

858 SUFFOLK
1D8247



A STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

for the

BRANDENSTEIN PROPERTY, LOTS 1-3

in the

TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND

SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGISTS:

David J. Bernstein, Ph.D.

Allison J. Manfra

**The Institute for Long Island Archaeology
Department of Anthropology
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Stony Brook, New York 11794-4364**

April 2008

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number	N/A
Involved State and Federal Agencies	N/A
Phase of Survey	Stage 1; reconnaissance survey.
Location	Location: Town of Shelter Island Minor Civil Division: 10307 County: Suffolk
Survey Area	Number of Acres Surveyed: 4.8 acres (1.92 hectares)
USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle Map	<i>Greenport, New York</i> (1956) <i>Southold, New York</i> (1956)
Archaeological Survey Overview	Number and Interval of Shovel Test Pits: 110 shovel test pits dug mostly at 15 meter (49 foot) intervals Number and Size of Units: N/A Width of Plowed Strips: N/A Surface Survey Transect Interval: N/A
Results of Archaeological Survey	Number and Names of Prehistoric Sites Identified: three isolated prehistoric finds Number and Names of Historic Sites Identified: none Number and Names of Sites Recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: none
Report Authors	David J. Bernstein, PhD Allison J. Manfra Institute for Long Island Archaeology State University of New York at Stony Brook
Date of Report	April 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	ii
LIST OF FIGURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND TABLE	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT	2
Project Description	2
Background Research	2
Environmental Conditions	2
Site File Search	7
Historic Maps	7
Sensitivity Assessment	12
Prehistoric Context	12
Historic Context	12
Disturbance	13
Testing Recommendations	13
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	14
Field Methodology	14
Surface Survey	14
Subsurface Testing	14
Laboratory Methods	14
Results	15
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	16
REFERENCES	17
APPENDIX: Shovel Test Pit Excavation Inventory	19

LIST OF FIGURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND TABLE

Figure 1.	Map of Long Island showing the location of the project area	1
Figure 2.	1956 USGS topographic map, <i>Greenport and Southold, New York</i> , 7.5 minute series showing the location of the project area	3
Figure 3.	Archaeological testing for the proposed Brandenstein subdivision	4
Figure 4.	1975 USDA Soil Map showing the location of the project area	5
Figure 5.	1838 United States Coastal Survey	8
Figure 6.	1858 Chace Map of Suffolk County	9
Figure 7.	1873 Beers <i>Atlas of Long Island</i>	10
Figure 8.	1904 USGS topographic map <i>Shelter Island, New York</i>	11
Photograph 1.	Looking north across rolling fields in the eastern portion of the project area	6
Photograph 2.	Looking north at open deciduous woods around the pond in the western portion of the project area	6
Table 1.	Project area soils	2
Table 2.	Known archaeological sites within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area	7

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Stage 1 archaeological survey undertaken for Lots 1-3 of the Brandenstein property in the Town of Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York (Figures 1 and 2). The survey was conducted by the Institute for Long Island Archaeology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook in April 2008. All field data, artifacts, and photographs generated by this survey are curated at the Institute for Long Island Archaeology.

The purpose of this study is to determine if the proposed subdivision will impact archaeological remains of prehistoric and/or historic age. This required archival research and an archaeological survey with subsurface testing. The study was performed in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* issued by the New York Archaeological Council (1995) and the *Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* issued by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (2005).

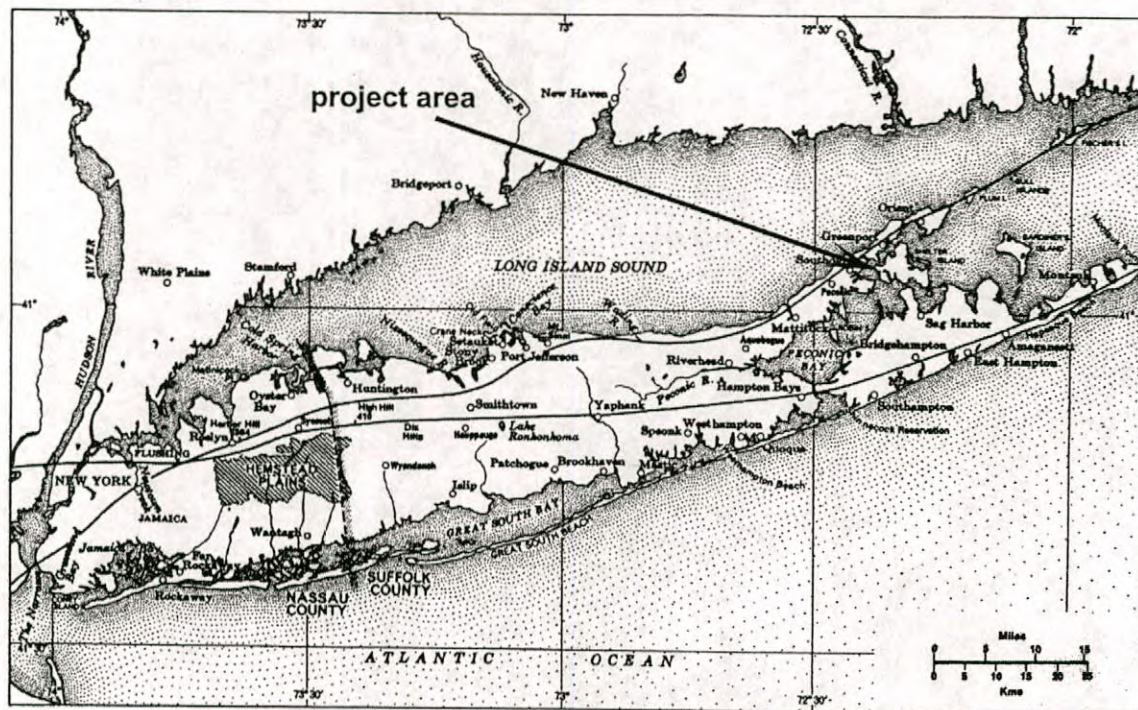


Figure 1. Map of Long Island showing the location of the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE SEARCH AND SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Project Description

This survey was conducted to determine if the proposed subdivision will impact archaeological remains of prehistoric and/or historic age. The Brandenstein property, located west of Brander Parkway and roughly 240 meters (790 feet) south of Bootleggers Alley, is a parcel of approximately 17.5 acres (seven hectares) (Figures 2 and 3). Of this total, roughly 12.7 acres (five hectares) are "to remain open" (Figure 3). Lots 1-3, which measure approximately 4.8 acres (1.92 hectares), comprise the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

Background Research

Environmental Setting. Shelter Island, located between the two forks of eastern Suffolk County, is today accessible only by boat (Figures 1 and 2). The Brandenstein property is located on a peninsula that extends into Crab Creek on the west coast of Shelter Island. Topography within the project area is rolling, with a range in elevation of six meters (20 feet) to 1.5 meters (five feet) above mean sea level. Wetlands are mapped along the northern portion of the APE (Figure 3).

