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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
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STAGE 1b ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AMBOY/BEDELL SHOPPING PLAZA
PLEASANT PLAINS, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
CEQR #90-175R

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

A report completed in August, 1990 (Pickman 1990) presented the results of a Stage Ia documentary study of the site of the planned Amboy/Bedell Shopping Plaza, located in Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, New York. The site includes most of the block designated as #7702 on the Borough of Richmond Tax map, with the exception of the extreme northwestern corner of the block. The block is bounded by Amboy Road, Bedell Street, Gilbert Place and Penton Place.

As a result of the documentary research it was concluded that a number of residential structures constructed in the mid-19th century had been present on portions of the block and that archaeological deposits associated with the occupation of these structures could be present on the site. The site was also considered to have some potential for containing prehistoric campsites. The Stage Ia report noted that due to previous disturbance apparently caused by structural demolition, most of the area included in two of the lots which had been the sites of 19th century structures, #37 and #31 Bedell Street, was unlikely to contain undisturbed archaeological deposits.

The Stage Ia report recommended that subsurface testing be conducted on the portions of the site corresponding to #6388, #6398, #6408 and #6420 Amboy Road and #45 Bedell Street. The 19th century structures on these lots apparently stood and were occupied prior to the relatively recent structural demolition.

A subsurface testing plan was presented in the Scope of Work for this project.

B. Field Methods

Fieldwork for this project was conducted on September 11-14, 1990, under the supervision of, the Principal Investigators, Arnold Pickman and Eugene Boesch. The subsurface testing involved both manual shovel testing and backhoe trenching. Visual observation indicated that structural demolition had deposited fill and debris over an area in the vicinity of the structures fronting on Amboy Road and Bedell Street. A backhoe (Case 580D) was used to excavate a number of trenches to assess the extent of disturbance and determine whether any intact features or other archaeological deposits were present beneath the fill.

A total of 23 manual shovel tests were conducted. The tests were placed in the less disturbed areas to the rear of the former structural sites. All soil removed from the shovel tests was screened through 1/4 inch mesh. All artifacts recovered were placed in plastic bags and returned to the laboratory for processing. Where dense deposits of cinder, slag and coal were

encountered, samples of these materials were retained. Artifacts were cleaned, tabulated, and placed in plastic bags labelled according to provenience. A listing of the stratigraphy encountered in each shovel test and an inventory of the artifacts recovered are presented in Appendix A.

A total of six backhoe trenches were excavated in addition to other backhoe clearing as described in Chapter II. The location of the shovel tests and backhoe trenches are shown on Figure 1. Representative backhoe trench profiles were photographed and are presented following the text.

II. FIELD TESTING - DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS

A. #45 Bedell Street

1. Undisturbed Area North of the Structure

An area extending northward from the rear of #45 Bedell Street had remained unaffected by the recent demolition of the structure. The Stage Ia report identified this area as the most likely portion of the site to contain indications of any prehistoric occupation of the area. Three shovel tests (B-1, B-2, C-1) were placed in this area. These tests encountered 5 - 6 inches of topsoil, possibly the remnants of a former plow zone, underlying surface humus. A 5 - 6 inch thick transitional zone began at a depth of nine inches in tests B-1 and B-2. In test C-1 the topsoil layer was directly underlain by the subsoil. The latter stratum, a reddish brown sandy silt, was encountered at depths of 14 - 15 inches in tests B-1 and B-2 and seven inches in test C-1. The topsoil and transitional layers in these tests yielded small quantities of ceramics, glass and nails in addition to coal and cinder/slag. No indications of prehistoric activity were encountered in these tests.

An additional shovel test (B-7) was placed west of the location of #45 Bedell Street, in the area where an outbuilding is shown on various 19th and early 20th century maps (see Stage Ia report, Figures 16-21). The structure is labelled "henery" on the 1910 Sanborn map and "shed" on the 1937 and 1951 Sanborn maps. It was apparently standing until the recent structural demolition and is shown on the site topographic map (see Figure 1). What appeared to be the remnants of a single course of brick, possibly representing the floor, of this structure was noted some 20 feet southeast of the test location. The test contained approximately 11 inches of fairly recent soil accumulation and eight inches of what appeared be fill deposited over an apparent former ground surface. Except for the surface layer, which contained a small amount of miscellaneous debris, no artifacts were recovered from this test.

2. Feature 1

The site topographic map (see Figure 1) shows a square symbol west of #45 Bedell Street. This feature is labelled "well" on the copy of the site topographic map included as Figure 1. It was not labelled on the version of the map which was examined prior to the beginning of field work. However, a local informant indicated that a well had been present at this location prior to the demolition of #45 Bedell Street and had been covered by fill during the demolition activities. We used the backhoe to remove the fill and expose the top of the well. The dry-laid stone walls of the well were completely intact. The well had been topped with a ring of concrete and a brick well-head had been constructed atop the concrete. During the demolition of the structure the

brick well-head had been demolished and the remains deposited in the well. This debris (see Figure 2) was hoisted out of the well so that the feature could be examined further. The well was ovoid in shape and its inner diameter measured some 30 by 38 inches (see Figures 3-4). Soil, which apparently represents fill material deposited in the feature during demolition of #45 Bedell Street, began at a depth of 39 - 51 inches beneath the top of the feature. A space was visible between this deposit and the southern portion of the feature wall (see Figures 5-6). Probing in this space indicated that the fill deposit reached a depth of some seven feet below the top of the feature. Prior to demolition, therefore, the topmost seven feet of the well had been devoid of archaeological deposits.

No attempt was made to excavate this feature. It was photographed and a plan view of the top of the feature was drawn (see Figure 4). After the completion of recording, the feature was backfilled with clean sand.

3. Feature 3

As noted in the Stage Ia report, a portion of a stone wall immediately east of #45 Bedell Street was noted during pedestrian reconnaissance. The location would place this feature in the northwest portion of the #37 Bedell Street property. A small outbuilding is shown at this approximate location on the 1911 Borough of Richmond topographic sheet (see Stage Ia report, Figure 17). Prior to the beginning of this project, New York City inspectors required debris to be removed from the #45 Bedell Street foundation and replaced with clean fill. This resulted in soil being deposited at the feature location. This overburden was removed with the backhoe. It appears that only a small portion of the stone wall remained intact. The results confirmed the preliminary probing during the Stage Ia reconnaissance which indicated that the wall was probably only a few courses thick. The portion of the wall remaining at the time of the backhoe investigation was only one course thick (see Figure 7). This wall apparently supported a small shed or other outbuilding, rather than representing a privy, well, or other sub-surface feature.

4. 45 Bedell Street Extension

As indicated in the Stage Ia report, a large extension was built after 1937 at the rear of the 19th century structure at #45 Bedell Street. It was considered possible that a truncated feature or features could be located beneath the floor of the extension. Because of the availability of a large hydraulic backhoe (Mitsubishi MS280) it was feasible to remove the foundation fill and the underlying concrete floor of the extension. A ceramic pipe, for sewage or drainage, was noted beneath the floor. However, no truncated features were observed.

B. Amboy Road Structures

1. Shovel Tests

Testing of the four former 19th century house sites along Amboy Road included excavation of 19 shovel tests. The tests were placed in the gently sloping area of woods and underbrush located east of the former house locations.

Shovel tests A-1, A-2, C-2 and C-8 were placed east of #6388 Amboy Road. The first three of these tests contained a 12 inch thick layer of grayish black sandy silt which apparently represents a fairly recent soil development. This deposit contained ceramics, glass, nails and other miscellaneous debris with a substantial density of clam shell at the location of test A-2. In the latter test this deposit directly overlay the subsoil, which began at 16-19 inches. The layers present between the topsoil and the subsoil in the other tests had apparently been removed at the location of test A-2 during an episode of disturbance which occurred prior to the recent structural demolition.

In tests A-1 and C-2 the surface soil was underlain by a 4 - 7 inch thick layer of cinder and ash in a black sandy silt matrix. In both of these tests the subsoil was present directly below the ash layer. In test A-1, the cinder and ash layer was not screened separately from the overlying material. In test C-2, however, this cinder and ash deposit contained recent material (aluminum foil, metal can lid) from the cinder and ash layer. Disturbance at the location of test C-2 is also suggested by the presence of coal, cinder and shell in the reddish brown sandy silt which underlay the cinder and ash deposit.

The cinder and ash layer was present in a number of the other shovel tests discussed below. The artifact inventory for all of the shovel tests reflects a sample of the cinder/slag and coal which was retained from the surface layer and the underlying cinder and ash deposit. A large amount of coal and cinder/slag from these strata was discarded in the field.

Test C-8 was placed closer to the location of the structure site than the three tests discussed above. The uppermost layer of recent soil development appears to have been removed at this location and replaced by four inches of light brown soil, apparently deposited during structural demolition. The cinder and ash layer (six inches thick at this location) was present beneath this soil. The cinder and ash layer yielded only a single ceramic sherd and a few fragments of glass and shell in this test. This stratum was followed by a four inch thick transitional layer and five inches of soil described by the excavator as medium to dark brown sandy silt. The latter stratum may represent the base of a former topsoil layer, possibly a plow zone, which was noted in tests further to the south and east. The subsoil was encountered at 19 inches below the surface in this test.

Tests A-3 and C-7 were located south and east of tests A-1, A-2 and C-2 and east of #6398 Amboy Road. Both tests contained four inches of sod and recent soil development overlying the ash and cinder layer noted in the tests discussed above. The latter stratum was five inches thick in test A-3 and nine inches in C-7. In test C-7 a fourteen inch thick stratum of dark brown sandy silt, possibly representing a plow zone, underlay the cinder and ash, followed by the subsoil at 27 inches. In test A-3 four inches of black sandy silt (9 - 13 inches beneath the surface) underlay the ash deposit followed by the subsoil. The original topsoil layer which existed prior to deposition of the ash deposit appears to have been disturbed at this location. The cinder and ash layer yielded a low density of artifacts at the location of test A-3, but a relatively high density in test C-7, including 14 ceramic sherds, 18 pieces of glass, and 15 pieces of leather. Five architectural artifacts, including roofing shingle, cut stone and an iron spike, in addition to four red brick fragments, were also recovered. The underlying plow zone yielded only a single ceramic sherd.

