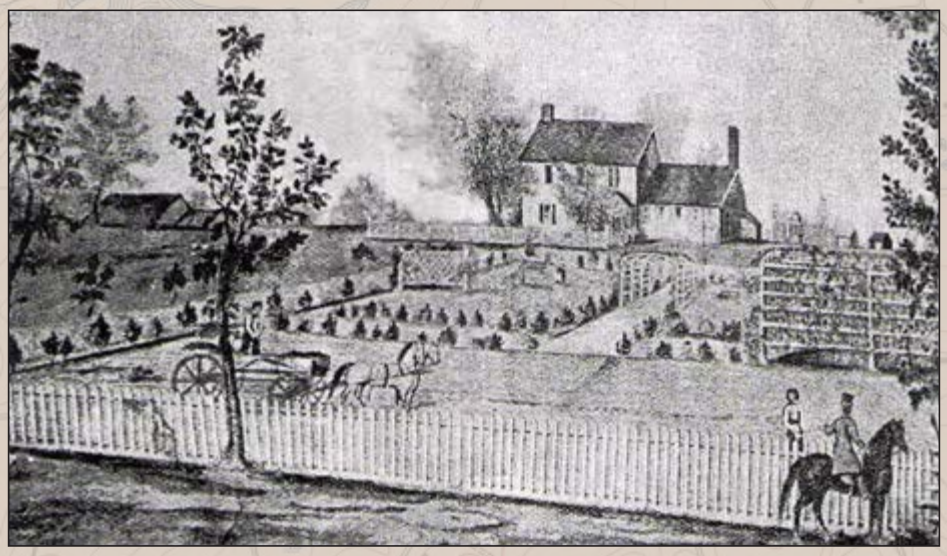
Cultural Resources Data Recovery Report

THE NAIMA SITE

(NYSM #11658)



Including the Ebenezer Smith House

Town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, New York

By

DANIEL E. MAZEAU

Principal Investigator

Cultural Resource Survey Program Series 7

NYS M

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of the

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including the Ebenezer Smith House

Town of Smithtown,

Suffolk County, New York

Cultural Resource Survey Program Series No. 7

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Cover: Historical view of the Ebenezer Smith House during the mid-19th century. (Photo courtesy of the Smithtown Historical Society, Smithtown, New York.) Historic and prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site are also shown. Cover design by Leigh Ann Smith of the New York State Museum, Albany, New York.

Management Summary

Project Number

DOT PIN 0054.05.121

NYS-DOT Project Type

The project area is to be impacted by a highway reconstruction project proposed by the New York State Department of Transportation (NYS DOT) that will span the totality of NYS Route 347 and a portion of NYS Route 454 in Suffolk County, New York. Reconstruction consists of increasing the width of the highway to a six-lane arterial (it is currently four to six lanes) and the redesign of numerous side roads. County Center Road, which runs through the project area, is one of these side roads; its width will be expanded and its intersection with Route 347/454 altered.

Site Identification

The Naima Site (NYSM #11658)

Cultural Resource Survey Type

Phase III Data Recovery of the Naima Site

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map

Central Islip (1967)

Prehistoric Context

Coastal, maritime, and riverine environments have always been important loci throughout the prehistoric occupation of New York State. Offering a variety of resources, these environments are especially common on Long Island. The Nissequogue River system, which is located in the central portion of Long Island and flows north into Smithtown Bay and the Long Island Sound, provides an example of such an environment. Prehistoric occupation along this river has been extensive, especially near the river's delta and along Smithtown Bay. The majority of archaeological sites along the river, however, and in the region in general, are either poorly documented or consist of ephemeral or isolated finds (Parker 1922). It is along the headwaters of this short river that the Naima Site is strategically located. This area provided access to multiple ecological zones, including riverine and woodland settings, which thereby increased the variety of available resources. The Naima Site therefore has a high potential for producing valuable data in the study of resource exploitation strategies and micro- and macro-regional settlement system patterning.

Historic Context

The historic occupation of Long Island initially focused on coastal environments, particularly those situated alongside protected bays and harbors (e.g., Port Jefferson, Northport), because early communities focused on coastal resources for economic, subsistence, and transportation requirements. The community of Hauppauge, within which the site is located, is part of the larger Town of Smithtown. Smithtown was initially settled during the mid-seventeenth century by its patentee Richard "Bull" Smith and his sons. The earliest settlement and economy of the area centered on the Nissequogue River, and numerous houses were subsequently built near the river, including the house in the project area. This house, once colloquially known as the "Major 'Nezer" house, was built in 1790 by a descendent of Richard Smith named Caleb Smith II (1763–1831). Smith II was one of the earliest settlers in the area that would become known as Hauppauge and was a man of wealth and high standing in the community. Therefore the household of Smith II, and the project area in general, has high research potential in terms of investigating and understanding the early occupation of Long Island, including the establishment and development of socio-economic differentiation, the rural economy and subsistence, and the historic-period participation in regional and macro-regional networks.

Site Location and Project Limits

The Naima Site straddles County Center Road, a short access road that connects the Suffolk County office complex to Route 347/454. The project area consists of two blocks located on either side of the County Center Road. The southwest block is located northwest of the intersection of County Center Road and Route 347/454 and consists of a rough square measuring 33x28 meters (108x92 feet). The east block, which runs along the eastern side of County Center Road, begins at a point approximately 20 meters (66 feet) north of the intersection and continues 85 meters (279 feet) farther along the eastern side of the road. The width of the east block varies; most of it is 11.5 meters (38 feet) wide. It expands to 20 meters (66 feet) wide for the central 35 meters (115 feet) of the eastern block.

The site is partially located within the landscaped yard comprising the southeastern portion of the Suffolk County office complex, and partially in and among dense, untended secondary-growth forest.

Although much of central Long Island has been affected by the large-scale residential and commercial development characterizing the suburban sprawl of the second half of the twentieth century, the site and its local environs have not been subjected to such development, relatively speaking. The site is located approximately 90 meters (300 feet) west of the southwest tributary of the Nissequogue River, and approximately 3–4 meters (10–13 feet) above it. East of the site is Blydenburgh State Park, through which the Nissequogue flows. Within the park is New Millpond, which came into existence when Caleb Smith (and several of his cousins) built a gristmill and dam in 1798. The pond is located roughly 530 meters (1,740 feet) northeast of the project area.

Description of Site and Testing Results

Previous work at the site, in the form of both a Phase I reconnaissance survey (Mazeau et. al. 2006) and a Phase II site examination (Mazeau 2007a), revealed a multi-component site consisting of potentially intact prehistoric deposits followed by an eighteenth- to twentieth- century occupation. During those excavations over 8,000 artifacts were collected, the majority of which consisted of shell and burned architectural debris. Dense shell concentrations coupled with chipped stone artifacts (mostly production debitage) in the southwest block suggested the possible presence of a prehistoric shell midden, and the common appearance of historic architectural and domestic debris indicated a residential occupation in the east block. This latter occupation was additionally supported by the identification of sub-surface architectural elements during the site examination, as well as the documentation of remnants of an intact stone wall on the soil surface in the east block's dense secondary tree growth.

The data recovery excavations were initiated in June 2007 and completed by late August 2007. Ninety-six square meters were excavated in three distinct loci, and archaeological evidence of an undisturbed prehistoric site and a historically important household structure were identified. Over 55,000 artifacts were recovered during the data recovery, bringing the total number of artifacts recovered from the Naima Site during the three phases of archaeological investigation to over 63,000.

Significance Statement

Both the prehistoric and historic components of the Naima Site can be considered significant archaeological and/or cultural resources. Each has the potential to contribute to the overall understanding and knowledge base of Long Island's history, as well as that of New York State.

Integrity: There have been a number of significant impacts to the site during the recent history of the area, especially during the mid- to late twentieth century. First, the prehistoric site was impacted to some degree by the historic (1790–1947) occupation of the site, and deposits containing mixed prehistoric and historic debris were found to be common. An intact and undisturbed prehistoric deposit was observed during the data recovery, however, and this indicates that historic disturbances did not impact the entire vertical extent of the site, and that stratigraphic integrity does exist on-site.

The historic occupation, on the other hand, has been much more substantially impacted by two primary disturbances. The first was the total destruction of the house, which occurred in 1947. The house presumably collapsed into the structure's basement space, and it is likely that any remaining debris was likewise pushed or bulldozed into the same space and/or scattered or graded throughout the yard.

Afterward, the Smithtown Aviation Country Club was constructed during the early 1950s. This construction required extensive landscape modification and grading while building the landing strips. This resulted in the churning and movement of the upper soil levels, which destroyed the stratigraphic integrity of deposits dating to the mid-nineteenth century and later. Coupled with this, however, was the construction of an entrance road that used shell as a paving material that, while creating ambiguity within the archaeological record (i.e., it was previously thought the shell of this feature represented a shell midden), did have the effect of sealing deposits (at least in the southwest block) pre-dating the 1950s. This, in turn, contributed to the preservation of the lowest prehistoric deposits in the southwest block of the Naima Site.

The construction of the Suffolk County office complex in the 1960s resulted in the establishment of County Center Road, which apparently runs directly through the old footprint of the house. It is thought that the road's construction, which cuts into the gentle slope that runs upward from Route 347/454, was facilitated by using the pre-existing basement space. The Suffolk County office complex, however, did less to cause adverse effects to other portions of the site than it did to preserve them because it prevented intrusive residential or commercial development of the area. Instead, the area has been

maintained since the complex's construction as grassy/wooded area.

Significance of the Site: Both components of the Naima Site have the potential to be significant cultural resources. The archaeological investigation of intact portions of the prehistoric site contribute to an understanding of the prehistoric occupation, settlement patterning and organization, lithic economy, and subsistence strategies/resource exploitation in central Long Island, a region that lacks extensive coverage in the available literature. The historic component of the site has a relatively high level of significance because the structure was built by a member of the Smith family and occupied by Smiths into the early part of the twentieth century. This family was associated with the initial founding and contributed to the subsequent development of both Smithtown and Hauppauge, as well as Suffolk County and, to a lesser extent, New York State. Additionally, the family represents an interesting case study in the examination of an early yet wealthy rural household. Intact and undisturbed historic deposits, as will be shown, did exist despite the twentieth-century disturbances, and it is these deposits that potentially contain high research value.

Potential Impacts and Recommendations

The work to be performed by the NYS DOT will affect both components of the site. According to plan maps provided prior to the initiation of the Phase I reconnaissance survey, the intersection of County Center Road and Route 347/454 will be restructured and the edges of County Center Road will be expanded and smoothed. Landscape grading associated with this work will directly affect the location of the site's historic component (i.e., the east block), and the prehistoric component in the southwest block will likely be impacted by the re-installation of utility lines and other intrusive sub-surface elements.

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Date

March 2015

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Introduction

This report presents the results of a Phase III data recovery at the Naima Site in the Town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, New York, associated with New York State Department of Transportation (NYS DOT) PIN 0054.05.121, conducted by the New York State Museum's (NYSM) Cultural Resource Survey Program (CRSP). The data recovery was recommended based on the results of previous work completed at the site, which consisted of a Phase I reconnaissance survey and Phase II site examination (Mazeau 2007a; Mazeau et. al. 2006). It was then requested by the New York State DOT's Region 10 office following the submission of a data recovery plan (Rieth and Mazeau 2006). This request was made as the DOT's proposed plans to widen County Center Road would adversely, and unavoidably, affect the site.

The initial reconnaissance survey for PIN 0054.05.121 spanned the entirety of NYS Route 347 in the Towns of Smithtown and Brookhaven, Suffolk County. The Phase I survey was conducted from November 2005 until July 2006 (Mazeau et al. 2006). Six sites were identified during the initial survey that warranted further investigation, and site examinations of each were undertaken in June and July 2006. One of the sites, the Naima Site, yielded multi-component artifact concentrations, a possible prehistoric shell midden, and historic architectural elements probably associated with a nearby map-documented structure (Mazeau 2007a). The data recovery excavations were initiated in June 2007 and completed by late August 2007. Ninety-six square meters were excavated in three distinct loci, and archaeological evidence of an undisturbed prehistoric site, as well as a historically important household structure, was identified. Over 55,000 artifacts were recovered during the data recovery, bringing the total number of artifacts recovered from the Naima Site during the three phases of archaeological investigation to over 63,000.

The data recovery was conducted according to the 2004 New York State Education Department (NYSED) workscope specifications (NYSED 2004), under an interagency Memorandum of Agreement between the NYS DOT and the NYSED. The field notes and field maps are housed in the offices of the Cultural Resource Survey Program of the NYSM. Artifacts recovered during excavation are curated by Anthropology Collections at the NYSM.

