house, which was located approximately 250 to 300 feet to the northeast, and were spread throughout the surrounding area as a result of nineteenth-century plowing.

The plow zone stratum in EUI1.4 also included historic period material. However, unlike the other units, the plow zone in this unit included historic period artifacts of twentieth-century manufacture, including fragments from an automobile light lens, a plastic cigarette holder, and plastic dinnerware, as well as a rubber fragment and bottle glass fragments of apparent twentieth-century manufacture. A smaller number of artifacts probably dating to the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries was also recovered, including transfer-printed whiteware sherds and a milk glass tableware fragment. It appears that the plow zone at this location was further disturbed after plowing of the area had ceased.

4.0 FIELD TESTING RESULTS: CONFERENCE HOUSE PROPERTY

Archeological testing was conducted in the vicinity of the Conference House in connection with several of the planned construction activities. The archeological protocol (paragraph C.4) called for the placement of test units in connection with the planned excavation of two tree pits, footings for the sweep anchor to be installed in connection with the reconstructed well, and installation of gate posts for the reconstructed garden. A small shovel test unit was also specified in connection with the reconstruction of the well housing in order to confirm existing disturbance.

Subsequent to the beginning of archeological field work, DPR modified the project plans to include the installation of lighting on trees located on all sides of the Conference House in order to provide nighttime illumination of the house (referred to by DPR as "moonlighting"). This project involved trenching to an estimated depth of one and one-half to two feet below the surface between the Conference House and the selected trees for the installation of electrical conduit and junction boxes/transformers. A supplement to the archeological protocol, based on examination of the "moonlighting" project plans, specified placement of shovel tests at five-foot intervals along the route of these trenches within 50 feet of the Conference House, and at 10-foot intervals at distances greater than 50 feet, with larger units should more extensive excavations be required for installation of the junction boxes and transformers.

Previously reported archeological excavations on the Conference House property were conducted on the north side of the house by Baugher, with the entire area adjacent to the foundation excavated in 1980. Shovel testing was also conducted by Baugher further from the house in conjunction with the installation of the herb garden. Limited shovel testing was also conducted along the extreme eastern edge of the Conference House lawn, adjacent to Satterlee Street by Pickman and Yamin (1984). The results of these archeological projects have demonstrated the sensitivity of the Conference House property for deposits associated with both the prehistoric and historic period occupation of this area. In addition, there are references in some historic sources to burials having been encountered in the vicinity of the Conference House (see discussion in Pickman 1997).

To facilitate discussion, the archeological testing on each side of the Conference House will be discussed in separate sections below.

4.1 EXCAVATIONS SOUTH OF CONFERENCE HOUSE

Six shovel tests (STUs F2.1-F2.6) were placed at five foot intervals along the route of the "moonlighting" electrical conduit that extended from the Conference House foundation adjacent to the basement stairwell for a distance of approximately 40 feet to a tree south of the Conference House (see Figure 8). In addition, an excavation unit (EU F2.7) was placed adjacent to the Conference House foundation where the electrical line was to enter the basement of the eastern extension of the house (see Plates C-30 and C-32). An additional shovel test (STU F1.1) was excavated approximately six feet east of shovel test transect F2. This test was at the site of an initially planned alignment of the electrical trench which was subsequently abandoned.

Like many of the shovel tests and excavation units placed on the Conference House lawn the tests in this area encountered varying depths of "fill" soils underlying the recently developed sod. This "fill" material was apparently deposited during one or more episodes of grading/landscaping that occurred during the twentieth century.

4.1.1 SHOVEL TEST TRANSECT F2

The two shovel tests placed at five and 10 feet from the Conference House foundation, F2.1 and F2.2, encountered sod and fill deposits to depths of 19 inches (STU F2.1 strata I-III) and 24 inches (STU F2.2 strata I-II) respectively. These strata contained mixtures of eighteenth to twentieth-century domestic and building-related artifacts. At the base of the fill deposit both of these tests encountered large rocks with adhering mortar in the western wall of the tests. In STU F2.1 there were at least two courses of rock, representing what appeared to be a structural feature. In STU F2.1 there seemed to be a single large rock in the wall of the test and it was initially uncertain if this was included in fill material or represented the basal portion of a feature. The fill soil next to the rocks appeared to consist of mottled brown and orange/brown sand. In test F2.2 this mottled sand was culturally sterile, but in STU F2.1 it (stratum IV) yielded three eighteenth-century ceramic sherds and one non-diagnostic sherd, as well as a prehistoric Native American jasper core fragment. A small amount of shell, a mortar fragment, and a piece of window glass, as well as 30 pieces of brick, were also recovered. A single piece of bone recovered from this deposit was tentatively identified as cat. This deposit may have been associated with the installation of the rock feature, which will be discussed further in section 4.1.4. STU F2.1 did not penetrate beneath the fill. In STU F2.2, which was excavated to a greater depth than F2.1, the mottled sand adjacent to the rock feature was underlain by culturally sterile orange/brown sand to a depth of 33 inches.

In shovel test F2.3, the sod was underlain by six inches of gray/brown loamy sand, apparently representing a remnant of a former plow zone or other zone of cultivation. This stratum yielded only a single bone fragment and 3.3 ounces of oyster shell. It was followed at 12 inches by a 14-inch thick stratum of orange/brown sand mottled with brown sand, apparently the same stratum noted next to the rocks in STUs F2.1 and F2.2 This fill deposit yielded three ironstone sherds, a lamp chimney fragment, and two wire nail fragments. It was distinguished by the presence of 12 mammal bone fragments, including three identified as cow bone, and a turtle shell fragment as well as 7.55 ounces of oyster and 1.1 ounces of clam shell. This mottled zone was followed by the orange/brown sand which was tested to a depth of 45 inches. Three nineteenth to early twentieth-century whiteware sherds and an eighteenth-century slipware sherd, as well as a glass fragment, were recorded as deriving from this stratum.

In STU F2.4, the surface sod was underlain by strata of very dark gray/brown and dark brown loamy sand to a depth of 14 inches. These strata, (strata I–III), which were screened together, yielded 15.65 ounces of clam shell and only a small oyster shell fragment. Few artifacts, including two whiteware sherds and two pieces of lamp/chimney glass, were recovered from these strata, which apparently include the former zone of cultivation. These deposits were followed by 13 inches of orange/brown mottled sand (strata IV–V), which yielded only a single wire nail and a few clam shell fragments, and six inches of light brown sand (stratum VI) transitional into the underlying culturally sterile yellowish red sand (stratum VII). Stratum VI yielded only three artifacts, including a single piece of lamp chimney glass.

Shovel test F2.5 encountered sod and fill strata (strata I–III) to depths of 12 inches below the surface. These deposits overlay a thin (approximately ¼-in.) black stratum that apparently represents a buried ground surface and six inches of very dark gray/brown sandy loam (both excavated as Stratum IV) that yielded apparently late nineteenth or early twentieth-century material (whiteware sherds, milk glass fragments, and wire nail fragments). A prehistoric chert flake was also recovered from Stratum IV and another from the overlying fill deposits. A single whiteware sherd was the only artifact recovered from the underlying stratum (stratum V), recorded as "brown sand," which may actually represent the uppermost portion of the subsoil

(usually recorded as "strong brown" sand). This stratum was followed by culturally sterile yellowish red sand (stratum VI) which was tested to a depth of 41 inches.

In STU F2.6, fill strata (strata I–IV) were encountered to a depth of 14 inches. The dateable artifacts from this deposit suggest late nineteenth through twentieth-century deposition. A bottle from this deposit is embossed with the name "Curtice Brothers Co, Preservers, Rochester NY" According to Odell (1999) Samuel G. and Edgar Curtice manufactured catsup in Rochester beginning in 1868. The Rickets mold used to manufacture this bottle was in use ca. 1820-1920, dating the bottle to ca. 1870–1920. The underlying strata V–VII may represent a sequence similar to that noted in STU F2.5. Stratum V is a one-inch thick stratum of black loam possibly representing a buried A horizon, followed by nine inches of dark brown sandy loam (stratum VI) representing a former cultivation zone. These strata also included nineteenth to twentieth-century dateable artifacts (whiteware, wire nail fragments). The underlying orange/brown loamy sand (stratum VII) yielded six artifacts, one of which was a plastic comb. Inclusion of this artifact in this deposit suggests the possibility of disturbance in this stratum or, alternatively, that all of the deposits overlying Stratum VIII actually represent fill. This unit was the closest to the tree in which the lighting is to be installed, however, suggesting that the presence of the plastic comb in Stratum VII may be due to root action. Stratum VIII, which was tested from 32 to 40 inches, was the culturally sterile yellowish red sand also encountered in tests F2.4–F2.5.

Taken as a whole the six F2 transect shovel tests yielded 47 ceramic sherds from all contexts, 42 of which were dateable. Of these 33 (78.6%) are mid- to late nineteenth through early twentieth-century types, with the other nine sherds being mid- to late eighteenth-century types.

Table 10 summarizes the cultural materials recovered from the transect F2 shovel tests, as well as STU F1.1.

Table 10. STU Transect F2 and STU F1 Summaries

Unit	Prehistoric Artifacts	No. of Historic Artifacts	No. of Pcs. Bone	Shell (oz)
F1.1	0	102	1	1.2
F2.1	1 jasper core fragment	60	0	4.85
F2.2	0	18	0	4.65
F2.3	0	18	14	11.95
F2.4	0	15	0	16.4
F2.5	2 chert flakes	52	0	4.5
F2.6	0	87	0	8.2

4.1.2 STU F1.1

STU F1.1 was placed about six feet east of STU F2.5 (Figure 8). Recent sod and a thin (3") layer of grading fill (strata I and II) were encountered at this location, followed by a total of 19 inches of dark brown and brown silty loam (strata III and IV), which most likely include a former cultivated zone. These latter strata yielded a relatively high density of artifacts. They, as well, as the artifacts recovered from the overlying fill, represent a mixture of eighteenth century (e.g., creamware; salt glazed stoneware), nineteenth century (e.g., Albany slip stoneware, transfer-printed whiteware, lamp chimney glass) and late nineteenth to twentieth-century artifacts. The latter include a crown bottle cap (invented in 1892) and three ironstone sherds with the maker's mark "Jones & Son." This company manufactured ceramics from 1900 through at least the latter portion of the twentieth century (Kovel and Kovel 1986). As a whole, the unit yielded 42 ceramic sherds, 40 of which are dateable. Twenty three of these (57.5%) are mid- to late nineteenth

through early twentieth-century types and 16 (40%) are late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century creamware. A white salt-glazed stoneware sherd is the only mid-eighteenth-century ceramic recovered. The underlying reddish brown and yellowish brown sand (strata V and VI) were tested to a depth of 36 inches. A single fragment of lamp chimney glass was recovered from the upper portion of these deposits.

4.1.3 EXCAVATION UNIT F2.7

EU F2.7 was placed against the southern foundation wall of the Conference House (Plate C-29). Immediately below the surface sod (stratum I), two rows of brick were exposed adjacent to the wall (Figure B-14). This apparently represents remains of a brick pathway which adjoined the house. Another portion of this feature was exposed in EU F3.5 on the western side of the building (see below). A thin layer of gray sand (stratum II) was excavated adjacent to the bricks on the western side of the unit. It can be seen in the west wall profile (Figure B-14) extending approximately 2¾ feet from the building. This stratum may have been deposited in association with the removal of the brick walkway, and it may mark the southerly extent of the brick pathway prior to its removal. A few pieces of brick, mortar, and window glass, as well as a wire nail fragment, were the only artifacts recovered from this stratum.

After the removal of the bricks next to the foundation wall, a shallow trench filled with brown sand (stratum V) was encountered in the northern portion of the unit, extending to some eight–nine inches below the surface. This trench had been excavated to install a water pipe extending along the upper portion of the Conference House foundation wall, and is apparently a twentieth-century feature. The few dateable artifacts recovered were of late nineteenth to early twentieth-century manufacture.

Most of the soil adjacent to this trench (stratum V), with the exception of the southeastern corner of the unit, consisted of a culturally sterile deposit of dark brown loamy sand (stratum IV). In the southeastern corner, a "pocket" of dark gray/brown sandy silt (stratum III) underlay the surface sod. As shown in Figure B-14, this intrusive context had been excavated into stratum IV. A second metal pipe extended across the southeastern portion of the unit. It is possible that stratum III represents the upper portion of a trench excavated to install this pipe. However, a trench was not noted adjacent to the pipe during excavation, nor is one shown in the profile drawings. Stratum III is notable for the high density of bone and shell fragments included. More than 13 ounces of clam and 10 ounces of oyster shell were recovered from this deposit, in addition to 30 bone fragments and two mammal (non-human) teeth. Identified species are pig (5 pcs.), cow (3 pcs.) chicken (2 pcs.), sheep or goat (3 pcs.) and pigeon (1 pc.). Although the deposit is obviously a disturbed context, the domestic/personal artifacts did include two smoking pipe fragments and four ceramic sherds dating from the eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. The glass and nail fragments also did not include any clearly modern examples. However, the stratum of mottled gray and orange/brown sand (stratum VI) underlying Strata III, IV, and V did include modern materials, including part of an automobile battery, part of an electrical connector, and a .22 cal. bullet shell. The earlier artifacts from this stratum were two eighteenth-century ceramic sherds (slipware and white salt-glazed stoneware).

Underlying Stratum VI was a deposit of dark yellow/brown sand (stratum VII). This stratum was excavated above and adjacent to a portion of the structural feature (Feature 1) discussed below. The portion of Feature 1 excavated in EU F2.7 consisted of two bricks extending across the southwestern portion of the unit at a depth of approximately 22 to 25 inches below the surface (see Plate C-33). Stratum VII was most likely a fill deposit possibly associated with construction of the feature. The fill also contained several large rocks not associated with the feature. Two of

these are visible in the unit profiles and photographs (see Figure B-13). The only artifact recovered from this stratum was a glass fragment from a Rubsam & Horrmann beer bottle. The Rubsam and Horrmann brewery bottled beer under this name between 1870 and 1953 (Sachs 1988).

Since the construction excavations would not extend below the base of Stratum VII, excavation of EU F2.7 was terminated after excavation of this stratum. What appears to be the orange/brown sand deposit encountered elsewhere in this portion of Staten Island was visible at the base of the unit.

The excavated strata encountered in EU F2.7 all appear to have been disturbed by various intrusive events. This unit yielded no prehistoric artifacts, and the majority of the historic period artifacts were building related. Most of the relatively few ceramic sherds recovered from this unit would have been associated with the latter portion of the period of occupation of the Conference House.

4.1.4 FEATURE 1

The two bricks noted at the base of EU F2.7 represented an extension of the rock feature encountered in the western portions of STU F2.1 and F2.2 as discussed above. The sand encountered adjacent to the rocks in the latter shovel tests appeared to be the same fill deposit as Stratum VII encountered in EU F2.7.

Subsequent to the excavation of shovel test transect F2 and EU F2.7, the construction contractor excavated the "moonlighting" electrical trench along the line of the shovel tests. After excavation, the feature was noted extending along the west wall of the trench for a distance of approximately seven and one-half feet south of EU F2.7., i.e., some 10 feet south of the Conference House (see Plate C-34 and Figure B-15). The feature here consisted of rock courses, as noted in STUs F2.1 and F2.2. The brick exposed in EU F2.7 connected with these rocks, and appeared to curve to the west, continuing into the western wall of the excavation unit. The rocks were noted as flat stones, and mortar was noted between them. At approximately 10 feet from the Conference House, the feature appeared to have been cut through by a trench excavated to install a five-inch diameter ceramic pipe. The feature may have continued past this disturbance, however, since the line of the feature appeared at this point to be extending to the west of the area excavated for the electrical trench.

The archeological and construction trench excavations appear to have encountered the eastern edge of this feature. Its function is uncertain. It could represent the base of a shallow foundation supporting a shed or other outbuilding, or it could represent a portion of a stone and brick lined drain.

4.2 EXCAVATIONS WEST OF THE CONFERENCE HOUSE

The Conference House Park improvement project included excavation of a tree pit to the southwest of the Conference House (Figure 8 and Plate C-46). The location of this pit was determined and marked in the field by the resident engineer and the construction contractor, and an excavation unit (EU F6.4) was placed at this location as specified in the archeological testing protocol (paragraph C4a). The Conference House "moonlighting" project, added after the start of the project, involved excavation of a shallow trench (ca. 12 in. deep) from a point slightly north of the main entrance to the House to a tree located 30 feet to the northwest. An excavation unit

(EU 3.5) was placed adjacent to the Conference House foundation and a shovel test (STU E 3.1) was excavated at the western end of the trench, adjacent to the tree (Figure 8). Since the initial tests indicated that the deposits overlying the orange/brown sand in this area were relatively shallow, instead of excavating shovel tests at five foot intervals as specified in the archeological protocol addendum, it was decided to excavate most of the trench area in two-foot sections, utilizing the procedures discussed in section 4.2.2. The excavated sections were assigned the designations EU F3.6–F3.16.

4.2.1 UNIT F6.4

EU F6.4 was placed about 70 feet southwest of the southwestern corner of the Conference House at the proposed tree pit location (see Figures 8 and B-15). The unit encountered three strata. The uppermost three and one-quarter inches (stratum I) represented the Conference House lawn sod layer, containing a relatively small number of miscellaneous artifacts. This was underlain by an approximately four to nine-inch thick stratum of dark brown mottled with very dark gray/brown loamy sand (stratum II). This stratum apparently represents the remains of a zone of cultivation (e.g., plow zone, garden). The mottling present in this layer may be a result of the heavy root density noted during excavation. This stratum yielded relatively few artifacts. Only one prehistoric lithic flake was recovered. Portions of two clothing fasteners were the only historic period domestic or personal artifacts recovered, and two window glass fragments and non-wire nail fragments were the only construction related artifacts. Only a low to moderate density of shell (11 oz. oyster, 2.6 oz clam, and a few whelk fragments) and a single bone fragment were recovered.

Stratum II was underlain at a depth of some six to nine and one-half inches below the surface by the orange/brown sand deposit (stratum III). Since prehistoric artifacts have been recovered from this stratum at other locations, it was excavated in eight levels to a depth of four and one-half feet below the surface. The first level of this deposit yielded 2.2 ounces of clam and oyster shell, but no artifacts were recovered. The second level yielded two chert flakes and no historic period artifacts. The remaining six levels excavated were culturally sterile. It is possible that the artifacts and shell recovered from the upper levels of the sand were intrusive from an overlying ground surface, possibly later incorporated into the "plow zone," especially in light of the root activity noted at this location.

Table 11 summarizes the material recovered from EU F6.4.

Table 11. EU F6.4 Summary

Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	historic	bone	shell (oz)
I Sod	0	0	0	9	0	2.95
II PZ	1	0	0	11	1	14
III/1 Sand	0	0	0	0	0	2.15
III/2	2	0	0	0	0	0
III/3	0	0	0	0	0	0
III/4	0	0	0	0	0	0
III/5	0	0	0	0	0	0
III/6	0	0	0	0	0	0
III/7	0	0	0	0	0	0
III/8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unit Totals	**3**	**0**	**0**	**20**	**1**	**19.1**

4.2.2 UNIT F3.5

Unit F3.5 was excavated adjacent to the Conference House foundation wall at the location where the proposed "moonlighting" was to enter the building (see Figure 8 and Plate C-31). This unit was excavated to a depth of 19½–21 inches below the ground surface, the maximum depth that would be disturbed by excavation of the electrical trench.

As with EU F2.7, excavated adjacent to the southern wall of the Conference House, EU F3.5 encountered several intrusive "features." Although EU F3.5 yielded 267 artifacts, in addition to a moderate quantity of shell and 30 bone fragments, all of these derived from disturbed deposits. Only two prehistoric Native American lithic flakes were recovered.

As noted on the south side of the house (EU F2.7), rows of bricks adjoined the foundation. After removal of the sod (stratum I) and the adjacent bricks, Stratum II was noted underlying the bricks (Figure B-17). This orange/brown sand was apparently associated with the installation of the brick feature. In the remainder of the unit, a thin (ca. 2–3 inches) layer of dark yellow/brown clayey loam (stratum IV) underlay the sod. As with the other deposits encountered in this unit, the domestic artifacts recovered from Stratum IV spanned the eighteenth century (slipware, feather edged creamware, white salt-glazed stoneware) through the late nineteenth to early twentieth century (e.g., crown bottle cap; annular, hand painted, and sponge-decorated whiteware).

After removal of the sand underlying the brick, what appeared to be another intrusive trench (stratum III—very dark gray/brown loamy sand) was noted adjacent to the foundation wall. A large stone was noted beneath this deposit on the north side of the unit. This stratum may represent the soil backfilled into a foundation repair trench. The artifacts recovered from stratum III included an 1862 Indian Head penny, indicating that the repair occurred after that date. The presence of a crown cap and several wire nail fragments, however, suggest a date of deposition in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The portion of EU 3.5 immediately underlying Stratum IV and west of the intrusive deposit excavated as Stratum III was excavated as stratum V. At a depth of nine inches the excavation

encountered a ceramic sewer/drain pipe extending north-south across the central portion of the unit. Although the unit profile drawing does not show the presence of an intrusive trench dug to install this pipe, a photograph of the north wall of the unit (Figure B-17) does indicate the presence of such a trench.

After the ceramic pipe was encountered, soil to the east and west of the pipe was excavated separately. The soil west of the pipe continued to be excavated as Stratum V and that east of the pipe as Stratum VI. The photograph suggests that most of the material from the trench excavated to install the pipe would have been included in the latter stratum. There does not appear to be any *significant difference*, however, between the artifacts recovered from these two strata. In fact, the earlier ceramic sherds (e.g., slipware, white salt-glazed stoneware) were recorded as deriving from stratum VI, which would have included the more disturbed material from the pipe trench. The soil excavated west of the pipe (Stratum V) may include a zone of cultivation.

The soil underlying Strata V and VI, at a depth of 16 to 17 inches below the surface, consisted of orange/brown sand (stratum VII). Only the uppermost 2½–5 inches of this stratum was excavated. This deposit included about 24 ounces of shell, five bone fragments, and 27 historic period artifacts (including a few pieces of brick and mortar) similar to those recovered from the overlying strata. The seven ceramic sherds include five dateable sherds (5 nineteenth to early twentieth-century whiteware and 1 eighteenth-century Nottingham stoneware). However, no prehistoric artifacts were recovered. It is possible that the material recovered from stratum VII was intrusive from the overlying strata, but it is also possible that this stratum represents an additional fill or other disturbed deposit.

Of the 267 artifacts recovered from EU F3.5, 107 were domestic or personal artifacts. Despite the disturbance encountered in this unit as noted above, it is likely that most, if not all of these artifacts, were associated with the occupation of the Conference House, which spanned the period from the late seventeenth through the early twentieth century. Of the 58 ceramic sherds included in the assemblage, 39 were dateable. Of these, 21 (54%) date to the mid-to late nineteenth to early twentieth-century. Of the ceramic types identified, 10 (26%) have late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century manufacturing dates, and eight (20%) are early to mid-eighteenth-century types. Three of the latter sherds could also have been manufactured in the late seventeenth century. A number of the undated red earthenware and gray bodied stoneware sherds could also have been manufactured and utilized during the late nineteenth-century occupation of the Conference House. Of the 49 nail fragments recovered, 30 (61%) are identifiable as wire nails, with the remainder being unidentified non-wire nail fragments. This is in keeping with the conclusion that the intrusive events associated with the repair of the Conference House occurred during the late nineteenth to twentieth century.

4.2.3 SHOVEL TEST F3.1 AND AREA F3 TRENCH EXCAVATION (TU F3.6–3.16)

The planned electrical trench for the "moonlighting" project on the western side of the Conference House extended from the Conference House to a tree located 30 feet to the northwest. An initial shovel test (STU F3.1) was placed a few feet southeast of the tree. Beneath the surface sod, the test encountered a deposit of dark brown sand (stratum II), containing a dense root accumulation. The root mass prevented excavation of this unit below a depth of 10 inches. With the exception of 3.6 ounces of oyster shell, no cultural materials were recovered.

Before the remaining shovel tests could be excavated as planned along the proposed trench route between STU F3.1 and EU F3.5, the construction contractor arrived at the site preparing to dig

the electrical trench. In order to satisfy both construction and archeological requirements, the archeological team manually excavated the entire trench (Plate C-35).
Excavation began six feet southeast of the tree, in order to avoid the dense root mass encountered in STU F3.1, and continued along the trench to the location of the previously excavated unit F3.5, adjacent to the Conference House foundation. The trench was excavated in two-foot sections, each of which was assigned a separate TU number, beginning with the sections nearest to the tree. A total of 11 sections were excavated and were assigned TU numbers F3.6–F3.16, with F3.6 beginning six feet southeast of the tree and F3.16 located adjacent to EU F3.5 (see Figures 8 and B-18).

While a considerable density of shell was noted in TUs F3.6–F3.16, due to the time constraints imposed by the construction schedule, as noted above, only a sample of this shell was saved. It is not possible, therefore, to compare the shell density at the trench location with that encountered elsewhere on the Conference House property.

The trench included three excavated strata (Plate C-36). Stratum I, which extended to three inches below the surface, represented the sod and associated vary dark brown sandy loam. This stratum was present only in TUs F3.13–F3.16. West of the location of F3.13 and extending to the location of F3.6 the trench traversed an area in which an asphalt walkway had been removed by the contractor prior to the archeological testing. The walkway had destroyed Stratum I in this area.

Beneath the sod at the southeastern end of the trench and underlying the removed asphalt pavement, was a stratum of dark brown sand (stratum II). This stratum was 3 to 5 inches thick, with the exception of TU F3.16 at the eastern end of the trench, where it was eight inches thick. This stratum apparently represents a truncated zone of cultivation. At the eastern end of the trench, the stratum was a continuation of the stratum excavated as Stratum V, levels 2 and 3 in the western portion of unit F3.5 (discussed above), and it may have undergone additional disturbance in this area.

Stratum II was underlain by the upper portion of the orange/brown sand deposit (stratum III). Only the uppermost one to six inches of this deposit were excavated, however, as the excavation of these units was terminated at 12 to 13 inches below the surface.

The 11, two-foot sections of trench yielded a total of 257 historic period artifacts, in addition to small amounts of brick and mortar. This total does not include the relatively few artifacts recovered from the sod layer (stratum I) at the western end of the trench. Few of the artifacts were recovered from the eastern end of the trench; none in F3.6 and F3.7 and only six in F3.8. The largest number was recovered from F3.11 and F.3.12, (91 and 43 artifacts, respectively) in the central part of the trench. With the exception of F3.15, which yielded 10 artifacts, the other trench units yielded between 17 and 27 historic period artifacts (see summary table 12).

Table 12. Area F3 Trench Unit Summaries

Unit	Prehistoric Artifacts	No. of Historic Artifacts	No. of Pcs. Bone
F3.6	0	0	0
F3.7	0	0	3
F3.8	0	6	0
F3.9	0	25	3
F3.10	2 chert flakes 1 jasper flake (retouched)	27	
F3.11	2 chert flakes	91	61

	1 jasper flake		
F3.12	1 chert flake	43	16
F3.13	0	17	5
F3.14	4 chert flakes 1 chert projectile point fragment		
F3.15	1 chert flake	10	0
F3.16	0	20	0

Only 13 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the F3 trench units. These artifacts, recovered from five of the 11 trench segments, include 10 chert and two jasper flakes as well as a chert projectile point fragment. The largest number of prehistoric artifacts (5) were recovered from F3.14, near the eastern end of the trench. Three each were recovered from F3.10 and F3.11, and one each from F3.15 and F3.12. No prehistoric materials were recovered from the other six trench segments

In addition to the shell present in Stratum II, 105 pieces of bone were also recovered, all from Stratum II. Sixty-one of these (including 2 teeth) came from F3.11, and 16 came from F3.12, the two trench sections which also yielded the highest densities of historic period artifacts. Bones identifiable as to species included 11 cow, nine sheep or goat, two sheep or deer, four pig, two chicken, and two turtle.

Of the 257 historic period artifacts recovered (exclusive of stratum I), 152 are domestic or personal artifacts. One hundred and nineteen of these are ceramic sherds, of which 34 are either temporally non-diagnostic or have a range of manufacture which spans the entire period of Conference House occupation. Of the 85 diagnostic sherds, 56 (65%) are types primarily manufactured in the mid- to late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This is a similar percentage as the ceramics recovered from EU F3.5 adjacent to the Conference House. However, there was only one sherd (pearlware) from the trench units (1%), which dates to the late eighteenth through early nineteenth century. The remaining 28 (33%) of the dateable sherds are early to mid- eighteenth century types. Of these, 23 could also have been manufactured and used during the seventeenth century. It should be noted, however, that care must be used in assigning ceramic types to these broad periods. For example, while whiteware is considered to have become more popular after the manufacture of pearlware and creamware was phased out during the early years of the nineteenth century, there is overlap in the manufacture of these ceramic types. One of the blue transfer-printed sherds from Stratum II (F3.8) included the maker's mark, "Ralph and James Clews." According to Kovel and Kovel (1986), this firm manufactured earthenware between 1818-1834.

It is likely that Stratum II represents a former cultivated zone, which was subsequently truncated. The cultivation resulted in the incorporation of material from a pre-existing prehistoric site into this zone. Cultivation of this portion of the Conference House property probably first occurred prior to the Revolution, and it may not have been cultivated again until after the beginning of the Ward family occupation after the war was over. This could at least partially account for the absence of late eighteenth century and early eighteenth century ceramics from the zone of cultivation in the F3 trench units, although greater numbers of these ceramic types were recovered from Unit F3.5, as well as from tests elsewhere on the Conference House property.

Other notable domestic/personal artifacts recovered from the trench included a gun flint manufactured from French honey-colored flint (TU F 3.11) and a bone-handled utensil (F3.13). The recovery of a key from F2.16 is also of interest in view of the fact that a key was also recovered from the adjacent unit F3.5.

Most of the historic period artifacts were recovered from Stratum II. Only 10 (3.9% of the total) were recovered from Stratum III, all but one of these (a small brick fragment recovered from F3.9) recovered from the units at the eastern end of the trench (F3.14–F3.16). Three of the 13 prehistoric period artifacts were recovered from Stratum III. These (including the projectile point fragment) were also recovered from TUs F.14 and F.15 at the eastern end of the trench. It is likely that the artifacts recovered from Stratum III were intrusive from the overlying Stratum II. As noted above, a substantial number of historic period artifacts were recovered from the upper portion of the equivalent stratum (stratum VII) in EU F3.5, which adjoined the eastern portion of the F3 trench, and it is possible that Strata II and III had undergone disturbance in this area. It should also be noted that the excavated material could have been affected by fairly recent disturbance in other portions of the trench. The trench profile (Figure B-18) shows an inclusion of concrete and asphalt in Stratum II which extended into the top of Stratum III at the location of F3.9, although there is no intrusive trench shown on the profile.

4.3 EXCAVATIONS NORTH OF THE CONFERENCE HOUSE

Archeological testing was conducted north of the Conference House in conjunction with the "moonlighting" project (archeological protocol supplement) as well as the reconstruction of the Conference House well and the associated well sweep arm (archeological protocol paragraphs C.4c and C.4d).

4.3.1 SHOVEL TEST TRANSECT F4

A total of 14 shovel tests were excavated at five-foot intervals along the route of the "moonlighting" project electrical trench north of the Conference House (see Figure 8). In addition, the excavation of this trench by the construction contractor subsequent to the completion of shovel testing was monitored (Plates C-37 and C-38). The route began at a tree located approximately 25 feet northeast of the northeastern corner of the Conference House and extended 65 feet to the southwest. At its southwestern end, this trench connected with another "moonlighting" electrical trench located west of the Conference House that was tested as area F3 and discussed above. The intersection of the two trenches was a short distance east of the tree at the southwestern terminus of trench F3.

In seven of the 14 shovel tests excavated along this transect (F4.2-F4.3; F4.5-F4.7; and F4.10 and F4.14) between six and 10 inches of sod and dark brown sandy loam (excavated together as stratum I) overlay the orange/brown sand stratum (stratum II). Excavation of test F4.1, at the eastern end of the transect, terminated at a depth of 12 inches prior to encountering the orange/brown sand.

While Stratum I may include the remnants of a zone of cultivation, it has most likely undergone subsequent disturbance in most locations tested. For example, in STU F4.3, a cement block was encountered in the southern portion of the test between nine and 14 inches below the surface, a portion of the test that included Stratum I and a mottled zone between it and the orange/brown sand. In test F4.8 asphalt pavement was encountered between and nine and 13 inches beneath the surface. In the adjacent test, F4.9, the asphalt pavement was not noted, but the stratigraphy underlying the sod to a depth of eight inches consisted of thick horizontal bands of orange/brown sand which apparently represents grading fill. This fill overlay 16 inches of very dark brown sand followed by the orange sand. An asphalt pavement was also encountered in F4.13 at a depth of seven inches, preventing further excavation of this test. In tests F4.11 and F4.12 layers of

orange/brown and brown sand were encountered to depths of 24 inches and 26 inches below the surface.

Test F4.4 encountered what appeared to be a post hole in the center of the test, extending from Stratum I into Stratum II to a depth of approximately 3½ inches below the surface. It was not possible to excavate this feature separately in the small shovel test, and the intrusive material was included with the surrounding orange/brown sand.

Significant quantities of shell were recovered from many of these tests. The greatest amounts (21.8 and 30 oz.) were recovered from tests F4.1 and F4.2 at the eastern end of the transect. Most of the shell (83–86%) was oyster. In STU F4.2 the excavators noted a distinct shell layer at the base of Stratum I, at approximately six to eight inches below the surface. This layer was not separately excavated, however, and most of the shell was excavated with the underlying Stratum II. The test results indicate that this does not represent an undisturbed shell midden deposit, however, since Stratum II also yielded 11 historic period artifacts, including a fragment of an electrical battery.

Comparatively high shell densities (15.55–18.4 ounces) were also encountered in the central portion of the transect (F4.7–F4.10). As noted above, disturbance was noted in STUs F4.8 and F4.9. During the monitoring conducted after completion of the shovel testing a concentration of shell was noted near the northwestern corner of the Conference House in the vicinity of STU F4.10. The shell in the latter test was 80 percent oyster, while the shell recovered from the other three tests in this area noted above was only 61–66 percent oyster. Shell quantities in the other tests ranged from 4.85 to 10.9 ounces.

The shovel tests along this transect also yielded a total of 54 bone fragments, with the largest quantities (11 and 13 pieces respectively) recovered from F4.5 and F4.7. Most of the identified fragments were cow bone (7 pieces), with an additional four pieces of pig and one piece of sheep or goat bone.

Only five prehistoric lithic flakes (four chert, one jasper) were recovered from the tests in this transect. Two of these derived from the orange sand in test F4.3. The other three flakes were recovered from either Stratum I or mixed deposits in tests F4.4, F4.6, and F4.12.

These shovel tests did not contain especially high densities of historic material. Only 31 historic ceramic sherds were recovered, with the greatest number (6 in each test) recovered from STU F4.6–F4.8. Only nine of these sherds are temporally diagnostic, with seven of them dating to the mid- to late nineteenth through early twentieth century. Two pipe stem fragments were recovered from F4.10. During the monitoring, additional nineteenth-century ceramics were noted in the vicinity of the shell concentration in the vicinity of the northwestern corner of the Conference House (near STU F4.10).

The shovel tests in transect F4 apparently encountered the remains of a prehistoric shell midden layer that had been subsequently incorporated into a zone of cultivation and/or disturbed by twentieth-century grading/landscaping events.

The disturbance noted in many of these shovel tests was also noted in the shovel tests excavated in this area by Baugher in 1979. Baugher's shovel test grid was excavated at 10-foot intervals and extended 50 feet north of the house (reported in Zavin *et al.* 1980). Baugher notes that several pathways were present in this area. A relatively low density of artifacts was also noted in these shovel tests.

The cultural materials recovered from the area F4 shovel tests are summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. Area F4 Shovel Test Summaries

Unit	Prehistoric Artifacts	No. of Historic Artifacts	No. of Pcs. Bone	Shell (oz)
F4.1	0	7	0	21.8
F4.2	0	20	1	30
F4.3	2 chert flakes	4	0	7.2
F4.4	1 chert flake	5	2	10.9
F4.5	0	5	3	8.5
F4.6	1 chert flake	13	13	9.65
F4.7	0	12	11	17.2
F4.8	0	12	4	18
F4.9	0	16	4	15.6
F4.10	0	8	6	18.4
F4.11	0	8	3	8
F4.12	1 jasper flake	4	0	7.6
F4.13	0	12	6	4.8
F4.14	0	5	1	5.6

4.3.2 EXCAVATION UNITS F6.1 AND F6.2

Two excavation units were placed at the planned locations of footings for a pivot and anchor for the Conference House well sweep arm. Unit F6.1 was located 33 feet northeast of the northeastern corner of the Conference House and EU F6.2 was located nine feet further to the north (see Figure 8). This latter unit was at the southern boundary of the Conference House herb garden (see Plate C-44).

Cultural resources recovered from these units are summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. Excavation Unit F6.1 and F6.2 Summaries

F6.3							F6.5						
Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell (oz)	Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell (oz)
VII Dist	3	1	0	58	16	44.5	VII Dist	2	0	0	29	2	
III/1 bur A	5	0	0	45	4	40	III/1 bur A	5	0	0	2	1	20.75
III/2 PZ	10	1	3	37	7	50.65	III/2 PZ	0	0	0	9	2	62.7
III/3 PZ	0	0	0	5	4	81.85	III/3 PZ	0	0	0		0	
IV midden	4	2	0	5	1	107.2	IV midden	0	0	0	0	1	52.9
V/1 midden	5	0	0	10	8	111.45	V/1 midden	0	0	0	1	4	168.75
V/2 midden	8	2	0	8	16	47.05	V/2	0	0	0	2	1	362.4
VI/1 sand	1	1	o	1	0	3.35	VI/1 sand	0	0	0	0	1	0
VI/2	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	VI/2	4	0	0	0	0	0
VI/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI/3	2	0	0	0	0	0
							VI/4	1	0	0	0	0	0
UNIT TOTAL	36	7	3	169	56	486.06	UNIT TOTAL	14	0	0	43	12	667.5

Unit F6.1 encountered three strata (Figure B-19). The uppermost consisted of the surface sod and underlying very dark brown loamy sand to a depth of 4 to 6 inches below the surface (Stratum I). This stratum included a mixture of artifacts and faunal material, including a 1972 penny, and may be associated with twentieth-century grading of the area. Building-related artifacts, including 20 whole wire nails and 22 metal screws, constituted most of the historic period material recovered from stratum. It also yielded two prehistoric chert flakes and a high density of shell (59.25 ounces—73% oyster).

Underlying Stratum I was a six to eight-inch thick layer of dark brown loamy sand (stratum II). The excavators noted root disturbance from a nearby tree in this stratum. Like the overlying disturbed soil, Stratum II contained a relatively high shell density (49.8 ounces—65% oyster), as well as 22 pieces of bone, five of which—including a tooth fragment—have been identified as cow. No prehistoric materials were recovered from this stratum. Historic period domestic artifacts included 21 ceramic sherds and a pipe stem fragment. The ceramics included five eighteenth-century types (slipware; white salt-glazed stoneware), and six mid-to late nineteenth through early twentieth-century types (whiteware). Five milk glass tableware fragments and 26 bottle glass fragments were also recovered. The latter include clear amethyst and amber fragments. Amber glass was widely produced after ca. 1860 and clear glass after ca. 1875 (Fike 1987). A wire nail fragment was also recovered. This stratum most likely represents soil which was cultivated through the latter portion of the period of Conference House occupation.

Stratum II was underlain by the orange/brown sand (stratum III), which was excavated in 12 levels to a depth of 55 inches below the surface. Cultural materials were recovered from the first six levels, with most of this material deriving from the first four levels. levels 6–12 (below a depth of 33½ in.) were culturally sterile. At a depth of about 29 inches below the surface (top of level 6) a dark stain was noted in the northwestern corner of the unit (see Plate C-43). After further excavation, however, the excavators determined that this did not represent a cultural feature. It may represent further root or rodent disturbance, which means that at least some of the artifacts recovered from Stratum III may be intrusive. This is supported by the recovery of a metal screw from the second excavated level, similar to those recovered from Stratum I.

Decreasing amounts of shell were recovered from the Stratum III levels, 11–12 ounces from levels 1 and 2, approximately 3.5 ounces each from levels 3 and 4, and less than two ounces from levels 5 and 6. Six bone fragments (including a fragment of turtle shell and another piece identified as sheep or goat) were recovered from level 4, and single unidentified fragments came from both levels 2 and 3. Five prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Stratum III. Levels 1 and 3 each yielded a chert flake and a prehistoric ceramic sherd, and an additional sherd was recovered from level 4.

Decreasing amounts of historic period material were also recovered from the excavated levels, 13 and 15 artifacts from levels 1 and 2, respectively, nine and rive artifacts from levels 3 and 4, respectively, only one artifact from level 5 and none from level 6 (which only yielded shell fragments). Five dateable historic period ceramic sherds were recovered from stratum III, two nineteenth to early twentieth-century sherds from level 1 (whiteware, yellowware); a single creamware sherd (late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century) from level 2, and single late seventeenth to eighteenth-century sherds from level 4 (Nottingham stoneware) and level 6 (slipware). The recovery of earlier sherds from the lower levels is not considered significant due to the small number of sherds recovered.

The data suggest that the artifacts recovered from the orange/brown sand (stratum III) in unit F6.1 were intrusive from the overlying strata.

In Unit F6.2, the disturbed very dark brown layer excavated as Stratum I in Unit 6.1 was not present (Figure B-20). The uppermost stratum in EU F6.2 (stratum I), consisted of the same dark brown sandy loam excavated as Stratum II in Unit EU F6.1. In EU F6.2 however, this stratum (including the surface sod) extended to a depth of 11 to 13 inches below the surface. This suggests that the cultivation zone had been truncated at the location of EU F6.1, perhaps by the same grading/landscaping event that deposited Stratum I. The cultivation zone appears to be largely intact at the location of F6.2.

In EU F6.2 this stratum (stratum I) yielded no prehistoric material and a lower density of faunal and historic period artifacts in all categories than the comparable stratum in EU F6.1 (stratum II). Only 18.6 ounces of shell and a single cow bone fragment were recovered from EU F6.2 and only 19 historic period artifacts (including only 3 ceramic sherds and 3 pipe stem fragments) were recovered, compared with 68 from F6.1.

As in EU F6.1, the zone of cultivation in EU F6.2 was underlain by the orange/brown sand, which was excavated in six levels to a depth of 33 to 35 inches below the surface. With the exception of a single historic period pipe stem and one jasper flake from the first excavated level, the only cultural material recovered from this stratum was a small amount of shell, 3.7 ounces from level 1, less than an ounce in levels 2–5, and none from level 6. These results support the conclusion that the artifacts recovered from the orange/brown sand in unit F6.1 were intrusive.

4.3.3 CONFERENCE HOUSE WELL HOUSING - TU F6.0

The Conference House Park improvement project included replacing the twentieth century stone well housing with a wooden housing similar to that shown in historic period photographs. Construction impacts to a depth of only some one to one and one-half feet were anticipated.

It was assumed that the construction of the existing stone well housing in the twentieth century would have disturbed any stratigraphy associated with the original well construction. The archeological testing protocol (C.4c) included the placement of a small shovel test unit to confirm

disturbance to the depth of the proposed construction impacts. This was accomplished by the excavation of TU F6.0 adjacent to the north side of the well (Figure 8 and Plate C-42). The unit plan and profile (Figure B-21) indicate that the trench excavated in connection with construction of the twentieth-century stone housing extended to a depth of 12 inches below the surface, the approximate depth of the base of the housing. This trench extended outward for a distance of approximately one foot from the well housing. The soil adjacent to the intrusive pit and below it consisted of mixed brown and orange/brown sand. A whiteware sherd, brick chip, and nail fragment were the only artifacts recovered from this material. However, a total of 17 ounces of shell (mostly oyster) was recovered. This stratum also appears to represent a disturbed context. It is possible this material was associated with repairs to the well that predate the installation of the stone housing. It is considered unlikely that it is associated with the original construction of the well. The shell apparently derives from the shell deposits present on most of the Conference House property prior to more recent disturbance.

4.4 EXCAVATIONS EAST OF THE CONFERENCE HOUSE

Archeological testing east of the Conference House was conducted in connection with the "moonlighting" project (archeological testing protocol supplement), the excavation of tree pits (archeological protocol paragraph C.4a), and installation of gate footings for the new garden (archeological protocol C.4d).

4.4.1 "MOONLIGHTING" ELECTRICAL TRENCH–SHOVEL TEST TRANSECT F5 AND EXCAVATION UNIT F5.1

As described previously, the archeological testing plan called for close interval shovel testing along the route of the electrical trenches for the moonlighting project. To install the lighting east of the Conference House a trench was excavated connecting with the one extending south of the house (area F2). From this point, it extended east and northeast for approximately 125 feet, at which point it ran an additional 30 feet southeasterly to the tree on which the lighting was to be mounted.

Before the archeological field crew could begin excavation of the shovel tests along this transect, the contractor had excavated a 30-foot section of the trench without notifying the archeologists. The archeological field director halted the contractor's excavation and the field archeologists examined the excavated trench, which had been excavated to a depth of some 1½ to 2 feet below grade. At approximately 12 feet southeast of the existing Conference House driveway, the archeologists noted what appeared to be an intact shell midden deposit between 14 and 22 inches below the surface. It appeared to extend for a distance of eight feet toward the tree. A sketch profile of the trench wall (Figure B-22) indicates that the midden (stratum III), was overlain by deposits representing the Conference House lawn sod (stratum I) and an underlying zone of cultivation (stratum II). It is possible that the midden layer continues to the northwest, dipping below the base of the electrical trench.

Two steps were taken to investigate this deposit. A sample of the midden was removed from the eastern wall of the trench excavated by the contractor, as shown on the profile drawing, and the soil from this sample was subsequently sent to New South Associates for flotation and analysis of the recovered material (discussed in Chapter 6.0). In addition, a three-by-three foot unit (EU F5.1) was excavated approximately one and one-half to two feet east of the trench near its southern end (see Plate C-39). This is the point at which the shell layer observed in the excavated trench was thickest.

4.4.1.1 EU F5.1

Five strata were recognized in EU F5.1 (Figure B-23). Stratum I, which extended to a depth of 1½ to 2 inches below the surface, represented the sod and associated black sandy loam. A few shell fragments and three miscellaneous historic period artifacts were recovered. This deposit was underlain by a stratum of brown (Munsell dark yellow/brown) sandy loam (stratum II) that extended to a depth of approximately 16 to18 inches. This most likely represents a zone of cultivation. Two prehistoric lithic flakes and 39 historic period artifacts, all but four of which are domestic artifacts, were recovered from stratum II. Of the 35 historic period ceramic sherds, only six were specifically dateable types. Two of these sherds are nineteenth to early twentieth-century whiteware, one is late-eighteenth/early nineteenth-century pearlware, and three are sherds of slip decorated red earthenware, which could date to the same period as the pearlware or possibly as early as the late seventeenth century. This stratum contained a relatively small amount of shell (7.1 ounces) and just two bone fragments (including 1 cow bone).

Underlying Stratum II was a thin (1¼–3.5 inch thick) mottled zone (stratum III), below which was the midden layer (stratum IV). Stratum III contained 16.9 ounces of shell, which is a much higher shell density than that recovered from Stratum II, since Stratum III was approximately four to five times thinner than Stratum II. Stratum III yielded 11 prehistoric lithic flakes (6 chert, 5 jasper) and one prehistoric ceramic sherd. No historic period artifacts were recovered from this deposit. Photographs of Unit F5.1 show what appears to be a heavy root concentration overlying the midden deposit, which could account for the mottled appearance of Stratum III. It is likely that the artifacts recovered from this stratum actually derived from the underlying midden deposit.

The midden consisted of shell in a matrix of dark brown sand (stratum IV). The midden layer in EU F5.1 was considerably thinner than observed in the trench located a short distance to the east, ranging from only one and one-half to three and one-half inches thick, compared with six to eight inches in the trench. Although this stratum can be discerned in the unit profile as darker than the overlying material, the dense shell is not readily apparent. This suggests that the location of EU F5.1 may represent the eastern edge of a more extensive area of undisturbed midden.

The midden deposit itself (stratum IV) yielded no historic period material. Although this stratum was of comparable thickness to Stratum III, it yielded a much higher shell density, with a total of 51.05 ounces recovered, as well as 11 bone fragments. However, the shell density at this location is much lower than in the shell deposits excavated in units F6.3 and 6.5 and F7.1, 7.2, and 7.3, located further to the west (see below). Stratum III yielded 10 prehistoric lithic flakes (6 chert, 4 jasper), as well as 12 bone fragments. Three of the bones were identifiable as sheep or deer. Considering the absence of historic period material from this stratum, as well as those above and below it, it is likely that these are, in fact, deer bones.

Underlying the midden at a depth of approximately 19 to 23 inches was the orange/brown sand deposit (stratum V), which was excavated to a depth of approximately 32½ inches below the ground surface. This stratum yielded 61 prehistoric artifacts, including a Levanna projectile point (see Plate D-5), a type generally assigned to the Late Woodland period. Ritchie (1971) notes that in New York State this type of point first appeared during the late Middle Woodland period (ca. 700 A.D), but did not become commonly used until the beginning of the Late Woodland. It subsequently became the dominant Late Woodland type, at least until the terminal portion of the Late Woodland period. Field notes indicate that the point derived from the interface between the midden layer and the underlying sand (stratum V). Stratum V also yielded 60 flakes (6 jasper and

the remainder chert), 71 ounces of shell, and six bone fragments. Although a greater amount of shell was recovered from Stratum V than from the overlying midden layer, the density is lower in stratum V (8.2 oz./cu. ft. compared with 19.4 oz./cu. ft. for the midden layer), since the excavated portion of this stratum was approximately five times as thick as the midden layer. Since Stratum V was not excavated in levels, it is uncertain whether the density of shell (as well as prehistoric material) decreased with depth, and it is also uncertain whether all of the artifacts and faunal material recovered from Stratum V actually derived from the overlying midden or whether the orange/brown sand included material from an earlier occupation. However, the amount of shell recorded from Stratum V suggests that a substantial amount of midden material was incorporated into the upper portion of the underlying sand.

Table 15 summarizes the cultural material recovered from EU F5.1.

Table 15. Excavation Unit F5.1 Summary

F5.1						
Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell (oz)
I Humus/Fill I	0	0	0	3	0	2.35
II PZ	2	0	0	39	2	7.2
III Root Dist Midden	11	1	0	0	0	16.9
IV Midden *	10	0	0	0	11	51.05
V/1 Midden/Sand **	61	0	0	0	6	71.2
* inc 1 retouch						
** inc. Levanna Pt						
and 2 util flakes						
UNIT TOTAL	84	1	0	42	19	148.7

After removal of Stratum IV (the midden deposit) a small dark stain measuring approximately three and one-half by five inches was noted at the top of the orange/brown sand (stratum V). This stain was sectioned across its smaller dimension and was found to be a shallow (approximately 2 inches deep) cup-shaped depression. It is possible that this depression represents the base of a post hole, which could be associated with either the prehistoric or historic period. The top of this feature was approximately 2.5 feet below the present ground surface. It can be assumed that the prehistoric ground surface would have been approximately at the top of the midden deposit, presumably near the top of Stratum III. Taking the approximate thickness of Strata III and IV as six inches, if this posthole was associated with the prehistoric occupation, the base of this posthole would have been approximately eight inches below the prehistoric ground surface. If this feature does in fact represent a posthole it is more likely that it is associated with the historic period occupation of the area.

4.4.1.2 Shovel Test Transect F5

A total of 20 shovel tests were dug along transect F5 (route of "moonlighting" electrical trench), with the tests being numbered sequentially from the northeastern to the southwestern end of the transect (see Figure 8). The tests placed at the western end of the transect (STU F5.10–F5.22) were placed five feet apart, extending along the southern boundary of the extant Conference House garden and continuing to a point 50 feet east of the Conference House as specified in the archeological testing protocol. East of this point, the testing interval was increased to 10 feet (STU F5.2–F5.5).

The eastern portion of the shovel test transect (STU F5.2–F5.9) traversed a portion of the Conference House driveway and parking area, as it existed prior to the Conference House Park improvement project (Plate C-41). In STUs F5.2-F5.4 and F5.7-F5.8, compact fill associated with the driveway and parking area were removed from the uppermost four to 11 inches of the tests, with excavations continuing beneath this depth. At the location of STUs F5.5 and F5.6, very compact clayey fill, which was difficult to penetrate, continued to depths of 13 to 14 inches, and excavation was terminated at these depths. At the location of STU F5.9, a deposit of dark brown loamy sand containing few historic period artifacts and apparently representing a disturbed deposit extended from the surface to a depth of 21 inches.

In the shovel tests that penetrated the disturbed deposits associated with the Conference House driveway, the uppermost fill strata were underlain by a stratum of brown—dark brown sandy loam. In the easternmost tests (F5.2–F5.4) the excavators indicated that the lower portion of this stratum represented a shell deposit (7–10 inches thick), suggesting that the undisturbed shell midden excavated in EU F5.1 extends westward to the shovel test locations. This "midden" (stratum III) was overlain by what apparently represents a zone of cultivation (stratum II), eight–12 inches in thickness, which incorporates material originally deposited in the midden. The three shovel tests in this group yielded only one prehistoric artifact, a single jasper flake from the plow zone stratum overlying the midden layer in STU F5.2. This midden layer also failed to yield any historic period artifacts in STUs F5.2 and F5.3, and only two (a metal buckle and a nail), in STU F5.4. The plow zone also yielded only a few historic period artifacts.

An undisturbed sub-plow zone midden may also be present at the location of STUs F5.7 and F5.8. In F5.8 the driveway fill extended to a depth of nine inches, followed by six inches of very dark gray/brown sandy loam, which may represent the remains of a zone of cultivation, This was underlain, between 15 and 26 inches, by a brown sandy loam matrix containing a much higher shell density than the tests further to the east discussed above (see Chapter 6.0 for a further discussion of shell density). This deposit also yielded two chert flakes and two mammal bone fragments. A small brick fragment was the only historic period artifact recovered. The deposit of brown sandy loam excavated between 16 and 31 inches in STU F5.7 (stratum IV) yielded a shell density of 18.7 ounces/cu ft., intermediate between that encountered in STU F5.8 to the west (64 oz/cu.ft.) and STUs F5.2–F5.4 to the east (approximately 4½–11½ oz/cu.ft). Stratum IV yielded two prehistoric ceramic sherds and two pieces of bone in this shovel test. It also contained four historic period artifacts including a metal washer possibly deriving from the overlying strata. Stratum IV was overlain by 10 inches of mottled gray brown and dark gray sandy loam (stratum III), which was in turn overlain by nine inches of compact fill (strata I and II) associated with the driveway. It would appear that some disturbance to the midden layer has occurred at this location. Stratum III included a small amount of shell as well 14 historic period artifacts including 12 nail fragments, seven of which are wire nails. Stratum III may represent a zone of cultivation that has undergone subsequent disturbance. It is uncertain if the underlying shell bearing layer (stratum

IV) in STU F5.7 was also disturbed or whether the historic period artifacts actually originated in the overlying strata.

Excavation of STU F5.7 did not penetrate the shell-bearing deposit to the underlying orange/brown sand. In the other tests noted above the uppermost one to 14 inches of the sand was screened. No cultural materials were recovered.

Shovel tests F5.10–F5.22 were located outside of the area of the former Conference House driveway and parking area. The uppermost stratum in these tests consisted of sod and associated black loam. In most of these tests this surficial material was underlain by dark brown, very dark brown loamy sand. In a few tests (F5.16 and F5.18- F5.20) layers of fill were encountered between the surficial sod and the latter deposit. In most of these tests the loamy sand deposit was between seven and 14 inches in thickness. In STUs F5.10, F5.11, and F5.13, however, this deposit (stratum II) was thicker, ranging from 18 to 21 inches. Two of these tests (F5.11 and F5.13) also yielded exceptionally high shell densities (92.49 and 53.1 oz./cu.ft. respectively), while F5.10 had 12.9 ounces/cubic feet. The only prehistoric artifacts recovered from these tests were two chert flakes from F5.10 and two chert and one jasper flake from F5.13. These three tests each yielded five to eight historic period artifacts from Stratum II, in addition to brick and mortar fragments. Dateable artifacts included whiteware sherds from F5.10 and F5.11 and a wire nail from F5.10. STU F5.11 also yielded 11 bone fragments (including 1 identifiable sheep or deer bone) and STU F5.13 yielded eight bone or teeth fragments (including 1 identified as cow and another as sheep or goat) from Stratum II. The fact that this stratum was thicker in these three tests than the others suggests the possibility that an undisturbed portion of the midden may underlie a zone of cultivation at these locations. It is possible that the separate midden layer was not discerned because of the depth of the tests, with the base of this stratum between 24 and 30 inches below the surface.

In STU F5.16 what appear to be fill deposits were encountered to a depth of 22 inches below the surface (strata I-VI). This fill was followed by a deposit of dark brown sandy clayey loam (stratum VII), which was tested to a depth of 36 inches. Like the deposits noted above, Stratum VII included a high density of shell (37.2 oz./cu. ft.). No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Stratum VII, and five brick fragments, a nail fragment, and a piece of clear bottle glass were the only historic period artifacts recovered. If this deposit represents part of the sub plow zone midden, these latter artifacts must be intrusive.

With the exception of STU F5.17, discussed below, the stratum underlying the surficial sod and/or the fill deposits in the remaining transect F5 shovel tests apparently represents a zone of cultivation. Only low to moderate amounts of shell were recovered (11.55 oz./cu. ft. in F5.19 and 5 oz/cu ft or less in the remaining tests). The only prehistoric artifact found was a ceramic sherd recovered from F5.14. The greatest number of historic period artifacts came from STUs F5.19, F5.20, and F5.22 (18, 13, and 14 artifacts respectively), which were the tests located closest to the Conference House. Twenty-one of these artifacts were nail fragments. Ten whiteware sherds and one eighteenth-century slipware sherd were also recovered from these tests, as well as three pipe stem fragments from F5.19.

Table 16. Summary of the cultural materials recovered from the transect F5 shovel tests.

Table 16. Transect F5 Shovel Test Summaries (Excluding Surficial Stratum I)

Unit	Prehistoric Artifacts	No. of Historic Artifacts	No. of Pcs. Bone	Shell (oz)
F5.2	0	13	0	7.8
F5.3	0	0	0	6.8
F5.4	0	3	0	4.4
F5.5 (Fill)	-	-	-	-
F5.6 (Fill)	-	-	-	-
F5.7	2 ceramic sherds	4	2	32.8
F5.8	2 chert flakes	6	2	62
F5.9 (Dist)	0	5	0	2.2
F5.10	2 chert flakes	5	0	19.4
F5.11	0	14	11	154.2
F5.12	0	6	2	0
F5.13	2 chert flakes 1 jasper flake (retouched)	13	8	93
F5.14	1 ceramic sherd	4	5	4
F5.15	0	7	0	<1
F5.16	0	12	1	43.4
F5.17 (Fill)	0	21	3	4.6
F5.18	0	2	0	5.1
F5.19	0	18	2	11,6
F5.20	0	13	1	2.5
F5.21	0	1	1	0
F5.22	0	37	0	<1

STU F5.17 encountered the second of the two structural features uncovered during this project (Feature 2). As initially excavated, the test encountered large rocks at a depth of about 13 inches below the surface, and the upper portion of a vertical slab was also exposed. The test was subsequently expanded to the south and continued downward adjacent to the vertical slab. This extension encountered additional rocks at a depth of 17 inches. The feature (see Plate C-40) may represent a portion of a walkway, with a step upward toward the north. The feature is adjacent to the Conference House garden that was located east of the house prior to the present improvement project. The appearance of the feature, however, suggests that it probably predates the twentieth-century landscaping of the Conference House property. The fill overlying this feature included a few ceramic sherds including two sherds of eighteenth to early nineteenth-century slip-decorated red earthenware and a nineteenth to early twentieth-century whiteware sherd. The only apparently twentieth-century artifact recovered from the fill was a metal pipe fitting.

In STU F5.17 17 inches of fill overlay Feature 2, while the tests located five feet east and west of STU F5.17 encountered 22 and nine inches of fill, respectively. The results of these tests support an inference that the grade in this portion of the Conference House property has been raised during the twentieth century.

4.4.2 TREE PIT LOCATION - EXCAVATION UNIT F6.3

One of the trees to be planted as part of the Conference House Park Improvement Project was to be located approximately 57 feet southeast of the southeastern corner of the Conference House (Figure 8). EU F6.3 was placed at the site of the proposed tree pit excavation.

The profile drawings (Figure B-24) depict a complex stratigraphic sequence overlying the orange/brown sand (stratum VI) in the southeastern portion or the unit. When the excavation of this unit reached the top of the latter stratum, at approximately 27 inches below the surface, it became apparent that the darker soil in the northeastern portion of the unit represented an intrusive trench, and at approximately 31½ inches the top of a PVC pipe was uncovered, extending across the unit from northeast to southwest (Plate C-45). Stratum VI was excavated separately from the intrusive trench, to a depth of some 40 inches. Most of the strata overlying Stratum VI, however, include material from the intrusive trench as well as the adjacent undisturbed strata. However, the soil matrix constituting Stratum IV, a dark reddish brown silt loam, was sufficiently different from both the intrusive trench and the soil representing the undisturbed strata both above and below it that this stratum was also separately excavated. All of the other excavated strata included material from the intrusive trench.

The stratum of very dark brown grayish loamy sand (stratum II) encountered beneath the surface sod in EU F6.3 probably represents relatively recent fill. The material recovered included a plastic tag and nine piece of amber bottle glass, probably modern. This deposit also yielded three prehistoric artifacts (lithic debitage) and 16 pieces of bone (3 identifiable as cow, chicken, and sheep or goat), in addition to 12.5 ounces of shell and 57 miscellaneous historic period artifacts, including 11 ceramic sherds. The intrusive trench appeared to cut through Stratum II, indicating that the PVC pipe was installed more recently.

In the portion of the unit outside of the intrusive trench, Stratum II was underlain at a depth of six and one-half inches below the surface by four inches of dark brown loamy sand (stratum III, level 1) and an additional eight inches of brown loamy sand (stratum III, levels 2 and 3). These latter levels most likely represent a former cultivated zone, with the darker soil at the top of this deposit (level 1) possibly representing an old A-horizon, buried beneath the overlying fill.

Stratum III was underlain, in turn, by a relatively thin (some 2½–4½ inches) layer of reddish brown silt loam (stratum IV). As noted previously, this stratum, unlike those immediately above and below it, was excavated separately from the adjacent intrusive trench material. It yielded a total of 107.2 ounces (i.e., 6.2 pounds) of shell (93.5% oyster). Since this deposit covered only approximately 2/3 of the unit and had an average thickness of approximately three inches, the density of shell was approximately 71.5 ounces/cubic feet. Stratum IV yielded six prehistoric artifacts (4 chert flakes and 2 ceramic sherds). Five historic period artifacts were also recovered (5 pieces of flat glass and 1 fragment of milk glass tableware), in addition to a fragment of mammal bone. It is uncertain whether the historic period artifacts are intrusive from the overlying strata and/or the adjacent trench fill.

Stratum V, which underlay Stratum IV, consisted of very dark brown sand. As noted previously, Stratum V was excavated together with the adjacent trench fill. It apparently represents a continuation of the prehistoric midden deposit (see also discussion of EU F6.5 below).

The material excavated from Stratum V, as well as from the "plow zone" stratum (stratum III) overlying the midden, was contaminated by the material from the recently excavated intrusive pipe trench. These disturbed strata yielded 26 additional prehistoric artifacts including three ceramic sherds, 21 flakes, and two core fragments in addition to three pieces of fire-cracked rock. Strata III and V also yielded a total of 342 ounces of shell (approximately 73–79% oyster). The total density of shell in these disturbed deposits, however, was lower (21–22 oz./cu.ft.) than in the shell deposit excavated as Stratum IV. These mixed deposits also yielded 23 pieces of bone including two tooth fragments. Identified species were cow (2 pieces), pig (2 pieces) chicken (2 pieces), sheep or deer (2 pieces), and sheep or goat (2 pieces). One hundred and five historic

period artifacts were also recovered, with the greatest number deriving from the material included in the first two levels of Stratum III.

While similar quantities of prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Stratum III and Stratum V, Stratum III yielded a much greater amount of historic period material (97 artifacts, compared with 16 recovered from stratum V). These results are consistent with the interpretation of Stratum V as a portion of the prehistoric shell midden, assuming that a similar amount of historic period material recovered from both of these strata originated in the intrusive trench.

The orange/brown sand underlying Stratum V at a depth of about 21 inches below the surface (i.e., stratum VI) was excavated to approximately 40 inches below the surface in two approximately three to four-inch levels and a third six and one-half inch level. The first level yielded a chert flake and a prehistoric ceramic sherd, and only a small amount of shell (3.35 ounces), as well as a single historic period whiteware sherd. The second level yielded only an ounce of oyster shell fragments and the third level yielded no cultural materials. It is likely that the shell and artifacts recovered from the orange/brown sand in this unit were intrusive.

Table 17. Excavation Unit F6.3 and F6.5 Summaries

F6.3							F6.5						
Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell (oz)	Stratum/level	lithic	ceramic	FCR	hist	bone	shell (oz)
I/II Dist	3	1	0	58	16	44.5	I/II Dist	2	0	0	29	2	
III/1 bur A	5	0	0	45	4	40	III/1 bur A	5	0	0	2	1	20.75
III/2 PZ	10	1	3	37	7	50.65	III/2 PZ	0	0	0	9	2	62.7
III/3 PZ	0	0	0	5	4	81.85	III/3 PZ	0	0	0	0	0	
IV midden	4	2	0	5	1	107.2	IV midden	0	0	0	0	1	52.9
V/1 midden	5	0	0	10	8	111.45	V/1 midden	0	0	0	1	4	168.75
V/2 midden	8	2	0	8	16	47.05	V/2	0	0	0	2	1	362.4
VI/1 sand	1	1	0	1	0	3.35	VI/1 sand	0	0	0	0	1	0
VI/2	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	VI/2	4	0	0	0	0	0
VI/3	0	0	0	0	0	0	VI/3	2	0	0	0	0	0
							VI/4	1	0	0	0	0	0
UNIT TOTAL	36	7	3	169	56	486.06	UNIT TOTAL	14	0	0	43	12	667.5

4.4.3 TREE PIT LOCATION—EXCAVATION UNIT F6.5

Because of the presence of the PVC pipe at the location of EU F6.3, as revealed by the archeological test unit, DPR decided to move the location of the tree pit a short distance south and west of its originally planned location. A second excavation unit, EU F6.5 was excavated at the new tree pit site. This unit was placed two feet south of EU F6.3, and was situated so that the west wall of EU F6.5 was aligned with the east wall of EU F6.3 (see Figure 8). The stratigraphic sequence encountered in these two units was nearly identical (Figures B-24 and B-25).

In EU F6.5 the uppermost two strata (strata I and II) overlay what appeared to be a buried A horizon, also noted in EU F6.3. The uppermost portion of Stratum I had dense pebble and asphalt inclusions, probably associated with the pathways located in this area. This material was not

screened. The second level of Stratum I consisted of black/gray mottled sandy loam fill, probably associated with the construction of the pathways. Artifacts recovered from this deposit included a plastic tag similar to one recorded from Stratum II in EU F6.3. Stratum II, consisting of very dark gray/brown loamy sand, was also fill. It is uncertain if this is associated with the same grading/construction event that resulted in the deposition of Stratum I or an earlier landscaping episode. Two chert flakes were recovered from these fill deposits.

The three to four-inch thick layer of black silty sand underlying Stratum II is the buried A-horizon layer also encountered in EU F6.3 (stratum III, level 1—stratum IIIa in the unit profiles). Five flakes, 21 ounces of shell, and a bone fragment were recovered from this layer in addition to two pieces of brick. The underlying dark brown loamy sand layer, assumed to represent a portion of a zone of cultivation, was only three to four inches thick in this unit, somewhat thinner than in EU F6.3. As in EU 6.3, this stratum yielded a large quantity (62.7 ounces) of shell, with both units having a similar shell density. Two bone fragments were also recovered. In EU F6.3, this stratum did not yield any prehistoric artifacts and only nine historic period artifacts. These included five nineteenth-century ceramic sherds (whiteware and Bristol stoneware) as well as a fragment of lamp chimney glass and one late seventeenth to eighteenth-century sherd (Nottingham stoneware).

Stratum III was followed by the layer of darker reddish brown loamy sand (stratum IV), which was very thin (ca. 1–2 in.) in this unit. The field records indicate that this stratum was only present in the northern portion of the unit, and that in the southern portion of the unit it was adjacent to Stratum V, which also underlay Stratum IV in the northern portion of the unit. However, the unit profiles show Stratum IV extending across the west wall. Since this stratum was very thin, it may have been inadvertently removed by the excavators in the process of excavating the overlying Stratum III. It would appear that the location of EU F6.5 was near the southern edge of this deposit. The small portion of the unit separately excavated as Stratum IV yielded a total of some 70.5 ounces of shell per cubic foot, a density almost identical to that calculated for this deposit in EU F6.3. A mammal bone fragment was also recovered, but this stratum did not yield any prehistoric or historic period artifacts.

The underlying very dark brown sand (stratum V) yielded a total of some 517.6 ounces (32.4 pounds) of shell, a density of 86.3 oz./cu.ft. The density in the lower portion of this stratum (116 oz./cu.ft.) was greater than in the upper portion (56.6 oz./cu ft.). This stratum also yielded five pieces of bone. No prehistoric artifacts and only three historic period artifacts were recovered. The latter include a small brick fragment, a nail and a clear bottle glass fragment. These artifacts are most likely intrusive into this deposit.

In EU F6.5, the orange/brown sand (stratum VI) underlying the shell deposit was excavated in six levels from approximately 30 to 54 inches below the surface. In contrast to the overlying stratum, no shell was recovered from Stratum VI. The first level yielded only a single bone fragment and was otherwise culturally sterile. Four jasper flakes were recovered from the second level. Two chert flakes were recovered from the third level. No historic period artifacts materials were recovered from these levels. The fifth and sixth levels of Stratum VI were culturally sterile. The contrast between Strata V and VI, suggests that the flakes recovered from the sand represent a separate occupation from the one that deposited the overlying shell midden.

4.4.4 INSTALLATION OF NEW GARDEN—EXCAVATION UNITS F7.1–F7.3

Three excavation units were placed at the planned locations of gate post footings to be installed at entrances to a new garden constructed on fill east of the Conference House. One of these gates

was to be located on the west side of a new north-south pathway that continues through the wooded area north of the Conference House property. This gateway would provide access to the existing garden area located immediately adjacent to the east side of the Conference House. Unit F7.1 was excavated at the location of this planned gateway (see Plate C-47 and Figure 8).

A second unit (F7.2) was placed east of the pathway at the location of a gate providing access to the new garden, and unit F7.3 was excavated about 25 feet east of F7.3 at the location of the new garden's eastern gate (see Plate C-51). It should be noted that the location of both the pathway and the new garden were altered after the project plans were drawn in order to preserve the existing garden. This accounts for the fact that the pathway and garden locations shown on Figure 8 are not as described above.

4.4.4.1 Excavation Unit F7.1

EU 7.1 was excavated approximately 40 feet east of the Conference House and was aligned with the doorway providing access to the east side of the house. Profile drawings for this unit had to be reconstructed from unit photographs and field records.

The uppermost nine to 14 inches of EU F7.1 was disturbed fill (Figure B-25). This miscellaneous fill was followed by a black silty layer that was, in turn, partially underlain by a thin lens of gravel. Prior to project construction, the test location was at the edge of the gravel surfaced Conference House parking area, and this latter layer is apparently associated with the parking area. A later trench was apparently excavated through this material in the eastern portion of the unit. All of these disturbed deposits were included in Stratum I. This material (stratum I) was not screened and was discarded in the field.

The disturbed deposits included in Stratum I were underlain by Stratum II, consisting of orange/brown and brown mottled soil. This most likely represents a deposit of fill predating Stratum I. It may have been deposited during grading operations in the early twentieth century. Stratum II contained relatively little shell (14.1 ounces), and 27 pieces of bone. There were also five prehistoric lithic flakes, eight fragments of fire-cracked rock, and 55 historic period artifacts. Thirty-one of the latter were ceramic sherds, including 13 of whiteware. Only one late seventeenth to eighteenth-century sherd (Nottingham stoneware) was recovered.

Stratum II extended to a depth of two and one-half feet below the surface, where it was underlain by Stratum III, which was approximately five inches thick. The soil matrix was a reddish black loamy sand, with some yellowish red mottling apparent toward the base of the stratum. This stratum appeared to correspond with the shell midden deposits encountered in EU F6.3, F6.5, and F5.1, as well as in F7.2 and F7.3, discussed below. Shell density recovered from this unit was among the highest obtained from these disturbed and undisturbed midden samples. A total of 574.5 ounces of shell was recovered, which amounts to a density of approximately 109 ounces/cubic feet. However, the concentration of whole valves visible in photographs of some of the other units was not present in F7.1. Stratum III also yielded thirteen prehistoric artifacts (flakes and a quartzite hammerstone). However, 33 historic period artifacts were also recovered from this deposit. The artifacts included a plastic cap from a ballpoint pen, indicating a source of recent disturbance in this stratum. Other dateable artifacts mostly derived from the nineteenth to early twentieth century (9 whiteware sherds and 1 Albany slipped gray salt glazed stoneware sherd), but two earlier slipware sherds were also found. Thirty three bone fragments were recovered, including one identified as cow bone and two others as sheep or deer. The data suggest disturbance to the prehistoric shell midden in EU F7.1, possibly during the same event that led to the deposition of Stratum II.

Stratum III was underlain by the sand deposit (recorded in this unit as "yellowish red"), excavated as Stratum IV in six levels to a depth of about 53 inches below the surface. In contrast with the overlying disturbed shell midden deposit, Stratum IV yielded only a few shell fragments, mostly from the upper two levels. However, a total of 45 prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from the sand in addition to two fragments of fire-cracked rock (from level three). As shown in Table 18, the greatest number of artifacts (20) were recovered from level 4. Three, seven, and eight artifacts, respectively, were recovered from levels 1–3, six artifacts from level 5 and one from level 6. The artifacts include two projectile points. Level 3 yielded a chert Steubenville Lanceolate point (see Plate D-6). Occurrences of this projectile point type in New York State have been dated to the Late Archaic Period through the Transitional Period (ca. 2500–1000 B.C.; Ritchie 1971). The second point (rhyolite), which was recovered from level 4 has been broken, possibly during the course of the excavation (see Plate D-7). Its morphology is consistent with identification as a Poplar Island point. These points were manufactured during the Late Archaic Period (Ritchie 1971). This particular point can be considered a preform. Its upper point remains unfinished, while the base has been fully formed. A total of 43 lithic flakes were recovered from Stratum IV. Twelve of these flakes are jasper (28%) and 12 are chert (28%). Fourteen of the flakes (32.6%) are quartz and five (11.6%) have been identified as chalcedony. This is unusual compared with most of the other excavated contexts, where nearly all of the flakes were chert and jasper.

No historic period artifacts were recovered from Stratum IV, levels 1-5, although a bone fragment recovered from the first level has been identified as sheep or goat and an additional fragment from the second level could be either deer or sheep. Four historic period artifacts, however, were recovered from the lowest excavated level of Stratum IV (level 6), in addition to the single flake noted above. These artifacts include one sherd each of blue transfer printed whiteware and black glazed redware, a nail (not a wire nail) and a small brick fragment. The unit photographs appear to show a dark stain at the base of the unit in its northeastern corner, possibly representing an animal burrow. This most likely accounts for the presence of the historic artifacts in the basal level of Stratum IV.

4.4.4.2 Excavation Unit 7.2

The first (stratum I) of EU 7.2 consisted of mixed "fill" to a depth of approximately 14 inches (Figure B-27). The basal portion of the fill included a lens of black soil similar to that encountered at the base of the fill in EU F7.1. In EU F7.2, Stratum I was screened, with the results confirming that this stratum represents a twentieth century construction event, most likely the construction of the former driveway and parking area. Material recovered included plastic items (straw, plate/cup, and PVC pipe fragments) as well as a metal pull tab.

Table 18. Excavation Unit F7.1, F7.2 and F7.3 Summaries

F7.1							F7.2							F7.3						
Stratum/level	**lithic**	**ceramic**	**FCR**	**hist**	**bone**	**shell (oz)**	**Stratum/level**	**lithic**	**ceramic**	**FCR**	**hist**	**bone**	**shell (oz)**	**Stratum/level**	**lithic**	**ceramic**	**FCR**	**hist**	**bone**	**shell (oz)**
I Distubed/Discarded							I Disturbed	2	0	0	0	0	0	I Distubed/Discarded						
II/1 PZ	0	0	0	0	5	1.1	II/1 PZ	4	0	1	22+43brk	16	114.65	II/1 Midden	10	0	3	3	1	117.75
II/2	0	0	0	21	9	0								II/2 *	9	0	1	8	5	1.4
II/3	2	0	0	19	9	7.05														
II/4-5	3	0	0	15	4	6.4														
III * Midden	13	0	8	33	33	596.3	II/2 Midden	0	0	3	0	0	361.81							
							II/3	0	2	1	0	3	605.85							
							II/4 *	2	0	0	0	1	498.95							
							II/5 *	5	0	7	0	3	174.1							
IV/1 Sand	3	0	0	0	1	2	III/1 Sand	11	0	4	0	6	10.3							
IV/2	7	0	0	0	1	0.95	III/2	8	0	0	1	0	1.55							
IV/3 **	8	0	2	0	0	0														
IV/4 ***	20	0	0		0	0														
IV/5	6	0	0	0	0	0.05														
IV/6	1	0	0	4	0	.25														
UNIT TOTAL	**63**	**0**	**10**	**92**	**62**	**613.85**	**UNIT TOTAL**	**32**	**2**	**16**	**1**	**29**	**1767.21**	**UNIT TOTAL**	**19**	**0**	**4**	**11**	**6**	**119.15**
* inc hammerstone							* inc hammerstone							* inc 1 util						
** inc stub lanc pt																				
*** inc Rosville pt																				

Also recovered was a shotgun shell stamped "1901 Repeater No 20." This 20-gauge shell was manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. between 1901 and 1920 (Anon. 2004). Two prehistoric flakes were also recovered from this grading/fill deposit.

Stratum II underlay the Stratum I fill at a depth of approximately 18 inches below the surface. At the interface between the two strata the excavators noted an apparent disturbance in the southwest corner of the unit. This material was excavated separately to a depth of approximately 20 inches and included with Stratum I. This disturbed material was actually a portion of an intrusive pipe trench which was encountered at the base of the unit. However, the disturbance was only recognized in the southwestern corner, and the remainder of the disturbed material was excavated together with the Stratum II soil.

The soil indicated in the unit profiles as Stratum II ("black sand with shell") appears to actually represent two cultural events. Stratum II, level 1, as a dark brown layer overlying the shell deposit, apparently represents an earlier episode of historic period disturbance, most likely cultivation of the area in the nineteenth to early twentieth century. This would correspond with the dark brown loamy sand excavated in units F6.3 and F6.5 as Stratum III. The upper portion of the underlying shell midden deposit was apparently incorporated into this zone of cultivation. Stratum II, level 1 included, 132.1 ounces of shell as well as four prehistoric flakes and a fire-cracked rock fragment, apparently deriving from the underlying prehistoric deposit. The shell was 87 percent oyster, a comparable percentage to the underlying shell midden deposit. This deposit also included 22 historic period artifacts plus 43 brick and one mortar fragment.

In the northeastern portion of the unit, which was undisturbed by the intrusive trench, the prehistoric shell midden deposit was encountered beneath Stratum II, level 1, at a depth of 18 inches beneath the surface. This deposit was about 14 inches thick in EU F7.2, extending to a depth of some 32 inches below the surface. The midden deposit (excavated as stratum II, levels 2-5) yielded 1641.71 ounces of shell (102.6 pounds with an overall density of 159.2 ounces/cubic foot), 90 percent of which was oyster. As noted above, however, material that had been included within the intrusive pipe trench was excavated together with the midden material. Despite the inclusion of the disturbed material with Stratum II, no historic period artifacts were present. While this apparently represents a prehistoric period midden deposit, the density of prehistoric artifacts was low. Only five chert and jasper flakes and two quartzite hammerstones were recovered from levels 4 and 5, and two prehistoric ceramic sherds came from level 3. Eleven pieces of fire-cracked rock were also recovered, seven from level 5.

The midden deposit was underlain by the yellow/brown sand (stratum III), which was excavated in two levels to a depth of approximately 47 inches below the surface. As in unit F7.1 the sand deposit underlying the midden yielded relatively little shell (11.85 ounces), most of which (10.3 ounces) derived from the upper portion. Six bone fragments were also recovered. The deposit also yielded a total of 19 flakes. As in EU 7.1 a larger percentage than usual consisted of quartz flakes. Four of these were recovered (21%), in addition to three rhyolite flakes (16%) with six chert and six jasper flakes constituting the remainder. Eleven of the flakes were recovered from the first of the two excavated levels in addition to four fire-cracked rock fragments. The second excavated level, which was approximately 12 inches thick (compared with the 4½-inch first level), yielded eight flakes. The intrusive trench was unfortunately not recognized until the pipe northwest-southeast trending was encountered at the base of the unit, and the trench material was excavated with Stratum III. Nevertheless, the only historic period artifact recovered from Stratum III was a single small brick fragment from the second of the two excavated levels.

