TRACKER

*Archaeology Services*

# REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Phase I Archaeological Investigations
for the Sposato Property
Township of Shelter Island
Suffolk County, New York

1999

Prepared for:

John Sposata, Leonia, New Jersey

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## ABSTRACT

Between November and December, 1999, TRACKER-Archaeology Services conducted a Phase I archaeological investigation for the Sposato property in Shelter Island, New York. Documentary evidence had revealed that the property was situated in a location that evidenced a high potential for the recovery of both prehistoric sites and historic sites.

The field survey consisted of the excavation of 49 shovel test pits across the project area. No prehistoric features were encountered. No historic arifacts were encountered.

Four prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Radial shovel testing produced only 2 additional artifacts. These are interprted as isolated finds relating to a nearby village or portages between Fresh Pond and Dickerson's Creek.

An historic feature was encountered. It consisted of a probable 19th century brick foundation relating to an outbuilding, probably an ice house, associated with the Robb house on the bordering property. This feature was situated within the wetland setback and is in no threat, now or in the future, from construction.

No further archaeological work is recommended at this time. If however, the area in, or immediately around, the historic foundation is ever to become threatened with removal, it would then be recommended that a Phase II excavation be conducted.

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## INTRODUCTION

Between November 15 and December 9, 1999, Tracker-Archaeology Services conducted a Phase IA documentary study and a Phase IB archaeological survey for the proposed house on the Sposato property in Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York. The purpose of the 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 at the New York State Historic Preservation Office in Albany, New York by Kerry L. Nelson, consulting archaeologist. The National Archaeological Data Base, a federally sponsored project, was queried via the internet 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-Archaeology Services.

The purpose of the 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 Sposato parcel is 5.89 acres in size, including wetlands, wetland setback. The survey was restricted to the potentially developable area and, for the most part, excluded wetlands and parts of the wetland setback. The project area is bounded by Midway Road to the south, private residences to the east and Fresh Pond to the north.

The study was completed by TRACKER-Archaeology Services of North Babylon, New York. Prehistoric and historic research was conducted by Alfred Cammisa, M.A. Phase IB field work was completed by Alfred Cammisa, Felicia Cammisa, B.A. and Galina Romanov, M.A. Report preparation was by Alfred Cammisa and Felicia Cammisa.

The study was performed for John Sposato of Leonia, New Jersey and EN-Consultants, Inc. of North Sea, 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 appears to lie on the Ronkonkoma Moraine. This moraine forms Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Island, and then continues from Montauk Point to Lake Success in western Nassau County. Between Lake Success and the East River this moraine runs underneath the younger Harbor Hill Moraine (Schuberth 1968: cover map, 9, 184-187; Sirkin 1995: 45; Soren and Jensen 1974).

Soils and Topography

Soils on the property consist of Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes and Tidal Marsh (Warner 1975:map 10, pgs. 74 & 87).

The Montauk series consists of deep, well drained to moderately well drained, moderately coarse textured to medium textured soils. These soils have a fragipan over a compact firm glacial till. Native vegetation is white oak, red oak, and scarlet oak. The 8 to 15 percent slopes are found on moraines. It has uneven surfaces and many kettle holes (Warner 1975:73-74).

Tidal Marsh is made up of wet areas around the borders of calmer embayments and tidal creeks. These level areas are not inundated by daily tide, but they are subjected to flooding during abnormally high moon or storm tides (Warner 1975:87).

Elevations on the study area range from approximately sea level to approximately 18 feet above mean sea level (Figure 2).

Hydrology

The project property is located along the south side of Fresh Pond which appears rather like a small lake. The property is also located directly across the street (north of Midway Road) from Dickerson Creek. Tidal marsh from Dickerson Creek penetrate portions of the study area (Figures 1 & 2). Dickerson Creek is a tidal creek with an esturine environment. Fresh Pond is (was) a fresh water body. A canal had, during historic times (and possibly earlier), been dug connecting Dickerson Creek to Fresh Pond. The resulting influx from the creek may have salted the pond/lake (Green p.c. 1999).

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.

Prior to the intensive utilization of the area by Euro-American populations, the primary vegetation cover in the general project area probably consisted of pitch pine, virginia pine, bear oak, blackjack oak, chinkapin oak, scarlet oak, post oak, black oak, and eastern red cedar. The understory was most likely of bearberry, huckleberry, inkberry, broom crowberry, lowbush blueberry, sheep laurel, and wild raisin (Kricher 1988: 65; Little 1984: 298, 397).

In addition to the general pine-oak forest community on, and around, the study area, a localized eco-niche consisted of salt water marsh (tidal marsh). The vegetation of these "high marshes" is different from low marshes, and includes *spartina patens* or *distichlis spicata* or both (Kavenaugh 1980:22).

At the time of the Phase IB investigations the project area consisted of canopy of oak, cedar, old cherry trees. Undergrowth was slight and consisted largely of briar. Tidal marsh was located within much of the wetland setback to the east and west of the project area.

## PREHISTORIC POTENTIAL

New York can be divided up into three broad cultural groupings or time zones, briefly described as:

Paleoindian Period, circa 10000 to 8000 B.C. These people lived in small, widely scattered bands, hunting large grazing mammals such as mammoth and barren ground caribou in a park-tundra habitat, large browsing mammals such as mastodon, caribou, woodland musk ox, moose elk, etc. in a boreal habitat, and any small game or plant food that could be gathered. They had a small inventory of chipped stone tools, with the fluted spear or javelin point as the principal item. They generally camped along large waterways.

Archaic Period, circa 8000 to 1000 B.C. These people lived by hunting, fishing and gathering wild foods and shellfish in a habitat of mixed coniferous-deciduous forest. These people lived in both small inland camps near small streams or marshes and in large recurrently occupied fishing camps near large bodies of water. They lived in a more species rich environment and exploited it with a larger and more varied tool industry, including the atalatal, or spear thrower.

Woodland Period, circa 1000 B.C. to 1600 A.D. These people also lived by hunting, fishing and wild food and shellfish gathering. In addition, they developed a system of horticulture based on corn, beans, and squash as the primary cultigens. They lived in both small camps, either temporary or recurrent, and much larger villages which were sometimes palisaded for protection. They made and used pottery, copper tools, smoking pipes, the bow and arrow, and in general, had a larger and more varied tool industry than the preceding cultures.

For more information, the reader is urged to consult Ritchie (1980) and Ritchie and Funk (1973).

A prehistoric site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 2 mile radius around the study area. The following sites were recorded:

-NYSM 5968 Crab Creek site. Late Archaic/Transitional occupation, partially excavated by J. Witek 1986-87. Collection at Shelter Island Museum.

-NYSM 5969 Crab Creek II site. Possibly single component Rossville site, Early Woodland. Collection at Shelter Island.

-NYSM 5970 Fresh Pond site. Late Woodland village containing Levanna and possibly Madison points. This site is located on, adjacent to, or near by the study area.

-NYSM 7302 Camp site, reported by Arthur C. Parker (ACP). This site is possibly located on, or adjacent to, the study area.

-NYSM 7303 Shell Middens, ACP site.

-NYSM 7349/NSHPO A103-07-000005 Fresh Pond site, (SCAA 905). Owners exhausted site in the 1920's, possibly exhuming graves. This site appears to be situated very close to the study area on Fresh Pond, on the Robb property.

-NYSM 4887 ACP site, burial site.

-NYSM 4888 ACP site village site.

-NYSM 7301 ACP site consisting of earthworks.

-NYSHPO A10307.000002 Dering Harbor Site.

-NYSHPO A10307.000004 Bittner shell midden site.

-NYSHPO A10307-000003 Cartwright site consisting of shell heaps.

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

-The property borders a small fresh water pond which would have provided drinking water and a limited canoe access.

-Salt water marshes encircle the property on 3 sides, the south, east, and west. Previous archaeological investigations have shown the amount and types of food, medicine and material that could be gathered from such an eco-niche (Cammisa 1995:33-34).

-The property is situated on higher, well drained soils. However, the area of level land is small in size as much of the property is sloping downward toward wetlands.

-Numerous prehistoric sites have been recorded within walking distance to the study area. The closest of these, a Late Woodland village, may possibly be located on, or adjacent to, the project parcel. Also, the reported burials were most likely associated with the village and were previously documented during their apparent disturbance by the owners (probably the Robbs or those living in the Robb house during the 1920's).

In our opinion, the study area has a high potential for the recovery of prehistoric remains. The type of site encountered may range from 1) a small procurement site, 2) a portion of a small site or a village, or 3) isolated finds from either a nearby camp or portages between Fresh Pond and Dickerson's Creek. 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).