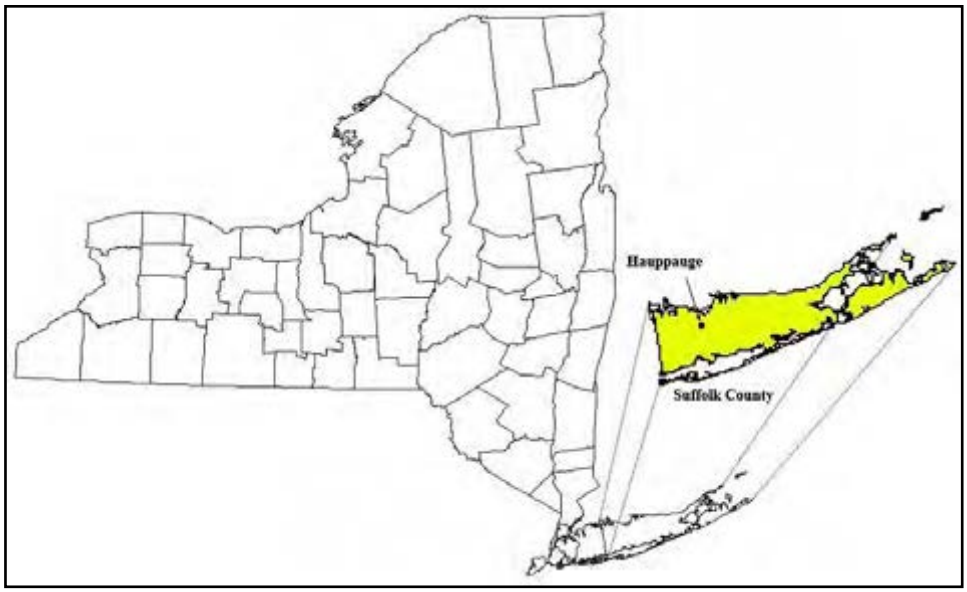


Figure 1. Location of Hauppauge in Suffolk County and New York State

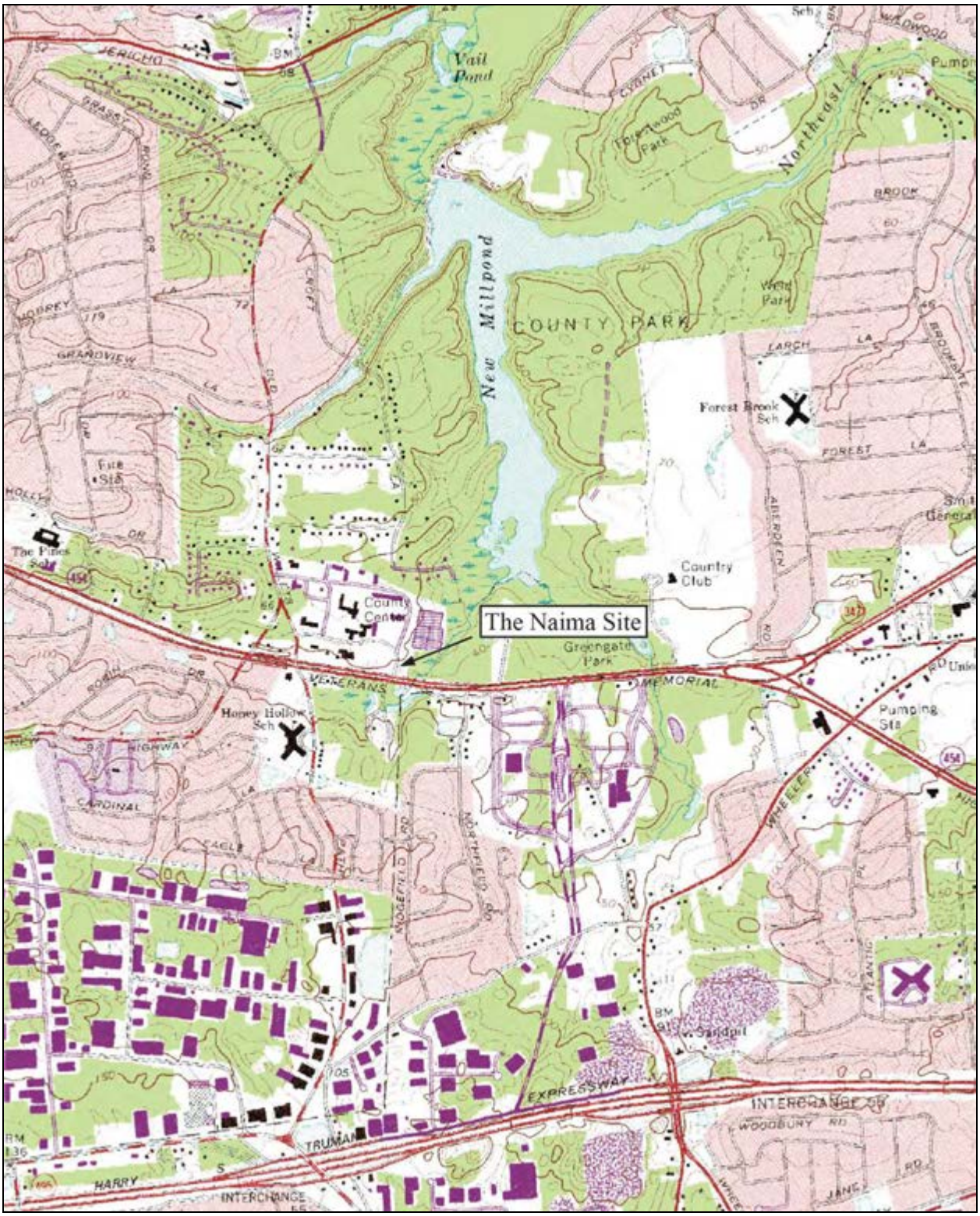


Figure 2. 7.5-Minute USGS *Central Islip Quadrangle* (1967) Showing the Location of the Naima Site in Hauppauge, New York

Previous Research at the Naima Site

Phase I Reconnaissance Survey

The Phase I reconnaissance survey was conducted through the Route 347 corridor from November 2005 until June 2006. The area around the Naima Site was specifically tested during the Phase I in January 2006. Thirty shovel tests were excavated along County Center Road and adjacent to its intersection with Route 347/454. In total, 3,554 artifacts were recovered from 20 artifact-bearing shovel tests (14 shovel tests [STPs] and six surrounding shovel tests [surrounds]) in what would be defined as the Naima Site. Overall, the stratigraphic integrity as indicated by the Phase I reconnaissance survey across the Naima Site was generally good with only a few exceptions. High incidences of disturbance were prevalent immediately adjacent to Route 347/454 and County Center Road. In those areas sub-surface stratigraphic disturbances were evident correlating with either utility line installation or landscape modification associated with nearby roadwork. Beyond the roadside zone (roughly extending about a meter from the curb in most areas), stratigraphic integrity was better, with minimal modern (i.e., post-1950) disturbances.

Two dense artifact concentrations were identified during the Phase I survey. These were partitioned into two blocks (the southwest and east blocks) that, in addition to a third, smaller block south of the east block, served as the testing limits used during the Phase II site examination (Figure 3).

The southwest block consisted of an inordinate amount of shellfish remains encountered in shovel test 287 and its surrounds (287.1–287.3). High shell levels were also found in nearby shovel tests (288, 289, and 291), as were a number of prehistoric artifacts consisting of lithic debitage and formal projectile points. The third, smaller block was defined based on the presence of a prehistoric tool.

On the east side of County Center Road, shovel test 381 and its surrounds encountered a high concentration of historic artifacts, including both domestic and architectural debris (see Figure 3). Ceramic sherds of historic domestic wares suggested an initial occupation date between the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Personal items (such as kaolin pipe fragments) and other domestic refuse indicated a residential occupation. A survey of available historical maps covering the area led to the identification of a potential map-documented structure (MDS); the historic remains recovered in the east block were therefore interpreted as potentially related to the MDS. This structure is depicted, and sometimes labeled, on numerous historical maps, including Chace (1858), labeled as "E. Smith," Beers (1873), also labeled as "E. Smith," Hyde (1896) (name illegible), and the Setauket quadrangle map (USGS 1904) (no name provided). The structure is visible on 1938 aerial photography but is absent from aerial photography taken in 1954 and on the USGS (1956) topographic map, where it is replaced by the Smithtown Aviation Country Club.

Phase II Site Examination at the Naima Site

The Phase II site examination of the Naima Site was conducted during the summer of 2006. A total of 55 small units (28–81) measuring 50x50 centimeters (20x20 inches) and two large units (U1 and U2) measuring 1x1 meter (39x39 inches) were excavated, totaling 15.75 m^2 in coverage (see Figure 3). The small units were excavated in three discrete blocks covering areas of dense artifact concentrations. The two primary loci (for the purposes of the Phase III data recovery) are referred to as the southwest and east blocks, which are divided vertically by County Center Road. Twenty-five (53–60, 66–81) small units were excavated in the southwest block, and 28 (28–52, 62–64) were dug in the east block. All small units were oriented along a 7.5-meter (25-foot) grid. The third area was located south of the east block and adjacent to Route 347/454. Covering an area where a utilized flake was recovered, this small block was examined with only two small units (61 and 65). The two large units (U1 and U2) were strategically placed in the central portion of the east block near or adjacent to artifact-rich areas identified during the Phase I survey. Unit U1 was placed between the Phase I STPs 381 and 381.02, and Unit U2 was placed just south of STP 381.03.

A total of 4,446 artifacts were collected during the Phase II site examination of the Naima Site. Although broadly distributed across the site, density peaks were observed in the southwest block and the central part of the east block (Figure 4). Of the site's total assemblage, 2,612 were recovered in the east block, 1,760 in the southwestern block, and 74 (mostly modern garbage) in the small, southeast block. Shell artifacts (n=1,573) accounted for over a third of the Naima Site's Phase II artifact assemblage, and the majority of these (n=1,389) were recovered in the southwest block (Figure 5). The Phase II testing of the blocks is described briefly below.

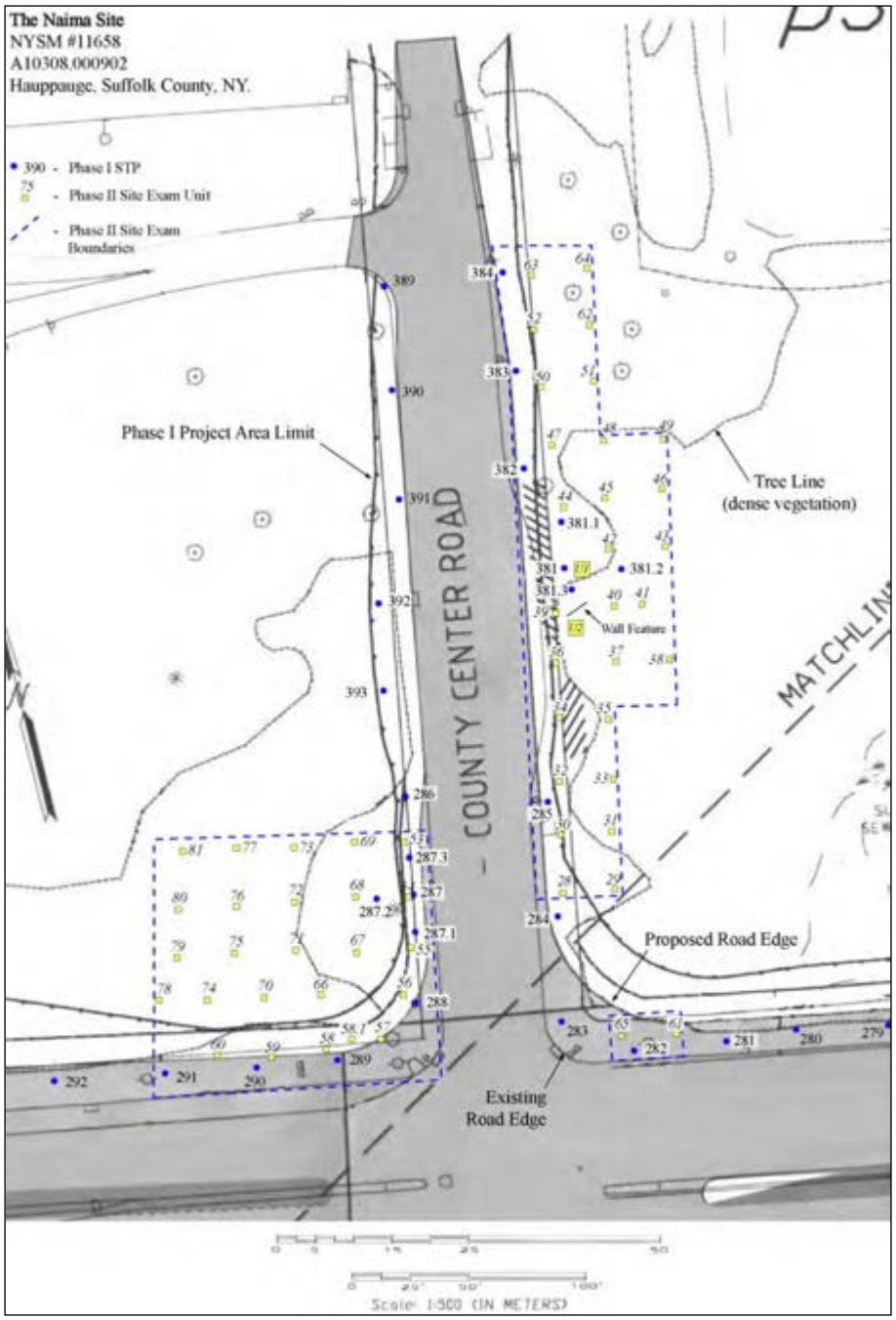


Figure 3. Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations at the Naima Site

Figure 4. Phase II Artifact Distribution across the Naima Site

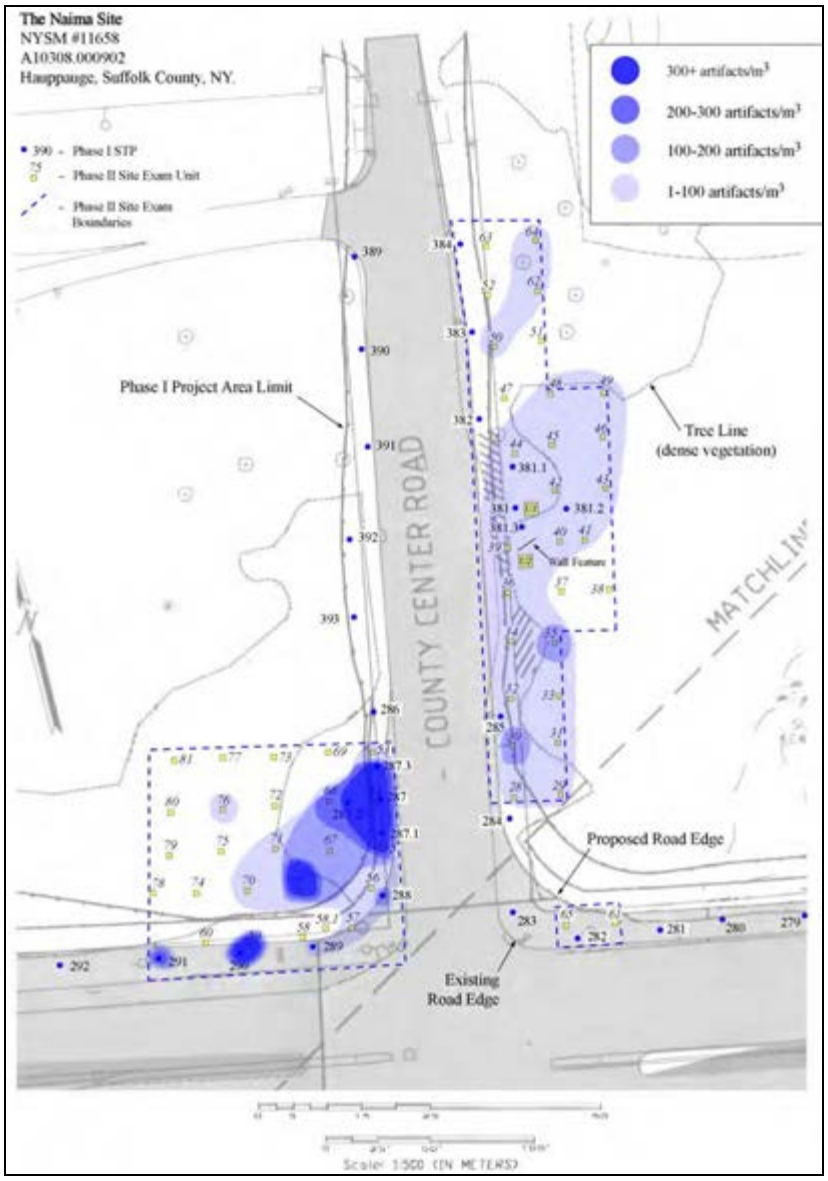


Figure 5. Shell Distribution across the Naima Site

Phase II: Southwest Block

The soil stratigraphy of the southwest block was generally homogeneous and relatively intact (i.e., undisturbed). Three general soil levels were observed. These horizons were similar in color but could be differentiated by specific variation in color, stone inclusions, and soil texture. The upper strata consisted of a very thin, dark brown humic level, progressing through bands of brownish sand, pale or yellowish brown sand, and concluding with dark brown or gray-brown silty sand.

