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Stone
2008

REPORT ON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND MONITORING
FOR SIGN POST HOLE EXCAVATIONS
ON GOVERNORS ISLAND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK



Excavation for Post 26 in Nolan Park, facing south.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is a report on archaeological monitoring and documentation of thirty-six post holes excavated for public information signs at various locations on Governors Island, New York City. All were located within the Governors Island National Historic Landmark District and the New York City Landmark District. This report is being prepared to comply with environmental review regulations and meets the standards of both the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC).

Previous research indicated the project had the potential to encounter archaeological resources relating to Native American occupation, former Officer's Quarters, other former historic structures and cribbing or landfill retaining structures. No archaeological features were encountered. One Native American flake was recovered, but from a mixed or redeposited context. This was located approximately 80 feet (24 m) south of the Nolan Park Prehistoric Site.

As a result of the presence of the Native American artifact, it has been recommended future actions in the vicinity are evaluated to determine if the boundaries of the Nolan Park Prehistoric Site should be changed. It was also recommended the testing conducted for this project be recorded in the GIPEC Governors Island GIS database.

No further archaeological work is recommended for the actual sign locations as all excavations were completed during monitoring.

SHPO MANAGEMENT SUMMARY FORM

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies (DEC, CORPS, FHWA, etc): GIPEC

Phase of Survey: 1B

Location Information

Location: Governors Island, New York City

Minor Civil Division: n/a

County: New York

Survey Area (Metric & English) - 36 post holes

Length: n/a

Width: 0.8 - 1.5 feet (25 - 46 cm) diameter

Depth: (when appropriate): 4 feet (122 cm) average

Number of Acres Surveyed: n/a

Number of Square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): n/a

Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only): n/a

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Jersey City, NJ - NY

Archaeological Survey Overview

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: 36 post holes (11 hand excavated & 25 augered)

Number & Size of Units: n/a

Width of Plowed Strips: n/a

Surface Survey Transect Interval: n/a

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of prehistoric sites identified: n/a

Number & name of historic sites identified: n/a

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: n/a

Results of Architectural Survey

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area: n/a

Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: n/a

Number of previously determined NR listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: n/a

Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: n/a

Report Author(s): Linda Stone, RPA

Date of Report: August 6, 2008

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INTRODUCTION

The Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation (GIPEC) was planning to install 31 signs at various locations in the northern part of Governors Island, New York City (see Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A). This work is within the Governors Island National Historic Landmark District and the New York City Landmark District, although not within the Governors Island National Historic Monument. The majority of the signs were planned in areas of the Historic District that are considered sensitive for the preservation of archaeological resources (n = 24).

All sign post excavations require four foot deep holes. The locations were evaluated during the preparation of the archaeological work plan (see Appendix A) to determine the archaeological sensitivity of each. In cases where the locations are most sensitive, hand excavation, rather than auguring, was recommended so as to minimize damage to potential archaeological resources. GIPEC, the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) had reviewed and accepted this archaeological work plan for this project. The plan included archaeological monitoring of auger excavations for seventeen signs and hand excavation for the other six sign locations. The archaeological work plan is attached as Appendix A and the methodology is described in detail below.

This report presents the findings of the archaeological work conducted for the sign post excavations. The work has been completed in accordance with the guidelines of both the SHPO and LPC. This report was prepared by Linda Stone, RPA for Turner Construction Corporation. The archaeological field work described in this report was conducted by Ms. Stone on April 21 and 22, 2008. The excavation contractor was Bedford Construction Corporation. The author would like to acknowledge the assistance and support of Jeremy Ryan of Turner Construction Corporation, D.J. Banks and his crew from Bedford Construction Corporation and Claire Kelly of GIPEC for facilitating the archaeological work associated with this project.

SITE HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Pre-Contact Period

There are three documented Native American sites on Governors Island and Native American cultural material has been found on the Island in many other redeposited contexts as well (PAL 1996: 11, Stone 2006a: 10, UMass 2003: 110-111). The Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment contains a map depicting a large portion of the historic district as sensitive for the preservation of Native American archaeological resources (see Figure 1). However subsequent archaeological testing has not identified additional sites (PAL 1997, Stone 2006a, 2006b, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c, 2007d & 2008). Of the post hole locations, the closest of these known archaeological sites is in the northeastern part of Nolan Park. This is one of the locations recommended for hand testing.

Historic Period

Several of the planned post holes are either near the locations of former buildings or potential archaeological resources (see Appendix A). These include the former Officers' Quarters depicted on the 1867 Barnard Map at the southern end of Nolan Park as well as possible cribbing and associated fill relating to the shoreline expansion. Possible cribbing was identified during previous testing in close proximity to the planned sign post at the southern end of the Parade Ground. Additionally, the Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment of Governors Island indicates Nolan Park may contain the archaeological remains of a number of other buildings which formerly stood there (PAL 1996: 18).

METHODOLOGY

Of the 31 signs planned in the northern part of Governors Island, seven were located outside of the Historic District and were not considered to have archaeological potential (see Appendix A). Of the twenty-four remaining locations, one was eliminated from the plan prior to excavation. Two other post holes were added after changing the location of one of the signs (#s 19 and 19B on Figure 2). Two of the locations encountered obstructions and new locations were added to replace these (#s 5 and 8 on Figure 2). Some of the signs were to be on one post and others on two. This meant that certain locations would have two post holes excavated. Double-posted signs were spaced on six foot (183 cm) centers. Eight signs needed double posts and fifteen needed single posts. These 31 locations were augmented by the four locations just mentioned (#s 5, 8, 19 and 19B on Figure 2). One additional location was added outside of the Historic Districts for demonstration purposes (#2 on Figure 2). Therefore a total of 36 post holes were eventually recorded for this project. Six of the signs (10 post holes) were recommended for hand excavation and seventeen signs (26 post holes) were to be augured. One of the auger locations was moved closer to the historic South Battery and was therefore changed from auger to hand excavation (#30 on Figure 2). All of these post holes are also discussed below.

For purposes of establishing provenience, each post hole location was assigned a unique number. Initially, the numbers were assigned in consort with the unexploded ordinance (UXO) specialist. However, this became impractical because UXO screening was required for all the sign locations, including those eliminated from the archaeological study. Therefore, Post Hole 1 (PH 1) located along Division Road was assigned a number, but not recorded archaeologically or reported on in herein. The subsequent numbers were all assigned by the author to those post holes where archaeological work was completed.

The post hole excavations were approximately four feet (122 cm) deep. Auger holes were ten inches (25 cm) in diameter. Hand-excavated locations were excavated with a combination of shovel and posthole digger. The diameter at the ground surface was approximately 1.3 feet (40 cm) and this tapered somewhat toward the base of excavation.

All post hole locations were also the subject of screening for unexploded ordinance. Locations were screened at the ground surface and again after two feet (61 cm) of excavation. Therefore, auger excavations were interrupted about half-way through. This opportunity was also used to archaeologically examine the excavation and record stratigraphy. Backdirt from the auger excavations was also inspected to collect information about artifacts. All of the hand-excavated soil was screened through ¼ inch hardware mesh for the recovery of artifacts. The hand-excavated locations were recorded as archaeological post holes. The only difference being the contractor, rather than the archaeologist, was conducting the excavations.

Soils, stratigraphy and artifact inclusions were recorded on forms. Changes in soil color or texture were recorded as separate strata. Soil color descriptions were made using comparisons to the Munsell Soil Color Charts. Photo documentation was done as appropriate. The stratigraphy in each of the holes is summarized in Appendix B.

All recovered artifacts were assigned a provenience number that was comprised of the post hole number followed by a decimal and the stratum number. The artifacts were washed and rinsed in tap water and left to air dry before labeling and rebagging in clean 4-mil perforated zip-lock bags. Ceramic and glass artifacts were individually labeled with the site abbreviation "GI" and project identifier "SP" for "Sign Posts" and the context number (post hole number with a decimal subdivision representing stratum). All zip bags were labeled with the same information along with the excavation date. Bags containing glass were not perforated. All ceramic and glass artifacts are considered sherds, unless otherwise noted in the inventory. Some of the artifacts known in the field to be non-diagnostic or modern materials were noted in the field and generally either sampled or not retained. These are also noted in the artifact inventory (see Appendix C). Counts for artifacts not retained are only supplied when less than five pieces were not retained from a particular context. When an abundance of a non-retained artifact category was noted, such as coal or brick fragments, no count was done. Governors Island is the current repository for all artifacts recovered during the conduct of work described in this report. Artifacts will be transferred there from the archaeological consultant upon acceptance of this report by the review agencies.

RESULTS

A total of 36 post holes were numbered. Excavations were completed on 32 of those. The following is a discussion of the excavation at each sign post location, including the stratigraphy and artifacts found within each numbered hole. Appendix B contains the stratigraphic records for each location. Appendix C is the artifact inventory. Figure 2 depicts the actual sign post hole locations for the entire project. Figures 4 – 9 show the locations on appropriate sections of the 1994 Topographic Survey of Governors Island. As mentioned above, PH 1 was located in an area that did not require archaeological oversight. However, it was excavated in the presence of the archaeologist to determine if the machine-mounted auger would be suitable for the planned auger locations in the Historic District, as opposed to a hand operated power auger. The machine mounted auger was suitable and the work continued on those holes requiring archaeology.

All excavations were completed to a depth of four feet (122 cm), unless otherwise noted below. Stratigraphy within many of the post holes was similar. Most holes had three strata, including the sod ($n=21/32 = 66\%$). Of those with three strata, Stratum 2 was generally either dark brown or very dark grayish brown silty sand (52%). Stratum 3 was most often either brown or dark yellowish brown sand (71%). Artifacts recovered from Stratum 2 deposits exhibit a very wide range of manufacture dates beginning with the 1830s through the early-twentieth century. Only two Stratum 3 deposits contained diagnostic cultural material. The sample size is so small as to preclude drawing any conclusions about their presence in relation to this soil type. The individual artifacts are discussed below in the context of the appropriate post hole.

PH 2

Post Hole 2 was an added location. It was located south of Clayton Road near the northwest corner of Building 400 (see Figure 4). This post hole was excavated with the auger. The sod was underlain by brown silty sand to a depth of 2.8 feet (85 cm) below ground surface. That was underlain by very dark gray ashy sandy silt to a depth of 3.5 feet (107 cm) below ground surface. The basal stratum was dark yellowish brown coarse sand with small water-worn pebbles. This stratum contained several shells. They were mostly clam, but also oyster and one scallop shell. In addition, a 4-hole China button was also recovered from this deposit. This type was manufactured from c. 1840 – 1942. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered from the upper strata. PH 2 was located near the original Governors Island shoreline that has since been buried under the landfill that created the South Island (see Figure 10). It is possible the ashy deposit is related to the landfill.