The southeast portion of the project area is open, rolling fields with tall grasses (Photograph 1). Vegetation in the western portion of the parcel consists of mixed deciduous trees. Ornamental plantings and lawn are present around two twentieth century houses and one frame garage near the center of the project area. Ground disturbance from the installation of septic systems is present east of the houses (Figure 3). Additional disturbance from earth-moving activities associated with a gravel driveway are present in the eastern portion of the APE. Disturbed areas have a very low potential for the presence of intact archaeological deposits.

Soils in the project area consist of Haven loam and Plymouth loamy sand, with Tidal marsh along the coast (Figure 4). The Haven and Plymouth soil series consist of deep, well to excessively drained, medium to moderately textured soils with low natural fertility (Warner et al. 1975:71;77-78). Tidal marsh is mapped in wet areas along tidal creeks and embayments (Warner et al. 1975:87).

Table 1. Project area soils.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Soil Horizon Depth</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Texture</i>	<i>Slope %</i>	<i>Drainage</i>
Haven loam	A0/A1: 0-7.6 cm (0-3 in) B1: 7.6-25 cm (3-10 in) B2: 25-48 cm (10-19 in) B3: 48-71 cm (19-28 in)	dark gray brown (dark) brown orange brown yellow brown	loam loam loam loam w/gravel	0-2; 2-6	well
Plymouth loamy sand	A0/A1: 0-10 cm (0-4 in) B1: 10-25 cm (4-10 in) B2: 25-43 cm (10-17 in) B3: 43-68 cm (17-27 in)	dark gray brown yellow brown yellow brown brown	loamy sand loamy sand loamy sand loamy sand	3-8	excessive
Tidal marsh	organic material over pale gray or white sand	N/A	N/A	N/A	poor

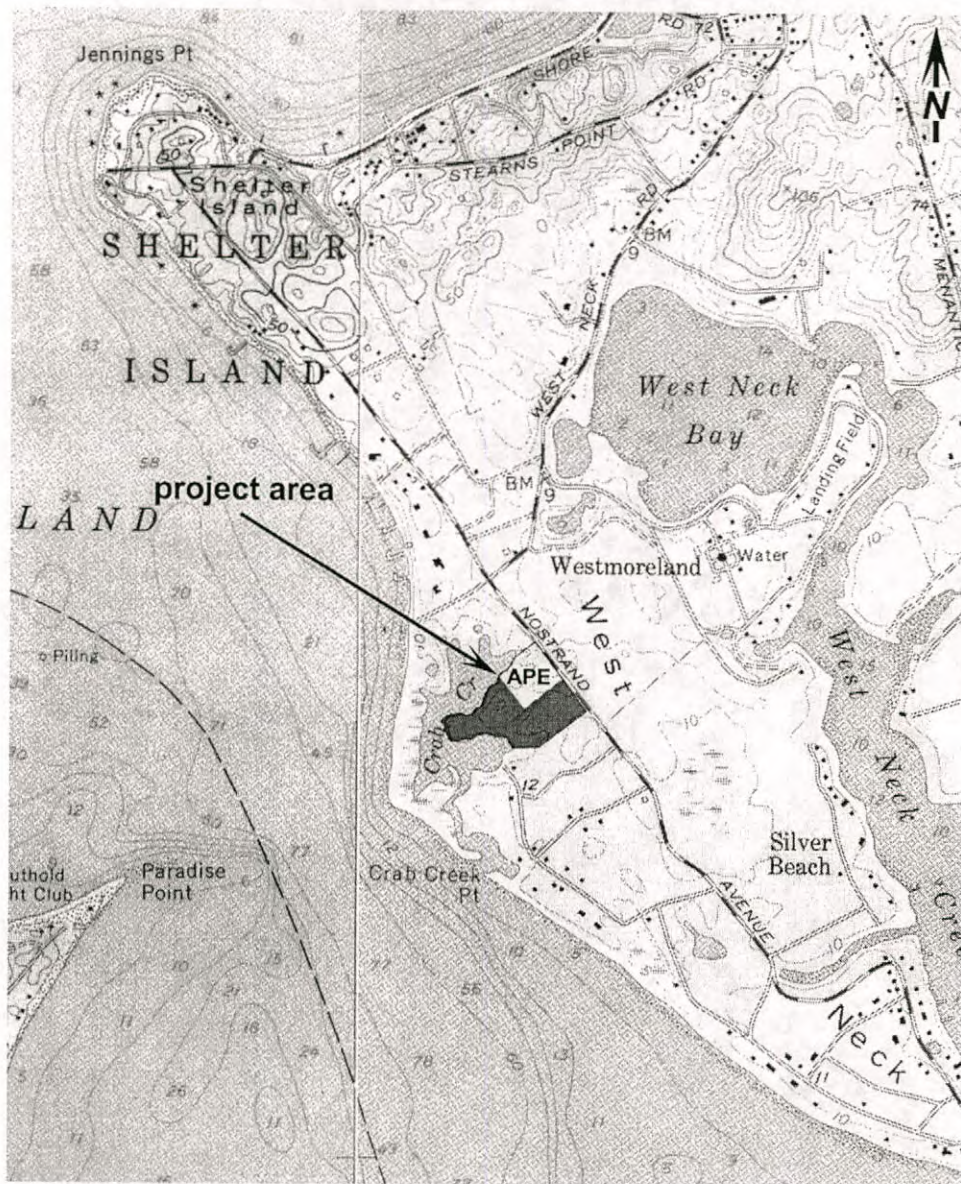


Figure 2. 1956 USGS topographic map, *Greenport and Southold, New York*, 7.5 minute series (scale 1:24,000) showing the location of the project area.

