PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY AT THE VAN ALLEN FARMSTEAD SITE AND THE PRICE PREHISTORIC SITE FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT, THE TIDES AT CHARLESTON, ARTHUR KILL ROAD, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of data recovery (Phase III) investigations of two sites—the Van Allen Farmstead Site and the Price Prehistoric Site—located on the west shore of Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York City. URS Corporation (URS) conducted this work for Allen Arthur, LLC prior to the construction of the proposed Tides at Charleston residential development. These two sites were first identified within the boundaries of this proposed development during Phase I investigations conducted in 1995. The two sites were subsequently delimited and assessed in terms of their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places during Phase II investigations, carried out in 2004. The Van Allen Farmstead Site consisted of the remains of the dwelling and associated yard spaces. The Price Prehistoric Site, located to the north of the Van Allen Farmstead, consisted of stratified deposits dating from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods.

The data recovery investigations of the Van Allen Farmstead Site (originally designated Locus I) coupled background research with archaeological excavations covering a roughly one-acre area near the southern end of the proposed development. The fieldwork entailed supplemental shovel testing and the excavation of units to uncover and sample features and soil/artifact deposits. Among the features identified at the Van Allen Farmstead Site were the remains of the house foundation, sheet refuse deposits, and a nineteenth-century midden.

The excavations resulted in the recovery of more than 7,800 artifacts, the overwhelming majority of which are historic. The 405 prehistoric artifacts collected from the site consisted primarily of stone tools, the by-products of stone tool production, and fire-cracked rock. Also collected were 51 prehistoric ceramic fragments. The temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate that the site was occupied, probably on a short-term basis, off and on throughout the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland periods. Based on the makeup of the artifact assemblage, the Van Allen Farmstead Site appears to have functioned as a resource procurement camp and short- to medium-term habitation site during the time period prior to European settlement of New York.

The historic artifacts recovered during the excavations consist largely of household-related items (ceramics, together with smaller quantities of glass), and architectural materials such as nails, window glass, and brick. Dateable artifacts recovered from the Van Allen Farmstead indicate a span of occupation from the late-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century. However, the house was apparently occupied until the 1920s. The relative absence of late-nineteenth and twentieth century ceramics is, thus, probably due to the replacement of many ceramic forms by glass and metal objects and to changes in trash disposal practices.

The data recovery investigations at the Price Prehistoric Site involved systematic auger testing, the machine removal of overburden, and the excavation of two blocks and three isolated test units in a 75 x 75 foot core area. The basic stratigraphy observed at the site consists of a buried plowzone (Apb horizon) overlying a truncated A horizon (Ab horizon), with oyster shell, that was originally encountered during Phase I survey in 1995. Beneath the buried A horizon lies a thick package (approximately 1.2 feet) of B horizon soils that capped a loamy sand C1-horizon.

All four strata yielded prehistoric artifacts. In the large East Block, most of this material was collected from the thick B horizon deposits, while in the West Block the majority of the prehistoric material was recovered from the stratigraphically higher Ab1 and Ab2 horizons. Although the West Block consisted of only three units, roughly half of all the prehistoric artifacts collected from the Price Site were recovered from this area rather than from the nearby, larger East Block

The more than 800 prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Price Prehistoric Site include quantities of fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, stone tools, and ceramics, as well as shell and bone. The dateable artifacts, including the ceramics and at least two fishtail variant projectile points, indicate that the site was occupied at various times during the Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period on into the earlier portion of the Late Woodland. A substantial quantity of prehistoric artifacts collected from the C horizon in the East Block also suggests the possibility of an earlier Archaic Period component. The URS excavations also uncovered a robbed-out hearth in the West Block.

The range of activities represented at the Price Prehistoric Site includes the heating/cooking and consumption of food (and possibly, food storage as well), and the various stages of stone tool production. The Price Prehistoric Site appears to have been used as a resource procurement camp or station, much like the prehistoric component at the Van Allen Site, where shellfish would be gathered and consumed, along with other animal species, by small groups of Native Americans. The large quantity of ceramic sherds also suggests that the site may have functioned as a larger, more long-term seasonal camp.

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I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report presents the results of Phase III data recovery investigations of two archaeological sites (the Van Allen Farmstead Site/Locus I and the Price Prehistoric Site/Locus VI) located in the Borough of Richmond, Staten Island, New York (Figure 1.1). URS Corporation (URS) performed this work for Allen Arthur, LLC, in anticipation of a proposed residential development, The Tides at Charleston. The proposed development would involve the construction of up to 190 housing units, a 2,100,000 square foot community center, and associated parking and roadways (Figure 1.2). The purpose of this investigation was to mitigate adverse effects to these two sites.

Both sites were located during previous Phase II investigations of a 22-acre tract that identified eight loci within the proposed boundaries of the development. Of these eight loci, three (including Loci I and VI) were considered to meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (NYLPC) concurred with URS' recommendations concerning the two sites discussed here, but did not consider the third locus (Locus III) eligible.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted in September and October 2004. Documentary research for the two sites was carried out during this same period.

All work for this project was conducted in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR 800). In addition, the investigation was performed according to the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) (Executive Order No. 9 of 1977). The Phase II study was also conducted pursuant to the guidelines established by the NYLCP. All cultural resource specialists who performed this study have satisfied the qualifications specified in 36 CFR 61, Appendix A. The Principal Investigator is an archaeologist certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA).

Richard Affleck, RPA, served as the Principal Investigator for this project, while Ingrid Wuebber conducted the background research. Field Supervisors Jeffrey Harbison and Daniel Eichinger oversaw the fieldwork and were assisted by Drew Oberholtzer, John Blong, Jeffrey Scott Jones, Scott Hood, Pat Beneten, Eileen Krall, Nicholas Garbinsky, Anthony McNicol, and Erin Shiles. Meta Janowitz, Karen Beiling, and Brian Seidel conducted the laboratory analysis. Lynda Bass, Scott Hood, and Drew Oberholtzer prepared the graphics and photographs. Richard Affleck, Jeffrey Harbsion, Daniel Eichinger, Meta Janowitz, and Ingrid Wuebber authored the report.

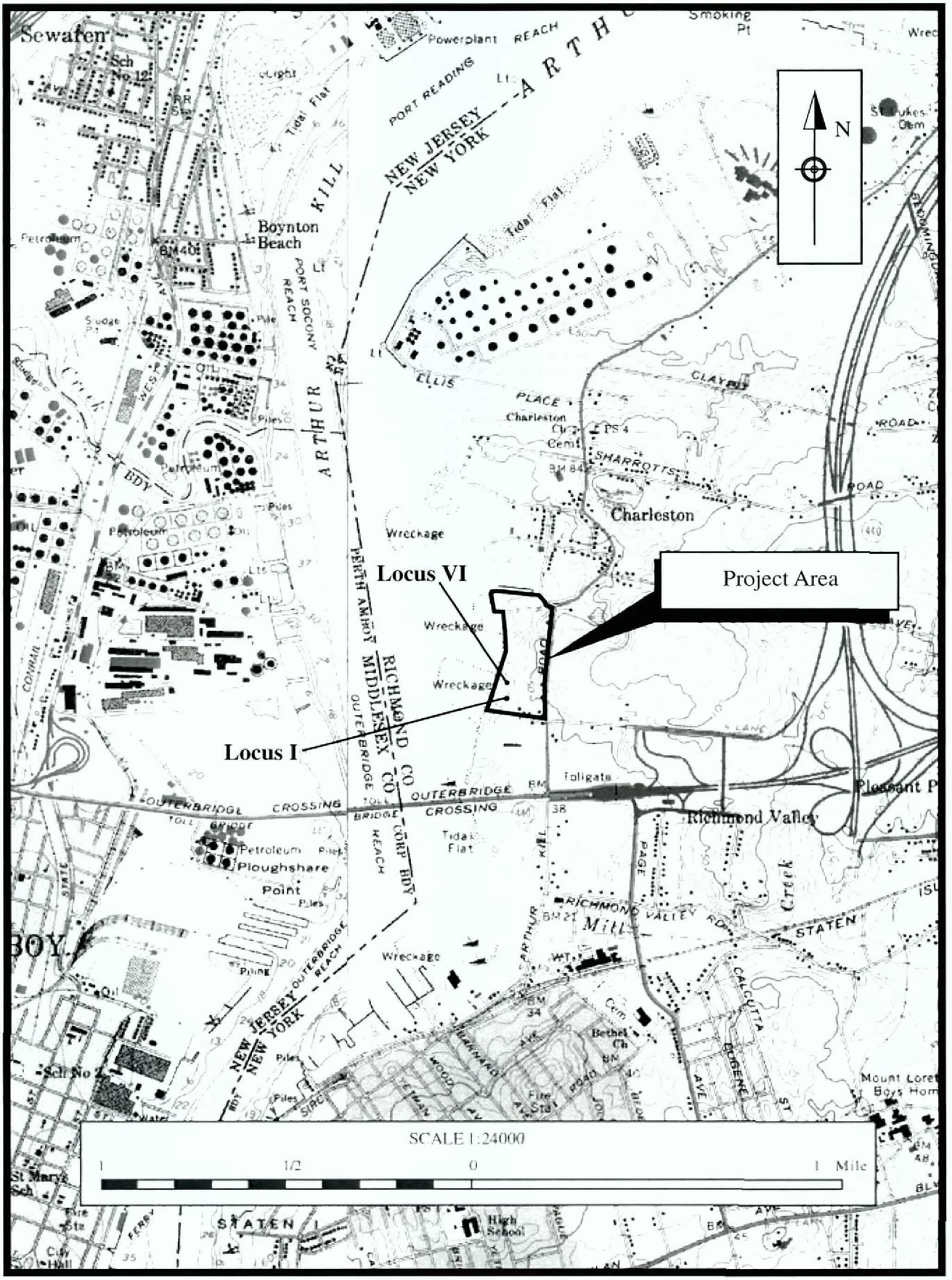


Figure 1.1 Project Area Location Map (Source: Portion of 7.5 Min. Topographic Map, Arthurkill Quadrangle, New York , Maptech 1981).

Figure 1.2 **Proposed Tides at Charleston Development.**

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND

PHASE IB SURVEY (1995)

In 1995, Hunter Research (HRI) conducted Phase IB survey investigations on the same 22-acre tract for the proposed (at that time) Arthur Kill Factory Outlet Center. These investigations entailed the excavation of 136 shovel tests and seven units (Figure 2.1). These were placed on 28 transects of varying lengths, situated to sample the landforms represented in the project area. The HRI survey identified seven areas within the development tract with apparently intact prehistoric resources (denoted by circles in Figure 2.1). All of these loci apparently produced prehistoric materials from sub-plowzone contexts. The Phase IB fieldwork identified a paleosol (a buried surface) near the north end of the project area, in Excavation Unit 22 (EU 22), on Transect 22. Prehistoric materials were recovered in the stratigraphic contexts above this paleosol, suggesting the presence of intact Archaic period occupations. To the south, in Transect 23, two adjacent shovel tests yielded a small collection of prehistoric material.

Transect 7, essentially an extension of Transect 8, located near the suspected location of the Price house (see Figure 2.1), produced prehistoric materials just above the 40-foot contour interval. Phase IB excavation in Test Unit 7 revealed an occupation layer (Context 3) that contained both fire-cracked rock (FCR) and 24 cord-marked sherds. The latter were not identified as to their specific period within the Woodland stage as they were lacking interior cordmarking, a significant diagnostic attribute of Early Woodland wares in the area; it is probable that they date to the Middle or Late Woodland periods. This area may be an extension of the contiguous positive shovel tests in Transect 6 to the south.

According to HRI (1995), a number of contiguous shovel tests in Transect 6 contained prehistoric materials in sub-plowzone contexts (see Figure 2.1). Excavation of EU 6 revealed a scatter of FCR in Context 3 between 23 and 40 cm below surface. This was considered to represent a disturbed hearth, marking a buried living floor. Artifacts were also recovered from deeper levels in EU 6. Lacking ceramics, the scattered hearth remains and deeper materials were assumed to date to the Archaic period.

Both Transect 6 and 7 were placed on a broad spur that looks toward the west and Arthur Kill. It appeared, based on the 1995 fieldwork, that the densest prehistoric materials were located on this landform, which is bounded by minor drainage features to the north and south.

Transect 5 was a short line of shovel tests immediately above the 20-foot contour interval situated west of Transects 6 and 7 (see Figure 2.1). A single shovel test on Transect 5 encountered intact shell in sub-plowzone contexts. It is likely that this represents a second shell midden similar to the one documented by HRI (1995) in Transect 2. Transect 2 cut across the southern end of the spur. Two shovel tests and EU 2 revealed intact shell deposit beneath the plowzone. Although no prehistoric artifacts were recovered, this deposit appeared to be a shell midden and may represent an intact

archeological feature. Most shell middens in the coastal New York area date to the Middle Woodland period or later, although there are Archaic middens in the lower Hudson River Valley.

Finally, near the extreme southern end of the project area, a cluster of positive shovel tests was encountered in Transect 24 (HRI, 1995; see Figure 2.1). This area was further tested by EU 24 and revealed argillite flakes, FCR, and burned bone—all taken from what appeared to be a sub-plowzone living floor.

HRI also identified five farmsteads dating to the nineteenth century, as well as the Kreischer Brick Works, the remains of which are located at the northern end of the project area (see Figure 2.1). Because the Phase IB survey strategy emphasized the examination of landforms in the project area, the farmsteads were not a major focus of field research. Nonetheless, the shovel testing indicated some broad patterning of historic materials across the project area. For example, whiteware and ironstone fragments were scattered throughout the sampled portions of the project area, while earlier ceramic types, such as pearlware, were mainly concentrated near the Drake farmstead and, to a lesser extent, the eastern boundary of the Van Allen farmstead. Tobacco pipe pieces were found in widely scattered shovel tests on the Van Allen farmstead, the King farm, and the Price farmstead.

PHASE II ASSESSMENT (2004)

In the spring of 2004, URS conducted Phase II investigations for the proposed Tides at Charleston development. The initial intention was to more extensively test those areas where HRI had identified apparently significant archaeological resources. At this point, a brief review is provided; Chapters V and VI will discuss Phase III of the project in more detail.

The initial plan for the Phase II investigations was to relocate as many of the HRI excavation units as possible. A baseline for the Phase IB work had been cut through the length of the project area using a bulldozer, and thus, was quite evident—in some places it was more than a foot below the surrounding terrain. Harder to locate were the HRI transects, shovel tests, and excavation units. Areas hand-cleared in 1995 had, by 2004, been largely overgrown with vines, briars, and other vegetation. Determining where the Phase IB tests shown on the site map were actually located proved extremely difficult, made more so because some surface disturbance had occurred subsequent to the original survey. URS, thus, reverted to a program of shovel testing in order to relocate many of the areas first identified by HRI, a shift in strategy discussed with, and approved by, the NYCLPC. URS had originally planned to excavate up to 20 test units, based on the results of the Phase IB survey. However, the revised strategy resulted in the excavation of nine test units and 93 shovel tests (Figure 2.2).

Phase II efforts resulted in the identification of eight loci within the project area that appeared to possess the potential for intact, significant archaeological resources (see Figure 2.2). Of these, three (Loci I, III, and VI) appeared to contain deposits or features

eligible for inclusion in the NHRP. It was recommended that these three loci be avoided; however, since avoidance was not a feasible alternative, URS recommended data recovery investigations for all three. The NYCLPC concurred that Loci I (Van Allen Farmstead Site) and VI (Price Prehistoric Site) appeared to be eligible and that data recovery investigations be conducted to mitigate adverse effects from the proposed development. A brief review of the testing results from these two loci is presented in this report, along with an overview of the overall Phase II investigations.

Locus I (Van Allen Farmstead)

Locus I consisted of a yard area and extant cellar hole overlooking the Arthur Kill (see Figure 2.2), located on a tract of land associated with the Van Allen family during the early nineteenth century. This particular property was one of the earliest farms formed out of the larger Dissosway tract in 1824 (see discussion of Locus III, Price Farm). It remained in the Van Allen family for the next several decades and continued to function as a farm into the early twentieth century.

Testing consisted of 24 shovel test pits (STPs) and four 1 x 1 meter test units (see Figure 2.2). The STPs were excavated at 10-meter intervals; 17 were placed around the foundation and 7 excavated along the baseline to locate previously identified prehistoric deposits. Testing around the cellar hole revealed intact historic yard/landscaping deposits, historic features, and a buried prehistoric component with an associated feature. Test Units 1 and 3 were placed to the southeast of the cellar hole, while Test Units 2 and 4 were located to the southwest (see Figure 2.2).

The cellar hole is a clearly defined, stone-filled depression with three intact walls (Figure 2.3). The eastern wall is only partially visible due to slumping and infilling. The cellar measures 5 meters north to south and approximately 6 meters east to west; it is constructed predominantly of mortared stone. A gap in the northern wall indicates an entranceway, but no cellar steps were visible. The remains of an ell or porch extend off the southern side of the house approximately 3 meters. A portion of the sill for this ell is evident as a continuation of the western wall extending south. Along the western wall in the interior of the cellar, two short stone walls that may have been a fire box or support for an interior chimney were encountered. Historic maps of the project area show a barn and several other outbuildings to the east and northeast of the dwelling.

Shovel testing and test unit excavation revealed the presence of sheet refuse surrounding the house, together with deposits formed by landscaping activities. The recovered artifacts, specifically the historic ceramic sherds, consistently date between about 1790–1810 and 1840–1850. A few sherds came from earlier dates, but this is probably due to the retention of older artifacts by the first household on the property. The ceramic sherds from Test Units 1 and 3 were from table and teaware vessels (creamware, pearlware, transitional pearlware/whiteware, whiteware, and porcelains) and food preparation and storage vessels (redware). The decorations on these vessels are characteristic of the 1790–1840 period: plain creamwares; painted, printed, and shell-edged pearlwares and whitewares; and painted porcelains. Test Unit 2 yielded few historic artifacts; more were

collected from Test Unit 4, but consisted primarily of architectural items. Prehistoric artifacts were also recovered from Locus I including chert flakes, FCR, ceramics, and a Poplar Island or Lackawaxen projectile point. Most of this material was recovered from Test Units 2 and 4 (including the point and the majority of the ceramics), and in most instances was mixed with historic artifacts.

Locus II

Locus II consisted of an area approximately 170 feet east of the baseline, 200 feet west of Arthur Kill Road, and 270 feet north of Allentown Road (see Figure 2.2). HRI's (1995) initial testing in this locus yielded prehistoric artifacts and discovered a buried soil layer laden with shell. Due to a high degree of ground disturbance and undergrowth, none of the initial STPs or the excavated test unit could be located. A house that fronted Arthur Kill Road had been demolished and the yard area bulldozed. Push piles and large displaced tree stumps were visible within this area; cutting and filling was evident from the unnatural undulation of the terrain. To the west of Locus II, adjacent to the baseline, there were other indications of disturbance, including structural debris and dump piles with fragments of concrete slab.

During the current phase of testing, a total of seven judgmentally placed STPs were excavated in the vicinity of the area that previously yielded prehistoric artifacts. The locations of these STPs were based on access determined by dense undergrowth and ground disturbance. Soil profiles appeared to be relatively consistent within Locus II. All showed a degree of disturbance with an A/C horizon or an Ap horizon capping a sandy C horizon.

The 2004 shovel testing yielded a total of 38 artifacts in five STPs. All artifacts were found in the upper portion of the profile defined differentially as an A/C horizon or an Ap horizon. These artifacts include 32 historic and 2 prehistoric artifacts, as well as 2 fragments of unidentified bone and a piece of coal. The historic collection includes sherds of pearlware, white granite, creamware, and Chinese porcelain. Window, bottle, and container glass were recovered, as well as a pipe stem and pipe bowl fragment. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from STP 2; these artifacts represent a broad temporal range that may indicate they were recovered from a disturbed context.

The prehistoric artifacts include a piece of sandstone FCR from STP 1 and a single chert flake from STP 2. Both artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts containing historic artifacts.

No intact archaeological deposits were encountered in Locus II. This area was deemed to be of limited research potential due to heavy ground disturbance. The demolition of the house that fronted Arthur Kill Road apparently included cutting and filling in the surrounding yard area. No further work was recommended for this portion of the project area.

Locus III: Price Farm

Like the Van Allen farm, the Price farm was formed out of the Dissosway property. In 1795, Mark and Elizabeth Dissosway sold 220 acres to Charles Drake; this sale covered the northern segment of the original Dissosway property. In 1838, a 12-acre and 20-perch parcel was sold to Washington Odel; six years later, Odel sold the parcel to Elias Price. In 1882, Price sold two one-third acres to Frances Jane Simonson. This small tract subsequently passed under a number of different ownerships until 1934, when it was incorporated into an 88.7-acre farm. Historical data indicates, however, that a portion of the Price property had been reserved as a burial ground for the Dissosways, an encumbrance that continues in the property deeds until the late 1880s. From 1934 to the present, a number of holding, mortgage, and realty companies have owned the Price property.

Testing at Locus III (adjacent to Locus VI) was conducted for 90 meters along the baseline and west of the baseline around a historic cellar hole, which represents the remains of the Price House (see Figure 2.2). Locus III occupies a relatively level hilltop. The cellar hole is located approximately 125 feet to the west of the baseline. At the northern end of Locus III, the terrain slopes down into a shallow ravine that traverses the center of the project area. Deep erosional features are present along the margin of the ravine, possibly related to poor surface drainage. The area immediately surrounding the cellar hole appears to be relatively intact and sits on a bluff overlooking the river.

A high level of disturbance is evident along the baseline. Push piles are visible, laden with a mix of structural debris and car parts. Numerous tires piled about the area speak of modern land use as a tire dump. In a few areas, the surface disturbance caused by the establishment of the baseline is visible.

A total of 43 STPs were excavated at Locus III. The results of HRI's 1995 investigations guided the initial testing. A combination of systematic testing in transects and judgmentally placed STPs was employed during the 2004 effort. Three transects—A, B, and C—were spaced 10 meters apart and placed parallel to HRI's baseline. Transect A is located five meters east of the baseline, while Transects B and C are located 5 and 15 meters, respectively, west of the baseline. Ten STPs at 10-meter intervals were excavated within each transect. Transect D consisted of 10 STPs excavated around the Price foundation, placed judgmentally in the vicinity of the foundation at 10-meter intervals. Three additional STPs (R1, R2, R3) were placed 2.5 meters off of HRI's earlier Test Unit 7, which yielded 25 sherds of unidentified cordmarked pottery and FCR from what was interpreted as an occupation layer (Context 3, which also contained slag). No prehistoric materials were recovered from these STPs. Intact stratigraphy was encountered in STP R2, while R1 and R3 revealed disturbed soils. The sherds recovered from HRI's Test Unit 7 most likely represent a discrete "pot drop" location or a small pit feature not discernable during test unit excavation.

Shovel testing in Locus III yielded 672 artifacts, the majority of which are historic (n = 542). Most of these items were recovered from the STPs excavated in close proximity to the dwelling foundation. The STPs on Transect D yielded 382 historic artifacts,

representing 70 percent of the Locus III historic collection. This material was particularly heavily concentrated in STP D4 (n = 194) and STP D7 (n = 62). The historic artifacts recovered from Transect D largely consist of architectural items such as nails (handwrought, wire, square, cut, and unidentified), window glass, and a few brick fragments. Household-related artifacts include a variety of ceramics and container glass fragments. The former include whiteware (undecorated, printed, handpainted, shell edge, and sponged), ironstone (printed), white granite, hard-paste porcelain, Rockingham, semi-porcelain (molded decoration), and redware. Shovel testing yielded no examples of pearlware or creamware. Other household items include fragments of mold-blown and machine-made container glass, lamp glass fragments, jar sherds, and a few fragments of glass tableware. Faunal remains collected from Transect D consisted exclusively of oyster and clamshell. Bone fragments, on the other hand, were recovered only from one or two STPs on Transect A. The dateable artifacts suggest that the main period of occupation at the Price farm occurred from the 1830s into the mid-twentieth century.

Locus III is essentially an extension of Locus VI. It contains the core of the Price farmstead, including the foundation, a circular feature (possibly a well) just to the west of the foundation, midden or trash deposits visible to the east of the house, and an area to the southeast where a barn once stood and which may also have been the location of the Dissosway family burying ground. Given the apparently intact nature of the historic deposits surrounding the Price house, along with the features evident during the fieldwork, this property appeared to meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the NRHP. However, the NYLPC did not concur, and no further work was conducted in Locus III.

Locus IV: Drake Farm

The Drake Farm was one of the two historic sites/properties under consideration for extensive Phase II testing, largely due to its relatively early date, having been established during the first couple of decades in the nineteenth century (the other property was the Van Allen farm discussed earlier). Based on the historic research, the Drake Farm was considered to have the highest potential of the two for significant historical archaeological resources. (It also was considered to have high potential for prehistoric resources, based on HRI's findings.) This assessment, however, changed once the fieldwork for the project was initiated.

Ten STPs, spaced 10 meters apart, were excavated at Locus IV (see Figure 2.2). HRI's (1995) previous testing at this location encountered FCR in two STPs (115 and 230). URS' testing in this area was focused around the presumed location of these STPs and the extant foundation. STPs 1–4 and 7–9 were placed along the west and south sides of the foundation, respectively—approximately 10 meters from this feature. Testing was not conducted on the north and east sides of the structure, as visible ground disturbances were evident at these locations. Dirt push piles and cleared vegetation were noted. STPs 5 and 6 are located 10 and 20 meters west of STP 1, within a previously cleared corridor. STP 10 is located 15 meters south of STP 6.

Shovel testing indicated that much of the tested area had been disturbed, and was confirmed by the excavation of Test Unit 3. Shovel testing and test unit excavation resulted in the recovery of 178 artifacts, including 148 historic items, 22 organic finds (mainly oyster shell), 3 prehistoric artifacts (FCR, found with historic items), and 5 unidentifiable artifacts. The historic material consists primarily of architectural items (window glass, nails, hardware) and household or kitchen artifacts. The latter included a variety of ceramics (whiteware, pearlware, white granite, redware, and creamware), fragments of bottle glass (mold-blown and machine-made), and several sherds of lamp glass.

The extensive disturbance to Locus IV by earthmoving activities appeared to have destroyed the archaeological integrity of this portion of the Drake farm. No further work was recommended.

Locus V: Northeast of Drake Farm

HRI (1995) identified prehistoric archaeological resources in Locus V, which is situated on the Drake property, northeast of the core of the farmstead (see Figure 2.2). Work here revealed what was interpreted as a paleosol in HRI Test Unit 22. Prehistoric materials were recovered in the stratigraphic contexts above this paleosol, suggesting the presence of intact Archaic stage occupations. Two test units (1 and 2), placed near the HRI test unit, uncovered only five artifacts, including a flowerpot fragment, a sherd of whiteware, part of a glass tableware vessel, two sherds of window glass, and a piece of FCR. Stratigraphy indicated heavy surface disturbance (cutting and filling). The test units appeared to be in a clearing cut by a bulldozer. No further work was recommended for this portion of the project area.

Locus VI (Price Prehistoric Site)

Phase II testing in Locus VI (see Figure 2.2), in proximity to the HRI positive shovel test on Transect 5, revealed a stratified prehistoric component beneath a deposit of fill and a series of stacked sands. The two units placed in this location resulted in the recovery of 356 prehistoric artifacts, most of which were collected from Excavation Levels 11–16. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Locus VI included a variety of cordmarked pottery, difficult to precisely date. One rim sherd with cordmarking on the rim was classified as Late Woodland. On the basis of such a small sample, it was difficult to classify the ceramic assemblage, but because the ceramics were well made and well smoothed, they fit better into a Late Woodland classification. The artifacts in Locus VI were associated with an intact context of dark, organically rich soil, FCR, and shell (Excavation Levels 11–16 in Test Units 1 and 2). In combination, these attributes indicate some level of human occupation during the latter part of the Woodland period.

Locus VII: Powers/King House

Locus VII is a surface midden located west of the remains of the Powers/King House (see Figure 2.2). A total of 40 artifacts were collected from this area, nearly all of which date

to the twentieth century, from roughly 1900 to 2000. The collection included fragments of a number of Japanese porcelain plates and teawares, in the Howo or Phoenix pattern, as well as sherds of several ironstone plates. Several whiteware fragments and part of a refined red earthenware teapot (ca. 1890–1960) were also collected. The rest of the collection included two complete machine-made lightbulbs, a plastic toothbrush, a whetstone, and several complete and fragmentary bottles (beer, whiskey, toilet water, and a probable cough medicine container). Given the representative sample taken and the recent date of much of this material, no further work was recommended for this portion of the project area.

Locus VIII: Kreischer Brick Works

URS conducted a surface inspection and photographic survey of the Kreischer Brick Works, located at the northern end of the project area (see Figure 2.2), as well as a program of background research. There was no indication of the employment of innovative technologies at this mid-to-late-nineteenth-century factory. Moreover, since the area had been extensively disturbed, the information potential of Locus VII was limited beyond what could be derived through additional documentary research. No further work was recommended.

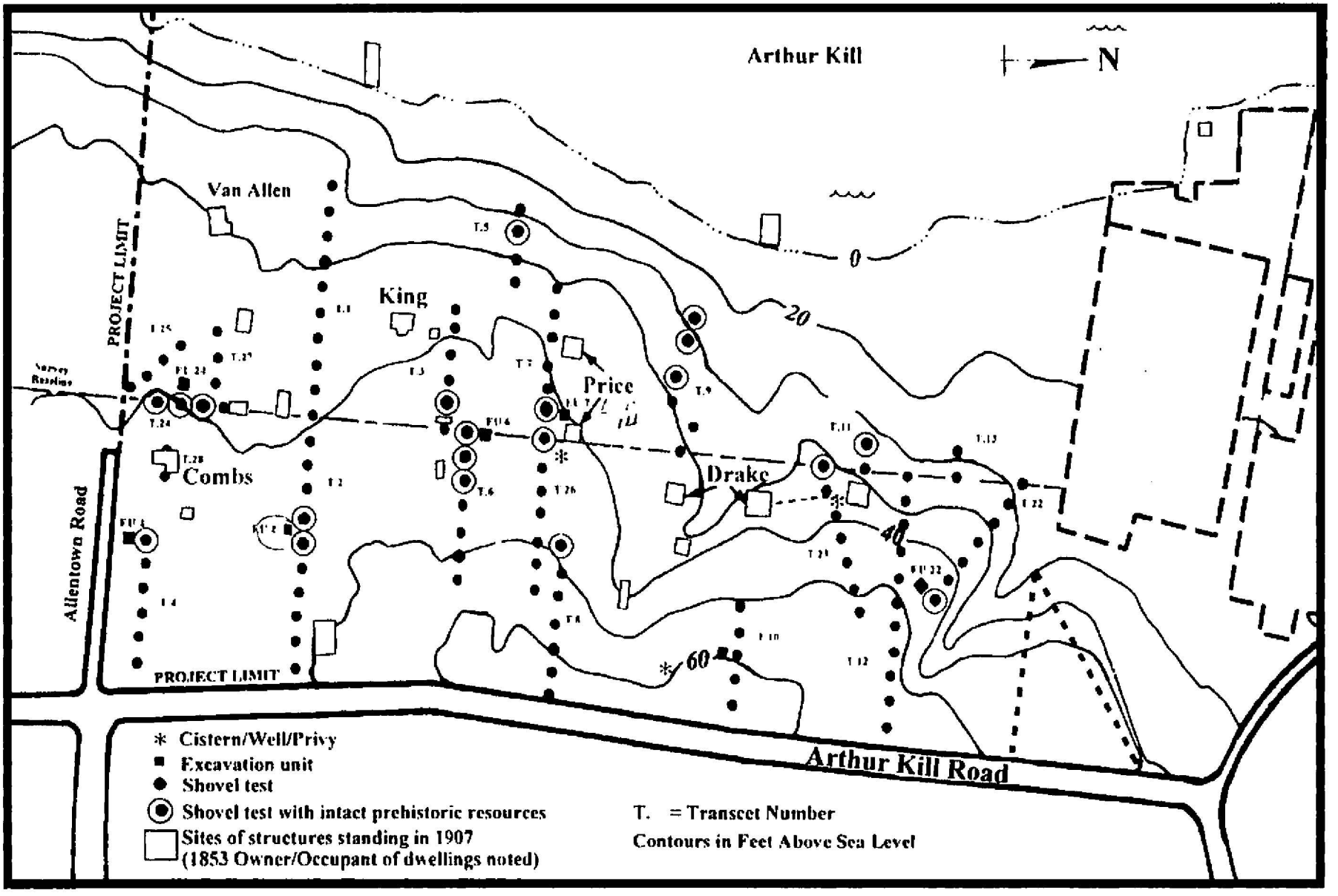


Figure 2.1 Phase I Survey, 1995.

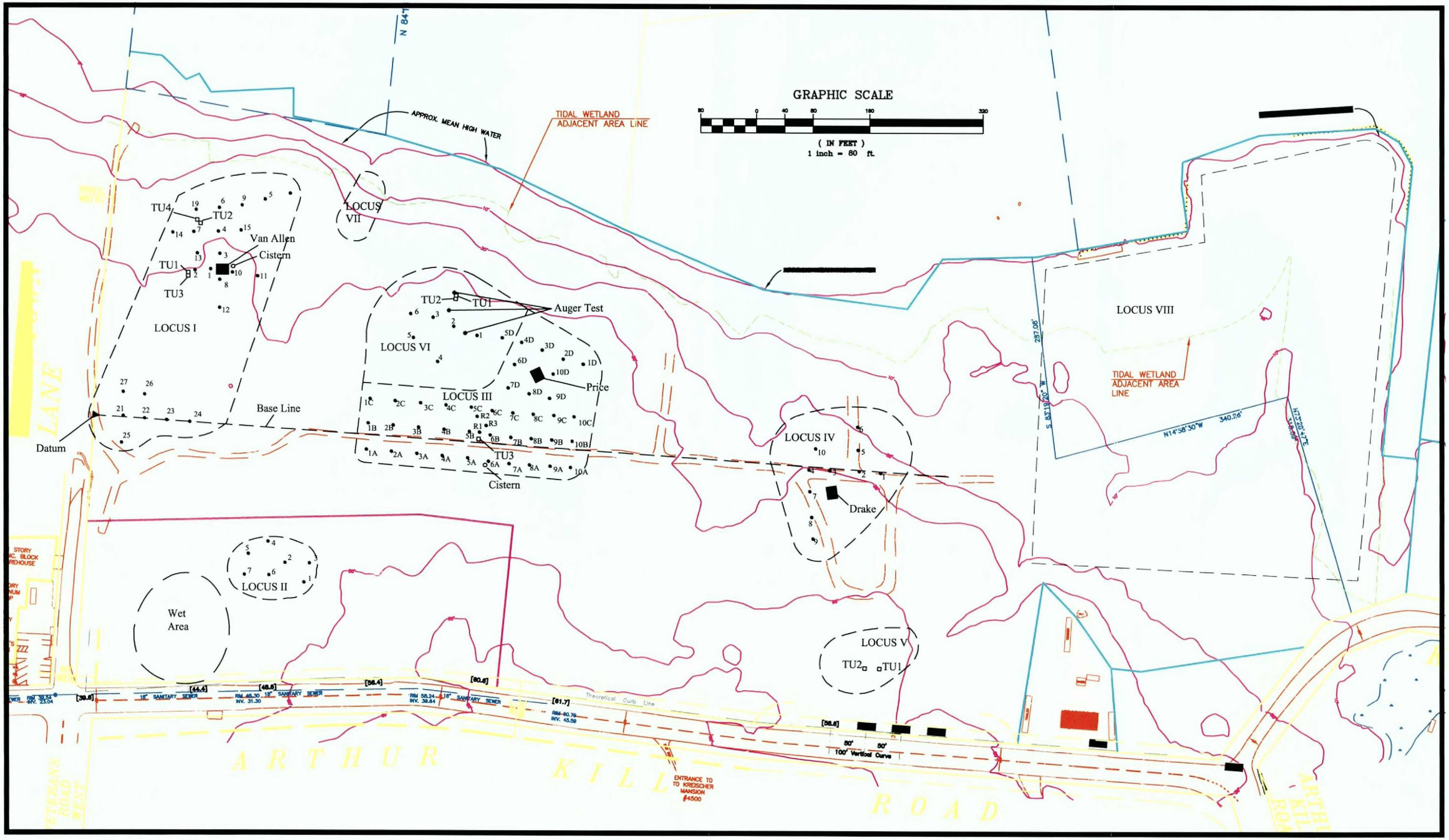


Figure 2.2 Phase II Sample, 2004.

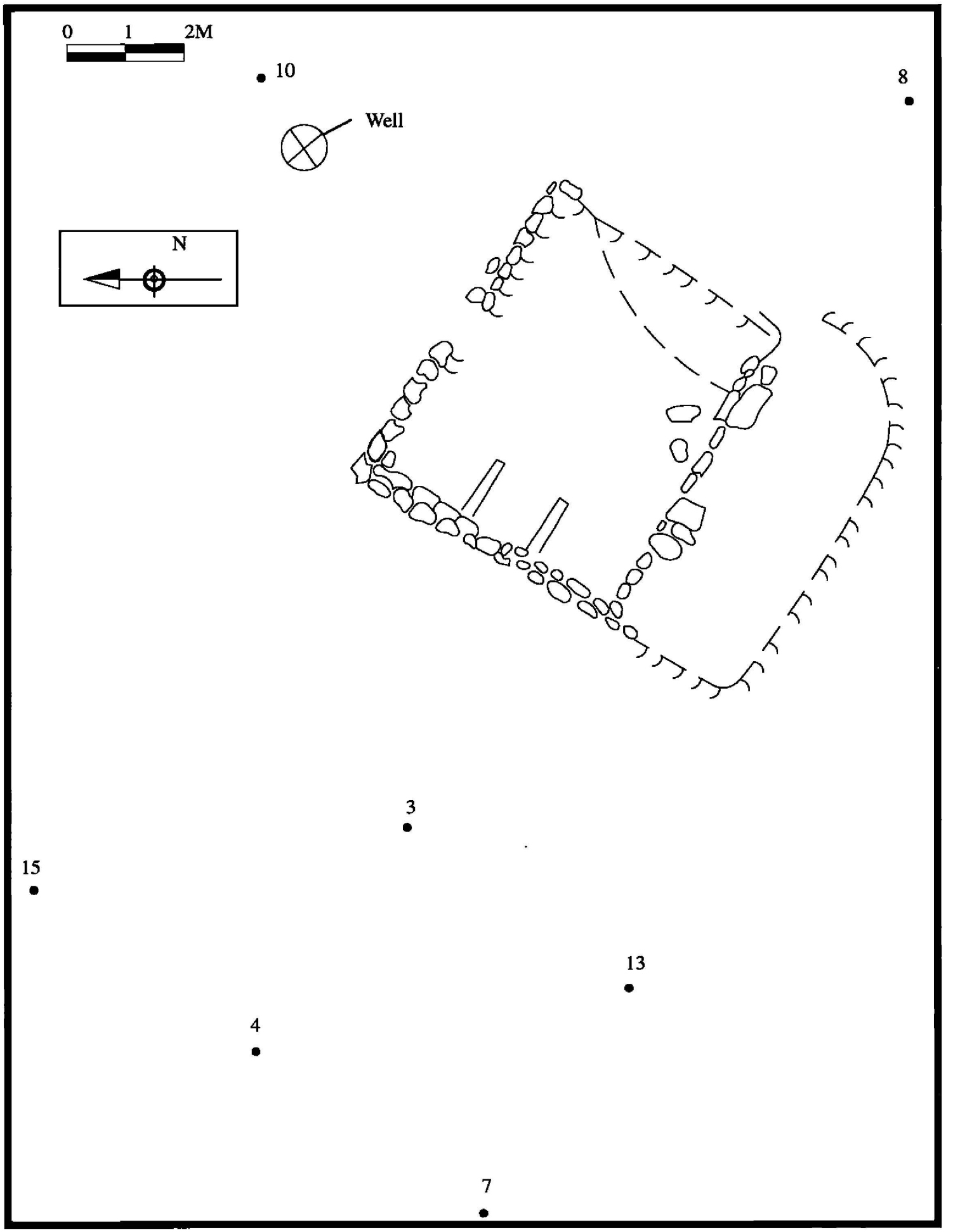


Figure 2.3 Locus I, Van Allen Farmstead, Showing Foundation.

III. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province of New York. While the coastal plain is generally characterized by level to gently sloping terrain, on Staten Island the topography is hilly due in part to the presence of the Wisconsin terminal moraine (Connally and Sirkin 1973). The moraine consists of unconsolidated rocky debris that marks the southernmost advance of the last glacial episode, extending in a band from the southwestern tip of the island northeastward to the Narrows opposite Brooklyn. Northwest of the moraine, Staten Island is covered by a layer of glacial till—unsorted debris dropped as the glacier retreated. Beneath these glacial deposits are the unconsolidated sands and clays of the Raritan and Magothy formations, which formed during the Cretaceous Period more than 65 million years ago. These formations outcrop in places along the southeastern shore of the island. Northeast of the project area, the basal geology consists of serpentinite, a metamorphosed igneous intrusion in the Precambrian basement rock of the New York City Group (Schuberth 1967).

As noted above, the topography of Staten Island is hilly, rising from sea level along the shoreline to 410 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at Todt Hill in the northwestern half of the island. Todt Hill is considered to be the highest point on the eastern seaboard (i.e., coastal plain) south of Maine. In the project area, the ground surface extends from sea level along the Arthur Kill, rising sharply to the east-southeast to a height of 60 feet amsl along Arthur Kill Road, which forms the eastern boundary of the proposed development. The extreme northern end of the project area is relatively flat (rising to no more than 10 feet amsl) and poorly drained.

The principal drainage in the project area is the Arthur Kill, a tidal strait separating Staten Island from New Jersey. The nearest permanent source of surface water is Mill Creek, which flows into the Arthur Kill approximately one mile south of the southern edge of the project area. Several seasonal, or ephemeral, streams cross the project area, where they have resulted in distinct gullies or draws extending in the direction of the Arthur Kill.

In 1995, Schuldenrein briefly examined the soil sequence in the project area as part of the HRI Phase IB study. Test units placed on the mid-slope, at elevations of 40–45 feet amsl, revealed a plowzone or Ap-horizon underlain by brown, well-sorted, near-shore sands. Beneath this stratum was a thin, clayey red sand identified as a probable weak Agillic Bt-horizon and paleosol underlain by clays that might represent the fluvio-limnic facies of glacial Lake Hackensack (HRI 1995: 5-4). Further up the mid-slope, excavation revealed a generally similar profile, with a deeper accumulation of near shore sands, but a less-well defined paleosol and no evidence for the fluvio-limnic facies.

On the bluff top further to the east, the surface sediments evidently consist of deep accumulations of historic fill (including industrial debris and rubble), underlain by what may be a buried historical surface (2Ab-horizon). The underlying basal sediments appear to be Late Wisconsinan till (HRI 1995:5-4–5-5).

The vegetation covering the project area consists of mixed deciduous forest with an understory of briars, poison ivy, and other plants. Wetland areas along the shoreline support stands of reed grass.

REGIONAL PALEO-ENVIRONMENT

Drawing upon Wendland and Bryson's (1974) "episodic model" and Carbone's (1976) cultural paleoecology, Custer (1989) reinterpreted Middle Atlantic paleo-climatic periods. Custer's interpretations are consistent with the paleo-climatic schemes of Kinsey (1977), Newman (1977), Rippeteau (1977), and Sirkin (1977) (cf. Dent 1985; Joyce 1988). Custer (1989) states that past environmental reconstruction was based primarily on pollen studies. Ogden (1977) discusses some problems with interpreting environments exclusively through the study of pollen. In response, Custer (1989) integrated various sets of paleoenvironmental data, such as pollen studies, soil profile analysis, aeolian deposition, and changes in stream channel geometry, to formulate paleoenvironmental episodes. For the purposes of this prehistoric context, Custer's (1989: 38–52, 88, 176) environmental episodes will be used (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Environmental Episodes

Episode	Date	Climate	Vegetation
Late Glacial	10,000–8080 BC	Cool	Spruce-Fir
Pre-Boreal	8080–7350 BC	Cool	Spruce-Pine
Boreal	7350–6540 BC	Warm/Dry	Pine-Oak
Atlantic	6540–3110 BC	Warm/Moist	Oak-Hemlock
Sub-Boreal	3110–810 BC	Warm/Dry	Oak Hickory
Sub-Atlantic	810–Recent	Cool/Moist	Oak-Chestnut

Between 15,000 and 17,000 years ago, the western shore of Staten Island formed part of the terminal moraine for the Wisconsin glacial advance (Schuberth 1968). Because of the proximity to receding ice sheets, the climate in region was cool and wet (Ogden 1977; Peltier 1959; Sirkin 1977). For the next 3,000 years the Flatbush, Hackensack, and Passaic glacial lakes were formed, trapped behind the terminal moraine. Later, during the period of glacial retreat, the Passaic, Hackensack, and Hudson Rivers carried massive amounts of glacial outwash toward the Atlantic Ocean through sparsely covered hills. At this time (13,000 BP), the Arthur Kill started to cut its way to the sea (Silver 1984). Eventually, the glaciers fully receded, temperatures rose, and vegetation schemes characterized by spruce, fir, birch, and pine began to dot the rolling hills (Kinsey 1977; Newman 1977; Sirkin 1977). Human habitation of this region occurs during this period, (ca. 12,000 BP) and artifacts dating to this period were recovered from the western shore of Staten Island.

During glacial events, much of the earth's water was incorporated in the massive expanses of mile-thick glacial ice, as such, sea level was approximately 300 feet lower than present levels. This opened up a portion of the continental shelf to settlement. As the glaciers receded sea level started to gradually rise, inundating coastal sites and drowning estuaries. Sea level stabilized between 3000 and 5000 BP.

During the Boreal climatic episode, from 7350 to 6540 BC, the climate shifted, becoming warmer and drier (Custer 1989; Kinsey 1977; Rippeteau 1977; Sirkin 1977). Early Archaic groups inhabited the high knolls surrounding the swamp areas left behind by the draining glacial lakes (Kraft and Mounier 1982a; Raber 1985; Wolf 1977). Also, during this transition, mammals more adapted to deciduous forests, such as moose, bear, deer, and other small mammals, replaced cold-adapted herd animals (Kraft and Mounier 1982a; Milner 1982). Custer and Stewart (1990) suggest that the flora and faunal change may have occurred as early as 9200 BC.

Average temperatures continued to rise and oak-hemlock forests became dominant (Custer 1989; Kinsey 1977; Rippeteau 1977). The sea level continued to rise rapidly throughout the Atlantic climatic period (ca. 6540 to 3110 BC) (Custer 1989; Kraft 1977), continuously pushing tidal headwaters up local rivers (Peltier 1959; Stewart 1990b). Consequently, anadramous fish (e.g., sturgeon, shad, and herring) extended their spawning grounds further up the rivers (Hutton 1956; Milner 1982; Schalk 1977). About this time, Middle Archaic populations were just beginning to exploit riverine resources (Kraft and Mounier 1982a).

The Sub-Boreal climatic period (ca. 3110 to 810 BC) can be considered a time of ecological disruption (Custer 1989; Milner 1987; Peltier 1959; Stewart 1990b). Three factors contribute to this: first, a marked decline in the rise of sea level that stabilized heads-of-tide on the local rivers and their tributaries; second, the warmest temperatures and lowest precipitation rates of all times; and third, a vegetation transition to oak-hickory forests (Custer 1989; Milner 1987; Peltier 1959; Stewart 1990b). During the period from 3000 to 1000 BC, Late/Transitional Archaic groups were widely dispersed throughout the Hudson Valley and highlands to the west, where they exploited a variety of ecological niches (Ford 1974; Kinsey 1975; Kraft 1986).

Around 2,800 years ago, essentially modern environmental conditions were established. These conditions consisted of a dominant oak-chestnut forest and a warm moist climate (Custer 1989; Kinsey 1977; Rippeteau 1977). The available fish included catfish, sturgeon, shad, and herring. Deer, squirrels, woodcocks, wild pigeons, and turkeys inhabited the forests (Hutton 1956). As a response, Woodland groups expanded throughout the Newark Basin and became more sedentary and specialized (Custer 1989; Kraft and Mounier 1982b; Kraft 1986; Raber 1985).

IV. PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

GENERAL PREHISTORY

The reconstruction of cultural complexes in the eastern woodlands of North America traditionally divide the temporal continuum of occupation into three broad categories: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland (Griffin 1971; Ritchie 1969; Willey 1966). The Archaic and Woodland periods are subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late (Fiedel 1987; Tuck 1978), each of which is marked by characteristic cultural and environmental differences. The transition from the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland period is also marked by a transitional sub-period called the Transitional Archaic (Kraft and Mounier 1982a; Snow 1980; Tuck 1978), or Terminal Archaic (Ford 1974; Raber 1985; Ritchie 1969; Witthoft 1989; Table 4.1). Sites from each of these periods have been documented in the area immediately surrounding the project area.

Table 4.1 Cultural Periods

Periods	Generalized Dates
Paleoindian	10,000–8000 BC
Early Archaic	8000–6000 BC
Middle Archaic	6000–4000 BC
Late Archaic	4000–1700 BC
Transitional Archaic	1700–1000 BC
Early Woodland	1000–300 BC
Middle Woodland	300 BC–AD 800
Late Woodland	AD 800–1600

Each of these periods is a temporal construct marking a point of change on a continuum. The transition from one period to the next was probably more gradual than the generalized dates imply. Agreement on exactly where and how to draw the lines is not universal. The divisions are based on different criteria—the presence of certain characteristics observed in the cultural material or certain environmental factors, sometimes both—and were created to aid in the organization and analysis of archaeological data. Therefore, the general prehistoric cultural periods defined in Table 4.1 above will be used to discuss the prehistoric temporal periods discussed below.

Paleoindian

Initial human occupation of the environs surrounding Staten Island is characterized by small groups of semi-nomadic hunters and gatherers. It is a common belief that these people were part of a widely diffused population, limited in number, following and exploiting large game species that are now extinct or no longer present in this area. They did not build substantial villages or stay in one place long enough for substantial archeological deposits to accumulate. As a result, these sites tend to be relatively small (areal), shallow, and ephemeral (Cantwell and Wall 2001). The Paleoindian artifact tradition is characterized by pervasive fluted projectile points (Clovis, Folsom) as well as a predilection for high quality crypto-crystalline lithic resources.

The paleoenvironment was likely a mixed tundra/spruce parkland supporting herds of large fauna (Carbone 1976). However, there is still question as to whether or not Paleoindians were present to exploit this environment. Recent evidence from pollen studies provides data for a series of reconstructions of the Late Glacial and Early Holocene periods (Custer and Stewart 1990) and an alternative view of this paleoenvironment around 10,000 BC. The data suggests that early peoples in this region may have existed in a landscape of spruce-dominated forests and mixed woodlands. Custer and Stewart (1990) suggest that in addition to herding megafauna there were non-herd and smaller mammal species were available. An example of one such diversified subsistence strategy is evident at the Shawnee-Minisink Site on the Upper Delaware River (McNett 1985). This site, dated to 8460 BC, revealed that this Paleoindian group was collecting seeds, plums, and blackberries, as well as fish (Dent 1985).

By the end of the Paleoindian period, due to global warming trends glacial ice began to recede. This greatly affected the environment in the area of the Hudson Valley. Glacial melting created dendritic drainage systems consisting of a series of interspersed lakes and swamps (Wolf 1977). The glacial lakes of Passaic, Hackensack, and Flatbush were predominant features within this area. Marsh and swamplands eventually formed in these lake bottoms, providing environments that fauna and Paleoindians would have exploited. Glacial melting resulted in a gradual rise in sea level, inundating 150 miles of coastal plain. It is assumed that many sites from this period in the paleo river valleys and shorelines are now submerged because of sea level rise in the late Pleistocene and early Holocene.

Archaeologically, Paleo groups are well represented in the study area. Several sites have been identified on Staten Island and have yielded artifacts associated with this time period: Port Sacony North, Port Sacony South (Port Mobil Hill), the Cutting Site, Smoking Point, Charleston Beach, and the Kreischerville Sites lie on the western shoreline of Staten Island (Louis Berger and Associates 1987, 1988; Ritchie 1994) all within a mile of the project area. These sites are situated in settings very similar to the conditions observed in the project area, on knolls or hilltops, 10–30 feet above mean sea level, overlooking the Arthur Kill.

Early Archaic

Approximately 10,000 years ago, the glacial conditions of the Paleoindian period were beginning to give way to the warmer Holocene. The spruce-pine forests receded and pine-oak forests became dominant by 6540 BC (Custer 1989; Kinsey 1975). During this period, there were major environmental transformations, evidenced by rising sea levels. The rising water table contributed to the formation of inland marsh in former glacial lake bottoms. Kraft (1986) states that the increased massed foods, which the growing domination of broadleaf tree species provided, would have sustained a larger and more varied animal population. The faunal associations with Early Archaic components are many—from elk, deer, and bear to turtles, frogs, and fish (Kraft and Mounier 1982a).

Many of the Early Archaic sites, like earlier Paleoindian sites, may have been located on the exposed continental shelf and are now under water (Kraft 1975). Some sites within the Delaware Valley floodplain could have been swept away by glacial runoff or are now deeply buried (Fiedel 1987). This may also be true of the Passaic, Hackensack, and Hudson Valley floodplains.