4.4.4.3 Excavation Unit F 7.3.

The uppermost strata encountered in EU F7.3 overlying the shell midden deposits would appear to generally correspond to those encountered in EU F7.2. These strata (Figure B-28) included "fill" material at least some of which was probably associated with the construction of the former Conference House driveway, as well as underlying soil that appears to correspond with the strata identified as plow zone encountered in units F7.2, F6.3 and F6.5. In EU F7.3 all of the strata overlying the shell midden, extending to a depth of 20 to 24 inches below the surface, were not screened. After removal of these overlying deposits, the shell midden layer was exposed in the southern portion of the unit. The northern portion of the unit had been disturbed by a trench for an electrical line.

Stratum II, constituting some 10 inches of the midden deposit, was excavated in two levels to a depth of 31 to 33 inches below the surface. Excavation was terminated at this depth because of the relatively small area available for excavation and because of concern about possible inadvertent disturbance to the electrical line. A one-by-one foot sample of the shell midden material from this unit was obtained for flotation. The remainder of the shell was discarded. The approximately one cubic foot sample yielded approximately 120 ounces of shell, a density comparable to that calculated for the shell midden in EUs F7.1 and F7.2.

A total of 19 flakes (12 jasper, 6 chert, 1 rhyolite), were recovered from the two excavated levels of Stratum II. One of the jasper flakes appeared to be utilized. Four fire-cracked rocks and six bone fragments were also recovered. Three historic period artifacts, including a mortar fragment, were recovered from level 1, and eight artifacts, including a brick fragment, four pieces of ceramic tile, a wire nail, and a paint chip, came from level 2. It is possible that these artifacts were intrusive from the adjacent electrical trench.

5.0 FIELD TESTING RESULTS: OTHER AREAS

Several of the areas to be impacted by construction under the Conference House Park improvement program are not within the most archeologically sensitive portion of the Park as specified in the model developed by Pickman and Yamin (1988). The model, however, does assess several of these areas as having some degree of archeological sensitivity, and testing was conducted in these areas.

5.1 AREAS B2 AND J1—VISITOR CENTER PARKING AREA

The construction plans include the grading and paving of the triangular area, bounded by Craig Avenue, Satterlee Street, and Hylan Boulevard west of the proposed Visitors' Center for the construction of a parking area. Deeper impacts would occur from the installation of tree pits at some locations within this area. A shovel test formerly placed in this area (see Pickman 1997) indicated prior disturbance at the test location, although two flakes were recovered from the test. Archeological testing in this area was specified in paragraph C.8 of the archeological protocol. A total of nine shovel tests were excavated in area B2 (see Figure 4).

The 1909/1911 Borough of Richmond Topographic map (see Pickman 1997, Figure 29b) indicates that prior to twentieth century landfilling there was an area of marshland in this area that began a short distance west of Satterlee Street. This area of marsh would appear to have encompassed the western portion of the proposed parking area.

Observations prior to the beginning of the archeological project indicated that illegal dumping had occurred in this area, resulting in the deposition of numerous soil mounds. Prior to the arrival of the archeologists on the site, the construction contractor had removed these mounds and had cleared and grubbed ground-cover vegetation. As noted above (see discussion of Archeological Testing Areas A3 and A4), the removed soil was deposited as fill in areas adjacent to the proposed new sidewalks along Shore Road and Satterlee Street. Observation of the area indicated that in the process of removing the mounds of soil from the parking area, the contractor had also stripped the topsoil from most of this area (see Plate C-11).

Observation of the ground surface in the area indicated an area of shell on the exposed surface in the northwestern portion of the triangular area (see Plate C-12). Scraping and probing in the surrounding area indicated that the shell covered a roughly oval area measuring approximately seven by four feet. The shell on the surface had been at least partially crushed by excavation machinery during the removal of the soil piles. Shovel test B2.1 was excavated in this shell area. The shell deposit, contained within a stratum of black loamy soil, extended to a depth of only three inches below the surface. A total of 82.9 ounces of oyster shell and 2.3 ounces of hard shell clam were recovered from this small sample, results that compare with the shell ratio in the undisturbed prehistoric midden deposit encountered in STU A1.3. However, this shell deposit did not yield any prehistoric artifacts. It was underlain by what appeared to be the orange/brown sand subsoil deposit. The uppermost portion of the sand was mottled with the darker soil from the overlying shell deposit. No cultural materials were recovered. It is likely that the upper portion of the shell deposit had been removed during twentieth century disturbance of the area, either prior to or during the recent construction activity. It is possible that it represents the base of a midden deposit associated with either the prehistoric or historic period occupation of the area. Since the deposit did not appear to include any significant density of artifacts, no further excavations were conducted at this location.

With the exception of STU B2.9 (see below), all of the other tests in this area encountered between one and two feet of fill overlying what appears to be natural subsoil. In two of the tests (B2.2 and B2.7) the subsoil was overlain by a thin layer of black loam, probably a former ground surface. Except for STUs B2.1, B2.7, and B2.9, located in the northwestern portion of the area, the subsoil deposits were a gray or gray/black sand or sandy loam, which would be consistent with the wet conditions indicated by the early twentieth-century topographic map. Six of the nine excavated tests encountered the water table at depths ranging from 23 to 41 inches below the surface. The presence of this low-lying marshy ground also explains the deposition of fill over much of this area.

With the exception of the shell noted above, the only artifacts recovered from area B2 derived from the surficial material in tests B2.3, B2.5, B2.6, B2.7, and B2.9. The recovered artifacts included a chert flake and a quartzite core (from STU 2.6). The location of this test had not been disturbed by the recent construction activities. As noted above, however, the stratum from which these artifacts were recovered overlay deposits of fill that extended to 16 inches, indicating that these artifacts were not *in situ*. Other artifacts from these tests included fragments of brick, plastic, bottle glass, and occasional small pieces of clamshell, in addition to a single eighteenth-nineteenth-century slipware sherd (from STU B2.3).

Construction of the parking area will also involve tree planting on the west side of Craig Avenue. Visual observation indicated disturbance in most of this area, but two shovel tests (STU's J1.1 and J1.2) were placed in portions of the area that appeared to be relatively undisturbed. The tests indicated, however, that this area had in fact been disturbed. Four to six inches of recently developed organic soil containing modern bottle glass overlay the culturally sterile subsoil.

5.2 AREA D1—PLAYGROUND

The Conference House Park improvement project included the reconstruction of a playground located at the southwest corner of Billopp Avenue and Swinnerton Street. The portion of the area where an existing asphalt surfaced playground is located has been disturbed and was not tested. An area of some 24,000 square feet located north of the playground, however, was to be landscaped (see Plates C-23 and C-24). Twelve shovel tests were placed in this area (see D1.1-D1.12, Figure 9) at 50-foot intervals as specified in paragraph C.10 of the protocol.

Swinnerton Avenue is located approximately 600 feet east of a stream and adjacent to a marsh area which are shown on historic period maps (see Pickman 1997). The stream still flows seasonally. The higher ground in the immediate vicinity of the stratum was archeologically tested in association with a NYCDEP project (Kearns *et al.* 2003). Indications of prehistoric Native American activity were detected in three limited portions of the area tested, with some of these indications deriving from disturbed contexts. It was considered less likely that such indications would be present further from the stream in the area tested for the present project.

Shovel testing documented previous disturbance of area D1. The shovel tests encountered between one and one-half and 13 inches of dark brown loamy sand topsoil. A few modern artifacts (e.g., ceramic tile, bottle glass) were recovered from this stratum in some of the tests. The stratum was underlain by deposits of yellow/brown or reddish/brown clay, which apparently the subsoil in this area. The sandy deposits overlying the clayey subsoil strata that characterize the stratigraphy at many of the locations in the areas tested closer to the Arthur Kill were not present in area D1. The uppermost portion of this clayey subsoil had apparently been disturbed at some of the test locations. Pieces of asphalt as well as a few brick and window glass fragments

were recovered from the upper portion of the clay deposit at eight of the 12 test locations. Due to the compact nature of the clay, it was not possible to extend these shovel tests to depths in excess of 18 inches below the surface. No indications of prehistoric activity or significant historic period activity were noted in any of the locations tested.

5.3 AREA G1—CLAREMONT AVENUE BOUNDARY FENCE INSTALLATION

The installation of the split rail fence along Satterlee Street (see areas A3 and A4) continued along the perimeter of the Park east of Satterlee Street. Although not within the zone of highest archeological sensitivity, the area is considered to have some potential for the presence of prehistoric archeological material (see Pickman and Yamin 1988). The archeological protocol (paragraph C.1c) included testing of undisturbed portions of the area of fence installation. The results of the prior archeological testing that was conducted in the vicinity of the seasonal stream (Kearns et al. 2003) suggested, however, that the portions of the tested area that were in proximity to Billop and Claremont Avenues had undergone prior disturbance.

Testing in area G1 was conducted along the south side of Claremont Avenue, along the alignment of the proposed post hole excavation for the split rail fence, in order to confirm indications of prior disturbance indicated by visual examination of the area as well as the results of the prior testing referenced above (Figure 10).

Because of the documented (Figure 10) prior disturbance, initial test spacing was increased to 100 feet, with the exception of the area in the vicinity of the culvert which directs the former stream, noted above, beneath Claremont Avenue. Tests were placed at 50-foot intervals in this area. The results of these 11 initial shovel tests were such that it was considered unnecessary to conduct the additional tests needed to complete 50-foot interval testing.

Soils documented along Transect G1 included a shallow, recently developed, black loamy topsoil (stratum I) underlain by deposits of light brownish gray, yellowish brown, and strong brown compact silty clay and clay. In some of the tests, the soils underlying Stratum I included road gravel, apparently fill. Other tests encountered the subsoil directly underlying Stratum I. With the exception of a single wire nail recovered from Stratum I in test G1.8, no artifacts were recovered from any of these tests. The test results suggest that most of this area has been disturbed, possibly in association with the twentieth-century construction of Claremont Avenue. If an intact plow zone was previously present in portions of this area, it would appear to have been removed as a result of the twentieth-century disturbance.

5.3.1 SWINNERTON AVENUE

On the eastern side of Swinnerton Avenue, the construction contractor used a power auger to excavate holes for the fence posts prior to the arrival of the archaeologists on this part of the site. The archeological shovel tests planned for this area were therefore not conducted.

5.3.2 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Testing was not conducted along the alignment of proposed split rail fence post hole excavations along the western side of Massachusetts Avenue. Removal of this area from the testing plan was based on the results of the completed tests along Claremont Avenue (Area G1) and on the eastern side of Craig Avenue (Area J). There was substantial disturbance of these areas, and visual

examination of the area bordering the western side of Massachusetts Avenue suggested that there had been even greater disturbance than in areas G1 and J (see Plate C-52).

5.4 AREA H1—PATH TRANSITION AREA

The specifications under the construction contract for the DPR improvement project called for pathway construction to be above ground on fill in the area of highest archeological sensitivity, with "at-grade" construction, resulting in actual disturbance to only a depth of approximately one-half to one foot below the surface, permitted in other areas. The archeological protocol called for testing in the vicinity of the southern boundary of the zone of highest archeological sensitivity to define the point at which below ground disturbance would not impact archeological resources (protocol paragraph C.6). Eight shovel tests (see Figure 11) were excavated at 25 to 100-foot intervals along the route of proposed pathway construction in this area, which followed the route of an existing path (Plate C-48). Initial tests along the transect were placed at 25-foot intervals. The testing interval was increased after the initial tests indicated severe disturbance along the route of planned construction. All of the tests encountered compact, mostly clayey soils, containing road gravel and pavement fragments. These soils represent fill or otherwise disturbed deposits associated with previously existing twentieth-century roadways. Reconnaissance of overgrown areas adjacent to the path route identified concrete curbs paralleling the route. The disturbed deposits encountered in the area H1 shovel tests were tested to depths of between 13 and 34 inches below the ground surface. Only in STU H1.2 did the test penetrate the fill to the underlying yellow/brown sand, which was culturally sterile. The fill contained few artifacts, mainly apparently machine-made twentieth-century bottle glass fragments. The only prehistoric artifact was a single flake recovered from H1.5. This test also yielded 20.5 ounces of oyster and clam shell.

The results of these tests indicate that path construction south of the presently defined area of greatest archeological sensitivity would not impact significant cultural remains, even if path construction was at-grade. The disturbed deposits in these tests, apparently associated with grading incident to early twentieth-century road construction, do not incorporate a high density of prehistoric materials, suggesting that the prehistoric sites noted further to the north did not extend to this area.

6.0 SUMMARY, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

A primary objective of the Conference House Park Improvement Project archeological investigations was to identify prehistoric burials or other archeological features before they were disturbed by the proposed construction. No burials were encountered during any of the archeological investigations or any of the monitored construction activities. Furthermore, none of the bones and bone fragments recovered during the archeological investigations was human.

With one possible exception, discussed below, no subsurface storage or refuse pits, hearths, or other prehistoric features were identified during the excavations. Some intact remnants of what appear to have been extensive prehistoric shell midden deposits, however, were identified. These will be discussed in some detail below.

Another objective of the archeological investigations was to obtain additional information relating to previously reported archeological deposits in the area. As with all cultural resource management archeological projects, the locations of previous excavations were limited to the areas to be disturbed by construction. In some cases, time constraints required that depths of excavations be limited to those of the planned construction disturbance.

Many of the locations tested had been disturbed by eighteenth and nineteenth-century plowing or other cultivation of the area; early twentieth century grading and construction; and in the vicinity of the Conference House, by the installation of utilities later in the twentieth century. In other locations, test locations were less severely disturbed by natural phenomena such as roots and animal burrows. Because much of the data derived from shovel test excavations, it was not always possible to record the stratigraphy encountered accurately. In addition, artifacts recovered from shovel tests cannot always be accurately assigned to particular strata, since artifacts can readily be dislodged from the sides of the test during excavation. Despite these limitations, the data obtained have expanded existing knowledge pertaining to archeological deposits within portions of Conference House Park.

The archeological testing for this project has provided data about deposits in two areas of the Park from which little or no information had previously been reported. The two areas are the area north and northwest of the Conference House and Billopp Ridge, and the area between the Conference House property and Burial Ridge. In addition, further information was obtained pertaining to deposits in the immediate vicinity of the Conference House property. Interpretation of the test results can only be considered tentative however, due to the limited extent of the excavations and the existence of prior disturbance as noted above.

6.2 PREHISTORIC SHELL MIDDEN DEPOSITS

6.2.1 PRIOR RESEARCH—WARD'S POINT/BURIAL RIDGE AND CONFERENCE HOUSE PROPERTY SHELL MIDDENS

In 1980 Jerome Jacobson (1980:18) noted that "an extensive deposit of sea shells" characterizes the entire Ward's Point/Burial Ridge site. As described by Jacobson, the site extended from the south side of Hylan Boulevard southward to the Ward's Point area and from the bluffs overlooking the Arthur Kill eastward at least as far as "the Craig Avenue-Surf Avenue (i.e., Satterlee Street) line. According to nineteenth and early twentieth-century reports, the shell

deposit consisted of "disturbed earth, shells, and artifacts" and ranged from four to six inches to 18-20 inches in thickness, based on measurements taken in the Burial Ridge area. This shell deposit was, termed the "village layer" by Raymond Harrington, who excavated at Burial Ridge ca. 1920 (Jacobson 1980).

In one portion of the site area discussed by Jacobson, the shell layer was found at the surface and in other areas a two to six-inch thick layer of topsoil, humus, or leaf mold covered the shells. An approximately 12-inch thick band of sandy loam, apparently representing a plow zone, was also reported to overlie the shell layer and a deposit of yellow sand, sometimes stained tan, was reported beneath it.

Artifacts recovered from the strata above the shell included historic and possible late pre-contact period artifacts, while the shell layer yielded Native American ceramics and lithic material (including Jack's Reef Pentagonal and Corner Notched points) attributed to the Late Woodland and possibly also to the Middle Woodland periods. At most locations, this layer was free of historic period material. The stained transitional layer at the top of the yellow sand was usually culturally sterile, and the yellow sand yielded artifacts attributable to the Late Archaic, Early, and Middle Woodland periods.

More specific descriptions of the stratigraphic sequence in a few portions of the Burial Ridge area were provided in presentations of the results of later twentieth-century archeological excavations. In 1960, Jacobson (1980:79–91) excavated eight five-foot square units in an area located "300 feet WNW of the Cole-Decker cellar on Burial Ridge" (i.e., approximately 700 feet south of the Hylan Boulevard line). At this location, the stratigraphy included a surficial humus layer and a nine to 12-inch thick plow zone that yielded oyster shell fragments and both historic and prehistoric period artifacts (the latter not "dateable with certainty to earlier than Late Woodland"). The plow zone was underlain by an approximately four-inch thick light brown transitional zone into the underlying yellow sand. This light brown sand was attributed to "surface water percolating through" the overlying strata. While there was no shell midden layer recorded here, Jacobson noted that there were groups of whole or broken shells on "somewhat compacted soil at the top of the yellow sand." Jacobson speculates that the shells possibly represent the remains of "an ancient surface missed by the plows." The stained sand (as well as five sub-plow zone pits) yielded Late Woodland artifacts. A few historic period artifacts were also recovered from the stained sand. The yellow sand yielded relatively few prehistoric artifacts which "seemed representative of a Late Archaic component" (Jacobson 1980:84).

The stratigraphy was also reported in detail for an area south of Burial Ridge excavated in 1969 and 1970 by local archeologists Albert and Robert Anderson (reported by Ritchie and Funk 1971), which contained a stratified prehistoric site. Here the uppermost stratum was recorded as an approximately 14-inch thick "humus layer." The thickness of this layer, which produced "scanty traces of Late Woodland occupancy," suggests that it includes a plow zone as well as more recently developed humus. In a portion of the site the plow zone was underlain by a thin layer of shell, but the substantial midden deposits previously reported from a portion of the Burial Ridge area were apparently not present here. Where present, the topsoil layer and the shell were followed by a "thin, dark brown, leached sand stratum yielding Middle Woodland artifacts." This was underlain by an approximately 12-inch thick yellow/brown sand stratum that included Transitional Period Orient Fishtail points, and that in turn was followed by a stratum of mottled red/brown and light brown sand. This latter stratum was 13 inches thick and produced Early Archaic artifacts. Several hearths were also encountered in this stratum, and associated charcoal yielded radiocarbon dates of 5310 BC and 6300 BC. In the northern portion of the site this Early

Archaic stratum was underlain by culturally sterile layers of light yellow sand. Reddish sandy clay and "boulder clay" were encountered at the base of the stratigraphic sequence.

In summary, an extensive shell midden layer has been reported in the Burial Ridge area. In some places, this layer was apparently incorporated into the plow zone formed during the historic period. In other locations, a portion of the midden remained intact beneath the plow zone. Earlier prehistoric components were reported from the strata underlying the midden in some areas.

On the Conference House property, Baugher et al. (1991) conducted excavations along the northern foundation wall of the Conference House. The report on these investigations describes a shell deposit here. The description of the excavations, however, indicates that this deposit had apparently been incorporated into a plow zone or was otherwise disturbed. Historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Baugher also conducted shovel tests extending 50 feet north of the Conference House. These tests apparently did not encounter an intact sub plow zone midden. Results of a shovel test conducted by Pickman and Yamin (1984) near the entrance to the Conference House driveway also encountered a dense shell deposit, which yielded both prehistoric and historic period artifacts.

Prior to the archeological investigations undertaken in conjunction with the Conference House Park Improvement Project there was no information about shell middens or other archeological deposits in the portions of the park between Burial Ridge and the former location of Hylan Boulevard. With the exception of the poorly provenienced burials reported in the Billopp Ridge area (see Jacobson 1980), and a few shovel tests placed along Satterlee Street by Pickman and Yamin (1984), there was also no data pertaining to the archeological deposits in the portion of the Park north of the Conference House property.

6.2.2 CONFERENCE HOUSE PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECT ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING—SHELL MIDDEN DEPOSITS

The results of the archeological investigations conducted for the Conference House Park Improvement Project indicate that remains of extensive prehistoric shell midden deposits exist within the area tested. In most locations, the midden material has been incorporated into deposits disturbed by cultivation of the area. Documentary research indicates that cultivation of the Conference House property most likely ended by the first decade of the twentieth century, although some of the surrounding properties may have been plowed until somewhat later. In some locations, additional disturbance occurred due to twentieth-century grading and utilities installation.

In several locations, however, what appeared to be intact portions of the prehistoric shell midden were encountered below the plow zone and/or overlying fill deposits. These deposits were encountered east of the Conference House in EUs F5.1, F6.3 and F6.5, F7.1, F7.2 and F7.3, and northeast of the Conference House in STU A1.3., as well as in EU B3.3 excavated near the new Visitors' Center south of the Conference House property.

What appear to be substantially undisturbed samples of the midden were only obtained, however, from EU F5.1 and STU A1.3. In Units F6.3, F7.2, and F7.3 previously excavated utility trenches were present in portions of the excavation units preventing the recovery of uncontaminated samples of the midden. In Units F6.5 and F7.1, undetermined sources of disturbance resulted in the mixing of historic period artifacts into the recovered samples of this midden deposit (although in F6.5 only three historic period and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the deposit). In

EU B3.3 the intact midden was present only in a portion of the unit, and was excavated together with the adjacent plow zone material.

The results of shovel testing are more ambiguous. Dense shell deposits were encountered in a number of the shovel tests. However, because of the depth and limited size of these tests and the uncertainty in determining the actual provenience of artifacts recovered, it is uncertain whether there was actually a separate midden layer encountered beneath the plow zone or otherwise disturbed shell deposits. An undisturbed midden deposit did appear to be present in shovel test A1.3, located at the northern edge of the Conference House property.

Jacobson (1980:18) mentions various hypotheses which have been suggested regarding historic period impacts on the Ward's Point/Burial Ridge area shell midden deposits. He notes Donald Sainz's suggestion that the shell may have originally been concentrated in "smaller compact mounds or heaps" and subsequently spread over wide areas as a result of historic period plowing. There have also been some suggestions that at least a portion of the shell midden may be of historic period origin. Leng and Davis (1930:57; cited in Jacobson 1980:18) note that Tottenville was apparently a center of the oyster gathering industry in the late 1820s, and these authors also note the use of shell as "road material" in the 1920s.

Although some of the shell encountered on the Conference House property during the present project may have been deposited during the historic period occupation of the Conference House and the other houses in the area there is no evidence that commercial oyster gathering was conducted by their nineteenth-century occupants. Furthermore, as discussed below, the shell deposits encountered in the vicinity of the Visitors' Center were not in the immediate vicinity of a nineteenth-century house. There are also no indications of former roadways at the location of the shell deposits, and many of the deposits appear to be too thick to represent road surfaces.

If the shell deposits represent *in situ* historic period domestic middens they should not include prehistoric artifacts. With the exception of the shell deposit encountered in EU F6.5, however, all of the midden samples have included prehistoric flakes and/or ceramic sherds. It is assumed that most of the shell deposits containing historic period artifacts derive from a prehistoric shell midden disturbed in historic times.

In order to determine the distribution of the prehistoric shell midden within the area tested, we have calculated the density of shell recovered (in ounces/cubic foot) from the various excavation units and shovel tests (see Tables 19-21). The distribution is shown graphically in Figures 12–14. For excavation units in which the midden deposits could be stratigraphically separated from the overlying plow zone, we have calculated the approximate volume (in cubic feet) of the midden deposit. For those units where the midden was excavated together with disturbed material, we have made the simplifying assumption that the shell recovered from the disturbed portion of the midden derived from the immediate location of the unit and have included this shell in the density calculations. Similarly, for those units and shovel tests where all of the shell had been incorporated into the plow zone, or where the midden and plow zone deposits could not be distinguished, we have used the volume of shell from the plow zone and/or the mixed strata as a basis for calculation. This assumes that the shell from these deposits also derives from the immediate vicinity of the excavation unit and/or shovel test and that the plowing and/or other disturbance did not result in any substantial displacement of the shell from its original position in the prehistoric shell deposits. To calculate shell density for the shovel tests we have assumed that the average area of the excavated deposits was one square foot. Relevant data could not be obtained from some of the shovel tests due to the presence of impenetrable fill deposits and other features.

6.2.2.1 Conference House Property Shell Deposits

On the Conference House property, the densest portions of the shell deposit appear to be located east of the Conference House, in the area tested by Units F6.3, F6.5 and F7.1–F7.3 and the nearby shovel tests (see **Table 19: Shell Deposit East of Conference House**, and Figure 12). This densest portion of the midden, located in the vicinity of the three latter units, had shell densities of 92–159 ounces of shell/cu.ft, with an area of somewhat lesser density (37–89 oz/cu.ft.)

Unit/Deposit	HS Clam (oz.)	Other (oz) (oz.)	Oyster (oz.)	Total (oz.)	Stratum Thick. (in.)	Density oz/cu.ft.	HS Clam (%)	Oyster (%)
F5.2 Midden	4.8		3	7.8	8	11.7	61.5%	38.5%
F5.3 PZ	0		2.9	2.9	8	4.4	0.0%	100.0%
F5.3 Midden			3.85	3.85	7	6.6	0.0%	100.0%
F5.4 PZ	0.3		0.45	0.75	8	1.1	40.0%	60.0%
F5.4 Midden	0.7		3	3.7	10	4.4	18.9%	81.1%
F5.7 PZ./Midden	6.95		25.85	32.8	21	18.7	21.2%	78.8%
F5.8 PZ	0.15		2.35	2.5	6	5.0	6.0%	94.0%
F5.8 Midden	16.15		43.35	59.5	11	64.9	27.1%	72.9%
F5.10 PZ./Midden	0.86	0.15	18.5	19.51	18	13.0	4.4%	94.8%
F5.11 PZ./Midden	12.15	0.20	142	154.35	20	92.6	7.9%	92.0%
F5.12	0		0	0				
F5.13 PZ./Midden	37.45		55.55	93	21	53.1	40.3%	59.7%
F5.14 PZ	1.25		2.75	4	7	6.9	31.3%	68.8%
F5.15?	0		0.35	0.35	14	0.3	0.0%	100.0%
F5.16 (Midden?)	5.8	0.20	37.6	43.6	14	37.4	13.3%	86.2%
F5.18 PZ	0		5.05	5.05	12	5.1	0.0%	100.0%
F5.19 PZ	1.8		9.75	11.55	12	11.6	15.6%	84.4%
F5.20 PZ	0.9		1.6	2.5	9	3.3	36.0%	64.0%
Total F5 STUs	**89.26**		**357.9**	**447.16**			**20.0%**	**80.0%**
F5.1 II PZ	4.1		3.1	7.2	14.25	0.7	56.9%	43.1%
F5.1 III root zone/midden	8.3		8.6	16.9	1.25	18.0	49.1%	50.9%
F5.1 IV midden	28.75		22.3	51.05	3.5	19.4	56.3%	43.7%
F5.1 V sand/midden	31.55		39.65	71.2	11.5	8.3	44.3%	55.7%
F6.3 Midden IV	6.95		100.25	107.2	3	71.5	6.5%	93.5%
F6.3 Dist/Midden V/1	24.65		86.8	111.45			22.1%	77.9%
F6.3 Dist/Midden V/2	9.35		37.7	47.05			19.9%	80.1%
F6.5 Midden IV	10.3		42.6	52.9	1	70.5	19.5%	80.5%
F6.5 Midden V/1	72.8		96.95	169.75	4	56.6	42.9%	57.1%
F6.5 Midden V/2	97.65	15.00	235.25	347.9	4	116.0	28.1%	67.6%
F 7.1 Disturbed/Midden III	244.1	21.87	308.5	574.47	7	109.4	42.5%	53.7%
F7.2 Dist/ Midden II/2	4.15	0.16	357.5	361.81	3.5	137.8	1.1%	98.8%
F7.2 Dist/Midden II/3	48.85	25.75	532.25	606.85	3.75	215.8	8.0%	87.7%
F7.2 Dist/Midden II/4	68.5	0.90	429.55	498.95	4.25	156.5	13.7%	86.1%
F7.2 Dist/Midden II/5	16.75	2.05	155.3	174.1	2.25	103.2	9.6%	89.2%
F7.3 Dist/Midden II/1	20.55		97.2	117.75	3	104.7	17.5%	82.5%
Total EUs Midden	697.3	65.73	2553.5	3316.5		0.2	21.0%	77.0%
STU A1.3 midden III/1	**0.3**		**128.75**	**129.05**	**10**	**154.9**	**0.2%**	**99.8%**

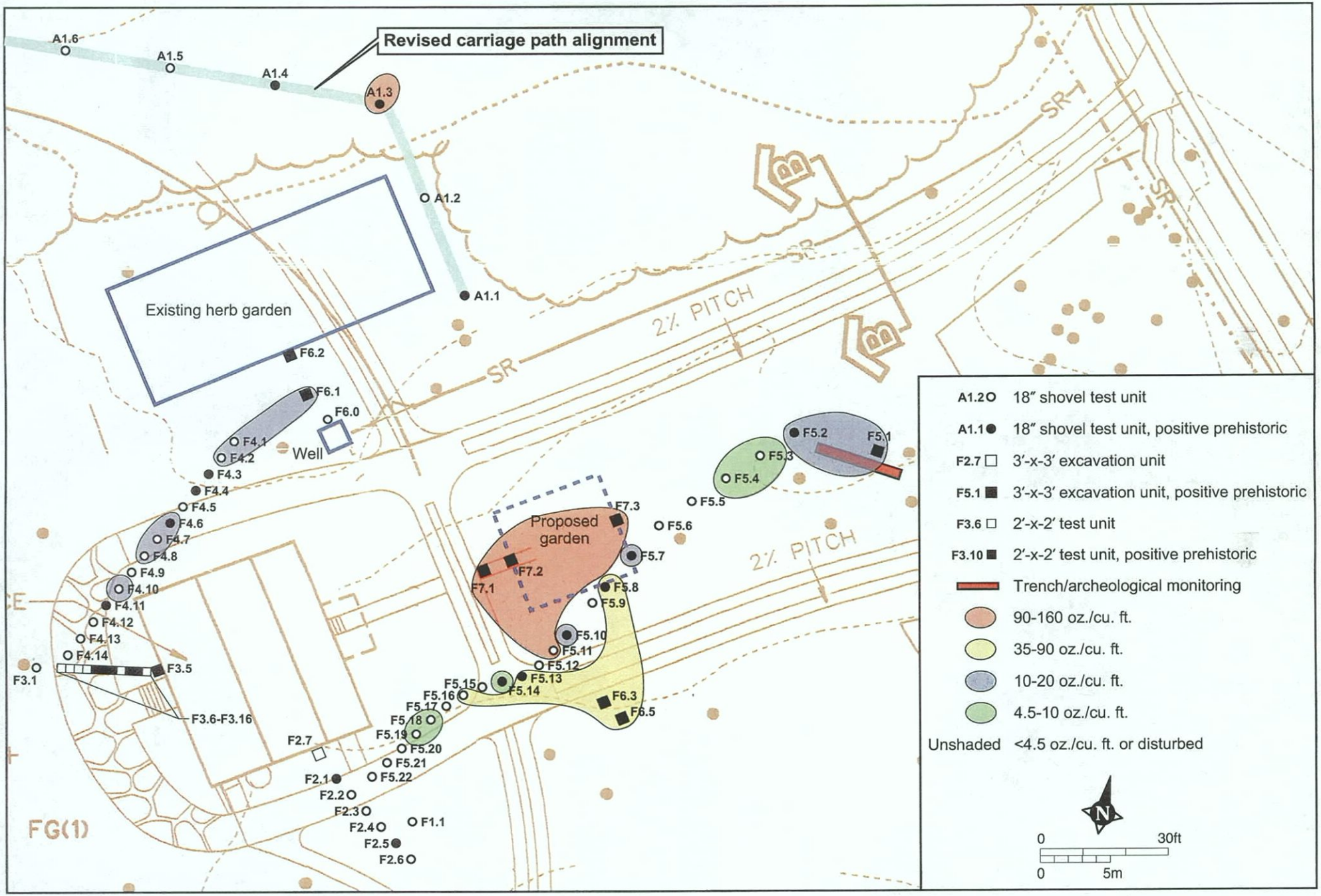

Figure 12. Conference House property shell density.

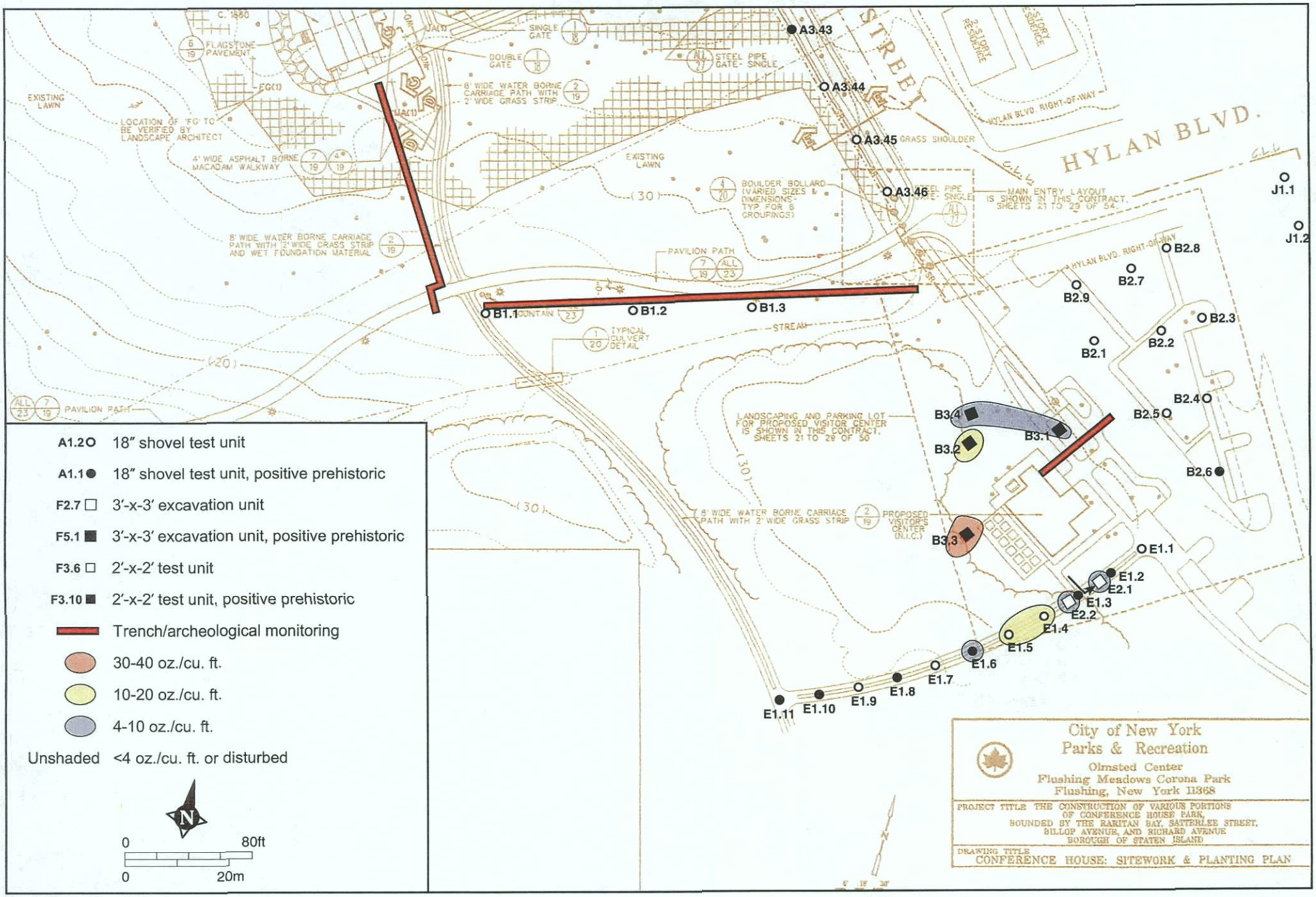

Figure 13. Visitors' Center Area shell density.

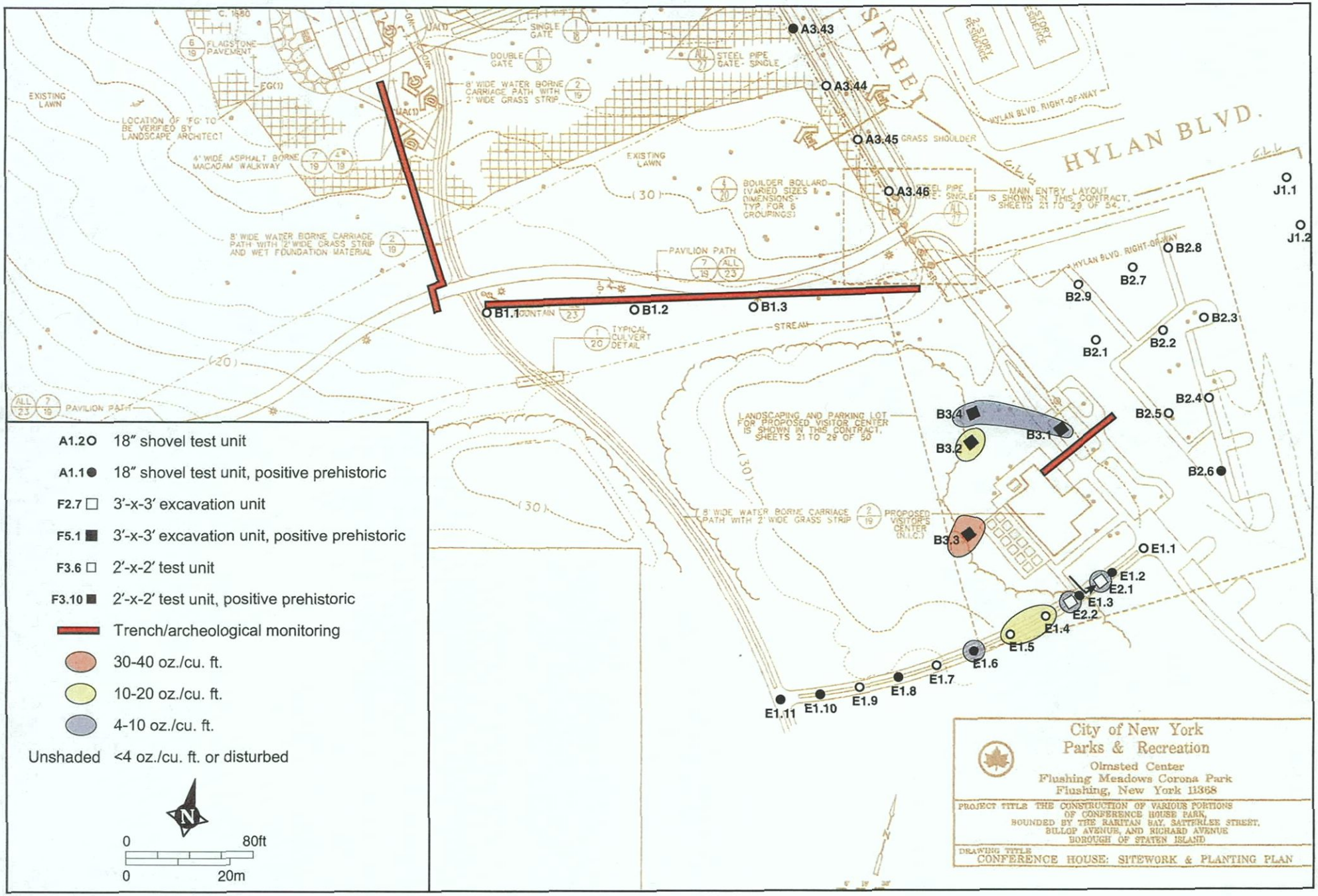

Figure 13. Visitors' Center Area shell density.

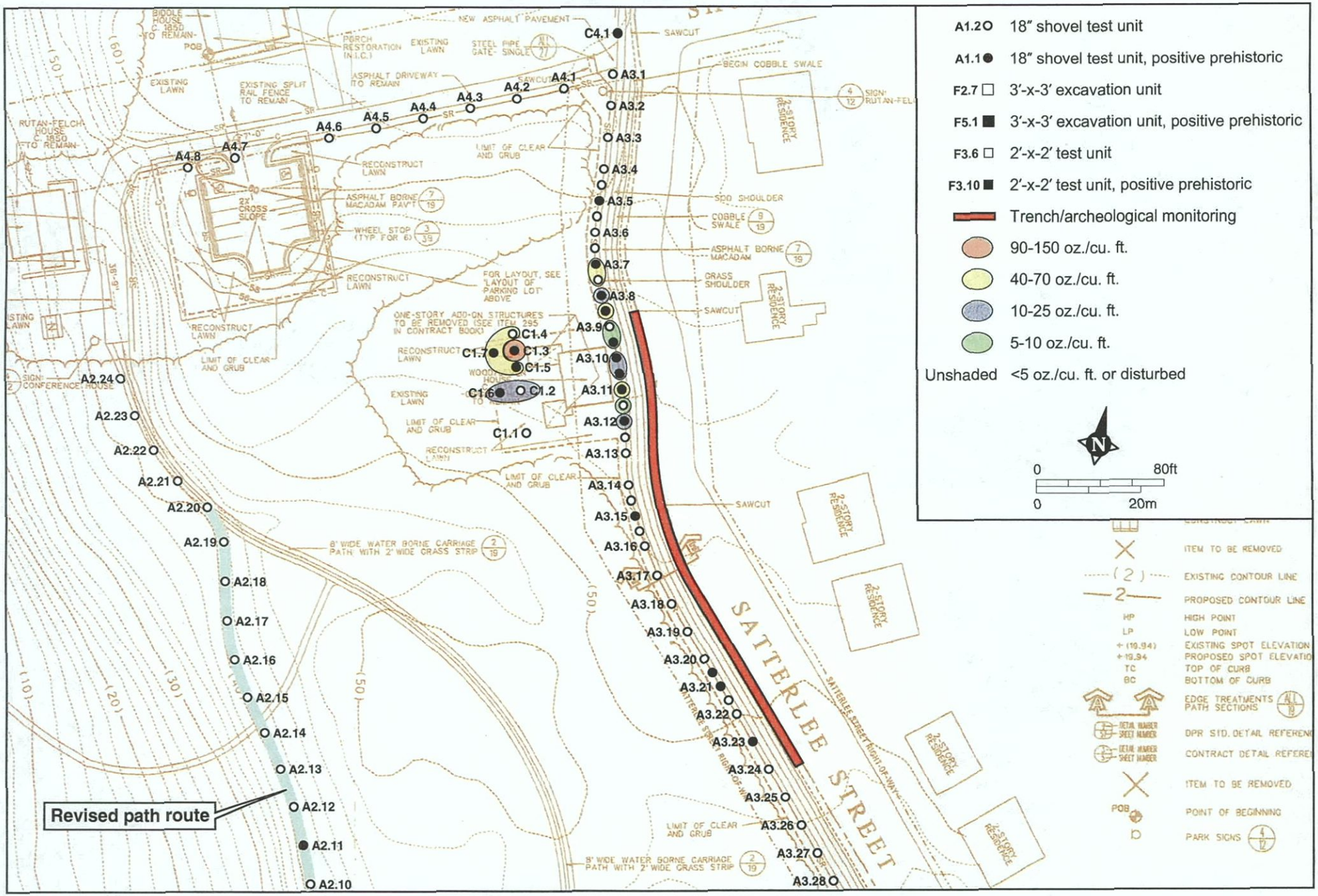

Figure 14. Wood/Leven House Area shell density.

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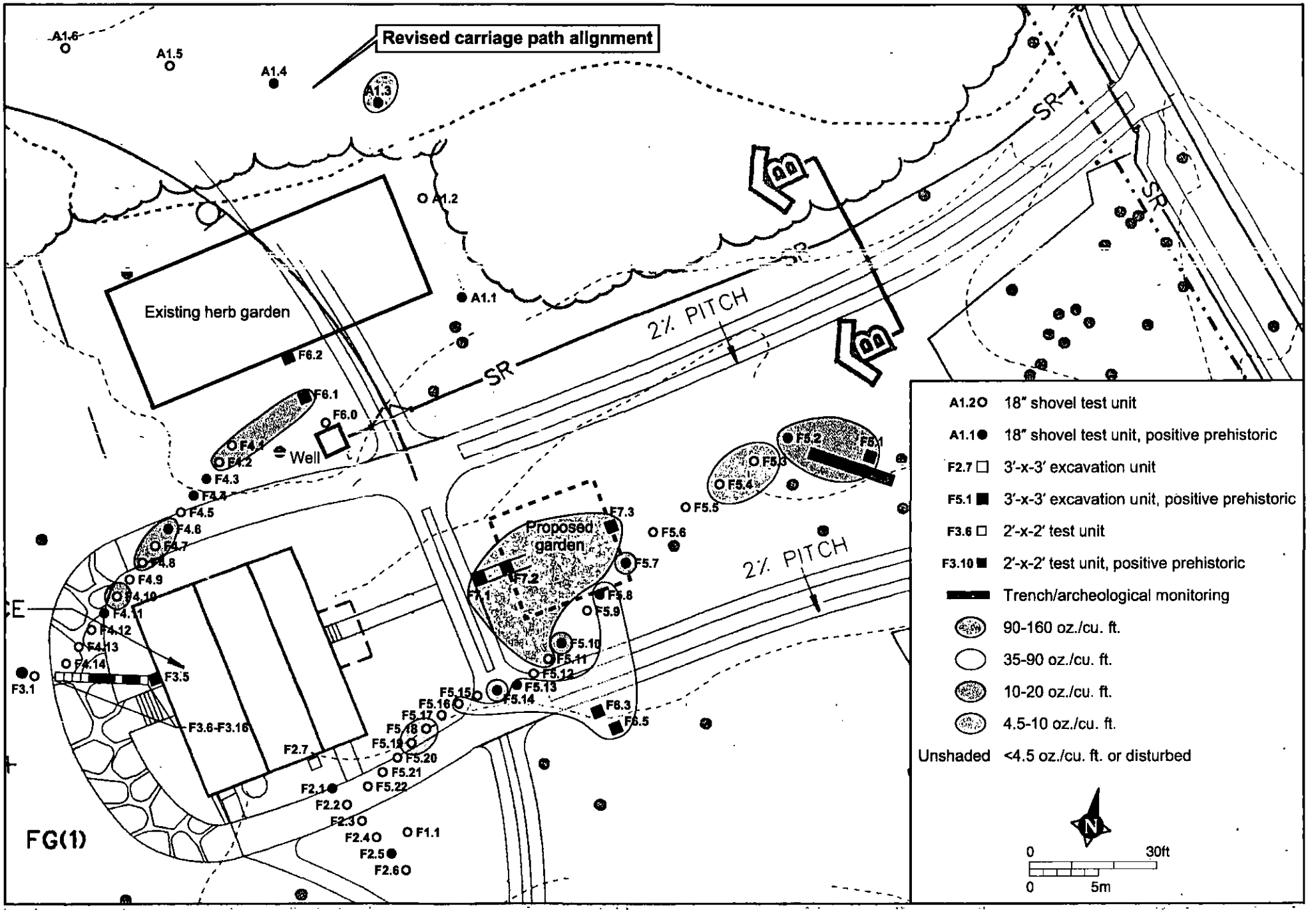

Figure 12. Conference House property shell density.

extending to the south. The eastern edge of the area tested (location of EU F5.1 and STU F5.2) yielded much lower densities of shell (10–20 oz/cu.ft.) with the shovel tests immediately west of this area yielding an even lower amount (4.4–10 oz/cu.ft.).

The tests placed north of the Conference House and the nearby test unit (EU F6.1 and F4 shovel tests) indicate areas of shell density similar to those at the eastern edge of the midden area noted above (10–30 oz/cu.ft), although samples could not be obtained in many of these shovel tests due to historic period disturbance. Unit F6.1, slightly further to the north, yielded little shell. However, STU A1.3, 60 feet to the northeast, yielded an apparently undisturbed midden deposit with densities comparable to the densest part of the midden noted below, while shovel tests within 25 feet to the west of STU 1.3 yielded little shell.

A relatively shallow plow zone deposit immediately west of the Conference House (area F3 tests) apparently incorporated a portion of the shell deposit. It was not possible to compute shell density from this area since shell was not retained and weighed from these tests due to time pressure imposed by the construction personnel.

The shovel tests south of the Conference House (STUs F2.1–F2.6, F1.1, and F5.20–F5.22) as well as the single excavation unit (EU F6.4) located southwest of the Conference House, yielded comparatively little shell, suggesting that the midden deposit did not originally extend into these areas. The shell recovered in this area was most likely deposited as a result of cultivation and other historic period disturbance.

6.2.2.2 Shell Deposits South of the Conference House Property

The remains of a prehistoric midden deposit were also detected in the area in the vicinity of the new Visitors' Center, south of Hylan Boulevard and west of Satterlee Street. In most of the locations tested, the midden would appear to have been incorporated into a historic period plow zone or otherwise disturbed. However, a small remnant of a sub-plow zone deposit was located west of the Visitors' Center (EU B3.3). This unit encountered the densest portion of the shell deposit, 31.6 oz/cu.ft, in this portion of the project area. Lower shell densities were encountered in the plow zone deposits in the tests northeast and south of EU B3.3 (see Table 20 and Figure 13).

A small area of shell (approximately 4 by 7 ft.) only some three inches thick, noted on the surface in area B2 (STU B2.1) east of the Visitors' Center, may represent the remnants of a small area of shell midden, most of which had been removed by modern disturbance.

In contrast to the above area, the five units excavated in area I1, adjacent to the Arthur Kill bluffs, encountered little or no shell in the plow zone, although prehistoric artifacts were recovered.

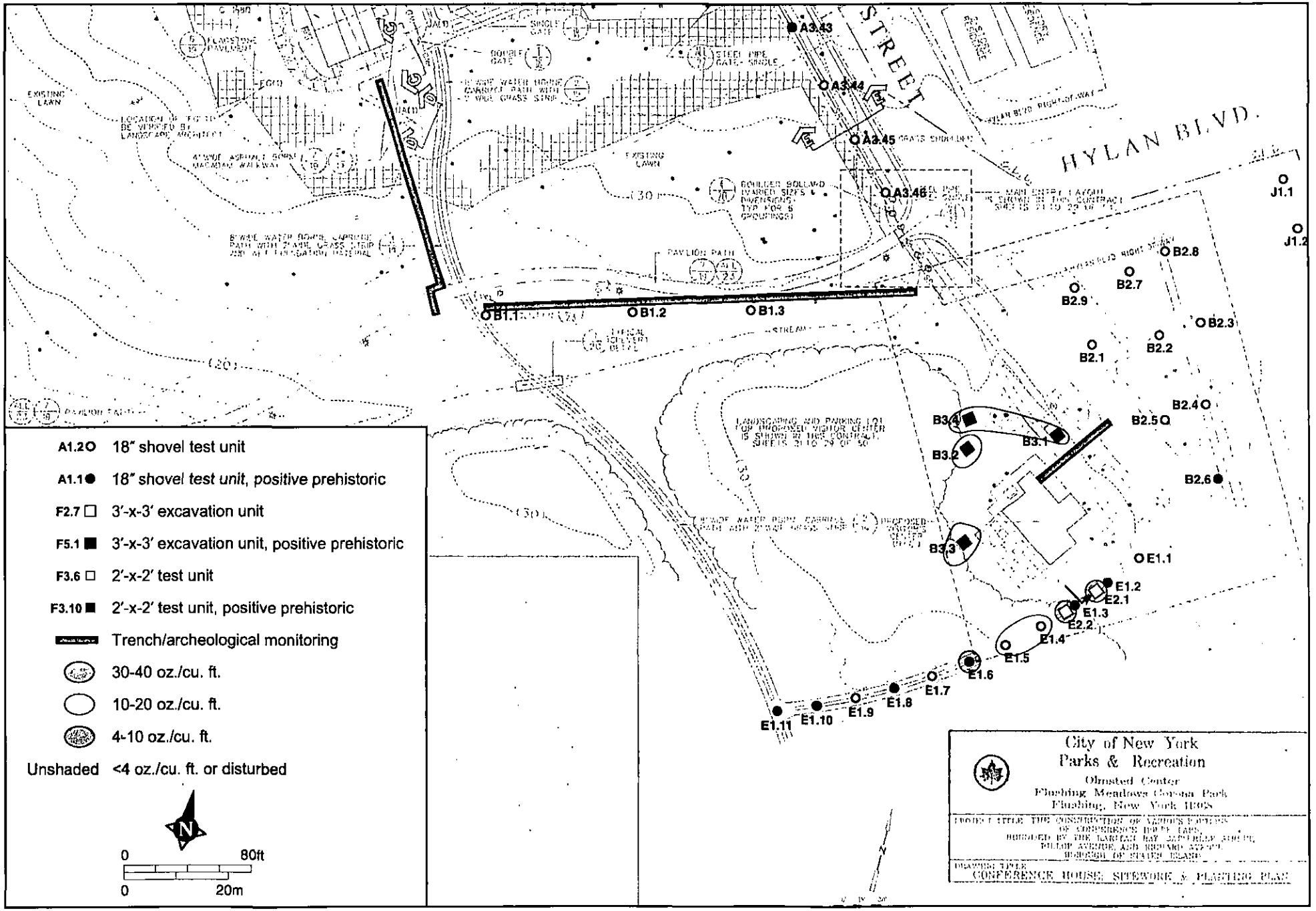

Figure 13. Visitors' Center Area shell density.

Table 20. Shell Deposit in Visitors' Center Area

Unit/Deposit	HS Clam (oz.)	Other (oz.)	Oyster (oz.)	Total (oz.)	Stratum Thick. (in.)	Density (oz/cu.ft.)	HS Clam (%)	Oyster (%)
STU E1.4 PZ + HUmus	5.9		8.6	14.5	14	12.42857143	40.7%	59.3%
STU E1.5 PZ			7.65	7.65	9	10.2	0.0%	100.0%
STU E1.6 pz	3.95		1.9	5.25	7	9	75.2%	36.2%
EU E 2.1 PZ	5.35		12	17.35	5.75	4.023188406	30.8%	69.2%
EU E2.2 Humus	12.2		44.25	56.45	5.75	13.08985507	21.6%	78.4%
EU E2.2 PZ	8.95		26.05	35	8.75	5.333333333	25.6%	74.4%
EU E2.2Humus and PZ				91.45	14.5	8.409195402		
EU B3.1 PZ	0.2		9.35	9.55	4.25	2.996078431	2.1%	97.9%
EU B3.2 PZ	2.15		15.05	17.2	16	1.433333333	12.5%	87.5%
EU B3.3 PZ	4.75		94.7	99.55	8.4	15.8015873	4.8%	95.1%
EU B3.3 Mid	21.95	0.1	88.15	110.2	4.5	32.65185185	19.9%	80.0%
EU B3.4 PZ	1.15		7.9	9.05	4	3.016666667	12.7%	87.3%
EU B3.4 Sand	0.85		8.15	9			9.4%	90.6%
TOTAL E1/2 AND B3	**67.4**		**323.75**	391.15			17.2%	**82.8%**
STU B2.1	2.3		82.9	85.2			2.7%	97.3%
(West of Satterlee St)								

6.2.2.3 Shell Deposits North of the Conference House Property

The shovel tests placed west of the Wood/Leven House and immediately west of Satterlee Street in the vicinity of the Wood/Leven house indicate the presence of a shell midden deposit in this area. Since only shovel testing was done in this vicinity, it is uncertain if there are any locations where there are intact sub plow zone midden deposits. The highest concentration of shell would appear to be located west of the northern portion of the Wood/Leven House and extending to the northeast (see Table 21 and Figure 14).

The relationship of the midden deposits in the vicinity of the Wood/Leven House to those encountered on the Conference House property is uncertain. South of the Wood/Leven House the shovel tests placed along Satterlee Street encountered mostly disturbed deposits. Only STU A3.21N encountered any significant density of shell, with prehistoric artifacts recovered from this test and from STU A3.21 located 10 feet to the south. Because of the disturbance within the tested area west of Satterlee Street, it is uncertain if the shell midden area continued to the south.

Although four shovel tests excavated by Pickman and Yamin (1984) in a less disturbed area 60-100 ft. west of Satterlee Street and 100-150 ft. north of the Conference House driveway (approximately 200 feet south of STU A3.21) yielded prehistoric artifacts, no shell midden deposits were encountered.

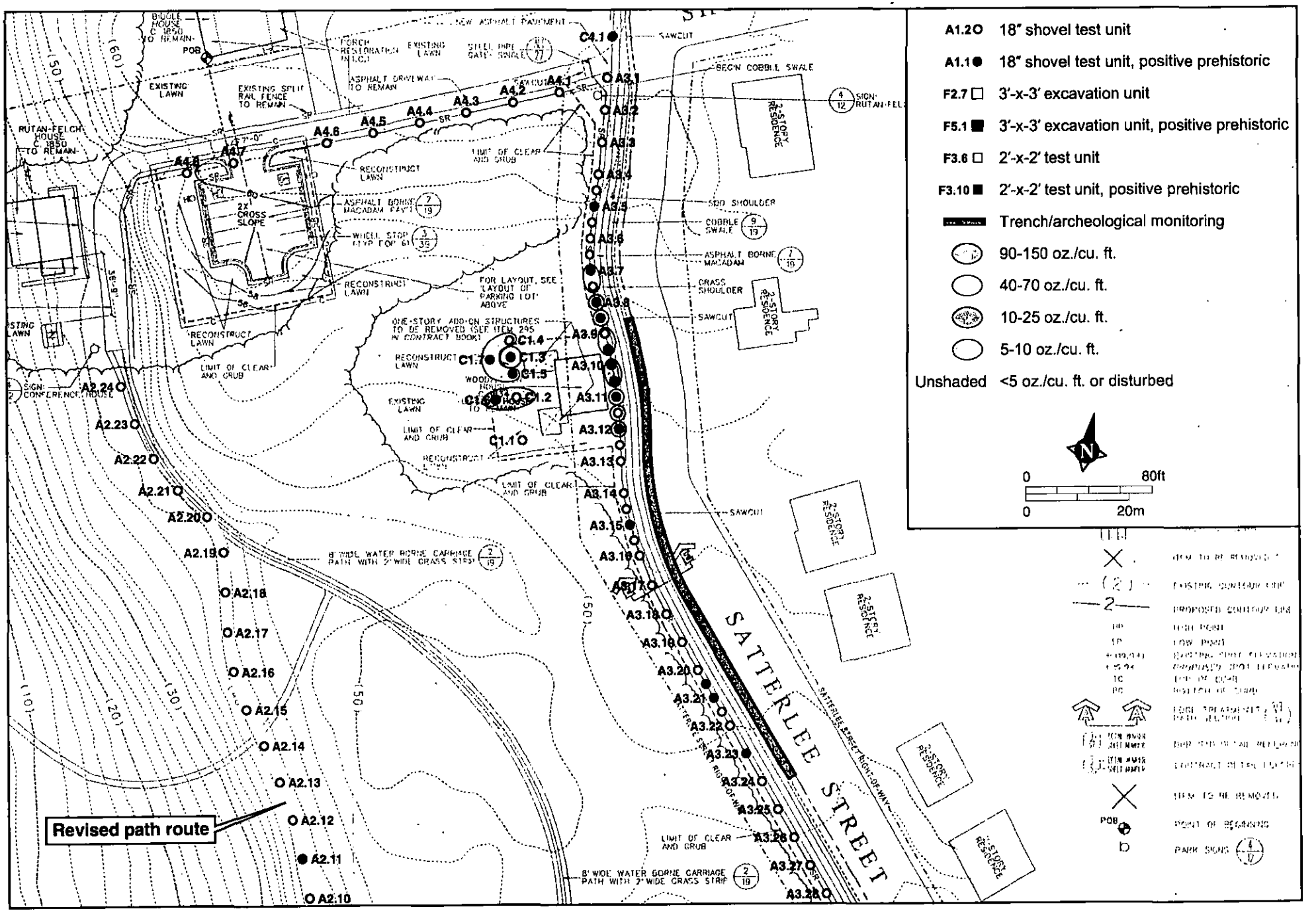

Figure 14. Wood/Leven House Area shell density.

Table 21. Shell Deposits in the Wood/Leven House Area

Unit/Deposit	HS Clam (oz.)	Other (oz) (oz.)	Oyster (oz.)	Total (oz.)	Stratum Thick. (in.)	Density (oz/cu.ft.)	HS Clam (%)	Oyster (%)
A3.7	10.85		28.3	39.15	9	52.2	27.7%	72.3%
A3.7S	18.05		14.95	33	9	44.0	54.7%	45.3%
A3.8	4.95		11.65	16.6	10	19.9	29.8%	70.2%
A3.8S	14.05	0.8	28.75	43.6	8	65.4	32.2%	65.9%
A3.9	0.5		4.3	4.8	8	7.2	10.4%	89.6%
A3.10N	4.85		5.45	10.3	12	10.3	47.1%	52.9%
A3.10 PZ/Mid	8.55		3.25	11.8	11	12.9	72.5%	27.5%
A3.10S	8.66		8.3	16.96	8	25.4	51.1%	48.9%
A3.11 PZ/Mid D	22.5		31.5	54	13	49.8	41.7%	58.3%
A3.11S PZ/Mid	3.95		5.15	9.1	20	5.5	43.4%	56.6%
A3.12 PZ	4		6.6	10.6	9	14.1	37.7%	62.3%
A3.12S	10.65		7.9	18.55	18	12.4	57.4%	42.6%
A3.13	3.3		7.1	10.4			31.7%	68.3%
A3.14	2.4		6.45	8.85			27.1%	72.9%
A3.21N	4.1		25.9	30			13.7%	86.3%
C1.2 II PZ/Mid	15.35		25.5	40.85	20	24.5	37.6%	62.4%
C1.3 II-III	48.85		86.85	135.7	12	135.7	36.0%	64.0%
C1.4 II	21.15		26.4	47.55	13	43.9	44.5%	55.5%
C1.5 II-III (dist?)	34.1		39.8	73.9	16	55.4	46.1%	53.9%
C1.6 II PZ	5.2		11.8	17	10	20.4	30.6%	69.4%
C1.7 II PZ	6.85		16.75	23.6	4	70.8	29.0%	71.0%
TOTAL A3/C1	**252.86**	**0.8**	**402.65**	**656.31**			**38.5%**	**61.4%**

6.2.2.4 Shell Midden Deposits—Temporal Affiliation

The limited number of temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered in association with the marine shell deposits suggests that shell middens in the areas tested most likely date to the Late Woodland and/or the end of the Middle Woodland Period. However, the only diagnostic artifact that can be reliably attributed to an undisturbed prehistoric context is a Levanna projectile point (Plate D-4) retrieved from the basal portion of the midden deposit in EU F5.1. An untyped ceramic sherd was recovered from the upper portion of the deposit, which had, however, undergone root disturbance.

Other diagnostic artifacts recovered from plow zone or otherwise disturbed deposits located in the midden areas discussed above are consistent with an attribution of these deposits to the Late Woodland (or possibly end of the Middle Woodland) Period. In the Conference House area, ceramic sherds were recovered from the midden deposits disturbed by intrusive utility trenches in EU 6.3 (4 sherds) and from EU 7.2 (2 sherds).

In the midden area near the Visitors' Center, a Jack's Reef Corner Notched Point (late Middle Woodland–early Late Woodland period, Plate D-4) was recovered from the plow zone deposit in EU 2.1. The basal portion of another triangular point, tentatively identified as a Madison Point (Plate D-3), dating to the latter portion of the Late Woodland period, but possibly a somewhat earlier Levanna type, was recovered from STU E1.3. This point was recorded as deriving from the underlying sand stratum, but it is considered more likely that it was actually included in the overlying plow zone. Sixteen ceramic sherds were recovered from the plow zone in B3.2, with another sherd recorded from the first level in the underlying sand stratum. These 17 sherds constitute 39.5 percent of the total of 43 sherds recovered from all of the excavations conducted during this project.

North of the Conference House property, what appears to be a Jacks Reef Pentagonal projectile point (Late Middle Woodland–Late Woodland, Plate D-2) was recovered from the plow zone deposit in STU A3.10, located east of the Wood/Leven House. Two ceramic sherds were recovered from shovel tests placed west of the Wood/Leven House (STUs C1.5 and C1.7). While the sherd from STU C1.5 was recorded as being from the sand stratum it is considered likely that it actually derived from the overlying plow zone.

The material recovered from the plow zone deposit in Area I1 also appears to have Late Middle Woodland through Late Woodland affiliations. This is suggested by the recovery of a projectile point most closely resembling the Jack's Reef Pentagonal type, in addition to four prehistoric ceramic sherds.

6.2.2.5 Shell Midden Deposits—Artifact Distribution

The greatest number of prehistoric artifacts from any of the three-by-three foot units excavated was recovered from Unit F5.1, which yielded a total of 84 lithic artifacts (Plate D-8) and one ceramic sherd. Two of the lithic flakes were recovered from the plow zone stratum overlying the midden. As noted in Chapter 4.0, the sand underlying the midden was excavated in one 11½-inch thick level. Since this yielded approximately the same amount of shell as the overlying midden, we have assumed that most of the shell recovered from this stratum was in its upper portion and actually represents the basal portion of the midden. Similarly, we have assumed that most of the 61 flakes recovered from the sand stratum were also deposited with the midden. Since prehistoric lithics were also recovered from the sand in other units (see Section 6.3 below), it is possible, however, that some of these flakes did not actually derive from the midden.

It is probably significant that unit F5.1 was apparently located in an area of lower shell density at the eastern edge of the Conference House shell midden deposit. The units further to the west, located in the area of greatest shell density, yielded fewer prehistoric artifacts. In fact, EU F6.5, the least disturbed of the midden deposits in the latter area, yielded no prehistoric artifacts from the midden. The other excavation units in the area of highest shell density yielded between nine and 21 artifacts from the midden deposits. However, the shell deposit in these units was disturbed by various intrusive events.

The units excavated near the Visitors' Center south of the Conference House property show a similar pattern, although there is somewhat less data for this area. The unit yielding the greatest amount of shell from the midden/plow zone deposits (EU B3.3) yielded 11 prehistoric artifacts, while the units yielding the largest number of prehistoric artifacts, EU E2.1 and B3.2, appear to be on the periphery of the shell concentration. A possible explanation for this distribution of

artifacts and shell will be discussed below, after the Conference House midden deposits are compared with other coastal shell middens which have been investigated by others.

6.2.2.6 Animal Bone from Shell Deposits

The undisturbed midden sample recovered from Unit F5.1 yielded a total of 17 pieces of mammal bone, a density of approximately 1.4 pieces/cubic foot. Identified species included three bone pieces identified as "sheep/deer." Since there was no other indication of historic period disturbance of this sample, we have assumed that these are in fact deer bones. The other bone fragments were identified as "med. Mammal" or "indeterminate mammal." It is considered likely that most, if not all of these, also represent deer bone. The only bone from this unit identified as representing a domestic species was a single cow bone recovered from the plow zone (stratum II), overlying the midden deposits.

Of the mixed deposits at the Conference House site, the highest density of bone (12.57 pieces/cu ft) derived from the disturbed midden deposit excavated in unit F7.1, which also yielded a high density of historic period artifacts. One of the 33 pieces recovered from this deposit was definitely identified as domestic (cow).

No fish bones were recovered during excavation of the shell midden deposits, although three unidentified fish bone fragments were recovered from the overlying stratum in F7.2 (Stratum II). However, several fish bone fragments were recovered from the flotation samples (see Appendix H). The apparently undisturbed sample recovered from the trench adjacent to F5.1 yielded four fragments of bone from a fish in the drum family and two additional fragments from an unidentified bony fish. Flotation of the samples from the other, disturbed, midden contexts yielded four additional bony fish fragments.

6.2.2.7 Comparison of Conference House Park and Other Coastal New York Shell Middens

There are essentially two types of shell midden deposits found in coastal areas of the northeastern United States. One of these represents refuse from intensively occupied prehistoric habitation sites. The second type represents resource procurement camps. In 1970 (p.1) Salwen noted that:

> many of the shell middens that line the Northeastern strandline contain a great deal of shell—and very little else...these were not long term habitation sites, but rather, special-purpose stations devoted almost exclusively to the collecting and processing of shellfish.

Pickman (1980) compared midden samples from a Late Woodland site on the Long Island Sound shore in Centerport, Long Island (the Church Site) with those reported from two previously excavated multi-component middens; Muskeeta Cove, also on Long Island (Salwen 1968) and Kaeser (Rothschild and Lavin 1977), located on the north shore of Long Island Sound in the Bronx. The Church site was interpreted as a habitation site while the Muskeeta Cove and Kaeser sites were interpreted as special purpose shellfish collecting stations. The data from the Church site was based on samples obtained from three three-by-three foot units (27 sq. ft.) while the data from the Muskeeta Cove and Kaeser middens was based on total excavated areas of 80.6 and 57.5 square feet respectively. Table 22 compares these data with that obtained from the units which sampled the Conference House property midden deposits (54 sq. ft. of surface area).

The artifact density reported from the Church site units (25.2–69.4 artifacts/cu. ft., average 43.3/cu.ft.) was much higher than that at the two coastal New York shellfish collecting stations (8.2 and 12.5 artifacts/cu. ft.). The artifact density in the Conference House midden tests (0–6.73 artifacts/cu.ft., average 3.2 artifacts/cu.ft.) is substantially lower than even the densities reported from the latter sites. As noted previously, the highest density of artifacts was located at the eastern edge of the midden area (EU F5.1).

Furthermore, only seven of the 125 total prehistoric artifacts recovered from the intact and disturbed Conference House midden deposits (5.6%) were ceramic sherds, while between 23.7 and 29.1% of the artifacts recovered from the three units that sampled the Church site midden were ceramics. This is consistent with the assumption that ceramics would be more prevalent at a habitation site. However, 78 percent of the total number of artifacts recovered from the Muskeeta Cove shellfish collecting site were ceramic sherds. This may be related to the methods used to process the shellfish at this site, and/or the proximity of the shellfish collecting site at Muskeeta Cove to associated habitation sites. Comparable data was not available for the Kaeser site.

While the density of artifacts recovered from the Conference House midden samples are consistent with identification of the site as a shellfish collecting station, the Conference House midden yielded a much lower shell density than that reported from the two Long Island shellfish collecting stations. The latter yielded 17.9 and 67 pounds/cubic feet of shell. A third shell midden identified by Salwen (1970) as a shellfish collecting station, Croton Point on the Hudson River, also had a high shell density (42.2 lbs./cu. ft). At the Conference House, the densest shell area yielded between 4.49 and 9.5 pounds/cubic feet (average 5.5 lbs./cu.ft.) with the test at the periphery (EU F5.1) yielding only 0.71 pounds/cubic feet. The densities in the central portion of the midden were higher than those reported from two of the three samples obtained from the Church site, which yielded 0 and 1.5 pounds/cubic feet. The third Church site sample, however, yielded 7.3 pounds/cubic feet—a density higher than all of the Conference House units except F7.2.

The three Church site samples yielded between 30.2 and 53.5 pieces of animal bone/cubic feet (average 42.1 pcs./cu. ft.), while the two shellfish collecting stations yielded far lower densities, 0.4 and 0.76 pieces/cubic feet. The Croton Point shellfish collection station midden also yielded a low bone density (0.92 pcs./cu.ft). Since most of the bone recovered from the Conference House midden could not be identified as to species, it is uncertain how many of the bones recovered from disturbed contexts could be associated with the prehistoric occupation. Therefore, the bone density calculated for the Conference House midden is based solely on the sample obtained from EU F5.1, which contained no historic period artifacts and no bone identified as belonging to a domestic species. This deposit yielded 17 pieces of mammal bone, with a calculated density of 1.39 per cubic foot, comparable to that noted from the shellfish collecting stations and significantly lower that that reported from the habitation site.

6.2.2.8 Shell Midden Deposits—Functional Interpretation

The Conference House data needs to be interpreted cautiously due to the limited area sampled and the fact that most of the units had been disturbed. While there is variation within the midden samples, the extremely low artifact densities at the Conference House site, including the low percentage of ceramics (Plates D-9 and D-10), would suggest that this site represents a special purpose resource procurement camp, rather than a permanent or semi-permanent habitation site. However, although large amounts of shell were recovered from the units which sampled the

Conference House site midden, the density appears to be lower than for other sites which are considered to be special purpose shellfish collecting stations.

Additional information as to the nature of the Conference House site is provided by the results of an analysis of flotation samples taken from the shell deposits in EU's F5.1, F.7.1, F7.2 and F7.3 conducted by New South Associates. The report prepared by Raymer and Sheffield presenting results of this analysis is included here as Appendix H.

Table 22. Comparison of Conference House Park and Other Coastal New York Shell Middens

Conference House Property - Midden Area Units					**Visitor's Center Area Units**			
	Shell Density (lbs/cu.ft.)	Artifact Density (#/ cu.ft.)	Bone Density (#/ cu.ft.)			*Shell Density* (lbs/cu.ft.)	*Artifact Density* (#/ cu.ft.)	*Bone Density* (#/ cu.ft.)
F5.1	0.71	6.73	1.4		B3.1	0.19	0.94	
F6.3	4.49	3.03			B3.2	0.09	2.5	
F6.5	5.28	0			B3.3 Midden	2.09	1.8	
F7.1	6.84	2.48			B3.4	0.18	1	
F7.2	9.95	0.87	0.72		E2.2	0.525	1.2	
F7.3	6.53	6.3			E2.1	0.25	5.5	
Mean Density	**5.633333333**	**3.235**			**Mean Density**	**0.55416667**	**2.156666667**	
	Other Coastal New York Midden Sites							
	Shell Density	Artifact Density	Bone Density					
Church Site	(lbs/cu.ft.)	(#/ cu.ft.)	(#/ cu.ft.)					
Church TC11	7.3	69.4	42.6					
Church TC 10	1.5	25.2	30.2					
Church TC 17	0	35.2	53.5					
Mean Density	**2.933333333**	**43.26666667**	**42.1**					
Muskeeta Cove	**17.9**	**8.2**	**0.4**					
Kaeser Site	**67**	**12.5**	**0.76**					
Croton Point	**42.2**	**n.d.**	**0.92**					

Of the flotation samples, only two, from F5.1 and F7.3 are considered likely not to have been contaminated with historic period material. While Unit F7.3 was disturbed by an intrusive electrical trench and historic period artifacts were included in the excavated midden sample, the flotation sample was taken from a portion of the midden not adjacent to the electrical trench and did not include historic period artifacts.

A total of .48 grams (56 pieces) of charred walnut/hickory shell and .60 grams (15 pieces) of wood charcoal was recovered from the four liter shell midden sample taken from the wall of the construction trench adjacent to EU F5.1. The densities of these materials are therefore 0.15 grams/liter of wood charcoal and .12 grams/liter of nut shell. It should be noted that the figures given in the report as grams/liter are also approximately equivalent to the densities expressed as ounces/cubic foot.

Based on the ratio of nut fragments to wood charcoal, the flotation report concludes that nuts were being intentionally processed at this site, rather than having been burned together with the wood. This is also suggested by the difference in species distribution between the nut and

charcoal fragments. The report concludes that the site was a resource procurement site used for processing both shellfish and nuts. This conclusion is consistent with the analysis presented above, which suggests that this site was not a permanent or semi-permanent habitation site. It also may at least partially account for the fact that the shell densities at this site were lower than those obtained from the other coastal sites interpreted as special purpose shellfish collecting stations.

The report also suggests that if the site was being used to process nuts as well as harvest shellfish it would most likely have been utilized during the summer-fall months.

It should be noted that compared with the 56 nut fragments recovered adjacent to EU F5.1, at the edge of the midden, few nut fragments were recovered from the samples obtained from the three units in the portion of the midden displaying higher shell densities. The latter include the disturbed deposits in F7.1 and F7.2 as well as the probably undisturbed sample from F7.3.

Comparable numbers of wood fragments, however, were recovered from F7.2 as from the undisturbed sample adjacent to F5.1. Based on the observation of the ring structure in the charred wood from unit F7.2, the authors conclude that the wood was collected during a period of draught. This is an interesting observation, but it is of questionable significance due to the possible contamination of samples from this unit by historic period disturbance.

It should also be noted that the amounts of wood and nut shell recovered are quite small. The amount of nut shell recovered from the sample adjacent to Unit F5.1, is equivalent to approximately .12 ounces/cubic foot of nut shell and .15 ounces/cubic foot of charcoal. Assuming a midden thickness of one foot, this density would be equivalent of the recovery of some 1.08 ounces of nut shell and 1.35 ounces of wood charcoal from a three-by-three foot unit. However, it is likely that only small fractions of the quantity of these substances originally present in the midden have been preserved.

The limited data available from the Conference House Park Improvement Project archeological investigations suggest the likelihood that the prehistoric site in the immediate vicinity of the Conference House represents a recurrently occupied seasonal resource processing camp. Shellfish and possibly nut meats were gathered and brought to the site for processing. While the flotation report mentions the possibility of the roasting of shellfish, large quantities of burnt shell were not noted during the processing of the materials from the site. It is possible that, although some roasting may have occurred, much of the shellfish was shucked and the meat smoked for preservation over an open fire or possibly steamed in the shell.

The limited data obtained also suggest that those occupying the camp lived and worked at the edges of the areas where the densest concentrations of shell were found. The waste shell would have been disposed of adjacent to these areas. It is also possible that there were several discrete loci of both occupation/work and shell disposal areas. This is suggested, for example by the shell midden deposit encountered in STU A1.3. The limited data obtained from this one shovel test, suggests a high density of both shell and artifacts in this area. Whether this area is functionally different than the more intensively tested area east of the Conference House could only be determined by further excavation.

The disturbed midden deposits encountered in the five excavation units placed in the area of dense shell (EUs F6.3, F6.5, F7.2, F7.1, F7.3) yielded an average shell density of 97.2 ounces/cubic feet. A rectangle bounded by these units covers an area of some 1575 square feet. Assuming an average midden thickness of one foot and that the calculated average density is

valid for the entire area, this midden area alone would contain approximately 153,090 ounces (9,568 lbs.) of shell. Salwen (1970) cites shell to meat ratios for various shellfish species. For oyster the ratio is approximately five to one, and for hard shell clam 4.23 to 1. Using an estimated average proportion of 75 percent oyster and 25 percent hard shell clam for the midden deposit, the total calculated shell meat weight obtained from the shell deposited in this area would be 1,435 pounds of oyster and 565 pounds of hard shell clam—a total of 2,000 pounds (1 ton) of shellfish meat.

The relationship of the prehistoric midden at the Conference House to the deposits in the Ward's Point/Burial Ridge area, about 900 to 1000 feet to the south, is uncertain. The nineteenth and early twentieth-century excavators refer to a "village layer" although there is no quantitative data to support this. However, the presence of pits excavated by Harrington and Jacobson suggests that a habitation area may have been located there. It is uncertain why a separate resource processing area would have been established ca. 1000 feet north of the "village site." In addition, there are reports of burials on the Conference House property, as well as the Billopp Ridge area to the north, and it is questionable whether the inhabitants of the area would have used the same area for both resource processing and interments. Most of the burials and the occupational deposits in the area have been dated to the Late Woodland with some attributed to the Middle Woodland Period, while the Conference House midden deposit would also appear to date to the Late Woodland period, and possibly the latter portion of the Middle Woodland. However, the Late Woodland period alone spans a period of at least 700 years. Thus it is possible that the burials and the resource processing camp and/or the habitation site further to the south are not contemporaneous.

The shell midden area in the vicinity of the Visitors' Center appears to have been less intensely utilized than that located east of the Conference House. In only one unit (EU B3.3) was there a sub-plow zone midden remnant. While this deposit had the highest density of shell (2.09 lbs./cu. ft), this was substantially lower than that encountered in the central portion of the Conference House midden. In the areas peripheral to EU B3.3, the midden density could only be estimated by the amount of shell recovered from the plow zone. In general this density is less than, but comparable to, that encountered in EU F5.1 on the eastern edge of the Conference House midden area. As in the Conference House area, the units excavated toward the periphery of the shell area had the highest densities of artifacts, with the highest density encountered in EU E2.1.

The low overall artifact density suggests that this area also represented a resource processing camp such as the one on the Conference House property discussed above. A major difference noted in this area is the concentration of ceramics in EU B3.2. Sixteen of the 30 artifacts recovered from the plow zone in this unit (53%) are ceramic sherds. Although based on a much smaller sample, this is a comparable percentage to that noted at the Muskeeta Cove site, as noted above. One explanation is that at these sites a processing protocol was followed that involved boiling the shellfish, requiring the use of ceramics.

6.2.2.9 Conference House Park Midden Shell Species

The excavations at Conference House Park yielded a total of 6,497.88 ounces (406.1 lbs.) of marine shell. Nearly all of this shell consisted of oyster (*Crassostrea Virginica*), and hard shell clam (*Mercenaria Mercenaria)*. Small amounts of whelk (47.9 oz.), scallop (24.75 oz.), and snail shell (3.5 oz.) were also recovered.

Oyster consisted of the dominant species in most of the shell samples obtained from the Conference House property excavations. Percentages encountered in the various midden samples

generally ranged from 65 percent to over 90 percent oyster (see Table 19). The larger midden samples recovered from six excavation units east of the Conference House (EUs F5.1, F6.3, F6.5, F7.1, F7.2 and F7.3) averaged 77 percent oyster, 21 percent hard shell clam, and two percent whelk, scallop, and snail (by weight). Some of the samples, however, had higher percentages of hard shell clam. It was initially thought that the significant amounts of clam shell recovered from the Conference House excavations were due to historic period intrusions into the prehistoric midden deposits. However, Unit F5.1, which exhibits the least amount of historic period disturbance, also has the greatest percentage (49.3%) of clam shell among all of the midden samples. Unit F7.1 (stratum III), which had undergone historic period disturbance, also had a high percentage of clam shell (46%).