Tests B-4 and C-4 were located east of tests A-3 and C-7, closer to the stream which flows through the property. The ash layer was present in test C-4 only as a two inch thick lens in the west side of the test. This lens, which yielded only coal and cinder, underlay four inches of humus and recently developed soil. The lens was followed by six inches of culturally sterile black sandy silt and a stratum of sterile dark brown clayey silt which was tested to twenty inches and apparently represents the subsoil. The water table was encountered at a depth of 20 inches in this test.

In test B-4 the cinder and ash layer was not present. A nine inch thick layer of dark brown silty sand directly underlay an eight inch thick layer representing recent soil development. Only a single ceramic sherd, a single fragment of glass, and cut wood were recovered from the brown silty sand in addition to coal and cinder. This stratum was underlain by a two inch thick transitional layer and the subsoil. It should be noted that a rodent burrow was observed at the base of this test. Therefore, the artifacts recovered from the silty sand may actually have derived from the surface material.

Four tests C-3, C-5, C-9 and C-10 were placed east of #6398 Amboy Road, and closer to the house site than the four tests discussed above. In test C-3 the uppermost 12 inches consisted of dark brown sandy silt which apparently represents recent soil development. This was underlain by 1.5 inches of what appears to be crumbly sandstone. The cinder and ash layer encountered elsewhere was not present at this location. The sandstone may represent a naturally occurring component of the subsoil stratum. However, it should be noted that the 1911 topographic map indicates the presence of a small outbuilding in this area, and the sandstone could represent the remains of the floor of this building. Construction of this outbuilding could have resulted in the removal of the former ground surface, and its presence would

have prevented the accumulation of the cinder and ash deposit at this location.

In test C-5 four inches of surface soil were underlain by three inches of light brown sandy silt and gray sandy silt followed by eight inches of dark brown sandy silt, which appeared to represent the former plow zone. The subsoil was encountered at 15 inches below the surface. The material overlying the "plow zone" deposit contained relatively few artifacts. However, unlike other tests, the underlying "plow zone" deposit yielded a higher density of material. However, these artifacts included styrofoam, concrete, and metal artifacts (strap fasteners, and a metal "hook") which may also be of relatively recent manufacture. The material from the cinder and ash layer appear to have been mixed with more recent material and some of this material deposited in the "plow zone" stratum. This test, as well as tests C-3 and C-9, was placed near a group of trees and the roots of these trees may have caused disturbance of the stratigraphic sequence in this area. Another source of disturbance at the location of this test, as well as test C-3 discussed above, may have been a "cess pool" shown in this area on Figure 1. It should be noted that this "cess pool" was not indicated on the version of the site topographic map examined during the Stage Ia documentary study.

Test C-9 was located closer to the location of the structure than tests C-3, C-5 and C-10. The uppermost nine inches of this test was probably deposited during the structural demolition. As was the case in test C-5, the underlying stratigraphic sequence appears to have been disturbed at this location. The surface soil was followed by a deposit of medium/dark brown sandy silt. Although this soil had a grayish color, possibly due to the presence of ash, it was not characterized by the dense deposits of cinder and ash present in the tests discussed above. The underlying stratum (15 - 23 inches below the surface) was a light/medium brown sandy silt. This stratum, unlike the ground surface/plow zone present in the tests further to the east, contained a density of artifacts comparable to that in the overlying stratum. Two of the ceramic sherds from the second stratum appear to have the same decorative pattern as those recovered from the third stratum, further suggesting disturbance of the original stratigraphy. The data suggest that the original stratigraphic sequence at this location has been disturbed, with the material from the cinder and ash layer mixed with the underlying soil. The disturbance may have been caused by the roots of a tree located approximately 12 feet east of the test location, or by cultural activity during the period of occupation of the house, including the installation of the "cess pool" shown on the site map or an associated septic field.

A number of the ceramic sherds recovered from test C-9 may have been manufactured during the mid-19th century. These include the blue and red transfer printed whiteware sherds, as well as fourteen sherds of bluish glazed, transfer printed whiteware. The latter sherds have a decorative pattern similar to a saucer fragment recovered from backhoe trench 5 in the vicinity of

shovel tests C-10 and C-11. The ceramic appears to have a vitreous body similar to ironstone. However, the bluish tinted glaze appears to contain cobalt, like that of earlier pearlware, as noted in the bluish "puddling" on the saucer base. The saucer base has part of a maker's mark "... G. Alcock." The only maker's mark listed by Kovel (1986), Godden (1963, 1968) or Burton (1974) which would be consistent with this fragment would be "J. & G. Alcock" which Godden (1963) lists as the mark of John and George Alcock, potters active in Cobridge, England between 1839 and 1846, a date range which would be not be inconsistent with the manufacture of a transitional pearlware/white ware/ironstone type of ceramic.

At the location of test C-10 the cinder and ash layer appeared to be intact. The deposit was three inches thick at this location, under an overlying four inches of surface soil. It was followed by eight inches of what appeared to be a plow zone deposit. In test C-10, the cinder and ash deposit yielded 13 white ware sherds in addition to glass and clam shell. Two of the ceramic sherds are blue feather edge decorated, and four are blue sponge-decorated. These are among the relatively few artifacts recovered from the site whose manufacture can be dated to the mid-19th century period. Feather edge decorated white ware was manufactured in the period 1810 - 1865 and sponge decorated white ware, while having a manufacturing date range of 1810 - 1900, was most popular during the middle portion of the 19th century (Janowitz n.d.). Two other blue transfer printed sherds from this test could also date to this period.

Test C-11 was located some fifteen feet east of test C-10 (both tests were immediately adjacent to the east side of backhoe trench 6 - discussed below). The stratigraphy in this test was similar to that encountered in test C-10: surface soil mixed with ash, a thin ash/shell layer, dark brown sandy silt which probably represents a former plow zone, and the subsoil. However, in this test the ash deposit contained a much lower artifact density than in test C-11, yielding only two ceramic sherds in addition to clam shell fragments.

Test B-5 was located some 65 feet east of C-11. Both the surface soil (0-11 inches) and the cinder and ash layer (11-16 inches) were thicker in this test than in test C-11. The latter stratum was followed by three inches of material which appeared to represent soil mixed with the overlying cinders. Only a few ceramic sherds, nails and shell fragments were recovered from the cinder and ash strata. Five bird bone fragments were also recovered. These strata were followed by a culturally sterile three inch stratum of black sandy silt containing organic material (19-22 inches) which apparently represents the ground surface prior to the accumulation of the cinder deposit, and three inches of transitional material, overlying the subsoil.

Tests B-3 and B-6 did not contain the cinder and ash layer present in other tests. The surface stratum in these tests consisted of one and seven inches, respectively, of material

apparently deposited during the recent demolition activities. This was followed by nine and 11 inches, of black sandy silt followed by transitional material and the subsoil. The black sandy silt in these tests contained a relatively low density of artifacts. Only a few ceramic, glass, and brick fragments were recovered. These tests were located on or adjacent to the lot at #6414 - #6416 Amboy Road. As noted in the Stage Ia report the only structure on this lot was constructed after 1917 and was demolished prior to 1988. This would be consistent with the absence of the cinder and ash deposit on this lot.

In tests C-6, A-5 and A-4, deposits of ash and cinder were encountered beneath three inches of surface soil. However, the stratum deposit may have been disturbed at these locations subsequent to deposition. In tests A-4 and A-5 the cinder and ash was mixed with reddish brown silt, and in test C-6 layers of slag and coal were separated by a layer of orange and brown sandy silt. Few artifacts were recovered from the cinder and ash layer in these tests. The latter deposits were followed in all three tests by six inches of dark brown sandy or clayey silt followed by the subsoil.

2. Backhoe Trenches

Six backhoe trenches were placed in the area east of the Amboy Road structures. The approximate location of the rear of each structure was located on the ground by reference to the site topographic map (Figure 1) which shows these structures prior to demolition. The map also shows garages associated with the various structures as well as the three twentieth century houses (#81 - #85 Bedell Street - built subsequent to 1917) which fronted on Bedell Street, east of #6420 Amboy Road.

A backhoe trench was extended eastward from the rear of each of the Amboy Road structures. The trench profiles suggest that the area in the immediate vicinity of the structures was disturbed by events which apparently occurred during their occupation, and prior to their demolition.

a. Backhoe Trench 1

This trench extended some 20 feet eastward from the rear of #6420 Bedell Street, with a connecting trench extending 15 feet to the north. Most of the area east of the structure would have been disturbed by the construction of the three houses fronting on Bedell Street and a garage located to the rear of the house, as shown on the site topographic map. The backhoe trench was placed in the area southeast of the structure, which would have been least affected by the latter construction. The backhoe trench profile (see Figure 8), suggests that the original ground surface had been removed from this location, with more recent fill overlying the reddish clayey subsoil. The east-west trench also encountered concrete slab which apparently represents a walkway.

An excavation had been made into the underlying subsoil for the installation of bedding material for the walkway (see Figure 9).

b. Feature 4

In the Stage Ia report, the presence of a depression containing standing water was noted somewhat west of the #6420 Amboy Road property, and it was speculated that this could be the site of a cistern or other archaeological feature. This area was exposed with the backhoe. The feature turned out to be a relatively modern concrete septic tank (see Figure 10). This septic tank was probably associated with the house which was constructed at #6414 - #6416 Amboy Road after 1917.

c. Backhoe Trench 2

This trench extended approximately 30 feet eastward from the location of the rear of #6408 Amboy Road. It encountered a large disturbed area filled with wood and other debris which was stained black (see Figure 11) and had a strong odor of oil. This may have been the location of a buried oil tank which was subsequently removed, possibly when the house was demolished, and the pit filled in with debris. What appeared to be several metal oil tanks were noted in a disturbed wooded area near the stream in the northern portion of the project area.

d. Backhoe Trench 3

This backhoe trench extended some 40 feet eastward from the rear of #6398 Amboy Road. As with the above two areas, the original ground surface appears to have been removed at this location. The stratigraphy was similar to that encountered in backhoe trench 1.

e. Backhoe Trench 4

Backhoe trench 4 extended some 90 feet eastward from the rear of #6388 Amboy Road. Immediately adjacent to the structure, the trench stratigraphy indicated a disturbance apparently associated with construction of its rear wall (see Figure 12). Beginning east of this disturbed area a thin, (ca. six inch thick) band of light brown soil with orange mottling underlay the debris deposited during demolition. This stratum did not appear to represent a well developed ground surface or plow zone, or a refuse deposit, such as were noted at some of the shovel test locations further to the east.