Of the 1,760 artifacts recovered from the 25 small units excavated in the southwest block, shell was the dominating artifact class in the area and accounted for 1,389 (78.9 percent) of the total count. This was consistent with the patterns observed during the Phase I reconnaissance survey. Shell material was recovered over a broad area covering the southwest block, but a distinct concentration was observed in the northeast portion of the block (see Figure 5). Shell was also documented to some degree throughout the entire east block. Initial interpretations hypothesized that this deposit may reflect a shell dump or midden that may date to the prehistoric occupation of the area. This appeared to be supported by the Phase II site examination, during which shell was encountered in deposits bearing only prehistoric artifacts.

Other artifact classes present in the southwest block included historic remains and prehistoric artifacts (Table 1). The majority of the historic materials were architectural (primarily brick) and miscellaneous artifacts (mostly slag), and approximately 20 percent of the assemblage (excluding shell) was classified as domestic. This pattern contrasts with the pattern observed in the east block, where domestic materials were proportionately more prevalent.

Prehistoric remains were proportionately higher in the southwest block than in the east block, accounting for roughly 25 percent of the block's Phase II assemblage (excluding shell). This sub-assemblage included 56 chipped stone artifacts (production debris, tools, etc.) and 35 samples of fire-cracked rock (FCR). Two hammerstones were also collected. The majority of these artifacts, including all of the FCR and both the hammerstones, were recovered from deposits lacking historic and/or modern debris. In other words, most of the prehistoric artifacts were encountered in contexts uncontaminated by later disturbances, indicating that these artifacts may have come from primary contexts (Table 2).

Table 1. Artifact Types (excluding shell) Recovered in the Southwest Block of the Naima Site

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	72	19.4
Architectural	114	30.7
Personal	0	0.0
Miscellaneous	81	21.8
Other	1	0.3
Prehistoric	94	25.3
Modern	9	2.4
Total	371	100.0

Table 2. Prehistoric Artifact Contexts in the Southwest Block of the Naima Site

Artifact Type	Southwest Block Total	Undisturbed Prehistoric Contexts	Historic/Modern Contaminated Contexts	Percent Uncontaminated
Chipped Stone Artifacts	57	41	16	71.9
Fire-Cracked Rock	35	35	0	100
Ground Stone (Hammerstone)	2	2	0	100

Phase II: East Block

A total of 2,612 artifacts were recovered from the 28 small units and two large units during the site examination of the east block of the Naima Site. The proportion of domestic to architectural debris was higher than in the southwest block, and the two classes together comprise approximately 85 percent of the east block assemblage (Table 3). Primary artifact classes included ceramic sherds (n=728; 27.9 percent), architectural metal or hardware (n=432; 16.5 percent), flat glass (n=327; 12.5 percent), and brick (n=302; 11.6 percent). This preponderance of both artifact types suggested the presence of a domestic residential structure. Evident burning on both artifacts and soils suggested that this map-documented structure had burned at or after its demolition; however, no intact architectural features were encountered, so the exact location of the structure could not be determined. Finally, prehistoric artifacts were more numerous in the

east block by count but constitute less of the assemblage than the southwest block (accounting for 6.9 percent).

At the conclusion of the Phase II site examination, soil stratigraphy was interpreted as heavily influenced by (1) the historic occupation of the area and (2) the demolition of the undetected MDS. Bands of ash, darkened soil, and charred artifacts were common in the sandy matrices of nearly all of the units excavated in the central portion of the east block. Soil color, which was less impacted in the north and south portions of the east block, generally followed the stratigraphic sequence seen in the southwest block (progressing from a light brown to a dark brown with increasing depth).

Table 3. Artifact Types Recovered in the East Block of the Naima Site

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	1127	43.1
Architectural	1092	41.8
Personal	62	2.4
Miscellaneous	131	5.0
Other	1	0.0
Prehistoric	181	6.9
Modern	18	0.7
Total	2612	100.0

Research Design

The results of the 2005 Phase I reconnaissance survey and 2006 Phase II site examination suggested that the Naima Site was likely to yield information that could be used to address research questions related to the prehistory and history of the Town of Smithtown (Mazeau et al. 2006). Given the number and types of prehistoric artifacts that have been recovered from within the project limits, the Naima Site was expected to produce materials that could be used to enhance our understanding of the lithic economy, subsistence, and settlement patterns of Suffolk County. The historic artifacts that were recovered from the Naima Site contributed to our understanding of the socio-economic status, consumption patterns, and consumerism of the occupants of this rural farmhouse.

Two general research topics, subsuming several research themes, will be explored during this project. The first is designed to address questions related to the prehistoric occupation of small camps on Long Island. The second seeks to address research questions relating to the socioeconomic status and interaction patterns of the occupants of the nineteenth-century property.

Prehistoric Site Issues and Research Questions

Suffolk County is considered by many archaeologists (e.g. Ritchie 1994; Ritchie and Funk 1973) to have been an important settlement and resource procurement area throughout the Archaic and Woodland periods. Unfortunately, the lack of published archaeological work in Suffolk County has not only limited our ability to interpret the organization and resource procurement tasks of these prehistoric populations but from the outset has created a noticeable gap in our understanding of the prehistoric settlement of southeastern New York.

Compounding this is the fact that there has been a historical bias on the part of archaeologists toward the excavation of larger camps and semi-permanent village sites in the region. As evidenced by the site files at the NYSM and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), dozens of prehistoric sites can be found in Suffolk County. These sites are quite diverse, including small and large seasonal camps, village sites (e.g., Ritchie 1965), burial sites (Parker 1922), and temporary resource processing stations (e.g., Parker 1922). But only larger base camps (e.g., Ritchie and Funk 1973) have been intensively investigated, and as a result the diverse relationship between these larger sites and the smaller camps remains poorly understood.

Mitigation of the Naima Site will contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric settlement of Suffolk County by collecting information about the subsistence and settlement activities of one of these small camps. Specific research themes that will be addressed include (1) chronology, (2) spatial patterning and site function, (3) subsistence, and (4) the organization of lithic technology.

Chronology

The chronology of the Naima site needs to be refined before other research questions can be addressed. Several Late Archaic projectile points were recovered during both the Phase I survey and Phase II site examination. These points primarily consist of Brewerton and Lamoka points that stylistically date the prehistoric occupation of the Naima Site to the Late Archaic (4000–1400 BC) (Ritchie 1971). Relative dating techniques are useful and will be employed; however, the data recovery of the prehistoric deposits at the Naima Site, especially in the southwest block, will seek carbon-bearing samples for radiocarbon dating (especially charcoal but also shell) to provide absolute dates to help place the Naima Site in Suffolk County's, and New York State's, prehistoric sequence.

Spatial Patterning and Site Function

The analysis of spatial patterning and function at the Naima Site will involve the study of the distribution of artifacts, features, and structures (if any) across the site. This analysis will examine these elements both horizontally (spatially) and vertically (chronologically). Research questions will address the number of prehistoric occupations at the Naima Site and the horizontal and vertical relationships between these different occupations. Site size will be examined, along with the possible discernment of activity areas.

The identification of features within the project limits is important and is expected to provide information about the site's function and duration of use. Northeast archaeologists regularly argue that the function of a site largely depends on the types of features that are found (Ritchie and Funk 1973; Snow 1980). Moeller (1992) similarly argues that a detailed analysis of the size, shape, and feature contents can provide meaningful information about the site's duration of use, seasonality, and activities. Although prehistoric features have yet to be identified within the project limits, the recovery of wood charcoal and heat-

treated flakes from the Naima Site suggest that one or more hearths may be located within the project limits.

Finally, the artifacts themselves are expected to provide information about the spatial organization and function of this prehistoric site. Archaeologists often argue that the types of chipped stone tools and debitage that are deposited at a site are indicative of group mobility and settlement organization (Binford 1978; Kintigh 1984; Magne 1985), and Northeast archaeologists have often used lithic data to enhance their discussion of settlement organization (Cesarski 1996; Versaggi 1987). The data recovery at the Naima Site will attempt to contribute to this research theme by exploring the unique relationship between lithic technology and settlement organization and/or site function.

Subsistence

The third research theme will address research questions about the subsistence economies of these prehistoric hunter-gatherer populations. Archaeologists have long constructed subsistence models that emphasize the important role that hunting and gathering played among the prehistoric peoples of the Northeast. Although aviary and aquatic resources are often recovered from these sites, these specimens are not considered to be primary food items and have been regarded as supplementary foods among Northeast hunter-gatherer populations. An important aspect of these models is the belief that this type of subsistence strategy was uniformly adopted across the Northeast and continued to be practiced (relatively unchanged) between the Late Archaic (ca. 6000 years before present [BP]) and the first half of the Middle Woodland (ca. 1500 BP) periods (Ritchie 1994; Ritchie and Funk 1973). Recently, archaeologists have suggested that the subsistence strategies of these prehistoric populations were probably more complex, with prehistoric groups consuming different types and frequencies of foods (e.g., Asch Sidell 1999; Bernstein 1992, 1999; Cassedy 1998; Versaggi 1999).

The data recovery at the Naima Site was expected to provide artifact data that will contribute to this research issue, which may include information gained from the recovery of both floral and faunal materials as well as the microscopic analysis of chipped stone tools and utilized flakes.

The Organization of Lithic Technology

Questions relating to the use and manufacture of stone tools will also be addressed during the data recovery. Stone tools and debitage are often one of the most important artifact classes found on prehistoric sites owing to their abundance, imperishability, and information content (Morrow 1997:51-69; Shott 1994:69). Recent studies of these types of artifacts using macro- and microscopic techniques have not only provided archaeologists with information about how these objects were manufactured (Callahan 1979) but also about the site's function and duration of occupation (Odell 1996), the subsistence patterns of prehistoric populations (Kay 1996), and the accumulation and exchange of raw materials across a larger geographic region (Shott 1994). The reconnaissance survey and the site examination of the Naima Site produced lithic artifacts (Mazeau et. al. 2006), and the data recovery was also expected to produce a large number of flakes and other bifacially worked tools that can be analyzed using general and microscopic techniques.

Throughout the last two decades archaeologists have become aware of the importance of modeling lithic production trajectories (e.g., Kintigh 1984; Magne 1985; Odell 1996). As a result researchers have attempted to (1) understand the processes through which unmodified raw materials are transformed into finished tools and (2) establish a typology for the flakes generated by the production of stone tools. Previous work suggests that examination of both the finished tools and the debitage will help us to understand the types and range of tool-making activities that were occurring at this site (Mazeau et al. 2006). Staff from the NYSM will attempt to reconstruct the stages of manufacture (using both the finished tools themselves and the associated debitage) so that questions about settlement systems, group mobility, and stone tool production can be addressed.

Specific research questions that will be addressed include the following.

1. Is the lithic assemblage composed of artifacts that reflect several different reduction stages or does the assemblage reflect only a few distinct reduction stages?
2. What can this information tell us about the settlement patterns of the site in particular and for the region in general?

If multiple occupations are present at this site, questions related to changes in the use and manufacture of these artifacts will be addressed. One focus of the analysis will be the shift from the use of expedient to curated tools over time. Parry and Kelly (1987) and others argue that in the Eastern Woodlands there is a distinct shift in the manufacture of expedient to curated tools over time in response to changes in resource availability and efficiency, subsistence, social organization, and mobility patterns (Andrefsky 1998: 211-229; see also Andrefsky 1994, Bamforth 1986; Kelly 1988; Shott 1986). If the field investigations indicate that the site contains multiple prehistoric

occupations, a comparison of the lithics from these occupation levels will also allow study of the temporal changes in the use of these artifacts.

Historic Site Issues and Research Questions

Investigation of the nineteenth-century occupation initially represented a minor research focus of this data recovery project (Rieth and Mazeau 2006). Initially, the structure was thought to have been a rural farmstead of no particular importance; however, it was discovered after the data recovery plan was produced that the structure was originally built in 1790 by Caleb Smith II and occupied by Smith family members until the early twentieth century. The fact that members of the Smith family, for whom one of the oldest communities on Long Island, Smithtown, was named, occupied the house for nearly 120 years appeared to support the site's eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The role the Smith family played in the early history of their local communities (Smithtown and Hauppauge), as well as the history of the structure, are further detailed in the Historic Background section . One of the primary research goals of the data recovery is to identify and document the structure's location as well as any construction episodes or sequences that can be observed in the archaeological record.

According to Fitts (1999:39-63), the solidification of the middle class is characterized by the transformation from a rural agrarian to a market economy, the reorganization of households, changes in the socio-economic status of individual households, and increased participation in a regional economy. Two of these will serve as the research themes that will focus the archaeological investigation of the historic residential structure at the Naima Site: (1) the socio-economic status of the site's occupants, which is expected to be high, and (2) the internal and external relations of this rural nineteenth-century household.

Socioeconomic Status

The data recovery of the Naima Site is expected to produce information that could be used to assess the socioeconomic status of the occupants of this primarily nineteenth-century household. According to Spencer-Wood (1987), a household's socioeconomic status is not only reflected in their consumer choices and attitudes but also in the amount of surplus money that a household has to purchase material goods. For example, non-locally produced items, including matched tea sets and table wares, were often expensive to purchase and were only used by the most affluent members of the community. In comparison, basic household necessities (e.g., redware and stoneware bowls, milk pans) were relatively inexpensive items to produce and were purchased by a larger segment of the population. An important aspect of socioeconomic status is reflected in the symbolism or social prestige that is assigned to the item by both the user and the rest of the community. Pieces of porcelain and matched tea and table wares from the Naima Site suggested that the occupants of this household may have been using these items as "public symbols" of their social and class standing in the community.