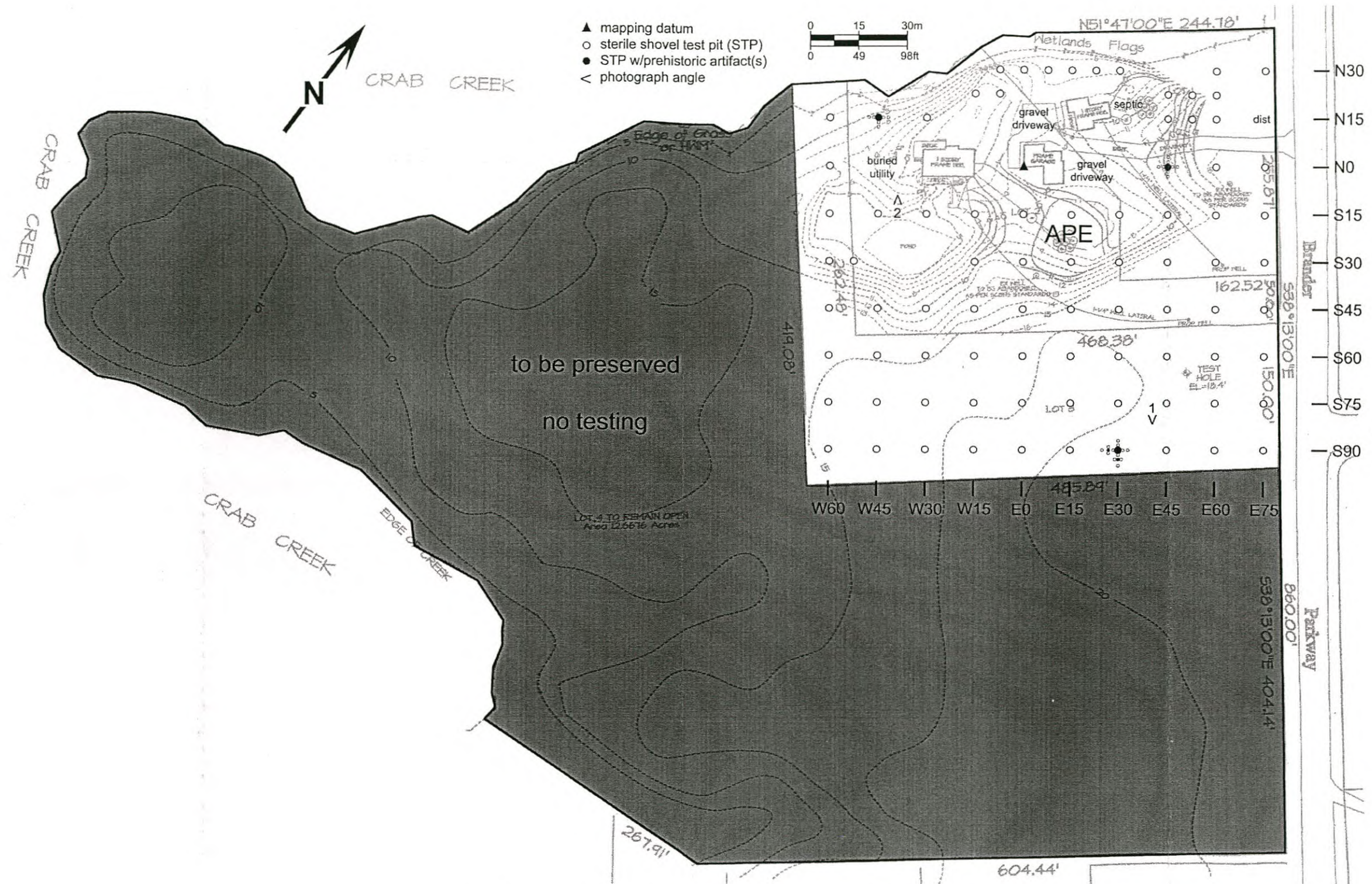


Figure 3. Archaeological testing for the proposed Brandenstein subdivision.



Figure 4. 1975 USDA Soil Map showing the location of the project area (Warner et al. 1975:Sheet 9).



Photograph 1. Looking north across rolling fields in the eastern portion of the project area.



Photograph 2. Looking north at open deciduous woods around the pond in the western portion of the project area.

Site File Search. The files of the New York State Museum (NYSM), the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), Suffolk County Archaeological Association (SCAA), and the Institute for Long Island Archaeology (ILIA) document three prehistoric sites, three historic period archaeological sites, and two midden sites of unknown age within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area. There are no State or National Register of Historic Places listed or previously determined eligible properties within or adjacent to the parcel (Table 2).

Table 2. Known archaeological sites within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area.

<i>Site identifier</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Age/Cultural Affiliation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
NYSM 4888	ACP-SUFK 19	prehistoric	"Village site" (Parker 1920).
NYSM 5968	Crab Creek	prehistoric: Late Archaic/Transitional	Site partially excavated by James Witek in 1987 (Witek 1988).
NYSM 5969	Crab Creek II	prehistoric: possibly early Woodland	Site partially excavated by James Witek in 1987 (Witek 1988).
NYSM 7300	ACP-SUFK	unknown	"Shell heaps or kitchen middens" (Parker 1920).
NYSM 7303	ACP-SUFK	unknown	"Shell heaps or kitchen middens" (Parker 1920).
NYSM 7345, SCAA 901	Jennings Point vicinity sites	prehistoric: Woodland	Multiple sites reported in the SCAA files.
A10307.000387	Daniel Lord Shipyard and Residence	historic	1858 map and historic site marker identify the location of the nineteenth century Lord Shipyard.
A10307.000721	Mareneck Dump site #1	historic	Nineteenth through mid-twentieth century dump site (Cammisa 1998).
A10307.000721	Mareneck Dump site #2	historic	Mid-twentieth century dump site (Cammisa 1998).

Historic Maps. Trends in development and land use patterns can be discerned through a study of historic period maps. The 1838 United States Coastal Survey (Figure 5) is among the earliest maps to accurately depict natural and man-made landscape features. This map shows the project area as marshland on the northwest side of the island. No structures are shown within or adjacent to the parcel. A linear settlement pattern, typical of nineteenth century Long Island, is shown throughout Shelter Island along various eighteenth and nineteenth century roads on the 1858 *Chace Map of Suffolk County* (Figure 6). However, no structures are shown in the northwest portion of the island.

The 1873 *Beers Atlas of Long Island* (Figure 7) shows increased settlement throughout Shelter Island. By this time, there are a few structures depicted along Nostrand Avenue. The nearest structure to the project area is the E. Parker homestead, northeast of Crab Creek. By the time of the 1904 USGS topographic map *Shelter Island, New York* (Figure 8), Brander Parkway and Bootleggers Alley are shown east and north of the project area. However, the project area remains devoid of development.

Based on the information concerning initial settlement and the historic map overview, the potential for the presence of historic period Euro-American archaeological sites within the project area is low.