Additional sources of disturbance were also noted in this trench. These include the cinder block foundation (see Figure 13) of the structure labelled "screen house" on the Figure 1. Approximately 10 - 15 feet east of this foundation, another disturbed area was

encountered. This area appeared to have been excavated and the lower portion of the excavated area filled with cinders (see Figure 14). The backhoe trench was not excavated to the base of this disturbance. However, it most likely represents an area excavated for the installation of a pipe.

f. Backhoe Trench 5

A backhoe trench was extended southward across the site beginning at the location of backhoe trench 4. This trench was excavated to further examine the stratigraphy encountered in the shovel tests and to detect any features which may have been present in the area. Figure 15 indicates the stratigraphy present in the area east of #6388 Amboy Road. As noted in the shovel tests descriptions, the cinder and ash layer directly overlay the subsoil in this area. Several pipe trenches were also noted (e.g. see Figure 16).

East of #6388 Amboy Road, the stratigraphy noted in the backhoe trench profiles also corresponded with that encountered in several shovel tests placed in this area: a layer of cinder and ash overlying dark brown sandy silt which appears to represent a former plow zone (see Figure 17 - The material shown above the cinder layer represents both the recent soil development noted in the shovel tests and backdirt from the backhoe trench).

This stratigraphic sequence was present in most portions of the backhoe trench, which traversed the properties at #6398, #6408 and #6414 - #6416 Amboy Road. The southernmost portion of backhoe trench 5 encountered an area of disturbed stratigraphy associated with the 20th century structure fronting on Bedell Street. The construction and/or demolition of this structure had resulted in disturbance of the previous stratigraphy in this area. Figure 18 shows a portion of the northern wall of the garage shown on the site map, which was encountered in the southern end of backhoe trench 5. The plow zone and cinder deposit are not present in this area. The black layer overlying the subsoil is most likely associated with the construction or demolition of the structure.

g. Backhoe Trench 6 and 6a

Backhoe trench 6 was extended across the area immediately to the east of of #6388 and #6398 Amboy Road and a portion of the area east of #6408 Amboy Road. This trench was excavated to assess stratigraphy and detect the presence of features in the area. It was not continued across the southernmost portion of the site due to the presence of the disturbed areas detected in backhoe trenches 1 and 2.

Backhoe trench 6 encountered the remains of a previously disturbed feature (Feature 2 - see below) at the rear of #6388 Amboy Road. It also encountered what appeared to be a brick foundation of the extension at the rear of #6398 Amboy Road which

is shown on the site topographic map. The stratigraphy encountered in much of this trench appeared to be similar to that observed in backhoe trench 4.

h. Feature 2

This disturbed feature was encountered in backhoe trench #6 at the rear of #6388 Amboy Road. The backhoe trench encountered a deposit of cobbles which began ca. 6 inches inches beneath the surface, underlying the surface debris deposited during structural demolition. At the location of the backhoe trench the deposit of loose cobbles continued to a depth of some 52 inches below the existing ground surface. A wall did not appear to be present at the location of the trench. However, several artifacts, including a late 19th century medicine bottle, and a fragment of a blown-in-mold bottle which probably dates to the mid-19th century were noted among the cobbles. Closer examination of the eastern profile of the backhoe trench indicated what appeared to be the remains of a curved, dry-laid stone wall underlying and surrounded by cobbles. The cobbles were removed by the backhoe from above the dry laid stones. The remaining cobbles between the interior of the curved wall and the backhoe trench were manually removed and the feature wall was cleared. The top of this wall on the eastern side of the feature (see Figure 19) was some 34 inches below the ground surface.

On its south side, the remaining stones of the feature wall, at a depth of some 42 - 54 inches below the ground surface, appeared to abut a large boulder which was encountered in the backhoe trench (see Figures 20 - 21). The top of this boulder is some 44 inches below the surrounding ground elevation. This boulder was too large to be moved by the backhoe without disturbing the surrounding area.

On the north side of the feature, the curved wall was not visible in the western profile of the backhoe trench (see Figure 22). The stratigraphy indicated by this profile, suggests that the western portion of the feature had been removed at some time prior to the present investigation, and the resulting trench or pit backfilled. The large boulder was probably deposited with the backfill of the trench. The site map indicates that the location of the feature was near the large addition which was constructed on the south side of #6388 after 1917 (see Stage Ia report). The feature may have been disturbed during construction of this extension.

Backhoe trench 6 was continued downward below the water table next to the remains of the feature. This enabled us to examine the profile of the deposits remaining within the eastern portion of the feature. The remaining area in the interior of the feature in which these deposits are present measures ca. 28 inches north to south across the feature and extends some 18 inches westward from the remaining eastern wall of the feature. This suggests that the intact feature had an inner diameter similar to that of

Feature 1, and it is probable that Feature 2 also represents a well.

The surface of the remaining deposits within the eastern portion of the feature began some 18.5 inches below the top of the remaining feature wall and 52.5 inches below the ground surface. This deposit of brown and tan mixed clayey silt appears to represent fill deposited within the feature, possibly during its demolition. This deposit is approximately 11 inches thick. It is followed by a ca. two inch thick black sandy silt stratum (see Figure 24), which probably represents the surface of the deposits within the feature prior to its demolition (ca 65.5 inches below the present ground surface). This deposit was at the approximate level of the water table. It was followed by a deposit of gray/brown silty clay which continued below the water table,

To determine whether artifact deposits were present we excavated a small shovel test which sampled the black sandy silt and the underlying gray/brown clayey silt to a depth of 13 inches below the top of the former stratum (76.5 inches below the ground surface). Cobbles at the base of the shovel test prevented further excavation. Approximately one large plastic bucket full of soil was screened. This material also included some of the disturbed soil overlying and adjacent to the undisturbed strata. The material recovered from the shovel test consisted mainly of small fragments of cinder and shell. Two pieces of cut wood were manually removed from the gray/brown silty clay deposit, near the base of the shovel test. The only other artifacts recovered were a small piece of clear glass and a milk glass chip. It is possible that these artifacts derived from the disturbed soil. The feature was covered over with a sheets of plywood and tin and the excavation backfilled.

C. Summary and Discussion of Impacts

Subsurface investigations of the Amboy/Bedell Shopping Plaza site indicate that substantial disturbance has occurred on much of the site. The houses which were built in the mid-19th century stood and were occupied until recently. Some of the sources of disturbance of archaeological deposits and features which may have dated to the early period of occupation of the structures apparently occurred during their subsequent occupation. Sources of these disturbances would have included the construction of additions to the main structures and garages, as well as the installation of septic fields and oil tanks and associated pipes. The property at #6420 Amboy Road would have been disturbed, further, by the construction of three 20th century houses and associated garages at #81 - #85 Bedell Street.

Subsurface examination of the site encountered one intact and a second, disturbed, feature which were probably constructed early in the period of occupation of the structures. Both features appear to have functioned as wells.

The present site plan (see Figure 24) indicates that Features 1 and 2 are both at the location of a proposed parking area. The plan does not indicate that any excavations would occur at the feature locations. Examination of the intact feature at #45 Bedell Street indicates that no artifact deposits are present within seven feet of the surface of the feature, which corresponds to an elevation of ca. 19 feet. The site plan indicates the surface of the parking area at this location as ca. 28 feet. Thus, any possible deposits remaining within the feature would be located approximately 10 feet below the planned parking area surface. Examination and testing of the disturbed feature at #6388 Amboy Road (Feature 2) did not indicate the presence of artifact deposits above the water table which was encountered at an elevation of ca. 6.5 feet below the present surface, corresponding to an elevation of ca. 19.5 feet. The site plan indicates the planned elevation of the parking area at this location as ca. 26 feet.

While it is possible that artifacts are present at the base of these features, deposited during their period of use, the site plan indicates that any such deposits would be preserved intact beneath the parking area.

According to the site plan, any features undetected by the subsurface archaeological testing which may be located immediately east of #6388, #6398 and #6408 Amboy Road would also be preserved beneath the parking area. The construction of building #4 would disturb the former site of #6420 Amboy Road. However, as noted above, most of the area to the rear of this structure has apparently been disturbed by construction of various 20th century structures.

The documentary research indicates that at the beginning of the period of occupation of the structures fronting on Amboy Road, the site area was farmed. An intact plow zone was encountered in portions of the site. This stratum has been removed by subsequent activity in other areas. Where this deposit is undisturbed it yielded few artifacts. Any indications of prehistoric activity would most likely have been present in this stratum. None were encountered by the tests conducted.

Testing indicates that during the period of occupation of the domestic structures fronting on Amboy Road, a deposit of ash, cinder and other domestic refuse was spread over the area east of the houses. This deposit appears to have been removed or disturbed in the area immediately east of the structures, but is present below more recent soil accumulations in some portions of the wooded area further to the east. In the northernmost portion of the area, the underlying plow zone appears to have been removed prior to accumulation of this deposit. In other areas, the cinder and ash overlies the plow zone or other topsoil deposits.

Undisturbed portions of the cinder and ash deposit were encountered in only seven (A-1, A-3, C-7, C-8, C-10, C-11 and B-

5) of the 19 shovel tests placed east of the Amboy Road structures. The density of artifacts and shell recovered from the cinder and ash layer varies. Some tests (C-8, C-11) yielded only 2 - 3 artifacts while more than 50 artifacts were recovered from test C-7. Shell was recovered from the cinder and ash deposit in some of the tests, However the deposit yielded bone fragments in only one of the tests (B-5).