Indicators of socioeconomic status are also evident in the dietary patterns of individual households (Huelsbeck 1991). In his analysis of the community of Canandaigua, Siles (1990:160) argues that the consumption patterns of both wealthy and lower class households can provide valuable information about the social characteristics of that rural farming community. Although both middle and lower class households ate a combination of animal foods and vegetables, for example, wealthier households consumed greater quantities of fresh vegetables. Wealthier households generally consumed large quantities of beef and chicken, and lower class households consumed pork and fish. Both upper and lower class households consumed cider and corn whiskey; however, wealthier households consumed wine and French brandy with dinner, and lower class households drank beer with their meals (Siles 1990:160).

The research at the Naima Site is expected to generate data that will address the following research questions.

1. What is the socioeconomic status of the occupants of this rural household?
2. Is the household's socioeconomic status reflected in the types of material goods that were used?
3. Did the residents of this site consume foods that were consistent with the household's socioeconomic status?

Internal and External Relationships

Questions relating to the internal relations of the household will explore how the occupants of the household interacted with other households in the local community. Analysis of the artifacts from the reconnaissance survey and the site examination suggest that these interaction patterns may have occurred along social and economic lines with socially structured events (e.g., afternoon teas and elaborate dinners) serving as important venues of interaction. Questions relating to the external relations of the household will explore how the occupants interacted with groups living outside the community. Previous research suggests that the construction of local roads through Suffolk County may have increased interaction between the Town of Smithtown and outlying areas

and also afforded the occupants of this site greater access to non-locally produced goods (Mazeau et. al. 2006).

During the data recovery project the following research questions will be addressed.

1. Were the goods utilized by the residents of this site locally produced or was this household participating in a larger regional economy?
2. Were the residents of this property heavily reliant on markets in New York for household and farming goods or does this household appear to have been self-sufficient?
3. How did local events (e.g., establishment of local railroads) affect the external relations of this rural household?

Prehistoric Background

The prehistory of New York State is generally divided into four main phases: Paleoindian, Archaic, Transitional, and Woodland (Ritchie 1980: figure 1). Although this framework conceals temporal and regional variation, these divisions are useful in highlighting major developmental shifts in the Northern Woodlands (Ritchie and Funk 1973). These developmental shifts, as well as several more subtle changes, divide each phase into several sub-phases.

Paleoindian Period

This earliest phase of human occupation, before 8000 BC, is characterized by a high degree of mobility and the use of hunting and gathering subsistence strategies that emphasized big-game hunting. Information concerning this period is primarily drawn from chipped stone artifact assemblages, exemplified by the Clovis projectile point and its associated lithic technology. The distribution of fluted points suggests that these bands moved frequently and primarily occupied lowland valleys, coastal margins, and river plains (Ritchie 1980:4–5). Although Paleoindian occupations have been identified throughout most of New York State, including Staten Island, evidence of these occupations is largely absent from Long Island.

Archaic Period

The Archaic period in New York State is divided into three phases: Early (8000–6000 BC), Middle (6000–4000 BC), and Late (4000–1400 BC). The onset of the Early Archaic is marked by significant climate change and the disappearance of the large game previously hunted by Paleoindian groups (Stoltman 1992:111–113). Archaic period population density was low, settlement was sparse and scattered, and the economy was non-agrarian, non-ceramic, and relatively mobile (favoring rich regions such as river valleys and coastal regions) (Pagoulatos 2003). Subsistence involved hunting, fishing, and gathering of wild plant foods and shellfish (Ritchie 1980:34; Ritchie and Funk 1973:37). Chipped stone implements represent the primary material culture of this period. Most diagnostic of these implements are projectile points, and the development of the bifurcate base marks the end of Early Archaic (Funk and Wellman 1984:87; Ritchie and Funk 1973:38). Ritchie and Funk (1973:337) suggest that the majority of Early Archaic groups lived in more stable environments to the south, such as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Coastal New York (especially Long Island), where a multiplicity of resource zones (e.g., coastal zones, inland forests) were accessible.

The onset of the Late Archaic correlates with climatic change that resulted in the spread of resource-rich deciduous woodland and is marked by the development of cultural territoriality and the dominance of hunter-gatherer groups of the Narrow Stemmed Point and Laurentian traditions (Trubowitz 1977:98–120). Late Archaic settlement patterning is characterized by elevated or upland slope occupations adjacent to or near large bodies of water, rivers, and wetlands. Also defining Late Archaic settlement patterns is the development of base camps that would seasonally aggregate (to roughly 100 individuals) and subsequently disperse. This resulted in a diverse array of archaeological sites and a varied settlement network, ranging from large base camps with semi-permanent structures to smaller, temporarily occupied, special-purpose sites. The latter are archaeologically ephemeral and are often difficult to locate and identify.

The Archaic period is represented on Long Island by a number of sites; these are typically early components of multi-component sites that were small and not occupied for long periods of time (Ritchie 1994:143). Examples of such sites include Cusano (Wyatt 1977), Garvie Point (Patterson 1955; Salwen 1968), Glen Cove (Salwen 1968:322), Eagles Nest and other sites in Mt. Sinai Harbor (Bernstein et al. 1993; Gwynne 1979; Gramly 1977; Gramly and Gwynne 1979), Muskeeta Cove (Patterson 1956), Route 112 (Bernstein et. al. 1996), Shoreham (Wyatt 1977), Stony Brook (Ritchie 1965), and Wading River (Ritchie 1965:78-88; Ritchie and Funk 1973:48; Wyatt 1977). The earliest documented occupation on Long Island occurred at the Wading River Site (Truex and Stone 1985:5) during the Late Archaic. The investigation of this site led to the identification of the temporally diagnostic (Late Archaic) Wading River projectile point (Ritchie 1971, 1994).

The Transitional period (1400–1000 BC) marks an intermediary cultural developmental point between the Late Archaic and the subsequent Woodland period. The Transitional period did not universally occur at the same time among disparate locations (Ritchie and Funk 1973:71). The period was characterized by the introduction of stone pots (steatite/soapstone) into Late Archaic cultures (see also Truncer 2004) and an increased dependence on plant-based resources. Settlement locations during the Transitional still favor coastal areas and river valleys (for seasonal camps) for the increased variability of and accessibility to multiple resource zones (Ritchie 1980:150–178).

On Long Island the Transitional period is referred to as the Orient phase, as it was first identified at the Orient No. 1 Site (Ritchie 1994:164–178). According to Ritchie and Funk (1973:344), the Orient phase of the Transitional period is the "most thoroughly elucidated manifestation of the Transitional." Steatite pots have been found at a number of sites on Long Island, including Wading River (Ritchie 1965:78-88), Stony Brook (Ritchie 1965), and Muskeeta Cove (Patterson 1956; Ritchie 1994:165; Salwen 1968:322), and are typically associated with burials, an increasingly more common and culturally important aspect of Orient phase life on Long Island. It should be noted that steatite does not naturally occur on Long Island (Truncer 2004, figure 1:492–494), and likely was imported from New England (Ritchie and Funk 1973:72).

Two primary types of sites have been identified associated with the Transitional period/Orient phase occupation on Long Island: campsites and the cemetery/burial sites. The camp sites are relatively unchanged from the previous Archaic period, but the cemetery sites increase in frequency during the Transitional period on Long Island. The Stony Brook (Ritchie 1965, 1959:10–49; Ritchie and Funk 1973:344) and Baxter (Ritchie 1994:165–170) sites best exemplify Orient phase campsites. Orient cemetery sites include Jamesport (Ritchie 1965:52–67), Orient No. 1 and No. 2 (Boyd 1962:476–477), and Sugarloaf Hill (Ritchie 1965:67–76).

Woodland Period

The Transitional period was followed by the Woodland period, which had three general stages: Early (1000 BC– AD 0), Middle (AD 0–700), and Late (AD 700–Contact). Overall, social, economic, and settlement complexity increased during the Woodland period. All three stages are heavily represented in New York State, but they are only variously manifested on Long Island.

Like the Transitional, the Early Woodland is known not for any significant changes in subsistence or settlement patterns but rather by the addition of new traits (e.g., methods and styles of ceramic production, the introduction of copper ornaments) and the elaboration of older traits established in previous cultural phases (Ritchie and Funk 1973:96). Important cultural elements elaborated upon, and thus defining, the Early Woodland include ceramic production (Vinette 1, though initiated at the end of the preceding Transitional period, is diagnostically Early Woodland) and a sophisticated mortuary ceremonialism (Ritchie 1994:179; Strong 1997:55–77).

The Meadowood phase (1000–500 BC) (Fiedel 2001:108; Ritchie 1965; Taché 2011) was widespread in New York State and maintains similarities with the Transitional period in its reliance on hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies, small site size, and cemeteries. Typically, 30–50 individuals inhabited a Meadowood settlement with seasonal breaks for smaller group migrations. Meadowood projectile points are common throughout most of New York State, especially in the north, central, and west portions of the state (Ritchie 1994:180–181), but are relatively rare on Long Island (Ritchie 1994:180). Sites on Long Island that date to this occupation period include North Beach, Matinecock Point, and Pelham Boulder (Smith 1950; Strong 1997:55–56).

Diagnostic of the shift into the Middle Woodland, at least on Long Island, is the introduction and adoption of Fox Creek projectile points (Kraft 1986:105–113; Silver 1991:263; Strong 1997:58). These points were made of imported gray and purple argillite and serve as "reliable chronological marker[s]," according to Strong (1997:58–59). In general, this period, like the Early Woodland (Fiedel 2001), is poorly documented on Long Island, and few sites have been reported or described in the available literature. The Henry Lloyd Manor Site, located west of the Naima Site in northern Nassau County, contains an extensive Middle Woodland occupation (Bernstein 1999:103). Other Middle Woodland sites on Long Island are Clearview (Smith 1950:134–135) and Oakland Lake (Kaeser 1978:263–268; Venuto 1967).

The Late Woodland period is characterized by significant changes in settlement patterns and subsistence strategies (Ritchie 1994; Ritchie and Funk 1973; Strong 1997). Previously, it was thought that these changes, which traditionally include the development of large, permanently occupied village communities and the full-time agricultural production of cultigens (e.g., maize, beans, and squash), occurred simultaneously, thereby defining and demarcating the onset of the Late Woodland. More current research (e.g., Hart and Rieth 2002) instead divides the Late Woodland period into two phases, early (AD 700–1300) and late (AD 1300–Contact), and stresses the internal socio-cultural, economic, and settlement heterogeneity in the Late Woodland period (Rieth 2002a). Whereas the changes that previously defined the Late Woodland from the Middle Woodland are seen as mostly (or variably) in place by the later portion of the Late Woodland, the early Late Woodland is viewed as a period of transformation. It was during this period that the introduction of horticulture (including the types of cultigens domesticated [Hart 2008]) and changes in settlement systems occurred gradually and not at an equal rate (or not at all) across the greater Northeast macro-region (Asch Sidell 2002; Chilton 2002; Peterson and Cowie 2002; Rieth 2002b).

Two cultural groups are relevant in the discussion of prehistoric occupation in New York State during the later portion of the Late Woodland. These, the Iroquois and the Algonquian, each had distinct settlement patterns. Previously, it was thought that the difference between the two was one of chronology, as the Algonquian ("Algonkian" [*sic*] [Parker 1922:49]) period, later called the Owasco period by Ritchie and Funk (1973:165), was thought to have occurred in generally the same areas but preceding the Iroquois (Parker 1922:49; Ritchie and Funk 1973:165, see also Kuhn 1994). Hart and Brumbach (2003) argue against the concept of the Owasco period and its role as a precursor to the Iroquois, and it is understood today that the two groups were co-terminus during the later portion of the Late Woodland and represent different cultural and language groups with associated, but distinct, archaeological manifestations (Curtin 2004; Lavin 2004).

Iroquois socio-cultural and subsistence organization revolved around the construction and inhabitation of large permanent or semi-permanent villages coupled with the full-time cultivation of domesticated crops (maize, beans, and squash) (Jones 2010:389-390). Villages were often situated on elevated terraces and knolls above small rivers, often encircled by palisade walls, underscoring an emphasis placed on protection and strategic settlement location. The primary residential structure was the longhouse, which in itself reflects a cultural emphasis on familial and kin-based social relationships that were matrilocal in structure (Engelbrecht 2003:68; Hart 2001; Lavin 2004:26; Ritchie and Funk 1973:359; Snow 1995). These attributes (full-scale agriculture and the presence of matrilocality) were not common in the Northeast at that time and were not generally shared by neighboring Algonquian-speaking groups (Hart 2001:152; Snow 1995:60).

Contrasting the Iroquois model is that observed among sites in areas occupied by Algonquian speaking groups up to and through the contact period. This area covers all of New England and includes portions of New York State, particularly east of the Hudson River and on Long Island. According to Chilton (1996:75), Algonquian settlement structure in the New England area was "highly mobile, fluid, and variable," which is seen in contrast to the "relatively structured social organization" of the Iroquois. Subsistence among the Algonquian relied not on full-scale horticulture, like the Iroquois, but on a more diverse array of subsistence strategies, with foraging and fishing critical among them (Lavin 2004:26). They also placed less emphasis on formal settlement planning and organization. Numerous Algonquian sites have been archaeologically investigated, but there is little evidence of a village-based settlement system in New England (Chilton 1996:68; Kerber 1988:44; Thorbahn 1988:48-49) and, according to Lavin (2004:25) "evidence for Native American housing is rare for New England as a whole."

Algonquian-speaking peoples occupied Long Island during the Late Woodland and up to and through the arrival of Europeans in the sixteenth century (Strong 1997). It is therefore expected that their settlement patterns, both on a local scale (settlement organization) and a regional scale (settlement location related to geographic features and context), would follow those seen in New England. It does appear that settlement patterning on Long Island adheres to the Algonquian model in that it tends to reflect the mobility and variability of function discussed by Chilton (1996). Although documentary evidence speaks to the presence of villages at the time of contact (Bayles 1874; Strong 1997, 2002), there is a lack of archaeological evidence of such communities on Long Island.

The Late Woodland sites on Long Island that have been documented reflect this pattern of mobility and variability in function—they consist of campsites, semi-permanently occupied locations, resource extraction nodes, and lithic production loci. Overall, settlement during the Late Woodland on Long Island generally favors coastal contexts (Bernstein et. al. 1996:114; Ceci 1982; Lightfoot 1986:490, 1988; Salwen 1970:3–4; Wyatt 1977:408). Known Late Woodland sites, in addition to multi-component sites mentioned above that have Late Woodland components (see also Ceci 1968:14-18), include Englebright (Gramly and Gwynne 1979), Fort Corchaug (Solecki 1950), Fort Massapeag (Solecki and Grumet 1994), Indian Fields (Johannemann 1993), Iron Pier Pond (Mazeau and Dale 2013), Merrick-Ocean (Ottusch 1980), MPM Farm (Bernstein et. al. 1996), Muskeeta Cover 2 (Salwen 1968), Pipestave Hollow (Gramly 1977; Gramly and Gwynne 1979), Strong's Neck (Werner 1982), and van der Kolk (Bernstein 2002).