In some instances, Early Archaic groups' material remains and adaptive strategies are similar to Paleoindians (Gardener 1983). Primary exceptions are the manufacture of different styles of stemmed and corner notched projectile points, such as Palmer, Hardaway, and Kirk, among others (see Funk 1978; Kraft and Mounier 1982a). Lithic assemblages pertaining to the Early Archaic often include hammer and anvil stones, notched pebble net sinkers, endscrapers, and crudely chipped choppers (Kinsey 1975). In some cases, drills, perforators, and gravers were found in Early Archaic sites (Kraft and Mounier 1982a).

From 8000 to 6000 BC, the Delaware Valley had a continued low population density and small group size; this could explain the many similarities between Early Archaic and Paleoindian occupations in this area (Funk1978; Kinsey 1975). Kelly and Todd (1988) best describe the transition from Paleoindian to Early Archaic lifeways, suggesting that, initially, Paleoindian technologies had to be transportable and usable in unknown terrain and well suited for a highly mobile subsistence/settlement pattern. Later, hunter-gatherer groups had to alter previous mobility strategies and procure a diversity of resources seasonally.

Within the study area, numerous sites that fall into this timeframe were recorded by Cross (1941), Schondorf (n.d.), among others. Typically these sites occur in the same areas where later Woodland traditions appeared. On Staten Island, three sites of this Early Archaic tradition were excavated (Ritchie 1994), occurring in stratified contexts: Ward's Point, Hallowell, and Old Place. The Bannerman Site (Ritchie 1958), in the lower Hudson drainage, yielded bifurcate points in a stratified sequence as well.

Middle Archaic

The Middle Archaic period (ca. 6000–4000 BC) represents a period when prehistoric populations began to adapt to newly created environmental niches, such as intertidal flats, coastal lagoons and marshes, swamps, lakes, and estuaries (Kraft and Mounier 1982a). These new areas were created as a result of a reduction in the rate of relative sea level rise (Kraft 1977). Deciduous forests were present and represented a change to a seasonal climate that had not previously existed (Stewart and Cavallo 1983). Along the eastern seaboard specialized fishing equipment and woodworking tools appeared in response to these environmental changes (Dincauze 1975). Fauna primarily exploited by Middle Archaic groups included deer, turkey, migratory waterfowl, and anadromous fish (Kraft and Mounier 1982a).

By 5000 BC, large stemmed projectile point styles were the dominant forms in this region (Kraft and Mounier 1982a; Stewart 1990a), and are represented by Stanley stemmed and Morrow Mountain types, as well as Neville and Stark types. Grinding stones were an important addition to the Middle Archaic tool assemblage (Kraft and Mounier 1982a), and were probably used to process edible plants (Raber 1985). Because this type of artifact was not very portable, it was probably cached for an expected return trip to the same site (Stewart and Cavallo 1983). Middle Archaic groups utilized courser local lithic materials, such as argillite (Kraft and Mounier 1982a; Raber 1985). At the Abbott Farm site, in the Delaware River Valley, 20 percent of the tools were made from argillite cobbles (Stewart and Cavallo 1983). The shift in the procurement of lithics, the choice of lithic material, and the presence of plant processing tools suggest that territorial ranges were declining and that the population was increasing (Kinsey 1975).

The Middle Archaic is not well represented on Staten Island. Middle Archaic components have been identified at Wards Point and possibly at two other sites, Chemical Lane and Harik's Sandy Ground (Boesch 1994). Sites from this period are difficult to identify and may be masked by prolonged site utilization or other more intensive occupation components.

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic period (4000–1700 BC) is characterized by a dramatic increase in site number and intensity in occupation (Fiedal 1987; Funk 1978; Kraft and Mounier 1982a). Mainly through the identification of diagnostic projectile point types, populations, cultures, and technologies within the area of New Jersey have been linked to cultures from the southern Piedmont to New England and beyond the Appalachians (Kraft and Mounier 1982a). Specifically, Late Archaic groups identified with the Piedmont tradition (Kinsey 1972) appear to have influenced the people of New Jersey (Kraft and Mounier 1982a). Points representing the Piedmont tradition have relatively long and narrow blades and weak shoulders (Kinsey 1972; Ritchie 1969). The proliferation of stylistic changes in lithic tools of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland are linked to shrinking territories and population increases (Kinsey 1975; Stewart and Cavallo 1983).

Late Archaic groups exploited all of the available ecological niches. This period also happens to coincide with dramatic climatic and environmental changes. The warm dry climatic period, the xerothermic, represents occurrences of the warmest temperature and lowest precipitation rates in the Holocene (Kinsey 1975; Custer 1989); the climatic conditions would have created more open grasslands and altered stands of deciduous dominated forests toward oak and hickory; the environmental changes would have altered habitats for populations of forest animals (Stewart and Cavallo 1983). These groups also began to identify and specialize in exploiting certain productive ecological niches (Stewart and Cavallo 1983). Three renewable resources that were the focus of Late Archaic groups were nuts, shellfish, and anadromous fish (Ford 1974). Since these resources were available only at a certain time of year, patterns of resource procurement took on a seasonal quality (Kinsey 1975), and coincided with seasonal camp migrations and redundant use of the landscape.

The Late Archaic period is marked by a change in artifact style as well as a continuation of population growth. These changes are noted by an increase in sites identified from this period, an assumed increase in social development and structure, greater localization/territorialism, and an increase in trade and exchange. While Late Archaic subsistence was predominantly hunter and gatherer, it is evident that strategies, and the way of life in general, changed as compared to earlier traditions.

The variety of materials recovered from Late Archaic sites suggests that groups were exploiting the resources within defined ranges. An increase in grinding and heavy food processing tools, bannerstones, and changes in projectile point morphology support this hypothesis. Stemmed projectile points of locally derived materials suggest a change in the types of exploited resources, as does the absence of exotic lithic materials recovered from sites, which was due to a decrease of range.

Evidence for permanent structures was uncovered at the Lamoka Lake site in New York State and Wapanucket No. 6 site in Massachusetts (Ritchie 1994) that further suggests a more

sedentary tradition stemming from the decrease in the amount of energy required to obtain resources within a set range. Burial complexes evident at Savich Farm (Regensberg 1983) to the south, and on the western coast of Staten Island at Ward's Point, suggest an increase in religious ceremonialism. This may also be a by-product of increased sedentism.

Numerous Late Archaic sites were noted in each drainage and coastal system within this region. The dramatic increase in sites in this tradition suggests rapid population increase. Large Late Archaic site complexes exist on western Staten Island, western Long Island, and the southern Hudson Valley (Kraft 1986; Ritchie 1994). Kraft (1986) suggests that the Late Archaic peoples began to exploit large numbers of marine resources. Vast complexes of shell middens were noted along Raritan Bay, Arthur Kill, the southern Hudson Valley, and western Long Island. Radiocarbon dates for lower portions of shell middens at the Twombly Landing II site (28BE167) yielded dates of 4750± 120 BP and 4725± 60 BP (Brennan 1974; NJSM Site Files 1991).

Transitional Archaic

This period is marked by Broadspear tradition of the Late Archaic, and new technology as people started to utilize steatite containers. The Broadspear tradition (Kinsey 1972) is represented by Koens Crispin, Snook Kill, Perkiomen, and Susquehanna types. Another projectile point type common to this period is the wide reaching fishtail point of the Orient tradition, appearing at the end of the Transitional period into the Early Woodland. Assuming that the basis for social and cultural occupation of the area remained the same, this period can be viewed as an evolutionary stage, eventually leading to the use of ceramics by the subsequent Woodland traditions.

Evidence suggests that the hunter-gatherer subsistence patterns and boundaries that seemed evident in the Late Archaic tradition were successful and, therefore, continued. These groups were successful at exploiting a wider variety of resources within their set ranges. The seasonal patterns of resource availability (i.e., anadromous fish, migratory waterfowl, plants, shellfish) within the band range were known and expected.

Early Woodland

The appearance of pottery marks the beginning of the Woodland period, though steatite vessels were still in use. Evidence of the continued use of steatite vessels exists at the Dundee Site (Tull 2001). Early Woodland groups continued the adaptations of their Late Archaic predecessors: semi-sedentary, exploiting seasonally available resources. The introduction of pottery allowed food storage against times of shortage, although this may not have been its primary role. Hummer (1991) argues that initial Early Woodland pottery found at the Williamson Site in Hunterdon County, New Jersey was used primarily for cooking.

In New Jersey, pottery was first tempered with steatite, then shale, sand, quartz, and argillite (Kraft 1986). The earliest pottery is a steatite-tempered ware called Marcey Creek. Vessel forms of this type are modeled after stone bowls, and it appears in the Delaware Valley ca. 1000 BC (Kraft 1986). Other Early/Middle Woodland ceramic types are Brodhead Net-Marked from the upper Delaware Valley (Kinsey 1972) and Abbott Farm Net-Impressed near Trenton (Stewart 1998). Also present in New Jersey is an exterior and interior cordmarked pottery called Vinette I

from the upper Delaware (Ritchie 1969). These types are also present in the Hudson Valley; Interior cordmarked vessels were recovered from the Project area in Locus I.

It is apparent that Woodland period inhabitants of the coastal New York region relied heavily on abundant shellfish resources of the coastal bays. Shell midden sites are particularly common in coastal zones of the lower Hudson Valley (Harrington 1909). Extensive shell midden sites, many of them multi-component, have been reported in the Pelham Bay Park area, as well as Throgs Neck. Woodland ceramics typical of the coastal region are described in the Milo Rock Shelter report, along with well-preserved remains of shellfish (oyster, clam, and whelk), sturgeon, white-tailed deer, box turtle, and small mammals.

The earliest diagnostic projectile points identified with the Early Woodland period are the Orient fishtail point, which has origins in New Jersey (Kinsey 1972), and the Meadowood Phase point (Ritchie 1969), coming out of central New York. Two Orient fishtail points were recovered from buried deposits in Locus VI of the Tides of Charlestown Site. Later, in the Early/Middle Woodland period, the Bushkill Complex developed with its representative projectile points, Lagoon and Rossville (Williams and Thomas 1982).

Middle Woodland

Middle Woodland sites often contained seasonal, semi-sedentary occupations with identifiable storage features and specialized work areas (Williams and Thomas 1982). Middle Woodland groups engaged in intense resource procurement, focusing on a few dependable resources to the exclusion of others (Williams and Thomas 1982). Storage and pit features are more varied than earlier periods (Kraft and Mounier 1982a). Some pits were used for storage and others for cooking; eventually some became convenient repositories for refuse (Staats 1986). At the Dundee Site (Tull 2001) in Passaic, storage pits, hearths, fire-cracked rock features, and numerous post molds indicate intensive Woodland living surfaces.

Middle Woodland sites are present in the Hudson Valley and on the western shore of Staten Island; the Huganot Site and the Clay Pit Road Sites are located within 3 miles of the project area (Louis Berger and Associates 1988).

Late Woodland

In terms of lithic technology, the use of argillite declines during the early Late Woodland period, both in the lower Hudson Valley (Lenik 1992), and the Delaware Valley (Tull 1993). Levanna triangular projectile points predominated, and were usually made from local cobble and pebble cherts (Kingsley et al. 1991; Stewart and Cavallo 1983). The pattern of recorded Late Woodland sites along the Passaic River in northeast New Jersey are consistent with intensive riverine usage observed throughout southern and northwestern New Jersey (Kraft and Mounier 1982b) and southeastern Pennsylvania (Raber 1985). In the lower Hudson Valley, Late Woodland sites were located on or near the East or Hudson River shorelines, or near fresh water streams and ponds (Lenik 1992). However, floodplain sites were not occupied to the exclusion of other environments (Kraft and Mounier 1982b).

Various patterns of transhumance were followed during yearly subsistence rounds. The population was obviously increasing as indicated by the larger number and sizes of sites in the upper Delaware and lower Hudson Valley. In northeastern New Jersey, and possibly southwestern New York, settlement and subsistence patterns may be similar to the Middle Woodland period. Kinsey (1975) suggests that the settlement system is probably varied. Some of the smaller sites in floodplain settings might represent spring–summer–fall habitation; other sites may be permanent, year-round, main settlements for the nonhunting segment of the population. Cultivation may have always been an adjunct to the growing list of plants utilized throughout the Early to Late Woodland periods (Kraft 1986; Stewart and Cavallo 1983).

In Staten Island several Late Woodland components have been identified at sites along the Arthur Kill. These sites include Harik's Sandy Ground, Smoking Point, Pottery Farm Site, Gerike Organic Farm, Wort Farm, The Clay Pit Road Sites, and Charleston Beach. All of these sites are located within 2 miles of the project area (Louis Berger and Associates 1988).

V. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE VAN ALLEN SITE (LOCUS I)

INTRODUCTION

The Van Allen Site is located in the southwest corner of the project area on the western side of the baseline, and extends from the baseline to the edge of a bluff overlooking the Arthur Kill (see Figure 2.2). Although it was initially defined (as Locus I) by the presence of prehistoric artifacts, this portion of the project area was later expanded to encompass the remains of the historic Van Allen property, including a cellar hole and associated yards. The overall size of Locus I is approximately 40,000 square feet, or just under one acre.

The landscape within this area consists of low, relatively flat ground with standing water and emergent wetland to the east and north of the foundation. A springhead was not observed at the time of investigation, but the ground was holding a lot of water. The water table in this area is perched within 6 inches of the surface, which allowed for only shallow shovel testing. This wet area drains into a deeply incised gut at the northern edge of the site, flowing into the Kill.

Differential levels of ground disturbance were observed at the Van Allen site. Most of the area is overgrown with greenbriar and other thorny waste lot species. A high degree of ground disturbance was observed to the east and south of the foundation. It is evident that heavy machinery was used to demolish structures and modify the landscape in this area. Push piles are evident immediately to the south of the foundation along with dumped debris, tires, and rusted car parts. The yard area on the western side of the Van Allen foundation appears to be relatively intact. Within this portion of the project area there are fruit (apple) trees associated with the historic occupation of the site.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The project area is located along a section of the Staten Island shorefront that has witnessed over 300 years of historic occupation. A detailed historic context of Staten Island and the project area was provided in the Phase IB archaeological survey report of the project area (Hunter Research [HRI] 1995). The purpose of the Phase II supplemental background research was to focus on the Drake and Van Allen properties and the Kreischer brickworks. South of the former Kreischer Brick Works the project area was once divided into five separate parcels. URS Corporation (URS) expanded the background research to incorporate all five of the historic properties because their interconnected history (Figures 5.1 and 5.2).

The Dissosway Family of Westfield, Staten Island

The Dutch settlers of New Netherland failed to find a permanent foothold on Staten Island until the early 1660s; earlier attempts at colonization had been undermined by Native American attacks. Yet, by the time the Duke of York sent English battleships to wrest control of New Netherland from the Dutch in 1664, Oude Dorp ("Old Town") had

been established as a cluster of farms on Staten Island's east shore in the area of modern Arrochar. Marc du Sauchay was granted land on Staten Island's west side beginning in 1685 in the area north of Mill Creek along the Staten Island Sound or River, as the Arthur Kill was then known (Bailey 1936: 127; Richmond County Deed Book B: 31; Skene 1907).

Marc du Sauchay was a native of Picardy in northern France. He was one of the many Huguenots (French Protestants) who had escaped religious persecution by emigrating to Holland before settling in the New World. Du Sauchay first sailed to New Netherland in 1655 and, pleased with his prospects, returned to Holland and married. He convinced a few laborers to emigrate and help him farm (Riker 1904: 99). du Sauchay sailed back to Manhattan in 1657 and over the course of the following 25 years leased farms at Harlem, Fordham, and Brooklyn. He also leased Burger Jorissen's tide mill on the Dutch Kills in Queens. Du Sauchay and his wife, Elizabeth, had five children, although only one son, Mark, survived into adulthood. It is unclear which of the two du Sauchays was the patentee of the 255 ¾-acre tract of land on Staten Island in 1685 that included the project area (Bayles 1887: 529–530; Skene 1907). The descendants of Marc du Sauchay anglicized the family name resulting in at least a dozen variations in spelling. The most common spelling is "Dissosway" and will be used hereafter when referring to Marc du Sauchay's descendents.

The Dissosway Farm (Historic Properties 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)

In her book on pre-Revolutionary Dutch houses, Rosalie Bailey dates the one-story stone vernacular farmhouse built by Marc du Sauchay on Staten Island to the 1690s. Located south of the project area, it survived as one of the last vestiges of Staten Island's early colonial era until the 1920s when it was razed to make way for the approaches to the Outerbridge Crossing (Bailey 1936: 128; Leng and Davis 1930: 902).

Marc du Sauchay, the Huguenot immigrant, died in 1706. His son, Mark Dissosway died in the month following Christmas 1713. Between 1694 and 1710, Dissosway had acquired additional tracts of land in the area, perhaps mindful of his growing family. He bequeathed each of his three sons, Job, Israel, and Gabriel, a farm of 85 acres adjacent to the Arthur Kill and 10 acres of salt meadow. Dissosway's five daughters were also bequeathed tracts of land and salt meadow. These 80-acre tracts were located east of the project area, along Sandy Brook. Any leftover parcels of land were given to his sons (Dissosway Family Tree; New York City Wills database, 1708-28: 294; Skene 1907).

Dissosway was survived by his second wife, Jane. As was her right, she inherited a third of his estate for her support as long as she lived. Dissosway further stipulated that Jane was to have her choice as to which stepchild to live with, but if an agreement could not be reached, his children were obligated to build her a home of her own. Dissosway's will also included instructions to sell his two Negro slaves, Jack and Betty (New York City Wills 1708-28: 294).

Dissosway's three sons were still underage at the time of his death, and would inherit their farm when they turned 21. Dissosway also stipulated in his will that the land

inherited by his children was not to be sold, but to be left to their descendants. Job, the eldest son, inherited the home farm. He married Sarah Denis in 1717 and their son, Johannes, was baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church in Port Richmond in 1723. It appears that Job moved to Monmouth County where a daughter, Elizabeth, was born about 1725 (Dissoway family tree). Israel, the next oldest son, gained control of the home farm on Staten Island with his brother, Gabriel. This transfer of ownership may have occurred in 1725 when Job died. Israel and Gabriel established separate homesteads on the co-owned farm.

In 1747 Gabriel Dissosway sold his share in the home farm to his brother and neighbor, Israel, for £500. Further, Gabriel relinquished any claim he had to land on Staten Island (Richmond County Deed Liber D: 306, 308). Gabriel died in 1753 and Israel followed him to the grave a year later. During his lifetime, Israel had not only augmented his landholdings by purchasing the farm home from his brother, but also another farm lying between the home farm and Mill Creek (Richmond County Deed Book D: 292).

Israel divided his landholdings and personal property equally among his four sons, Israel, Gabriel, Cornelius, and Mark. These names were to appear frequently in succeeding generations, leading to a certain amount of confusion when dealing with historical records. The elder Israel Dossioway's real estate included land on Staten Island and land across the Arthur Kill in Middlesex County, New Jersey. Israel's wife, Gertrude, was given the choice of which rooms to occupy in their home. An unnamed slave family, a man, woman, and two children, remained with Gertrude (New York City Wills database 1754-60: 118).

Israel, the oldest son of Israel and Gertrude, died in 1769 in Middlesex County, New Jersey. Whether he died without leaving heirs or released his claim on the Staten Island farms is unclear. The third son, Gabriel, also appears to have died without heirs to make a claim on the Dissosway farms. The youngest son, Mark, died in 1766 leaving behind his widow, Judith Poillon, two young sons, Israel and Mark, and a daughter, Judith. Cornelius, the second son of Israel and Gertrude, was designated as the owner of three farms along the shore of the Arthur Kill including the project area (Anonymous 1780–1783). It was also Cornelius who built a mill on Mill Creek. Despite map evidence, it appears the minors, Israel and Mark, became the heirs of a 450-acre farm along the Arthur Kill River, which their Uncle Cornelius undoubtedly operated for their benefit. This farm is included the project area.

Cornelius married for the first time in 1756 at the age of 25. He had two daughters with his wife, Catherine Corsell. Cornelius married for the second time in 1765 to widow, Mary Fitz Randolph Baldwin (New Jersey Marriage Bonds, Volume D: 208). The Fitz Randolph family had migrated from New England in the seventeenth century and one branch had settled in Woodbridge Township, across the Arthur Kill from the project area (NEHGR Volume 97: 339). Cornelius and Mary had four daughters and two sons.

The Charles Drake Farm, 1795–1802 (Historic Properties 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)

In 1795 Mark Dissosway sold the farm he inherited through his father to Charles Drake, an Essex County, New Jersey farmer.. The first federal census taken in 1790 records Randal Drake as the neighbor of Mary Fitz Randolph Dissosway, Cornelius' widow (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Richmond County, Town of Westfield, 1790: 231), indicating that the Drake family may have already occupied one of the Dissosway farms prior to the date of sale. Charles Drake paid £1,500 in New York currency for the 220-acre farm with a house and outbuildings and a 20-acre tract of salt meadow. Charles Drake appears to have established his homestead on Historic Property No. 4. The deed of sale included a reservation for a family burial plot set aside for Mark Dissosway, his family, and their descendants. In later deeds, the burial site was opened to any of the descendants of Mark's grandfather, Israel. Mark Dissosway's cousins, Cornelius and Israel, inherited the Dissosway farms immediately south of the Charles Drake farm (Richmond County Deed Liber F: 168, 170).

Charles Drake moved to Staten Island with his wife, Hannah, and by 1800 their household included the first three of their nine children, three slaves, and one free person. Drake was not unusual in being a slave owner on Staten Island. His neighbors, Cornelius and Israel Dissoway, had eight slaves between them and the farms to the north, owned by Captain Winant Winant and Daniel Winant, each had four slaves. The order of households on the 1800 census suggests that Charles Drake was the sole occupant of the 220-acre farm (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Richmond County, Westfield, 1800: 94).

The Andrew Drake Farm, 1802–1925 (Historic Properties 1 and 2)

In 1802, Charles Drake sold the upper 92 acres of his farm to his brother, Andrew, for £675 in New York currency (Historic Properties 1 and 2). The tract included a house and outbuildings (Richmond County Deed Book F: 166). The farmhouse remained in the family until the 1920s, and the Dissosway family burial ground was part of the 92-acre farm that Andrew Drake now owned, although its exact location on the farm was not specified.

The 1810 and 1820 federal census records verify that Charles and Andrew had neighboring farms. The three slaves and one freedman who were part of Charles Drake's household in 1800 were gone by 1810. One of the slaves and a freedman were enumerated in Andrew Drake's household in 1810. By 1820, neither of the Drake farms included slave or freedmen residents (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Richmond County, Town of Westfield 1810: 275, 1820: 102).

Andrew Drake died in 1828. In lieu of her dower rights, his widow, Mary, was given a stipend drawn from the investment of $400. Mary also received one cow, one bed, and the cupboard and all its contents. Andrew's three sons, John, William, and Charles were heirs to the farm (Richmond County Surrogate's File No. P-335). In 1838, John and Charles transferred their share in the 92-acre farm to their brother, William (Richmond County Deed Book 4: 507).

William Drake died intestate in 1856 at the age of 57. He was survived by his wife, 51-year-old Elizabeth, and their six sons and one daughter, who ranged in age from 9 to 28. The two oldest boys, Randolph and John, were carpenters. They became the administrators of their father's estate. In 1850, William Drake reported that his 92 acres of land was worth $2,000. In 1860, the same land was reported to have a value of $26,700 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Richmond County, Town of Westfield 1850: 133, 1860: 236). Elizabeth continued to run the farm with the help of her children, Jesse, Charles, and James.

The Drake family had an unusual approach to the disposition of their land. Normally, a family with too many heirs to make the partition of a farm practical would wait until the youngest child reached legal age, then one of the heirs would buy out their siblings and continue the farm or all the heirs would sell off the farm to an outsider. Instead, the Drakes did not settle William Drake's estate until the last child of William and Elizabeth died in 1923. Elizabeth died in 1899, by which time the family had moved into a house in Tottenville. Her children remained at home and unmarried with the exception of her son, Andrew (Richmond County Administration Files 728 (William Drake); 2728 (John W. Drake); 4034 (Elizabeth Drake); 4747 (James B. Drake); 7424 (Charles W. Drake) and Richmond County Surrogate's Files 6712 (Jesse J. Drake) and 7107 (Andrew M. Drake).

In 1925, the executrices of Jesse and Andrew Drake sold the former Drake farm to the Charleston Holding Corporation. The property was foreclosed upon and it has remained in corporate ownership ever since (Richmond County Deed Liber 603: 533, 750: 206, 803: 403, 838: 461, 934: 488).

The Price House, 1838–1928 (Historic Property 2)

William Drake acquired full control over his father's 92-acre farm from his brothers in 1838 so that he could subdivide the farm. A few weeks after its acquisition, William and his wife, Elizabeth, carved off a 12-acre parcel from the southern end of their farm that fronted on the Arthur Kill. The parcel of land was sold to Washington Odel, a ship carpenter from New York City, for $900 (Richmond County Deed Book 5: 304). He and his family were enumerated at this location in 1840 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Richmond County, Town of Westfield 1840: 331). The Odel family lived in the house only six years before they sold it to Elias Price, a Staten Island boatman, who paid $1,500 for the 12-acre property. When the land was transferred to Elias Price, it still included the Dissosway burial ground (Richmond County Deed Book 10:541).

Elias Price was able to recoup a large part of his purchase money by selling the 9 acres of his property that was located on the east side of the Arthur Kill Road—it was bought by his neighbor, William Drake, in 1845 (Richmond County Deed Liber 11: 581). With his home place now whittled down to about 3 acres, it was worth $800. Elias Price was married to Catherine, the daughter of John and Freelove Van Allen. They raised four daughters and one son in this home overlooking the Arthur Kill. Elias Junior became a boatman like his father. When he was in his fifties, Elias Price became an oysterman (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Richmond County, Town of Westfield 1850: 133, 1860: 236, 1870: 385; Borough of Richmond, Enumeration District 309: 72). In 1882, when he

as about 68 years old, Elias Price sold his house to Frances J. Simonson for just over $400 (Richmond County Deed Book 140: 364).

None of the property's subsequent owners came to live there. It was probably rented to a family that worked in the Kreischer factory nearby. In 1928 the property went out of private ownership when it was purchased by the Charleston Holding Corporation for $10,000 (Richmond County Deed Books 175: 229, 252: 1, 5, 655: 599).

The Charles Drake/Van Allen Farm, 1802–1919 (Historic Properties 3, 4 and 5, i.e., Locus I)

Charles Drake and his wife, Hannah, lived on Historic Property No. 4. Charles and Hannah had three sons and six daughters. Charles died in 1820. His will instructed his executors to sell off his real estate so that the money could be used to support his wife and children. Hannah was provided with the income from a £400 investment. She also retained one cow, her bed, and her linen cupboard. Their three sons, Randolph, Daniel, and Charles, were each given £100. Whatever remained was to be equally divided between all of their children. In addition, a sum was set aside so that Hannah and the children could have mourning clothes made (Richmond County Surrogate's File No. 238, Charles Drake).

In January 1824 the entire 108-acre farm that Charles Drake had owned was sold to John Van Allen for $7,700 (Richmond County Deed Book U: 54). John Van Allen and his wife, Freelove, had six children, Jane, Henry Edgar, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Catharine, and Maria. All of the children were still underage when their father died a few months after buying the farm (Richmond County Surrogate's File No. 278). Freelove carried on the farm and as each child reached maturity and married, they were given a piece as their inheritance. To facilitate access to these parcels, the Van Allen heirs laid out a private road from the beach to the woods. The road is most commonly referred to as "VanAllentown Road," and marks the southern boundary of the project area.

Freelove's only son, Henry, a boatman, established his homestead on the shores of the Arthur Kill on the south side of Van Allentown Road. Elizabeth Van Allen married farmer, Henry Butler and Sarah Ann Van Allen married farmer and carpenter Cornelius Shea. Their homes were located on the north side of Van Allentown Lane east of the Arthur Kill Road.

Maria Van Allen, the youngest daughter of Freelove and John, remained single and at home. In 1849, when she was 27 years old, she inherited her mother's house on Historic Property No. 4 when Freelove died (Richmond County Surrogates File No. 590). In 1850, she was sharing her parents' old house with two young boys (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Richmond County, Town of Westfield 1850: 132). In 1852, the house and its 4-acre lot were sold to John Eaton for $1,000 (Richmond County Deed Book 30: 35, 38). Eaton found a wealthy New York buyer in 1855, who paid $2,500 for the property. Thaddeus A. Van Zandt was the owner of record from 1855 until 1865 when it was sold to Edward Macomber. Thaddeus, mistakenly referred to as "Thomas" on the 1860 census, and his family lived with Edward Macomber in the 21st Ward of New York. Edward Macomber

was listed as the owner of $500,000 of real estate (U.S., Bureau of the Census, New York, 21st Ward 1860: 1139).

Thaddeus and Sarah Van Zandt had two sons, Samuel and Thaddeus, and one daughter, Sarah Abigail. On October 13, 1874 Sarah Abigail married Henry M. Du Flon of Brooklyn. One month later, she bought the former Van Allen farmhouse from her grandmother's estate for $8,500 (Richmond County Deed Book 109: 168).

The Du Flons sold the 4-acre farm tract to George E. Warner, a fellow Brooklynite, in 1881, for $4,000 (Richmond County Deed Book 137: 347). George and his wife, Emma, were residents of Westfield when he died in 1891 (Richmond County Surrogates File No. 2243). William H. Jobelmann, a German tobacco importer from New York City, bought the 4-acre farm in 1893 for $5,000. William was 58 years old and had just married a 27-year-old German woman named Helen. They lived in the old farmhouse with their two sons, August and Otto and a German housekeeper (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Borough of Richmond, 5th Ward 1900, Enumeration District 615: 284; 1910, Enumeration District 1331: 36). The 1913 Borough of Richmond topographic map (Figure 5.3) depicts a two-story frame dwelling, with a two-story frame barn located to the east. Other outbuildings include two small structures immediately north of the barn, a shed-like building further to the north, and a small rectangular building situated near the eastern property boundary. In 1919, following the death of her husband, Helen Jobelmann sold the 4-acre farm through the Warren Holding Corporation to Carl F. Grieshaber (Richmond County Deed Book 498: 325, 329). Carl Grieshaber was a Staten Island architect who was buying up properties on Staten Island at this time. In 1920, the former Charles Drake/Van Allen farmhouse was probably rented to George W. Warner, the son of its former owner George E. Warner, who appears in a rented house on Van Allentown Lane in the census (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Borough of Richmond, 1920, Enumeration District 1620: 10). The property remained in the Grieshaber family until 1953 when it was sold to James A. O'Boyle of New York City (Richmond County Deed Book 1257: 165).

Elting/Powers House, ca.1839–1952 (Historic Property 3)

Between 1832 and 1839 Freelove Van Allen sold a one-acre parcel immediately north of her home lot on Historic Propery 4 to David Foshay, a boatman. A house was built on Historic Property 3 by 1840 when the census taker enumerated David Foshay there with his family. A few years later, in 1842, Freelove's daughter, Jane Winant, sold 2.9-acre part of her own home lot on Historic Property 5 to David Foshay for $350 (Richmond County Deed Book 12: 306).

In 1848, David Foshay and his wife, Mary Jane, sold their 3.9-acre home place overlooking the Arthur Kill to Cornelius H. Elting (Richmond County Deed Book 12: 306). Elting was misidentified as "King" in the earlier archaeological report of the project area. Cornelius Elting labeled himself as a "gentleman" on the 1850 census and a "merchant" on the 1860 census; his age is recorded as 55 in both census years, but was probably 45 in 1850. (Mistakes on census records are very common, especially regarding an individual's age.) Cornelius had $18,000 worth of real estate and another $1,000 worth of personal property. In 1850 he was living in the house overlooking the Arthur Kill with

his wife, Sarah, and three young children. In 1860, the Eltings appear to be living elsewhere in Westfield. A 40-year-old merchant named Robert Dixie appears to be living in the house (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Richmond County, Town of Westfield 1850: 133, 1860: 236). The Eltings sold their 3.9-acre "farm tract" to Mary L. Powers in 1861 for $2,775. Mary Louise Powers was the sister of Sarah Van Buren, the owner of Historic Property No. 4. Mary Louise and her husband, George A. Powers were residents of Brooklyn. George A. Powers had already reached the goal of "retired merchant" in his forties. In 1870 he was enumerated in early June at his residence in Brooklyn. He had real estate holdings amounting to $180,000 (U.S., Bureau of the Census, Kings County, City of Brooklyn 1870: 362).

In 1882, George A. Powers sold his Staten Island house to his brother-in-law, Robert D. Macomber for $10,750. Macomber gave his occupation as "capitalist." His first wife, Elizabeth, died and he remarried in 1891 to a German woman named Theresa. When Robert D. Macomber died in 1902, he left his entire estate to his second wife (Richmond County Deed Book 48: 669; Surrogate File No. 3335; U.S., Bureau of the Census, Borough of Richmond, 5th Ward, Enumeration District 615: 11). Theresa Macomber lost the house when a mortgage debt was foreclosed upon. It was bought by George Powers, the son of the former owner. In 1917, the "farm", as it was called, was sold to Caroline and Louise Allen of Brooklyn. Louise Allen became the sole owner the following year. In 1925, a house lot fronting on Arthur Kill road was subdivided out of the property. A one-story bungalow was built on the lot and was occupied by Caroline Allen and her husband, Thomas V. Somernesty (Richmond County Building Department File Block 7608 [Block 37, part lot 12]; Richmond County Deed Book 294: 425, 475: 83, 478: 488).

In 1926, the remainder of the farm, including the house looking over the Arthur Kill, became the property of William and Charlotte Vosburgh, residents of the Rosebank section of Staten Island. The Vosburghs owned the property until 1952 when it was sold to William H. Roehrig (Richmond County Deed Book 628: 203, 1223: 1).

Combs House, ca.1839–1927 (Historic Property 5)

In 1839, Freelove Van Allen sold 4.5 acres of the Van Allen home farm to her daughter, Jane and son-in-law, Peter Winant (Richmond County Deed Book 6: 179). After the death of her husband, Jane married Nathaniel B. Combs. When Jane died in 1881, she bequeathed the income from Historic Property 5 to her husband, Nathaniel for his lifetime. Upon his death, the property was to pass to her foster son, Francis W. Combs, a resident of Indiana (Richmond County Surrogates File No.1548). The resolution of a court action to recover a mortgage debt brought the property into the hands of John W. Drake. His children sold the property to Joseph A. and Josephine K. Kramer in the 1920s (Richmond County Deed Books 143: 394, 543: 174, 540: 321–322).

The Kreischer Brick Works

Balthasar Kreischer was born in Hornbach, Bavaria in 1813 to a family active in the building trade. Learning of the great New York fire of 1835, young Kreischer resolved to

make his fortune in America by helping to rebuild lower Manhattan.[1] Kreischer began by offering his services as a mason, but within a few years had established himself as a contractor and builder. In 1845 he began to manufacture firebrick with partner Charles Mumpeton on the Lower East Side where the Williamsburg Bridge now crosses the East River. Kreischer had discovered the clay beds himself in Woodbridge, New Jersey near the shore of the Arthur Kill.

Before Kreischer and Mumpeton began their enterprise, firebrick had been imported from England. Kreischer challenged his clients to test his firebrick against the imported variety. His efforts paid off and within a few years the firebrick and gas retort products of "Kreischer & Mumpeton" had eliminated their English competition (Abbott 1949: 33). After Mumpeton's death in 1849, Kreischer carried on the business under the name "Kreischer."

Nicholas Killmeyer, an employee of Kreischer's in Woodbridge, suggested to Kreischer he look for clay beds across the Arthur Kill on Staten Island. By 1850, a small village, known as Androvetteville, had developed along the Arthur Kill Road and Sharrotts Road. Balthasar Kreischer found a good source of clay close to Androvetteville and chose this location for the site of his brick plant in 1854. Kreischer bought a large tract of land on the southern edge of Androvetteville, which adjoined the farm of William Drake (Historic Property 1) (Figure 5.4). The brick plant began as a small building at the edge of the Arthur Kill in 1855. Along with the brick works, Kreischer had his own sloops, schooners, and propellers to transport his products. He had manufactured gas retorts since 1845, and in 1858 he added a gas retort factory that employed between 200 and 250 men. Some sources have stated that Kreischer invented gas retorts (used for the manufacture of gas that produced gas light) and that he was the first to use a clay-digging machine in his operation (Abbott 1949: 35).

Kreischer and his two sons, each built mansions on hills above the factory complex. The factory produced firebricks for all types of ovens, retorts, and other items used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. In the late-nineteenth century, the Kreischer factory answered architectural trends by manufacturing a variety of front or facing brick and terra cotta ornamentation. The company shipped their products nationwide (Zavin and Gilbertson 1986).

In 1900, it was reported that B. Kreischer's Sons factory in Kreischerville manufactured firebrick, cupola brick, and gas retorts, with most of the clay coming from clay pits near the factory (Bulletin of New York State Museum No. 35, Volume 7 1900: 764).

The Kreischer brick factory closed in 1927 as a result from the decrease in demand in the construction industry as well as the lack of interest by the Kreischer family in continuing the business (Zavin and Gilbertson 1986). The area then became known as Charleston. In 1931, the Kreischer Brick Manufacturing Company was put on the auction block following a foreclosure (Staten Island Advance April 13, 1931: 13). In August 1931,

[1] Ironically, one of the best eyewitness accounts of the fire is from the pen of Gabriel P. Dissosway, a descendant of Mark du Sauchay (Ulmann 1931: 58–59).

Balthasar Kreischer's 26-room mansion burned to the ground (Staten Island Transcript May 29, 1936).

A SUMMARY OF TESTING AT LOCUS I/VAN ALLEN SITE

A Phase I shovel test survey conducted by HRI in 1995 placed a series of 11 STPs and one excavation unit (EU 24) in the eastern portion of Locus I (see Figure 2.1). The STPs in this part of the project area were placed on what appeared to be three transects. One transect followed the survey baseline, and the other two were perpendicular transects running a short distance to the west. No testing was conducted in the vicinity of the Van Allen foundation. The HRI survey yielded prehistoric artifacts including fire-cracked rock (FCR), lithic debitage, and burned bone. A potential living floor was identified in EUs 24 at 32 centimeters below surface (cmbs) based on the high frequency of artifacts recovered at this depth.

In the spring of 2004, URS conducted a Phase II assessment of this area and expanded testing to cover the historic Van Allen foundation/cellar hole and the high flat ground adjacent to the Arthur Kill (see Figure 2.2). During the Phase II 24 shovel test pits (STPs) and four 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated. In the vicinity of the Van Allen foundation 17 STPs were excavated. Another seven were excavated to the east of the foundation adjacent to the HRI survey baseline, still evident as a cut through the undergrowth. The STPs surrounding the foundation were excavated judgmentally on a loose 10-meter grid pattern arranged to maximize coverage in the immediate vicinity of the cellar hole and to cover the yard area between the foundation and the river. The grid was oriented to the foundation with STPs radiating out from each of the four sides then extending west toward the Kill (see Figure 2.2). The additional six STPs were excavated on a transect extending along the survey baseline and were placed to relocate deposits described by HRI.

The placement of the Phase II test units was based on the distribution of artifacts encountered during shovel testing. Test Units 1 and 3 were placed to the southeast of the cellar hole, while Test Units 2 and 4 were located in the yard area to the southwest (see Figure 2.2).

The Phase III data recovery investigations of the Van Allen Site/Locus I were conducted in September and October 2004. During this phase of work 30 additional STPs and 14 excavation units were placed in the vicinity of the Van Allen house foundation/cellar hole (Figure 5.5). An initial grid of 16 STPs was excavated at 50-foot intervals across the northern and eastern sides of the foundation. An additional 14 STPs were excavated to fill in the grid at 25-foot intervals surrounding the cellar hole and to help define the extent of prehistoric deposits encountered to the north and west of the cellar hole.

Phase III excavation units were placed to recover artifacts from yard deposits, midden deposits, and deposits associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of the structures at this site. The units were, for the most part, placed in clusters or blocks as individual 5 x 5 foot units. Additional units were excavated or expanded to reveal and,

where possible, delimit buried deposits. The numbering of the units reflects a continuation from the Phase II investigations.

EUs 5–11 were excavated in and across the foundation abutting the edge of the cellar hole (see Figure 5.5). EUs 5 and 8 were excavated inside the cellar hole, and the rest were excavated across the remnant of an ell extending off the southern side of the house foundation. EU 10 was a 5 x 2.5 foot expansion of EU 9, to the east, and was excavated to help define the edges of prehistoric features encountered in buried deposits.

EUs 12, 13, and 15 were placed between 60 and 75 feet to the west of the Van Allen foundation (see Figure 5.5). EU 15 was a 5 x 2.5 foot expansion of EU 13, extending to the north. It was excavated to help define the edges of a prehistoric feature.

EUs 14, 16, 17, and 18 were excavated to the east of the foundation. Together they formed a block excavation 7.5 feet square (see Figure 5.5). EUs 16 and 17 were 5 x 2.5 foot expansions to the north and east off of EU 14. EU 18 was a 2.5-foot square unit filling in the NE corner of the block. These excavation units were placed in this area to recover artifacts from a buried midden deposit encountered during shovel testing.

RESULTS OF PHASE II ASSESSMENT

Shovel Testing

The URS Phase II excavations indicated that intact historic deposits existed in the immediate vicinity of the cellar hole/foundation and in the yard area to the west. Differential levels of ground disturbance observed on the surface marked the southern testing limit of the site. Push piles and dumped debris, including numerous piles of tires, suggested potentially high levels of disturbance to the south and east of the cellar hole. Ground reconnaissance to the north and east of the cellar hole showed the presence of wetlands with standing water that appeared to flow intermittently into an erosional gut that delimited the northern margin of the landform.

A total of 24 shovel tests was excavated at 10-meter intervals at Locus I. As noted above, 17 of these tests were placed around the foundation while the remaining 7 were excavated approximately 75 meters (250 feet) east of the structure along the project baseline. Phase II shovel testing resulted in the recovery of 235 historic and 16 prehistoric artifacts.

Testing in the vicinity of the foundation began with two STPs on each side of the structure (see Figure 5.5). Testing close to the structure (STPs 1–3, 8, 10–12) revealed predominately intact stratigraphy, although some mixing between the A and underlying B horizon was noted in some tests. STP 1 encountered a dense scatter of medium sized rocks at 35 cmbs, which likely represent building/demolition debris. Shovel tests in this area recovered historic artifacts dating to the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, a date range that generally matches the timeframe for the construction and early occupation of the Van Allen property. The earliest artifact, from the A horizon of STP 2, was a piece of English slipware with a date range of 1670–1795. Combined, STPs 1 and 2 produced the greatest quantity and variety of artifacts; as a result, additional

testing in the form of two one-meter square test units (Test Units 1 and 3) was conducted in this area. A thick (approximately 10 cm) lens of shell in STPs 3 and 4, as well as the recovery of a two flakes in STP 4 and a piece of FCR and 6 sherds of pottery from STP 7, prompted the excavation of additional STPs on the west side of the structure.

Subsurface testing conducted west of the structure near the edge of the bluff defined an apparently discrete locus of prehistoric activity (see Figure 5.5). Prehistoric artifacts were found in STPs 4, 6, 7, and 13. Other shovel tests in this area did not yield prehistoric material. Two chert flakes were collected from the shell layer between 28 and 40 cmbs of STP 4. Part of an unidentified chert projectile point was recovered from STP 6 in what appeared to be a plowzone. Shovel Test 7 yielded a piece of prehistoric pottery from the upper disturbed soil context, while 5 additional sherds and a piece of FCR were recovered from a buried A horizon between 35 and 48 cmbs. STP 13 produced a chert flake from the B horizon. Test Units 2 and 4 were each one-meter square, and were excavated in this area to explore the prehistoric component.

Shovel testing along the project baseline (STPs 21–27), approximately 75 meters (250 feet) east of the Van Allen cellar hole, encountered none of the concentrations of prehistoric documented by HRI. Rather, shovel testing in this area recovered historic artifacts from disturbed contexts. These artifacts included plastic, brick, nails, bottle and window glass, and historic ceramics. All soils were disturbed at this location as a result of previous demolition and landscape modifications. No additional work was conducted in this area.

Test Unit Excavation

Four 1 x 1 meter test units were excavated as part of the Phase II assessment of the Van Allen site. Placement of these units was determined by the recovery of artifacts during shovel testing. Test Units 1 and 3 were placed approximately 15 meters south of the foundation adjacent to STP 2 (see Figure 5.5). Test Units 2 and 4 were placed adjacent to STP 7 (see Figure 5.5), which yielded prehistoric ceramics from a buried context. Test Units 3 and 4 were placed to facilitate data recovery from features encountered in Test Units 1 and 2, respectively. Test Unit 3 extended off the eastern wall of Test Unit 1 forming a 1 x 2 meter unit, while Test Unit 4 was placed to the south west of Test Unit 2.

Test Units 1 and 3 were placed in the yard to the south of the cellar hole/foundation, and were excavated to a depth of 113–121 cmbs. The profiles of these units showed a layer of stone rubble capped by two fill episodes (Figures 5.6 and 5.7). The uppermost stratum was an AO horizon consisting of an organic (10YR 2/2) very dark brown sandy loam. This layer sits atop of an A/C horizon brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam. Both of these layers contained historic artifacts, and are likely postdemolition deposition. Below the cap soil, the third stratum consisted of a thick rubble layer of basketball-sized cobbles. Voids (air pockets) between the stones suggest they were tumbled into place and covered over with a layer of fill. This cobble layer had irregular boundaries and was between 30 and 50 cm thick, extending to a depth of 75–80 cmbs. Since the stone was similar to that forming the extant portion of the foundation, it appeared to be directly related to the demolition of the structure.

Below the cobble/demolition layer (Stratum 3) a partially disturbed Ab horizon remnant was encountered. This soil appeared as a thin band of strong (7.5YR 4/4-4/6) brown sand running along the base of the rubble layer. Due to the removal of the large stones from the previous stratum, this layer was not readily observed in plan. Below the Ab horizon was a sandy, (7.5YR 5/6-5/8) strong brown, B/C horizon subsoil (see Figures 5.6 and 5.7).

Feature 2 was encountered at the base of the Ab horizon. It appeared as a circular soil stain approximately 45 cm in diameter. In profile, the feature was a basin-shaped pit with a rounded bottom. The fill consisted of sand similar in texture to the surrounding matrix but slightly darker, a strong (7.5YR 4/6) brown sand, contrasting with the strong (7.5YR 5/8) brown sand subsoil. The feature extended 26 cm into the subsoil from the base of the Ab horizon. No artifacts were recovered from Feature 2.

Test Unit 2 was a 1 x 1 meter test unit situated at the western end of the site overlooking the Arthur Kill (see Figure 5.5). It was placed in this area to examine a possible buried plowzone, which contained a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts. The buried plowzone was encountered as well as a buried stone feature (Feature 1), running diagonally across the southwestern corner of the unit (Figure 5.8). Feature 1 had attributes of a potential stone-lined well, and, working on this assumption, Test Unit 4 was placed diagonally off of Unit 2, to the southwest, in order to sample "inside" as well as possibly pick up the other side of the well ring. This seemed the best way to proceed given limited time and number of units allotted for testing at Locus I. The far side of the ring was not encountered, but the "inside" did show deep deposition of historic fill.

Test Unit 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.47 meters below surface (see Figure 5.8). Four strata were identified during the excavation. The uppermost stratum was an organic cap soil of sandy loam developing on top of Stratum 2, a dark (10YR 3/3) brown sandy A/C horizon. The feature originated in, and was covered by, this stratum. Below it was a buried plowzone (Apb horizon). In profile it is possible to see feature fill extending down through this buried plowzone. The plowzone was approximately 35 centimeters thick and was encountered between 40 and 75 cmbs. Below the plowzone there was a thick layer of sandy subsoil—a yellowish (10YR 5/6) brown sand. It appeared to be a homogenous layer all the way to the bottom of the unit.

Test Unit 4 was excavated down to a depth of 1.89 meters below surface (Figure 5.9). This unit appeared to be inside of Feature 1, a possible shaft feature lined with dry laid stone. A total of eight fill strata were defined within this unit. At the surface, Strata 1 and 2 constituted a modern cap soil and Ao /A horizon. Beneath these layers individual fill episodes were identified.

RESULTS OF PHASE III EXCAVATIONS

A total of 32 additional STPs was excavated for the Phase III excavations (STPs 28–59) (see Figure 5.5). Shovel testing expanded on the initial testing grid north and east into areas identified as wetland during Phase II. Stratigraphic profiles observed in the STPs showed varying levels of disturbance and possible landscaping that occurred during the last century or more. In many of the pits, stacked A horizons or A/C (fill) horizons provided evidence of cutting and filling activities. Subsoil was generally encountered within 1.6 feet of the surface, although some anomalous exceptions were observed.

Anomalies included deep stratigraphic sequences where either fill or buried natural soils extended to greater depth than in surrounding pits. In STP 46, for example, fill layers were encountered to a depth of 2.7 feet below surface and terminated on what appeared to be a buried A horizon soil observed between 2.7 and 3.1 feet below surface. At the western end of the site, stacked A horizon soils were encountered in STPs 57 and 58. In each of these pits there was an AO horizon over an A horizon, which was likely a plowzone (Ap horizon), extending to a depth of 1.4 feet below surface. Below this plowzone another A (Ab) horizon was encountered, extending to a depth of 2.4 feet in STP 57 and 2.9 feet in STP 58. Another anomalous profile was encountered in STP 35, excavated within the ell on the southern side of the foundation. In this pit, homogenous sands were encountered below a thin AO horizon cap soil. STP 35 was excavated to a depth of 3.7 feet without an appreciable change in color or texture. One historic artifact, a sherd of creamware, and a clamshell fragment were recovered from the sandy fill.

The Cellar Hole and Foundation

The surface remains of the Van Allen House consisted of a cellar hole with partially intact foundation walls (see Figure 5.5). The cellar hole measures roughly 5 meters north–south by 6 meters east–west. It was a shallow depression with stone walls visible on three sides. Infilling had buried the eastern wall. The foundation walls were constructed of local stone mortared in place. While the tops of the walls have been demolished, certain structural elements were still visible. For example, along the northern wall there was a break in the foundation that appeared to have been a doorway. The edges of the foundation stones on either side of the doorway were squared and dressed. Two features, consisting of short perpendicular sills, extended out approximately 3 feet from the west interior wall. Given their location, they appeared to be associated with a chimney, possibly a firebox/hearth or support for an interior chimney. Along the southern edge of the foundation an earthen "platform" ran the length of the southern wall.

A total of six 5 x 5 foot excavation units and one 2.5 x 5 foot unit were excavated within, and in the vicinity of, the foundation of the Van Allen house (see Figure 5.5). These include EUs 5–11. EUs 6 and 8 were placed within the foundation. The rest extend southward across the ell and into the south yard. Further to the south, Phase II Test Units 1 and 3 were excavated adjacent to each other forming a 1 x 2 meter excavation.

EUs 6 and 8 were two 5 x 5 foot units that were excavated through the cellar fill (Figure 5.10). They were placed in this area to explore the nature of the in-filling sequence

related to the demolition of the structure, and to identify buried structural elements. As such they were excavated adjacent to each other and ran from the north wall extending into the interior of the cellar. Excavation revealed a brick floor and exposed an interior portion of the northern wall.

The profiles from these units revealed a thin humus (Ao horizon) layer developing on top of a layer of brick and mortar rubble. The fill was almost entirely brick rubble, consisting of half and whole bricks and a large quantity of mortar. Approximately 150 pounds of brick from EU 8 was weighed and discarded. In EU 6, the proportion of mortar to brick increased markedly below 0.6–0.8 feet below surface.

Below the brick rubble in both units a thin layer of yellowish brown sand was observed. This layer was laden with container glass and numerous intact bottles. Under the brown sand and bottles, a brick floor was encountered. The bricks were mortared together and set in alternating runs. Interestingly, these runs were not laid perpendicular to the axis of the northern wall, but were offset at a slight angle. The interior of the foundation wall was "finished" with plaster, which covered the margin where the brick floor met the wall.

Extending off the foundation to the south there was an earthen platform that seemed to be the buried sill for a porch or an ell. Excavation revealed an intact sill of mortared natural stone, extending from the foundation at 8-10 feet and running the length of the southern wall. EUs 5 and 7 were excavated across the foundation ell along its eastern wall (see Figure 5.11). The profiles of these units showed multiple layers of fill within the ell, sitting on top of an intact sandy subsoil. A builders trench cut down through this subsoil and revealed a spread footer at the base of the foundation wall. The ell sat on a sill that rested on top of this sandy subsoil and thus did not extend as deep as the foundation wall for the cellar.

EUs 9, 10, and 11 were placed south of the ell (see Figures 5.5 and 5.11). Their profiles showed a modern cap soil on top of a fill horizon. The amount of stone rubble incorporated into this fill increased to the south; it may be related to the demolition of the structure. The fill layer sat on top of a buried A horizon, representing an early yard surface associated with the occupation of the house. This buried A horizon extended from the structure, south where it was observed in the Phase II Units 3 and 1. Below the buried A horizon was an intact sandy subsoil.

Excavations East of the Foundation: EUs 14, 16, 17, and 18

EU 14 was excavated to locate deposits associated with an outbuilding (probably a barn) depicted to the east of the Van Allen house on historic maps (see Figures 5.3 and 5.5). An historic midden deposit (Feature 7) was encountered approximately 0.7 feet below the surface. EU 14 was expanded to the north and west (additional EUs 16, 17, and 18) into a 7.5-foot square excavation block to better define the feature and increase the size of the recovered sample.

