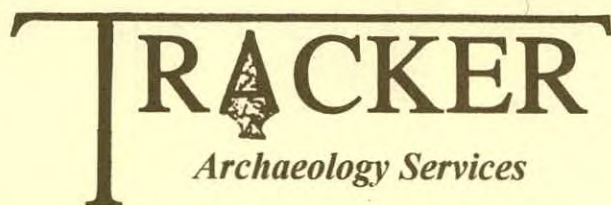


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REPORTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

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

1999

Prepared for:

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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 artifacts were encountered.

Four prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Radial shovel testing produced only 2 additional artifacts. These are interpreted 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 atlatl, 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 "Manhanseekahaguash-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 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 family built a house immediately west of the project area on the old Dickerson/Haven land. The Ekland 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 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 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 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 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 Preserve. Cellar hole with walls.

-NYSHPO A10307.000384 Frank M. Smith Farm.

-NYSHPO A10307.00038 Great Central Mansion (Nicholl 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: unprovenienced 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 artifact 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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1838 *Map of Shelter Island.* Map #69. United States Coast
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United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

1888 *Shore Line of Shelter Island, New York.* Map #1572.
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1956 *Greenport, New York quadrangle, 7.5 minute series.*

APPENDIX 1

scale: 1 inch = 2000 feet

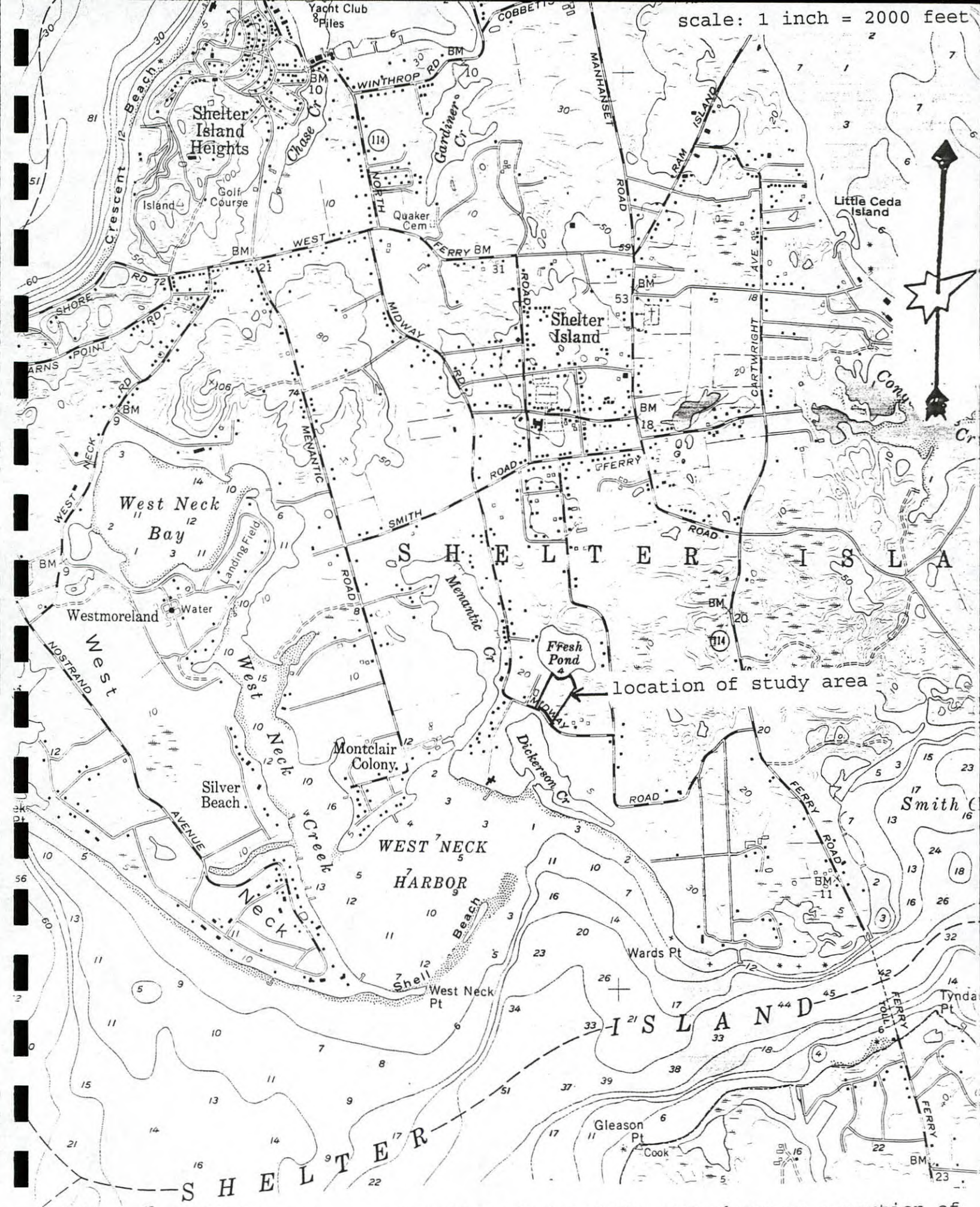


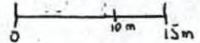
Figure 1

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

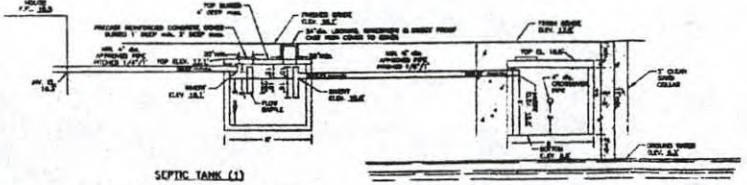
SURVEY OF PROPERTY
SITUATED AT
SHELTER ISLAND
TOWN OF SHELTER ISLAND
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK
S.C. TAX No. 700-23-01-29

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 LINES) 5,899 ac.