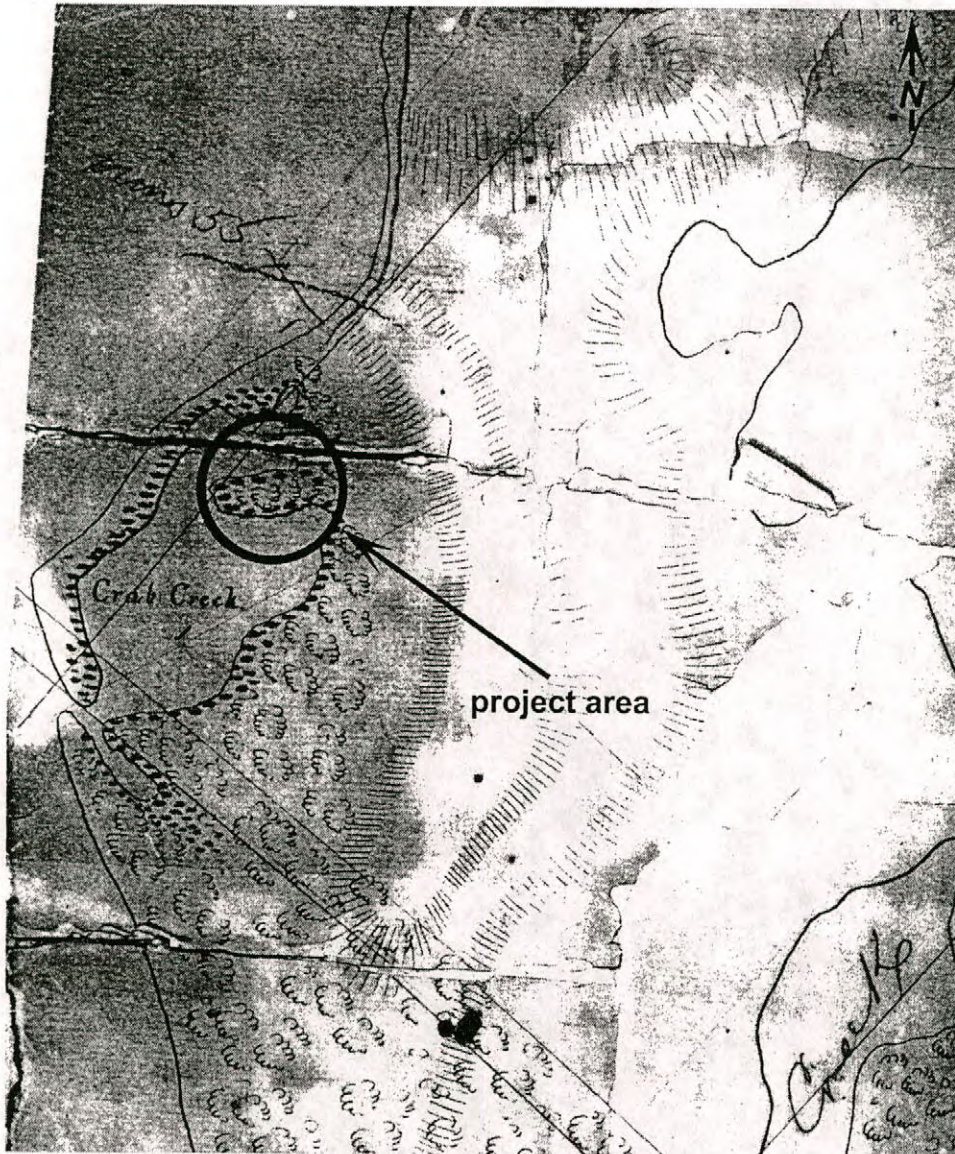


Figure 5. 1838 United States Coastal Survey showing the Brandenstein property as marshland.

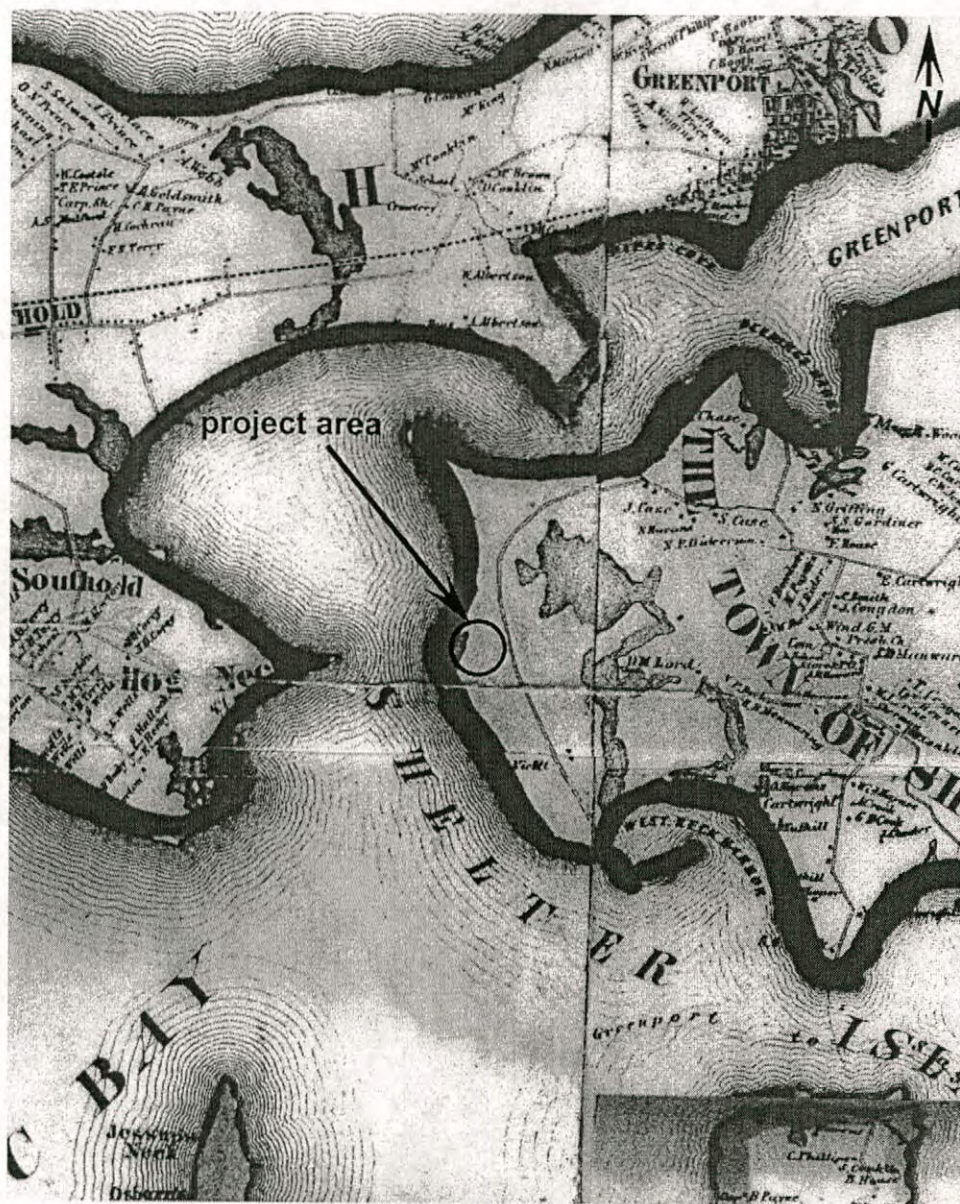


Figure 6. 1858 Chace Map of Suffolk County. No settlement is shown along the northwest portion of Shelter Island.



Figure 7. 1873 Beers *Atlas of Long Island* showing the location of the project area. The E. Parker homestead, illustrated to the northeast, is the structure shown closest to the project area.



Figure 8. 1904 USGS topographic map, *Shelter Island, New York*, 15 minute series. The project area remains devoid of development.

Sensitivity Assessment

Prehistoric Context. Documented prehistoric archaeological sites within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area include purported village and shell midden sites (Table 2). Two prehistoric sites, Crab Creek and Crab Creek II, have seemingly been identified in the conservation parcel (Lot #4) to the south and west of the APE (Table 2; Figure 3). The precise locations of these two sites are not clear in the publication treating the Crab Creek finds (Witek 1988). Three additional documented sites were identified during a state-wide inventory of archaeological sites by former New York State Archaeologist Arthur C. Parker in the early twentieth century (Parker 1920) (Table 2).

The presence of Native American remains on Shelter Island has recently been dramatically illustrated with the discovery of human burials on a private house lot more than 3.2 kilometers (two miles) southeast of the project area (Beller 2003; Bonilla 1999). Radiocarbon dating indicates that the skeletal remains date to the late prehistoric or early historic period.

The results of more than twenty years of archaeological studies on Long Island suggests that the location of both interior and coastal prehistoric sites appears to be strongly influenced by the proximity of water (Bernstein et al. 1996). Based on the results of the site file search and a consideration of nearby environmental features, undisturbed portions of the project area have a high sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric sites.