PH 3

Post Hole 3 was hand excavated. It located north of Clayton Road and east of Central Avenue (see Figure 4). After a sewer pipe was encountered at 2 feet (61 cm) below ground surface, the hole was expanded westward. The soil beneath this was dark yellowish brown coarse sand with small pebbles and shell, extending through to the base of excavation, similar to the basal strata of PH 2, and to the overall soil profile of the project. Plastic, coal and slag were noted in the upper levels of this stratum, but were not retained. It is possible these represent contaminants due to backfilling the sewer excavations. PH 3 was also located near the original shoreline of the Island (see Figure 10). The presence of small pebbles and shell, as in Stratum 4 here, is often indicative of a shoreline deposit.

PHs 4, 5 & 35

Post Holes 4, 5 and 35 were excavated for one double-posted sign. PH 5 was abandoned after only six inches (15 cm) due to a large root traversing the hole. These post holes were all excavated by hand. This series of post holes was located in front of Building 400 south of Clayton Road (see Figure 4). PH 35 was located next to a fire hydrant marked with a date of 1950. A metal water pipe was encountered at 2.3 feet (70 cm) below ground in PH 35. Therefore, although PHs 4 and 35 were only six feet apart, the stratigraphy within them was somewhat different. Beneath the sod, the stratigraphy within PH 4 was yellowish brown silt with sand pockets to 1.7 feet (52 cm) below ground surface. This was underlain by brown coarse sand. Clay pockets were noted within the sand to 3.7 feet (113 cm) below ground surface and pebbles beneath that to the base of excavation. The soil in PH 35 beneath the level of the water pipe was dark yellowish brown gravelly sand. This stratum contained shell and a roofing tile fragment. In PH 4, coal and oyster shell fragments were present in the basal stratum. An ironstone ceramic sherd was recovered

from Stratum 2. This type of ceramic was manufactured beginning in the early-19th century and continues to be produced today. As seen in the previously discussed post holes, this series is also near the original Governors Island shoreline and also contained pebbles and shell in the basal stratum (see Figure 10).

PHs 6 & 7

Post Holes 6 and 7 were for a double-posted sign located in front of Building 12 (see Figure 5). These two post holes were excavated with the auger. The sod in PH 6 was underlain by very dark grayish brown silty loam to a depth of 2.8 feet (85 cm) below ground surface. That was underlain by brown sandy silt to 3.3 feet (101 cm) and then dark brown silty sand to the base of excavation. No cultural material was identified in this post hole. PH 7 contained less variation in soil types. The sod was underlain by very dark brown sandy silt to 2.1 feet (64 cm) below ground surface. That soil was underlain by very dark grayish brown silty sand to the base of excavation. Some brick fragments were noted in the upper level of the basal stratum. PHs 6 and 7 were also located along the original shoreline, although on the opposite side of the Island from those previously discussed (see Figure 10). However, here the area has continued to be along the shore and not subjected to as much filling. The absence of pebbles and shell fragments from the basal stratum here may be due more to the effects of tidal action and the continued proximity to the shore.

PHs 8, 9 & 10

Post Holes 8, 9 and 10 were excavated for one double-posted sign. However PH 8 was abandoned because reinforced concrete was encountered at 1.1 feet (34 cm), thus inhibiting further excavation. These post holes were located in the grassy area across from Pier 101, near the intersection of Kimmel, Barry, Carder and Andes Roads (see Figure 6). Although, only two strata were documented in PH 9, it fit the general soil profile of the project, as did PH 10. Stratum 1 of PH 9 was sod and very dark grayish brown sandy silt. It extended to a depth of 1.4 feet (43 cm) below ground surface. Stratum 2 was dark yellowish brown silty sand. No cultural material was identified in this post hole. PH 10 contained two strata beneath the sod. Stratum 2 was very dark grayish brown silty sand that was found to a depth of 2.1 feet (64 cm) below ground surface. This was underlain by brown sand to the base of excavation. No cultural material was identified in PH 10 either. The historic location of these post holes would always have been slightly inland (see Figure 10).

PHs 11, 12 & 13

Post Holes 11 and 12 were for a double posted sign located near the turn in Andes Road to the west of Building 105. Post Hole 13 was for a single-posted sign directly to the north of PHs 11 and 12 (see Figure 6). All three locations were excavated by auger. PHs 12 and 13 extended to a depth of 4.2 feet (128 cm) below ground surface, as opposed to the usual four feet (122 cm). The stratigraphy in PHs 11 and 12 was quite similar. Loam was underlain by brown sandy silt which was in turn underlain by brown/strong brown sand to the base of excavation. No artifacts were identified during excavation of these two post holes. Nor were any seen during the excavation of PH 13. The stratigraphy of PH 13 was slightly different from that of the nearby PHs 11 and 12. This could be due to the conduit that was encountered at the base of the loam stratum, at 1.2 feet (37 cm) below ground surface. The loam in PH 13 was underlain by dark grayish brown sandy silt. The basal stratum was dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt. Although all three post holes are located near Fort Jay and thus part of the Island where military related activities would have been, no archaeological features were identified.

PH 14

Post Hole 14 was located to the east of Building 105, on the opposite side as PHs 11 – 13 (see Figure 6). This auger-excavated hole contained three strata fitting the general soil profile. Beneath the sod stratum was dark brown silty sand to a depth of 2.2 feet (67 cm) below ground surface. The basal stratum was dark yellowish brown sandy silt. No cultural material was identified in PH 14. PH 14 is near where an unnamed structure, similar in depiction to nearby sheds, is seen on the 1813 Mangin Map (see Figure 10). However, no archaeological evidence of this building was encountered in this post hole.

PHs 15, 16 & 17

Post Holes 15, 16 and 17 were located on the northern side of the Island, north of Andes Road. PH 15 was to the west of Building 110. PHs 16 and 17 were for a double-posted sign located between Buildings 111 and 112 (see Figure 7). The soils in all three post holes fit the general site soil profile. The sod in PH 15 was removed to reveal dark brown sandy silt underlain by dark yellowish brown fine silty sand. No cultural material was identified within

this hole. Stratum 2 in PH 16 was brown silty sand. Stratum 3 was dark yellowish brown fine sand. Fragments of brick were noted within this deposit, but not retained from the field. Brick fragments were also noted in the basal stratum of PH 17 as were fragments of ceramic sewer pipe. However the soil encountered in the base of this post hole was brown silty sand. There were not archaeological features in these post hole locations.

PH 18, 19 & 19B

Post Holes 18, 19 and 19B were all located to the southwest of Castle Williams (see Figure 8). PH 18 was supposed to be one of the holes for a double-posted sign. It was excavated by auger and the excavation completed before the decision to relocate the sign was made because it was actually within the boundary of the Governors Island National Monument. PH 19 was to be the new location. Auger excavation commenced there before it too was abandoned and the decision to relocate the sign made for the same reason. The new and final location was at PH 19B. This location is well outside of the original shoreline of Governors Island and therefore the location was eliminated from archaeological consideration and not monitored (see Figure 2).

Post Hole 18 contained sod to a depth of 0.3 feet (9 cm) below ground surface. It was underlain by dark brown loamy sand to a depth of 0.9 feet (27 cm) below ground surface. The basal stratum of PH 18 was dark gray sandy silt. No cultural material was identified during the excavation of PH 18. Pale brown fine sand fill was found in the upper layer of PH 19 before those excavations were abandoned. No cultural material was identified in this location either.

PHs 20 & 21

Post Holes 20 and 21 were for a double-posted sign located east of Hay Road to the north of Colonels' Row (see Figure 4). This was an auger-excavated location. Both holes fit the soil profile of the site; sod, very dark grayish brown sandy silt and brown or dark yellowish brown sand. No cultural material was identified in either location. No historic features were encountered.

PH 22

Post Hole 22 was an auger-excavated hole located to the east of Hay Road in front of Building 410 on Colonels' Row (see Figure 4). It also fit the soil profile of the site. No cultural material was identified in this hole, nor were any archaeological features encountered.

PH 23

Post Hole 23 was another auger-excavated hole. It was also located east of Hay Road on Colonels' Row, but in front of Building 409 (see Figure 4). Three strata were documented, including the sod. Stratum 2 was very dark grayish brown sandy silt, as seen in most other holes. However, Stratum 3, the basal stratum, was lighter than most. It was yellowish brown sand and extended to a depth of 4.5 feet (137 cm) below ground surface. Two artifacts were recovered from Stratum 3; a metal ribbon backing that could have been from a military medal and a ceramic yellowware sherd. Yellowware was manufactured between 1830 to 1900 (Ramsay 1929:148). The location of PH 23 was not far from the original shoreline before the South Island was filled (see Figure 10).

PH 24

Post Hole 24 was an auger-excavated hole located near the intersection of Clayton Road and King Avenue south of Building 403, at the southern end of Colonels' Row (see Figure 9). It also contained three strata, including the sod, but varied in Stratum 2 from the general soil profile of the site. PH 24 Stratum 2 was very dark gray sandy loam. It extended to a depth of one foot (30 cm). It was underlain by brown sand to the base of excavation, 4.4 feet (134 cm) below ground surface. No artifacts were identified during the excavation of PH 24, nor were any archaeological features encountered.

PH 25

Post Hole 25 was the auger-excavated hole located off Evans Road to the west of Building 13 – St. Cornelius Chapel (see Figure 5). This post hole was excavated to a depth of 4.1 feet (125 cm) below ground surface and the stratigraphy followed the generalized site profile with three strata. Stratum 3, the dark yellowish brown sand, contained several artifacts. These included numerous coal fragments, a corroded nail and a bottle glass sherd. This

type of glass has been continuously manufactured since 1867 (Jones & Sullivan 1989: 49). No archaeological features were present.