The first European to Shelter Island was James Farret in 1638. He bargained with the Indians to buy it. He owned Shelter Island for three years and during that time the island was referred to as Mr. Farrett's Island. In 1641 he sold the island to Stephen Goodyear of New Haven. In 1651 Mr. Goodyear sold it to four merchants in the sugar industry in Barbados, Thomas Middleton, Thomas Rouse, Nathaniel and Constant Sylvester. The Sylvesters were the only ones to live on the island (Duvall 1952: 19-20). The island was called Sylvester's Island before it was named Shelter Island (Thompson 1918: 213).

It might be noted that the Native Americans had no previous custom of selling land. They did, however, have a practice of loaning or renting use of their customarily occupied territory for periods of time. The distinction between selling and renting or loaning use of the land was probably blurred to the advantage of the newcomers as their population outstripped that of the original inhabitants. The migratory settlement patterns of the native Americans were also an advantageous to the colonists. The settlers were able to appropriate lands, usually the most fertile, during a season or year the native camped elsewhere (Cammisa 1984: 75).

Nathaniel Sylvester died in 1680 leaving his property to his sons, including Giles, Constant, Peter and Benjamin (Thompson 1918: 217).

A medicine man, named Turkey Man lived somewhere along the south side of Fresh Pond. He built a sweatlodge in this vicinity. The neck of land along Dickerson's Creek is called Turkem's Neck from the Turkey Man (Green 1999:p.c.).

Eighteenth Century

Shelter Island was organized as a Town in 1730. Before 1730 the Town associated with Southold Town and Shelter Island's Town meetings (and records) were held in Southold (Thompson 1918: 218; Wood in Bailey 1949: 172).

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).

The project area lies within the Havens' family land. James Havens married into the Tuthill family. The Tuthill family was intermarried with the Dickerson ~~and Robb~~ families. Dickersons's property included the neck of land (Turkem's Neck) west of Dickerson's Creek. Part of Dickerson's land transferred to the ~~Ekland~~ Eklund family (see 19th century) (Green 1999: p.c.).

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).

A meeting house, cemetery and church were all constructed on Shelter Island about 1742-43 (Thompson 1918f: 218).

Circa 1750 a house was constructed (on the old Haven plot) immediately east of the study area. The "Robb" house is still standing today (Green 1999: p.c.). The Robb house is separated from the study area partially by some tidal marsh associated with Dickerson's Creek.

From the Robb property south to the beach was farmland since the late 1700's (Green 1999: p.c.).

A ferry was established around the middle of the century (Wood in Bailey 1949: 177-78).

Nineteenth Century

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

The 1836 Colton map shows both Dickerson's Creek and Fresh Pond. No structures are apparent on the study area from this map (Figure 3).

The 1838 U.S. Coast Survey shows Dickerson's Creek. Fresh Pond can not be seen however. According to the Shelter Island Historical Society a canal was built linking the creek with the pond. It may have been built during this time. A structure is seen along the east side of the creek (Figure 4; Green 1999:p.c.). The pond and

creek now appear to be one body of water. This structure is likely the circa 18th century Robb house.

Sometime before 1858 the ~~Ekland~~ Dickerson (Chr9) family built a house immediately west of the project area on the old Dickerson/Haven land. The ~~Ekland~~ Dickerson house still stands today (Green 1999:p.c.). It is the closest structure to the project area (Plate 9). It is separated partially by tidal wetlands associated with Dickerson's Creek.

The 1858 Chace map appears show Dickerson's Creek and ~~Far~~ Fresh Pond separately delineated once again. It appears that a structure is evident on the west bank of the creek. This could be the Ekland house with the house positioned slightly to the south of where it actually is. A structure is possibly seen on the east bank, but the name is too blurred to read (Figure 5).

An outbuilding, probably an ice house, was built by the Robb family, possibly sometime this century (or early 20th century). This ice house/outbuilding was situated close to, or within, the project area. The ~~Robbs~~ Tuthill's also built a detached kitchen at a later date, possibly during this century(or early 20th century) (Green 1999:p.c.).

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 a portion of 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 appears to show both the Robb house on the east bank of Dickerson's Creek and the Ekland house on the west bank of Dickerson's Creek (Figure 6).

Twentieth Century

The 1906 Hyde map shows both the Robb house and the Ekland house on either side of the creek bordering the current study area (Figure 7).

An historic site file search was conducted at the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The search included a 2 mile radius around the study area. The following sites are recorded:

-NYSHPO A10307.000231 Sylvester ~~Mansion~~ manor Archaeological Site. Built in 1733.

-NYSHPO A10307.000381 Site of store, post office, old school house, jail. Early 19th century.

-NYSHPO A10307.000383 "Miss Annie" Nicholl's house, Mashomack Fish

& Game Preseve.Cellar hole with walls.

-NYSHPO A10307.000384 Frank M. Smith Farm.

-NYSHPO A10307.00038 Great Central Mansion (Nichol/ Havens Estate).

-NYSHPO A10307.000386 Site of Smith Farm.

-NYSHPO A103-07-0387 Daniel Lord shipyard and residence. Residence fronted on Menantic Road, shipyard on West Neck Creek. "Lord Shipyard established around 1800."

-NYSHPO A10307.000720 Mareneck Dump Site 1, 19th to mid 20th century dump.

-NYSHPO A10307.000721 Mareneck Dump Site 2, Mid 20th century dump site.

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

-According to the Shelter Island Historical Society a 18th century house was constructed on the bordering property east of the study area near tidal marsh from Dickerson's Creek. Also, a 19th century house was constructed on the bordering property west of the study area along another arm of tidal marsh from the creek.

-According to historic maps, structures appear bordering the study area to the east and west as described by the Historical Society.

-A possible outbuilding such as an ice house was constructed on the study area according to the Shelter Island Historical Society.

In our opinion, the study area has a high potential for the recovery of historic sites. The type of site encountered would most likely be an outbuilding associated with the 18th century Robb house or a 19th century (to early 20th century) update (outbuilding) from the same house. Also, a structure associated with the 18th century Ekland house could also be encountered.

## FIELD METHODS

Walkover-Reconnaissance

The project property was subjected to a walkover-reconnaissance. Covered ground terrain was reconnoitered at about 10 to 15 meter intervals for any above ground features, such as berms or depressions, which might be evidenced for a prehistoric or historic site. Any small areas of exposed ground surfaces was also walked over, but at shoulder width transects to observe for artifacts. Photographs were taken of the project area, including areas of topographic, and other, interest and work in progress.

Shovel Testing

Shovel testing was conducted across the project area which generally excluded wetlands, parts of the wetland setback, and steep slopes (largely contained within the wetland setback).

Shovel test pits were excavated between 10 to 15 meter intervals across the project area. Shovel test pits were excavated at the closer intervals nearer the wetland setback. Each shovel test pit measured about 30 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 on pre-printed field forms and in a note book.

## FIELD RESULTS

Field testing of the Sposato property consisted of the excavation of 49 shovel test pits. Three initial shovel test pits produced prehistoric artifacts in STP's 10, 20, and 21. Additional radial shovel test pits produced an additional 2 positive STP's, numbers 42 and 46. Also, a brick foundation and earthen berm were encountered within the wetland setback near Fresh Pond.

Stratigraphy

General natural stratigraphy across the project area was generally uniform and included:

O horizon - 1 to 3 cm. of root mat, humus and leaf litter.

A1 horizon - 0 to 8 cm. thick of 10YR3/2 dark gray brown sandy loam or occasional loamy sand. This stratum was often not present at all.

A2 horizon - 10 to 25 cm. thick of 10YR4/3 brown to 10YR4/4 dark yellow brown loam to sandy loam.

B horizon - 10 to 20 cm. dug into of 10YR5/6 yellow brown loam to sandy loam.

Artifacts were recovered from both the A1 and the A2 soil horizons.

Additional Shovel Testing

Four additional shovel test pits were excavated around each of the 3 "positive" STP's (STP's 10, 20, & 21). These "radial" STP's were arranged in a star shaped pattern around the initial positive STP's (#'s 10, 20, & 21) in the four cardinal directions. The radial STP's were excavated at approximately 1 to 3 meters from the positive STP's, 10, 20, and 21. The 12 radial STP's produced 2 additional artifacts from STP 42 and STP 46.

Features

One feature, consisting of a brick foundation, was encountered within the wetland setback along Fresh Pond at the northeast corner of the Sposato property (Figure 2). Maximum dimensions are approximately 69 feet north-south by 35 feet east-west. The structure forms a rectangle and is surveyed in by the surveyor (Figure 2). A berm, which encircles the brick foundation, is approximately 10 feet high at the highest. This berm appears to be the result of construction for this previous outbuilding. Probing of the berm appeared to reveal only earth. According to the owner, John Sposato, this was likely an ice house, or so he had heard (Sposato 1999:p.c.).