The profile (Figure 5.12) showed an organic Ao horizon over a fill layer that capped Feature 7. The midden deposit extended to a depth of approximately 1.5 feet below

surface. It was laden with domestic refuse, including large amounts of container glass and ceramic vessel fragments. Below this layer was a coarse-grained sand that appeared to be an intact B/C horizon. Artifacts were recovered from this layer and their presence was likely a result of the heave root action at the interface of the midden layer and the subsoil.

In profile, the base of Feature 7 appeared to dip in the northwest corner of the original EU 14. When the excavation was expanded, this dip was observed as a feature extending down into the subsoil and may represent infilling of a localized depression. The nature of this depression was unknown and was not further examined due to the its being under water. The water table was perched in this area of the site, impeding excavation deeper than 2.2 feet below surface.

Testing West of the Foundation: EUs 12, 13 and 15

Two 5 x 5 foot units (EUs 12 and 13) were excavated in the yard area to the west of the Van Allen foundation, on the bluff overlooking the Arthur Kill (see Figure 5.5). EU 15 was a 5 x 2.5 foot extension off the northern side of EU 13. EUs 12 and 13 were located 10 feet apart along the base line (Figures 5.13 and 5.14).

EU 12 was excavated to a depth of 4.5 feet below surface (see Figure 5.13). The profile showed an intact A horizon and layers of landscaping fill over a buried Ap horizon. The buried Ap horizon/plowzone was located approximately 1.5 feet below surface. Below the Ap horizon there was a thin natural A horizon remnant that was cut in places by the buried plowzone. Under this lowermost A horizon, the soil became sandier and a zone of eluviation became evident on top of a sandy subsoil. This is an indication of in-place weathering and suggested that these were intact subsoil horizons.

Two posthole features were observed in the eastern and western walls of EU 12 (see Figure 5.13). They were first identified in plan at the base of the buried plowzone where they appeared to be connected by a linear stain running between the two pits. In the east wall, the posthole was a steep-sided feature with well-defined edges that first appeared at the base of the buried Ap horizon and extended to a depth of 3.35 feet below surface. The west wall profile showed a similar feature extending to a depth of 3.3 feet below surface. The proximity of these two pits suggested they may have been part of a fence line or, perhaps, structural posts for an outbuilding.

A third feature was observed in the northern wall of EU 12— a shallow basin-shaped depression first noted at the base of the buried Ap horizon. It measured 0.8 feet across and was approximately 0.4 feet deep with steep sides and a flat bottom. This feature may have been a small truncated post (see Figure 5.13).

EU 13 was placed 10 feet to the east of EU 12 and excavated to a depth of approximately 3.2 feet below surface. The profile was similar to that observed in EU 12, but compressed. The uppermost stratum was a heavily mixed and mottled A horizon soil with a wavy interface. This appeared to be a modern cap soil. The wavy interface and mottling suggested that the yard area may have been disked or tilled. Under this disturbed A horizon there was a sandy fill layer, approximately 0.6–0.7 feet thick, that yielded a mix

of historic and prehistoric artifacts. It may be related to landscaping or may have been redeposited spoil from the shaft feature (Feature 2) encountered in EUs 2 and 4, located 20 feet to the south. Below the sandy fill there were stacked sandy B/C horizon soils. The persistence of prehistoric artifacts and a prehistoric pit suggested the presence of a paleosol, but this could not be confirmed conclusively.

At approximately 1.9 feet below surface a diffuse soil stain was observed in the floor of EU 13, with a discrete concentration of shell defining its western edge. The stain appeared to be a large feature and it extended beyond the limits of the unit into the northern and eastern walls. A 2.5 x 5 foot extension, EU 15, was excavated to the north to try to define the unit's horizontal extent (see Figures 5.5 and 5.14). The rest of the feature appeared to be an amorphous layer with indistinct edges. The floor of the two units was taken down one-tenth of one foot to better define the edges of the feature, eventually revealing Feature 6.

MATERIAL CULTURE FROM THE VAN ALLEN FARMSTEAD SITE

The total artifact assemblage from the Van Allen Farmstead site/Locus I consist of 7,807 items: 405 prehistoric artifacts and 7,402 historic finds. The historic period assemblage consists of 894 artifacts collected during the Phase II assessment and an additional 6,508 artifacts recovered during the Phase III investigations (Table 5.1).

Historic Artifacts

The majority of the historic artifacts were recovered from deposits surrounding the remains of the Van Allen house and within the foundation. These artifacts include ceramics and glass objects in the Household Functional Group, many of which are temporally diagnostic. Household Group items account for 43.03 percent of the site assemblage (Table 5.1). Within the Household Group, ceramic sherds make up 78.1 percent of the artifacts, while glass objects account for nearly all the remainder of the items in this group (21.2 percent). Three ceramic types are dominant: redware, pearlware, and whiteware. The redwares include fragments of drape-molded dishes with white slip decoration and coggled rims; interior-glazed forms, such as pans and milk pans; and interior/exterior-glazed forms like jugs and jars. All of these forms were used for food preparation and storage. Pearlware vessels have a variety of shell edged, dipt, painted, and printed decorations. Whiteware vessels were decorated in generally similar fashions, with the addition of sponged motifs and flow-printed colors. Both pearlware and whiteware vessels were used mainly on the table for food service. Other ceramic types collected from the Van Allen farmstead were: creamware, locally made salt-glazed stoneware, yellowware, China glaze, white granite, ironstone, bone china, hard paste porcelain, and Chinese porcelain. The period of manufacture for these ware types extends from the late-eighteenth through the early-twentieth centuries. The small number of earlier eighteenth century wares—three tin-glazed sherds, three white salt-glazed sherds, and 25 sherds of English slipwares—suggest either an occupation that predated the Revolution or older ceramics brought to the site by a household in residence there sometime between ca. 1790 and 1810. According to historical documents (see above)

Charles Drake bought the property in 1795 and by 1800 he was established there with his wife, a child, and four others (three enslaved). The early ceramic vessels could have been brought to the site by the Drakes or could have been used by a previous household, as there was already a house on the property when Drake purchased it. Some of the Chinese porcelain vessels and the slip-decorated and plain redwares could also be part of this early group of artifacts. The rather small quantity of flow blue printed and white granite sherds might suggest that domestic occupation of the site did not last much past 1850, although there are a number of printed whitewares with date ranges that span the second and third quarters of the nineteenth century. In 1852, as noted above, Maria Van Allen, then resident at the site, sold her house and 4 acres of land; however, the house was apparently occupied until the 1920s. The relative absence of late-nineteenth and twentieth century ceramics is, thus, probably due to the replacement of many ceramic forms by glass and metal objects and to changes in trash disposal practices.

Table 5.1 Historic Artifact Totals from the Van Allen Site/Locus 1

Group	Class	Phase II	Phase III	Total	Percentage
Architectural	Ceramic	41	63	104	1.41
Architectural	Composite	4	45	49	0.66
Architectural	Glass	92	695	787	10.63
Architectural	Metal	119	831	950	12.83
Architectural Total		**256**	**1634**	**1890**	**25.53**
Hardware	Composite	2	-	2	0.03
Hardware	Metal	3	19	22	0.30
Hardware Total		**5**	**19**	**24**	**0.32**
Household	Bone	-	2	2	0.03
Household	Ceramic	392	2094	2486	33.59
Household	Composite	-	2	2	0.03
Household	Flora	-	1	1	0.01
Household	Glass	53	622	675	9.12
Household	Metal	1	14	15	0.20
Household	Synthetic	4	-	4	0.05
Household Total		**450**	**2735**	**3185**	**43.03**
Machinery Part	Composite	-	1	1	0.01
Machinery Part	Metal	-	1	1	0.01
Machine Part Total		**0**	**2**	**2**	**0.03**
Other	Glass	1	-	1	0.01
Other	Lithic	-	14	14	0.19
Other	Other	6	1	7	0.09
Other	Synthetic	2	6	8	0.11
Other Total		**9**	**21**	**30**	**0.41**
Personal	Bone	-	6	6	0.08
Personal	Ceramic	13	32	45	0.61
Personal	Composite	1	1	2	0.03
Personal	Glass	1	1	2	0.03
Personal	Lithic	-	1	1	0.01
Personal	Metal	1	1243	1244	16.81
Personal	Other	6	-	6	0.08
Personal	Shell	-	1	1	0.01
Personal Total		**22**	**1285**	**1307**	**17.66**
Tools	Metal	-	2	2	0.03
Tools Total		**0**	**2**	**2**	**0.03**
Toy	Ceramic	-	1	1	0.01
Toy	Lithic	-	3	3	0.04
Toy	Rubber	2	-	2	0.03
Toy Total		**2**	**4**	**6**	**0.08**
Unknown	Composite	-	4	4	0.05
Unknown	Glass	-	1	1	0.01
Unknown	Metal	5	72	77	1.04
Unknown Total		**5**	**77**	**82**	**1.11**
Fauna	Bone	36	81	117	1.58
Fauna	Shell	108	646	754	10.19
Fauna Total		**144**	**727**	**871**	**11.77**
Flora	Nut	-	2	2	0.03
Flora	Wood	1		1	0.01
Flora Total		**1**	**2**	**3**	**0.04**
Historic Total		**894**	**6508**	**7402**	

Except for artifacts in a midden deposit (AU 5, discussed below), most of the ceramic sherds are fairly small and appear to represent yard scatter accumulations over time rather than primary deposits from a short time period. The characteristics that identify them as yard scatter are the small size of the majority of the artifacts and the frost spalling of many of the ceramic sherds. Yard scatters are generally formed from the casual deposition of artifacts in areas around structures, particularly near doorways. The artifacts in yard scatters are subject to post-depositional trampling, weathering, and displacement during landscaping activities. The mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century households at the Van Allen site most probably disposed of their trash away from their dwelling, outside the boundaries of the site.

Many of the glass artifacts are also quite fragmentary but others, in particular later-made vessels, are much more complete. The household glass at the site consists of containers for food and beverages, tumblers and other tablewares, and medicine and perfume bottles and vials. Many of the bottles postdate 1870 and are whole or nearly so (Appendix B). Most of these later bottles were recovered from Test Units 6 and 8 and are discussed below.

Glass tablewares include tumblers (drinking glasses, at least one with molded panels and another with an engraved pattern), wineglasses, a pressed-glass mug, and the base of a cut-glass pitcher or vase.

A complete small lead glass perfume bottle was recovered from Test Unit 3 during Phase II testing. This bottle is mouth blown with a lipping tool finish and is embossed on the body "DORIN/PARIS"; on the base it has "T / 10241." The firm of Dorin was founded before 1780 and continued in business until 1998, when France Excellence acquired it (http://www.franceexcellence.com/pages_gb/dorin_plus_gb.htm). This particular bottle cannot be more tightly dated than ca. 1820–1920, based on its finish, but the basal embossments suggest the later part of this time range.

Fragments of glass lamp chimneys made of both lead and non-lead glass were found. Non-lead glass became much more common after 1864 when a colorless soda-lime glass was developed (Miller et al. 2000: 8). None of the lamp chimneys are decorated, but one lead glass lamp base fragment was pressed into an unidentifiable pattern.

Architectural artifacts, which constitute 25.53 percent of the historic artifact total (Table 5.1), include nails, bricks, window glass, and other structural elements. The majority of these were recovered from proveniences located in the immediate vicinity of the cellar hole and the outbuilding located to the east. Other metal artifacts include nonstructural hardware from furniture or cabinets.

Numerous personal items (accounting for an unusually high 17.66 percent of the historic artifact total, explained below) were recovered, many in the vicinity of the foundation. These include items used and lost or discarded by the occupants of the property, such as fragments of smoking pipes, coins, and fasteners from clothing. Three coins were recovered: a United States large cent dated 1827; an Irish George II half penny, dating from between 1741 and 1755; and an 1858 United States Flying Eagle one-cent piece. Clothing fasteners from the site include buttons and a piece of a pewter shoe buckle. The buttons were made of a variety of materials: pewter, copper alloy, porcelain, glass, shell,

and bone. Some of the 15 bowl fragments from white clay smoking pipes were decorated with fluting, a common nineteenth-century decoration, and one had an unidentifiable maker's mark ("M" over "SK") on the heel spur. The 25 stem fragments were undecorated.

The high artifact count in the Personal Group is accounted for by one unusual type of artifact: one of the bottles from Test Unit 6 contained 1,225 small brass tacks (0.25 inches long). These tacks might be related to making leather goods, possibly shoes or horse tack, but their exact function cannot be determined.

The other functional groups—Hardware, Machinery, Tools, and Toys—are represented by comparatively small numbers (see Table 5.1). The Hardware Group includes a radio tube, various screws, and miscellaneous pieces of wire. The Machinery Group consists of only a gear part and a knob, while the Tool Group contains a chisel and a hammerhead. Toys are three marbles (two limestone and one clay) and two rubber doll parts found in shovel tests.

Bottles from Test Units 6 and 8

The complete and nearly complete bottles from Test Units 6 and 8 were found directly beneath the brick rubble in the cellar hole. As described above (see *Cellar Hole and Foundation* section), the bottles were found in a thin layer of yellowish sand below the bricks. The stratigraphic position of this layer indicates that it is a post-occupation deposit. The manufacturing date ranges of the bottles are somewhat varied, but almost all were made between 1880 and 1930 (Appendix B).

At least 14 beer bottles were in this deposit, 9 of which were manufactured for the Bechtel Brewing Company, from Stapleton, Staten Island (Table 5.2).

In addition to the beer bottles, there were seven complete, and one nearly complete, champagne bottles in the deposit. None of the champagne bottles had embossments; they were probably originally identified by paper labels. A number of other bottles were probably also for champagne, but they were identified simply as wine bottles (Table 5.3).

Table 5.2 Beer Bottles from Test Units 6 and 8

Begin Date	End Date	Object	Count	Typology	Decoration	Comments
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	8	Mouth Blown	Embossed	sherds to a Bechtel Brewing Co. bottle, embossed at heel ". . . NEW YORK . . .", on obv. ". . . HTEL BREW . . ."
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	11	Mouth Blown	Embossed	sherds to a beer bottle, obv. "THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING CO./ BOTTLED AT BREWERY/ STAPLETON/ STATEN ISLAND" Roman solder with flag "EXCELSIOR" blob top, lightning stopper (Bull et al 1984:214)
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	1	Mouth Blown	Embossed	complete bottle, obv. "THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING CO./ BOTTLED AT BREWERY/ STAPLETON/ STATEN ISLAND" Roman solder with flag "EXCELSIOR" blob top, lightning stopper (Bull et al 1984:214)
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	1	Mouth Blown	Embossed	complete bottle, obv. "THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING CO./ BOTTLED AT BREWERY/ STAPLETON/ STATEN ISLAND" Roman solder with flag "EXCELSIOR" blob top, lightning stopper (Bull et al 1984:214)
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	1	Mouth Blown	Embossed	complete bottle with private mold "THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING CO./BOTTLE AT BREWERY/ STAPLETON/STATEN ISLAND" embossed Roman with flag "EXCELSIOR" blob top signs of lightning stopper. Rev. "This bottle not to be sold" (Bull et al 1984:214)
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	1	Mouth Blown	Embossed	complete beer bottle with private mold " THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING CO./BOTTLE AT BREWERY/ STAPLETON/STATEN ISLAND" embossed Roman with flag "EXCELSIOR". Blob top, signs of lightning stopper (Bull et al 1984:214)
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	1	Mouth Blown	Embossed	complete beer bottle with private mold " THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING CO./BOTTLE AT BREWERY/ STAPLETON/STATEN ISLAND" embossed Roman with flag "EXCELSIOR" blob top, signs of lightning stopper (Bull et al. 1984:214)
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	10	Mouth Blown	Embossed	beer bottle with private mold " THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING CO./BOTTLE AT BREWERY/ STAPLETON/STATEN ISLAND" embossed Roman with flag "EXCELSIOR" blob top embossed on reverse "THIS BOTTLE / NOT TO BE SOLD" (Bull et al 1984:214)

Table 5.2 Continued

Begin Date	End Date	Object	Count	Typology	Decoration	Comments
1894	1907	Bottle, Beer	1	Mouth Blown	Embossed	complete beer bottle with private mold "THE GEORGE BECHTEL BREWING CO./BOTTLE AT BREWERY/ STAPLETON/STATEN ISLAND" embossed Roman with flag "EXCELSIOR" blob top signs of lightning stopper (Bull et al 1984:214)
1905	1920	Bottle, Beer	2	Machine Made	Embossed	Just below shoulder a trade mark of letters, to right "12 1/2 OZ." below "REGISTERED" rev. "R. & H." around heel "RUBSAM & HORRMAN BREWING CO . . . " crown finish (Bull et al 1984:215)
1905	1920	Bottle, Beer	1	Machine Made		neck sherd, crown finish
1905	1920	Bottle, Beer	5	Owens Made	Undecorated	Quart beer bottle, crown finish, embossed on heel "15 7" There is a copper wire twisted across the finish, evidence of home brewing and that the bottle broke before it could be uncorked.
1905	1940	Bottle, Beer	1	Owens Made	Undecorated	complete bottle, embossed on heel "15 13" Crown finish
1907	1911	Bottle, Beer	1	Mold Blown	Embossed	complete bottle, obv. "BACHMANN-BECHTEL/ BREWING CO./ S.I.N.Y./ REGISTERED" lobed center symbol with "B B B Co" in the four lobes, blob top with iron from lightning stopper (Bull et al 1984:213)

The presence of so many intact, almost certainly reused, bottles suggests home wine and/or beer making. It might also be indicative of illegal activities during prohibition. The Volstead Act, passed in 1919, provided for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, which prohibited the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic beverages. The Twenty-First Amendment, ratified in December of 1933, repealed the Eighteenth. Between 1919 and 1933, as is well known, a lively illicit trade in alcoholic beverages ranged around the country, particularly in ports and border cities. The bottles from the Van Allen site might be the remnants of this trade, discarded after they were no longer needed.

Other glass vessels in this deposit include canning jars; two complete ketchup bottles (one familiar "H.J. Heinz" bottle and another for the "Curtice Brothers...Preservers" from Rochester, New York); two "Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co." bottles, probably for vinegar; a ca. 1910–1920 Gordon's Gin bottle; and one ca. 1910–1930 milk bottle, from the "Perth Amboy Milk and Cream Co." Medicinal bottles are two complete "Citrate of Magnesia" bottles, manufactured between 1905 and 1940, and a "Lavoris" bottle (ca. 1905–1958). All of these, no matter their original contents, could have been reused to hold alcoholic beverages, although the medicine and ketchup bottles were probably too small and to difficult to close tightly enough for this function.

Table 5.3 Champagne and Other Wine Bottles from Test Units 6 and 8

Begin Date	End Date	Object	Count	Typology	Comments
1880	1920	Bottle, Champagne	1	Paste Mold	complete bottle, half size
1880	1920	Bottle, Champagne	1	Paste Mold	complete bottle, half size
1880	1920	Bottle, Champagne	1	Paste Mold	complete bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Champagne	1	Paste Mold	complete champagne bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Champagne	1	Paste Mold	complete champagne bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Champagne	1	Paste Mold	complete champagne bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Champagne	1	Paste Mold	3/4 complete champagne bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Champagne	1	Paste Mold	complete split or half size champagne bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	This bottle has two sherds missing from below the shoulder, 1225 small brass brads were found in the bottom of the bottle and a dried out cork. See FS# 61 artifact 1 and 2.
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	Complete bottle, lead foil around finish
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	Complete bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	Complete bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	6	Paste Mold	sherds to a paste mold blown bottle, champagne style finish
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	4	Paste Mold	sherds to a paste mold blown bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	2	Paste Mold	sherds to a paste mold blown bottle, champagne style finish, traces of lead foil around the neck
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle

Table 5.3 Continued

Begin Date	End Date	Object	Count	Typology	Comments
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, lead foil around finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	1	Paste Mold	complete wine bottle, applied champagne style finish, high kickup, possibly a French bottle
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	6	Paste Mold	almost fully extant turn paste mold blown with an applied string rim
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	3	Paste Mold	almost fully extant turn paste mold blown with an applied string rim
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	13	Paste Mold	wine bottle sherds
1880	1920	Bottle, Wine	12	Paste Mold	wine bottle sherds, one neck with lead foil

Analytical Units

In order to examine differences in the spatial distribution of the historic artifacts at the Van Allen Farmstead site, analytical units (AUs) that combined artifacts from different proveniences were designated (Table 5.4). For the most part, the AUs were located in adjacent or neighboring test units and represent the same depositional context. Three of the AUs (1, 8, and 10) are associated with the prehistoric component at the site, although AU 1 also contains four historic artifacts (three nails and a fragment of Chinese porcelain). Of the historic AUs, three (AUs 5-7) are related to the midden deposit located to the east of the Van Allen house. Table 5.5 presents temporal information for the AUs.

Table 5.4 Analytical Units

Analytical Unit	Definition
1	Prehistoric levels, Units 5,10,9,7,1
2	Buried A horizon, Units 9,10
3	Fill layer inside Ell, Units 5,7
4	Buried A horizon / fill layer, Units 9,10,11
5	Midden layer / Feature 7, Units 14, 16, 17, 18
6	Layer below midden, Units 14, 16, 17, 18
7	Above midden, Units 16, 17, 18
8	Buried A horizon, Unit 12
9	B/C fill horizon above Ab horizon, Unit 12
10	Prehistoric levels, Unit 12

Table 5.5 Temporal Information for the Analytical Units

AU	Total	Prehistoric	Unknown/ Other	Organic	Historic	All Historic Artifacts				Historic Ceramics		
						TPQ	Number Datable	Earliest Begin	Latest End	Number Datable	Mean Begin	Mean End
1	35	22	2	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	550	63	1	38	448	1844	168	1670	2004	157	1792.15	1840.88
3	36	7	-	2	27	1815	4	1700	1860	3	1761.67	1815.00
4	231	29	-	47	155	1892	90	1770	2004	82	1795.07	1843.01
5	1705	-	-	100	1605	1860	587	1700	2004	479	1814.20	1851.27
6	149	-	-	7	142	1830	55	1700	1860	55	1788.18	1831.30
7	476	-	-	12	464	1892	136	1770	2004	109	1803.31	1846.97
8	71	43	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	22	6	-	11	5	1845	1	1845	1930	1	1845.00	1930.00
10	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Analytical Units 5, 6, and 7

As illustrated in Tables 5.5 and 5.6, the terminus post quem (TPQ) dates for the AUs associated with the Van Allen site midden are in the mid-nineteenth century. The TPQ for the midden itself (AU 5) comes from a partial saucer in Catalogue 192. This saucer has blue-sponged decoration and a portion of a painted decoration. The 1860 beginning date for this vessel is not an absolute manufacturing date, but instead is based on its style of decoration and relative thickness of the body. After this saucer, the next latest artifacts are sherds of white granite and flow printed vessels, with manufacturing date ranges that begin in 1845 and 1844, respectively. The layer below the midden (AU 6) has earlier artifacts: the TPQ artifact is one sherd of light blue printed whiteware; the next latest artifacts are four small sherds of plain and one sherd of dipt whiteware (post 1820), and six sherds of printed and sponged pearlware, with beginning dates of 1818 and 1825. AU 7, above the midden, has later artifacts. The 1892 TPQ is from a crown bottle cap, which may be intrusive, but the next latest artifacts are two pieces of solarized (purple tinted) window glass (post 1870) and the 1858 Flying Eagle penny. After these dates, there is a cluster of ca. 1830–1845 artifacts (Appendix B).

AU 5 includes demolition debris in addition to the household artifacts (Table 5.7). The 272 nails and 124 pieces of window glass might be from the demolition of the house on the property or of an outbuilding. All of the identifiable nails are hand wrought or cut.

Table 5.6 Analytical Units 5, 6, and 7 TPQs

AU	Cat #	Total Artifacts	TPQ
5	192	843	1845
5	214	302	1844
5	215	232	1844
5	216	328	**1860**
6	193	66	1818
6	194	15	1795
6	202	13	1790
6	205	50	1825
6	208	5	**1830**
7	201	143	1870
7	204	258	1844
7	207	75	**1892**

Table 5.7 AU 5 Historic Artifacts Functional Groups

Group	Class	Artifact Count	Percent
Architectural	Ceramic	3	0.2
Architectural	Glass	124	7.3
Architectural	Metal	275	16.1
Fauna	Bone	36	2.1
Fauna	Shell	64	3.8
Hardware	Metal	4	0.2
Household	Ceramic	1033	60.6
Household	Glass	114	6.7
Household	Metal	7	0.4
Other	Lithic	4	0.2
Personal	Bone	2	0.1
Personal	Ceramic	12	0.7
Personal	Lithic	1	0.1
Personal	Metal	4	0.2
Personal	Shell	1	0.1
Toy	Lithic	1	0.1
Unknown	Metal	20	1.2
Total		**1705**	

The scant food remains include teeth from a pig and a cow or sheep, probably indicating onsite slaughter of animals, as would be expected on a farm. The oyster, clam, and whelk shells are evidence of the exploitation of these resources by people living near the water.

The Personal Group artifacts are white clay pipe fragments, various buttons, the partial pewter shoe buckle, and a fragment of a writing slate. The "Lithic" artifacts in the Other Group are small pieces of coal.

The most numerous artifacts in AU 5 are ceramic sherds. The sherds recovered were parts of a variety of vessels, all associated with food preparation, storage, and service (Tables 5.8 and 5.9). Although minimum numbers of vessels were not calculated, the relative numbers of sherds can provide a picture of the vessels used in this household.

Table 5.8 Ceramic Sherds from AU 5

Object	Ware Type	Surface/Decoration	Sherd Count
Bowl	Bone China	Enamel Painted	5
Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	Painted	2
Bowl	Creamware	Undecorated	7
Bowl	Creamware	Dipt	8
Bowl	Pearlware	Painted	8
Bowl	Redware	Lead Glazed	1
Bowl	Whiteware	Dipt	5
Bowl	Whiteware	Printed	7
Bowl	Whiteware	Unknown	3
Bowl Total			**46**
Cup	Chinese Porcelain	Unknown	1
Cup	Creamware	Enamel Painted	1
Cup	Ironstone	Printed	10
Cup	Pearlware	Painted	2
Cup	Pearlware	Printed	17
Cup	Pearlware/Whiteware	Unknown	1
Cup	Pearlware/Whiteware	Painted	4
Cup	Pearlware/Whiteware	Printed	2
Cup	Whiteware	Flow Printed	2
Cup	Whiteware	Painted	4
Cup	Whiteware	Printed	17
Cup	Whiteware	Sponged	1
Cup	Whiteware	Unknown	10
Cup Total			**72**
Cup or Mug	Creamware	Undecorated	1
Cup or Mug Total			**1**
Dish	English Slipware	Joggled	3
Dish	English Slipware	Slip Decorated	2
Dish	Redware	Lead Glazed	35
Dish	Redware	Slip Decorated	88
Dish Total			**128**
Flatware	Whiteware	Printed	1
Flatware Total			**1**
Handle	Redware	Black Glazed	1
Handle Total			**1**
Hollowware	Buff Body	Slip Decorated	3
Hollowware	Creamware	Undecorated	1
Hollowware	Creamware	Dipt	22
Hollowware	Creamware	Molded Pattern	1
Hollowware	Gray/Buff Bodied Salt Glazed		41
Hollowware	Ironstone	Flow Printed	2
Hollowware	Pearlware	Dipt	2
Hollowware	Pearlware	Molded Pattern	2
Hollowware	Pearlware	Printed	1
Hollowware	Pearlware	Unknown	1
Hollowware	Pearlware/Whiteware	Dipt	1
Hollowware	Pearlware/Whiteware	Painted	4
Hollowware	Red Bodied		1
Hollowware	Red Bodied	Black Glazed	3

Table 5.8 Continued

Object	Ware Type	Surface/Decoration	Sherd Count
Hollowware	Redware	Black Glazed	30
Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	20
Hollowware	Redware	Manganese Mottled	1
Hollowware	Redware	Mottled Glaze	2
Hollowware	Redware	Slip Decorated	4
Hollowware	Salt Glazed		3
Hollowware	Salt Glazed	Mottled Glaze	1
Hollowware	Unidentified		2
Hollowware	Unidentified	Dipt	2
Hollowware	Whiteware	Dipt	1
Hollowware	Whiteware	Flow Printed	2
Hollowware	Yellowware	Dipt	1
Hollowware Total			**154**
Jam Jar	Whiteware	Undecorated	2
Jam Jar Total			**2**
Jar	Redware	Black Glazed	4
Jar	Redware	Lead Glazed	3
Jar	Redware	Mottled Glaze	32
Jar Total			**39**
Jug	Buff Body	Slip Decorated	1
Jug	Redware	Mottled Glaze	17
Jug Total			**18**
Lid	Ironstone	Printed	9
Lid Total			**9**
Muffin or Saucer	Creamware	Undecorated	1
Muffin or Saucer Total			**1**
Muffin Plate	Pearlware	Printed	3
Muffin Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	5
Muffin Plate	Whiteware	Printed	1
Muffin Plate	Whiteware	Scalloped	1
Muffin Plate Total			**10**
Mug	Red Bodied	Copper Lustre	1
Mug Total			**1**
Nappie	Whiteware	Embossed	8
Nappie	Yellowware	Undecorated	7
Nappie Total			**15**
Pan	Redware	Black Glazed	10
Pan Total			**10**
Plate	Creamware	Molded Pattern	2
Plate	Ironstone	Flow Printed	6
Plate	Pearlware	Printed	1
Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	27
Plate	Pearlware/Whiteware	Shell Edge	2
Plate	Whiteware	Flow Printed	5
Plate	Whiteware	Printed	16
Plate Total			**59**
Saucer	Chinese Porcelain	Enamel Painted	1
Saucer	Ironstone	Flow Printed	1
Saucer	Pearlware	Printed	3
Saucer	Whiteware	Painted	14
Saucer	Whiteware	Printed	12
Saucer	Whiteware	Sponged	5
Saucer	Whiteware	Unknown	2
Saucer Total			**38**
Sherd	Canary Ware		1
Sherd	Chinese Porcelain	Unknown	6

Table 5.8 Continued

Object	Ware Type	Surface/Decoration	Sherd Count
Sherd	Chinese Porcelain	Enamel Painted	3
Sherd	Creamware	Undecorated	61
Sherd	Gray/Buff Bodied Salt Glazed		1
Sherd	Gray/Buff Bodied Salt Glazed	Slip Decorated	1
Sherd	Hard Paste Porcelain	Lustre	1
Sherd	Pearlware	Dipt	1
Sherd	Pearlware	Painted	15
Sherd	Pearlware	Printed	15
Sherd	Pearlware	Shell Edge	2
Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown	71
Sherd	Pearlware/Whiteware	Printed	9
Sherd	Pearlware/Whiteware	Sponged	1
Sherd	Red Bodied		1
Sherd	Redware		14
Sherd	Redware	Black Glazed	13
Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant	1
Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed	85
Sherd	Redware	Slip Decorated	3
Sherd	Tin Glazed	Unknown	1
Sherd	Unidentified		1
Sherd	Unidentified	Dipt	1
Sherd	White Granite		2
Sherd	Whiteware	Enamel Painted	1
Sherd	Whiteware	Flow Printed	6
Sherd	Whiteware	Painted	2
Sherd	Whiteware	Printed	38
Sherd	Whiteware	Sponged	2
Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown	48
Sherd Total			**407**
Soup Plate	Pearlware	Unknown	7
Soup Plate Total			**7**
Stand	Whiteware	Printed	14
Stand Total			**14**
Grand Total			**1033**

As can be seen from the figures on Table 5.9, the largest number of identifiable sherds are from vessels used for food preparation and storage, followed by almost equal numbers of tea- and tablewares.

AU 6, the level below the midden, had many fewer artifacts (Table 5.10), and the artifacts in general are very fragmentary.

Table 5.9 AU 5 Ceramic Vessel Functions—Sherd Counts of Identified Forms

Function	Object	Sherd Count	Percentage
Preparation and Storage	Bowl	46	4.5
Preparation and Storage	Dish	128	12.4
Preparation and Storage	Jam Jar	2	0.2
Preparation and Storage	Jar	39	3.8
Preparation and Storage	Jug	18	1.7
Preparation and Storage	Pan	10	1.0
Preparation and Storage Total		**243**	**23.5**
Tableware	Flatware	1	0.1
Tableware	Muffin or Saucer	1	0.1
Tableware	Muffin Plate	10	1.0
Tableware	Mug	1	0.1
Tableware	Nappie	15	1.5
Tableware	Plate	59	5.7
Tableware	Soup Plate	7	0.7
Tableware	Stand	14	1.4
Tableware Total		**108**	**10.5**
Teaware	Cup	72	7.0
Teaware	Cup or Mug	1	0.1
Teaware	Saucer	38	3.7
Teaware Total		**111**	**10.7**
Other	Lid	9	0.9
Other Total		**9**	0.9
Unknown	Handle	1	0.1
Unknown	Hollowware	154	14.9
Unknown	Sherd	407	39.4
Unknown Total		**562**	**54.4**
Grand Total		**1033**	

Table 5.10 AU 6 Historic Artifacts Functional Groups

Group	Class	Artifact Count	Percent
Architectural	Ceramic	3	2.0
Architectural	Glass	7	4.7
Architectural	Metal	17	11.4
Fauna	Bone	5	3.4
Fauna	Shell	2	1.3
Household	Ceramic	106	71.1
Household	Glass	8	5.4
Unknown	Metal	1	0.7
Total		**149**	

The ceramic sherds from AU 6, as already noted, are somewhat earlier than those from AU 5, but many of the same ware types and decorations are present (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11 Ceramic Sherds from AU 6

Object	Ware Type	Decoration	Sherd Count
Bowl	Pearlware	Painted	3
Bowl Total			**3**
Cup	Chinese Porcelain	Enamel Painted	1
Cup	Pearlware	Painted	1
Cup	Pearlware	Printed	2
Cup Total			**4**
Dish	English Slipware	Slip Decorated	1
Dish	Redware	Lead Glazed	4
Dish	Redware	Slip Decorated	2
Dish Total			**7**
Handle	Creamware	Undecorated	2
Handle Total			**2**
Handle, Jug	Redware	Black Glazed	1
Handle, Jug Total			**1**
Hollowware	Creamware	Undecorated	2
Hollowware	Creamware	Dipt	2
Hollowware	Pearlware	Unknown	2
Hollowware	Redware	Black Glazed	17
Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	4
Hollowware	Salt Glazed	Mottled Glaze	3
Hollowware Total			**30**
Jar	Gray/Buff Bodied Salt Glazed		1
Jar	Redware	Lead Glazed	2
Jar Total			**3**
Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	2
Plate	Pearlware	Unknown	5
Plate Total			**7**
Saucer	Pearlware	Painted	1
Saucer Total			**1**
Sherd	Canary Ware		1
Sherd	Chinese Porcelain	Unknown	1
Sherd	Creamware	Undecorated	11
Sherd	Creamware	Dipt	1
Sherd	English Slipware	Slip Decorated	1
Sherd	Pearlware	Painted	1
Sherd	Pearlware	Printed	3
Sherd	Pearlware	Sponged	1
Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown	9
Sherd	Redware		1
Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed	6
Sherd	Redware	Slip Decorated	4
Sherd	Redware	Unglazed	1
Sherd	Salt Glazed	Mottled Glaze	1
Sherd	Whiteware	Dipt	1
Sherd	Whiteware	Printed	1
Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown	4
Sherd Total			**48**
Grand Total			**106**

Compared to AU 5, AU 6 has more unidentifiable sherds (Table 5.12), an indication that this deposit is a yard scatter rather than a midden. Nevertheless, for the sherds with identifiable functions, the proportions of preparation and storage vessels to tea and tablewares are similar. Teawares are somewhat less common, but the small sample size in AU 6 makes interpretation of this difference problematical.

Table 5.12 AU 6 Ceramic Vessel Functions—Sherd Counts of Identified Forms

Function	Object	Sherd Count	Percent
Preparation and Storage	Bowl	3	2.8
Preparation and Storage	Dish	7	6.6
Preparation and Storage	Handle, Jug	1	0.9
Preparation and Storage	Jar	3	2.8
Preparation and Storage Total		**14**	**13.2**
Tableware	Plate	7	6.6
Tableware Total		**7**	**6.6**
Teaware	Cup	4	3.8
Teaware	Saucer	1	0.9
Teaware Total		**5**	**4.7**
Unknown	Handle	2	1.9
Unknown	Hollowware	30	28.3
Unknown	Sherd	48	45.3
Unknown Total		**80**	**75.5**
Grand Total		**106**	**100.0**

Based only on the evidence of the ceramic artifacts, there is not a sharp division between AUs 5 and 6: the ware types and vessel forms are the same and at least one vessel is probably found in both. This vessel, represented by two small sherds, is made of a distinctive refined ware with a light-colored body and a distinctive bright yellow glaze. "Canary ware," as collectors have named it, was often used for children's mugs and these sherds probably came from such a vessel. Canary ware vessels are fairly uncommon but easily recognized, so, even without calculating MNVs, these sherds link the two AUs. It thus appears that the midden formed in an area where artifacts had already been deposited as yard scatter.

Table 5.13 AU 7 Historic Artifacts Functional Groups

Group	Class	Artifact Count	Percent
Architectural	Ceramic	7	1.5
Architectural	Glass	89	18.7
Architectural	Metal	106	22.3
Fauna	Bone	9	1.9
Fauna	Shell	3	0.6
Hardware	Metal	2	0.4
Household	Ceramic	201	42.2
Household	Glass	47	9.9
Household	Metal	1	0.2
Other	Lithic	2	0.4
Personal	Bone	1	0.2
Personal	Ceramic	2	0.4
Personal	Metal	4	0.8
Unknown	Metal	2	0.4
Total		476	

AU 7 has much more demolition debris—nails and window glass—than the lower AUs (Table 5.13). The ceramic ware types are essentially the same as those found in AU 5, but in smaller numbers and with relatively more later types and fewer earlier ones (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14 Ceramic Sherds from AU 7

Object	Ware Type	Decoration	Sherd Count
Cup	Creamware		1
Cup	Whiteware	Painted	1
Cup	Whiteware	Printed	6
Cup Total			**8**
Dish	Redware	Lead Glazed	1
Dish	Redware	Slip Decorated	4
Dish Total			**5**
Hollowware	Buff Body	Slip Decorated	1
Hollowware	Creamware	Dipt	1
Hollowware	Pearlware	Dipt	8
Hollowware	Pearlware	Painted	2
Hollowware	Redware	Black Glazed	5
Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	5
Hollowware	Whiteware	Printed	2
Hollowware	Whiteware	Turned	2
Hollowware Total			**26**
Muffin Plate	Pearlware	Printed	2
Muffin Plate Total			**2**
Nappie	Whiteware	Molded Pattern	2
Nappie Total			**2**
Ointment Pot	Hard Paste Porcelain	Enamel Painted	1
Ointment Pot Total			**1**
Plate	Creamware		1
Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	9
Plate	Pearlware/Whiteware	Molded Pattern	2
Plate	Whiteware	Flow Printed	1
Plate	Whiteware	Printed	6
Plate Total			**19**
Saucer	Pearlware	Printed	1
Saucer	Whiteware	Painted	3
Saucer	Whiteware	Printed	1
Saucer Total			**5**
Sherd	Bone China		1
Sherd	Creamware		20
Sherd	Hard Paste Porcelain	Enamel Painted	2
Sherd	Pearlware	Painted	2
Sherd	Pearlware	Printed	10
Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown	24
Sherd	Pearlware/Whiteware		26
Sherd	Pearlware/Whiteware	Printed	3
Sherd	Red Bodied	Black Glazed	3
Sherd	Red Bodied	Lead Glazed	3
Sherd	Redware	Black Glazed	3
Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed	23
Sherd	Redware	Slip Decorated	2
Sherd	Salt Glazed		3
Sherd	White Granite		1
Sherd	Whiteware	Printed	6
Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown	1
Sherd Total			**133**
Grand Total			**201**

Both AUs 6 and 7 have large proportions of ceramic artifacts with unidentifiable functions, as both include many small sherds, but the relative proportions of the other ceramic functional groups are very different (Table 5.15 and see Table 5.12). AU 7 has many fewer preparation and storage forms and more tablewares. These differences are probably due to nineteenth-century changes in technology and economics. By 1850, metal and glass vessels had largely replaced ceramics for food preparation and storage, so red earthenwares were no longer common in the kitchen. Conversely, numbers of refined earthenware table vessels (plates and serving vessels) in households increased as prices fell for English ceramics from the late 1790s until the 1860s (Miller, Martin, and Dickinson 1994: 234–238). Sets of matching dishes also became cheaper during this period. The presence in this small assemblage of two or three plates with the Willow pattern suggests that this household owned a set with this common pattern.

Table 5.15 AU 7 Ceramic Vessel Functions–Sherd Counts of Identified Forms

Function	Object	Sherd Count	Percent
Preparation and Storage	Dish	5	2.5
Preparation and Storage Total		**5**	**2.5**
Tableware	Muffin Plate	2	1.0
Tableware	Nappie	2	1.0
Tableware	Plate	19	9.5
Tableware Total		**23**	**11.4**
Teaware	Cup	8	4.0
Teaware	Saucer	5	2.5
Teaware Total		**13**	**6.5**
Other	Ointment Pot	1	0.5
Other Total		**1**	**0.5**
Unknown	Hollowware	26	12.9
Unknown	Sherd	133	66.2
Unknown Total		**159**	**79.1**
Grand Total		201	

Analytical Units 2, 3, 4, and 9

Of the remaining AUs, only AUs 2 and 4, both buried A horizons, have significant numbers of historic period artifacts (Appendix B). Both AUs also contain prehistoric artifacts (ceramic sherds and lithic debitage). The 1844 TPQ for AU 2 is based on a sherd of flow printed whiteware. Ceramic sherds with ca. 1830 beginning dates of manufacture and a button with a beginning date of 1840 are also in this AU. AU 4's 1892 TPQ date is from a crown cap that is probably intrusive. After this date, the next latest artifacts are whitewares with beginning dates of 1830.

AU 2 has a total of 550 artifacts and pieces of faunal material (N = 38). Almost 40 percent of the artifacts are in the Architectural Group, probably from demolition debris. The Household Group, also approximately 40 percent of the assemblage, includes the same ceramic ware types as the AUs associated with the midden. The percentage of unidentifiable vessel forms for the ceramic sherds is very high (almost 90 percent), probably as a result of their origin in yard scatter and of post-depositional disturbance.

AU 4 has a smaller total assemblage (N = 231). Faunal material (N = 47) accounts for approximately 20 percent of the assemblage, but most of this material consists of clam and oyster shell. Architectural debris is approximately 21 percent of the assemblage, while Household Goods are 45 percent. Approximately 80 percent of the ceramic sherds have unidentifiable forms. The ware types are the same as in the other AUs.

PREHISTORIC FEATURES AND ARTIFACTS AT THE VAN ALLEN FARMSTEAD SITE

Features

Feature 2 is a shallow prehistoric pit feature encountered in Units 1 and 3 during the Phase II. It was encountered at approximately 2.66 feet below surface. In plan it presented as a 1.5-foot diameter soil stain with diffuse edges (Figure 5.15). Steep sides and a rounded bottom were observed in profile. The feature fill was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sand. The fill appears to be homogenous, possibly indicating a single in-filling event. A certain amount of leaching was indicated by a slight halo of dark soil surrounding the feature.

Feature 3 was identified in Units 9 and 10. It is a shallow prehistoric posthole feature identified at approximately 2–2.2 feet below surface (see Figure 5.15). It was encountered at the same level as a scatter of fire cracked rock (FCR), observed in the southern half of Unit 9. In plan Feature 3 is an oblong soil stain, .9 feet along its east–west axis, and .65 feet north–south. The profile of this feature revealed a steep-sided pit with a rounded bottom 3.5 feet deep.

Features 4 and 5 were identified in Unit 9 below the FCR scatter at a depth of 2.9 feet below surface. Feature 4 is a shallow depression with a rounded bottom approximately .3 feet deep (see Figure 5.15). In plan it is an irregular oval shaped stain, .8 feet north to south by .65 feet east to west. The feature fill consists of a (10YR 4/6) dark yellowish brown 1 oamy sand. Feature 5 is located immediately south of Feature 4, and is a relatively circular soil stain. In plan this feature is approximately .4 feet in diameter, with well-defined edges (see Figure 5.15). Its profile shows steeply sloping walls tapering toward a center .3 feet deep. Feature fill is similar to that of Feature 4 and consists of a (10YR 4/6) dark yellowish brown loamy sand.

Feature 6 is a prehistoric pit feature extending down into sandy subsoil from below a large amorphous stain, a possible living floor. It is an oblong soil stain 2.25 feet, north to south, by 1.9 feet east to west (see Figure 5.15). A dense concentration of shell defines the western edge of the feature. The eastern edge is a diffuse soil stain of (10YR 4/4) dark yellowish brown loamy sand, contrasting a matrix of (7.5YR 5/4) brown sand. In profile the feature is an irregular basin shaped pit feature with steep sides and a sloping bottom, deeper on the eastern side. It extends to a maximum depth of .6 feet below the surface. The shell observed along the western edge of the feature extends across to the eastern bottom corner and appears to be a single depositional unit. Other than the shell there is no other observable internal stratigraphy.

Feature 7 was encountered in Unit 13. A small post mold feature measuring .25 feet in diameter was revealed at the base of Excavation Level 8, approximately 2.9 feet below surface (see Figure 5.15). The post mold consists of a dark soil stain of (10YR 3/4) dark yellowish brown loamy sand, with distinct edges. It extends down into a sandy matrix .2 feet, with strait sides, tapering to the north. The point of origin for this feature remains uncertain, but it could be related to the prehistoric living floor encountered in preceding levels.

Prehistoric Assemblage

This discussion of the prehistoric artifacts is for all of the artifacts recovered during the Phase II and III work conducted at the Van Allen Farmstead Site. The prehistoric assemblage recovered from Locus I consists of 405 artifacts and includes ceramics, lithic debitage, FCR, and stone tools (Table 5.16).

Table 5.16 Prehistoric Artifact Totals

Group	Class	II	III	Total
Debitage	Lithic	37	102	139
Other	Lithic	20	176	196
Storage	Ceramic	10	41	51
Tool	Lithic	3	3	6
Unknown	Lithic	13	-	13
Prehistoric Total		**83**	**322**	**405**

A total of 139 pieces of debitage were recovered during the excavations at Locus I. The debitage consists of flakes and shatter derived from a variety of materials including jasper, quartzite, quartz, chert, chalcedony, and argillite. Chert is best represented at the site and accounts for approximately 66 percent of the debitage. The next highest frequency is for jasper representing 16 percent (Figure 5.16). The majority of the flakes (n = 96) is categorized as biface-thinning flakes, further broken down by size class (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17 Flake Size Classes

Size Class	Centimeters	Count Locus I	Note
I	<1-1 cm	27	Indicates finishing or archiving stone tools. Either maintenance or the end of production.
II	1-2 cm	50	Production of stone tools, shaping of bifacial tools, reduction of lithic preforms.
III	2-3 cm	15	
IV	3-4 cm	4	Primary reduction of lithic materials, shaping of preforms, core production
V	>4 cm	0	

Two primary flakes and a decortication flake were also recovered. These flakes are larger, Size Class IV or V, and have a percentage of cortex on a surface. They are debitage related to the initial reduction of a lithic resource such as pebble, cobble, or other weathered material. One of the primary flakes and the decortication flake are both derived from jasper pebbles. Numerous jasper pebbles were encountered during the early phase of work across the Tides of Charleston property and are a naturally occurring component of the glacial till. The other primary flake is from a quartzite cobble, which is

also very common. A chert pebble, a jasper pebble fragment, and a chert core fashioned from a pebble, support the hypothesis that pebbles recovered from the glacial till are the primary source for lithic crypto-crystaline material at this site.

Pieces of shatter and unidentifiable flakes are also represented in the collection. Shatter can be produced as a result of bipolar reduction, where a hammer stone while positioned on an anvil stone strikes the lithic material. This is generally a technique used in the primary stages of reduction although it can also be used as a means to produce certain classes of artifact. Quartz and quartzite also tend to shatter due to the structure of their crystals and their natural fracture planes. Unidentifiable flakes are broken flakes. These flakes have limited interpretive value but are useful for determining frequency of material type.

Fire-Cracked Rock

A total of 192 pieces of FCR were recovered from the excavations in Locus I. Shovel testing recovered 32 pieces of FCR and the remaining 160 pieces were recovered during unit excavation. The majority of the FCR in the assemblage from Locus I consists of sandstone with lesser ammounts of quartzite, quartz, and gneiss (Figure 5.17). The unit excavations are the primary sites where most of the FCR was recovered . Fifty-eight pieces of FCR were recovered in the area adjacent to the foundation where Units 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, and 11 are located. To the west of the foundation, 102 pieces of FCR were recovered from the excacvation cluster represented by Units 12, 13, and 15, as well as adjacent STPs 57 and 58. In Units 12, 13, and 15 a higher frequency of FCR was recovered from an approximately 1-foot thick spit of soil (between 1.6 and 2.6 feet below surface), which incorporates the zone of disturbance by the buried plow zone and includes the Apb horizon, the Ab remnant, and the upper level of the subsoil. A total of 71pieces of FCR were recovered within this zone with the majority from the Apb horizon in Unit 12.

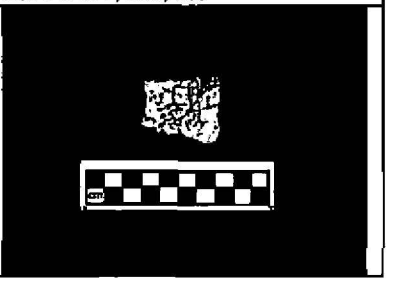
Another concentration of FCR was recovered from a burried context in Units 9 and 10 adjacent to the foundation. A total of 30 pieces of FCR were recoverd from a buried plowzone located approximately 2.0 feet below surface. All of these are sandstone except for two pieces of gneiss. The FCR was recovered in association with a mix of historic and prehistoric artifacts.

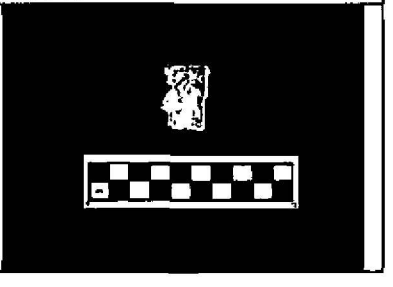
The lithic tools recovered from Locus I include four projectile points and two utilized flakes.

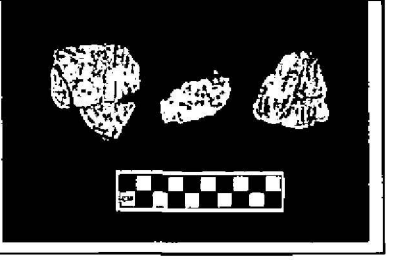
The prehistoric assemblage from Locus I includes a total of 51 sherds of prehistoric ceramic, representing 4 discernable types (Table 5.18). These include examples of Early Woodland, Early Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland varieties. Temporal and cultural designations were determined by associative means, looking at the morphological and decorative attributes of the sherds.

Table 5.18 Prehistoric Ceramic Types

Ceramic Type	Description	Cat. #
Type 1	10 sherds (1 Rim, 9 body) 2 different vessels	Cat #'s 50, 72, 12, 13, 187
Paste	Texture: Fine clay paste, dense Temper: Crushed grit, Nepheline syenite Color:	
Surface Treatment	Smooth	
Decoration	Incised rim – Lipped by broad incised line. Nicking along outer edge of rim incised lines parallel to rim.	
Construction		
Form		
Temporal / Cultural affiliation	Late Woodland Bowmans Brook	

Type 2	9 Sherds (8 body, 1 crumb) Some mends	Cat #'s 177, 180, 179
Paste	Texture: Friable waxy Temper: Grog and grit Color:	
Surface Treatment	Interior and exterior cord marking	
Decoration	None	
Construction	Coil	
Form		
Temporal / Cultural affiliation	Early Woodland to Early Middle Woodland Vinette 1	

Type 3	1 sherd (1 Rim)	Cat # 76
Paste	Texture: Fine Clay Temper: Shell Color:	
Surface Treatment	Cord / fabric	
Decoration	None	
Construction	Coil	
Form	N/A	
Temporal / Cultural *affiliation*	Early Middle Woodland / Windsor cord marked	

Type 4	29 sherds (19 body, 10 crumb) Some mends	Cat #s 189, 190, 212, 213, 199
Paste	Texture: Sandy friable Temper: Crushed quartz Color:	
Surface Treatment	Cord marked exterior, marking on interior	
Decoration	None	
Construction	Coil	
Form		
Temporal / Cultural affiliation	Early Middle Woodland / Northern cognate of Popes Creek ware. May be a variety of Vinette	

Although Type 2 and Type 4 ceramics appear to be very different they poses certain diagnostic characteristics that indicate they belong to the same ware group. The primary similarity is interior cordmarking observed on both types. This interior surface treatment is diagnostic of ceramics belonging to the Vinette I ware group. Vinette I is an early ceramic ware dating to the Early Woodland period. It is a broadly dispersed variety first identified in eastern New York State. Vinette wares have been found in association with Orient Phase artifacts and other Early Woodland artifacts, such as Jacks Reef projectile points and Susquehanna broadspear assemblages (http://archnet.asu.edu.html). Morphologically Vinette I vessels are semi-conical with elongated sides and a tapered

base, either rounded or tapering to a point. The walls tend to be thick and the paste can vary from clayey to sandy and gritty (Lopez 1957). Temper can also vary and includes grit, angular quartz, and in marine settings, shell (Lopez 1957). Although Lopez (1957) discusses some variation/modifications, interior and exterior cord marking appears to be a primary diagnostic attribute of Vinette I.