Historic Context. Three historic period Euro-American sites have been documented within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area.

For more than six years, archaeological investigations were conducted at Sylvester Manor approximately 3.2 kilometers (2 miles) northeast of the project area. Sylvester Manor was a northern plantation headed by Nathaniel Sylvester beginning in the mid-seventeenth century. Plantation sites are rare in the northeast region, and this one served to provision the larger sugar plantation owned by Sylvester in Barbados. Historical archaeologists have been working with the Shelter Island Historical Society to shed light on what life was like for the individuals (of European, African, and indigenous ancestries) who lived and worked on the plantation during the colonial and historic periods (Wilford 1999).

Permanent settlement by English colonists did not occur in eastern Long Island until the middle of the seventeenth century. At the time of contact, Shelter Island was occupied by the Manhasset Indians, speakers of the Mohegan-Pequot-Montauk Algonquian language (Salwen 1978). Shelter Island was originally part of the Town of Southold (comprising much of the North Fork of Long Island), and land throughout the township was purchased through a series of deeds dating from 1640. By the time of European arrival there was little conflict, as local Native Americans were already weakened by disease and from raids by the mainland Connecticut tribes. Prime land and local power quickly passed to the white settlers.

The first Englishman associated with Shelter Island is James Farrett, an agent who procured land in the New England colonies for Lord Sterling. It does not appear that Farrett lived on, or made improvements to, the island, which he held for only one or two years before selling to Stephen Goodyear of New Haven in 1641 (Hazelton 1925:718). Goodyear in turn sold Shelter Island to a consortium of four sugar merchants from Barbados, who purchased the island in 1651 for its stands of white oak suitable for making barrels (Herman 1976:13).

The following spring one of the four proprietors, Nathaniel Sylvester (mentioned above), arrived on Shelter Island to establish a manor and plantation, the latter for provisioning his merchant ships and West Indies facilities. By 1673 Nathaniel Sylvester had built a large home on the north side of the island, bought out his partners, and claimed ownership of the entire island (Lamont 1975:3). Upon Sylvester's death in 1680 his

holdings were divided among his sons who gradually sold off hundreds of acres. During this early period, persecuted Quakers from New England sought sanctuary on the island (Fountain 1991:14).

In 1730 Shelter Island became a self-governing town consisting of twenty widely scattered homesteads (Herman 1976:14). The growth of this farming community during the eighteenth century was gradual (the 1776 census lists only twenty-seven households on the island [Lamont 1975]), and was disrupted by the Revolutionary War. The war and British occupation had a major impact on the economy of Long Island, as agricultural produce, salt hay, and wood were demanded by the British of the colonists (Luke and Venables 1976), seriously depleting local resources.

During the first half of the nineteenth century whaling provided a livelihood for many of the young men in the area. As whaling began to decline, it was replaced by the menhaden fishery industry (Duvall 1932:144, 168). Menhaden were processed in local factories for their oil and by-products well into the twentieth century.

Throughout its history, Shelter Island has been accessible only by watercraft. Ferry service between Shelter Island and eastern Long Island began by 1742, operated first by the Havens family and later the Clark family (Lamont 1975:3). Self-sufficient farmers used their own boats to ship produce to Southold or Sag Harbor. Eventually, it was the construction of the railroad that stimulated regular public ferry service and the partial transformation of Shelter Island from an isolated agricultural community to a summer resort.

The railroad brought significant change to all of Long Island. By 1850 the Brooklyn-Greenport-Boston railroad was running regularly through the North Fork. During the 1860s, the railroad was interrupted by financial difficulties and the Civil War, but regular service to Greenport was resumed in the 1870s. The railroad provided an efficient means of transporting bulk cargoes such as menhaden oil and agricultural produce, and thus heralded the demise of coastal trading and wooden shipbuilding in eastern Long Island. The railroad also carried a stream of summer visitors to the region. Shelter Island received guests from the fashionable resort communities of Greenport on the North Fork and Sag Harbor on the South Fork. Hotels and boarding houses initially met the needs of summer guests (Duvall 1932:178-179), while the late nineteenth through early twentieth century witnessed the establishment of large country homes and summer cottage colonies on former farmlands.

Based on the results of the site file search and the historic map overview, the project area has a low sensitivity for the presence of historic period Euro-American sites.

Disturbance

As mentioned above, ground disturbance from the installation of septic systems is present east of the houses (Figure 3). Additional disturbance from earth-moving activities associated with a gravel driveway are present in the eastern portion of the APE. Disturbed areas have a very low potential for the presence of intact archaeological deposits.

Testing Recommendations

It is recommended that all undisturbed portions of Lots 1-3 be subject to a surface survey and subsurface testing. Subsurface testing should consist of the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at 15 meter (49 foot) intervals to ascertain if cultural remains are present beneath the ground surface. No subsurface testing is recommended for Lot 4, which is to be preserved (Figure 3).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Field Methodology

A two phase survey design was employed to search for archaeological remains in the project area. Similar survey designs, used in other areas of Long Island, have proven successful in detecting prehistoric and historic sites (Bernstein et al. 1999; Lightfoot 1986). The initial phase of the survey involved a surface reconnaissance and inspection intended to locate large and easily visible remains. The second phase entailed subsurface testing.

Surface Survey

The entire parcel was walked over in April 2008, with special attention given to examining exposed soil for artifacts or other surface manifestations of past activity. Vegetation patterns and topographic features which might provide insight into early land use were also noted (above).

Ground surface visibility is generally fair throughout most of the APE due to leaf litter and low vegetation (Photograph 1). No material other than recent debris (i.e., less than fifty years old) was encountered during the surface survey.

Subsurface Testing

The second phase of the field survey consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) designed to detect the presence of cultural remains buried beneath the ground surface. A mapping datum was established at the southwest corner of the garage, and all of the test units are designated using metric grid coordinates relative to this point (Figure 3). Relatively undisturbed portions of the project area were tested using a 15 meter (49 foot) interval grid, while close-interval testing (7.5 meters [25 feet]) was employed in areas with the highest sensitivity for prehistoric deposits. In three cases where a prehistoric artifact was recovered during excavation of a shovel test pit, supplemental shovel test pits were excavated at one and three meter intervals (3.3 and 10 feet) in each of the four cardinal directions from the location of the original find. The only exception is to the north of STP N15/W45 where standing water is present. Subsurface testing was performed throughout the APE.

A total of 110 shovel test pits was excavated. Shovel test pits have a diameter of approximately 40 centimeters (16 inches). Most of the STPs were dug well into the B2 subsoil, typically to 60 centimeters (24 inches) below the ground surface. The soil from each test unit was screened through six millimeter (1/4 inch) wire mesh to aid in the identification and recovery of artifacts. All photographs, artifacts, and field notes produced during this survey are curated at the Institute for Long Island Archaeology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

Laboratory Methods

In the laboratory, all recovered materials were cleaned, cataloged, and recorded in a computerized database. All artifacts, field notes, and photographs are curated at the Institute for Long Island Archaeology at Stony Brook University.