PROPOSED SEPTIC SYSTEM DETAIL
(NOT TO SCALE)

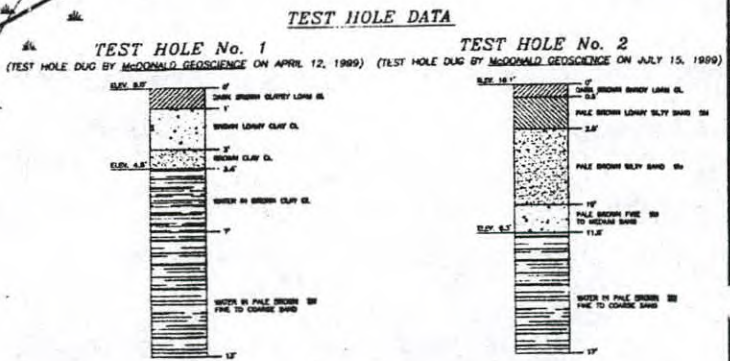
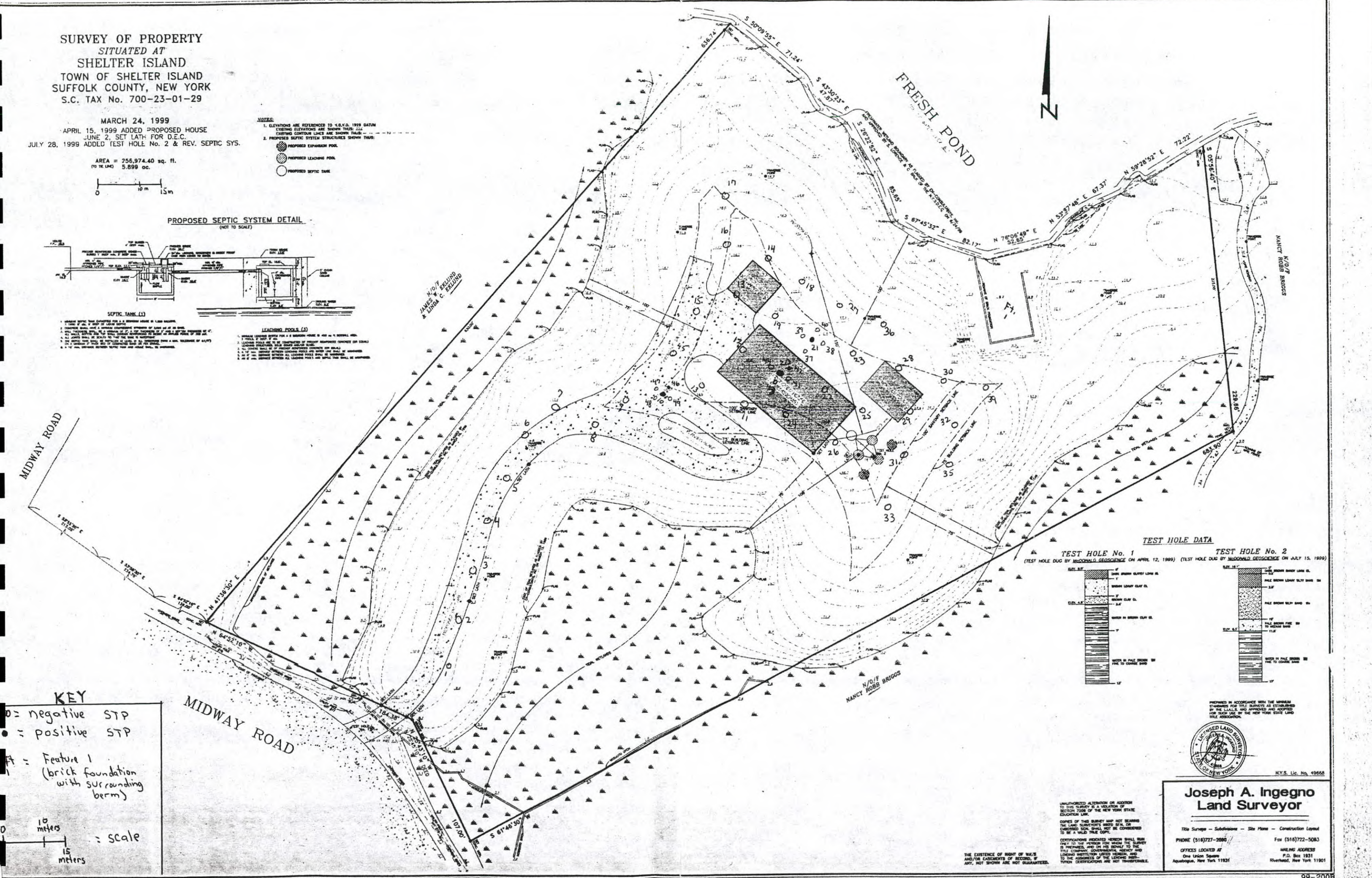


- SEPTIC TANK (1)**
1. SEPTIC TANK SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED FOR A 2-BEDROOM HOUSE AT LAND VALUE.
 2. TANK SHALL BE 10' DIA. BY 10' DEEP.
 3. CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 3000 PSI AT 28 DAYS.
 4. ALL WALLS SHALL BE 12" THICK CONCRETE REINFORCED WITH #4 BARS AT 18" ON CENTER.
 5. ALL JOINTS SHALL BE SEALED WITH 1" MIN. THICK POLYURETHANE FOAM.
 6. THE TANK SHALL BE REINFORCED AT ALL JOINTS WITH A MIN. TOLERANCE OF 1/4" DIA.
 7. A MINIMUM 12" AIR GAP SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN TANK AND LEACHING POOLS.
- LEACHING POOLS (3)**
1. MINIMUM LEACHING POOL FOR A 2-BEDROOM HOUSE IS 400 SQ. FT. SMALLER POOLS ARE PERMITTED IF APPROVED BY THE TOWN ENGINEER.
 2. LEACHING POOLS SHALL BE 18" DIA. BY 18" DEEP.
 3. ALL POOLS SHALL BE 18" DIA. BY 18" DEEP.
 4. ALL POOLS SHALL BE 18" DIA. BY 18" DEEP.
 5. ALL POOLS SHALL BE 18" DIA. BY 18" DEEP.
 6. ALL POOLS SHALL BE 18" DIA. BY 18" DEEP.
 7. ALL POOLS SHALL BE 18" DIA. BY 18" DEEP.

KEY

o = negative STP
• = positive STP
Ft = Feature 1
(brick foundation with surrounding berm)

0 10 meters 15 meters = scale



Joseph A. Ingegno
Land Surveyor

This Survey - Subdivision - Site Plan - Construction Layout
PHONE (516) 727-2000 FAX (516) 722-5003
OFFICES LOCATED AT MAILING ADDRESS
One Union Square P.O. Box 1931
Aquebogue, New York 11931 Riverhead, New York 11901

UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO THIS SURVEY IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7208 OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.
COPIES OF THIS SURVEY MAP NOT BEARING THE LAND SURVEYOR'S SEAL OR SIGNED SIGN SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED TO BE A VALID TRUE COPY.
CERTIFICATIONS INDICATED HEREON SHALL RUN ONLY TO THE PERSON FOR WHOM THE SURVEY IS PREPARED, AND ON HIS BEHALF TO THE TITLE COMPANY, GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND LENDING INSTITUTION LISTED HEREON, AND TO THE ADDRESS OF THE LENDING INSTITUTION. CERTIFICATIONS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE.

