

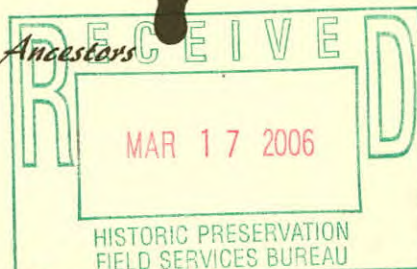
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TRACKER

Archaeology Services, Inc.

Tracking the Footsteps of the Ancestors



REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Phase I Archaeological Investigations
for the proposed Singleton subdivision
Township of Shelter Island
Suffolk County, New York

February 2006

Prepared for:

Janalyn Travis-Messer, Shelter Island, New York

Prepared by:

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Report #: 425

TRACKER ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES, INC.

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2.1A

DEC

05/5043

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

PR#:

05PR05043

Involved agencies:

Department of Environmental Conservation

Phase:

Phase IA & IB

Location:

West Neck

Town of Shelter Island

Suffolk County

Survey Area:

Length: about 250 feet (76 meters) north-south

Width: about 379 feet (116 m) east-west.

Acres Surveyed: 2.1 acre (.049 hectares)

USGS:

Greenport, NY

Survey overview:

ST no. & interval: 40 ST's at 50 to 25 ft (15-7.5 m) intervals.

Size of freshly plowed area: na

Surface survey transect interval: na

Results:

No prehistoric or historic remains

Results of Architectural Survey:

No. Of buildings/structures/cemeteries in project area: none

No. Of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area: 3

No. Of previously determined NR listed or eligible

buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: none

No. Of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts: none

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Date of Report:

Report completed February, 2006

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INTRODUCTION

Between November 20, and December 12, 2005 Tracker-Archaeology Services, Inc. conducted a Phase IA documentary study and a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed Singleton subdivision in Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York.

The purpose of the Phase IA documentary study was to determine the prehistoric and historic potential of the project area for the recovery of archaeological remains. The Phase IA was implemented by a review of the original and current environmental data, archaeological site files, other archival literature, maps and documents.

The prehistoric and historic site file search was conducted utilizing the resources of the New York State Historic Preservation Office. Various historical and archaeological web sites were queried to review any pertinent site information. Research institutions utilized included: Shelter Island Historical Society, New York State archives at Stony Brook, and the library at TRACKER.

The purpose of the Phase IB survey was to recover physical evidence for the presence or absence of archaeological sites on the property. This was accomplished through subsurface testing and ground surface reconnaissance.

The project area is located at 22 Peconic Avenue. It consists of the entire 2.1 acre property. It is bounded to the north by Crab Creek Road, to the east by Peconic Avenue, to the west by Shelter Island Sound and to the south by private property.

The study was completed by TRACKER-Archaeology Services, Inc. of Monroe, New York. Prehistoric and historic research was conducted by Alfred Cammisa, M.A. Phase IB field work was completed by Jean Cascardi, B.A., and Michelle Cotty, B.A. Report preparation was by Alfred Cammisa, Felicia Cammisa, B.A., and Alexander Padilla, B.A.

The study was performed for Janalyn Travis-Messer, Shelter island, New York.

ENVIRONMENT

Geology

The project area is located in the southeast portion of New York State in the eastern part of Suffolk County. This portion of New York lies in the Atlantic Coastal Plains Physiographic Province. The coastal plain slopes gently eastward and is actually a strip of recently emerged sea bottom. The soils in this region consist largely of sand, clay and marl (a mixture of clay, finely fragmented shell and calcite). This region of Suffolk County lies on the Ronkonkoma Moraine. The moraine forms Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket Island, then runs from Montauk Point to Lake Success in western Nassau County. From Lake Success westward, the Ronkonkoma Moraine runs under the younger Harbor Hills Moraine (Schuberth 1968: cover map, 9, 184-187; Sirkin 1995: 32, 46-47; Soren and Jensen 1974).

Soils and Topography

Soils on the property consist of:

Name	Soil Horizon Depth in (cm)	Color	Texture Inclusion	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Bc	na	na	Sa, Gr, Cb	0-15	well	between sea level & dunes or escarp- ments
Carver	O=2-1in (5- 2cm) O=1-2 (-5) A=0-3 (-8) B=8-14 (-36)	leaves mull 10YR6/1 7.5YR5/4	Sa	0-3	excessive	outwash plains

(Warner 1975 (map # 9, pgs. 62, 66)

KEY:

Shade: Lt=Light, Dk=Dark, V=Very

Color: Br=Brown, Blk=Black, Gry=Gray, Gbr=Gray Brown, StBr=Strong Brown, Rbr=Red Brown, Ybr= Yellow Brown

Soils: Si=Silt, Lo=Loam, Sa=Sand, Cl=Clay

Other: Sh=shale, M=Mottle, Gr=Gravelly, Cb=cobbles, /=or

Elevations on the project area range from sea level to 18 feet above mean sea level.

The project area is situated at the bottom of a small "neck" or peninsula, which is bordered by West Neck Creek on the east and the Shelter Island Sound to the west and south.

Hydrology

The project property is located along the east side of Shelter Island Sound. Tidal wetlands from Crab Creek border the project area to the northwest. The creek empties into the Shelter Island Sound near the property.

Vegetation

The predominant forest community inhabiting the Coastal Plain in this vicinity (Cape Cod to the Carolinas) was the Northern Pine-Oak Forest. These forests are maintained largely by the effects of frequent forest fires. Were it not for these fires which the pine species have adapted to, these forests would slowly change to Mesic, dominated by oak, hickory and red maple. Northern Pine-Oak forests occur on sandy or otherwise poor soils that are overly dry. They generally have lower species diversity than bottomland forests (Kricher 1988: 16-17, 65-66). The reason the forest soils and surfaces are so dry in this moist region is due to the excessive drainage of overly sandy soils on the Coastal Plain.