Most of the artifacts recovered from the shovel tests (e.g. plain whiteware sherds, glass fragments) could have been manufactured at any time during the period of occupation of the structures. The temporally diagnostic artifacts recovered indicate that in most locations, this deposit contains artifacts manufactured relatively late in the period of occupation of the structures. Many of the decorated ceramics appear to date to the late 19th or 20th centuries. In test C-7 a whole bottle and a second bottle fragment had mold seams to the top of the bottle, suggesting manufacture using an automatic bottle machine, which was not introduced until 1903 (Lorrain 1968). Wire nails were recovered from the deposit in tests (C-2, C-5 and B-5). Wire nails were first manufactured in this country in 1850, but did not become readily available until the last quarter of the 19th century (Nelson 1968; Noel Hume 1976). Only in shovel test C-10 did the cinder and ash deposit yield ceramics (feather edged and sponge decorated whiteware) which appear to be dateable to the mid-19th century and other sherds dating to this period were noted in this area in backhoe trench 5. Other mid-19th century sherds were recovered from test C-9, and several sherds from tests C-3 and C-5 may date to this period. However, the cinder and ash deposit appears to have been disturbed at the location of the latter three tests.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A previous Stage Ia documentary survey indicated that the possible archaeological sensitivity of the Amboy/Bedell Shopping Plaza site derived primarily from the former presence of five domestic structures constructed in the mid-19th century and occupied from that time until their recent demolition.

Archaeological testing indicates that much of the site appears to have undergone extensive disturbance over the period of occupation of the residential structures. This disturbance has adversely impacted features and deposits dating from the mid-19th century. One intact feature was noted on the site, but no archaeological deposits were noted in the portion of this feature (the uppermost seven feet) which could be observed. A second feature had undergone extensive disturbance. In addition, examination of the remains of the feature indicated that no intact archaeological deposits are present above the water table (ca. 6.5 feet below the present grade).

A portion of the site had been covered with a deposit of ash and cinder which contains refuse apparently discarded by the occupants of the structures which fronted on Amboy Road. In many areas this deposit appears to have been disturbed, and in most areas the artifacts within the deposit appear to date fairly late in the period of occupation of the structures.

For an archaeological site to meet the criteria for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places the deposits must retain "integrity of location ...and association and... have yielded, or be likely to yield, information important in prehistory, or history." Archaeological testing of the Amboy/Bedell Shopping Plaza site indicates that it does not meet these criteria. Taken as a whole, the Amboy/Bedell Shopping Plaza site would appear to have the potential of yielding only limited information on the mid-19th century occupation. In addition, the site appears to lack integrity due to disturbance caused by land modifications which occurred during the period of occupation of the structures. These disturbances would have been associated with installation of septic fields, oil tanks, building extensions, automobile garages, pipes and other facilities.

It should be noted, furthermore, that the Amboy/Bedell Shopping Plaza site plan indicates that the features detected during the testing would be impacted only minimally by the proposed construction, and any archaeological deposits which might exist at the base of these features would remain intact. The areas in which any undetected intact or partially intact features would most likely be located would, similarly, be minimally impacted by the construction of the shopping center parking area.

The above considerations indicate that additional archaeological investigations of the site do not appear to be warranted.

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FIGURES

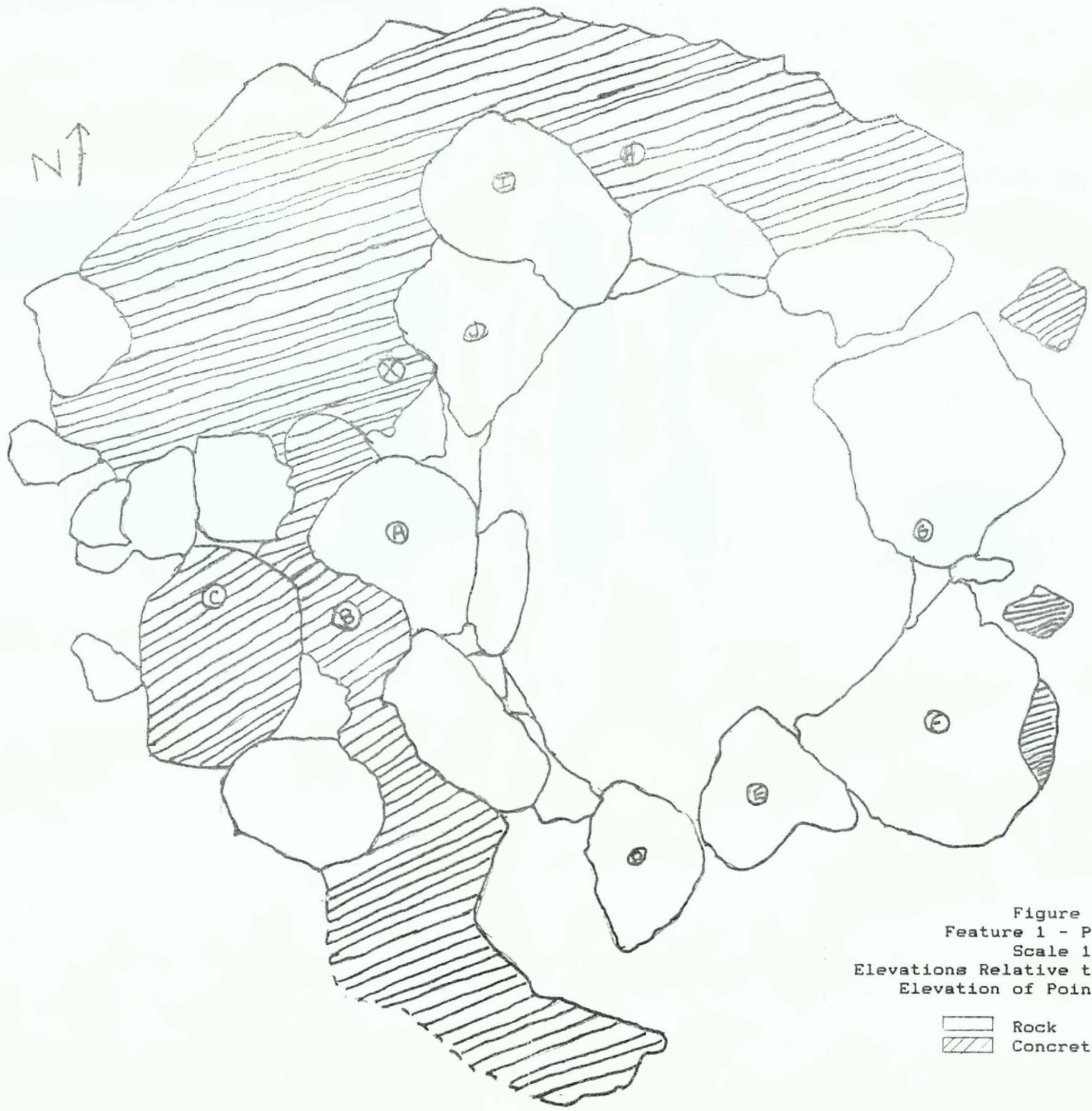
Figure 1



Figure 2
Portion of Brick Well-Head
After Removal From Feature 1



Figure 3
Feature 1 - View West



- A-2.25"
- B-4"
- C-1.5"
- D-4.5"
- E-1"
- F-2.25"
- G-1"
- H-.75"
- I-1.25"
- J-6"

Figure 4
 Feature 1 - Plan View
 Scale 1:8
 Elevations Relative to Point Marked X
 Elevation of Point X ca. 26'

 Rock
 Concrete



Figure 5
Interior of Feature 1 Showing Surface of Fill Deposit
Note Space Adjacent to Wall at Right
View East



Figure 6
Interior of Feature 1 - Detail
Note Space Adjacent to Wall at Left
View West



Figure 7
Feature 3 - View Southeast

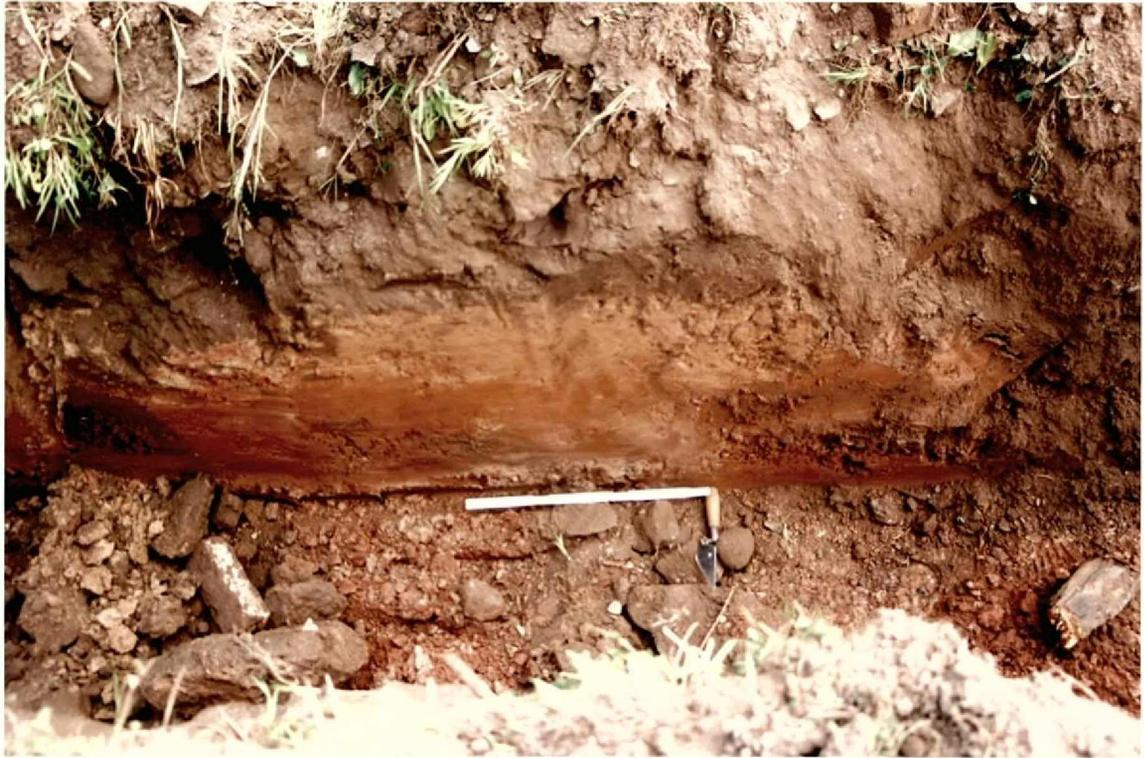


Figure 8
Backhoe Trench 1 - South Profile



Figure 9
Backhoe Trench 1
North Profile Showing Walkway Disturbance



Figure 10
Septic Tank (Feature 4)