Only one of the units excavated near the Visitors' Center encountered a portion of a sub plow zone midden layer (although the excavated sample was mixed with a portion of the plow zone). Here 80.1 percent of the shell recovered was oyster (see Table 20).

The limited data available from shovel testing in the vicinity of the Wood/Leven House indicate that the shell deposits in this area had a greater percentage of hard shell clam than on the Conference House property. Approximately 39 percent of the shell recovered from the shovel tests in areas C1 and A3 was hard shell clam (Table 21), while hard shell clam constituted only some 20 percent of the shell recovered from the shovel tests excavated in the midden area east of the Conference House (transect F5). The latter percentage is similar to the 21 percent average obtained from the excavation unit midden samples.

Although the data must again be approached with caution due to the possible admixture of historic period shell in many of the samples, the variations in shell percentages may reflect seasonal or temporal differences in the accumulation of various portions of the midden deposit. Pickman (1980) speculated that Native Americans knew that oysters bred during the summer and hence reduced their collection of this species during that season as a conservation measure. Hard shell clams are collected from tidal flats while oysters require open water flowing over them and are collected from deeper waters. It is possible that the marine environment in the Conference House vicinity shifted over time. Relatively minor differences in sea level could result in a substantial difference in the availability of tidal flats or other mucky environments favorable to hard shell clam.

While Jacobson's report on Burial Ridge does not include quantification of shell species he notes that the shell observed in the area is "mostly oyster." A sample of shell recovered from a Transitional Period shell midden at the Smoking Point site, also located on the Arthur Kill shoreline (see below), consisted of 97 percent oyster, with 2.6 percent hard shell clam and 0.19 percent soft shell clam (Silver 1984).

However, other coastal New York shell midden sites exhibit varying species composition. Ninety nine percent of the shell recovered from the Croton Point midden on the Hudson River was oyster. At the Kaeser site, however, the dominant species was hard shell clam (76.6%). Oyster comprised 18.7 percent of the midden, with 4.6 percent consisting of unidentified species (Rothschild and Lavin 1978).

A major difference between the shell recovered from the Conference House midden areas and the other sites noted above and Late Woodland sites located along the south shore of Long Island Sound is the substantial amount of soft shell clam recovered from the midden deposits at the latter sites. The two shell midden samples from the Church site, referenced above, consisted of 21.7

percent and 33.5 percent soft shell clam. At the Muskeeta Cove site, 66 percent of the shell recovered was soft shell clam (Salwen 1970), with 20 percent oyster and 12 percent hard shell clam; and at two other Long Island Late Woodland sites located at Mount Sinai Harbor, soft shell clam accounted for 70–90 percent of the shell recovered (Gramly and Gwynne 1979).

Of the total of 46.3 ounces of whelk shell recovered from the Conference House Park excavations, the largest amount derived from the disturbed midden deposits in F7.1 (level 3) (21.85 oz.; 1 large piece representing 3.6% of total shell in this context by weight) and F6.5, stratum V, level 2) (14.5 oz.; 4.0% of total shell recovered from this context).

The only context which yielded more than 0.2 ounces of scallop shell was the third excavated level of the midden in unit F7.2, which yielded 23.6 ounces (3.7% of the total shell recovered from this level). This context also yielded the only significant amount of snail shell, 2.15 ounces. The other midden levels in unit F7.2 yielded all of the remaining snail shell noted (1.3 oz.), with the exception of a small fragment recovered from EU F6.5. The EU F7.2 midden deposit yielded the largest amount of shell of any of the midden samples. Although this unit was disturbed by an intrusive utilities trench it is possible that the scallop shell was recovered from an undisturbed portion of the unit, in which case it could represent a single load of shell deposited in the midden. A similar explanation could account for the presence of the snail shell. It is also possible that the shells recorded as "snail" actually represent oyster drills, and that these mollusks were deposited along with the oyster shell, rather being purposely collected. According to Jacobson and Emerson (1971) oyster shells are also often found attached to periwinkle shells (*Littorina* sp.). The presence of "snail" shells in EU F7.2 may, therefore, be related to the greater volume of oyster recovered from this unit.

6.3 SUB-MIDDEN PREHISTORIC DEPOSITS

6.3.1 SUB-MIDDEN/PLOW ZONE DEPOSITS IN SOUTHWESTERN STATEN ISLAND

As noted above, previous excavations conducted at Ward's Point/Burial Ridge have noted the presence of artifacts in the sand deposits underlying the plow/zone and/or shell midden strata. The description of the stratigraphy encountered south of Burial Ridge by Albert and Robert Anderson makes it apparent that in at least some areas, this material is not intrusive from the overlying midden deposits. At this site, an Early Archaic occupation, including hearths, was encountered within the sand deposits, with an apparent Transitional period occupation recovered from the overlying layers within the sand.

If material recovered from these sand deposits is *in situ,* deposition of the sand must be a Holocene event, and it cannot represent a primary deposition of glacial outwash. In their report on the site Ritchie and Funk (1971) speculate that the sand derives from the knoll known as Burial Ridge, which adjoins this site a short distance to the northeast, with the sand being washed down from the adjacent higher ground. If this explanation is correct, the slope wash process would have been continuous through most of the prehistoric period, accounting for the stratification of the deposits within the sand.

It should be noted however, that Jacobson's report on the excavations conducted earlier in the twentieth-century by Raymond Harrington suggests that significant numbers of artifacts were recovered from the sand deposits in the Burial Ridge area further to the north. If this is the case, the "slope wash" theory is less likely to account for the deposition of the sand stratum.

The reports on two other archeological excavations conducted in the southwestern portion of Staten Island also suggest the presence of intact prehistoric occupational levels within the undifferentiated sand strata underlying the plow zone.

At the Smoking Point site, located along the Arthur Kill shoreline at Rossville, some 3½ miles northeast of the Conference House, the stratigraphy (Silver 1984) was analogous to that encountered at some Conference House Park locations. Beneath twentieth-century fill the excavations encountered a five–15" inch thick "disturbed shell" layer (possibly a plow zone) which contained both prehistoric and historic period artifacts, followed by what appears to be a two- to eight-inch thick undisturbed sub-plow zone prehistoric shell midden. This was followed by up to 48 inches of tan sand, which was excavated in three-inch levels. Silver notes that "with few exceptions" Woodland period projectile points were recovered from the "plow zone" overlying the shell midden. Transitional period points as well as a Transitional period steatite sherd derived from the shell midden itself, while Late Archaic Bare Island and Poplar Island points were recovered from the uppermost foot of the Tan Sand Stratum. Three "Normanskill-like" pointed bifaces were recovered between six and 18 inches below the top of the sand stratum in three of the excavated units. Richie (1971) attributes this point type to the Middle Archaic period.

Below the levels from which the above referenced projectile points were recovered was a zone of "relatively low artifact density." However another zone containing "ample lithic debitage and tools was encountered between 30 and 42 inches in one of the units" (Silver 1984). While no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from these levels, Silver notes that some of the lithic fragments utilized as scrapers "resemble the stereotypical Paleo-Indian side/end scraper."

At area A of the Wort Farm site, located approximately one-half mile south of the Arthur Kill Shoreline in the Rossville area, Williams (1968) reported separate temporal components within the yellow sand underlying the plow zone. Although total artifact tabulations are not included in William's report, her chart and discussion of the distribution of projectile points suggests at least one *in situ* component within the yellow sand. Williams indicates that the five Late Woodland Madison and Levanna points, as well as all of the prehistoric ceramic sherds, recovered from the site derived from the plow zone. The 16 Bare Island type Late Archaic period points were all excavated from the yellow sand beneath the plow zone. William's chart indicates that all but one of these points were recovered from an approximately six inch thick zone within the yellow sand, with no points recovered in a band between the plow zone and the levels yielding the Archaic points. An additional Poplar Island point, also Late Archaic but possibly earlier, was recovered deeper in the sand, approximately five to six inches below the Bare Island points noted above.

6.3.2 CONFERENCE HOUSE PROPERTY

During the excavation of the Conference House Park units we attempted to determine whether any *in situ* prehistoric site components could be identified within the sand deposits which underlay the plow zone and/or midden deposits. Of the units excavated on the Conference House property, only two (EUs F7.1 and F6.5) provide reliable indications of components within the sand stratum. Because of the presence of intrusive utilities trenches the data from units F7.2 and F6.3 do not provide reliable data. As noted in Chapter 4.0, due to the time pressures the sand underlying the "midden deposit in unit F5.1 was excavated in one 12-inch level which apparently also included material from the midden.

Three units located away from the main midden area, F6.1, F6.2 and F6.4, were excavated 25 to 47 inches into the sand stratum. Unit F6.2, northeast of the Conference House yielded a single flake as well as a historic period sherd from the first level in the sand, material most likely intrusive from the overlying plow zone stratum. The two flakes and three ceramic sherds recovered from the first four sand levels in the nearby unit, F6.1, were also apparently intrusive, as these levels also yielded more than 40 historic period artifacts, and there was also visual evidence of disturbance (probably an animal burrow) in this unit. Unit F6.4, excavated southwest of the Conference House, did yield two flakes from the second excavated level in the sand, which were the only artifacts recovered from this stratum.

Despite some evidence for disturbance in Unit 7.1, this unit provides the best evidence for *in situ* prehistoric components in the sand. The midden deposit overlying the sand in this unit exhibited historic period disturbance, with 33 historic period and 13 prehistoric artifacts deriving from this unit. The uppermost level in the underlying sand yielded no prehistoric or historic artifacts, although one identified tooth fragment from a domestic species (sheep/goat) was recorded as deriving from this level. Other intrusive material in the sand stratum is represented by four historic period artifacts from the lowest of the six excavated levels, a level that yielded only one prehistoric period artifact. However no historic period material was recorded from the overlying levels (levels 2–5). Relatively little shell was recovered from the sand, with the greatest amounts (2 oz and 2.5 oz) deriving from the first and sixth levels, which also had the only indications of historic period disturbance. As noted previously it is considered that an animal burrow was the most likely source of disturbance.

As shown in Table 18 increasing numbers of prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from levels 2–4, with the latter level yielding 20 flakes. Fewer lithics was recovered from the underlying level 5 and only one flake derived from the sixth level as noted above.

While there were no features detected, two pieces of fire-cracked rock were recorded as deriving from level three of the EU F.1 sand deposits.

Given the differences in the distribution of prehistoric artifacts on the one hand, and historic artifacts as well as shell on the other, in the sand levels and the overlying midden deposit it would appear that there is an *in situ* component in the sand at this location. This is supported by the recovery of two diagnostic projectile points, a Late Archaic-Transitional period Steubenville Lanceolate point from level 3 (Plate D-6) and a Late Archaic-period Poplar Island point perform (Plate D-7) from the succeeding level.

This is consistent with the hypothesis that a prehistoric component predating the late Middle Woodland-Late Woodland component represented by the midden deposits is present in a portion of the Conference House property midden area. The projectile points recovered from EU F7.1 indicate that this component is most likely later than the Archaic components noted in the sand stratum at the Wort Farm and Smoking Point sites. The yellow sand overlying the Early Archaic site south of Burial Ridge was noted as containing a Transitional period component.

It is also interesting to note the difference in the distribution of lithic materials between this prehistoric component and the overlying shell midden. Most of the lithic material recovered from both disturbed and intact midden components in the Conference House units noted above, as well as the overlying plow zone strata, was either chert or jasper. These deposits yielded a total of 177 lithic artifacts, mostly unmodified flakes. Of these 22 percent were jasper and 74 percent were chert. The other four percent included three rhyolite, three quartzite, and one quartz artifact (the

latter representing only 0.56% of the total). In contrast, the 14 of 45 lithic artifacts (31.82%) recovered from the sand in Unit F7.1 were quartz, with the 14 chert and 14 jasper artifacts each representing 27.27 percent of the total. Five chalcedony and one rhyolite flake constituted the remaining 13.64 percent of the lithics recovered.

The other unit, which appears to have been relatively undisturbed, was EU F6.5. As noted previously, no prehistoric artifacts and only three historic period artifacts were recovered from the midden deposits overlying the sand. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the first level excavated in the sand underlying the midden. However the next three levels yielded four, three, and two flakes respectively (4 jasper and 3 chert). These data suggest an *in situ* deposit in the sand. It is possible that the location of Unit F6.5 was at the outer edge of a site represented by the sand deposits in Unit F7.1.

A 3.5-liter flotation sample from the lowest level (level 6) of the sand stratum (stratum IV) in EU 7.1 yielded only a very small (.02 gm.) fragment of wood charcoal, and a .03 gram shell fragment. As noted previously, the excavated material from this level indicated that it had apparently undergone historic period disturbance, possibly associated with an animal burrow. A three liter flotation sample from the disturbed sand stratum in EU 7.2 (stratum III, level 2) yielded no floral or faunal material.

6.3.3 VISITORS' CENTER AREA

The six excavation units in the vicinity of the Visitors' Center were excavated 20–41 inches into the sand underlying the plow zone or midden deposits. Three units (B3.1–B3.3) did not provide indications of a possible *in situ* component in the sand deposits. Unit B3.1 yielded only a single flake from the fifth of 11 excavated sand levels. A few shell fragments were also recovered from four of the levels, and the single flake may have been intrusive. In Unit B3.2 a single prehistoric ceramic sherd was recovered from the first of six excavated sand levels. The overlying plow zone in this unit yielded the only substantial concentration of prehistoric ceramic sherds, and the sherd recovered from the top of the sand was apparently intrusive from that deposit. The first of the excavated sand levels in unit B3.3 included shell apparently deriving from the overlying midden deposit, and it is considered that the two flakes recovered from this level also derive from the midden. No artifacts were recovered from the underlying four sand levels.

Unit B3.4 may include evidence of a sub plow zone component. This unit yielded 18 lithic artifacts and a single ceramic sherd from five excavated sand levels. Single historic period artifacts were also recovered from the first and fifth of the excavated levels. In addition, levels 1–4 yielded between 1.15 and 3.15 ounces of shell, which may be significant since the overlying plow zone yielded only 9.05 ounces. This unit appeared to have a dense concentration of roots in the middle of the excavated sand stratum and at least some of the artifacts recovered, as well as the shell, recovered from the sand in this unit may have been deposited as a result of root action. The analysis discussed in Chapter 3.0, Section 3.4, however, suggests that some of the artifacts may have actually been *in situ*.

In unit E2.1 a total of 22 chert and jasper flakes were recovered from six excavated levels in the sand stratum. A few shell fragments were recovered from the upper two levels and a small historic period brick fragment from the second level. The four bone fragments recovered from the sand were not identified as to species and could be either domestic or wild. As discussed in Chapter 3.0, dark bands in the sand were noted in one portion of the unit, suggesting a disturbance in this unit. This could represent a prehistoric pit feature, associated with the

occupation of the area which resulted in the deposition of the midden and disturbed midden deposits discussed above. On the other hand, there is a slight downward dip in the overlying "plow zone" deposit, suggesting the possibility that the disturbance to both the plow zone and the underlying sand occurred during the historic period. The presence of only one historic period artifact is not inconsistent with this hypothesis since only four historic period artifacts were recovered from the plow zone deposit overlying the "pit" in this unit. In either case, it is unlikely that the sand at this location contains an *in situ* component.

There was no indication of an intrusive feature, however, in EU 2.2, excavated a short distance from EU2.1.The nine excavated levels in the sand deposit in this unit yielded a total of eight flakes, from levels 2, 4, 5 and 7. Less than an ounce of shell was recovered from levels one and five, and 1.2 ounces from level 2. Since more than 90 ounces of shell were recovered from the overlying plow zone and humus, it is likely that this shell derived from the overlying deposits. However, these overlying deposits yielded only nine flakes as well as six historic period artifacts. No historic period artifacts were recovered from the sand. Although it is possible that all of the prehistoric lithics recovered from the sand in this unit were intrusive from the overlying deposit, it is more likely that at least some of the recovered prehistoric material was *in situ*.

6.3.4 AREA I1

The sand deposits in Area I1, located near the bluff edge south of the Conference House property, were much thinner than in the other areas tested, grading into sandy clay at the base of four of the units. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this sand in only one of the five tests excavated (EU I1.4). In this unit, 10 flakes were recovered from the first of four levels excavated below the plow zone and two from the second level. No historic period artifacts were recovered from either of these levels and no historic or prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the two lowest excavated levels (the fourth consisting of the sandy clay). The second level of the plow zone, overlying the sand stratum, yielded 15 flakes and 21 historic period artifacts. Unit photographs depict what appear to be plow scars or root stains at the base of the plow zone and a lens of lighter colored sand possibly representing an animal burrow. Therefore it is possible that the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the sand are intrusive from the overlying plow zone. If all of the cultural material recovered from the sand were intrusive, however, it is likely that some historic artifacts would have been recovered from this deposit as well. At least some of the prehistoric material recovered from the upper part of the sand stratum in this unit may derive from a prehistoric occupation of this area predating that represented by the artifacts recovered from the plow zone deposits.

6.3.5 SUMMARY: SUB-MIDDEN DEPOSITS

The Conference House Park Improvement Project archeological investigations have produced evidence for the existence in some locations of *in situ* prehistoric site components predating the overlying late Middle Woodland-Late Woodland midden deposits. Possible evidence for such components was obtained from excavation units F5.1 and F6.3 on the Conference House property, and from excavation units B3.4, E2.2, and I1.4 in the areas tested south of the Conference House property. This is consistent with reports of such components in the Ward's Point/Burial Ridge area to the south and from the Smoking Point and Wort Farm sites, located near the Arthur Kill shoreline northeast of Conference House Park.

The mechanism for the deposition of these sand deposits remains unknown. The "slope wash" hypothesis suggested for the area south of Burial Ridge would not apply to any of the areas tested

for the present project, as there are no adjacent prominent knolls which would serve as a source of slope wash. It is possible that over a long period of time during the Holocene, winds blowing along the Arthur Kill shoreline led to a gradual deposition of sand by aeolian processes. Any organic materials included in occupational levels by cultural and/or natural processes that would have led to a darker staining in such levels would have been leached out of the sand, leading to its undifferentiated appearance.

6.4 HISTORIC PERIOD DEPOSITS

6.4.1 CONFERENCE HOUSE PROPERTY

The excavations conducted on the Conference House property did not encounter any *in situ* historic period archeological deposits. As discussed in Chapter 4.0. Two landscaping/structural features, one possibly representing a stone walkway and the other a possible stone/brick drainage channel or shallow outbuilding foundation, were encountered in the vicinity of the Conference House.

The historic period artifacts recovered derived from mixed contexts. Some of these apparently represent an eighteenth- early twentieth-century cultivation *zone* while other contexts may have been deposited during landscaping/grading of the area during the twentieth century..

We have tabulated a total of 535 historic period ceramic sherds from shovel tests and excavation units. We have excluded from this analysis most of the material deriving from the uppermost sod and/or disturbed deposits in the various excavation units. While the ceramics include sherds deriving from other disturbed contexts, it is considered that most of the sherds recovered were deposited during the occupation of the Conference House. It is unlikely that significant quantities of fill external to the site were deposited here even during twentieth-century landscaping. Of the 535 total number of sherds 355 (66.5%) were temporally diagnostic. We have divided these into three broad groupings. The first includes sherds considered as eighteenth-century types. These ceramic types (see Tables 24–27) were mainly manufactured during the eighteenth century, although trailed red bodied slipware continued to be manufactured through the mid-nineteenth century, and this ceramic type as well as buff/yellow slipware and delftware were also manufactured in the latter portion of the seventeenth century. A little more than 22 percent (22.3%) of the dateable ceramics belonged to this eighteenth-century grouping (see Table 23 and Plate D-11).

The manufacturing dates of the second group of ceramics essentially spanned the latter portion of the eighteenth and early portion of the nineteenth centuries. This group comprised creamwares and pearlwares, both plain and with various decorative techniques. Black basalt stoneware is also included in this group, although only two sherds of this ceramic type were recovered. Only 33 sherds in this group were recovered, representing only 9.2 percent of the diagnostic sherds and 6.2 percent of the total.

The largest number of diagnostic sherds represent types manufactured during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. For these sherds we have used a cut-off date of 1920, approximately the time when the Conference House was no longer occupied on a regular basis, and it is considered that these sherds were essentially associated with the nineteenth-century occupation of the house. These ceramic types mainly consist of whiteware and ironstone, both plain and variously decorated. A comparatively small number of yellowware and Albany slipped stoneware sherds

are also included in this group. These nineteenth century ceramics represent 68.4 percent of the diagnostic sherds and 45.5 percent of the total.

Non-diagnostic sherds include mainly various types of stonewares, redwares (Plate D-12), and porcelain which either could not be more specifically identified or whose manufacturing dates essentially span the entire period of occupation of the Conference House (i.e., ca. 1670s–1920s).

It is surprising that such a small percentage of creamware and pearlware sherds were recovered from the excavations. It is to be expected that larger percentages of these ceramic types would be represented at a site occupied almost continuously from the late seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries. In fact, creamware and pearlware constitute 360 of the 1593 (22.3%) of sherds recovered by Baugher in 1980 from the 16 three-by-three foot units she excavated adjacent to the north wall of the Conference House. Thus, creamware and pearlware sherds were proportionately nearly four times as plentiful in the sample recovered from Baugher's excavations as from the present excavations, where they only represented 6.2 percent of the total number of sherds.

Table 23. Conference House Property—Summary of Historic Period Ceramics

Period of Manufacture	No. Sherds	% Diagnostic Sherds	% Total Sherds
19th – Early 20th Century	243	68.4%	45.5%
Late 18th - Early 19th Century	33	9.2%	6.2%
18th Century	79	22.3%	14.8%
Total Diagnostic Sherds	355	-	66.5%
Non Diagnostic Sherds	179	-	33.5%
Total Sherds	534	-	-

It should be noted, also, that of the 33 creamware and pearlware sherds recovered, 27 were recovered from two contexts. Eleven were recovered from disturbed contexts in EU F3.5, placed adjacent to the west wall of the Conference House, and 16 were recovered from a single shovel test (F1.1) excavated south of the house.

Since most of the sherds were small that derived from the plow zone and other disturbed deposits, it is possible that the under-representation of pearlware and creamware sherds in the assemblage could be due to difficulty in differentiating these sherds from whiteware.

Also notable was the difference in the percentage of nineteenth-century ceramics between the tests placed east of the house and those placed to the north, west, and south. In the latter three groups of tests, nineteenth- early twentieth-century ceramics comprised between 60 and 68 percent of the 251 dateable sherds (Tables 24-27) while this group comprised 80 percent of the 104 dateable sherds excavated east of the house (Table 28). This difference suggests a shift in the location of areas utilized for the disposal of refuse, with more refuse being disposed of east of the Conference House in the nineteenth century than earlier in its history.

Other domestic/personal artifacts were recovered from the tests on the Conference House property. With the exception of bottle glass, the most numerous were 45 fragments of white ball clay smoking pipes (Plate D-13), which are ubiquitous on sites dating from the seventeenth

through the nineteenth centuries. Six bowl and 39 stem fragments were recovered. One fragment of a wooden pipe stem was also recovered. However, this derived from the disturbed uppermost fill stratum in unit F6.5, and may not be directly associated with the occupation of the house.

Domestic artifacts also included 26 fragments of lamp chimney glass and 19 fragments of table glass, including 14 milk glass fragments. A bone utensil handle (TU F3.13) as well as two metal forks, were also recovered. The metal forks were recovered from disturbed contexts and are probably of modern origin.

Personal items included two glass (EU 2.7 and TU F3.13) and two metal buttons (EU F3.5 and STU F519) and a buckle (STU F5.4), as well as two keys (EU F3.5 and TU F3.16; see Plate D-14). Hunting/military items are represented by a single gun flint (TU F3.11; see Plate D-6), as well as a shotgun shell (EU F7.2) which is apparently of early twentieth-century origin. A pair of small corroded scissors, recovered from the surface sod in STU F4.7, may have been associated with the occupation of the house.

A total of 497 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the excavations on the Conference House property. Nearly all of the bone derived from disturbed deposits and consisted mostly of small fragments. The majority of these fragments (81.9%) could not be further identified as to species. Of the 123 bone fragments that were identified, 101 were identified as belonging to domesticated species. Of these bone fragments 42 (41.6%) were identified as cow, 22 (22.8%) as pig, 28 (27.7) as either sheep or goat and 9 (8.9%) as chicken (8 of these identified as Gallus sp. are assumed to represent chicken). Other identified bones include two duck, one pigeon one rabbit, five turtle, one flounder and 13 sheep/deer. These, as well as two unidentified fish and four unidentified bird bones, could derive from either the prehistoric or historic period occupation of the site. It should be noted that a few bones derived from species not usually consumed. These include one bone from the Covidae family (which includes crows, ravens and jays) and one possible cat bone. Additional bone fragments recovered from the flotation samples include six frog/toad and seven snake bone fragments.

The 1980 excavations along the north side of the Conference House yielded a total of 399 pieces of bone, of which 95 were identified. Fifty-five of these (57.8%) were cow, 28 (29.4%) were pig, and 12 (12.6%) were either sheep or goat.

The data from both of 1980 and the present excavations indicate that, overall, raising and butchering of cattle provided the major source of meat for the occupants of the Conference House with pigs and sheep and/or goats providing additional meat. It is likely that some of the meat consumed was obtained by hunting wild species, including deer and rabbit, and that at least some of the shell fish as well as the fish bone recovered from the mixed deposits was of historic period origin

6.4.2 AREAS I1, B3 AND E1/2—THE APKA WARD HOUSE

The five excavation units placed in area I yielded a total of 54 historic period ceramic sherds from the plow zone and overlying humus deposits. Ten of these were non- diagnostic red earthenware sherds. Of the 44 diagnostic sherds, 41 were whiteware, with one pearlware and one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd. The documentary research discussed by Pickman (1997) indicates that the closest house to area I was the Apka Ward house, which was built in the early nineteenth century, possibly as early as ca. 1820, by one of the sons of Caleb Ward, and occupied by him and others through the early twentieth century. This house was located approximately 200 - 250

feet northeast of area I1. The preponderance of nineteenth-century ceramic types would be consistent with identification of the Apka Ward house occupation as the source of most of these artifacts. These artifacts would have been spread over the surrounding area by nineteenth- early twentieth-century plowing. The only other identifiable pre-twentieth-century artifacts deriving from the area I1 excavations were two pieces of lamp chimney glass (EU I1.2).

The excavation units and shovel tests placed in Areas B3 and E1/2 yielded fewer historic period artifacts than those in Area I1. The six excavation units and 11 shovel tests yielded only 30 ceramic sherds, 19 of which are temporally diagnostic. These include 13 whiteware and one ironstone sherd and an additional sherd of nineteenth-century Albany slipped stoneware. One slipware, one creamware, and two white salt glazed stoneware sherds are the only earlier ceramic types represented. Other domestic artifacts include three smoking pipe fragments (B3.3. and B3.4 and E2.2) and a fragment of lamp chimney glass (E1.8). The Apka Ward house was located approximately 250-300 feet northwest of the location of these tests, somewhat further than the tests in area I1. The artifacts recovered most likely also derive from the occupation of this house. The smaller number of artifacts recovered could be due to several factors, including removal of a portion of the plow zone in this area as a result of the construction of the adjacent twentieth-century house, and the pattern of nineteenth-century plowing of the area, as well as a somewhat greater distance from the house.

6.4.3 AREA C1—THE WOOD/LEVEN HOUSE

Seven shovel tests were excavated to the rear of the Wood/Leven House, which was built and occupied by Caleb Ward's daughter and son-in-law, Hannah and Samuel Wood in the 1820s or 1930s, and occupied by them and others into the twentieth century. Since there were no excavation units in this area, only a relatively small sample of domestic artifacts was recovered. Included were 11 ceramic sherds, the seven diagnostic ones all made of whiteware or ironstone. In addition, four buttons were recovered from the shovel tests, including two black glass buttons, popular in the nineteenth century.

An artifact possibly directly related to the occupancy of the Wood/Leven House was recovered from shovel test A3.12, excavated on the west side of Satterlee Street some 15 feet south of the house. The artifact, a metal sewing thimble, was engraved with the initials "M.R.," probably standing for Mary Rutan Felch, the adopted daughter of William Rutan, who had built the Rutan/Felch house overlooking the Arthur Kill south of the Biddle house ca. 1850. The records suggest that Mary Rutan Felch subsequently resided in the Wood Leven House, and that her husband, William H. Felch, died ca. 1910–1915. The thimble came from the uppermost stratum in the test.

6.5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archeological investigations conducted in connection with the Conference House Park Improvement project have demonstrated the presence of extensive prehistoric archeological deposits in the areas tested. Prior to this project, little or no information was available on prehistoric deposits in the areas north of the Conference House property and between the Conference House property and the Burial Ridge area to the south.

Although prior excavations on the Conference House property provided some information on prehistoric archeological resources, the present excavations, although encountering mostly

disturbed deposits, have permitted inferences to be made as to the nature of these deposits. The excavations indicate an extensive shell midden deposit in the area surrounding the Conference House. Indications are that these deposits represent a recurrently occupied Late Middle Woodland–Late Woodland period resource procurement site, focusing on the processing of shellfish and nutmeats. The relationship between this site and the reported burial and habitation sites previously reported in the area should be a topic for further archeological research. The test results also provide evidence for the existence of an earlier component in the sand deposits underlying the midden. Such components have also been reported from other Staten Island archeological sites, including those in the Burial Ridge area.

The project has also indicated the presence of a similar, although apparently less intensively utilized, site in the vicinity of the new Visitors' Center, and another midden deposit in the vicinity of the Wood/Leven house.

Although the investigations did not encounter any undisturbed historic period deposits, they did yield a substantial number of artifacts, as well as faunal material, associated with the historic period occupation of the Conference, Wood/Leven, and Apka Ward houses. Since this project tested only a limited area, the presence of intact deposits associated with the occupation of these properties cannot be ruled out. Previous reconnaissance has, in fact, indicated the presence of archeological features on the Apka Ward tract, south of Hylan Boulevard.

On the Conference House property, the investigations encountered two stone landscape features. These illustrate the potential for archeology to provide data relevant to future attempts at landscape restoration at this site.

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation, as custodian of the important prehistoric and historic period archeological resources contained within Conference House Park, should minimize ground disturbing activities associated with future maintenance and improvement activities at the Park. Where ground disturbance cannot be avoided, further archeological investigations should be conducted. Such investigations should be carried out well in advance of construction, so that construction plans can be modified, if necessary, to avoid impacting significant archeological resources.

Table 24. Conference House Property Historic Period Ceramics Summary—Tests South of Conference House

	Date Range	# Sherds	Sherds	Sherds	Total South	% of	% of
Diagnostic Sherds		Transect F2	Unit F2.7	STU F1.1		Dateable	Total Sherds
Yellow ware - Plain	1820-1920				0		
Yellow ware - Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910				0		
Yellow ware - Annular	1830-1920				0		
Whiteware - Plain	1810-1920	25	7	14	46		
Whiteware - Sponged	1810-1920				0		
Whiteware - Blue Transfer Print	1810-1915	1	1	1	3		
Whiteware - Transfer Printed Green/Red/Purple/Brown	1830-1915				0		
Whiteware - Polychrome Transfer Printed	1835-1915	1			1		
Whiteware - Flow Blue	1842-1910				0		
Whiteware - Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)	1842-1910				0		
Whiteware - Blue Hand Painted	1810-1920				0		
Whiteware - Hand Painted Polychrome	1830-1875				0		
Whiteware - Annular	1810-1920			1	1		
Whiteware - Gilded	1880-1920	1			1		
Ironstone - Plain	1813-1920		3		3		
Ironstone - Plain - Molded	1813-1920	3		6	9		
Ironstone - Red Transfer Print	1830-1920		1		1		
Ironstone - Hand Painted	1813-1920	1			1		
Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware - Albany Slip Interior	1810-1920			1	1		
Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware - Albany Slip Interior	1810-1920	1			1		
Subtotal 19th C		**33**	**12**	**23**	**68**	**70.1%**	**61.3%**
Pearlware - Plain	1780-1830				0		
Pearlware - Annular	1790-1850				0		
Pearlware - Underglaze Polychrome	1795-1830				0		
Creamware - Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		1	16	17		
Creamware - Feather Edge	1762 - 1820				0		
Creamware - Molded	1762 - 1820				0		
Stone Ware - Black Basalt	1750 - 1820				0		
Subtotal 18/19th C		**0**	**1**	**16**	**17**	**17.5%**	**15.3%**
Chinese Export Porcelain - Batavian Ware	1740-1780				0		
Slipware - Red Body - Trailed	1670-1850				0		
Slipware - Buff/Yellow	1670-1795	4	1		5		
Gray Stoneware - Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775				0		
Brown Stoneware - Nottingham	1700-1810				0		
Refined Red Earthenware - Jackfield	1740-1780				0		
White Salt Glaze Stoneware - Plain	1740-1775	3	1		4		
White Salt Glaze Stoneware - Transfer Print	1755-1765			1	1		
White Salt Galze Stoneware - Scratch Blue	1744-1775	1			1		
Agateware	1740-1775	1			1		
Delftware - Plain? (Buff Earthenware -White Glaze)	1620-1780				0		
Total 18th C		**9**	**2**	**1**	**12**	**12.4%**	**10.8%**
Total Dateable		**42**	**15**	**40**	**97**	**87.4%**	

Table 24 (continued)

		# Sherds	Sherds	Sherds	Total South	% of	% of
		Transect F	Unit F2.7	STU F1.1		Dateable	Total Sherds
Non - Diagnostic					0		
Buff Bodied Earthenware Clear Glaze				1	1		
Buff Bodied Earthenware Black Glaze					0		
Redware - Black Glaze					0		
Redware - Refined - Clear Glaze			1		1		
Redware - Clear Glaze					0		
Redware - Manganese Lead Glaze					0		
Redware - Luster Ware					0		
Redware - Brown Glaze		1			1		
Redware - Brown Glaze - Molded Decoration					0		
Redware - Unglazed		1	1		2		
Redware - Brown Exterior - Yellow Interior		1			1		
Stoneware - Englush Dry Bodied					0		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Plain					0		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Pink Wash Int.					0		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Iron Oxide Wash Int					0		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Tan Slip Int					0		
Brown Stoneware - Gray Salt Glaze		1			1		
Brown Stoneware - Domestic			1		1		
Soft Paste Porcelain - Plain		1	1	1	3		
Soft Paste Porcelain - Molded			1		1		
Soft Paste Porcelain - Hand Painted Underglaze					0		
Hard Paste Porcelain - Underglaze Hand Painted					0		
Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain			2		2		
Total Sherds		**47**	**22**	**42**	**111**		

Table 25. Conference House Property Historic Period Ceramics
Summary—Tests West of Conference House

Type	Date Rang	F3 Sherds	F3%	Unit F3.5	F3.5 %	Total Wes	% Dateable	%Total
Yellow ware - Plain	1820-1920	0		1		1		
Yellow ware - Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910	1				1		
Whiteware - Plain	1810-1920	20		9		29		
Whiteware - Sponged	1810-1920	0		2		2		
Whiteware - Blue Transfer Print	1810-1915	10		4		14		
Whiteware - Transfer Printed Green/Red/Purple/Brown	1830-1915	3				3		
Whiteware - Flow Blue	1842-1910	11				11		
Whiteware - Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)	1842-1910	1				1		
Whiteware - Blue Hand Painted	1810-1920	2		1		3		
Whiteware - Hand Painted Polychrome	1830-1875	3				3		
Whiteware - Annular	1810-1920	1		3		4		
Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware - Albany Slip Interior	1810-1920	3				3		
Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware - Albany Slip Interior	1810-1920	1				1		
Subtotal 19th C		**56**	65.9%	**20**	51.3%	**76**	61.3%	42.7%
Pearlware - Plain	1780-1830	0		1		1		
Pearlware - Annular	1790-1850	0		2		2		
Pearlware - Underglaze Polychrome	1795-1830	1				1		
Creamware - Lighter Yellow	1770-1820	0		2		2		
Creamware - Feather Edge	1762 - 1820	0		4		4		
Creamware - Molded	1762 - 1820	0		1		1		
Stone Ware - Black Basalt	1750 - 1820	0		1		1		
Subtotal 18/19th C		**1**	1.2%	**11**	28.2%	12	9.7%	6.7%
Chinese Export Porcelain - Batavian Ware	1740-1780	1				1		
Slipware - Red Body - Trailed	1670-1850	1				1		
Slipware - Buff/Yellow	1670-1795	17		2		19		
Gray Stoneware - Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775	0		1		1		
Brown Stoneware - Nottingham	1700-1810	2		1		3		
Refined Red Earthenware - Jackfield	1740-1780	1		1		2		
White Salt Glaze Stoneware - Plain	1740-1775	1		1		2		
White Salt Glaze Stoneware - Transfer Print	1755-1765	0		1		1		
Delftware - Plain? (Buff Earthenware -White Glaze)	1620-1780	5		1		6		
Total 18th C		**28**	32.9%	**8**	20.5%	36	29.0%	20.2%
Total Dateable		**85**		**39**		**124**	**69.7%**	
Non - Diagnostic								
Buff Bodied Earthenware Clear Glaze		2				2		
Buff Bodied Earthenware Black Glaze		1				1		
Redware - Black Glaze		1		2		3		
Redware - Refined - Clear Glaze		0		1		1		
Redware - Clear Glaze		7		1		8		
Redware - Manganese Lead Glaze		6		1		7		
Redware - Luster Ware		0		2		2		
Redware - Brown Glaze		1		1		2		
Redware - Brown Glaze - Molded Decoration		0		1		1		
Stoneware - Englush Dry Bodied		0		4		4		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Plain		3		2		5		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Pink Wash Int.		0		1		1		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Iron Oxide Wash Int		0		1		1		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Tan Slip Int		1				1		
Soft Paste Porcelain - Plain		3		1		4		
Soft Paste Porcelain - Hand Painted Underglaze		1				1		
Hard Paste Porcelain - Underglaze Hand Painted		6		4		10		
Total Sherds		**117**		**61**		**178**		

Table 26. Conference House Property Historic Period Ceramics Summary—Tests North of Conference House

	Date Range	# Sherds	# Sherds	# Sherds	Total North	% Dateable	%Total
Diagnostic Sherds		**Transect F4**	**EU F6.1**	**EU F6.2**			
Yellow ware - Plain	1820-1920						
Yellow ware - Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910						
Yellow ware - Annular	1830-1920	2	2		4		
Whiteware - Plain	1810-1920	4	3		7		
Whiteware - Sponged	1810-1920				0		
Whiteware - Blue Transfer Print	1810-1915		2		2		
Whiteware - Transfer Printed Green/Red/Purple/Brow	1830-1915	1		1	2		
Whiteware - Polychrome Transfer Printed	1835-1915				0		
Whiteware - Flow Blue	1842-1910		1		1		
Whiteware - Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)	1842-1910				0		
Whiteware - Blue Hand Painted	1810-1920				0		
Whiteware - Hand Painted Polychrome	1830-1875				0		
Whiteware - Annular	1810-1920	1			1		
Whiteware - Gilded	1880-1920				0		
Ironstone - Plain	1813-1920				0		
Ironstone - Plain - Molded	1813-1920	1			1		
Ironstone - Red Transfer Print	1830-1920				0		
Ironstone - Hand Painted	1813-1920				0		
Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware - Albany Slip Interior	1810-1920				0		
Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware - Albany Slip Interior	1810-1920				0		
Subtotal 19th C		**9**	**8**	**1**	18	**45.0%**	**23.1%**
Pearlware - Plain	1780-1830				0		
Pearlware - Annular	1790-1850				0		
Pearlware - Underglaze Polychrome	1795-1830				0		
Creamware - Lighter Yellow	1770-1820		1		1		
Creamware - Feather Edge	1762 - 1820				0		
Creamware - Molded	1762 - 1820				0		
Stone Ware - Black Basalt	1750 - 1820				0		
Subtotal 18/19th C		**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2.5%**	**1.3%**
Chinese Export Porcelain - Batavian Ware	1740-1780				0		
Slipware - Red Body - Trailed	1670-1850		1		1		
Slipware - Buff/Yellow	1670-1795		5		5		
Gray Stoneware - Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775	1			1		
Brown Stoneware - Nottingham	1700-1810		1		1		
Refined Red Earthenware - Jackfield	1740-1780				0		
White Salt Glaze Stoneware - Plain	1740-1775	1	2		3		
White Salt Glaze Stoneware - Transfer Print	1755-1765				0		
White Salt Galze Stoneware - Scratch Blue	1744-1775				0		
Agateware	1740-1775				0		
Delftware - Plain? (Buff Earthenware -White Glaze)	1620-1780				0		
Total 18th C		**2**	**9**	**0**	**11**	**27.5%**	**14.1%**
Total Dateable		**11**	**27**	**2**	**40**	**51.3%**	

Table 26 (continued)

Date Range	# Sherds	# Sherds	# Sherds	Total Nor	% Dateable	%Total
	Transect F4	EU F6.1	EU F6.2			
Non - Diagnostic						
Buff Bodied Earthenware Clear Glaze						
Buff Bodied Earthenware Black Glaze		4				
Redware - Black Glaze						
Redware - Refined - Clear Glaze		10	2			
Redware - Clear Glaze						
Redware - Manganese Lead Glaze		4				
Redware - Luster Ware			3			
Redware - Brown Glaze			3			
Redware - Brown Glaze - Molded Decoration						
Redware - Unglazed						
Redware - Brown Exterior - Yellow Interior						
Stoneware - Englush Dry Bodied			1			
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Plain						
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Pink Wash Int.						
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Iron Oxide Wash Int			4			
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Tan Slip Int						
Brown Stoneware - Gray Salt Glaze		1				
Brown Stoneware - Domestic						
Soft Paste Porcelain - Plain						
Soft Paste Porcelain - Molded			3			
Soft Paste Porcelain - Hand Painted Underglaze						
Hard Paste Porcelain - Underglaze Hand Painted		3				
Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain						
Total Sherds		**33**	**43**	**2**	**78**	

Table 27. Conference House Property Historic Period Ceramics Summary - Tests East of Conference House

Type	Date Range	EU F5.1	EU F6.5	EU F7.1	EU F7.1	F5 STUs	Total EU F6.3	Total East	% of	% of
		PZ	Pz/Mid	PZ	Mid		F7.2 and F7.3		Dateable	Total Sherds
Yellow ware - Plain	1820-1920									
Yellow ware - Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910									
Yellow ware - Annular	1830-1920									
Whiteware - Plain	1810-1920	1		5	2	20	19	47		
Whiteware - Sponged	1810-1920							0		
Whiteware - Sponged/Painted Underglaze	1825-1865			1				1		
Whiteware - Blue Transfer Print	1810-1915		1	6	1		2	10		
Whiteware - Transfer Printed Green/Red/Purple/Brown	1830-1915							0		
Whiteware - Polychrome Transfer Printed	1835-1915					2		2		
Whiteware - Flow Blue	1842-1910				4	1	2	7		
Whiteware - Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)	1842-1910							0		
Whiteware - Blue Hand Painted	1810-1920	1						1		
Whiteware - Hand Painted Polychrome	1830-1875			1				1		
Whiteware - Annular	1810-1920							0		
Whiteware - Mocha	1825-1840				1			1		
Whiteware - Gilded	1880-1920							0		
Ironstone - Plain	1813-1920		2			4		6		
Ironstone - Plain - Molded	1813-1920							0		
Ironstone - Red Transfer Print	1830-1920							0		
Ironstone - Hand Painted	1813-1920							0		
Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware - Albany Slip Interior	1810-1920				1	1	1	3		
Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware - Albany Slip Interior	1810-1920							0		
Brown Stoneware Bristol Glazw/Buff	1860-1920		1				1	2		
Subtotal 19th C	1775-1830	**2**	**4**	**13**	**9**	**28**	**25**	**81**	**78.6%**	**47.6%**
Pearlware - Plain	1780-1830	1						1		
Pearlware - Annular	1790-1850							0		
Pearlware - Underglaze Polychrome	1795-1830							0		
Pearlware - Hand Painted Underglaze Blue							1	1		
Creamware - Lighter Yellow	1770-1820							0		
Creamware - Feather Edge	1762 - 1820							0		
Creamware - Molded	1762 - 1820							0		
Stone Ware - Black Basalt	1750 - 1820							0		
Subtotal 18/19th C		**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1.9%**	**1.2%**
Chinese Export Porcelain - Batavian Ware	1740-1780						1	1		
Slipware - Red Body - Trailed	1670-1850	3			1	2		6		
Slipware - Buff/Yellow	1670-1795				1	2	4	7		
Gray Stoneware - Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775					1	1	2		
Brown Stoneware - Nottingham	1700-1810		1	1				2		
Refined Red Earthenware - Jackfield	1740-1780							0		
White Salt Glaze Stoneware - Plain	1740-1775					1	1	2		
White Salt Glaze Stoneware - Transfer Print	1755-1765							0		
White Salt Galze Stoneware - Scratch Blue	1744-1775							0		

Table 27 (continued)

Type		EU F5.1	EU F6.5	EU F7.1	EU F7.1	F5 STUs	Total EU F6.3	Total East	% of	% of
		PZ	Pz/Mid	PZ	Mid		F7.2 and F7.3		Dateable	Total Sherds
Non - Diagnostic								0		
Buff Bodied Earthenware Clear Glaze				1				1		
Buff Bodied Earthenware Black Glaze								0		
Redware - Black Glaze				4	1	2	5	12		
Redware - Refined - Clear Glaze								0		
Redware - Refined - Mottled Glase					1			1		
Redware - Clear Glaze				1	1	1	2	5		
Redware - Manganese Lead Glaze							6	6		
Redware - Luster Ware								0		
Redware - Brown Glaze								0		
Redware - Brown Glaze - Molded Decoration								0		
Redware - Unglazed		25						25		
Redware - Brown Exterior - Yellow Interior								0		
Stoneware - English Dry Bodied								0		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Plain				1				1		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Pink Wash Int.							2	2		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Iron Oxide Wash Int								0		
Gray Salt Glaze Stoneware - Tan Slip Int								0		
Brown Stoneware - Gray Salt Glaze		3						3		
Brown Stoneware - Domestic							1	1		
Soft Paste Porcelain - Plain								0		
Soft Paste Porcelain - Molded								0		
Soft Paste Porcelain - Hand Painted Underglaze							1	1		
Hard Paste Porcelain - Underglaze Hand Painted				2		1	2	5		
Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain						1	2	3		
Miscellaneous Unidentified Ceramic							1	1		
Total Sherds		**34**	**5**	**23**	**14**	**39**	**55**	**170**		

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Appendix A:

Archeological Testing Protocol

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTOCOL

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS PORTIONS OF CONFERENCE HOUSE PARK

CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BOROUGH OF STATEN ISLAND
CONTRACT NO. R006-101M

Submitted by
John Milner Associates

Arnold Pickman
Principal Investigator

Rebecca Yamin
Principal Investigator

July 2003

A. Introduction

The New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is undertaking a project to construct a number of improvements in Conference House Park (the Park), a tract of approximately 230 acres in the southwestern portion of the Borough of Richmond. The construction contract for this project includes provisions for the conduct of archaeological work within "landmark areas" of the Park prior to the beginning of construction. The relevant contract items concerning archaeology specify that prior to the start of archaeological work a "protocol" for such work be submitted to the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) for approval.

Portions of the Park with landmark designations include:

1. The Conference House and surrounding Landmark (NYC Landmark and National Register of Historic Places)

2. The Biddle House (NYC Landmark)

3. The Wards Point Conservation District (National Register District)

4. The Wards Point Archaeological Site (National Historic Landmark)

In connection with preparation of a Master Plan for the Park, a report was prepared defining a number of "archaeological sensitivity zones" for the Park (Pickman and Yamin 1988). This latter report and additional data on historic and prehistoric resources within the Park (Pickman1997) were incorporated into a Cultural Landscape Report for the Park prepared for and revised by DPR (South Street Design Company et al. 2000).

The DPR Contract documents and drawings for this project define two zones in which archaeological work is to be conducted, based on the above cited studies (see Figure 1). One of these is designated as the zone of "highest archaeological sensitivity." This zone includes the Landmark properties cited above, and generally corresponds to Pickman and Yamin's (1988) "Zone 1". The area shown on the DPR documents as having "potential archaeological sensitivity", corresponds to Pickman and Yamin's zones II and III with some minor differences, noted below. Several of the DPR construction tasks will be carried out within portions of the Park considered not to be archaeologically sensitive. These area fall within Pickman and Yamin's "Zone IV." Archaeological work will not be conducted within these areas.

In developing this protocol we have analyzed the potential impacts from various construction activities as shown on the DPR plans and as per discussion with DPR personnel. The archaeological work plan presented below has been structured to meet several objectives:

1) To determine the actual presence or absence of archaeological resources within those areas where construction activities could adversely impact such resources and to identify their significance.

2) Where significant resources are identified and where construction impacts will extend beyond the boundaries of archaeological test units, to provide the information necessary to enable DPR and LPC to structure a plan to mitigate adverse impacts on such resources

3) To the extent possible with the available resources, to provide information as to archaeological resources present within the park useful in structuring further research on these resources.

The Principal Investigators for this project will be Arnold Pickman and Rebecca Yamin. The Field Director will be Patrick Heaton. These and other personnel will meet requirements as set forth in the LPC Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City.

B. Protocol Elements Prior to Beginning of Archaeological Field Work

1. Prior to the Beginning of Archaeological Field Work, the Principal Investigators and Field Director will visit the site with DPR personnel and conduct pedestrian reconnaissance of locations within the archaeologically sensitive areas of the Park where construction work is to be conducted.

2. Locations within the archaeologically sensitive areas of the Park where construction work is to be conducted will be marked out on the ground by DPR and/or the construction contractor prior to the beginning of archaeological field work.

3. The DPR contract drawings specify that all archaeological work is to be completed prior to the beginning of construction work on the site. Evaluation of any areas in which construction work has occurred prior to the arrival of the archaeologists on the site will take into account any disturbance caused by such activity.

C. Archaeological Work Plan

The following is the planned archaeological work within portions of the Park to be affected by various construction activities as noted below. Construction activities are described based on examination of the contract drawings and conversations with DPR personnel. Changes to the plan may be implemented during field work based on detailed examination of the areas to be affected as well as the results of initial tests

1. Boundary Fence - A boundary fence will be erected around the boundary of the Park. Disturbance will occur from the excavation of fence post holes. Post holes will be approximately 12 inches in diameter and will be excavated by the contractor using a power auger to a depth of approximately three feet below the present surface.

1a. North of Hylan Boulevard the fence will parallel Satterlee Street approximately 10 feet west of the pavement. The fence will also parallel Pittsville Avenue west of Satterlee Street. Another portion of the fence, included in this work item, will parallel the Conference House driveway west of Satterlee Street. Existing split rail fencing extends along Satterlee Street in front of the Biddle House and also along a portion of the Conference House property. The Conference House fence will remain in place and new post holes will not be excavated in these areas. The Biddle house fence may be replaced, in which case post holes for the new fence will be located at the locations of the existing posts.

The route of the fence north of Hylan Boulevard will traverse the zone of highest archaeological sensitivity for a total distance of approximately 1440 feet. The type of fence to be erected in this area will require posts at 10 foot intervals. Testing in this area will include shovel tests at 30 foot intervals placed at the exact locations of the post holes, as indicated in the field by the contractor or DPR representatives - an estimated total of 50

shovel tests. Results of previously conducted shovel tests in this area indicate that each shovel test will need to be excavated to at or below the estimated three foot depth of disturbance, as deposits of prehistoric artifacts have been found at these depths (see Pickman 1997).

The results of these initial tests will be evaluated. If particular areas are considered to be archaeologically sensitive, additional shovel tests will be placed at the exact locations of the intervening post hole locations. For purposes of estimation we have assumed that this procedure will result in the excavation of approximately 30 additional shovel tests.

1b. The boundary fence will also extend in front of the Visitors Center, south of Hylan Boulevard. Testing of this area is considered separately in paragraph C7 below.

1c. Although not shown on the contract drawings, the boundary fence will continue along the perimeter of the park, beginning at the intersection of Hylan Boulevard and Satterlee Street. It will extend along the South side of Hylan Boulevard to Manhattan Avenue, south on Manhattan Avenue to Claremont Avenue, East on Claremont Avenue to Swinnerton Street and South on Swinnerton Street to Billop Avenue. This portion of the fence will run along the boundaries of the zone of potential archaeological sensitivity - a distance of approximately 3360 feet. Shovel tests will be placed in this area at intervals of approximately 50 feet - a total of approximately 60 shovel tests are planned in this area. Should the tests indicate the presence of possibly significant deposits, DPR and LPC will be contacted to determine what further action should be taken.

1d. The contract drawings (sheet #45) indicate that a boundary fence will be constructed on the west side of Page Avenue, bordering the Page Avenue portion of the zone of potential archaeological sensitivity for a distance of approximately 100-150 feet. Several shovel tests will be placed along the fence route where it traverses the zone of potential archaeological sensitivity

2. Pathways - The route and design of the pathways through the archaeologically sensitive areas has been chosen by DPR to minimize possible impacts on archaeological resources. These pathways will be constructed above grade on fill. On the Conference House property the pathway route will traverse lawn areas. South of the Conference House property the paths, with one exception noted below, will follow the route of existing earthen roadways, which apparently represent the remnants of the street grid constructed here ca. 1920's.

There are two areas in which the pathway route within the archaeologically sensitive zone will traverse wooded areas. One of these extends for approximately 180 feet west of the visitor's center. This path will connect the Center with the main pathway route that traverses one of the earthen roadways noted above (see contract drawings sheet 12). The other pathway through wooded areas extends for approximately 650 feet north of the Conference House property, connecting it with the Rutan/Felch house property and Pittsville Avenue to the North (see sheet 14). Construction specifications call for trees to be cut off at ground level and the pathways to be constructed above grade on fill as noted above. Disturbance would derive mainly from passage of equipment through these areas. This disturbance would most likely be limited to the near-surface zone. However, archaeological concerns derive from the fact that some of the burials reported from the Billop Ridge area (as well as from Burial Ridge to the south) were noted at depths as shallow as 6-8 inches below the surface. The pathway route, as shown on contract drawing sheets 14 and 16, initially traversed the high point of the Billop Ridge area, considered to be the most likely area in

which burials could be encountered. Subsequent to conversations between DPR and the principal investigators for this project, this pathway has been re-routed to run along the 40 foot contour at the edge of the bluff. The revised route is still considered to be highly sensitive archaeologically.

The two areas noted above will be initially tested by shovel tests placed along the route of construction at approximately 25 foot intervals. Based on the results of this testing up to four three by three foot units will be excavated to further assess this area. In addition, pathway construction through these areas will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

3. Miscellaneous Construction: Wood/Leven House, Biddle House, and Area South of Pittsville Avenue - Limited disturbance would occur on the Biddle and Wood/Leven properties (contract drawings sheet 14). Ground disturbance on the Biddle property would occur only in a limited area at the head of the slope west of the house in connection with the reconstruction of the existing steps leading downward to the beach. The slope itself is not considered to be archaeologically sensitive. On the Wood/Leven property, ground disturbance would be associated with the reconstruction of the lawn, and possibly by passage of equipment incident to demolition of the two recent additions at the rear of the house. Disturbance would be limited to a small area west of the house and would be relatively shallow. Prior reconnaissance of the Wood/Leven House lawn suggested the presence of historic period ceramics in the near surface zone. A limited area south of Pittsville Avenue would also be affected by construction of a parking lot, lawn area, and fence. This location is adjacent to an existing house to be demolished, and it is anticipated that most of this area has been disturbed by construction associated with the latter structure.

Shovel tests will be excavated as appropriate to test the above areas. A total of 15 shovel tests have been estimated for these areas.

4. Conference House Property - Several ground disturbing activities having possible archaeological impacts are planned for the Conference House property.

a. Construction plans indicate two new tree pits on the Conference House property. A three by three foot test unit will be excavated at each of these locations.

b. An approximately 2 - 2 ½ foot diameter footing excavation for the sweep anchor associated with the reconstructed well will reach a depth of some 1.5 feet below the surface. Another three by three foot test unit will be excavated at this location. The well sweep pole will require an augered hole reaching depths in excess of three feet. Because of the archaeological sensitivity of this area a small excavation unit will also be placed at this location.

c. The existing stone well housing will be removed to a depth of approximately 1-1.5 feet below the surface and a new wooden housing constructed. The stone housing is a 20th century addition and it is assumed that its construction would have disturbed the surrounding area to the same extent as the area to be disturbed by the planned construction. A small shovel test unit would be excavated adjacent to the existing well housing to a depth of approximately 1-1 ½ feet to confirm this.

d. A new garden will be constructed in the area east of the conference house and the existing garden. To minimize disturbance, construction of this garden will take place on fill above grade, and a portion of the area affected is at the location of the existing Conference

House driveway. Subsurface disturbance in this area will occur, however, due to the excavation of post holes and footings for a picket fence and gates which will surround the new garden, and for another picket fence a short distance to the west of the new garden. Due to the fact that burials have previously been reported in this vicinity, testing will involve the excavation of three additional three by three foot units.

The contract drawings indicate that existing facilities, including a drinking fountain, catch basin, flagpole, split rail fence and plantings will be removed from the conference house lawn area. It is assumed that installation of these items would have resulted in prior disturbance of the areas affected, and no testing is planned at these locations.

5. Installation of New Drinking Fountain, Dry Wells and Water Line - The proposed improvements include installation of a new drinking fountain, dry wells and a water line connecting the fountain with the visitors center. The water line extends for a total distance of some 400 feet, and installation of the dry wells would each affect approximately 100 square feet. Installation of these facilities will involve deep excavations.

Most of the water line route, as well as the dry well and drinking fountain sites are at the former location of the Hylan Boulevard pavement. The archaeological sensitivity of this area was discussed in a study done prior to the construction of the new pavilion (Pickman 2000). This area would have been disturbed by the construction of the former Hylan Boulevard pavement, its subsequent removal, and the more recent landscaping associated with construction of the new pavilion. The 2000 study concluded, however, that this area should be investigated further, since one source has indicated that burials were encountered during the construction of Hylan Boulevard in the 1920's.

Initial shovel tests will be placed at 50 foot intervals along the water line route, with additional tests at the location of the proposed dry wells and drinking fountain, to determine the extent and depth of prior disturbance. Should a portion of the water line route prove to have been undisturbed, additional tests will be placed between the initial tests. It is assumed that up to 16 shovel tests could be excavated for this item. In the event that this testing does not detect significant deposits at the depths reachable by manual testing methods the construction excavations will be monitored to assure that burials are not disturbed.

6. Definition of Path Transition - South of the zone of highest archaeological sensitivity, pathway construction would be at grade, rather than on fill. This would result in subsurface disturbance to depths of approximately ½ - 1 foot beneath the present surface. As indicated on contract drawing sheets 8 and 11, the archaeologists will determine the place where the at-grade construction may begin. Shovel tests will be placed at 25 foot intervals north and south of the point at which the southern boundary of the zone of highest archaeological sensitivity is shown on the drawings. Results of these tests will determine the point at which the at-grade construction method would be used. A total of 15 shovel tests is assumed.

7. Visitors Center - A new visitors center will be established in an existing building located on the west side of Satterlee Street, approximately 125 feet south of Hylan Boulevard. The area to be affected by establishment of the visitors center extends south of Hylan Boulevard for some 250 feet and will include a property on which a second existing house now stands. This house is to be demolished. Construction impacts reaching a depth of one foot or less would occur from clearing of vegetation, landscaping and repaving. Deeper impacts would result from the installation of tree pits, a new flagpole, a new water line, and reconstruction of the septic system. The total area impacted would total some 20000-25000 square feet. A

portion of this area would have been previously disturbed by construction of the existing buildings and associated facilitates. A total of four three by three foot excavation units will be placed at undisturbed locations within this area in which construction impacts would occur. In addition, construction excavations would be monitored in this area.

8. Visitors Center Parking Area - The parking area would be constructed in a triangular area totaling approximately 16000 square feet located immediately south of Hylan Boulevard, and bounded by the latter Boulevard, Satterlee Street and Craig Avenue. Construction impacts in this area will occur in connection with grading and sub-base installation for the parking area pavement, and deeper impacts would result from the installation of 6-7 tree pits. Pickman and Yamin included this area within their sensitivity zone III.

While the DPR key plan (sheet 8) does not show this area within the archaeological sensitivity zones, the DPR detail sheets clearly indicate that archaeological investigations are to be carried out in this triangular area. For the purpose of developing this protocol, we have treated this area as within the area of "potential archaeological sensitivity." A shovel test formerly placed in this area (see Pickman 1997) indicated prior disturbance at the test location, although two flakes were recovered from the test. Shovel tests will be placed at approximate 50 foot intervals in this area (a total of 8 tests is assumed). If the shovel testing indicates that significant portions of this area have not been disturbed, monitoring of construction excavations will take place.

9. Arthur Kill Overlook - Construction will effect a strip of land along the Arthur Kill Bluffs south of Hylan Boulevard extending for some 110-125 feet and a wider area adjacent to this strip totaling an estimated 250 square feet. Near-surface construction impacts would be associated with grubbing, landscaping and planting of shrubs with deeper impacts from the excavation of pits for planting of approximately 16 larger shrubs and trees. This area will be tested by the excavation of approximately 20 shovel tests (25 foot intervals, and the excavation of four three by three foot test units. Placement of units will be determined based on the shovel test results, as well as consideration of the location of the proposed tree pits.

10. Playground - A new playground will be constructed at the corner of Swinnerton and Billop Avenues. This location is within the zone of "potential archaeological sensitivity" (Pickman and Yamin's zone III). A large part of this playground will be at the location of an existing playground, to be removed. No testing will occur at the location of the existing playground. Disturbance in the remainder of the area (approximately 24,000 square feet will derive from landscaping activities. Shovel tests will be placed in this area at approximately 50 foot intervals (estimated total of 10 shovel tests),

11. Drainage Swale and Curb - A three foot wide strip will be excavated beneath the existing Satterlee Street pavement extending from the visitors center northward to the northern end of the Park. Excavations would reach a depth of approximately 1 ½ feet. It is assumed that prior disturbance would have occurred in connection with the paving of Satterlee Street. Primary archaeological concern in this area would be in the area east of Billop Ridge (approximately 550 linear feet).

It is considered possible that burials could have been located in the area now beneath the pavement, which would have been at the eastern end of the high ground known as Billop Ridge, and that burial pits could remain beneath the pavement. Prior to full excavation of the drainage trench, the pavement at the location of this approximately 550 foot portion of the proposed drainage trench will be removed to subgrade under control of the archaeologists.

The underlying soil will be scraped using power equipment, and if there are any possible indications of pit features, further manual scraping will be conducted in such areas by the archaeological field crew. If indicated, three by three foot test units would be excavated at such locations to confirm that pit contents are of archaeological significance (the excavation of one such unit is assumed). If any such deposits are encountered, consultation with DPR and LPC will take place to discuss mitigative actions. Subsequently, further construction excavations of the drainage trench will be monitored in this area by the archaeologists.

12. Bicycle Path and Associated Improvements - South of the visitor's center, a portion of the existing pavement of Satterlee Street south to Claremont Avenue and Massachusetts (formerly Surf) Avenue, between Claremont and Billop Avenue (i.e. the southern extension of Satterlee Street) will be removed. A 15 foot strip of the existing pavement will remain and be used as a bicycle path. The existing pavement on either side of the bicycle path will be removed, and the former pavement location will be landscaped and shrubs planted. Disturbance from the above construction activities would effect the near surface zone. A picket fence will also be constructed on either side of the bicycle path. Post holes for this fence would reach depths of approximately three feet. The construction for the bike path, associated landscaping and fence will extend through the National Register district for a distance of approximately 1440 feet.

It should be noted that the boundary of the Wards Point Conservation Area extends east of Satterlee Street beginning approximately 300-350 feet south of Hylan Boulevard. This boundary was drawn so as to include the archaeological pit features and other finds made at or immediately adjacent to the present course of Satterlee Street in this area, as shown on the map published by Jacobson (1980). For purposes of this protocol we have included the location of Satterlee Street in this area as within the zone of "highest archaeological sensitivity".

It is anticipated that previous near-surface disturbance would have occurred in the area of planned construction in connection with the construction of the existing pavement. However, any pit features, such as those noted by Jacobson, could remain substantially intact. In addition, while reported burials were located west of Satterlee Street, it is considered possible that burials could extend into the area now beneath the pavement.

Prior to construction of the bicycle path, landscaping, fence and other associated construction, the pavement on either side of the proposed bicycle path within the National Register District will be removed to subgrade under control of the archaeologists. The underlying soil will be scraped using power equipment, and if there are any possible indications of pit features, further manual scraping will be conducted in such areas by the archaeological field crew. If indicated, three by three foot test units would be excavated at such locations to confirm that pit contents are of archaeological significance. (the excavation of up to two such units is assumed). If any such deposits are encountered, consultation with DPR and LPC will take place to discuss mitigative actions.

Subsequently, further construction excavations associated with these improvements within the National Register District will be monitored by the archaeologists.

D. Consultation

Results of the field testing will be evaluated on an ongoing basis to determine whether significant archaeological remains are present in the areas to be impacted by the proposed construction. The

definition of significance will follow the National Register eligibility Criteria. For archaeological deposits, significance takes into consideration prior disturbance of remains and the potential to yield information of importance in the study of history or prehistory. Should it be determined that significant deposits are present, consultation will be held as necessary with representatives of DPR, LPC and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO) to determine what steps should be taken to mitigate adverse impacts on such deposits.

E. Field, Laboratory, Conservation and Report Procedures

All soil removed from the shovel tests and test units noted above will be screened through ¼ mesh to detect the presence of artifacts. Artifacts will be returned to the laboratory and processed according to the standards set forth in the LPC Guidelines for Archaeology. Technical analysis of recovered materials, conservation and report preparation will also be carried out as specified in the LPC Guidelines.

F. References Cited

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2000 Conference House Park, Cultural Landscape Report. Revised By NYC Parks & Recreation [2001]. New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.

Arnold Pickman

150 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

(212) 935-0123
apickman@aol.com

August 7, 2003

Amanda Sutphin
New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
Municipal Building
One Centre Street, 9th Floor North
New York, NY 10007

Dear Amanda:

This letter will serve as an addendum to our previously submitted archaeological protocol for the DPR Conference House Park project.

Becky and I have received plans for the proposed Conference House "moonlighting," to be done as part of the ongoing NYCDPR project at Conference House Park. This work was not indicated on the plans that we previously reviewed. As shown on the new plans, the proposed work involving subsurface disturbance includes the installation of underground electrical lines connecting the house with lighting to be installed in four trees surrounding the house. Trenching for the installation of these lines will reach estimated depths of 1 ½ - 2 feet beneath the surface. In addition, excavation will be required to install three transformers, a junction box and a "pullbox."

The area to be affected by these activities, much of which is within 50 feet of the Conference House, is considered extremely archaeologically sensitive for deposits associated with both prehistoric and historic period occupations. Several human burials have previously been reported in the immediate vicinity of the Conference House.

Shovel tests will be placed at five foot intervals along the route of excavation for the installation of the utilities lines where these lines are within 50 feet of the house. Where the lines extend further from the house (i.e. the line east of the house) shovel tests will be placed at approximately 10 foot intervals. A total of approximately 30 shovel tests is estimated. In addition, 3 x 3 foot test units will be excavated at the locations of the two of the transformers, junction box and pull box (a total of four units). If the transformer shown at the western end of the northern wall of the Conference House is placed adjacent to the foundation, this excavation should have no adverse archaeological impacts, since this area was previously excavated by Sherene Baugher in 1980. This location will not be tested, therefore.
Subsequent to the above archaeological testing, construction excavations for the electrical lines and boxes will be monitored.

As shown on the plans, electrical conduit would be placed in the Conference House basement connecting the junction box at the southeastern corner of the house with the transformer at the

northwestern corner. Examination of the Conference House basement, however, indicates that the route of this conduit, as shown, would not be feasible. Rerouting of the conduit should avoid excavation exterior to the foundation on the eastern, western and southern sides of the house. Exterior excavation adjacent to the northern side of the foundation would be archaeologically acceptable, since this area was previously excavated by Baugher in 1980. In addition, rerouting of the conduit should avoid disturbance of the earthen berm which remains in the northern portion of the conference house extension basement.

In addition to the work shown on the plan, the existing electrical service provided to the Conference House via overhead wires is to be placed underground. It is our understanding that the new underground connection will be placed along the route of an existing utility trench containing drainage piping that extends southward from the house. This would preclude new subsurface disturbance and avoid the need for further archaeological testing. Any probing to locate the existing trench should be archaeologically monitored.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

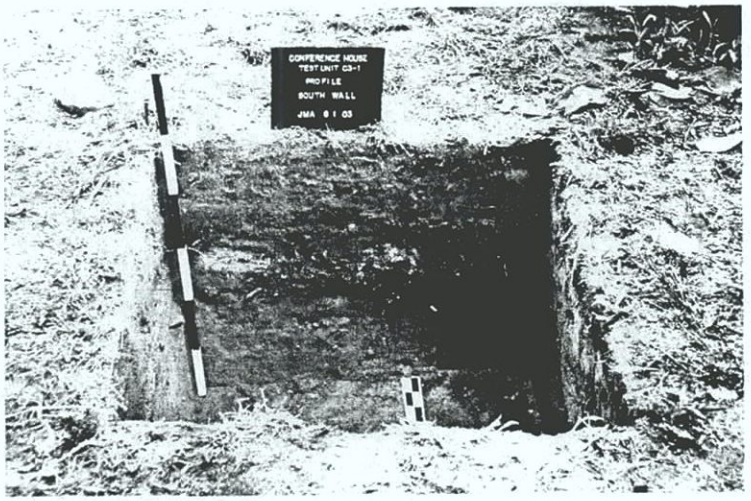
Arnold

Arnold Pickman
Co-Principal Investigator

cc. M. Johnson
R. Yamin
J. Klein

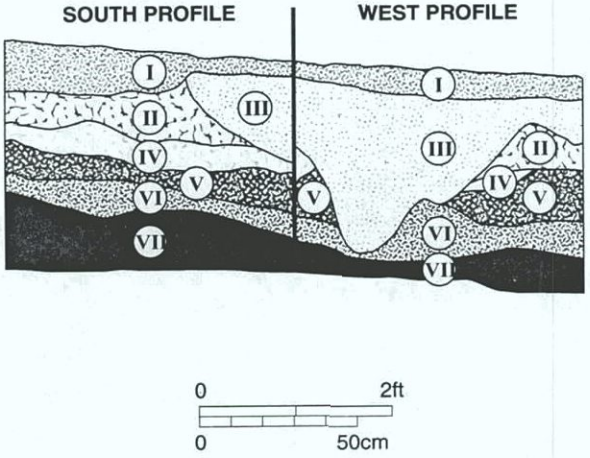
Appendix B:

Excavation Unit Profile Drawings and Photographs



Excavation Unit C3.1, south profile.

Excavation Unit C3.1, west profile.



I 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Lot 227)

II 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam (Lots 228-231)

III 10YR 4/3 brown sand (Lots 232-235)

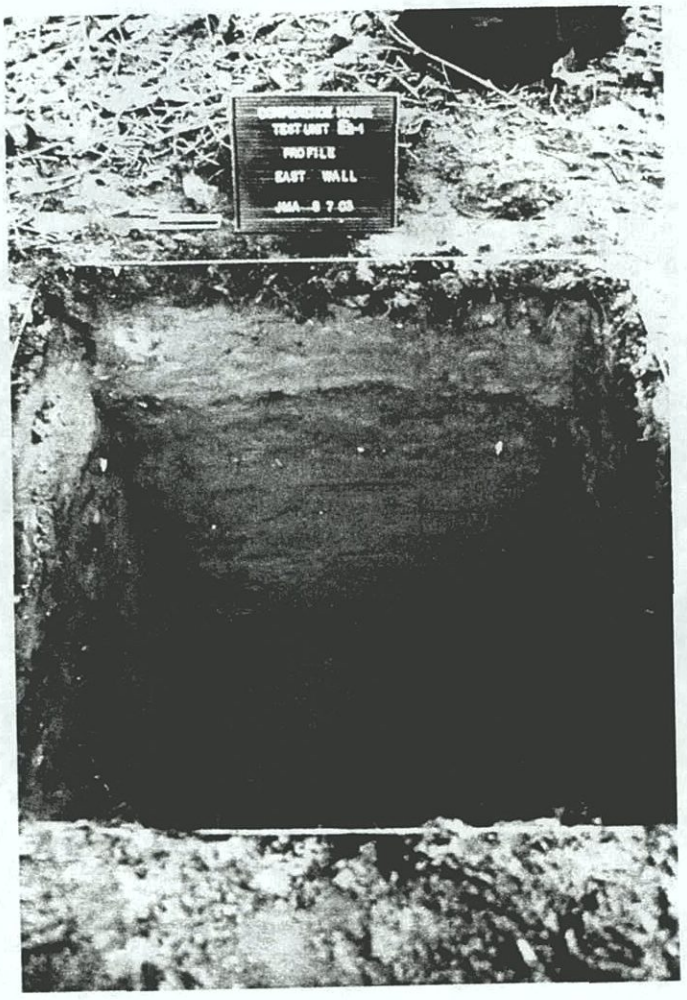
IV 10YR 5/1 gray mottled with 10YR 7/1 light gray sandy loam with ash and burnt wood (Lot 236)

V 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray loam (Lot 237)

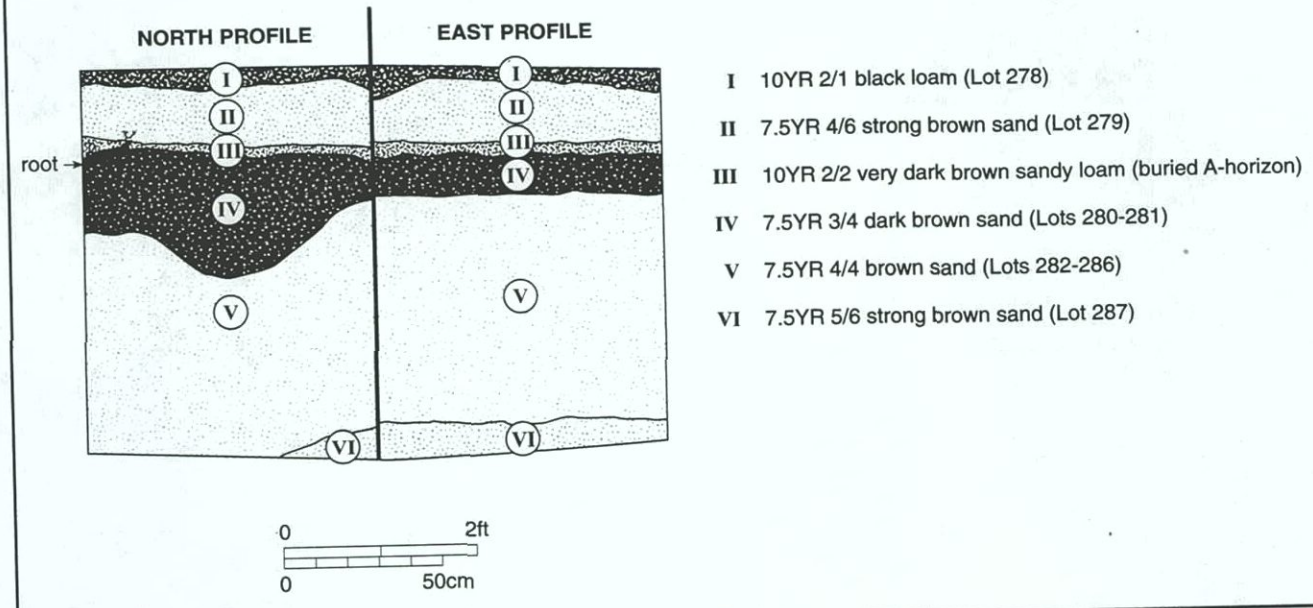
VI 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam (Lot 238)

VII 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay subsoil (Lot 239)

Figure B-1. Excavation Unit C3.1.



Excavation Unit E2.1, east profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black loam (Lot 278)

II 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lot 279)

III 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam (buried A-horizon)

IV 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand (Lots 280-281)

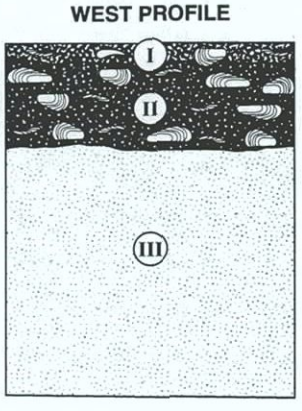
V 7.5YR 4/4 brown sand (Lots 282-286)

VI 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand (Lot 287)

Figure B-2. Excavation Unit E2.1.

JMA personnel excavating Unit E2.2.

Excavation Unit E2.2, west profile.



I 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam (Lot 288)

II 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand (Lot 289)

III 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lot 191)

Shell

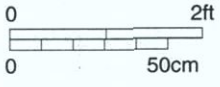


Figure B-3. Excavation Unit E2.2.

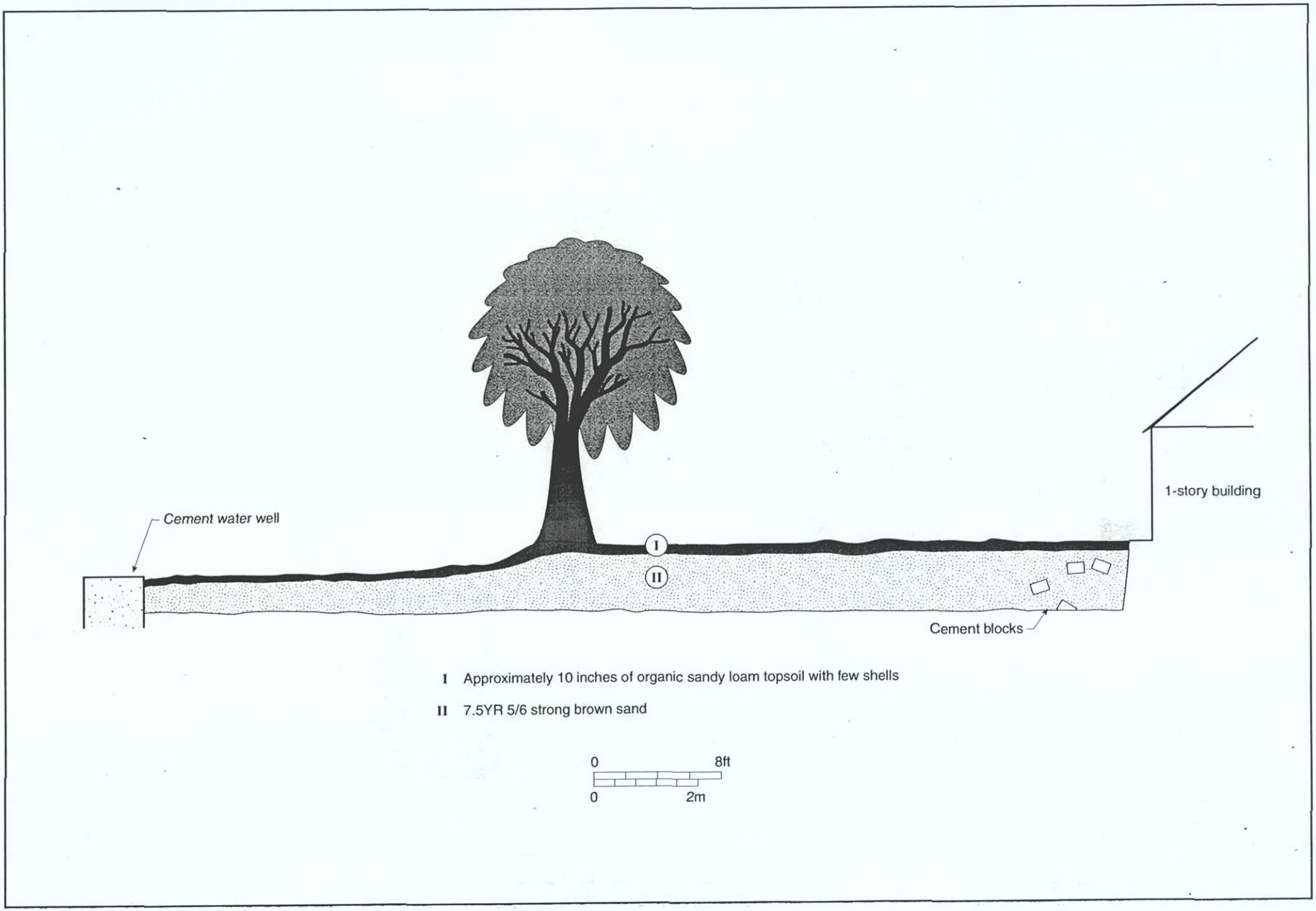
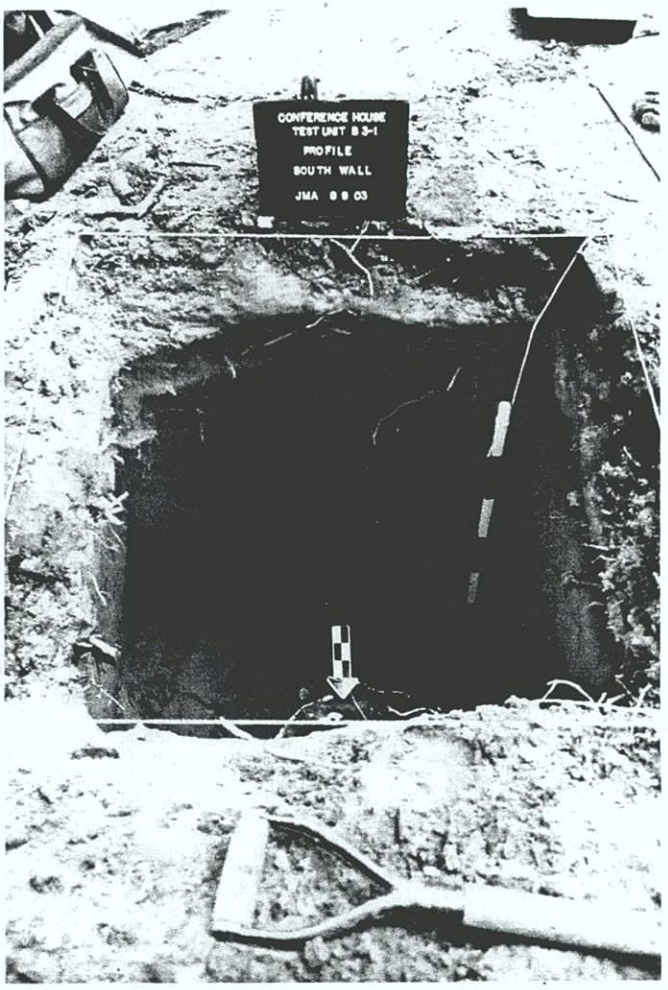
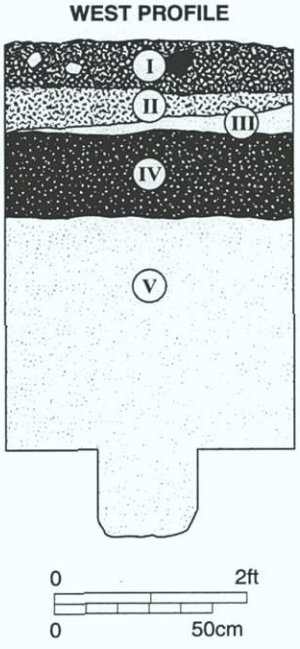


Figure B-4. Profile of water line trench.