At the time of the Phase IB investigations the project area consisted mostly of a wooded area with oaks, scrub oaks and scattered sassafrases, briars, and young pines. There is a matted grassy lawn around the mid-late twentieth century house.

PREHISTORIC POTENTIAL

A prehistoric site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 1 mile radius around the project area. The following sites were recorded:

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Distance from APE m(ft)	Site Description
5969		494 (1621)	Crab Creek II: Early Woodland?
5968		417 (1368)	Crab Creek: Late Archaic-Transitional
7302		32 (105)	Camp
7303		943 (3094)	Shell middens
7345		1375 (4511)	Jennings Point Vicinity Sites: Woodland
7300		1268 (4160)	Shell middens
8546		1335 (4380)	Traces of occupation

Assessing the known environmental and prehistoric data, we can summarize the following points:

-The project property is located along the east side of Shelter Island Sound. Tidal wetlands from Crab Creek border the project area to the northwest. The creek empties into the Shelter Island Sound near the property. Previous archaeological investigations have shown that these areas are attractive to native inhabitants (Cammisa et al 1995; Cammisa et al 2005).

-The property is located on a neck of land. Previous archaeological investigations have shown that "necks" or peninsulas were attractive places for Native Americans on Long Island (Cammisa et. al. 1995; Cammisa et. al. 1999).

-The property is located on level, well drained soils.

-Numerous prehistoric sites surround the study area.

In our opinion, the study area has a higher than average potential for the recovery of prehistoric sites. The type of site encountered may be a procurement/processing or base camp site. Periods could fall within any prehistoric cultures, including Paleoindian, Archaic, or Woodland.

HISTORIC POTENTIAL

Contact Period (Seventeenth Century)

At the time of European contact and settlement, the study area and surrounding territories were occupied by Manantic people/village. The Manantic were probably a branch or subtribe of the Manhanset tribe (Stone nd: map; Stone-Levine 1980: 161). The Indian name for Shelter Island was "Manhanseekahaquash-wornock" meaning an island sheltered by islands (Thompson 1918: 210).

Population estimates for original inhabitants of Shelter Island are limited. Estimates range from "a few to 100 families". Duvall (1952) mentions that the Manhanset tribe could summon 500 fighting men at this time. He is probably referring to all branches of the tribe. They lived in semi-permanent villages that were moved according to seasonal food procurement. By the end of the century, the Indians virtually disappeared from Shelter Island history (in Lightfoot 1985f: 65; Duvall 1952: 9).

Nathaniel Sylvester, one of the original four owners of the island, died in 1680 leaving his property to his sons, including Giles, Constant, Peter and Benjamin (Thompson 1918: 217).

Eighteenth Century

Giles Sylvester eventually acquired four-fifths of Shelter Island (Thompson 1918: 217). When Giles died in 1706, one half of the island belonged to William Nicoll, George Havens owned 1000 acres near the center of the island and the remainder was owned by Brinley Sylvester. His portion included land north of a line from Deering Creek to Cockle's Harbor (Ross 1903: 1029).

A large portion of land was open to subdivision after the Town of Shelter Island was organized (1730). Outside families moved into Shelter Island and the population doubled from about 100 to 200 by the end of the century (Wood in Bailey 1949: 172; Ross 1903: 1031).

Nineteenth Century

Shipbuilding was carried out on Shelter Island during the early part of this century for about the next 130 years (Duvall 1952:93).

The 1836 Colton map shows no roads on West Neck or structures(Figure 3).

The 1858 Chace map shows the Brander Parkway. A structure is on the east side of that road. Neither Peconic Avenue nor Crab Creek Road are depicted and no structures are on, or adjacent to, the property (Figure 4).

The Nicoll family still owned their land on Shelter Island by 1865. The Sylvester portion was now supposed to be owned by Henry Dering who sold it to Lawrence V.D. Woodruff (Ross 1903: 1031).

The population of Shelter Island was supposed to be about 650 near the end of the century. The center of the island was more thickly settled than the remainder of the Town (Bayles 1962: 396).

The 1896 Hyde map shows again, that neither Peconic Avenue nor Crab Creek Road are depicted and no structures are on, or adjacent to, the property (Figure 5).

Twentieth Century

The 1904 USGS still depicts neither Peconic Avenue nor Crab Creek Road are in and no structures are on, or adjacent to, the property (Figure 6).

The 1906 Hyde map shows similar results as preceding maps(Figure 7).

An historic site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 1 mile radius around the study area. The following sites are recorded:

NYSM Sites	NYSHPO Sites	Distance from APE m(ft)	Site Description
	10307.000721	1537 (5033)	Mareneck Dump Site 2: mid 20 th C. dump
	10307.000720	1403 (4603)	Mareneck Dump Site 1: 19th-mid-20th C. dump

Assessing the known environmental and historic data, we can summarize the following points:

-The project property is located along the east side of Shelter Island Sound. Tidal wetlands from Crab Creek border the project area to the northwest. The creek empties into the Shelter Island Sound near the property.

-The property is located on a neck of land.

-The property is located on level, well drained soils.

-No historic MDS's are located on, or adjacent to, the study area.

In our opinion, the study area has a moderate potential for the recovery of Native American historic sites and a low potential for Euro-American sites.