## LABORATORY METHODS

Any artifact recovered and retained during the Phase IB field work was transferred to TRACKER-Archaeology Services' laboratory in North Babylon, New York. The artifacts were washed in room temperature tap water. The drying procedure consisted of slow air drying. After cleaning, the artifact was rebagged.

Inventory numbers, based on the Harris Matrix system for recording stratigraphy, were assigned to any artifact. The inventory codes are as follows: unprovinienced surface finds are 1000, provenienced surface finds are 2000, shovel test pits are 3000, trenches are 4000, excavation units are 5000, and excavated features are 6000. The first four digit numeric base code can be divided into two parts - first digit indicating the type of field technique used (above) while the last three digits indicate its spatial location (see Figure 2). The digits after the dash indicate the specific stratum in which the artifacts was recovered. For example: 3001-02 = shovel test pit #1, level 2.

The archaeological remains were also identified utilizing an altered version of the National Parks Service Material Culture Data Base Taxonomy. Artifacts were indexed according to "function" and minimally included functional group, class, morphology and the material. A full explanation of the codes are supplied in appendix 3.

## LABORATORY RESULTS

Phase IB field work resulted in the recovery of 6 prehistoric artifacts. They were all of quartz. Four of the artifacts were debitage, 1 was a small fragment of fire cracked rock, and 1 artifacts was a hammerstone.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the Phase IA documentary study was to determine the potential of the project area for recovering prehistoric or historic remains. The purpose of the Phase IB survey was to provide physical evidence for the presence or absence of these archaeological sites.

No historic artifacts were encountered. No prehistoric features were encountered.

Four prehistoric artifacts were encountered. Additional radial STP's were conducted and recovered 2 additional artifacts. These are interpreted as isolated finds and probably related to the nearby Late Woodland village (Fresh Pond Site). The isolated finds could also be interpreted as "drop offs" during portages between Fresh Pond and Dickerson's Creek.

A brick foundation and encircling berm were encountered within the wetland setback along Fresh Pond. This structure appears to be associated with a 19th (to early 20th) century ice house related to the Robb house on the bordering property to the east. These remains are not in any danger from development because they are situated within the wetland setback.

No further archaeological work is recommended at this time. If however, any damage is to occur to the area immediately around the brick foundation in the future, we would recommend a Phase II evaluation of this structure.

It is always possible that deeply buried archaeological remains could be present on the study area. In the event that such remains are encountered during the course of construction, contact the New York State Preservation Office-Field Services Bureau at (518)237-8643. If burials, or potential human remains of any kind are encountered, all work should cease and the coroner contacted as well as the above mentioned institution.

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PREHISTORIC GROUP (10) (continued)

Miscellaneous Artifacts (09)
Morphological Design:

Firecracked Rock

01 FCR
02 cooking stone
03 hearth stone

Maps


Chace, Jay
1858 *Map of Suffolk County, Long Island, New York.* Philadelphia, New York.

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1896 *Map of Long Island.* Brooklyn, New York: Hyde & Company.

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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.

# APPENDIX 1

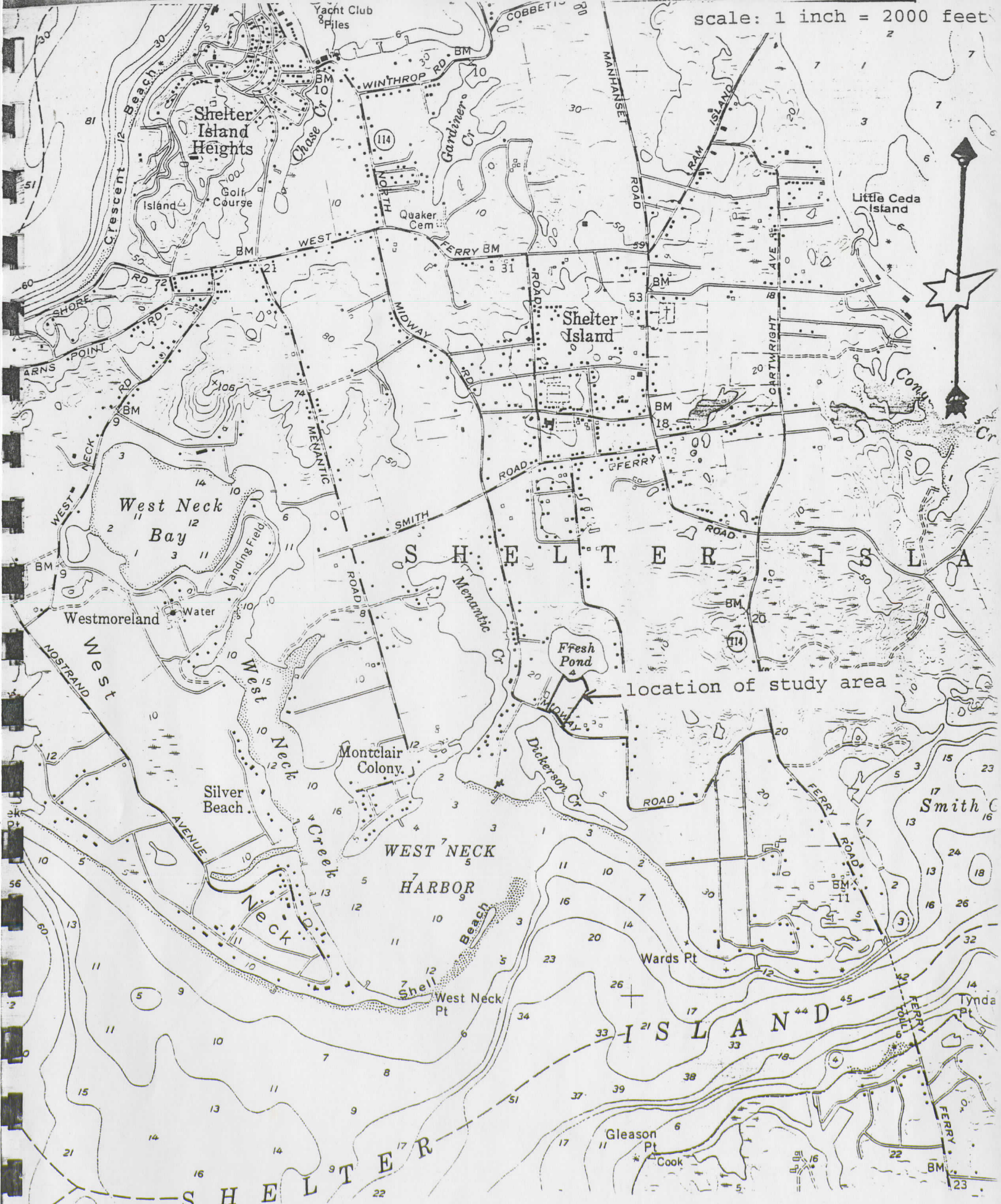



Figure 1 Location of the study area shown on a portion of the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Greenport, New York quadrangle map.

# SURVEY OF PROPERTY
*SITUATED AT*
SHELTER ISLAND
TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK
S.C. TAX No. 700-23-01-29

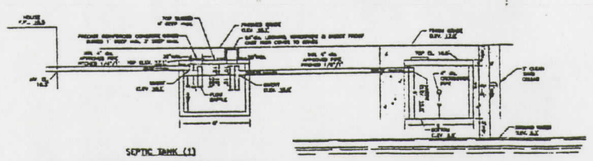
MARCH 24, 1999
APRIL 15, 1999 ADDED PROPOSED HOUSE
JUNE 2, SET LATH FOR D.E.C.
JULY 28, 1999 ADDED TEST HOLE No. 2 & REV. SEPTIC SYS.

AREA = 256,974.40 sq. ft.
(TO THE MHW) 5.899 ac.

0 10 m 15 m

NOTES:
1. ELEVATIONS ARE REFERENCED TO N.G.V.D. 1929 DATUM
EXISTING ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN THUS: 22.4
EXISTING CONTOUR LINES ARE SHOWN THUS: ---
2. PROPOSED SEPTIC SYSTEM STRUCTURES SHOWN THUS:
PROPOSED EXPANSION POOL
PROPOSED LEACHING POOL
PROPOSED SEPTIC TANK

PROPOSED SEPTIC SYSTEM DETAIL
(NOT TO SCALE)



SEPTIC TANK (1)

LEACHING POOLS (3)




KEY
0 = negative STP
• = positive STP
Ft = Feature 1 (brick foundation with surrounding berm)
0 10 meters 15 meters : scale

TEST HOLE DATA

TEST HOLE No. 1
(TEST HOLE DUG BY McDONALD GEOSCIENCE ON APRIL 12, 1999)



TEST HOLE No. 2
(TEST HOLE DUG BY McDONALD GEOSCIENCE ON JULY 15, 1999)



PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR TITLE SURVEYS AS ESTABLISHED BY THE L.I.A.L.S. AND APPROVED AND ADOPTED FOR BLOCK USE BY THE NEW YORK STATE LAND TITLE ASSOCIATION.