Both Type 2 and Type 4 sherds exhibit interior and exterior cord marking, and they were recovered from similar contexts within corresponding Excavation Units. All of the Type 2 sherds were recovered from within Unit 12. Likewise, the collection of Type 4 sherds was recovered from similar depths within adjacent Units 15 and 13. A total of 7 sherds of Type 2 ceramic were recovered from the Apb horizon in Unit 12. The same horizon in Unit 15 yielded 21 sherds of Type 4 ceramic. Sherds of both types were recovered from excavation levels below the Apb horizon, which consist of a differentially disturbed Ab horizon, E/C horizon soils, and a B/C horizon soil. Feature 6 extends down into subsoil from the base of the Apb in Units 13 and 15, and was likely truncated by the Apb. A total of 4 sherds of Type 4 ceramic were recovered from Feature 6, the likely source for the Type 4 ceramics recovered from Units 13 and 15.

One other stratigraphic consideration to be taken into account involves the vertical provenience of a Lavanna type projectile point recovered from an excavation level below the Vinnete I pottery in Unit 12. The vertical position of this projectile point is the result of intrusive historic postholes that were observed in both the east and west walls of Unit 12. The unit appears to have nicked the edge of two postholes that appear to originate in the Apb and extend down into subsoil to approximately 3.3 feet below surface. The Lavanna was likely incorporated in the fill of one of these two historic features.

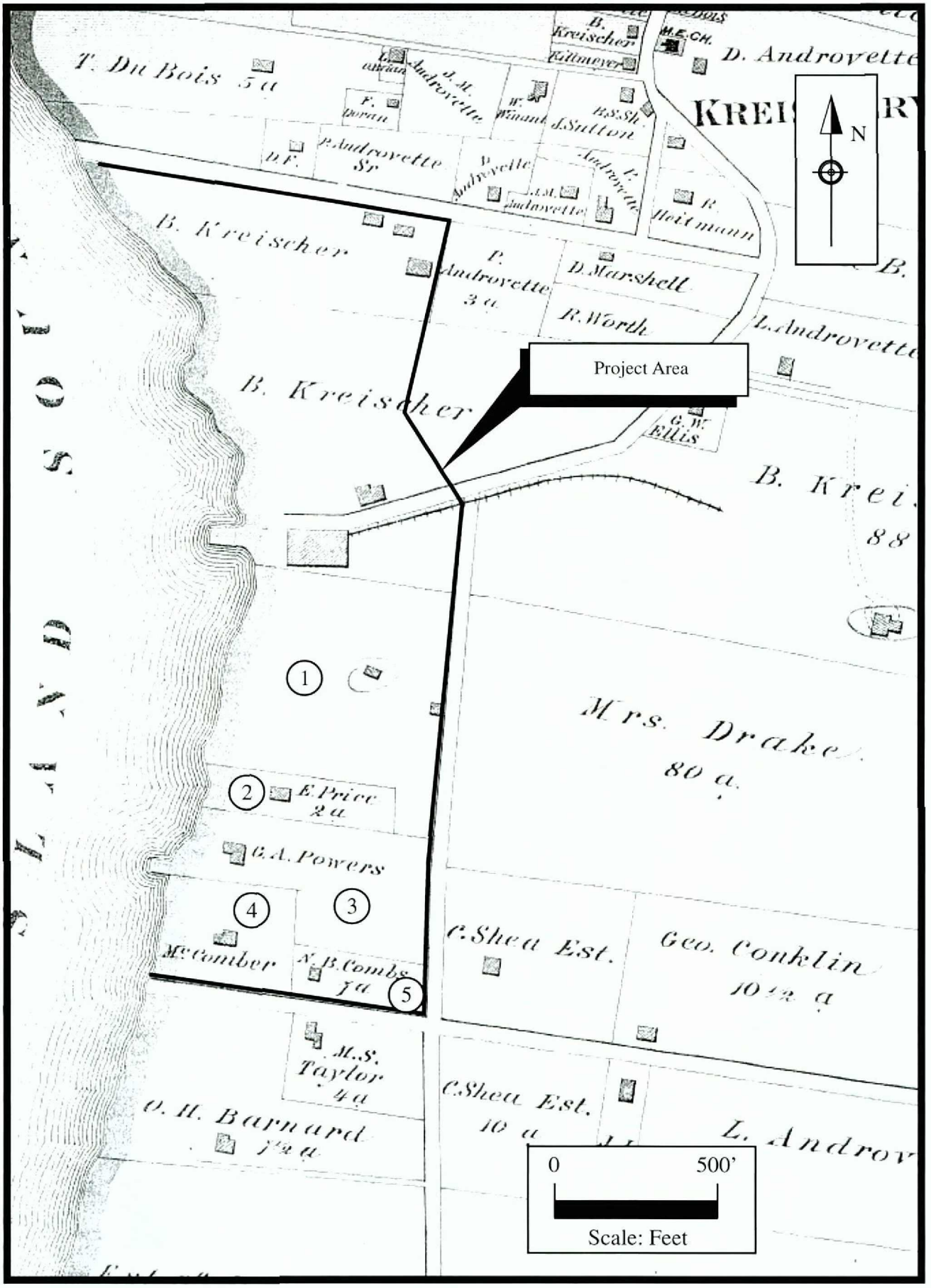


Figure 5.1 Historic Properties 1 through 5 (Source: Beers 1874).

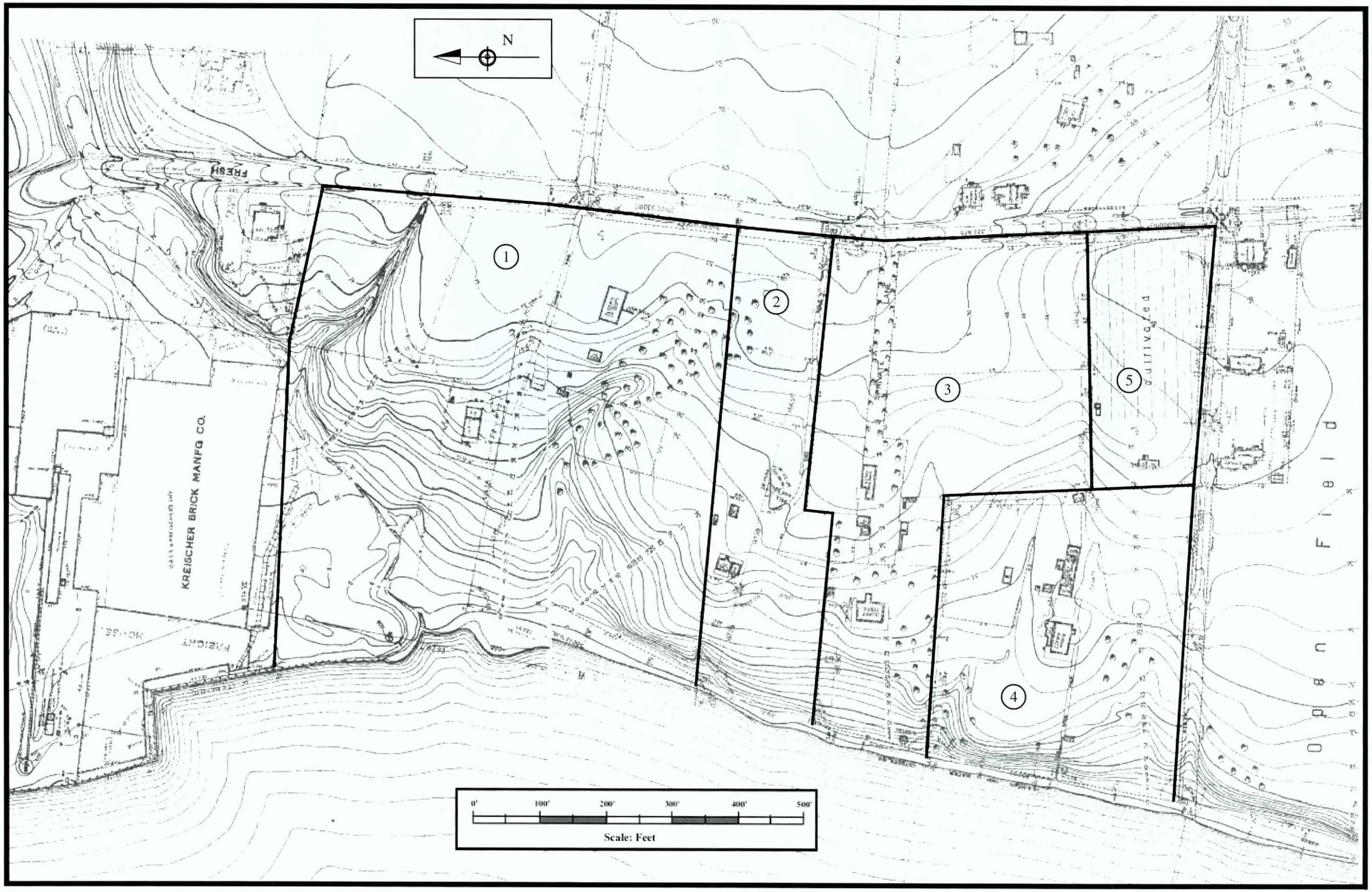


Figure 5.2 Project Area in 1913 (Source: Borough of Richmond Biographical survey, 1913.

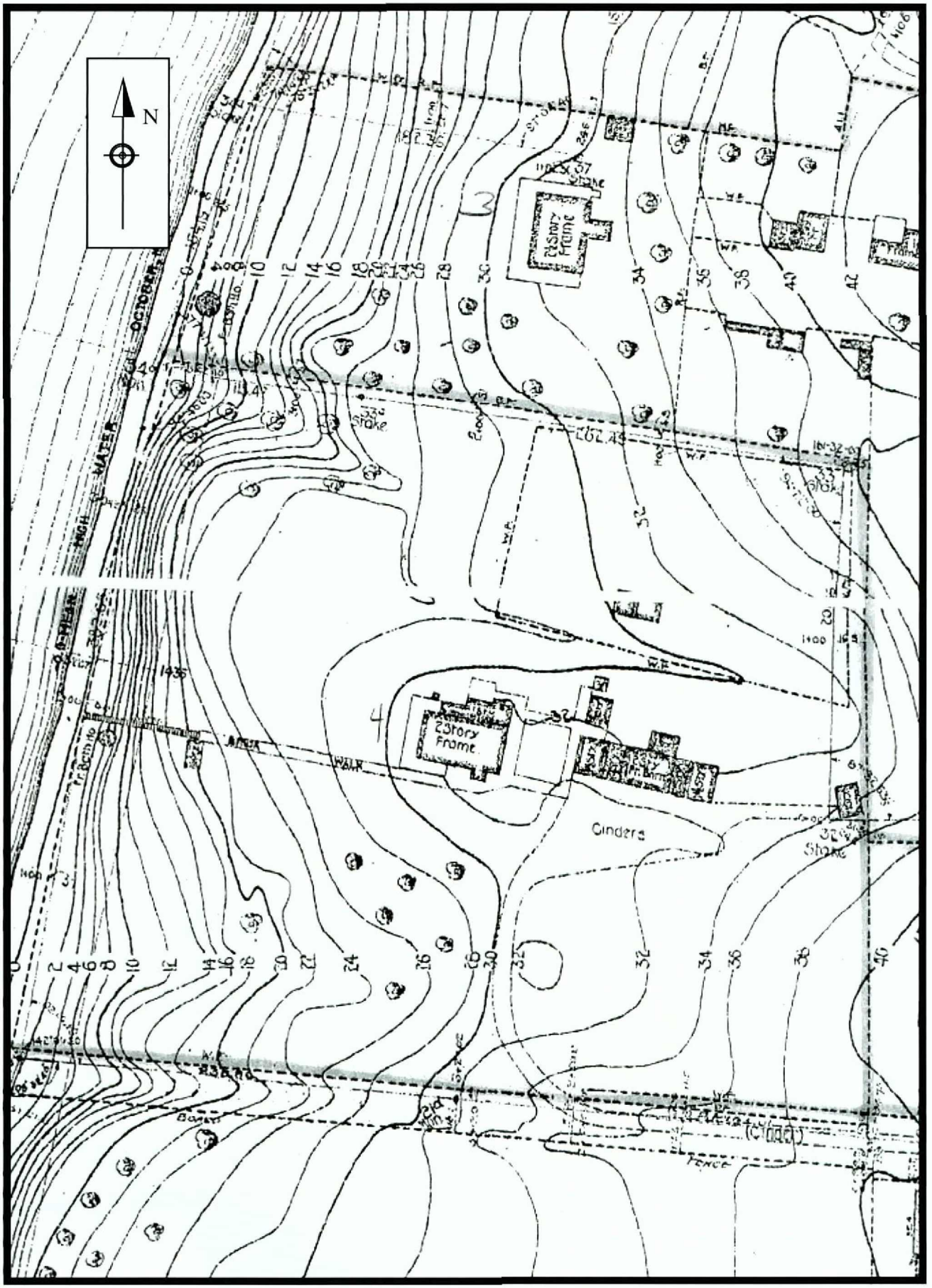


Figure 5.3 Locus I (Van Allen Farmstead) in 1913.

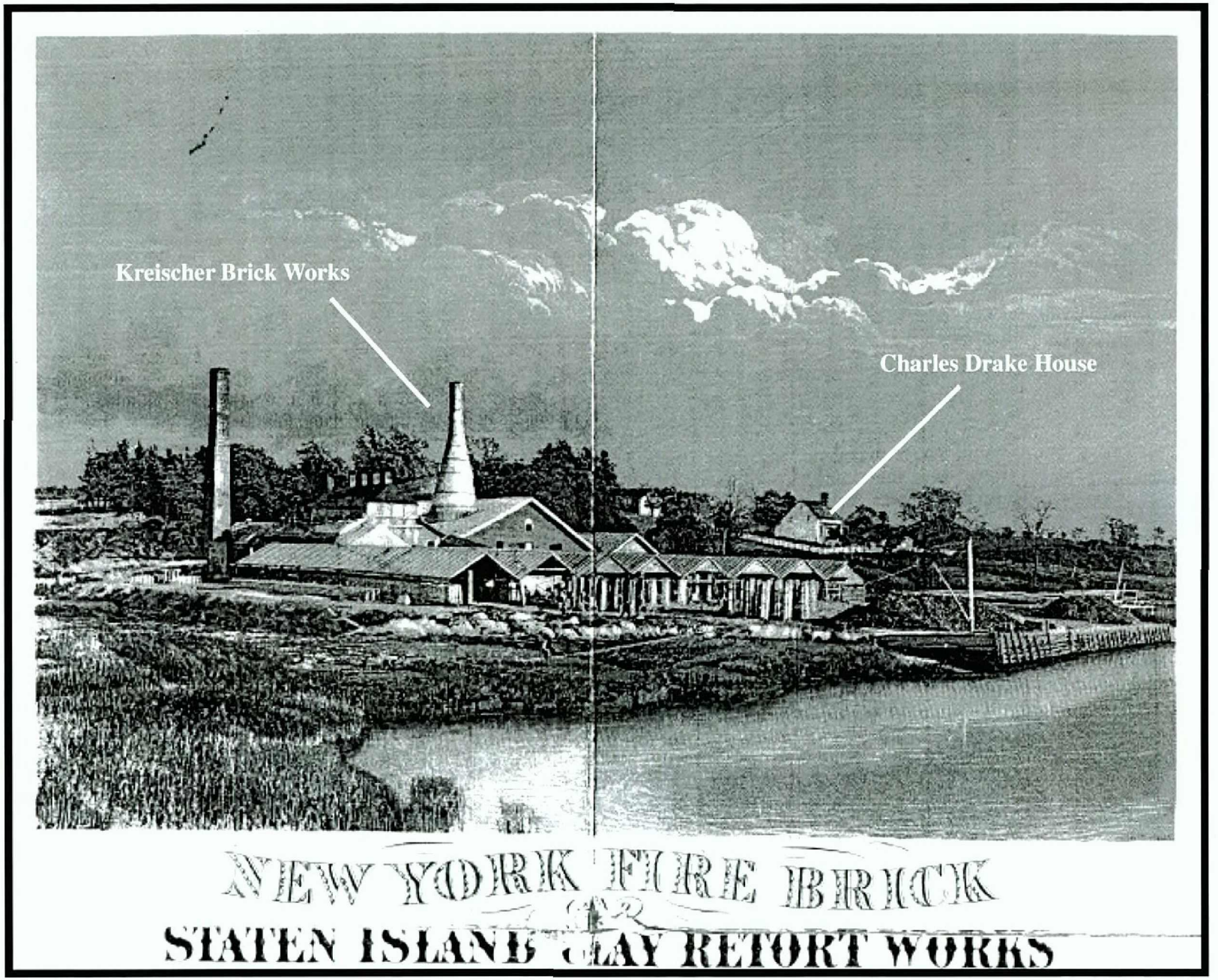


Figure 5.4 View of the Kreischer Brick Works, Circa 1875 (Source: Kreischer Collection).

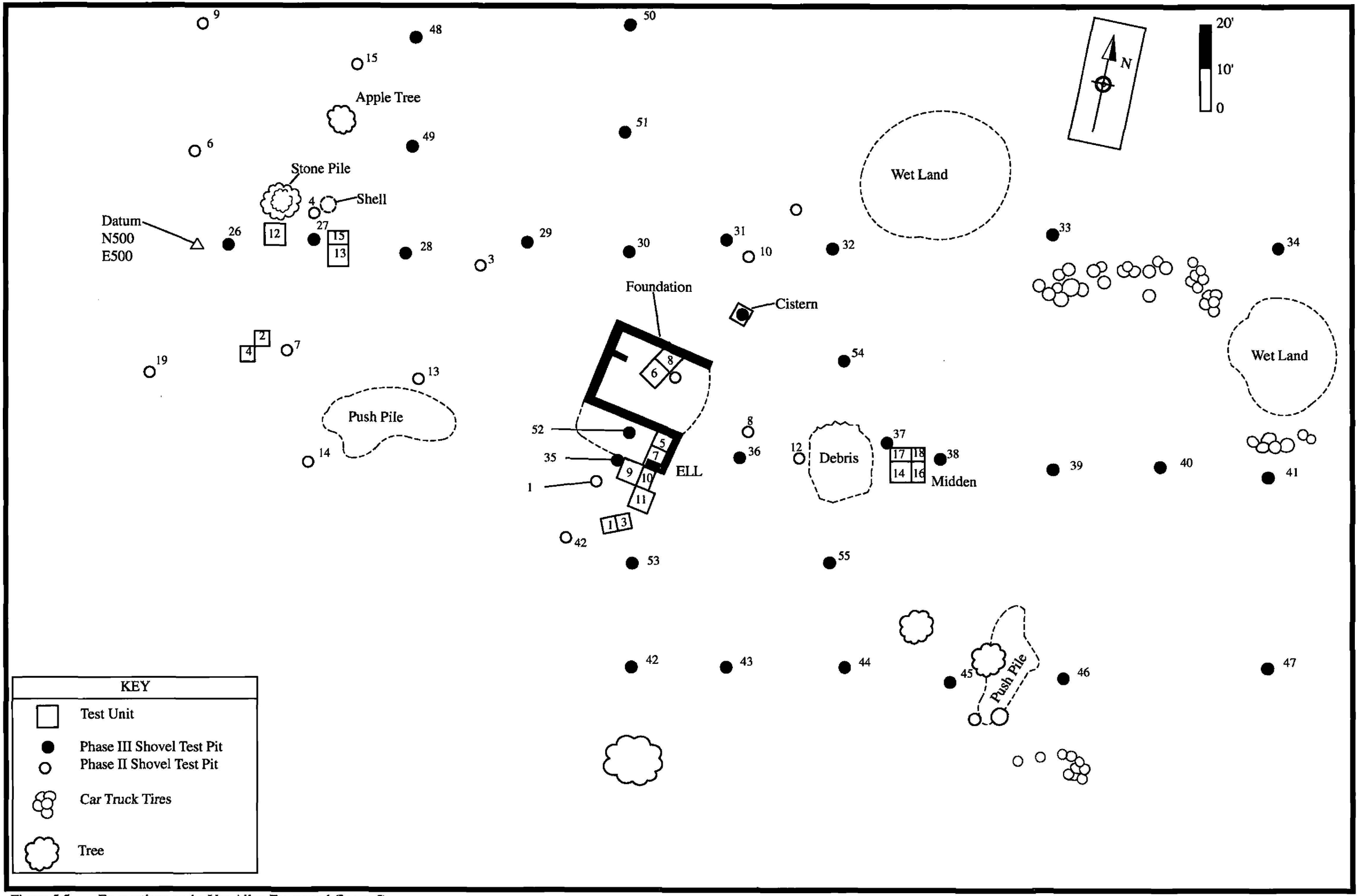


Figure 5.5 Excavations at the Van Allen Farmstead (Locus I).

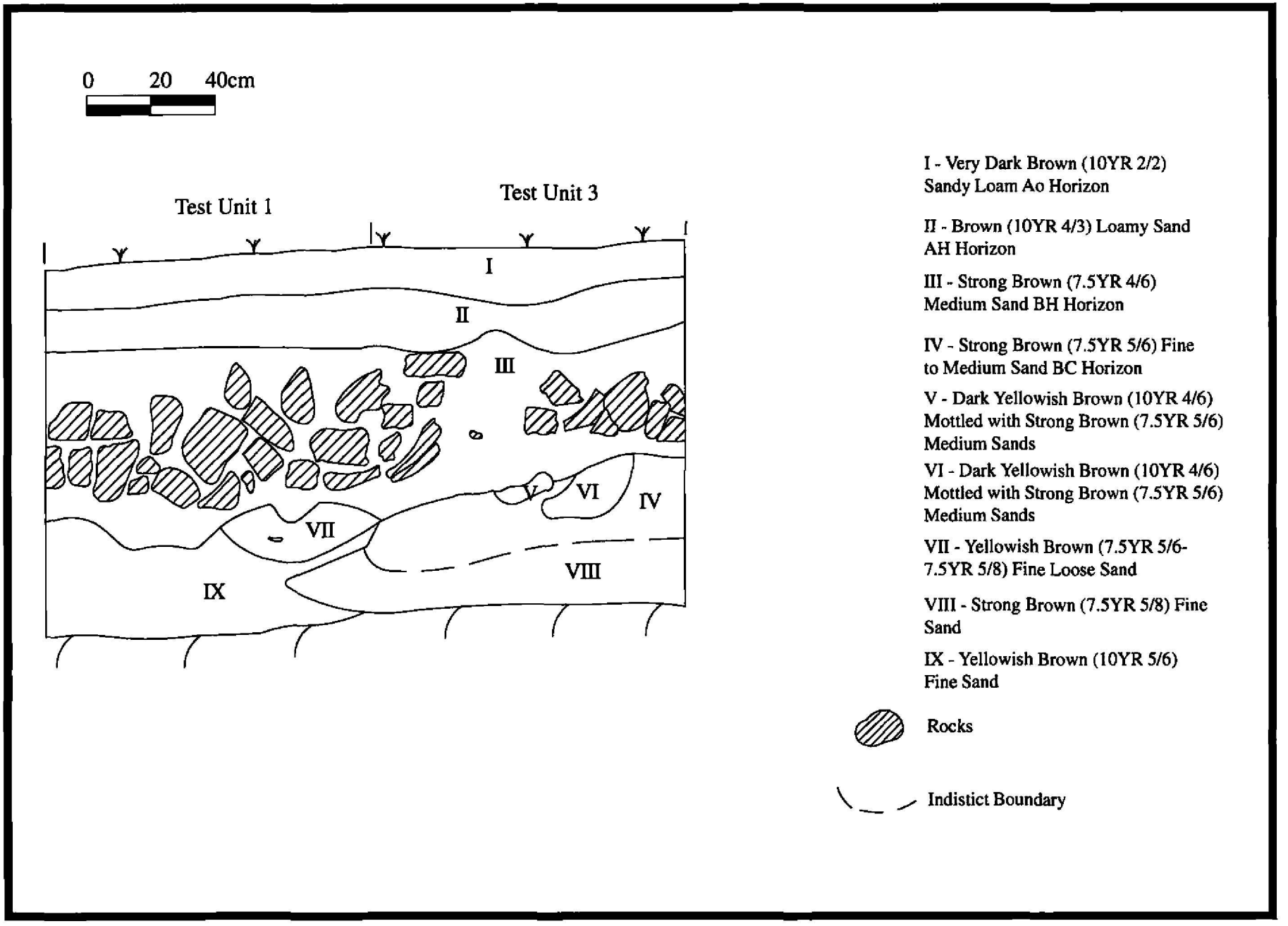


Figure 5.6 **Van Allen Farmstead, North Wall Profile of Test Units 1 and 3.**

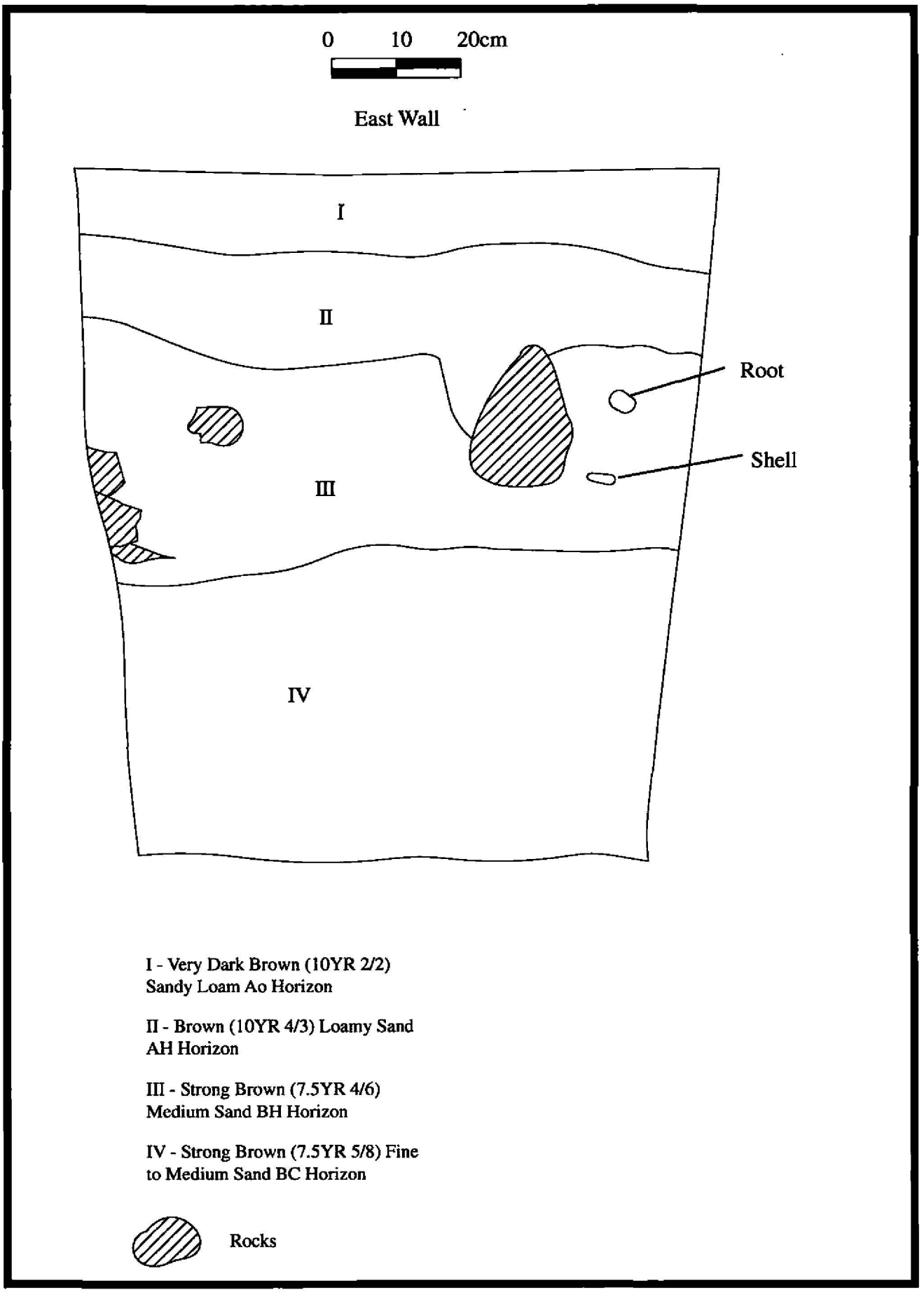


Figure 5.7 **Van Allen Farmstead, Unit 3, East Wall Profile.**

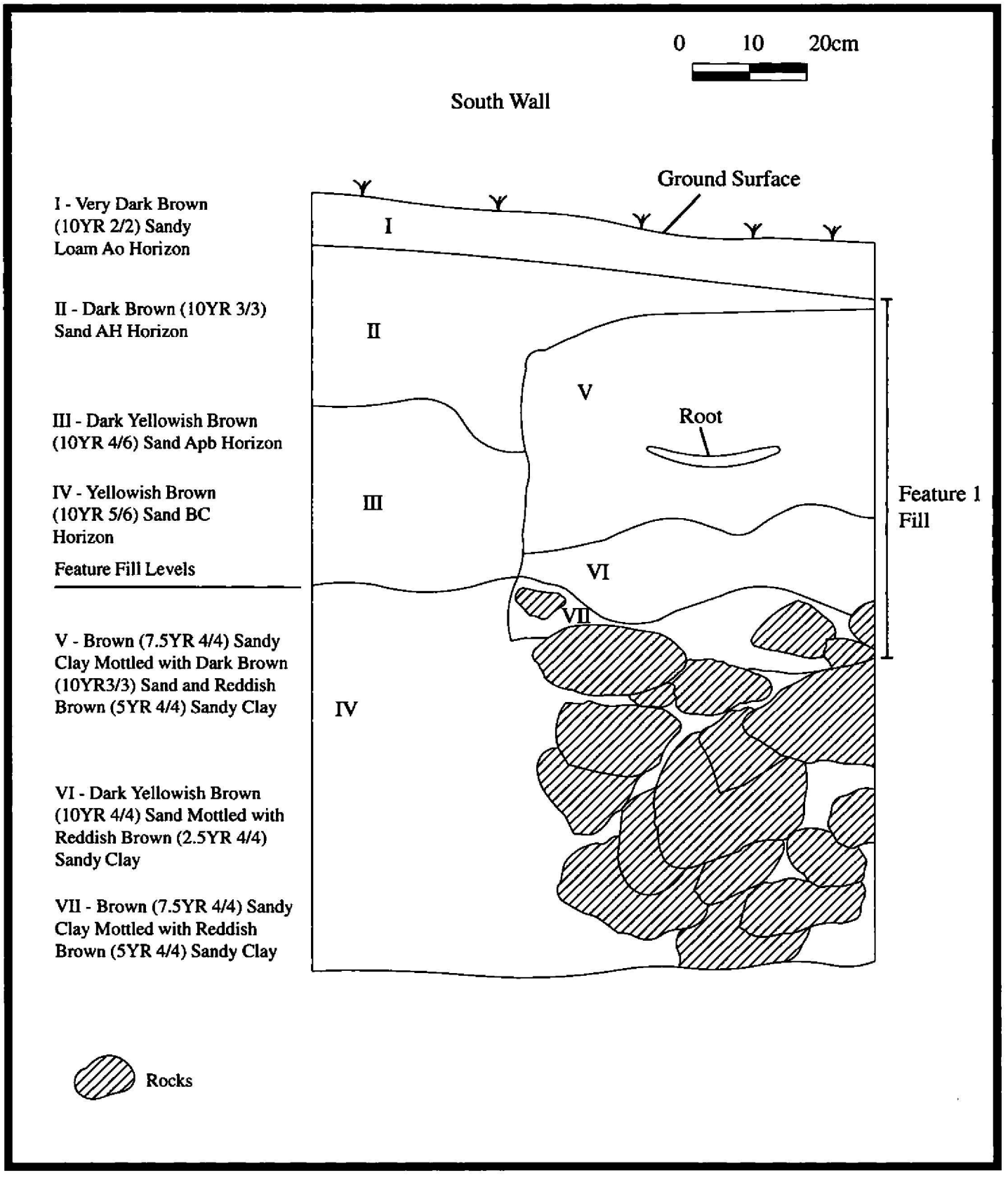


Figure 5.8 **Van Allen Farmstead, South Wall Profile of Test Unit 2.**

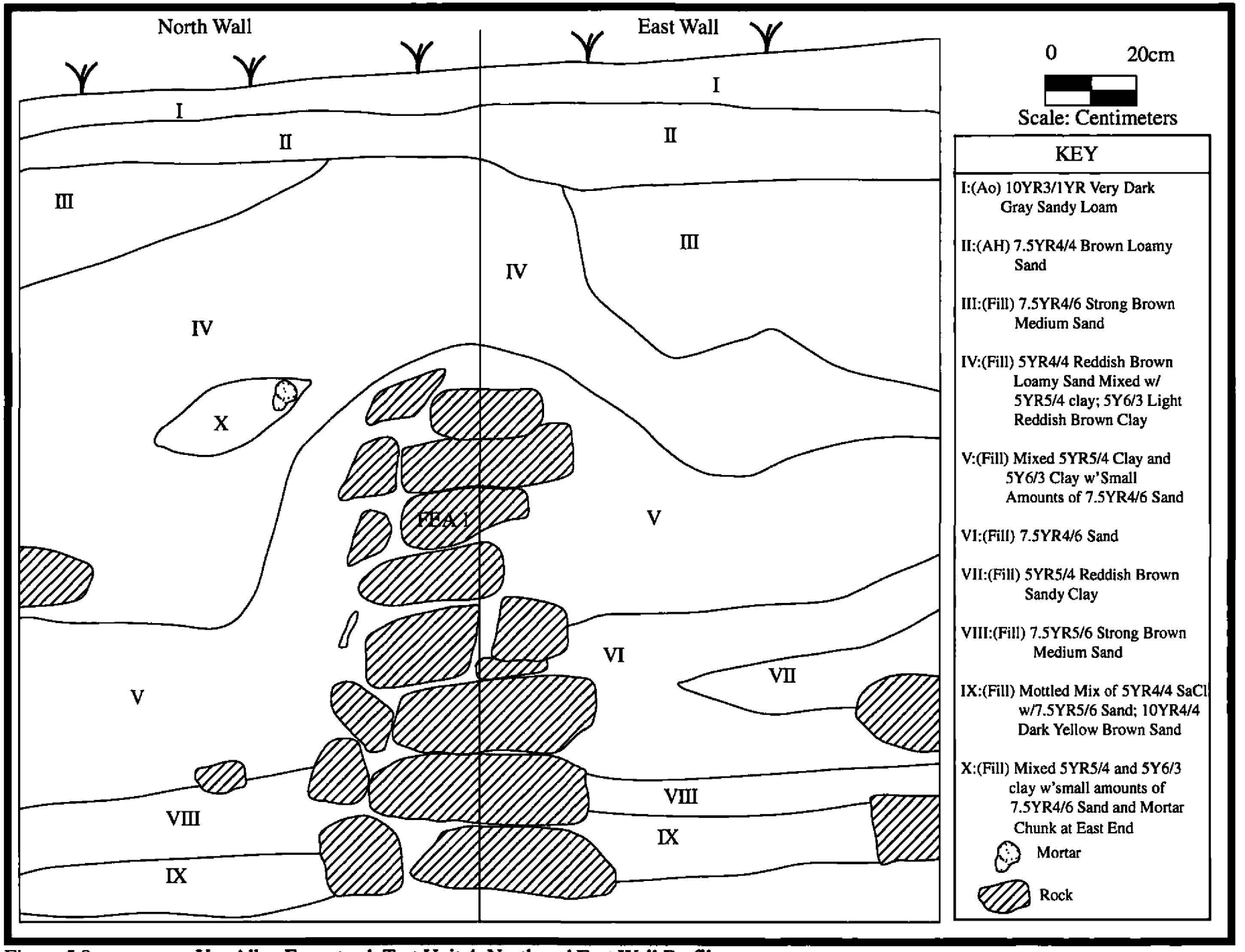


Figure 5.9 **Van Allen Farmstead, Test Unit 4, North and East Wall Profiles.**

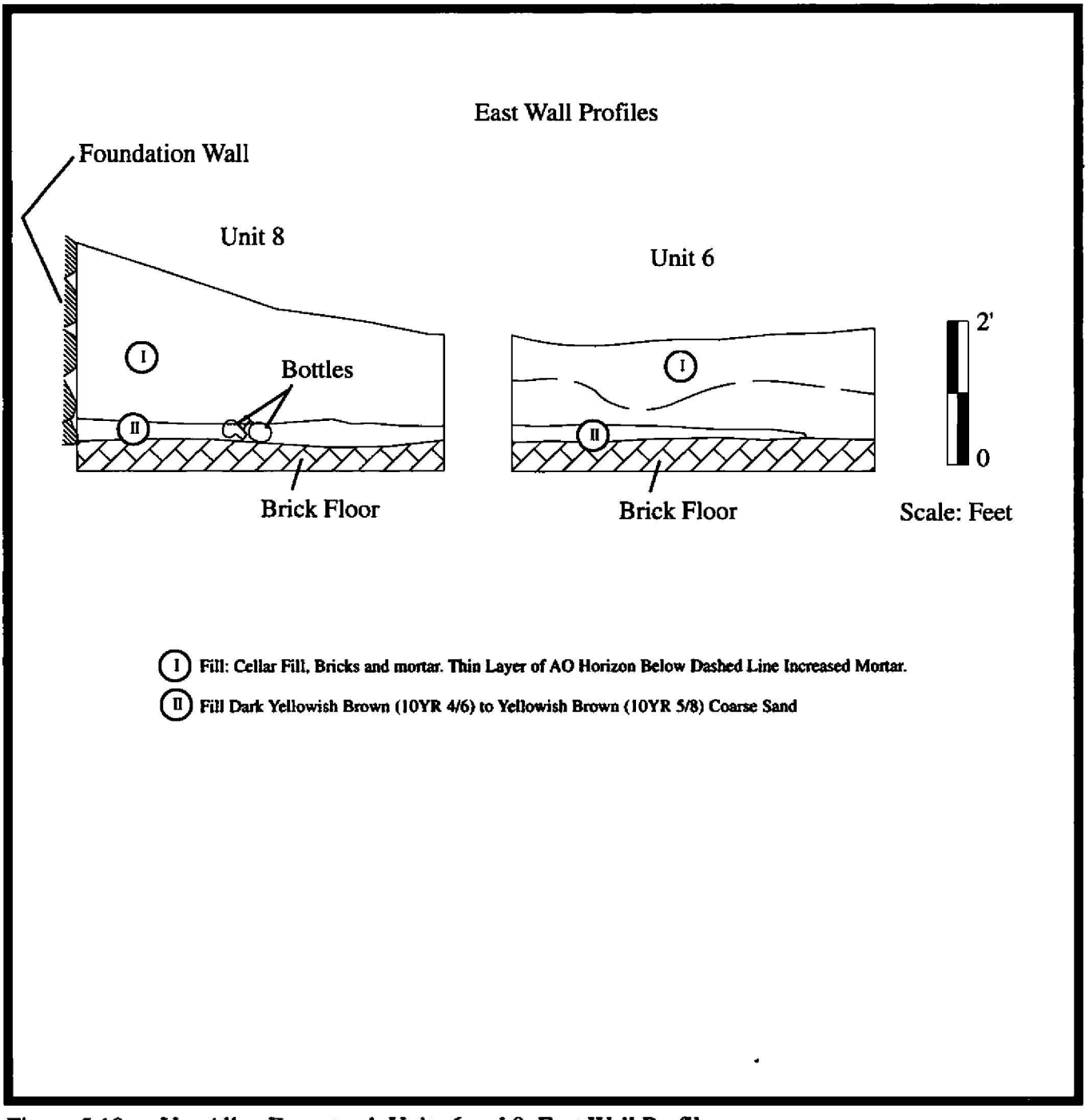
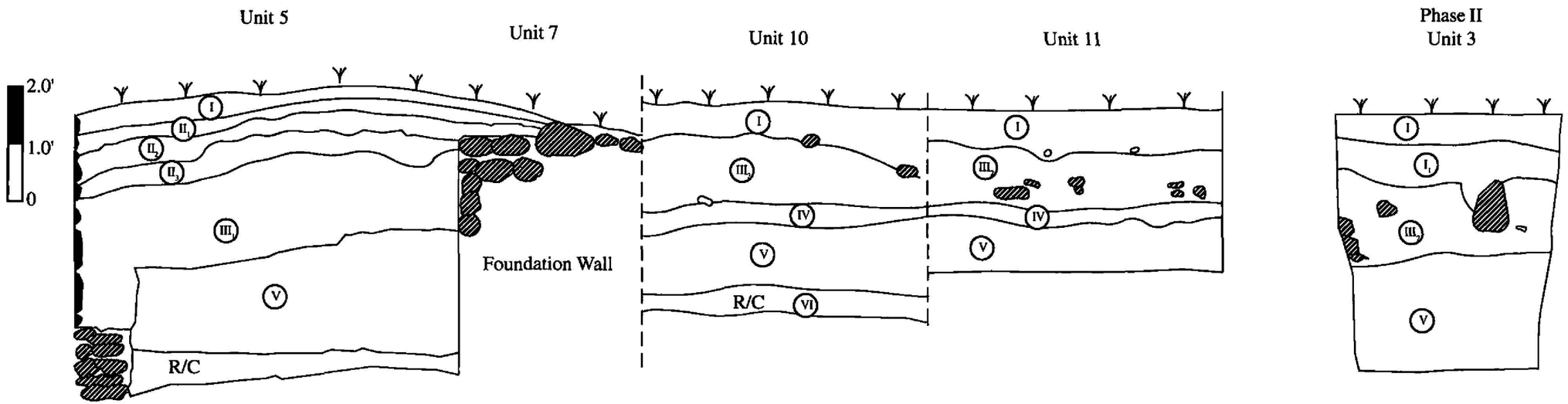


Figure 5.10 **Van Allen Farmstead, Units 6 and 8, East Wall Profiles.**

East Wall Profile



Stone

I Ao/A Horizon, Modern Cap Soil Very Dark Brown (10 YR 2/2) to Very Dark Grayish Brown (10 YR 3/2) Fine Sandy Loam

I_1 A Horizon, Brown (10 YR 4/3) Sandy Loam

II_1, II_2, II_3 C/ Fill Horizon, Brown (10 YR 4/3) to Dark Yellow Brown (10 YR 4/4) Sandy Loam with Differential Mottle and Variable Quantities of Brick and Mortar Incorporated in Fill

III_1 C/ Fill Horizon, Construction Fill, Strong Brown (7.5YR 4/6) Loamy Sand with Mottle of Strong Brown (7.5 YR 5/8) Loamy Sand

III_2 C/ Fill Horizon, Demolition Fill, Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6) to Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) Loamy Sand with a Dense Accumulation of Large Stones Similar to those in Foundation Wall

IV Ab Horizon, Buried Yard Surface Dark Yellowish Brown (10 YR 4/4) to Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/6) Fine Sandy Loam

V B/C Horizon, Subsoil Dark Yellowish Brown (10 YR 4/6) to Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) Fine to Medium Sand

VI B/C Horizon, Subsoil Strong Brown (7.5 YR 5/6) Medium Sand

Figure 5.11 **Van Allen Farmstead, East Wall Profile of Excavations in the Ell.**

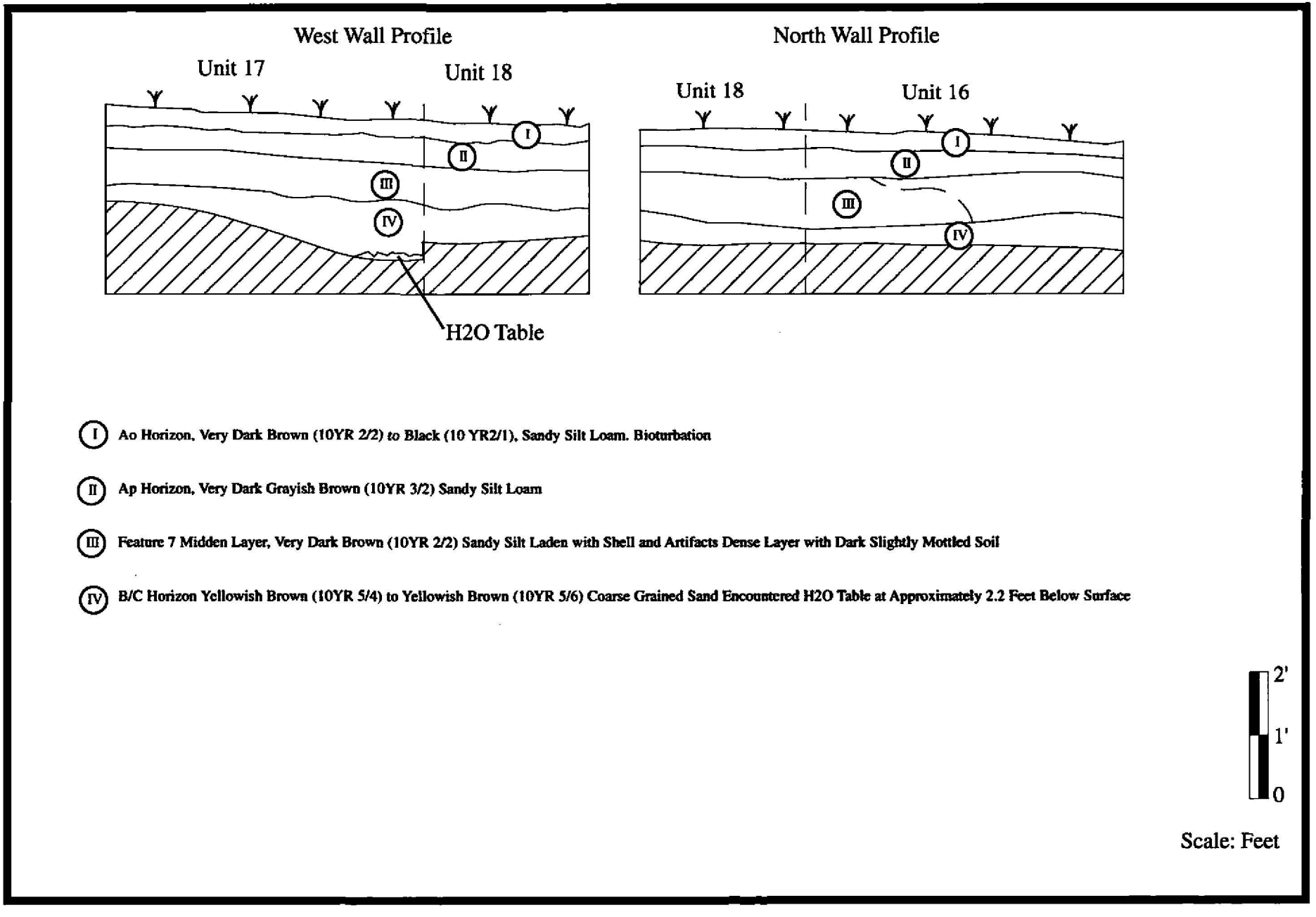


Figure 5.12 **Van Allen Farmstead, West and North Wall Profiles, Units 16, 17, and 18.**

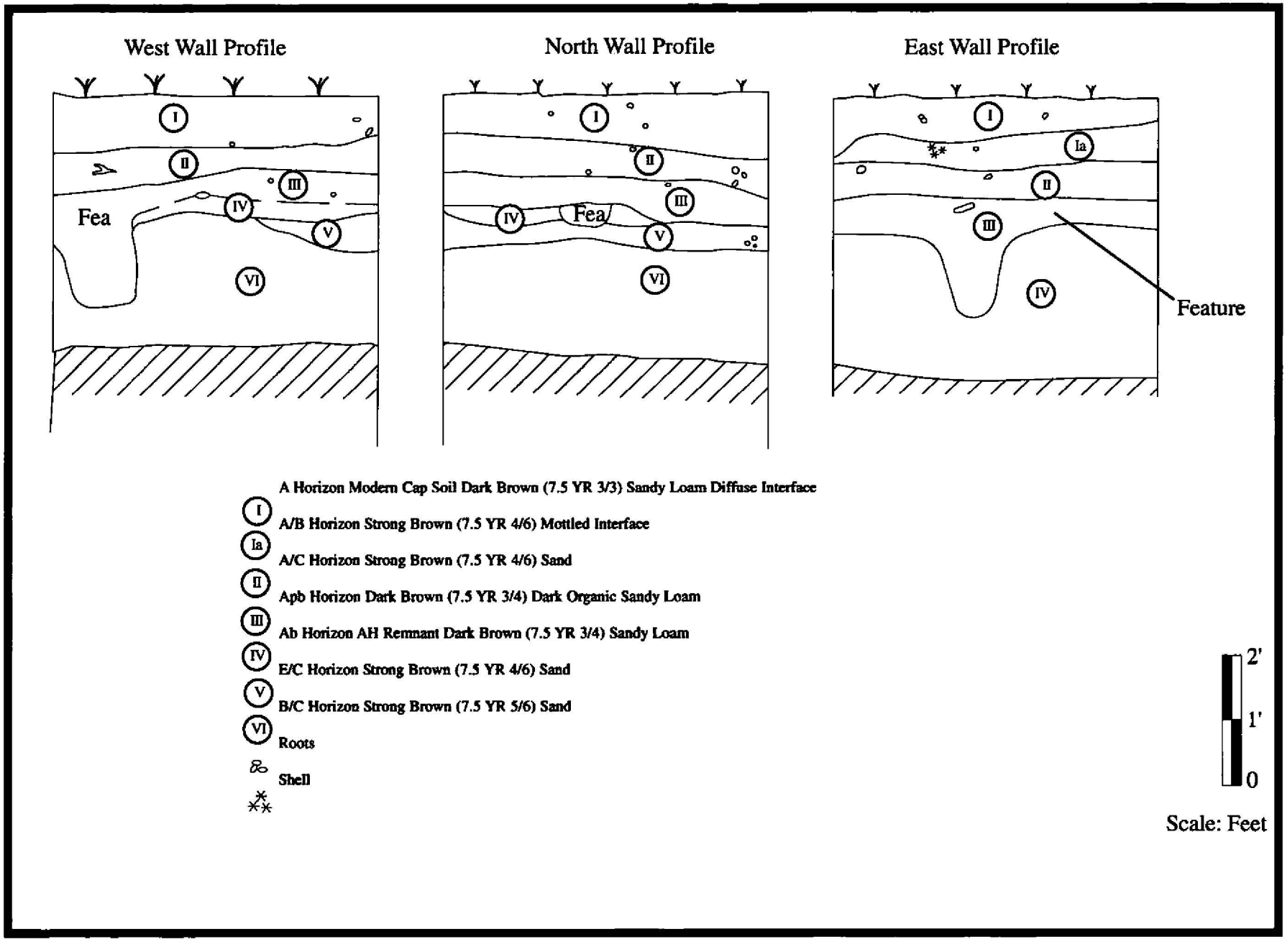


Figure 5.13 **Van Allen Farmstead, Unit 12, Wall Profiles.**

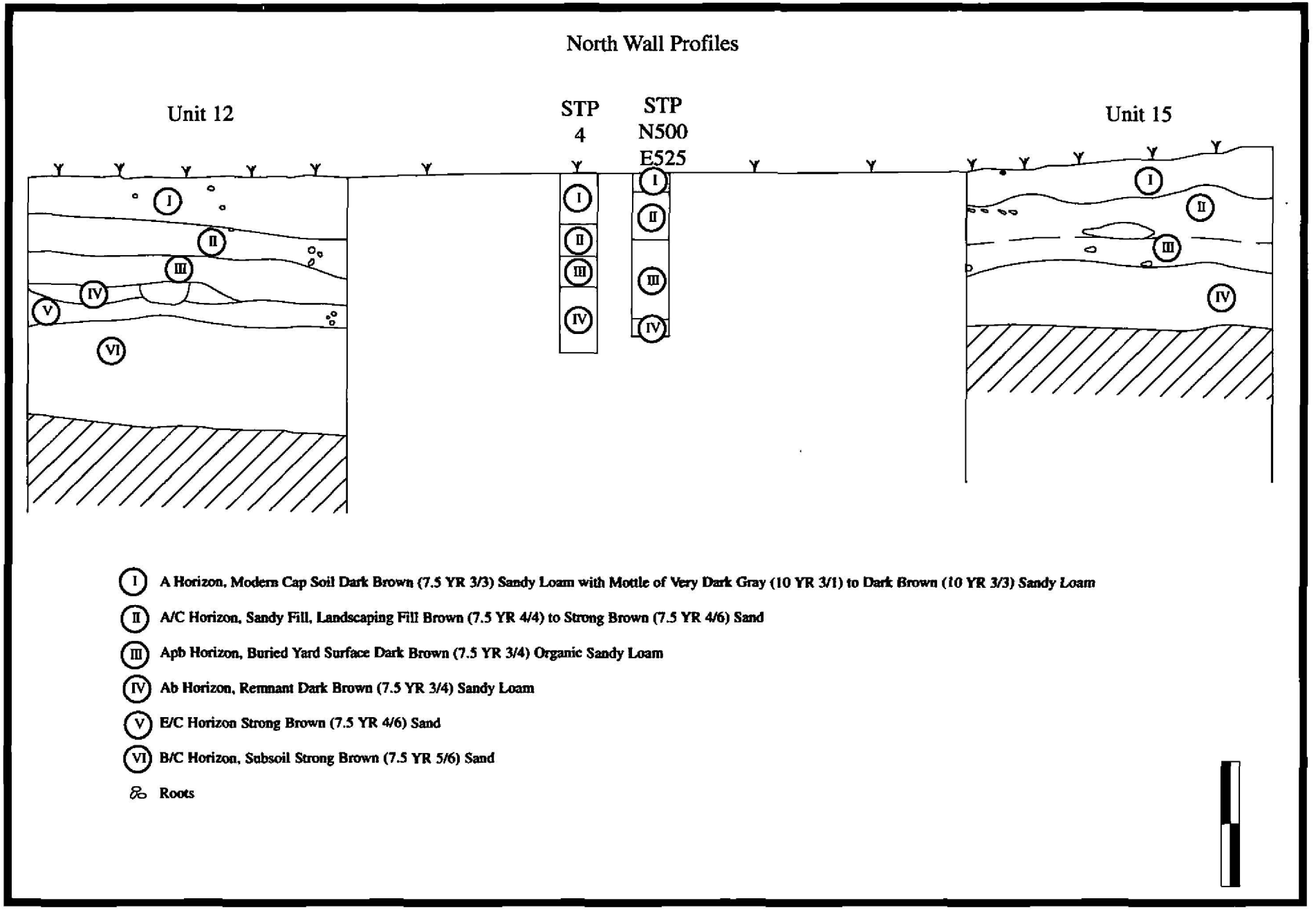


Figure 5.14 **Van Allen Farmstead, North Wall Profiles, Units 12 and 15.**

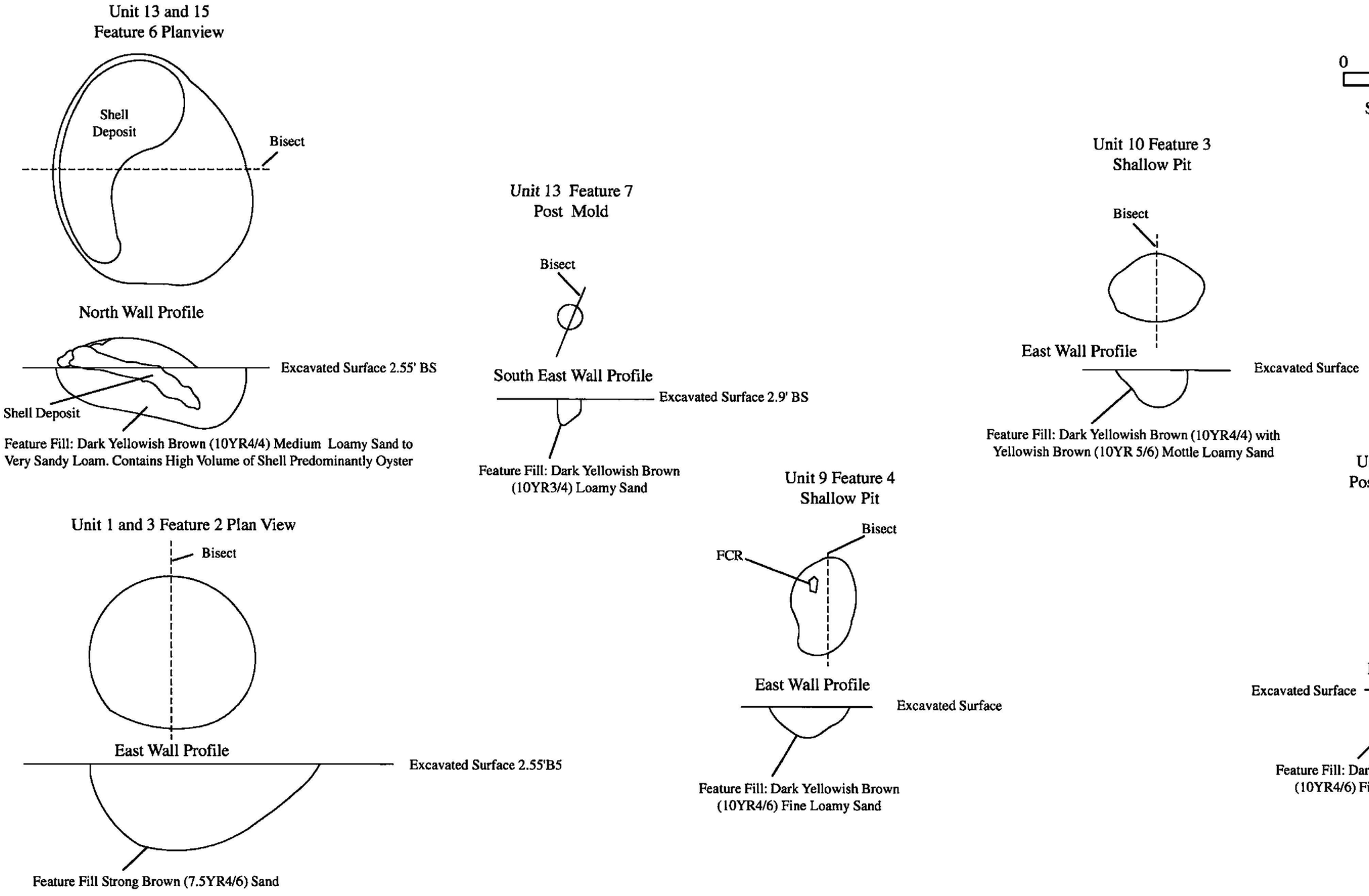


Figure 5.15 Van Allen Farmstead, Prehistoric Features, Plans and Profiles.