Figure 11
Backhoe Trench 2
North Profile Showing Portion of Disturbed Area



Figure 12
Backhoe Trench 4
South Profile - West End of Trench



Figure 13
Cinder Block Foundation of Structure Labelled "Screen House" on Figure 1
Backhoe Trench 4 - South Profile



Figure 14
Backhoe Trench 4
South Profile Showing Cinder-Filled Trench



Figure 15
Backhoe Trench 5
East Profile - Area East of #6388 Amboy Road

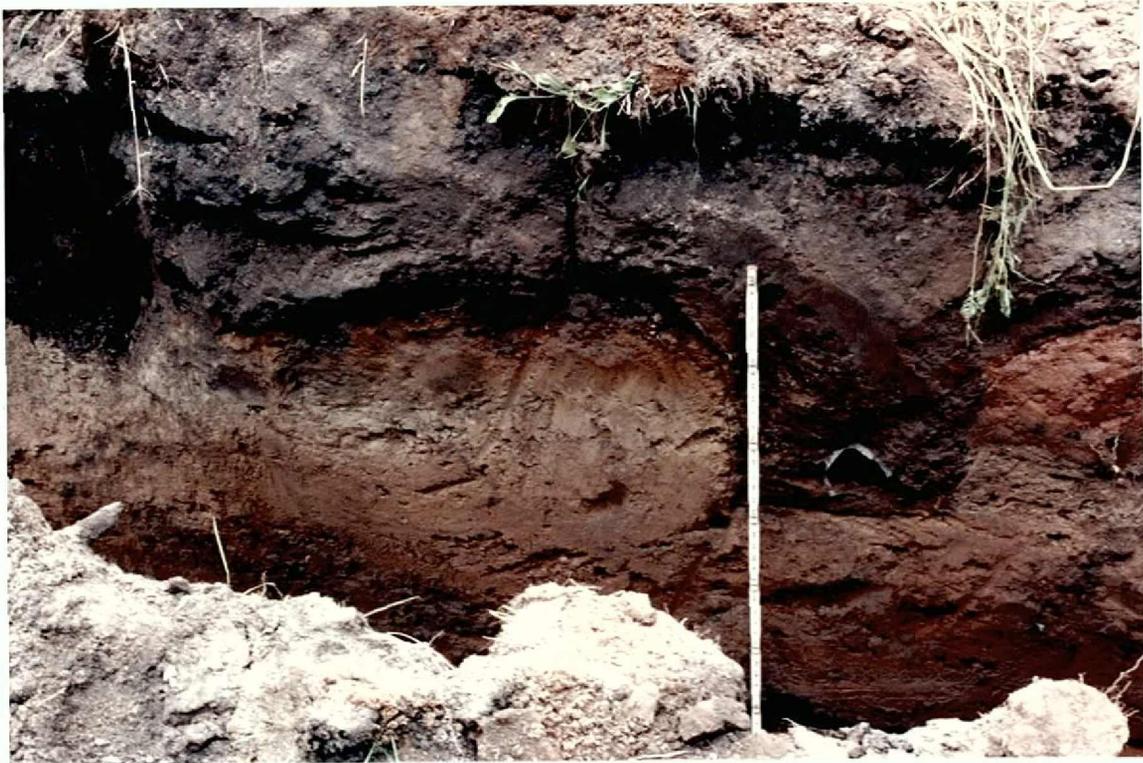


Figure 16
Backhoe Trench 5
West Profile Showing Pipe Trench



Figure 17
Backhoe Trench 5
East Profile - Vicinity of Shovel Tests C-10 and C-11



Figure 23
Profile of East Wall of Shovel Test at Base of Feature 2
Location of Profile shown at Center of Figure 21

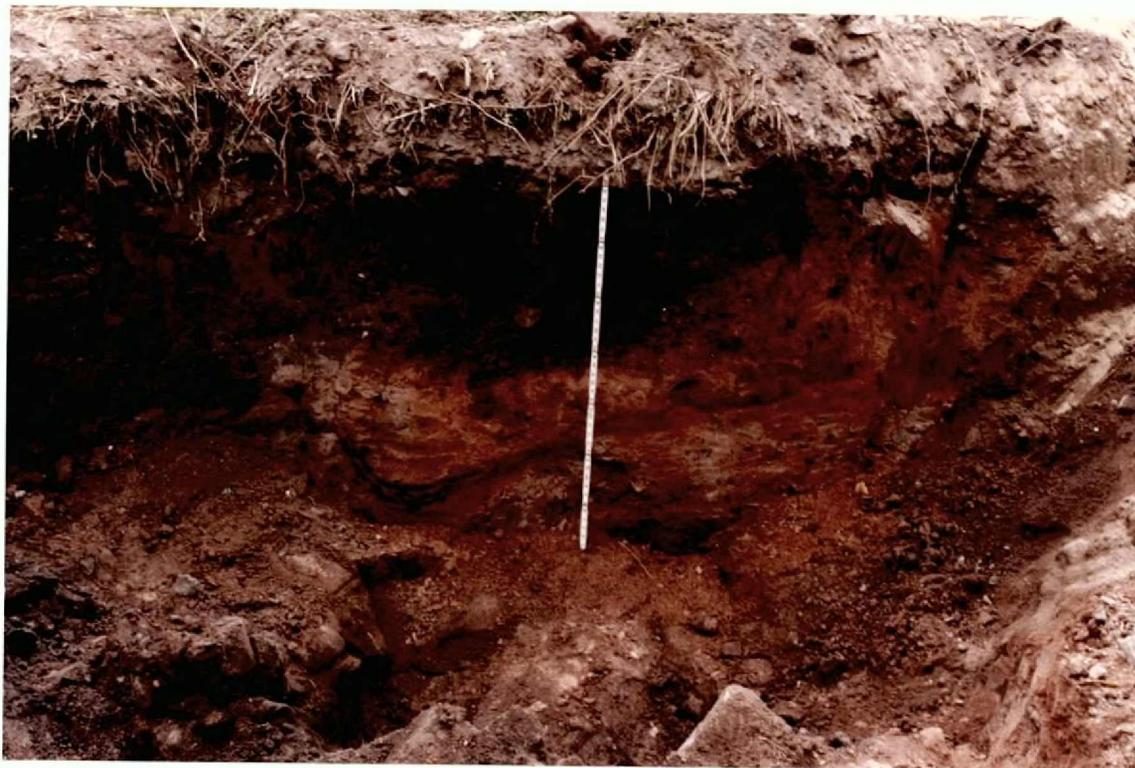


Figure 22
West Profile of Backhoe Trench 6
Showing Disturbed Stratigraphy Immediately West of Feature 2
View West From Ground Surface Immediately Above Feature 2 Wall



Figure 21
Feature 2 Showing Disturbed Portion of Southern Wall Adjacent to
Boulder (in right foreground of photo)
View Northeast

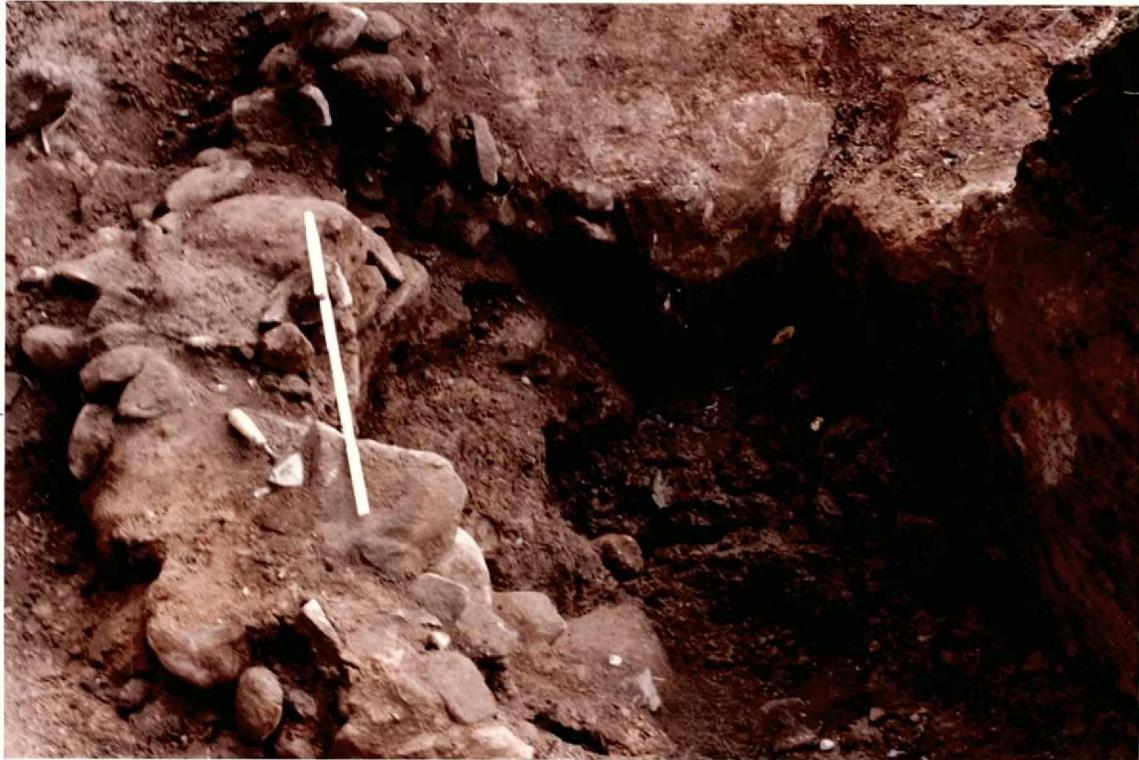


Figure 20
Feature 2 and Backhoe Trench 6
Showing Large Boulder Adjacent to Feature
View Southeast



Figure 19
Feature 2
View Northeast



Figure 18
Backhoe Trench 5
East Profile - South End of Trench Showing North Wall of 20th
Century Garage and Disturbed Stratigraphy