1 inch = 2.5 miles

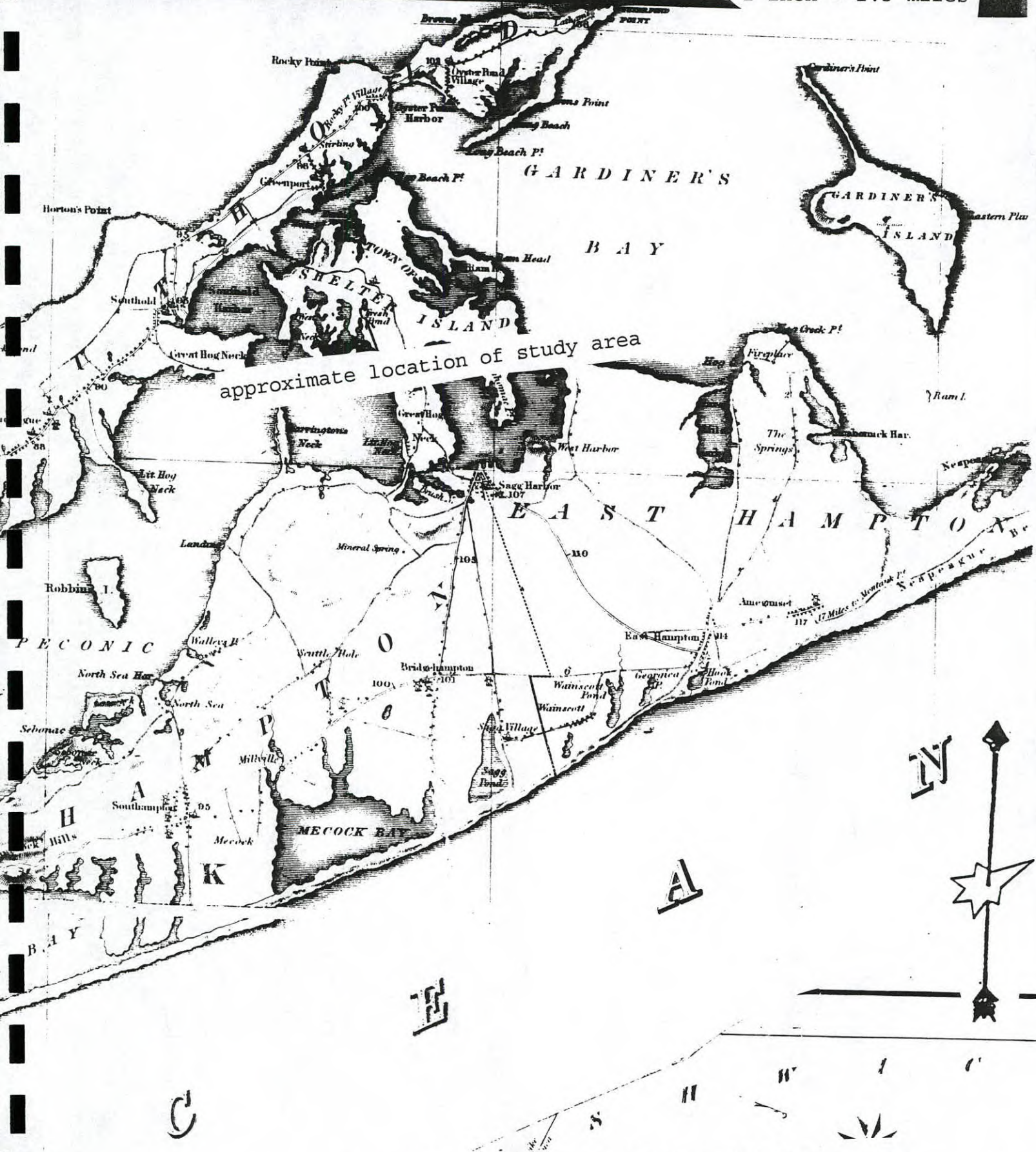


Figure 3

Portion of the 1836 Colton map.