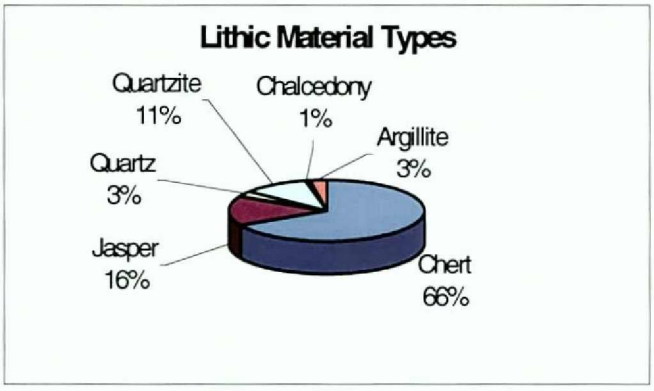


Figure 5.16 Lithic Material Types,
Van Allen Farmstead

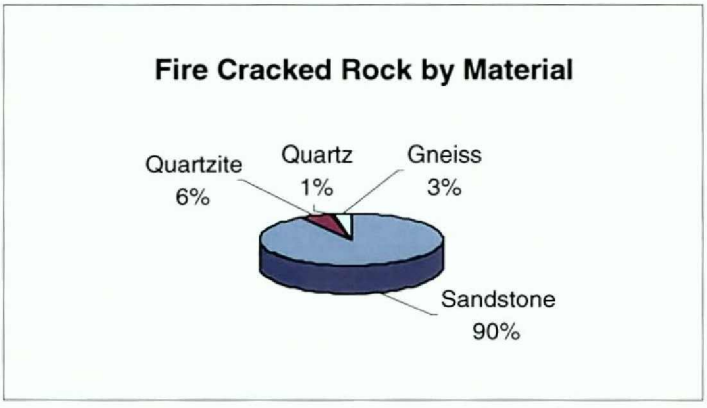


Figure 5.17 Fire-Cracked Rock by Material,
Van Allen Farmstead

VI. EXCAVATIONS AT THE PRICE PREHISTORIC SITE (LOCUS VI)

INTRODUCTION

In the spring of 2004, URS Corporation (URS) undertook Phase II archaeological investigations within an area designated Locus VI. As discussed earlier, Locus VI (later called the Price Prehistoric Site) was one of eight loci determined by URS to have a high probability for containing historic or prehistoric remains. This determination was based on Phase I archaeological investigations performed by Hunter Research Incorporated (HRI) in 1995 (see Figure 2.1). These investigations described a possible prehistoric shell midden that was located approximately 4–5 feet beneath the present ground surface. Locus VI is located on a T3 terrace, approximately 130 feet (40 meters) east of the Arthur Kill (see Figure 2.2). The area encompassed by the locus is approximately 15,000 square feet, (0.34 acres) and is heavily wooded with a mixed secondary growth/very thick underbrush forest.

As noted earlier, URS' initial efforts were focused on relocating the potential deposit encountered by HRI and assessing its significance and integrity. These Phase II investigative efforts, which involved a combination of auger tests, shovel test pits, and test units (Test Units 1 and 2), identified four important facts about the prehistoric site within Locus VI: (1) a buried plowzone was located below the overlying sand fills (Figures 6.1 and 6.2; Level VIII); (2) the potential midden was actually a truncated buried A horizon (Level IX–XI) that contained varying amounts of oyster shell; (3) two prehistoric features (a small pit and a truncated post) were located at the Ab/B horizon interface; and (4) chronologically diagnostic prehistoric artifacts (cordmarked Middle Woodland ceramic sherds) were recovered from the first .35 ft (10 cm) of the B horizon that underlay the Ab horizon. Any one of these four details alone would have been justification for further archaeological investigations; the combination of all four practically made further work a necessity. Therefore, after consultation with the New York City Landmarks Preservation Committee (NYCLPC), a small Phase III archaeological investigation effort was undertaken.

The Phase III archaeological investigation within the Price Prehistoric Site began with a series of auger tests across the site area (Figure 6.3) in order to identify and delimit the paleosol (Ab horizon) that was first documented during Phase II fieldwork in the spring of 2004. The auger testing served to define a roughly 100 x 150 foot area (15,000 square feet or 0.34 acres) where the Ab horizon was more or less present, and an approximately 75 x 75 foot core area (5,625 square feet or 0.13 acres) where the Ab horizon was thicker, darker, and more clearly defined. In order to investigate this core area, it was decided to obtain a five percent sample of any archaeological materials that potentially resided in the paleosol and the underlying strata. The sample consisted of 11 test units, each of which measured 5 x 5 feet. Because approximately 3.5 feet of sand overburden covered the core site area, a trackhoe was employed to strip as much of the sand overburden as possible from the site core. The stripped area encompassed approximately 3,375 square feet or 0.08 acres (Figure 6.4).

The five percent sample units were then excavated. These units were grouped into two large block excavations and three peripheral units. The eastern (and larger) block was excavated in and

around the area where the original Phase II units were located (see Figure 6.4). The East Block served to fully document the site's basic stratigraphic sequence and search for further very deeply buried prehistoric deposits (none were found). While large amounts of fire-cracked rocks (FCR) (n = 258) were recovered, a much smaller amount of lithic debitage or tools (n = 145) and very few ceramic sherds were found (n = 11). A small number of historic artifacts were also recovered from both the buried Apb and Ab horizons. No features were encountered in the East Block.

Although smaller, the West Block (see Figure 6.4) furnished much more stratigraphic and artifact data. Namely, the buried A horizon in this block was thicker and contained significantly more oyster shell then the examples of the Ab horizon present in the East Block. A single prehistoric feature, a probable robbed-out hearth, was found beneath the Ab horizon. Additionally, there was a second buried A horizon in portions of the block that was not present at all to the east. This horizon contained a large amount of Type 2 Late Woodland ceramic sherds, many of which were large and mendable. Smaller amounts of Type 5 and Type 4 Middle Woodland ceramics were also found. All of the prehistoric ceramic identifications were based on ware types identified during URS' excavation of the Dundee Site (28PA143) in Clifton, New Jersey (Tull and Slaughter 2001). Finally, two fishtail-variant Late Archaic/Early Woodland projectile points were recovered from B horizon soils beneath the Ab1 and Ab2 horizons.

All Phase III methods, results, and recommendations will be discussed below.

PHASE III EXCAVATION METHODS

Auger Tests

Phase III archaeological investigations within Locus VI began with a series of auger tests across the general area. The purpose of these tests was to attempt to determine the extents of the buried A horizon that was encountered during the Phase II efforts. Fifteen auger tests were excavated across the landform that contains Locus VI. The tests were spaced at either regular intervals (30 feet) or judgmentally, based on landform considerations (see Figure 6.3). The results of this investigative technique are described in the appropriate section.

Test Units

In order to assess the integrity and significance of the prehistoric components, it was decided to obtain a five percent sample of the relevant deposits within the site. This was accomplished through the excavation of 11 test units, each measuring 5 x 5 feet (see Figure 6.4). The first five of these units (Test Units 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7) were placed to the north and south of the Phase II test units in order to examine the deeper, artifact-bearing strata that were unable to be tested during the earlier efforts. These units form the core of what is termed the East Block; a 20-foot long, "Z" shaped excavation block. Included within this block were two additional test units (not part of the five percent sample); Test Unit 11, which examined the strata beneath the Phase II test units, and Test Unit 12, which was a 3 x 3 foot unit excavated into the bases of Test Units 3 and 5. The purpose of Test Unit 12 was to check for any Paleoindian/Early Archaic deposits that may have been deeply buried beneath the Late Archaic/Early Woodland component of the site.

The next three test units were placed 10 feet to the west of the East Block. Initially, only Test Units 8 and 9 were opened in this area (see Figure 6.4). The identification of a prehistoric feature in the northern portion of Test Unit 8 necessitated the opening of the Test Unit 10, which linked the first two units and formed what is termed the West Block. The three final sample test units (Test Units 13, 14, and 15) were randomly placed in the northern and eastern portions of the locus in order to obtain a more complete portrait of the site's prehistoric component (see Figure 6.4). The results from the two excavation blocks and the remaining sample units are described below.

All of the Phase III test units were excavated by either natural stratigraphy or arbitrary levels using shovels or hand trowels. After the removal of any remaining sand overburden, the Apb horizon (buried plowzone) was excavated as a single natural stratum. The underlying Ab horizon (buried A horizon or paleosol) was excavated similarly. At this point, the URS archaeologists began excavating the remaining strata in 0.35-inch arbitrary levels. Excavation continued until at least two sterile arbitrary levels were reached, which generally occurred within C horizon soils. Excepting the sand overburden, all levels were screened though 0.25-inch hardware cloth; any recovered artifacts were bagged according to their provenience. Upon completion of a test unit's excavation, appropriate profile walls were drawn and photographed. The single feature encountered was first drawn and photographed in plan view, bisected from north to south, and had the western half removed. After the feature's profile was fully documented via drawings and photography, the eastern half was excavated and a flotation sample was retained. All soils, profiles, and the feature were described using Munsell color charts and standard USDA terminology. The photography entailed black and white plates, color slides, and digital shots. A detailed photo log was kept.

RESULTS OF PHASE III EXCAVATIONS

Auger Tests

The auger tests served to identify an approximately 100 x 150 foot area where some evidence of the buried soil horizon was present. In the eastern portions of the site, the deposit was encountered at around 2.5–3 feet below the present ground surface. The buried horizon was also lighter in color and did not contain large amounts of oyster shell in the east. In the western portion of the site, the buried horizon was found at approximately one foot deeper than in the east. Additionally, the horizon was much darker and contained significantly more oyster shell fragments. Based on these results, and coupled with the Phase II test unit information, it was decided to focus the larger-scale Phase III excavations in the western portion of the site. Accordingly, the approximately 75 x 75 foot western portion of the locus was designated the core site area. Because up to 4 feet of sand overburden capped the buried horizon, a large "trackhoe" excavating machine was utilized to remove as much of this overburden as possible. Due to the vagaries of using large excavating machinery in heavily wooded terrain (i.e., large trees as obstacles), only 3,375 square feet (0.08 acres) were actually stripped (see Figure 6.4). It was within this stripped portion of Locus VI that the larger-scale Phase III excavations were placed.

East Block

The East Block was the larger of the two excavation blocks and was comprised of six test units arranged in a "Z" pattern. Five of the test units were part of the five percent sample, while one test unit examined the strata beneath the Phase II test units (see Figure 6.4).

Stratigraphy. The East Block served as the master profile for the Price Prehistoric Site because the stratigraphic sequence exemplified that of the entire site area examined. The basic Apb/Ab/B/C sequence was generally present across the site with only few variations. Additionally, it was within this block that a deep exploratory excavation was performed. The deep excavation consisted of Test Unit 12 and an auger test in its southeast corner. The purposes of this were to complete the overall picture of the site's stratigraphy and to investigate the possibility of deeply buried Paleoindian-aged deposits. Four separate profiles were documented within the East Block; the southern profiles of Test Units 3 and 5, the western profiles of Test Units 4 and 5, the northern profiles of Test Units 6 and 7, and the southern profiles of Test Unit 12 and the auger test (Figures 6.5, 6.6, and 6.7).

The basic stratigraphy as seen in Figures 6.5, 6.6, and 6.7 began with a buried plowzone (Apb horizon) that consists of a dark greyish brown (10YR 3/6) sandy clay loam. This capped the buried A horizon (Ab horizon) originally encountered by HRI in 1995. The Ab horizon consisted of very dark greyish brown loamy sand (10YR 3/2) with varying amounts of oyster shell within the matrix. The oyster shell was more prevalent in the northern and western extents of the block and the concentration dropped off significantly to the east and south, and ties in with the larger shell concentrations within the West Block. Beneath the buried A horizon was a thick package (approximately 1.2 feet) of B horizon soils that consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand. The B horizon soils capped a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) loamy sand C1 horizon. This stratum contained numerous lamellae, which consisted of brown (7.5YR 4/4) sandy clay, near the bases of the excavations. At this point, the units were 4 feet deep and it was deemed unsafe to continue large-scale excavations due to the sandy nature of the soil matrix. Graphical representations of the above stratigraphic sequence can be seen in Figure 6.5, which shows the combined southern and western profiles of Test Units 3, 4, and 5, and in Figure 6.6, which shows the northern profiles of Test Units 6 and 7.

As stated earlier, Test Unit 12 was excavated into the bases of Test Units 3 and 5 in order to investigate the site's deeper strata (see Figure 6.4). The first stratum encountered in Test Unit 12 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loamy sand C2 horizon with many thin, strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay lamellae throughout the horizon (see Figure 6.7). Two thicker lamella bands were located at the unit's base. These consisted of a reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy clay. After an approximate 3-foot depth, it became very difficult to continue excavating this small test unit. Therefore, a bucket auger probe was utilized in the unit's southwest corner. An additional 4.1 feet of soil was excavated in this manner, all of which was screened through 0.25-inch hardware mesh. This served to identify an additional C3 horizon that was comprised of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) medium sand with reddish brown (2.5YR 4/4) clay sand lamellae (see Figure 6.7). As the depth of the horizon increased, so did the amount of pebbles and gravels. Finally, at an overall depth of 6.9 feet, an impenetrable cobble layer was encountered. This probably represents parent material or lacustrine deposits, which, when combined with the depth of the larger test units and the elevation of the original ground surface, was reached at

approximately 15.25 feet beneath original ground surface. Table 6.1 shows the vertical provenience of the various strata in the East Block, and details the depths of the strata from the individual excavation datum and their correlation to the original ground surface. The values for the original ground surface were obtained via laser transit along the perimeter of the stripped area, and these values were correlated against the elevation of the buried plowzone at strategic points within the block excavations. The difference between the two elevations provided URS archaeologists with the approximate depth below original ground surface of the buried plowzone.

Table 6.1 Locus VI, East Block, Combined Stratum Depths

Provenience	Stratum Depths	Depths Below Ground Surface
Test Unit 3, Apb horizon	0.0–0.8 feet	4.6–5.4 feet
Test Unit 3, Ab horizon	0.8–1.0 feet	5.4–5.6 feet
Test Unit 3, B horizon	1.0–2.2 feet	5.6–7.8 feet
Test Unit 3, C horizon	2.2–4.0 feet	7.8–9.6 feet
Test Unit 4, Apb horizon	0.0–0.75 feet	4.6–5.35 feet
Test Unit 4, Ab horizon	0.75–1.25 feet	5.35–5.85 feet
Test Unit 4, B horizon	1.25–2.35 feet	5.85–6.95
Test Unit 4, C1 horizon	2.35–3.3 feet	6.95–7.9 feet
Test Unit 5, Apb horizon	0.0–0.7 feet	4.6–5.3 feet
Test Unit 5, Ab horizon	0.7–0.95 feet	5.3–5.5 feet
Test Unit 5, B horizon	0.95–2.05 feet	5.5–6.6 feet
Test Unit 5, C1 horizon	2.05–3.8 feet	6.6–8.35 feet
Test Unit 6, Apb horizon	0.0–0.4 feet	3.6–3.8 feet
Test Unit 6, Ab horizon	0.4–0.6 feet	3.8–4.0 feet
Test Unit 6, B horizon	0.6–1.8 feet	4.0–5.2 feet
Test Unit 6, C1 horizon	1.8–3.1 feet	5.2–6.5 feet
Test Unit 7, Apb horizon	0.0–0.9 feet	3.8–4.7 feet
Test Unit 7, Ab horizon	0.9–1.1 feet	4.7–4.9 feet
Test Unit 7, B horizon	1.1–1.95 feet	4.9–5.75 feet
Test Unit 7, C1 horizon	1.95–3.35 feet	5.75–7.15 feet
Test Unit 12, C2 horizon	0.0–2.8 feet	8.35–11.15 feet
Test Unit 12, C3 horizon	2.8–6.9 feet	11.15–15.25 feet

Assemblage. A total of 460 artifacts was recovered from the East Block: 11 historic artifacts, 418 prehistoric artifacts, and 31 organic remains (i.e., oyster shell or bone) that are probably prehistoric in nature. All of the artifacts are discussed below by provenience. It should be noted that nine sandstone FCR fragments, which were recovered from the collapse of the soils between Test Units 3 and 4, are not included in the discussions. Because these artifacts were not recovered from a definable context, they are not included the analyses.

Apb Horizon. The plowzone within the East Block contained 32 artifacts, 10 of which were historic aged. Because plowzone horizons are inherently disturbed, the mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts is common. The historic artifacts are usually the result of refuse disposal in agricultural fields, and the prehistoric items are intermixed via the plow's disturbance of underlying horizons. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of this portion of the collection was not necessary. A synopsis of all the recovered artifacts can be found in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 East Block, Artifacts Recovered from Apb Horizon

Historic Artifacts	Count	Prehistoric Artifacts	Count
Window Glass Fragments	3	Jasper Biface Thinning Flakes	1
Mold Blown Container Glass Sherds	2	Jasper Shatter	1
Unidentified Earthenware Sherds	1	Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	8
Stoneware Sherds	1	Oyster Shells	11
Whiteware Sherds	1	Clam Shells	1
Brick Fragments	1		
Mortar Fragments	1		
Sub-Total	**10**	**Sub-Total**	**22**
		Total	**32**

Of the historic artifacts, only the whiteware sherd was chronologically diagnostic. This particular ware was first produced around AD 1820 and heavily utilized during the nineteenth century (Miller 2000). This is consistent with the nearby historic agricultural occupations (i.e., the Drake, Price, and Van Allen farmsteads), and these artifacts probably represent household refuse distributed throughout the fields via plowing. The small number of prehistoric lithics were nonchronologically diagnostic and do not offer much insight into site-specific activities. The clam and oyster shells could be attributable to either the historic or prehistoric occupations, and as such, also do not offer much insight into lifeways.

Ab Horizon. The buried soil horizon, which was originally encountered by HRI in 1995, contained one historic artifact and 36 prehistoric artifacts (Table 6.3). This was the first undisturbed horizon encountered and offered much more insight into activities that may have occurred at Locus VI.

Table 6.3 East Block, Artifacts Recovered from Ab Horizon

Artifacts	Count
Historic White Ball Clay Molded Pipe Bowl Fragments	1
Chert Biface Thinning Flakes	2
Jasper Unidentified Projectile Points	1
Jasper Biface Thinning Flakes	1
Jasper Primary Flakes	1
Jasper Shatter	1
Type 2 Sherds (smoothed)	3
Type 2 Sherds (incised)	1
Type 4 Sherds	2
Oyster Shells	8
Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	16
Total	**37**

Historic Artifacts. As can be seen above, a single historic item was recovered from Ab horizon. While the presence of such an item in an assumed prehistoric horizon seems problematic, it is not necessarily the case. For instance, it is not uncommon for later objects to be displaced via root or rodent activity, or the vagaries of site erosion, although in this specific case, none of the above processes appear to have been a factor. The item in question was recovered from the intact buried horizon within Test Unit 3, and was identified as a nearly intact white ball clay pipe bowl. This particular pipe bowl appeared to be a type manufactured by the Dutch from AD 1675 to AD 1725. It also had what appeared to be the letters "BB" molded into the bottom of the spur. Although the Dutch surrendered Staten Island to the British in AD 1664, the new British governor also gave land grants to the original Dutch settlers. Therefore, the presence of Dutch goods that postdate the English takeover is not unexpected. However, the pipe bowl's presence among prehistoric ceramics is unexpected, and suggests the possibility of a Contact Period occupation at the Price Site. The encountered ceramic wares, and their relation to the pipe bowl, are discussed below.

Prehistoric Ceramics. Three smoothed body sherds and one incised rim sherd (identified as Type 2 ceramics) were recovered from this horizon. URS encountered Type 2 at the Dundee Site (28PA143) in nearby Clifton, New Jersey (Tull and Slaughter 2001). This ware, which is an Overpeck incised variant, possessed a temper comprised of a form of basalt and occasional quartz pieces. This temper can be found locally in the Watchung Mountains in Passaic County, New Jersey, less than 8 km west of the Dundee Site. The paste was a mix of clay and sand, with light gray rounded pieces of compact hard clay, and the surface treatment consisted of smoothed over cordmarking. These sherds were decorated with incised lines and punctations. Sharp, narrow incised lines were present near the rims, and incised lines and punctuates that form chevrons, triangles, and ladders were found on the body sherds.

Two radiocarbon dates for Type 2 ceramics were processed from the Dundee Site, one from a hearth and one from a potsherd. The calibrated intercept radiocarbon dates were 1020 and 1030 AD (Tull and Slaughter 2001). While this is clearly earlier than the AD 1675 pipe bowl, Contact Period trade goods were found at the Overpeck type site (36BU5), which was located along the Delaware River near Kintersville, Pennsylvania (Kent 1993). Unfortunately, this is apparently the only example of Overpeck incised wares recovered with trade goods and does not necessarily constitute definite proof. That the pipe bowl represents the only historic artifact recovered from the Ab horizon across the entire site also casts doubt on Contact Period interactions. This begs the supposition that the pipe bowl was deposited at a later date and reached its final provenience via secondary activities, such as bioturbation or deep plowing. Only a limited area was exposed during the Phase III effort, and this does not preclude the presence of Contact Period evidence in other parts of the Price Site. Although doubtful, the question of whether or not the Ab horizon contains proof for a Contact Period occupation (or at least interaction) cannot be answered by the information at hand.

The second prehistoric ceramic ware recovered from the Ab horizon was most similar to another ware encountered at the Dundee Site. It is termed Type 4, and two body sherds of this ware were recovered from this horizon. Type 4 from the Dundee Site possessed crushed quartz temper and a loose, sandy friable clay paste. Type 4 sherds were also net impressed, but the sherds recovered from Locus VI were too friable and damaged to identify any specific surface treatments. Vessels

with such coarse textures and crushed quartz tempers were most likely used for utilitarian purposes, such as cooking. Ceramic sherds of this variety have been found in mixed associations with Overpeck-like incised ceramics and triangular points that dated to AD 850 (Tull and Slaughter 2001). Cavallo (1987) interpreted these "mixed" assemblages as representing transitional Middle/Late Woodland contexts. The presence of Type 4 and Type 2 ceramics seem to indicate such a transitional context for the Ab horizon, which casts the provenience of the seventeenth-century pipe bowl into further doubt.

Prehistoric Lithics. The lithic artifacts recovered from the Ab horizon mostly consisted of sandstone FCR fragments (n = 16), although smaller amounts of debitage (n = 5) and an unidentifiable projectile point were also recovered. FCR was ubiquitous on a prehistoric site and indicates cooking and heating activities. These specimens were used as hearthstones and dispersed after usage or used as boiling stones. Boiling stones were first heated in a fire then placed into vessel that contained water or some sort of liquid-based food (i.e., stews, soups, or gruel). The vessel's contents were heated in this manner in order to avoid direct contact with the fire itself, which could damage the vessel. The debitage consisted mostly of chert and jasper biface thinning flakes (n = 3), which indicates late-stage lithic reduction activities, such as tool manufacture or repair. The jasper primary flake and shatter indicate earlier-stage lithic reduction activities, such as cobble preparation or core reduction. Finally, the unidentified projectile point represents the end product of late-stage lithic reduction activities—the tool itself. This specimen consisted of a medial fragment with evidence of a small side or corner notch. Unfortunately, not enough characteristics were present for definite identification.

Organic Remains. A total of eight oyster shells were collected from the Ab horizon. This does not represent all of the oyster shell present, as much of the shell was noted and discarded in the field. As a general statement, moderate amounts of oyster shell were encountered in the East Block as opposed to rather large amounts in the West Block. Nonetheless, the presence of the oyster shell indicates at least a seasonal usage of the resources present off of Staten Island.

B horizon. A total of 294 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the B horizon within the East Block of the Price Site (Table 6.4). The bulk of these artifacts consisted of prehistoric lithics (n = 276), followed by organic remains (n = 11), and prehistoric ceramics (n = 7). Most of the recovered artifacts consisted of FCR (57 percent), a pattern that is repeated in the West Block's B horizon. The presence of such a large amount of artifacts probably indicates that this was once a stable living surface. Over the intervening centuries, this horizon was buried and preserved possibly by flooding.

Table 6.4 East Block, Artifacts Recovered from B Horizon

Artifacts	Count	Artifacts	Count
Argillite Unidentified Flakes	1	Jasper Pressure Flakes	1
Chert Shatter	5	Quartzite Biface Thinning Flakes	4
Chert Tested Cobbles	1	Type 4 Sherds	5
Chert Biface Thinning Flakes	84	Unidentifiable Prehistoric Ceramic Spalls	2
Chert Primary Flakes	4	Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	167
Jasper Shatter	4	Oyster Shells	6
Jasper Biface Thinning Flakes	4	Mammal Bone Fragments	5
Jasper Mid Stage Bifaces	1		
Sub-Total	**104**	**Sub-Total**	**190**
		Total	**294**

Prehistoric Ceramics. Seven prehistoric ceramics were recovered from the B horizon, five of which were identified as Type 4 specimens. None of the Type 4 ceramics were incised; they were smoothed body sherds. The remaining two sherds were spalls, which, due to their small sizes and poor conditions, were essentially unidentifiable.

Prehistoric Lithics. As in the overlying strata, the most numerous lithic artifacts were fragments of FCR (n = 167). This is a pattern that was generally repeated across the site with only a few exceptions. These fragments were evidence of various heating and eating activities, as earlier described. The second most numerous class of lithic artifact consisted of biface thinning flakes (n = 92): chert, jasper, and quartzite specimens that point to tool manufacture and repair, and the single jasper pressure flake. The jasper mid-stage biface also points to these processes, as it was a tool that was never quite finished. The chert and jasper shatter, the chert primary flake, and the tested cobble indicate earlier stage lithic task, such as cobble preparation and core reduction.

Organic Remains. The six oyster shells and five mammal bones indicate utilization of local food resources. As stated earlier, the oyster shells were only representative of the total shell encountered, which was moderate. The mammal bones represent the entirety of such specimens recovered, and may indicate a year-round occupation of the site, as opposed to seasonal occupation, in order to harvest shellfish.

C horizon. This horizon contained considerably fewer artifacts than the overlying B horizon (88 vs. 294). While this was expected to some degree, the presence of *any* artifacts at such a depth is significant. The lack of any prehistoric ceramics is also significant, which may indicate an Archaic date for this horizon. If this were the case, a rather lengthy prehistoric occupation of the site, from the Archaic Period and into the Late Woodland Period, could be posited. Unfortunately, no chronologically diagnostic artifacts (i.e., projectile points) that could lend credence to this supposition were encountered. Still, a total of 88 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the East Block's C horizon. Table 6.5 offers a summary of these artifacts, all of which are prehistoric lithics.

Table 6.5 East Block, Artifacts Recovered from C Horizon

Artifacts	Count
Chert Biface Thinning Flakes	26
Chert Shatter	1
Quartzite Biface Thinning Flakes	2
Jasper Biface Thinning Flakes	1
Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	58
Total	**88**

Again, most (n = 58) of the lithic artifacts consisted of FCR fragments, which indicate cooking and heating activities. The second most numerous class of lithic artifact consisted of 29 biface thinning flakes, which were chert, quartzite, and jasper specimens. These are indicative of late stage lithic activities, such as tool manufacture and repair. The remaining lithic was a fragment of chert shatter, which points to the earlier stage lithic activities.

West Block

Although excavation of the West Block only consisted of three test units, nearly half of the artifacts (n = 400) from the Price Site were recovered from here.

Initially, this portion of the site was sampled with two units that were placed diagonal to one another, Test Units 8 and 9 (See Figure 6.4). Two things necessitated the excavation of an additional test unit that filled in the gap between the original units. First, a possible prehistoric feature (Feature 3) was encountered in the northern portion of Test Unit 8. Second, a second buried A horizon was encountered in the northeastern quadrant of Test Unit 9. This Ab2 horizon contained large, mendable, incised prehistoric ceramics and moderate quantities of oyster and clam shell remains. In order to fully uncover Feature 3 and ascertain the extent of the Ab2 horizon, it was necessary to excavate Test Unit 10. The result was a small excavation block that uncovered what is arguably the most significant portion of the Price Prehistoric Site.

Stratigraphy. With three exceptions, the strata encountered in the West Block did not significantly differ from those encountered in the East Block. First, portions of the Ab1 and Ab2 horizons in Test Unit 9 and the buried plowzone in Test Unit 8 and 9 were accidentally stripped during the trackhoe excavation of the locus. The missing sections of the unit can be seen in Figure 6.8, along with the combined profiles of the entire block. Test Unit 10 was the only completely intact test unit in the West Block. Second, there were larger oyster shell concentrations in the West Block than in the East Block. Both the Ab1 and Ab2 horizons contained more shell in general than in other potions of the site, and there was significantly more clamshell in the Ab2 horizon than in other portions of the site. This was especially evident in the northwestern corner of Test Unit 10. Third, a second buried horizon was located beneath the very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) Ab horizon that was encountered throughout most of the site. This horizon was only located in Test Units 9 and 10 (see Figure 6.8) and contained approximately half of the excavation block's prehistoric artifacts. Interestingly, prehistoric ceramic sherd cross-mends were found between the two buried A horizons. This indicates that, although a clear stratigraphic break was present, these two horizons are chronologically related

to one another. The Ab2 horizon was most likely a nascent B horizon that is slowly developing out of the Ab1 horizon.

The B and C horizon soils encountered in the West Block were identical to those described in the East Block and are not reviewed here. Table 6.6 shows the vertical provenience of the various strata in the West Block, and details the depths of the strata from the individual excavation datum and their correlation to the original ground surface. These elevations were calculated in the same manner as those from the East Block. When comparing the depths between the two excavation blocks, it becomes readily apparent that the original ground surface sloped dramatically westward toward the Arthur Kill.

Table 6.6 Locus VI, West Block, Combined Stratum Depths

Provenience	Stratum Depths	Depths Below Ground Surface
Test Unit 8, Ab1 horizon	0.0–0.25 feet	2.9–3.15 feet
Test Unit 8, B horizon	0.25–1.6 feet	3.15–4.5 feet
Test Unit 8, C horizon	1.6–2.3 feet	4.5–5.2 feet
Test Unit 9, Ab1 horizon	0.0 - 0.35 feet	0.9–1.25
Test Unit 9, Ab2 horizon	0.35–0.7	1.25–1.6
Test Unit 9, B horizon	0.7–1.75 feet	1.6–2.65 feet
Test Unit 9, C horizon	1.75–2.45 feet	2.65 - 3.35 feet
Test Unit 10, Apb horizon	0.0–0.5 feet	0.9–1.45 feet
Test Unit 10, Ab1 horizon	0.5–1.1 feet	1.45–2.05 feet
Test Unit 10, Ab2 horizon	1.1–1.8 feet	2.05–2.75 feet
Test Unit 10, B horizon	1.8–2.85 feet	2.75–3.8 feet
Test Unit 10, C horizon	2.85–3.55 feet	3.8–4.5 feet

Assemblage. A total of 400 artifacts was recovered from the West Block: one historic artifact, 358 prehistoric artifacts, and 41 organic remains (i.e., shell or bone) that are more than likely prehistoric in nature. All of the artifacts are discussed below by provenience.

Apb Horizon. Because the plowzone was only present in Test Unit 10, a limited amount of artifacts were recovered from this horizon (Table 6.7). The only dateable artifact was the whiteware sherd, which, as in the case of the East Block's Apb horizon, is indicative of the nineteenth-century farmsteads in the project area.

Table 6.7 West Block, Artifacts Recovered from Apb Horizon

Artifacts	Count
Whiteware Undecorated Sherds	1
Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	6
Oyster Shells	2
Total	**9**

Ab1 Horizon. As stated in the stratigraphy section, this buried soil horizon was the same as the Ab horizon in the East Block (originally encountered by HRI in 1995). Three major differences exist between the two block's buried A horizons. First, many more artifacts (n = 134) were recovered from the buried A horizon in the smaller West Block than were recovered from the same horizon in the larger East Block (n = 37). Second, no historic artifacts were recovered from the West Block's analogous horizon. This fact casts further doubt on the supposition that the Dutch pipe bowl from the East Block indicates a potential Contact Period occupation. Third and finally, the preponderance of FCR is not seen in the Ab1 horizon (or in the underlying Ab2 horizon). The largest artifact classes consisted of prehistoric ceramics (n = 62) and lithic debitage (n = 34), whereas only 17 FCR fragments were recovered. While an obviously lower percentage of FCR was recovered (13 percent vs. 43 percent in the East Block's Ab horizon), this may be because of the much higher amounts of ceramics and lithics that were recovered. The actual amounts of FCR were similar (17 vs. 16), and, as will be seen later, the percentage of such materials recovered from each block's underlying B horizon were also similar. The larger percentages of ceramics probably indicates that the West Block is closer to the center of the site's occupation, and the FCR was probably somewhat evenly diffused across the site after being used in cooking/heating activities. Table 6.8 provides details of all the artifacts recovered from this horizon.

Table 6.8 West Block, Artifacts Recovered from Ab1 Horizon

Artifacts	Count	Artifacts	Count
Chert Cores	1	Incised Prehistoric Pipe Bowl Fragments	1
Chert Tested Cobbles	1	Type 2 Sherds (incised)	13
Chert Biface Thinning Flakes	30	Type 2 Sherds (smoothed)	39
Jasper Tested Cobbles	1	Unidentifiable Prehistoric Ceramic Crumbs/Spalls	10
Jasper Biface Thinning Flakes	3	Mammal Bone Fragments	8
Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	15	Oyster Shells	6
Chert Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	1	Clam Shell	3
Quartzite Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	1	Whelk Shells	1
Sub-total	**53**	**SubTotal**	**81**
		Total	**134**

Prehistoric Ceramics. A total of 63 prehistoric ceramics was recovered from the Ab1 horizon. All but 10 of these ceramics were clearly Late Woodland Type 2 sherds (see discussion in the East Block). The remaining 10 specimens were crumbs or spalls that were either too small or damaged for positive identification. Thirteen of the Type 2 ceramics were incised rim or body sherds; the remainder was smoothed body sherds. Many of these sherds could be mended, and portions of several vessels were reconstructed. Eight of the incised rim and body sherds were mended to form Vessel 3. This vessel has a horizontal incision below a punctated rim, and vertically incised body sherds. The vertical incisions leave triangular "blank" spaces on the body sherds, which are common design element for Type 2 ceramics (Tull 2001). As stated in the stratigraphic section there were cross-mends between this horizon and the underlying Ab2 horizon. Two vessels could be reconstructed from Type 2 sherds recovered from both horizons. Vessel 4 consists of five rim and body sherds with grouped punctations and horizontal and diagonal incisions that form triangular and chevron design elements. Vessel 5, which consists of six rim and body sherds, is similar to Vessel 4—the only difference is that Vessel 5 has a

punctated rim, while Vessel 4 does not. The final prehistoric ceramic was a fragment of a prehistoric smoking pipe. This small fragment has a horizontally incised line below the rim and a series of diagonally trending punctations. The shape of prehistoric pipe bowls is usually utilized as dating devices (Kent 1993), but the small size of this specimen makes identification difficult.

Prehistoric Lithics. A total of 53 lithic artifacts was recovered from the Ab1 horizon. Thirty-three of the lithics were chert or jasper biface thinning flakes, which indicate tool manufacture and/or repair. The two tested cobbles and the chert core are indicative of earlier stage lithic activities, such as cobble preparation and core reduction. The remaining 17 lithics were fragments of FCR, which point toward heating and cooking activities.

Organic Remains. The 18 organic remains recovered from this horizon consisted of oyster shells, clamshells, mammal bones, and a whelk shell. The collected amount of oyster and clam shells relatively reflects the percentages (not the numbers) of oyster versus clam present in the horizon. Large amounts of oyster shell were present in this block, especially in the northeast quadrant of Test Unit 10, as noted earlier. Clamshell was present in a much smaller amount; there was approximately one-third the amount of clamshell versus oyster shell. The unidentifiable mammal bone indicated that shellfish were not the only resource utilized at the Price Site. It also may point to occupations that outlasted the seasonal availability of shellfish or vice versa. The whelk shell may not have been collected for food purposes. Although edible, whelks may have been also prized for their distinctive shells and used for decorative or trade purposes.

Ab2 Horizon. As was the case with the Ab1 horizon, the most numerous artifact class in this horizon consisted of prehistoric ceramics (n = 81), followed by lithic debitage (n = 19). This adds credence to the supposition that the West Block more accurately reflects the core of the site than the East Block. Table 6.9 offers a synopsis of the collected artifacts.

Table 6.9 West Block, Artifacts Recovered from Ab2 Horizon

Artifacts	Count
Chert Cores	1
Chert Biface Thinning Flakes	13
Jasper Biface Thinning Flakes	4
Quartzite Biface Thinning Flakes	2
Type 2 Sherds (smoothed)	37
Type 2 Sherds (smoothed/incised)	23
Type 2 Sherds (incised)	12
Type 4 Sherds	9
Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	17
Mammal Bone Fragments	10
Oyster Shells	5
Clam Shells	4
Total	**137**

Prehistoric Ceramics. Seventy-two of the prehistoric ceramics were identifiable as Late Woodland Type 2 specimens. Many of these could also be mended into distinct vessels. As previously discussed, there were cross-mends between this horizon and the overlying horizon. Six Type 2 sherds from the Ab2 horizon mended into Vessels 4 and 5 (described in above). Out of the remaining 64 Type 2 sherds, 7 could definitely be defined as two individual vessels (Vessels 1 and 2). This is not to say that the 57 non-mending sherds were from different vessels, only that they could not be mended to the two vessels. It is likely that the non-mending sherds were probably body sherds to one or both of these vessels (or Vessels 5 and 6), although no absolute proof was encountered. Vessel 1 consisted of three body sherds that all mended. The design elements included grouped punctations and incised lines that formed triangular and chevrons shapes. Vessel 2 consisted of two punctated rim sherds with a horizontally incised line beneath the rim that had diagonally incised lines beneath it. A potion of a drilled hole was also visible, which was probably used as a mending point when the vessel was accidentally broken.

The final nine sherds are consistent with Middle Woodland Type 4 sherds that were encountered in the East Block. The presence of these sherds is consistent with the buried A horizon in the East Block, which further indicates a mixed Woodland date range for the site.

Prehistoric Lithics. A total of 20 lithic artifacts was recovered from the Ab2 horizon. Nineteen of the lithics were chert, jasper, or quartzite biface thinning flakes, which indicate tool manufacture and/or repair. The chert core is indicative of earlier stage lithic activities, such as core reduction. The remaining 17 lithics were fragments of FCR, indicating heating and cooking activities.

Organic Remains. The 19 organic remains recovered from this horizon consisted of oyster shells, clamshells, and unidentifiable mammal bone fragments. The collected amount of oyster and clamshells relatively reflects the percentages (not the numbers) of oyster versus clam present in the horizon. Larger amounts of clamshell were present in this horizon than in the preceding horizon. The amounts were nearly equal, although there was an overall drop in the amount of shell. Not surprisingly, the mammal bone indicates that shellfish were not the only resource at the site. It also may point to occupations that outlasted the seasonal availability of shellfish or vice versa.

B Horizon. A total of 112 prehistoric artifacts was recovered from the B horizon within the West Block of Locus VI. Almost all of the artifacts consisted of prehistoric lithics (n = 98), while very few prehistoric ceramics (n = 14) were recovered. The high ratio of FCR reasserted itself in this horizon, with specimens comprising 62 percent of the assemblage. This horizon also contained the non-ceramic diagnostic artifacts: two fishtail variant projectile points. The presence of such a large amount of artifacts probably indicates that this was once a stable living surface. Over the intervening centuries, this horizon was buried and preserved possibly via flooding. Table 6.10 summarizes the range of the recovered artifacts.

Table 6.10 West Block, Artifacts Recovered from B Horizon

Artifacts	Count
Chert Biface Thinning Flakes	11
Chert Primary Flakes	1
Chert Shatter	1
Jasper Biface Thinning Flakes	7
Quartzite Biface Thinning Flakes	5
Quartz Biface Thinning Flakes	2
Jasper Fishtail Variant Projectile Points	2
Type 2 Sherds (smoothed)	7
Type 5 Sherds	7
Sandstone Fire-Cracked rock Fragments	69
Total	**112**

Prehistoric Ceramics. Only 14 prehistoric ceramics were recovered form the West Block's B horizon. Half of these ceramics were smoothed body sherds that were consistent with the previously described Late Woodland Type 2 sherds. The remaining sherds consisted of a heretofore-unencountered type. These seven sherds possessed a grog temper, which was characterized by crushed fragments of other ceramic vessels, a cordmarked exterior, and a cordmarked or combed interior. These sherds were most consistent with a ware designated Type 5, which was identified at the Dundee Site in nearby Passaic County, New Jersey. Based on comparative wares, Type 5 ceramics can be dated to the earlier portion of the Middle Woodland period (Tull and Slaughter 2001). The seven Type 5 sherds mended together. Also visible was a drilled hole, which was probably used as a mending point to repair the vessel.

Prehistoric Lithics. A total of 98 lithic artifacts was recovered from the B horizon. Most of the lithics were fragments of FCR (n = 69), which point toward heating and cooking activities. Twenty-five of the lithics were chert, jasper, quartz, or quartzite biface thinning flakes, which indicate tool manufacture and/or repair. The chert shatter and primary flake are indicative of earlier stage lithic activities, such as cobble preparation or core reduction. The two jasper projectile points are most likely fishtail variants, such as Orient or Dry Brook fishtail points. Such points were used through the Late Archaic period into the Early Woodland (Ritchie 1989), and are considered a transitional type. Thus, the B horizon probably saw continuous occupation from the Late Archaic/Early Woodland Period into the earlier portion of the Late Woodland.

C Horizon. Only three fragments of FCR were recovered from the West Block's C horizon. This very minimal assemblage was not consistent with the assemblage recovered from the East Block's C horizon, which contained larger amounts of such specimens (n = 58) and other lithic artifacts (n = 30). Additionally, the C horizon deposits in the east were slightly deeper with artifacts found in two to three arbitrary levels into the C horizon. This could be a result of both the East Block's larger size and its greater depth below ground surface (see Tables 6.1 and 6.6).

Feature 3

This small feature was first encountered in Test Unit 8 underlying the Ab1 horizon. In order to expose the feature, Test Unit 10 was opened to the north as well as a small window to the east

(see Figure 6.4). This fully exposed Feature 3, which was a mostly circular stain, approximately 2.5 feet in diameter. The main feature matrix was composed of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) loamy sand that contained pockets of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) burned sand, brown (7.5YR 4/4) loamy sand, yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loamy sand, pockets of ash, and scattered charcoal flecks (Figure 6.9). A single fragment of FCR was located on the feature's surface. After the feature was bisected along its north-south axis, a shallow (approximately 0.2-foot-thick) profile was revealed. The profile exhibited a mixture of the above-mentioned soils, excepting the brown (7.5YR 4/4) loamy sand. The assemblage recovered from Feature 3 consisted of only five artifacts (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11 West Block, Artifacts Recovered from Feature 3

Artifacts	Count
Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	1
Chert Biface Thinning Flakes	1
Jasper Decortication Flakes	1
Burned Unidentifiable Bone Fragments	2
Total	**5**

Based on the data recorded, Feature 3 most resembled a "robbed-out" hearth. The area was obviously subjected to heat (i.e., burned soil, ash, bones, and charcoal), but very little FCR (n = 1) was recovered. This seemed to indicate that any thermally altered cobbles were removed after the fire had been quenched. These removed cobbles were either dispersed after cooking or ceramic-making activities commenced, or were heated purposefully for use as "boiling stones."

Remaining Sample Test Units

The three remaining sample units were located in the previously untested portions of the site. Specifically, Test Unit 15 was located in the northernmost portion of the stripped area, and Test Units 13 and 14 were located in the easternmost portion (see Figure 6.4). These test units did not encounter prehistoric deposits similar to those found in the excavation blocks. A much smaller quantity of prehistoric artifacts (n = 6) was recovered from these units, and only one of the test units (Test Unit 13) exhibited stratigraphy similar to that encountered in the large blocks. The data recovered from the final sample units indicates that the bulk of the significant prehistoric deposits was confined to the western extent of the site.

Stratigraphy. Of the three final sample test units, only Test Unit 13 exhibited the typical stratigraphy present in the excavation blocks. The only variations involved the lack of any oyster shell remains and the absence of large amounts of prehistoric artifacts in the Ab and B horizons. Test Unit 14, which was located 10 feet to the north of Test Unit 13, exhibited different stratigraphy. While the underlying B and C horizons were typical of those in the west, the Apb horizon differed and there was no Ab horizon (Figure 6.10). This was probably the result of cut and fill activities and subsequent plowing before the locus was capped with the sand overburden. The result was a plowzone horizon in the northeast of the site comprised of very mottled dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy loam. Test Unit 15 differed even more. While the typical plowzone horizon was present in the northern portion of the site, it overlaid the C1 horizon found elsewhere on the site (Figure 6.11). This dark yellowish brown

(10YR 4/6) loam sand with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy clay lamellae was found across the site, and overlaid probable parent material in the north. The cobbles found at the base of this test unit were similar to those found at the very base of the auger test in Test Unit 12. The presence of the cobbles here are interesting because of the significantly higher depth at which they were found in Test Unit 15. The parent material was reached at a depth of only 2.1 feet in Test Unit 15 (all elevation shown in Table 6.12), while the same material was found at 15.25 feet in depth in Test Unit 12. This shows that the original ground surface varied widely across the site. Test Unit 15 apparently sat on a rise that overlooked the actual site, but the prehistoric occupants of Locus VI did not occupy the rise itself. Additionally, the elevations from the eastern portions of the site are higher than those to the west. There is an approximately 10-foot difference in elevations between the east and the west, which indicates a slope toward the Arthur Kill.

Assemblage. Of the six recovered artifacts, five were prehistoric artifacts and one was an organic item (Table 6.13). All of these artifacts were recovered from either fill or buried plowzone horizons.