Figure 24

SCHEME-B: ZONE CHANGE FROM C1-1 TO C1-2

DATA:
 BLOCK : 7702
 LOT : 1
 ZONE : C1-1, ZONE CHANGE TO C1-2
 MAP : 23 B
 IN 1000 30' RICHMOND
 NOT IN FIRE DIST. D.O.S., WETLANDS,
 COMMUNITY BOARD 13

CONT. INSPEC.:
 MIN. AC
 CURB/RAIL
 SURVEIL ADAPTION
 FIRESTOPPING
 OPTIC INSTALLATION
 DETAIL PROTECTION

PARKING REQ.:
 50' PBL MARKET "CAT-A" 1/100 S.P. : 210
 RETAIL "CAT-B" 1/300 S.P. : 110
 TOTAL REAR L 500 SPOTS
 ACTUAL PROVIDED : PARKING FACILITY A = 320
 PARKING FACILITY B = 16
 LOADING BERTH REQ. 1.55 FT. CLEARANCE IF
 (A) 30' x 16' BERTH PROVIDED
 (A) 50' x 16' BERTH PROVIDED

ADDITIONAL APPLIC.:
 DEMOLITION OF EX. STRUCTURES
 SIGNAGE
 G.P.C.
 CURB CUT ON ARTERIAL
 GRADE MODIF.
 PARKING GREATER THAN 30 CARS
 GRASS PERMIT

TREE REQUIREMENTS:
 STREET TREES: (1) 7" DIA/PER TREE PER 20' OF FRONTAGE
 TOTAL FRONTAGE : 1920.75
 TREES REQ'D : 96
 EXISTING TO REMAIN : 7
 PROVIDED : 89

ON SITE TREES: (1) 7" DIA/PER TREE PER 1000 S.F. LOT AREA
 LOT AREA NOT INCL. W/INCL. : 263,044 S.F.
 TREES REQ'D : 264

PARKING TREES: (1) 7" DIA/PER TREE PER (4) PARKING SPOTS
 TREES REQ'D : 84
 TOTAL ON SITE TREES REQ'D : 330
 EXISTING TREE COUNT TO REMAIN : 71 CREDITS
 PROVIDED : 101

NOTE: 221 TREES SHOWN
 40 TREES TO BE SUBMITTED ON LANDSCAPE PLAN
 AT RATE OF 10 PER 200 S.F. MIN. OF PARKING AREA
 FOR ON SITE PARKING TREES ONLY

NOTE: 200 EXISTING TREES 1/10 FT. ABOVE CURB AND LOT LINES
 MAY BE COUNTED AS GREAT FOR ON SITE TREES, PER DIST. INT. 230

PARKING LOT REGULATIONS:
 1. 4'0" MIN. SPACES TO BE PROVIDED AROUND ENTIRE PERIMETER
 OF PARKING LOT UNLESS DIFFERENTIAL SIGN-ON.

2. 1/10 WATT PER S.F. OF PARKING LOT ILLUMINATION
 TO BE PROVIDED.

REFLECTORS TO BE PROVIDED TO DIRECT
 LIGHT AWAY FROM ANY ADJACENT BLDG.

PAVING NOTE:
 ALL PAVING TO BE MIN.
 4" ASPHALT CONCRETE ON
 4" CRUSHED STONE BASE.

NOTE: SEE SIGNAGE/PAVING
 FOR PROPOSED SYSTEM
 WITH RETENTION SYSTEM
 LOCATION AND DETAILS

LOADING AREA
 PROVIDE ASPHALT
 LONG ON 6" CRUSHED
 STONE BASE

EMPLOYEE PARKING
 6 CARS
 PARKING FACILITY B

NEW CONC. FULL WIDTH
 SIDEWALK AND CURB

NEW CONC. CURB
 AND SIDEWALK

EXISTING 14" x 18" V.T.
 PIPE

EXISTING 20" x 24" V.T.
 PIPE

EXISTING 24" x 30" V.T.
 PIPE

EXISTING 30" x 36" V.T.
 PIPE

BLDG.-1
 SUPERMARKET
 PL. ELEV. : (29.0)
 (ONE STORY)
 USE GROUP : G

BLDG.-2
 RETAIL
 PL. ELEV. : (31.0)
 (ONE STORY)
 USE GROUP : G

BLDG.-3
 RETAIL
 PL. ELEV. : (31.0)
 (ONE STORY)
 USE GROUP : G

BLDG.-4
 RETAIL
 PL. ELEV. : (27.0)
 (ONE STORY)
 USE GROUP : G

PARKING FACILITY - A
 TOTAL PARKING = 320 CARS

LANDSCAPE AREA

FEATURE 1
 2' (20.0) x 2' (20.0)

FEATURE 2
 2' (20.0) x 2' (20.0)

NEW CONC. CURB AND SIDEWALK

NOT INCLUDED
 NO PART OF ZONING LOT
 INCLUDED AS PART OF ZONE CHANGE

PROPOSED
 30" x 42" CAST
 AREA DRAIN; CONCRETE
 3" DIRECTION SYSTEM

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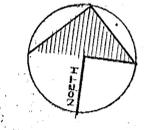
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SITE PLAN
 SCALE 1"=20'-0"

GRADE LEGEND
 (0.0) : LEGAL
 (0.0) : PROPOSED
 (0.0) : EXISTING

TREE LEGEND
 (Symbol) : EXISTING TO REMAIN
 (Symbol) : PROPOSED
 (Symbol) : EXISTING TO BE REMOVED
 NOTE: SEPARATE D.T. OF EXISTING ST. FOR CLARITY

Figure 24
 Site Plan Showing Location of
 Features 1 and 2

CALVANICO ASSOCIATES
 2535 VICTORY BLVD. S.I.N.Y.

ATTACHMENT#2/3

DWG
A-1

A-4571

SCHEME-B
ZONE CHANGE

REV. 1 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
 DATE: 1/2/2012

APPENDIX A
SHOVEL TEST STRATIGRAPHY AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
A-1	1	0-1.5 and 1-12 and 12-19	Sod Gray/Black Sandy Silt Gray/Black Sandy Silt with Ash

Cultural Materials

9 sherds whiteware, plain
 1 sherd ironstone, purple glaze
 1 sherd hard paste porcelain, plain, burnt
 1 pc. curved glass, green, screw top from mason jar
 1 pc. curved glass, amber
 1 pc. table glass, purple, base and stem from drinking
 glass, mold seam on base and stem
 5 pcs. flat glass; 4 clear, 1 green
 1 wire nail
 17 pcs. coal (31.2 gms)
 3 pcs. cinder/slag (8.4 gms)
 42 pcs. shell, oyster (323.6 gms)
 23 pcs. shell, hard shell clam (46.9 gms)

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
A-1	2	19-32	Light Brown Sandy Silt Mixed with Gray/Black Sandy Silt (becomes more clayey with depth - large roots 19-28")

Cultural Materials

1 pc. cut wood, traces of white paint (0.9 gms)
 6 pcs. coal (6.8 gms)
 1 pc. cinder/slag (0.3 gms)
 8 pcs. shell, oyster (5.5 gms)

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
A-1	3	32-40	Reddish Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
A-2	1	0-2	Sod and
		2-12	Gray/Brown Silty Sand (artifacts from top of stratum)

Cultural Materials

1 pc. aluminum, from can (0.4 gms)
 1 sherd whiteware, blue transfer print
 5 sherds whiteware, plain
 7 pcs. curved glass; 2 green, 3 clear, 2 amber
 4 pcs. flat glass; 2 clear, 2 green tinted
 5 wire nails
 2 pcs. red brick (12.4 gms)
 1 pc. misc. metal (17.5 gms)
 38 pcs. coal (88.5 gms)
 38 pcs. cinder/slag (66.1 gms)
 1 pc. shell, oyster (11.5 gms)
 1 pc. shell, hard shell clam (0.4 gms)

A-2	2	2-12	Gray Brown Silty Sand (artifacts from lower portion of stratum)
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd gray bodied stoneware, blue glaze
 1 sherd hard paste porcelain, transfer printed polychrome
 (green, pink and yellow floral pattern)
 3 sherds hard paste porcelain, plain
 7 sherds whiteware, plain
 1 glass stirring rod (molded)
 15 pcs. curved glass; 9 green, 2 clear, 4 purple
 10 pcs. flat glass; 7 green, 2 clear, 1 purple
 13 wire nail fragments
 1 pc. cut wood
 8 pcs. red brick (34.7)
 29 pcs. coal (105.2 gms)
 48 pcs. cinder/slag (141.3 gms)
 1 pc. mammal bone (0.3 gms)
 2 pcs. shell, oyster (4.8 gms)

A-2	3	12-22	Reddish Brown Sandy Clayey Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

A-2

4

22-39

Medium Brown Clayey Silt

Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
A-3	1	0-2	Sod and
		2-4	Black Sandy Silt with Ash

Cultural Materials

1 pc. misc. metal (19.5 gms)
 8 pcs. coal (82.6 gms)
 7 pcs. cinder/slag (59.1 gms)

A-3	2	4-9	Ash with Black Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

2 pcs. roofing shingle
 1 pc. misc. metal (15.5 gms)
 8 pcs. cinder/slag (101.4 gms)

A-3	3	9-13	Black/Brown Sandy Silt with Coal and
		13-22	Dark Brown Clayey Silt

Cultural Materials

1 sherd whiteware, blue transfer print
 3 sherds whiteware, plain
 1 pc. flat glass, blue (air bubbles in glass)
 1 pc. rubber (0.2 gms)
 1 wire nail
 2 pcs. misc. metal (2.4 gms)
 9 pcs. coal (28.2 gms)
 8 pcs. cinder/slag (14.7 gms)

A-3	4	22-37	Medium Brown Clayey Silt with Plant Fibers (water table at 27.5)
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
A-5	1	0-3	Black Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 pc. flat glass, clear

A-5	2	3-9	Red/Brown Silt with Ash and Slag
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. cinder/slag (0.4 gms)

A-5	3	9-15	Brown Clayey Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

Test	Stratum	Depth (inches)	Description
B-1	1	0-4	Medium Brown Sandy Silt/Humus

Cultural Materials

1 pc. hard shell clam (3.5 gms)