PH 26

Post Hole 26 was located in the southern end of Nolan Park (see Figure 5). This hole was excavated with the auger. It contained four strata, including the sod. The upper three strata were similar to the general soil profile for the project. However these deposits were underlain by strong brown sand beginning at 2.8 feet (85 cm) below ground surface. The strong or dark yellowish brown sand is typical of the subsoil identified during other excavations on Governors Island (PAL 1997: 31; Stone 2006a: 6, 8; 2006b: 2; 2007a: 4, 6; 2007b: 3; 2007c: 3-4; 2007d: 4-5; 2008: 2). No cultural material was identified during the PH 26 excavation.

PH 27

Post Hole 27 was located along the western side of Nolan Park, near Buildings 18 and 19 (see Figure 6). While this auger-excavated hole did not fit the general soil profile for the project, it did contain three strata, including the sod. Stratum 2 was mottled brown fill that extended to a depth of 3.8 feet (116 cm) below ground surface. Fragments of brick, including one whole brick (modern type) and coal were noted as inclusions and this stratum also contained a piece of a plastic gas cap, indicating a relatively modern deposit (post-1970s patent). No cultural material was identified in Stratum 3, strong brown sand. The location of PH 27 is near the former barracks depicted on the 1813 Mangin Map (see Figure 10). However, no structural remains of the building were encountered.

PH 28

Post Hole 28 was located toward the northeastern part of Nolan Park, in front of Building 1, the Admiral's House (see Figure 6). This was an auger-excavated location to the south of and outside of the Nolan Park Prehistoric Site (see Figure 1)(PAL 1997: 81, PAL 1998: 59). A prehistoric flake (see Photo 1) was recovered in PH 28 from the interface of Strata 2 and 3 at 2.2 feet (67 cm) below ground surface. Several pieces of coal were also found at this level, an indication of mixing or redeposition. Stratum 2 was mottled dark grayish brown silty sand and Stratum 3 was dark yellowish brown fine silty sand. This interface level is consistent with descriptions of the interface level found within the Nolan Park Prehistoric Site (PAL 1998: 58). The presence of Native American material this far to the south of the Nolan Park Prehistoric Site, approximately 80 feet (24 m) away, is a possible indication that the boundaries of that site should be reevaluated.

PH 29

Post Hole 29 was located within the Nolan Park Prehistoric Site, in front of the Governors House at the northeast corner of Nolan Park (see Figure 6). This post hole was hand-excavated because of the location within a known archaeological site. Three strata were excavated. Stratum 1 was sod and topsoil, very dark grayish brown. It extended to a depth of 0.9 feet (27 cm) below ground surface. Strata 2 and 3 both were dark yellowish brown fine sandy silt. The distinction between the two strata was based on changes in the presence/absence of cultural material. No cultural material was found deeper than 3 feet (91 cm) below ground surface. In Stratum 2, no diagnostic material was present. This stratum contained fragments of brick and pieces of coal. No Native American material was present within any of the strata excavated in PH 29.

PH 30

Post Hole 30 was located on the south side of Barry Road in front of the South Battery, Building 298 (see Figure 9). The location for this sign was originally planned for the north side of Barry Road and would have been augered. When the location was moved in close proximity to the Battery, originally constructed in 1811, hand excavation was recommended. Five strata were documented and all could be characterized as fill. A metal tent spike was recovered from Stratum 2. Stratum 4 contained a sewer pipe fragment, a piece of plastic sheeting, a lot of mortar fragments and a whiteware ceramic sherd. Stratum 5 continued to contain a mix of artifacts similar to those recorded for Stratum 4. However Stratum 5 had a very strong gas odor, indicative of the contamination that pervaded the post hole.

PHs 31 & 32

Post Holes 31 and 32 were for a double-posted hand-excavated sign located at the southwestern end of Nolan Park on the east side of the path between Buildings 13 and 14 (see Figure 5). Both were documented in four strata with

the distinction between the lower two described as a reduced concentration of cultural material. The Strata 3 and 4 in PH 31 were both strong brown fine silty sand. Stratum 3 contained a variety of historic period artifacts including two creamware ceramic sherds that provide the only date for that deposit. Creamware production began approximately in 1762 and continued through c. 1820 (Noel Hume 1991: 130, South 1978: 72). Stratum 4 in PH 31 contained no cultural material, nor did Stratum 4 in PH 32. PH 32 was excavated to a depth of 4.2 feet (128 cm) below ground surface. PH 32 Stratum 3 was at a similar depth below ground surface as Stratum 3 in PH 31. The deposit here contained the ubiquitous brick fragments and pieces of coal along with an embossed smoking pipe stem (see Photo 1). The stem reads "McDougall/Glasgow". This type of pipe was manufactured between 1846 and c. 1891 (Reckner & Dallal 2000: 173). Although located in the vicinity of the former Officers Quarters, seen on the 1867 Barnard Map, no archaeological features were encountered in either of these post holes.

PHs 33 & 34

Post Holes 33 and 34 were hand excavated for a double-posted sign located in the grass island at the intersection of Clayton and Comfort Roads to the south of Colonels' Row and directly west of Building 293 (see Figure 9). The location of PH 33 was moved 2.5 feet (76 cm) west of the planned location because of possible concern raised by unexploded ordinance screening. This new location was within three feet (91 cm) of a small concrete slab and within six feet (182 cm) of a marked water line. Undoubtedly, some of the fill documented in these two post holes was related to disturbances caused by these features, and possibly others. PH 33 was excavated in five strata. Stratum 1 was sod and Stratum 2 was dark brown loamy silt. Stratum 3 was encountered at 1.5 feet (46 cm) below ground surface. It was dark gray sandy silt and described as a coal ash layer. The deposit contained much coal and cinder, but no other cultural material. Stratum 4 was dark yellowish brown sand with water-worn pebbles and no cultural material present. Although PH 34 was excavated in five, rather than four strata, the lower two were the same deposits described in PH 33. However the coal ash layer in PH 34 also contained an ironstone ceramic sherd. This type of ceramic has been continuously manufactured since the early-nineteenth century (Godden 1992: xxiii – xxiv, Majewski & O'Brien 1987: 121). The presence of water-worn pebbles is indicative of the location near the former shoreline. Similar soils were seen in the other post holes excavated on this side of the Island.

PH 36

Post Hole 36 was hand-excavated for a single-posted sign located north of Wheeler Avenue next to the Building 515 parking lot (see Figure 4). Five strata were documented. Stratum 4 was a coal ash layer. As with the coal ash layer in PH 34, ironstone ceramics were recovered. Here an embossed medicine-type bottle glass sherd was also recovered. The marking was only partial and could not be identified to a particular medicine or remedy, however the manufacture of embossed bottles began in 1867, pushing out the possible beginning date of the deposit from the early-nineteenth century (Jones & Sullivan 1989: 49). Stratum 5, the basal stratum, was the same soil type documented in the typical soil profile for the site; brown sand. PH 36 was also located along the former southwestern shoreline (see Figure 10). No archaeological features were encountered in this post hole.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Post holes for twenty-three public information signs were excavated within the Governors Island National Historic Landmark District and the New York City Landmark District, although not within the Governors Island National Historic Monument. A total of 36 post holes were excavated. Most of these were excavated to four feet in depth. Of these thirty-six holes, eleven were hand excavated and the remaining 25 were excavated with a machine-mounted auger (see report cover). Possible archaeological resources included Native American deposits, remains of historic structures and cribbing or landfill retaining features. No archaeological features were encountered. One Native American flake was recovered from a mixed or redeposited context. This post hole was located approximately 80 feet (24 m) from the Nolan Park Prehistoric Site (PH 28.3).

Stratigraphy varied somewhat in post holes, as expected based on the widespread geographic distribution of the sign posts. However, many holes did have similar stratigraphy that included three strata. Sod and loam covered dark brown or very dark grayish brown silty sand with the basal stratum most often either brown or dark yellowish brown sand. Analysis of the artifact manufacture dates across the similar strata did not unify the deposits, again likely because of the geographic distribution.

The presence of a Native American artifact in a mixed or redeposited context so close to a known site suggests the distribution of cultural material possibly associated with that site may have migrated southward due to landscaping or other such action affecting the upper soil strata. Therefore it is recommended that the boundaries of the Nolan Park Prehistoric Site be reevaluated. Since no excavations are planned for that area at this time, it is suggested that future work in the vicinity be suitably evaluated from an archaeological perspective prior to any contract work or grounds maintenance at depths below 1.5 feet (46 cm), over 0.5 feet (15 cm) above where intact features may be present. Finally, it is recommended the testing conducted for this project be recorded in the GIPEC Governors Island GIS database.

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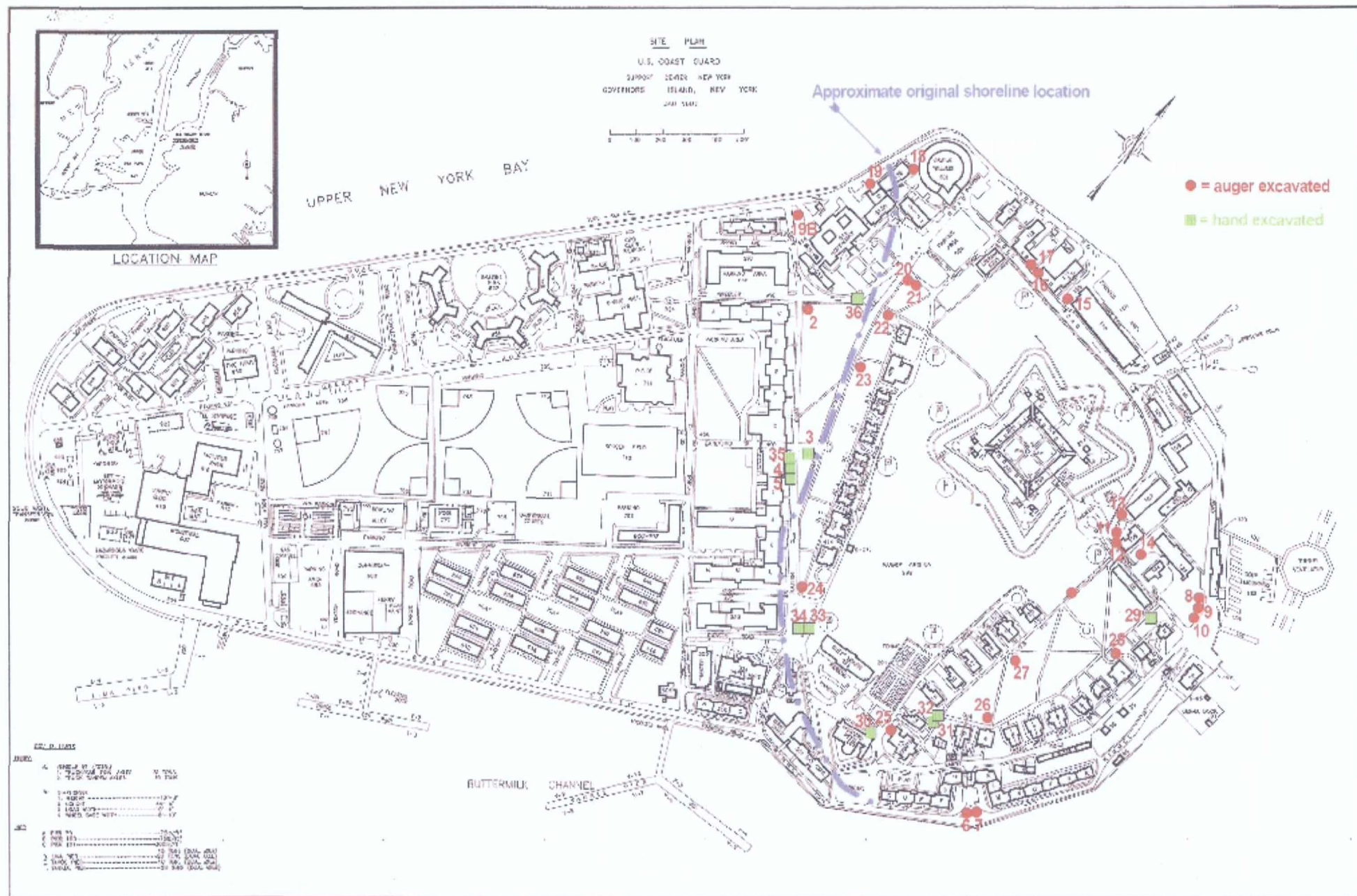