Excavation Unit B3.1, south profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black loam construction fill with brick rubble, concrete and crushed stone

II 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam (Lot 177)

III 7.5YR 4/4 brown sand (Lot 178)

IV 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand (Lots 179-180)

V 7.5YR 4/4 brown sand (Lots 181-185)

Figure B-5. Excavation Unit B3.1.

Excavation Unit B3.2, south profile.

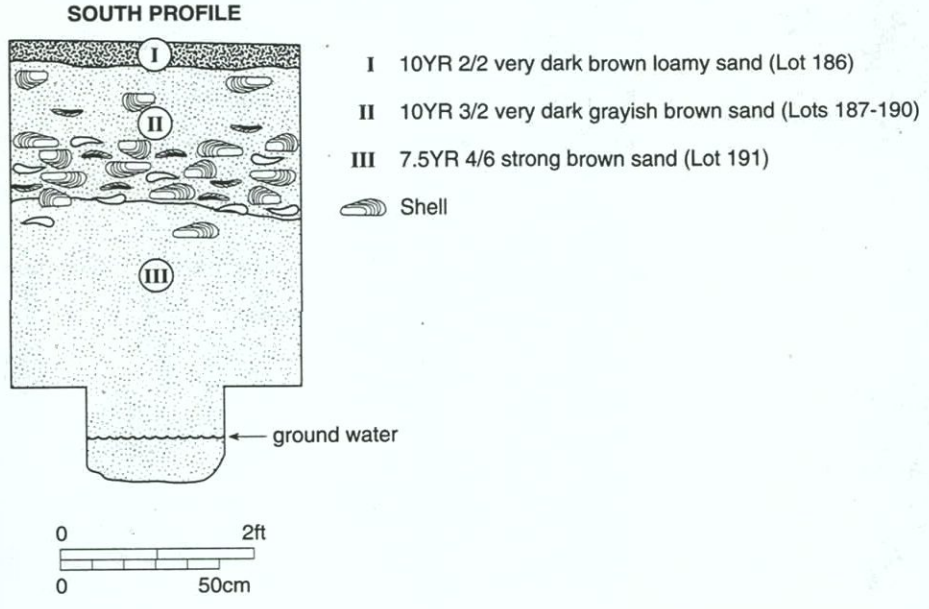


Figure B-6. Excavation Unit B3.2.

Excavation Unit B3.3, east profile.

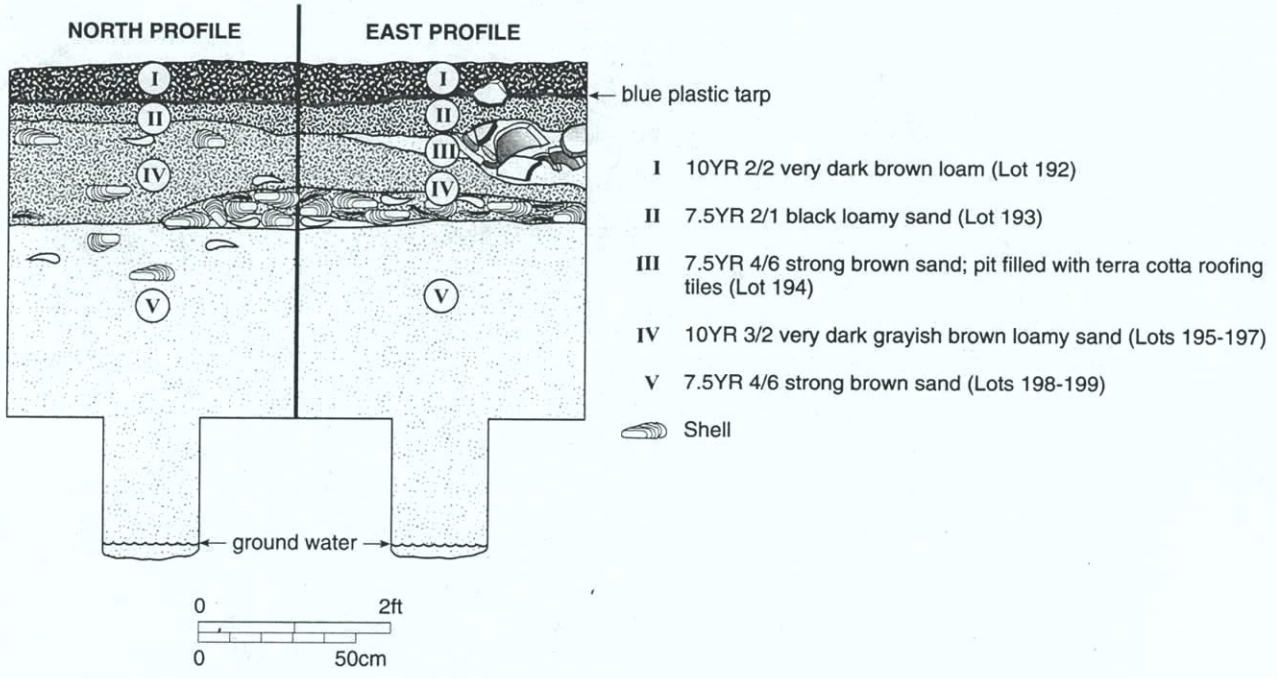
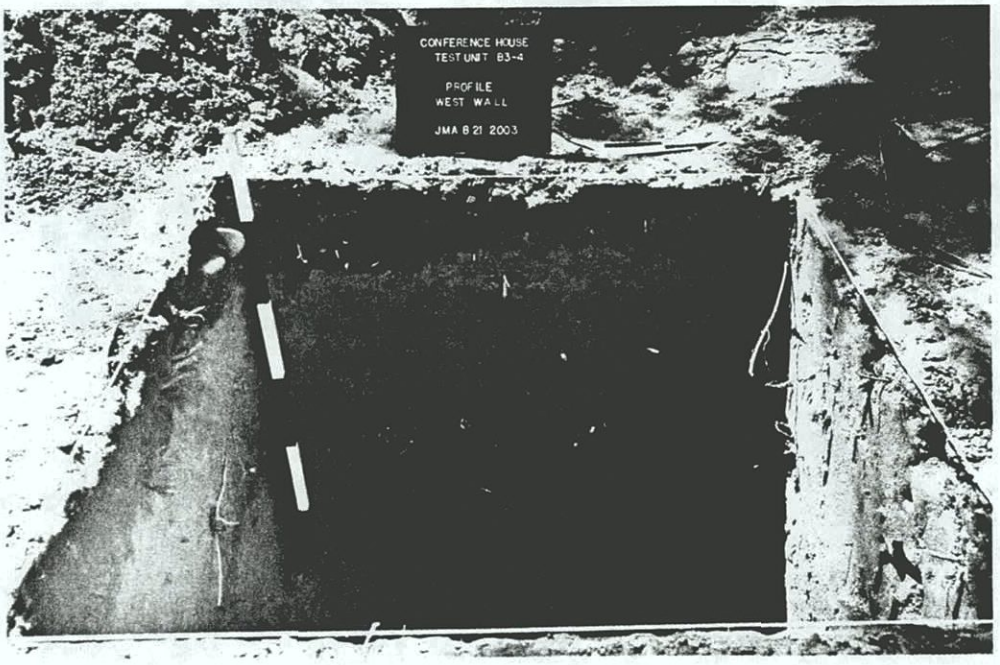
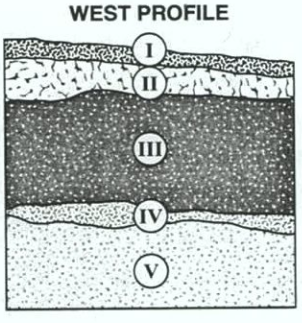


Figure B-7. Excavation Unit B3.3.



Excavation Unit B3.4, west profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black loamy sand (Lot 200)

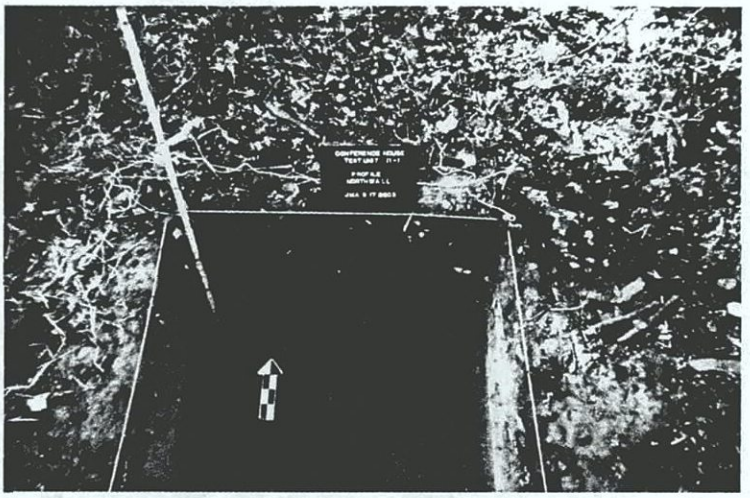
II 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand (Lot 201)

III 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand (Lots 202-204)

IV 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand (Lot 205)

V 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand (Lot 206)

Figure B-8. Excavation Unit B3.4.



Excavation Unit I1.1, north profile.

JMA personnel documenting stratigraphy in Excavation Unit I1.1.

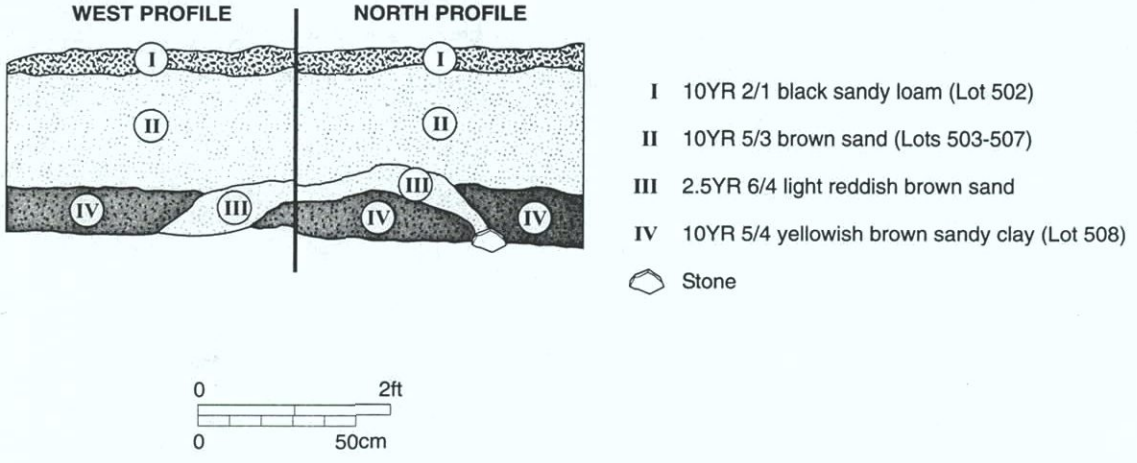
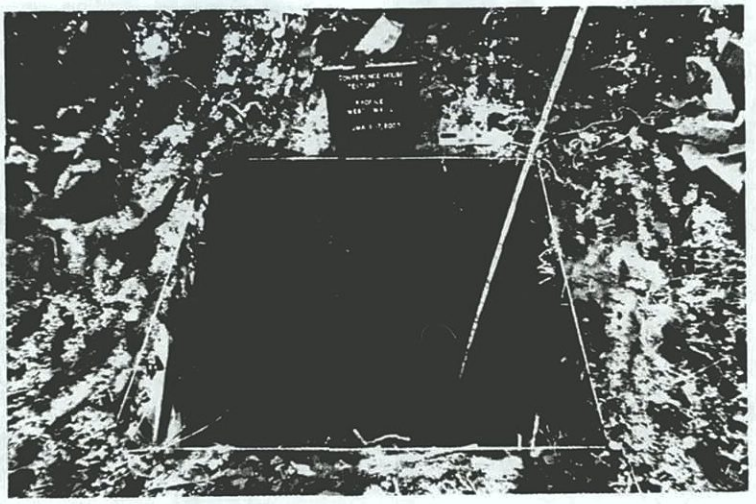
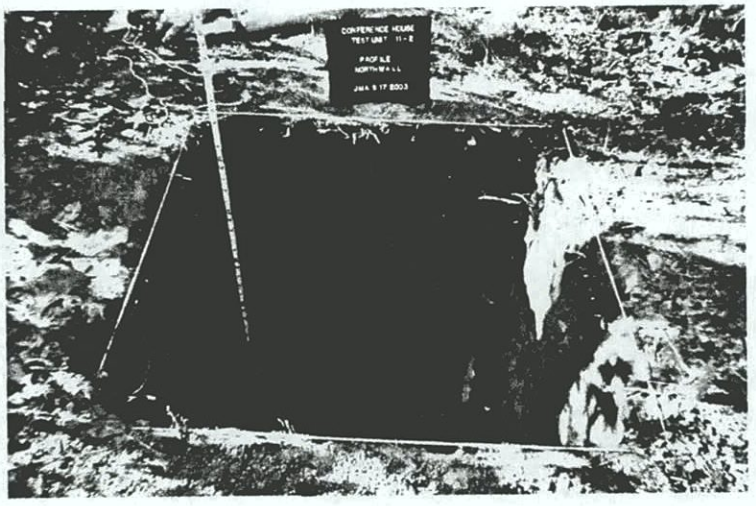


Figure B-9. Excavation Unit I1.1.

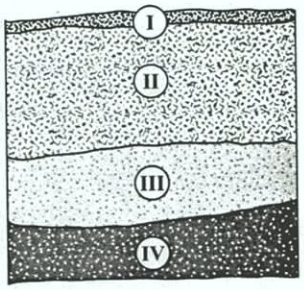


Excavation Unit I1.2, west profile.



Excavation Unit I1.2, north profile.

WEST PROFILE



I 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam (Lot 509)

II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand (Lots 510-513)

III 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand

IV 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay

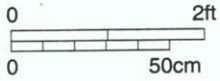


Figure B-10. Excavation Unit I1.2.

JMA personnel excavating Excavation Unit I1.3.

Bluff overlooking the Arthur Kill (view north) from Excavation Unit I1.3.

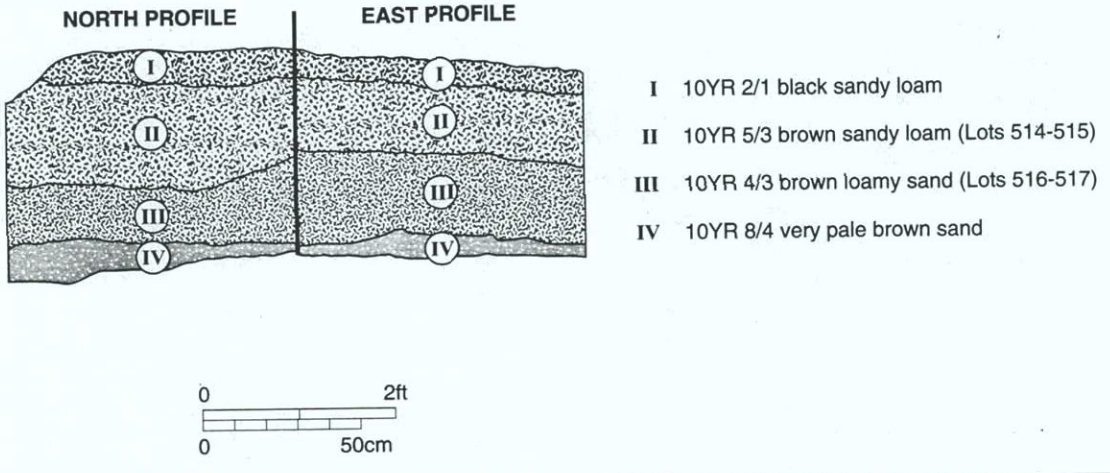
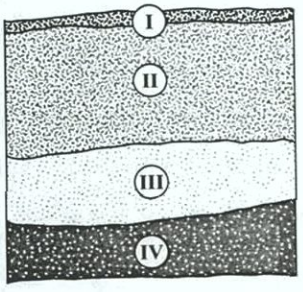


Figure B-11. Excavation Unit I1.3.

Excavation Unit I1.4, south profile.

Excavation Unit I1.4, east profile.

SOUTH PROFILE



I 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand (Lot 518)

II 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand (Lots 519-520)

III 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lots 521-522)

IV 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay

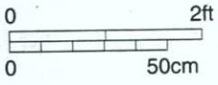
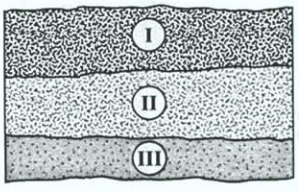


Figure B-12. Excavation Unit I1.4.

Excavation Unit I1.5, east profile.

Excavation Unit I1.5, south profile.

EAST PROFILE



I 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown loamy sand (Lot 523)

II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand (Lots 524-525)

III 2.5YR 6/6 light red sand (Lot 526)

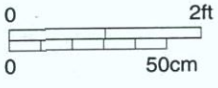
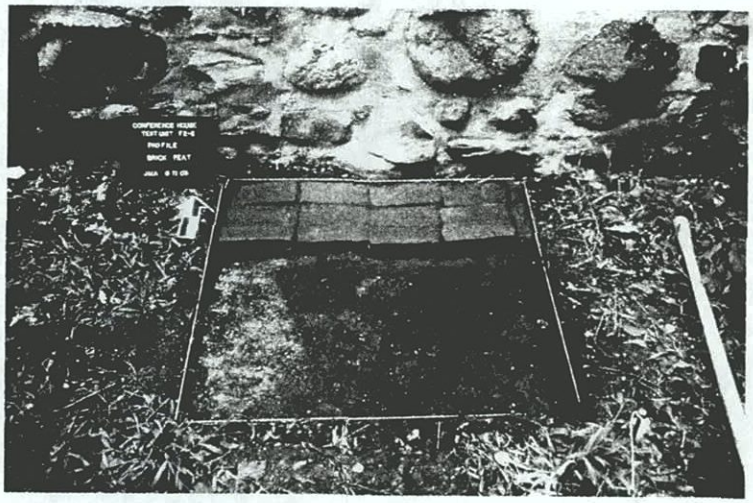
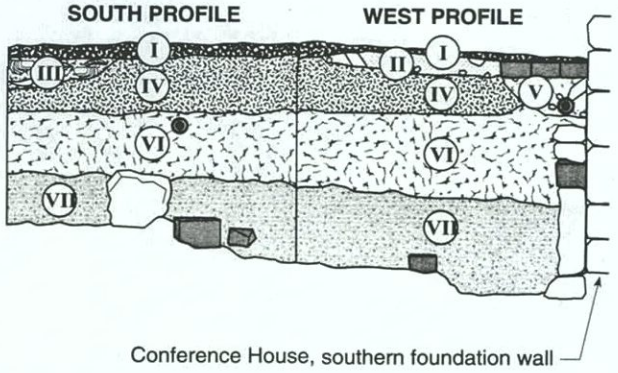


Figure B-13. Excavation Unit I1.5.



In situ brick pavers at the base of Stratum II, EU F2.7.

Excavation Unit F2.7, east profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black loam (Lot 321)

II *5YR 5/1 gray sand and construction fill* (Lot 322)

III 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam (Lot 323)

IV 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand (Lot 288)

V 7.5YR 4/2 brown sand mottled with 5YR 5/1 gray sand and construction debris (Lot 324)

VI 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand (Lot 325)

VII 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand (Lot 326)

Brick

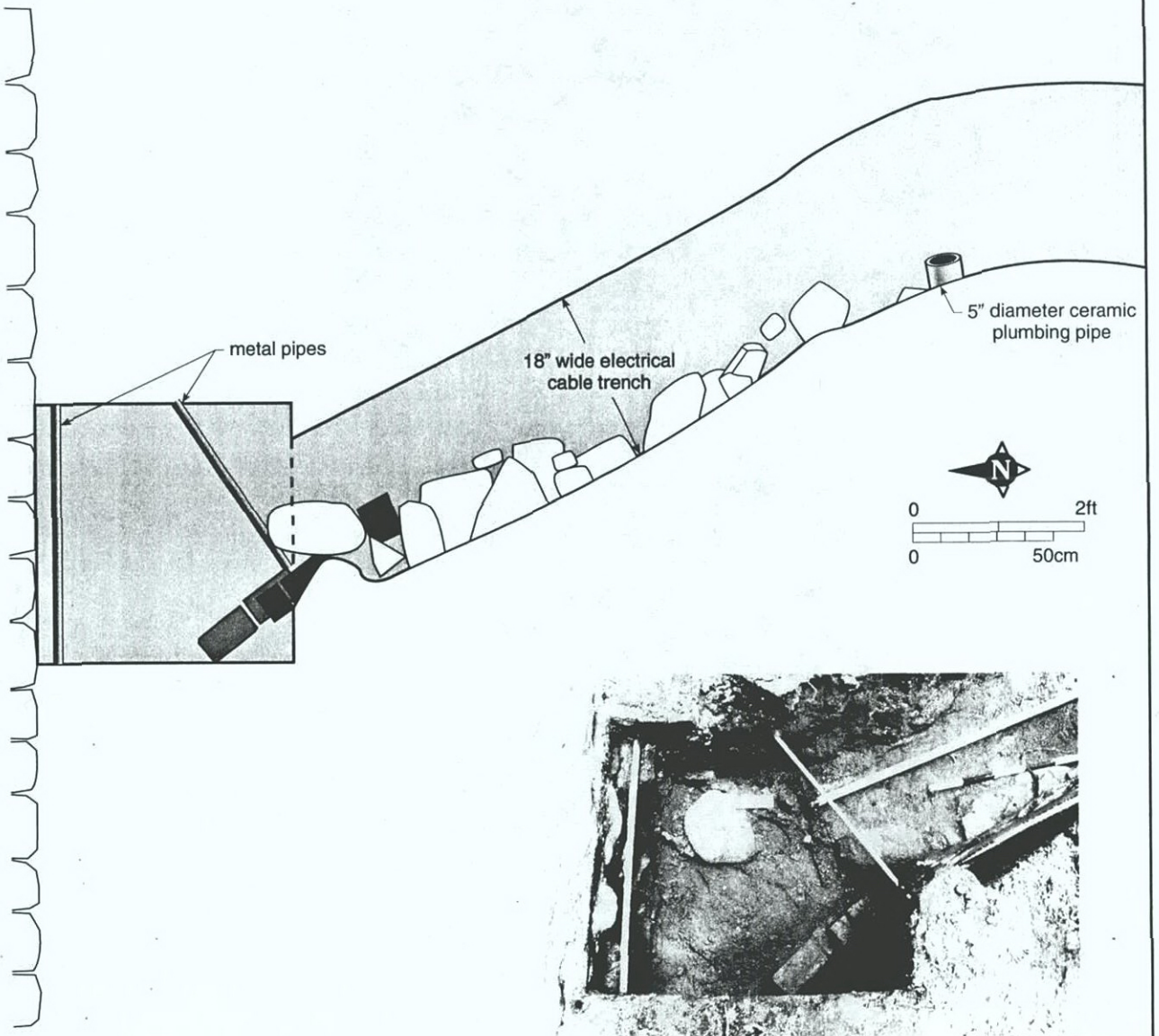
Shell

Stone/rock

Pipe

Figure B-14. Excavation Unit F2.7.

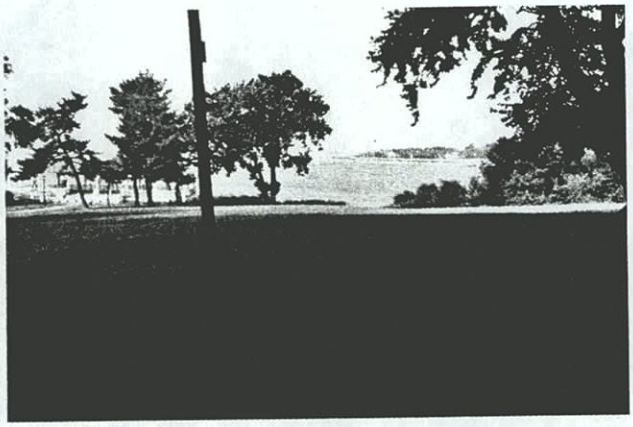
Stone feature observed in utility trench extending south from Excavation Unit F2.7.



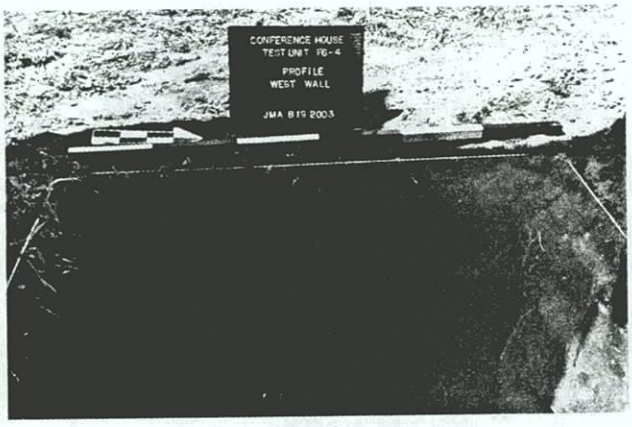
Excavation Unit F2.7, base of excavation.

Figure B-15. Stone feature documented in utility trench subsequent to excavation of Units F2.1-F2.7.

Context of Excavation Unit F6.4 (center) relative to the Conference House, view to the north.



Context of Excavation Unit F6.4 overlooking the Arthur Kill, view to the west.



Excavation Unit F6.4, west profile.

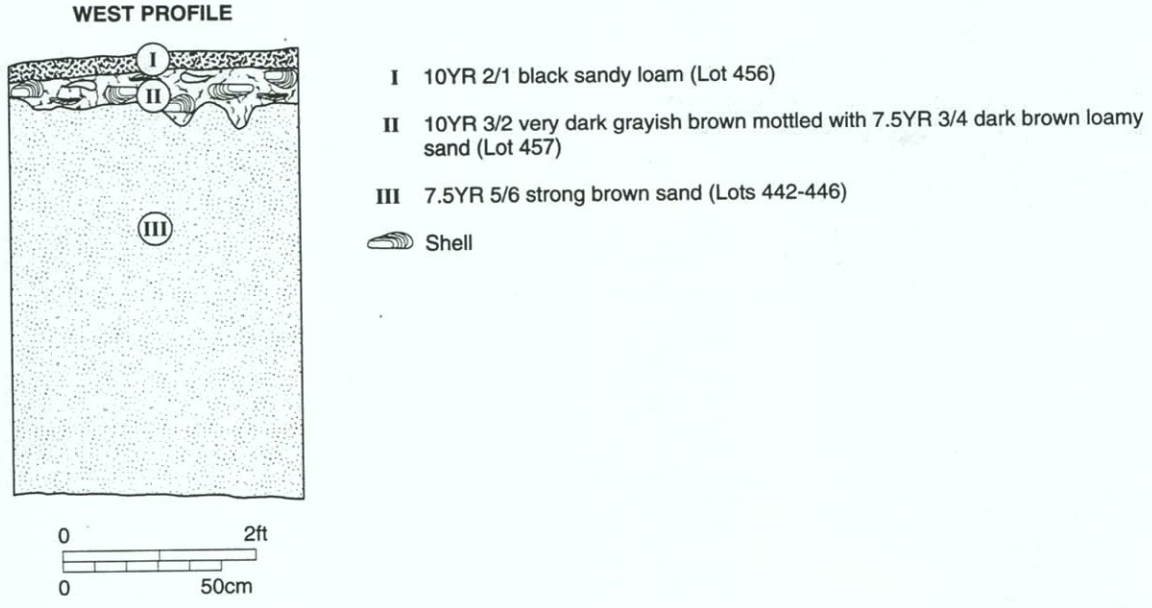
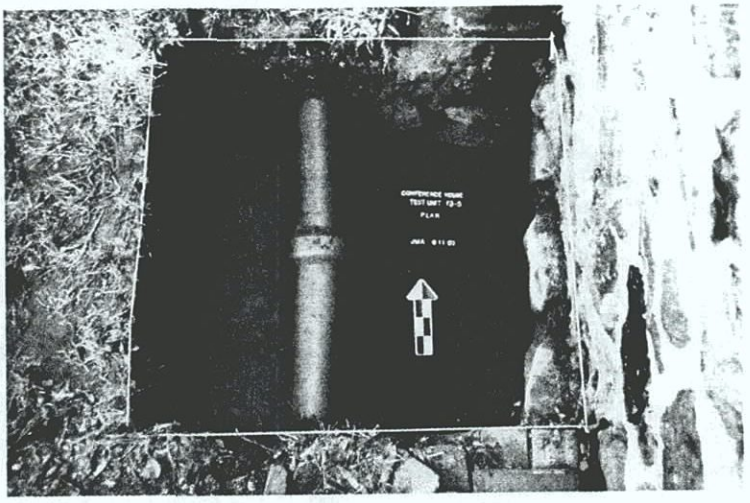


Figure B-16. Excavation Unit F6.4.



Excavation Unit F3.5, plan view.

Excavation Unit F3.5, north profile.

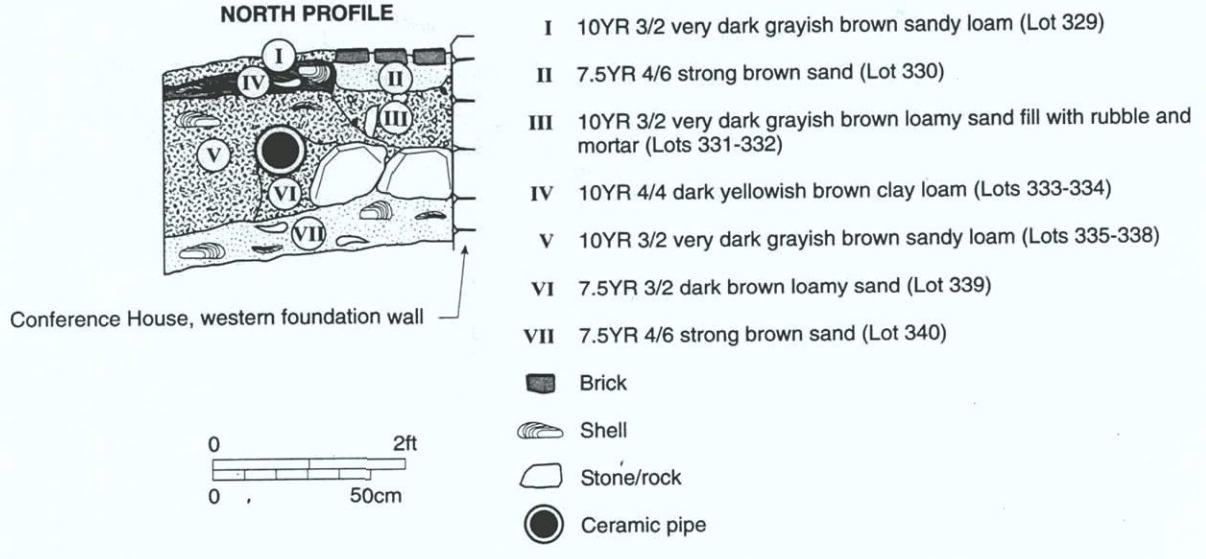


Figure B-17. Excavation Unit F3.5.

Plan view of Trench F3 extending west from conference house.

Representative profile of Trench F3, south wall.

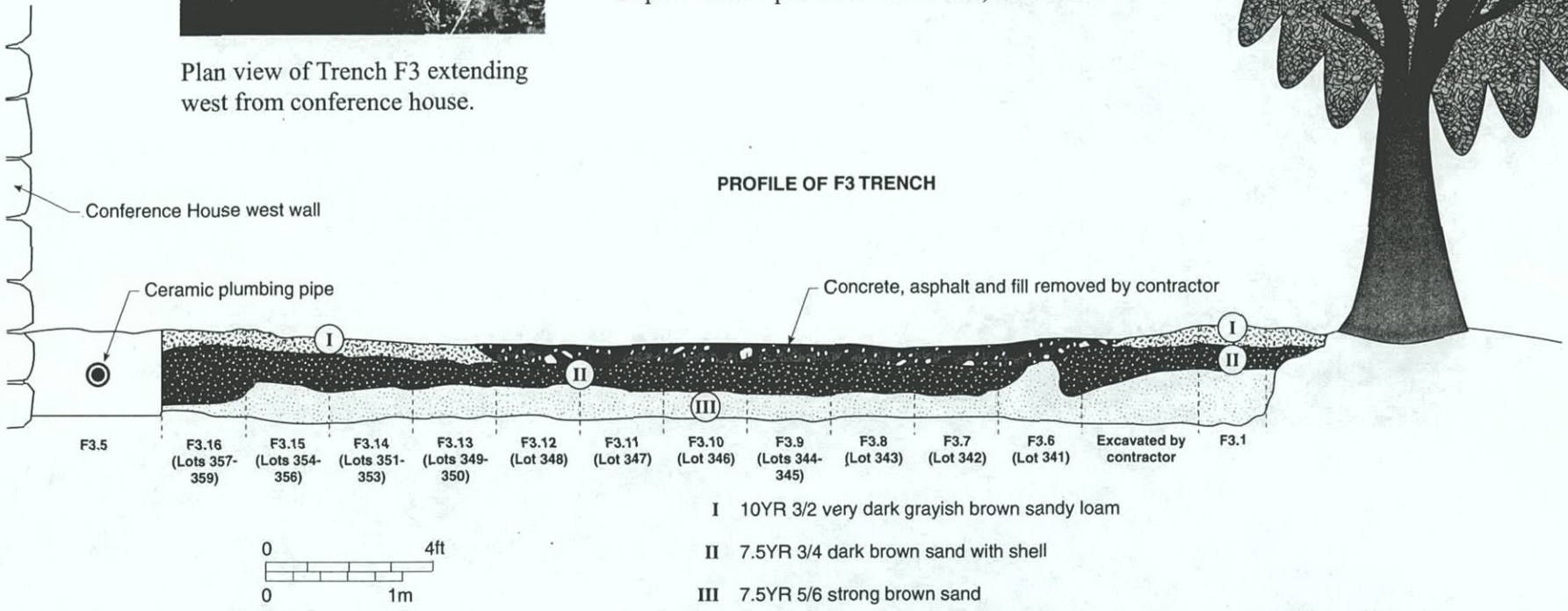


Figure B-18. Trench F3 (Units F3.1, F3.5, F3.6-F3.16), south profile.

Excavation Unit F6.1, east profile.

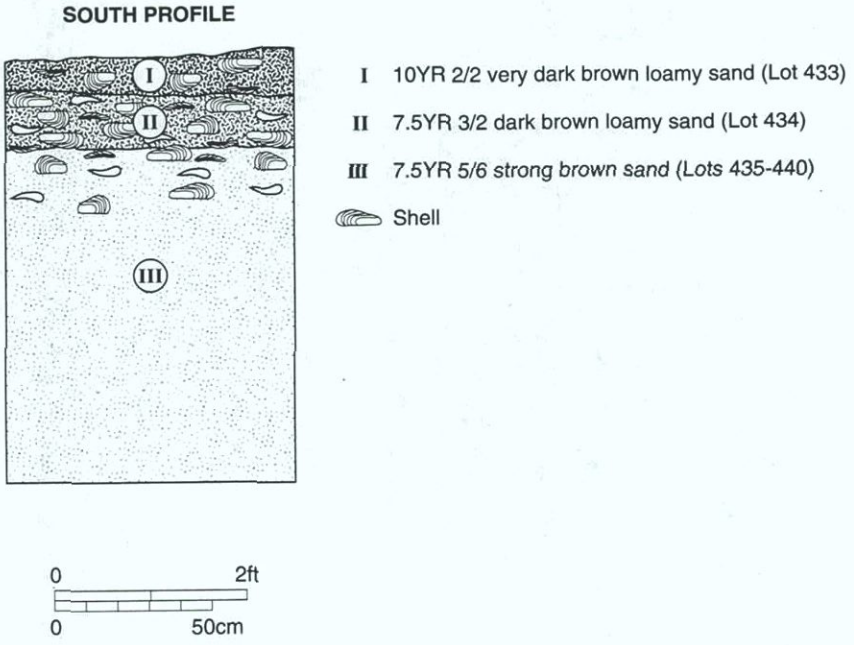
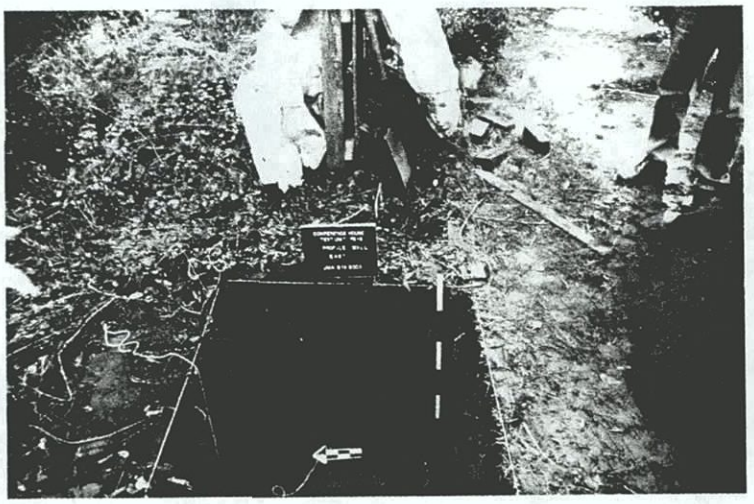


Figure B-19. Excavation Unit F6.1.



Excavation Unit F6.2, south profile.

Excavation Unit F6.2, east profile.

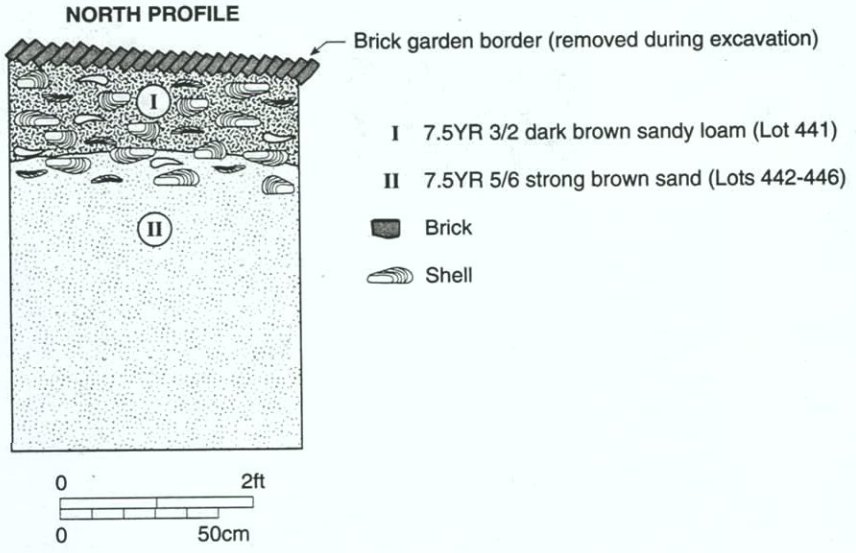
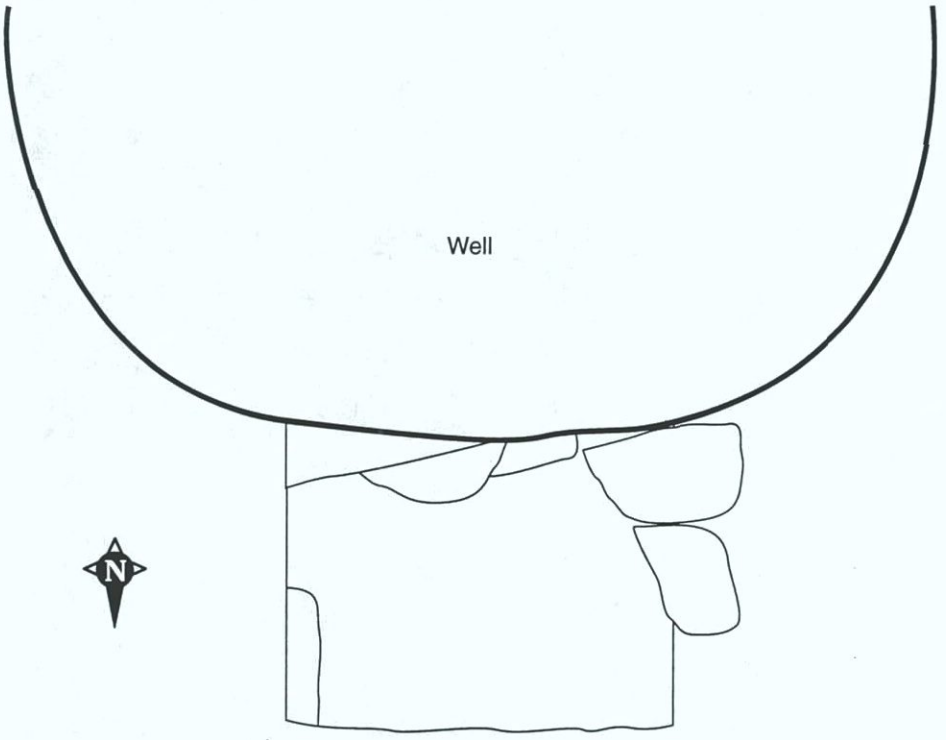
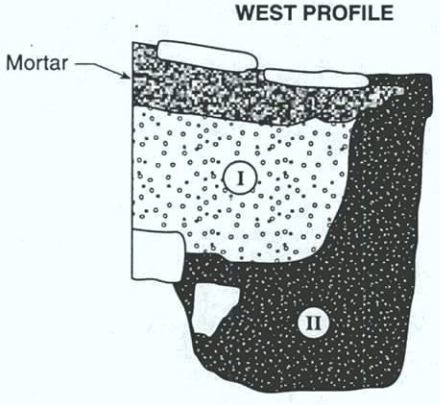


Figure B-20. Excavation Unit F6.2.





I Gravel fill

II Strong brown and brown mixed sands

Figure B-21. Excavation Unit F6.0.

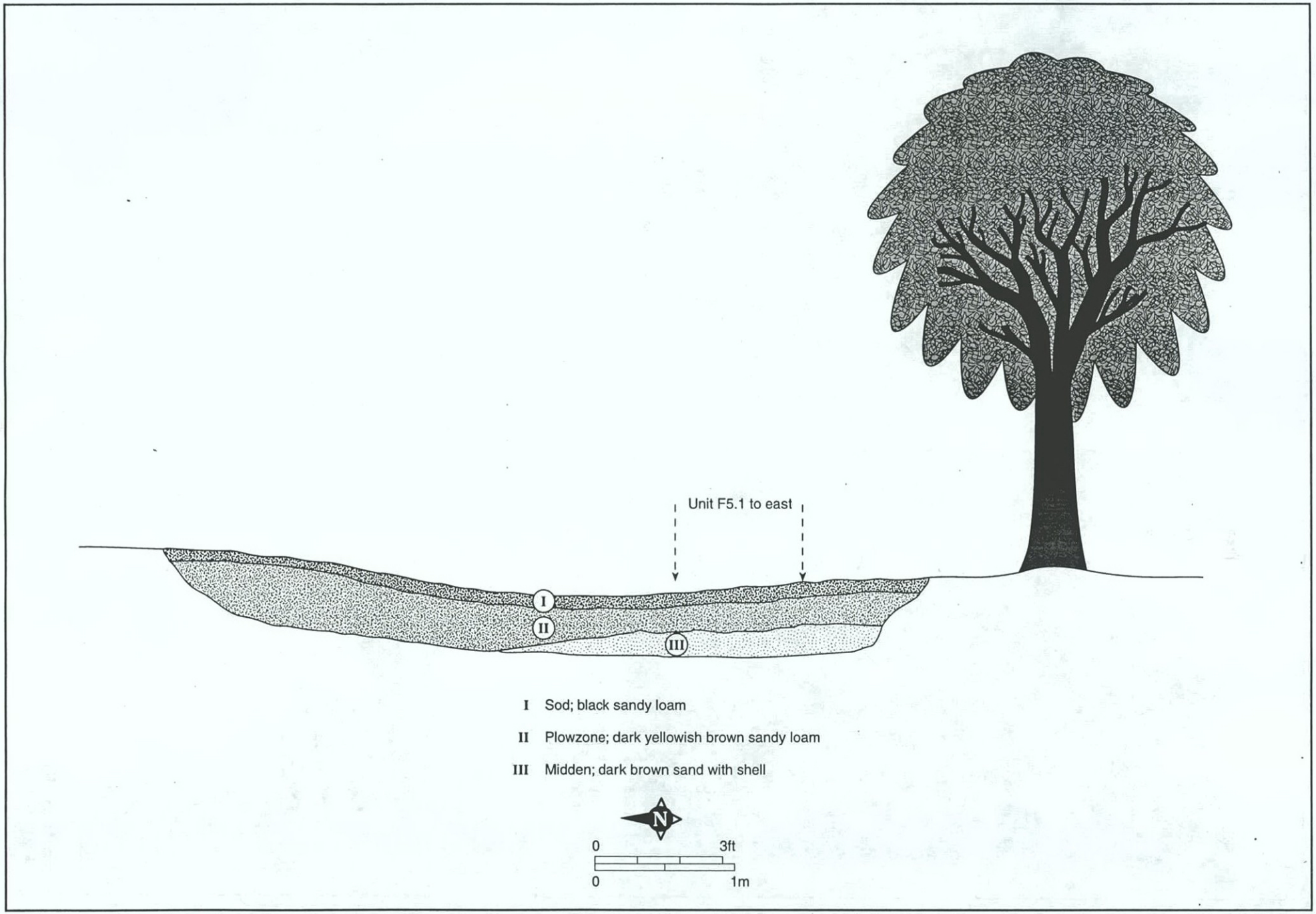
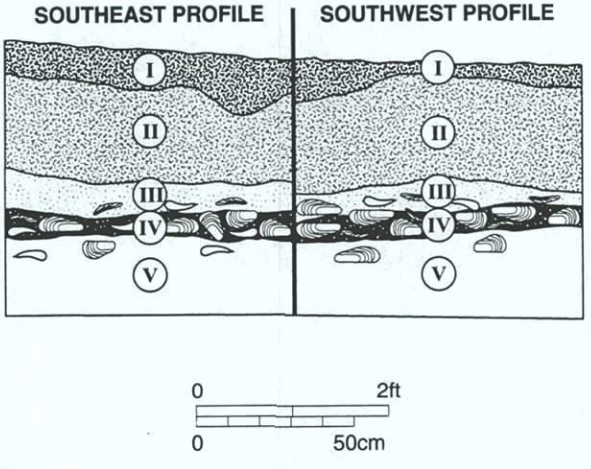


Figure B-22. Sketch profile of contractor's electrical trench.

Location of EU F5.1 (left) relative to trench excavated by contractor; view to the south.

Excavation Unit F5.1, southwest profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam (Lot 384)

II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Lot 385)

III 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lot 386)

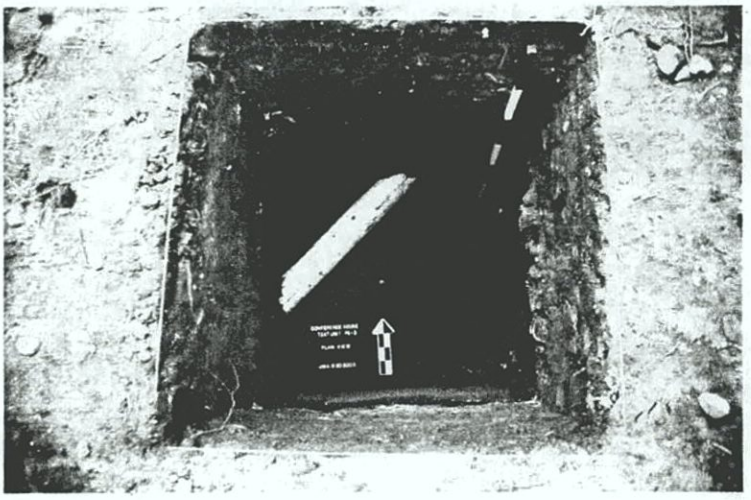
IV 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand (Lots 387)

V <???>

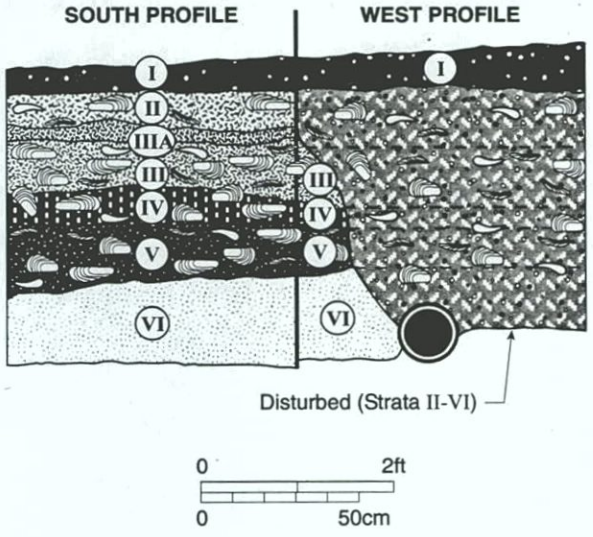
Shell

Figure B-23. Excavation Unit F5.1.

Excavation Unit F6.3, south profile.



Excavation Unit F6.3, plan view.



I 7.5YR 2/1 black mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam fill with asphalt and gravel

II 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand (Lot 447)

IIIA 10YR 2/1 black, burnt loamy sand (Lot 448)

III 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand (Lots 449-450)

IV 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown silt loam (Lot 451)

V 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sand (Lots 452-453)

VI 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lots 454-455)

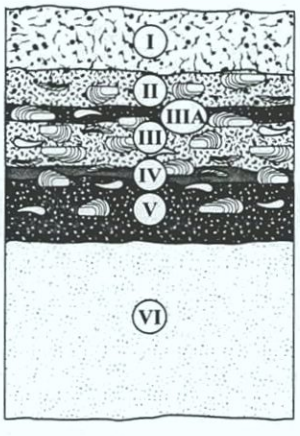
Shell

PVC pipe

Figure B-24. Excavation Unit F6.3.

Excavation Unit F6.5, west profile.

NORTH PROFILE



I 10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand fill with asphalt and gravel (Lot 460)

II 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand fill with asphalt and gravel (Lots 461-462

IIIA 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sand (Lot 462)

III 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand (Lot 463)

IV 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown loamy sand (Lot 464)

V 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sand (Lots 465-466)

VI 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lots 467-470)

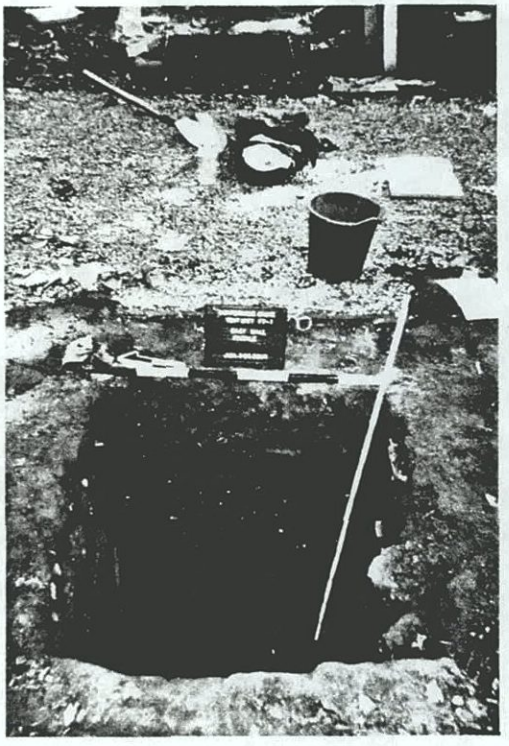
Shell

0 2ft

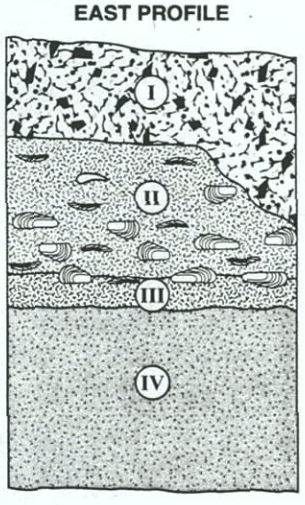
0 50cm

Figure B-25. Excavation Unit F6.5.

Excavation Unit F7.1, base of Stratum I.



Excavation Unit F7.1, east profile.



I 10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand fill with asphalt and gravel

II Orange-brown sand with brown mottling (Lots 471-474)

III 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black loamy sand (Lot 475)

IV 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sand (Lots 476-481)

Shell

Figure B-26. Excavation Unit F7.1.

Excavation Unit F7.2, north profile.

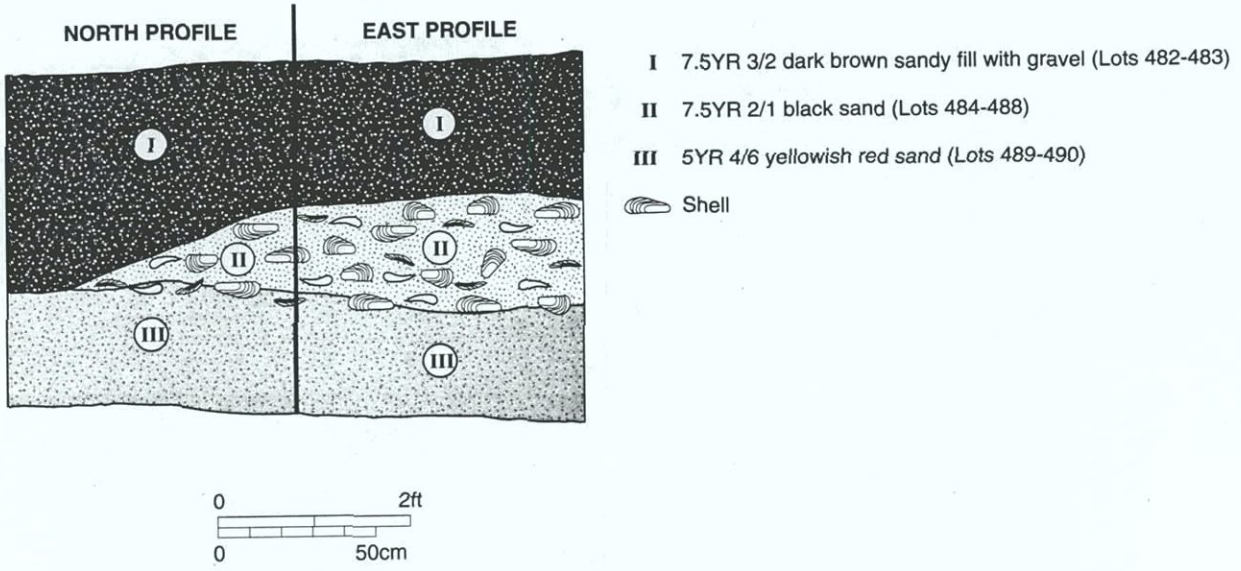
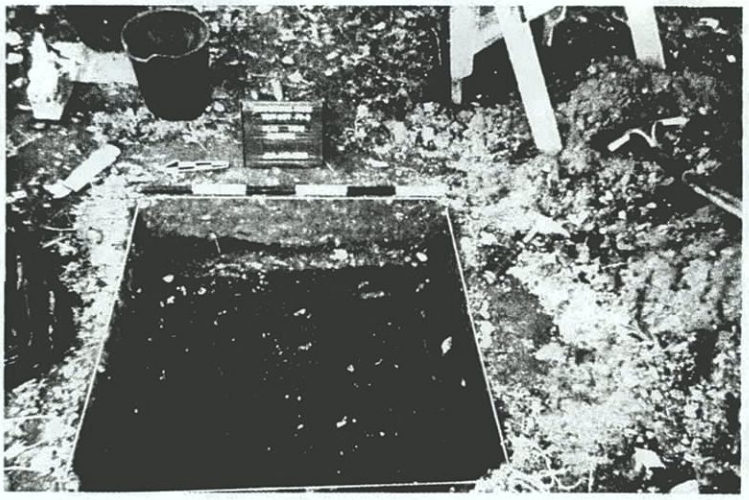
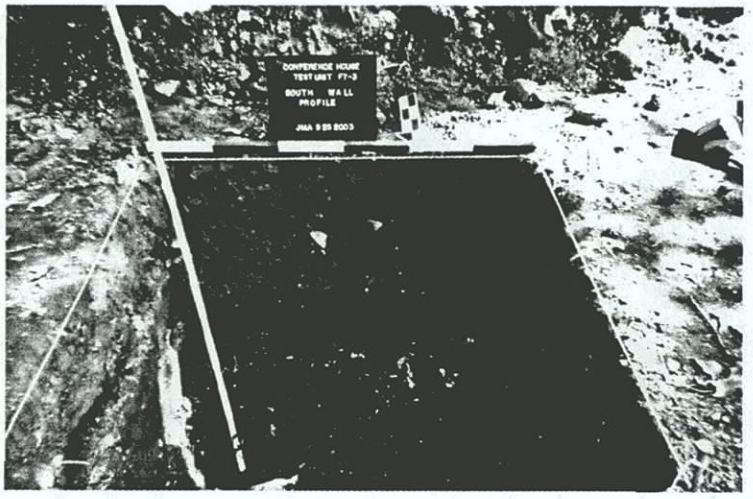


Figure B-27. Excavation Unit F7.2.



Excavation Unit F7.3, buried utility cable at base of unit (left).



Excavation Unit F7.3, south profile.

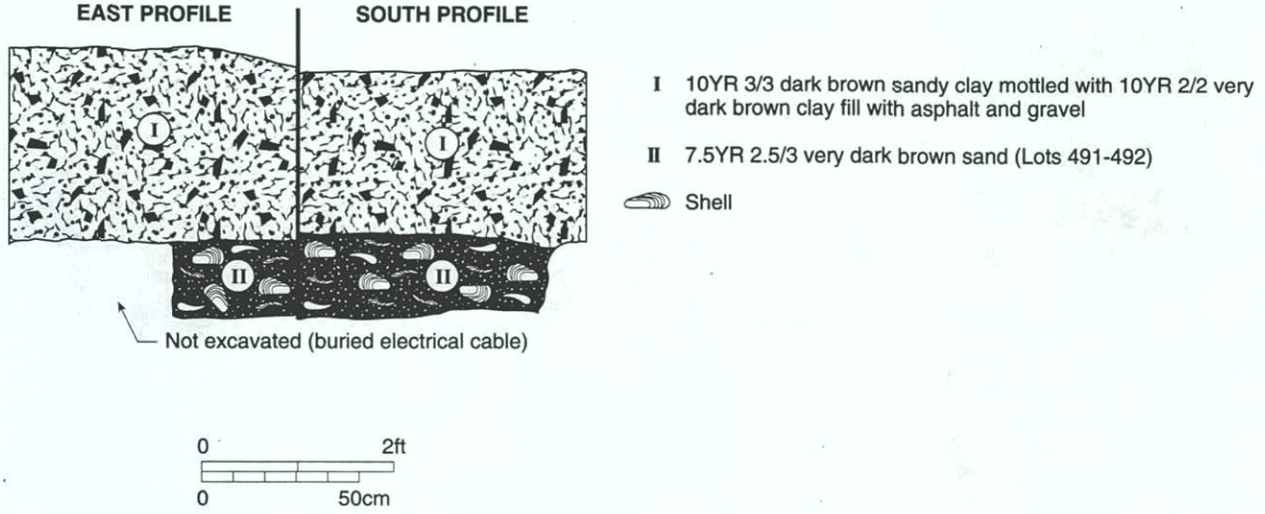


Figure B-28. Excavation Unit F7.3.

Appendix C:

Plates: Field Photographs

Plate C-1. Context of proposed path in north yard of the Conference House (JMA Archeological Survey Area A1), STU A1.1 in foreground; view to the north.

Plate C-2. Context of proposed path relative to the existing herb garden and Conference House, STU A1.3 in foreground; view to the southwest.

Plate C-3. Context of proposed path (JMA Archeological Survey Area A2) from the northern edge of the Conference House Lawn; view to the north.

Plate C-4. Drainage culvert and gravel installed by the contractor at swale-crossing within the northern portion of Transect A2; view to the northwest.

Plate C-5. Clearing and grading by the contractor at the northern end of Transect A2; view to the north.

Plate C-6. Context of proposed split-rail fence on the west side of Satterlee Street (JMA Archeological Survey Area A3); view to the south.

Plate C-7. Contractor compacting soil at base of Satterlee Street drainage swale trench; view north (Wood/Leven House in background).

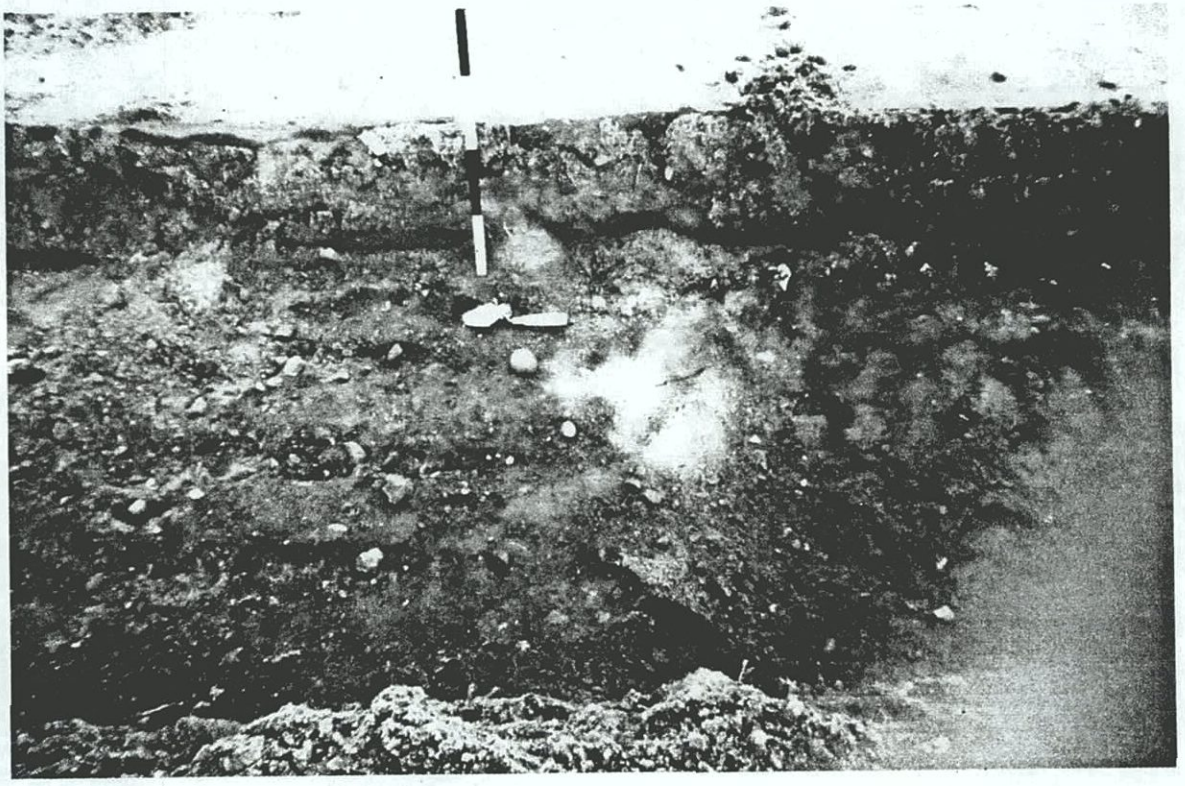


Plate C-7a. Profile of Satterlee Street Drainage Swale Trench; view East.

Plate C-8. Context of proposed split-rail fence on the south side of Pittsville Avenue (JMA Archeological Survey Area A4); view to the east.

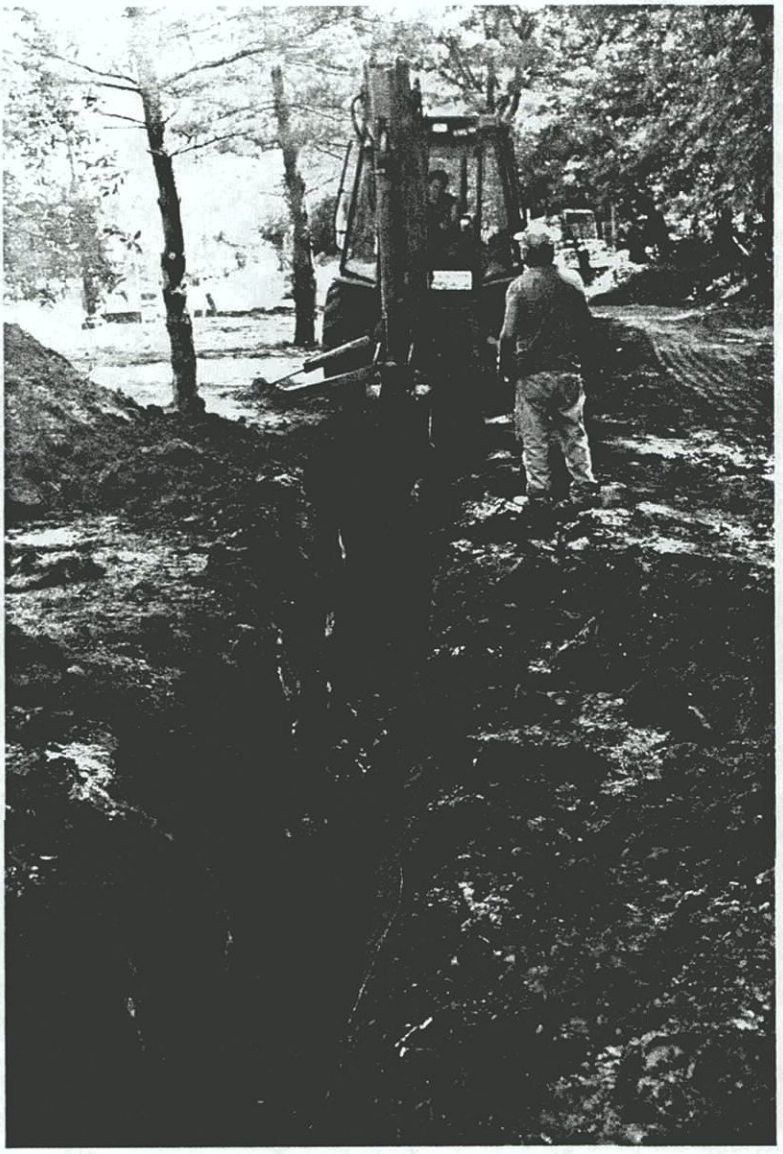


Plate C-9. Excavation of trench by the contractor for water line (JMA Archeological Survey Area B1); view to the east.

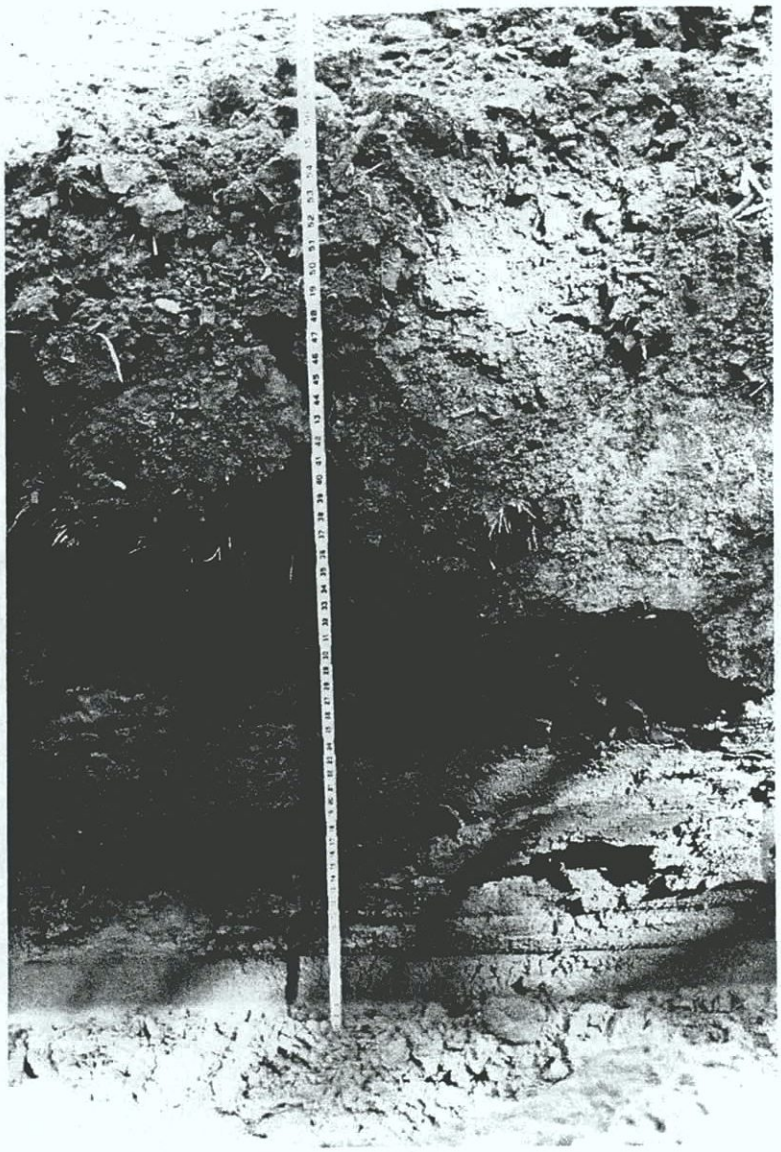


Plate C-10. North-wall profile of trench for proposed water line (JMA Archeological Survey Area B1).

Plate C-11. Context of proposed parking lot south of Hylan Boulevard (JMA Archeological Survey Area B2) subsequent to clearing and stripping by the contractor; view to the south.

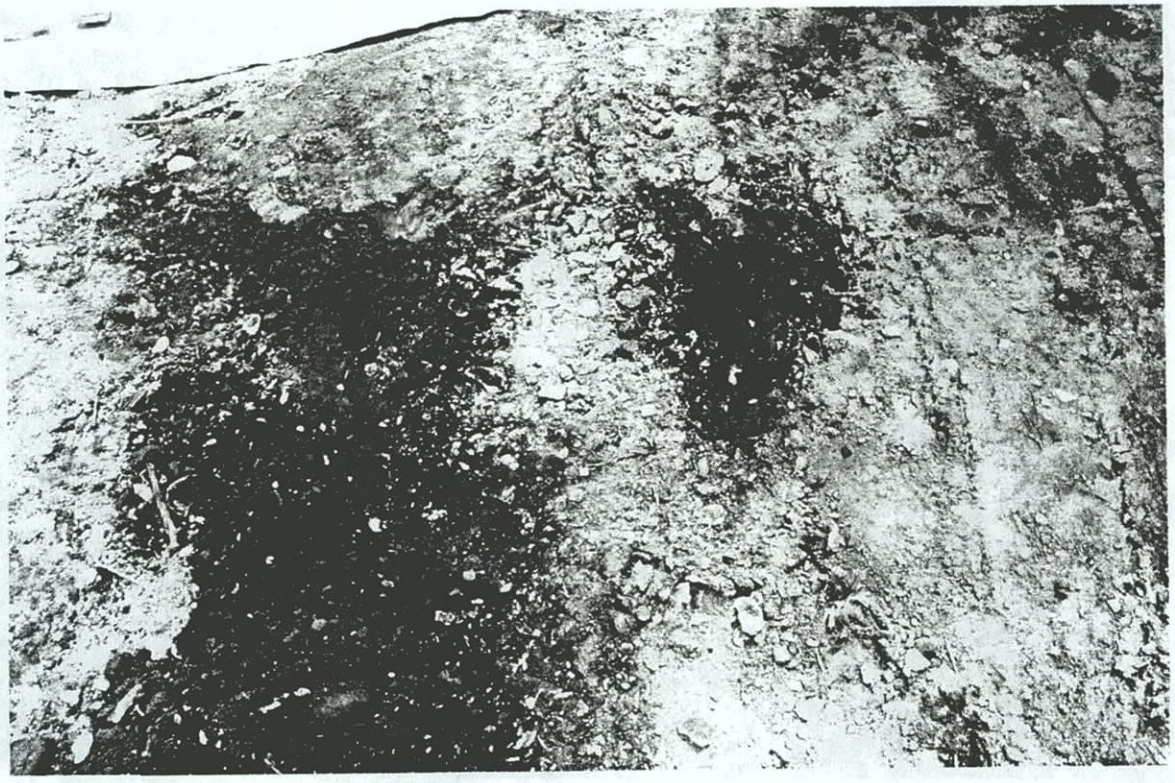


Plate C-12. Shell scatter on ground surface at location of STU B2.1; view to the south.

Plate C-13. Proposed Visitor's Center and yard (JMA Archeological Survey Area B3); view to the west.

Plate C-14. JMA personnel excavating EU B3.4; view to the south.

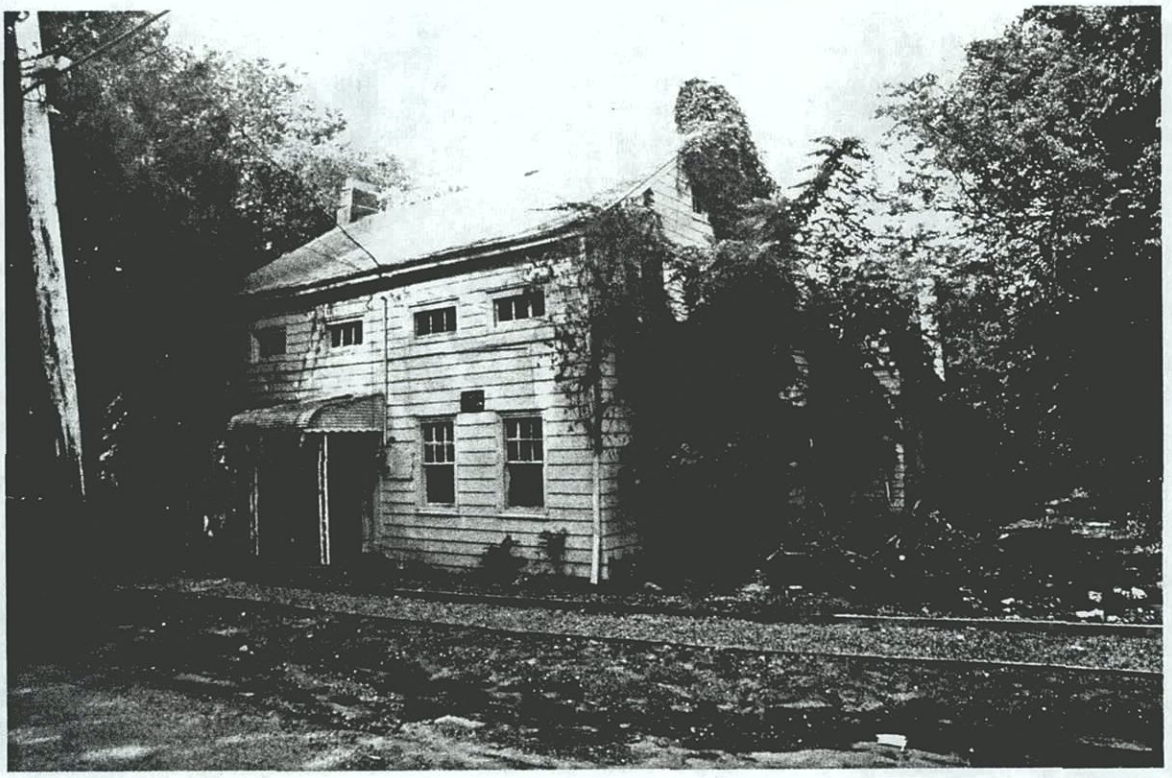


Plate C-15. The Wood/Leven House and yard (JMA Archeological Survey Area C1) from Satterlee Street; view to the west.

Plate C-16. Context of STUs C1.1–C1.7 in the rear (west) yard of the Wood/Leven House; view to the north.

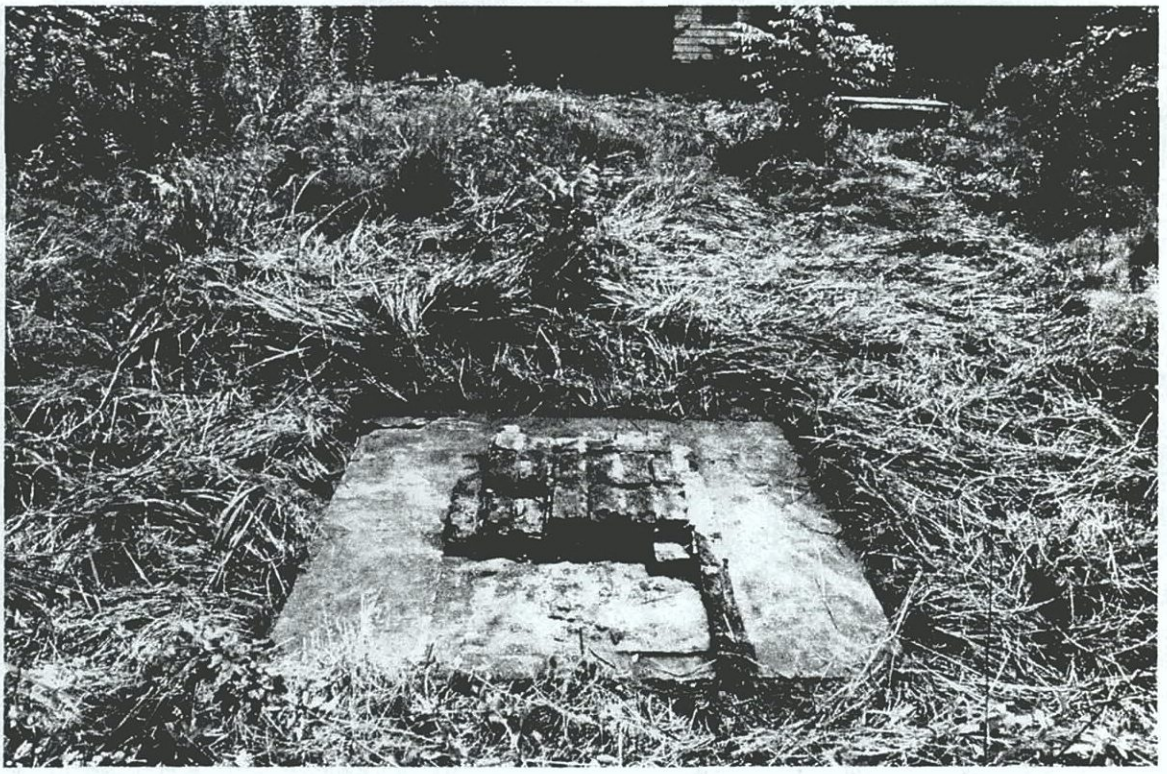


Plate C-17. Base of chimney or barbecue in the rear yard of the Wood/Leven house; view to the east.