FIELD METHODS

Walkover-Reconnaissance

The study property was subjected to a walkover-reconnaissance. Covered ground terrain was reconnoitered at about 7.5 to 15 meter intervals, or less, for any above ground features, such as berms or depressions, which might be evidenced for a prehistoric or historic site. Exposed ground surfaces was also walked over, but at shoulder width transects to observe for artifacts. Photographs were taken of the project area, general work in progress.

Shovel Testing

Shovel test pits were excavated at 7.5 to 15 meter intervals on average across the project property. Closer intervals were utilized nearer wetlands.

Shovel test intervals were paced apart. Each shovel test measured about 30 to 40 cm. in diameter and was dug into the underlying subsoil (B horizon) 10 to 20 cm. or more when possible. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch wire mesh and observed for artifacts. Shovel test pits were flagged in the field. All shovel test pits were mapped on the project area map at this time.

Soil stratigraphy was recorded according to texture and color. Soil color was matched against the Munsell color chart for soils. Notes were transcribed in a note book.

FIELD RESULTS

Field testing of the project area consisted of the excavation of 40 shovel tests. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered. A mid-late twentieth century house, shed and paved driveway are on the property.

Stratigraphy

General stratigraphy across the project area consisted of the following:

O horizon - 0 to 17 cm. of root mat, humus and leaf litter.

A horizon - 0 to 19 cm. thick of 10YR6/1 gray sand.

B1 horizon - 4 to 14 cm. thick of 10YR5/8 yellow brown sand.

B2 Horizon - 10 to 20 cm. dug into of 10YR6/8 brownish yellow sand.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon topographic characteristics and proximity to prehistoric sites, the Phase IA documentary study had assessed the study area with a higher than average potential for the recovery of prehistoric sites.

Based upon similar environmental characteristics and distance to historic MDS's and sites, the property had a moderate to low potential for historic sites.

During the course of the Phase IB field testing, no prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered. No historic artifacts or features were encountered. No further archaeological work is recommended.

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United States Coast Survey

1838 *Map of Shelter Island*. Map #69. United States Coast Survey.

United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

1888 *Shore Line of Shelter Island, New York*. Map #1572. United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

United States Geologic Survey

1956 *Greenport, New York* quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.

1904 *Shelter Island, New York* quadrangle, 15 minute series.

APPENDIX 1

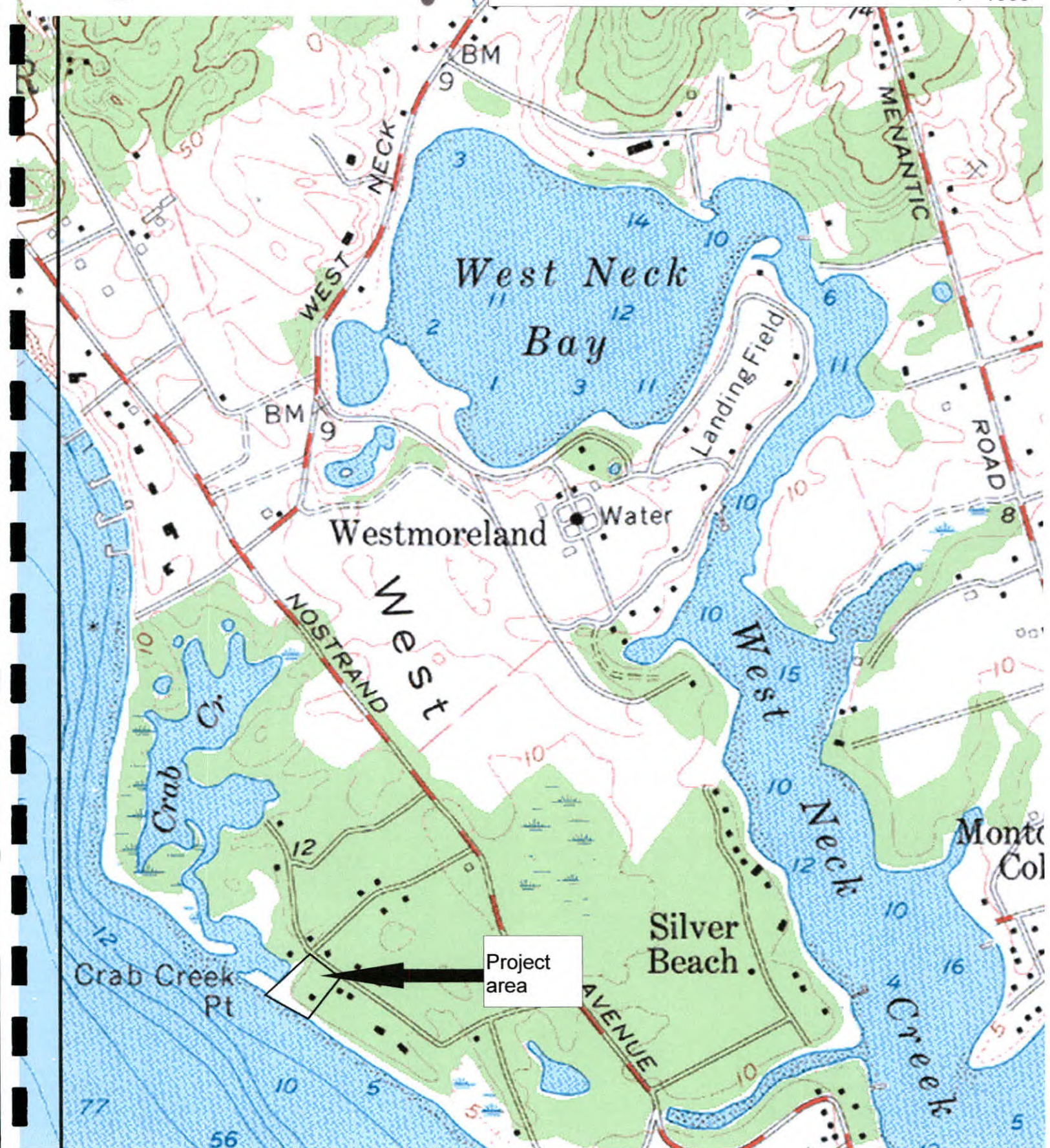


Figure 1

Portion of the Greenport, NY USGS

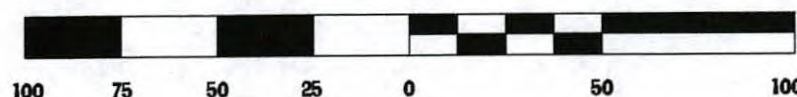


1"=1000'