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR — JOSEPH A. INGEGNO — STATE OF NEW YORK

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**Joseph A. Ingegno**
**Land Surveyor**
Title Surveys — Subdivisions — Site Plans — Construction Layout
PHONE (516)727-2086 Fax (516)722-5083
OFFICES LOCATED AT One Union Square Aquebogue, New York 11931
MAILING ADDRESS P.O. Box 1031 Riverhead, New York 11901


99-2008




Figure 3 Portion of the 1836 Colton map.

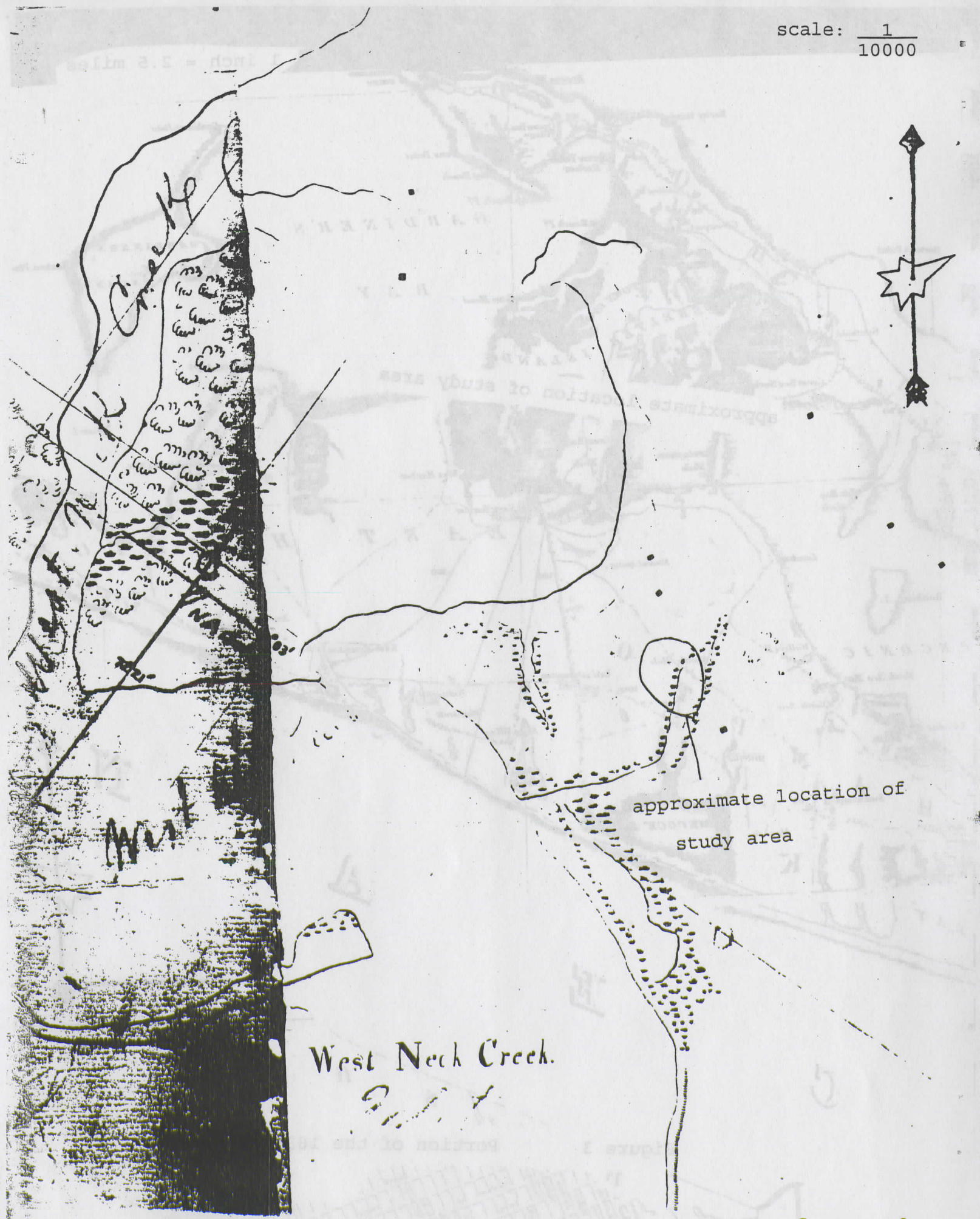



Figure 4 Portion of the 1838 U.S. Coast Survey.

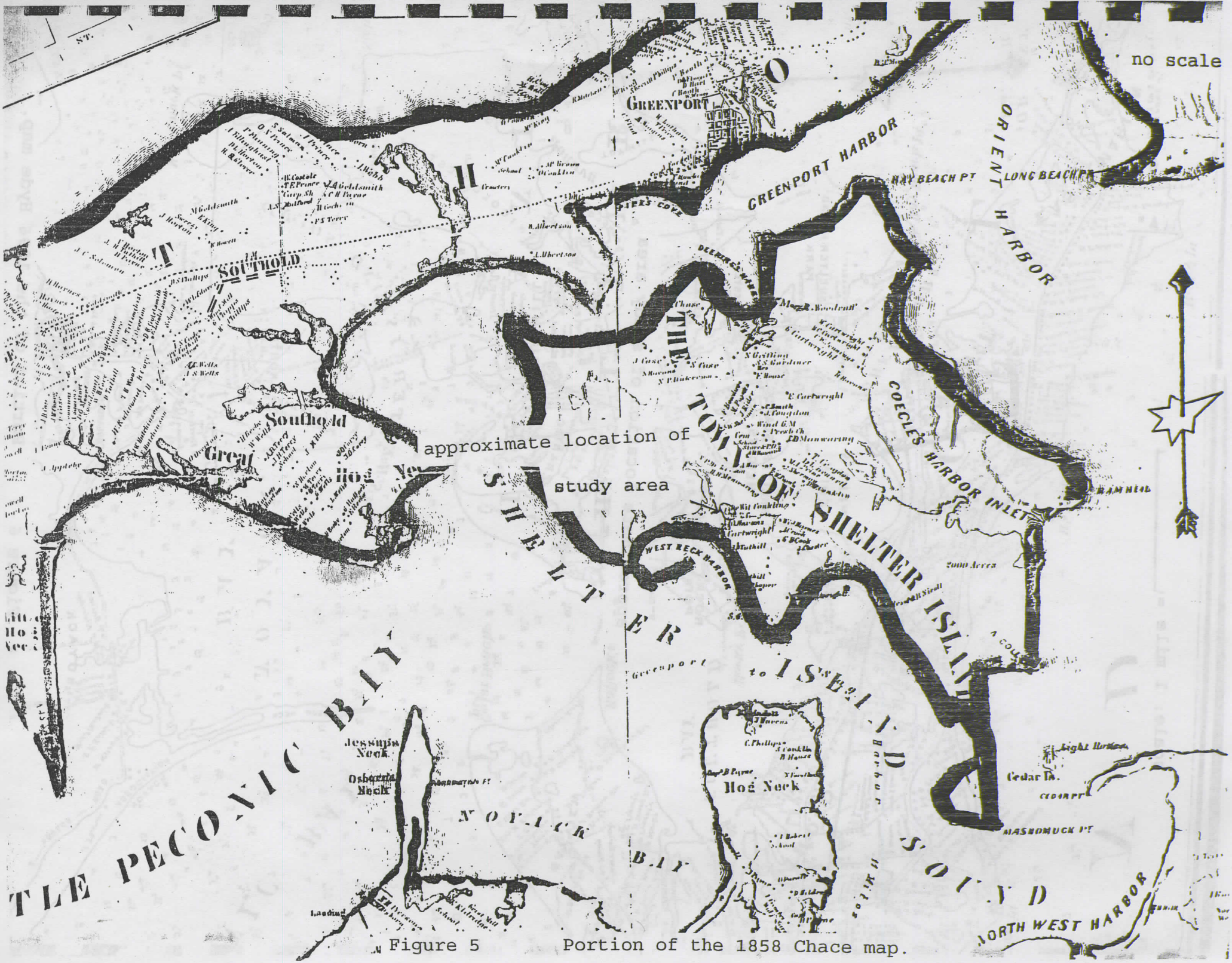



Figure 5 Portion of the 1858 Chace map.




Figure 6 Portion of the 1896 Hyde map.




Figure 7. Portion of the 1906 Hyde map.