Figure 2

Locations of the completed sign posts with red circles representing auger excavation and green squares representing hand excavated holes, also depicting the approximate location of the original shoreline.

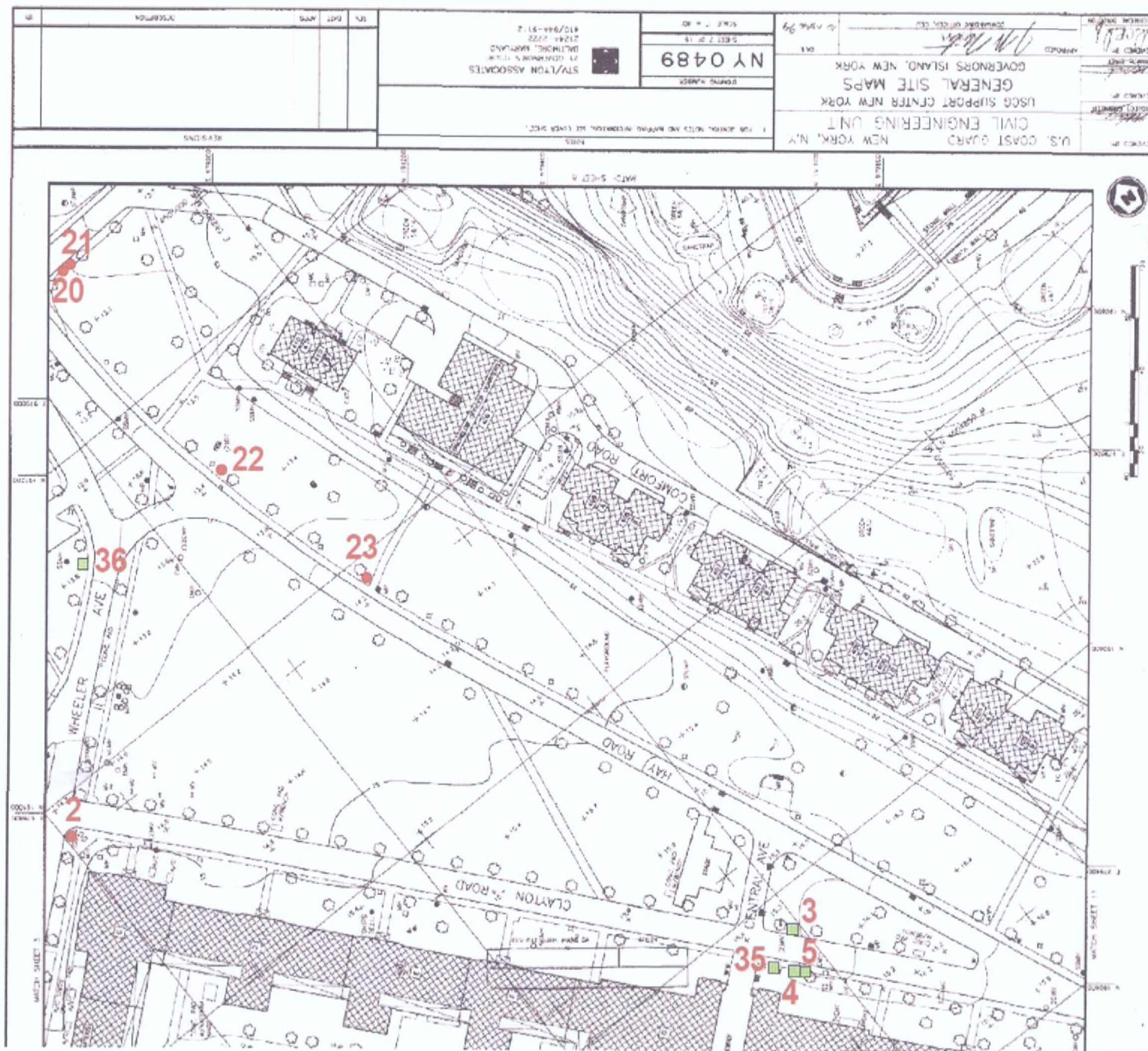


Figure 4 Section of the 1994 Governors Island Topographic Survey showing the locations of PHs 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, 21, 22, 23, 35 and 36.

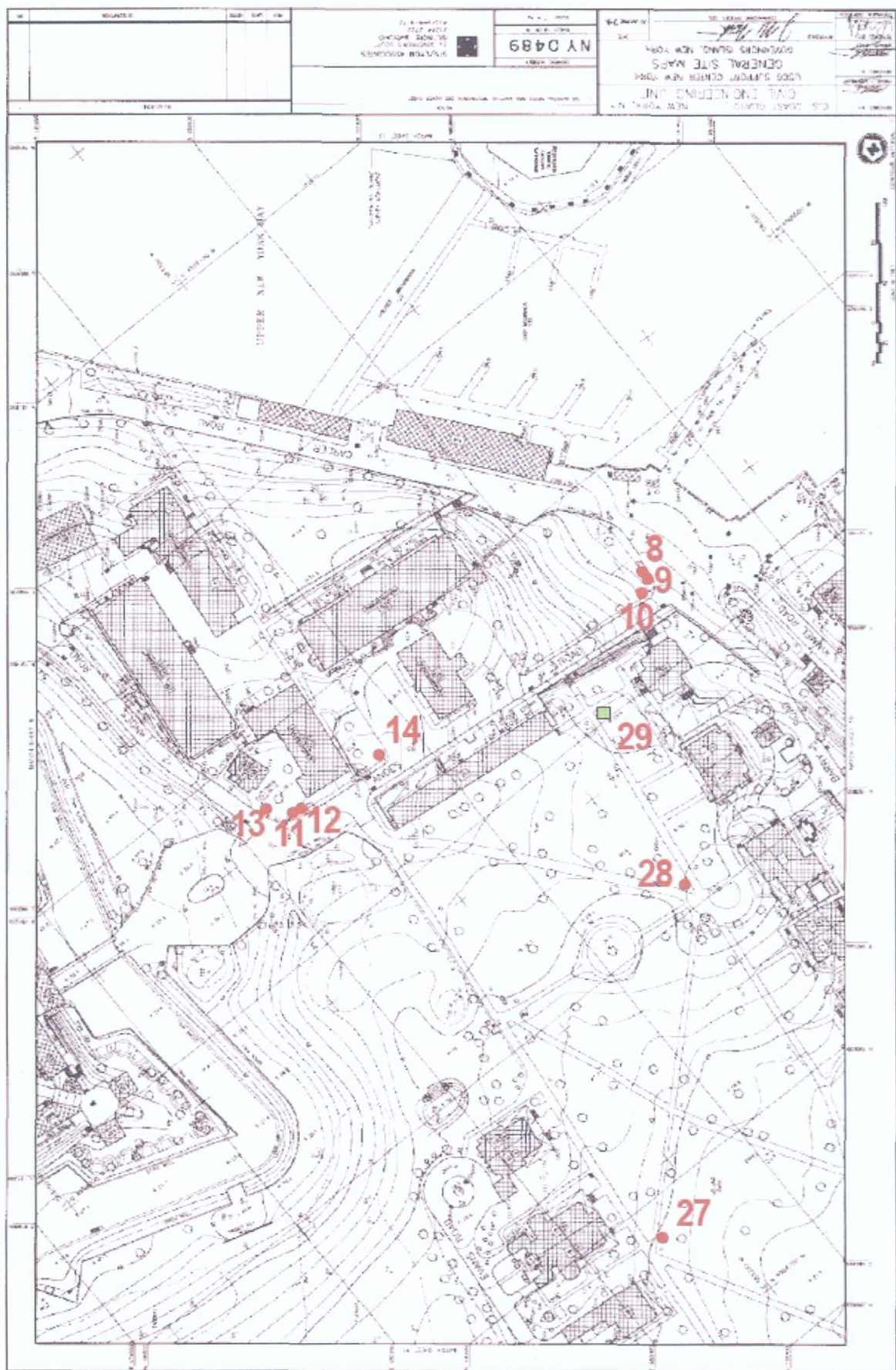


Figure 6

Section of the 1994 Governors Island Topographic Survey showing the locations of PHs 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 27, 28 and 29.