Prehistoric lithic artifacts are classified using a standardized system developed specifically for Long Island materials (Bernstein et al. 1996). Debitage (chipping waste) pieces are placed in one of three categories based on the amount of cortex (natural surface, or rind, found on the exterior of a stone) remaining on the dorsal face of a flake. Primary flakes are those with more than 50% of the dorsal face containing cortex. Secondary flakes exhibit cortex over less than 50% of the dorsal face, while tertiary flakes have no cortex remaining.

Historic period artifacts were identified and classified using a number of standard manuals (e.g., Noël Hume 1970). The few shells found during the survey are of uncertain age, but are likely quite recent.

Results. The specific data recorded in the field for each shovel test pit, including information on soil stratigraphy and artifacts (if present), are found in the Appendix.

The general characteristics of the soils found in the project area are discussed above in the Environmental Setting section. A natural soil profile was exposed in shovel test pits dug in the wooded portions of the APE. The topsoil layer (referred to in the Appendix as the A0/A1 horizon) consists of partially decomposed organic matter and dark brown loam, and extends from the surface to an average of four centimeters (1.6 inches) below the ground surface. Six shovel tests exposed an A2 leaching zone of gray sand. The B1 subsoil is a medium brown sandy loam that extends to 18 centimeters (seven inches) below the ground surface. It is underlain by the B2 subsoil, and orange brown loam or sandy loam, sometimes with pebbles, gravel, and/or cobbles. The B3 horizon of light orange brown to yellow brown sand was reached in three shovel tests. More than half of the shovel test pits (66) exposed a plow zone beneath the topsoil. The plow zone, typically a medium brown sandy loam extending to a depth of 29 centimeters (11 inches), was underlain by the B2 subsoil. Soils disturbed by processes other than plowing were exposed in roughly 19 shovel test pits (Appendix).

One prehistoric artifact, a quartz flake, was encountered in the subsoil in STP N15/W45. Supplemental testing at one and three meters intervals east, west, and south of the location of the original find did not yield any additional prehistoric artifacts (Figure 3).

A quartz flake was also recovered in disturbed soils in STP N0/E45. Supplemental testing at one and three meters intervals east, west, and south of the location of the original find did not yield any additional prehistoric artifacts (Figure 3).

An additional quartz flake was found in STP S90/E30. Supplemental testing at one and three meter intervals in each of the four cardinal directions from the location of the original find yielded a total of two additional prehistoric artifacts. One quartz flake was found three meters west (in S90/E27), and one quartz flake was identified three meters south (in S93/E30) of the original find. All of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from plowed soils. Six supplemental test pits were excavated (two at five meter [25 foot] intervals south and west of the original find, and four at one meter intervals from STPs S90/E27 and S93/E30) in an attempt to delimit the boundaries of the finds. No additional prehistoric artifacts were recovered in these supplemental pits (Figure 3; Appendix).

A very light density of Euro-American artifacts (including bottle and window glass, a whiteware fragment, small brick fragments, architectural tile fragment, metal, and coal) was identified throughout the project area (Figure 3; Appendix). This material, which dates to the twentieth century, is probably the result of sporadic dumping of household refuse and subsequent dispersal by trampling and/or plowing, and as such has virtually no potential for contributing to our understanding of past activities on Shelter Island. No prehistoric or historic period features were encountered during the survey.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archival research for the proposed Brandenstein subdivision in the Town of Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York indicates that the project area has a high sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric sites and a low sensitivity for the presence of historic period Euro-American archaeological sites.

A total of 110 shovel test pits was excavated in the APE (Lots 1-3). No prehistoric or historic period features were encountered during the survey.

One prehistoric artifact, a quartz flake, was encountered in the subsoil in STP N15/W45. Supplemental testing at one and three meters intervals east, west, and south of the location of the original find did not yield any additional prehistoric artifacts (Figure 3).

A quartz flake was also recovered in disturbed soils in STP N0/E45. Supplemental testing at one and three meters intervals east, west, and south of the location of the original find did not yield any additional prehistoric artifacts (Figure 3).

An additional quartz flake was found in STP S90/E30. Supplemental testing at one and three meter intervals in each of the four cardinal directions from the location of the original find yielded a total of two additional prehistoric artifacts. One quartz flake was found three meters west (in S90/E27), and one quartz flake was identified three meters south (in S93/E30) of the original find. All of the prehistoric artifacts were recovered from plowed soils. Six supplemental test pits were excavated (two at five meter [25 foot] intervals south and west of the original find, and four at one meter intervals from STPs S90/E27 and S93/E30) in an attempt to delimit the boundaries of the finds. No additional prehistoric artifacts were recovered in these supplemental pits (Figure 3; Appendix).

Each of the three locations of prehistoric finds are very small and isolated. The finds possibly represent sporadic use of the property during the prehistoric period. Due to the low density and diversity of the material, these finds have virtually no potential for contributing to our understanding of prehistoric activity at Crab Creek.

A very light density of Euro-American artifacts (including bottle and window glass, a whiteware fragment, small brick fragments, architectural tile fragment, metal, and coal) was identified throughout the project area (Figure 3; Appendix). This material, which dates to the twentieth century, is probably the result of sporadic dumping of household refuse and subsequent dispersal by trampling and/or plowing, and as such has virtually no potential for contributing to our understanding of past activities on Shelter Island. No prehistoric or historic period features were encountered during the survey.

No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

REFERENCES

- Beller, Peter C.
2003 Shelter Island Surprise is Likely an Indian Grave. *The New York Times*, Metro Section, October 10:B8.
- Bernstein, David J., Lynne-Harvey Cantone, Michael J. Lenardi, Daria Merwin
1996 Prehistoric Use of Wetland Environments: A Case Study from the Interior of Long Island, New York. *Northeast Anthropology* 51:113-130.
- Bernstein, David J., Michael J. Lenardi, and Daria Merwin
1999 Stage IB Archaeological Survey of the Kycia Property, Head of the Harbor, Town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, New York. Institute for Long Island Archaeology, State University of New York at Stony Brook.
- Bonilla, Denise M.
1999 Now a Sacred Site: Shinnecock Ritual Honors Mass Grave. *Newsday*, October 10:A4.
- Duvall, Ralph G.
1932 *The History of Shelter Island from its Settlement in 1652 to the Present Time, 1932*. Shelter Island Heights, New York.
- Fountain, Dorothy Payne
1991 *My Blessed Shelter Island: Remembrances and Reflections*. New York.
- Hazelton, Henry I.
1925 *The Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens and Counties of Nassau and Suffolk, Long Island, New York, Volume II*. Lewis Historical Publishing, Port Washington, New York.
- Herman, Stewart W.
1976 *The Smallest Village: The Story of Dering Harbor, Shelter Island, New York 1874-1974*. The Shelter Island Historical Society, New York.
- Lamont, Helen Otis
1975 *The Story of Shelter Island in the Revolution*. The Shelter Island Historical Society, New York.
- Lightfoot, Kent
1986 Regional Surveys in the Eastern United States: The Strengths and Weaknesses of Implementing Subsurface Testing Programs. *American Antiquity* 51:484-504.
- Luke, Myron H. and Robert W. Venables
1976 *Long Island in the American Revolution*. New York State American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, Albany.
- Noël Hume, Ivor
1970 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Parker, Arthur C.
1920 *The Archeological History of New York*. New York State Museum Bulletin Numbers 237 and 238. State University of New York, Albany.
- Salwen, Bert
1978 Indians of Southern New England and Long Island: Early Period. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 15*, edited by Bruce Trigger, pp. 160-176. Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Warner, J. W. Jr., W. E. Hanna, R. J. Landry, J. P. Wulforst, J. A. Neely, R. L. Holmes and C. E. Rice
1975 *Soil Survey of Suffolk County, New York*. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service,
Washington, D.C.