scale: $\frac{1}{10000}$

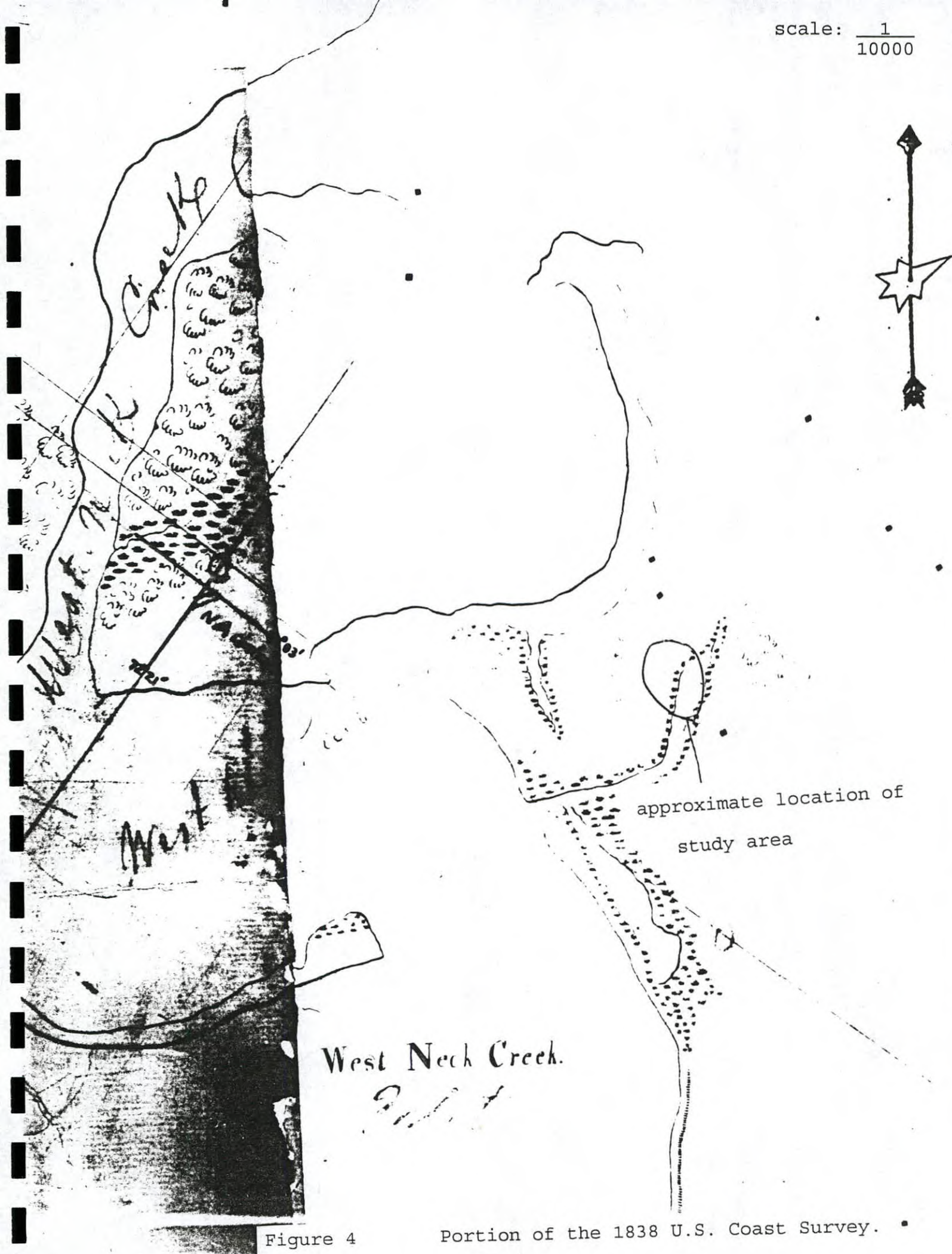


Figure 4

Portion of the 1838 U.S. Coast Survey.

N D

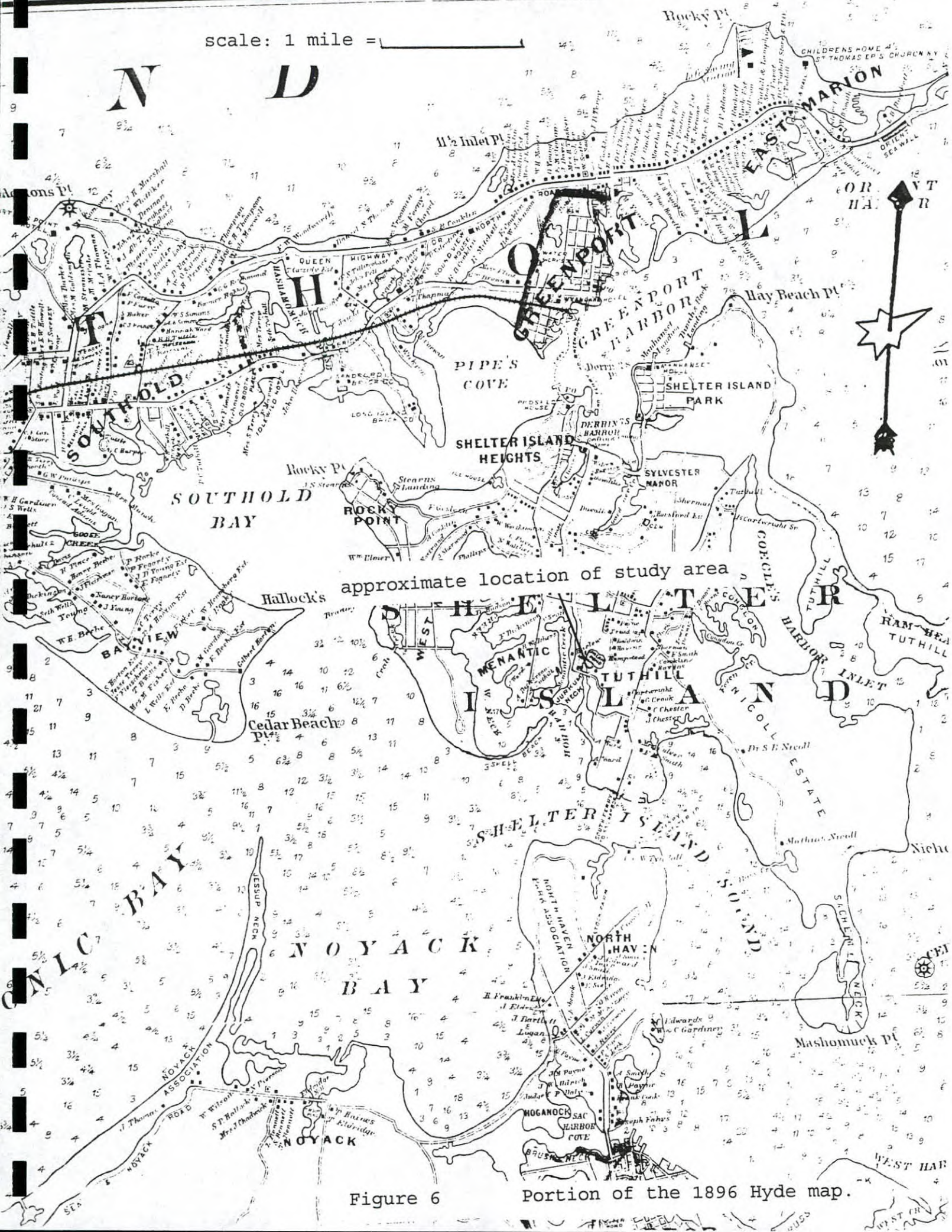


Figure 6

Portion of the 1896 Hyde map.