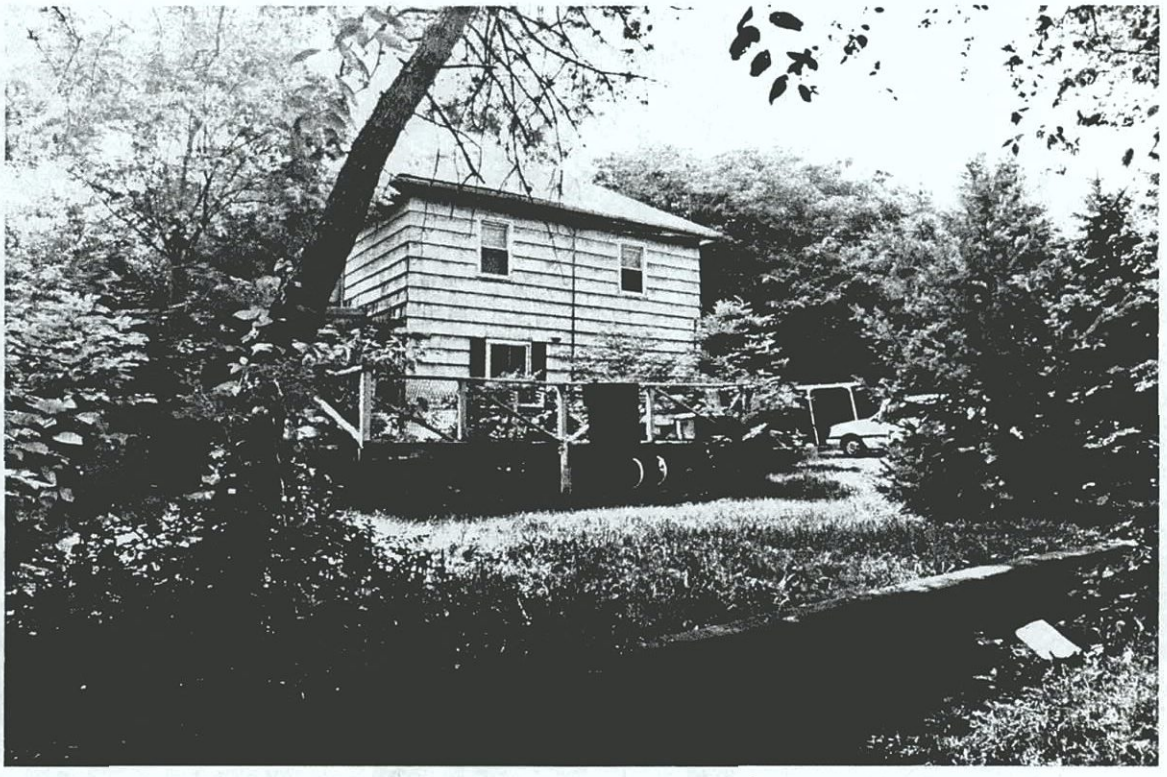


Plate C-18. House proposed for demolition and yard (JMA Archeological Survey Area C2) on south side of Pittsville Avenue; view to the northwest.

Plate C-19. Rear yard and driveway within JMA Archeological Survey Area C2; view to the west.

Plate C-20. The Biddle House and yard (JMA Archeological Survey Areas C3 and C4); view to the west.

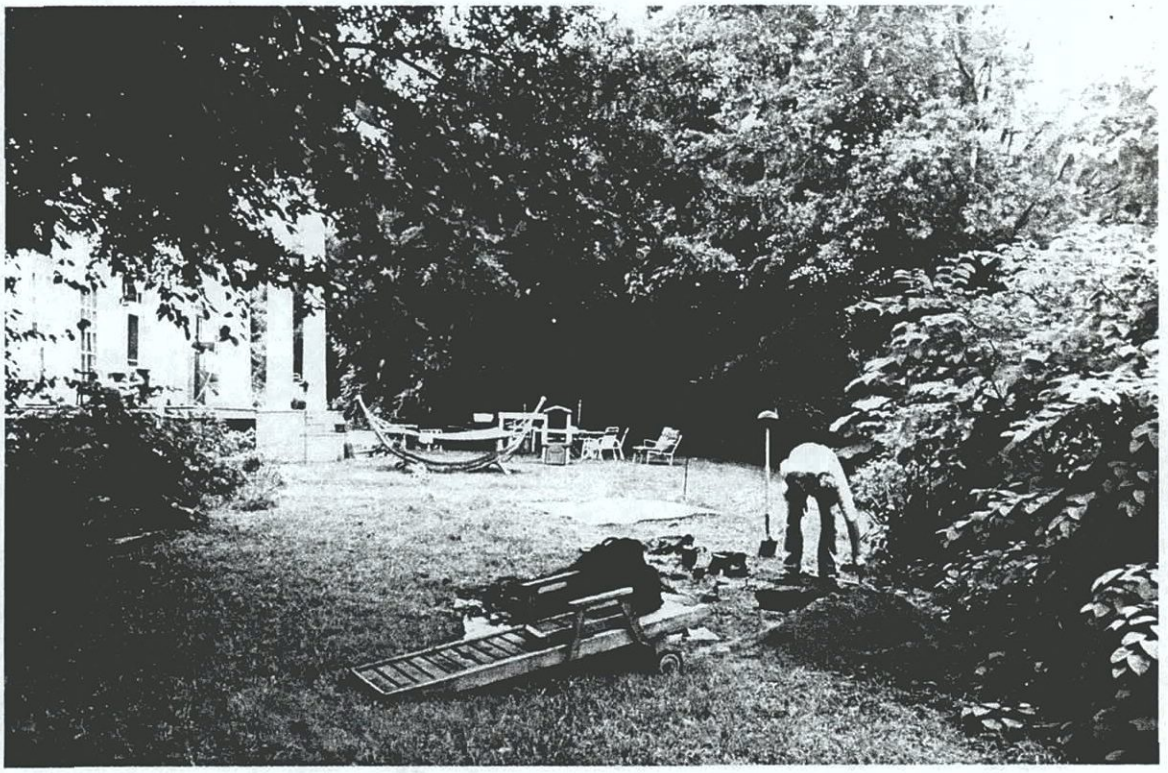


Plate C-21. Context of EU C3.1 in the west yard of the Biddle House; view to the south.

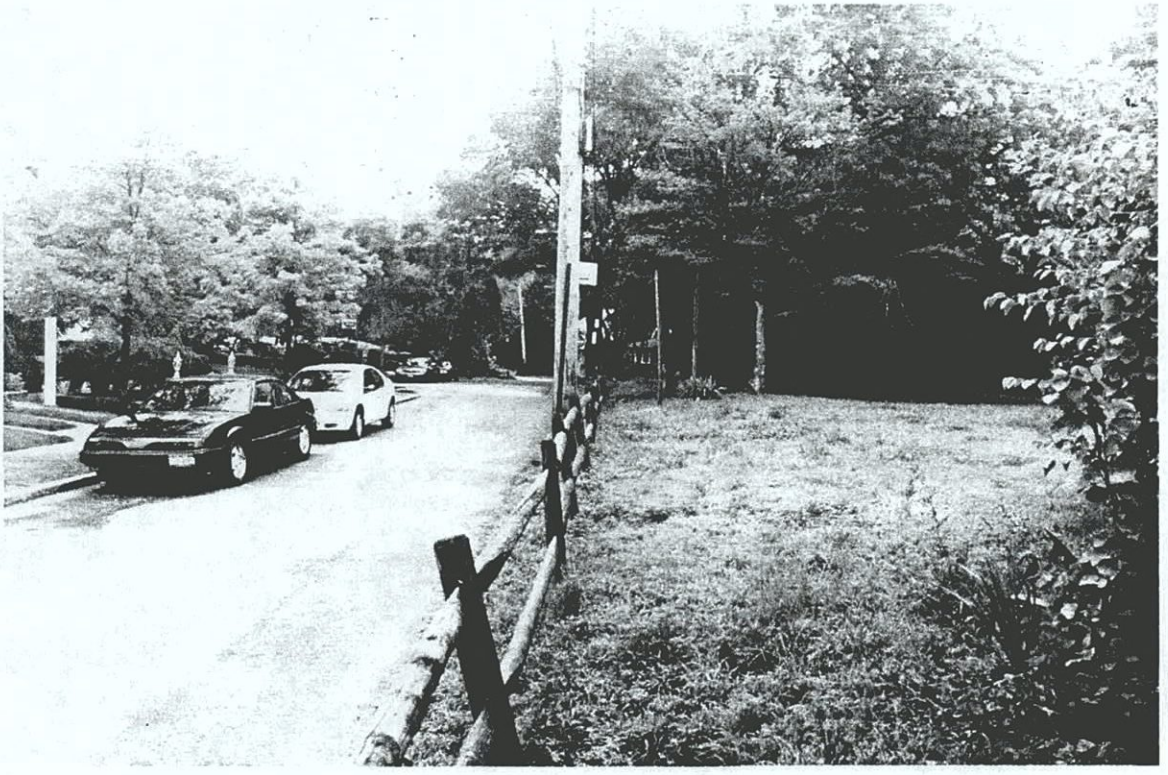


Plate C-22. Context of proposed sidewalk in front (east) yard of the Biddle House (JMA Archeological Survey Area C4); view to the south.

Plate C-23. Proposed playground area at Swinnerton Street and Billop Avenue (JMA Archeological Survey Area D1); view to the southwest.

Plate C-24. Playground during construction within JMA Archeological Survey Area D1; view to the south.

Plate C- 25. House proposed for demolition located south of the proposed Visitor's Center (JMA Archeological Survey Areas E1, E2, and E3); view to the west.

Plate C-26. Context of proposed path south of the Visitor's Center (JMA Archeological Survey Areas E1 and E2); view to the west.

Plate C-27. JMA personnel excavating EU E2.1; view to the east.

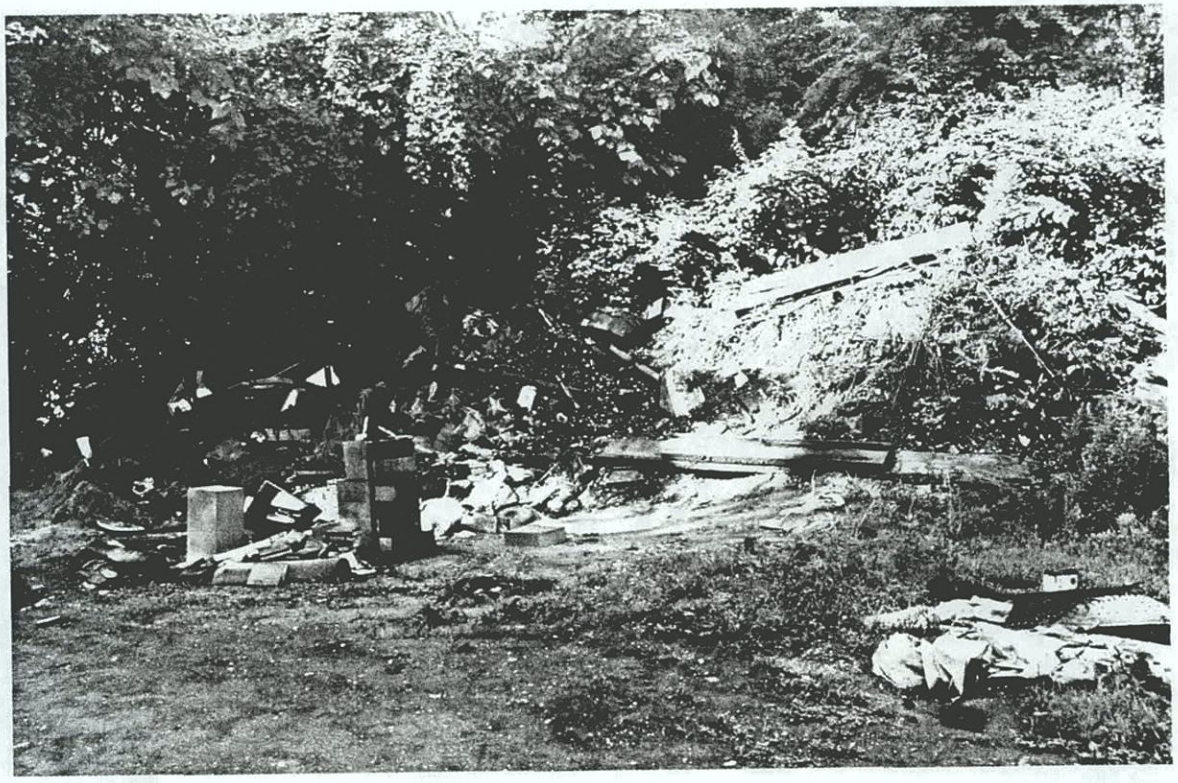


Plate C-28. Rubble and fill piles in the yard area associated with the condemned house located south of the Visitors Center (JMA Archeological Survey Area E3); view to the southwest.

Plate C-29. East façade of the Conference House (JMA Archeological Survey Area F)

Plate C-30. South façade of the Conference House (JMA Archeological Survey Area F). Location of EU F2.7 west of door to Conference House extension at right of photograph.

Plate C-31. West façade of the Conference House (JMA Archeological Survey Area F).

Plate C-32. JMA personnel monitoring contractor excavation of utility trench subsequent to archeological testing for STUs F2.1–F2.6; view to the northeast.

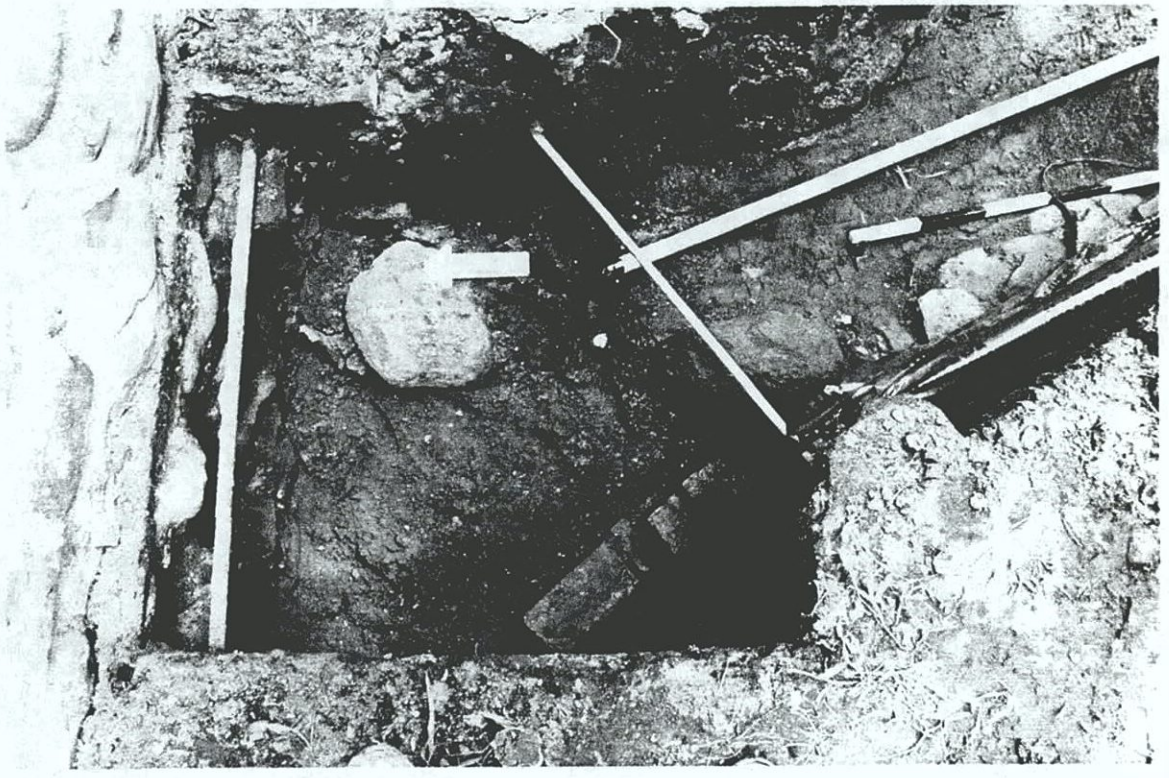


Plate C-33. Plan view of brick and stone feature within EU F2.7; view to the east.

Plate C-34. Stone feature at base of utility trench documented during monitoring and subsequent to excavation of STUs F2.1–F2.6; view to the north.

Plate C-35. JMA personnel excavating Trench F3 (archeological units F3.6–F3.16); view to the east.

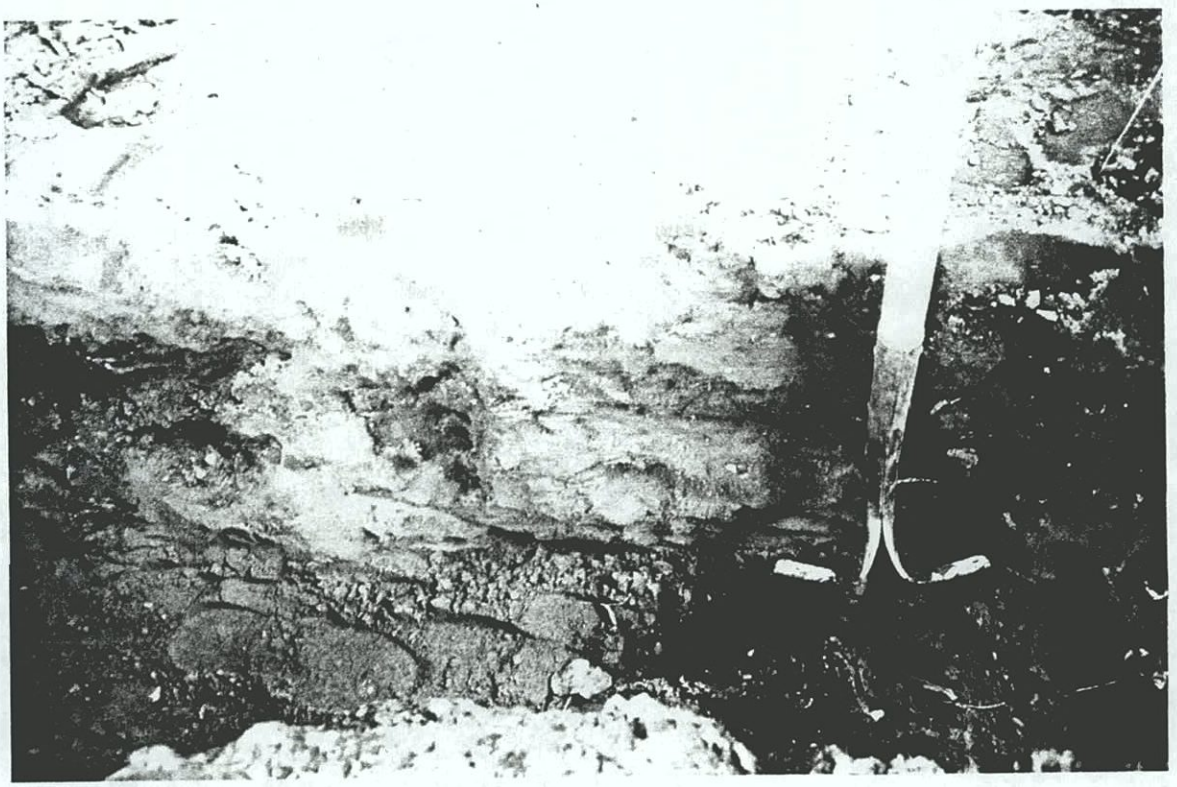


Plate C-36. North wall profile of JMA Trench F3 (vicinity of unit F3.10).

Plate C-37. JMA personnel monitoring contractor excavation of utility trench subsequent to archeological testing for STUs F4.1–F4.14; view to the northeast.

Plate C-38. Utility trench north of the Conference House subsequent to excavation of STUs F4.1–F4.14; view to the west-southwest.

Plate C-39. JMA personnel excavating EU F5.1 (left) adjacent to utility trench excavated by contractor in east yard of the Conference House; view to the south.

Plate C-40. Stone feature (step or walkway) documented in STU F5.17 (located adjacent to existing garden east of the Conference House); view facing west.

Plate C-41. Utility trench east of the Conference House subsequent to excavation of STUs F5.2–F5.22; view to the east.

Plate C-42. Location of STU F6.0 relative to the existing well in the north yard of the Conference House; view to the south-southeast.

Plate C-43. EU F6.1 orange/brown soil stratum stain.

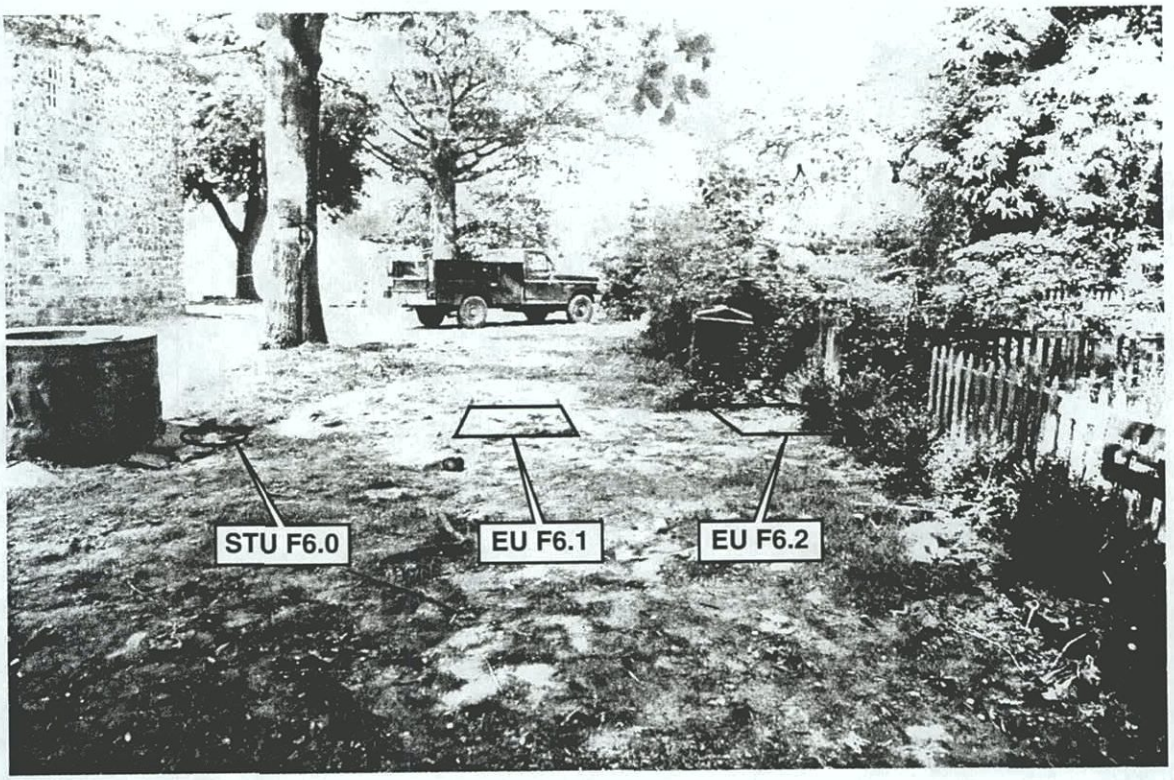


Plate C-44. Context of archeological units F6.0, F6.1, and F6.2; view to the west.

Plate C-45. Buried PVC pipe and disturbed soils documented in EU F6.3; view to the north.

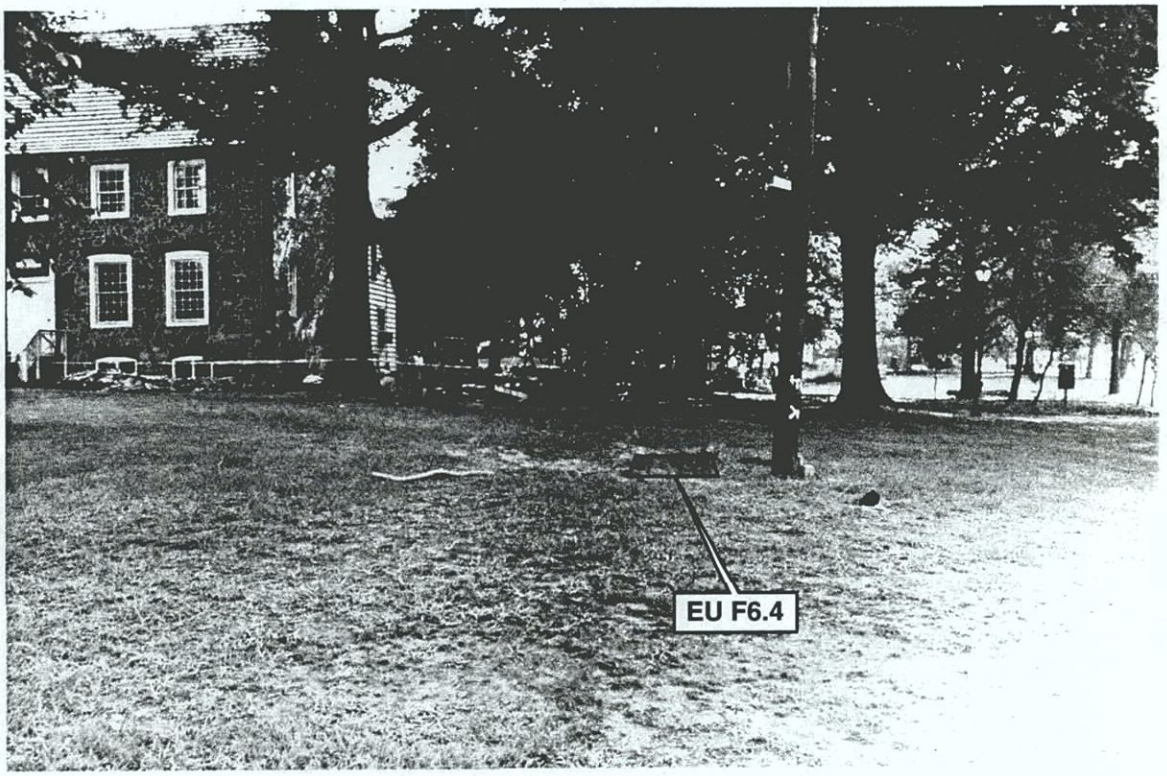


Plate C-46. Context of EU F6.4 relative to the Conference House; view to the east.

Plate C-47. JMA personnel excavating EU F7.1; view to the west.

Plate C-48. Context of proposed path at the southern boundary of the Ward's Point Conservation District (JMA Archeological Survey Area H1); view to the south.

Plate C-49. Context of proposed Arthur Kill Overlook (JMA Archeological Survey Area I1); view to the west.

Plate C-50. View to the west-northwest of the bluff and beach from the proposed Arthur Kill Overlook.

Plate C-51. Archeologists excavating units F7.3 (in foreground) and F7.2; view to the west.

Plate C-52. Disturbed area bordering west side of Massachusetts Street; view north near intersection with Claremont Avenue.

Appendix D. Plates:

Photographs of Selected Artifacts Recovered from Archeological Excavations

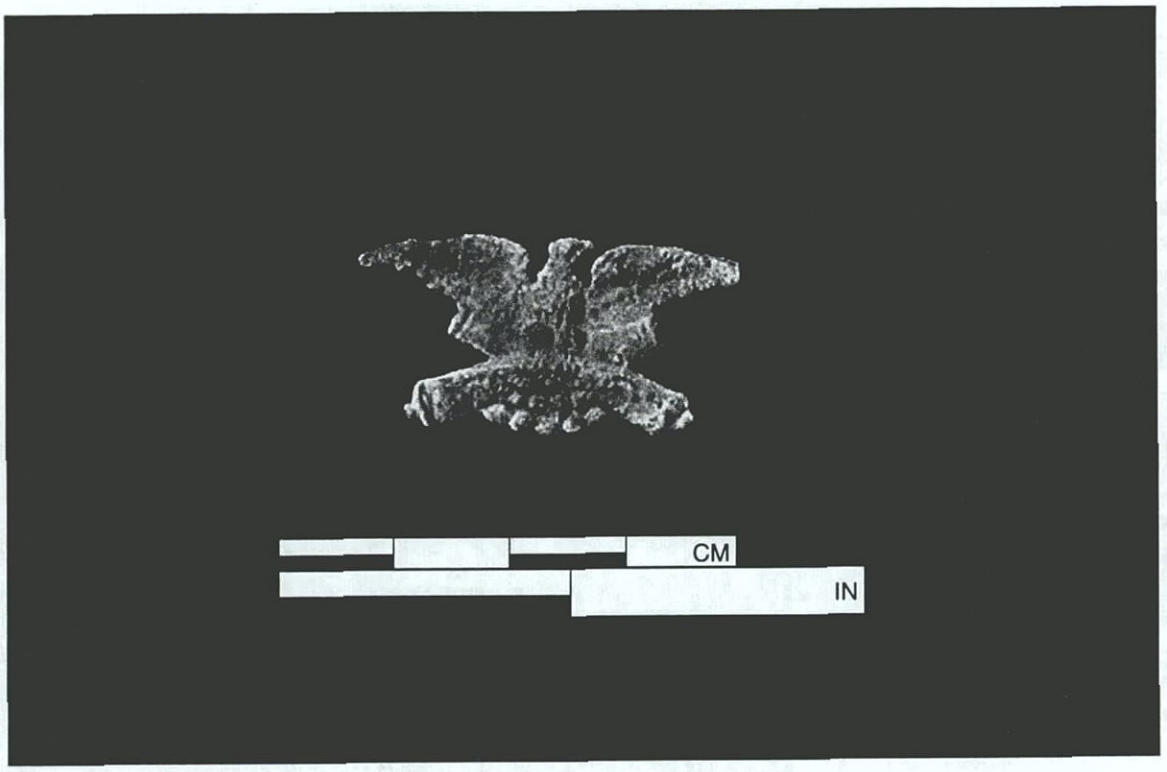


Plate D-1. "Grand Army of the Republic" badge, (STU A2.15, Lot 40).

Plate D-2. Jack's Reef Pentagonal point, jasper (STU A3.10, Stratum II, Lot 85).

Plate D-3. Base of Madison projectile point, jasper (STU E1.3, Stratum V/1, Lot 263).

Plate D-4. Jack's Reef Corner-Notched point, jasper (EU E2.1, Stratum IV/2, Lot 281).

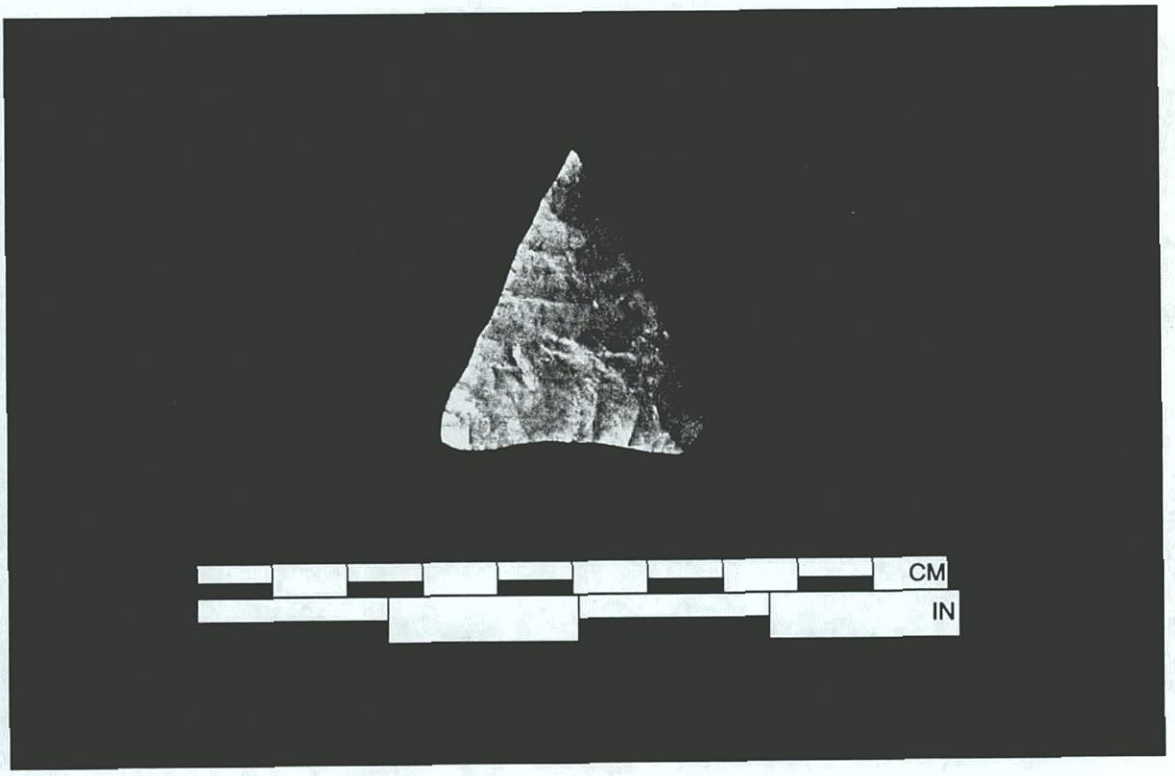


Plate D-5. Levanna point, chert (EU F5.1, Stratum V/1, Lot 388).

Plate D-6. Steubenville Lanceolate point, chert (EU F7.1, Stratum IV/3, Lot 478).

Plate D-7. Poplar Island preform, rhyolite? (EU F7.1, Stratum IV/4, Lot 479).

Plate D-8. Modified flakes (expedient tools) possibly used to open clam and oyster shells.

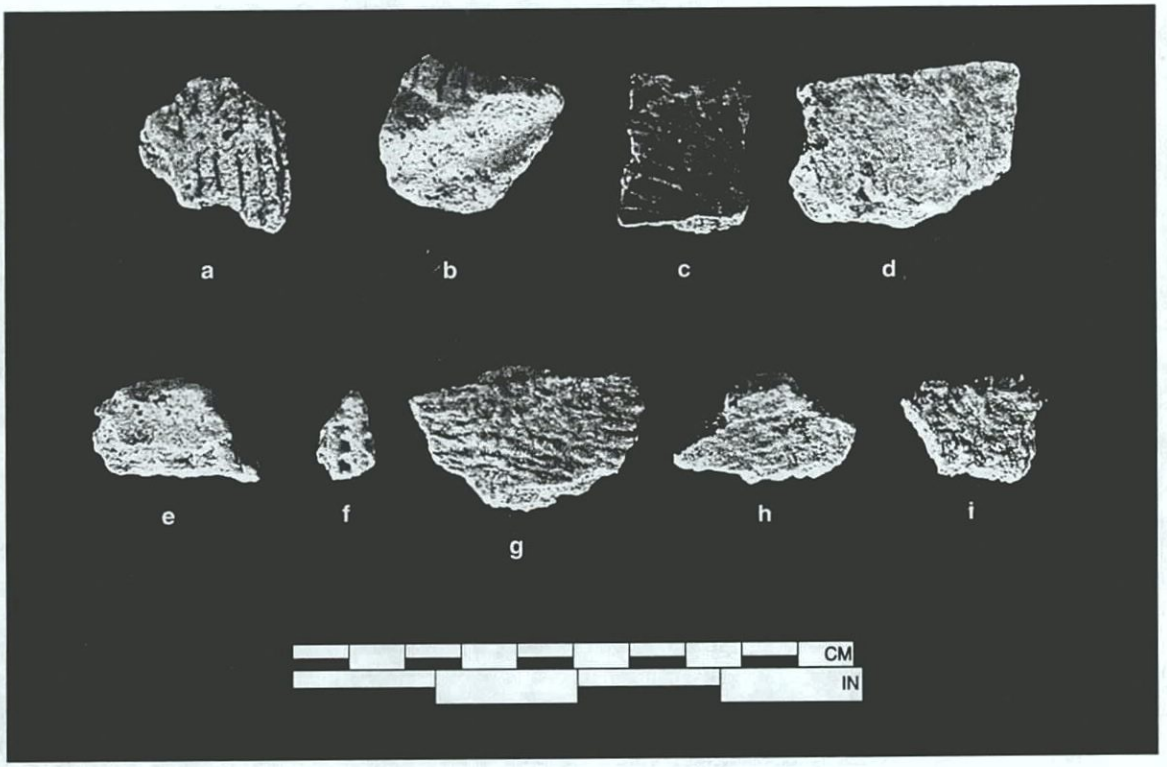


Plate D-9. Selected prehistoric ceramic sherds: a. incised decoration (STU A3.21, Lot 120); b. incised decoration (EU B3.2, Lot 190); c. Bowman's Brook incised rim sherd (EU B3.2; Lot 190); d. smoothed cord-marked sherd (STU C1.7, Lot 222); e. undecorated, shell added to temper (EU F5.1, Lot 386); f. dentate-stamped decoration sherd (EU F6.1, Lot 437); g. cord-marked (EU F6.3, Lot 451); h. smoothed cord-marked sherd (EU F6.3, Lot 454); i. cord-marked, shell added to temper (EU F7.2, Lot 486).

Plate D-10. Prehistoric ceramic sherds: cord-wrapped stick/paddle stamped decoration, possibly Bowman's Brook stamped or Van Cortlandt stamped (EU F6.3, Stratum V/2, Lot 453).

Plate D-11. Eighteenth-century, feather edge-decorated creamware sherds found in the vicinity of the Conference House.

Plate D-12. Miscellaneous redware sherds, probably nineteenth century, found in the vicinity of the Conference House (Area F).

Plate D-13. Clay pipe fragments found in the vicinity of the Conference House (Area F).

Plate D-14. Keys, scissors, and buttons found in the vicinity of the Conference House (Area F).

Appendix E:

Archeological Test Stratigraphy

Conference House Park
Staten Island, New York
John Milner Assocaites, Inc. - August 2003
Archeological Test Unit Stratigraphic Profiles

AREA	UNIT	STRATUM	LEVEL	DEPTH (in bgs)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	LOT
A1	A1.1	I	1	0-7	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		1
A1	A1.1	II	1	7-21	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown sand		2
A1	A1.1	III	1	21-30	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Root obstruction	3
A1	A1.2	I	1	0-9	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		4
A1	A1.2	II	1	9-15	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam		4
A1	A1.2	III	1	15-37	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		5
A1	A1.3	I	1	0-6	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		6
A1	A1.3	II	1	6-17	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam		7
A1	A1.3	III	1	17-27	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Shell deposit	8
A1	A1.3	IV	1	27-29	10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	9
A1	A1.3	V	1	29-41	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A1	A1.4	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam		10
A1	A1.4	II	1	4-7	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand		11
A1	A1.4	III	1	7-11	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand		NCM
A1	A1.4	IV	1	11-17	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sand		NCM
A1	A1.4	V	1	17-42	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		12
A1	A1.5	I	1	0-5	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam		13
A1	A1.5	II	1	5-13	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand		14
A1	A1.5	III	1	13-42	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		15
A1	A1.6	I	1	0-9	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		NCM
A1	A1.6	II	1	9-43.5	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A1	A1.7	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		16
A1	A1.7	II	1	3-14	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam		17
A1	A1.7	III	1	14-35	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A1	A1.8	I	1	0-6	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		18
A1	A1.8	II	1	6-14	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		NCM
A1	A1.8	III	1	14-37	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		19
A1	A1.9	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		NCM
A1	A1.9	II	1	3-13	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam		20
A1	A1.9	III	1	13-37	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A1	A1.10	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam		21
A1	A1.10	II	1	4-24	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand	Shell deposit	22
A1	A1.10	III	1	24-37	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		23
A1	A1.11	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		NCM

A2	A2.11	II	1	4-11	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam		37
A2	A2.11	III	1	11-28	5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay loam		NCM
A2	A2.12	I	1	0-2	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A2	A2.12	II	1	2-11	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand		NCM
A2	A2.12	III	1	11-27	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM
A2	A2.12	IV	1	27-36	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy clay		NCM
A2	A2.13	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black sandy clay loam		38
A2	A2.13	II	1	4-13	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam		NCM
A2	A2.13	III	1	13-39	5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay		NCM
A2	A2.14	I	1	0-2.5	10YR 2/1 black loamy sand	Organic	39
A2	A2.14	II	1	2.5-10.5	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown loamy sand		39
A2	A2.14	III	1	10.5-29	5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand		39
A2	A2.14	IV	1	29-35	5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand	Compact soils	39
A2	A2.15	I	1	0-2.5	5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown sandy clay loam		NCM
A2	A2.15	II	1	2.5-24	5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy loam		40
A2	A2.15	III	1	24-21	5YR 5/4 reddish brown sandy clay	Compact soils	NCM
A2	A2.16	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/1 black sandy clay loam		NCM
A2	A2.16	II	1	3-7	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam		NCM
A2	A2.16	III	1	7-31	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay		NCM
A2	A2.17	I	1	0-2	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Organic	NCM
A2	A2.17	II	1	2-12	5YR 5/3 reddish brown sandy clay		NCM
A2	A2.17	III	1	12-20	5YR 5/4 reddish brown sandy clay	Root obstruction	NCM
A2	A2.18	I	1	0-6	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Organic	NCM
A2	A2.18	II	1	6-15	5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown sandy clay		NCM
A2	A2.18	III	1	15-24	5YR 5/4 reddish brown sandy clay	Gravel	NCM
A2	A2.18	IV	1	24-28	5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay		NCM
A2	A2.19	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Organic	NCM
A2	A2.19	II	1	3-13	5YR 5/4 reddish brown sandy clay		NCM
A2	A2.19	III	1	13-25	5YR 5/4 reddish brown sandy clay	Gravel	NCM
A2	A2.19	IV	1	25-27	5YR 4/6 yellowish red sandy clay		NCM
A2	A2.20	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Organic	NCM
A2	A2.20	II	1	3-14	5YR 5/4 reddish brown sandy clay		41
A2	A2.20	III	1	14-28	5YR 5/4 reddish brown sandy clay	Gravel	NCM
A2	A2.21	I	1	0-4	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Organic	42

Conference House Park
Staten Island, New York
John Milner Assocaites, Inc. - August 2003
Archeological Test Unit Stratigraphic Profiles

A3	A3.5S	II	1	14-36	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		67
A3	A3.6	I	1	0-15	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	68
A3	A3.6	II	1	15-38	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		69
A3	A3.7	I	1	0-14	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	70
A3	A3.7	II	1	14-23	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam	Shell deposit	71
A3	A3.7	III	1	23-47	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		72
A3	A3.7N	I	1	0-10	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	73
A3	A3.7N	II	1	10-38	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		74
A3	A3.7S	I	1	0-14	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	75
A3	A3.7S	II	1	14-23	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sand	Shell deposit	76
A3	A3.7S	III	1	23-44	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		77
A3	A3.8	I	1	0-13	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	78
A3	A3.8	II	1	13-23	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam	Shell deposit	79
A3	A3.8	III	1	23-41	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.8S	I	1	0-12	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	80
A3	A3.8S	II	1	12-20	10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam	Shell deposit	81
A3	A3.8S	III	1	20-36	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.9	I	1	0-8	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	82
A3	A3.9	II	1	8-16	10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam		83
A3	A3.9	III	1	16-39	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.10	I	1	0-7	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	84
A3	A3.10	II	1	7-18	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam	Shell deposit	85
A3	A3.10	III	1	18-25	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam		NCM
A3	A3.10	IV	1	25-40	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.10N	I	1	0-12	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	86
A3	A3.10N	II	1	12-24	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam	Shell deposit	87
A3	A3.10N	III	1	24-38	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		88
A3	A3.10S	I	1	0-13	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	89
A3	A3.10S	II	1	13-21	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam	Shell deposit	90
A3	A3.10S	III	1	21-32	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.11	I	1	0-6	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	91
A3	A3.11	II	1	6-13	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam		91
A3	A3.11	III	1	13-20	5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	92
A3	A3.11	IV	1	20-26	5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	92
A3	A3.11	V	1	26-36	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		93
A3	A3.11S	I	1	0-13	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	94

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A3	A3.18	III	1	12-22	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		114
A3	A3.18	IV	1	22-29	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		NCM
A3	A3.19	I	1	0-8	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam		NCM
A3	A3.19	II	1	8-15	7.5YR 2.5/1 black sandy loam		115
A3	A3.19	III	1	15-22	10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay	Root obstruction	NCM
A3	A3.20	I	1	0-8	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam		NCM
A3	A3.20	II	1	8-15	7.5YR 2.5/1 black sandy loam		116
A3	A3.20	III	1	15-27	10YR 4/3 brown sand		117
A3	A3.21	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	NCM
A3	A3.21	II	1	4-10	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam		118
A3	A3.21	III	1	10-21	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		119
A3	A3.21	IV	1	21-26	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		120
A3	A3.21	V	1	26-33	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.21N	I	1	0-7	10YR 2/1 black silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	121
A3	A3.21N	II	1	7-23	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		122
A3	A3.21N	III	1	23-31	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	123
A3	A3.21S	I	1	0-6	10YR 2/1 black silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	NCM
A3	A3.21S	II	1	6-8	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam		124
A3	A3.21S	III	1	8-17	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		125
A3	A3.21S	IV	1	17-22	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		NCM
A3	A3.21S	V	1	22-25	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.22	I	1	0-7	10YR 2/1 black silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	NCM
A3	A3.22	II	1	7-8	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam		126
A3	A3.22	III	1	8-27	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		127
A3	A3.23	I	1	0-8	10YR 2/1 black silt loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	NCM
A3	A3.23	II	1	8-10	5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand	Obstructed by concrete	128
A3	A3.24	I	1	0-11	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Mixed w/ fill form B2	NCM
A3	A3.24	II	1	11-18	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		NCM
A3	A3.24	III	1	18-23	7.5YR 4/2 brown sandy loam		NCM
A3	A3.24	IV	1	23-29	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.25	I	1	0-8	10YR 2/1 black silt loam	Mixed w/ fill form B2	NCM
A3	A3.25	II	1	8-12	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam		NCM
A3	A3.25	III	1	12-36	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay	Water at 20"	NCM
A3	A3.26	I	1	0-14	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam		129
A3	A3.26	II	1	14-19	7.5YR 4/3 brown mottled with 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy clay		129

A3	A3.34	II	1	8-12	10YR 5/2 grayish brown loamy sand		141
A3	A3.34	III	1	12-13	10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy clay		NCM
A3	A3.34	IV	1	13-17	10YR 5/2 grayish brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.34	V	1	17-20	2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.34	VI	1	20-31	10YR 5/1 gray mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay		NCM
A3	A3.35	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/1 black loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	NCM
A3	A3.35	II	1	3-5	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A3	A3.35	III	1	5-11	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam		142
A3	A3.35	IV	1	11-18	10YR 5/3 brown loamy sand		143
A3	A3.35	IV	1	14-17	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.35	V	1	18-23	10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown mottled with 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy clay	Compact soils	144
A3	A3.36	I	1	0-7	10YR 2/1 black loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	NCM
A3	A3.36	II	1	7-11	5YR 4/3 reddish brown loamy sand		145
A3	A3.36	III	1	11-16	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown loamy sand		146
A3	A3.36	IV	1	16-19	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam		NCM
A3	A3.36	V	1	19-30	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown loamy sand		NCM
A3	A3.36	VI	1	30-33	10YR 5/1 gray mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay		NCM
A3	A3.37	I	1	0-11	10YR 2/1 black loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	NCM
A3	A3.37	II	1	11-13	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A3	A3.37	III	1	13-16	7.5YR 2.5/1 black loamy sand		147
A3	A3.37	IV	1	16-17	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A3	A3.37	V	1	17-19	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.37	VI	1	19-22	7.5YR 2.5/3 very dark brown sand		NCM
A3	A3.37	VII	1	26-32	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay		NCM
A3	A3.37	VII	1	22-26	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay		NCM
A3	A3.38	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black loam	Mixed w/ fill from B2	NCM
A3	A3.38	II	1	4-6	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A3	A3.38	III	1	6-12	10YR 3/3 dark brown sand		148
A3	A3.38	IV	1	12-20	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		149
A3	A3.38	V	1	20-34	2.5YR 6/4 light reddish brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown clay		150
A3	A3.39	I	1	0-6	10YR 3/1 very dark gray sand		151

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A4	A4.4	II	1	3-40	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		165
A4	A4.5	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A4	A4.5	II	1	3-7	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		166
A4	A4.5	III	1	7-35	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A4	A4.6	I	1	0-5	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A4	A4.6	II	1	5-12	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		167
A4	A4.6	III	1	12-29	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
A4	A4.7	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A4	A4.7	II	0	3-5	5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy clay loam		168
A4	A4.7	III	1	5-7	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
A4	A4.7	IV	1	7-12	7.5YR 4/3 brown loamy sand		NCM
A4	A4.7	V	1	12-19	5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay		NCM
A4	A4.8	I	1	0-2	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy clay loam		NCM
A4	A4.8	II	1	2-20	5YR 4/4 reddish brown sandy clay loam	Compact soils	NCM
B1	B1.1	I	1	0-5	10YR 3/1 very dark gray loam	Fill	169
B1	B1.1	II	1	5-15	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay	Compact	NCM
B1	B1.2	I	1	0-10	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 5YR 5/2 reddish gray sandy loam		170
B1	B1.2	II	1	10-25	5YR 5/4 reddish brown mottled with 7.5YR 4/1 dark gray sandy loam		NCM
B1	B1.2	III	1	25-29	5YR 5/2 reddish gray mottled with 2.5YR 5/2 weak red sandy loam	Fill	NCM
B1	B1.3	I	1	0-9	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	Fill w/ gravel	NCM
B1	B1.3	II	1	9-19	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown mottled with 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay	Fill w/ gravel	NCM
B1	B1.3	III	1	19-34	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 3/3 dark brown sand	Fill	NCM
B1	B1.3	IV	1	34-38	10YR 5/3 brown sand		NCM
B2	B2.1	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/1 black loam	Shell deposit	171
B2	B2.1	II	1	3-11	7.5YR 4/4 brown mottled with 10YR 2/1 black sand		NCM
B2	B2.1	III	1	11-23	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand	Water at 23"	NCM
B2	B2.2	I	1	0-4	10YR 4/3 brown sand		NCM
B2	B2.2	II	1	4-21	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 3/3 dark brown sand		NCM
B2	B2.2	III	1	21-22	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam		NCM

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B3	B3.1	I	1	0-4.5	10YR 2/1 black loam	Construction fill	NCM
B3	B3.1	II	1	4.5-7.25	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam		177
B3	B3.1	III	1	7.25-11.5	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		178
B3	B3.1	IV	1	11.5-15.25	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		179
B3	B3.1	IV	2	15.25-21.5	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		180
B3	B3.1	V	1	21.5-25.5	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		181
B3	B3.1	V	2	25.5-28.75	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.1	V	3	28.75-32.25	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		182
B3	B3.1	V	4	32.25-35.75	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.1	V	5	35.75-39.75	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		183
B3	B3.1	V	6	39.75-43.5	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.1	V	7	43.5-46.75	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		184
B3	B3.1	V	8	46.75-50.25	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		185
B3	B3.1	V	9	50.25-55	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.1	V	10	55-57.34	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.1	V	11	57.75-62.5	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.2	I	1	0-4.25	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand		186
B3	B3.2	II	1	4.25-7.75	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.2	II	2	7.75-11.25	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand		187
B3	B3.2	II	3	11.25-15	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand		188
B3	B3.2	II	4	15-17.75	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand	Shell deposit	189
B3	B3.2	II	5	17.75-22	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand		190
B3	B3.2	II	6	22-23.75	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.2	III	1	23.75-27.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		191
B3	B3.2	III	2	27.5-31	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.2	III	3	31-34.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.2	III	4	34.5-39	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.2	III	5	39-41.75	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.2	III	6	41.75-44.25	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
B3	B3.3	I	1	0-5	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam		192
B3	B3.3	II	1	5-7.5	7.5YR 2.5/1 black loamy sand		193
B3	B3.3	III	1	6.5-15.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		194
B3	B3.3	IV	1	7.5-12.5	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	195
B3	B3.3	IV	2	12.5-16.25	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	196
B3	B3.3	IV	3	16.25-17.75	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	197
B3	B3.3	V	1	17.75-21	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	198

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C1	C1.7	III	1	15-32	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		223
C2	C2.1	I	1	0-8	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam		224
C2	C2.1	II	1	8-20	7.5YR 6/1 gray sand	Construction fill	NCM
C2	C2.1	III	1	20-28	7.5YR 4/4 brown sandy clay		NCM
C2	C2.2	I	1	0-2	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam		NCM
C2	C2.2	II	1	2-8	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sand		NCM
C2	C2.2	III	1	8-11	10YR 7/1 light gray sand		NCM
C2	C2.2	IV	1	11-14	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sand		NCM
C2	C2.2	V	1	14-20	10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam		225
C2	C2.2	VI	0	20-24	10YR 4/3 brown loamy sand		NCM
C2	C2.3	I	1	0-3	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam		NCM
C2	C2.3	II	1	3-20	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam	Concrete obstruction	NCM
C2	C2.4	I	1	0-7	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam		226
C2	C2.4	II	1	7-28	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam		NCM
C3	C3.1	I	1	0-2.25	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam		227
C3	C3.1	II	1	2.25-6	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam		228
C3	C3.1	II	2	6-9.75	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam		229
C3	C3.1	II	3	9.75-13.25	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam		230
C3	C3.1	II	4	13.25-17	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam		231
C3	C3.1	III	1	2.25-6	10YR 4/3 brown sand		NCM
C3	C3.1	III	2	6-9.75	10YR 4/3 brown sand		232
C3	C3.1	III	3	9.75-13.25	10YR 4/3 brown sand		233
C3	C3.1	III	4	13.25-16.75	10YR 4/3 brown sand		NCM
C3	C3.1	III	5	16.75-20.25	10YR 4/3 brown sand		234
C3	C3.1	III	6	20.25-24.25	10YR 4/3 brown sand		235
C3	C3.1	IV	1	12-14.51	10YR 5/1 gray mottled with 10YR 7/1 light gray sandy loam		236
C3	C3.1	V	1	14.5-17.75	7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray loam		237
C3	C3.1	VI	1	17.75-19.5	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam		238
C3	C3.1	VII	1	19.5-23	5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay		239
C3	C3.2	I	1	0-4	5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown sandy loam		NCM
C3	C3.2	II	1	4-33	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM

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D1	D1.6	I	1	0-3	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown clay		NCM
D1	D1.6	II	1	3-12	5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay		254
D1	D1.7	I	1	0-3.5	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		NCM
D1	D1.7	II	1	3.5-12	5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay	Fill w/ asphalt	NCM
D1	D1.8	I	1	0-3	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		NCM
D1	D1.8	II	1	3-11	5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay	Fill w/ asphalt	255
D1	D1.9	I	1	0-3	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		256
D1	D1.9	II	1	3-9	5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay	Fill w/ asphalt	NCM
D1	D1.10	I	1	0-12	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam		NCM
D1	D1.10	II	1	12-18	5YR 4/3 reddish brown clay		NCM
D1	D1.11	I	1	0-13	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam		257
D1	D1.11	II	1	13-15	10YR 2/1 black loam		257
D1	D1.11	III	1	15-18	5YR 4/3 reddish brown clay		257
D1	D1.12	I	1	0-8	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam		258
D1	D1.12	II	1	8-15	5YR 4/3 reddish brown clay		258
E1	E.1.1	I	1	0-9	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
E1	E1.1	II	1	9-14	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		259
E1	E1.1	III	1	14-15	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
E1	E1.1	IV	1	15-26	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		260
E1	E1.1	V	1	26-36	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
E1	E1.2	I	1	0-4	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam		NCM
E1	E1.2	II	1	4-12	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		261
E1	E1.2	III	1	12-14	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam		NCM
E1	E1.2	IV	1	14-27	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
E1	E1.2	V	1	27-40	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
E1	E1.3	I	1	0-5	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
E1	E1.3	II	1	5-8	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		262
E1	E1.3	III	1	8-9	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
E1	E1.3	IV	1	9-17	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		NCM
E1	E1.3	V	1	17-36	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		263
E1	E1.4	I	1	0-14	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam	Shell deposit	264
E1	E1.4	II	1	14-41	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	265
E1	E1.5	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam		NCM
E1	E1.5	II	1	3-12	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	266
E1	E1.5	III	1	12-36	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		267
E1	E1.6	I	1	0-7	10YR 2/1 black loam		268

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E2	E2.2	III	5	28.75-32.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		293
E2	E2.2	III	6	32.5-36	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
E2	E2.2	III	7	36-39.75	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		294
E2	E2.2	III	8	39.75-43	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
E2	E2.2	III	9	43-47	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F1	F1.1	I	1	0-2	10YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam		295
F1	F1.1	II	1	2-5	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam		NCM
F1	F1.1	III	1	5-14	10YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam		296
F1	F1.1	IV	1	14-24	10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam		297
F1	F1.1	V	1	24-30	5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand		298
F1	F1.1	VI	1	30-36	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand		NCM
F2	F2.1	I	1	0-5	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam		299
F2	F2.1	II	1	5-12	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand		300
F2	F2.1	III	1	12-19	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown mottled with 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown sand		301
F2	F2.1	IV	1	19-25	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown mottled with 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		302
F2	F2.2	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam		303
F2	F2.2	II	1	3-25	7.5YR 5/4 brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown loamy sand		304
F2	F2.2	III	1	25-33	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F2	F2.3	I	1	0-6	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam		NCM
F2	F2.3	II	1	6-12	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand		305
F2	F2.3	III	1	12-26	7.5YR 5/4 brown mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	306
F2	F2.3	IV	1	26-45	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		307
F2	F2.4	I	1	0-5	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam	Shell deposit	308
F2	F2.4	II	1	5-9	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	308
F2	F2.4	III	1	9-14	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	308
F2	F2.4	IV	1	14-20	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown mottled with 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam		309
F2	F2.4	V	1	20-27	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown mottled with 5YR 4/4 reddish brown sand		309
F2	F2.4	VI	1	27-33	7.5YR 4/4 brown sand		310
F2	F2.4	VII	1	33-42	5YR 4/6 yellowish red sand		NCM
F2	F2.5	I	1	0-4	10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam		311

F3	F3.5	VII	1	16-20	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	340
F3	F3.6	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam	Concrete and asphalt removed	NCM
F3	F3.6	II	1	4-9	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		341
F3	F3.6	III	1	9-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F3	F3.7	I	1	0-4	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Concrete and asphalt removed	NCM
F3	F3.7	II	1	4-9	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		342
F3	F3.7	III	1	9-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F3	F3.8	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Concrete and asphalt removed	NCM
F3	F3.8	II	1	4-5	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Fill w/ asphalt	NCM
F3	F3.8	III	1	5-10	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		343
F3	F3.8	IV	1	10-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F3	F3.9	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Concrete and asphalt removed	NCM
F3	F3.9	II	1	3-8	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		344
F3	F3.9	III	1	8-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		345
F3	F3.10	I	1	0-3	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam	Concrete and asphalt removed	NCM
F3	F3.10	II	1	3-8	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		346
F3	F3.10	III	1	8-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F3	F3.11	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Concrete and asphalt removed	NCM
F3	F3.11	II	1	3-6	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		347
F3	F3.11	III	1	6-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F3	F3.12	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam	Concrete and asphalt removed	NCM
F3	F3.12	II	1	3-6	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		348
F3	F3.12	III	1	6-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F3	F3.13	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam		349
F3	F3.13	II	1	3-7	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		350
F3	F3.13	III	1	7-13	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F3	F3.14	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam		351
F3	F3.14	II	1	3-7	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		352
F3	F3.14	III	1	7-12	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		353

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F4	F4.12	I	1	0-3	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		379
F4	F4.12	II	1	3-26	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown sand		380
F4	F4.13	I	1	0-7	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand	Fill with asphalt and concrete	381
F4	F4.14	I	1	0-6	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand		382
F4	F4.14	II	1	6-27	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		383
F5	F5.1	I	1	0-2	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam		384
F5	F5.1	II	1	2-16.25	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam		385
F5	F5.1	III	1	16.25-17.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	386
F5	F5.1	IV	1	17.5-21	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand	Shell deposit	387
F5	F5.1	V	1	21-32.5	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	388
F5	F5.2	I	1	0-4	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray mottled with 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown sandy clay	Fill	NCM
F5	F5.2	II	1	4-16	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam		389
F5	F5.2	III	1	16-24	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam	Shell Deposit	390
F5	F5.2	IV	1	24-28	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F5	F5.3	I	1	0-9	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray mottled with 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown sandy clay	Fill	NCM
F5	F5.3	II	1	9-16	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam		391
F5	F5.3	III	1	16-23	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam		392
F5	F5.3	IV	1	23-25	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F5	F5.4	I	1	0-11	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray mottled with 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown sandy clay	Fill	NCM
F5	F5.4	II	1	11-19	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam		393
F5	F5.4	III	0	19-29	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sandy loam		394
F5	F5.4	IV	0	29-32	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F5	F5.5	I	1	0-3	5YR 5/3 reddish brown sandy clay	Fill w/ asphalt and gravel	NCM
F5	F5.5	II	1	3-13	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy clay	Fill w/ asphalt and gravel	NCM
F5	F5.6	I	1	0-7	5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray mottled with 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown sandy clay	Fill w/ asphalt and gravel	NCM
F5	F5.6	II	1	7-14	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy clay	Fill w/ asphalt, brick and gravel	NCM
F5	F5.7	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sand	Compact fill w/ gravel	NCM
F5	F5.7	II	1	4-6	2.5YR 3/6 dark red sand	Compact fill w/ gravel	NCM

F5	F5.16	VII	1	22-36	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy clay loam	Shell deposit	416
F5	F5.17	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black loam		417
F5	F5.17	II	1	4-8	5YR 4/4 reddish brown silt loam		418
F5	F5.17	III	1	8-13	5YR 4/3 reddish brown sand	Rock obstruction at 13"	418
F5	F5.17 EXT	I	1	0-8	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam		NCM
F5	F5.17 EXT	II	1	8-10	10YR 4/3 brown mottled with 2.5YR 6/6 light red loamy sand		419
F5	F5.17 EXT	III	1	10-13	2.5YR 6/6 light red clay		NCM
F5	F5.17 EXT	IV	1	13-17	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		NCM
F5	F5.18	I	1	0-8	7.5YR 4/2 brown sandy clay	Fill	420
F5	F5.18	II	1	8-9	10YR 6/1 gray sandy clay	Construction debris	NCM
F5	F5.18	III	1	9-21	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		421
F5	F5.18	IV	1	21-32	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		422
F5	F5.19	I	1	0-7	7.5YR 4/2 brown sandy clay	Fill	423
F5	F5.19	II	1	7-11	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand		NCM
F5	F5.19	III	1	11-23	10YR 3/3 dark brown sand	Shell deposit	424
F5	F5.19	IV	1	23-27	5YR 4/3 reddish brown sand		425
F5	F5.20	I	1	0-2	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand		NCM
F5	F5.20	II	1	2-7	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand		426
F5	F5.20	III	1	7-16	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand		427
F5	F5.20	IV	1	16-26	5YR 4/6 yellowish red sand		428
F5	F5.21	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
F5	F5.21	II	1	4-11	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand		429
F5	F5.21	III	1	11-19	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F5	F5.21	IV	1	19-31	7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sand		NCM
F5	F5.22	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
F5	F5.22	II	1	3-10	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand		430
F5	F5.22	III	1	10-31	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		431
F6	F6.0	I	1	0-10	10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam	Fill w/ gravel	NCM
F6	F6.0	II	1	10-21	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	432
F6	F6.1	I	1	0-4.5	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand	Organic / Shell deposit	433
F6	F6.1	II	1	4.5-12	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand	Shell deposit / Root disturbance	434
F6	F6.1	III	1	12-15.5	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	435
F6	F6.1	III	2	15.5-19.25	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand	Shell deposit	436
F6	F6.1	III	3	19.25-22.75	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		437

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F6	F6.3	VI	3	34.5-39	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F6	F6.4	I	1	0-3.25	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam	Organic	456
F6	F6.4	II	1	3.25-9.5	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	457
F6	F6.4	III	1	9.5-17.75	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		458
F6	F6.4	III	2	17.75-24.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		459
F6	F6.4	III	3	24.5-29	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F6	F6.4	III	4	29-34.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F6	F6.4	III	5	34.5-40.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F6	F6.4	III	6	40.5-45	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F6	F6.4	III	7	45-50.5	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F6	F6.4	III	8	50.5-56.5	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F6	F6.5	I	1	0-4.25	10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand	Fill w/ asphalt amd gravel, uppermost portion not screened	NCM
F6	F6.5	I	2	4.25-8	10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand	Fill w/ asphalt amd gravel	460
F6	F6.5	II	1	8-12	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	Shell deposit / Fill w/ asphalt and gravel	461
F6	F6.5	III	1	12-16.25	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand	Buried A horizon	462
F6	F6.5	III	2	16.25-20.5	7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	463
F6	F6.5	IV	1	20.5-20.5	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown loamy sand	Burned shell deposit	464
F6	F6.5	V	1	20.5-25	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sand	Shell deposit	465
F6	F6.5	V	2	25-25.5	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sand	Thin lens of clean soil,between shell deposits	NCM
F6	F6.5	V	3	25.5-29.5	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sand	Shell deposit	466
F6	F6.5	VI	1	29.5-31.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		467
F6	F6.5	VI	2	31.5-34.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		468
F6	F6.5	VI	3	34.5-38.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		469
F6	F6.5	VI	4	38.5-43.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		470
F6	F6.5	VI	5	43.5-52.75	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
F7	F7.1	I	1	0-9.5	10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand	Fill w/ asphalt and gravel	NCM
F7	F7.1	II	1	9.5-14.5	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand		471
F7	F7.1	II	2	14.5-16.5	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	Shell deposit	472

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G1	G1.5	I	1	0-8	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
G1	G1.5	II	1	8-17	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt loam	Compact fill	NCM
G1	G1.6	I	1	0-5	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
G1	G1.6	II	1	5-20	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt loam	Compact fill	NCM
G1	G1.6	III	1	20-21	7.5YR 5/4 brown silty clay	Compact fill	NCM
G1	G1.7	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/1 black loam		NCM
G1	G1.7	II	1	3-12	10YR 5/8 yellowish brown loam		NCM
G1	G1.7	III	1	12-20	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silt loam	Compact fill	NCM
G1	G1.8	I	1	0-9	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam		493
G1	G1.8	II	1	9-10	10YR 2/1 black sandy loam		NCM
G1	G1.8	III	1	10-19	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silt loam	Compact fill	NCM
G1	G1.9	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam		NCM
G1	G1.9	II	1	3-6	10YR 3/3 dark brown sand	Compact fill	NCM
G1	G1.9	III	1	6-8	10YR 4/1 dark gray sand	Compact fill w/ gravel	NCM
G1	G1.9	IV	1	8-17	7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam	Compact fill	NCM
G1	G1.10	I	1	0-3	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam		NCM
G1	G1.10	II	1	3-16	10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay		NCM
G1	G1.10	III	1	16-25	2.5YR 6/2 pale red clay		NCM
G1	G1.11	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam		NCM
G1	G1.11	II	1	4-10	10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay		NCM
G1	G1.11	III	1	10-22	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay		NCM
H1	H1.1	I	1	0-8	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand	Compact fill w/ gravel	494
H1	H1.1	II	1	8-12	7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand	Compact fill w/ gravel	494
H1	H1.1	III	1	12-20	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay	Compact fill w/ gravel	494
H1	H1.2	I	1	0-2	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	Compact fill w/ gravel	495
H1	H1.2	II	1	2-8	10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam	Compact fill w/ gravel	495
H1	H1.2	III	1	8-18	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown mottled with 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay	Compact fill w/ gravel	NCM
H1	H1.2	IV	1	18-26	5GY 4/1 dark greenish gray clay	Compact fill w/ gravel	NCM
H1	H1.2	V	1	26-33	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand		NCM
H1	H1.3	I	1	0-2	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand	Compact fill w/ gravel	496
H1	H1.3	II	1	2-8	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay	Compact fill w/ gravel	496
H1	H1.3	III	1	8-20	5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay	Compact fill w/ gravel	496
H1	H1.4	I	1	0-4	10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand	Compact fill w/ gravel	497
H1	H1.4	II	1	4-8	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam	Compact fill w/ gravel	NCM
H1	H1.4	III	1	8-14	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay	Compact fill w/ gravel	NCM

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I1	I1.3	IV	1	26-33	10YR 8/4 very pale brown sandy clay		NCM
I1	I1.4	I	1	0-3.75	10YR 2/2 very dark brown loamy sand		518
I1	I1.4	II	1	3.75-8.5	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		519
I1	I1.4	II	2	8.5-10	10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		520
I1	I1.4	III	1	10-15.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		521
I1	I1.4	III	2	155-20.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		522
I1	I1.4	III	3	20.5-24.5	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand		NCM
I1	I1.4	IV	1	24.5-30	7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay		NCM
I1	I1.5	I	1	0-3.75	7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown loamy sand		NCM
I1	I1.5	I	2	3.75-7.5	7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown loamy sand		523
I1	I1.5	II	1	7.5-12.25	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		524
I1	I1.5	II	2	12.25-14.5	10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand		525
I1	I1.5	III	1	14.5-20.5	2.5Y 6/6 olive yellow sand		526
I1	I1.5	III	2	20.5-23.5	2.5Y 6/6 olive yellow sand		NCM
J1	J1.1	I	1	0-4	10YR 2/1 black loamy sand		527
J1	J1.1	II	1	4-10	10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand		NCM
J1	J1.1	III	1	10-22	5YR 5/3 reddish brown sand		NCM
J1	J1.2	I	1	0-6	10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam		528
J1	J1.2	II	1	6-14	7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy clay		NCM
J1	J1.2	III	1	14-36	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand		NCM

Appendix F:

Artifact Inventory

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Appendix F: Artifact Catalog

LOT	UNIT	STRATUM	LVL	CT	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	DATE RANGE
1	A1.1	I	1	1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
1	A1.1	I	1	1	Redware: Unglazed	
1	A1.1	I	1	0	Faunal: Clam	
1	A1.1	I	1	2	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
1	A1.1	I	1	2	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
2	A1.1	II	1	1	Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
2	A1.1	II	1	1	Mortar: Unidentified	
2	A1.1	II	1	0	Faunal: Oyster	
2	A1.1	II	1	1	Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
2	A1.1	II	1	1	Fastener, Metal: Screw	
2	A1.1	II	1	1	Redware: Brown Glaze	
3	A1.1	III	1	2	Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
3	A1.1	III	1	3	Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
3	A1.1	III	1	1	Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	2	Other: Rubber Fragment	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	1	Redware: Unglazed	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	1	Unidentified Plastic: Styrofoam	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	1	Mortar: Unidentified	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	0	Faunal: Clam	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	1	Fastener, Metal: Spike	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	3	Plumbing, Ceramic: Bathroom Fixture	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	3	Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
4	A1.2	I-II	1	0	Faunal: Oyster	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	3	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	2	Architectural, Metal: Unidentified	
4	A1.2	I-II	1	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
5	A1.2	III	1	1	Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
5	A1.2	III	1	1	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
5	A1.2	III	1	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
5	A1.2	III	1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear w/Red Paint	
5	A1.2	III	1	0	Faunal: Oyster	
5	A1.2	III	1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
5	A1.2	III	1	1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
6	A1.3	I	1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
6	A1.3	I	1	1	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
6	A1.3	I	1	6	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
6	A1.3	I	1	0	Faunal: Oyster	
6	A1.3	I	1	1	Redware: Colored Glaze	
7	A1.3	II	1	1	Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
7	A1.3	II	1	1	Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000

7	A1.3	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
7	A1.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
7	A1.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
7	A1.3	II	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
8	A1.3	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
8	A1.3	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
8	A1.3	III	1	2 Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Chert	
8	A1.3	III	1	2 Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Jasper	
8	A1.3	III	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Jasper	
8	A1.3	III	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm: Chert	
8	A1.3	III	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm: Jasper	
8	A1.3	III	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
8	A1.3	III	1	2 Faunal: Oyster	
8	A1.3	III	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
8	A1.3	III	1	2 Flake 26-30mm: Jasper	
8	A1.3	III	1	6 Faunal: Bone	
8	A1.3	III	1	1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
9	A1.3	IV	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
9	A1.3	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
9	A1.3	IV	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
10	A1.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
10	A1.4	I	1	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
11	A1.4	II	1	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
11	A1.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
11	A1.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
11	A1.4	II	1	1 Ironstone: Molded	
12	A1.4	V	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
12	A1.4	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
13	A1.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
14	A1.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
15	A1.5	III	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Threaded Rod	
16	A1.7	I	1	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
16	A1.7	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
16	A1.7	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
17	A1.7	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
17	A1.7	II	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
17	A1.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
18	A1.8	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
18	A1.8	I-II	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	

18	A1.8	I-II	1	1 Whiteware: Monochrome Hand Painted	1810-2000
19	A1.8	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
19	A1.8	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
20	A1.9	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
21	A1.10	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
21	A1.10	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
22	A1.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
22	A1.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
22	A1.10	II	1	1 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850
23	A1.10	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
24	A1.11	II	1	1 Ironstone: Molded	
24	A1.11	II	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unidentified Molded	
24	A1.11	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
25	A2.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
25	A2.1	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
25	A2.1	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
26	A2.1	II	1	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
26	A2.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
26	A2.1	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
26	A2.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
27	A2.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
27	A2.2	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
27	A2.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
28	A2.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
28	A2.2	II	1	1 Redware: Glazed Interior, Unglazed Exterior	
28	A2.2	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
29	A2.3	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
29	A2.3	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
30	A2.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
30	A2.3	II	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	
31	A2.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
31	A2.4	I	1	2 Blocky Fragment w/Cortex 25-40mm: Chert	
31	A2.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
32	A2.4	II	1	1 Blocky Fragment w/Cortex 10-25mm: Chert	
33	A2.4	IV	1	1 Blocky Fragment w/Cortex 10-25mm: Chert	

34	A2.7	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
34	A2.7	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
34	A2.7	I-III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
34	A2.7	I-III	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
35	A2.8	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
35	A2.8	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
35	A2.8	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
36	A2.10	I-IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
36	A2.10	I-IV	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
36	A2.10	I-IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
36	A2.10	I-IV	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
37	A2.11	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
37	A2.11	II	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
37	A2.11	II	1	3 Miscellaneous: Leather	
37	A2.11	II	1	2 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
38	A2.13	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
39	A2.14	I-IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
40	A2.15	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
40	A2.15	II	1	1 Military Uniform, Metal: Insignia Plate	
41	A2.20	II	1	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
41	A2.20	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
42	A2.21	I	1	1 Redware: Glazed Interior, Unglazed Exterior	
42	A2.21	I	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
42	A2.21	I	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: White Glaze	
42	A2.21	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
42	A2.21	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Purple	
43	A2.22	I	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
43	A2.22	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
43	A2.22	I	1	5 Auto/Garage/Machine, Glass: Auto Windshield	1907-2000
43	A2.22	I	1	1 Button: Plastic	

44	A2.22	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
44	A2.22	II	1	2 Fastener, Metal: Screw	
44	A2.22	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
44	A2.22	II	1	1 Ironstone: Molded	
44	A2.22	II	1	1 Hardware, Metal: Unidentified	
44	A2.22	II	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
45	A2.23	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
45	A2.23	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
45	A2.23	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
45	A2.23	I	1	2 Handwrought Nail: Fragment	
45	A2.23	I	1	4 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
45	A2.23	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
45	A2.23	I	1	1 Toy, Ceramic: Porcelain Doll (Molded)	1850-1880
45	A2.23	I	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
46	A2.23	II	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
46	A2.23	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
46	A2.23	II	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
47	A2.23	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Dark Green	
47	A2.23	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
47	A2.23	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
47	A2.23	III	1	1 Fishing, Metal: Weight	
47	A2.23	III	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
48	A2.24	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
48	A2.24	II	1	2 Handwrought L-Head Nail: < 1 Inch Long	0-1820
48	A2.24	II	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
48	A2.24	II	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unidentified	
48	A2.24	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
49	A2.24	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
49	A2.24	III	1	1 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910

50	A3.1	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
50	A3.1	I	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
50	A3.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
51	A3.1	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Bright Green	
52	A3.2	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Bright Green	
52	A3.2	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
52	A3.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
52	A3.2	I	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
53	A3.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
53	A3.2	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
54	A3.2	III-IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
54	A3.2	III-IV	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
54	A3.2	III-IV	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Bright Green	
54	A3.2	III-IV	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
55	A3.3	I	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
55	A3.3	I	1	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
55	A3.3	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
55	A3.3	I	1	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
56	A3.3	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
56	A3.3	II	1	2 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Frosted	
56	A3.3	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
57	A3.4	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
57	A3.4	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
57	A3.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
57	A3.4	I	1	1 Tile: Ceramic	
57	A3.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
57	A3.4	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
58	A3.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
58	A3.4	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
59	A3.5	I-II	1	2 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	
59	A3.5	I-II	1	1 Whiteware: Color Glaze	1815-2000
59	A3.5	I-II	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
59	A3.5	I-II	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
59	A3.5	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
59	A3.5	I-II	1	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
60	A3.5	III	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
60	A3.5	III	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
60	A3.5	III	1	5 Flat Glass: Aqua	
60	A3.5	III	1	1 White Granite Ware: Plain	1842-1930
60	A3.5	III	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
60	A3.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
60	A3.5	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	
60	A3.5	III	1	2 Miscellaneous Lighting, Metal: Unidentified	
60	A3.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
61	A3.5	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
61	A3.5	IV	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
62	A3.5N	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
62	A3.5N	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
63	A3.5N	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
63	A3.5N	II	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000

63	A3.5N	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
63	A3.5N	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
64	A3.5N	III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
64	A3.5N	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
64	A3.5N	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
64	A3.5N	III	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Molded	
64	A3.5N	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
65	A3.5N	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
65	A3.5N	IV	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
65	A3.5N	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
65	A3.5N	IV	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Yellow Tint	
66	A3.5S	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
66	A3.5S	I	1	1 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Other	
66	A3.5S	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
66	A3.5S	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
66	A3.5S	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
67	A3.5S	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
68	A3.6	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Green	
68	A3.6	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
68	A3.6	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
68	A3.6	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
69	A3.6	II	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
69	A3.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
69	A3.6	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
69	A3.6	II	1	1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800
69	A3.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
70	A3.7	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
70	A3.7	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
70	A3.7	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
70	A3.7	I	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
70	A3.7	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
71	A3.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
71	A3.7	II	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
71	A3.7	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
71	A3.7	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
71	A3.7	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
71	A3.7	II	1	1 Handwrought Nail: Fragment	
71	A3.7	II	1	3 Faunal: Oyster	
71	A3.7	II	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
72	A3.7	III	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Chert	
73	A3.7N	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Bright Green	1903-2000
73	A3.7N	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
73	A3.7N	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
73	A3.7N	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
73	A3.7N	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
74	A3.7N	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
74	A3.7N	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
75	A3.7S	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
75	A3.7S	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
76	A3.7S	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1810-1930
76	A3.7S	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	

76	A3.7S	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
76	A3.7S	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
76	A3.7S	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
77	A3.7S	III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
78	A3.8	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
78	A3.8	I	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
78	A3.8	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
78	A3.8	I	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
79	A3.8	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
79	A3.8	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
79	A3.8	II	1	2 Flake 26-30mm: Jasper	
79	A3.8	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
79	A3.8	II	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
79	A3.8	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
79	A3.8	II	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
79	A3.8	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
80	A3.8S	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
80	A3.8S	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
80	A3.8S	I	1	1 Domestic Coin: 5-Cent Piece	1866-2000
80	A3.8S	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
80	A3.8S	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
80	A3.8S	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
80	A3.8S	I	1	1 Flat Glass: Colored	
80	A3.8S	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
81	A3.8S	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
81	A3.8S	II	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
81	A3.8S	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
81	A3.8S	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
81	A3.8S	II	1	1 Faunal: Whelk	
81	A3.8S	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
81	A3.8S	II	1	5 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
81	A3.8S	II	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
81	A3.8S	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
82	A3.9	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
82	A3.9	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
82	A3.9	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
82	A3.9	I	1	6 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
83	A3.9	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
83	A3.9	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
83	A3.9	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
83	A3.9	II	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
84	A3.10	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
84	A3.10	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
84	A3.10	I	1	3 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
84	A3.10	I	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
84	A3.10	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
85	A3.10	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
85	A3.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
85	A3.10	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Bright Green	1903-2000
85	A3.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
85	A3.10	II	1	1 Jacks Reef Pentagonal Point: Jasper	1450-950

86	A3.10N	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
86	A3.10N	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
86	A3.10N	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
86	A3.10N	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
86	A3.10N	I	1	1 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
86	A3.10N	I	1	2 Mortar: Unidentified	
87	A3.10N	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
87	A3.10N	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
87	A3.10N	II	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
87	A3.10N	II	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
87	A3.10N	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
87	A3.10N	II	1	1 Coarse Earthenware: Mild Buff Body w/Gravel Temper	1650-1775
87	A3.10N	II	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Slate	
87	A3.10N	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
88	A3.10N	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
88	A3.10N	III	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
88	A3.10N	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
89	A3.10S	I	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 6-10mm: Chert	
89	A3.10S	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
89	A3.10S	I	1	2 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
89	A3.10S	I	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
89	A3.10S	I	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Jasper	
89	A3.10S	I	1	1 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
89	A3.10S	I	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
89	A3.10S	I	1	1 Domestic Coin: 25-Cent Piece	1796-2000
89	A3.10S	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
90	A3.10S	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
90	A3.10S	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
91	A3.11	I-II	1	1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	
91	A3.11	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
91	A3.11	I-II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
91	A3.11	I-II	1	2 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
91	A3.11	I-II	1	1 Domestic Coin: Large Cent	1793-1857
91	A3.11	I-II	1	1 Domestic Coin: Small Cent	1856-2000
91	A3.11	I-II	1	6 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
91	A3.11	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
91	A3.11	I-II	1	1 Domestic Coin: Small Cent	1856-2000
91	A3.11	I-II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Jewelry, Plastic: Bead	1915-2000
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Grooming, Hygiene, Plastic: Pill Bottle Cap	
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
92	A3.11	III-IV	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000