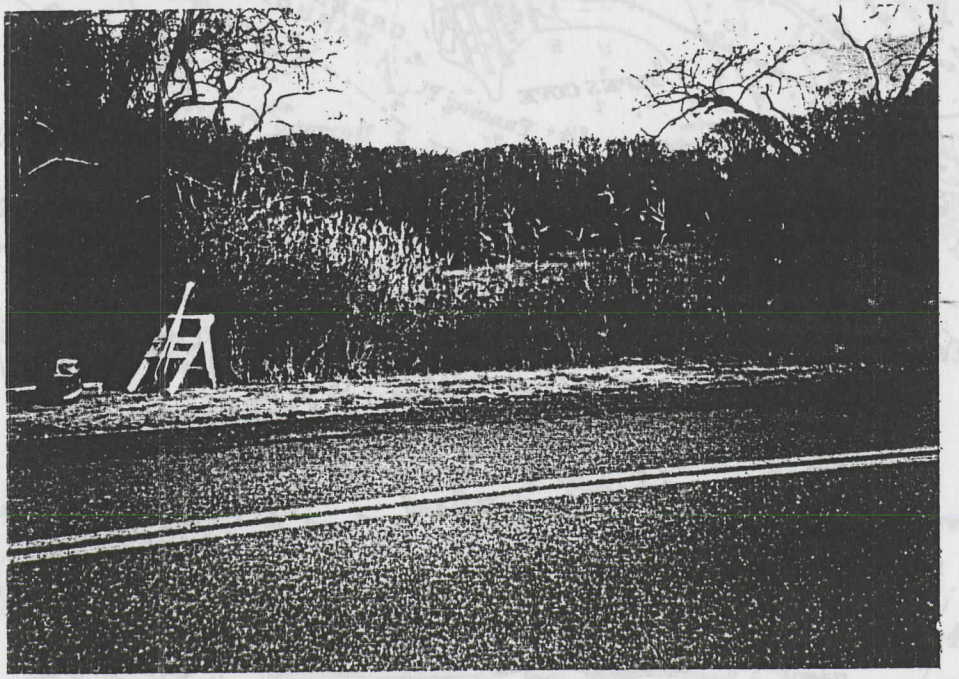


Plate 1 Looking north from Midway Road at the eastern portion of project area bordering east arm of tidal marsh from Dickerson's Creek.



Plate 2 Looking west from STP 6 area at bordering Ekland property and circa 19th century barn.



Plate 3 Looking north at Fresh Pond from STP 15 area.



Plate 4 Looking southeast at STP 29.



Plate 5 Looking north at brick structure situated within wetland setback.



Plate 6 Looking north at berm around brick structure.

# TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ___ OF ___

N NE
CNW CNE
C E
CSW CSE
S SE

Project Name: SPositeo
Phase: IB Date: 11-26-99
Site Name:
Excavators:

J.T.P.
Block: Unit Size:
Transect: Compass Heading:
Array: Interval:

KEY:
STERILE
HISTORIC H
PREHISTORIC P

SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY
Duff AO
Podzol AE
A Horizon A/A2
Plowzone Ap
B Horizon B/B2
Feature FEA
C Horizon C
Fill FL
Organic O
Other OT
Wet WET
Water H2O

TEXTURE
Clay CL
Silt SLT
Greasy GSY
Sand SD
Gravel GR
Rock RK
Coarse C
Medium M
Fine F
Very V

COLOR
Black BK
Brown BN
Red RD
Yellow YW
Grey GY
Mottled MOT
Olive OL
Dark DK
Light LT
Strong STG

Roots RT
Disturbed DIST

STP #1

0 Rootmat
3 10yR 4/4 Loam
18 10yR 5/6 Loam
30 NCM
sparse pebbles

STP 3

0 Rootmat & twirel
2 Level 2 Loam
10 A
25 B
NCM

STP 4

0 Rootmat
3 A
14 B
26 NCM

STP 6

0 A
5 B
NCM
veg: oak types
briers

STP 8

0 A
8 B
NCM

STP 9

0 Rootmat
2 A Loam
14 B Loam
NCM

# TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

N NE CNW CNE C E CSW CSE S SE

Project Name: posato J.T.P.

Phase: I Date: 11-26-99 Block: Unit Size:

Site Name: Transect: Compass Heading:

Excavators: AC Array: Interval:

KEY:
STERILE
HISTORIC H
PREHISTORIC P

SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY
Duff AO
Podzol AE
A Horizon A/A2
Plowzone Ap
B Horizon B1/B2
Feature FEA
C Horizon C
Fill FL
Organic O
Other OT
Wet WET
Water H2O

TEXTURE
Clay CL
Silt SLT
Greasy GSY
Sand SD
Gravel GR
Rock RK
Coarse C
Medium M
Fine F
Very V

COLOR
Black BK
Brown BN
Red RD
Yellow YW
Grey GY
Mottled MOT
Olive OL
Dark DK
Light LT
Strong STG

Roots RT
Disturbed DIST

STP 2 | STP 5 | STP 7 | STP 12 | STP 15 | STP 16

STP 2: 0 R 0-2 DR 4/3 A. Loam 12 B. 10YR 5/6 Loam 25 NCM

STP 5: 2 0 10YR 4/3 A L 18 10YR 5/1 B L 19 impeded roots NCM

STP 7: 3 0 hor 13 A hor same 19 B hor same NCM

STP 12: 3 same 15 36 NCM

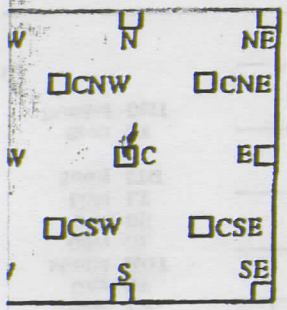
STP 15: 3 same 14 30 NCM

STP 16: 3 0 10-R 4/4 L 13 A 38 10YR 5/6 D L NCM

on berm

same roots

not much color change




Project Name: 2051O  J.T.P.:

Phase: IB  Date: 11-26-99  Block:  Unit Size: 30 cm x 30 cm

Site Name:  Transect:  Compass Heading: East

Excavators:  Array:  Interval:

KEY:

STERILE ☐
HISTORIC H
PREHISTORIC P

SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY

| | |
|---|---|
| Duff | AO |
| Podzol | AE |
| A Horizon | AVA2 |
| Plowzone | Ap |
| B Horizon | B1/B2 |
| Feature | FEA |
| C Horizon | C |
| Fill | FL |
| Organic | O |
| Other | OT |
| Wet | WET |
| Water | H2O |

TEXTURE

| | |
|---|---|
| Clay | CL |
| Silt | SLT |
| Greasy | GSY |
| Sand | SD |
| Gravel | GR |
| Rock | RK |
| Coarse | C |
| Medium | M |
| Fine | F |
| Very | V |

COLOR

| | |
|---|---|
| Black | BK |
| Brown | BN |
| Red | RD |
| Yellow | YW |
| Grey | GY |
| Mottled | MOT |
| Olive | OL |
| Dark | DK |
| Light | LT |
| Strong | STG |
| Roots | RT |
| Disturbed | DIST |

STP 10

0 Ⓐ Root mat
2
A 3/2
1 flake
13
B
26
1111

1 Flake
Level 2

STP 11

0 Ⓐ
3 C
A C
22
B C
32
1111

NCM

STP 13

0 Rt mat
2
10YR dk
C >/2
8
gray layer
C 4/3
16
10YR
5/6 B
C
32
111

NCM
sparse gravel

STP 14

0 Rt Mat
2
A 3/2
10
A1 4/3
19
B 5/6
33

NCM

STP 17

0 Rt Mat
2 O
A1 10YR 3/2
10 sandy L
A2 10YR 4/3
20 sandy L
B sandy L 5/6
32

NCM gond
on slight slope
NCM

STP 18

0 humus
6
Loamy sandy
21
Loamy sand
24
NCM

sandier soil
cedars

# TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ___ OF ___

N NE
CNW CNE
C E
CSW CSE
S SE

Project Name: Sposito
Phase: IB Date: 11-26-99
Site Name:
Excavators:

J.T.P.
Block: Unit Size:
Transect: Compass Heading:
Array: Interval:

KEY:
STERILE
HISTORIC H
PREHISTORIC P

SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY
Duff AO
Podzol AE
A Horizon A/A2
Plowzone Ap
B Horizon B/B2
Feature FEA
C Horizon C
Fill FL
Organic O
Other OT
Wet WET
Water H2O

TEXTURE
Clay CL
Silt SLT
Greasy GSY
Sand SD
Gravel GR
Rock RK
Coarse C
Medium M
Fine F
Very V

COLOR
Black BK
Brown BN
Red RD
Yellow YW
Grey GY
Mottled MOT
Olive OL
Dark DK
Light LT
Strong STG