Historical Background

Local History

The historical backgrounds of the town, village, and site are provided in the reports for the Phase I reconnaissance survey and the Phase II site examination; the immediately relevant aspects will be summarized here.

Much of central northern Long Island was ceded by Native American groups to various European individuals, families, and/or groups in a series of deeds dating 1657–1705 (Bayles 1874). Richard "Bull" Smith was one such family head (Brown 1927), and he founded what would become Smithtown in 1665.

The founding of Smithtown soon became, and continues to be, local legend. According to the legend, the local Native American group agreed to confer upon Smith as much land as he could cover in a day, traveling on the back of a bull. Smith accepted the challenge, and his ride purportedly described the present-day boundaries of Smithtown. The actual history of Smith's acquisition of the land patent was much more mundane (Brown 1927); he obtained it from Lion Gardner of Southampton in 1663 (Bleyer 2003). Regardless of the method by which he acquired it, Smith's patent was confirmed by the English governor of New York in 1665, and all six of his sons established homesteads around the Nissequogue River (Hazelton 1925:804–806). By 1677 the area was known as Smithtown.

The initial economy and industry of Smithtown, as well as several subsequent off-shoot communities such as Nissequogue and Hauppauge, centered on the Nissequogue River, which was both a transportation artery and a power source. Additionally, the resources provided by the riverine environments of the Nissequogue, as well as the maritime environments of Smithtown Bay (into which the Nissequogue flows), provided further advantages for early settlement in these areas. Early industries focused on the Nissequogue River, especially milling (water-powered grist- and sawmills were established during the first years of the eighteenth century) and shipbuilding. By the early nineteenth century a landing on the Nissequogue River could accommodate scows of 20–30 tons. Principal exports from Smithtown were cordwood, merchandise, and fertilizer (Bailey 1949:307). It was not until the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that significant settlement of the interior portions of Smithtown, including the location of the project area, occurred. In addition to the river-based industries of milling and shipbuilding, agriculture was practiced throughout the township.

The Nissequogue River continued to supply power for milling even into the late nineteenth century, when a gristmill, a shingle mill, and a woolen factory supplemented other local industries (Bayles 1874). However, the construction of the railroad in the 1870s ended commercial enterprise on the Nissequogue River (Bleyer 2003). After the railroad's completion, new businesses were situated to take advantage of shipping by comparatively inexpensive and rapid rail freight. In addition to stimulating industry, the railroads facilitated the development of summer resorts along the north coast of Long Island. Although the Smithtown area was not radically altered by tourism by the turn of the twentieth century, larger estates and smaller summer homes had begun to appear. Farming gave way to more service-oriented businesses in the village centers, but outlying areas (including the project area) remained rural throughout the first half of the twentieth century.

History of the House

The MDS within the project limits is argued to have been what is locally known as the "Major 'Nezer House" (Cathy Ball, personal communication, 2007; Joshua Ruff, personal communication, 2007; Rockwell 1968:49).

The building was constructed in 1790 (Table 4) by Caleb Smith II (1762–1831), a great-great-grandson of Richard "Bull" Smith, the legendary founder and patentee of Smithtown (Figure 6 summarizes the family tree). Caleb Smith II's father, Caleb Smith (1724–1800), was the brother of Joshua Smith I (1732–1814). The descendants of Joshua Smith included his son "Judge" Joshua Smith II (1763–1845) and his grandson Ebenezer Smith (1795–1879). Ebenezer Smith married Caleb Smith II's daughter Sarah in February 1820, and Caleb Smith II gave them his house in Hauppauge as a wedding gift. He had built himself a new home in Commack, New York, in 1819 and had relocated there upon his daughter's marriage. This second residence would be moved to the Village Green in Smithtown, where it housed the Smithtown Historical Society until the Society's headquarters moved in the fall of 2008. The structure is maintained as a museum and is today known as the "Caleb Smith House" (Smithtown Historical Society 2015).

Thus, for the first 30 years of its occupation, the house located within the Naima Site project area served as the primary residence of Caleb Smith II, his wife Elizabeth (Smith) Smith, and their children. As noted above, in 1820 the house passed to Caleb II's daughter

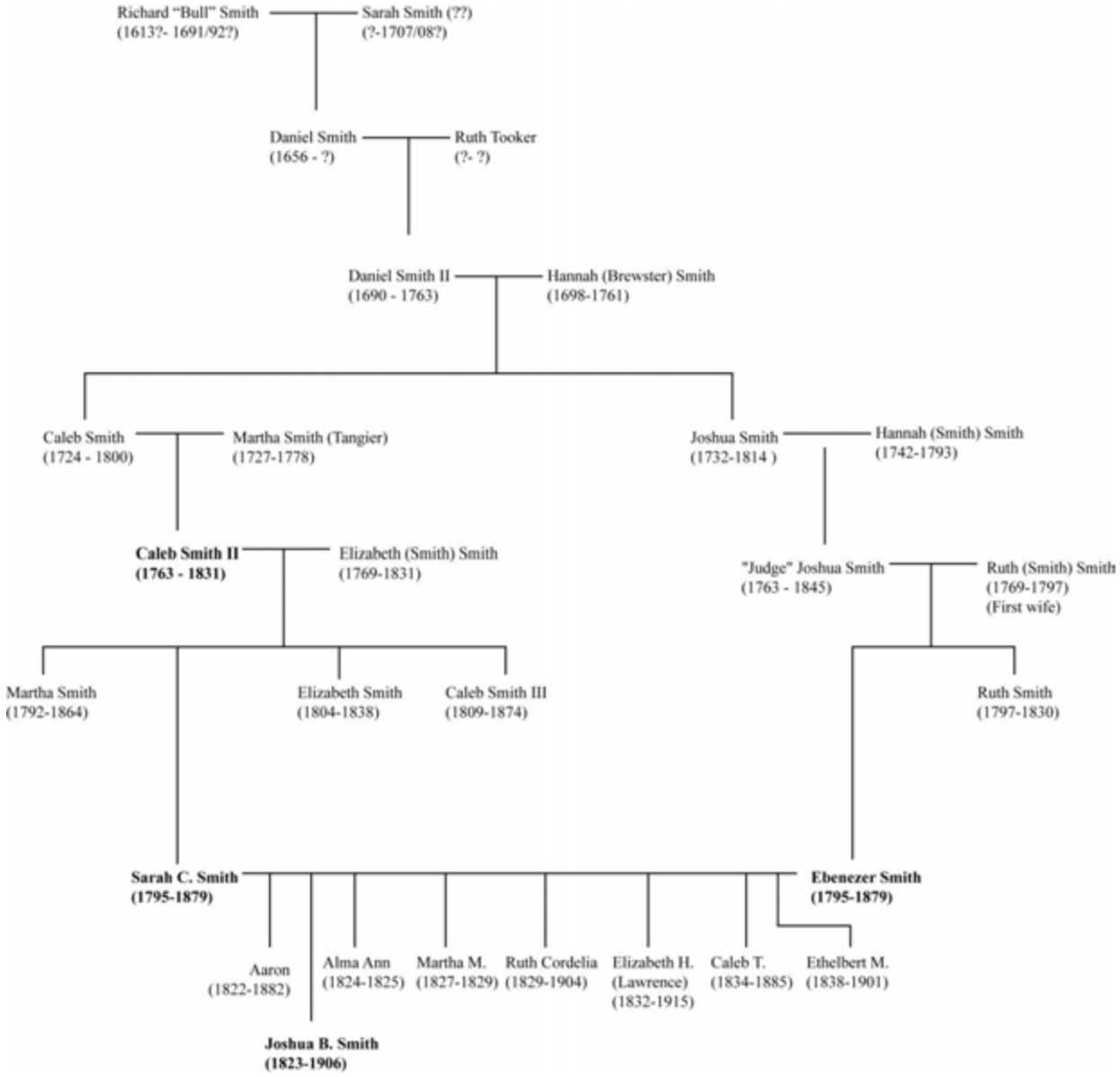


Figure 6. The "Bull-Smith" Family Tree Showing the House's Residents. Bold names indicate owners of the house

Sarah and her husband Ebenezer Smith. Ebenezer (Figure 7) was popularly known as "Major Ebenezer" (or, at times, "Major 'Nezer") because he served in the military during the 1820s. According to documents available in the Robert H. Handley Collection of Long Island Americana at the Smithtown Public Library, Ebenezer was commissioned as a Brigade Inspector of the 33rd Brigade, 1st Division of the New York State Militia in March 1825. He resigned with the rank of Major in 1828, receiving an honorable discharge.

Sarah and Ebenezer resided in the house for 59 years, until their deaths in 1879, and as a result the house is often associated with them and is popularly known as the "Major Ebenezer House" or "Major 'Nezer House" (*Smithtown News* 1947). During that period eight children were born in the house (although two of them did not survive beyond two years old), including Aaron, the oldest son, Joshua, the second son (Figure 8), and numerous grandchildren. The household was apparently very close with that of Joshua Smith II (Ebenezer's brother), who occupied a large house one mile east of the Ebenezer house. Interaction between the two was common and frequent (*Smithtown News* 1956).

Following the death of Ebenezer and Sarah, the home passed to their bachelor son, Joshua B. Smith (1823–1906) (Figure 9), the second of Ebenezer and Sarah's eight children. The house remained in his possession until his death in 1906. Following his passing, the house was occupied by his sister Elizabeth H. Lawrence. She had moved into the house with her son Charles, presumably when her husband William C. Lawrence died (1827–1888). The house was sold out of the family in 1907 (Wood 1981:33), and Elizabeth and Charles moved away.

After that point, the history of the house is difficult to track. In 1913, it was owned by Henry Bull (a period of time in which the house may have been known as the "Bull House") and during the 1920s by Thomas Hunt Talmadge. During the 1930s it was owned by Roy S. Durstine, the "D" in B.B.D.&O., the Madison Ave. advertising agency that still operates today under its parent company, the Omnicom Group. In 1946 Mr. Hilyer DuBois bought the house. The structure ultimately burned down (cause unknown) on March 12, 1947, as Mr. DuBois was moving in (*Smithtown News* 1947) (Figure 10).

Table 4. Timeline of the Caleb Smith II/Major Ebenezer Smith House

Date	Owner, Ownership Note, and/or Comment
1790	Built by Caleb Smith II (1762–1831)
1820	Given to Caleb II's daughter Sarah Smith on her marriage to Ebenezer Smith
1879	Passed to Joshua Brewster Smith
1906	Death of Joshua B. Smith; house is occupied by his sister Elizabeth Lawrence and her son Charles
1907	The house is sold out of the family to an unknown party (no name on Hyde 1909 map)
1913	Henry Bull
1920s	Thomas Hunt Talmadge
1930s	Roy S. Durstine, of B.B.D.&O.
1936	The David Ely Estate
1946	Hilyer Dubois purchases the house from the David Ely Estate
1947	The house burns down on March 12, 1947 as Mr. DuBois was moving in

Figure 7. 1860 Tintype Portrait of Ebenezer Smith, Age 65 (courtesy of the Smithtown Special Library District, Richard H. Hanley Collection of Long Island Americana [see also Gish 1996:141])

Figure 8. Scan of Tintype Portrait of Aaron and Joshua B. Smith, Presumably Dating to the Civil War Era (courtesy of the Smithtown Special Library District, Richard H. Hanley Collection of Long Island Americana)

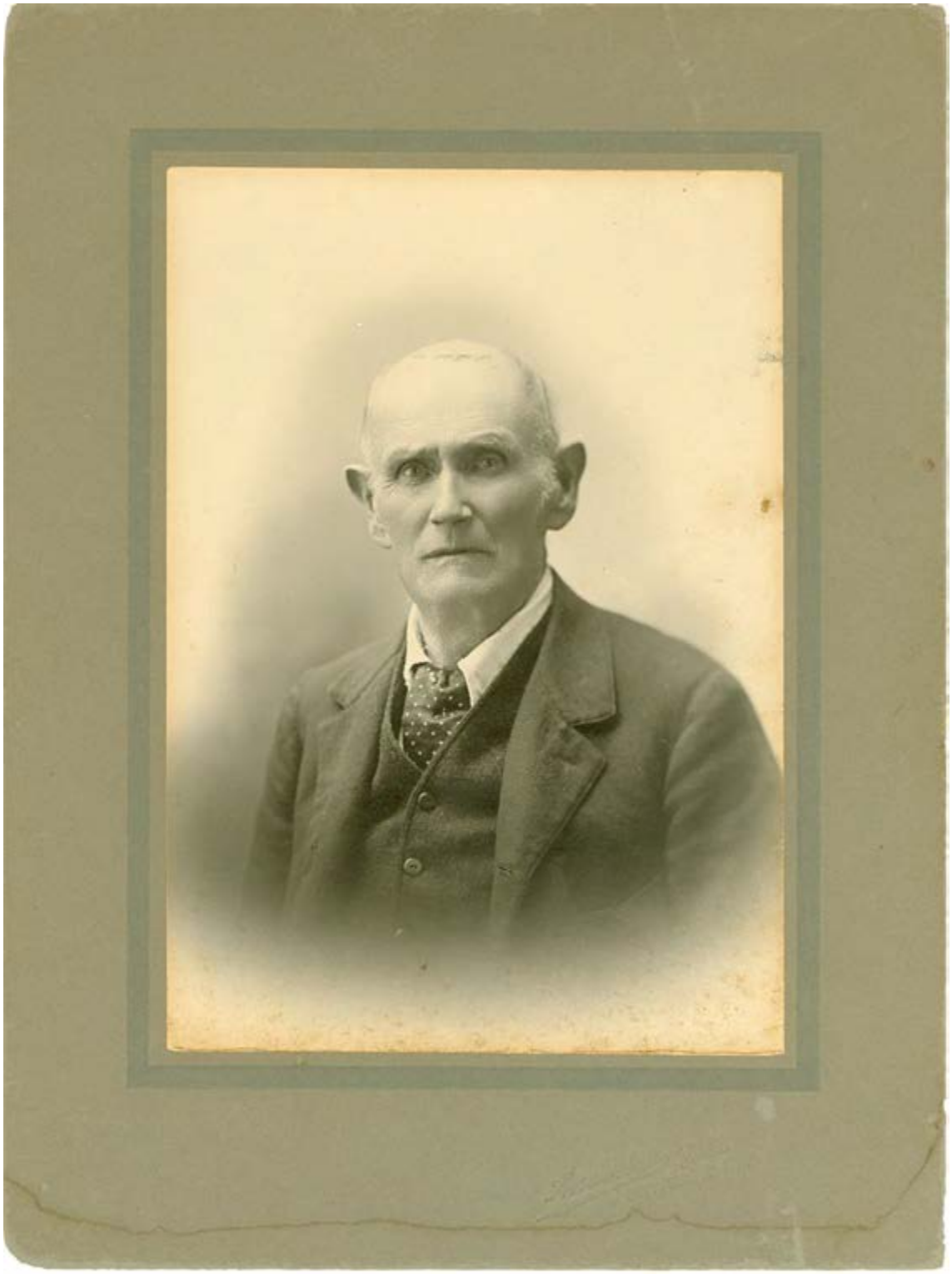


Figure 9. Scan of Portrait of Joshua B. Smith, Date Unknown but Presumed ca. 1900 (courtesy of the Smithtown Special Library District, Richard H. Hanley Collection of Long Island Americana)

. NO. 2, NO 51 SM News SMITHTOWN BRANCH, N. Y., THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1947 TEN CENTS

FIRE DESTROYS LANDMARK

Thursday, March 13, 1947

OLD LANDMARK DESTROYED BY FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

which was built at the same time by Caleb's cousin. There is a story that the brothers were lusty men and that they could talk with each other over the intervening mile. The Joshua Smith homestead was lately known as the "Dave Ely Place".