B-1	2	4-9	Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd whiteware, plain
 1 pc. flat glass, clear
 2 wire nails
 3 pcs. misc. metal (4.1 gms)
 2 pcs. red brick (3.1 gms)
 29 pcs. coal (22.3 gms)
 27 pcs. cinder/slag (21.9 gms)
 2 pcs. charcoal (3.1 gms)

B-1	3	9-15	Brown Sandy Silt mottled with Reddish/Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. coal (0.3 gms)
 2 pcs. cinder/slag (3.1 gms)

B-1	4	15-23	Reddish Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
B-2	1	0-3	Medium Brown Sandy Silt/Humus

Cultural Materials

None

B-2	2	3-9	Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. tin, lower portion of "sardine" type can
 1 pc. curved glass, clear
 2 pcs. flat glass, clear
 11 pcs. coal (20.7 gms)
 1 pc. cinder/slag (0.4 gms)

B-2	3	9-14	Brown Sandy Silt mottled with Reddish/Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. curved glass, clear
 8 pcs. coal (3.4 gms.)
 1 pc. cinder/slag (0.2 gms)
 1 pc. oyster shell (0.2 gms)

B-2	4	14-16	Reddish Brown Sandy Silt with Gravel
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Cultural Materials

None

Test	Stratum	Depth (inches)	Description
B-3	1	0-3	Reddish/Brown Clay

Cultural Materials

None

B-3	2	1-10	Black Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd whiteware, plain
 2 sherds red earthenware, unglazed
 1 pc. curved glass, clear
 1 pc. curved glass, clear, traces of molded decoration
 1 pc. flat glass, clear
 3 pcs. red brick (52.8 gms)
 17 pcs. coal (92.8 gms)
 9 pcs. cinder/slag (18.9 gms)

B-3	3	10-13	Light Reddish Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Black Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

B-3	4	13-15	Grayish Tan/Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
B-4	1	0-8	Black Sandy Silt with Coal

Cultural Materials

1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 2 pcs. curved glass, traces of molded decoration; 1 clear, 1 green
 7 wire nail fragments
 1 pc. red brick (0.9 gms)
 8 pcs. misc. metal (7.9 gms)
 4 pcs. coal (52.3 gms)
 1 pc. cinder/slag (3.4 gms)

B-4	2	8-17	Dark Brown Silty Sand with Coal
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd red earthenware, dark brown glaze exterior, brown
 glaze interior
 1 pc. curved glass, clear
 1 pc. cut wood (0.4 gms)
 13 pcs. coal (27.8 gms)
 10 pcs. cinder/slag (19.1 gms)

B-4	3	17-19	Reddish Brown Sandy Silt Mottled with Dark Brown Silty Sand
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Cultural Materials

None

B-4	4	19-23	Reddish Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
B-5	1	0-11	Dark Gray Sandy Silt with Coal and Cinder

Cultural Materials

1 sherd	whiteware, plain
1	medicine bottle, mold seam on body and neck of bottle but not on rim
6 pcs.	curved glass, clear
1 pc.	flat glass, clear
2	wire nails
4 pcs.	red brick (298.3 gms)
23 pcs.	coal (52.1 gms)
10 pcs.	cinder/slag (15.1 gms)
9 pcs.	shell, oyster (38.9 gms)
15 pcs.	shell, hard shell clam (43.9 gms)

B-5	2	11-16	Light Gray/Tan Sandy Silt with Cinders
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd	red earthenware, unglazed (from base of flower pot)
1 pc.	curved glass clear
1 pc.	curved glass, clear, trace of molded decoration
2	wire nails
24 pcs.	misc. metal (39.9 gms)
2 pcs.	coal (4.1 gms)
1 pc.	cinder/slag (0.7 gms)
5 pcs.	bone, bird (2.3 gms)
2 pcs.	shell, hard shell clam (5.6 gms)

B-5	3	16-19	Dark Gray Sandy Silt with Coal and Cinder
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd	ironstone, black glaze
1 sherd	porcelain, plain
1 pc.	shell, oyster (1.8 gms)
1 pc.	shell, hard shell clam (1.6 gms)

B-5	4	19-22	Black Silty Humus
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Cultural Materials

None

B-5 5 22-25 Black Silt Mottled with Dark Red/Brown Clay

Cultural Materials

None

B-5 6 25-28 Dark Red/Brown Clay

Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
B-6	1	0-7	Red/Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

pcs. plastic and styrofoam (discarded in field)
 1 pc. glass, clear, from base of vase, 3 1/3" diameter
 molded "star burst" design on bottom exterior
 2 pcs. coal (3.2 gms)

B-6	2	7-19	Black Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. flat glass, clear

B-6	3	19-21	Black Sandy Silt Mottled with Dark Red/Brown Silty Clay
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Cultural Materials

None

B-6	4	21-26	Dark Red/Brown Silty Clay
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
B-7	1	0-11	Dark Brown Sandy Silt
<u>Cultural Materials</u>			
(glass, misc. metal, brick fragments, coal from near surface - discarded in field)			

B-7	2	11-19	Dark Brown Silt, Mixed with Reddish Clay and Tan Sand
<u>Cultural Materials</u>			
None			

B-7	3	19-23	Black Sandy Silt
<u>Cultural Materials</u>			
None			

B-7	4	23-26	Black Sandy Silt Mottled with Dark Brown Silty Clay
<u>Cultural Materials</u>			
None			

B-7	5	26-31	Dark Brown Silty Clay
<u>Cultural Materials</u>			
None			

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-1	1	0-2	Medium Brown Sandy Silt/Humus

Cultural Materials

1 pc. curved glass, green
 9 pcs. coal (4.1 gm)
 7 pcs. cinder/slag (17.9 gms)
 1 pc. shell, oyster (1.2 gms)

C-1	2	2-7	Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd whiteware, brown transfer print
 1 sherd whiteware, plain
 1 sherd gray stoneware, brown salt-glaze
 1 carbon "arc" rod
 1 pc milk glass, molded, from top of "screw top" jar
 1 pc. curved glass, clear
 21 pcs. coal (18.9 gms)
 18 pcs. cinder/slag (19.2 gms)
 7 pcs. charcoal (7.9 gms)
 1 pc. shell, oyster (0.2 gms)

C-1	3	7-16	Light Reddish Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. flat glass, green
 14 pcs coal (17.9 gms)
 3 pcs. cinder/slag (7.1 gms)
 2 pcs. shell, oyster (2.1 gms)
 2 pcs. charcoal (2.9 gms)

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-2	1	0-12.5	Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 plastic cap from "magic marker"
 1 pc. rubber (4.6 gms)
 1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 1 sherd red earthenware, clear glaze
 2 sherds whiteware, plain
 4 pcs. curved glass; 3 clear, 1 amber
 1 pc. flat glass, blue/green
 1 wire nail
 44 pcs. coal (68.5 gms)
 16 pcs. cinder/slag (75.8 gms)
 16 pcs. shell, oyster (122.6 gms)
 3 pcs. shell, hard shell clam (11.0 gms)
 1 pc. shell, marine snail (2.6 gms)

C-2	2	12.5-16	Black Sandy Silt with Ash
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. aluminum foil
 1 pc. metal can lid
 1 sherd porcelain, plain white
 1 sherd gray salt glazed stoneware
 1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 1 pc. curved glass, blue
 10 wire nails
 1 metal washer
 1 metal hinge
 11 pcs. misc. metal (6.3 gms)
 3 pcs. coal (31.8 gms)
 4 pcs. cinder/slag (5.8 gms)
 2 pcs. bone, bird (1.9 gms)
 11 pcs. shell, oyster (10.9 gms)
 3 pcs. shell, hard shell clam (31.8 gms)

C-2	3	16-20	Reddish Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

14 pcs. coal (29.1 gms)
 3 pcs. cinder/slag (2.1 gms)
 2 pcs. charcoal (0.9 gms)
 1 pc. bone, fish (2.1 gms)
 5 pcs. shell, oyster (3.9 gms)

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-3	1	0-12	Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 pc. misc. plastic (1.9 gms)
 1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 1 sherds gray salt-glazed stoneware
 1 sherd whiteware, blue transfer printed
 1 sherd whiteware, black transfer printed
 1 sherd whiteware, blue painted line underglaze
 3 sherds whiteware, plain
 3 pcs. curved glass; 2 clear, 1 amber
 2 pcs. flat glass, 1 green, 1 clear
 62 pcs. coal (110.2 gms)
 8 pcs. cinder/slag (10.1 gms)
 4 pcs. shell, oyster (7.1 gms)

C-3	2	12-13.5	Orange Compact Hard Packed Sand with Pebbles (sandstone)
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Cultural Materials

10 pcs. sample of sandstone (758.2 gms)

C-3	3	13.5-19	Yellow/Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

C-3	4	19-26	Light Gray Sand with Rust-Colored Inclusions
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-4	1	0-4	Dark Brown Wet Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 medicine bottle, clear glass, mold seams on sides and neck, end .45" below top of bottle, base square 1.5" x 1.5", height 4.25"

2 pcs. curved glass, 1 green, 1 blue

1 pc. flat glass, green

1 pc. red brick (0.8 gms)

1 pc. misc. metal (6.2 gms)

6 pcs. coal (42.1 gms)

5 pcs. cinder/slag (13.1 gms)

C-4	2	4-6	Lens of Ash, Cinder and Slag (west side of test only)
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Cultural Materials

2 pcs. coal (14.7 gms)

C-4	3	6-12	Black Wet Hard Packed Sandy Silt With Rust Colored Inclusions
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Cultural Materials

None

C-4	4	12-20	Dark Brown Clayey Silt (Water at 20")
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-5	1	0-4	Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 "Bic" lighter
 1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 1 pc. roofing shingle
 11 pcs. coal (4.2 gms)
 5 pcs cinder/slag (3.9 gms)

C-5	2	4-6	Light Brown Sandy Silt and
		6-7	Gray Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 sherd gray salt glazed stoneware
 3 pcs. curved glass; 2 amber, 1 green
 1 pcs. curved glass, clear, trace of molded decoration
 1 wire nail
 2 pcs. misc. metal (1.9 gms)
 3 pcs. coal (126.2 gms)