1 INCH = 50 FEET



SHELTER ISLAND SOUND

CRAB CREEK ROAD

WETLANDS SETBACKS

PECONIC AVENUE

DWELLING

FRAME SHED

LOT 2

LOT 1

PROPOSED PARK AREA

ASPHALT DRIVEWAY

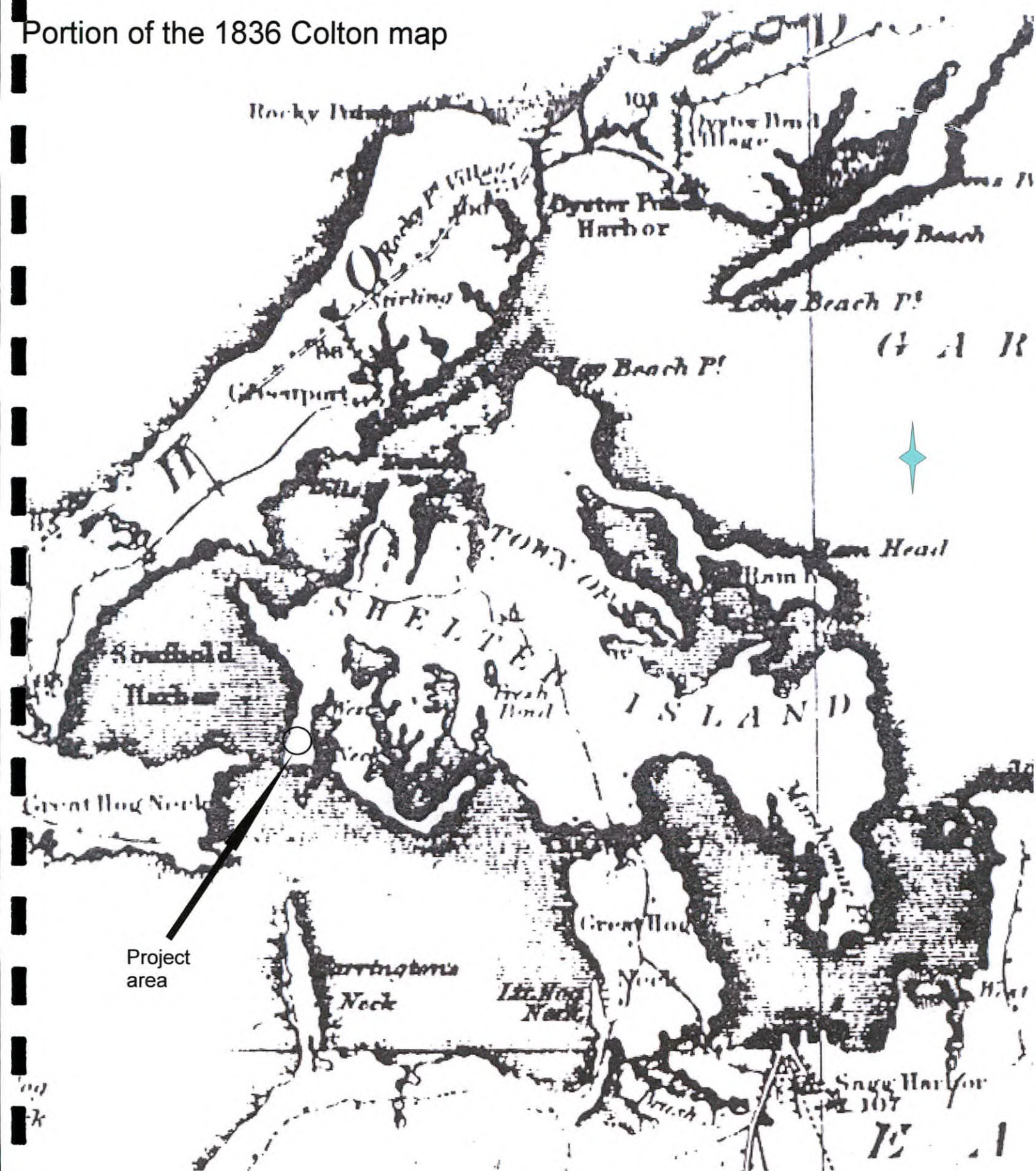
FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF SHOVEL TESTS