The Caleb Smith place was the home of five generations to follow the builder. Arthur Lawrence is the only living member of the family to have been born in it. Though his sisters, Mrs. Verne Rockwell and Mrs. Paul Stetson lived in it, the family was in residence elsewhere at the time of their births. The Lawrence family occupied the homestead until 1907.

Among the early occupants of the house were the Ebenezer Smiths. Ebenezer was the son of Joshua and he grew up with Caleb's daughter, Sarah. They were about the same age and as children were almost inseparable. They were always in love and married and moved into her father's house. They lived to be over 80 and died within a few days of each other.

The place became known as the "Major Ebenezer Smith Place" and later as the "Bull Place". Hunt Talmadge bought it in the 1920s. Roy Durstine bought in in the 1930s, in November of last year it was purchased by Hilyer DuBois. The new owner was in the process of moving into the house when the fire occurred.

It was reported that Mr. DuBois had only been gone about an hour when the fire was discovered. He is said to have checked everything before he left and couldn't understand how the fire started.

CALEB SMITH HOUSE BURNS

A fire of undetermined origin destroyed the historic old "Caleb Smith House" on Town Line Road in Hauppauge yesterday morning in spite of the efforts of the Hauppauge and Smithtown fire departments to save the fine old residence. But the fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that it could not be checked until it had ravaged the main section.

The alarm was turned in by Joseph McCastra who noticed smoke creeping along the roof as he passed by on Town Line Road. His alarm brought out the Hauppauge Fire Department which immediately summoned Smithtown. The two departments soon had six hose lines on the blaze with the swimming pool furnishing a supply of water and the balance coming from the brook and Shoal pond. However, the fire was sweeping through the entire section of the house and the work of the firemen could only hold it in check in the easterly wing.

The house was built by Caleb Smith in 1790 and was one of the township's finest old landmarks. Besides the notable old frame, the house contained fine panelling and woodwork throughout, and wonderful old floors.

It was located just one mile from the Joshua Smith homestead

Figure 10. *Smithtown News*, March 13, 1947

The Smith Family

It is evident that the Smith family was fairly well off and continued to be at least through the lifetimes of Ebenezer and Sarah Smith. Ledger entries written by Caleb Smith II are held within the collections of the Smithtown Historical Society, and these entries, dating to the early 1800s, show the movement of tens of thousands of dollars both to and from Caleb Smith II (he apparently participated in money lending at times, although it is not clear that he was a banker). The descendants of Caleb Smith II generally lack the renown that other Smiths enjoyed, and little was written about them; however, references to and about them exist in a variety of sources, and taken together with other documentary resources (e.g., census data), we can understand who this family was and the role they played in the early development of the communities of Smithtown and Hauppauge.

Census data is available for the house's residents beginning in the year 1790 (Figure 11).[1] On that year's census, it is assumed that Caleb's entry reflects his occupation at what would be known as the Ebenezer Smith house. A summary of the 1790 census numbers is provided in Table 5. It is unclear whether or not the first "2" listed refers to the "Heads of Families" column or the first "Free white males" column. If it is the former, the "2" would account for both Caleb Smith II and his wife Elizabeth. If the "2" refers to free white males above the age of 16, it might instead indicate that Caleb I was living with the family of his son (his wife, Caleb II's mother, died in 1778). This second possibility may be the case, because many ceramic types and varieties dating to the mid-eighteenth century, which predates the structure's construction, were collected during the data recovery. Although Caleb II could have bought older style ceramic wares, it may instead suggest that they, as well as various other goods, were brought to the site among the possessions of Caleb I.

Several other classes of people are included in Caleb's census entry of 1790. Two people are listed under "all other free persons," which may include paid employees or servants and/or other relatives. Additionally, it can be seen that the Smith family were slave owners and had what appears to be four slaves in 1790.

The expansion of the family is visible in the 1800 census (Figure 12), although the overall household decreased in size from the 1790 census (Table 6). Since the 1790 census, two children, Martha (b. 1792) and Sarah (b. 1795), have been born. Both Caleb II and Elizabeth are present and listed in the 26–45 age group. Also present is an unknown female aged 11–16 (she may have been a boarder related to the family). Finally, the number of slaves in the household decreases to two, and overall the number of people listed in the household decreases to seven from nine in the 1790 census.

The available image for the 1810 census is illegible. The 1820 census features an entry for Ebenezer Smith (Figure 13; Tables 7 and 7a). Several aspects of the Ebenezer Smith household become apparent at that time. First, an occupation of "agriculture" is listed. Although the occupation of Caleb Smith II was not mentioned in previous censuses or in the available literature, it has been largely assumed that Caleb's income at least partly derived from agricultural pursuits (especially considering the large tracts of land he purportedly owned). Correlating with this is the rise in the number of slaves on site, from two in 1800 to seven in 1820. An additional "free male colored person age 14–26" is listed in the census sheet (see Figure 13); this individual's role in the household is unknown.

The 1860 census (Figure 14) lists the current family members, additional unrelated household members, and the general value of both Ebenezer Smith's land and personal property ($3,000 and $1,000, respectively). His and his son Joshua's professions are both listed as "farmer," and another individual, Ethelbert Smith, is listed as a laborer.[2] A paid servant and possibly her daughter are also listed as members of the household.

This trend continues in the 1870 census (Figure 15). Both Ebenezer and Joshua continue to be listed as farmers, and Ebenezer's daughters Cordelia and Elizabeth (Lawrence) continue to live at the house. Two domestic servants are also listed (aged 19 and 10). The value of the land increases to $7,000 and the value of the household's property decreases slightly, to $800. Finally, only Ebenezer and Joshua are listed as literate.

The census records from 1880 and 1900 are both relatively illegible. What can be made out is that both Cordelia and Elizabeth continue to live with their brother Joshua after their parents' death and through the 1900 census. Cordelia died prior to her brother in 1904. Elizabeth, as noted above, remained in the house for about a year, leaving in 1907. At least one servant is listed in 1880 and 1900, indicating some degree of maintained wealth (household values are no longer given as of the 1880 census). Joshua's profession in the 1880 census is listed as farmer; in the 1900 census it appears to be listed as "landlord" (which would seem appropriate considering his advanced age by that point).

[1] Census data is available for the years 1790–1820, 1860–1880, and 1900–1920 on HeritageQuest Online (n.d.).

[2] This is likely not Ebenezer's son Ethelbert M. Smith, as he was 21 or22 years old in 1860 and the listed Ethelbert is only 18.

Table 5. Summary of the 1790 Census

Name of Heads of Families	Heads of families	Free white males, 16 years or upwards	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Caleb Smith	2 (?)	2 (?)	-	1	2	4

Table 6. Summary of the 1800 Census

	Free White Males					Free White Females					All other free persons except Indians not taxed	Slaves
Name	<10	16	26	45	46 up	10	16	26	45	46 up		
Caleb Smith	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2

Table 7. Summary of the 1820 Census

	Free White Males						Free White Females				
Name	<10	10-16	16-18	16-26	26-45	45+	<10	10-16	16-26	26-45	45+
Ebenezer Smith	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-

Table 7a. Summary of the 1820 census, continued

	No. of Foreigners not Naturalized	Occupations			Male Slaves				Female Slaves			
Name		Agric.	Comm.	Manu.	<14	14-26	26-45	45+	<14	14-26	26-45	45+
Ebenezer Smith (cont.)	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	-