Wilford, John Noble

1999 Inches Underground, Secrets of Northern Slave Life. *The New York Times*, July 27:F5.

Witek, John Charles

1988 A Preliminary Report Concerning a Unique Tangency of Susquehanna Tradition and Wading River Traits
at a Buried Multicomponent Site on Shelter Island. *The Bulletin: Journal of the New York State
Archaeological Association* 97:21-29.

List of Maps

Beers, F. W.

1873 *Atlas of Long Island, New York*. F. W. Beers, Comstock and Cline, New York.

Chace, J.

1858 *Map of Suffolk County, Long Island, New York*. J. Duglass, Philadelphia.

United States Coastal Survey

1838 *Map of the Coast of Long Island*. Topographic surveys, Washington, D.C.

United States Geological Survey

1904 *Shelter Island, New York*. 15 minute series. Department of the Interior, Washington.
United States Geological Survey

1956 *Greenport, New York*. 7.5 minute series. Department of the Interior, Washington.
United States Geological Survey

1956 *Southold, New York*. 7.5 minute series. Department of the Interior, Washington.
United States Geological Survey

APPENDIX: SHOVEL TEST PIT EXCAVATION AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Basic descriptive data from the Brandenstein project area are presented in the following appendix. Excavation, stratigraphic, and artifactual information are included. Excavation information includes shovel test pit (STP) coordinates relative to mapping datum, level number, stratigraphic designation (stratum), and starting (SD) and ending (ED) depths (in centimeters) for each excavated level.

An inventory of the artifacts recovered during the project is found in the final column. Unless indicated otherwise, all glass and ceramic fragments are undecorated vessel body portions. Prehistoric lithic debitage flakes (chipping waste) are placed in one of three categories based on the amount of cortex remaining on the dorsal face of a flake. Primary flakes are those with more than 50% of the dorsal face containing cortex. Secondary flakes exhibit cortex over less than 50% of the dorsal face, while tertiary flakes have no cortex remaining.

The following abbreviations are used in the appendix:

Stratum

A0/A1-topsoil
B2-lower subsoil
B3-upper subsoil
bur-buried
dist-disturbed
pz-plow zone

Soils

bn-brown
dk-dark
cb-cobbles
gr-gray
gv-gravel
lm-loam(y)
lt-light
md-medium
mo-mottled
ob-orange brown
pb-pebbles
sd-sand(y)
st-silt(y)
yb-yellow brown