- NEGATIVE SHOVEL TEST
- ∇ PHOTO ANGLE

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Figure 3

Portion of the 1836 Colton map



■ Portion of the 1858 Chacé map

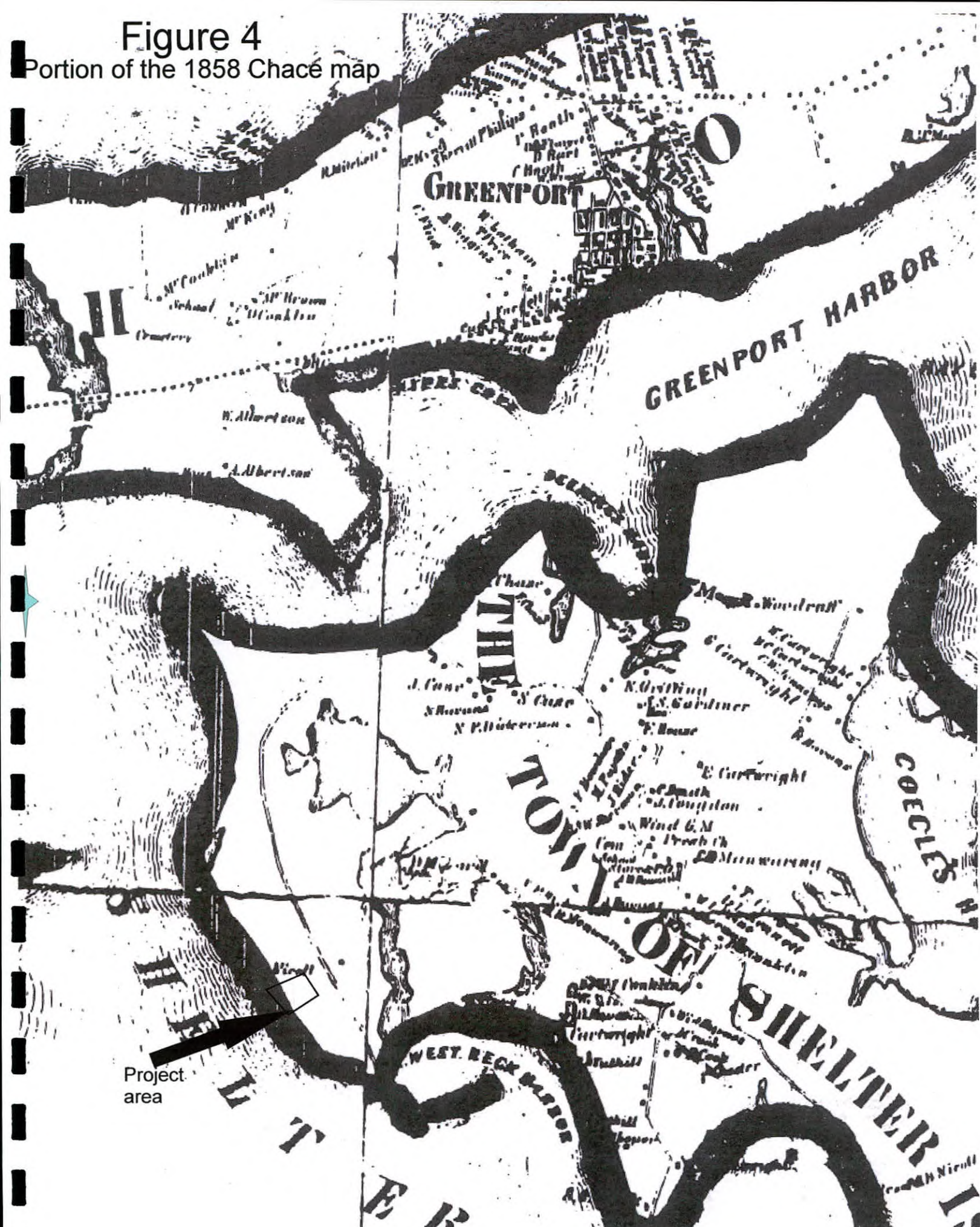


Figure 5

Portion of the 1896 Hyde atlas

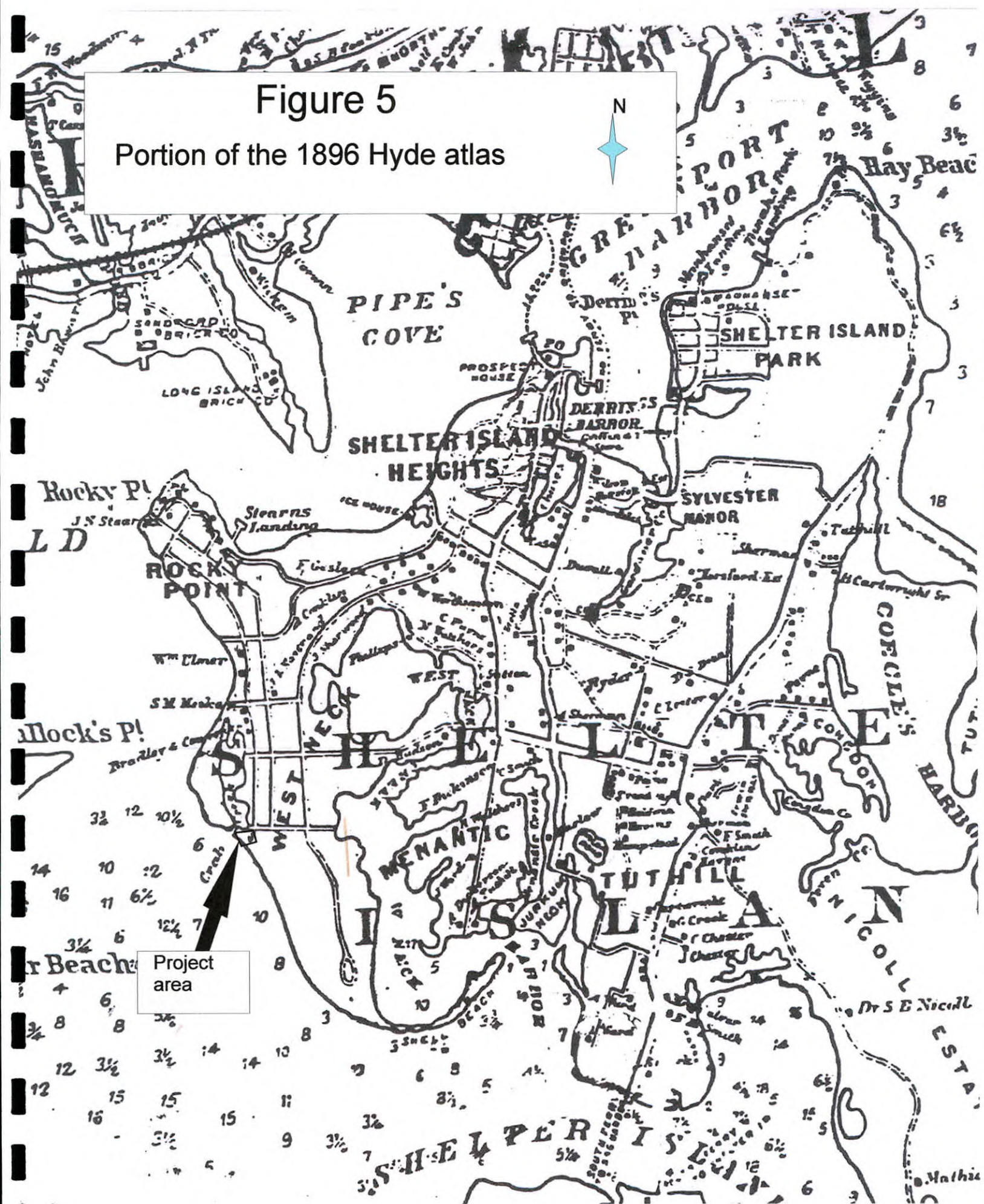
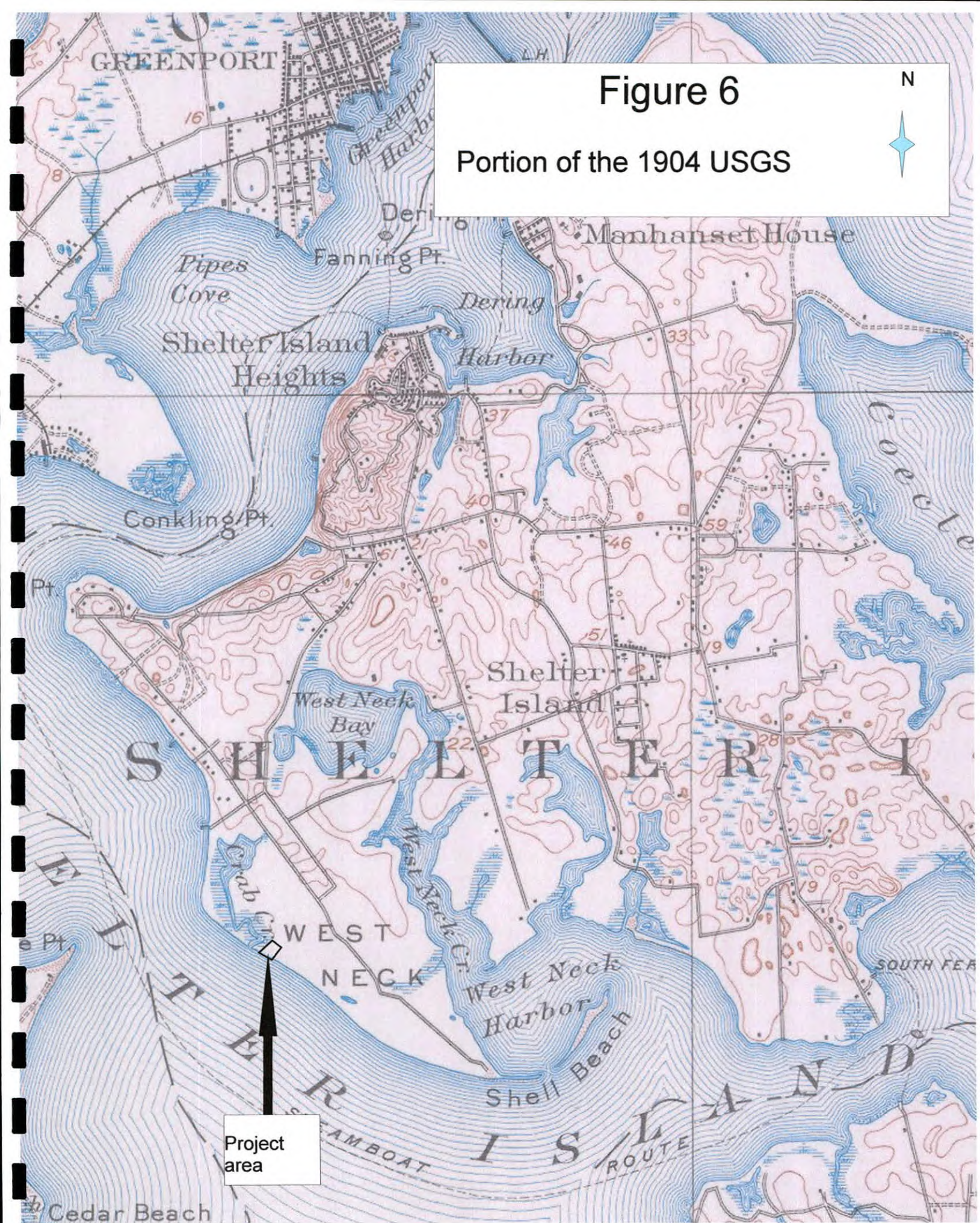