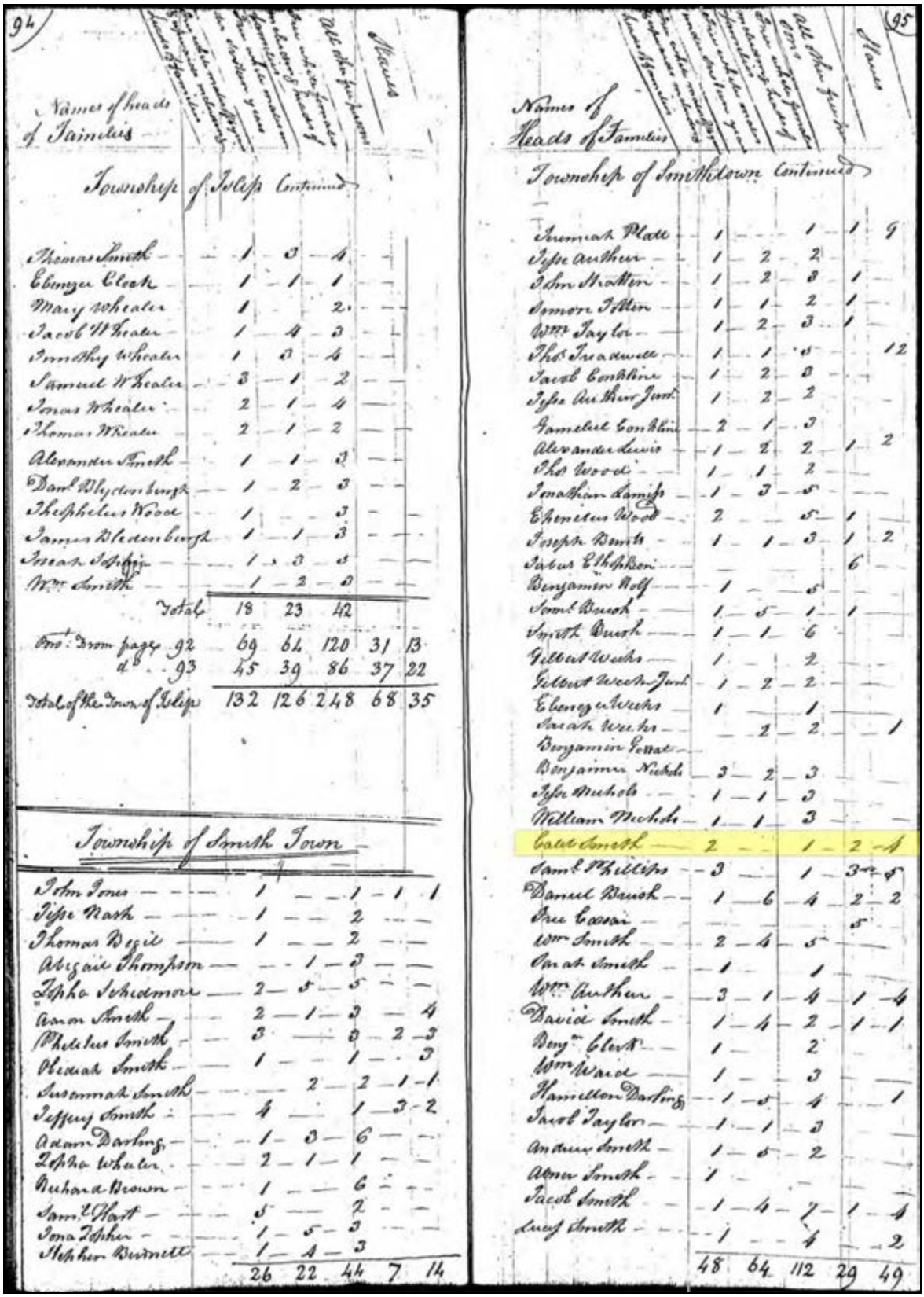


Figure 11. Census Record from 1790 Showing the Entry for Caleb Smith

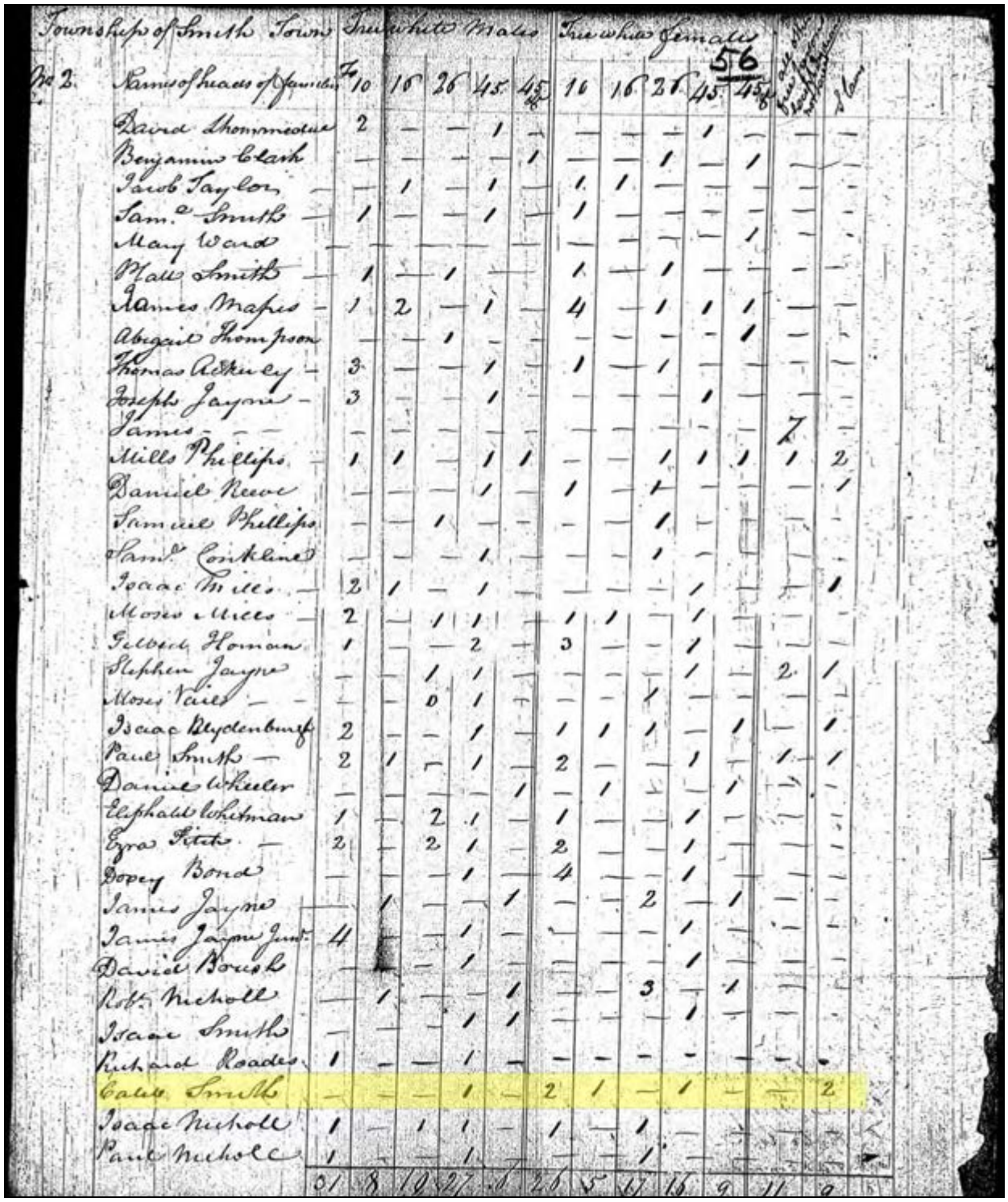


Figure 12. Census Record from 1800 Showing the Entry for Caleb Smith

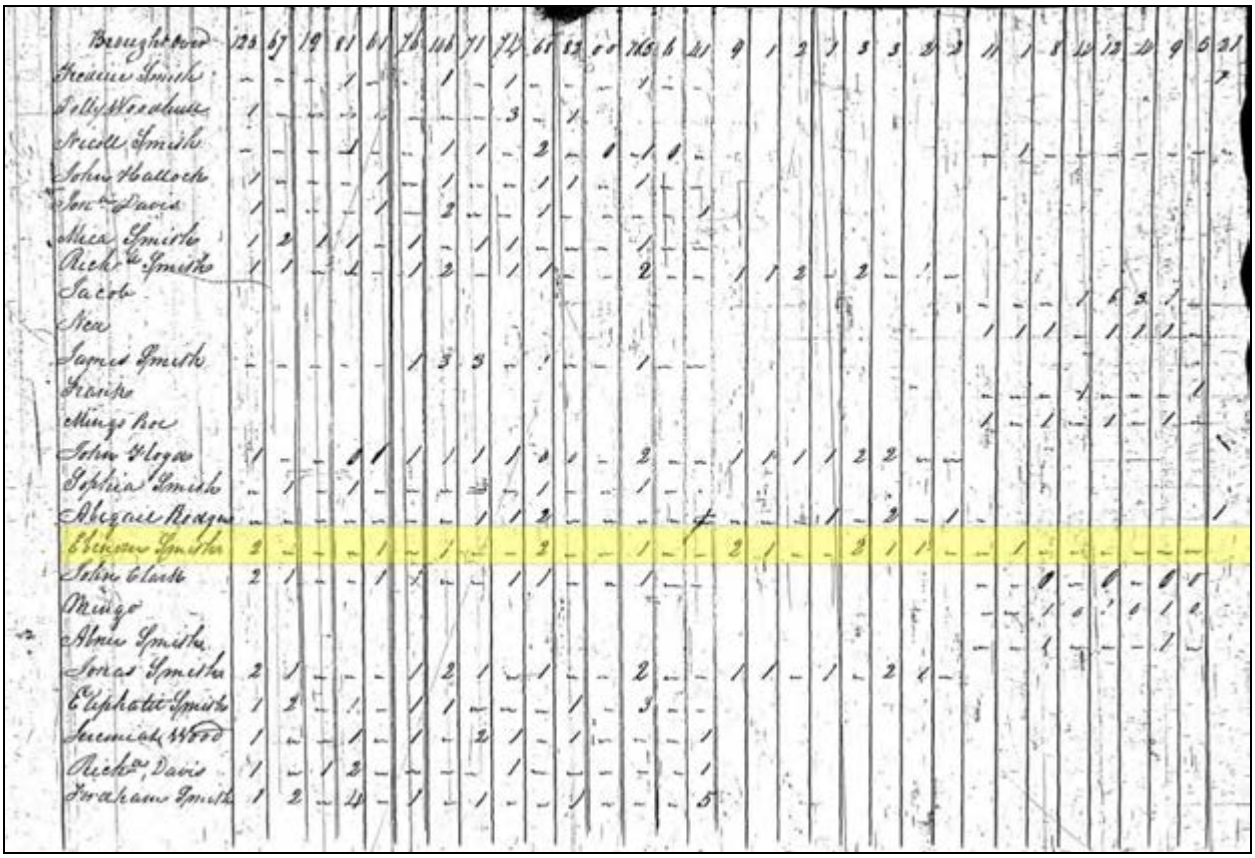


Figure 13. Census Record from 1820 Showing the Entry for Ebenezer Smith

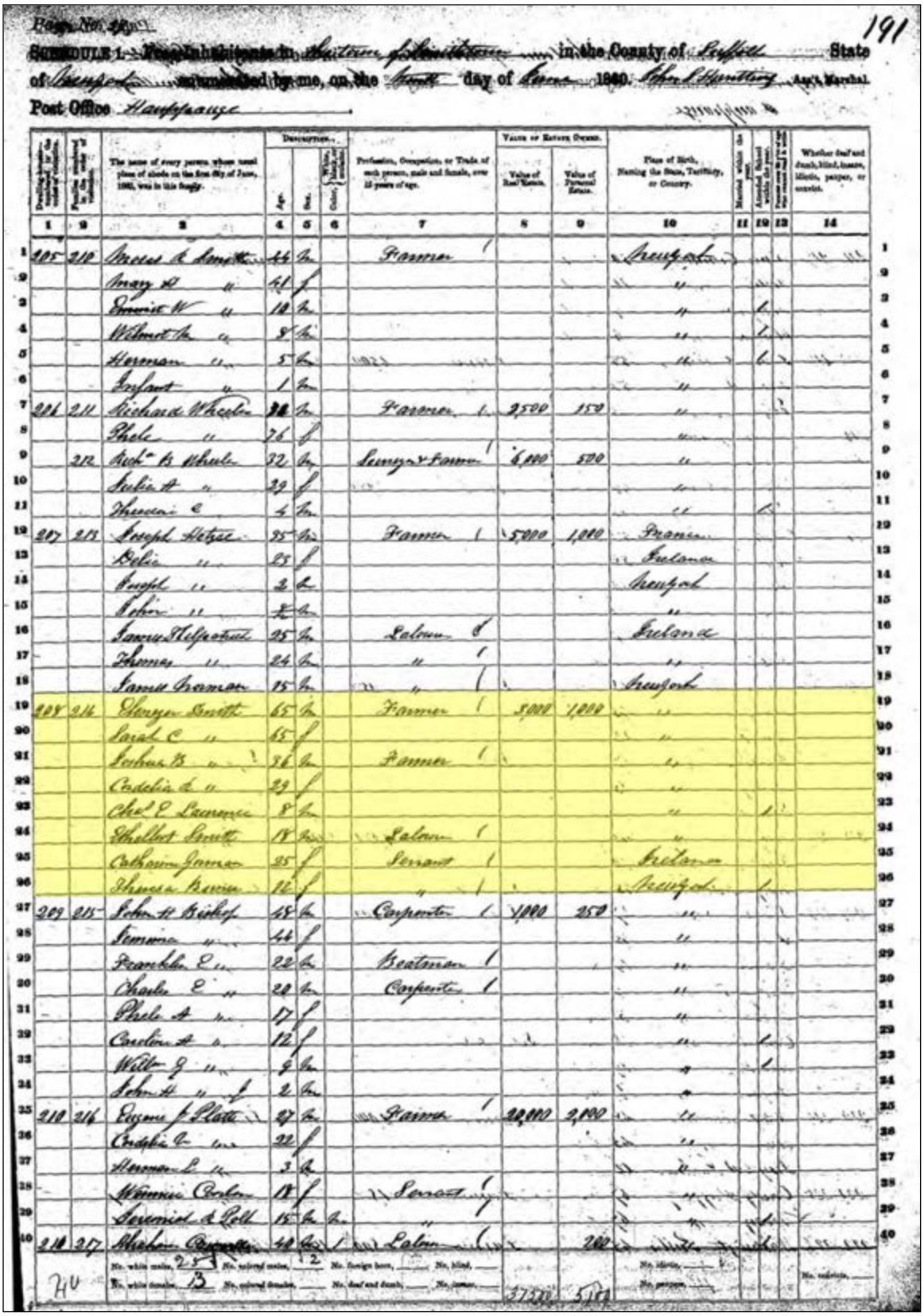
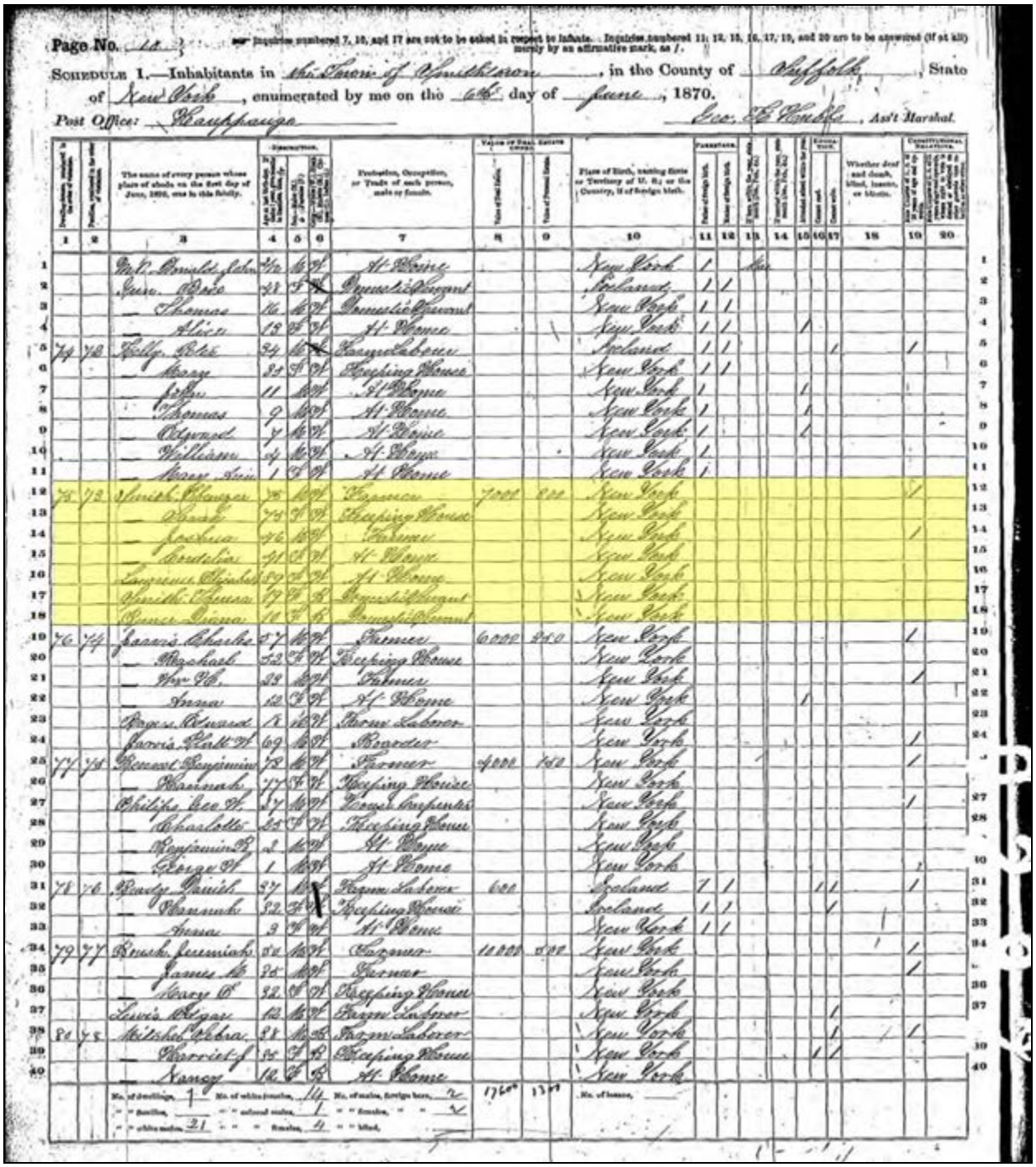


Figure 14. Census Record from 1860 Showing the Entry for Ebenezer Smith and His Family



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Schedule 1.—Inhabitants in the Town of Smithtown, in the County of Suffolk, State of New York, enumerated by me on the 6th day of June, 1870.

Post Office: Hauppauge

Geo. H. Cuddy, Ass't Marshal.