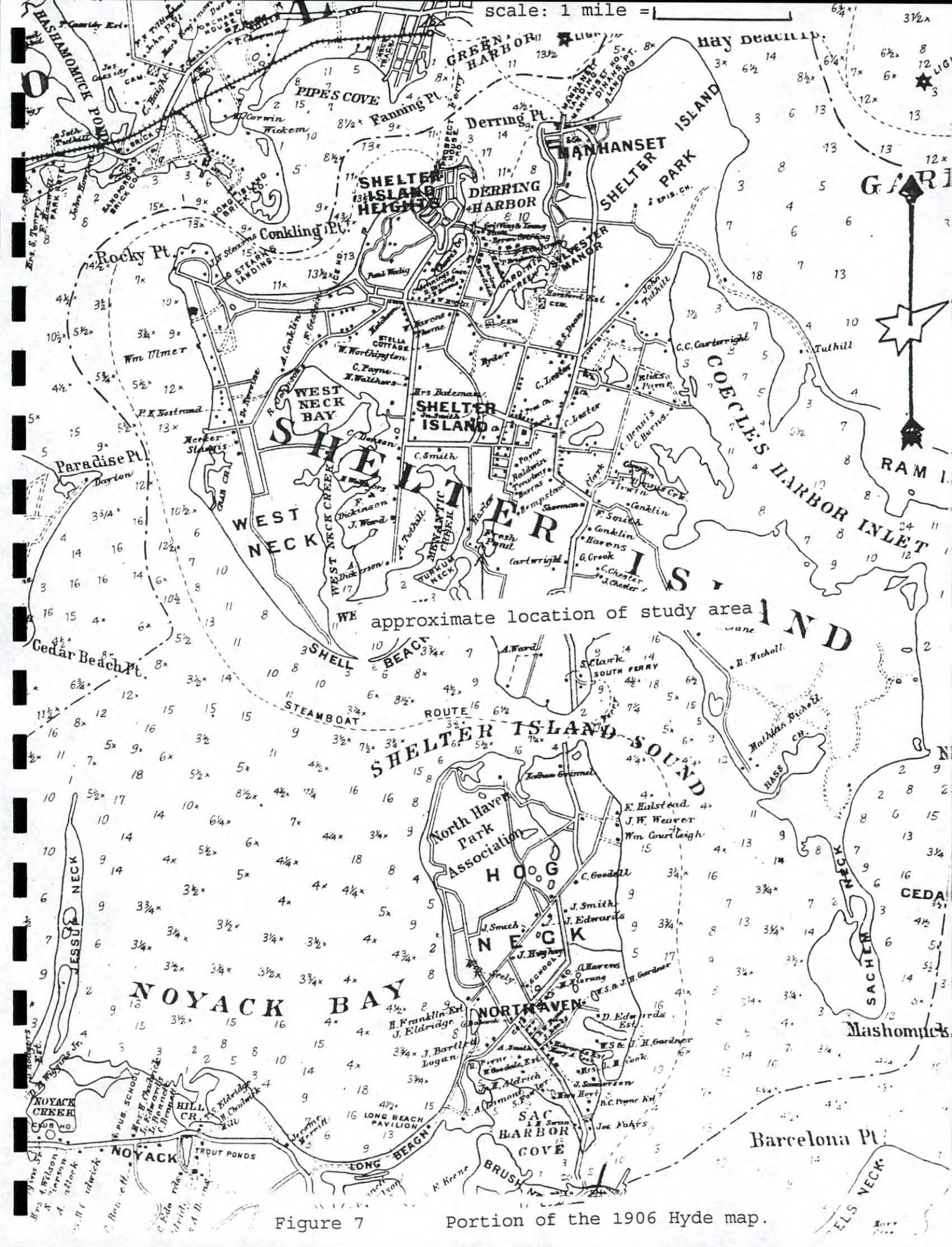




Plate 1

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.

APPENDIX 2

TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ____ OF ____

W	N	NE
☐ CNW		☐ CNE
W	☐ C	E
☐ CSW		☐ CSE
W	S	SE

Project Name: Spositeo

J.T.P. _____

Phase: IB Date: 11-26-99

Block: _____

Unit Size: _____

Site Name: _____

Transect: _____ Compass Heading: _____

Excavators: _____

Array: _____ Interval: _____

KEY:

STERILE ☐

HISTORIC ☒

PREHISTORIC ☒

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

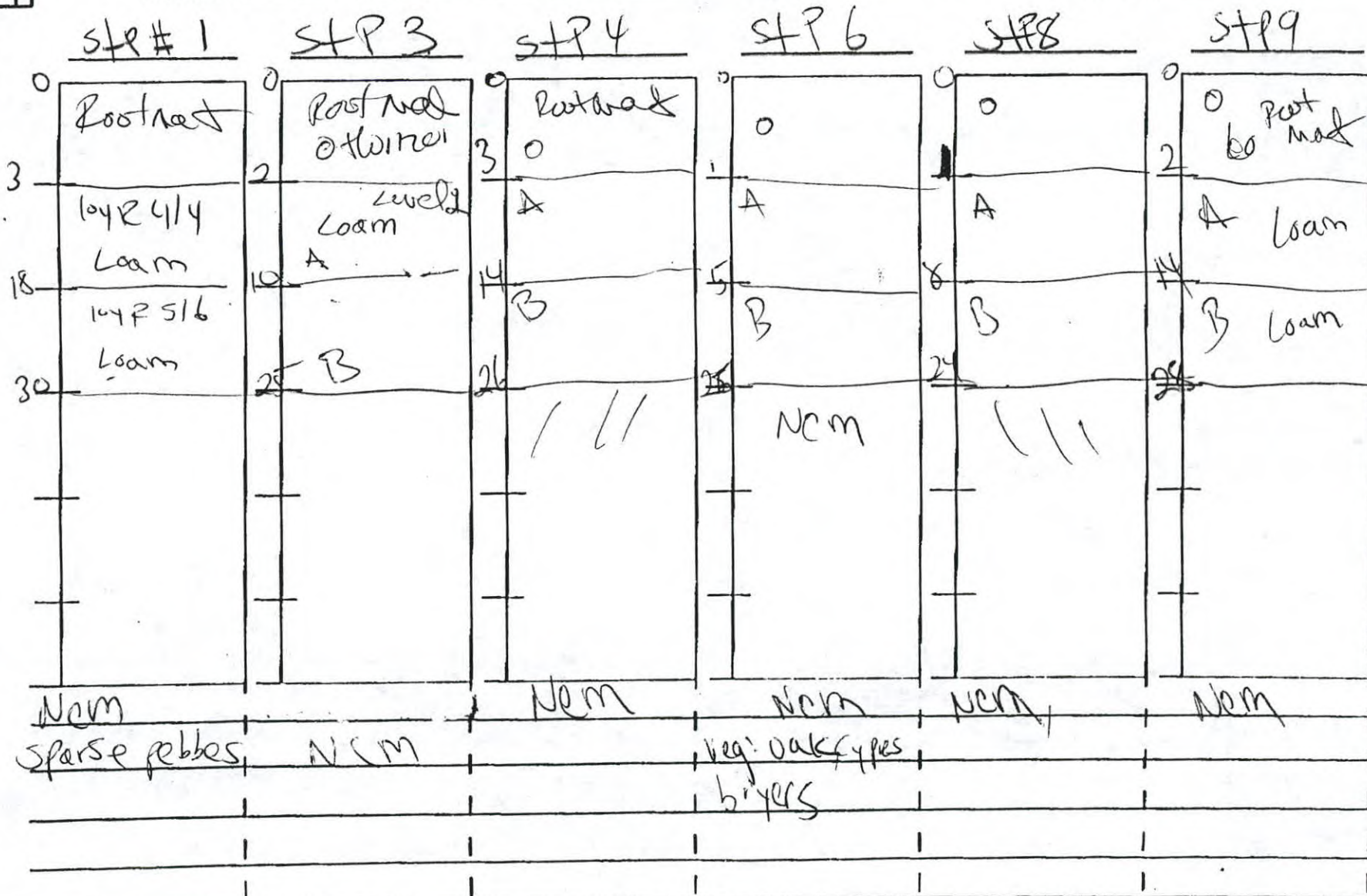
Dark DK

Light LT

Strong STG

Roots RT

Disturbed DIST



TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

W	N	NE
☐ CNW	☐ CNE	
W	C	E
☐ CSW	☐ CSE	
W	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 ☒
 PREHISTORIC ☒

SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY
 Duff AO
 Podzol AP
 A Horizon AUA2
 Plowzone Ap
 B Horizon BU/B2
 Feature FEA
 C Horizon C
 Fill FL
 Organic O
 Other OT
 Wet WET
 Water H2O

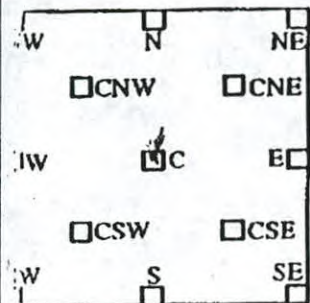
TEXTURE
 Clay CL
 Silt SLT
 Greasy GSY
 Sand SD
 Gravel GR
 Rock RK
 Coarse C
 Medium M
 Fine F
 Very V

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
0-2 12 A 25 B Loam	0 10R A L 1/3 10R B L 5/4 impeded roots	0 hor 13 A hor 29 B hor Same	3 15 36 Same	3 17 30 Same	3 10-R 11/4 13 L A 38 10R 5/6 B L
NCM	NCM	NCM	NCM	NCM	NCM
	on beam				
	same rock				

Not much underground and cedar with cherry trees below

Project Name: 205-10J.T.P. Phase: IB Date: 11-26-99Block: Unit Size: 30x30^{cm}Site Name: Transect: Compass Heading: EastExcavators: Array: Interval:

KEY:

STERILE ☐

HISTORIC ☒

PREHISTORIC ☐

SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY

Duff AD

Podzol AE

A Horizon AUA2

Plowzone Ap

B Horizon BU/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

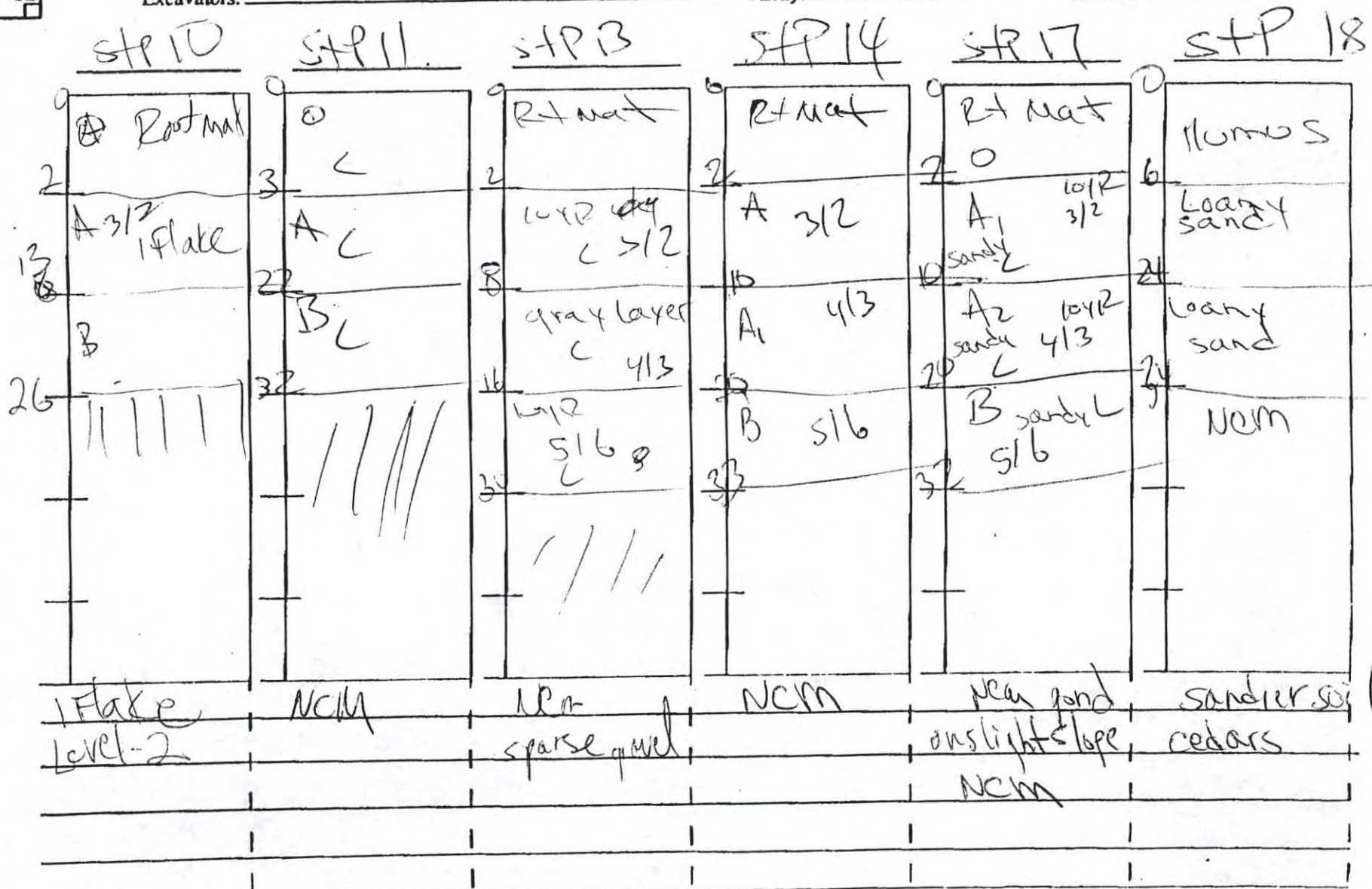
Dark DK

Light LT

Strong STG

Roots RT

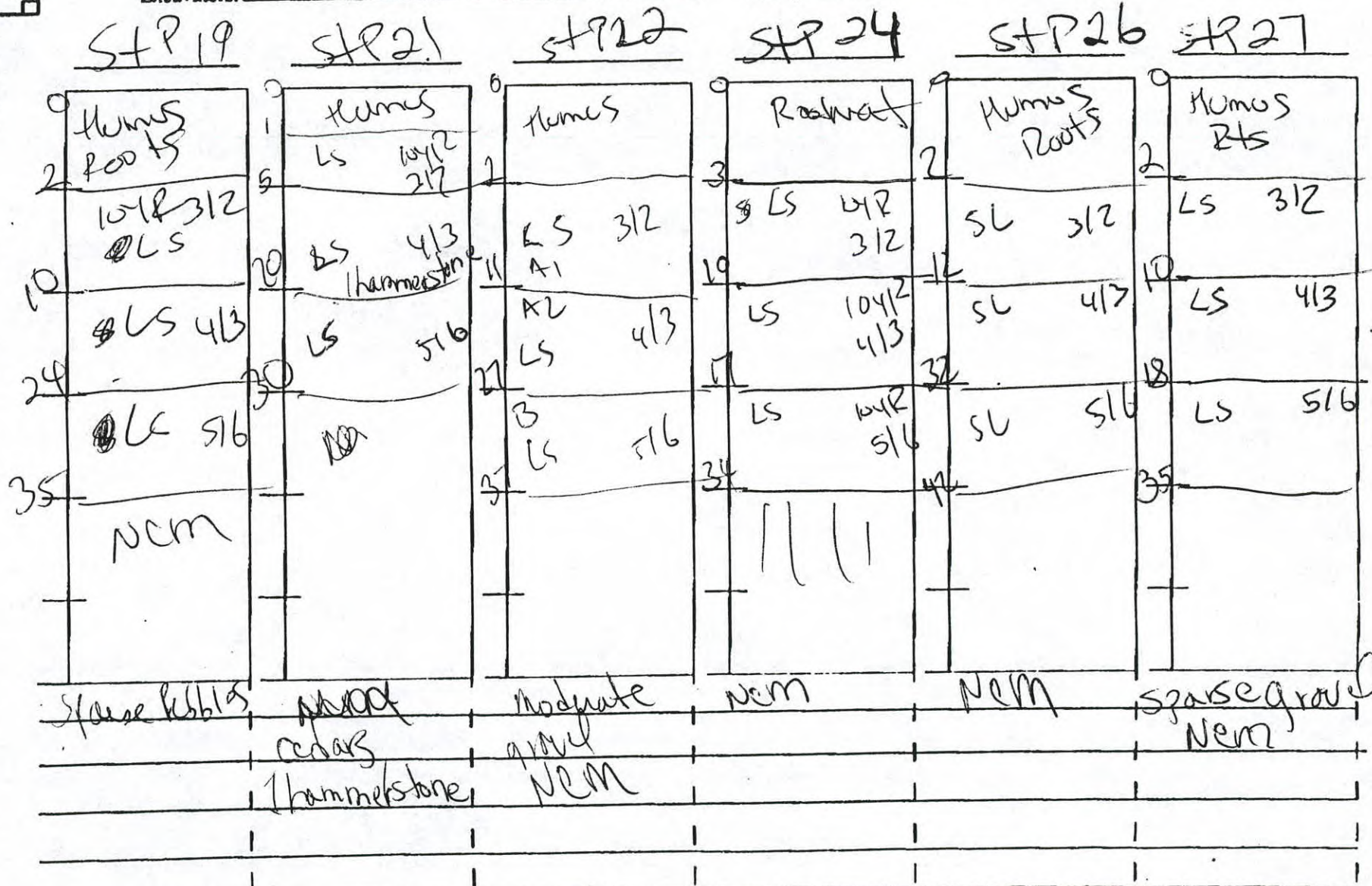
Distributed DIST



PAGE ____ OF ____

Array: _____ Interval: _____

Roots	RT
Disturbed	DIST



PAGE ____ OF ____

3	3	3	3	3	2
Same	0	10 yr 1/3	10 R 1/3	Same	Same
18	25 A 4/3	22 SL	23 10 R 1/3	26	26 Same
	SL		Sandy loam		
38	10 D	35 SL	38 10 R 5/6	40	40
	SL	5/6	Sandy loam		
flakes	Ncm	Ncm	Ncm	Ncm	Ncm
FR					

TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ____ OF ____

W	N	NE
☐ CNW		☐ CNE
W	☐ C	E
☐ CSW		☐ CSE
W	S	SE

Project Name: SPO 5140

J.T.P. _____

Phase: T.B Date: 11-26-99

Block: _____

Unit Size: 30x30cm

Site Name: _____

Transect: _____ Compass Heading: 2

Excavators: _____

Array: _____

Interval: 30-40cm

KEY:

STERILE ☐

HISTORIC ☒

PREHISTORIC ☒

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

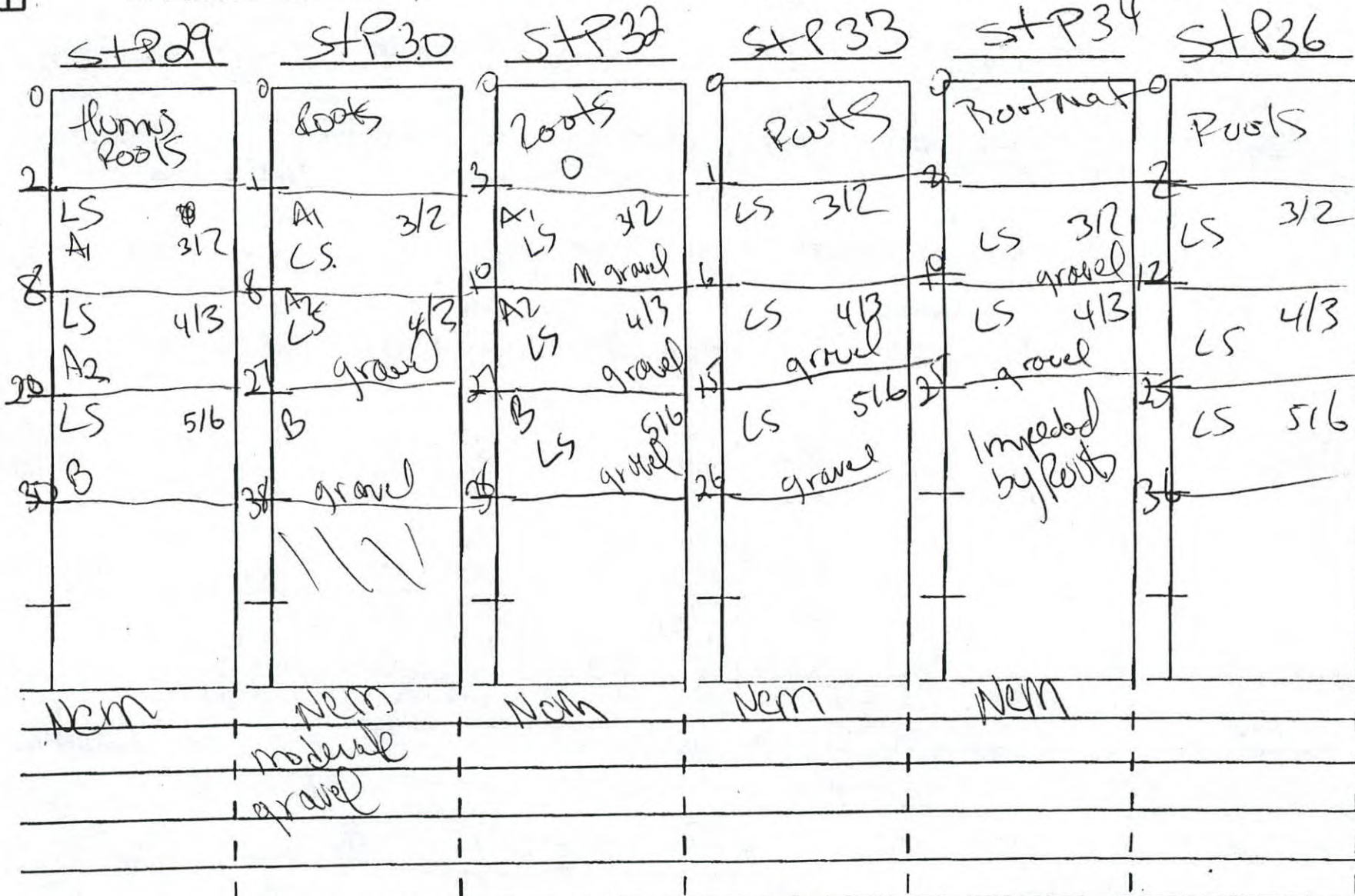
Dark DK

Light LT

Strong STG

Roots RT

Disturbed DIST



TEST PIT PROFILE FORM

PAGE ____ OF ____

W	N	NE
☐ CNW	☐ CNE	
W	C	E
☐ CSW	☐ CSE	
W	S	SE

Project Name: SPOST-10

J.T.P. _____

Phase: IB Date: 11-26-99

Block: _____

Unit Size: _____

Site Name: _____

Transect: _____ Compass Heading: _____

Excavators: _____

Array: _____

Interval: _____

KEY:

STERILE ☐HISTORIC ☒PREHISTORIC ☒

SOIL KEYS:

STRATIGRAPHY

Duff AD
 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

QT

43 South	44 West	49 East			
0 Roots	0 Roots	0 Roots			
2 LS 3/2	2 A1 LS	2 LS 7/2			
10 LS 4/3	8 A2 LS	8 SL 4/3			
25 Imbedded by Rock	19 B LS	25 SL 5/6			
	20	25			
Ncm	Ncm	East of STP 10			
South of STP 20	West of STP 20	Ncm			

PAGE ____ OF ____

SP 48

Roots	RT
Disturbed	DIST

3 Same	2	3 Saw	3 Same		
26	27 Saw	20	21 Same		
36	'p	48	10		
Ncm	1 flake	Ncm	Nv		

APPENDIX 3

INVENTORY

Sposato Isolates

<u>CAT</u>	<u>LATCX</u>	<u>VERCX</u>	<u>GP</u>	<u>CL</u>	<u>MAT</u>	<u>MOR</u>	<u>IDENTITY</u>	<u>CNT</u>
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 hammerstone
- 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

Wood working (04)

Morphological Design:

- 34 retouched
- 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 PCR
- 02 cooking stone
- 03 hearth stone

MATERIAL - COMMON LIST

01	porcelain	56	chalcedony
02	stoneware	57	ochre
03	earthenware	58	obsidian
04	ironstone/granite china/whiteware	59	rhyolite
05	tin	60	steatite
06	wood	61	catlinite
07	pewter	62	kaolin
08	plastic	63	petrified wood
09	rubber, hard	64	diamond
10	rubber, elastic	65	ruby
11	paper	66	emerald
12	glass, frosted	67	pearl
13	glass, milk	68	other precious stone
14	glass, flashed	69	brick
15	leather	70	mortar/cement
16	hair	71	concrete
17	bone	72	plaster
18	horn	73	carbon
19	silver	74	spun glass
20		75	asbestos
21	gold	76	wax
22	nickel/copper	77	soap
23	nickel	78	glass
24	copper	79	red clay
25	brass	80	clay, shell-tempered
26	other cupreous metal	81	clay, grit-tempered
27	stainless steel	82	clay, grog-tempered
28	ferrous alloys	83	clay, sand-tempered
29	aluminum	84	clay, vegetable material-tempered
30	cast iron	85	hemp
31	wrought iron	86	cotton, mercerized
32	steel	87	cotton, not mercerized
33	pot metal	88	nylon
34	lead	89	shell
35	chrome	90	sponge, natural
36	zinc	91	sponge, synthetic
37	amber	92	cork
38	limestone	93	asphalt
39	sandstone	94	foil
40	slate	95	coal
41	marble	96	mercury
42	granite	100	crystal
43	schist	101	linoleum
44	shale	102	tar paper
45	bluestone	103	celluloid - as in buttons
46	gravel	104	synthetic
47	clay	105	wool
48	graphite	106	felt
49	mica	107	silk
50	flint	108	burlap
51	jasper	109	jet
52	chert	110	glass patina
53	quartz	111	metal unknown
54	quartzite	112	slag and clinker
55	basalt	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 present area Figure 6
(same as above)	1906	(same as above)	na	-	(same as above) Figure 7

APPENDIX 5

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier _____

Project Identifier Sposato
 Your Name Alfred Cammis
 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 239 Highway 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 Pastureland
 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) 11-26-99Site Map (Submit with form*)CollectionSubsurface--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 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator Alfred Cammis

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 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 8 1/2"x11" if feasible.

USGS 7 1/2 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.

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier _____

Project Identifier Sposato

Your Name Alfred Cammis

Address P.O. Box 3410
No. Babylon NY

Zip 11703

Date 12-14-99

Phone (SK) 224-4212

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

Location	☒ Never cultivated	☐ Previously cultivate
☐ Under cultivation	☒ Woodland	☐ Floodplain
☐ Pastureland		☐ Sustaining erosion
☐ Upland		

Soil Drainage: excellent ☐ good ☒ fair ☐ poor ☐

Slope: flat ☐ gentle ☐ moderate ☒ steep ☐

Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) _____

Elevation: 0-18' above sea level

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 ☐
no. of units 49 unit size _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

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

* Submission should be 8 1/2" x 11", if feasible

Investigator Alfred Cammis

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

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

Present repository of materials TRACKER- Archaeology Series

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

4 flint
1 small FCR
1 Hammerston

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 8 1/2" x 11" if possible.

USGS 7 1/2 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.