Roots RT
Disturbed DIST

STP 19

0 humus roots
2 10YR 3/2 @ LS
10 @ LS 4/3
24 @ LC 5/6
35 NCM

Stone bbls

STP 21

0 humus
1 LS 10YR 2/2
5 LS 4/3
20 LS thunderstone
30 LS 5/6

Ceramics
Thunderstone

STP 22

0 humus
2 LS 3/2
11 A1
A2 LS 4/3
27 B LS 5/6
37

Moderate amount
NCM

STP 24

0 Rootmat
3 @ LS 10YR 3/2
19 LS 10YR 4/3
31 LS 10YR 5/6
34

NCM

STP 26

0 humus Roots
2 SL 3/2
12 SL 4/3
32 SL 5/6
42

NCM

STP 27

0 humus Rts
2 LS 3/2
10 LS 4/3
18 LS 5/6
35

Sparse gravel
NCM

# TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ___ OF ___

N NE
CNW CNE
C E
CSW CSE
S SE

Project Name: Sposato
Phase: I Date: 11-26-99
Site Name:
Excavators:

J.T.P.
Block: Unit Size:
Transect: Compass Heading:
Array: Interval:

KEY:
STERILE ☐
HISTORIC H
PREHISTORIC P

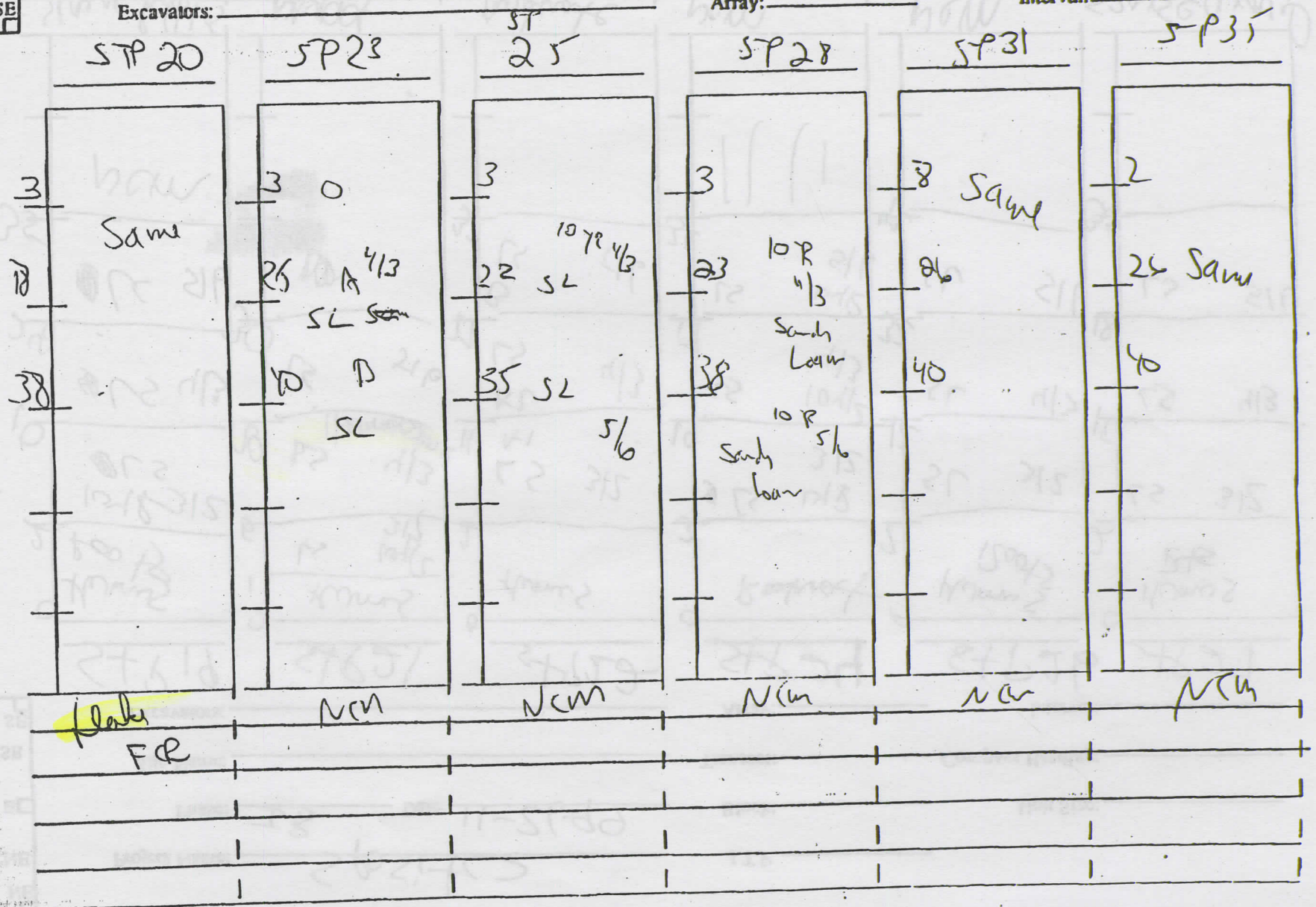
SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY
Duff AO
Podzol AE
A Horizon AVA2
Plowzone Ap
B Horizon BVB2
Feature FEA
C Horizon C
Fill FL
Organic O
Other OT
Wet WET
Water H2O

TEXTURE
Clay CL
Silt SLT
Greasy GSY
Sand SD
Gravel GR
Rock RK
Coarse C
Medium M
Fine F
Very V

COLOR
Black BK
Brown BN
Red RD
Yellow YW
Grey GY
Mottled MOT
Olive OL
Dark DK
Light LT
Strong STG

Roots RT
Disturbed DIST



# TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ___ OF ___

N NE
CNW CNE
C E
CSW CSE
S SE

Project Name: SPOSPO J.T.P.:

Phase: IB Date: 11-26-94 Block: Unit Size: 30x30cm

Site Name: Transect: Compass Heading: E

Excavators: Array: Interval: 30-40cm

KEY:
STERILE ☐
HISTORIC H
PREHISTORIC P

SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY
Duff AO
Podzol AE
A Horizon AVA2
Plowzone Ap
B Horizon BVB2
Feature FEA
C Horizon C
Fill FL
Organic O
Other OT
Wet WET
Water H2O

TEXTURE
Clay CL
Silt SLT
Greasy GSY
Sand SD
Gravel GR
Rock RK
Coarse C
Medium M
Fine F
Very V

COLOR
Black BK
Brown BN
Red RD
Yellow YW
Grey GY
Mottled MOT
Olive OL
Dark DK
Light LT
Strong STG

Roots RT
Disturbed DIST

STP29

0 thumy roots
2 LS 10YR 3/2 A1
8 LS 10YR 4/3 A2
20 LS 5Y6 B
35 NCM

STP30

0 Roots
1 A1 10YR 3/2 LS
8 A2 LS 10YR 4/3 gravel
27 B gravel
38 NCM moderate gravel

STP32

0 Roots
3 A1 10YR 3/2 LS 0
10 A2 LS 10YR 4/3 gravel
27 B LS 5Y6 gravel
35 NCM

STP33

0 Roots
1 LS 10YR 3/2
6 LS 10YR 4/3 gravel
15 LS 5Y6 gravel
26 gravel
NCM

STP34

0 Root mat
2 LS 10YR 3/2 gravel
10 LS 10YR 4/3 gravel
25 Impeded by Roots
NCM

STP36

0 Roots
2 LS 10YR 3/2
12 LS 10YR 4/3
25 LS 5Y6
36

# TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ___ OF ___

N NE CNW CNE C E CSW CSE S SE

Project Name: Sposito J.T.P.: ___

Phase: IB Date: 11-26-99 Block: ___ Unit Size: ___

Site Name: ___ Transect: ___ Compass Heading: ___

Excavators: ___ Array: ___ Interval: ___

KEY:
STERILE ☐
HISTORIC [H]
PREHISTORIC [P]

SOIL KEYS:

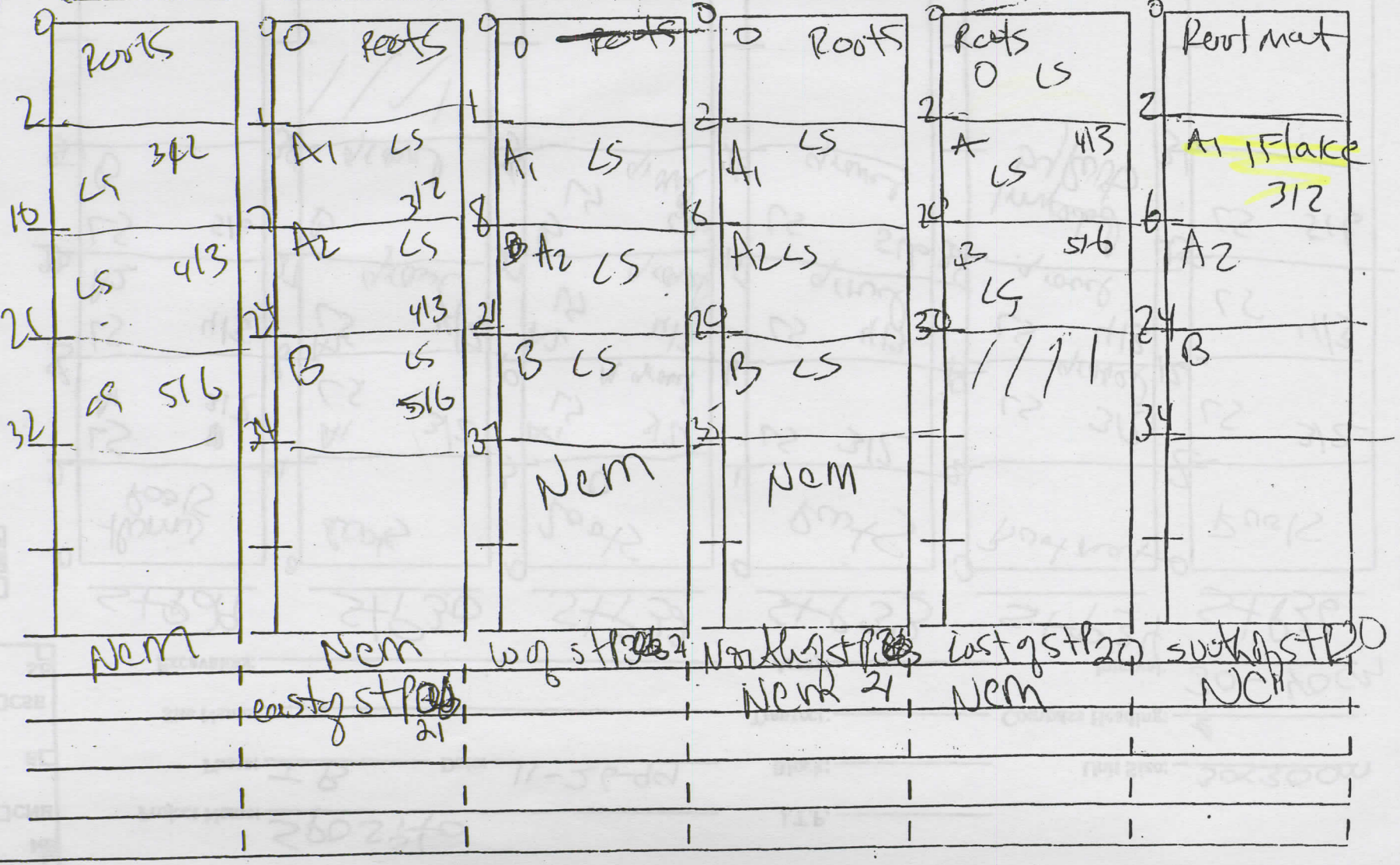
TOPOGRAPHY
Duff AO
Podzol AE
A Horizon A/A2
Plowzone Ap
B Horizon B/B2
Feature FEA
C Horizon C
Fill FL
Organic O
Other OT
Wet WET
Water H2O

TEXTURE
Clay CL
Silt SLT
Greasy GSY
Sand SD
Gravel GR
Rock RK
Coarse C
Medium M
Fine F
Very V

COLOR
Black BK
Brown BN
Red RD
Yellow YW
Grey GY
Mottled MOT
Olive OL
Dark DK
Light LT
Strong STG

Roots RT
Disturbed DIST

STP 37 south (south stP 36) | STP 38 E | STP 39 W | STP 40 North | STP 41 East | STP 42 South



# TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ____ OF ____

N NE
CNW CNE
C E
CSW CSE
S SE

Project Name: SPOSTO
Phase: IB Date: 11-26-99
Site Name:
Excavators:

J.T.P.
Block:
Unit Size:
Transect:
Compass Heading:
Array:
Interval:

KEY:
STERILE ☐
HISTORIC H
PREHISTORIC P

SOIL KEYS:

ATIGRAPHY
Duff AO
Podzol AE
A Horizon A1/A2
Plowzone Ap
B Horizon B1/B2
Feature FEA
C Horizon C
Fill FL
Organic O
Other OT
Wet WET
Water H2O

TEXTURE
Clay CL
Silt SLT
Greasy GSY
Sand SD
Gravel GR
Rock RK
Coarse C
Medium M
Fine F
Very V

COLOR
Black BK
Brown BN
Red RD
Yellow YW
Grey GY
Mottled MOT
Olive OL
Dark DK
Light LT
Strong STG

43 south

0 Roots
2 3/2 LS
10 4/3 LS
25 Impeded by Rock

NCM
South qstr 20

44 west

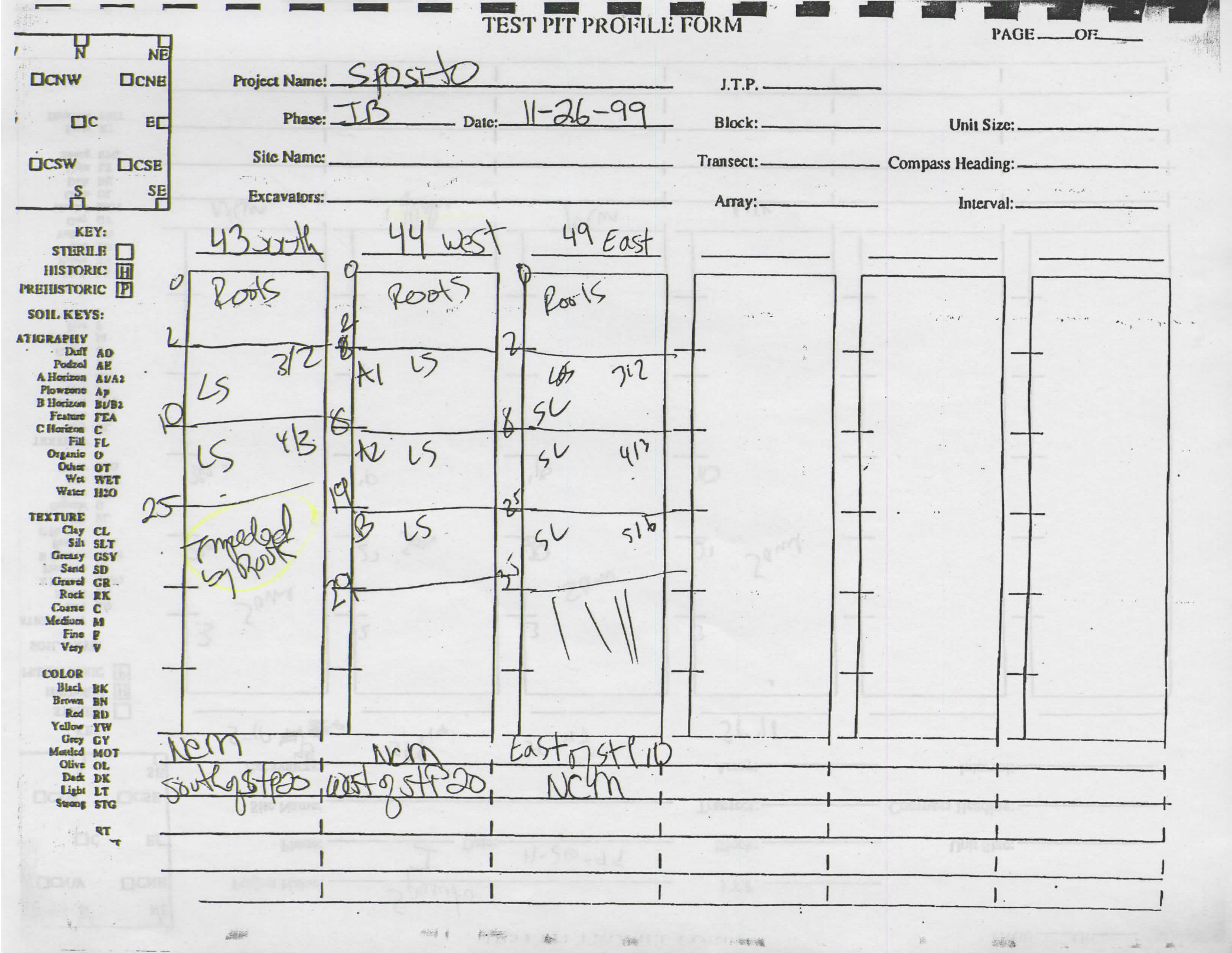
0 Roots
2 A1 LS
6 12 LS
19 B LS
22

NCM
West qstr 20

49 East

0 Roots
2 10YR 7/2 SL
8 SL 4/3 SL
25 SL 5YR 5/6

East qstr 10
NCM



# APPENDIX 3

**INVENTORY**

Sposato Isolates

| CAT | LATCX | VERCX | GP | CL | MAT | MOR | IDENTITY | CNT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3010 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 53 | 28 | flake | 1 |
| 2 | 3020 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 53 | 28 | flake | 1 |
| 3 | 3020 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 53 | 1 | fce | 1 |
| 4 | 3021 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 53 | 21 | hammerstone | 1 |
| 5 | 3042 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 53 | 29 | flake | 1 |
| 6 | 3046 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 53 | 29 | flake | 1 |