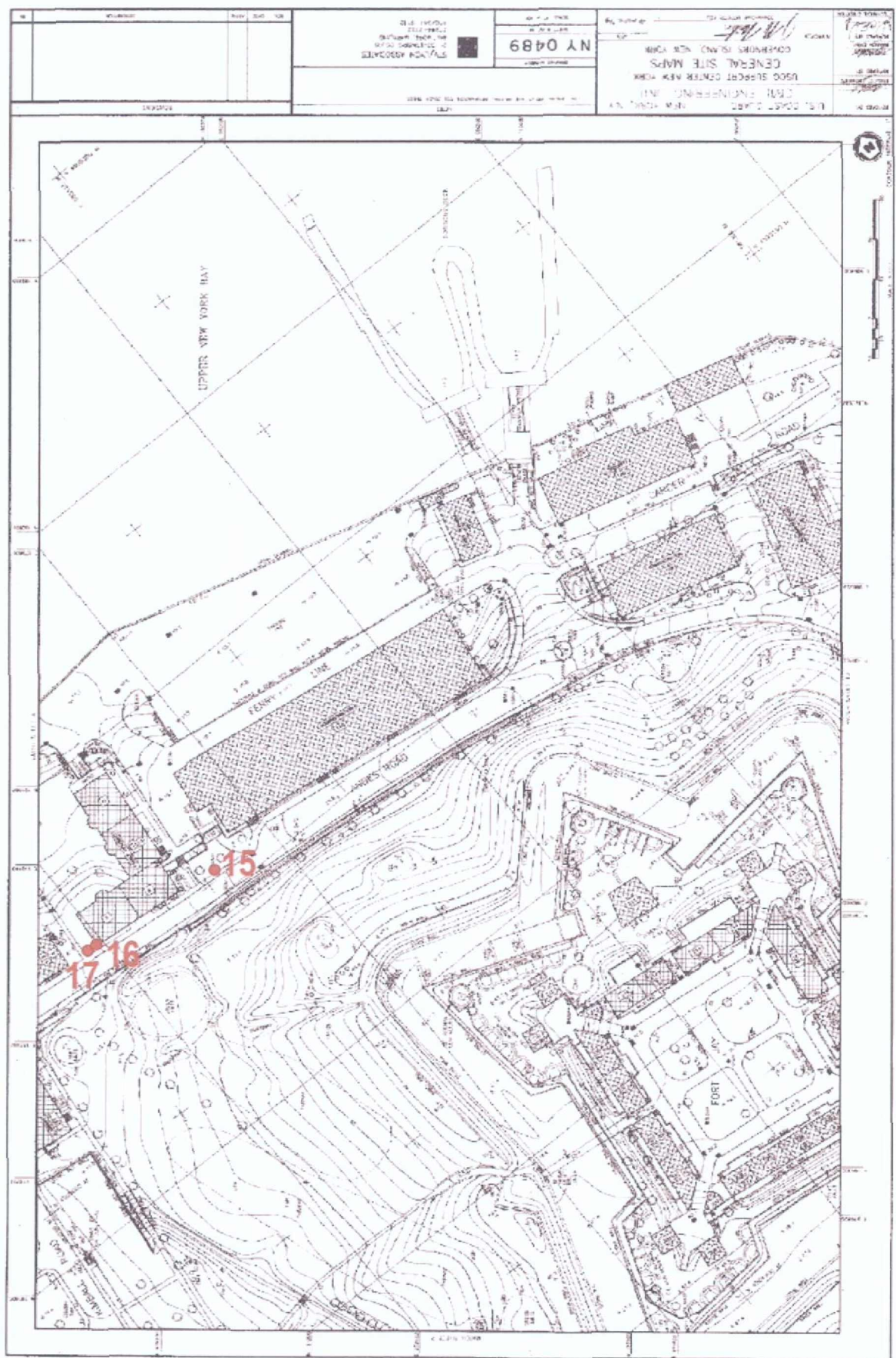


Figure 7

Section of the 1994 Governors Island Topographic Survey showing the locations of PHs 15, 16 and 17.

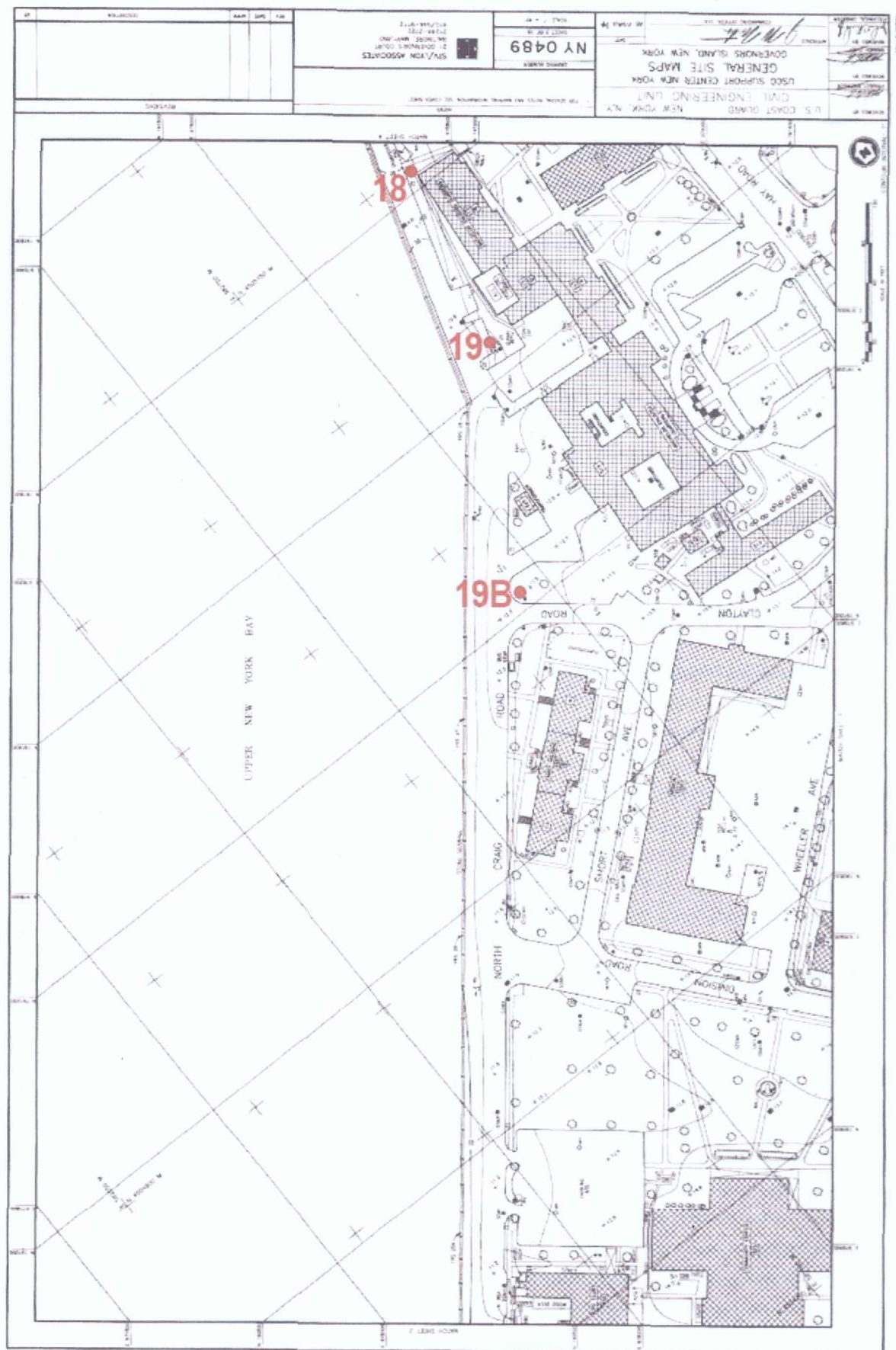


Figure 8

Section of the 1994 Governors Island Topographic Survey showing the locations of PHs 18, 19 and 19B.

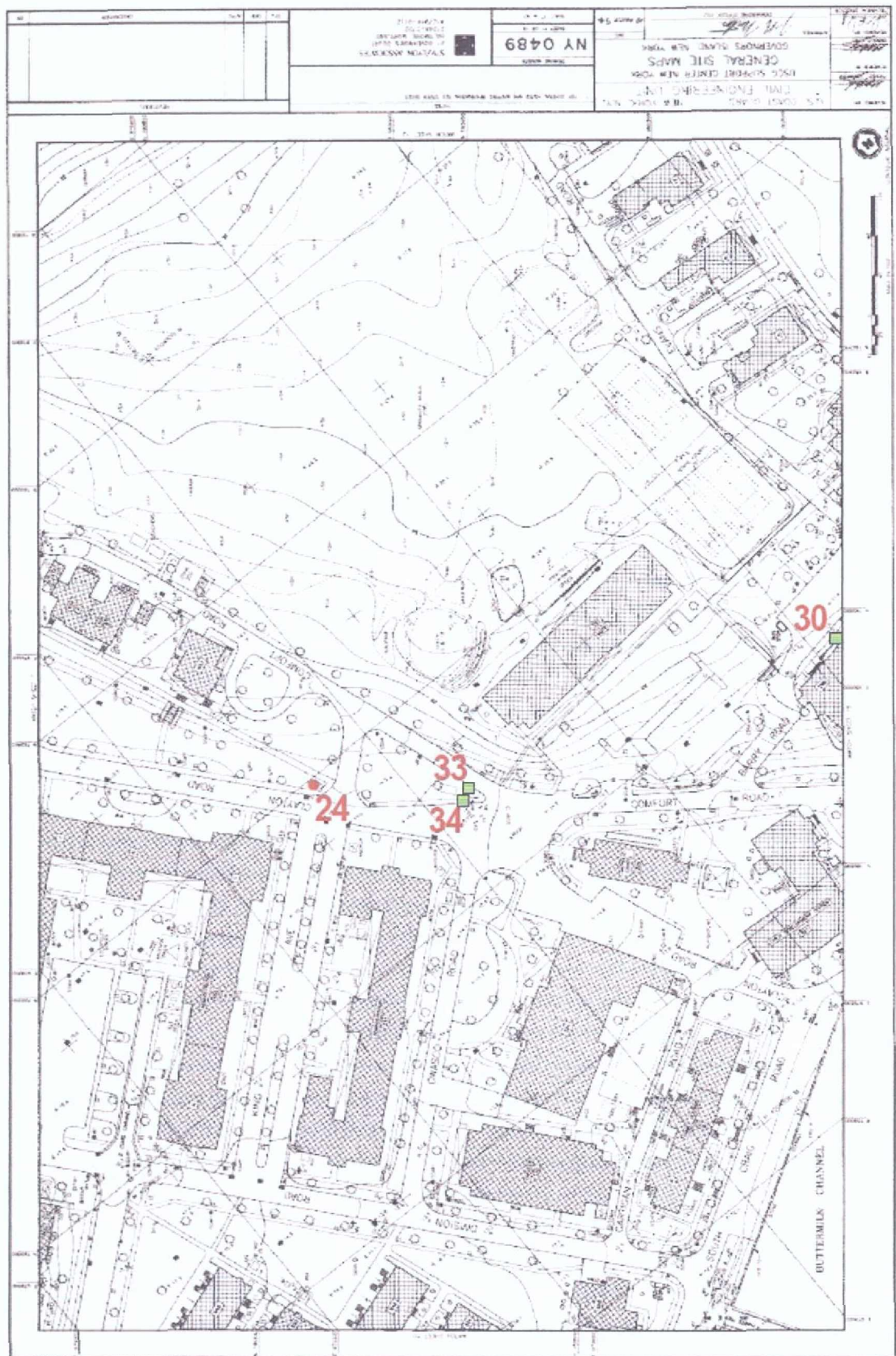


Figure 9

Section of the 1994 Governors Island Topographic Survey showing the locations of PHs 24, 30, 33 and 34.