92	A3.11	III-IV	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
93	A3.11	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
93	A3.11	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
94	A3.11S	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
94	A3.11S	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
94	A3.11S	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
94	A3.11S	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
94	A3.11S	I	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
94	A3.11S	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
94	A3.11S	I	1	5 Auto/Garage/Machine, Glass: Auto Windshield	1907-2000
95	A3.11S	II	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
95	A3.11S	II	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
95	A3.11S	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
95	A3.11S	II	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
95	A3.11S	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
95	A3.11S	II	1	1 Whiteware: Molded	1810-2000
95	A3.11S	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
96	A3.12	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
96	A3.12	I	1	1 Cut Finish Nail: Complete	1805-2000
96	A3.12	I	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
96	A3.12	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
96	A3.12	I	1	1 Tile: Ceramic	
96	A3.12	I	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
96	A3.12	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
96	A3.12	I	1	1 Tailoring/Sewing, Metal: Nonferrous Thimble	
96	A3.12	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
96	A3.12	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
97	*A3.12*	*II*	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
97	*A3.12*	*II*	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
97	*A3.12*	*II*	1	2 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
97	*A3.12*	*II*	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
97	*A3.12*	*II*	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
97	*A3.12*	*II*	1	9 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
97	*A3.12*	*II*	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
98	A3.12	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
98	A3.12	III	1	1 Domestic Coin: Indian Head Penny	1859-1909
98	A3.12	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
99	A3.12	IV	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
100	A3.12S	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
100	A3.12S	II	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
100	A3.12S	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
101	A3.13	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
101	A3.13	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
101	A3.13	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
102	A3.13	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
102	A3.13	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
102	A3.13	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
102	A3.13	II	1	1 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
102	A3.13	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
102	A3.13	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000

102	A3.13	II	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Clear	
103	A3.14	IV	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Dark Green	
103	A3.14	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
103	A3.14	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
104	A3.14	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
104	A3.14	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
105	A3.15	II	1	2 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
106	A3.15	III	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
106	A3.15	III	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
107	A3.15N	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
107	A3.15N	II	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
107	A3.15N	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
107	A3.15N	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
107	A3.15N	II	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
107	A3.15N	II	1	1 Tile: Ceramic	
108	A3.15S	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
108	A3.15S	III	1	1 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
109	A3.16	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
109	A3.16	II	1	1 Yellowware: Molded	1830-1930
109	A3.16	II	1	9 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
109	A3.16	II	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
109	A3.16	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
110	A3.16	III	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
110	A3.16	III	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
110	A3.16	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
111	A3.17	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
111	A3.17	II	1	8 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
111	A3.17	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
111	A3.17	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
111	A3.17	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
112	A3.17	III	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
112	A3.17	III	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
112	A3.17	III	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
112	A3.17	III	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
113	A3.18	II	1	11 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
113	A3.18	II	1	1 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
113	A3.18	II	1	15 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
114	A3.18	III	1	1 Redware: Clear Glaze With Brown Mottling	
114	A3.18	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
114	A3.18	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
114	A3.18	III	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
114	A3.18	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
114	A3.18	III	1	9 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
115	A3.19	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
115	A3.19	II	1	2 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
115	A3.19	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
116	A3.20	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
116	A3.20	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
116	A3.20	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
116	A3.20	II	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
117	A3.20	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	

117	A3.20	III	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
118	A3.21	II	1		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
118	A3.21	II	1		3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
118	A3.21	II	1		6 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
118	A3.21	II	1		0 Faunal: Clam	
118	A3.21	II	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
119	A3.21	III	1		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
119	A3.21	III	1		0 Faunal: Clam	
119	A3.21	III	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
120	A3.21	IV	1		1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
120	A3.21	IV	1	1	Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered,	
121	A3.21N	I	1		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
121	A3.21N	I	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
121	A3.21N	I	1		0 Faunal: Clam	
122	A3.21N	II	1		1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
122	A3.21N	II	1		3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
122	A3.21N	II	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
122	A3.21N	II	1		0 Faunal: Clam	
122	A3.21N	II	1		4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
122	A3.21N	II	1		2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
122	A3.21N	II	1		4 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
123	A3.21N	III	1		1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
123	A3.21N	III	1		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
123	A3.21N	III	1		2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
123	A3.21N	III	1		0 Faunal: Clam	
123	A3.21N	III	1		1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
123	A3.21N	III	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
123	A3.21N	III	1		1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
124	A3.21S	II	1		3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
124	A3.21S	II	1		3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
124	A3.21S	II	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
124	A3.21S	II	1		0 Faunal: Clam	
124	A3.21S	II	1		4 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
124	A3.21S	II	1		1 Hardware, Metal: Angle Bracket	
124	A3.21S	II	1		3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
124	A3.21S	II	1		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
124	A3.21S	II	1		1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Clear Glaze	
124	A3.21S	II	1		2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
125	A3.21S	III	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
125	A3.21S	III	1		0 Faunal: Clam	
126	A3.22	II	1		2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
126	A3.22	II	1		0 Faunal: Oyster	
126	A3.22	II	1		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Dark Green	
126	A3.22	II	1		1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
126	A3.22	II	1		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
126	A3.22	II	1		3 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
126	A3.22	II	1		1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
126	A3.22	II	1		3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
126	A3.22	II	1		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
127	A3.22	III	1		1 Fastener, Metal: Nonferrous Snap	
127	A3.22	III	1		1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	

127	A3.22	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
127	A3.22	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
127	A3.22	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
128	A3.23	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
128	A3.23	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
128	A3.23	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
128	A3.23	II	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
128	A3.23	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Nut And Bolt	
128	A3.23	II	1	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
128	A3.23	II	1	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
128	A3.23	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
129	A3.26	I-II	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
129	A3.26	I-II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
129	A3.26	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
130	A3.27	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
130	A3.27	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
130	A3.27	I	1	4 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
130	A3.27	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
130	A3.27	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
131	A3.28	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
131	A3.28	I	1	7 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
131	A3.28	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
131	A3.28	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
131	A3.28	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
131	A3.28	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
132	A3.28	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
132	A3.28	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
133	A3.30	I	1	4 Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass: Canning Jar	1858-2000
133	A3.30	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
134	A3.30	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
134	A3.30	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
134	A3.30	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
135	A3.31	II	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
135	A3.31	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
135	A3.31	II	1	4 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
135	A3.31	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
136	A3.31	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
136	A3.31	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
137	A3.31	V	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
138	A3.32	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
138	A3.32	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
139	A3.32	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
139	A3.32	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
140	A3.33	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
140	A3.33	II	1	1 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
140	A3.33	II	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
140	A3.33	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
141	A3.34	II-III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
141	A3.34	II-III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
141	A3.34	II-III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
141	A3.34	II-III	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000

142	A3.35	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
143	A3.35	IV	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
143	A3.35	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
143	A3.35	IV	1	1 Plumbing, Ceramic: Sewer Pipe	
143	A3.35	IV	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
143	A3.35	IV	1	1 Auto/Garage/Machine, Plastic: Battery Part	
144	A3.35	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
144	A3.35	V	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
144	A3.35	V	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
145	A3.36	II	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
145	A3.36	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
145	A3.36	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
146	A3.36	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
146	A3.36	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
146	A3.36	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
146	A3.36	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
147	A3.37	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
148	A3.38	III	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
148	A3.38	III	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
148	A3.38	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
148	A3.38	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
149	A3.38	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
149	A3.38	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
149	A3.38	IV	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
150	A3.38	V	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
151	A3.39	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
151	A3.39	I	1	1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	
151	A3.39	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
152	A3.39	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
153	A3.40	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
153	A3.40	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
154	A3.40	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
154	A3.40	II	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	
154	A3.40	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
154	A3.40	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
155	A3.43	I	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
155	A3.43	I	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
155	A3.43	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
155	A3.43	I	1	2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
155	A3.43	I	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
156	A3.43	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
157	A3.43	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
158	A3.44	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
158	A3.44	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
158	A3.44	I	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
159	A3.46	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
159	A3.46	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
160	A3.46	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
160	A3.46	II	1	6 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000

161	A4.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
161	A4.1	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
161	A4.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
161	A4.1	II	1	1 Handwrought L-Head Nail: Complete	0-1820
162	A4.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
162	A4.2	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Screw	
163	A4.2	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
163	A4.2	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
164	A4.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
165	A4.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
165	A4.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
166	A4.5	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
166	A4.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
167	A4.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
167	A4.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
168	A4.7	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
168	A4.7	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
169	B1.1	I	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire	1831-2000
169	B1.1	I	1	2 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Other	
169	B1.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
169	B1.1	I	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
169	B1.1	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
169	B1.1	I	1	1 Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	0-1820
169	B1.1	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
169	B1.1	I	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
170	B1.2	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
170	B1.2	I-III	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
170	B1.2	I-III	1	1 Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic: Unidentified	
170	B1.2	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
170	B1.2	I-III	1	9 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
170	B1.2	I-III	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000
170	B1.2	I-III	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
170	B1.2	I-III	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
170	B1.2	I-III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
170	B1.2	I-III	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire	1831-2000
171	B2.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
171	B2.1	I	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
171	B2.1	I	1	5 Faunal: Oyster	
172	B2.3	I-IV	1	0.1 Faunal: Clam	
172	B2.3	I-IV	1	1 Redware: Unglazed	
172	B2.3	I-IV	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
172	B2.3	I-IV	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
172	B2.3	I-IV	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
173	B2.5	I-V	1	1 Redware: Funneled Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850
173	B2.5	I-V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
173	B2.5	I-V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
173	B2.5	I-V	1	1 Brick: Handmade, Unglazed	
173	B2.5	I-V	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1903-2000
174	B2.6	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
174	B2.6	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000

174	B2.6	I	1	1 Flake 41-45mm: Chert	
174	B2.6	I	1	1 Multifaceted Core: Quartzite	
174	B2.6	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
174	B2.6	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
174	B2.6	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
175	B2.7	I-V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
175	B2.7	I-V	1	1 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Other	
175	B2.7	I-V	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
175	B2.7	I-V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
175	B2.7	I-V	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
175	B2.7	I-V	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
175	B2.7	I-V	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
176	B2.9	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
176	B2.9	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
176	B2.9	I	1	7 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
176	B2.9	I	1	7 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
176	B2.9	I	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
176	B2.9	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
176	B2.9	I	1	1 Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Other	
176	B2.9	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
176	B2.9	I	1	1 Pearlware: Molded	1780-1830
176	B2.9	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle: Coke-Bottle Green	1903-2000
177	B3.1	II	1	1 Handwrought Rosehead Nail: Fragment	0-1820
177	B3.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
177	B3.1	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
177	B3.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
178	B3.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
178	B3.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
178	B3.1	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
179	B3.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
179	B3.1	IV	1	2 Flake 16-20mm: Rhyolite	
180	B3.1	IV	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
180	B3.1	IV	2	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
180	B3.1	IV	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
180	B3.1	IV	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
181	B3.1	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
181	B3.1	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
182	B3.1	V	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
183	B3.1	V	5	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
184	B3.1	V	7	0 Faunal: Clam	
185	B3.1	V	8	0 Faunal: Oyster	
186	B3.2	I	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Micaceous Sand	
186	B3.2	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
186	B3.2	I	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
186	B3.2	I	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
186	B3.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
186	B3.2	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
187	B3.2	II	2	1 Projectile Point Fragment: Chert	
187	B3.2	II	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
188	B3.2	II	3	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany	1810-2000
188	B3.2	II	3	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	

188	B3.2	II	3	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
188	B3.2	II	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
188	B3.2	II	3	0 Faunal: Clam	
189	B3.2	II	4	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
189	B3.2	II	4	0 Faunal: Oyster	
189	B3.2	II	4	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
189	B3.2	II	4	1 Whiteware: Shell Edge	1810-1900
189	B3.2	II	4	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered, Body	
189	B3.2	II	4	0 Faunal: Clam	
189	B3.2	II	4	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Clear Glaze	
189	B3.2	II	4	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
189	B3.2	II	4	1 Flake 26-30mm: Jasper	
189	B3.2	II	4	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
190	B3.2	II	5	2 Fire-Cracked Rock: Sandstone	
190	B3.2	II	5	2 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
190	B3.2	II	5	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Cordmarked, Body	
190	B3.2	II	5	0 Faunal: Oyster	
190	B3.2	II	5	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Sand/Grit Tempered, Rim	
190	B3.2	II	5	12 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Smoothed, Body	
190	B3.2	II	5	0 Faunal: Clam	
190	B3.2	II	5	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Sand/Grit Tempered, Body	
190	B3.2	II	5	1 Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Jasper	
190	B3.2	II	5	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
190	B3.2	II	5	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
190	B3.2	II	5	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
190	B3.2	II	5	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
191	B3.2	III	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Sand/Grit Tempered, Body	
192	B3.3	I	1	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
192	B3.3	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
192	B3.3	I	1	1 Tile: Roof	
192	B3.3	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
192	B3.3	I	1	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
192	B3.3	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
192	B3.3	I	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
192	B3.3	I	1	2 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Other	
192	B3.3	I	1	5 Redware: Unglazed	
193	B3.3	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
193	B3.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
193	B3.3	II	1	1 Tile: Roof	
193	B3.3	II	1	1 Biface/Scraper: Jasper	
193	B3.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
193	B3.3	II	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
194	B3.3	III	1	1 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Other	
194	B3.3	III	1	1 Hardware, Metal: Door Hinge	
194	B3.3	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	

194	B3.3	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
194	B3.3	III	1	9 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
194	B3.3	III	1	5 Tile: Roof	
195	B3.3	IV	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
195	B3.3	IV	1	1 Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
195	B3.3	IV	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
195	B3.3	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
195	B3.3	IV	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
195	B3.3	IV	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
196	B3.3	IV	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
196	B3.3	IV	2	1 Redware: Unglazed	
196	B3.3	IV	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
196	B3.3	IV	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
196	B3.3	IV	2	2 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
196	B3.3	IV	2	1 Faunal: Bone	
196	B3.3	IV	2	1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
197	B3.3	IV	3	1 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
197	B3.3	IV	3	1 Blocky Fragment 25-40mm: Chert	
197	B3.3	IV	3	0 Faunal: Clam	
197	B3.3	IV	3	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
197	B3.3	IV	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
197	B3.3	IV	3	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
197	B3.3	IV	3	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
198	B3.3	V	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
198	B3.3	V	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Jasper	
198	B3.3	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
198	B3.3	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
199	B3.3	V	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
199	B3.3	V	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
200	B3.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
200	B3.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
201	B3.4	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
201	B3.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
201	B3.4	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
201	B3.4	II	1	1 Flake 36-40mm: Chert	
201	B3.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
201	B3.4	II	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
202	B3.4	III	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
202	B3.4	III	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
202	B3.4	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
202	B3.4	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
202	B3.4	III	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Clear Glaze	
202	B3.4	III	1	2 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
202	B3.4	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
203	B3.4	III	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
203	B3.4	III	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
203	B3.4	III	2	1 Interior/Exterior Cordmarked: Unidentified, Body	

203	B3.4	III	2	2 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
203	B3.4	III	2	1 Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Jasper	
203	B3.4	III	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
203	B3.4	III	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
203	B3.4	III	2	1 Retouched Flake: Chert	
204	B3.4	III	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
204	B3.4	III	3	0 Faunal: Clam	
204	B3.4	III	3	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
204	B3.4	III	3	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
204	B3.4	III	3	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
205	B3.4	IV	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
205	B3.4	IV	1	1 Flake 36-40mm: Jasper	
205	B3.4	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
206	B3.4	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
206	B3.4	V	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
206	B3.4	V	1	1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	
207	C1.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
207	C1.1	I	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	
207	C1.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
207	C1.1	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
207	C1.1	I	1	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
207	C1.1	I	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
207	C1.1	I	1	7 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
208	C1.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
209	C1.2	I	1	1 Button: Metal	
209	C1.2	I	1	1 Toy, Plastic: Lego	
209	C1.2	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
209	C1.2	I	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
209	C1.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
209	C1.2	I	1	1 Domestic Coin: 5-Cent Piece	1866-2000
209	C1.2	I	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
209	C1.2	I	1	3 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
209	C1.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
209	C1.2	I	1	2 Hardware, Metal: Unidentified	
210	C1.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
210	C1.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
210	C1.2	II	1	1 Button, Ceramic: Non-Porcelain	
211	C1.3	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
212	C1.3	II	1	4 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
212	C1.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
212	C1.3	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
212	C1.3	II	1	1 Faunal: Turtle	
212	C1.3	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
212	C1.3	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
212	C1.3	II	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Chert	
212	C1.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
212	C1.3	II	1	3 Faunal: Bone	
213	C1.3	III	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	
213	C1.3	III	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
213	C1.3	III	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000

213	C1.3	III	1	2 Whiteware: Unspecified	1810-2000
213	C1.3	III	1	2 Faunal: Clam	
213	C1.3	III	1	1 Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Tire Valve	
213	C1.3	III	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
213	C1.3	III	1	2 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
213	C1.3	III	1	1 Button, Glass: Black Glass, Loop Shank	
213	C1.3	III	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
213	C1.3	III	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
213	C1.3	III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
214	C1.3	IV	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Jasper	
214	C1.3	IV	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
214	C1.3	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
215	C1.4	II	1	3 Faunal: Bone	
215	C1.4	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
215	C1.4	II	1	4 Faunal: Oyster	
215	C1.4	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Bolt	
215	C1.4	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Clip	
215	C1.4	II	1	2 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
215	C1.4	II	1	2 Faunal: Clam	
215	C1.4	II	1	1 Whiteware: Overglaze Painted	1880-1900
215	C1.4	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
215	C1.4	II	1	2 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
216	C1.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
216	C1.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
216	C1.5	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
216	C1.5	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
216	C1.5	I	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
216	C1.5	I	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
217	C1.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
217	C1.5	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
217	C1.5	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
217	C1.5	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
217	C1.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
218	C1.5	III	1	1 Faunal: Whelk	
218	C1.5	III	1	3 Faunal: Bone	
218	C1.5	III	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered, Body	
218	C1.5	III	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
218	C1.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
218	C1.5	III	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
218	C1.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
218	C1.5	III	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
218	C1.5	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
218	C1.5	III	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
219	C1.5	IV	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
219	C1.5	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
219	C1.5	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
219	C1.5	IV	1	2 Faunal: Turtle	
220	C1.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
220	C1.6	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
220	C1.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	

220	C1.6	II	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
221	C1.7	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
221	C1.7	I	1	1 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
221	C1.7	I	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
221	C1.7	I	1	1 Redware: Unglazed	
221	C1.7	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
221	C1.7	I	1	8 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
221	C1.7	I	1	1 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
221	C1.7	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
221	C1.7	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
221	C1.7	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
221	C1.7	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
221	C1.7	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
222	C1.7	II	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Cordmarked, Body	
222	C1.7	II	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unidentified Molded	
222	C1.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
222	C1.7	II	1	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
222	C1.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
222	C1.7	II	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
222	C1.7	II	1	1 Button, Glass: Black Glass, 2-Hole	
222	C1.7	II	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
222	C1.7	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Other	
222	C1.7	II	1	2 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
222	C1.7	II	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
222	C1.7	II	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
222	C1.7	II	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Jasper	
223	C1.7	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
223	C1.7	III	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
223	C1.7	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
223	C1.7	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
223	C1.7	III	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Jasper	
224	C2.1	I-II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
224	C2.1	I-II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
224	C2.1	I-II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
224	C2.1	I-II	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
224	C2.1	I-II	1	7 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Unidentified	
224	C2.1	I-II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
225	C2.2	V	1	1 Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic: Comb	1915-2000
225	C2.2	V	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
226	C2.4	I	1	1 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
226	C2.4	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	
226	C2.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
227	C3.1	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
227	C3.1	I	1	4 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
227	C3.1	I	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Green	
227	C3.1	I	1	1 Tile: Ceramic	
227	C3.1	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
227	C3.1	I	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
227	C3.1	I	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	

228	C3.1	II	1	1 Imported Brown Stoneware: British Brown	1690-1775
228	C3.1	II	1	15 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
228	C3.1	II	1	15 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
228	C3.1	II	1	2 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
228	C3.1	II	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Gilded	1850-2000
228	C3.1	II	1	6 Architectural, Metal: Unidentified	
228	C3.1	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
228	C3.1	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Nickel Hook	
228	C3.1	II	1	5 Flat Glass: Aqua	
228	C3.1	II	1	26 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
228	C3.1	II	1	1 Unidentified Hardware, Metal: Iron	
228	C3.1	II	1	1 Hardware, Metal: Unidentified	
228	C3.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
228	C3.1	II	1	3 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
228	C3.1	II	1	12 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
228	C3.1	II	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
228	C3.1	II	1	11 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Green	
228	C3.1	II	1	9 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
229	C3.1	II	2	2 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze	
229	C3.1	II	2	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
229	C3.1	II	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
229	C3.1	II	2	2 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
229	C3.1	II	2	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
229	C3.1	II	2	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
229	C3.1	II	2	2 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
229	C3.1	II	2	7 Nail: Unidentified	
229	C3.1	II	2	1 Chinese Export Porcelain: Batavian Ware	1740-1780
229	C3.1	II	2	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
230	C3.1	II	3	4 Fastener, Metal: Brad	
230	C3.1	II	3	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
230	C3.1	II	3	2 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze	
230	C3.1	II	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
230	C3.1	II	3	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze	
230	C3.1	II	3	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Bisque	
230	C3.1	II	3	5 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
230	C3.1	II	3	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
230	C3.1	II	3	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
230	C3.1	II	3	0 Faunal: Clam	
230	C3.1	II	3	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
230	C3.1	II	3	1 Fastener, Metal: Nonferrous Snap	
230	C3.1	II	3	7 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
231	C3.1	II	4	1 Storage, Metal: Large Screw Top	
231	C3.1	II	4	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
231	C3.1	II	4	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
231	C3.1	II	4	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
232	C3.1	III	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
232	C3.1	III	2	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
232	C3.1	III	2	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
233	C3.1	III	3	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	

233	C3.1	III	3	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
233	C3.1	III	3	1 Hardware, Glass: Drawer or Door Knob	
234	C3.1	III	5	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
234	C3.1	III	5	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
235	C3.1	III	6	0 Faunal: Oyster	
236	C3.1	IV	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
236	C3.1	IV	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
236	C3.1	IV	1	2 Miscellaneous, Metal: Bolt	
236	C3.1	IV	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
237	C3.1	V	1	2 20th-Cent Refined Earthenware: Molded	
237	C3.1	V	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Tube	
237	C3.1	V	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
237	C3.1	V	1	4 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
237	C3.1	V	1	7 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
237	C3.1	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
237	C3.1	V	1	4 Flat Glass: Aqua	
238	C3.1	VI	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
238	C3.1	VI	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
238	C3.1	VI	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
238	C3.1	VI	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
238	C3.1	VI	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
238	C3.1	VI	1	9 Flat Glass: Aqua	
238	C3.1	VI	1	11 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
238	C3.1	VI	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
239	C3.1	VII	1	2 Flat Glass: Aqua	
240	C3.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
240	C3.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
241	C4.1	I	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
241	C4.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
242	C4.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
242	C4.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
243	C4.2	I	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
243	C4.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
243	C4.2	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
243	C4.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
243	C4.2	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
244	C4.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
244	C4.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
245	C4.3	I	1	1 Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000
245	C4.3	I	1	6 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
245	C4.3	I	1	1 Storage, Metal: Small Screw Cap	
246	C4.3	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
247	C4.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
247	C4.4	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
248	C4.4	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
249	C4.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
250	D1.1	I	1	1 Tile: Ceramic	
251	D1.1	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
252	D1.3	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	

253	D1.4	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
254	D1.6	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
255	D1.8	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
255	D1.8	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
256	D1.9	I	0	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
256	D1.9	I	0	1 Tile: Ceramic	
256	D1.9	I	0	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
257	D1.11	I-III	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire	1831-2000
257	D1.11	I-III	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Frosted	
257	D1.11	I-III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
257	D1.11	I-III	1	8 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
258	D1.12	I-II	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
259	E1.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
259	E1.1	II	1	1 Toy, Plastic: Doll Part	1915-2000
260	E1.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
260	E1.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
261	E1.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
261	E1.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
261	E1.2	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
262	E1.3	II	1	2 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
262	E1.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
262	E1.3	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
262	E1.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
262	E1.3	II	1	1 Flake 36-40mm: Chert	
263	E1.3	V	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
263	E1.3	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
263	E1.3	V	1	1 Madison Point: Jasper	1150-300
263	E1.3	V	1	1 Wire Finish Nail: Complete	1875-2000
263	E1.3	V	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
263	E1.3	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
263	E1.3	V	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
264	E1.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
264	E1.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
264	E1.4	I	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
264	E1.4	I	1	1 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
265	E1.4	II	1	3 Faunal: Bone	
265	E1.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
265	E1.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
266	E1.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
267	E1.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
267	E1.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
268	E1.6	I	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
268	E1.6	I	1	7 Faunal: Bone	
268	E1.6	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
269	E1.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
269	E1.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
270	E1.6	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
271	E1.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
271	E1.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
271	E1.7	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
272	E1.8	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	

272	E1.8	II	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
272	E1.8	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
272	E1.8	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
273	E1.8	III	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Brown Salt Glaze	
274	E1.9	I	1	20 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
275	E1.9	II	1	6 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
275	E1.9	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
276	E1.10	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
276	E1.10	III	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
276	E1.10	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
276	E1.10	III	1	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
276	E1.10	III	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
277	E1.11	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
277	E1.11	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
277	E1.11	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
277	E1.11	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
278	E2.1	I	1	2 Miscellaneous, Metal: Latch	
278	E2.1	I	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
278	E2.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
279	E2.1	II	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
279	E2.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
279	E2.1	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
279	E2.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
280	E2.1	IV	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 11-15mm: Jasper	
280	E2.1	IV	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
280	E2.1	IV	1	3 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
280	E2.1	IV	1	1 Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000
280	E2.1	IV	1	3 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
280	E2.1	IV	1	3 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
280	E2.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
280	E2.1	IV	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	
280	E2.1	IV	1	1 Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000
280	E2.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
281	E2.1	IV	2	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
281	E2.1	IV	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Exhausted Core: Chert	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Faunal: Whelk	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Jack's Reef Corner Notched Point: Jasper	1450-900
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
281	E2.1	IV	2	3 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
281	E2.1	IV	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
281	E2.1	IV	2	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
282	E2.1	V	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	

282	E2.1	V	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
282	E2.1	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
282	E2.1	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
282	E2.1	V	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
282	E2.1	V	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
283	E2.1	V	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
283	E2.1	V	2	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
283	E2.1	V	2	1 Faunal: Bone	
283	E2.1	V	2	1 Flake 31-35mm: Jasper	
283	E2.1	V	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
284	E2.1	V	3	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
284	E2.1	V	3	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
284	E2.1	V	3	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
284	E2.1	V	3	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
285	E2.1	V	4	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
285	E2.1	V	4	2 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
285	E2.1	V	4	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
286	E2.1	V	5	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
286	E2.1	V	5	1 Faunal: Bone	
286	E2.1	V	5	1 Flake 0-5mm: Chert	
287	E2.1	VI	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
287	E2.1	VI	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
287	E2.1	VI	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
287	E2.1	VI	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
287	E2.1	VI	1	1 Flake 0-5mm: Chert	
288	E2.2	I	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
288	E2.2	I	1	1 Floral: Seed, Nut and/or Pit	
288	E2.2	I	1	1 Faunal: Clam	
288	E2.2	I	1	4 Faunal: Oyster	
289	E2.2	II	1	2 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
289	E2.2	II	1	1 Projectile Point Fragment: Chert	
289	E2.2	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
289	E2.2	II	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
289	E2.2	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
289	E2.2	II	1	4 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
289	E2.2	II	1	1 Redware: Unglazed	
289	E2.2	II	1	2 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
289	E2.2	II	1	1 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
289	E2.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
289	E2.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
289	E2.2	II	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
290	E2.2	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
290	E2.2	III	1	1 Faunal: Whelk	
290	E2.2	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
291	E2.2	III	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
291	E2.2	III	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
291	E2.2	III	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
291	E2.2	III	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
292	E2.2	III	4	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
292	E2.2	III	4	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
293	E2.2	III	5	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	

293	E2.2	III	5	0 Faunal: Oyster	
293	E2.2	III	5	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
294	E2.2	III	7	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
294	E2.2	III	7	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
295	F1.1	I-II	1	1 Whiteware: Molded	1810-2000
295	F1.1	I-II	1	5 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
295	F1.1	I-II	1	2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
295	F1.1	I-II	1	4 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
295	F1.1	I-II	1	1 Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000
295	F1.1	I-II	1	2 Flat Glass: Aqua	
295	F1.1	I-II	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Frosted	
295	F1.1	I-II	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
295	F1.1	I-II	1	1 Flat Glass: Clear, Hand Painted	
295	F1.1	I-II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
295	F1.1	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Porcelain, Unspecified: Whole/Nearly Whole	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000
296	F1.1	III	1	3 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
296	F1.1	III	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Transfer Print	1755-1765
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Brown Salt-Glazed Ext/Albany Slip Int	1810-2000
296	F1.1	III	1	4 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Clear	1870-1920
296	F1.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Clear Glaze	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Utensil, Metal: Table Fork	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
296	F1.1	III	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
296	F1.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Milk Glass	
296	F1.1	III	1	9 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
296	F1.1	III	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
296	F1.1	III	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
296	F1.1	III	1	6 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
296	F1.1	III	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
296	F1.1	III	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
296	F1.1	III	1	4 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Miscellaneous Kitchen, Metal: Grid Iron	
296	F1.1	III	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Bolt	
297	F1.1	IV	1	3 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
297	F1.1	IV	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
297	F1.1	IV	1	8 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
297	F1.1	IV	1	1 Hinge-Bottom-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1750-1880
297	F1.1	IV	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
297	F1.1	IV	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Nut And Bolt	
297	F1.1	IV	1	2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	

297	F1.1	IV	1	3 Ironstone: Molded	
297	F1.1	IV	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
297	F1.1	IV	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
297	F1.1	IV	1	4 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
298	F1.1	V	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
299	F2.1	I	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
299	F2.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
299	F2.1	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
299	F2.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
300	F2.1	II	1	2 Mortar: Unidentified	
300	F2.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
300	F2.1	II	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
300	F2.1	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
300	F2.1	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
300	F2.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
300	F2.1	II	1	2 Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Battery Part	
300	F2.1	II	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
300	F2.1	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
301	F2.1	III	1	2 Yellowware: Annular/Banded	1830-1930
301	F2.1	III	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
301	F2.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
301	F2.1	III	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
301	F2.1	III	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
301	F2.1	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
301	F2.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
302	F2.1	IV	1	1 Core Fragment: Jasper	
302	F2.1	IV	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Scratch Blue	1744-1775
302	F2.1	IV	1	30 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
302	F2.1	IV	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
302	F2.1	IV	1	2 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
302	F2.1	IV	1	1 Redware: Unglazed	
302	F2.1	IV	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
302	F2.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
303	F2.2	I	1	2 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
303	F2.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
303	F2.2	I	1	1 Redware: Brown Glaze	
303	F2.2	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
303	F2.2	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
303	F2.2	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
303	F2.2	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
303	F2.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
304	F2.2	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
304	F2.2	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
304	F2.2	II	1	1 Early Refined Earthenware: Agateware	1740-1775
304	F2.2	II	1	1 Brick: Unidentified, Glazed	
304	F2.2	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
304	F2.2	II	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
304	F2.2	II	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
304	F2.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	

304	F2.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
305	F2.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
305	F2.3	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
306	F2.3	III	1	13 Faunal: Bone	
306	F2.3	III	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
306	F2.3	III	1	4 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
306	F2.3	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
306	F2.3	III	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
306	F2.3	III	1	3 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
306	F2.3	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
306	F2.3	III	1	5 Mortar: Unidentified	
307	F2.3	IV	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
307	F2.3	IV	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
307	F2.3	IV	1	1 Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Frosted	
308	F2.4	I-III	1	4 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
308	F2.4	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
308	F2.4	I-III	1	1 Whiteware: Polychrome Transfer Print	1835-1915
308	F2.4	I-III	1	1 Whiteware: Gilded	1880-2000
308	F2.4	I-III	1	2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
308	F2.4	I-III	1	3 Faunal: Clam	
309	F2.4	IV-V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
309	F2.4	IV-V	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
310	F2.4	VI	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
310	F2.4	VI	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
310	F2.4	VI	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Latch	
311	F2.5	I-II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
311	F2.5	I-II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
311	F2.5	I-II	1	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
311	F2.5	I-II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
311	F2.5	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
311	F2.5	I-II	1	2 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
311	F2.5	I-II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
311	F2.5	I-II	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
311	F2.5	I-II	1	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
311	F2.5	I-II	1	2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
312	F2.5	III	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
312	F2.5	III	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Unidentified	1720-1780
312	F2.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
312	F2.5	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
312	F2.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
313	F2.5	IV	1	1 Whiteware: Molded	1810-2000
313	F2.5	IV	1	1 Faunal: Clam	
313	F2.5	IV	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
313	F2.5	IV	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
313	F2.5	IV	1	9 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
313	F2.5	IV	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
313	F2.5	IV	1	1 Flake 36-40mm: Chert	
313	F2.5	IV	1	4 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
313	F2.5	IV	1	5 Flat Glass: Aqua	
313	F2.5	IV	1	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	

314	F2.5	V	1	1 Whiteware: Molded	1810-2000
315	F2.6	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
315	F2.6	I	1	8 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
315	F2.6	I	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
315	F2.6	I	1	2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
315	F2.6	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
315	F2.6	I	1	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
315	F2.6	I	1	1 Ironstone: Hand Painted	
315	F2.6	I	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Molded	
316	F2.6	II	1	2 Flat Glass: Aqua	
316	F2.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
316	F2.6	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Bright Green	1903-2000
316	F2.6	II	1	7 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
316	F2.6	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Barbed Wire	1886-2000
316	F2.6	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Rubber: Stopper	
316	F2.6	II	1	1 Redware: Yellow Interior/Brown Exterior	
316	F2.6	II	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
316	F2.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
316	F2.6	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
316	F2.6	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
316	F2.6	II	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
316	F2.6	II	1	4 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
316	F2.6	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
317	F2.6	III	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze on Buff	
317	F2.6	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
317	F2.6	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
317	F2.6	III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
317	F2.6	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
318	F2.6	IV	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
318	F2.6	IV	1	3 Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	
318	F2.6	IV	1	1 Flat Glass: Clear, Hand Painted	
318	F2.6	IV	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Brown Salt-Glazed Ext/Albany Slip Int	1810-2000
318	F2.6	IV	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
318	F2.6	IV	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
318	F2.6	IV	1	1 Ricketts-Mold Bottle: Clear	1820-1920
318	F2.6	IV	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
318	F2.6	IV	1	1 Faunal: Clam	
318	F2.6	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
319	F2.6	VI	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
319	F2.6	VI	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
319	F2.6	VI	1	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
319	F2.6	VI	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
319	F2.6	VI	1	4 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
319	F2.6	VI	1	4 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
319	F2.6	VI	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
319	F2.6	VI	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
320	F2.6	VII	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
320	F2.6	VII	1	1 Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic: Comb	1915-2000

320	F2.6	VII	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
320	F2.6	VII	1	2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
320	F2.6	VII	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
321	F2.7	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
321	F2.7	I	1	14 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
321	F2.7	I	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
321	F2.7	I	1	1 Utensil, Metal: Table Fork	
321	F2.7	I	1	12 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
321	F2.7	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
322	F2.7	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
322	F2.7	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
322	F2.7	II	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
322	F2.7	II	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
323	F2.7	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
323	F2.7	III	1	2 Mortar: Unidentified	
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Dark Green	
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Button, Glass: 4-Hole	
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
323	F2.7	III	1	2 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Clear	
323	F2.7	III	1	5 Faunal: Clam	
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Hardware, Metal: Unidentified	
323	F2.7	III	1	13 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
323	F2.7	III	1	2 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
323	F2.7	III	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	
323	F2.7	III	1	19 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Ironstone: Hand Painted	
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
323	F2.7	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
323	F2.7	III	1	30 Faunal: Bone	
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Clear	1870-1920
324	F2.7	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Ironstone: Red Transfer Print	
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Dark Green	
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua	
324	F2.7	V	1	6 Faunal: Bone	
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Molded	
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Clear	
324	F2.7	V	1	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
324	F2.7	V	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Opaque Blue	
325	F2.7	VI	1	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Clear	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Electrical, Metal: Miscellaneous Part	
325	F2.7	VI	1	4 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Clear	1870-1920
325	F2.7	VI	1	6 Miscellaneous Lighting, Glass: Red Finish	

325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
325	F2.7	VI	1	6 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Battery Part	
325	F2.7	VI	1	2 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
325	F2.7	VI	1	2 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Projectile: .22 Caliber Bullet Shell	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Light Green	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Redware: Refined, Clear Glaze	
325	F2.7	VI	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
325	F2.7	VI	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
325	F2.7	VI	1	23 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
325	F2.7	VI	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
325	F2.7	VI	1	19 Faunal: Bone	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
325	F2.7	VI	1	36 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
325	F2.7	VI	1	3 Hardware, Metal: Unidentified	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Cobalt Blue	
325	F2.7	VI	1	11 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
325	F2.7	VI	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
326	F2.7	VII	1	1 Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua	
327	F3.1	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
327	F3.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
327	F3.1	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
327	F3.1	I	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
327	F3.1	I	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Dark Green	
327	F3.1	I	1	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
327	F3.1	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
327	F3.1	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
328	F3.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
329	F3.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
329	F3.5	I	1	6 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
329	F3.5	I	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
329	F3.5	I	1	1 Floral: Seed, Nut and/or Pit	
329	F3.5	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1903-2000
329	F3.5	I	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Screw	
329	F3.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
329	F3.5	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
329	F3.5	I	1	2 Mineral: Asbestos Siding	
329	F3.5	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	

329	F3.5	I	1	3 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
330	F3.5	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
330	F3.5	II	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
330	F3.5	II	1	6 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
330	F3.5	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
330	F3.5	II	1	1 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
330	F3.5	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
330	F3.5	II	1	1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
330	F3.5	II	1	1 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
330	F3.5	II	1	2 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Clear	
330	F3.5	II	1	1 Storage, Metal: Large Screw Top	
330	F3.5	II	1	1 Retouched Flake: Chert	
330	F3.5	II	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
330	F3.5	II	1	4 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
331	F3.5	III	1	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
331	F3.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
331	F3.5	III	1	1 Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Light Green	1870-1920
331	F3.5	III	1	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
331	F3.5	III	1	14 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
331	F3.5	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
331	F3.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
331	F3.5	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
331	F3.5	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
332	F3.5	III	2	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
332	F3.5	III	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
332	F3.5	III	2	8 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
332	F3.5	III	2	7 Faunal: Bone	
332	F3.5	III	2	3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
332	F3.5	III	2	2 Pearlware: Annular (Dipped)	1780-1830
332	F3.5	III	2	1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	
332	F3.5	III	2	1 Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000
332	F3.5	III	2	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
332	F3.5	III	2	1 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
332	F3.5	III	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
332	F3.5	III	2	1 Domestic Coin: Indian Head Penny	1859-1909
332	F3.5	III	2	2 Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear	
332	F3.5	III	2	1 Creamware: Molded	1762-1820
332	F3.5	III	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
333	F3.5	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
333	F3.5	IV	1	0 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
333	F3.5	IV	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
333	F3.5	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
333	F3.5	IV	1	1 Pressed-Glass Tableware: Honey Comb	1825-2000
333	F3.5	IV	1	1 Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000
333	F3.5	IV	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
333	F3.5	IV	1	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
333	F3.5	IV	1	1 Hardware, Metal: Support	
333	F3.5	IV	1	4 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
333	F3.5	IV	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	

333	F3.5	IV	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Dark Green	
334	F3.5	IV	2	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
334	F3.5	IV	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Fastener, Metal: Brass Belt or Other Buckle	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Button, Metal: Brass, Loop Shank, 2-Piece Cast	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Plumbing, Metal: Pipe Fitter	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Redware: Brown Glaze, Molded Decoration	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Amber	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Redware: Luster	
334	F3.5	IV	2	2 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
334	F3.5	IV	2	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
334	F3.5	IV	2	3 Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000
334	F3.5	IV	2	9 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
334	F3.5	IV	2	2 Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
334	F3.5	IV	2	10 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
334	F3.5	IV	2	16 Faunal: Bone	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1810-1930
334	F3.5	IV	2	4 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Whiteware: Sponged	1820-1930
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
334	F3.5	IV	2	4 Creamware: Feather Edge	1762-1800
334	F3.5	IV	2	2 Miscellaneous Stoneware: English Dry Bodied	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Redware: Refined, Clear Glaze	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Miscellaneous Stoneware: English Dry Bodied	
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
334	F3.5	IV	2	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
334	F3.5	IV	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Redware: Luster	
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
335	F3.5	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
335	F3.5	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Projectile: .22 Caliber Bullet Shell	
335	F3.5	V	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
335	F3.5	V	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Screw	
335	F3.5	V	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Tin-Glazed Earthenware: Plain White Glaze	1640-1800

336	F3.5	V	2	1 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
336	F3.5	V	2	4 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Miscellaneous Stoneware: English Dry Bodied	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
336	F3.5	V	2	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Projectile: .22 Caliber Bullet Shell	
336	F3.5	V	2	2 Faunal: Bone	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Fastener, Metal: Tack	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
336	F3.5	V	2	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
336	F3.5	V	2	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
336	F3.5	V	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
336	F3.5	V	2	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Early Refined Earthenware: Jackfield	1740-1780
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
336	F3.5	V	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
336	F3.5	V	2	1 Yellowware: Plain	1830-1930
337	F3.5	V	3	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
337	F3.5	V	3	0 Faunal: Clam	
337	F3.5	V	3	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
337	F3.5	V	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
337	F3.5	V	3	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
337	F3.5	V	3	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
337	F3.5	V	3	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
337	F3.5	V	3	1 Brick: Molded Ornamental	
337	F3.5	V	3	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
338	F3.5	V	4	1 Faunal: Clam	
338	F3.5	V	4	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
338	F3.5	V	4	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
338	F3.5	V	4	3 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
338	F3.5	V	4	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
338	F3.5	V	4	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Pink Wash Interior	
338	F3.5	V	4	5 Mortar: Painted	
338	F3.5	V	4	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
338	F3.5	V	4	0 Faunal: Oyster	
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
339	F3.5	VI	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
339	F3.5	VI	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Pipe Stem: 7/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Pearlware: Plain	1779-1830
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Miscellaneous Stoneware: Black Basalt	1750-1850
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Transfer Print	1755-1765
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Accessory, Metal: Key	

339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Iron-Oxide Wash Interior	
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
339	F3.5	VI	1	5 Faunal: Bone	
339	F3.5	VI	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
339	F3.5	VI	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
340	F3.5	VII	1	4 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Whiteware: Sponged	1820-1930
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
340	F3.5	VII	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
340	F3.5	VII	1	2 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
340	F3.5	VII	1	2 Mortar: Unidentified	
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Redware: Brown Glaze	
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Clip	
340	F3.5	VII	1	3 Faunal: Oyster	
340	F3.5	VII	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
340	F3.5	VII	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
340	F3.5	VII	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Rivet	
340	F3.5	VII	1	5 Faunal: Bone	
341	F3.6	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
342	F3.7	II	1	3 Faunal: Bone	
342	F3.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
343	F3.8	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
343	F3.8	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
343	F3.8	III	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
343	F3.8	III	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
343	F3.8	III	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
343	F3.8	III	1	1 Pearlware: Underglaze Floral Polychrome	1795-1830
343	F3.8	III	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
343	F3.8	III	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1810-1930
344	F3.9	II	1	3 Faunal: Bone	
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
344	F3.9	II	1	2 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	
344	F3.9	II	1	6 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Whiteware: Flow Black (Mulberry Ware)	1842-1910

344	F3.9	II	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
344	F3.9	II	1	2 Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1830-1875
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Whiteware: Red Transfer Print	1829-1915
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Tan Slip Interior	
344	F3.9	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
345	F3.9	III	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
346	F3.10	II	1	2 Mortar: Unidentified	
346	F3.10	II	1	11 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
346	F3.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
346	F3.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
346	F3.10	II	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: White Glaze	
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1830-1875
346	F3.10	II	1	6 Faunal: Bone	
346	F3.10	II	1	3 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Retouched Flake: Jasper	
346	F3.10	II	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
346	F3.10	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
347	F3.11	II	1	4 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
347	F3.11	II	1	2 Pipe Stem: *6/64th-Inch Ball Clay*	
347	F3.11	II	1	3 Mortar: Unidentified	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Clip	
347	F3.11	II	1	5 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
347	F3.11	II	1	6 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
347	F3.11	II	1	4 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: White Glaze	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Clear Glaze	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Redware: Brown Glaze	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
347	F3.11	II	1	13 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
347	F3.11	II	1	32 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Flint: French (Honey Colored)	
347	F3.11	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1810-1930
347	F3.11	II	1	2 Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810
347	F3.11	II	1	2 Hardware, Metal: Unidentified	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
347	F3.11	II	1	2 Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	

347	F3.11	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Early Refined Earthenware: Jackfield	1740-1780
347	F3.11	II	1	59 Faunal: Bone	
347	F3.11	II	1	14 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
347	F3.11	II	1	2 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Salt Glaze/Albany Slip on Brown	1810-2000
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
347	F3.11	II	1	2 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany	1810-2000
347	F3.11	II	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Jasper	
347	F3.11	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
348	F3.12	II	1	1 Pipe Stem: Fragment	
348	F3.12	II	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
348	F3.12	II	1	8 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
348	F3.12	II	1	1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze	
348	F3.12	II	1	2 Whiteware: Green Transfer Print	1829-1915
348	F3.12	II	1	2 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
348	F3.12	II	1	3 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
348	F3.12	II	1	6 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
348	F3.12	II	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
348	F3.12	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
348	F3.12	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
348	F3.12	II	1	16 Faunal: Bone	
348	F3.12	II	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Clear Glaze	
348	F3.12	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
348	F3.12	II	1	4 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
348	F3.12	II	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Albany Slip on Gray	1810-2000
348	F3.12	II	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
348	F3.12	II	1	6 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
349	F3.13	I	1	1 Button, Glass: 4-Hole	
349	F3.13	I	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
349	F3.13	I	1	1 Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810
349	F3.13	I	1	1 Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000
350	F3.13	II	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
350	F3.13	II	1	2 Electrical, Metal: Wire Fragment	
350	F3.13	II	1	1 Utensil, Bone: Handle	
350	F3.13	II	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
350	F3.13	II	1	5 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
350	F3.13	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
350	F3.13	II	1	1 Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	
350	F3.13	II	1	5 Faunal: Bone	
350	F3.13	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
350	F3.13	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
350	F3.13	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
350	F3.13	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Clip	
351	F3.14	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
351	F3.14	I	1	1 Whiteware: Shell Edge	1810-1900
351	F3.14	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	

351	F3.14	I	1	1 Tailoring, Sewing: Sequin	
352	F3.14	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
352	F3.14	II	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
352	F3.14	II	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
352	F3.14	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
352	F3.14	II	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
352	F3.14	II	1	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
352	F3.14	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
352	F3.14	II	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
353	F3.14	III	1	1 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
353	F3.14	III	1	1 Projectile Point Fragment: Chert	
353	F3.14	III	1	3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
353	F3.14	III	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
354	F3.15	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
354	F3.15	I	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Screw	
354	F3.15	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
354	F3.15	I	1	1 Flat Glass: Ridged	
354	F3.15	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
354	F3.15	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
354	F3.15	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
354	F3.15	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
355	F3.15	II	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Black Glaze	
355	F3.15	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
355	F3.15	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
355	F3.15	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
355	F3.15	II	1	1 Chinese Export Porcelain: Batavian Ware	1740-1780
355	F3.15	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
355	F3.15	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
356	F3.15	III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
356	F3.15	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
356	F3.15	III	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Black Salt Glaze	
356	F3.15	III	1	1 Redware: Unglazed	
356	F3.15	III	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
356	F3.15	III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
357	F3.16	I	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	1760-2000
357	F3.16	I	1	1 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Other	
357	F3.16	I	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Albany Slip Ext, White Slip Int,Salt Glaze	
357	F3.16	I	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
357	F3.16	I	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
357	F3.16	I	1	3 Wire Roofing Nail: Complete	1875-2000
357	F3.16	I	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
357	F3.16	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
357	F3.16	I	1	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
357	F3.16	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
358	F3.16	II	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
358	F3.16	II	1	1 Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000

358	F3.16	II	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
358	F3.16	II	1	2 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
358	F3.16	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
358	F3.16	II	1	1 Accessory, Metal: Key	
358	F3.16	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
358	F3.16	II	1	3 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
358	F3.16	II	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
358	F3.16	II	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unspecified, Fragment	
358	F3.16	II	1	6 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
358	F3.16	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
358	F3.16	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
359	F3.16	III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
360	F4.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
360	F4.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
360	F4.1	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
360	F4.1	I	1	4 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
361	F4.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
361	F4.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
361	F4.1	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
362	F4.2	I	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
362	F4.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
362	F4.2	I	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
362	F4.2	I	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
362	F4.2	I	1	1 Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic: Comb	1915-2000
362	F4.2	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
362	F4.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
363	F4.2	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
363	F4.2	II	1	1 Auto/Garage/Machine, Metal: Battery Part	
363	F4.2	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Frosted	
363	F4.2	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
363	F4.2	II	1	2 Faunal: Oyster	
363	F4.2	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
363	F4.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
363	F4.2	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
363	F4.2	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
363	F4.2	II	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
363	F4.2	II	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze	
364	F4.3	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
364	F4.3	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
364	F4.3	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
364	F4.3	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
365	F4.3	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
365	F4.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
365	F4.3	II	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
365	F4.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
366	F4.4	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
366	F4.4	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
366	F4.4	I	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	

366	F4.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
366	F4.4	I	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
366	F4.4	I	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	
366	F4.4	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
367	F4.4	II-III	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
367	F4.4	II-III	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
367	F4.4	II-III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
367	F4.4	II-III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
367	F4.4	II-III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
368	F4.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
368	F4.5	I	1	1 Ironstone: Molded	
368	F4.5	I	1	3 Faunal: Bone	
368	F4.5	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
368	F4.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
368	F4.5	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
368	F4.5	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
368	F4.5	I	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
369	F4.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
369	F4.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
370	F4.6	I	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
370	F4.6	I	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
370	F4.6	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
370	F4.6	I	1	1 Whiteware: Red Transfer Print	1829-1915
370	F4.6	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
370	F4.6	I	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
370	F4.6	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
370	F4.6	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
370	F4.6	I	1	13 Faunal: Bone	
370	F4.6	I	1	3 Redware: Black Exterior/Clear Interior, Glazed	
370	F4.6	I	1	3 Mortar: Unidentified	
371	F4.7	I	1	1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze	
371	F4.7	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
371	F4.7	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
371	F4.7	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
371	F4.7	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
371	F4.7	I	1	1 Accessory, Metal: Scissors	
371	F4.7	I	1	3 Faunal: Oyster	
371	F4.7	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
371	F4.7	I	1	11 Faunal: Bone	
371	F4.7	I	1	5 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
372	F4.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
372	F4.7	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	4 Faunal: Bone	
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	

373	F4.8	I-VI	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	3 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
373	F4.8	I-VI	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
374	F4.9	I	1	4 Faunal: Bone	
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
374	F4.9	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
374	F4.9	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
374	F4.9	I	1	7 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
374	F4.9	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
375	F4.10	II	1	6 Faunal: Bone	
375	F4.10	II	1	4 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
375	F4.10	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
375	F4.10	II	1	2 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
375	F4.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
375	F4.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
375	F4.10	II	1	1 Faunal: Clam	
376	F4.10	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
376	F4.10	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
376	F4.10	III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
377	F4.11	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
377	F4.11	I	1	1 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
377	F4.11	I	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
377	F4.11	I	1	1 Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
377	F4.11	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
377	F4.11	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
378	F4.11	II	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
378	F4.11	II	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	
378	F4.11	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
378	F4.11	II	1	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
378	F4.11	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
379	F4.12	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
379	F4.12	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
379	F4.12	I	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
380	F4.12	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
380	F4.12	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
380	F4.12	II	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
380	F4.12	II	1	1 Projectile: .22 Caliber Bullet Shell	
380	F4.12	II	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
381	F4.13	I	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
381	F4.13	I	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
381	F4.13	I	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
381	F4.13	I	1	6 Faunal: Bone	

381	F4.13	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
381	F4.13	I	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	
381	F4.13	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
381	F4.13	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
381	F4.13	I	1	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
381	F4.13	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
381	F4.13	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
381	F4.13	I	1	2 Mortar: Unidentified	
381	F4.13	I	1	1 Miscellaneous, Glass: Test Tube	
381	F4.13	I	1	1 Faunal: Whelk	
382	F4.14	I	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
382	F4.14	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
382	F4.14	I	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
383	F4.14	II	1	3 Faunal: Whelk	
383	F4.14	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
383	F4.14	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
383	F4.14	II	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
383	F4.14	II	1	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
383	F4.14	II	1	1 Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000
384	F5.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
384	F5.1	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
384	F5.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
384	F5.1	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
384	F5.1	I	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
385	F5.1	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
385	F5.1	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Tack	
385	F5.1	II	1	3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
385	F5.1	II	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
385	F5.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
385	F5.1	II	1	3 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze	
385	F5.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
385	F5.1	II	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
385	F5.1	II	1	25 Redware: Unglazed	
385	F5.1	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1810-1930
385	F5.1	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
385	F5.1	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
385	F5.1	II	1	1 Pearlware: Molded	1780-1830
385	F5.1	II	1	3 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850
386	F5.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
386	F5.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
386	F5.1	III	1	4 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
386	F5.1	III	1	2 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
386	F5.1	III	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Shell/Grit Tempered, Body	
386	F5.1	III	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
386	F5.1	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
386	F5.1	III	1	2 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
386	F5.1	III	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Jasper	
387	F5.1	IV	1	1 Flake 36-40mm: Chert	
387	F5.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
387	F5.1	IV	1	2 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	

387	F5.1	IV	1	11 Faunal: Bone	
387	F5.1	IV	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Jasper	
387	F5.1	IV	1	1 Retouched Flake: Jasper	
387	F5.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
387	F5.1	IV	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
387	F5.1	IV	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
387	F5.1	IV	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
387	F5.1	IV	1	2 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	16 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	1 Flake 0-5mm: Jasper	
388	F5.1	V	1	2 Flake 0-5mm: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	1 Flake >45mm: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	3 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
388	F5.1	V	1	1 Levanna Point: Chert	1250-600
388	F5.1	V	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Jasper	
388	F5.1	V	1	6 Faunal: Bone	
388	F5.1	V	1	3 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
388	F5.1	V	1	4 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
388	F5.1	V	1	9 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
388	F5.1	V	1	14 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	2 Utilized Flake: Chert	
388	F5.1	V	1	3 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
389	F5.2	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
389	F5.2	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
389	F5.2	II	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Overall Molded Salt Glaze	1740-1765
389	F5.2	II	1	11 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
390	F5.2	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
390	F5.2	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
391	F5.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
392	F5.3	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
392	F5.3	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
393	F5.4	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
393	F5.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
393	F5.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
394	F5.4	III	0	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
394	F5.4	III	0	1 Miscellaneous Clothing, Metal: Buckle	
394	F5.4	III	0	0 Faunal: Oyster	
394	F5.4	III	0	0 Faunal: Clam	
395	F5.7	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
395	F5.7	III	1	7 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
395	F5.7	III	1	1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze	
395	F5.7	III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
395	F5.7	III	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
395	F5.7	III	1	5 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
395	F5.7	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
395	F5.7	III	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
396	F5.7	IV	1	2 Faunal: Bone	

396	F5.7	IV	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
396	F5.7	IV	1	2 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Shell/Grit Tempered, Body	
396	F5.7	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
396	F5.7	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
396	F5.7	IV	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
396	F5.7	IV	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Washer	
397	F5.8	III	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
397	F5.8	III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
397	F5.8	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
397	F5.8	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
397	F5.8	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
397	F5.8	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
398	F5.8	IV	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
398	F5.8	IV	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
398	F5.8	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
398	F5.8	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
398	F5.8	IV	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
398	F5.8	IV	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
398	F5.8	IV	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
399	F5.9	II	1	1 Fastener, Metal: Screw	
399	F5.9	II	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
399	F5.9	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
399	F5.9	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
399	F5.9	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
400	F5.10	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
400	F5.10	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
400	F5.10	I	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
400	F5.10	I	1	2 Accessory, Glass: Mirror	
400	F5.10	I	1	6 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
400	F5.10	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
400	F5.10	I	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
401	F5.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
401	F5.10	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
401	F5.10	II	1	1 Whiteware: Polychrome Transfer Print	1835-1915
401	F5.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
401	F5.10	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
401	F5.10	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
401	F5.10	II	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
401	F5.10	II	1	1 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
401	F5.10	II	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
401	F5.10	II	1	1 Flake 36-40mm: Chert	
402	F5.11	I	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
402	F5.11	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
402	F5.11	I	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
402	F5.11	I	1	4 Faunal: Bone	
402	F5.11	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
402	F5.11	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
402	F5.11	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
403	F5.11	II	1	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
403	F5.11	II	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	

403	F5.11	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
403	F5.11	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
403	F5.11	II	1	6 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
403	F5.11	II	1	6 Faunal: Bone	
403	F5.11	II	1	5 Faunal: Bone	
403	F5.11	II	1	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
403	F5.11	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
403	F5.11	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
403	F5.11	II	1	1 Faunal: Whelk	
403	F5.11	II	1	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
403	F5.11	II	1	1 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
404	F5.12	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
404	F5.12	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
404	F5.12	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
404	F5.12	I	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
404	F5.12	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
404	F5.12	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
404	F5.12	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
405	F5.12	II-III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
405	F5.12	II-III	1	1 Flat Glass: Aqua	
405	F5.12	II-III	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
405	F5.12	II-III	1	2 Ironstone: Plain White	1813-1900
405	F5.12	II-III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
405	F5.12	II-III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
406	F5.13	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
406	F5.13	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
406	F5.13	I	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
406	F5.13	I	1	3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
406	F5.13	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
406	F5.13	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Retouched Flake: Jasper	
407	F5.13	II	1	5 Faunal: Bone	
407	F5.13	II	1	5 Mortar: Unidentified	
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Faunal: Clam	
407	F5.13	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
407	F5.13	II	1	3 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
407	F5.13	II	1	3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
407	F5.13	II	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
408	F5.13	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
408	F5.13	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
409	F5.14	I	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Bisque	
409	F5.14	I	1	0 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
409	F5.14	I	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
409	F5.14	I	1	4 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000

409	F5.14	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
409	F5.14	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
409	F5.14	I	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
409	F5.14	I	1	1 Unidentified Hardware, Metal: Copper Alloy/Brass	
409	F5.14	I	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
409	F5.14	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
409	F5.14	I	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
410	F5.14	II	1	5 Faunal: Bone	
410	F5.14	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
410	F5.14	II	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Sand/Grit Tempered, Body	
410	F5.14	II	1	1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald Incised Blue	1700-1775
410	F5.14	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
410	F5.14	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
410	F5.14	II	1	1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze	
411	F5.15	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
411	F5.15	I	1	1 Tailoring, Sewing: Sequin	
411	F5.15	I	1	6 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
411	F5.15	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
411	F5.15	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
411	F5.15	I	1	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
411	F5.15	I	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
412	F5.15	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
412	F5.15	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
412	F5.15	II	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
412	F5.15	II	1	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
413	F5.16	I-IV	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
413	F5.16	I-IV	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
413	F5.16	I-IV	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
413	F5.16	I-IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
413	F5.16	I-IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
414	F5.16	V	1	1 Whiteware: Polychrome Transfer Print	1835-1915
414	F5.16	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
414	F5.16	V	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
414	F5.16	V	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
414	F5.16	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
415	F5.16	VI	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
415	F5.16	VI	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
415	F5.16	VI	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
416	F5.16	VII	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
416	F5.16	VII	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
416	F5.16	VII	1	1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
416	F5.16	VII	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
416	F5.16	VII	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
416	F5.16	VII	1	4 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
416	F5.16	VII	1	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
416	F5.16	VII	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
417	F5.17	I	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	

417	F5.17	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
417	F5.17	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
418	F5.17	II-III	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
418	F5.17	II-III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
418	F5.17	II-III	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
418	F5.17	II-III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
418	F5.17	II-III	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
418	F5.17	II-III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
418	F5.17	II-III	1	1 Redware: Refined, Slip Decorated	
418	F5.17	II-III	1	1 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850
418	F5.17	II-III	1	1 Plumbing, Metal: Pipe Fitter	
419	F5.17 EXT	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
419	F5.17 EXT	II	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
419	F5.17 EXT	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
419	F5.17 EXT	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
419	F5.17 EXT	II	1	1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
419	F5.17 EXT	II	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
419	F5.17 EXT	II	1	9 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
420	F5.18	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
420	F5.18	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
420	F5.18	I	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
420	F5.18	I	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
420	F5.18	I	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
420	F5.18	I	1	2 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
421	F5.18	III	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
421	F5.18	III	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	
422	F5.18	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
422	F5.18	IV	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
422	F5.18	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
423	F5.19	I	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
423	F5.19	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
423	F5.19	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
424	F5.19	III	1	11 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
424	F5.19	III	1	1 Button, Metal: Brass	
424	F5.19	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
424	F5.19	III	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
424	F5.19	III	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany	1810-2000
424	F5.19	III	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
424	F5.19	III	1	3 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
424	F5.19	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
424	F5.19	III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
425	F5.19	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
426	F5.20	II	1	1 Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic: Comb	1915-2000
426	F5.20	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
426	F5.20	II	1	8 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
426	F5.20	II	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
426	F5.20	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
426	F5.20	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
427	F5.20	III	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
427	F5.20	III	1	7 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000

427	F5.20	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
427	F5.20	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
427	F5.20	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
428	F5.20	IV	1	1 Faunal: Turtle	
428	F5.20	IV	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
428	F5.20	IV	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
429	F5.21	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
429	F5.21	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
430	F5.22	II	1	8 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
430	F5.22	II	1	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
430	F5.22	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
430	F5.22	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
430	F5.22	II	1	6 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
430	F5.22	II	1	6 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
431	F5.22	III	1	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
431	F5.22	III	1	8 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
431	F5.22	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
431	F5.22	III	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
431	F5.22	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
432	F6.0	II	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
432	F6.0	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
432	F6.0	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
432	F6.0	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
432	F6.0	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
433	F6.1	I	1	3 Faunal: Oyster	
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
433	F6.1	I	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
433	F6.1	I	1	4 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
433	F6.1	I	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
433	F6.1	I	1	2 Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Hardware, Metal: Pintle	
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
433	F6.1	I	1	20 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
433	F6.1	I	1	2 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
433	F6.1	I	1	22 Fastener, Metal: Screw	
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Domestic Coin: Small Cent	1856-2000
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
433	F6.1	I	1	3 Faunal: Bone	
433	F6.1	I	1	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
433	F6.1	I	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
433	F6.1	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
433	F6.1	I	1	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
433	F6.1	I	1	1 Faunal: Conch Shell	
434	F6.1	II	1	21 Faunal: Bone	

434	F6.1	II	1	2 Whiteware: Annular	1810-2000
434	F6.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
434	F6.1	II	1	5 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
434	F6.1	II	1	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
434	F6.1	II	1	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze on Buff	
434	F6.1	II	1	2 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
434	F6.1	II	1	2 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
434	F6.1	II	1	7 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
434	F6.1	II	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
434	F6.1	II	1	9 Brick: Machine Made, Glazed	
434	F6.1	II	1	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
434	F6.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Brick: Handmade, Glazed	
434	F6.1	II	1	3 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
434	F6.1	II	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
434	F6.1	II	1	2 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Redware: Unglazed	
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1670-1850
434	F6.1	II	1	8 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
434	F6.1	II	1	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
434	F6.1	II	1	2 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
435	F6.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
435	F6.1	III	1	2 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered, Body	
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Yellowware: Mocha-Dendritic (Dipped)	1830-1930
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
435	F6.1	III	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
435	F6.1	III	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
435	F6.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
435	F6.1	III	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
436	F6.1	III	2	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
436	F6.1	III	2	1 Redware: Molded, Black Glaze	
436	F6.1	III	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
436	F6.1	III	2	1 Faunal: Bone	
436	F6.1	III	2	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	

436	F6.1	III	2	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
436	F6.1	III	2	4 Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Green	
436	F6.1	III	2	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
436	F6.1	III	2	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
436	F6.1	III	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
436	F6.1	III	2	1 Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1770-1820
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Faunal: Bone	
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
437	F6.1	III	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
437	F6.1	III	3	0 Faunal: Clam	
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
437	F6.1	III	3	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Quartz/Mica/Sand Tempered, Body	
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Fastener, Metal: Screw	
437	F6.1	III	3	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
438	F6.1	III	4	0 Faunal: Oyster	
438	F6.1	III	4	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
438	F6.1	III	4	1 Redware: Molded, Black Glaze	
438	F6.1	III	4	0 Faunal: Clam	
438	F6.1	III	4	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
438	F6.1	III	4	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
438	F6.1	III	4	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Quartz/Mica/Sand Tempered, Body	
438	F6.1	III	4	5 Faunal: Bone	
438	F6.1	III	4	1 Faunal: Turtle	
438	F6.1	III	4	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
439	F6.1	III	5	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
439	F6.1	III	5	0 Faunal: Oyster	
439	F6.1	III	5	0 Faunal: Clam	
440	F6.1	III	6	0 Faunal: Clam	
440	F6.1	III	6	0 Faunal: Oyster	
441	F6.2	I	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
441	F6.2	I	1	2 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
441	F6.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
441	F6.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
441	F6.2	I	1	1 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
441	F6.2	I	1	2 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
441	F6.2	I	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
441	F6.2	I	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
441	F6.2	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
441	F6.2	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
441	F6.2	I	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
441	F6.2	I	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
441	F6.2	I	1	1 Whiteware: Red Transfer Print	1829-1915

441	F6.2	I	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
442	F6.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
442	F6.2	II	1	1 Pipe Stem: 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
442	F6.2	II	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
442	F6.2	II	1	1 Faunal: Whelk	
442	F6.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
443	F6.2	II	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
443	F6.2	II	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
444	F6.2	II	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
445	F6.2	II	4	0 Faunal: Oyster	
446	F6.2	II	5	0 Faunal: Clam	
446	F6.2	II	5	0 Faunal: Oyster	
447	F6.3	II	1	2 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
447	F6.3	II	1	6 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
447	F6.3	II	1	3 Mortar: Unidentified	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Shell/Grit Tempered, Rim	
447	F6.3	II	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Tube	
447	F6.3	II	1	2 Brick: Machine Made, Glazed	
447	F6.3	II	1	9 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
447	F6.3	II	1	10 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Bristol Glaze	1860-2000
447	F6.3	II	1	16 Faunal: Bone	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Tag	1915-2000
447	F6.3	II	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Faunal: Clam	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Miscellaneous Stoneware: Black Basalt	1750-1850
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Blocky Fragment 25-40mm: Quartz	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
447	F6.3	II	1	10 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Faunal: Conch Shell	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	
447	F6.3	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
448	F6.3	III	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
448	F6.3	III	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
448	F6.3	III	1	4 Faunal: Bone	
448	F6.3	III	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
448	F6.3	III	1	5 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
448	F6.3	III	1	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
448	F6.3	III	1	1 Pearlware: Hand-Painted Underglaze Blue	1775-1830
448	F6.3	III	1	1 Grooming/Hygiene, Plastic: Comb	1915-2000
448	F6.3	III	1	1 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Overglaze	
448	F6.3	III	1	11 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
448	F6.3	III	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
448	F6.3	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	

448	F6.3	III	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
448	F6.3	III	1	2 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
448	F6.3	III	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
448	F6.3	III	1	6 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
448	F6.3	III	1	6 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
448	F6.3	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
449	F6.3	III	2	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Multifaceted Core: Chert	
449	F6.3	III	2	2 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
449	F6.3	III	2	6 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
449	F6.3	III	2	2 Faunal: Oyster	
449	F6.3	III	2	2 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
449	F6.3	III	2	7 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
449	F6.3	III	2	4 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
449	F6.3	III	2	2 Faunal: Whelk	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Flake 36-40mm: Chert	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Flake 41-45mm: Chert	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Shell/Grit Tempered, Rim	
449	F6.3	III	2	3 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Pink Wash Interior	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
449	F6.3	III	2	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
449	F6.3	III	2	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 Imported Gray Stoneware: Westerwald	1700-1775
449	F6.3	III	2	6 Faunal: Bone	
449	F6.3	III	2	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
449	F6.3	III	2	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
449	F6.3	III	2	2 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
449	F6.3	III	2	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
449	F6.3	III	2	2 Faunal: Clam	
450	F6.3	III	3	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	
450	F6.3	III	3	1 Stone: Unidentified Tile	
450	F6.3	III	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
450	F6.3	III	3	3 Faunal: Bone	
450	F6.3	III	3	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
450	F6.3	III	3	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Pink Wash Interior	
450	F6.3	III	3	1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
450	F6.3	III	3	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
450	F6.3	III	3	0 Faunal: Clam	
451	F6.3	IV	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
451	F6.3	IV	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
451	F6.3	IV	1	2 Flat Glass: Colored	

451	F6.3	IV	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered, Body	
451	F6.3	IV	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
451	F6.3	IV	1	2 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
451	F6.3	IV	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Quartz/Sand Tempered, Body	
451	F6.3	IV	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
451	F6.3	IV	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
451	F6.3	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
451	F6.3	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
452	F6.3	V	1	1 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
452	F6.3	V	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
452	F6.3	V	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
452	F6.3	V	1	1 Flat Glass: Colored	
452	F6.3	V	1	1 Chinese Export Porcelain: Batavian Ware	1740-1780
452	F6.3	V	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
452	F6.3	V	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
452	F6.3	V	1	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
452	F6.3	V	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
452	F6.3	V	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
452	F6.3	V	1	8 Faunal: Bone	
452	F6.3	V	1	3 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Flat Glass: Colored	
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
453	F6.3	V	2	16 Faunal: Bone	
453	F6.3	V	2	3 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
453	F6.3	V	2	5 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
453	F6.3	V	2	2 Bowmans Brook Incised Ware: Body	500-1000
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Multifaceted Core: Quartz	
453	F6.3	V	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
453	F6.3	V	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Flake 36-40mm: Chert	
453	F6.3	V	2	3 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
453	F6.3	V	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
454	F6.3	VI	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
454	F6.3	VI	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
454	F6.3	VI	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
454	F6.3	VI	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Quartz/Sand Tempered, Body	
454	F6.3	VI	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
455	F6.3	VI	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
456	F6.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
456	F6.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
456	F6.4	I	1	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
456	F6.4	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
456	F6.4	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
456	F6.4	I	1	1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze	

456	F6.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
456	F6.4	I	1	1 Button: Plastic	
457	F6.4	II	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
457	F6.4	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Metal: Fastener	
457	F6.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
457	F6.4	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
457	F6.4	II	1	6 Miscellaneous, Metal: Rivet in Leather	
457	F6.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
457	F6.4	II	1	1 Faunal: Oyster	
457	F6.4	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
457	F6.4	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
457	F6.4	II	1	1 Faunal: Whelk	
458	F6.4	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
458	F6.4	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
459	F6.4	III	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
459	F6.4	III	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
460	F6.5	I	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
460	F6.5	I	1	1 Yellowware: Plain	1830-1930
460	F6.5	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
460	F6.5	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
460	F6.5	I	1	4 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
460	F6.5	I	1	2 Soft-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
460	F6.5	I	1	1 Pipe Stem: Wood	
460	F6.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
460	F6.5	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
460	F6.5	I	1	5 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
460	F6.5	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
460	F6.5	I	1	1 Storage, Metal: Crimped Bottle Cap	1892-2000
460	F6.5	I	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
460	F6.5	I	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
460	F6.5	I	1	1 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Tag	1915-2000
460	F6.5	I	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
461	F6.5	I	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
461	F6.5	I	2	2 Yellowware: Plain	1830-1930
461	F6.5	I	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
461	F6.5	I	2	1 Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1820-1915
461	F6.5	I	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
461	F6.5	I	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
461	F6.5	I	2	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
461	F6.5	I	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
461	F6.5	I	2	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
462	F6.5	II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
462	F6.5	II	1	2 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
462	F6.5	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
462	F6.5	II	1	3 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
462	F6.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
462	F6.5	II	1	1 Brick: Handmade, Glazed	
462	F6.5	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
463	F6.5	III	1	1 Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810
463	F6.5	III	1	1 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	

463	F6.5	III	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
463	F6.5	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
463	F6.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
463	F6.5	III	1	2 Faunal: Bone	
463	F6.5	III	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
463	F6.5	III	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
463	F6.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
463	F6.5	III	1	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Bristol Glaze on Buff	1860-2000
464	F6.5	IV	1	3 Faunal: Clam	
464	F6.5	IV	1	3 Faunal: Oyster	
464	F6.5	IV	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
465	F6.5	V	1	4 Faunal: Bone	
465	F6.5	V	1	5 Faunal: Oyster	
465	F6.5	V	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
465	F6.5	V	1	3 Faunal: Clam	
466	F6.5	V	3	0 Faunal: Snail Shell	
466	F6.5	V	3	1 Faunal: Clam	
466	F6.5	V	3	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
466	F6.5	V	3	3 Faunal: Whelk	
466	F6.5	V	3	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
466	F6.5	V	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
466	F6.5	V	3	1 Faunal: Bone	
466	F6.5	V	3	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
467	F6.5	VI	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
468	F6.5	VI	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
468	F6.5	VI	2	1 Flake 36-40mm: Jasper	
468	F6.5	VI	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
468	F6.5	VI	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
469	F6.5	VI	3	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
469	F6.5	VI	3	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
470	F6.5	VI	4	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
471	F7.1	II	1	5 Faunal: Bone	
471	F7.1	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
472	F7.1	II	2	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
472	F7.1	II	2	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
472	F7.1	II	2	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Clear Glaze	
472	F7.1	II	2	4 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
472	F7.1	II	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
472	F7.1	II	2	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
472	F7.1	II	2	2 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Pink Wash Interior	
472	F7.1	II	2	9 Faunal: Bone	
472	F7.1	II	2	8 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
472	F7.1	II	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
473	F7.1	II	3	3 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Faunal: Whelk	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Redware: Black Exterior/Clear Interior, Glazed	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
473	F7.1	II	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	

473	F7.1	II	3	1 Faunal: Clam	
473	F7.1	II	3	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Faunal: Conch Shell	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Flake 41-45mm: Jasper	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Pink Wash Interior	
473	F7.1	II	3	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Whiteware: Sponged, Painted Underglaze	1825-1865
473	F7.1	II	3	5 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
473	F7.1	II	3	9 Faunal: Bone	
473	F7.1	II	3	1 Domestic Brown Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Pipe Stem: 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	2 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1830-1875
474	F7.1	II	4-5	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	4 Faunal: Bone	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	3 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Imported Brown Stoneware: Nottingham	1683-1810
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Faunal: Clam	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Flake w/Cortex 11-15mm: Rhyolite	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	0 Faunal: Oyster	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
474	F7.1	II	4-5	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1671-1915
475	F7.1	III	1	2 Early Refined Earthenware: Red Body, Mottled Glaze	
475	F7.1	III	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
475	F7.1	III	1	2 Whiteware: Mocha-Dendritic (Dipped)	1825-1840
475	F7.1	III	1	2 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
475	F7.1	III	1	4 Faunal: Clam	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze	
475	F7.1	III	1	5 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Slipware: Trailed, Clear Glaze	1670-1795
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Pipe Bowl: Decorated Ball Clay	
475	F7.1	III	1	2 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Jasper	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Hammerstone: Quartzite	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Writing, Plastic: Pen Clip	
475	F7.1	III	1	3 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Faunal: Conch Shell	

475	F7.1	III	1	1 Pipe Stem: 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	
475	F7.1	III	1	33 Faunal: Bone	
475	F7.1	III	1	8 Faunal: Whelk	
475	F7.1	III	1	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
475	F7.1	III	1	2 Mortar: Unidentified	
475	F7.1	III	1	8 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
475	F7.1	III	1	4 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
475	F7.1	III	1	2 Faunal: Oyster	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000
475	F7.1	III	1	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
475	F7.1	III	1	3 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
475	F7.1	III	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
476	F7.1	IV	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
476	F7.1	IV	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
476	F7.1	IV	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
476	F7.1	IV	1	1 Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm: Chert	
476	F7.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
476	F7.1	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
477	F7.1	IV	2	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
477	F7.1	IV	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
477	F7.1	IV	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	
477	F7.1	IV	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	
477	F7.1	IV	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
477	F7.1	IV	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
477	F7.1	IV	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
477	F7.1	IV	2	1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
478	F7.1	IV	3	1 Flake 26-30mm: Jasper	
478	F7.1	IV	3	2 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
478	F7.1	IV	3	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
478	F7.1	IV	3	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
478	F7.1	IV	3	1 Flake 26-30mm: Quartz	
478	F7.1	IV	3	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
478	F7.1	IV	3	1 Steubenville Lanceolate Point: Chert	1044-763
478	F7.1	IV	3	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
478	F7.1	IV	3	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chalcedony	
479	F7.1	IV	4	1 Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	
479	F7.1	IV	4	3 Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	
479	F7.1	IV	4	3 Flake 6-10mm: Quartz	
479	F7.1	IV	4	1 Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	
479	F7.1	IV	4	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
479	F7.1	IV	4	2 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
479	F7.1	IV	4	2 Flake 0-5mm: Quartz	
479	F7.1	IV	4	1 Unidentified Point: Rhyolite	
479	F7.1	IV	4	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
479	F7.1	IV	4	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chalcedony	
479	F7.1	IV	4	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	

479	F7.1	IV	4	2 Flake 0-5mm: Chalcedony	
479	F7.1	IV	4	1 Flake 36-40mm: Jasper	
480	F7.1	IV	5	2 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
480	F7.1	IV	5	2 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
480	F7.1	IV	5	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chalcedony	
480	F7.1	IV	5	0 Faunal: Oyster	
480	F7.1	IV	5	1 Flake 0-5mm: Quartz	
481	F7.1	IV	6	0 Faunal: Oyster	
481	F7.1	IV	6	1 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
481	F7.1	IV	6	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
481	F7.1	IV	6	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
481	F7.1	IV	6	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
481	F7.1	IV	6	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
482	F7.2	I	1	1 Miscellaneous, Ceramic: Unidentified	
482	F7.2	I	1	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000
482	F7.2	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
482	F7.2	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
482	F7.2	I	1	1 Miscellaneous Plastic: Straw	
482	F7.2	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
483	F7.2	I	2	16 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
483	F7.2	I	2	3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
483	F7.2	I	2	4 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Projectile: *Shotgun Shell*	185
483	F7.2	I	2	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Electrical, Metal: Wire Fragment	
483	F7.2	I	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Dinnerware, Plastic: Plate/Cup	
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Storage, Metal: Pull Tab	1962-1977
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	
483	F7.2	I	2	7 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Hardware, Metal: Pintle	
483	F7.2	I	2	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
483	F7.2	I	2	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Plumbing, Plastic: PVC Pipe	
483	F7.2	I	2	2 Faunal: Whelk	
483	F7.2	I	2	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
483	F7.2	I	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
484	F7.2	II	1	42 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
484	F7.2	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
484	F7.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
484	F7.2	II	1	6 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
484	F7.2	II	1	1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
484	F7.2	II	1	2 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
484	F7.2	II	1	2 Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Yellowware, Staffordshire	1670-1795
484	F7.2	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
484	F7.2	II	1	1 Faunal: Whelk	
484	F7.2	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Rhyolite	

484	F7.2	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
484	F7.2	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
484	F7.2	II	1	6 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
484	F7.2	II	1	16 Faunal: Bone	
484	F7.2	II	1	2 Faunal: Oyster	
484	F7.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
484	F7.2	II	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
484	F7.2	II	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
484	F7.2	II	1	3 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
485	F7.2	II	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
485	F7.2	II	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
485	F7.2	II	2	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
485	F7.2	II	2	0 Faunal: Snail Shell	
485	F7.2	II	2	3 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
486	F7.2	II	3	2 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Quartz/Sand Tempered, Body	
486	F7.2	II	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
486	F7.2	II	3	1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
486	F7.2	II	3	3 Faunal: Bone	
486	F7.2	II	3	0 Faunal: Clam	
486	F7.2	II	3	1 Faunal: Snail Shell	
486	F7.2	II	3	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
487	F7.2	II	4	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
487	F7.2	II	4	0 Faunal: Oyster	
487	F7.2	II	4	1 Hammerstone: Quartzite	
487	F7.2	II	4	1 Faunal: Bone	
487	F7.2	II	4	0 Faunal: Snail Shell	
487	F7.2	II	4	3 Faunal: Whelk	
487	F7.2	II	4	0 Faunal: Clam	
488	F7.2	II	5	2 Faunal: Snail Shell	
488	F7.2	II	5	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
488	F7.2	II	5	1 Hammerstone: Quartzite	
488	F7.2	II	5	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
488	F7.2	II	5	3 Faunal: Bone	
488	F7.2	II	5	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
488	F7.2	II	5	0 Faunal: Clam	
488	F7.2	II	5	7 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
488	F7.2	II	5	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
488	F7.2	II	5	0 Faunal: Oyster	
488	F7.2	II	5	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
489	F7.2	III	1	3 Faunal: Oyster	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Rhyolite	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake 26-30mm: Jasper	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Rhyolite	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
489	F7.2	III	1	4 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
489	F7.2	III	1	5 Faunal: Bone	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Quartz	