C-5	3	7-15	Dark Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. styrofoam
 3 sherds whiteware, blue transfer printed
 1 sherd red earthenware, clear lead glaze
 1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 2 metal "buckles", steel?, (type used to tighten straps)
 2 pcs. curved glass, blue/green
 1 pc. flat glass, green
 1 metal hook, steel?, with embossed letters "Pat P. Feb 26-78"
 2 pcs. red brick (4.3 gms)
 1 pc. concrete (0.9 gms)
 29 pcs. coal (135.9 gms)
 8 pcs. cinder/slag (34.7 gms)
 29 pcs. shell, oyster (112.9 gms)
 1 pc. shell, hard shell clam (0.9 gms)

C-5 4 15-21 Orange/Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

None

C-5 5 21-23 Tan Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-6	1	0-3	Dark Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 sherd	whiteware, plain
1	metal "template" with cut-out design
1 pc.	flat glass, green
1 pc.	misc. metal (4.2 gms)
5 pcs.	coal (21.8 gms)
20 pcs.	cinder/slag (79.2 gms)
1 pc.	hard shell clam (16.7 gms)

C-6	2	3-4	Layer of Ash and Slag
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Cultural Materials

23 pcs.	coal (129.3 gms)
11 pcs.	cinder/slag (93.2 gms)
3 pcs.	shell, oyster (7.8 gms)

C-6	3	4-6	Orange/Medium Brown Sandy Silt and
		6-9	Layer of Coal

Cultural Materials

50 pcs.	coal (173.9 gms)
3 pcs.	cinder/slag (5.7 gms)

C-6	4	9-15	Dark Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

5 pcs.	coal (5.2 gms)
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C-6	5	15-23	Orange/Medium Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-7	1	0-4	Medium Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

6 pcs. curved glass; 4 amber, 2 green
 1 pc. plaster (0.4 gms)
 9 pcs. coal (39.7 gms)
 9 pcs. cinder/slag (71.6 gms)

C-7	2	4-13	White Sandy Silt with Ash and Slag
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 1 sherd whiteware, from front of tea pot rim to base inclusive, including part of spout, green and red floral transfer print on body, gold line painted underglaze around neck and on front of spout
 1 sherd whiteware, pink and green transfer printed floral pattern (same pattern above)
 10 sherds whiteware, plain
 1 sherd gray stoneware, dark brown salt glaze exterior and interior
 1 whole bottle (soda or beer) dark green, 2.5" diameter, height 9.5", mold seams on body, neck to top of bottle and on lip, embossed "19" on base
 1 pc. bottle glass, amber, bottle neck, mold seam on neck end .4" below top.
 1 pc. bottle glass, amber, bottle base and part of body, 2.5" diameter, mold seams on side of bottle, embossed "IV" in square and "A2" on base
 12 pcs. bottle glass, amber
 2 pcs. curved glass, green
 1 pc. "milk" glass, pink tinted
 15 pcs. leather, tooled, with stitching (233.5 gms)
 1 iron spike
 1 pc. cut stone (17.8 gms)
 3 pcs. roofing shingle
 4 pcs. red brick (85.5 gms)
 4 pcs. coal (124.1 gms)
 5 pcs. cinder/slag (239.7 gms)

C-7	3	13-27	Dark Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd whiteware, plain
 23 pcs. shell, oyster (65.2 gms)
 4 pcs. cinder/slag (3.5 gms)

C-7

4

27-40

Medium Brown Clayey Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-8	1	0-4	Light to Medium Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 sherd slipware, red body with "yellow" slip
 1 pc. curved glass, clear
 3 pcs. concrete (101.2 gms)
 1 pc. coal (0.5 gms)
 8 pcs. cinder/slag (11.3 gms)

C-8	2	4-10	White Sandy Silt with Ash and Slag
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd whiteware, plain
 2 pcs. curved glass, clear
 19 pcs. coal (113.1 gms)
 13 pcs. cinder/slag (28.9 gms)
 2 pcs. shell, oyster (15.9 gms)
 1 pc. shell, hard shell clam (66.3 gms)

C-8	3	10-14	White Sandy Silt with Ash and Slag Mixed with Dark Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. coal (0.5 gms)
 8 pcs. cinder/slag (40.6 gms)

C-8	4	14-19	Medium to Dark Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

C-8	5	19-24	Gray Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

C-8

6

24-25

Tan/Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-9	1	0-9	Light/Medium Brown Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 plastic "band-aid" type bandage
 1 pc. red plastic coated wire
 1 pc. misc. metal, tin (18.1 gms)
 2 sherds whiteware, plain
 3 pcs. bottle glass; 1 dark green, 1 light green, 1 amber
 1 pc. coal

C-9	2	9-15	Medium/Dark Grayish Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 1 sherd whiteware, blue transfer printed
 1 sherd whiteware, transfer printed and blue tinted glaze (same pattern as 14 sherds from stratum 3)
 1 sherd whiteware, plain, mold decorated rim sherd
 1 sherd whiteware, plain
 8 pcs. curved glass; 4 light green, 3 purple tinted, 1 clear
 2 nail fragments, corroded
 1 pc. red brick (1.78 gms)
 9 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (8.9 gms)

C-9	3	15-20	Light/Medium Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

14 sherds whiteware/ironstone, blue transfer print and blue tinted glaze (same pattern as saucer from backhoe trench #5 - see below)
 1 sherd blue transfer printed whiteware (fleur-de-lis design)
 1 sherd whiteware ironstone (red transfer print)
 7 sherds whiteware/ironstone, plain
 1 sherd whiteware, plain
 2 pcs. curved glass (1 table glass rim)
 17 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (28.1 gms)

C-9	4	20-22	Light Tan Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-10	1	0-5	Dark Brown Ashy Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 pc. plastic, curved (possibly from plastic pipe)
 1 pc. flat glass, green tinted
 3 pcs. concrete (159.8 gms)
 1 pc. charcoal (2.3 gms)
 1 pc. hard shell clam (4.1 gms)
 pcs. printed paper (from book)

C-10	2	5-8	White Sandy Silt with Ash and Shell
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Cultural Materials

2 sherds whiteware, blue feather edge decorated (from bowl)
 4 sherds whiteware, blue sponge decorated
 2 sherds whiteware, blue transfer printed
 5 sherds whiteware, plain
 6 pcs. flat glass, green tinted
 2 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (2.1 gms)
 15 pcs. hard shell clam (7.9 gms)
 pcs. shell, oyster (4.7 gms)

C-10	3	8-16	Dark Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

1 pc. red brick (1.1 gms)
 2 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (5.2 gms)

C-10	4	16-18	Light/Medium Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

<u>Test</u>	<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Depth</u> (inches)	<u>Description</u>
C-11	1	0-6	Sod and Dark Brown Ashy Sandy Silt

Cultural Materials

1 pc. tin, from can
 1 pc. plastic insulated wire
 1 pc. cellophane, clear
 1 pc. misc. plastic
 4 pcs. milk glass, mold decorated exterior
 1 pc. curved glass, green tinted
 2 pcs. cut wood (3.1 gms)
 2 pcs. slag
 1 pc. soft shell? clam

C-11	2	6-8	Whitish Brown Sandy Silt with Shell
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Cultural Materials

1 sherd red earthenware, unglazed
 1 sherd whiteware, plain
 1 pc. coal (18.9 gms)
 1 pc. cinder/slag (10.8 gms)
 14 pcs. hard shell clam (89.7 gms)
 pcs shell, oyster (12.1 gms)

C-11	3	8-18	Dark Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

4 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (3.5 gms)

C-11	4	16-18	Rust Brown Sandy Silt
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Cultural Materials

None

Artifacts Recovered from Backhoe Trenches

Backhoe Trench #5 - Between shovel tests C-3 and C-9

2 sherds whiteware, blue transfer printed oriental design (both sides decorated), probably from plate

Backhoe Trench #5 south of shovel test C-10

1 sherd large fragment from saucer, whiteware/ironstone, blue transfer printed, blue tinted glaze, blue transfer printed letters "SCINDE" in cartouche on base, impressed makers mark on base "...Oriental...Stone...G. Alcock"
1 sherd from same vessel as above, mends with above sherd
1 sherd whiteware/ironstone, plain, from saucer
1 pc. hard shell clam (5.6 gms)

Backhoe Trench #6 - Artifacts recovered removing rubble and loose cobbles at location of Feature #2

1 bottle fragment, dark green, base and body, 3 inch diameter, faint mold seams on sides, no mold seams on base, rough pontil mark on base, glass has "rough surface"
1 bottle, green tinted, base square, 1.5 X 1.5 inches, 4" high mold seam on body and neck to .6 inch of top, embossed letters on four sides of body. "THIS IS MAJOR'S/RUBBER CEMENT/A. MAJOR PROPRIETOR/NEW YORK, U.S.A."
1 sherd porcelain (soft paste?) mold decorated exterior, floral pattern, underglaze painted gold stripe around interior rim

Feature 2 - Artifacts recovered clearing wall of feature

1 pc. asbestos? wall board
1 plastic cap
2 pcs. black plastic
1 pc. roofing shingle
1 pc. plastic with attached metal battery terminals
8 sherds whiteware, plain
1 sherd whiteware, sponge decorated
1 sherd whiteware, underglaze painted olive green stripe around rim
1 sherd porcelain tile, beige colored glaze
1 sherd porcelain, plain
1 sherd porcelain, impressed letters "K/O 1/2" , burned with fused slag on one side
1 pc. teardrop shaped white porcelain with protruding wire
5 pcs. bottle glass; 3 clear, 1 dark green, 1 light green with decal

lettering
1 wire nail
2 pcs. mammal bone, 1 vertebra (8.1 gms), 1 long bone (3.2
gms), both cut
3 pcs. oyster shell (15.9 gms)
1 pc. cinder/slag (1.5 gms)

Feature 2 Shovel Test - Black Sandy Silt (63.5" - 65.5") and
Gray/Brown Silty Clay (65.5" - 76.5")

3 pcs. cut wood (4.9 gms)
1 pc. thin curved glass
1 pc. milk glass chip
2 pcs. oyster shell (3.1 gms)
5 pcs. hard shell clam (3.2 gms)
13 pcs. coal/cinder/slag (7.2 gms)