Table 6.12 Locus VI, Remaining Sample Units, Combined Stratum Depths

Provenience	Stratum Depths	Depths Below Ground Surface
Test Unit 13, Apb horizon	0.0–0.55 feet	5.4–5.95 feet
Test Unit 13, Ab horizon	0.55–0.8 feet	5.95–6.2 feet
Test Unit 13, B horizon	0.8–1.85 feet	6.2–7.25 feet
Test Unit 13, C horizon	1.85–2.55 feet	7.25–7.95
Test Unit 14, APB horizon	0.0 - 0.55 feet	3.0–3.55 feet
Test Unit 14, B horizon	0.55–1.35 feet	3.55–4.35 feet
Test Unit 14, C horizon	1.35–2.1 feet	4.35–5.1 feet
Test Unit 15, APB horizon	0.0–0.5 feet	0.8–1.3 feet
Test Unit 15, C horizon	0.5–1.3 feet	1.3–2.1 feet

Table 6.13 Artifacts Recovered from Remaining Sample Test Units

Unit #	Horizon	Artifacts	Count
13	Apb	Chert Biface Thinning Flakes	1
14	Sand Overburden (Fill)	Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	2
15	Apb	Oyster Shells	1
15	Apb	Sandstone Fire-Cracked Rock Fragments	2

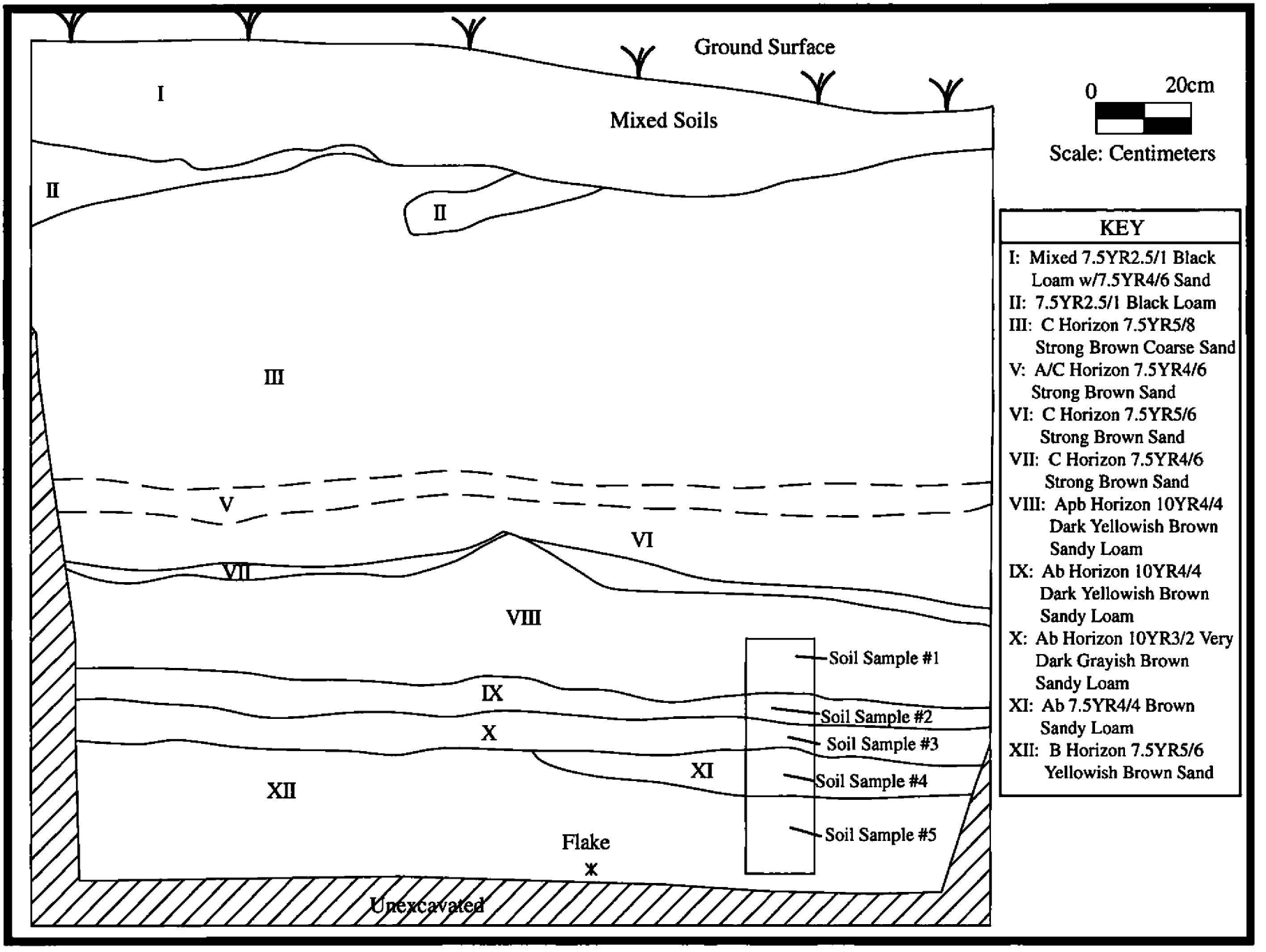


Figure 6.1 **Price Prehistoric Site, Test Units 1 and 2, East Wall Profile..**

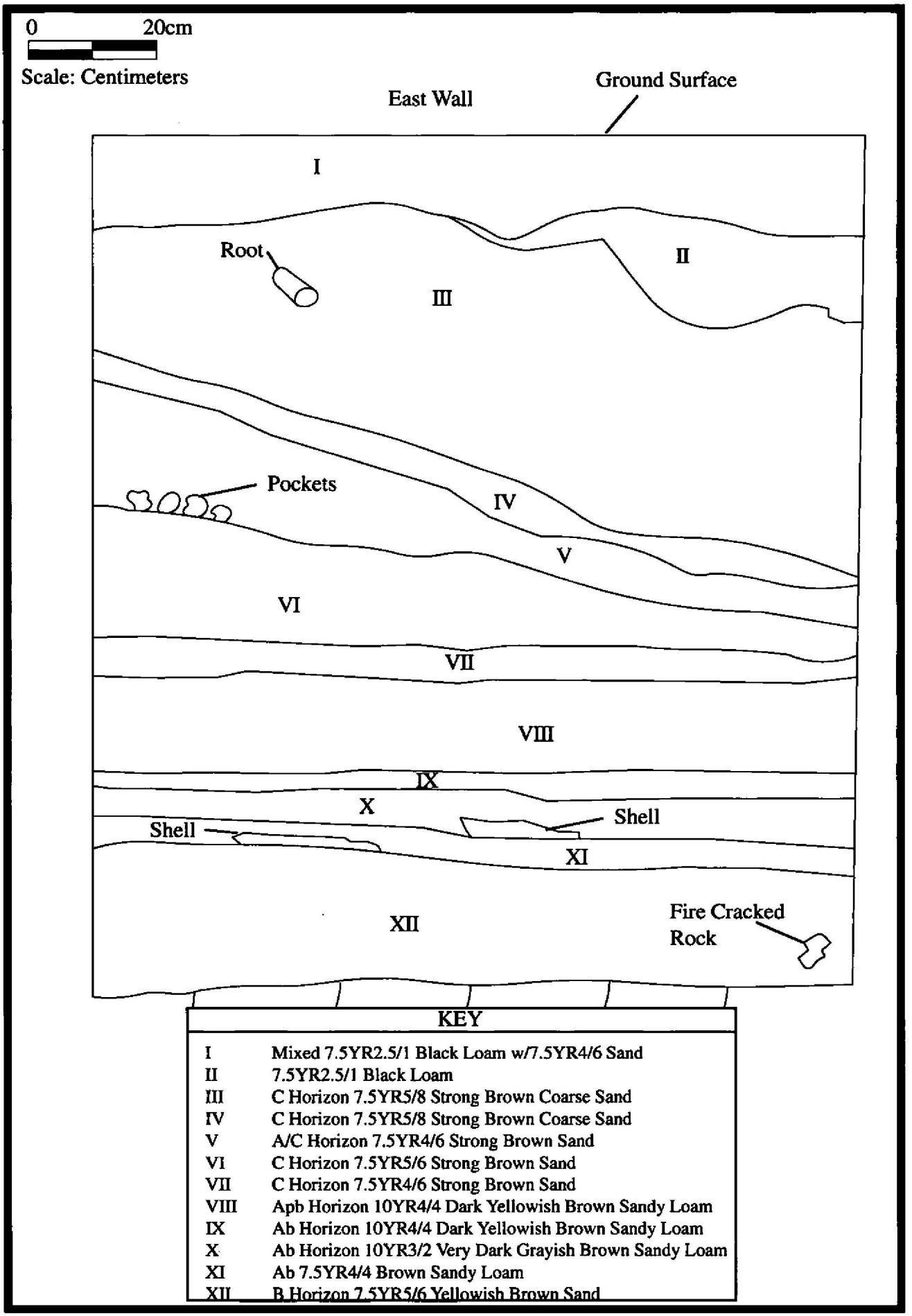


Figure 6.2 **Price Prehistoric Site, Test Unit 2, East Wall Profile.**

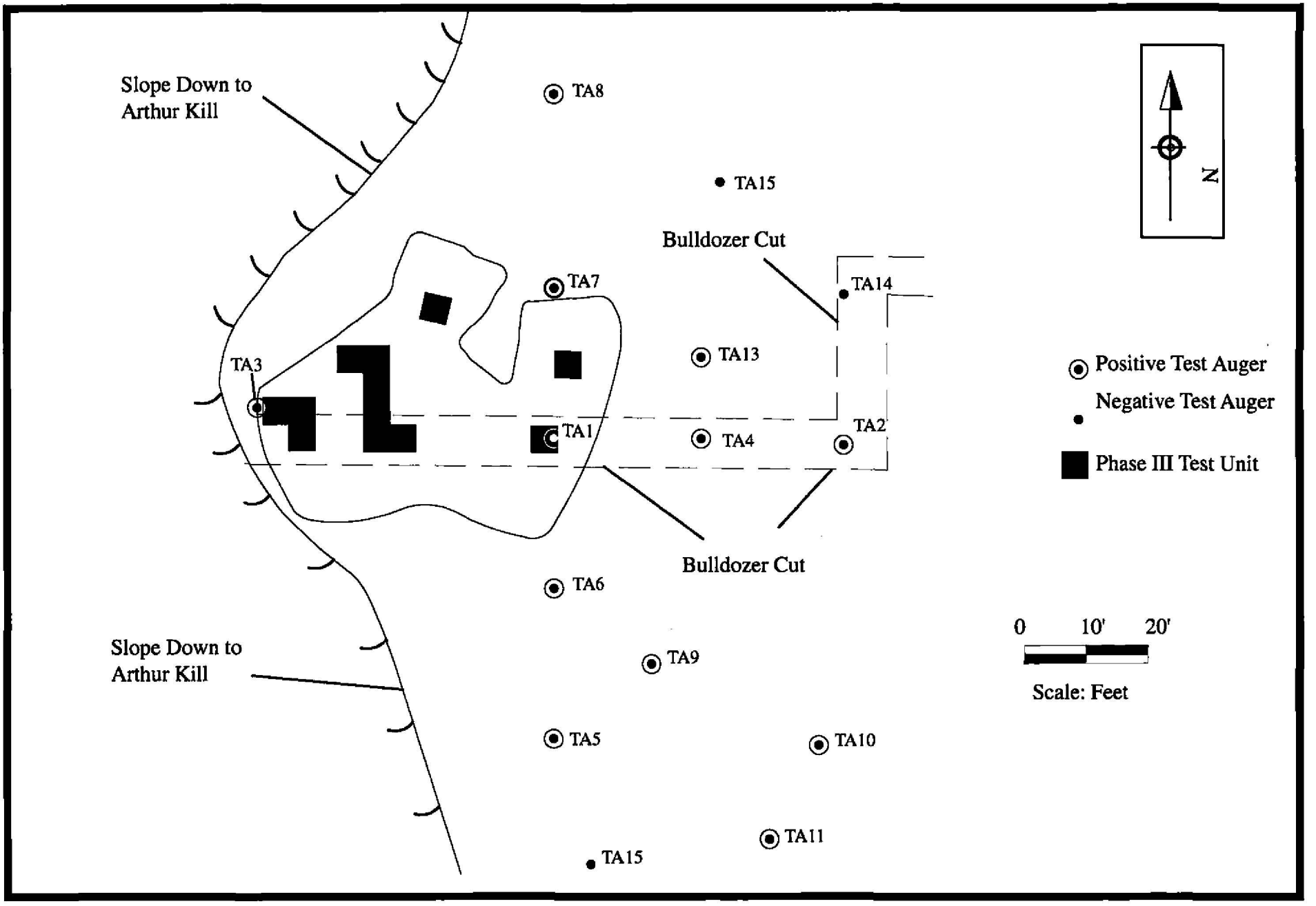


Figure 6.3 **Price Prehistoric Site, Location of all Excavations.**

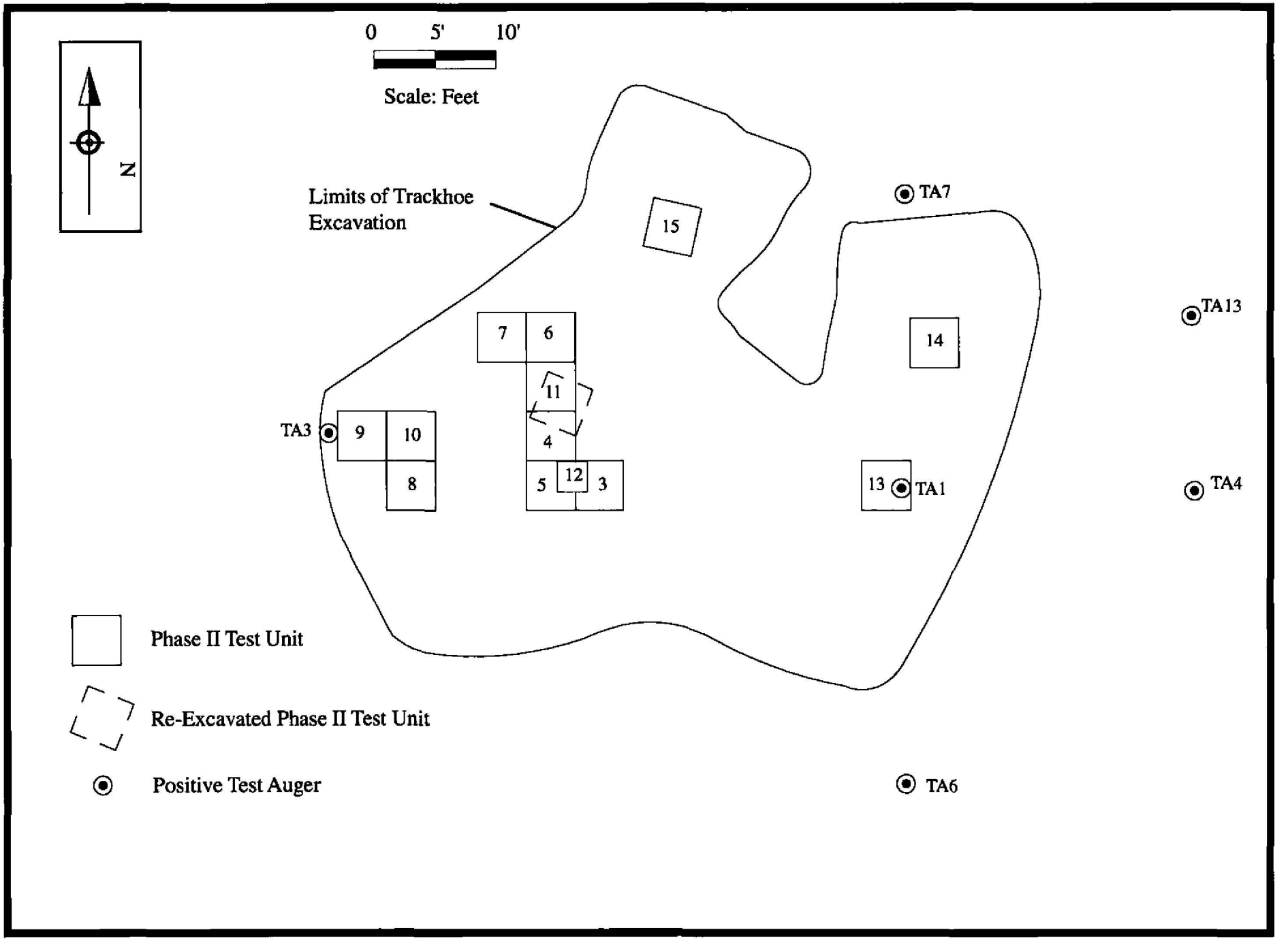


Figure 6.4 **Price Prehistoric Site, Plan of Site Core.**

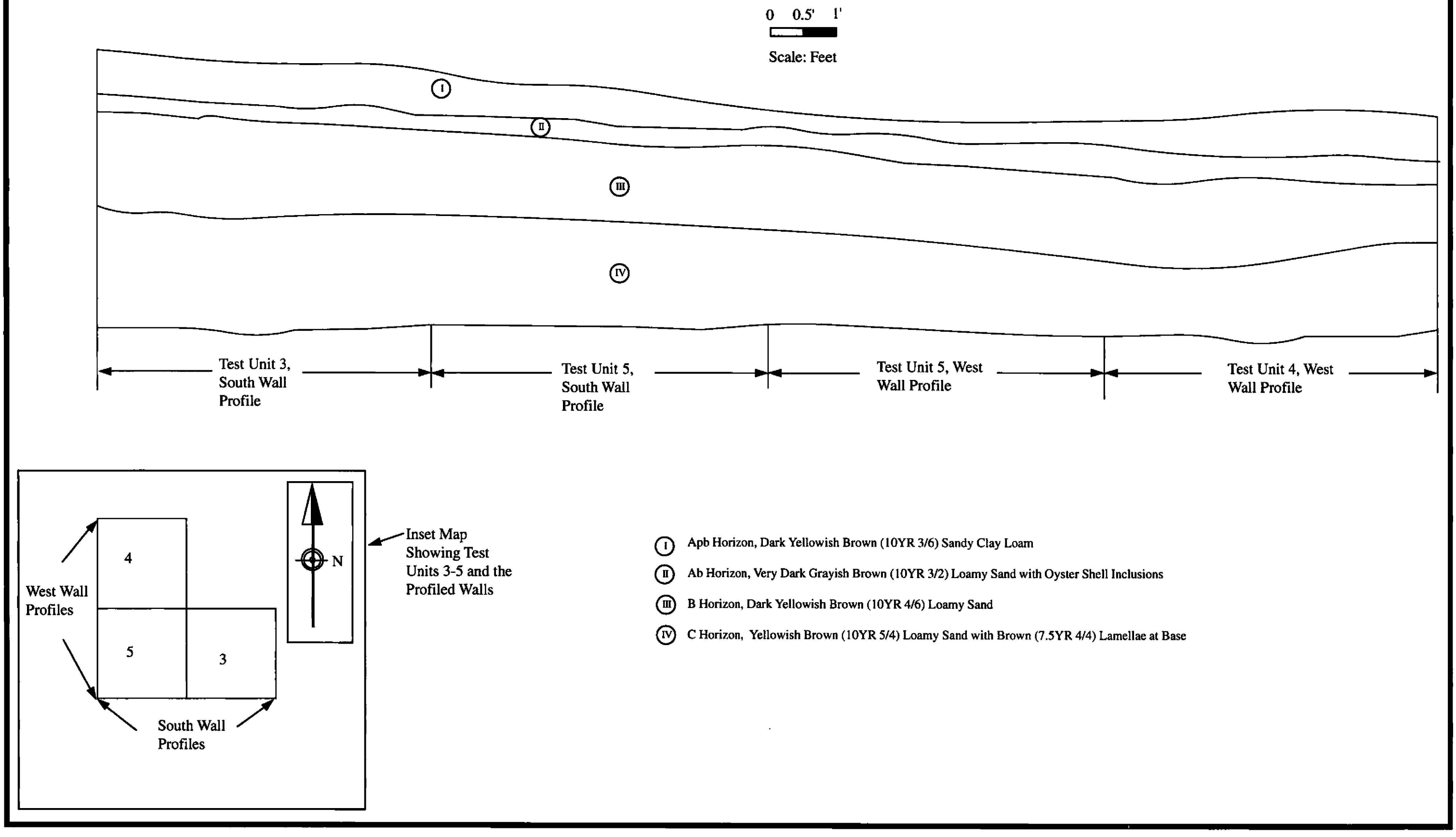


Figure 6.5 **Price Prehistoric Site, Combined Profiles of Units 3-5.**

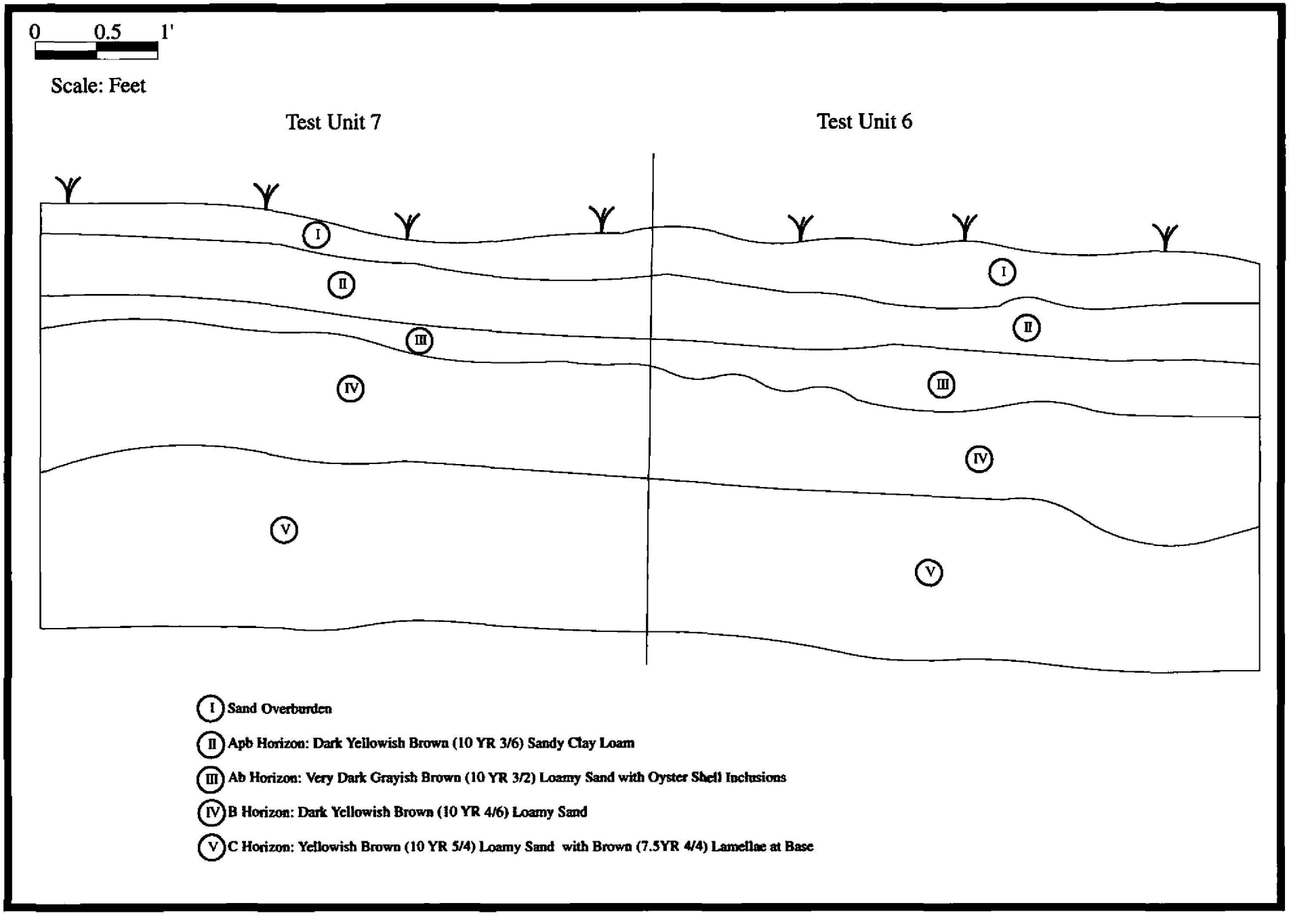


Figure 6.6 **Price Prehistoric Site, North Wall Profiles, Units 6 and 7.**

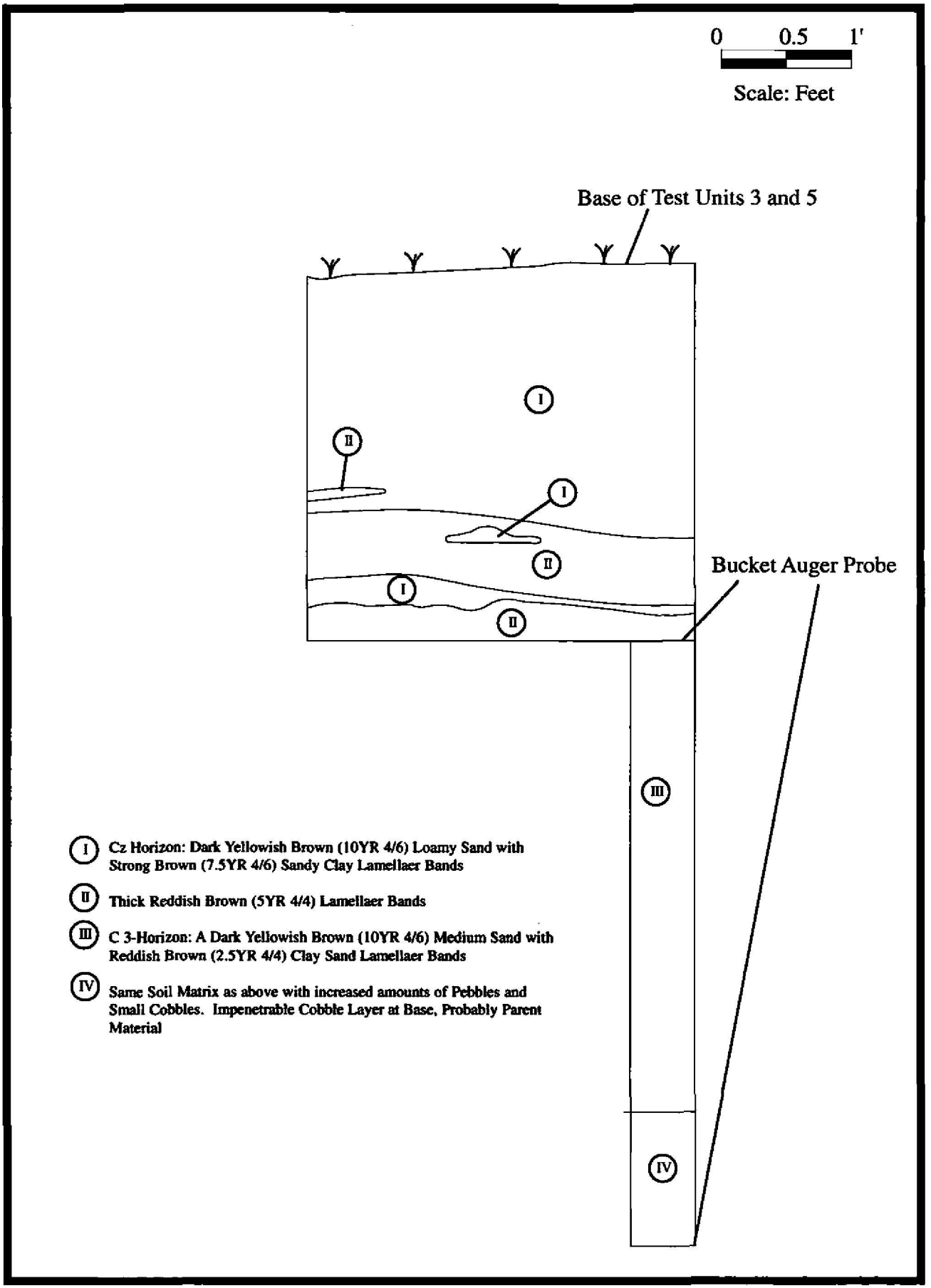
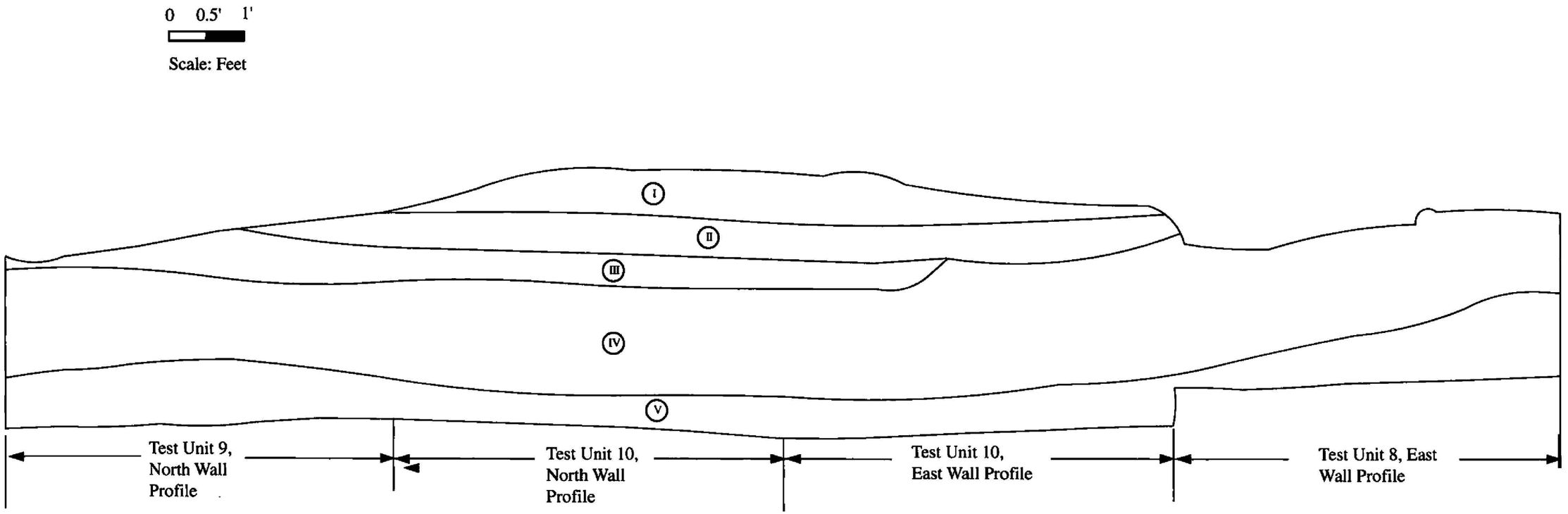


Figure 6.7 **Price Prehistoric Site, Unit 12, South Wall Profile and Bucket Auger Probe.**



(I) Apb Horizon, Dark Yellowish Brown to (10YR 3/6) Sandy Clay Loam

(II) Ab1 Horizon, Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 3/2) Loamy Sand with Oyster Shell Inclusions. Oyster Shell Concentration Very Heavy in North East Corner of Test Unit 10.

(III) Ab2 Horizon, Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Medium Sand with Medium amounts of Oyster and Clam Shells.

(IV) B Horizon, Dark Yellowish Brown to (10YR 4/6) Loamy Sand

(V) C Horizon, A Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4) Loamy Sand with Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Lamellae at Base

Figure 6.8 **Price Prehistoric Site, Combined Profiles of Units 8-10.**

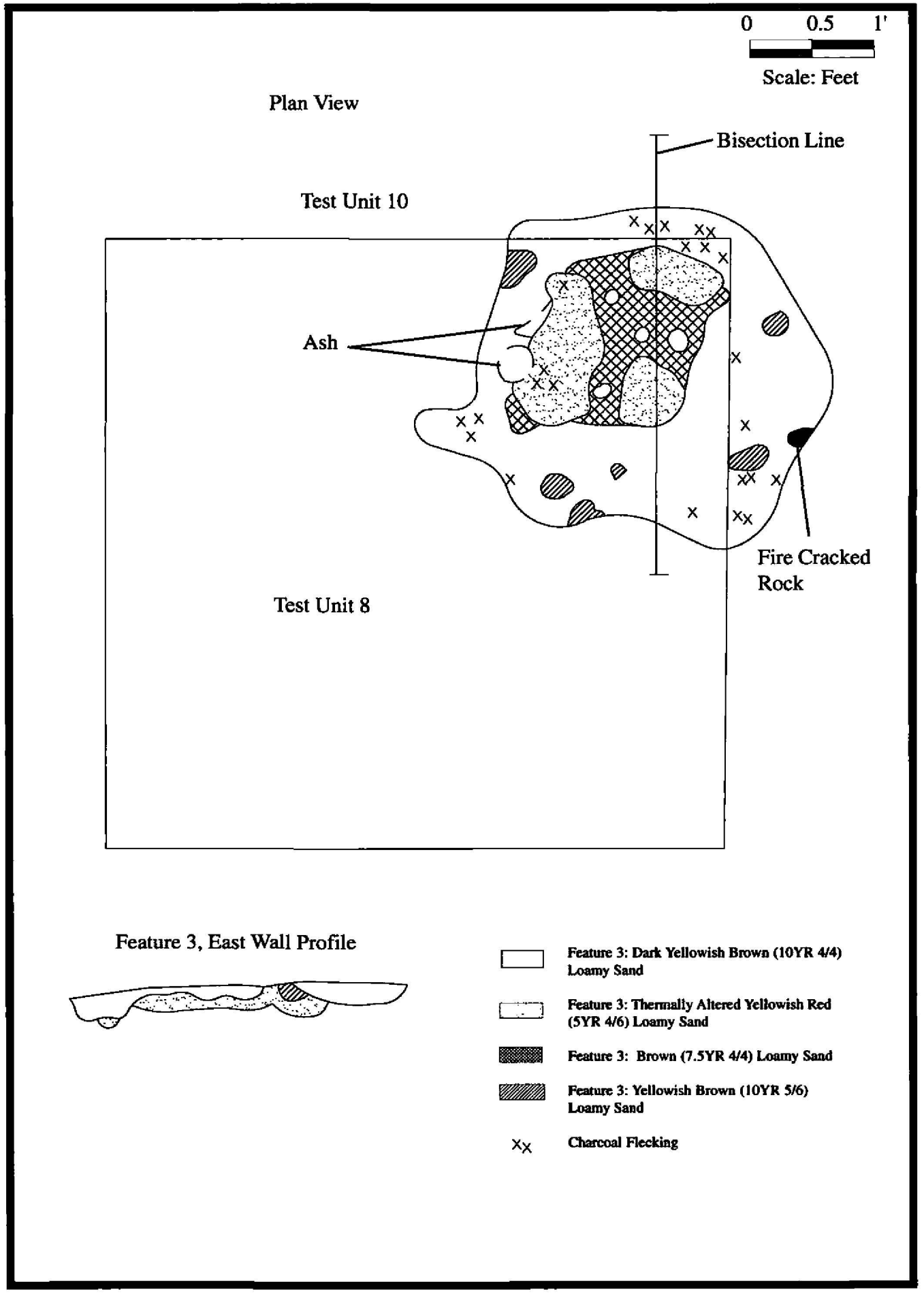


Figure 6.9 **Price Prehistoric Site, Plan View and Profile of Feature 3.**

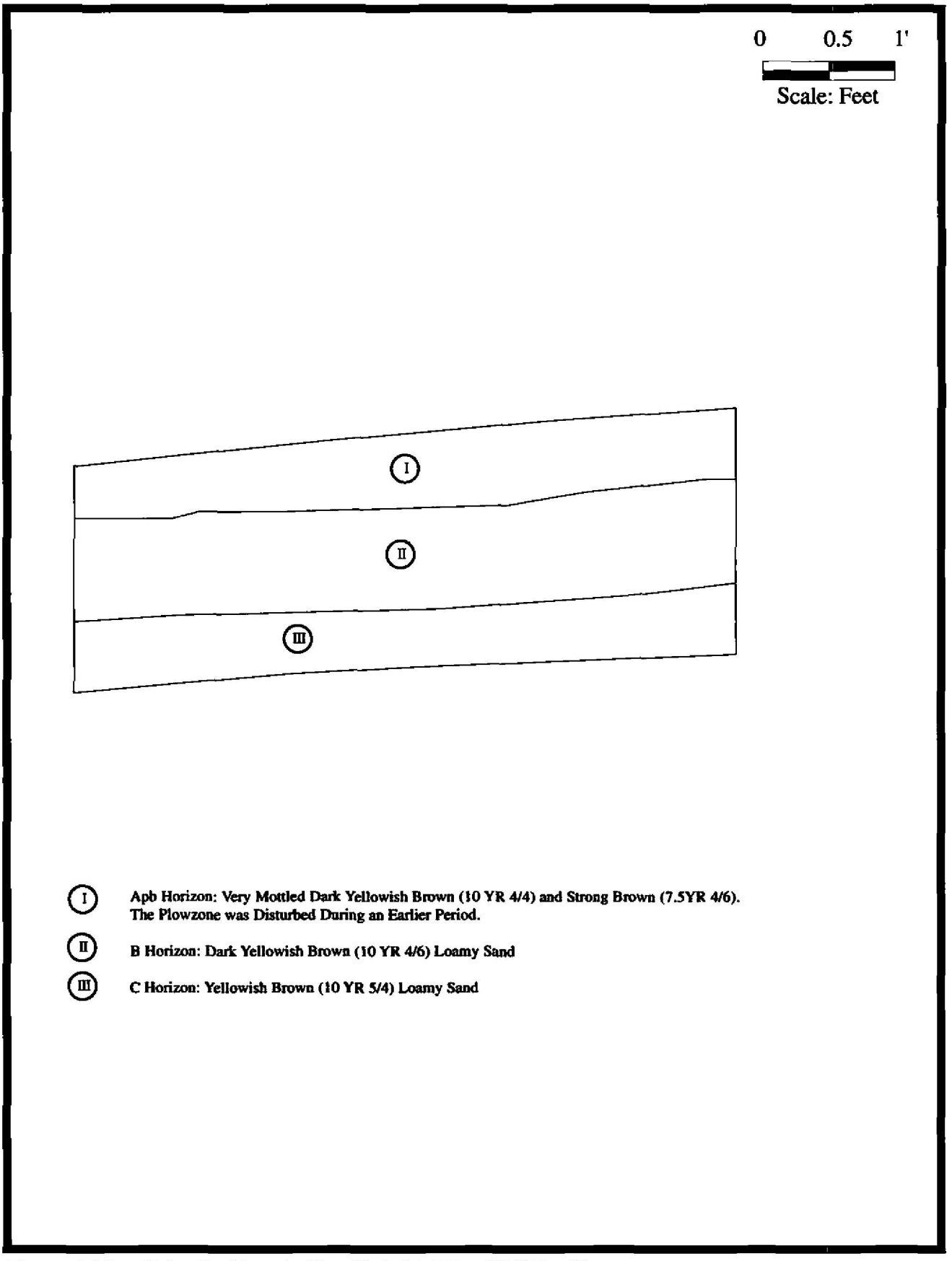


Figure 6.10 **Price Prehistoric Site, Unit 14, West Wall Profile.**

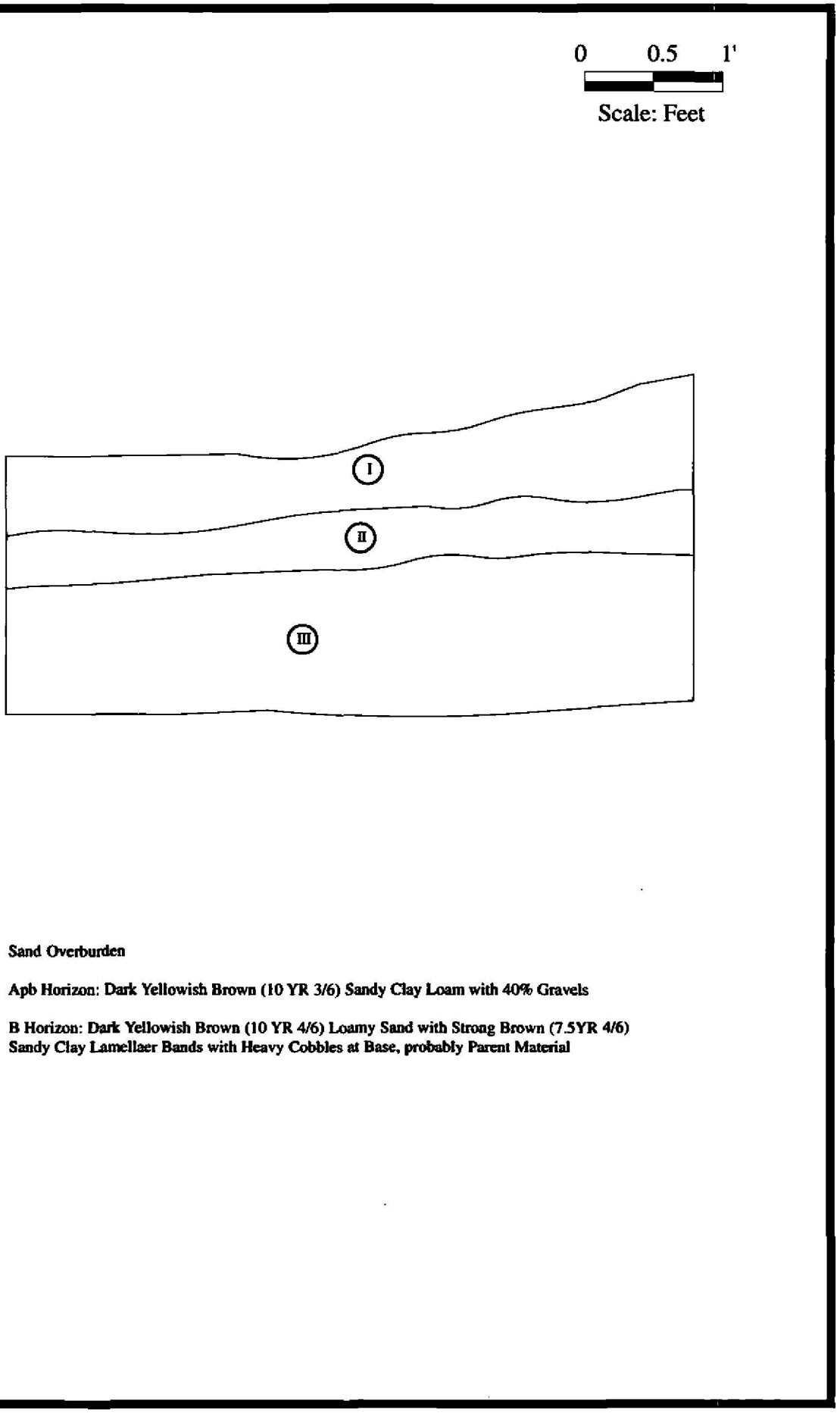


Figure 6.11 **Price Prehistoric Site, Unit 15, North Wall Profile.**

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Appendix A
Chain of Title of Historic Property No. 1
Drake Farm

LIST OF PROPERTIES

CHAIN OF TITLE OF HISTORIC PROPERTY NO. 1
DRAKE FARM

1945 Regent Realty Corp., 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City, to Sol F. Feuer, 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City
Transacted: December 20, 1945 Recorded: April 2, 1946
$1
88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
Richmond County Deed [hereinafter designated as RCD] Liber 934:488

1941 Regent Realty Corp., 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City, to Universal Business Corp., 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City
Transacted: May 21, 1941 Recorded: May 27, 1941
$1
88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 838:461

1937 First National Bank of Jersey City, sole substituted trustee of Steneck Title Mortgage Guaranty Co., NJ, to Regent Realty Corp., Jersey City
Transacted: September 30, 1937 Recorded: May 11, 1938
88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 803:403

1933 John J. O'Doran, Referee, to Steneck Title Mortgage Guaranty Co., NJ
Transacted: May 29, 1933 Recorded: June 1, 1933
$100
Referee appointed to sell foreclosed mortgaged premises of Charleston Holding Corp. including the 88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill.
RCD Liber 750:206

1925 Laura B. Yetman, 5336 Arthur Kill Rd. and Rachel J. Watson, 6875 Amboy Rd., to Charleston Holding Corporation, NYC
Transacted: September 9, 1925 Recorded: September 15, 1925
$60,000
88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill, reserving Dissosway burial place
RCD Liber 603:533

1924 Will of Andrew M. Drake, 116 Yetman Ave., Tottenville
Written: February 27, 1922 Proved: June 9, 1924
Cousins, Rachel J. Watson and Laura B. Yetman appointed executrixes to convert estate to cash and distribute among the heirs at law, i.e., paternal and maternal cousins.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 7107

1921 Will of Jesse J. Drake, 116 Yetman Ave., Tottenville
Written: November 3, 1921 Proved: December 21, 1921
Puts his half of the estate, including the Drake homestead farm, in trust for his brother, Andrew M. Drake. Upon Andrew's death, estate to pass to heirs of said Andrew.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 6712

1919 Death of Charles W. Drake on July 1, 1919. Survived by brothers, Jesse J. Drake and Andrew M. Drake.
RC Surrogates Administration File No. 7424

1910 Death of James B. Drake on June 21, 1910. Survived by brothers, Jesse J. Drake, Charles W. Drake, and Andrew M. Drake, all of Kreischerville.
RC Surrogates Administration File No. 4747

1899 Death of Elizabeth Drake on November, 3, 1899. Survived by sons, Jesse J. Drake, Charles W. Drake, and James B. Drake, all of Kreischerville, and Andrew M. Drake, of NYC.
RC Surrogates Administration File No. 4034

1899 Administration de bonis non of William Drake
Granted: August 5, 1899
Widow, Elizabeth renounces right to administer William's estate. Administration by surviving sons, Jesse J. Drake, Charles W. Drake, and Andrew Drake, and James Drake, all of Tottenville.
RC Surrogates Administration File No. 728

1856 Administration of William Drake
Granted: October 27, 1856
Widow, Elizabeth renounces right to administer William's estate. Administered by sons, John W. Drake and Randolph Drake.
RC Surrogates Administration File No. 728 [Letters of Admin. Liber 4:176]

1838 John Drake; Charles and Sophia Drake, all of NYC, to William Drake, Town of Westfield
Transacted: March 26, 1838 Recorded: April 10, 1838
$2,000
Quit claim to undivided two-thirds interest in 92-acre farm in Westfield and 5¾-acre salt meadow in Woodbridge Twp., NJ [opposite side of Arthur Kill]
RCD Liber 4:507

1828 Will of Andrew Drake, Town of Westfield
Written: May 15, 1826 Proved: August 25, 1828
Upon death or remarriage of wife, Mary, executors empowered to sell real estate and divide proceeds between sons, John, William, and Charles.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 335 [Will Liber C:1096]

1802 Charles and Hannah Drake, Richmond Co., to Andrew Drake, Richmond Co.
Transacted: February 16, 1802 Recorded: March 18, 1802
£675 (NY State money)
92 acre farm with buildings taken from the northern part of the 220-acre Charles Drake farm. Reserved right of Mark Dissosway, his family, or descendants to use the burial ground forever.
RCD Liber F:166

1802 Mark Dissosway to Charles Drake
Transacted: January 22, 1802 Recorded: March 22, 1802
Correction of metes and bounds
RCD Liber F:170

1795 Mark and Elizabeth Dissosway, Richmond Co., to Charles Drake, Essex Co., NJ
Transacted: March 12, 1795 Recorded: March 22, 1802
£1,500 (NY State money)
220 acre farm with buildings and 20 acre salt meadow lot in town of Westfield on the River or Sound [Arthur Kill]
RCD Liber F:168

CHAIN OF TITLE OF HISTORIC PROPERTY NO. 2
PRICE HOUSE

1945 Regent Realty Corp., 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City, to Sol F. Feuer, 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City
Transacted: December 20, 1945 Recorded: April 2, 1946
$1
88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 934:488

1941 Regent Realty Corp., 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City, to Universal Business Corp., 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City
Transacted: May 21, 1941 Recorded: May 27, 1941
$1
88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 838:461

1937 First National Bank of Jersey City, sole substituted trustee of Steneck Title Mortgage Guaranty Co., NJ, to Regent Realty Corp., Jersey City
Transacted: September 30, 1937 Recorded: May 11, 1938
88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 803:403

1934 John J. O'Doran, Referee, to Steneck Title Mortgage Guaranty Co., NJ
Transacted: May 29, 1933 Recorded: June 1, 1933
$100
Referee appointed to sell foreclosed mortgaged premises of Charleston Holding Corp. including the 88.7-acre farm on the Arthur Kill.
RCD Liber 750:206

1928 Albert Killmeyer, 4553 Arthur Kill Rd., Charleston, and Jesse A. Androvette, 213 Wood Ave., Tottenville, surviving executors of Peter Androvette, to Charleston Holding Corp., NYC
Transacted: February 7, 1928 Recorded: February 29, 1928
$10,000
2⅕-acre parcel on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 655:599

1907 Will of Peter Androvett, Kreischerville
Written: February 7, 1895 Proved: May 15, 1907
Widow, Ann, to have the income from real estate and $10,000 investment during her lifetime. Upon her death, estate bequeathed to children. Appointed wife, Ann, executrix; James M. Androvett, Jesse Alfred Androvett, and Albert Killmeyer as executors.
RC Surrogates Probate File 3820

1896 Catharine S. Howard, Westfield, to Peter Androvett, Westfield
Transacted: August 4, 1896 Recorded: August 25, 1896
$100
2⅕-acre parcel on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 252:5

1896 Frederick Howard, Westfield, to wife, Catharine Howard, Westfield
Transacted: June 19, 1896 Recorded: August 24, 1896
$1 [subject to $1500 mortgage]
2⅕-acre parcel on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 252:1

1887 Frances Jane Simonson, Northfield, to Frederick Howard, Westfield
Transacted: June 1, 1887 Recorded: June 10, 1887
$583
2⅕-acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, reserving burial privileges for the Dissosway family
RCD Liber 175:229

1882 Elias Price, Westfield, to Frances J. Simonson, Northfield
Transacted: January 9, 1882 Recorded: January 16, 1882
$431.61
2-acre ± parcel on the Arthur Kill near B. Kreischer's factory, formerly a part of farm of Andrew Drake, deceased, excepting the incumbrance of a grave yard
RCD Liber 140:364

1844 Washington and Sophia Odel, Westfield, to Elias Price, Westfield
Transacted: February 10, 1844 Recorded: February 19, 1844
$1,500
12 acre & 20 perch-parcel on the Arthur Kill, reserving the burying ground for the use of the Dissosway family
RCD Liber 10:541

1838 William and Elizabeth Drake, Westfield, to Washington Odel, NYC
Transacted: April 20, 1838 Recorded: January 2, 1839
$900
12 acre & 20 perch-parcel on the Arthur Kill, reserving the burying ground for the use of the Dissosway family
RCD Liber 5:304

1838 John Drake; Charles and Sophia Drake, all of NYC, to William Drake, Town of Westfield
Transacted: March 26, 1838 Recorded: April 10, 1838
$2,000
Quit claim to undivided two-thirds interest in 92-acre farm in Westfield and 5¾-acre salt meadow in Woodbridge Twp., NJ [opposite side of Arthur Kill]
RCD Liber 4:507

1828 Will of Andrew Drake, Town of Westfield
Written: May 15, 1826 Proved: August 25, 1828
Upon death or remarriage of wife, Mary, executors empowered to sell real estate and divide proceeds between sons, John, William, and Charles.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 335 [Will Liber C:1096]

1802 Charles and Hannah Drake, Richmond Co., to Andrew Drake, Richmond Co.
Transacted: February 16, 1802 Recorded: March 18, 1802
£675 (NY State money)
92 acre farm with buildings taken from the northern part of the 220-acre Charles Drake farm. Reserved right of Mark Dissosway, his family, or descendants to use the burial ground forever.
RCD Liber F:166

1803 Mark Dissosway to Charles Drake
Transacted: January 22, 1802 Recorded: March 22, 1802
Correction of metes and bounds
RCD Liber F:170

1795 Mark and Elizabeth Dissosway, Richmond Co., to Charles Drake, Essex Co., NJ
Transacted: March 12, 1795 Recorded: March 22, 1802
£1,500 (NY State money)
220 acre farm with buildings and 20 acre salt meadow lot in town of Westfield on the River or Sound [Arthur Kill]
RCD Liber F:168

CHAIN OF TITLE OF HISTORIC PROPERTY NO. 3
ELTING/POWERS HOUSE

1952 William H. and Charlotte R. Vosburgh, 461 Edinboro Rd., SI, to William H. Roehrig, 15 Inez St., SI
Transacted: December 1, 1952 Recorded: December 30, 1952
$100
4.725-acre parcel on west side of Arthur Kill Road, excepting the 40' X 100' lot on Arthur Kill Road Charlotte Vosburgh sold to the Polish Savings & Loan Assn. In 1936
RCD Liber 1223:1

1929 William H. Vosburgh to Charlotte R. Vosburgh, 84 Hylan Blvd., Rosebank, SI
Transacted: January 3, 1929 Recorded: January 3, 1929
$100
Quit claim to 4.725-acre parcel on west side of Arthur Kill Road
RCD Liber 673:500

1926 Julius and Lillie De Roche, SI, to William H. and Charlotte R. Vosburgh, 84 Hylan Blvd., Rosebank, SI
Transacted: September 22, 1926 Recorded: September 25, 1926
$100
4.725-acre parcel on west side of Arthur Kill Road
RCD Liber 628:203

1926 Louise R. Allen Bauer, Allegheny Co., PA, to Julius De Roche, 298 Giffords La., SI
Transacted: February 19, 1926 Recorded: February 25, 1926
$100
4.725-acre parcel on west side of Arthur Kill Road
RCD Liber 616:129

1918 Caroline Allen Somernesty, 357 E. 22nd St., Brooklyn, to Louise R. Allen, 357 E. 22nd St., Brooklyn
Transacted: April 18, 1918 Recorded: May 1, 1918
$1
approx. 4.85-acre farm on the Arthur Kill comprised of three parcels
RCD Liber 478:488

1917 Grace H. Yetman, 5336 Arthur Kill Rd., Tottenville, to Caroline E. and Louise R. Allen, Kreischerville
Transacted: September 14, 1917 Recorded: September 15, 1917
$1
approx. 4.85-acre farm on the Arthur Kill comprised of three parcels
RCD Liber 475:83

[1903] George Powers, executor of George A. Powers to Caroline E. Allen, wife of Louis A. Allen
RCD Liber 299:383

1903 Henry P. Burr, Referee, to George Powers, executor of George A. Powers
Transacted: January 5, 1903 Recorded: January 10, 1903
$150
Supreme Court case of Mary C. Griffin vs. Theresa Macomber et al to discharge mortgage debt
RCD Liber 294:425

1902 Will of Robert D. Macomber, Richmond Co.
Written: May 12, 1902 Recorded: June 18, 1902
Entire estate bequeathed to wife, Theresa
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 3335

1882 George A. Powers, Brooklyn, to Robert D. Macomber, Westfield
Transacted: February 3, 1882 Recorded: May 22, 1902
$10,750
approx. 4.85-acre farm on the Arthur Kill comprised of three parcels, subject to two mortgages
RCD Liber 290:278

1876 Heirs of William Drake, all of Westfield, to George A. Powers, Brooklyn
Transacted: April 11, 1876 Recorded: August 4, 1877
$100
80' X 75' lot adjoining George A. Powers
RCD Liber 121:124

1863 Elias and Catharine Price, Westfield, to Mary L. Powers, wife of George A. Powers, Brooklyn
Transacted: February 16, 1863 Recorded: June 26, 1863
$365
.82 acre lot adjoining George A. Powers
RCD Liber 53:15

1861 Cornelius H. and Catharine Ann Elting, Westfield, to Mary L. Powers, wife of George A. Powers, Brooklyn
Transacted: October 16, 1861 Recorded: October 18, 1861
$2,775
3.9-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 48:669

1861 Maria Van Allen, singlewoman, of Westfield, to Cornelius H. Elting, Westfield
Transacted: October 1, 1861 Recorded: October 18, 1861
$10
3.9-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 48:667