489	F7.2	III	1	1 Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	
489	F7.2	III	1	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
489	F7.2	III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
489	F7.2	III	1	1 Flake >45mm: Jasper	
490	F7.2	III	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
490	F7.2	III	2	0 Faunal: Scallop Shell	
490	F7.2	III	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
490	F7.2	III	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
490	F7.2	III	2	1 Flake 26-30mm: Rhyolite	
490	F7.2	III	2	2 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
490	F7.2	III	2	2 Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	
490	F7.2	III	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
490	F7.2	III	2	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
491	F7.3	II	1	1 Faunal: Bone	
491	F7.3	II	1	1 Mortar: Unidentified	
491	F7.3	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
491	F7.3	II	1	2 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
491	F7.3	II	1	1 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
491	F7.3	II	1	2 Flake 0-5mm: Jasper	
491	F7.3	II	1	3 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
491	F7.3	II	1	1 Flake 31-35mm: Jasper	
491	F7.3	II	1	1 Flake 0-5mm: Chert	
491	F7.3	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
491	F7.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
491	F7.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
491	F7.3	II	1	3 Flake 0-5mm: Jasper	
491	F7.3	II	1	0 Faunal: Snail Shell	
492	F7.3	II	2	2 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Wire Common Nail: Complete	1850-2000
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
492	F7.3	II	2	4 Tile: Ceramic	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Rhyolite	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
492	F7.3	II	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
492	F7.3	II	2	5 Faunal: Bone	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Floral: Paint Chip	
492	F7.3	II	2	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
492	F7.3	II	2	1 Utilized Flake: Jasper	
493	G1.8	I	1	1 Wire Common Nail: Fragment	1850-2000
494	H1.1	I-III	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
494	H1.1	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
494	H1.1	I-III	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
494	H1.1	I-III	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
494	H1.1	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
494	H1.1	I-III	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000

494	H1.1	I-III	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
495	H1.2	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
495	H1.2	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
495	H1.2	I-II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	
496	H1.3	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
496	H1.3	I-III	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
497	H1.4	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
497	H1.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
497	H1.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
498	H1.4	IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
498	H1.4	IV	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
498	H1.4	IV	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
499	H1.5	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
499	H1.5	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
499	H1.5	I-II	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
500	H1.7	I-IV	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
501	H1.8	I-II	1	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
501	H1.8	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Clam	
501	H1.8	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
501	H1.8	I-II	1	0 Faunal: Conch Shell	
502	I1.1	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
502	I1.1	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
503	I1.1	II	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
503	I1.1	II	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
503	I1.1	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
503	I1.1	II	1	3 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
503	I1.1	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
503	I1.1	II	1	1 Flake 36-40mm: Chert	
503	I1.1	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
503	I1.1	II	1	3 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
503	I1.1	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
504	I1.1	II	2	2 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered, Body	
504	I1.1	II	2	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
504	I1.1	II	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
504	I1.1	II	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
504	I1.1	II	2	5 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
504	I1.1	II	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
505	I1.1	II	3	4 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Whiteware: Overglaze Painted	1880-1900
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Redware: Manganese, Lead Glaze	
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1820-1915
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Redware: Fine Black Glaze	
505	I1.1	II	3	1 White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Plain	1740-1775
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000

505	I1.1	II	3	5 Whiteware: Red Transfer Print	1829-1915
505	I1.1	II	3	3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
505	I1.1	II	3	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
505	I1.1	II	3	8 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
506	I1.1	II	4	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
506	I1.1	II	4	1 Domestic Gray Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze w/Albany Slip Interior	1810-2000
506	I1.1	II	4	1 Pearlware: Molded	1780-1830
506	I1.1	II	4	2 Whiteware: Red Transfer Print	1829-1915
506	I1.1	II	4	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
506	I1.1	II	4	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
507	I1.1	II	5	1 Redware: Thick Black Glaze	
507	I1.1	II	5	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
507	I1.1	II	5	1 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
508	I1.1	IV	1	1 Redware: Brown Glaze	
508	I1.1	IV	1	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
509	I1.2	I	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
510	I1.2	II	1	3 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Redware: Unglazed	
510	I1.2	II	1	2 Whiteware: Flow Blue	1842-1910
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Blue	
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Whiteware: Red Transfer Print	1829-1915
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Jack's Reef Pentangonal? Point: Rhyolite	3450-1150
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Blocky Fragment 40-70mm: Chert	
510	I1.2	II	1	0 Faunal: Bone	
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Flake 21-25mm: Jasper	
510	I1.2	II	1	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
510	I1.2	II	1	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1880-1915
510	I1.2	II	1	4 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
511	I1.2	II	2	2 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
511	I1.2	II	2	1 Flake 41-45mm: Chert	
511	I1.2	II	2	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
511	I1.2	II	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
511	I1.2	II	2	1 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
511	I1.2	II	2	0 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
511	I1.2	II	2	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
511	I1.2	II	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
511	I1.2	II	2	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
511	I1.2	II	2	2 Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	
512	I1.2	II	3	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
512	I1.2	II	3	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
512	I1.2	II	3	2 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
512	I1.2	II	3	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
512	I1.2	II	3	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
512	I1.2	II	3	3 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
513	I1.2	II	4	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	

514	11.3	I	3	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
514	11.3	I	3	0 Faunal: Oyster	
514	11.3	I	3	2 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
515	11.3	II	1	1 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
515	11.3	II	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
515	11.3	II	1	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
515	11.3	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
515	11.3	II	1	2 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
515	11.3	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
515	11.3	II	1	2 Whiteware: Red Transfer Print	1829-1915
515	11.3	II	1	2 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
515	11.3	II	1	9 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
515	11.3	II	1	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered, Body	
515	11.3	II	1	1 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
516	11.3	II	2	2 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
516	11.3	II	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
516	11.3	II	2	1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
516	11.3	II	2	1 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered, Body	
517	11.3	II	3	1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
517	11.3	II	3	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
518	11.4	I	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
518	11.4	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
518	11.4	I	1	2 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
518	11.4	I	1	1 Electrical, Metal: Wire Fragment	
518	11.4	I	1	2 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Other	
518	11.4	I	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
518	11.4	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
518	11.4	I	1	1 Dinnerware, Plastic: Plate/Cup	
518	11.4	I	1	2 Fastener, Metal: Spike	
519	11.4	II	1	1 Button, Metal: Ferrous 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	
519	11.4	II	1	2 Smoking Accessory, Plastic: Cigarette Holder	1915-0
519	11.4	II	1	1 Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1820-1915
519	11.4	II	1	5 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
519	11.4	II	1	1 Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	
519	11.4	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
519	11.4	II	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
519	11.4	II	1	2 Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1815-1915
519	11.4	II	1	1 Flake >45mm: Chert	
519	11.4	II	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
519	11.4	II	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
519	11.4	II	1	1 Miscellaneous, Plastic: Auto Light	1915-2000
519	11.4	II	1	10 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
520	11.4	II	2	0 Faunal: Clam	
520	11.4	II	2	5 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
520	11.4	II	2	1 Dinnerware, Plastic: Plate/Cup	
520	11.4	II	2	1 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
520	11.4	II	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
520	11.4	II	2	8 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000

520	I1.4	II	2	3 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
520	I1.4	II	2	1 Other: Rubber Fragment	
520	I1.4	II	2	1 Redware: Plain, Clear Glaze	
520	I1.4	II	2	0 Faunal: Oyster	
520	I1.4	II	2	6 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1903-2000
520	I1.4	II	2	3 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
520	I1.4	II	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
520	I1.4	II	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
520	I1.4	II	2	4 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
521	I1.4	III	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
521	I1.4	III	1	3 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
521	I1.4	III	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
521	I1.4	III	1	2 Flake 26-30mm: Chert	
521	I1.4	III	1	3 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
522	I1.4	III	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Chert	
522	I1.4	III	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
523	I1.5	I	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
523	I1.5	I	2	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
523	I1.5	I	2	1 Projectile: Modern Bullet	
523	I1.5	I	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
523	I1.5	I	2	1 Whiteware: Black Transfer Print	1820-1915
523	I1.5	I	2	1 Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1810-1930
523	I1.5	I	2	1 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
524	I1.5	II	1	4 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
524	I1.5	II	1	3 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
524	I1.5	II	1	1 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
524	I1.5	II	1	8 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
524	I1.5	II	1	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
524	I1.5	II	1	2 Window Glass: All Thicknesses	
525	I1.5	II	2	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
525	I1.5	II	2	3 Unidentified Nail: Cut or Wrought	
525	I1.5	II	2	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
525	I1.5	II	2	2 Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	
525	I1.5	II	2	1 Flake 11-15mm: Chert	
525	I1.5	II	2	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
525	I1.5	II	2	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	
525	I1.5	II	2	1 Flake 21-25mm: Chert	
525	I1.5	II	2	1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
526	I1.5	III	1	0 Faunal: Oyster	
527	J1.01	I	1	1 Whiteware: Plain	1810-2000
527	J1.01	I	1	3 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Amber	1903-2000
527	J1.01	I	1	1 Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Green	1903-2000
528	J1.02	I	1	2 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
529	F4	Surface	Finds	0 Faunal: Oyster	
529	F4	Surface	Finds	1 Hardware, Metal: Pintle	
529	F4	Surface	Finds	1 Whiteware: Blue Hand Painted	1810-1930
529	F4	Surface	Finds	1 Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	
529	F4	Surface	Finds	8 Faunal: Bone	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	1 Flake 31-35mm: Jasper	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	2 Unidentified Prehistoric Ware: Fine Sand Tempered, Body	

530	E3	Surface	Finds	2 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	1 End Scraper: Jasper	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	2 Flake 11-15mm: Jasper	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	1 Faunal: Bone	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	1 Flake 31-35mm: Chert	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	1 Flake 16-20mm: Jasper	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	1 Flake 6-10mm: Jasper	
530	E3	Surface	Finds	3 Flake 16-20mm: Chert	
531	A3	Surface	Finds	0 Faunal: Oyster	
531	A3	Surface	Finds	1 Hammerstone: Quartzite	
531	A3	Surface	Finds	1 Fire-Cracked Rock: Untyped	
532	A2	Surface	Finds	1 Whiteware: Edge Decorated	1825-1900
532	A2	Surface	Finds	2 Whiteware: Sponged, Painted Underglaze	1825-1865
532	A2	Surface	Finds	3 Whiteware: Overglaze Painted	1880-1900
		Total		5201.1	

WEIGHT	COUNT	COMMENTS
0.1	0	
0	0	
0.6	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
1.05	0	
0.75	1	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
6.75	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0.7	0	DISCARDED
2.3	2	DISCARDED
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	DISCARDED
1.4	0	DISCARDED
0.75	0	DISCARDED
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0.55	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0.05	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
1.45	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	

0	0
1.1	1 DISCARDED
4.1	5 DISCARDED
0	0
0.3	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
118.3	130 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
6.8	0
0	0 SLATE
0	0 RED
10.45	20 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0.75	0
0.75	1 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.7	1 DISCARDED
1.45	0 DISCARDED
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.15	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.85	1 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0

0	0 BROWN FLORAL MOTIF
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
1	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
7.2	14 DISCARDED
0.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
2.8	5 DISCARDED
0	0 POLYCHROME HAND-PAINTED FLORAL MOTIF
0	0
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.85	0
1.45	0
0.35	1 DISCARDED
0	0
2.75	0 DISCARDED
2.5	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
3.25	6 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0.7	1 DISCARDED
1.9	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

1.25	1 DISCARDED
0.65	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.3	0 DISCARDED
0.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.05	1 DISCARDED
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OFFICER'S
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

3.1	3 DISCARDED
0	0 1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0 FACE FRAGMENT
0	0
0	0
0.7	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.65	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.5	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 "M"
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
2.15	9 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAT-ALTERED
0	0
0.6	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.35	1 DISCARDED
0	0

0.5	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0 GLASS FLAKE
0	0
0	0 WHITE
1.1	1 DISCARDED
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.1	0 DISCARDED
10.85	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.6	0
0	0
0	0
28.3	21 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.1	0 DISCARDED
1.4	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0.75	2 DISCARDED
0.7	1 DISCARDED
0.6	0 DISCARDED
3.15	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0.1	0 DISCARDED
14.95	20 DISCARDED
18.05	17 DISCARDED
0	0
1.55	3 DISCARDED
0	0
2.95	3 DISCARDED
0	0
2	0
11.65	12 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
4.95	7 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.95	1 DISCARDED
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0 "1975"
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 CLEAR/FROSTED
0	0
0	0
0	0
28.75	31 DISCARDED
0	0
0.8	0
14.05	6 DISCARDED
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0.7	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0.5	0 DISCARDED
4.3	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.95	2 DISCARDED
0	0
8.55	5 DISCARDED
0	0
3.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0 BASE BROKEN

0.3	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
4.85	7 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
5.45	26 DISCARDED
0	0 LEAD/MANGANESE GLAZE
0	0
0	0
1.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 "1965"
0	0
8.3	10 DISCARDED
8.55	7 DISCARDED
0	0
1.25	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 "1843"
0	0 "1970"
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0 "1985"
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 CHILD SAFETY TAB
0	0
0	0
0	0
22.5	17 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
31.5	23 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
0.8	0 DISCARDED
2.15	0 DISCARDED
0.4	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
5.15	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
3.95	3 DISCARDED
1	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 ***POSSIBLE FLAKED CORE?????????***
0	0
0	0 "M R"(MONOGRAM)
0	0
0	0
11.45	6 DISCARDED
4.85	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
4	3 DISCARDED
0	0
6.6	2 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
10.65	4 DISCARDED
0	0
7.9	3 DISCARDED
0.75	0 DISCARDED
1.75	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
3.3	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
7.1	4 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
0	0
0.6	1 DISCARDED
0.3	0 DISCARDED
6.45	4 DISCARDED
2.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 HANDLE FRAGMENT
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 "_EPSI"
0	0
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
4.2	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0.65	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.8	0 DISCARDED

	4.2	4 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0.6	0 DISCARDED
	1.9	2 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0.15	0 DISCARDED
	0.5	0 DISCARDED
	0	0
0	0	BOWMANS BROOK
	0	0 DISCARDED
	0.35	0 DISCARDED
	0.1	0 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0	0
	2.25	1 DISCARDED
	1.85	1 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0 DISCARDED
	0	0 YELLOW
	0	0
	0	0
	2.25	2 DISCARDED
	0	0
	23.65	22 DISCARDED
	0	0 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0	0
	1.4	2 DISCARDED
	3.4	1 DISCARDED
	0	0 DISCARDED
	0	0 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0.2	0 DISCARDED
	0.05	0 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0.8	0 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0 DISCARDED
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0

0	0
2.45	1 DISCARDED
2.3	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.9	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
1.1	2 DISCARDED
3.2	3 DISCARDED
1.4	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0.95	0
3.65	2 DISCARDED
0	0 "SI_"
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.85	1 DISCARDED
0	0
1.7	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.8	2 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0.2	1 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.3	1 DISCARDED
0.25	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.1	1 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 SAFETY SEAL
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
2.3	1 DISCARDED
0	0
82.9	93 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.55	3 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.8	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 CAR ASHTRAY
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
	0
0	0
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0
3.65	5 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
2.8	6 DISCARDED
0	0
3.8	7 DISCARDED
0	0
5.55	14 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
1.65	2 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
1.2	2 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0
0	0
0	0
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 BASE
1.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0
1.15	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
6.95	8 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.2	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
2.25	0
0	0
0	0
5.85	0 DISCARDED
0	0 BOWMAN'S BROOK INCISED?
0	0
0.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0 COLLARED/EASTERN INCISED?
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 "CHICAGO IMPERIAL TILE/APR 8TH 192_"
1.5	2 DISCARDED
0	0
1.8	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
4.2	5 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 RED
0.9	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
15	0 DISCARDED

0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
30.85	0 "_WICI-CELADON_CO./CHICAGO/__PERIAL_TILE"/DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
34.7	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
60	46 DISCARDED
0	0
4.75	8 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0.1	0
0	0
4.35	2 DISCARDED
0	0
31.6	35 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
48.55	53 DISCARDED
17.6	16 DISCARDED
2.2	4 DISCARDED
4	1 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0.95	2 DISCARDED
0	0 RED
7.9	7 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.15	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
2.7	3 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0 RED
0	0 RED
2.7	5 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 11-15mm
1.55	4 DISCARDED
0.2	1 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
1.15	2 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
2.35	3 DISCARDED
0	0 BLUE
1.85	2 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.9	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0.45	1 DISCARDED
0	0 "1970"
0	0
0	0
0.7	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
25.5	12 DISCARDED
15.35	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
19.1	8 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
53.3	81 DISCARDED
0	0
33.55	21 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED

0	0
29.75	10 DISCARDED
0	0 BICYCLE
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
2.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
26.4	96 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
21.15	9 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
17.35	11 DISCARDED
5.1	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
6.6	7 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
15.1	11 DISCARDED
0	0 FRAGMENT
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
19	3 DISCARDED
	0
33.2	17 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
4.1	2 DISCARDED
3	2 DISCARDED
0	0
5.2	6 DISCARDED
0	0
11.8	20 DISCARDED

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
19.6	15 DISCARDED
0.01	0 DISCARDED
6.5	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
6.85	4 DISCARDED
0	0
16.75	27 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 BAND
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
2.35	3 DISCARDED
0.4	0
0	0 YELLOW
3.05	6 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 BURNED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.35	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 CHILD'S TEA SET
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 "_MA"
0.25	1 DISCARDED
0	0 CHILD'S TEA SET
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 RED
0.45	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
17.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 BLUE DYE
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.3	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 RED
1.7	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.1	0 DISCARDED
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.6	0 DISCARDED
0.7	2 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0.4	1 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0	0 HEXAGONAL, BROWN DAISY
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED

0.8	0 DISCARDED
1.85	0 DISCARDED
0.03	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.95	1 DISCARDED
0	0 INDIAN DOLL HEAD
0.4	0 DISCARDED
3.65	3 DISCARDED
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.95	1 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 RED
0.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0 BROKEN, BASE ONLY
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
1.45	3 DISCARDED
0	0 RED
5.9	5 DISCARDED
8.6	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
	0
5.15	4 DISCARDED
3.05	3 DISCARDED
7.65	4 DISCARDED
0.55	1 DISCARDED
0.45	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
1.9	1 DISCARDED
3.95	2 DISCARDED
0	0
2.3	2 DISCARDED
1	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

	0
1	2
0	0
0	0
0	0 "CALVERT" ON PLASTICE BOTTLE CAP
0	0
0.8	3 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
3.15	3 DISCARDED
0	0
1.55	3 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
1.8	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
6.55	8 DISCARDED
0	0 RED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
5.45	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 BROKEN,BASE
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
3.55	2 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0

0	0 YELLOW
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 RED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 PEACH PIT
12.2	4 DISCARDED
44.25	30 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 BROKEN; TIP
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
26.05	0 DISCARDED
8.95	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.75	0 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0

0.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 BASE/LEG
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 "JONES & SON_"
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.45	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 BASE FRAGMENT
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.4	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.5	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAT ALTERED
0	0
8.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.6	0 DISCARDED
1.3	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 1 GLASS FLAKE
0	0 DISCARDED
0.8	1 DISCARDED

3.3	2 DISCARDED
3.3	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
8.55	0 DISCARDED
7.55	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.1	1 DISCARDED
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 SILVER
0	0
15.65	6 DISCARDED
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
3.95	3 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.95	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.8	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.35	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED PAINT
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 "CURTICE BROTHERS CO, PRESERCERS ROCHESTER NY"
0	0
2.25	1 DISCARDED
1.15	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
1.8	1 DISCARDED
0.85	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.01	0 DISCARDED
10.25	8 DISCARDED
1.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
13.2	8 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 MILK GLASs
0	0
0	0
0	0 "_ACOB RU_" "BRE_"
0	0 "COXON&CO."
0	0
0	0

0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.25	1 DISCARDED
0.85	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
2	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 "RUB SAM & HORRMANN BREWING CO. STATEN ISLAND NY REGISTERED"
0	0
3.1	5 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
3.6	4 DISCARDED
0.25	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 PEACH
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.55	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 TILE, DISCARDED
0.65	0 DISCARDED

0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
1.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.95	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0 REWORKED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DSICARDED
0	0
2.9	2 DISCARDED
0	0 "1862"
0	0
0	0
1.65	3 DISCARDED
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0 PARTIAL MAKERS MARK, BRITISH ROYAL COAT OF ARMS: TRENTON
0	0
0	0
6.1	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
3	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 GILT DECORATION
0	0
0	0
0	0
6.65	5 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0.7	0 DISCARDED
1.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 FLAKE
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAD, RED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
2.05	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
4.65	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.68	2 DISCARDED
0	0
2.9	4 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
3.7	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.55	0 DISCARDED
2.1	3 DISCARDED
0	0
11.3	8 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 SKELETON KEY

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 PURPLE
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
3.9	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
20.35	5 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.95	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.3	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 MAKERS MARK: RALPH AND JAMES CLEWS., COBRDIGE, STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	YELLOW
0.7	1	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	HEAVILY PATINATED
0.05	0	DISCARDED
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	GREEN
0	0	

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
2.05	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0.3	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.5	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 VESSEL
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 SKELETON
0.5	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.55	1 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
18.15	11 DISCARDED
3.65	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
7.85	5 DISCARDED
1.1	2 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.75	0 DISCARDED
3.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
5.7	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
20.1	11 DISCARDED
1	0 DISCARDED
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.6	2 DISCARDED
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
3.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0 DISCARDED

0.6	1 DISCARDED
0	0
5.65	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
1	0 DISCARDED
3.65	2 DISCARDED
2.2	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
4.7	4 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.25	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
2	0 DISCARDED
7.65	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
5.2	1 DISCARDED
0	0 "_O_"
0	0
0	0
0	0
10.85	3 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
6.3	0 DISCARDED
11.7	6 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED

0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
9.5	5 DISCARDED
6.05	3 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.6	0 DISCARDED
13	8 DISCARDED
2.25	0 DISCARDED
1.25	1 DISCARDED
1.9	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.25	1 DISCARDED
2.3	3 DISCARDED
0	0
3.5	3 DISCARDED
0.95	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.5	1 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
2.85	0 DISCARDED
3.75	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
4.65	4 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
2.05	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
2.95	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.2	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
4.1	1 DISCARDED
0	0
3.1	5 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
8.6	6 DISCARDED
8.3	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
28.75	25 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
22.3	22 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
31.55	31 DISCARDED
0	0
39.65	36 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
4.8	0 DISCARDED
3	6 DISCARDED
2.9	1 DISCARDED
2.45	1 DISCARDED
3.85	6 DISCARDED
0	0
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
3	3 DISCARDED
0.7	2 DISCARDED
0.95	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.85	3 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
25.85	8 DISCARDED
6.95	4 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
2.35	4 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
16.15	18 DISCARDED
43.35	51 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.6	1 DISCARDED
1.25	1 DISCARDED
0	0
1.6	2 DISCARDED
0.75	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.15	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.85	0 DISCARDED
18.5	16 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
142	112 DISCARDED

12.15	8 DISCARDED
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 "_ES_"
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
2.3	3 DISCARDED
4.1	6 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
1.25	0 DISCARDED
37.45	24 DISCARDED
55.55	73 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
7.35	9 DISCARDED
4.35	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

1.6	3 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 PREFORATED SHEATHING ENCASING WOOD
0	0
1.25	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
2.75	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.85	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
1.7	3 DISCARDED
0	0
1.3	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
1.35	0 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
2.15	3 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
37.6	60 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
5.8	10 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED

0	0
1.35	2 DISCARDED
0	0
2.45	3 DISCARDED
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
1.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0.55	0 DISCARDED
1.5	2 DISCARDED
2.6	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
1.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
5.05	3 DISCARDED
0.95	2 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
9.75	8 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.8	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0.9	2 DISCARDED
1.6	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
16.95	12 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
1.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
43.45	24 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 "1972"
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
13.45	6 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
2.35	0
0	0

0	0
32.3	27 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
17.5	8 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
3.55	4 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 PATINATED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
7.6	8 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
4.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
7.65	7 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
2.75	2 DISCARDED
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DENTATE MARKED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.85	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0.9	1 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0.7	1 DISCARDED
1.7	1 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
15.45	8 DISCARDED
3.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
1.2	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
2.5	2 DISCARDED
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
5.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
12.75	9 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
2.85	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
31.75	21 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
8.5	5 DISCARDED

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
31.5	27 DISCARDED
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0 HEAT ALTERED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
35.3	38 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 INCISED
3.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 GLASS FLAKE
0	0
0.45	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
2	0 DISCARDED
15.35	11 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
73.2	34 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
8.65	12 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 BLADE
0	0 GREEN

0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	INCISED/CORDMARKED
0	0	
0	0	
6.95	7	DISCARDED
100.25	53	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
86.8	67	DISCARDED
24.65	24	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	HEAVILY PTINATED, GREEN
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	YELLOW
0	0	
0.65	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	DISCARDED
0	0	
9.35	6	DISCARDED
37.7	21	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
3	1	DISCARDED
0	0	
0.35	0	DISCARDED
1	0	DISCARDED
2.1	1	DISCARDED
0.45	1	DISCARDED
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	
0	0	

0.4	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
2.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0.4	0
11	8 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
.0	0
0.65	1 DISCARDED
1.5	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.8	0 DISCARDED
6.35	5 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.7	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1.05	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
	0
8.05	1 DISCARDED
0	0 SAND TEMPERED
12.7	11 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0

0	0
0	0 FLAKE
7.35	5 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
55.35	70 DISCARDED
0	0
10.3	6 DISCARDED
42.6	44 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
96.95	78 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
72.8	55 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
97.65	85 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
235.25	173 DISCARDED
0	0
14.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.1	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 HEAVILY PATINATED
0	0
0	0
0.8	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
3.4	3 DISCARDED

3.6	3 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.75	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
2.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
3.8	4 DISCARDED
7.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
244.1	155 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 FLAKED, POSSIBLE POINT
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.4	0 DISCARDED
21.85	0 DISCARDED

0	0
0	0
0	0 *DISCARDED (6) ?????*
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0.65	0 DISCARDED
19.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
308.5	195 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.2	0 DISCARDED
1.8	5 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.95	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 RED
11.8	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 HALVED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW

0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 RED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.25	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.9	2 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 BASE "1901 REPEATER NO 20"
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0 PLASTIC COATED: DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
2.85	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
9.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
16.4	5 DISCARDED
0	0
3.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
114.65	87 DISCARDED
1.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
357.5	301 DISCARDED
4.15	2 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 CORD MARKED
532.25	1168 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0
48.85	37 DISCARDED
2.15	0
23.6	12 DISCARDED
0	0
429.55	456 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.9	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
68.5	68 DISCARDED
0.2	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
16.75	11 DISCARDED
4.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
155.3	135 DISCARDED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
9.6	16 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
4.85	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0

0	0
0	0
0.7	1 DISCARDED
0	0 RED
0	0 YELLOW. HEAT ALTERED
0	0 RED
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.4	0 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.01	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
2.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 RED
97.2	58 DISCARDED
20.55	26 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0.4	0 DISCARDED
1.15	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0

0	0
5.9	2 DISCARDED
1.45	1 DISCARDED
0	0 FLAKED
4.7	5 DISCARDED
4.7	3 DISCARDED
0	0
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0.55	0 DISCARDED
0.65	1 DISCARDED
0.2	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
8.35	0 DISCARDED
12.15	11 DISCARDED
0	0
3.4	3 DISCARDED
0.15	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0.5	0 DISCARDED
0.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 BASE OF BOTTLE
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
1.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.01	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 PAINT ERODED
0	0
0	0
0	0 MAKERS MARK "7"
0	0
0	0
0	0

0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0.65	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW/RED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0
0	0 RED
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW

0	0
0.05	0 DISCARDED
7.6	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW/BROWN
10.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
9.8	0 DISCARDED
0	0
6.05	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 PLASTIC COATED
0	0 DISCARDED
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
1	2 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0

0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.9	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0.25	0 DISCARDED
0	0 .36 CALIBER
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 DISCARDED
28.5	0 DISCARDED
0	0
2.35	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0.1	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
3	0 DISCARDED
0.3	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
1.9	1 DISCARDED
0	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0

0	0 RED
0	0 RED, BROKEN
0	0 YELLOW
0	0
0	0
0	0 YELLOW
0	0 RED
0	0
0.4	1 DISCARDED
0	0
0.8	0 DISCARDED
0	0
0	0
0	0

Appendix G:

Faunal Remains Recovered from Archeological Excavations

by

Claudia Milne

ID	LOT#	UNIT	STRATUM	LEVEL	WEIGHT(g)	SPECIES	ANATOMY	PART	COUNT	FRAGMENT
55	8	A1.3	III	1		Med Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
54	8	A1.3	III	1	6	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
53	8	A1.3	III	1	17	Sheep/Deer	Metapodia	Distal	1	0.2
248	79	A3.8	II	1	0.2	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
121	81	A3.8S	II	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
237	92	A3.11	III-IV	1	2	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
117	161	A4.1	II	1	1	Med Mammal	Thoracic		1	0.2
155	196	B3.3	IV	1	2	S/G	Radius	Distal	1	0.2
124	212	C1.3	II	1	2	Indet Mammal	Fragment		3	0.2
125	212	C1.3	II	1	0.1	Turtle	Hyploplast		1	0.2
39	215	C1.4	II	1	3	Cow	Rib - Up	Mid	1	0.2
41	215	C1.4	II	1	0.1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
40	215	C1.4	II	1	0.2	Pig	Molar		1	0.2
255	216	C1.5	I	1	2	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
42	217	C1.5	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
250	218	C1.5	III	1		Indet Bird	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
249	218	C1.5	III	1	2	Med Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
161	219	C1.5	IV	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
132	222	C1.7	II	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
173	265	E1.4	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
172	265	E1.4	II	1	13	Sheep/Deer	Astragulus	Whl	1	
227	268	E1.6	I	1	5	Gallus Sp	Tibiotarsu	Mid	1	0.5
228	268	E1.6	I	1		Gallus Sp	Tibiotarsu	Mid	1	0.5
232	268	E1.6	I	1		Med Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
230	268	E1.6	I	1		Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
229	268	E1.6	I	1	6	Med Mammal	Rib - Up	Prox	1	0.5
231	268	E1.6	I	1		Med Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
197	278	E2.1	I	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
221	280	E2.1	IV	1		Turtle	Fragment -		1	0.2
214	283	E2.1	V	2	5	Med Mammal	Metapodia	Mid	1	0.2
199	286	E2.1	V	5	1	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
62	287	E2.1	VI	1	2	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
235	297	F1.1	IV	1	2	Cat?	Lumbar	Whl	1	
251	305	F2.3	II	1	4	Med Mammal	Scapula	Mid	1	0.2
293	306	F2.3	III	1	68	Cow	Mandible	Distal	1	0.2
294	306	F2.3	III	1		Cow	Rib - Up	Prox	1	0.2
295	306	F2.3	III	1		Cow	Skull Frag.		1	0.2
299	306	F2.3	III	1	7	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
300	306	F2.3	III	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		5	0.2
301	306	F2.3	III	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
297	306	F2.3	III	1	6	Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	3	0.2
298	306	F2.3	III	1		Med Mammal	Scapula	Mid	1	0.2
296	306	F2.3	III	1	2	Turtle	Hypoplastr		1	0.2
67	323	F2.7	III	1	102	Cow	Metacarpa	Mid	1	0.5
77	323	F2.7	III	1	9	Cow	Phalange	Prox	1	0.5
68	323	F2.7	III	1		Cow	Scapula	Mid	1	0.2
85	323	F2.7	III	1	2	Gallus Sp	Tarsomete	Mid	1	0.5
86	323	F2.7	III	1		Gallus Sp	Ulna	Distal	1	0.2
97	323	F2.7	III	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		4	0.2
95	323	F2.7	III	1		Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
94	323	F2.7	III	1	18	Indet Mammal	Rib	Prox	1	0.2
96	323	F2.7	III	1		Indet Mammal	Vert.		2	0.2
93	323	F2.7	III	1	1	Med Mammal	Carpal	Whl	1	
91	323	F2.7	III	1		Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2

92	323	F2.7	III	1		Med Mammal	Rib	M	1	0.2
88	323	F2.7	III	1	11	Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.5
89	323	F2.7	III	1		Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.5
90	323	F2.7	III	1		Med Mammal	Thoracic		1	0.2
81	323	F2.7	III	1		Pig	Fibula	Mid	1	0.5
80	323	F2.7	III	1		Pig	Molar1 -	Whl	1	
78	323	F2.7	III	1	32	Pig	Prefontal		1	0.2
79	323	F2.7	III	1		Pig	Skull Frag.		2	0.2
87	323	F2.7	III	1	0.1	Pigeon	Carpometa	Whl	1	0.7
82	323	F2.7	III	1	15	S/G	Humerus	Distal	1	0.2
83	323	F2.7	III	1		S/G	Molar Up		1	0.2
84	323	F2.7	III	1		S/G	Premolar	Whl	1	
201	324	F2.7	V	1	0.2	Indet Bird	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
202	324	F2.7	V	1		Med Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
69	325	F2.7	VI	1	108	Cow	Femur	Distal	1	0.2
73	325	F2.7	VI	1	0.1	Flounder	Caudal	Whl	1	
75	325	F2.7	VI	1		Gallus Sp	Sternum		1	0.2
74	325	F2.7	VI	1	0.2	Gallus Sp	Sternum	Prox	1	0.2
76	325	F2.7	VI	1	0.1	Med Bird	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
70	325	F2.7	VI	1	5	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	3	0.2
71	325	F2.7	VI	1		Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
72	325	F2.7	VI	1	2	S/G	Femur	Mid	1	0.2
158	332	F3.5	III	2	4	Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
159	332	F3.5	III	2		Med Mammal	Vert.		2	0.2
157	332	F3.5	III	2	14	Pig	Skull Frag.		1	0.2
160	332	F3.5	III	2		Rodent	Incisor -	Whl	1	
156	333	F3.5	IV	1	3	Chicken	Tibiotarsu	Prox	1	0.5
291	334	F3.5	IV	2		Duck Sp	Radius	Prox	1	0.5
288	334	F3.5	IV	2		Duck Sp	Ulna	Prox	1	0.5
292	334	F3.5	IV	2		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
290	334	F3.5	IV	2		Med Bird	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
289	334	F3.5	IV	2		Med Bird	Radius		1	0.5
281	334	F3.5	IV	2	16	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
282	334	F3.5	IV	2		Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
285	334	F3.5	IV	2		Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	5	0.2
286	334	F3.5	IV	2		Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
283	334	F3.5	IV	2		Med Mammal	Scapula		1	0.2
284	334	F3.5	IV	2		Med Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
287	334	F3.5	IV	2		Rabbit	Radius	Prox	1	0.5
118	335	F3.5	V	1	2	Lrg Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
195	336	F3.5	V	2	3	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
194	336	F3.5	V	2	5	S/G	Femur	Mid	1	0.2
306	339	F3.5	VI	1		Med Bird	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
304	339	F3.5	VI	1	3	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
305	339	F3.5	VI	1		Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
302	339	F3.5	VI	1	65	Pig	Humerus	Distal	1	0.7
303	339	F3.5	VI	1		Pig	Metapodia	Mid	1	0.2
323	340	F3.5	VII	1		Med Mammal	Fragment		3	0.2
322	340	F3.5	VII	1	6	Med Mammal	Thoracic		1	0.5
321	340	F3.5	VII	1	17	S/G	Humerus	Mid	1	0.5
191	341	F3.6	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
192	341	F3.6	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
190	341	F3.6	II	1	4	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
189	341	F3.6	II	1		Med Mammal	Cervical		1	0.2
188	341	F3.6	II	1	7	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	6	0.2

187	341	F3.6	II	1	8	Pig	Astragulus	Whl	1	
241	342	F3.7	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
239	342	F3.7	II	1	11	S/G	Scapula	Distal	1	0.2
240	342	F3.7	II	1		S/G	Tibia	Mid	1	0.2
60	344	F3.9	II	1	2	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
61	344	F3.9	II	1		Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
59	344	F3.9	II	1	3	Sheep/Deer	Thoracic		1	0.5
309	346	F3.10	II	1	6	Cow	Vert.		1	0.2
311	346	F3.10	II	1	2	Med Bird	Femur	Mid	1	0.5
312	346	F3.10	II	1		Med Bird	Ulna	Mid	1	0.5
310	346	F3.10	II	1	1	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Prox	1	0.2
308	346	F3.10	II	1		S/G	Jugular		1	
307	346	F3.10	II	1	21	S/G	Tibia	Prox	1	0.5
263	347	F3.11	II	1		Cow	Vert		1	0.2
260	347	F3.11	II	1	142	Cow	Calcaneou	Whl	1	0.7
267	347	F3.11	II	1	2	Cow	Incisor	Whl	1	
261	347	F3.11	II	1		Cow	Lumbar		1	0.2
265	347	F3.11	II	1		Cow	Rib - Up	Mid	1	0.2
264	347	F3.11	II	1		Cow	Rib - Up	Prox	1	0.2
266	347	F3.11	II	1	34	Cow	Tarsal	Whl	1	
262	347	F3.11	II	1		Cow	Thoracic		1	0.2
280	347	F3.11	II	1		Indet Mammal	Audit Meat		1	0.5
279	347	F3.11	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		15	0.2
278	347	F3.11	II	1	25	Indet Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
274	347	F3.11	II	1	43	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
275	347	F3.11	II	1		Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	14	0.2
273	347	F3.11	II	1	11	Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	13	0.2
277	347	F3.11	II	1		Med Mammal	Skull Frag.		1	0.2
276	347	F3.11	II	1	2	Pig	Femur	Prox	1	0.2
268	347	F3.11	II	1	10	Pig	Incisor	Whl	1	
269	347	F3.11	II	1		Pig	Scapula	Mid	1	0.2
270	347	F3.11	II	1	11	S/G	Ilium		1	0.5
271	347	F3.11	II	1		S/G	Thoracic		1	0.2
272	347	F3.11	II	1	1	Turtle	Hyploplast		1	0.2
165	348	F3.12	II	1	19	Cow	Rib - Low	Mid	2	0.2
169	348	F3.12	II	1	0.5	Gallus Sp	Coracoid	Mid	1	0.5
170	348	F3.12	II	1		Gallus Sp	Ulna	Mid	1	0.2
171	348	F3.12	II	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		3	0.2
167	348	F3.12	II	1		Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
166	348	F3.12	II	1	10	Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	4	0.2
164	348	F3.12	II	1		S/G	Molar - Up	Whl	1	
163	348	F3.12	II	1		S/G	Occip.		1	0.2
162	348	F3.12	II	1	18	S/G	Tibia	Distal	1	0.5
168	348	F3.12	II	1	2	Turtle	Carapace		1	0.2
58	350	F3.13	II	1		Med Mammal	Fragment		3	0.2
57	350	F3.13	II	1	4	Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
56	350	F3.13	II	1	12	Sheep/Deer	Radius	Mid	1	0.5
133	363	F4.2	II	1	70	Cow	Calcaneou	Whl	1	
47	364	F4.3	I	1	3	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
48	364	F4.3	I	1		Med Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
183	367	F4.4	II-III	1	7	Indet Mammal	Fragment	Mid	1	0.2
223	368	F4.5	I	1	3	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
222	368	F4.5	I	1	3	Pig	Carp/Tars	Whl	1	0.7
209	370	F4.6	I	1	11	Indet Mammal	Fragment		8	0.2
210	370	F4.6	I	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2

208	370	F4.6	I	1	2	Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	2	0.2
207	370	F4.6	I	1	1	Pig	Incisor -	Whl	2	
185	373	F4.8	I-VI	1	2	Indet Mammal	Fragment		3	0.2
184	373	F4.8	I-VI	1	5	S/G	Radius	Mid	1	0.2
45	374	F4.9	I	1	17	Cow	Acetabulu		1	0.2
46	374	F4.9	I	1	6	Indet Mammal	Fragment		4	0.2
98	375	F4.10	II	1	69	Cow	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
99	375	F4.10	II	1		Cow	Rib - Up	Mid	1	0.5
103	375	F4.10	II	1		Med Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
102	375	F4.10	II	1		Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
101	375	F4.10	II	1	4	Med Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
100	375	F4.10	II	1	2	Pig	Canine		1	0.5
152	377	F4.11	I	1	21	Lrg Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
149	378	F4.11	II	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
150	378	F4.11	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
147	381	F4.13	I	1		Cow	Rib	Mid	2	0.2
146	381	F4.13	I	1	18	Cow	Rib - Up	Prox	1	0.2
148	381	F4.13	I	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
143	385	F5.1	II	1	96	Cow	Scapula	Distal	1	0.2
193	385	F5.1	II	1	1	Med Mammal	Thoracic		1	0.2
29	387	F5.1	IV	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		7	0.2
28	387	F5.1	IV	1	6	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
25	387	F5.1	IV	1	19	Sheep/Deer	Astragulus	Whl	1	
26	387	F5.1	IV	1		Sheep/Deer	Phalange	Distal	1	0.2
27	387	F5.1	IV	1		Sheep/Deer	Phalange	Mid	1	0.2
9	388	F5.1	V	1		Med Mammal	Fragment		3	0.2
8	388	F5.1	V	1	6	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
10	388	F5.1	V	1		Med Mammal	Phalange	Distal	1	0.2
129	395	F5.7	III	1	0.5	Indet Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
123	396	F5.7	IV	1	6	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
151	398	F5.8	IV	1	3	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
212	400	F5.10	I	1	4	Lrg Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
127	402	F5.11	I	1	1	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
128	402	F5.11	I	1		Indet Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
126	402	F5.11	I	1	14	S/G	Tibia	Mid	1	0.5
34	403	F5.11	II	1		Indet Bird	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
33	403	F5.11	II	1	25	Sheep/Deer	Humerus	Mid	1	0.5
131	404	F5.12	I	1	18	S/G	Metatarsal	Prox	1	0.5
213	405	F5.12	II-III	1	2	Med Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
198	406	F5.13	I	1	2	Cow	Vert.		1	0.2
153	407	F5.13	II	1	46	Cow	Radius	Distal	1	0.2
154	407	F5.13	II	1	13	S/G	Mandible	Mid	1	0.2
203	409	F5.14	I	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
324	410	F5.14	II	1	68	Cow	Metacarpa	Prox	1	0.5
326	410	F5.14	II	1	5	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
327	410	F5.14	II	1		Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
325	410	F5.14	II	1		Pig	Canine		1	0.5
130	418	F5.17	II-III	1	2	Indet Mammal	Blade/rib	Mid	1	0.2
246	419	F5.17	II	1		Med Mammal	Rib - Up	Mid	1	0.2
247	419	F5.17	II	1	2	Pig	Premolar -	Whl	1	
245	423	F5.19	I	1	1	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
44	424	F5.19	III	1	0.1	Covidae	Tarsomete	Distal	1	0.5
43	424	F5.19	III	1	3	S/G	Occip.		1	0.5
1	428	F5.20	IV	1	3	Turtle	Carapace		1	0.2
2	429	F5.21	II	1	2	S/G	Radius	Distal	1	0.2

252	433	F6.1	I	1	18	Lrg Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
253	433	F6.1	I	1		Lrg Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
254	433	F6.1	I	1		Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
107	434	F6.1	II	1		Cow	Carpal		1	0.7
104	434	F6.1	II	1	38	Cow	Femur	Prox	1	0.2
108	434	F6.1	II	1		Cow	Premolar -	Whl	1	
105	434	F6.1	II	1		Cow	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
106	434	F6.1	II	1		Cow	Vert.		1	0.2
113	434	F6.1	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		12	0.2
112	434	F6.1	II	1	21	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	3	0.2
110	434	F6.1	II	1		Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
109	434	F6.1	II	1	7	Med Mammal	Thoracic		1	0.5
111	434	F6.1	II	1		Med Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
243	436	F6.1	III	2	5	Lrg Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
242	437	F6.1	III	3	0.1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
142	438	F6.1	III	4		Med Mammal	Rib	Distal	1	0.2
141	438	F6.1	III	4	1	Med Mammal	Rib	Mid	2	0.2
138	438	F6.1	III	4	13	S/G	Occip.		1	0.5
139	438	F6.1	III	4		Small	Scapula	Mid	1	0.5
140	438	F6.1	III	4		Turtle	Carapace		1	0.2
30	441	F6.2	I	1	5	Cow	Rib - Up	Prox	1	0.2
218	447	F6.3	II	1	19	Cow	Femur	Distal	1	0.2
217	447	F6.3	II	1	0.2	Gallus Sp	Tibiotarsu	Distal	1	0.2
219	447	F6.3	II	1	3	Indet Mammal	Fragment		9	0.2
220	447	F6.3	II	1	9	Lrg Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
216	447	F6.3	II	1	3	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
215	447	F6.3	II	1	6	S/G	Humerus	Distal	1	0.2
115	448	F6.3	III	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
114	448	F6.3	III	1	5	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
63	449	F6.3	III	2	16	Cow	Carpal		1	0.5
66	449	F6.3	III	2		Med Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
65	449	F6.3	III	2	6	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	3	0.2
64	449	F6.3	III	2	5	Pig	Molar2 -	Whl	1	
224	450	F6.3	III	3	1	Gallus Sp	Tibiotarsu	Prox	1	0.2
226	450	F6.3	III	3	2	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
225	450	F6.3	III	3		Pig	Tooth		1	0.5
116	451	F6.3	IV	1	4	Med Mammal	Lumbar		1	0.5
49	452	F6.3	V	1	9	Indet Mammal	Ilium	Mid	1	0.2
52	452	F6.3	V	1		Med Mammal	Femur	Mid	1	0.2
50	452	F6.3	V	1	19	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	5	0.2
51	452	F6.3	V	1		Sheeep/Deer	Tooth		1	0.2
24	453	F6.3	V	2	7	Indet Mammal	Fragment		8	0.2
21	453	F6.3	V	2	12	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	5	0.2
22	453	F6.3	V	2		Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
23	453	F6.3	V	2		Med Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
20	453	F6.3	V	2	3	Sheep/Deer	Phalange	Distal	1	0.5
257	454	F6.3	VI	1	2	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
259	454	F6.3	VI	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
258	454	F6.3	VI	1		Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
256	454	F6.3	VI	1	1	Sheep/Deer	Phalange	Distal	1	0.5
196	457	F6.4	II	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
233	460	F6.5	I	1	3	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
238	462	F6.5	II	1	0.2	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
122	464	F6.5	IV	1	0.5	Indet Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
32	465	F6.5	V	1		Med Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2

31	465	F6.5	V	1	7	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
211	466	F6.5	V	3	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
236	467	F6.5	VI	1	0.5	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
119	471	F7.1	II	1	7	Lrg Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
120	471	F7.1	II	1		Lrg Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
38	472	F7.1	II	2		Med Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
37	472	F7.1	II	2		Med Mammal	Innominat		1	0.2
36	472	F7.1	II	2	8	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	4	0.2
35	472	F7.1	II	2	7	S/G	Scapula	Distal	1	0.2
19	473	F7.1	II	3	0.1	Indet Bird	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
18	473	F7.1	II	3	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
17	473	F7.1	II	3		Small	Cervical		1	0.5
14	473	F7.1	II	3		Small	Femur	Mid	1	0.5
11	473	F7.1	II	3	10	Small	Metapodia	Mid	1	0.5
13	473	F7.1	II	3		Small	Metapodia	Mid	1	0.2
16	473	F7.1	II	3		Small	Phalange	Distal	1	0.7
12	473	F7.1	II	3		Small	Radius	Mid	1	0.5
15	473	F7.1	II	3		Small	Ulna	Mid	1	0.5
179	474	F7.1	II	4-5		Med Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
178	474	F7.1	II	4-5	5	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
180	474	F7.1	II	4-5		Med Mammal	Vert.		1	0.2
181	474	F7.1	II	4-5		Pig	Incisor	Whl	1	
328	475	F7.1	III	1	19	Cow	Scaphoid	Whl	1	
334	475	F7.1	III	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		8	0.2
333	475	F7.1	III	1	7	Indet Mammal	Thoracic		1	0.2
335	475	F7.1	III	1		Med Bird	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
331	475	F7.1	III	1	32	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	16	0.2
332	475	F7.1	III	1		Med Mammal	Vert.		4	0.2
329	475	F7.1	III	1	19	Sheep/Deer	Astragulus	Whl	1	
330	475	F7.1	III	1		Sheep/Deer	Phalange	Prox	1	0.5
200	476	F7.1	IV	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
182	476	F7.1	IV	1	1	S/G	Molar 1		1	0.5
174	477	F7.1	IV	2	1	Sheep/Deer	Incisor	Whl	1	
134	484	F7.2	II	1	64	Cow	Calcaneou	Whl	1	
137	484	F7.2	II	1		Indet Mammal	Fragment		6	0.2
135	484	F7.2	II	1	19	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
136	484	F7.2	II	1		Indet Mammal	Vert.		2	0.2
4	485	F7.2	II	2		Indet Fish	Fragment		2	0.2
3	485	F7.2	II	2	0.1	Indet Fish	Scapula		1	0.5
6	485	F7.2	II	2		Med Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
5	485	F7.2	II	2	2	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
7	485	F7.2	II	2	1	Sheep/Deer	Molar		1	0.2
176	486	F7.2	II	3		Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
177	486	F7.2	II	3		Indet Mammal	Long Bone		1	0.2
175	486	F7.2	II	3	11	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
234	487	F7.2	II	4	5	S/G	Cent	Whl	1	
206	488	F7.2	II	5		Med Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
205	488	F7.2	II	5	5	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
204	488	F7.2	II	5	4	S/G	Metapodia	Prox	1	0.2
186	491	F7.3	II	1	1	Indet Mammal	Fragment		1	0.2
145	492	F7.3	II	2		Indet Mammal	Fragment		2	0.2
144	492	F7.3	II	2	13	Indet Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
315	529	F4	Surface	Finds		Cow	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2
313	529	F4	Surface	Finds	154	Cow	Mandible	Mid	1	0.5
314	529	F4	Surface	Finds		Cow	Phalange	Whl	1	

317	529	F4	Surface	Finds	5	Lrg Mammal	Rib	Mid	1	0.2
319	529	F4	Surface	Finds	15	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	2	0.2
320	529	F4	Surface	Finds		Med Mammal	Vert.		2	0.2
316	529	F4	Surface	Finds	11	Pig	Radius	Mid	1	0.2
318	529	F4	Surface	Finds	9	S/G	Tibia	Mid	1	0.2
244	530	E3	Surface	Finds	2	Med Mammal	Long Bone	Mid	1	0.2

SIDE	FUSION	BUTCHERY	CONDITION	COMMENT	GL	Bp	Bd
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
	Dis Fused		Weathered	Sheep? Sm			
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
	Unfused	Sawt Mid		S/G			
	Dis Unfused		Weath -				
		Sawt	Weathered				
				No Wear			
			Weathered				
			Weath -				
			Calcined				
L			Weath -				
R							
L							
			Burn Spt				
		SawtBoth		S/G			
		Sawt Axl	Burn Spt	S/G			
			Weathered	Sh/Deer?			
			Weathered				
			Weath -				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
		Sawt	Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered	Vert?			
		Sawt					
	Dis Unfused		Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Rodent;				
				Cow?			
			Weath- very				

				Worked?			
		Sawt					
				Spin Proc			
		Chop					
			Worn to				
	Fused			Maxilla			
					34.4		
L	Dis Fused						29.8
				5 pieces			
R	Dis Unfused	Chop Axial					
		Sawt Both		Small			
	Unfused						
L				Small			
L							
				Immature			
			Weathered				
			Weathered	Pig femur?			
		Cut Thru					
			Weathered	Trans Proc			
R							
			Weathered				
				Radius?			
			Weathered				
L						43.9	
	Dis Unfused						
		Chop V/D					
R			Weathered				
		Sawt					
		Sawt					

R			Weath -				
				Mandible?			
L							
			Weathered	Radius			
R	Unfused						
R	Px Fused					37.3	
R		Chop V/D	Burn Spt				
			Worn to				
		Chop		Trans Proc			
		Chop Mx					
		Chop Axial		Spin Proc			
				Cat?			
			Weathered				
		Chop?	Burn Spt				
				Pig Femur?			
			Weathered				
	Unfused			Pig?			
	Px Unfused		Weathered				
			Weathered				
R		Cut Mx -					
	Unfused	Chop Axial					
R							
L					125.		
		Chop					
				Rib?			
				Innominate			

			Worn				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
		Sawt					
		Sawt					
	Fused						
	Px Fused						
R							
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
R			Weathered	GLI=42.7			
			Weathered				
	Px Unfused		Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weath -				
			Weathered				
			Weath -				
			Weathered	2 pieces			
R		Sawt Both					
			Weath;	2 pieces			
	Unfused			Epip			
L	Dis Unfused		Weathered				77.8
L				M1 & P3			
			Weathered	Vert?			
L			Weathered			60.6	
				Lrg Male			
			Weathered				
				S/G			
							7.1
		Sawt V/D					
R	Dis Unfused		Burn Spot				

		sawt Both	Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
	Px Unfused			Epip.			
			Worn to				
		Chop					
	Fused						
	Unfused						
			Weathered				
R							
R				Cat? Dog?			
		Chop Lat	Weathered	Epip			
		Chop V/D					
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
L	Dis Fused	Chop/Saw	Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
R							
				Crown			
	Unfused						
		Chop		Shee?			
			Weath -	Pig?			
			Weath -				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
		Sawt	Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weath -				
			Weath;				
			Weath -				
			Weath -				
			Weathered				
			Old-weath;				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				

			Weathered				
			Weath -				
		Sawt Both					
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
L		Chop Thru					
	Unfused			Neonate			
				Neonate			
				Neonate			
				Neonate			
	Px Unfused			Neonate			
				Neonate			
				Neonate			
			Weathered				
			Weathered	Large			
			Burnt				
L			Weath;				
			Wweath;				
R	Px Unfused		Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
	Fused		Weathered				
			Soil	Large			
			Weathered	Vert.			
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weath;				
				Small			
			Weathered				
			Weath -				
			Rodent?				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
			Weathered				
R			Worn to				

				S/G			
	Dis Unfused						

Appendix H:

Subsistence Remains from the Conference House Site, Staten Island, New York

by

Leslie E. Raymer and Mason Sheffield
New South Associates

Subsistence Remains from the Conference House Site, Staten Island, New York

Report submitted to:
John Milner Associates
1 Croton Point Avenue
Croton-on-Hudson, New York 10520

Report submitted by:

New South Associates
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

Leslie E. Raymer, RPA – Archaeobotanist and Co-Author

Mason Sheffield - Zooarchaeologist and Co-Author

New South Associates Technical Report # 1203

August 18, 2004

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I. INTRODUCTION

This study focuses on macroplant and faunal remains collected by water flotation from seven unit column samples associated with a prehistoric shell midden ***and other deposits*** at the Conference House Site (CONFSI), Staten Island, New York. The unit column samples were collected from four excavation units (Units 5.1, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3) at depths ranging from 14 to 53 inches below surface. The entire midden deposit was truncated by historic plowing. Five samples (Lots 387, 475, 485, 486, 491) were collected from within the shell midden deposit. Two samples (Lots 481, 490) were collected from an orange/brown sand layer that was found below the shell midden (Table 1). ***Except for lot 387, and possibly lot 491, all of the samples most likely have suffered some degree of post-depositional disturbance, as indicated by an analysis of excavation unit stratigraphy and the recovery of historic period artifacts in the deposits during excavation.*** During the course of the present study, historic artifacts were found within two of the flotation samples (Lot 475, 485). The Lot 475 sample contained a single fragment of pearlware. The Lot 485 sample analysis yielded 1 indeterminate historic ceramic sherd and an unidentifiable metal fragment (see Appendix A). Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from three flotation samples (Lot 475-1 flake; Lot 486-2 flakes; Lot 491-4 flakes).

The artifact assemblage recovered during Phase III data recovery indicates occupancy of this site from at least the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Two flotation sample contexts (Lot 387-Late Woodland; Lot 481-Late Archaic/Early Woodland) yielded diagnostic artifacts. Historic artifacts were found in two of the sample contexts (Lots 475, 490), which indicates mixing with nineteenth-century through twentieth-century Euro-American occupations as well. On the basis of archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological remains recovered by this analysis, it appears that shellfish (principally oyster) and mast collection were primary exploitative activities throughout the occupational history of this site locality. On the basis of the faunal and floral assemblages identified by this study, the locality was (perhaps variously) minimally occupied in the spring, summer, and fall months. Concentrated oyster harvests are usually more favorable in the spring and summer months, whereas hickory nuts and acorns are available for harvest in September and October.

Seven 2.5 to 4.0 liter flotation samples totaling 22 liters were collected from four excavation units (Appendix A). Macroplant remains were relatively well-represented within the shell midden deposit and almost totally absent from the orange/brown sand layer. Macroplant remains recovered from these seven samples include 65 fragments of carbonized nutmast, 2 charred seeds, and 1.87 grams of greater than 2.0 mm wood charcoal. The zooarchaeological assemblage consists of 116 vertebrate and 1,112 invertebrate remains. Seeds, wood charcoal, and faunal remains were identified with standard reference and modern reference collections. The macroplant remains recovered during this analysis are summarized in Tables 1 to 4. Wood charcoal weights, nutshell counts and weights, and specifically identified seeds are presented in Table 1. Mast and wood densities, and nutshell to wood ratios are presented in Table 2. The identified wood charcoal assemblage is presented in Tables 3 and 4. The counts of the identified wood assemblage are presented in Table 3. The relative proportions of the identified wood charcoal assemblage associated with each sample context are tabulated in Table 4. Percentage values presented in Table 4 list each taxon as a

percentage of the specifically identified wood charcoal assemblage. These data allow an assessment of the relative fuel value of the recovered wood taxa.

Table 1. Wood Charcoal, Nutmast, and Seeds from Light and Heavy Fractions.

Sample Number	387	475	481	485	486	490	491	Total
Unit	5.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	
Stratum	IV	III	IV	II	II	III	II	
Level	1	2	6	2	3	2	1	
Depth	14 in. BS	31 in. BS	53 in. BS	19-22 in. BS	22-26 in. BS	35-47in. BS	15 in. BS	
Feature Type	Shell Midden	Shell Midden	Orange/ Brown Sand	Upper Shell Midden	Upper Shell Midden	Orange/ Brown Sand	Shell Midden	
Period	Late Woodland	Disturbed	L. Archaic/ Early Woodland	Indet. Prehistoric	Indet. Prehistoric	Disturbed	Indet. Prehistoric	
Volume (Liters)	4	3	3.5	3	3	3	2.5	22
LF Wood Weight	0.47	0.16	0.02	0.16	0.74		0.08	1.63
HF Wood Weight	0.13	0.05		0.03	0.02		0.01	0.24
Total Wood Charcoal	0.60	0.21	0.02	0.19	0.76		0.09	1.87
LF Hickory Shell Ct	36							36
HF Hickory Shell Ct	20							20
LF Hickory Shell Wt	0.23							0.23
HF Hickory Shell Wt	0.25							0.25
LF Hickory/Walnut Ct		1		1				2
HF Hickory/Walnut Ct		4					2	6
LF Hickory/Walnut Wt		0.01		0.01				0.02
HF Hickory/Walnut Wt		0.02					0.01	0.03
Total Walnut Family Ct	56	5		1			2	64
Total Walnut Family Wt	0.48	0.03		0.01			0.01	0.53
Acorn Shell Ct				1				1
Acorn Shell Wt				0.01				0.01
Pokeweed	1							1
Wild Bean		1						1

Table 2. Wood and Mast Densities and Ratios.

Sample Number	387	475	481	485	486	490	491	Total
Volume (Liters)	4	3	3.5	3	3	3	2.5	22
Wood Density (gm/L)	0.150	0.070	0.006	0.063	0.253		0.036	0.085
Nutmast Density (gm/L)	0.120	0.010		0.007			0.004	0.025
Mast/Wood Ratio (ct:wt)	93/1	24/1		11/1			22/1	35/1
Mast/Wood Ratio (wt:wt)	1/1.3	1/7		1/10			1/9	1/3

Table 3. Identified Wood Charcoal.

Sample Number	387	475	481	485	486	490	491	Total
Unit	5.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	
Stratum	IV	III	IV	II	II	III	II	
Level	1	2	6	2	3	2	1	
Depth	14 in. BS	31 in. BS	53 in. BS	19-22 in BS	22-26 in BS	35-47 cm BS	??	
Feature Type	Shell Midden	Shell Midden	Orange/ Brown Sand	Upper Shell Midden	Upper Shell Midden	Orange/ Brown Sand	Shell Midden	
Period	Late Woodland	Disturbed	L. Archaic/ Early Woodland	Indet. Prehistoric	Indet. Prehistoric	Disturbed	Indet. Prehistoric	
Volume (Liters)	4	3	3.5	3	3	3	2.5	22
Identified Wood Sample								
Hardwood	8	2		3	8		2	23
Monocot	3							3
Hickory				1			2	3
Oak	4	2		5	7			18
Maple			1	1				2
Total Identified Wood	15	4	1	10	15		4	49

Table 4. Proportions of Identified Wood Charcoal.

Sample Number	387	475	481	485	486	490	491	Total
Identified Wood Proportions								
Hardwood	53.3%	50.0%		30.0%	53.3%		50.0%	46.9%
Monocot	20.0%							6.1%
Hickory				10.0%			50.0%	6.1%
Oak	26.7%	50.0%		50.0%	46.7%			36.7%
Maple			100.0%	10.0%				4.1%

The objectives of this subsistence study are: (1) to assess prehistoric subsistence practices; (2) to use the recovered macroplant and faunal assemblages to aid in paleoenvironmental reconstruction; (3) to determine seasons of occupation; and (4) to examine patterns of fuel use.

II. ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

MACROPLANT ANALYSIS METHODS

Macroplant remains analyzed in this study were derived from seven unit/column flotation samples from four excavation units (Appendix A). Plant macrofossils recovered by flotation include wood charcoal, carbonized nutshell, and carbonized seeds.

Prior to archaeobotanical analysis, each flotation sample was subjected to machine-assisted water separation in a Shell Mound Archaeological Project-type flotation device (SMAP machine) that is similar to that described by Watson (1976). This system was utilized because SMAP-style flotation systems consistently exhibit excellent retrieval rates (Pearsall 1989: 91-94). The heavy fraction trap was lined with 0.80 mm mesh.

In the laboratory, each flotation light fraction was first weighed, and then passed through nested geologic sieves (2.0 mm, 1.0 mm, 0.71 mm, 0.5 mm). Each size-graded light fraction was fully sorted under low magnification (10-25x). All charred plant remains that were greater than 2.0 mm were pulled from the sample matrices and were quantified by material type, by weight, and by count. Material that was smaller than 2.0 mm was fully sorted, but only charred seeds were removed. Seeds and wood charcoal were identified with standard reference texts and a modern reference collection.

The heavy fractions from each sample were partially sorted in order to collect faunal remains and to evaluate the recovery rate of the flotation process. All material that was greater than 2.0 mm was fully sorted. The heavy fraction sort yielded relatively abundant faunal remains, 7 prehistoric lithic artifacts, 3 historic artifacts, 0.24 ***grams of*** wood charcoal, and 0.28 grams of carbonized nutmast. Carbonized macroplant remains found in the heavy fractions (see Table 1) were combined with that from the light fractions in the data tables. The heavy fraction sort yielded substantial quantities of wood charcoal and carbonized nutshell (Table 1). Examination of the volume of wood charcoal that was found in the greater than 2.0 mm portions of the light and heavy fractions during analysis indicates that flotation separation of samples from this site was moderately successful. Only 15 percent of the wood charcoal was collected from the heavy fractions. However, over half of the mast was found in the heavy fractions. This may not be an indicator of exceptionally poor flotation recovery of other plant food remains, however, since mast is extremely dense and often fails to float.

Identifications were made of up to 15 wood charcoal fragments from each flotation sample (Tables 3-4). When the count of identified wood charcoal in Table 3 is less than 15 fragments, the total number of identified fragments represents the total number of fragments that were large enough to identify. Wood charcoal was separated from other debris before attempting specific identification. Whenever possible, wood specimens were identified to genus. Segments that were too fragmentary or poorly preserved to specifically identify were placed in the more general category of indeterminate hardwood. Wood taxa were

identified by comparison with charred and natural transverse, tangential, and radial thin sections of modern wood, as well as textbook illustrations. The transverse view was emphasized due to magnification limitations, size of the specimens, and time constraints. As needed, dichotomous keys were employed. Since these are geared toward fresh wood they are of limited use, but by employing both the microscopic and macroscopic keys, following multiple paths, and with frequent reference to the comparative collection, a genus can generally be determined.

In this analysis, the macroplant data are quantified by individual sample and by the entire macroplant assemblage (from features only). Several different comparison ratios (density, nutshell/wood ratios, relative proportions of wood charcoal, ubiquity) were utilized to study the macroplant remains. Count and/or weight densities of food remains and wood charcoal per unit volume of soil were calculated for each sample and the entire macroplant assemblage. This measure enables us to compare the relative densities of different plant taxa and is useful for standardizing raw count/weight data. This measure was particularly important at this site due to varying flotation sample volumes.

Ratios of nutshell to wood (Table 1) were calculated in order to examine the relative abundance of these food remains (Table 1). Plant food to wood ratios are a useful analytical tool, since they account for the effects of differential frequencies of charcoal deposition in archaeological deposits. The mast wood ratios presented in Table 2 are based upon wood charcoal and nutmast densities rather than raw counts and weights of recovered macroplant remains. This was necessitated due to variable flotation sample volumes collected from each sampled context (2.5 to 4.0 liters).

The relative proportions of the wood charcoal assemblage associated with each sample context is presented in Table 4. Percentage values presented in Table 4 list each taxon as a percentage of the entire wood charcoal assemblage. Examination of relative proportions of specifically identified wood taxa allows an assessment of patterns of wood use and past forest composition.

Species ubiquity describes the occurrence of the macroplant remains expressed as a percentage of the total number of proveniences in which a particular taxon was present. This measure ascribes equal weight to the physical presence of a given taxon, regardless of the abundance of that plant type in a particular sample. Therefore, a sample that contains one seed of a given taxon is equivalent to a sample containing several hundred examples of the same seed. This analysis offers a way to assess the relative distributional importance of various plant species and gives an indication of how common each plant type is at the site.

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS METHODS

Identification of vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains from the seven contexts was completed using standard zooarchaeological analytical techniques. The samples were processed in a float machine producing a heavy and light fraction. The heavy fraction was passed through a two-millimeter sieve and materials that were caught were analyzed. Faunal remains from the light fraction were pulled, analyzed, and added to the heavy fraction.

Attributes collected for each specimen included provenience, NISP, weight, taxon, element, symmetry, NISP burnt, commensal taxa, and MNI. A comparative faunal collection was used to maximize the data gleaned from the assemblage. Indeterminate shell remains were weighed, but not counted in order to avoid overrepresentation due to the high degree of fragmentation.

The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated for each taxonomic group from each of the seven proveniences. MNI calculations are generally obtained by using paired elements. In the case of gastropods, shells were counted to arrive at the MNI.

III. MACROPLANT ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

OVERALL RECOVERY AND DISTRIBUTION

The recovery of carbonized macroplant remains, while not outstanding, is adequate, and provides important clues about the continuity and intensity of occupation, subsistence practices, seasons of occupation, and fuel use patterns. Carbonized plant macrofossils recovered by flotation include 1.87 grams of wood charcoal, 65 fragments of nutshell, and 2 seeds. No domesticated plant remains were recovered by this analysis. The recovered nutmast assemblage consists of 1 acorn shell, 56 hickory shell, and 8 indeterminate walnut family (hickory/walnut) shell fragments (Table1). The recovery of charred plant remains provides important information on macroplant preservation at the Conference House Site. The overall weight density of wood charcoal is 0.085 grams of wood charcoal per liter of floated soil. The overall count density of nutmast is 2.95 fragments (0.020 gm/L) per liter. The overall ratio of nutshell to wood charcoal (by weight density) is 1:3. Nutshell was recovered from 57 percent of the sampled proveniences.

There is significant variability in the distribution of both wood charcoal, nutmast, and seeds between the five shell midden samples (Samples 387, 475, 485, 486, 491) and the two samples that were collected from the orange-brown sand layer that was stratigraphically lower than the midden deposit. Macroplant remains recovered from the shell midden layer include all of the nutmast, both seeds, and 1.85 grams of greater than 2.0 mm wood charcoal. Plant remains found within the orange-brown sand layer consist of a mere 0.02 grams of wood charcoal. The weight density of wood charcoal in the midden samples is 0.12 gm/L of floated soil. In contrast, the density of wood in the sand layer is a miniscule 0.003 gm/L. The count density of nutmast (absent from the sand layer) in the midden samples is 4.19 fragments (0.03 gm/L) per liter. The ratio of nutshell to wood charcoal (by weight density) in the midden samples remains 1:3. Nutshell was recovered from 80 percent of the midden deposit samples. The much higher concentration of wood charcoal and plant food remains in the midden versus the sand layer indicates that plant macrofossils at this site are relatively *in situ*.

The ubiquity and nutshell to wood ratios indicate that mast was a significant food resource throughout the occupation of the Conference House Site. When examined by ubiquity, nut to wood ratios, and densities, mast is shown to represent a significant resource. The 1 to 3 mast to wood ratio, 4.19 fragment per liter density, and 80 percent ubiquity of mast in the Archaic/Woodland midden samples argues that nuts provided a dietary staple throughout the occupational history of the site locality. These statistics, in combination with the evidence of relatively largescale processing of oyster shell at this site, suggests this locality minimally represents a seasonally occupied extraction camp that focused on the collection and processing of both shellfish and mast (likely for storage as well as immediate consumption) as major exploitative activities.

Seeds from naturally occurring fruits and herbaceous plants are sparse within the flotation samples. The seed assemblage consists of 1 herbaceous weed, pokeweed (*Phytolacca americana*), and 1 vine, wild bean (*Phaseolus polystachios*). Both plants are edible and pokeweed ***is known to have been used by Native Americans in the post-contact period*** as a medicinal remedy. Examination of the distribution of seeds recovered by flotation highlights the scarcity of plant foods other than nutmast within the archaeological deposit. Seeds are neither ubiquitous nor abundant in the prehistoric cultural features. They were found in samples 387 and 475. The count density of seeds is a paltry 0.13 seeds per liter of floated soil.

The sparse seed assemblage likely represents immediate consumption of locally gathered resources during a seasonal encampment, and not a concentrated harvest of summer/fall ripening fruits and herbs for processing and long-term storage. Densities and ubiquities of these plant foods would likely be greater if the site inhabitants were focusing their activities on largescale collection and processing of fruits and herbs. The lack of domesticates, coupled with the poor recovery of edible plant foods other than nutmast, lends support to our contention that prehistoric Native American occupation of this site represents a series of summer-fall occupied shellfish harvesting/mast-processing camps.

Wood charcoal was present in six of the seven sampled contexts. Carbonized wood recovered consisted of 1.87 grams of greater than 2.0 mm fragments. The wood charcoal density within the sampled portion of the midden deposit was a relatively sparse 0.12 gm/L. As has already been stated, wood charcoal was virtually absent from the underlying orange-brown sand layer. The concentration of wood charcoal within the shell midden indicates that this charcoal likely represents spent fuel remains associated with the roasting of shellfish and/or the processing of nutmast.

Identifications were attempted on 49 pieces of wood charcoal, with the identified fragments placed into five categories (Tables 3-4). The wood charcoal assemblage was not particularly well preserved; only 47 percent of the identified wood charcoal fragments were specifically identifiable. Fifty-three percent of the assemblage was only identified as indeterminate hardwood or monocot. The identified wood charcoal assemblage provides important insights into past forest composition and fuel use practices.

COMPOSITION AND INTERPRETATION OF MACROPLANT ASSEMBLAGE

Nutmast

Sixty-five fragments of carbonized nutshell were found in four of the shell midden samples (Table 1). Mast was absent from the orange-brown sand layer. The assemblage is primarily comprised of hickory shell (56 of 65 mast fragments), however, a single fragment of acorn shell, and 8 fragments of indeterminate walnut family nutshell were also identified. A single acorn shell fragment derived from Lot 485. Indeterminate hickory/walnut shell was found in Lots 475, 485, and 491. Given the exclusive of hickory shell within the specifically identified walnut family assemblage, it is likely that most of the small indeterminate fragments are also hickory.

The 64 to 1 dominance of Juglandaceae over acorn shell (by count) that is evidenced in the mast assemblage indicates that acorns were of minuscule importance in the diet of the site inhabitants. This

pattern may be deceptive, however, since the dense, durable shells of walnuts were probably more easily preserved by carbonization than the more fragile shells of oak acorns. Additionally, several studies (Johannessen 1984:197; McCollough and Faulkner 1976; Smith 1978) speculate that walnut family shell was used as fuel, which would even further inflate the archaeological abundance of this taxon. Walnut family shell is regularly identified in smudge pits on prehistoric sites (Cable and Raymer 1991; Raymer et al 1997). Acorn was probably more important in the diet of the inhabitants than the count/weight data suggest, since acorn has a higher meat to shell ratio than hickory (Gremillion and Yarnell 1986). Lopinot (1983) estimates that acorn shell possibly contains as much as 200 times the volume of meat as an equivalent amount of hickory shell. If Lopinot's estimates are correct than the ratio of Juglandaceae to acorn would be one to three when the count ratio of acorn is adjusted to reflect higher volume of potential nutmeat provided by acorns.

Nutshell was the most ubiquitous and abundant plant food found in the macroplant assemblage. This is not surprising, since charred nutshell is commonly recovered in large quantities from prehistoric sites throughout the eastern United States (Chapman and Shea 1981; Johannessen 1984; Yarnell and Black 1985). Nutmast was widely consumed as a year-round staple food by Historic Indian tribes. Large quantities of nutmast were harvested and stored each year for winter consumption (Moerman 1998). When examined by ubiquity, nut:wood ratios, and count/weight density, nutmast is shown to represent a significant resource to the Archaic and Woodland inhabitants of this site.

Carbonized nutshell is both abundant and ubiquitous within the flotation samples. Mast is found in 80 percent of the shell midden samples. The ratio of nutshell to wood charcoal (by weight) is 1 to 3. The ubiquity and mast to wood ratios indicate that encampments located at this site included late summer/fall occupations that focused upon the collection and processing of mast. Examination of the density (count/weight of nutshell per liter of soil) of mast lends additional support to our contention that these occupations include fall encampments whose residents were engaged in collecting and processing mast. Eighty-six percent (N=56 fragments) of the carbonized nutshell was recovered from the Late Woodland age deposit in Stratum IV, Unit 5.1 (Lot 387). The ratio of nutshell to wood charcoal in this sample was 1 to 1.3. This indicates that mast collection was important to the Late Woodland inhabitants.

Seeds

Seeds from one edible bean-producing vine, wild bean (*Phaseolus polystachios*), and one edible herb, pokeweed *Phytolacca americana*), were identified in the data recovery samples. These plants document gathered resources that would have been readily available in the local environment surrounding the site locality. Both taxa favor edge zones between forest and field. Both plants ripen throughout the summer and fall months.

A single pokeweed seed was recovered from the Lot 387 sample. Since this sample was collected from an undisturbed prehistoric shell midden deposit, this carbonized seed fragment likely dates to the Late Woodland occupation of this area of the site. Pokeweed is an indigenous North American herbaceous weed that grows along the entire eastern seaboard, from Quebec to Florida. Pokeweed favors rich, low ground, in open wooded areas, pastures and fields, and disturbed areas. The crimson berries, whose juice has been used as a food and wine coloring, paint pigment, dye, and ink substitute, are available from May until first frost

(Cox 1985). Young pokeweed shoots and leaves are harvested and consumed as a spinach/asparagus substitute. The young stalks can be cooked and eaten like asparagus or pickled and stored for later consumption. The leaves are cooked as a spinach-like potherb (Cox 1985). Pokeweed was widely used by Historic Native Americans as a medicine. The Delaware and Iroqouis used this herb as an antirheumatic, blood medicine, dermatological aid, emetic, and liver aid (Moerman 1986).

A single carbonized wild bean fragment was recovered from the Lot 475 sample. This seed was found in a shell midden context which may have experienced post-depositional, nineteenth-century disturbance. However, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, this seed is interpreted as a prehistoric plant remain. Wild beans are annual vines that are common in dry woods and sandy thickets from Connecticut to Florida. The beans are available for harvest from in the late summer and early fall (Britton and Brown 1970). The edible beans are cooked fresh as a vegetable (like domesticated beans) and can also be dried and stored for cold season consumption.

Wood Charcoal Analysis

Ninety-nine percent of the wood charcoal from the Conference House Site flotation samples was recovered in the shell midden deposit. Presumably most, if not all, of this wood charcoal represents spent fuel remains that originated from the roasting of shellfish. Consequently, it is unlikely that this wood charcoal assemblage is representative of the full spectrum of tree species growing in the site locality at the time of occupation, since the inhabitants likely selectively utilized certain species for fuel and/or building materials. For instance, studies of prehistoric macroplant assemblages conducted by the author indicate that oaks and hickories were consistently selected for fuelwoods throughout the eastern United States. These species are therefore often dominant in fire related features (Raymer et al. 1997; Raymer and Bonhage-Freund 1999).

The effects of selective gathering can be somewhat mitigated by examining the entire wood charcoal assemblage a given time period or excavation area within a site. When this is done at a site with a broad spectrum of sampled features, then it is likely that many of the tree taxa growing in a site locality will be represented in the overall wood charcoal assemblage. Unfortunately, all of the sampled contexts at the Conference House Site likely represent spent fuel remains from roasting pits. Therefore, reconstruction of past forest composition is almost certainly skewed.

All of the trees that are represented in the wood assemblage are present in modern local forests of Staten Island. Five wood charcoal taxa are identified in the identified wood assemblage (Tables 3-4). With the exception of an indeterminate monocot that was recovered from the Lot 387 sample, all of the identified wood is hardwood species. Indeterminate hardwoods represent the greatest proportion of the identified woods (47%). Oaks were identified in 80 percent of the shell midden samples and absent from the orange-brown sand layer. The next most abundant hardwood taxa identified at this site, maple, is an excellent fuelwood that is a common inhabitant of both upland and floodplain forest communities. Maple was identified in one shell midden (Lot 485) and one sand layer (Lot 481) sample. Hickory, which is also an excellent fuelwood, was found two shell midden samples (Lots 485, 491). This taxon was the only specifically identified wood in Lot 491. The Lot 485 sample (Unit 7.2, Stratum II), demonstrated diversity

in its wood charcoal assemblage (10% hickory, 50% oak, 10% maple). Monocot stems were identified in the Lot 387 shell midden sample. The identified wood found within this context consisted of 53.3% indeterminate hardwood, 20% monocot, 26.7% oak. Oak was the only specifically identified hardwood in three shell midden contexts (Lots 387, 475, 486).

As has already been stated, this identified wood charcoal assemblage is indicative of fuelwood preferences, not past local forest composition. However, examination of growth ring spacing in the identified wood charcoal assemblage offers tentative evidence of past drought conditions in the site locality. Seven of twelve identified oak fragments in the Lot 485 and 486 samples exhibited crowded growth rings with almost no latewood. This growth ring pattern can result from drought conditions in a local ecological setting. A prolonged drought, resulting in closely spaced growth rings in ring porous hardwoods such as oaks and hickories may also account for the high proportion of indeterminate hardwoods in this wood charcoal assemblage, since hardwoods with crowded rings are harder to specifically identify.

In summary, the wood charcoal analysis indicates that maples, oaks, and hickories were preferred fuelwoods at this site, and that these trees were likely common constituents of the local forest. Crowded growth rings on a significant percentage of the identified hardwoods suggests that the site locality experienced drought conditions during the occupation of this site (Unit 7.2, Stratum II).

IV. ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A total of 116 vertebrate remains and 1,112 invertebrate remains (indeterminates were not counted) were recovered from the seven contexts at the Ward's Pit site. The seven contexts were analyzed individually and are discussed in the following paragraphs.

LOT 387 (EU F5.1, STRATUM IV, LEVEL 1)

A total of 208 (360.03 g) faunal remains were recovered from Lot 387. Invertebrates dominate this lot, making up 99.685% of the weight and 82.86% of the MNI. Only five fragments of *Crassostrea virginica* (Eastern oyster) were positively identified, but the majority of the unidentifiable mollusk remains are most likely this species. The high degree of fragmentation makes accurate speciation improbable. Remains of 26 terrestrial gastropods were found. These individuals were commensal in nature and attracted to the decay and moisture of this midden. Two individuals each of Pectinidae and Veneroida were recovered. The size of these individuals indicates they were harvested for food and not brought in accidentally.

Table 5. Zooarchaeological Remains from Lot 387 (EU F5.1, Stratum IV, Level 1).

Taxa	NISP	%NISP	Wt. (gm)	%Wt. (gm)	MNI	%MNI	Commensal
Bird/small mammal	1	0.48	0.01	0.003	1	2.86	No
Crassostrea virginica (Oyster)	5	2.4	2.61	0.725	1	2.86	No
Gastropod (Snails-terrestrial)	51	24.52	0.35	0.097	26	74.28	Yes
Medium mammal	2	0.96	0.1	0.027	1	2.86	No
Mollusk	No count	na	341.65	94.895	0	0	Indet
Pectinidae (Scallop)	12	5.77	0.9	0.25	2	5.71	Yes
Perciformes (Bony Fish)	4	1.92	0.05	0.014	1	2.86	No
Sciaenidae (Drum Family)	2	0.96	0.2	0.056	1	2.86	No
Veneroida (Clam)	107	51.44	13.39	3.719	2	5.71	No
Vertebrata	24	11.54	0.77	0.214	0	0	No
Total Fauna	208	100	360.03	100	35	100	

Vertebrates are represented by bird/small mammal, medium mammal, perciformes, Sciaenidae, and unidentifiable vertebrata. Remains from family Sciaenidae consisted of an otolith and a dorsal spine and are probably from the same individual. Fish in this family would have been readily available in areas where shellfish were harvested.