Cultural Material

pri-primary
sec-secondary
tert-tertiary

APPENDIX: SHOVEL TEST PIT EXCAVATION AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
N30/W7.5	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	7	A2	gr st sd	
	7	15	B1	md bn sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
	15	60	B2	ob lm sd w/pb,gv,&cb	
N30/E0	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	29	dist	mo yb lm	
	29	60	B2	ob lm sd	
N30/E7.5	0	10	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	10	28	dist	mo md bn lm	
	28	67	B2	ob sd w/pb,gv,&cb	
N30/E15	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	25	dist	mo md bn lm	
	25	60	B2	dk ob lm	
N30/E22.5	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	7	21	dist	mo yb lm	
	21	65	B2	ob lm sd w/pb,gv,&cb	
N30/E30	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn lm w/pb	
	7	33	dist	mo md bn lm w/pb	
	33	62	B2	ob lm sd w/pb,gv,&cb	
N30/E60	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	6	19	B1	md bn lm sd	
	19	72	B2	lt ob sd w/pb,gv,&cb	
N30/E75	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	19	B1	md bn lm sd	1 glazed architectural tile, 1 metal
	19	78	B2	ob sd w/pb,gv,&cb	
N22.5/W15	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	17	B1	md bn sd lm	
	17	63	B2	ob sd w/pb,gv,&cb	
N22.5/W7.5	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	16	B1	md bn sd lm	
	16	60	B2	ob sd lm	
N22.5/E45	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	6	15	B1	md bn sd lm	
	15	51	B2	ob sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N22.5/E52.5	51	65	B3	yb sd w/pb&cb	
	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	16	B1	md bn sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N22.5/W60	16	64	B2	ob sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	15	B1	md bn sd lm	
	15	60	B2	ob sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
N15/W60	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	14	B1	md bn sd lm	
	14	60	B2	ob sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N15/W48	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	12	A2	gr sd	
	12	22	B1	md bn sd lm	
	22	63	B2	ob sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N15/W46	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	7	A2	gr sd	
	7	17	B1	md bn sd lm	
	17	60	B2	ob sd lm	
N15/W45	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	6	11	A2	gr sd	
	11	19	B1	md bn lm sd	
	19	60	B2	ob sd w/pb&gv	1 sec flake
N15/W44	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	7	14	A2	gr st sd	
	14	22	B1	md bn sd lm	
	22	66	B2	ob sd lm	
N15/W42	0	31	dist	mo ob sd w/pb&gv	
	31	39	bur A	dk bn sd lm	
	39	62	B2	ob sd w/pb&gv	
N15/W30	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	20	B1	md bn sd lm	
	20	60	B2	ob sd lm	
N15/E45	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	6	20	B1	md bn sd lm w/pb&gv	
	20	60	B2	ob sd lm	
N15/E52.5	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm w/pb&cb	
	4	23	B1	md bn lm sd w/pb&cb	
	23	60	B2	ob lm sd	
N15/E60	0	8	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	8	30	pz	md bn lm	
	30	60	B2	ob lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N14/W45	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	7	11	A2	gr sd	
	11	20	B1	md bn sd lm	
	20	47	B2	ob sd lm	
N13/W45	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	16	B1	md bn sd lm	
	16	60	B2	ob sd lm	
N3/W45	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	21	dist	mo md bn lm	
	21	62	B2	ob lm w/pb,gv,&cb	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
N1/E45	0	21	dist	mo md bn lm	
	21	60	B2	ob lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N0/W60	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	6	16	B1	md bn lm w/pb&gv	
	16	60	B2	ob sd lm w/pb	
N0/E42	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	20	dist	mo md bn lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
	20	60	B2	ob sdlm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N0/E44	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	20	dist	mo md bn lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
	20	60	B2	ob sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N0/E45	0	8	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	8	21	dist	mo md bn lm	1 quartz tert flake
	21	60	B2	ob lm	
N0/E46	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	20	dist	mo md bn lm	1 aqua window glass, 1 coal
	20	60	B2	ob sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N0/E48	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	25	dist	mo dk yb lm	
	25	60	B2	ob sd lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
N0/E60	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	20	pz	md bn lm w/pb&cb	1 aqua window glass
	20	60	B2	ob lm w/pb&cb	
N0/E75	0	9	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	9	27	pz	md bn lm	
	27	60	B2	ob lm	
S1/E45	0	25	dist	mo md bn lm	
	25	60	B2	ob lm	
S3/E45	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	7	24	dist	mo md bn lm	
	24	60	B2	ob lm	
S15/W60	0	20	muck	black lm	
S15/W45	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	15	dist	mo md bn lm	
	15	60	B2	ob lm	
S15/W30	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	14	dist	mo dk yb lm	
	14	60	B2	ob lm	
S15/W15	0	7	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	7	18	dist	mo dk yb lm	
	18	60	B2	ob lm w/pb,gv,&cb	
S15/E0	0	28	dist	mo md bn lm w/pb&cb	1 screw, 1 hard shell clam
	28	65	B2	ob lm w/pn	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S15/E15	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	2 nails, 1 metal spigot
	2	31	pz	md bn lm	
	31	60	B2	ob lm	
S15/E30	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	28	pz	md bn lm	
	28	60	B2	ob lm	
S15/E45	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	27	pz	md bn lm	
	27	60	B2	ob lm	
S15/E60	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	1 brick, 2 coal
	2	26	pz	md bn lm	
	26	60	B2	ob lm	
S15/E75	0	9	A0/A1	dk bn lm	1 clear bottle glass
	9	30	pz	md bn lm w/pb	
	30	64	B2	ob lm w/pb	
S30/W60	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	20	B1	md bn lm	
	20	60	B2	ob lm	
S30/W52.5	0	1	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	1	17	B1	md bn lm	
	17	60	B2	ob lm w/pb	
S30/W15	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	6	27	pz	md bn lm	
	27	60	B2	ob lm	
S30/E0	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	1 metal S hook
	2	20	pz	md bn lm	
	20	43	B2	ob lm	
	43	60	B3	lt ob lm	
S30/E15	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	28	pz	md bn lm	
	28	60	B2	ob lm	
S30/E30	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	25	pz	md bn lm	
	25	60	B2	ob lm	
S30/E45	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	24	pz	md bn lm	
	24	61	B2	ob lm	
S30/E60	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	1 whiteware
	3	27	pz	md bn lm	
	27	61	B2	ob lm	
S30/E75	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	24	pz	md bn lm	
	24	60	B2	ob lm w/pb&cb	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S45/W60	0	6	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	6	29	pz	md bn lm	
	29	62	B2	ob lm	
S45/W45	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	19	B1	md bn lm	
	19	60	B2	ob lm	
S45/W30	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	20	B1	md bn lm	
	20	60	B2	ob lm	
S45/W15	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	29	pz	md bn lm	
	29	60	B2	ob lm	
S45/E0	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	29	pz	md bn lm	
	29	60	B2	ob lm	
S45/E15	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	34	pz	md bn lm	
	34	60	B2	ob lm	
S45/E30	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	32	pz	md bn lm	
	32	60	B2	ob lm	
S45/E45	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	28	pz	md bn lm w/cb	
	28	60	B2	ob lm	
S45/E60	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	51	pz	md bn lm	
	51	60	B2	ob lm	
S45/E75	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	32	pz	md bn lm w/cb	
	32	60	B2	ob lm	
S60/W60	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	27	pz	md bn lm	
	27	60	B2	ob lm	
S60/W45	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	15	B1	md bn lm	
	15	60	B2	ob lm	
S60/W30	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	26	pz	md bn lm	
	26	60	B2	ob lm w/pb	
S60/W15	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	28	pz	md bn lm	
	28	60	B2	ob lm	
S60/E0	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	29	pz	md bn lm	
	29	65	B2	ob lm	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S60/E15	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	26	pz	md bn lm	
	26	60	B2	ob lm	
S60/E30	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	33	pz	md bn lm	
	33	60	B2	ob lm w/pb	
S60/E45	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	24	pz	md bn lm	
	24	61	B2	ob lm	
S60/E60	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	40	pz	md bn lm	
	40	60	B2	ob lm	
S60/E75	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	31	pz	md bn lm w/pb	
	31	62	B2	ob lm	
S75/W60	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	24	pz	md bn lm	
	24	60	B2	ob lm	
S75/W45	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	26	pz	md bn lm	
	26	60	B2	ob lm	
S75/W30	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	32	pz	md bn lm w/pb&cb	
	32	60	B2	ob lm w/pb	
S75/W15	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	32	pz	md bn lm	
	32	60	B2	ob lm	
S75/E0	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	24	pz	md bn lm	
	24	60	B2	ob lm	
S75/E15	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	25	pz	md bn lm	
	25	60	B2	ob lm	
S75/E30	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	27	pz	md bn lm w/pb	2 coal
	27	62	B2	ob lm	
S75/E45	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	27	pz	md bn lm	
	27	60	B2	ob lm	
S75/E60	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	27	pz	md bn lm	
	27	60	B2	ob lm	
S75/E75	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	29	pz	md bn lm w/pb	1 coal
	29	60	B2	ob lm	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S87/E30	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	32	pz	md bn lm	
	32	60	B2	ob lm	
S89/E27	0	5	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	5	33	pz	md bn lm w/cb	
	33	60	B2	ob lm w/cb	
S89/E30	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	30	pz	md bn lm	1 clear bottle glass
	30	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/W60	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	26	pz	md bn lm	
	26	61	B2	ob lm	
S90/W45	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	23	pz	md bn lm	
	23	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/W30	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	31	pz	md bn lm	
	31	60	B2	ob lm w/pb	
S90/W15	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	27	pz	md bn lm	
	27	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/E0	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	28	pz	md bn lm	
	28	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/E15	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	31	pz	md bn lm	
	31	61	B2	ob lm	
S90/E25	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	29	pz	md bn lm	
	29	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/E27	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	33	pz	md bn lm	1 brick, 1 quartz tert flake
	33	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/E29	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	31	pz	md bn lm	
	31	63	B2	ob lm	
S90/E30	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	29	pz	md bn lm w/pb	1 quartz tert flake
	29	63	B2	ob lm w/pb	
S90/E31	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	30	pz	md bn lm	
	30	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/E33	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	37	pz	md bn lm	
	37	60	B2	ob lm	

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S90/E45	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	27	pz	md bn lm w/pb	
	27	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/E60	0	4	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	4	26	pz	md bn lm	
	26	60	B2	ob lm	
S90/E75	0	1	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	1	30	pz	md bn lm	
	30	60	B2	ob lm w/pb&cb	
S91/E27	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	31	pz	md bn lm	
	31	60	B2	ob lm	
S91/E30	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	30	pz	md bn lm	
	30	60	B2	ob lm	
S93/E29	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	29	pz	md bn lm	
	29	60	B2	ob lm w/pb&cb	
S93/E30	0	3	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	3	28	pz	md bn lm	
	28	60	B2	ob lm	
S93/E31	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	30	pz	md bn lm	
	30	60	B2	ob lm w/pb&cb	
S95/E30	0	2	A0/A1	dk bn lm	
	2	26	pz	md bn lm	
	26	60	B2	ob lm	

1 quartz tert flake