1849 Will of Freelove Van Allen, widow, of Westfield
Written: August 29, 1840 Proved: October 4, 1849
Bequeathed entire estate to daughter, Maria Van Allen.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 590

1848 David and Mary Jane Foshay, Westfield, to Cornelius H. Elting, Westfield
Transacted: January 6, 1848 Recorded: January 7, 1848
$1,800
3.9-acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber 16:324

1845 Jane Winant, Westfield, to David Foshay, Westfield
Transacted: April 27, 1842 Recorded: May 7, 1845
$350
2.9-acre parcel
RCD Liber 12:306

1832 Peter Winant, Westfield, to Freelove Van Allen, Westfield
Transacted: August 14, 1832 Recorded: September 1, 1832
$1,500
14 acre-tract, part of the John Van Allen estate
RCD Liber U:188

1832 Freelove Van Allen and Henry Van Allen, executrix and executor of John Van Allen, to Peter Winant
Transacted: August 13, 1832 Recorded: September 1, 1832
$1,500
14-acre tract, part of the John Van Allen estate
RCD Liber U:191

1824 Will of John Van Allen, Westfield
Written: July 12, 1824 Recorded: August 13, 1824
Bequeathed entire estate to his wife, Freelove, to support their underage children. Upon Freelove's death or remarriage, estate passes to children, namely, Jane, Henry Edgar, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Catharine, and Maria.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 278

1824 Andrew Drake, Richard Dubois Sr., and John A. Van Pelt, executors of Charles Drake, to John Van Allen, of Westfield
Transacted: January 27, 1824 Recorded: June 9, 1832
$7,700
108 acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber U:54

1820 Will of Charles Drake, Westfield
Written: November 27, 1819 Proved: November 14, 1820
Real estate to be sold. Legacies provided for wife, Hannah and three sons. Remainder of proceeds to be distributed among all the children, including six daughters.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 238

1802 Mark Dissosway to Charles Drake
Transacted: January 22, 1802 Recorded: March 22, 1802
Correction of metes and bounds
RCD Liber F:170

1795 Mark and Elizabeth Dissosway, Richmond Co., to Charles Drake, Essex Co., NJ
Transacted: March 12, 1795 Recorded: March 22, 1802
£1,500 (NY State money)
220 acre farm with buildings and 20 acre salt meadow lot in town of Westfield on the River or Sound [Arthur Kill]
RCD Liber F:168

CHAIN OF TITLE OF HISTORIC PROPERTY NO. 4
VAN ALLEN/MC COMBER HOUSE

1953 Carl F. and Vera Macaulay Grieshaber, Jr., 440 Ocean Terr., SI, to James A. O'Boyle, NYC
Transacted: October 7, 1953 Recorded: October 9. 1953
$10
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 1257:165

1919 Warren Holding Corp., Manhattan, to Carl F. Grieshaber, New Brighton, SI
Transacted: July 22, 1919 Recorded: July 25, 1919
$100
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 498:329

1919 Helen J. C. Jobelman, executrix of William H. Jobelman, Manhattan, to Warren Holding Corp. Manhattan
Transacted: July 11, 1919 Recorded: July 25, 1919
$8,000
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 498:325

1893 Sarah J. Horn, Westfield, to William H. Jobelmann, Manhattan
Transacted: September 2, 1893 Recorded: October 21, 1893
$5,000
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 230:385

1893 Emma A. Warner, individually and as executrix of George E. Warner, Westfield, to Sarah J. Horn, Southfield
Transacted: May 6, 1893 Recorded: May 12, 1893
$5,000
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of the former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 228:250

1891 Will of George E. Warner, Westfield
Written: June 28, 1875 Proved: April 6, 1891
Will missing from file
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 2243

1881 Sarah A. and Henry M. Du Flon, Brooklyn, to George E. Warner, Brooklyn
Transacted: May 3, 1881 Recorded: May 5, 1881
$4,000
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of the former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 137:347

1874 George A. Powers, sole executor of Sarah Macomber, NYC, to Sarah A. Du Flon, wife of Henry M. Du Flon, of Brooklyn
Transacted: November 12, 1874 Recorded: November 17, 1874
$8,500
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of the former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 109:168

1865 Thaddeus A. and Mary Van Zandt, formerly of NYC, now of Plainfield, NJ, to Edward Macomber, NYC
Transacted: December 8, 1865 Recorded: December 13, 1865
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of the former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 63:150

1855 John W. Eaton, Westfield, to Thaddeus A. Van Zandt, NYC
Transacted: January 12, 1855 Recorded: January 24, 1855
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of the former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 35:603

1852 Maria Van Allen, Westfield, to John Eaton, Westfield
Transacted: September 18, 1852 Recorded: April 11, 1853
Quit claim to 4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of the former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 30:38

1852 William Shea, executor of Freelove Van Allen, Westfield, to John Eaton, Westfield
Transacted: September 18, 1852 Recorded: April 11, 1853
4 acre parcel on the Arthur Kill, part of the former John Van Allen farm
RCD Liber 30:35

1824 Will of John Van Allen, Westfield
Written: July 12, 1824 Recorded: August 13, 1824
Bequeathed entire estate to his wife, Freelove, to support their underage children. Upon Freelove's death or remarriage, estate passes to children, namely, Jane, Henry Edgar, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Catharine, and Maria.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 278

1824 Andrew Drake, Richard Dubois Sr., and John A. Van Pelt, executors of Charles Drake, to John Van Allen, of Westfield
Transacted: January 27, 1824 Recorded: June 9, 1832
$7,700
108 acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber U:54

1820 Will of Charles Drake, Westfield
Written: November 27, 1819 Proved: November 14, 1820
Real estate to be sold. Legacies provided for wife, Hannah and three sons. Remainder of proceeds to be distributed among all the children, including six daughters.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 238

1802 Mark Dissosway to Charles Drake
Transacted: January 22, 1802 Recorded: March 22, 1802
Correction of metes and bounds
RCD Liber F:170

1795 Mark and Elizabeth Dissosway, Richmond Co., to Charles Drake, Essex Co., NJ
Transacted: March 12, 1795 Recorded: March 22, 1802
£1,500 (NY State money)
220 acre farm with buildings and 20 acre salt meadow lot in town of Westfield on the River or Sound [Arthur Kill]
RCD Liber F:168

CHAIN OF TITLE OF HISTORIC PROPERTY NO. 5
COMBS HOUSE

1927 Josephine K. Kramer, 4693 Arthur Kill Rd., Charleston, to Morris Jackson, Tompkinsville; Frank J. Kilroy, Graham Beach; and Bernhard Danzis, Concord, SI
Transacted: July 1, 1927 Recorded: July 2, 1927
$1
Approx. 1½-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Arthur Kill Road and Allentown Lane
RCD Liber 645:202

1925 Lucie M. Ficks, White Plains, NY, to Josephine K. Kramer, 4693 Arthur Kill Rd., Kreischerville
Transacted: September 14, 1925 Recorded: September 15, 1925
$1
Approx. 1½-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Arthur Kill Road and Allentown Lane
RCD Liber 603:513

1925 Joseph A. and Josephine K. Kramer, 4693, Arthur Kill Rd., to Lucie M. Ficks
Transacted: September 14, 1925 Recorded: September 15, 1925
$1
Approx. 1½-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Arthur Kill Road and Allentown Lane
RCD Liber 603:517

1922 Rachel J. Watson and Laura B. Yetman, executrixes of Jesse J. Drake, to Joseph A. and Josephine K. Kramer, 4658 Arthur Kill Rd., Charleston
Transacted: January 5, 1922 Recorded: January 18, 1922
$1,250
Approx. 1½-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Arthur Kill Road and Allentown Lane
RCD Liber 540:322

1923 Andrew M. Drake, unmarried, 116 Yetman Ave., Tottenville, to Joseph A. Josephine K. Kramer
Transacted: January 5, 1922 Recorded: January 18, 1922
$1,250
Approx. 1½-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Arthur Kill Road and Allentown Lane
RCD Liber 540:321

1921 Jesse J. Drake and Andrew M. Drake, heirs of John W. Drake, to Joseph A. and Josephine K. Kramer, 4658 Arthur Kill Rd., Charleston
Transacted: October 17, 1921 Recorded: November 7, 1921
$100
Contract to see approx. 1½-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Arthur Kill Road and Allentown Lane for $2,500
RCD Liber 543:174

1882 Pierre W. Wildey, Referee, to John W. Drake
Transacted: May 27, 1882 Recorded: July 15, 1882
$150
Approx. 1½-acre parcel formerly belonging to the farm of John Van Allen sold to discharge a mortgage debt in Supreme Court Case of John W. Drake vs. Francis W. Combs et al.
RCD Liber 143:394

1881 Will of Jane Combs, of Westfield
Written: March 26, 1870 Proved: March 26, 1881
Bequeathed rents and profits from her real estate which she had inherited from her first husband, Peter Winant, to her husband, Nathaniel B. Combs during his lifetime. Upon Nathaniel's death, real estate bequeathed to Janes' foster son, Francis W. Combs, resident of Lafayette, Indiana.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 1548

1839 Freelove Van Allen, Westfield, to Peter Winant, Westfield
Transacted: August 14, 1839 Recorded: August 24, 1839
$700
4½-acre parcel at the northwest corner of Arthur Kill Rd. and Allentown Lane
RCD Liber 6:179

1824 Will of John Van Allen, Westfield
Written: July 12, 1824 Recorded: August 13, 1824
Bequeathed entire estate to his wife, Freelove, to support their underage children. Upon Freelove's death or remarriage, estate passes to children, namely, Jane, Henry Edgar, Elizabeth, Sarah Ann, Catharine, and Maria.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 278

1825 Andrew Drake, Richard Dubois Sr., and John A. Van Pelt, executors of Charles Drake, to John Van Allen, of Westfield
Transacted: January 27, 1824 Recorded: June 9, 1832
$7,700
108 acre farm on the Arthur Kill
RCD Liber U:54

1820 Will of Charles Drake, Westfield
Written: November 27, 1819 Proved: November 14, 1820
Real estate to be sold. Legacies provided for wife, Hannah and three sons. Remainder of proceeds to be distributed among all the children, including six daughters.
RC Surrogates Probate File No. 238

1803 Mark Dissosway to Charles Drake
Transacted: January 22, 1802 Recorded: March 22, 1802
Correction of metes and bounds
RCD Liber F:170

1796 Mark and Elizabeth Dissosway, Richmond Co., to Charles Drake, Essex Co., NJ
Transacted: March 12, 1795 Recorded: March 22, 1802
£1,500 (NY State money)
220 acre farm with buildings and 20 acre salt meadow lot in town of Westfield on the River or Sound [Arthur Kill]
RCD Liber F:168

Appendix B
Artifact Inventory

LIST OF TABLE

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
53	STP 1, Strat I	14	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
53	STP 1, Strat I	10	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	fragment	Colorless Glaze	Body		
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	fragment; speckled or blotched design on interior	Brown w/ Dark Brown	Body		1850
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant	fragment		Body		
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed	fragment	Dark Brown	Body		
53	STP 1, Strat I	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Creamware	Unknown			Rim/Body	1775	1820
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Painted	Floral.	Blue	Body	1775	1830
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Red Bodied Slipware	Slip Decorated	White slip on exterior, brown glaze interior; brown handle attachment; possibly lustreware.	Brown, White	Body	1790	1840
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Molded Pattern	Embossed green band below the rim; possibly part of a dipt vessel	Green	Rim	1820	1850
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Painted	fragment but cream-colored body	Earth Tone Colors	Body	1795	1825
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Dipt	fragment; possibly cat's eye, which is post 1811	Brown, Black	Body	1790	1840
53	STP 1, Strat I	7	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	various vessels; motifs are probably mostly floral	Blue	Body/Base	1810	1860
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	fragment	Blue	Body	1820	1880
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Gray/Buff Bodied Salt Glazed	Unglazed Interior		Buff	Body		
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jar	Buff Body	Bristol-Type Slip	Mustard or marmalade jar; well made.	Gray	Rim/Body	1835	
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Unknown		Colorless	Body		
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment	Unidentified		Burnt.	Colorless			
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Stemware	Free Blown		Foot rim fragment.	Colorless	Rim		
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Stem	White Ball Clay						

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
53	STP 1, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment							
53	STP 1, Strat I	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
53	STP 1, Strat I	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
54	STP 1, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
54	STP 1, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
54	STP 1, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
54	STP 1, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown				1775	1820
54	STP 1, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Shell Edge	tiny fragment	Blue	Body	1800	1835
54	STP 1, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1840
54	STP 1, Strat II	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Stem	White Ball Clay						
55	STP 2, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
55	STP 2, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Unknown	Ball neck.	Colorless			
55	STP 2, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Liqour Bottle	Machine Made	Embossed	Chamfered corners on parison mold; lettering / CO. LD / 2/.	Aqua	Base	1905	1940
56	STP 2, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	English Slipware	Unknown	Base of a drinking cup or porringer	Yellow	Body/Base	1670	1795
56	STP 2, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown			
56	STP 2, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Pearlware	Painted	Blue band painted rim.	Blue	Rim	1810	1830
56	STP 2, Strat II	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
58	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Composite		Mortar							
58	STP 3, Strat I	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Dipt	All mend.	Brown, Black	Body	1795	1840
58	STP 3, Strat I	5	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
57	STP 3, Strat II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
57	STP 3, Strat II	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
59	STP 3, Strat III	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass							
59	STP 3, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Bowl	Creamware	Unknown	Wide diameter.		Rim	1775	1820
60	STP 4, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
60	STP 4, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
60	STP 4, Strat II	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	*Surface/* Decoration	*Comments*	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
60	STP 4, Strat II	7	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
60	STP 4, Strat II	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Black			
60	STP 4, Strat II	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Mottled, Gray			
61	STP 4, Strat III	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
64	STP 6, Strat I	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
65	STP 6, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1840
65	STP 6, Strat II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
65	STP 6, Strat II	1	Prehistoric	Tool	Lithic	Chert	Projectile Point	Unidentified			Brown, Gray	Distal Fragment		
66	STP 7, Strat I&II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
66	STP 7, Strat I&II	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved		Blue		1820	1880
66	STP 7, Strat I&II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made			Amber		1893	2004
66	STP 7, Strat I&II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
66	STP 7, Strat I&II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
66	STP 7, Strat I&II	1	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Grit Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Smoothed	Late Woodland Type (Barse)		Body		
67	STP 7, Strat III	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
67	STP 7, Strat III	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
67	STP 7, Strat III	5	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Grit Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Smoothed	Late Woodland (W. Barse), one sherd is thicker than others, but they may all be one vessel , same as shed in Strat I/II		Body/Neck		
103	STP 8, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied		High fired.				
103	STP 8, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied			Pink			
103	STP 8, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Composite		Mortar							
103	STP 8, Strat I	4	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
103	STP 8, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
103	STP 8, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Engine Turned	Black dashes in 3 rows.	Black, White	Body	1795	1815
103	STP 8, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Whiteware	Unknown			Rim	1820	
103	STP 8, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted	Mend.	Blue		1775	1830

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
103	STP 8, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1840
103	STP 8, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Shatter							
103	STP 8, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Unidentified			White			
68	STP 10, Strat I	3	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
68	STP 10, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
68	STP 10, Strat I	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
68	STP 10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Colorless Glaze	Body		
68	STP 10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1840
68	STP 10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown			Base	1820	1880
68	STP 10, Strat I	3	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
68	STP 10, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
68	STP 10, Strat I	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartz	Pebble			appears to be natural				
69	STP 11, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
69	STP 11, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Spike	Cut, Hand Headed						
69	STP 11, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown				1775	1820
69	STP 11, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sherd	Buff Body	Albany-Type Slip	fragment; probably a drain pipe	Brown	Body	1805	
69	STP 11, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Green			
69	STP 11, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment	Unidentified		Burnt.				
69	STP 11, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
70	STP 12, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
70	STP 12, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed	Mend.	Brown	Body		
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Orange	Body	1795	1830
70	STP 12, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Blue	Body	1775	1830
70	STP 12, Strat I	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1840
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Unidentified	Glaze Not Extant			Body		
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		Lipping tool finish.	Aqua	Rim	1825	1920

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Historic	Unknown	Metal	Iron	Sheet Metal							
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
70	STP 12, Strat I	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Shale	Rock/FCR				Red			
71	STP 13, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
71	STP 13, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
71	STP 13, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		Mold line.	Green	Body		
71	STP 13, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Molded Pattern		Colorless	Body		
71	STP 13, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Unidentified		Thick.	Aqua	Body		
71	STP 13, Strat II	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl	White Ball Clay						
71	STP 13, Strat II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
71	STP 13, Strat II	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
71	STP 13, Strat II	1	Organic	Flora	Wood		Wood Fragment			Burnt.				
72	STP 13, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sherd	Gray/Buff Bodied Salt Glazed		no interior slip so possibly pre-1820	Buff	Body		
72	STP 13, Strat III	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Brown			
72	STP 13, Strat III	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartz	Pebble			appears to be natural				
73	STP 14, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
73	STP 14, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
73	STP 14, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
73	STP 14, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware	Sponged		Blue	Rim	1820	1880
73	STP 14, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
74	STP 14, Strat II	8	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Whelk	Shell							
75	STP 15, Strat I	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
75	STP 15, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Tin Glazed	Painted	Intersecting lines in design.	Blue	Body	1700	1800
75	STP 15, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Tin Glazed	Unknown	Glaze has a pink color.			1700	1800
75	STP 15, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Container Glass	Mold Blown	Undecorated	Turn paste mold lines.	Colorless	Body	1870	
75	STP 15, Strat I	1	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
75	STP 15, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
76	STP 15, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Tool line on exterior burnt surface.	Brown	Body		
76	STP 15, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Colorless Glaze	Rim/Body		
76	STP 15, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant					
76	STP 15, Strat II	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
77	STP 19, Strat II	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Pan	Redware	Slip Decorated	All mend; 16 inch diameter pan, alternating wavy and straight single slip trails rim lines below rolled rim; unglazed exterior	White & Red	Rim/Body		1850
77	STP 19, Strat II	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Galvanized Iron	Nail	Wire		Roofing nail.		Complete	1901	2004
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
115	STP 21, Strat II	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire					1860	2004
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Pipe	Cast		Rusted; 2.5 inch diameter water pipe.				
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Staple	Unidentified						
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Bone China	Gilding	Same band pattern as entry FS 115/#1.		Rim	1794	
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Cup	Bone China	Gilding	Thick and thin band pattern; broken handle attached to body.		Rim/Body	1794	
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	Printing on inside; pattern has ship sails.	Blue	Body	1820	1880
115	STP 21, Strat II	1	Historic	Personal	Synthetic	Rubber	Doll Part	Molded		Stained and disfigured, jointed limb.	Flesh	Leg	1940	2004
116	STP 21, Strat III	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
116	STP 21, Strat III	2	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Unidentified		Looks like -Rolled bucket rim.		Rim/Body		
116	STP 21, Strat III	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
117	STP 22, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
117	STP 22, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Safety Glass	Machine Made		Thick, square.	Aqua		1915	2004
117	STP 22, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire					1860	2004

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
117	STP 22, Strat II	1	Historic	Hardware	Composite	Metal & Other	Radio Tube	Machine Made		6 metal prongs set into a grooved, bakelite base with broken glass and metal filaments; Base lettering- / LICENSED ONLY TO EXTENT / INDICATED ON CARTON /.	Black	Base	1921	2004
117	STP 22, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made			Colorless	Body	1893	2004
117	STP 22, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Molded Pattern	Lettering- /BR../; narrow diameter, possibly says- Bromo Seltzer.	Blue	Body		
117	STP 22, Strat II	1	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment				Brown/Red			
117	STP 22, Strat II	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Black			
118	STP 22, Strat III	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
118	STP 22, Strat III	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
118	STP 22, Strat III	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire		Brads.			1860	2004
118	STP 22, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown				1820	
118	STP 22, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
118	STP 22, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified	Frosted	Possibly light bulb fragment.	Colorless		1926	2004
118	STP 22, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Synthetic	Plastic	Fragment	Machine Made		Bakelite.	Black		1907	2004
118	STP 22, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Synthetic	Plastic	Record	Machine Made		Thick, 78 RPM record fragment.	Black		1900	1980
118	STP 22, Strat III	1	Historic	Personal	Glass		Bead	Unidentified			Red	Complete		
118	STP 22, Strat III	1	Historic	Unknown	Metal	Iron	Sheet Metal Fragment							
119	STP 23, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
119	STP 23, Strat I	1	Historic	Personal	Synthetic	Rubber	Doll Part	Molded		Stained and disfigured, jointed limb.	Flesh	Arm	1940	2004
120	STP 23, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
120	STP 23, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
120	STP 23, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Sherd	Cast	Colored Glaze	Rectangular shape.	Black			
120	STP 23, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		Thick.	Aqua			
120	STP 23, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Tableware	Mold Blown	Undecorated	Drinking glass, fire polished rim.	Solorized	Rim	1880	1917
120	STP 23, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified	Frosted	Possibly light bulb fragment.	Colorless		1926	2004

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
121	STP 23, Strat III-IV	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
121	STP 23, Strat III-IV	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
121	STP 23, Strat III-IV	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
121	STP 23, Strat III-IV	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
121	STP 23, Strat III-IV	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Tableware	Mold Blown	Undecorated	Drinking glass, fire polished rims. Mend	Solorized	Rim	1880	1917
121	STP 23, Strat III-IV	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl	Buff Body	Colored Glaze	Clear green glaze.	Green	Rim	1820	1900
121	STP 23, Strat III-IV	6	Historic	Personal	Other	Leather	Shoe Part	Unidentified		Toe portion.				
121	STP 23, Strat III-IV	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
122	STP 23, Strat V	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
122	STP 23, Strat V	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Molded Pattern	Lettering- /..D.. /.. R.. /.	Aqua	Body		
122	STP 23, Strat V	2	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Tableware	Free Blown	Undecorated	Drinking glass, fire polished rim.	Colorless	Rim/Body		
123	STP 24, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Composite		Concrete	Cast						
123	STP 24, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
123	STP 24, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1890	2004
123	STP 24, Strat II	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire					1860	2004
123	STP 24, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Spike	Hand Wrought		8.5 inch ling with rose head.				
123	STP 24, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Dipt	London shaped body sherd.	Blue	Body	1810	1840
123	STP 24, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Lamp Glass	Milk Glass			White			
123	STP 24, Strat II	1	Historic	Other	Glass		Safety Auto Glass	Machine Made			Aqua		1947	2004
123	STP 24, Strat II	1	Historic	Other	Synthetic	Plastic	Auto Reflector Lens	Machine Made	Molded Pattern		Colorless			
123	STP 24, Strat II	1	Historic	Other	Synthetic	Plastic	Unidentified	Machine Made			Black		1900	2004
124	STP 24, Strat III	1	Historic	Hardware	Composite	Metal & Other	Wire	Machine Made		Rubber coated brass wire; probably automotive; 13 inches long.				
124	STP 24, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless	Body		
124	STP 24, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment	Milk Glass	Molded Pattern	Thin line pattern.	White			
124	STP 24, Strat III	2	Historic	Household	Synthetic	Plastic	Record	Machine Made		78 RPM record.	Black		1900	1980
125	STP 25, Strat IV	8	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
125	STP 25, Strat IV	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1790	2004

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
125	STP 25, Strat IV	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified		Brads/tacks.				
125	STP 25, Strat IV	5	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
125	STP 25, Strat IV	6	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	White Granite	Molded Pattern	2 mend.			1842	1930
125	STP 25, Strat IV	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Dipt	Exterior spalled; holloware	Blue	Body	1820	1890
125	STP 25, Strat IV	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted	Holloware	Blue	Body	1820	
125	STP 25, Strat IV	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made	Applied Color Label	Lettering- / ..L. OZ. /.	Green, White	Body	1935	2004
125	STP 25, Strat IV	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Container Glass	Mold Blown	Undecorated		Colorless	Body		
125	STP 25, Strat IV	1	Historic	Personal	Composite	Metal & Other	Button	Machine Made	Stamped		Black		1907	2004
126	STP 26, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown		Ground rim finish.	Colorless	Rim	1893	
127	STP 26, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown	Body		
127	STP 26, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown			Body	1775	1820
127	STP 26, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown		Ground rim finish.	Colorless	Rim	1893	
127	STP 26, Strat III	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
128	STP 27, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
128	STP 27, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
128	STP 27, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown			Body	1775	1820
128	STP 27, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Earth Toned Colors	Body	1795	1830
129	STP 27, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1840
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	6	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	7	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1890	2004
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown			
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Colorless Glaze			
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Slip Decorated		White, Red			1850

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Painted		Chrome Colors	Body	1830	1860
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Creamware	Unknown	Rim is Bath pattern.		Rim/Body	1790	1820
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Blue		1775	1830
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Dipt	Mocha	Brown/Yellow		1795	1840
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	9	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Unknown				1800	1840
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Red Bodied	Unglazed	Possibly Flower Pot.		Body		
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved		Blue		1820	1880
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Jar	Buff Body	Bristol-Type Slip	Mustard or marmalade jar.	Gray	Body	1835	
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Undecorated	Possibly a Pharmacy Oval.	Colorless		1870	2004
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Metal	Iron	Bottle Cap	Machine Made		Crown Cap.			1892	2004
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment			Burnt.				
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Gray			
95	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR				Black			
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	19	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	12	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Screw	Unidentified						
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Dish	Redware	Slip Decorated	Surfaces spalled.	Colorless	Rim		1850
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	8	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	variety of vessels represented; all very fragmentary; colors range from light to medium browns	Brown	Body		1850
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Black Glazed Redware	Lead Glazed		Black	Body		
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	9	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant	fragments		Body		
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Dark Brown	Body		

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	7	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed	variety of vessels represented; all very fragmentary; colors range from light to medium browns	Brown	Body		1850
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Slip Decorated		White, Red	Body		1850
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Shell Edge	fragment	Blue	Rim	1800	1835
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Unknown	small sherd; probably a cup or small bowl		Body	1820	1840
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Painted	crossmends with FS 85 entry 9	Blue	Body	1810	1840
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	10	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Painted	fragments; at least 2 or 3 vessels represented	Blue	Body	1810	1840
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	Negative dark blue pattern.	Blue	Body	1815	1835
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	very creamy-colored body	Brown	Body	1820	1890
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	Even scalloped, impressed.	Blue	Rim	1800	1835
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	Even scalloped, impressed.	Green	Rim	1800	1835
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown	fragments		Body	1762	1820
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Earth Toned Colors	Body	1795	1830
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	26	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown	fragments		Body	1775	1840
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	fragments	Blue	Rim/Body	1810	1840
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Tin Glazed	Unknown			Body	1700	1800
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted		Chrome Colors	Body	1830	1860
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	fragments	Blue	Body	1820	1880
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	8	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	fragments	Blue	Rim/Body/Base	1820	1880
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	tiny fragment	Red	Body	1830	1880

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Yellowware	Slip Decorated	Frost shattered and organically stained	Gray	Base/Body	1830	1940
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup	Whiteware	Unknown			Rim/Body	1820	
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Salt Glazed	Painted	Underfired	Blue	Body		
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	4	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Stem	White Ball Clay		One has bowl end nub.				
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Unknown	Metal	Iron	Unidentified							
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
96	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Black			
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Buff Body	Unglazed	Mend. Possibly a Flower Pot.		Body		
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	fragments	Colorless Glaze	Body		
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Painted	fragments; two different vessels; one possibly matches the cup in Entry 7	Earth Toned Colors	Rim	1795	1830
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	fragments	Blue	Rim	1800	1835
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Pearlware	Painted	fragment; blue band around rim; orange flower	Earth Toned Colors	Rim	1795	1830
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown	fragments		Body	1775	1840
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	fragments	Red	Body	1830	1880
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown	fragments		Body	1830	
97	Unit 1, Ex Lev 3	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	4	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	4	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Buff Body	Unglazed	Possibly Flower Pot rim.		rim		
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Colorless Glaze	Rim/Body		
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown	Body		
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	cream-colored body	Brown	Body	1820	1880
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Pearlware	Painted	Brown lines and floral motif	Brown	Rim	1795	1820
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Blue	Body	1775	1830
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	12	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Unknown			Body	1800	1840
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl	White Ball Clay						
98	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Bowl	Redware	Colored Glaze	Mending fragments; streaky dark brown band at rim	Brown & Dark Brown	Rim/Body	1780	1850
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Unknown	Partial pitcher spout.		Spout	1820	1880
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Painted		Blue		1810	1840
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Unknown	fragments			1800	1840
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted		Chrome Colors	Body	1830	1860
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	12	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment			Same fragment-deteriorating.				
99	Unit 1, Ex Lev 5	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	5	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Dish	Redware	Slip Decorated	Marbled slip trailing; worn surface.	White, Red	Body		1850

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Creamware	Feather Edge	Mend.		Rim	1762	1820
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Stem	White Ball Clay						
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Unknown	Metal	Iron	Sheet Metal			Rusted sheet metal				
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	5	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	8	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake			may be natural	Black			
100	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	1	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Unknown	Crumb	Unidentified						
101	Unit 1, Ex Lev 7	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Argillite	Flake	Unidentified			Brown			
102	Unit 1, Ex Lev 8	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
78	Unit 2, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Molded		High fired.	Buff			
78	Unit 2, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
78	Unit 2, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
78	Unit 2, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
78	Unit 2, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl & Stem	White Ball Clay	Undecorated	Broken bowl extends straight out from stem with large diameter bore hole.				
78	Unit 2, Ex Lev 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
78	Unit 2, Ex Lev 1	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Core	Multidirectional			Gray			
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Molded Pattern		Colorless			
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	15	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Mammal	Bone Fragment			Soft and weather worn. Will disintegrate over time				
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment			Burnt.				
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chalcedony	Flake	Biface Thinning			Gray			
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR				Red			
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Gneiss	FCR			may be natural				
79	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Jasper	Pebble	Unidentified		appears to be natural	Yellow			
90	Unit 2, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless	Body		
90	Unit 2, Ex Lev 3	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Black			

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
90	Unit 2, Ex Lev 3	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Jasper	Pebble	Unidentified			Brown/Yellow			
90	Unit 2, Ex Lev 3	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Gneiss	FCR							
90	Unit 2, Ex Lev 3	3	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
90	Unit 2, Ex Lev 3	1	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	No Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Unidentified			Rim/Body		
90	Unit 2, Ex Lev 3	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
91	Unit 2, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied	Black Glazed	One end is black glazed.				
91	Unit 2, Ex Lev 4	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
91	Unit 2, Ex Lev 4	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified		may be natural	Gray			
91	Unit 2, Ex Lev 4	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartz	Pebble			appears to be natural				
92	Unit 2, Ex Lev 5, Fea Fill	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl	White Ball Clay	Rouletted	tall bowl shape with rouletted rim but not polished; possibly Dutch; interior charred		Rim/Body		
92	Unit 2, Ex Lev 5, Fea Fill	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Jasper	Flake	Biface Thinning			Brown/Yellow			
92	Unit 2, Ex Lev 5, Fea Fill	2	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
93	Unit 2, Ex Lev 6, Fea Fill	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Flatware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Possibly lightly burnt.	Colorless	Rim		
93	Unit 2, Ex Lev 6, Fea Fill	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Colorless Glaze	Body		
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Unglazed	Probably a flowerpot.				
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Unknown	early whiteware; one sherd has ice blue puddling		Body/Base	1815	1860
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Painted	fragment; crossmends with FS 96 Entry 37	Blue	Body	1810	1840
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	fragment	Brown	Body	1820	1880
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Unidentified	fragment; trace of blue	Blue	Body	1820	1880
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	Scalloped rim fragment.	Green	Rim	1800	1835
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	6	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown	Mend.		Base	1775	1820

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	fragment	Old Blue	Body	1815	1835
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted	tea cup or saucer rim fragment with black lineon interior	Black	Rim	1820	1860
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Sponged	fragment	Light Green	Body	1830	1880
85	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Unknown	Rock			appears to be natural	Black			
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Shell Edge	Scalloped rim fragment	Green	Rim	1800	1835
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Shell Edge	fragment	Blue	Rim	1810	1860
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	fragment; possibly Old Blue	Dark Blue	Rim	1815	1835
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Sponged	black line with green sponging; possibly peahen or similar motif	Light Green	Body	1830	1880
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown	early whiteware; one has ice blue puddling		Body/Base	1810	1860
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Bottle	Mold Blown	Molded Pattern	1 ounce Perfume Bottle; Lipping tool finish, Lettering on front and back- / DORIN / PARIS /; fluted below lettering and on all sides; Bottom- / T / 10241 /. Possibly post-1880 re. GLM	Colorless	Complete	1825	1920
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
86	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Hand Wrought						
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	High Fired / Burnt.	Brown	Body		
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1840
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Creamware	Unknown			Body	1775	1820

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Painted		Earth Toned Colors	Body	1795	1830
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	Possibly a pitcher or large teapot; printing is mostly spalled off.	Purple	Body	1830	1860
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	even scalloped rim, thin body	Blue	Rim	1820	1860
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Painted		Blue	Rim/Body	1775	1830
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Stem	White Ball Clay						
87	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Hand Wrought						
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Teaware	Black Glazed Redware	Lead Glazed	Dome lid rim; 4 inch diameter; fairly coarse body but lustrous glaze	Black	Lid	1780	1900
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Cup	Bone China	Unknown			Handle	1794	
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Teaware	Chinese Porcelain	Painted	Narrow diameter sherd.	Blue	Body	1785	1830
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Pearlware	Embossed	Beaded and herringbone-like knit pattern.	Blue	Rim	1820	1835
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Dipt	Common cable slip design and green painted rouletting.	Green,Blue,Brown	Body	1811	1840
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Yellowware	Slip Decorated	Surfaces spalled.	Blue,White	Body	1830	1940
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	Lightly impressed lines on rim with even scalloping; has exterior spalled.	Blue	Rim	1800	1835
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1840
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved		Blue		1820	1880
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown				1820	

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
88	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	4	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Glaze Not Extant	Spalled slip trailing.	White	Body		1850
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown	Body		
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Colorless Glaze	Body		
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	English Slipware	Unknown	tiny fragment	Yellow	Body/Base	1670	1795
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Chinese Porcelain	Painted, Overglaze	Very faint simple dot and wavy line motif around the rim interior.	Black/Shadow	Rim	1785	1830
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Pearlware	Sponged		Blue	Body	1815	1900
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge		Blue	Rim	1800	1835
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Whiteware	Painted	Red, orange & green with black stems.	Chrome Colors	Rim/Body	1820	1860
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown			Rim/Body	1762	1820
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	17	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown			Body/Base	1775	1840
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Painted		Blue		1810	1840
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Stem	White Ball Clay						
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Historic	Personal	Metal	Non-Ferrous	Button	Cast	Unidentified	One piece cast back with drilled eye (INH Type 1). Face mising. South in INH dates this type 1726 through 1865.		Back		
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Primary						
179	Unit 3, Ex lev 6	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartz	Pebble				Yellow			
89	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
89	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Shell Edge	fragment; rim edge missing	Blue	Body	1780	1840

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
89	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unidentified	tiny fragment with dark blue coloring that is probably painted	Dark Blue	Body	1775	1840
89	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown	tiny fragment		Body	1775	1840
89	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	tiny fragment	Blue	Rim	1810	1860
89	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/ Whiteware	Unknown	tiny fragment		Body	1810	1840
89	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
89	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Shatter				Black			
104	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
104	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	White Granite	Unknown	Mend.		Body	1842	1930
104	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Unidentified			Olive			
104	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	3	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Mammal	Bone Fragment							
104	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
105	Unit 4, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
105	Unit 4, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
105	Unit 4, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1890	2004
105	Unit 4, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed		Colorless Glaze	Base		
105	Unit 4, Ex Lev 2	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Black	Fragment		
106	Unit 4, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
106	Unit 4, Ex Lev 3	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl	White Ball Clay		Spur at bottom of bowl; makers mark- in circle- / M /over/ SK /.		Body/Base		
106	Unit 4, Ex Lev 3	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
106	Unit 4, Ex Lev 3	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR				Gray			
107	Unit 4, Ex Lev 4	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
108	Unit 4, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			Old bottle glass green.	Green			
108	Unit 4, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut						
108	Unit 4, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
109	Unit 4, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
109	Unit 4, Ex Lev 7	3	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass	Blown		Edge piece of crown glass; old bottle glass green. Slight curve to the rim. All mend.	Green	Rim/Body		
109	Unit 4, Ex Lev 7	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
110	Unit 4, Ex Lev 8	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
110	Unit 4, Ex Lev 8	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
111	Unit 4, Ex Lev 10	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment							
111	Unit 4, Ex Lev 10	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
111	Unit 4, Ex Lev 10	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartz	Pebble			appears to be natural				
112	Unit 4, Ex Lev 11	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
112	Unit 4, Ex Lev 11	2	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment							
112	Unit 4, Ex Lev 11	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
113	Unit 4, Ex Lev 12	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			Old green glass; probably piece of crown glass.	Green			
113	Unit 4, Ex Lev 12	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
113	Unit 4, Ex Lev 12	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Black			
113	Unit 4, Ex Lev 12	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Pebble Fragment				Brown/Yellow			
113	Unit 4, Ex Lev 12	1	Prehistoric	Tool	Lithic	Quartzite	Projectile Point	Unidentified		stemmed lanceolate	Gray			
113	Unit 4, Ex Lev 12	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Shale	Fragment				Gray			
114	Unit 4, Ex Lev 13	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
114	Unit 4, Ex Lev 13	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
114	Unit 4, Ex Lev 13	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Gray			
114	Unit 4, Ex Lev 13	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Black			
114	Unit 4, Ex Lev 13	3	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Gray			
114	Unit 4, Ex Lev 13	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR				Gray			
114	Unit 4, Ex Lev 13	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR				Brown/Yellow			
131	Unit 4, Ex Lev 14	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
131	Unit 4, Ex Lev 14	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
131	Unit 4, Ex Lev 14	2	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR				Gray			
132	Unit 4, Ex Lev 15	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						

Table B.1 Artifact Inventory, Locus I—Van Allen Site

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
132	Unit 4, Ex Lev 15	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Galvanized Iron	Nail	Machine Made		Formed with a twist; 6 inches long.			1860	2004
132	Unit 4, Ex Lev 15	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
132	Unit 4, Ex Lev 15	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Black			
132	Unit 4, Ex Lev 15	2	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Grit Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Smoothed	Mend., late woodland		Body		
132	Unit 4, Ex Lev 15	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Chert	Pebble			appears to be natural	Black			
94	Feature 1 (Unit 2)	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
94	Feature 1 (Unit 2)	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Flake	Biface Thinning						
94	Feature 1 (Unit 2)	1	Prehistoric	Tool	Lithic	Chert	Utilized Flake				Black			
130	Feature 2 (Unit 1,3)	1	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							

Table B.2 Artifact Inventory, Locus II

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
80	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
80	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Pearlware	Unknown			Base	1779	1830
80	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed		Blue		1820	1890
80	STP 1, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
81	STP 2, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
81	STP 2, Strat I	12	Historic	Hardware	Glass		Unidentified	Unidentified		Very thick glass; probably a shattered glass insulator.	Aqua			
81	STP 2, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Cup	Bone China	Unknown			Handle	1794	2004
81	STP 2, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown				1775	1820
81	STP 2, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	White Granite	Unknown			Base	1845	1930
81	STP 2, Strat I	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Stem	White Ball Clay	Embossed	4 Ribbed lines, leaf pattern and lettering- / D... /.				
81	STP 2, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment			Burnt.				
81	STP 2, Strat I	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
81	STP 2, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Gray			
82	STP 3, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown			Rim/Body	1820	2004
82	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Unidentified			Aqua			
82	STP 3, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment			Burnt.				
83	STP 5, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass							
83	STP 5, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hollowware	Chinese Porcelain	Painted	Both sides painted. Interior rim- crosshatch and annular lines; exterior- floral painting.	Blue	Rim		
84	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Undecorated	Whittle marks on surface.	Black	Body		
84	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass				Aqua			
84	STP 6, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Container Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless			
84	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
84	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl	White Ball Clay						

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made		Round finish to the lip, round handle on short neck of globular body gallon jug. Possibly a cider jug.	Colorless	Rim/Body	1910	2000
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Lettering	Private mold, missing neck front "T & C / TIERNEY & CLARK / 14 EAST 18 TH ST. / BAYONNE, N.J. / REGISTERED / CONTENTS 28 FL. OZ." mold number on heel "1172E G22" most likely for a soda pop	Pale Green	Body/Base	1905	1980
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Molded Pattern	Almost complete bottle, probably for vinegar, screw top finish.	Colorless	Complete	1920	1980
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Molded Pattern	6 sided bottle; continous screw thread and handle on neck. Possibly a syrup bottle.	Colorless	Rim/Body	1910	1960
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Undecorated	Complete pharmacy oval, base has the Hazel Atlas trade mark and " K60 ; continous screw thread top.	Colorless	Complete	1920	1964
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Undecorated	Complete bottle, mark on base- / GRIFFIN / PAT. / 83892 / LOGO /; Neck-/ 2 fl. Oz./; continuous screw thread top. Possibly a white shoe polish bottle.	Pale Green	Complete	1920	1940
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Mouth Blown	Lettering	Rectangular bottle, private mold, Lipping tool finish; Lettering on front "ALBION / MARYLAND WHISKEY / LAMDIN, THOMPSON & CO."	Solorized	Rim/Body	1880	1915
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Jar	Machine Made	Undecorated	Completed food jar, valve mark and an unreadable mold number on the base; screw top.	Colorless	Complete	1905	2004
138	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Jar	Machine Made	Undecorated	Complete jar, valve mark on base; screw thread top	Colorless	Complete	1905	2004

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
3	STP A-1, Strat I	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
3	STP A-1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown	Undecorated		Colorless			
3	STP A-1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Unidentified	Undecorated	Thick glass.	Colorless			
3	STP A-1, Strat I	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
3	STP A-1, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Jasper	Flake	Unidentified						
4	STP A-1, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
4	STP A-1, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Composite		Mortar							
4	STP A-1, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
4	STP A-1, Strat II	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
4	STP A-1, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Ironstone	Flow Printed		Blue		1845	1890
4	STP A-1, Strat II	1	Historic	Other	Metal	Iron	Slag							
4	STP A-1, Strat II	4	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Mammal	Bone Fragment	Butchered						
4	STP A-1, Strat II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
4	STP A-1, Strat II	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
4	STP A-1, Strat II	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Shatter							
5	STP A-3, Strat II	6	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
6	STP A-4, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
6	STP A-4, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Unglazed					
6	STP A-4, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Bone	Unknown	Bone Fragment							
6	STP A-4, Strat I	3	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
7	STP A-5, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
8	STP A-6, Strat I	2	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Gneiss	Rock			appears to be natural				
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	3	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	3	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown				1820	2004
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	5	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	1	Historic	Other	Synthetic	Plastic	Fragment	Machine Made	Undecorated		Blue		1915	2004
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	3	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	4	Unknown	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Shatter			appears to be natural				
9	STP B-1, Strat I-III	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Gneiss	Rock			appears to be natural				
10	STP B-2, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
10	STP B-2, Strat I	4	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
10	STP B-2, Strat I	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
10	STP B-2, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	White Granite	Unknown			Base	1842	1930
10	STP B-2, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Green			
10	STP B-2, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Fragment				Colorless			
10	STP B-2, Strat I	1	Historic	Personal	Metal	Aluminum	Grommet	Machine Made		Large two-part grommet.		Complete	1895	1990
10	STP B-2, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartz	FCR							
10	STP B-2, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
10	STP B-2, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR			whole cobble				
11	STP B-3, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
11	STP B-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Brass	Nail	Unidentified		Wide, flatish looks-like hammered head.		Complete		
11	STP B-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Machine Made	Undecorated		Amber			
11	STP B-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown		Whittle marked surface.	Green			
11	STP B-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Unidentified	Undecorated		Colorless			
11	STP B-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Other	Glass		Safety Auto Glass	Machine Made			Colorless		1918	2004
12	STP B-4, Strat I/II	15	Historic	Other	Glass		Safety Auto Glass	Machine Made			Colorless		1918	2004
12	STP B-4, Strat I/II	2	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
13	STP B-5, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
13	STP B-5, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
13	STP B-5, Strat I	3	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Unknown	Rock			appears to be natural				
44	STP B-6, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied		Fire Brick.	Brown/Yellow			
44	STP B-6, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
14	STP B-8, Strat II	2	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Bolt/Nut	Unidentified		Rusted, broken.				
14	STP B-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown			

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
14	STP B-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Unglazed					
14	STP B-8, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Semi-Porcelain	Molded Pattern	Mend.		Rim	1880	1920
14	STP B-8, Strat II	3	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Machine Made	Undecorated		Amber		1890	2004
14	STP B-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Machine Made	Undecorated		Aqua		1905	1990
14	STP B-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Lamp Glass	Unidentified	Undecorated		Colorless			
14	STP B-8, Strat II	3	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	Pebble			appears to be natural				
15	STP C-1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown			Rim	1850	1940
15	STP C-1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Sherd	Slip Glazed	Albany-Type Slip	Interior slipped.	Brown	Body		
15	STP C-1, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
16	STP C-1, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Lid	Pearlware	Painted	Domed lid with mostly spalled surface.	Blue	Body	1790	1830
16	STP C-1, Strat II	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	Rock			appears to be natural	Red			
17	STP C-2, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
18	STP C-2, Strat II	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Yellowware					1830	1940
18	STP C-2, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Tableware	Pressed	Molded Pattern	optic molded	Colorless	Body		
18	STP C-2, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Lamp Glass	Unidentified	Unknown		Colorless			
18	STP C-2, Strat II	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
18	STP C-2, Strat II	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	FCR							
18	STP C-2, Strat II	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	Rock			appears to be natural				
19	STP C-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
19	STP C-3, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Buff Body	Albany-Type Slip	Mend; glazed exterior.	Brown	Body		
19	STP C-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Lamp Glass	Free Blown	Undecorated	Fire polished rim; fractures within the glass.	Colorless	Rim		
19	STP C-3, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
20	STP C-3, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
20	STP C-3, Strat II	4	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
21	STP C-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
21	STP C-4, Strat II	3	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
21	STP C-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
21	STP C-4, Strat II	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot	Redware	Unglazed			Body		
21	STP C-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Aqua	Body		
21	STP C-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Glass Fragment	Pressed	Molded Pattern		Colorless	Body		
21	STP C-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
22	STP C-5, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
23	STP C-5, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Ironstone	Painted	Wide black band on rim with single molded line.	Black	Rim	1850	1900
24	STP C-6, Strat II	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
25	STP C-6, Strat III	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
26	STP C-7, Strat I	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Wire Casing	Machine Made		Romex, electric wire casing.				
26	STP C-7, Strat I	1	Historic	Other	Composite	Metal & Other	Lightbulb	Machine Made		Automotive lamp bulb.	Colorless	Complete		
26	STP C-7, Strat I	1	Historic	Tool	Metal	Iron	Tool	Machine Made		Broken; C clamp or Wrench Head; makers mark lettering- /...L - EABLE... /.				
62	STP C-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire		Common after 1885.			1860	2004
63	STP C-8, Strat III	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Utility/Sewer Pipe	Extruded			Buff	Rim/Body		
63	STP C-8, Strat III	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
63	STP C-8, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot	Redware	Unglazed					
63	STP C-8, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Colorless Glaze			
63	STP C-8, Strat III	1	Historic	Unknown	Metal	Iron	Sheet Metal	Unidentified						
63	STP C-8, Strat III	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
46	STP C-9, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Glass Fragment	Free Blown			Colorless			
46	STP C-9, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Metal	Aluminum	Can Lid	Machine Made		Pull tab can lid on rusted steel body.			1962	2004
45	STP C-9, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
45	STP C-9, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot	Redware	Unglazed					
45	STP C-9, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown	Sherd.			1820	2004
45	STP C-9, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment	Mold Blown	Unidentified	Milk Glass	White		1869	2004
139	STP D-1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	White Granite	Unknown				1842	1930
146	STP D-2, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made		Possibly a pharmacy oval.	Colorless	Body/Base	1905	1950

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
140	STP D-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
140	STP D-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Hand Wrought						
140	STP D-3, Strat I	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
140	STP D-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted	Black stem with blue flower.	Chrome Colors	Body	1830	1860
140	STP D-3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown					
141	STP D-3, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
141	STP D-3, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Dipt		Black, Blue	Body	1820	1860
147	STP D-4, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Buff Body		Extruded shape hollow brick, porous like fire brick.				
147	STP D-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Buff Body	Speckled	High Fire.	Buff, Brown			
147	STP D-4, Strat II	79	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
147	STP D-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
147	STP D-4, Strat II	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
147	STP D-4, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire					1860	2004
147	STP D-4, Strat II	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot	Redware		Sherds.		Rim/Body/Base		
147	STP D-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Cup	Bone China	Unknown			Rim		
147	STP D-4, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Printed	Mend.	Black	Body	1820	2004
147	STP D-4, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Ironstone	Printed	Makers mark- "..WARRA../ ..STON..." for Warrented Ironstone	Blue	Base	1840	1900
147	STP D-4, Strat II	13	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown					
147	STP D-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Yellowware					1840	1930
147	STP D-4, Strat II	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup	White Granite	Undecorated	Light blue tint to the glaze		Rim/Body/Base	1842	1890
147	STP D-4, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Fragment	Milk Glass			White			
147	STP D-4, Strat II	3	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Lamp Glass	Free Blown			Colorless	Body		
147	STP D-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Tableware	Unidentified		Thick fragment.	Colorless	Body		
147	STP D-4, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Bottle Glass	Machine Made			Amber	Body		
147	STP D-4, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Bottle Glass	Machine Made	Molded Pattern	Thick; Mark-unidentifiable. Possibly to a soda pop bottle	Colorless	Body	1905	1990

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
147	STP D-4, Strat II	5	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Bottle Glass	Mold Blown	Letters	Panel Bottle; Body lettering- / ..BUFFAL../; Base lettering- /..& CO. /.	Aqua	Body/Base	1860	1920
147	STP D-4, Strat II	3	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Solorized	Body	1880	1917
147	STP D-4, Strat II	2	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
148	STP D-4, Strat III	32	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
148	STP D-4, Strat III	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Rod	Unidentified		3 inch long, small rod with nuts at each end.				
148	STP D-4, Strat III	4	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Sheet Metal	Unidentified						
148	STP D-4, Strat III	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant			Rim/Body		
148	STP D-4, Strat III	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware					Body	1842	1930
148	STP D-4, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted		Blue		1825	2004
148	STP D-4, Strat III	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/Whit e Granite	Unknown			Body	1842	1930
148	STP D-4, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Unidentified			Amber	Body		
148	STP D-4, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Fragment	Milk Glass		Probably lamp globe.				
148	STP D-4, Strat III	3	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
148	STP D-4, Strat III	4	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified		Thick fragments.	Colorless	Body		
148	STP D-4, Strat III	2	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Lamp Glass	Unidentified			Colorless	Fragment		
148	STP D-4, Strat III	4	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
148	STP D-4, Strat III	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
148	STP D-4, Strat III	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
148	STP D-4, Strat III	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Black			
142	STP D-5, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
142	STP D-5, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		bottle	Machine Made		Valve mark with mark- / 5 4 /; small base bottle.	Aqua	Base	1905	2004
142	STP D-5, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
143	STP D-5, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant					
143	STP D-5, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Tin Glazed	Unknown	Glaze				
143	STP D-5, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup	White Granite	Glaze Not Extant	Light blue tint to the glaze		Rim	1850	1900
143	STP D-5, Strat II	4	Historic	Household	Glass		bottle	Machine Made		Mend., possibly a jar, "15" on the base	Colorless	Body/Base	1905	1960

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
143	STP D-5, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		Optic mold	Solorized	Body	1880	1915
143	STP D-5, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Fragment				Colorless			
143	STP D-5, Strat II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
149	STP D-6, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
149	STP D-6, Strat I	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
149	STP D-6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Cup	Hard Paste Porcelain	Unknown			Rim/Body		
149	STP D-6, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed	Willow pattern	Blue		1820	1890
149	STP D-6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Shell Edge		Blue	Fragment	1800	1835
149	STP D-6, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Sponged		Blue		1815	1860
149	STP D-6, Strat I	6	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/Whit e Granite	Unknown	2 mend.				
149	STP D-6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Aqua	Body		
149	STP D-6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Pale Green	Body		
149	STP D-6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Container Glass	Unidentified			Colorless	Body		
149	STP D-6, Strat I	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
149	STP D-6, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
150	STP D-6, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware	Shell Edge	Unscalloped, shallow impression rim pattern	Blue	Rim	1840	1860
150	STP D-6, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Aqua			
150	STP D-6, Strat II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
151	STP D-7, Strat I	5	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
151	STP D-7, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
151	STP D-7, Strat I	11	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
151	STP D-7, Strat I	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire					1860	2004
151	STP D-7, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Semi-Porcelain	Molded Pattern			Rim	1890	1930
151	STP D-7, Strat I	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	White Granite					1842	1930
151	STP D-7, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	White Granite	Unknown				1842	1930
151	STP D-7, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Fragment	Unidentified		Burnt.	Colorless	Body		
151	STP D-7, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Bottle Glass	Pressed		Small, thick square champherd bottle base	Colorless	Base	1870	1960
151	STP D-7, Strat I	3	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Bottle Glass	Machine Made	Letters	Lettering- / ..ON../ N /., possibly to a milk bottle	Colorless	Body	1905	1960

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
151	STP D-7, Strat I	3	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
151	STP D-7, Strat I	13	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
151	STP D-7, Strat I	6	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
152	STP D-7, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
152	STP D-7, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
152	STP D-7, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
152	STP D-7, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire					1860	2004
152	STP D-7, Strat II	20	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown				1842	1930
152	STP D-7, Strat II	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
152	STP D-7, Strat II	10	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
152	STP D-7, Strat II	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
153	STP D-7, Strat III	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
153	STP D-7, Strat III	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
154	STP D-8, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass							
154	STP D-8, Strat I	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
154	STP D-8, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Spike	Square						
154	STP D-8, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant					
154	STP D-8, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Rockingham	Colored Glaze	Lid seating inside rim, probably to a teapot	Brown	Rim	1840	1930
154	STP D-8, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
155	STP D-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
155	STP D-8, Strat II	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
155	STP D-8, Strat II	5	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
155	STP D-8, Strat II	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown				1820	2004
155	STP D-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Aqua			
155	STP D-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
155	STP D-8, Strat II	1	Historic	Unknown	Metal	Iron	Fragment	Unidentified						
156	STP D-9, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass							
156	STP D-9, Strat I	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Printed	2 mend. Probably a saucer.	Light Blue	Rim/Body	1828	1890
156	STP D-9, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Painted		Chrome Colors	Body	1830	1860

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
156	STP D-9, Strat I	6	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Sponged	Glaze spalling on thick sherds.	Light Blue	Body		
156	STP D-9, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware	Printed		Blue	Rim	1830	1870
156	STP D-9, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware	Shell Edge	unscalloped, impressed shallow motif	Blue	Rim	1840	1860
156	STP D-9, Strat I	7	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Whiteware	Unknown			Rim/Body	1820	2004
156	STP D-9, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Flow Printed		Blue		1844	1880
156	STP D-9, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted		Blue	Rim	1820	2004
156	STP D-9, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed		Red		1828	1870
156	STP D-9, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
157	STP D-9, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Buff Body	Colored Glaze		Brown	Body		
157	STP D-9, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Decal Overglaze	probably to a saucer, decal worn off, can be seen in a raking light	Colorless	Body	1890	1940
157	STP D-9, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed		Light Blue		1820	1870
157	STP D-9, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed	Makers mark- /...TERL../.	Black		1830	2004
157	STP D-9, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown			Rim	1820	2004
157	STP D-9, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
144	STP D-10, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
144	STP D-10, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
144	STP D-10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot	Redware	Unglazed			Rim		
144	STP D-10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	White Granite	Molded Pattern			Rim	1842	1930
144	STP D-10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	White Granite	Unknown				1842	1930
144	STP D-10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Lamp Glass			lamp chimney	Colorless	Body		
144	STP D-10, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
145	STP D-10, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
145	STP D-10, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
145	STP D-10, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
145	STP D-10, Strat II	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Cup	Whiteware	Printed	2 mend.	Light Blue	Rim/Body	1830	1860

Table B.3 Artifact Inventory, Locus III—Price Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
145	STP D-10, Strat II	4	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Ironstone	Printed	Background lines with white acantha leaves pattern. Mend.	Blue	Rim/Body	1840	1870
145	STP D-10, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted	Red, green, blue on black stem.	Chrome Colors	Fragment	1830	1860
145	STP D-10, Strat II	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown				1820	2004
145	STP D-10, Strat II	6	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
145	STP D-10, Strat II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
27	STP R-2, Start I	5	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
27	STP R-2, Start I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Stoneware	Hollowware	Salt Glazed	Undecorated		Gray	Body		
28	STP R-2, Start II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
28	STP R-2, Start II	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
28	STP R-2, Start II	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	Cobble			appears to be natural				
29	STP R-3, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass							
1	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
1	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
1	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Nut	Machine Made						
1	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Unidentified	Not Extant					
1	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Printed	"Willow" pattern.	Blue	Body	1825	2004
1	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown	Embossed	Panel bottle with unidentified lettering.	Colorless		1867	1940
1	Unit 4, Ex Lev 1	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Jasper	Flake	Unidentified						
2	Unit 4, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
2	Unit 4, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made	Applied Color Label	probably a soda pop bottle	Emerald green	Body	1935	1980
2	Unit 4, Ex Lev 2	1	Unknown	Debitage	Lithic	Quartz	Cobble Fragment	Unidentified						

Table B.4 Artifact Inventory, Locus IV—Drake Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
133	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Molded Pattern	Molded sides; / Owens-Illinois Duraglas / logo on stippled base. Screw top, 6 ounce size.	Colorless	Complete	1932	1952
32	STP 1, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Painted		Blue		1820	2004
32	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown	Undecorated		Aqua			
32	STP 1, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Lamp Glass	Unidentified			Colorless			
32	STP 1, Strat I	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
33	STP 2, Strat I/II	6	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
33	STP 2, Strat I/II	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
33	STP 2, Strat I/II	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
34	STP 3, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
34	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Unknown	Speck of blue on one sherd.	Blue		1820	2004
34	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1779	1830
34	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Glass Fragment			Surface scratched.	Colorless			
35	STP 4, Strat I	3	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
35	STP 4, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
35	STP 4, Strat I	2	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
35	STP 4, Strat I	2	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Jasper	Pebble Fragment			appears to be natural				
35	STP 4, Strat I	2	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Quartz	Pebble Fragment			appears to be natural				
36	STP 4, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
36	STP 4, Strat II	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Mend.	Colorless Glaze			
37	STP 5, Strat I/II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
37	STP 5, Strat I/II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire		Common after 1885.			1860	2004
37	STP 5, Strat I/II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	White Granite	Molded Pattern			Rim	1842	1930
37	STP 5, Strat I/II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown	Creamy colored 20th century ware			1920	1940
37	STP 5, Strat I/II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made	Molded Pattern	Thick.	Colorless		1890	2004
37	STP 5, Strat I/II	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
37	STP 5, Strat I/II	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
37	STP 5, Strat I/II	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Jasper	Pebble			Surface edges are abraided/worn.				