Figure 6

Portion of the 1904 USGS

N



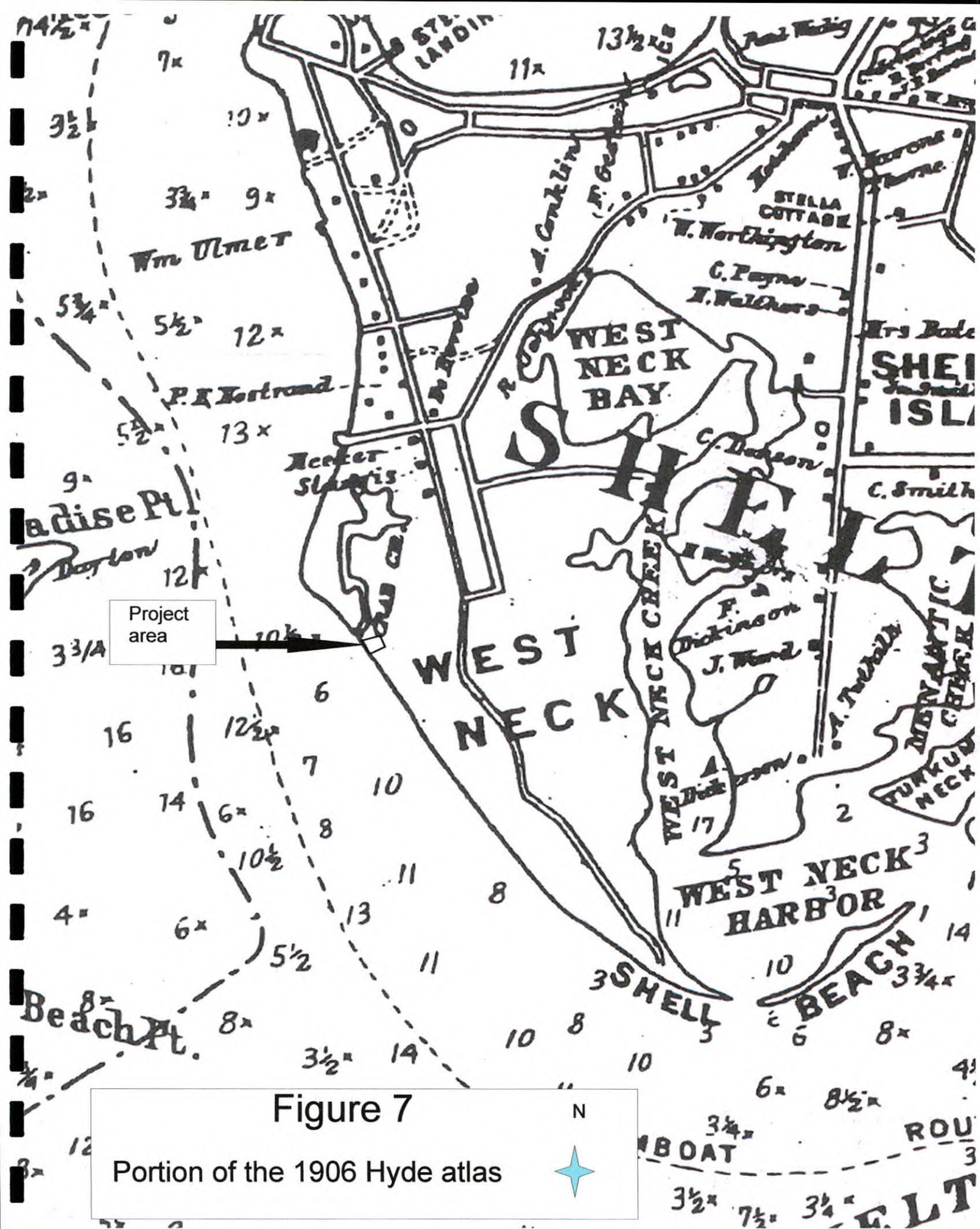


Figure 8

Portion of the County Soil Survey

N

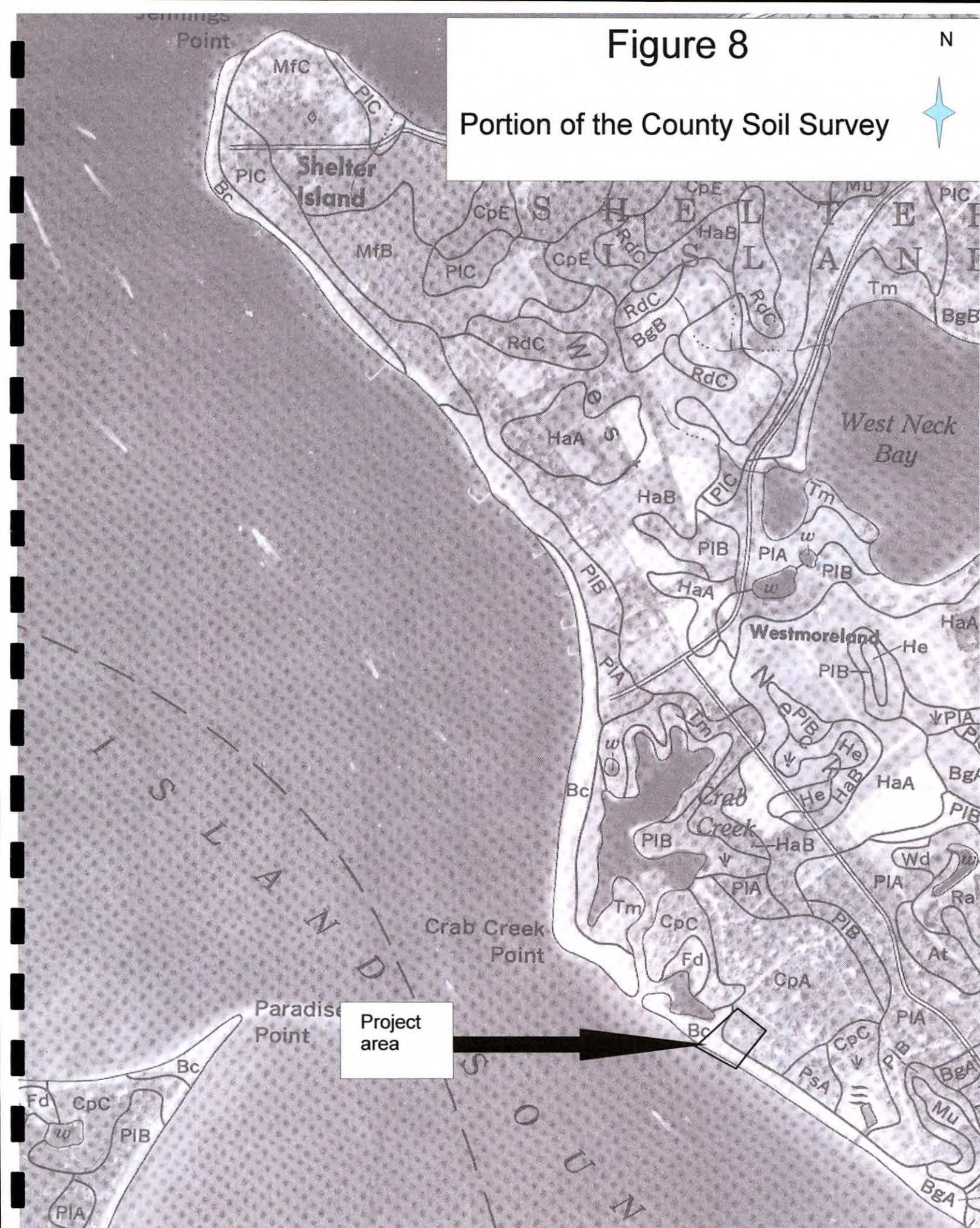




Photo 1

Looking east from ST 24



Photo 2

Looking north from ST 15



Photo 3

Looking east along
driveway

APPENDIX 2

SHOVEL TEST PITS

<u>STP</u>	<u>LV</u>	<u>DEPTH(CM)</u>	<u>TEXTURE</u>	<u>COLOR</u>	<u>HOR</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1	1	0-2	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	2-17	Sand(Sa)	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	17-25	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	25-35	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
2	1	0-8	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-17	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	17-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-40	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
3	1	0-7	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-21	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	21-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-41	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
4	1	0-10	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	10-19	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	19-33	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	33-45	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
5	1	Not Present				
	2	0-14	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	14-25	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	25-48	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
6	1	0-11	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	not present				
	3	not present				
	4	11-24	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
7	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-14	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	14-18	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	18-28	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
8	1	0-9	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	9-20	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-23	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	23-34	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
9	1	0-10	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	not present				
	3	10-23	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	23-34	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
10	1	0-8	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-13	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	13-20	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	20-33	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM

11	1	0-11	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	11-18	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-40	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
12	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-20	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-38	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
13	1	0-9	rootmat,leave,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	9-28	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	28-39	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	39-52	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
14	1	0-8	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-15	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	15-21	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	21-33	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
15	1	not present				
	2	0-18	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-25	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	25-37	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
16	1	0-13	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	13-18	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-30	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	30-41	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
17	1	0-11	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	11-18	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-40	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
18	1	0-6	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	6-20	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-38	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
19	1	0-9	rootmat,leave,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	9-28	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	28-39	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	39-52	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