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
# MATERIAL CULTURE DATA BASE TAXONOMY

Contact: Beth Acuff or
Douglass Comer, Chief Archaeologist
Northeast Archaeology Team
P.O. Box 77
Seneca, Maryland 20837

PREHISTORIC GROUP (10) (continued)

Domestic Equipment (02)
Morphological Design:

13 vessel
(see material common list 80-84 for clay tempers)
14 mortar
15 pestle
16 muller
17 groundstone fragment

Stone Working (03)
Morphological Design:

21 hammmerstone
22 baton
23 tine
24 splinter
25 drift or "punch"
26 anvil
27 flake - primary
28 flake - secondary
29 bifacial thinning flake - tertiary
30 core
31 blank
32 tested piece
33 shatter
34 retouched

Wood working (04)
Morphological Design:

37 celt
38 grooved axe
39 spokeshave
40 axe

Secondary Morphological Design:

131 nobbed
132 full grooved
133 3/4 grooved

Digging Tools (05)
Morphological Design:

45 hoe

PREHISTORIC GROUP (10) (continued)

Miscellaneous Artifacts (09)
Morphological Design:

Firecracked Rock

01 FCR
02 cooking stone
03 hearth stone

# MATERIAL - COMMON LIST

01 porcelain
02 stoneware
03 earthenware
04 ironstone/granite china/whiteware
05 tin
06 wood
07 pewter
08 plastic
09 rubber, hard
10 rubber, elastic
11 paper
12 glass, frosted
13 glass, milk
14 glass, flashed
15 leather
16 hair
17 bone
18 horn
19 silver
20
21 gold
22 nickel/copper
23 nickel
24 copper
25 brass
26 other cupreous metal
27 stainless steel
28 ferrous alloys
29 aluminum
30 cast iron
31 wrought iron
32 steel
33 pot metal
34 lead
35 chrome
36 zinc
37 amber
38 limestone
39 sandstone
40 slate
41 marble
42 granite
43 schist
44 shale
45 bluestone
46 gravel
47 clay
48 graphite
49 mica
50 flint
51 jasper
52 chert
53 quartz
54 quartzite
55 basalt
56 chalcedony
57 ochre
58 obsidian
59 rhyolite
60 steatite
61 catlinite
62 kaolin
63 petrified wood
64 diamond
65 ruby
66 emerald
67 pearl
68 other precious stone
69 brick
70 mortar/cement
71 concrete
72 plaster
73 carbon
74 spun glass
75 asbestos
76 wax
77 soap
78 glass
79 red clay
80 clay, shell-tempered
81 clay, grit-tempered
82 clay, grog-tempered
83 clay, sand-tempered
84 clay, vegetable material-tempered
85 hemp
86 cotton, mercerized
87 cotton, not mercerized
88 nylon
89 shell
90 sponge, natural
91 sponge, synthetic
92 cork
93 asphalt
94 foil
95 coal
96 mercury
100 crystal
101 linoleum
102 tar paper
103 celluloid - as in buttons
104 synthetic
105 wool
106 felt
107 silk
108 burlap
109 jet
110 glass patina
111 metal unknown
112 slag and clinker
113 aluminum oxide

# APPENDIX 4

# Table of Map Documented Structures

| Location | Map | On, or Adjacent To Study Area | Owner | Eco-Niche | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fresh Pond + Dickerson's Creek | na | Adjacent To east of study area | Unknown | – | As told by Shelter Island Historical Society, House built ca. 1750's called Robb house |
| Fresh Pond + Dickerson's Creek merged together | 1838 | Adjacent To east of study area | na | woodland + marsh | Figure 4 |
| west bank of Dickerson's Creek + possibly a structure at Fresh Pond + Dickerson's on east bank of Creek | 1858 | Both Adjacent To (east + west of study area) | na | – | Property owners, according to Shelter Island Historical Society, was Ekland family on west side of study area + Robb family to the east. Figure 5 |
| (same as above) | 1896 | (same as above) | na | – | Ekland on west side + Robb on east side of project area Figure 6 |
| (same as above) | 1906 | (same as above) | na | – | (same as above) Figure 7 |

# APPENDIX 5

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier _____

Project Identifier Sposato

Date 12-14-99

Your Name Alfred Cammisa

Phone (516) 224-4212

Address P O Box 2916

No. Babylon NY

Zip 11703

Organization (if any) TRACKER- Archaeology Services

1. Site Identifier(s) Sposato Isolates
2. County Suffolk One of following: City _____
   Township Shelter Island
   Incorporated Village _____
   Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner John Sposato
   Address 339 Highwood Ave
   Leonia New Jersey
   Zip 07605

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site
- ✓ Stray finds
- __ Pictograph
- __ Burial
- __ Surface evidence
- __ Material below plow zone
- __ Single component
- __ Cave/Rockshelter
- __ Quarry
- __ Shell midden
- __ Camp
- __ Buried evidence
- __ Evidence of features
- __ Multicomponent
- __ Workshop
- __ Mound
- __ Village
- __ Material in plow zone
- __ Intact occupation fl
- __ Stratified

Location
- __ Under cultivation
- __ Pastureland
- __ Upland
- ✓ Never cultivated
- ✓ Woodland
- __ Previously cultivate
- __ Floodplain
- __ Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent __ good ✓ fair __ poor __
Slope: flat __ gentle __ moderate ✓ steep __
Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____
Elevation: 0-18' above msl

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface __ date(s) 11-26-99
__ Site Map (Submit with form*)
__ Collection

Subsurface--date(s) 11-26-99
Testing: shovel ✓ coring __ other _____ unit size _____
no. of units 49 (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator Alfred Cammisa

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Phase I Archaeological Investigation for the Sposato Property Township of Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York

Present repository of materials TRACKER-Archaeological Services

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

4 flakes
1 small FCR
1 Hammerstone

No diagnostics

7 List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. ✓

8. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11" if possible.

USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Greenport NY

For Office Use Only__UTM Coordinates

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier _____

Project Identifier Sposato
Your Name Alfred Cammisa
Address P O Box 2916
No. Babylon NY
Zip 11703

Date 12-14-99
Phone (516) 224 4212

Organization (if any) TRACKER Archaeology Services

1. Site Identifier(s) Sposato feature
2. County Suffolk One of following: City _____
Township Shelter Island
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner John Sposato
Address 339 Highward Ave
Leonia New Jersey
Zip 07605

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):
Structure/site
Superstructure: complete__ partial__ collapsed__ not evident ✓
Foundation: above ✓ below__ (ground level) not evident__
__Structural subdivisions apparent ✓ Only surface traces visible
__Buried traces detected
List construction materials (be as specific as possible):
Brick

Grounds
__Under cultivation __Sustaining erosion ✓Woodland __Upland
✓Never cultivated __Previously cultivated ✓Floodplain __Pasturela
Soil Drainage: excellent__ good ✓ fair__ poor__
Slope: flat__ gentle__ moderate ✓ steep__
Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) _____
Elevation: On shore

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
Surface--date(s) 11-26-99
__Site Map (Submit with form*)
__Collection
Subsurface--date(s) 11-26-99
Testing: shovel ✓ coring__ other _____ unit size _____
no. of units 49 (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8½"x11", if feasible

Investigator Alfred Cammisa
Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):
Phase I Archaeological Investigations
for the Sposato Property
Township of Shelter Island, Suffolk County, New York

Present repository of materials none

6. Site inventory:
   a. date constructed or occupation period believe ca 19th Century
   b. previous owners, if known Robb family
   c. modifications, if known

   (append additional sheets, if necessary)

7. Site documentation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
   a. Historic map references
      1) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
         Present location of original, if known _____
      2) Name _____ Date _____ Source _____
         Present location of original, if known _____
   b. Representation in existing photography
      1) Photo date _____ Where located _____
      2) Photo date _____ Where located _____
   c. Primary and secondary source documentation (reference fully)
      Mrs. Green from the Shelter Island Historical Society says this feature probably an ice or outbuilding of the Robb family whose main house built on adjacent property ca 1750. Outbuilding built by Thurrell Robb family probably ca. 19th century
   d. Persons with memory of site:
      1) Name _____ Address _____
      2) Name _____ Address _____

8. List of material remains other than those used in construction (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

   none

   If prehistoric materials are evident, check here and fill out prehistoric site form. ✓

9. Map References: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany this form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8½"x11" if feasible.

   USGS 7½ Minute Series Quad. Name Greenport NY

   For Office Use Only--UTM Coordinates _____

10. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5"x7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.