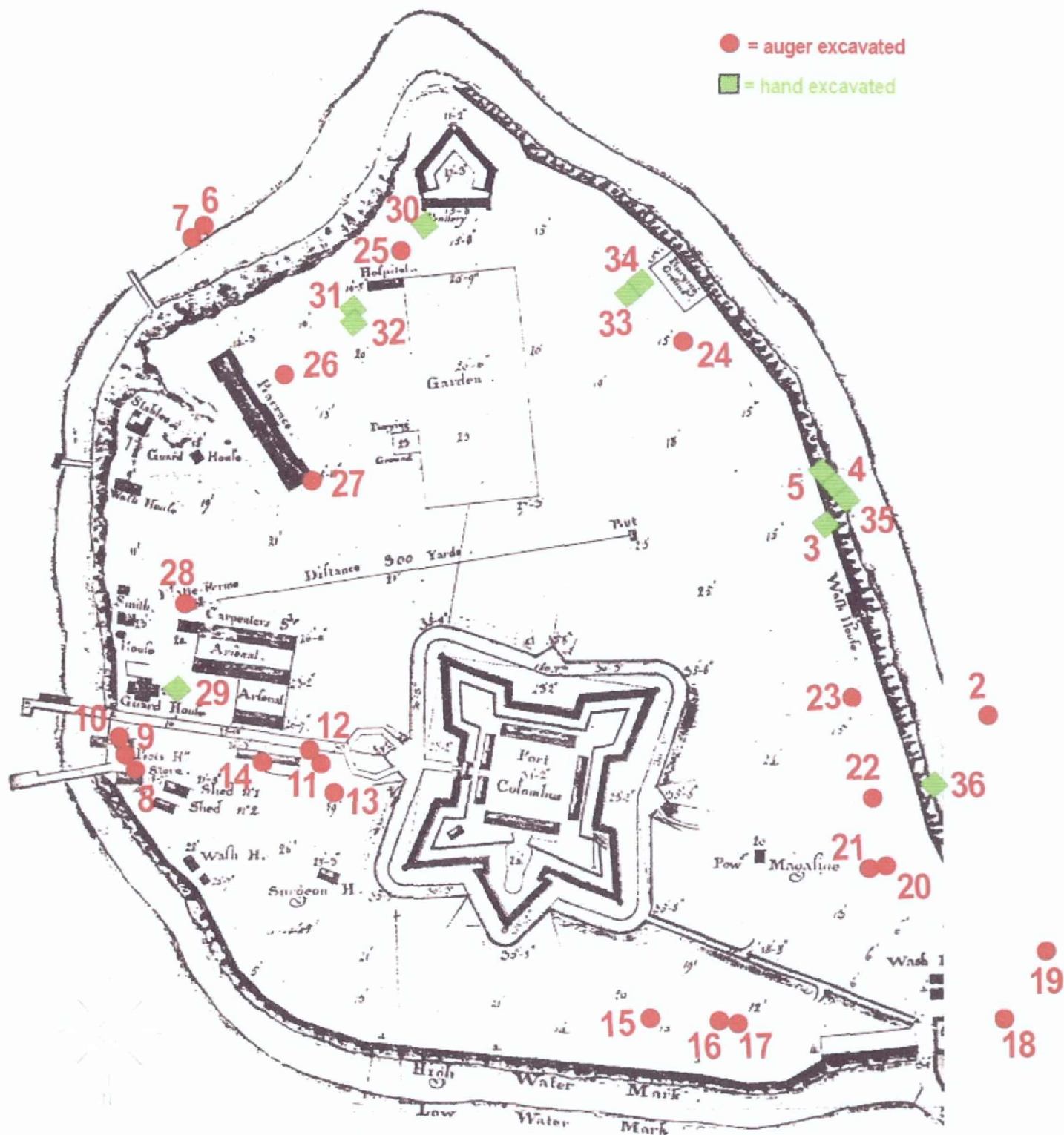


Figure 10

Section of the 1813 Mangin Map showing the locations of the sign post holes.



Photo 1 Artifacts recovered from PH 28.3 (left) and PH 32.3 (right).

APPENDIX A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK PLAN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK PLAN FOR
EXCAVATION OF 31 SIGN POSTS IN THE
NORTHERN PART OF GOVERNORS ISLAND
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

March 25, 2008

The Governors Island Preservation and Education Corporation (GIPEC) is planning to install 31 signs in the northern part of Governors Island, north of Division Road (see Figure 1 for the sign locations and Figure 2 for building number identifications). Seventeen signs will be on single posts and fourteen will have double posts. This means a total of 45 holes will be necessary to place the signs. This work is within the Governors Island National Historic Landmark District and the New York City Landmark District, although not within the Governors Island National Historic Monument. Therefore the work is subject to review and approval by both the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO) and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC). The archaeological standards and requirements of both agencies will apply.

The sign posts will require excavation of holes approximately four feet deep, however the holes may be piloted up to five feet deep. The work will be conducted by Turner Construction Corporation. Excavation will either use an eight-inch diameter power auger or a combination of shovel and posthole digger. The locations were evaluated to determine the archaeological sensitivity of each (see below). In cases where the locations are most sensitive, it has been recommended that hand excavation, rather than auguring, be used so as to minimize damage to potential archaeological resources.

Previous archaeological testing has been conducted in the vicinity of most of the sign post locations. The exceptions are those along Division Road (n = 5, holes = 8), those to the south of Building # 301 (n = 2, holes = 3), the location to the east of Building # 517, south of Castle Williams (n = 1, holes = 2)) and the location between Building #s 14 and 15 in Nolan Park (n = 1, holes = 2).

All of the signs along Division Road (n = 5, holes = 5) are outside of the original shoreline of Governors Island and therefore are of no concern archaeologically (PAL 1997: 41). The same is true of the two sign locations south of Building # 301 (three holes). These are also near the current shoreline and would be within seawall fill. No archaeological work is recommended in these locations.

The sign location between Buildings # 14 and 15 is near the former Officers Quarters depicted on the 1867 Barnard Map. Previously unidentified archaeological resources may exist in the location east of Building # 517, south of Castle Williams which had no previous archaeological testing in its vicinity. This is one of three signs south of Hay Road (4 holes), while outside the original shoreline, are close enough that it may be possible to archaeological identify the depth of the fill and cribbing associated with the original construction of the south Island. Therefore hand excavation is recommended for these four signs (6 holes).

Previous archaeological testing identified disturbed or fill contexts in almost all other locations. However none of the tests have penetrated to the five-foot depth projected for the sign posts. Furthermore, features or sites have been identified at or near two other locations. One is in the vicinity of the sign post planned between Building #s 2 and 25 at the northeastern end of Nolan Park. This was a prehistoric site with features identified at a depth of approximately 2.1 feet (65 cm) below ground surface (PAL 1997: App. B). Possible cribbing from the original shoreline of Governors Island was identified in testing west of Building # 293 at the southwestern end of the Parade Ground at a depth of 2.6 feet (80 cm) (PAL 1997: 70-72). This is close to the double posted sign near the intersection of Comfort and Clayton Roads.

These two sign post locations (three holes) where archaeological features have been previously identified in the vicinity are also recommended for hand excavation. The contractor will excavate by hand using a combination of shovel and post hole digger. The archaeologist will screen the soils thus removed through ¼-inch hardware mesh to recover artifacts. Stratigraphy will be recorded to the full depth of excavation. Should archaeological features be identified, GIPEC will be consulted and the hole will be relocated. Any relocated holes will also experience the same level of archaeological work.

The remaining 18 sign post locations will be archaeologically monitored and excavated by the contractor using a mechanical augur. This will enable documentation of stratigraphy to a depth not previously done throughout such a large part of the Landmark District, as well as the identification of potential archaeological resources. The augur holes will be inspected at a minimum of two foot intervals. The presence or absence of features and soil types will be recorded. Backdirt will also be examined throughout the hole auguring to determine if artifact concentrations are present. As with the hand excavated locations, should potentially significant archaeological resources be encountered, the locations will be moved. The same archaeological strategies will apply to any altered sign post locations.

The monitoring protocol gives the archaeologist authority to halt contractor excavations to document any archaeological resources, should they be encountered. The archaeologist will communicate directly with the Turner field personnel should excavations need to temporarily stop for archaeological purposes. Should this be necessary, excavation will be temporarily suspended while the archaeologist hand excavates, measures and/or otherwise records the find(s). The amount of time necessary for this will be relative to the extent of the find(s) and the weather conditions. A minimum of one half hour will be needed for each location where an archaeological resource is encountered.

Documentation of soils and stratigraphy will be done for all monitoring. Soil colors will be compared to the Munsell Soil Color charts. Measurements and photographs will be taken. If no *in situ* deposits and no archaeological features are encountered, no further archaeological documentation will be done.

If an *in situ* archaeological deposit is encountered, it will be archaeologically exposed to the extent possible in the narrow hole diameters. Measurements will be taken for field drawings and the find(s) will be photographed.

If artifacts are recovered, standard methods of artifact processing, labelling, identification, evaluation and documentation will be done on the recovered materials. Upon completion of all archaeological work specified in this plan, the archaeologist will provide a written report detailing the results of the monitoring to GIPEC for submission to SHPO and LPC. The report will include detailed maps indicating results of the investigations with locations of the work and of archaeological resource recovered, if any.