20	1	0-5	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	5-15	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	15-21	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	21-33	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
21	1	not present				
	2	0-9	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	9-16	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	16-36	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM

22	1	0-8	Grass, disturbed		A/O	NCM
	2	8-13	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	13-20	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	20-33	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
23	1	0-8	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-26	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	26-29	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	29-40	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
24	1	0-17	Grass, disturbed		A/O	NCM
	2	not present				
	3	17-29	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	29-40	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
25	1	0-9	rootmat, leave, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	9-28	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	28-39	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	39-52	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
26	1	0-8	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-15	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	15-21	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	21-33	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
27	1	0-8	rootma, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-18	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-25	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	25-32	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
Impeded by rocks.						
28	1	0-12	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	not present				
	3	12-24	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	24-36	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
29	1	0-15	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	not present				
	3	15-24	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	not present				
30	1	0-14	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	not present				
	3	14-24	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	not present				
31	1	0-15	rootmat, leave, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	15-19	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	19-29	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	29-30 impeded by rocks.				
32	1	0-10	rootmat, leaves, humus		A/O	NCM
	2	10-14	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	14-22	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	22-32	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM

33	1	0-18	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	18-21	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	21-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-42	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
34	1	0-14	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	14-20	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-30	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	30-41	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
35	1	not present				
	2	0-17	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	17-26	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	26-39	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
36	1	0-16	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	16-20	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	20-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-38	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
37	1	0-7	rootmat,leave,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	7-17	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	17-28	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	28-38	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
38	1	0-8	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-15	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	15-21	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	21-33	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
39	1	0-8	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-16	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	16-26	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	26-36	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM
40	1	0-8	rootmat,leaves,humus		A/O	NCM
	2	8-18	Sa	10YR6/1	A	NCM
	3	18-26	Sa	10YR5/8	B1	NCM
	4	26-39	Sa	10YR6/8	B2	NCM