LOT 475 (EU F7.1, STRATUM III, LEVEL 1)

Lot 475 is from a disturbed midden context. A transfer print pearlware vessel fragment and a flake were recovered from this float sample. 97.93% (101.58 g) of the recovered remains representing 88.46% of the total MNI (23) were invertebrates. Two valve fragments from *Argopecten irradiens* (Atlantic Bay

Scallop) were discovered along with shell fragments from oyster, scallop, clam, and terrestrial snails. Two unidentifiable whelk shells were also found. These individuals appear to be aquatic and were probably brought in on larger shellfish species.

Bird, bird/small mammal, medium-large mammal, perciformes, *Sylvilagus* sp., and unidentifiable bone represent vertebrate remains in this lot. Unfortunately, these remains are either fragmentary or eroded and offer very little subsistence information.

Table 6. Zooarchaeological Remains from Lot 475 (EU F7.1, Stratum III, Level 1).

Taxa	NISP	%NISP	Wt. (gm)	%Wt. (gm)	MNI	%MNI	Commensal
Argopecten irradiens (Atlantic Bay Scallop)	2	1.79	0.19	0.183	1	3.84	No
Aves (Bird)	1	0.89	0.08	0.077	1	3.84	No
Bird/small mammal	2	1.79	0.04	0.039	0	0	No
Gastropod (Snails-terrestrial)	19	16.96	0.03	0.029	19	73.09	Yes
Medium-large mammal	8	7.14	1.06	1.022	0	0	No
Mollusk	No count	na	95.26	91.834	0	0	Indet
Pectinidae (Scallop)	18	16.07	0.65	0.627	0	0	No
Perciformes (Bony fish)	1	0.89	0.02	0.019	1	3.84	No
Sylvilagus sp. (Rabbit)	1	0.89	0.06	0.058	1	3.84	No
Veneroida (Clam)	32	28.57	5.45	5.254	1	3.84	No
Vertebrata	26	23.21	0.89	0.858	0	0	Indet
Gastropod (Whelk)	2	1.79	0	0	2	7.69	Yes
Total Fauna	112	100	103.73	100	26	100	

LOT 481 (EU F7.1, STRATUM IV, LEVEL 6)

This lot was located under Lot 475 and the context appears to be intact and undisturbed. Very little in the way of zooarchaeological specimens were recovered from this lot. Shell from indeterminate mollusk and terrestrial gastropods were all that was found. The indeterminate shell is likely *Crassostrea virginica* and the gastropods are commensal.

Table 7. Zooarchaeological Remains from Lot 481 (EU F7.1, Stratum IV, Level 6).

Taxa	NISP	%NISP	Wt. (gm)	%Wt. (gm)	MNI	%MNI	Commensal
Gastropod (Snails-terrestrial)	1	100	0	0	1	100	Yes
Mollusk	No count	0	0.23	100	0	0	Indet
Total Fauna	1	100	0.23	100	1	100	

LOT 485 (EU F7.2, STRATUM II, LEVEL 2)

The unit in which this deposit was found, was disturbed by a trench cut for a sewer pipe. A historic ceramic sherd and fragment of copper or brass were found in the heavy fraction of the floated materials. Invertebrate remains dominate this lot. 99.86% (387.81 g) of the assemblage is shellfish, of which 80.924% (314.28 g) are indeterminate mollusk. The majority of these indeterminate specimens are likely *Crassostrea virginica*. An extremely large number (MNI=159) of terrestrial gastropods were recovered from this lot,

which leads to the conclusion that it was at one time exposed for an extended period of time. The three whelk specimens probably came in on other shellfish and were not used for food.

Table 8. Zooarchaeological Remains from Lot 485 (EU F7.2, Stratum II, Level 2).

Taxa	NISP	%NISP	Wt. (gm)	%Wt. (gm)	MNI	%MNI	Commensal
Aves (Bird)	1	0.4	0.01	0.003	1	0.58	No
Crassostrea virginica (Oyster)	28	11.25	60.86	15.671	4	2.33	No
Gastropod (Snails-terrestrial)	177	71.08	0.48	0.124	159	92.44	Yes
Mollusk	No count	na	314.28	80.924	0	0	Indet
Pectinidae (Scallop)	9	3.61	0.78	0.2	2	1.16	No
Perciformes (Bony fish)	2	0.8	0.01	0.003	1	0.58	No
Serpentes (Snake)	4	1.61	0.03	0.008	1	0.58	Indet
Veneroida (Clam)	9	3.61	11.35	2.923	1	0.58	No
Vertebrata	16	6.43	0.5	0.129	0	0	Indet
Gastropod (whelk)	3	1.21	0.06	0.015	3	1.74	Yes
	249	100	388.36	100	172	100	

LOT 486 (EU F7.2, STRATUM II, LEVEL 3)

This lot was found directly underneath the previous lot (485). While there is a chance that Lot 486 was disturbed, no historic period artifacts were found in the float sample. Two flakes were discovered during analysis.

Invertebrate faunal remains consisted of 389.74 g (99.96%) of the total assemblage for the lot. The general distribution of taxonomic groups is the same as is seen in the previous lots. Additional species include Acmaeidae (Limpet family) and *Argopecten irradiens*. While limpets are edible, the individuals recovered from this lot were too small to warrant the effort. This family lives intertidally and grazes on microscopic plants (Rehder and Carmichael 1981: 357). Several individuals of *Argopecten irradiens* were also extremely small. This species is found on muddy sand in water 0.3 to 18 meters deep (Rehder and Carmichael 1981: 708). The smaller individuals could have been harvested accidentally, indiscriminately, or for another unknown reason. A large number of terrestrial gastropods (MNI=143) were recovered indicating that the deposit was exposed long enough to attract scavengers.

Vertebrate faunal remains consist of bird, perciformes, Salientia, Serpentes, and unidentified bone. The frog and snake remains could either represent food remnants or commensal taxa.

Table 9. Zooarchaeological Remains from Lot 486 (EU F7.2, Stratum II, Level 3).

Taxa	NISP	%NISP	Wt. (gm)	%Wt. (gm)	MNI	%MNI	Commensal
Acmaeidae (Limpet family)	3	0.5	0.01	0.003	3	1.83	Indet
Argopecten irradiens (Atlantic Bay Scallop)	21	3.49	2.47	0.633	6	3.65	No
Aves (Bird)	1	0.17	0.06	0.015	1	0.61	No
Crassostrea virginica (Oyster)	21	3.49	19.79	5.075	4	2.44	No
Gastropod (Snail-terrestrial)	179	29.78	0.89	0.228	143	87.2	Yes
Mollusk	No count	na	335.62	86.08	0	0	Indet

Pectinidae (Scallop)	332	55.24	17.6	4.514	0	0	No
Perciformes (Bony fish)	1	0.17	0	0	1	0.61	No
Order Salientia (Frogs and Toads)	6	1	0.03	0.008	1	0.61	Indet
Serpentes (Snakes)	3	0.5	0	0	1	0.61	Indet
Veneroida (Clam)	24	4	13.3	3.411	1	0.61	No
Vertebrata	7	1.16	0.07	0.018	0	0	Indet
Gastropod (Whelk)	3	0.5	0.06	0.015	3	1.83	Yes
Total fauna	601	100	389.9	100	164	100	

Vertebrate faunal remains consist of bird, perciformes, Salientia, Serpentes, and unidentified bone. The frog and snake remains could either represent food remnants or commensal taxa.

LOT 490 (EU F7.2, STRATUM III, LEVEL 2)

The only specimens recovered from this lot were a small portion of unidentifiable mollusk shell. Like most of the unidentifiable shell found at this site, it is probably *Crassostrea virginica.* Little subsistence data was obtainable from this sample. This deposit was likely disturbed by the intrusive trench. The excavators noted a brick fragment in this level as well.

Table 10. Zooarchaeological Remains from Lot 490 (EU F7.2, Stratum III, Level 2.)

Taxa	NISP	%NISP	Wt. (gm)	%Wt. (gm)	MNI	%MNI	Commensal
Mollusk	No count	na	0.03	100	0	na	Indet
Total fauna				100			

LOT 491 (EU F7.3, STRATUM II, LEVEL 1)

Lot 491 was obtained from a unit with an intrusive trench for an electrical line. The excavators indicate that the deposit was obtained from a corner of the unit that was not in close proximity to the disturbance. A single flake was recovered during analysis. Invertebrate remains made up 99.991% of Lot 491 by weight and consisted of Crassostrea virginica, terrestrial gastropods, scallops, clams, and indeterminate mollusk shell. Only three pieces of unidentifiable bone were recovered from the deposit.

Table 11. Zooarchaeological Remains from Lot 491 (EU F7.3, Stratum II, Level 1).

Taxa	NISP	%NISP	Wt. (gm)	%Wt. (gm)	MNI	%MNI	Commensal
Crassostrea virginica(Oyster)	2	3.51	1.07	0.476	2	6.67	No
Gastropod (Snail-terrestrial)	27	47.37	0.04	0.018	26	86.67	Yes
Mollusk	No count	na	220.54	98.004	0	0	Indet
Pectinidae (Scallop)	12	21.05	0.53	0.236	1	3.33	No
Veneroida (Clam)	13	22.81	2.83	1.257	1	3.33	No
Vertebrata	3	5.26	0.02	0.009	0	0	Indet
Total fauna	57	100	225.03	100	30	100	

V. SUMMARY

The Conference House Site macroplant and faunal assemblages offer evidence of preservation, subsistence practices, site seasonality, fuelwood preferences, and past local environmental conditions. While the archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological remains from this site are modest, they are, nevertheless sufficient to hazard several conclusions regarding the history and use of this site during its occupation. This data set does not show signs of a major occupation or one that was involved in a large variety of activities. In all this assemblage seems to indicate that the site may have been a seasonally occupied (summer-fall) small-scale logistical procurement site focusing on the extraction of shellfish from the local waters and the collection and procession of nutmast. The small quantity of seeds and faunal remains other than shellfish and high density of nutmast, combined with the absence of domesticates, and other indicators of permanent residency, indicates that the inhabitants were using the locality on a seasonal basis, most likely in the summer and fall months.

The macroplant assemblage suggests that a major focus of encampments at this site was a concentrated nut harvest, not horticulture or the collection of other plant foods. The lack of domesticated plant remains indicates that the inhabitants did not maintain gardens. Nutshell ratios, densities, and ubiquity, in combination with the recovery of summer-fall fruiting seeds is suggestive of late summer/fall encampments. ***These statistics also indicate a mast harvest may have represented a significant activity at these encampments.*** The wood charcoal analysis indicates that maples, oaks, and hickories were preferred fuelwoods at this site, and that these trees were likely common constituents of the local forest. Crowded growth rings on a significant percentage of the identified hardwoods suggests that the locality experienced drought conditions during the occupation of this site (Unit 7.2, Stratum II).

The faunal remains recovered from the seven lots indicate a primary focus of the subsistence practices at this site was the procurement of shellfish. The amount of edible shellfish dominates the assemblage in weight, NISP, and MNI. The presence of *Crassostrea virginica* may indicate harvest between late autumn/winter and early spring (Claassen 1986; Crook 1986). The large numbers of terrestrial gastropods indicate that the deposits were exposed long enough to attract scavengers. The vertebrate remains indicate ingrained or opportunistic harvest of different species. The presence of Scianidae skeletal elements may be a result of fishing in close proximity to shell beds, as this family subsists predominately on shellfish. Others taxa such as birds, rabbit, and other mammals may represent species that were captured on an encounter basis. Vertebrate remains such as frog and snake could have been used as a food source, but it is just as likely that they were commensal in nature. In general the preservation of bone was mediocre exhibiting weathering and fragmentation. The shell remains varied in their state of preservation. Some of the specimens were extremely well preserved, whereas others were highly fragmented and eroded.

In summary, this site appears to have been repeatedly occupied for short periods in the late summer and fall by groups who were exploiting a seasonal shellfish and nut harvest for transport to base camps located elsewhere in the catchment. The lack of garden crops, site furniture, and features other than midden deposits supports an interpretation of these occupations as extractive camps. The lack of structures supports

an interpretation of short term, primarily warm weather occupation. The wood charcoal assemblage is reflective of drought conditions at some time during the occupancy of this locality.

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Appendix A. Artifacts

This appendix provides a breakdown of the artifacts recovered from the lots that are neither bone nor shell. The presence of these items is discussed in each lot summary.

Appendix A-1. Artifacts from Lots.

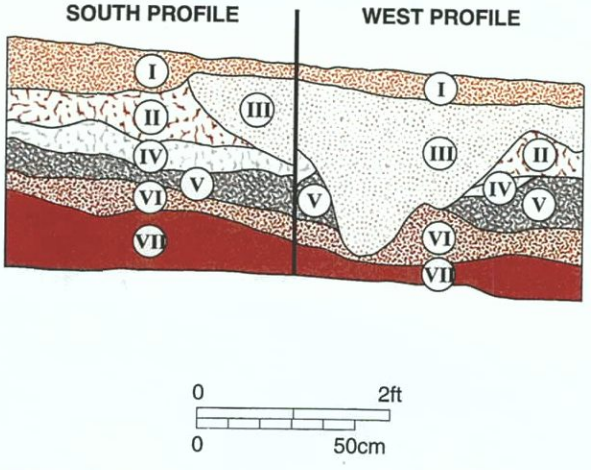
Prov.	Number	Wt.	Item	Portion
475	1	0.06	transfer print pearlware frag	body sherd
475	1	0.05	flake (chert)	na
485	1	0.04	brass/copper fragment	indeterminate
485	1	0.12	historic ceramic fragment	body sherd
486	1	1.2	flake (indeterminate material)	na
486	1	0.04	flake (chert)	na
491	4	0.41	flake (chert)	na

Appendix B:

Excavation Unit Profile Drawings and Photographs

Excavation Unit C3.1, south profile.

Excavation Unit C3.1, west profile.



I 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Lot 227)

II 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam (Lots 228-231)

III 10YR 4/3 brown sand (Lots 232-235)

IV 10YR 5/1 gray mottled with 10YR 7/1 light gray sandy loam with ash and burnt wood (Lot 236)

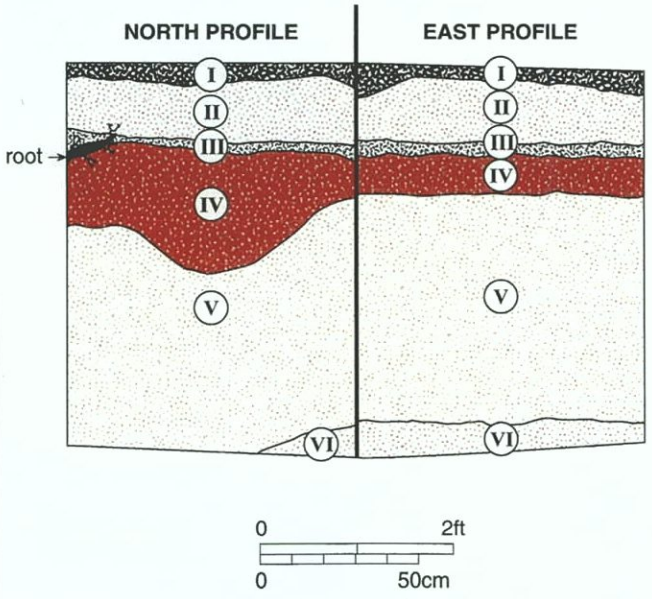
V 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray loam (Lot 237)

VI 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam (Lot 238)

VII 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay subsoil (Lot 239)

Figure B-1. Excavation Unit C3.1.

Excavation Unit E2.1, east profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black loam (Lot 278)

II 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lot 279)

III 10YR 2/2 very dark brown sandy loam (buried A-horizon)

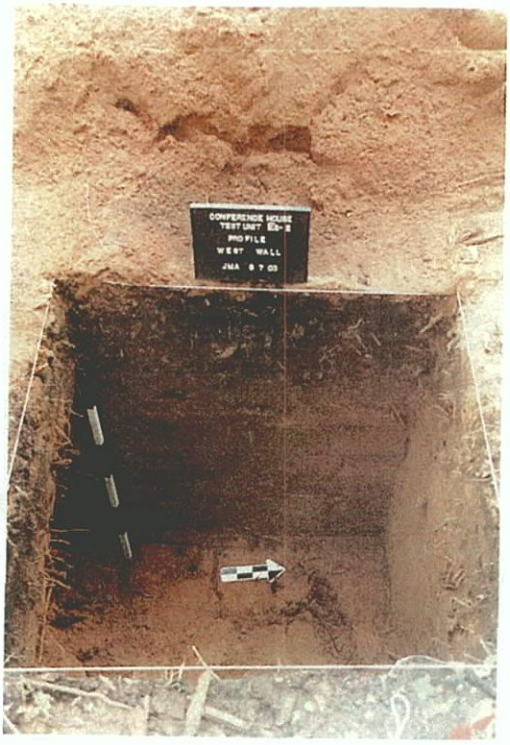
IV 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand (Lots 280-281)

V 7.5YR 4/4 brown sand (Lots 282-286)

VI 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand (Lot 287)

Figure B-2. Excavation Unit E2.1.

JMA personnel excavating Unit E2.2.



Excavation Unit E2.2, west profile.

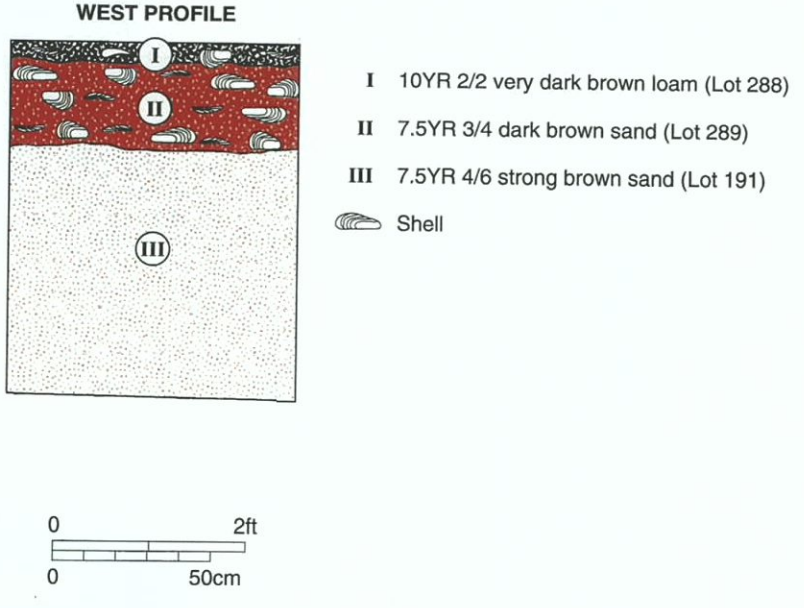
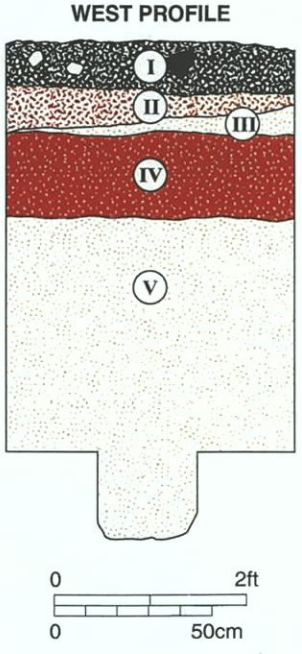


Figure B-3. Excavation Unit E2.2.

Excavation Unit B3.1, south profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black loam construction fill with brick rubble, concrete and crushed stone

II 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown sandy loam (Lot 177)

III 7.5YR 4/4 brown sand (Lot 178)

IV 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand (Lots 179-180)

V 7.5YR 4/4 brown sand (Lots 181-185)

Figure B-5. Excavation Unit B3.1.

Excavation Unit B3.2, south profile.

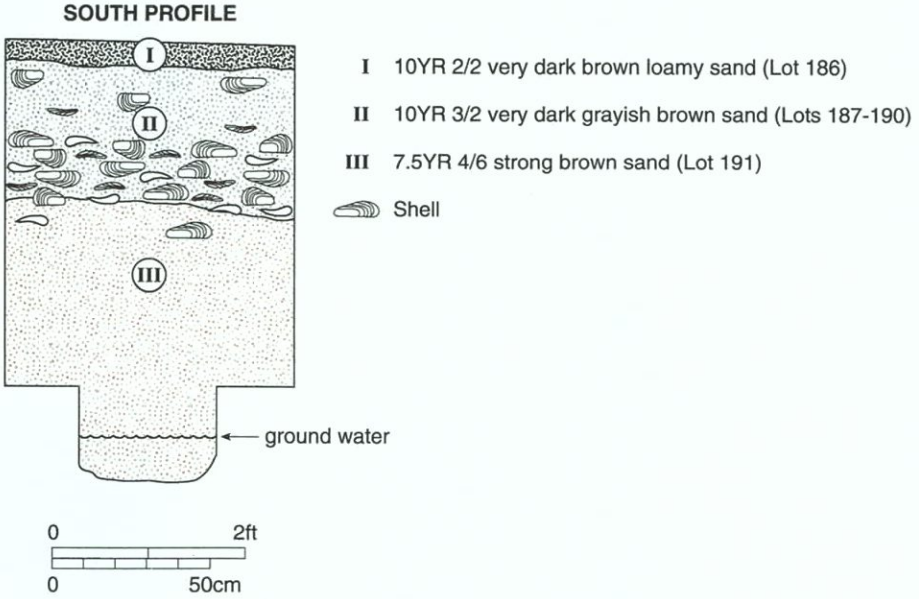


Figure B-6. Excavation Unit B3.2.

Excavation Unit B3.3, east profile.

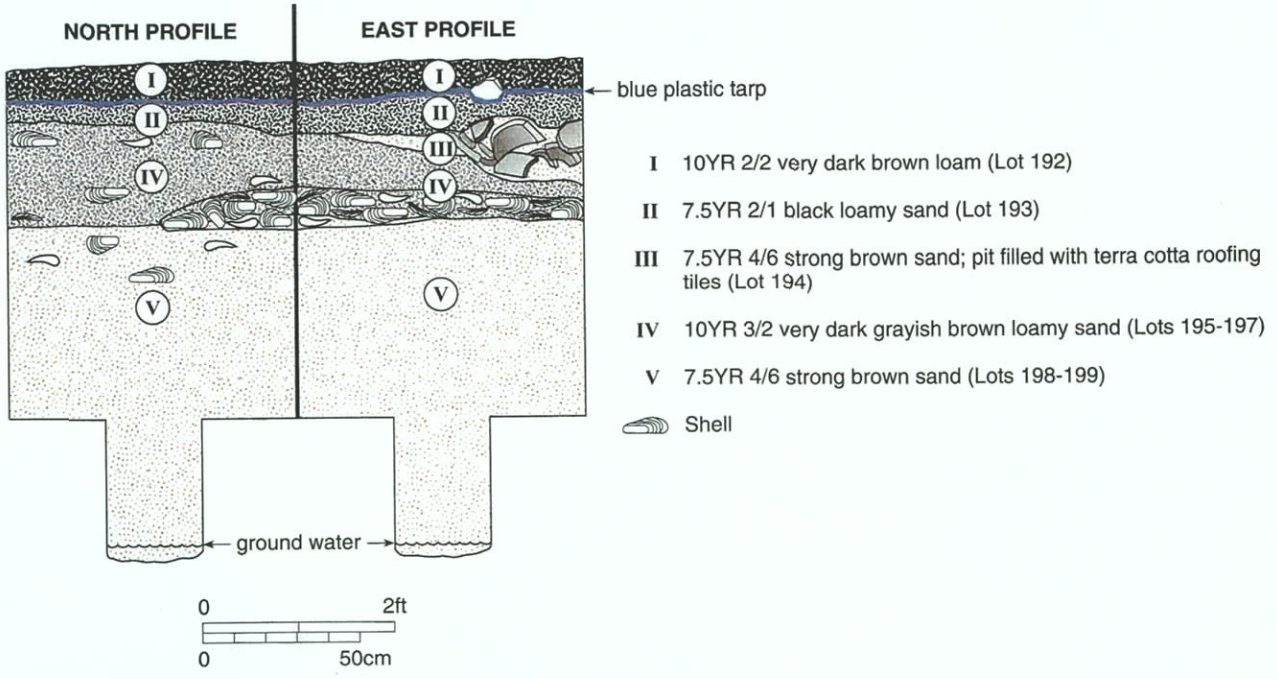
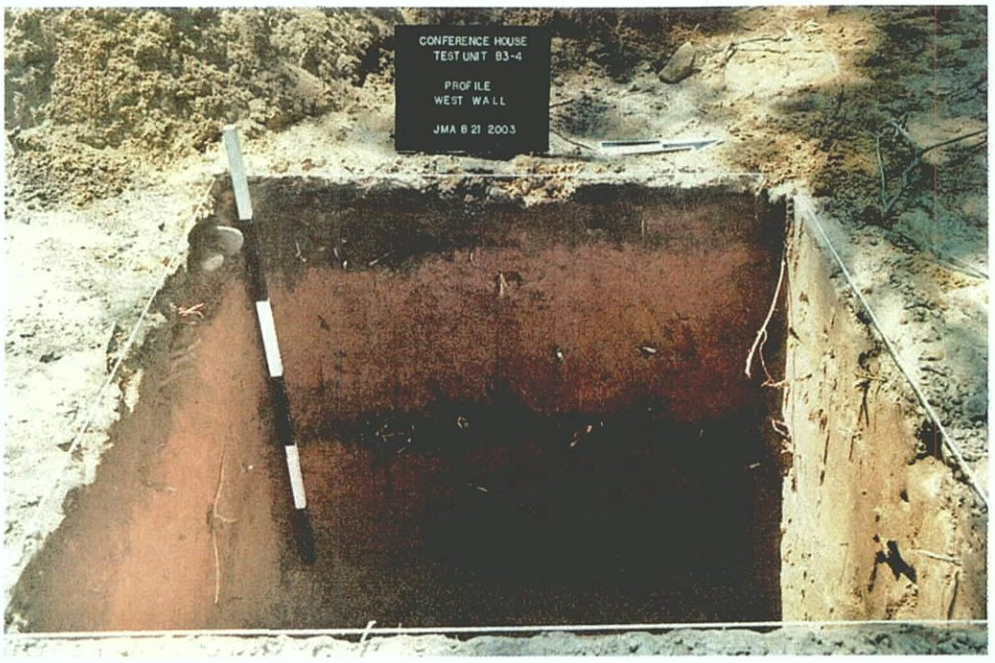
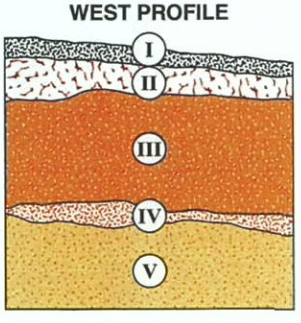


Figure B-7. Excavation Unit B3.3.



Excavation Unit B3.4, west profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black loamy sand (Lot 200)

II 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand (Lot 201)

III 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sand (Lots 202-204)

IV 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand (Lot 205)

V 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sand (Lot 206)

Figure B-8. Excavation Unit B3.4.

Excavation Unit I1.1, north profile.

JMA personnel documenting stratigraphy in Excavation Unit I1.1.

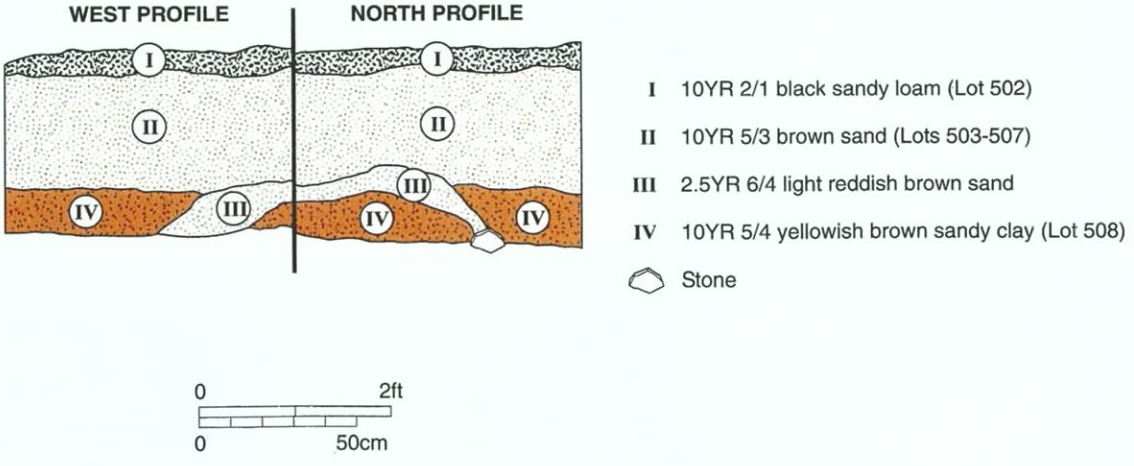
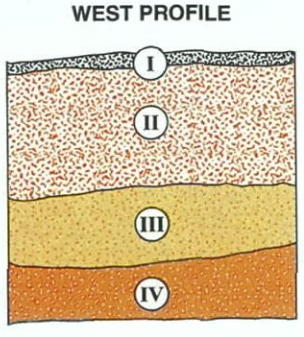


Figure B-9. Excavation Unit I1.1.

Excavation Unit I1.2, west profile.

Excavation Unit I1.2, north profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam (Lot 509)

II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand (Lots 510-513)

III 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sand

IV 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown sandy clay

Figure B-10. Excavation Unit I1.2.

JMA personnel excavating Excavation Unit I1.3.

Bluff overlooking the Arthur Kill (view north) from Excavation Unit I1.3.

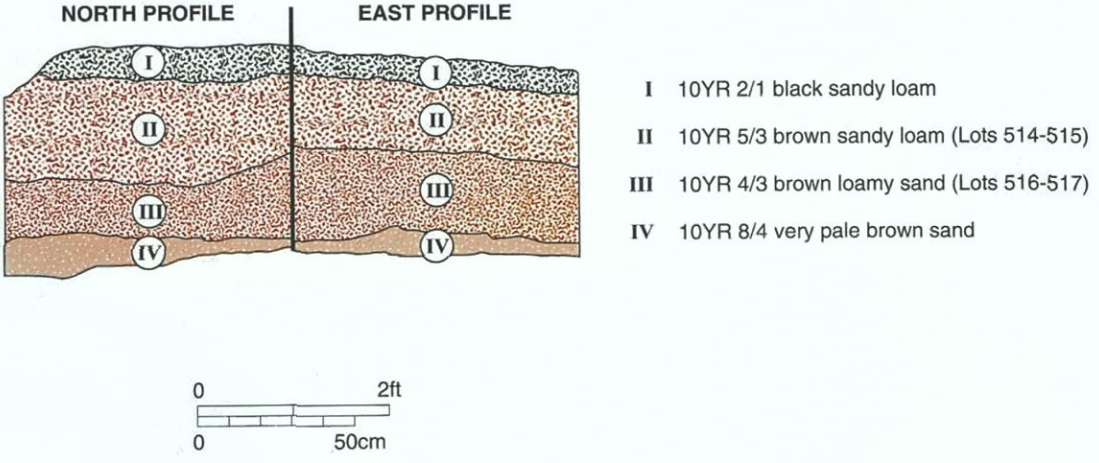


Figure B-11. Excavation Unit I1.3.

Excavation Unit I1.4, south profile.

Excavation Unit I1.4, east profile.

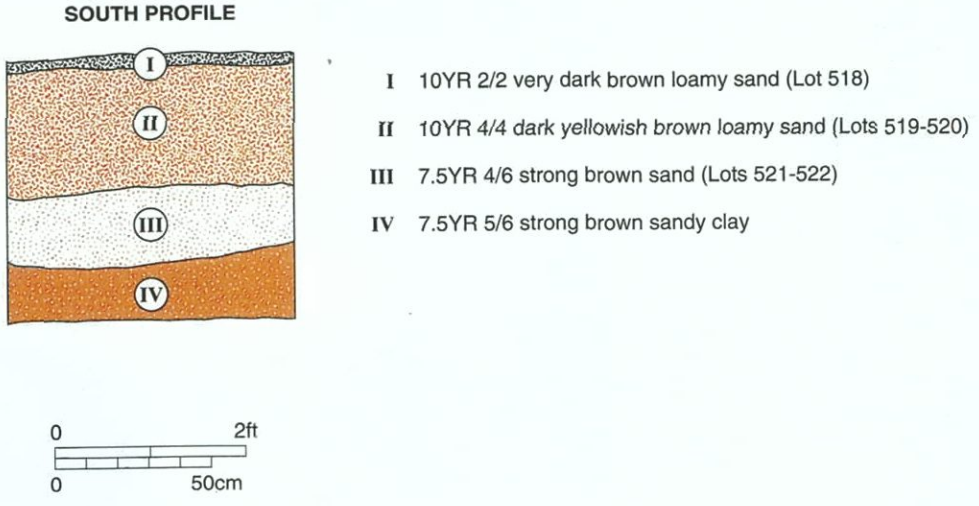
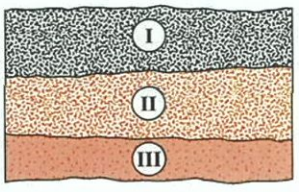


Figure B-12. Excavation Unit I1.4.

Excavation Unit I1.5, east profile.

Excavation Unit I1.5, south profile.

EAST PROFILE



I 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown loamy sand (Lot 523)

II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown loamy sand (Lots 524-525)

III 2.5YR 6/6 light red sand (Lot 526)

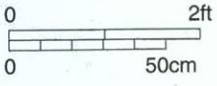
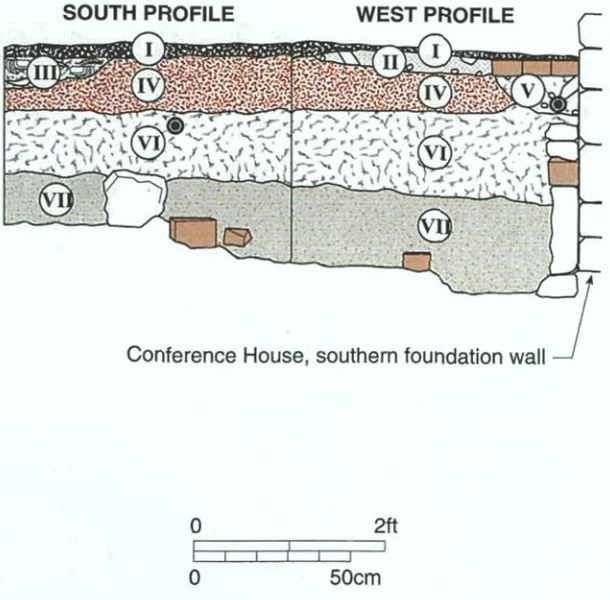


Figure B-13. Excavation Unit I1.5.

In situ brick pavers at the base of Stratum II, EU F2.7.

Excavation Unit F2.7, east profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black loam (Lot 321)

II 5YR 5/1 gray sand and construction fill (Lot 322)

III 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam (Lot 323)

IV 10YR 3/3 dark brown loamy sand (Lot 288)

V 7.5YR 4/2 brown sand mottled with 5YR 5/1 gray sand and construction debris (Lot 324)

VI 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand (Lot 325)

VII 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sand (Lot 326)

Brick

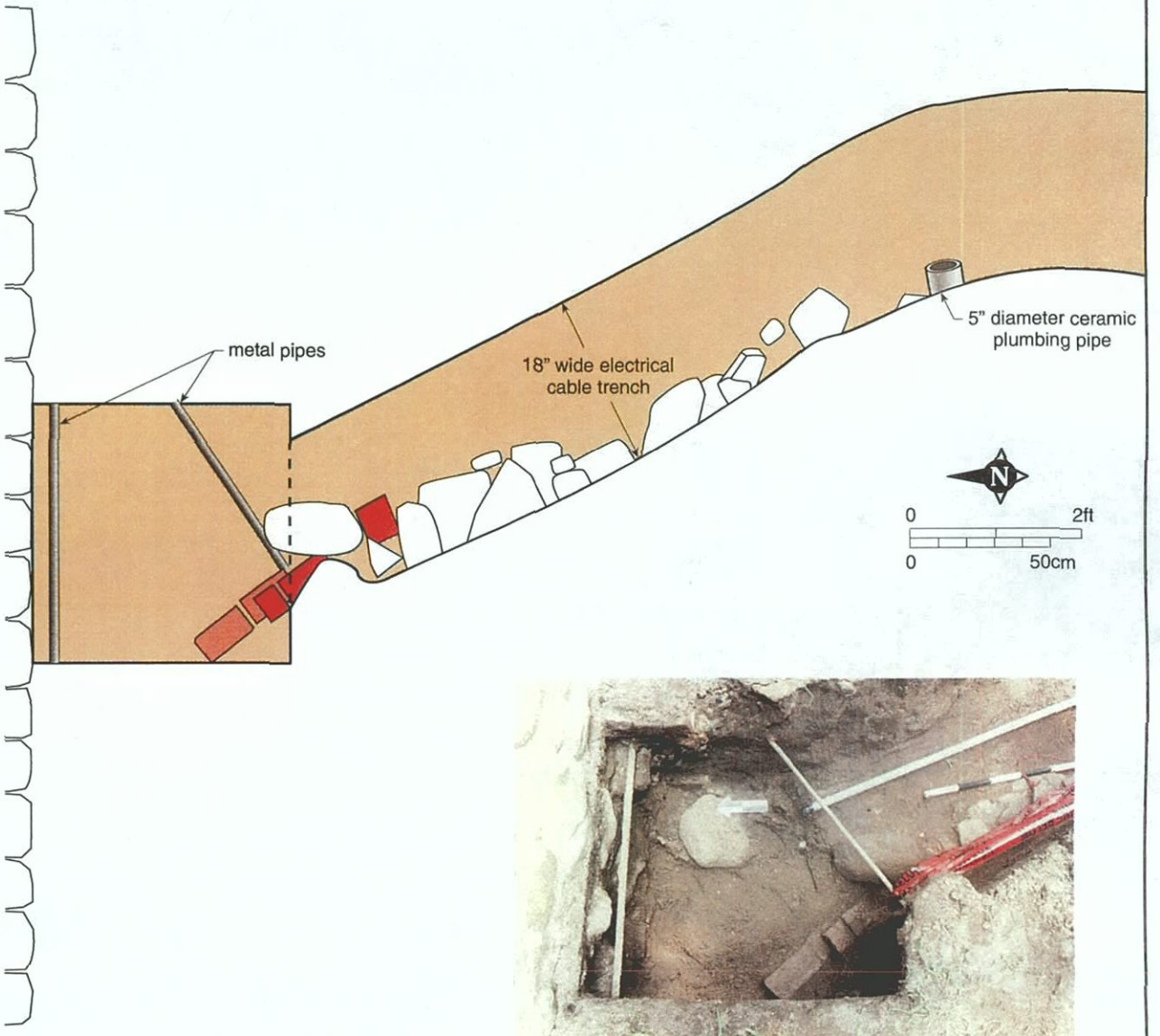
Shell

Stone/rock

Pipe

Figure B-14. Excavation Unit F2.7.

Stone feature observed in utility trench extending south from Excavation Unit F2.7.



Excavation Unit F2.7, base of excavation.

Figure B-15. Stone feature documented in utility trench subsequent to excavation of Units F2.1-F2.7.

Context of Excavation Unit F6.4 (center) relative to the Conference House, view to the north.

Context of Excavation Unit F6.4 overlooking the Arthur Kill, view to the west.

Excavation Unit F6.4, west profile.

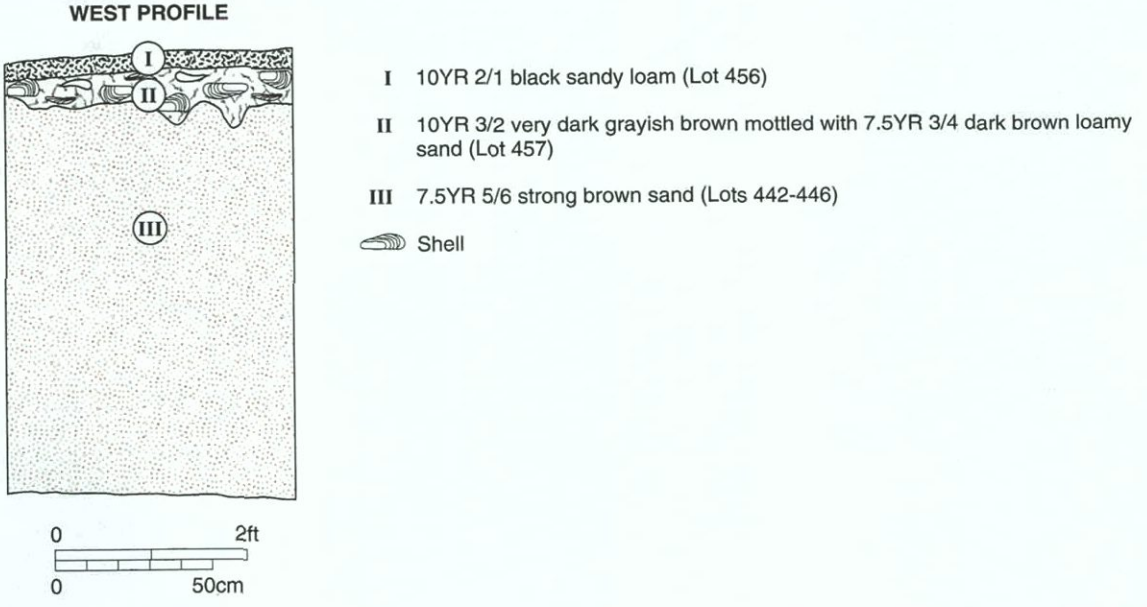
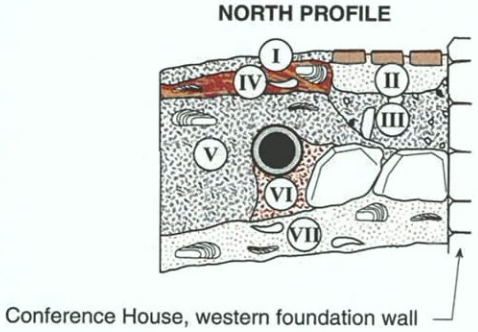


Figure B-16. Excavation Unit F6.4.

Excavation Unit F3.5, plan view.

Excavation Unit F3.5, north profile.



I 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Lot 329)

II 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lot 330)

III 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand fill with rubble and mortar (Lots 331-332)

IV 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam (Lots 333-334)

V 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam (Lots 335-338)

VI 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown loamy sand (Lot 339)

VII 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lot 340)

Brick

Shell

Stone/rock

Ceramic pipe

Figure B-17. Excavation Unit F3.5.

Plan view of Trench F3 extending west from conference house.

Representative profile of Trench F3, south wall.

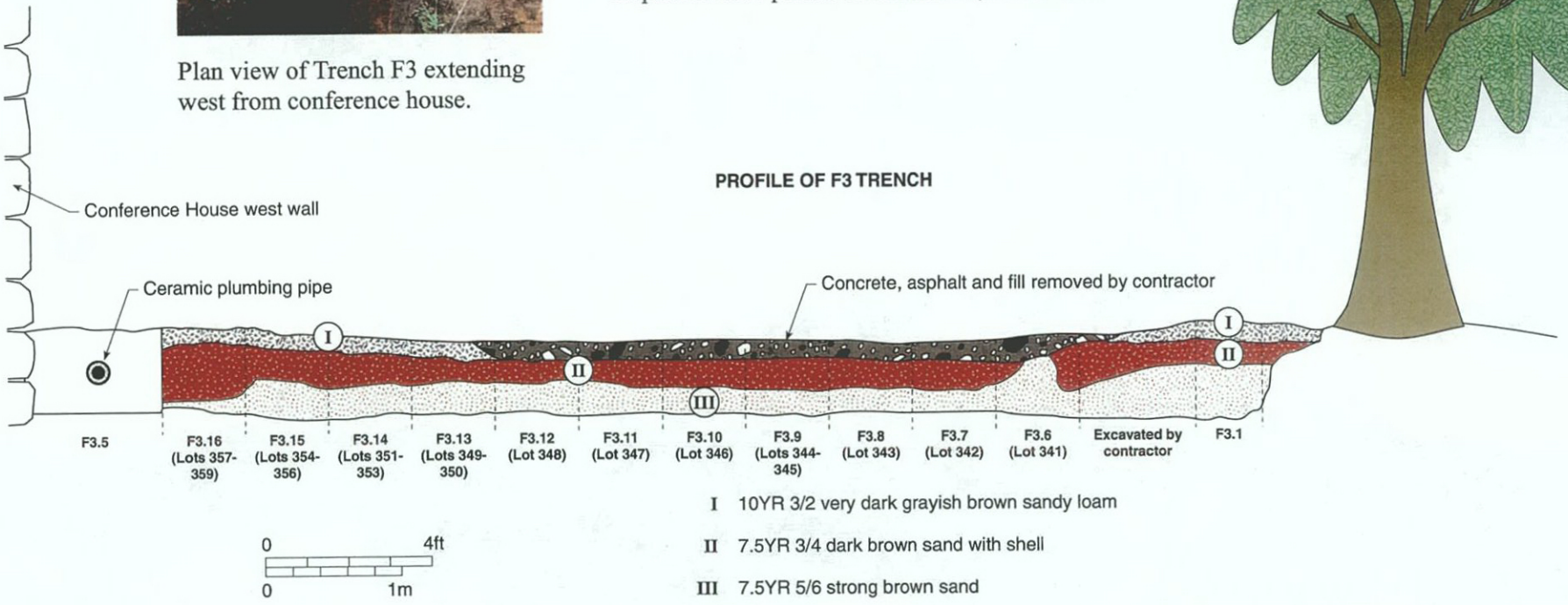


Figure B-18. Trench F3 (Units F3.1, F3.5, F3.6-F3.16), south profile.

Excavation Unit F6.1, east profile.

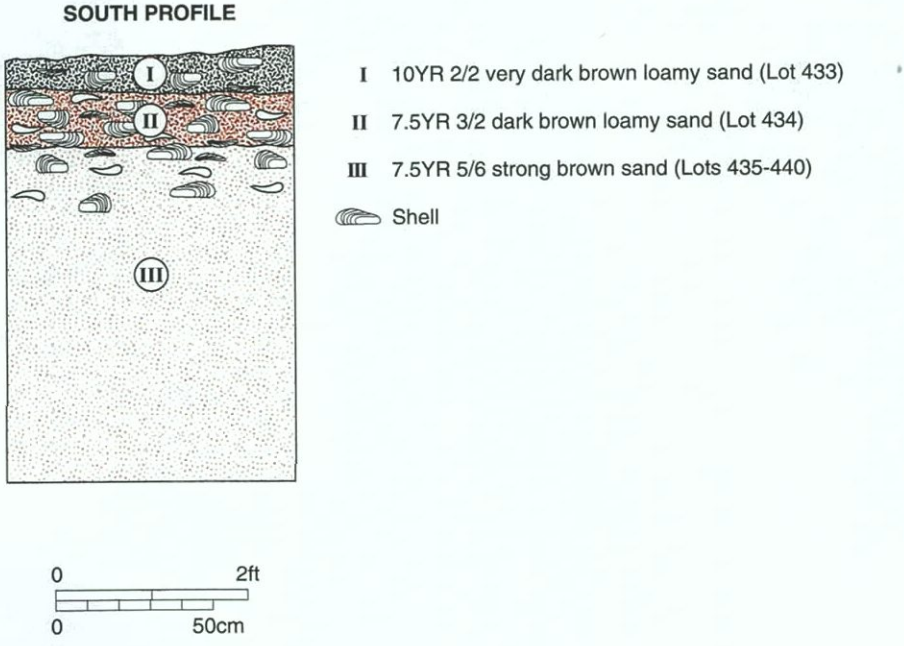


Figure B-19. Excavation Unit F6.1.

Excavation Unit F6.2, south profile.

Excavation Unit F6.2, east profile.

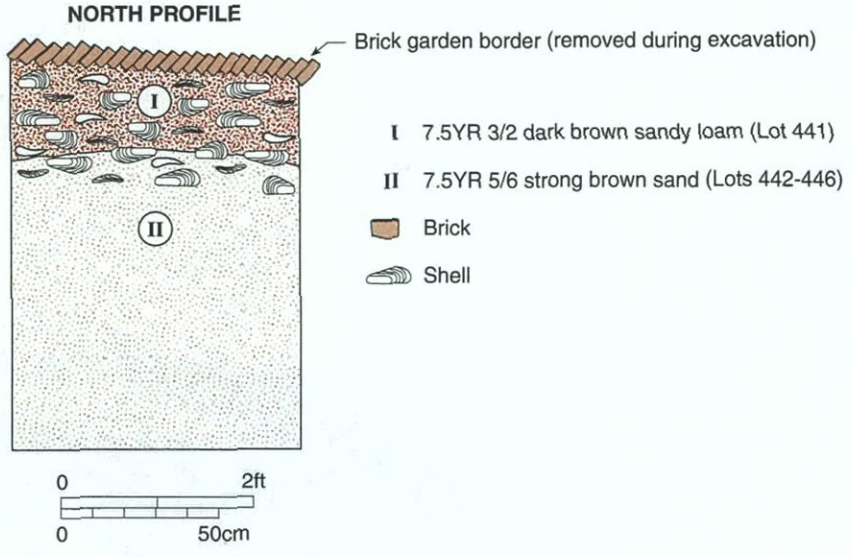
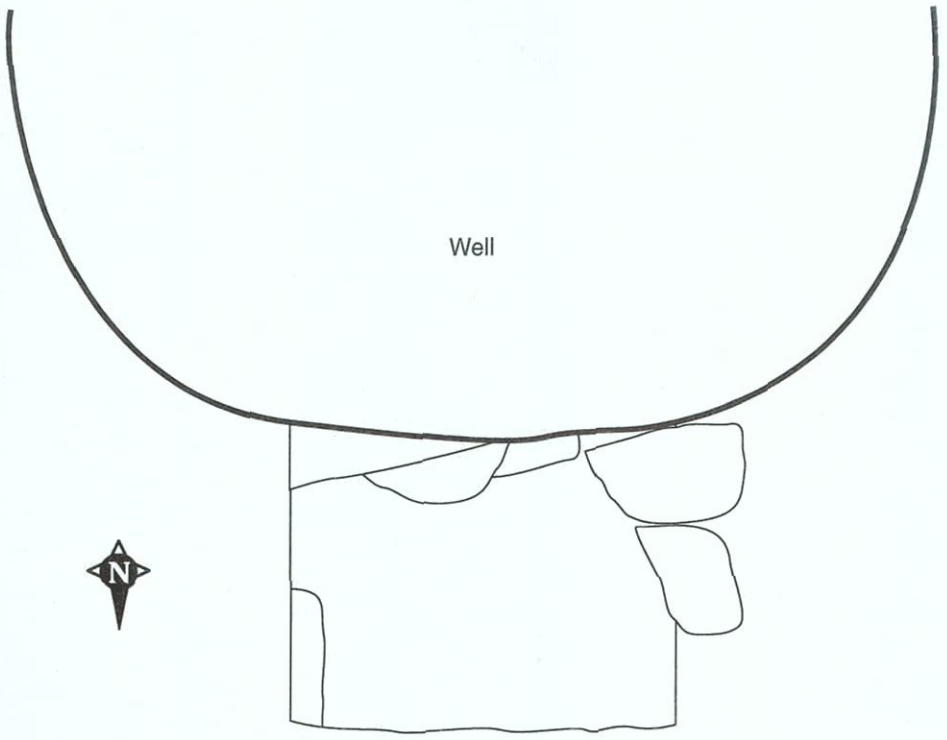
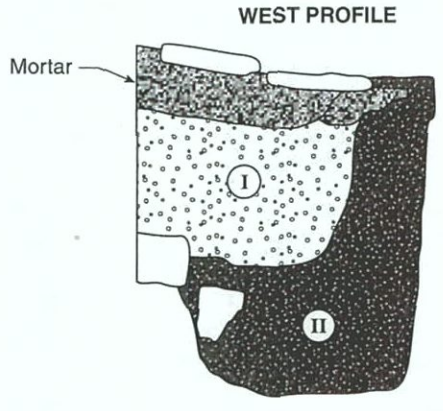


Figure B-20. Excavation Unit F6.2.





I Gravel fill

II Strong brown and brown mixed sands

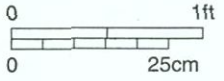


Figure B-21. Excavation Unit F6.0.

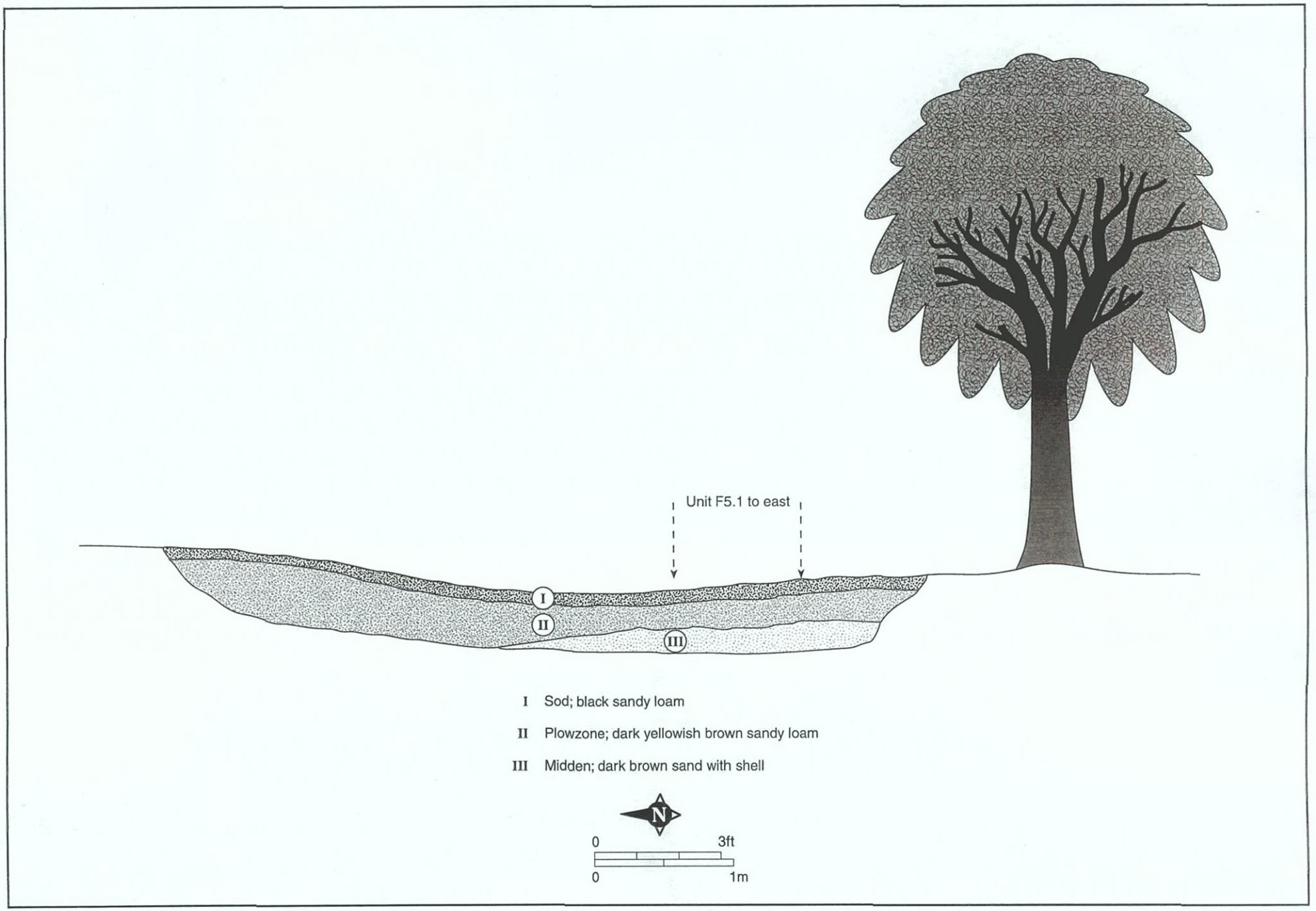
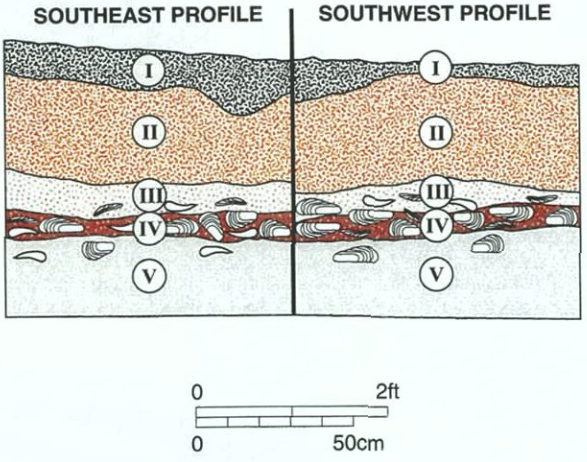


Figure B-22. Sketch profile of contractor's electrical trench.

Location of EU F5.1 (left) relative to trench excavated by contractor; view to the south.

Excavation Unit F5.1, southwest profile.



I 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam (Lot 384)

II 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam (Lot 385)

III 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sand (Lot 386)

IV 7.5YR 3/4 dark brown sand (Lots 387)

V <???>

Shell

Figure B-23. Excavation Unit F5.1.

Excavation Unit F6.3, south profile.

Excavation Unit F6.3, plan view.

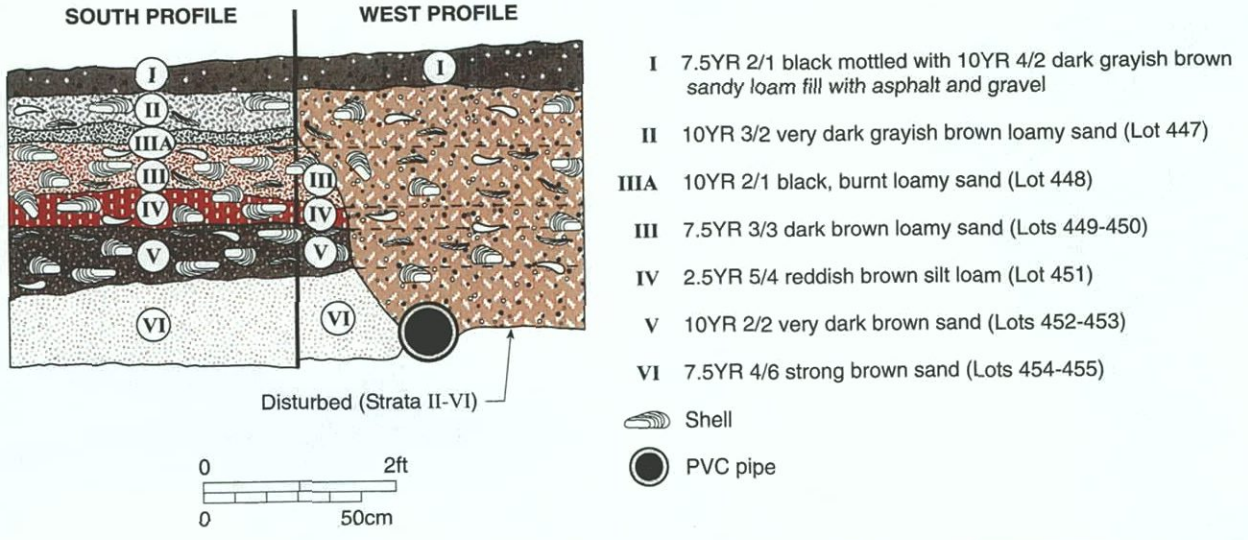


Figure B-24. Excavation Unit F6.3.

Excavation Unit F6.5, west profile.

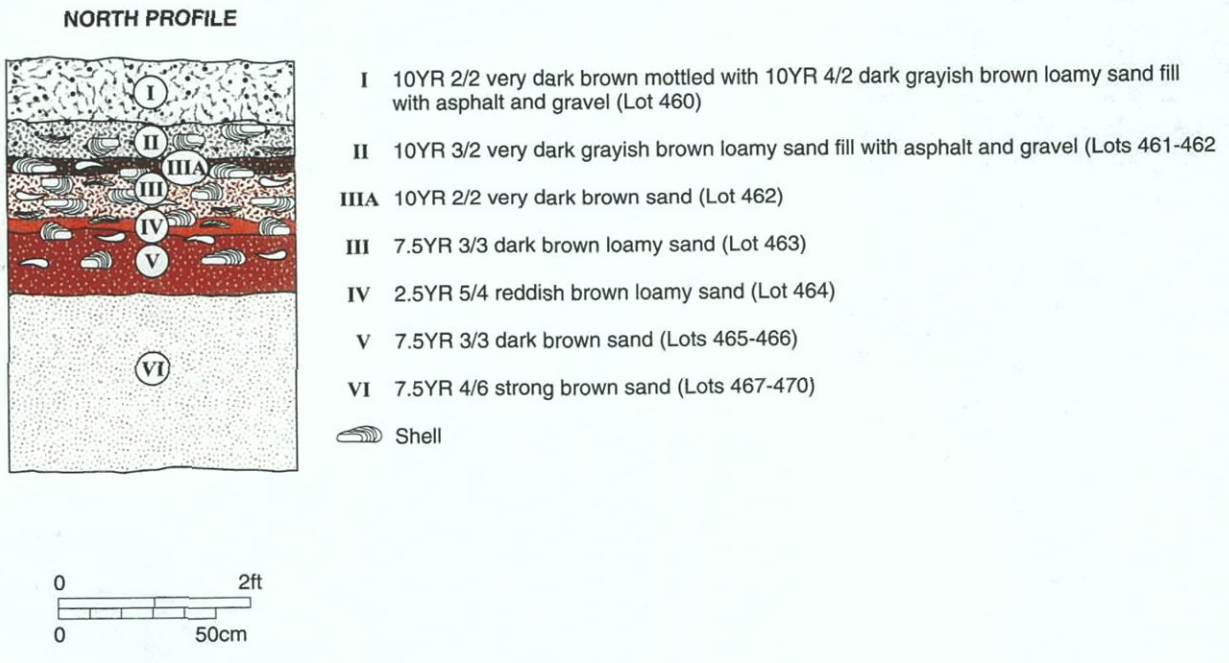
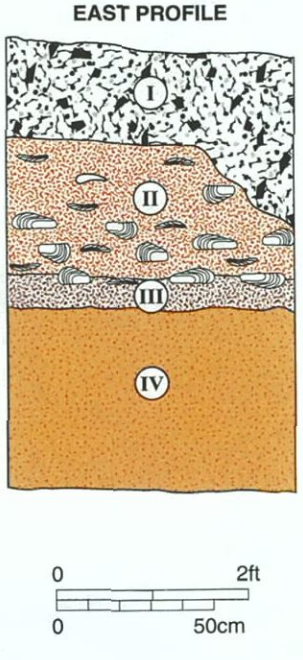


Figure B-25. Excavation Unit F6.5.

Excavation Unit F7.1, base of Stratum I.

Excavation Unit F7.1, east profile.



I 10YR 2/2 very dark brown mottled with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand fill with asphalt and gravel

II Orange-brown sand with brown mottling (Lots 471-474)

III 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black loamy sand (Lot 475)

IV 5YR 4/6 yellowish red sand (Lots 476-481)

Shell

Figure B-26. Excavation Unit F7.1.

Excavation Unit F7.2, north profile.

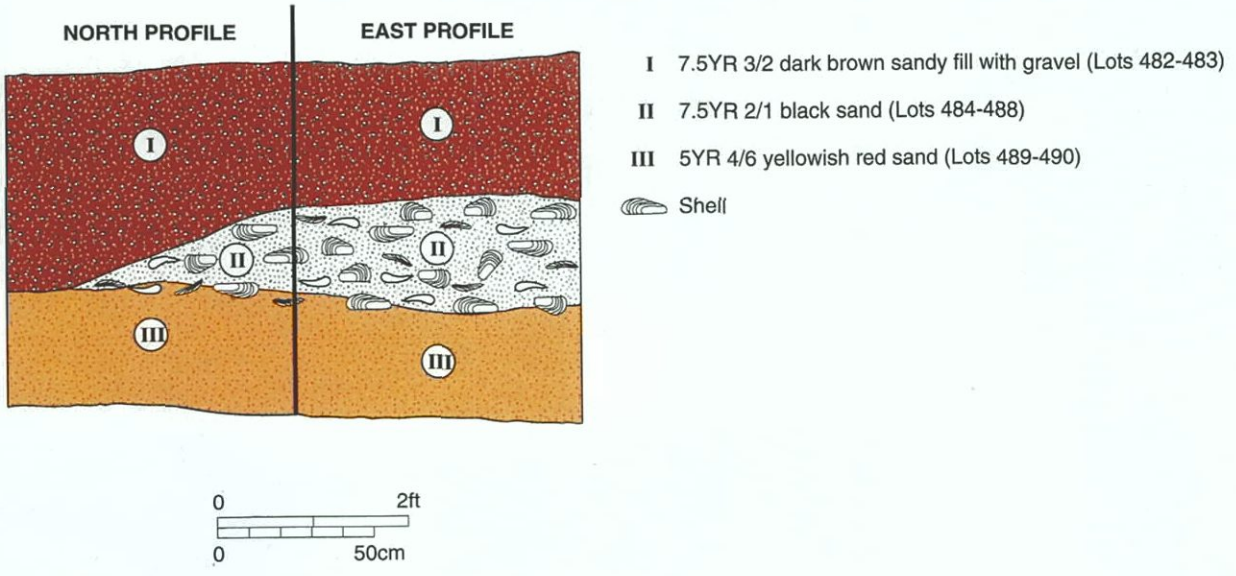


Figure B-27. Excavation Unit F7.2.

Excavation Unit F7.3, buried utility cable at base of unit (left).

Excavation Unit F7.3, south profile.

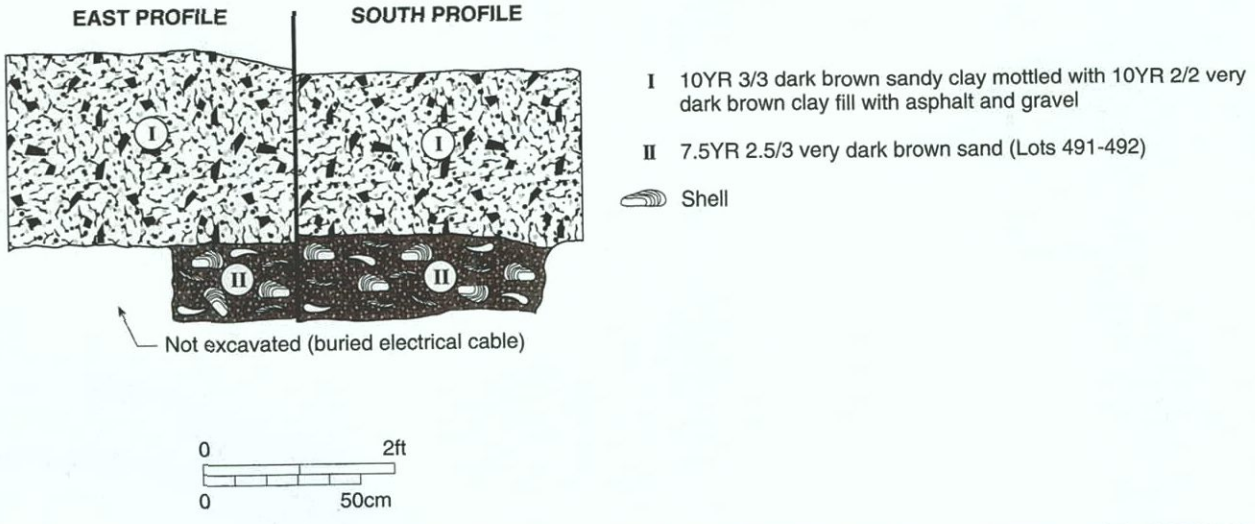


Figure B-28. Excavation Unit F7.3.

Plate C-1. Context of proposed path in north yard of the Conference House (JMA Archeological Survey Area A1), STU A1.1 in foreground; view to the north.

Plate C-2. Context of proposed path relative to the existing herb garden and Conference House, STU A1.3 in foreground; view to the southwest.

Plate C-7. Contractor compacting soil at base of Satterlee Street drainage swale trench; view north (Wood/Leven House in background).

Plate C-7a. Profile of Satterlee Street Drainage Swale Trench; view East.

Plate C-8. Context of proposed split-rail fence on the south side of Pittsville Avenue (JMA Archeological Survey Area A4); view to the east.

Plate C-9. Excavation of trench by the contractor for water line (JMA Archeological Survey Area B1); view to the east.

Plate C-10. North-wall profile of trench for proposed water line (JMA Archeological Survey Area B1).

Plate C-11. Context of proposed parking lot south of Hylan Boulevard (JMA Archeological Survey Area B2) subsequent to clearing and stripping by the contractor; view to the south.

Plate C-12. Shell scatter on ground surface at location of STU B2.1; view to the south.

Plate C-13. Proposed Visitor's Center and yard (JMA Archeological Survey Area B3); view to the west.

Plate C-14. JMA personnel excavating EU B3.4; view to the south.

Plate C-15. The Wood/Leven House and yard (JMA Archeological Survey Area C1) from Satterlee Street; view to the west.

Plate C-16. Context of STUs C1.1–C1.7 in the rear (west) yard of the Wood/Leven House; view to the north.

Plate C-17. Base of chimney or barbecue in the rear yard of the Wood/Leven house; view to the east.

Plate C-18. House proposed for demolition and yard (JMA Archeological Survey Area C2) on south side of Pittsville Avenue; view to the northwest.

Plate C-19. Rear yard and driveway within JMA Archeological Survey Area C2; view to the west.

Plate C-20. The Biddle House and yard (JMA Archeological Survey Areas C3 and C4); view to the west.

Plate C-21. Context of EU C3.1 in the west yard of the Biddle House; view to the south.

Plate C-22. Context of proposed sidewalk in front (east) yard of the Biddle House (JMA Archeological Survey Area C4); view to the south.

Plate C-23. Proposed playground area at Swinnerton Street and Billop Avenue (JMA Archeological Survey Area D1); view to the southwest.

Plate C-24. Playground during construction within JMA Archeological Survey Area D1; view to the south.

Plate C- 25. House proposed for demolition located south of the proposed Visitor's Center (JMA Archeological Survey Areas E1, E2, and E3); view to the west.

Plate C-26. Context of proposed path south of the Visitor's Center (JMA Archeological Survey Areas E1 and E2); view to the west.

Plate C-27. JMA personnel excavating EU E2.1; view to the east.

Plate C-28. Rubble and fill piles in the yard area associated with the condemned house located south of the Visitors Center (JMA Archeological Survey Area E3); view to the southwest.

Plate C-29. East façade of the Conference House (JMA Archeological Survey Area F)

Plate C-30. South façade of the Conference House (JMA Archeological Survey Area F). Location of EU F2.7 west of door to Conference House extension at right of photograph.

Plate C-31. West façade of the *Conference* House (JMA Archeological Survey Area F).

Plate C-32. JMA personnel monitoring contractor excavation of utility trench subsequent to archeological testing for STUs F2.1–F2.6; view to the northeast.

Plate C-33. Plan view of brick and stone feature within EU F2.7; view to the east.

Plate C-34. Stone feature at base of utility trench documented during monitoring and subsequent to excavation of STUs F2.1–F2.6; view to the north.

Plate C-35. JMA personnel excavating Trench F3 (archeological units F3.6–F3.16); view to the east.

Plate C-36. North wall profile of JMA Trench F3 (vicinity of unit F3.10).

Plate C-37. JMA personnel monitoring contractor excavation of utility trench subsequent to archeological testing for STUs F4.1–F4.14; view to the northeast.

Plate C-38. Utility trench north of the Conference House subsequent to excavation of STUs F4.1–F4.14; view to the west-southwest.

Plate C-39. JMA personnel excavating EU F5.1 (left) adjacent to utility trench excavated by contractor in east yard of the Conference House; view to the south.

Plate C-40. Stone feature (step or walkway) documented in STU F5.17 (located adjacent to existing garden east of the Conference House); view facing west.

Plate C-41. Utility trench east of the Conference House subsequent to excavation of STUs F5.2–F5.22; view to the east.

Plate C-42. Location of STU F6.0 relative to the existing well in the north yard of the Conference House; view to the south-southeast.

Plate C-43. EU F6.1 orange/brown soil stratum stain.

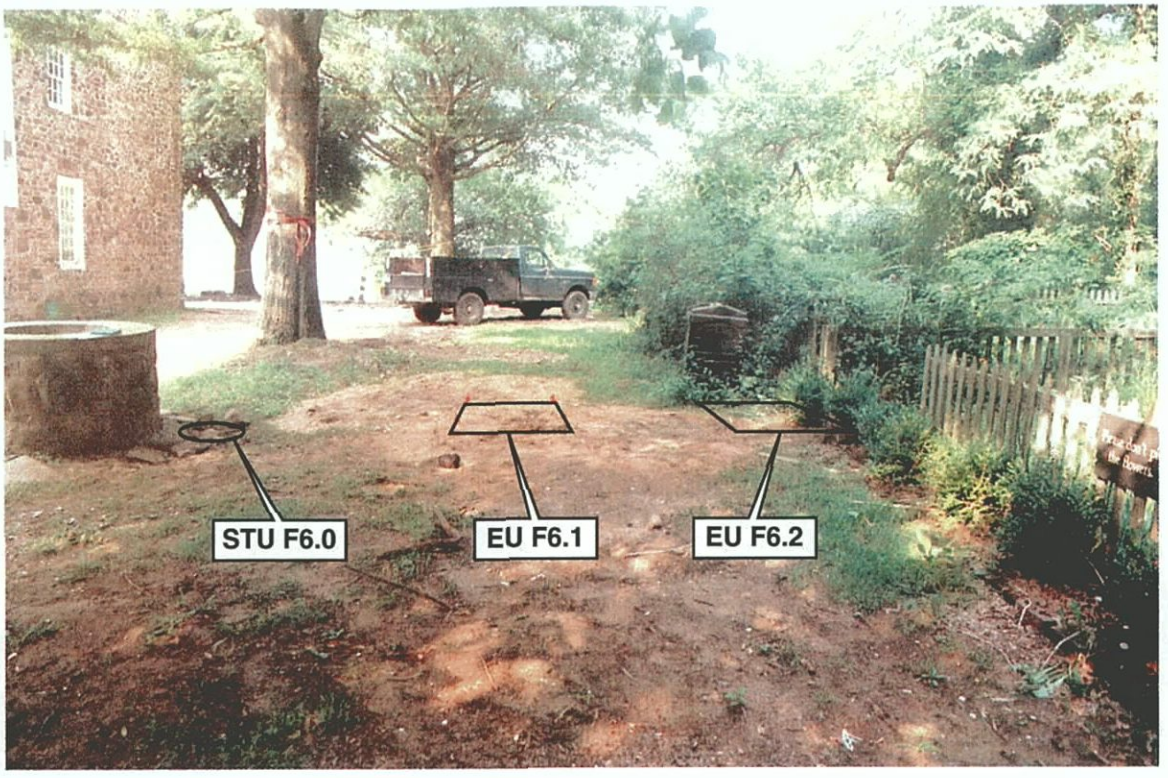


Plate C-44. Context of archeological units F6.0, F6.1, and F6.2; view to the west.

Plate C-45. Buried PVC pipe and disturbed soils documented in EU F6.3; view to the north.

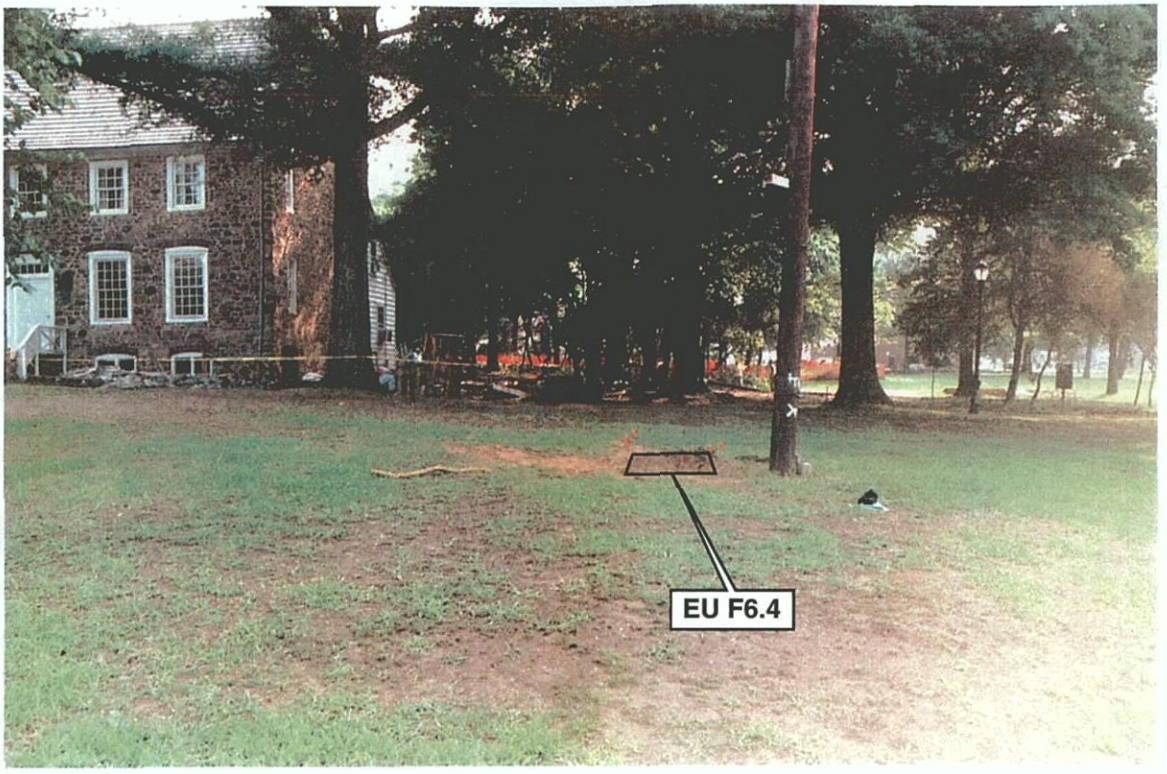


Plate C-46. Context of EU F6.4 relative to the Conference House; view to the east.

Plate C-47. JMA personnel excavating EU F7.1; view to the west.

Plate C-48. Context of proposed path at the southern boundary of the Ward's Point Conservation District (JMA Archeological Survey Area H1); view to the south.

Plate C-49. Context of proposed Arthur Kill Overlook (JMA Archeological Survey Area I1); view to the west.

Plate C-50. View to the west-northwest of the bluff and beach from the proposed Arthur Kill Overlook.

Plate C-51. Archeologists excavating units F7.3 (in foreground) and F7.2; view to the west.

Plate C-52. Disturbed area bordering west side of Massachusetts Street; view north near intersection with Claremont Avenue.

Plate D-1. "Grand Army of the Republic" badge, (STU A2.15, Lot 40).

Plate D-2. Jack's Reef Pentagonal point, jasper (STU A3.10, Stratum II, Lot 85).

Plate D-3. Base of Madison projectile point, jasper (STU E1.3, Stratum V/1, Lot 263).

Plate D-4. Jack's Reef Corner-Notched point, jasper (EU E2.1, Stratum IV/2, Lot 281).

Plate D-5. Levanna point, chert (EU F5.1, Stratum V/1, Lot 388).

Plate D-6. Steubenville Lanceolate point, chert (EU F7.1, Stratum IV/3, Lot 478).

Plate D-7. Poplar Island preform, rhyolite? (EU F7.1, Stratum IV/4, Lot 479).

Plate D-8. Modified flakes (expedient tools) possibly used to open clam and oyster shells.

Plate D-9. Selected prehistoric ceramic sherds: a. incised decoration (STU A3.21, Lot 120); b. incised decoration (EU B3.2, Lot 190); c. Bowman's Brook incised rim sherd (EU B3.2; Lot 190); d. smoothed cord-marked sherd (STU C1.7, Lot 222); e. undecorated, shell added to temper (EU F5.1, Lot 386); f. dentate-stamped decoration sherd (EU F6.1, Lot 437); g. cord-marked (EU F6.3, Lot 451); h. smoothed cord-marked sherd (EU F6.3, Lot 454); i. cord-marked, shell added to temper (EU F7.2, Lot 486).

Plate D-10. Prehistoric ceramic sherds: cord-wrapped stick/paddle stamped decoration, possibly Bowman's Brook stamped or Van Cortlandt stamped (EU F6.3, Stratum V/2, Lot 453).

Plate D-11. Eighteenth-century, feather edge-decorated creamware sherds found in the vicinity of the Conference House.

Plate D-12. Miscellaneous redware sherds, probably nineteenth century, found in the vicinity of the Conference House (Area F).

Plate D-13. Clay pipe fragments found in the vicinity of the Conference House (Area F).

Plate D-14. Keys, scissors, and buttons found in the vicinity of the Conference House (Area F).