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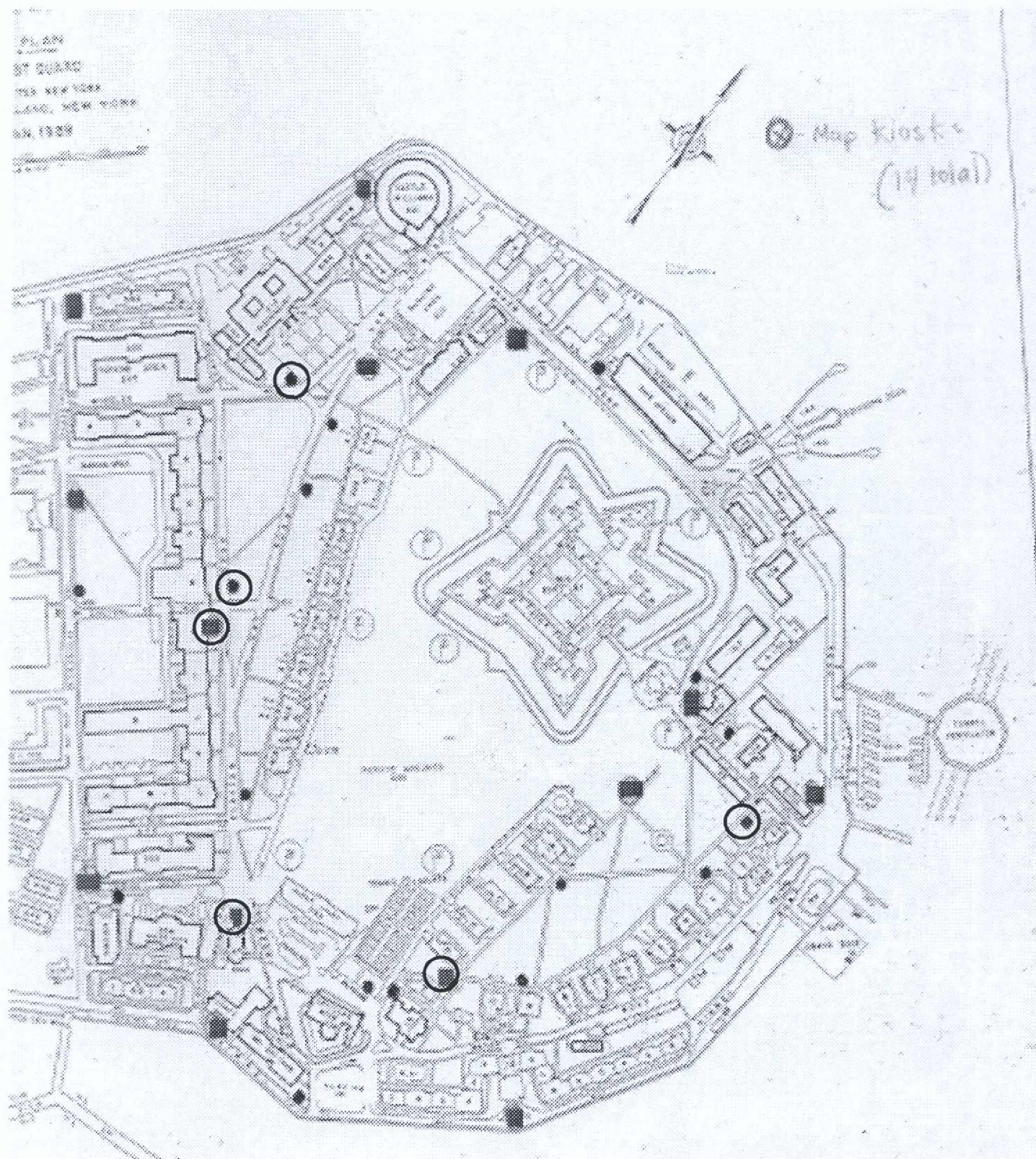


Figure 1 Map of the northern part of Governors Island showing the location of the planned sign posts (blue dots = single post, red rectangles = double posts) with locations recommended for hand excavation circled.

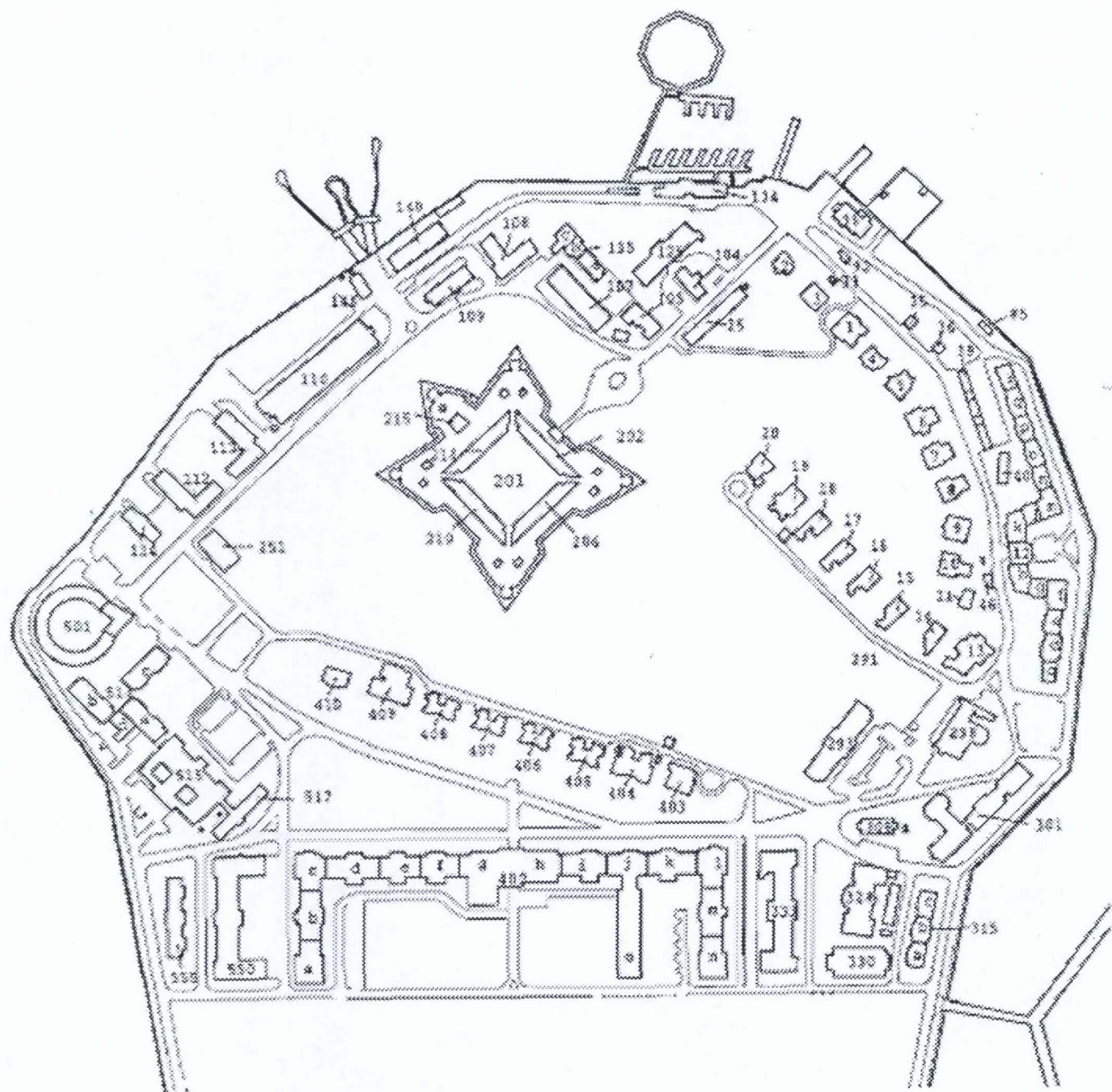


Figure 2 Map of the northern part of Governors Island showing the building number identifications.

APPENDIX B

STRATIGRAPHY

Governors Island Sign Post Project Stratigraphy

Page 1 of 1

Hole.Str	A/H	Depth	Munsell	Color	Texture	Comment
2 . 1	A	0.5	10YR2/2	very dark brown	sod and loam	
2 . 2		2.8	10YR5/3	brown	silty sand	
2 . 3		3.5	10YR3/1	very dark gray	ashy sandy silt	
2 . 4		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	coarse sand with small water-worn pebbles	
3 . 1	H	0.8	10YR2/2	very dark brown	sandy silt	
3 . 2		2.0	10YR5/4	yellowish brown	coarse sand with small pebbles	encountered sewer pipe at 2' and expanded hole towards
3 . 3		3.3	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	coarse sand with small pebbles and shell	
3 . 4		4.0	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	coarse sand with pebbles	wetter soil than above
4 . 1	H	0.6	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sod and loam	
4 . 2		1.7	10YR5/4	yellowish brown	silt with sand pockets	
4 . 3		3.7	10YR5/3	brown	coarse sand with clay pockets	
4 . 4		4.0	10YR5/3	brown	coarse sand with pebbles	
5 . 1	H	0.6	10YR3/1	very dark gray	gravelly loam	large root, abandoned hole
6 . 1	A	0.9			sod and loam	
6 . 2		2.8	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	silty loam	
6 . 3		3.3	7.5YR4/4	brown	sandy silt	
6 . 4		4.0	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty sand	
7 . 1	A	0.9			sod and loam	
7 . 2		2.1	10YR2/2	very dark brown	sandy silt	
7 . 3		2.8	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	silty sand	brick in fill
7 . 4		4.0	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	silty sand	
8 . 1	A	1.1	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sandy silt	hit concrete and abandoned at 1.6'
9 . 1	A	1.4	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sod and sandy silt	
9 . 2		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	silty sand	
10 . 1	A	0.4			sod	
10 . 2		2.1	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	silty sand	
10 . 3		4.0	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	sand	
11 . 1	A	0.9	10YR3/3	dark brown	top soil	
11 . 2		2.6	7.5YR4/3	brown	sandy silt	
11 . 3		4.0	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	sand	