Table B.4 Artifact Inventory, Locus IV—Drake Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
38	STP 5, Strat VI	4	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
38	STP 5, Strat VI	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
39	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Aqua			
40	STP 7, Strat I	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Brass	Drawer Pull Part	Stamped	Molded Pattern	Circular plate behind knob on funiture drawer.				
40	STP 7, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Tableware	Pressed	Unidentified	Flat rim and body fragment.	Solorized	Rim/Body	1880	1917
40	STP 7, Strat I	1	Historic	Other	Metal	Iron	Slag							
40	STP 7, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
41	STP 8, Strat I	5	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
41	STP 8, Strat I	2	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Strapping	Unidentified		Bent along one edge.				
41	STP 8, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed	Not enough of pattern to identify	Blue		1820	2004
41	STP 8, Strat I	2	Historic	Personal	Other	Leather	Fragment	Stamped		Broken and burnt. Looks like a shoe part.				
42	STP 8, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
42	STP 8, Strat II	4	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Paint Can	Machine Made		Six inch diameter, metal can with solid contents adhering to can rims and side.			1837	2004
42	STP 8, Strat II	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Iron	Washer	Machine Made		Octaganal edges with round center; 1 inch diameter .				
42	STP 8, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved		Green		1828	2004
43	STP 10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Colorless			
43	STP 10, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Solorized		1880	1917
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Spike	Unidentified		4 inch, flat round head.				
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Scalloped	Thin.		Rim	1820	2004
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1775	1830
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	White Granite	Unknown			Body	1842	2004
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved		Brown		1828	2004
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	8	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup	Ironstone	Undecorated	Mend; no handle.		Rim/Body	1813	2004
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Aqua			

Table B.4 Artifact Inventory, Locus IV—Drake Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Lamp Glass	Free Blown			Colorless			
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Container Glass	Mold Blown	Molded Pattern		Colorless			
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	4	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Stemware	Mold Blown		Wine glass; partial base and stem with mold line. All mend.	Colorless			
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl	White Ball Clay	Embossed	Makers mark- in a small circle- / a crown above 6 7/; small raised leaf motif at steam break.		Complete		
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
47	Unit 3, Ex Lev 1	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
48	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass			Burnt.	Aqua			
48	Unit 3, Ex Lev 2	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
49	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Dish	Redware	Slip Decorated	Exterior, slip and glaze spalled.	White/Yellow	Body		
49	Unit 3, Ex Lev 3	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
50	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown				1775	1820
50	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1779	1830
50	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
50	Unit 3, Ex Lev 4	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
51	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Bolt	Hand Wrought		Square, hand headed; 3.5 inch long.				
51	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
51	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Unidentified	Unknown					
51	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Creamware	Unknown	Possibly a plate.			1775	1820
51	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Shell Edge	No embossing.	Blue	Rim	1865	1895
51	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless	Body		
51	Unit 3, Ex Lev 5	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hollowware	Porcelainous	Undecorated					
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	One side printed.	Purple		1828	2004
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Red Bodied	Engine Turned	tea pot or mug sherd	Red		1780	1830

Table B.4 Artifact Inventory, Locus IV—Drake Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	Both sides printed.	Red		1828	2004
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	Embossed and scalloped rim.	Green	Rim	1800	1835
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Creamware	Unknown	Some spalling.			1775	1820
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1779	1830
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware/White ware	Dipt	Blue and white slip bands.	Blue, White	Body	1795	1840
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/Whit e Granite	Unknown			Base	1820	2004
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		Whittle marked surface.	Olive	Body		
52	Unit 3, Ex Lev 6	3	Historic	Unknown	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Unidentified						
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	3	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Lead Glazed		Brown			
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge		Blue	Body	1820	1835
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1779	1820
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown		Ivory		1820	2004
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	7	Historic	Unknown	Metal	Iron	Sheet Metal Fragments	Unidentified						
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
134	Unit 3, Ex Lev 7	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Chert	FCR				Brown/Red			
135	Unit 3, Ex Lev 8	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
135	Unit 3, Ex Lev 8	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
135	Unit 3, Ex Lev 8	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Pearlware	Shell Edge	Scalloped rim; wide flat & thin marly.	Blue	Rim/Body	1800	1835
135	Unit 3, Ex Lev 8	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1179	1820
135	Unit 3, Ex Lev 8	1	Historic	Personal	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Pipe Bowl	White Ball Clay				Fragment		

Table B.4 Artifact Inventory, Locus IV—Drake Property

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
136	Unit 3, Ex Lev 9	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
136	Unit 3, Ex Lev 9	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Unknown				1779	1830
136	Unit 3, Ex Lev 9	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							

Table B.5 Artifact Inventory, Locus V

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
30	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Flower Pot	Redware	Unglazed	Sherd.		Body		
30	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown			Body	1820	2004
30	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Tableware	Free Blown	Undecorated	Pontil scar.	Colorless	Base		
30	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
31	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Aqua			

Table B.6 Artifact Inventory, Locus VI

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
137	Surface Collection (Edge)	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Chinese Porcelain	Painted	Undercut foot rim is flush with vessels back surface profile and has glaze wiped off it.	Blue	Rim/Body/Base	1795	1840
164	STP 1, Strat III	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Buff Body						
164	STP 1, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Pearlware	Shell Edge		Green	Fragment		
164	STP 1, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown			Fragment	1820	2004
164	STP 1, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Aqua	Body		
164	STP 1, Strat III	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown			Olive	Body		
164	STP 1, Strat III	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Black			
165	STP 3, Strat I	35	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
165	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Pipe	Unidentified		Rusted; 2 inch diameter water pipe.				
165	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Yellowware					1840	1930
165	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Unidentified	Painted		Blue	Fragment		
165	STP 3, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Tableware	Mold Blown	Embossed	Small diameter body with grapes and leaves.	Solorized	Body		
165	STP 3, Strat I	4	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR				Red			
166	STP 3, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
166	STP 3, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Pipe	Unidentified		Rusted; water pipe fragment				
166	STP 3, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Hollowware	Redware	Lead Glazed	Rim wiped of glaze.	Brown	Rim/Body		
166	STP 3, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		Small diameter lip.	Blue	Rim		
170	STP 3, Strat IV	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Gray			
167	STP 4, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
167	STP 4, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Composite	Other	Shingle	Machine Made		Tarpaper with green pebble surfaced roof shingle	Green, Black	Fragment		
167	STP 4, Strat I	3	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
167	STP 4, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
167	STP 4, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						

Table B.6 Artifact Inventory, Locus VI

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
167	STP 4, Strat I	1	Historic	Arms	Metal	White Metal	Bullet	Machine Made		Base marks- / H /. This B.Tyler"Henry" rimfire cartridge, was developed for the lever-action repeating rifle bearing his name, the forerunner of the Winchester rifle. The Colt Revolver was made to fit this; was a popular rifle & pistol caliber. Pp.376 Cartriges of the World.			1861	1934
167	STP 4, Strat I	1	Historic	Hardware	Metal	Brass	Thumb Screw	Machine Made		1 inch long, unthreaded point below fine threads on shaft.				
167	STP 4, Strat I	4	Historic	Household	Metal	Iron	Bottle Cap	Stamped				Fragment		
167	STP 4, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
168	STP 4, Strat II	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
168	STP 4, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified			Colorless			
169	STP 4, Strat III	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
171	STP 5, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
171	STP 5, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
171	STP 5, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant					
171	STP 5, Strat I	11	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Undecorated	Base marks- / X / logo-/ R in diamond, for the F.E.Reed Glass Container Company. / 0 16 80 /. Bright green color.	Green	Body/Base	1905	
171	STP 5, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Fragment	Milk Glass						
171	STP 5, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
180	STP 5, Strat II	2	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
180	STP 5, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made	Undecorated	Bright green.	Green	Body		
181	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
181	STP 6, Strat I	8	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
181	STP 6, Strat I	2	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Square						
181	STP 6, Strat I	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Unknown			Body	1820	2004
181	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made	Undecorated		Aqua	Body		

Table B.6 Artifact Inventory, Locus VI

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
181	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Mold Blown		Small diameter base rim.	Olive	Body		
181	STP 6, Strat I	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Machine Made	Undecorated		Solorized	Body		
181	STP 6, Strat I	4	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Plate Glass		Etched	Thick plate glass has Art Deco look with 1/4 in. wide lines that has angles in its pattern.	Colorless			
181	STP 6, Strat I	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
182	STP 6, Strat II	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Mold Blown			Solorized	Body		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick Fragment	Red Bodied						
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	16	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Stoneware	sherds	Buff Body	Albany-Type Slip	Looks like coarse clay sewer pipe sherds. All spalled.	Brown	Rim/Body		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	10	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Cut					1810	2004
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	8	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Unidentified						
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Nail	Wire		Roofing nail.				
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	4	Historic	Architectural	Metal	Iron	Unidentified	Unidentified		Flat, rusted metal.				
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Sherd	Redware	Glaze Not Extant			Body		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Flatware	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved	Negative Dark Blue.	Blue	Body	1819	1835
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	White Granite	Molded Pattern				1845	1930
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	5	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Hollowware	Whiteware	Printed	Romantic ruins.	Light Blue	Rim/Body	1831	1851
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	35	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown			Rim/Body		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Saucer	Whiteware	Unknown			rim/base	1820	2004
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware	Printed, Stipple Engraved		Brown		1828	2004
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Yellowware					1840	1930
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	35	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Tea Cup	Whiteware	Gilding	Gold bands with floral element.		Rim/Body	1870	2004
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made			Green			
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made			Amber			
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	4	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle Glass	Machine Made			Aqua/Green			
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	4	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Machine Made			Solorized			

Table B.6 Artifact Inventory, Locus VI

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Jar Lid Liner	Milk Glass	Letters	Letters- / ..AIN LINED /.	White	Rim		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Lead	Glass Fragment	Unidentified	Undecorated		Colorless			
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	6	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Bottle	Mold Blown		2 ounce, plain Panel bottle; base mark- / 6 1 2 /.	Colorless	Rim/Body/Base		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Glass Fragment	rolled	layered	Flat glass; one side is red, possibly for a lantern.	Red			
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Lamp Glass	Free Blown	Frosted		Colorless	Body		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Lamp Glass	Milk Glass	Molded Pattern	Lamp Globe fragments with ground rim.	White	Rim/Body		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	2	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Lamp Glass	Unidentified			Colorless	Body		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Historic	Household	Glass	Non Lead	Tableware	Mold Blown		Fire polished rim; probably a drinking glass.	Colorless	Rim		
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	3	Historic	Other	Other		Coal Fragment							
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Mussel	Shell							
173	Unit 1, Ex Lev 1	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	Pebble/FCR				Brown			
162	Unit 1, Ex Lev 2	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown			Fragment		
158	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	1	Historic	Unknown	Composite	Other	Paint Chip				Red			
158	Unit 1, Ex Lev 4	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
159	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
159	Unit 1, Ex Lev 6	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR				Red			
160	Unit 1, Ex Lev 7	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Mold Blown	Molded Pattern	Probably an Umbrella Ink bottle.	Solorized	Body	1880	1917
161	Unit 1, Ex Lev 8	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Sherd	Whiteware/White Granite	Unknown				1845	1930
161	Unit 1, Ex Lev 8	4	Historic	Household	Metal	Iron	Can Lid/Base	Machine Made		Rolled edges on fragments.		Fragment		
176	Unit 1, Ex lev 10	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Gray			
177	Unit 1, Ex lev 11	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Mussel	Shell							
177	Unit 1, Ex lev 11	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
177	Unit 1, Ex lev 11	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Gray			
177	Unit 1, Ex lev 11	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Brown/Red			
177	Unit 1, Ex lev 11	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Gneiss	FCR				Mottled			

Table B.6 Artifact Inventory, Locus VI

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
178	Unit 1, Ex Lev 12	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Container Glass	Unidentified			Colorless	Fragment		
178	Unit 1, Ex Lev 12	6	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
178	Unit 1, Ex Lev 12	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Black			
178	Unit 1, Ex Lev 12	2	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Unknown	Sherd	Unidentified	Cord Marked			Body		
178	Unit 1, Ex Lev 12	1	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Unknown	Sherd	Unidentified	Unidentified			Body		
178	Unit 1, Ex Lev 12	1	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	Pebble/FCR				Red			
184	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 13	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
184	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 13	7	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
184	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 13	4	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified						
184	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 13	10	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
184	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 13	2	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Chert	Cobble							
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	9	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Gray			
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Black			
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	5	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Shatter				Dark Gray			
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Jasper	Flake	Biface Thinning			Brown			
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Biface Thinning						
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	FCR							
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	21	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	2	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Nepheline Syenite Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Smoothed over Cord	mend, late woodland		Body		
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	2	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Undecorated	mend		Body		
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	2	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Gneiss	FCR							
185	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 14	23	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Other	Pebble/Cobble			various materials, could be natural but were found in association with a FCR cluster				

Table B.6 Artifact Inventory, Locus VI

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	4	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Cobble Fragment			possible core fragments	Black			
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	14	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Gray			
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	8	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Black			
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	6	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Shatter				Gray			
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Jasper	Flake	Biface Thinning			Brown			
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	4	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Biface Thinning			Brown			
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	97	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	2	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Nepheline Syenite Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Smoothed			Body		
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	1	Prehistoric	Storage	Ceramic	Quartz Temper	Sherd	Unidentified	Unidentified			Body		
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	1	Prehistoric	Tool	Lithic	Chert	Biface	Early Stage			Gray			
174	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 15	42	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Unknown	Cobble			various materials, natural but found with FCR				
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	3	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	4	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Cobble Fragment			possible core	Dark Gray			
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Cobble Fragment			possible core fragment	Black			
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	7	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Biface Thinning			Gray			
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	12	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Black			
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	4	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Shatter				Black			
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Quartzite	Flake	Unidentified			Brown			
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	111	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	6	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Chert	Cobble Fragment			appear to be natural, but were found with FCR	Gray			

Table B.6 Artifact Inventory, Locus VI

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	3	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Gneiss	Cobble Fragment							
175	Unit 1&2, Ex Lev 16	24	Unknown	Other	Lithic	Unknown	Cobble/Pebble			various materials, natural but found with FCR				
163	Unit 1, Slump	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware	Printed	Classical Greek figure with no background on plate marley.	Blue	Rim	1827	1847
194	Unit 1, South Profile	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Primary			Black			
194	Unit 1, South Profile	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Quartzite	Unidentified			possible carved bowl fragment				
194	Unit 1, South Profile	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Sandstone	FCR							
195	Unit 1, Column Sample 1	1	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							
196	Unit 1, Column Sample 2	1	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							
197	Unit 1, Column Sample 3	1	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							
198	Unit 1, Column Sample 4	1	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							
191	Unit 1, Column Sample 5	1	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							
183	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Historic	Architectural	Glass		Window Glass				Colorless			
183	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
183	Unit 2, Ex Lev 2	1	Prehistoric	Other	Lithic	Indeterminate	FCR			may be natural	Red			
190	Unit 2, Ex Lev 3	2	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							
187	Feature 1, SW (Unit 1)	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
192	Feature 1, Soil Sample	1	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							
186	Feature 1, E Half (Unit 1&2)	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
186	Feature 1, E Half (Unit 1&2)	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							

Table B.6 Artifact Inventory, Locus VI

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
188	Feature 2 (Unit 2)	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
188	Feature 2 (Unit 2)	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							
188	Feature 2 (Unit 2)	1	Other	Sample	Soil		Soil Sample							
188	Feature 2 (Unit 2)	1	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified			Gray			
188	Feature 2 (Unit 2)	2	Prehistoric	Debitage	Lithic	Chert	Flake	Unidentified		Large.	Black			
189	Feature 2, Window Cut (Unit 2)	2	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Clam	Shell							
189	Feature 2, Window Cut (Unit 2)	1	Organic	Fauna	Shell	Oyster	Shell							

Table B.7 Artifact Inventory, Locus VII

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Plate	Hard Paste Porcelain	Printed	part of a Japanese plate of the Howo or Phoenix Bird pattern, 8.5" diameter	Blue	Rim/Body/ Base	1921	1941
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Plate	Hard Paste Porcelain	Printed	half of a Japanese plate of the Howo or Phoenix Bird pattern, blue printed mark for Morimura Bros, New York importers, also "JAPAN" 8.5" diameter (Oates 1985:10)	Blue	Rim/Body Base	1921	1941
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Plate	Hard Paste Porcelain	Printed	part of a Japanese plate of the Howo or Phoenix Bird pattern, blue printed mark for Morimura Bros, New York importers, also "JAPAN" 8.5" diameter (Oates 1985:10)	Blue	Rim/Body	1921	1941
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Saucer	Hard Paste Porcelain	Decal Overglaze	sherd to a "Geisha Girl" pattern saucer	Red, Green & Blue	Rim/Body/ Base	1900	1941
172	Surface Collection	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Cup	Hard Paste Porcelain	Printed	part of a Japanese cup of the Howo or Phoenix Bird pattern, 3.75" diameter, 2" high, handled	Blue	Rim/Body/ Base	1900	1941
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Porcelain	Tea Cup	Hard Paste Porcelain	Printed	part of a Japanese cup of the Howo or Phoenix Bird pattern	Blue	Rim/Body	1900	1941
172	Surface Collection	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Baker	Ironstone	Printed	oval baker printed with the Willow pattern, well fired, no crazing	Blue	Rim/Body/ Base	1840	1960
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Cup	Ironstone	Printed	Willow pattern cup, blue printed mark "SOCIETI CERAMIQUE / MAESTRICHT/ MADE IN HOLLAND / WILLOW" (kovel & Kovel 1986:56H)	Blue	Base	1892	1950
172	Surface Collection	3	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Cup	Ironstone	Printed	Willow pattern cup by Allertons, handled	Blue	Rim/Body /Base	1890	1942

Table B.7 Artifact Inventory, Locus VII

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Muffin Plate	Ironstone	Bright Gilding	small muffin plate, red printed overglaze lion and unicorn mark and "Florence" in script above it. Probably made in New Jersey, part of mark missing.	Gold on White	Rim/Body/ Base	1870	1930
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Ironstone	Printed	Blue willow plate sherd	Blue	Rim/Body/ Base	1840	1960
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Ironstone	Printed	to a willow pattern plate, with a blue printed mark for Allertons Ltd China, Godden mark 93 (Godden 1993:30)	Blue	Rim/Body/ Base	1929	1942
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware	Bright Gilding	appears to be printed or rubber stamp applied bright gold pattern at rim. Edwin M. Knowles China Co. green printed mark (Gates & Ormerod 1982:99).	Gold on White		1900	1948
172	Surface Collection	2	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Plate	Whiteware	Unknown		White			
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Teapot	Red Bodied		white slip lined handled vessel with a clear glaze, possibly a Weller redware teapot	White Slip Inside	Body	1890	1960
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Composite	Glass	Light Bulb	Machine Made		white glass light bulb, no markings	White	Complete	1960	2004
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Composite	Glass	Light Bulb	Machine Made		colorless light bulb, printed on top "WESTINGHOUSE / MAZDA / 60W 110V"	Colorless	Complete	1920	2004
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Embossed	Almost complete pharmacy oval, enbossed at heel "CAP. 4 OZS." half of base missing, parison mold marks, cork finish	Colorless	Rim/Body/ Base	1905	1940

Table B.7 Artifact Inventory, Locus VII

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
172	Surface Collection	5	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Machine Made	Embossed	almost complete wide-mouth beer bottle, "CHUG-A-LUG / EXTRA DRY / RHEINGOLD/ LAGER BEER", above shoulder "NOT TO BE REFILLED" stipple base, trademark, "18 / 3" / MUG"	Amber	Rim/Body/ Base	1970	2004
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Mouth Blown	Embossed	"THE HADKIN BOTTLING CO. / TOTTENVILLE / N.Y." on base "NEW JERSEY / REGISTERED / NEW YORK" crown finish, probably for soda. 8" high, 2.25" diameter	Solorized	Complete	1892	1915
172	Surface Collection	2	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Mouth Blown	Embossed	French Square, front "FREDERICK LOESER & Co./ INC./ BROOKLYN, N . . ." on base "M B W / MILLVILLE" for Millville Bottle Works (Toulouse 1971:349). Not in Fike.	Amber	Body/Base	1903	1920
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Mouth Blown	Molded Pattern	almost complete bottle on front "LEIGH / NEW YORK" not in Fike or other sources. Probably a toile water or other cosmetic, modified rectangular shape with fluted sides, lipping tool finish	Solorized	Rim/Body/ Base	1880	1915
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Mouth Blown	Undecorated	French square bottle, lipping tool finish	Colorless	Complete	1880	1920
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Owens Made	Embossed	panel bottle, front "PINEX / TRADE MARK" Owens-Illinois trademark plant "7", year"5" Continuous thread closure, 5.75" high, 1.875" by 1" at base, most likely 1935 (Fike 1987: 240) a cough remedy company founded 1906	Pale Green	Complete	1935	1945

Table B.7 Artifact Inventory, Locus VII

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Owens Made	Embossed	whiskey bottle, cork stopped, embossed diamond on base with "D24" in the center. This could be for Illinois Glass or Dominion Glass, probably a mold number. 10.25" high, 3.25" diameter, if it Illinois Glass, it would date before 1919.	Colorless	Complete	1910	1940
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Bottle	Owens Made	Embossed	long neck beer bottle embossed on shoulder "FIOELIO BREWING CO. / NEW YORK" in a circle with a logo. On heel "18N 2" possibly 1918 by the Newark plant of the American Bottle Co. (Toulouse 1971:373) Toulouse has the "N" before the date numbers	Amber	Body/Base	1917	1919
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Jar	Pressed	Embossed	cylindrical jar, screw top, base "MUSTEROLE / CLEVELAND" a mustard plaster for colds (Fike 1987:174) 2.125" high, 1.5" diameter	Opal Glass	Complete	1906	2004
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Glass		Packer / Tumbler	Pressed	Molded Pattern	For packaging jams and jellies and later use as a tumbler, milled band below rim, embossed trademark for Capstan Glass Co. (Toulouse 1971:548-9) 4.125" high, 2.75" diameter	Colorless	Complete	1918	1938
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Household	Synthetic	Plastic	Tooth Brush				White		1920	1950
172	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Tool	Lithic	Sandstone	Whet Stone				Buff White			

Table B.8 Artifact Inventory, Locus VIII—Brick Works

FS #	Provenience	Artifact Count	H/P	Group	Class	Material	Object	Typology	Surface/ Decoration	Comments	Colors	Element	Begin Date	End Date
193	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick	Molded		Dense fire brick all surfaces flat but for single cone shape 1 inch deep center on one side. Weight exceeds 2000 grams.	White	Complete		
193	Surface Collection	1	Historic	Architectural	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Brick	Molded	Lettering	Maker mark- / SHULTZ /. Mortar attached on 2 sides. One end blackened.	Red	Complete		

Appendix C
Resumes of Key Personnel

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

- Cultural Resource Management Studies
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act
- Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements
- Archaeological Surveys and Excavations
- Public Outreach

EDUCATION

M.A./1990/Public Service Archaeology
University of South Carolina

B.A./1983/Archaeology
Cook College, Rutgers University

REGISTRATION

Register of Professional Archaeologists

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY

URS Corporation, Senior Archaeologist, 1999 – present

Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., Senior Archaeologist, 1990-1999

Independent Consultant/Graduate Student, 1987-1989

Research and Archaeological Management, 1985-1987

New York University, 1984-1985

Louis Berger & Associates, 1983-1984

Pluckemin Archaeological Project, 1981-1984

Affiliations

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for American Archaeology

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Mr. Affleck has over 20 years of experience in conducting and supervising archaeological investigations. He has directed archaeological and historical assessments, National Register and Section 4(f) evaluations, and archaeological data recovery efforts. Prior to joining URS, Mr. Affleck served as Senior Archaeologist for Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. in East Orange, New Jersey. In that position, his responsibilities included conducting archeological investigations at historic and prehistoric sites within the Northeast and Mid Atlantic States; budgeting and design of research; direction of fieldwork, laboratory analysis, and report preparation; coordination of archaeological, geomorphological, and historic architectural studies, and project management. Mr. Affleck's particular expertise is in the area of historic archaeology, but he has conducted a number of survey and evaluation investigations of prehistoric sites, and has served as project manager for several data recovery investigations of prehistoric sites.

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Principal Investigator conducting Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III data recovery investigations for the Betzwood Bridge Replacement over the Schuylkill River, Upper Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. The project focuses on those portions of the nineteenth-century village of Port Kennedy (Site 36Mg34) located within the Area of Potential Effects, and situated within the boundaries of Valley Forge National Historical Park. The components under investigation are dwellings occupied during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by limestone quarry workers and their households.

Maryland-National Capital Parks and Planning Commission and Oak Grove Restorations. Principal Investigator for Phase III data recovery investigations of the nineteenth-century dependency associated with the Riversdale (Calvert) Mansion, College Park, Maryland. The project involved the complete excavation of the structure's interior, revealing the presence of an earlier building. The project also entailed the synthesis of previous investigations and the preparation of a narrative site report.

Maryland State Highway Administration. Principal Investigator for Phase I and Phase II investigations for highway improvements, Maryland Route 3, Anne Arundel and Prince Georges Counties. Project involved archaeological survey along a nine-mile-long section of highway and along segments of several intersecting roadways, as well as the assessment of five previously identified sites.

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Principal Investigator, Data Recovery, King of Prussia Inn, Montgomery County. Responsible for synthesizing the archaeological, historical, and architectural data for the relocation of the ca. 1769-1955 King of Prussia Inn. The project also involved the preparation of a narrative site report and the preparation of a public outreach booklet, published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Principal Investigator, Data Recovery, Wilson Tract Site, Chester County. Responsible for supervising the analysis and synthesizing the archaeological and historical data for the ca. 1775-1820 Wilson Tract Site, a domestic occupation associated with tenants or servants, on a larger property owned by the Quaker Havard family.

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Principal Investigator, Phase I archaeological investigations, S.R. 0202, Section 610. Responsible for

supervising archaeological survey along a 3.24-mile-long section of highway and along several segments of intersecting roadways.

Publications

At the Sign of the King of Prussia. Byways to the Past series. Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. 2002.

Nineteenth-Century North Country Farmers and the Expansion of the Capitalist Market. In *Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Domestic Site Archaeology in New York State*, edited by John P. Hart and Charles L. Fisher. New York State Museum Bulletin 495, 2000.

Power and Space: Settlement Pattern Change at Middleburg Plantation, Berkeley County, South Carolina. M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, Columbia. 1990.

Papers and Presentations

Not as a Fly Trapped in Amber: Class and Rural Society in Southeastern Pennsylvania—The Wilson Tract Site (36CH687), CA. 1780-1820. Paper presented at the annual conference, Society for Historical Archaeology, Providence, Rhode Island, January 17, 2003.

Myth, Memory, and the Colonial Revival: The King of Prussia Inn, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Paper presented at the annual conference, Council for Northeastern Historical Archaeology, Wilmington, Delaware, October 20, 2002.

Prehistoric Settlement Near the Edge of the Drowned Lands: The Maple Grange Road Bridge Site, Sussex County, New Jersey. Paper presented at the annual conference, Society for American Archaeology, Denver, Colorado. March 23, 2002.

For Those Who Pay Our Way: The Site Report, the Narrative Approach, and Public Outreach. Paper Presented at the annual conference, Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Bartonsville. May 5, 2001.

"A Pleasant, Healthful Good Neighborhood": Archaeology at the King of Prussia Inn, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Paper presented at the annual conference, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Halifax, Nova Scotia. October 6-7, 2000.

At the Sign of the King of Prussia: Archaeology at the King of Prussia Inn, Montgomery County,

Pennsylvania. Paper presented at the first annual Byways to the Past Conference on History and Archaeology in Transportation Projects, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, March 8-9, 2000.

URS

Meta F. Janowitz, Ph.D., RPA

Materials Specialist

Areas of Expertise

Artifact Analysis and Interpretation

Creation and Manipulation of Data Bases

General Archaeological Laboratory Tasks

Historic Preservation

Public Outreach

Years of Experience

With URS: 6 Years

With Other Firms: 20 Years

Education

Ph.D./1993/City University of New York/Anthropology-Archaeology

M.Phil./1985/City University of New York/Anthropology-Archaeology

B.A./1968/Beloit College/Anthropology

Continuing Education

Seminar in Historic Preservation for Historic Preservation Commission members (New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office, 2004)

Section 106 Principles and Practices (SRI Foundation, Dover, Delaware, 2000)

Registration/Certification

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Overview

Dr. Meta Janowitz has over twenty-five years experience in historical archaeology, with an emphasis on the study of material culture. Her dissertation work combined information from New York City and Amsterdam artifacts with historical documents and seventeenth-century visual sources to recreate foodways in early New York. She has served as a materials analyst and laboratory supervisor on a wide variety of projects and has been a primary or contributing author on a number of reports. She has worked on projects from sites throughout the Northeast and Midwest as well as the Caribbean. Her work has entailed identifying artifacts, entering this information into data management systems, and using these systems to provide information about excavated sites and their inhabitants. As part of the process of artifact analysis, she designed and implemented a computer coding and data retrieval system for historic period artifacts. Dr. Janowitz has worked on a wide variety of sites, many of which had large artifact collections. These include the Raritan Landing excavations in New Jersey; late-nineteenth- and twentieth-century sites from Fort Drum, Watertown, New York; the 7 Hanover Square, Barclays Bank, and Assay landfill and domestic sites in Lower Manhattan; Faneuil Hall in Boston; and the Metropolitan Detention Center in Philadelphia. On these sites, she has been responsible for the analysis of artifacts as well as the training and supervision of laboratory technicians in the processing and tracking of these artifacts.

Examples of Relevant Projects

New Jersey Route 18 Archaeological Data Recovery New Brunswick, New Jersey. Material Culture Specialist, laboratory supervisor, and co-author of reports for data recovery from thirteen house lots from Raritan Landing, a late 17th to late 19th century town. Over 750,000 artifacts were processed. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Route 206 Road Widening and Improvements, Sussex County, New Jersey. Co-author of the report of testing and excavations of 19th- through 20th-century farmsteads. The report described the features and artifacts recovered and made recommendations for future work and for eligibility of properties to the National Register of Historic Places. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the National Park Service.

Miscellaneous Archaeological Monitoring within Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Synthesized data and co-authored report of archaeological monitoring at various locations within Independence Park. Conducted for the National Park Service, Applied Archaeology Center, Silver Spring, Maryland.

Phase I Archeological Investigations for the Proposed Multi-Use Pathway, Gateway National Recreation Area, Sandy Hook Unit, Monmouth County, New Jersey, conducted for the Denver Service Center. Material culture specialist for archeological investigations along 13 selected sections of a proposed 5,470-foot long multiple purpose pathway.

Archeological Monitoring for the Dry-Laid Stonewall Stabilization/Restoration Project, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Georgetown, District of Columbia, conducted for the National Capital Region. Material culture specialist and co-author of the report for the recordation and evaluation of structural remains and deposits associated with the restoration of the towpath stone retaining wall between 33rd and 34th Streets.

Archaeological Data Recovery of the Metropolitan Detention Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Material specialist and co-author of the report of excavations of urban features and artifacts associated with various mid-18th to early 19th- century domestic, commercial, and industrial occupations in downtown Philadelphia. The deposits included refuse from a potter, a sugar refiner, an early photographer, and several households.

Archaeological Data Recovery of the Barclays Bank Site, New York City, conducted for London and Leeds Corporation and Barclays Bank PLC. Material specialist and co-author of the report of excavations of commercial, domestic, and landfill deposits from the 17th through the 19th centuries on a block in downtown Manhattan. Responsible for the analysis of artifacts, interpretation of data, and assembly of materials and captions for an exhibit of artifacts.

Archaeological Data Recovery of the Assay Site, New York City, conducted for HRP International, Ltd. Material specialist and co-author of the report of excavations of commercial, domestic, and landfill deposits from the 17th through the 19th centuries on a block in downtown Manhattan. Responsible for the analysis of artifacts, interpretation of data, and assembly of materials and captions for an exhibit of artifacts.

Archaeological Data Recovery at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, conducted for the National Park Service, Denver Service Center. Material specialist and co-author of the report of excavations in the basement of Faneuil Hall. Faneuil Hall was built in the 18th century on landfill that contained a variety of artifacts from the late 17th through the early 18th centuries, including sugar manufacturing equipment, locally made ceramics, and tavern-related materials.

Archaeological Data Recovery on Block 1184, Wilmington, Delaware, conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation. Materials Specialist and co-author of the report of excavations at the site of an early to mid-18th century parsonage for the Old Swede's Church.

Archaeological Data Recoveries at Sites along the State Route 1 Corridor, New Castle County, Delaware, conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation. Materials Specialist and co-author of the reports of excavations at the Augustine Creek North and South Sites, the Thomas Dawson site, and the Mc-Kean-Cochran sites, all t mid-eighteenth- through early nineteenth-century farmsteads

Archaeological and Historical Research at Fort Drum, conducted for the National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region and the United States Army. Materials Specialist for Phase I through III excavations at Fort Drum, Watertown, New York and co-author of the report that synthesized the historical and archaeological research of the Fort Drum Cultural Resource Project.

Phase II Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery of the Van Deventer-Fountain House, Staten Island, New York, conducted for the Department of the Navy, Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. Material specialist and co-author of the report of excavations of 18th- through 20th-century domestic deposits at an 18th-century stone house.

Professional Societies/Affiliations

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Board Member
Society for Historical Archaeology
Professional Archaeologists of New York City
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference
Montville Township Historic Review Commission

Languages

English; French and Dutch (reading)

Teaching

Adjunct Faculty, The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art 1990-present

Adjunct Faculty, The School of Visual Arts 1981-present

Publications

Redwares from Phillipsburg Manor Upper Mills in *Science in Archaeology*, edited by Timothy Scarlett. With Allan Gilbert. University Press of Florida, in press

The Castello Plan – Evidence of Horticulture in New Netherland or Cartographer's Whimsy? With Richard Schaefer. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, in press.

The Dutch Stone Farmhouses of Montville Township. With Janet Foster. *New Jersey History* 114 (3 & 4):95-111, 1996.

URS

Indian Corn and Dutch Pots: Seventeenth-Century Foodways in New Amsterdam/New York City. *Historical Archaeology* 27(2):6-24, 1993.

Cultural Pluralism and Pots in New Amsterdam-New York City. With Kate T. Morgan and Nan A. Rothschild. In *Domestic Pottery of the Northeastern United States, 1625-1850*, edited by Sarah Peabody Turnbaugh, Academic Press, 1985.

A Predictive Model of Archaeological Sites for New York City. With Sherene Baugher, Mark Kodack, and Kate T. Morgan. Ms. on file at the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, 1982.

Chronology

1999 - present URS Corporation
1985 - 1999 Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.
1979 - 1984 Independent Consultant

Education:

B.A., Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, 1979.

Professional:

Society for Industrial Archaeology
New Jersey Archaeological Society
National Genealogical Society

Experience:

Ms. Wuebber has over 20 years experience researching, analyzing, and writing contextual and site-specific histories for industrial, military, transportation, commercial, and residential properties in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Midwest.

1999 to Present *Research Historian,
URS Corporation, Florence, New Jersey.

Phase IA Documentary Study, East Side Access Ventilation Shaft, 38th Street, New York, New York. Conducted documentary, cartographic and photographic research of a proposed site for a ventilation shaft in a 25 x 100-foot lot. The purpose of the study is to provide information on the nature, location, and extent of intact and original soil surfaces within the project area and the depth of 20th-century fills above these surfaces. This information is needed in order to determine if proposed construction activities will extend to a depth that will encounter the historic and/or prehistoric surfaces that may contain archaeological resources. Conducted for the MTA New York City Transit/Long Island Railroad.

Cultural Resources Assessment, 1440 Story Avenue, Bronx, New York. Conducted documentary, cartographic and photographic research of a 12-acre site proposed for a warehouse complex. The study provided information on the potential for the presence of archaeological resources with in the site. Conducted for the MTA New York City Transit.

Phase IB Archaeological Field Investigations 101-117 Worth Street, New York, New York. Conducted documentary, cartographic and photographic research Principal Investigator for a Phase IB archaeological investigations of mid 19th to mid 20th century foundation remains and yard areas.. The Phase IB investigation consisted of both machine-excavated test trenches and hand-excavated test units, as well as monitoring of construction activities within a 150 x 260-foot site in lower Manhattan. The test trenches were utilized to determine the presence or absence of early intact surfaces, foundations, and/or shaft features within the project area. Test units were then used to further investigate potential intact surfaces and features encountered during trench excavation. The archaeological monitoring of construction activities afforded a wider exposure of the project area than otherwise provided by the excavation of test units and test trenches. The investigation identified two sections of intact stonewalls associated respectively with the

Broadway Tabernacle Church (1835 – 1857) and a late-nineteenth-century commercial building, along with the truncated remains of a mid-nineteenth-century well and a buried Holocene surface. Conducted for AKRF, New York, New York

U.S. 130, Craft's Creek Bridge, Burlington County, New Jersey. Conducted intensive documentary, cartographic, and photographic research. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Route 21 Cultural Resources Mitigation, Passaic County, New Jersey. Researched and wrote walking tour brochure for an ethnically diverse industrial neighborhood in Passaic. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation

Phase I Archaeological and Historic Architectural Survey of a section of State Route 9, New Castle County, Delaware. Conducted documentary, cartographic, and photographic research. For the Delaware Department of Transportation.

King of Prussia Inn, S.R. 0202, Section 400, King of Prussia, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Conducted documentary, cartographic, and photographic research for the ca.1719-1952 King of Prussia Inn. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Phase I/II Archaeological Surveys for Proposed the Route 54 Truck Climbing Lanes between Boyd and Elysburg in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Conducted general background research on the Route 54 project corridor and site specific historic research on three areas selected for Phase II excavation. For the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 3.

Phase I Investigation for Proposed Electric Generating Facility in Cass Township, Muskingum County, Ohio. Compiled archaeological and historical background data and wrote historical context for the project area. For the Dominion Resources, Inc. and Consolidated Natural Gas (DRI-CNG).

1983 to 1999 Louis Berger. Projects include:

Georgetown Incinerator Site, Square 1189, Washington, D.C. Intensive historical research for the eastern half of a block located along the historic waterfront area. For Millennium Partners of Washington, D.C., Inc.

Edison National Historic Site, West Orange, New Jersey. Ethnographic overview and assessment for the Thomas Edison National Historic Site. For the U.S. National Park Service.

Randolph BRF 0241(29) Project, Bridge Number 42, Vermont Route 12, Town of Randolph, Orange County, Vermont. Phase I archaeological and historical investigations of industrial sites in the village of Randolph, Vermont. For the Vermont Agency of Transportation.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Metropolitan Detention Center. Intensive historical investigation of half a city block in Center City, Philadelphia. For the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

New Jersey Route 21(2N), City of Newark, Essex County, New Jersey. Phase II historical investigations for Route 21(2N) bridge replacement and roadway improvements. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Rowland's Mills (28Hu475), New Jersey Route 31 Dualization, Readington Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Phase II archaeological and historical investigations of a nineteenth-century milling community. For the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

East Creek Sawmill Site (28CM20), Cape May County, New Jersey. Phase II historical and archaeological study. Conducted historical research to identify property ownership and develop historical context for interpretation of mill remains dated circa 1782 to 1913. For the Federal Highway Administration and the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Survey and Evaluation of Historical and Archaeological Resources at the Former United States Coast Guard Station, City of Gloucester, Camden County, New Jersey. Phase I and II investigations of a former Coast Guard Station and U.S. Immigration Detention Center. For the U.S. Coast Guard Maintenance and Logistics Command Atlantic, Governors Island.

Daniel B. Eichinger — Field Supervisor

Education:

B.A./1993/University of Delaware/ Anthropology, Philosophy

Experience:

Mr. Eichinger has over ten years experience in all phases of cultural resource management. Mr. Eichinger has participated in the excavations of both prehistoric and historic sites in the Mid-Atlantic states, and has also participated in all aspects of laboratory analysis of prehistoric and historic artifacts, including blood residue analysis.

1994 to Present URS Corporation

Phase I Archaeological Survey for Woodrow Wilson Bridge Expanded APE project, Prince George's County, Maryland
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations on two parcels associated with the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project. Survey resulted in the documentation of two prehistoric sites; Site 18PR588, a non-diagnostic lithic scatter, and Site 18PR585, a deeply buried Late Woodland occupation.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Workplan for the OH7-C1 Power Station Site, Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas, Muskingum County, Ohio
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations on a 40-acre tract in Cass Township, Ohio. Survey resulted in the documentation of a temporally non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic scatter.

Phase I Archaeological Survey Workplan for the WV-1 Power Station Site, Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas, Pleasant County, West Virginia
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations on Site 46PL44, a prehistoric site with Late Woodland and Adena associations. Conducted for Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas.

Phase I Archeological and Historic Architectural Survey of the Earnshaw Propery Wetland Creation Site (WIC-1) Charles County, Maryland
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations associated with the Woodrow Wilson Bridge project. Survey resulted in the documentation of Site 18CH667, a Late Archaic lithic scatter.

Muncy Bridge Redecking, Temporary Construction Easement Phase 1a Geomorphological Testing
Field Supervisor for Phase 1a investigations. Conducted for Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Phase I / II Archaeological Survey for Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas,PA-2 Site, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania
Field Supervisor for Phase I / II investigations Site 36AR469, a late eighteenth century dwelling in Armstrong County, PA. Conducted for Dominion Energy and Consolidated Natural Gas.

Categorical Exclusion Document: Improvements to Intersection of State Route 70 Eastbound and Towbin Avenue, in Lakewood Township, Ocean County, New Jersey
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles

Categorical Exclusion Document: Improvements to Intersection of Route 33 and Halls Mill Road,Freehold Township, Monmouth County, New Jersey
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Motor Vehicles

Maryland Route 5 – Hughesville
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations for the Hughesville Bypass. Survey resulted in the documentation of Mid to Late Archaic prehistoric site (18CH665) and a historic brick clamp of unknown association. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Maryland Route 5 - Brandywine Interchange
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations outside of TB, Maryland. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Wilson Tract, Chester County, Pennsylvania
Field Supervisor for Phase II/III investigations on Site 36CH687, a historic farmstead. Project conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

Hancock Streetscape, Washington County, Maryland
Field Supervisor for the archaeological monitoring and data recovery within the National Register of Historic Places eligible Hancock Historic District streetscape. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Perryman Golf Course, Harford County Maryland
Field Supervisor for the Phase I archaeological investigations at Sites 18HA84 and 18HA189 within the proposed Perryman Golf Course.

Dover Bridge, Talbot County Maryland
Field Supervisor for Phase I investigations associated with the replacement of the Dover Bridge. An early colonial occupation dating from the late seventeenth to the early eighteenth century (18TA315) was discovered, along with a Late Woodland prehistoric site (18TA316).

Sandy Island, Georgetown County, South Carolina
Archaeologist for Phase I Intensive Archaeological survey of Sandy Island. The six mile long island is the largest inter-coastal island in the United States and contained a total of 52 sites. Every time period from Early Archaic to the late nineteenth century was represented, including several ante / post bellum rice plantations.

Route 21 Mitigation
Archaeologist for all phases of investigations. Projects (28PA143, 28PA145, 28PA40, and 28PA39). Sites worked on included the historic home of Scotto Nash (28PA39), breeder of the American Beauty rose, and an intact Woodland Period prehistoric village site (28PA143).

Phase III Data Recovery, King of Prussia Inn, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania
Crew Chief for Phase III data recovery of eighteenth through nineteenth century tavern/inn in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Site contained extensive structural remains and eighteenth century yard deposits. Conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 6-0.

Wilmington Bypass Alternative project, New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, North Carolina
Archaeologist for Phase I and II investigations associated with proposed bypass within New Hanover County, north of Wilmington. Project involved investigation of several Woodland period prehistoric sites.

MidfieldCargo Complex, BWI Airport, Maryland
Archaeologist for Phase I and II investigations associated with proposed Mid-Field Cargo Facility. Project involved testing of nineteenth-century farmstead. Conducted for the Maryland Aviation Administration.

Inter-County Connector Phase I investigation
Crew Chief for Phase Ib survey associated with proposed Intercounty Connector north of Washington, D.C. in Montgomery and Prince George's County, Maryland. Involved the testing of over 30 properties with historic standing structures and the sample survey of over 30 miles of proposed highway corridors on new location and over 90 miles along existing roadways. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

North Branch Site (18AG214), Allegany County, Maryland
Archaeologist for archaeological survey, identification, and evaluation study of the North Branch Site located in the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historic Park in Allegany County, Maryland. Conducted for the National Capital Area of the National Park Service

Route 206 Widening
Archaeologist for Phase I and II archaeological investigations. Project area contained remnants of late nineteenth century domestic and farmstead sites within Stokes State Forest and Delaware Watergap National Recreation Area. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.)

Phase I investigations into the North Woods and the West Woods, Antietam National Battlefield, Maryland
Archaeologist for the I and II archaeological survey of the West Woods and the North Woods, and the Locher/Poffenberger farmstead site in Antietam National Battlefield. Project involved comprehensive surveys of battlefield sites within the park and Phase II testing of a nineteenth century farmstead. Conducted for the National Capital Area of the National Park Service.

Maryland Route 2/4 Interconnector, Calvert County, Maryland
Archaeologist for the Phase I Calvert County Maryland Route 2/4 interconnector survey, which consisted of over 7 miles of new roadway. Daily coordination with highway survey crews was necessary to complete this fast track project. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Phase II Testing, William-Shoemaker Site, Tuckahoe, New Jersey
Archaeologist for testing of historic house lot in a southern New Jersey town. Site contained extensive mid-eighteenth to late nineteenth century deposits and features. Conducted for the New Jersey Department of Transportation.

Phase II investigations at 18PR399 and 18PR401 prehistoric sites in Prince George's County, Maryland.
Archaeologist for the Phase II testing of Sites 18PR399 and 18PR401 in Prince George's County, Maryland. Conducted for the Maryland State Highway Authority.

BWI Airport, Maryland
Archaeologist on the Phase II investigations at the Harman's Site. Project involved the testing of two Early Archaic to Late Woodland sites. Project conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration.

Virginville Bridge Replacement Project (S.R. 0143 Section 01B), in Virginville, Pennsylvania
Archaeologist for the Phase I survey associated with the replacement of the Viginville Bridge across the Maidenhead Creek in Berks County, Pennsylvania. . Conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

King of Prussia Inn/Route 202 widening project in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania
Archaeologist for the Phase II investigation at the eighteenth through nineteenth century tavern/inn in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Site contained extensive structural remains and eighteenth century yard deposits. Conducted for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, District 6-0.

Phase I extension and Phase II survey of the Old Betzwood Bridge Replacement
Archaeologist for a Phase II study for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Phase II archaeological testing of bridge replacement project area, which was located in Valley Forge National Historic Park. Project area contained remnants of nineteenth century industrial village.

Phase I Prehistoric survey of the Route 896/Iron Hill East Project in New Castle County, Delaware
Archaeologist for a Phase I survey associated with the Route 1 expansion project. Conducted for the Delaware Department of Transportation.

Phase I Historic survey of the White Clay Creek/Christina River Project in New Castle County, Delaware
Archaeologist for a survey of historic resources along the White Clay Creek and Christina River. Conducted for the University of Delaware.

Phase I surveys, Phase II investigations, and Phase III mitigations for the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research in New Castle County, Delaware.
Projects included both historic and prehistoric sites in Delaware, Maryland,and Pennsylvania. Key projects include: Snapp and Leipsic Prehistoric Sites (7NC-G-101 and 7K-C-194A), Henry Coursey Plantation Site, Buchanan-Savin Farmstead, and the Pollack Wetland Replacement series. Also, participated in laboratory curation, analysis, and blood residue testing for numerous sites in the Mid-Atlantic Region. Archaeologist.