Hole.Str	A/H	Depth	Munsell	Color	Texture	Comment
12 . 1	A	0.8	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	silty loam	
12 . 2		3.3	10YR4/3	brown	sandy silt	
12 . 3		4.2	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	fine sand	
13 . 1	A	0.4			top soil	
13 . 2		1.2	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	loam	conduit at base of excavation
13 . 3		2.3	10YR4/2	dark grayish brown	sandy silt	
13 . 4		4.2	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	fine sandy silt	
14 . 1	A	1.1	10YR3/1	very dark gray	sod and sandy loam	lots of roots
14 . 2		2.2	10YR3/3	dark brown	silty sand	
14 . 3		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	clayey sandy silt	
15 . 1	A	0.2			sod	
15 . 2		0.8	10YR3/3	dark brown	sandy silt	
15 . 3		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	fine silty sand	
16 . 1	A	0.6			sod and loam	
16 . 2		1.8	10YR4/3	brown	silty sand	
16 . 3		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	fine sand	
17 . 1	A	0.3			sod and top soil	
17 . 2		0.8	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	silty loam	
17 . 3		4.0	10YR4/3	brown	silty sand	
18 . 1	A	0.3			top soil	
18 . 2		0.9	10YR3/3	dark brown	loamy sand	
18 . 3		4.0	10YR4/1	dark gray	sandy silt	abandoned because of wrong location
19 . 1	A		10YR6/3	pale brown	fine sand	abandoned because of wrong location
20 . 1	A	0.4			sod and loam	
20 . 2		0.8	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sandy silt	
20 . 3		4.0	10YR4/3	brown	sand	
21 . 1	A	0.3			sod and loam	
21 . 2		0.7	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sandy silt	
21 . 3		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	sand	

Hole.Str	A/H	Depth	Munsell	Color	Texture	Comment
22 . 1	A	0.4			sod and loam	
22 . 2		0.9	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sandy silt ^{OP}	
22 . 3		4.0	10YR4/3	brown	sand	
23 . 1	A	0.3			sod and loam	
23 . 2		0.9	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sandy silt	
23 . 3		4.5	10YR5/4	yellowish brown	sand	
24 . 1	A	0.4			sod and loam	
24 . 2		1.0	10YR3/1	very dark gray	sandy loam	
24 . 3		4.4	10YR4/3	brown	sand	
25 . 1	A	0.2			sod and loam	
25 . 2		0.6	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	silty sand	
25 . 3		4.1	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	sand	relocated from original plan
26 . 1	A	0.3			sod and loam	
26 . 2		0.7	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	fine silty sand	
26 . 3		2.8	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	sand	
26 . 4		4.0	7.5YR5/6	strong brown	sand	
27 . 1	A	0.4			sod and loam	
27 . 2		3.8	10YR4/3	brown	mottled fill	
27 . 3		4.0	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	silty sand	
28 . 1	A	0.6	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sod and loam	
28 . 2		2.2	10YR4/2	dark grayish brown	mottled silty sand	
28 . 3		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	fine silty sand	
29 . 1	H	0.9	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sod and loam	
29 . 2		3.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	fine sandy silt	
29 . 3		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	fine sandy silt	
30 . 1	H	0.3			sod and loam	
30 . 2		1.3	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	gravelly sandy loam	
30 . 3		2.0	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	gravelly sandy loam	arbitrary level change
30 . 4		3.0	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	compacted gravelly sandy silt	mortar layer
30 . 5		4.0	10YR3/4	dark yellowish brown	fine silty sand	gas odor at 3.6'
31 . 1	H	0.3			sod and loam	
31 . 2		0.9	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	sandy loam	
31 . 3		2.4	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	fine silty sand	
31 . 4	H	4.0	7.5YR4/6	strong brown	fine silty sand	less cultural material than above

Hole.Str	A/H	Depth	Munsell	Color	Texture	Comment
32 . 1	H	0.3			sod and loam	
32 . 2		1.2	10YR4/2	dark grayish brown	sandy loam	
32 . 3		2.4	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	fine silty sand	
32 . 4		4.2	7.5YR4/4	brown	sand	
33 . 1	H	0.3			sod and loam	
33 . 2		1.5	10YR3/3	dark brown	loamy silt	
33 . 3		2.0	10YR4/1	dark gray	sandy silt	coal ash layer
33 . 4		4.0	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	sand	with water-worn pebbles
34 . 1	H	0.3			sod and loam	
34 . 2		1.1	10YR3/1	very dark gray	sandy loam	
34 . 3		2.0	7.5YR4/4	brown	sand	
34 . 4		2.5	10YR4/1	dark gray	sandy silt	coal ash layer
34 . 5		4.0	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	sand	
35 . 1	H	0.6	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	gravel	
35 . 2		1.1	10YR4/6	dark yellowish brown	silty sand with pebbles	
35 . 3		4.0	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	gravelly sand	metal water pipe at 2.3'
36 . 1	H	0.3			sod and loam	
36 . 2		1.1	10YR3/2	very dark grayish brown	gravelly sandy loam	
36 . 3		1.4	10YR4/4	dark yellowish brown	gravelly sand	
36 . 4		2.5	10YR2/1	dark gray	coal ash	
36 . 5		4.0	10YR5/3	brown	sand	

A = auger excavated

H = hand excavated

APPENDIX C

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Governors Island Sign Post Project Artifact Inventory

Page 1 of 4

Context	Material	Identity	Form	Color	Count	Description	DateRange
2 . 1	Not retained from field					1 shell	
2 . 2	Not retained from field					1 oyster, 3 brick frags., 1 slag, 1 coal, 1" modern nail, 2 clam, 1 mussel, 1 yellow brick frag.	
2 . 3	Ceramic	porcelain		white	1	black, green & red decoration on 1 side	
	Not retained from field					slag, coal, 2 corroded nails	
2 . 4	Ceramic		button	white	1	China button; 4-hole	1840-1942
	Not retained from field					1 scallop, oyster, lots of clam	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 2 (6 records)					= 2		
3 . 1	Not retained from field					few shell, 2 slag	
3 . 2	Not retained from field					few oyster shell	
3 . 3	Not retained from field					1 plastic, 1 slag, 1 coal	
3 . 4	Not retained from field					shells, mainly oyster	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 3 (4 records)					= 0		
4 . 1	Not retained from field					flat glass	
4 . 2	Ceramic	ironstone		white	1		early 19thC.- present
	Not retained from field					2 coal	
4 . 3	Not retained from field					few coal, oyster up to 4"	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 4 (4 records)					= 1		
8 . 1	Not retained from field					concrete chunks	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 8 (1 record)					= 0		
16 . 3	Not retained from field					brick frags.	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 16 (1 record)					= 0		
17 . 3	Not retained from field					brick frags, sewer pipe	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 17 (1 record)					= 0		

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Context	Material	Identity	Form	Color	Count	Description	DateRange
23 . 2	Ceramic	yellowware		buff	1		1830-1900
	Metal	alloy	ribbon backing		1	brass alloy; 3 piece unit; 1.5" x 3/8"	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 23 (2 records) =					2		
29 . 3	Glass		curved	aqua	1	bottle-type; mold seam present	1867-present
25 . 3	Not retained from field					coal, corroded nail	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 25 (2 records) =					1		
27 . 2	Not retained from field					1 brick, brick frags, coal, 1 plastic	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 27 (1 record) =					0		
28 . 3	Not retained from field					coal	
	Stone		flake ?		1		
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 28 (2 records) =					1		
29 . 1	Not retained from field					2 coal, 1 flat glass, 1 brick frag	
29 . 2	Not retained from field					brick frag, coal	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 29 (2 records) =					0		
30 . 1	Not retained from field					1 shell, coal, 1 paint chip	
30 . 2	Metal	iron	tent spike		1	10" long, 3/4" dia.; corroded	
	Not retained from field					2 corroded nails, brick frags, coal, oyster shell frag,	
30 . 3	Not retained from field					2 corroded nails, few oyster shell, coal	
30 . 4	Ceramic	whiteware		white	1	spall	early 19th C.- present
	Glass		curved	olive green	1	bottle type	
	Not retained from field					mortar chunks, 1 sewer pipe, 1 plastic sheeting, 1 corroded nail	
30 . 5	Not retained from field					brick frags, 1 plastic sheeting, 1 clear bottle glass sherd, coal	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 30 (8 records) =					3		

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Context	Material	Identity	Form	Color	Count	Description	DateRange
31 . 1	Not retained from field					1 cinder, 1 slate	
31 . 2	Ceramic	whiteware		white	1		early 19th C.- present
	Glass		marble	clear	1	blue cat's eye; 5/8" dia	1901-present
	Not retained from field					coal	
31 . 3	Ceramic	creamware		white	2	spalls	1762-1820
	Not retained from field					brick frags, coal, 1 corroded nail	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 31 (6 records)					= 4		
32 . 2	Not retained from field					coal, brick frag, 1 flat glass	
32 . 3	Ceramic	ball clay	smoking pipe stem	white	1	embossed "McDOUGALL/GLASGOW"	1846-1891?
	Not retained from field					coal, brick frag, 1 flat glass	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 32 (3 records)					= 1		
33 . 1	Not retained from field					2 glass frags.	
33 . 2	Not retained from field					1 nail, 1 amber glass, 1 flat glass, coal, cinder	
33 . 3	Not retained from field					cinder, coal	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 33 (3 records)					= 0		
34 . 2	Ceramic	ball clay	smoking pipe stem	white	1		
	Not retained from field					1 clear bottle glass, coal, brick frags	
34 . 3	Ceramic	redware		red	1	spall; clear glaze one side	c.1750-1900+
	Not retained from field					lots of coal, brick frags, slag	
34 . 4	Ceramic	ironstone	rim	white	1		early 19thC.- present
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 34 (5 records)					= 3		

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Context	Material	Identity	Form	Color	Count	Description	DateRange
35 . 1	Not retained from field					oyster shell frags, brick frags	
35 . 2	Not retained from field					shell	
35 . 3	Not retained from field					1 roofing tile frag, shell	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 35 (3 records) =					0		
36 . 2	Not retained from field					1 green soda bottle glass, cinder	
36 . 3	Not retained from field					brick frags, coal	
36 . 4	Ceramic	ironstone		white	4	mends	early 19thC.- present
	Glass		bottle base	clear	1	molded; 2 3/8" x 3/4" x 2; medicine type; embossed "...D/..Y/..PHIA"; oval base	post 1867
	Not retained from field					1 corroded nail, coal, slag, brick frags, shell	
Artifacts Recovered From Sign Post 36 (5 records) =					5		
Total Artifact Recovered =					23		