		The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family.	Age at last birthday	Sex	Color	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female.	Value of Real Estate owned	Value of Personal Estate	Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S. or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Father of foreign birth	Mother of foreign birth	Married within the year	Attended School within the year	Cannot read	Cannot write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiot.	Male citizen of U. S. of 21 years of age and upwards	Male citizen of U. S. of 21 years of age and upwards, whose right to vote is denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or crime
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1		Mc C. Donald John	42	M	W	At Home			New York	1		Jan						
2		Jane Do	42	F	W	Domestic Servant			Ireland	1	1							
3		Thomas	16	M	W	Domestic Servant			New York	1	1							
4		Alice	18	F	W	At Home			New York	1	1			1				
5	74	78 Kelly Pete	34	M	W	Farm Laborer			Ireland	1	1				1		1	
6		Mary	28	F	W	Keeping House			New York	1	1							
7		John	11	M	W	At Home			New York	1				1				
8		Thomas	9	M	W	At Home			New York	1				1				
9		Edward	7	M	W	At Home			New York	1				1				
10		Williams	4	M	W	At Home			New York	1								
11		Mary Ann	1	F	W	At Home			New York	1								
12	73	72 Smith Ebenezer	38	M	W	Farmer	7000	800	New York								1	
13		Sarah	35	F	W	Keeping House			New York									
14		Joshua	16	M	W	Farmer			New York								1	
15		Cordelia	11	F	W	At Home			New York									
16		Empress Elizabeth	9	F	W	At Home			New York									
17		Smith Emma	7	F	B	Domestic Servant			New York									
18		Bruce Dina	10	F	B	Domestic Servant			New York									
19	76	74 Isaacs Charles	37	M	W	Farmer	6000	400	New York								1	
20		Rachael	32	F	W	Keeping House			New York									
21		Wm C.	13	M	W	Farmer			New York								1	
22		Anna	12	F	W	At Home			New York					1				
23		Rogers Edward	21	M	W	Farm Laborer			New York									
24		Davis Park St	69	M	W	Boarder			New York								1	
25	77	78 Bennett Benjamin	78	M	W	Farmer	4000	700	New York								1	
26		Hannah	77	F	W	Keeping House			New York									
27		Phillips Lee St	37	M	W	Town Engineer			New York								1	
28		Charlotte	25	F	W	Teaching House			New York									
29		Benjamin 2d	2	M	W	At Home			New York									
30		George St	1	M	W	At Home			New York								1	
31	78	76 Brady Daniel	37	M	W	Farm Laborer	600		Ireland	1	1			1	1		1	
32		Hannah	32	F	W	Keeping House			Ireland	1	1				1			
33		Anna	3	F	W	At Home			New York	1	1							
34	79	77 Brush Jeremiah	52	M	W	Farmer	10000	800	New York								1	
35		James H	28	M	W	Farmer			New York								1	
36		Mary C	32	F	W	Keeping House			New York									
37		Lewis Edgar	12	M	W	Farm Laborer			New York						1			
38	80	78 Wilshe Debra	38	M	B	Farm Laborer			New York						1		1	
39		Harriet J	35	F	B	Keeping House			New York					1	1			
40		Nancy	12	F	B	At Home			New York									

No. of dwellings, 1 — No. of white families, 14 — No. of males, foreign born, 2 — = families, — = colored males, 1 — = females, = = 2 — = white males, 21 — = = females, 4 — = = blind, — 1760 1300 — No. of houses,

Figure 15. Census Record from 1870 Showing the Entry for Ebenezer Smith and His Family

From the census data provided above, as well as available sources on the histories of the communities of Hauppauge and Smithtown (e.g., Gish 1996; Pelletreau 1898:476–478; Smith 1961:17–19), we can gain some understanding of the Caleb II and Ebenezer Smith families.

First, the Smith family was not only wealthy but also influential. They were among the first settlers of Hauppauge, a group that included "Judge" Joshua Smith (Ebenezer's father), Joseph Blydenburgh, Alexander Smith, and Theophilus Wood (Smith 1961:18). Caleb Smith, according to Smith (1961:17) "owned large tracts of land" and, with Isaac Blydenburgh, another prominent figure in Smithtown's early history, erected a dam in 1798 that would form what is today known as New Mill Pond. He was also one of the founding members of the United Methodist Church in Hauppauge, which was completed in 1808 and one of the first churches constructed in Hauppauge (Ross 1902:948). Smith (1961:18) goes on to say that:

> Caleb Smith, commonly remembered as "Squire Caleb" who owned land on the south side of the river, embracing the western part of Hauppauge, then resided where the late Major Ebenezer Smith, his son-in-law, afterward resided and died. Caleb removed to Comac [*sic*] and erected the substantial dwelling afterward occupied by his son Caleb [III; 1809-1874] and now by his grandson Robert Smith. The two Calebs, father and son, were commanding and influential men in town affairs.

Ebenezer's father, "Judge" Joshua Smith, lived a mile east of the project area near the current-day interchange of Routes 347 and 454. He was particularly prominent and served in a number of public roles. He represented Suffolk County in the New York State Assembly from 1793 to 1797 and from 1798 to 1799, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1791, served as a state senator from 1827 to 1829, and served as Suffolk's first County Judge from 1823 to 1828 (Smith 1961:18). It appears Caleb Smith II also contributed to public service, serving as a member of the New York State Assembly from 1786 to 1787 and 1812 to 1813 (Kestenbaum 2014).

Ebenezer did not follow his father's example and enter public service. As noted above, Ebenezer served in the military during the 1820s and, according to later census data, worked as a farmer for the remainder of his life. His name is mentioned occasionally in connection with the Hauppauge Methodist Church, and he, presumably his wife Sarah, and his son Joshua are buried in the cemetery behind that church (Photographs 1–3). He is described by Smith (1961:18–19):

> Major Ebenezer Smith […], a son of Joshua, married a daughter of Caleb Smith […], and was a father of Caleb, Ethelbert, and Joshua, all esteemed citizens of this town.

The Smith family can be characterized as one of note during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, not only in the local communities of Smithtown and Hauppauge but also in Suffolk County and, at times, in New York State. They were a large, long-established, land-holding family, and maintained considerable wealth. Caleb Smith II worked towards the economic development of the area, contributing to both the industrial and agricultural sectors of the two communities. His occupation of the household is coupled with agricultural production of the land, although he owned fewer slaves than Ebenezer Smith.

With the move of Ebenezer and Sarah into the household in 1819/1820, the household apparently focused more on agriculture. The number of slaves owned by Ebenezer increased to seven, and later censuses list his profession as a farmer. The abolishment of slavery in New York State in 1827 probably reduced the overall wealth of the family, as Ebenezer would have had either to reduce his overall agricultural output and/or pay wages for what was formerly free slave labor. However, as seen on the census forms, the family maintained a moderately high value in both land and personal property long after the abolishment of slavery. Throughout the mid-nineteenth century the family, in addition to other Smith families nearby (including that of his brother Joshua II), was among a group observed by Wood (1981:30) as "tillers of the soil [who] were the aristocrats of Hauppauge."

The household increased in size with the birth (and survival) of six children between 1822 and 1838, several of whom spent large portions of their lives at the house. It is known that Joshua lived his entire life there, that Ruth Cordelia spent at least the last 25 to 35 years of her life there (and apparently did not marry), and that Elizabeth H. (Smith) Lawrence (and her son Charles) lived in the house minimally between 1870 and 1907. The brothers of the family, Aaron, Ethelbert, and Caleb T., lived there at times, but all eventually settled elsewhere. Brief descriptions of each are provided in (Wood 1981:33):

> Aaron at one time kept a general store in Babylon under the name of Smith and Bunce. After that, he had a drugstore in Islip. Caleb and Ethelbert went to Hong Kong, China, to seek their fortune, then returned and ended their days in Smithtown.

Photograph 1. The Tombstones of Ebenezer and Joshua at the Hauppauge Methodist Church. The fallen tombstone in the center is likely that of someone who passed away around the time of Joshua B. Smith (located to the back), as the tombstone styles are identical. It is possibly the marker of R. Cordelia Smith, who died in 1904. Sarah Smith's tombstone is lost but likely occupied the eroded base adjacent to Ebenezer's stone in the foreground.

Photograph 2. Tombstone of Ebenezer Smith

Photograph 3. Tombstone of Joshua B. Smith

Description of the Ebenezer Smith House

No known records describe the construction of the house or the sequence of its likely expansion over time. Furthermore, with the exception of a single map (see below), no known records summarize the organization of the house, how it was situated on the family's property, and the structure's association with other structures on the property (such as barns, servant quarters, storage sheds). Several elements of its last occupation can be gleaned from the newspaper story about its demolition, such as the fact that the property contained a swimming pool (*Smithtown News* 1947), but these are scant and have little bearing on the intended research of this project.

Nonetheless, a few images exist of the structure through time. The first image (Figure 16) consists of a painting completed by Alexander Milne in the 1830s. This image was taken from Pelletreau (1898:477), although the painting is also reproduced in Rockwell (1968:49). According to Rockwell, the painting (as of 1968) was owned by Arthur Brewster Lawrence, the great-grandson of Ebenezer, and showed the house as it appeared in 1830.[3] Notes in the Robert H. Handley Collection at the Smithtown Public Library say that this is incorrect, as Ebenezer and Sarah were in Europe during the early part of the 1830s.

A second image (Photograph 4) consists of a photo taken in the late 1890s or early 1900s. The photo features a woman sitting on the grass in front of the house, and text on the back of the image reads "Bess at Hauppauge." A later note adds "Elizabeth T. Lawrence Stetson, wife of Paul Stetson." This person is likely the daughter of Elizabeth H. (Smith) Lawrence (daughter of Ebenezer and Sarah and brother to Joshua B. Smith), who resided at the house for a short while after Joshua's death.

Both images were analyzed by Victoria Schmidt, an architectural historian and member of the CRSP staff at the NYSM. She provides the following description.

> Destroyed by fire in 1947, the Ebenezer Smith House was built in 1790 by Caleb Smith, who gave the house to his daughter Sarah and son-in-law Ebenezer Smith circa 1819. Seen only in a 1830s painting and an old photograph where most of the architectural details are obscured, the house was built in the Federal period but appears to carry over some of the earlier Georgian traits. The three-bay side-gabled two-story main block was likely built of clapboards (and later covered with wooden shingles), has 9/6 windows, and has an interior gable end chimney. The small front-gabled porch shown in the 1830s painting over the off-center front entry has disappeared by the 1900s photograph, replaced by a front porch with four square columns supporting a shed roof. A gabled dormer with decorative vergeboard and two 2/2 windows was also added during that time span. A smaller 1.5-story side-gabled wing is attached to the main block. Nearly all its architectural details are obscured, making it impossible to determine which section is the older of the two. The wing has an extremely tall interior gable end chimney and a newer dormer that matches the one added on the main block. The wing appears to have no porch in the 1830s painting, but does have a full-length one-story entry porch supported by square columns in the 1900s photograph. On the side of the wing is a small one-story addition with a shed roof.

In the Milne painting a number of external structures are visible east of the one-story addition abutting the structure's east wing. One of these may be a well, and the other structures likely include servants' quarters, storage sheds, and similar facilities.

In his discussion of architecture in Smithtown, Langheart (1984) describes several architectural variations employed in house construction between 1665 and 1825. According to both the painting and the photo, and corroborating the description provided by Schmidt, the house appears to fall into what he calls the "Type Three" house configuration (Langheart 1984), which features a massive chimney placed on the end wall opposite the side hall. Furthermore, the structure appears as a variation of a house style referred to as "Two-story, three-bay" house (Langheart 1984:132–134). Of particular importance to the data recovery of the house, described in succeeding sections, is the observation that these houses feature "one-story lateral wings, usually with a gable roof, and a shed-roofed 'slave kitchen' extending laterally from the wing" (Langheart 1984:134).

Of additional note is that by the time of the photo, the extensive garden fronting the house had been converted into a grassy lawn. According to the local newspaper, "Sarah and Ebenezer were ardent gardeners. They planted many rare and fine specimens of tress on their property and here the first formal garden in Smithtown was laid out" (*Smithtown News* 1956).

[3] The original reproduction in Pelletreau (1898) bears the text, mostly visible in Figure 14, "Residence of Ebenezer Smith, at Hauppauge, as it appeared in 1830."

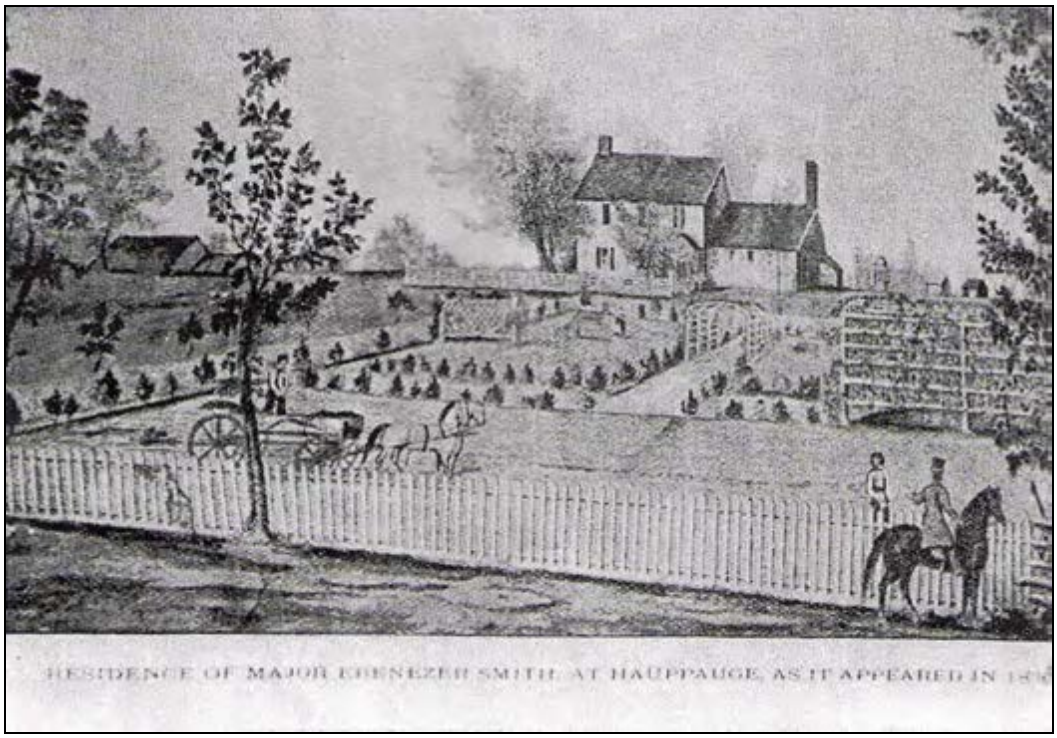


Figure 16. The Ebenezer Smith House as It Appeared in an Alexander Milne Painting, ca. 1830s

Photograph 4. The Ebenezer Smith House as It Appeared ca. 1900 (Courtesy of the Smithtown Special Library District, Richard H. Hanley Collection of Long Island Americana).

Locating the Ebenezer Smith House

The process of determining the structure's former location consists of two parts: a historical map survey and a survey of the literature that references the house. Previous historical map surveys identified the presence of a potential MDS labeled "E. Smith" (Beers 1873; Chace 1858; Mazeau 2007a; Mazeau et al. 2006).

Several additional maps both confirm this and provide additional details on the organization of the property. A composite map created by Gish (1996: inside front and back covers) is drawn from a variety of sources, most notably the Beers (1873) and Hyde (1896, 1909, 1917) maps, and shows that both Caleb II and Ebenezer Smith resided in a structure near the project area. The *Atlas of Suffolk County* (Hyde 1909) (Figure 17) lacks a property owner's name but does show four boxes interpreted herein as the structures on Ebenezer Smith's property. One of these, the easternmost, is a rectangle oriented east to west; this structure is specifically interpreted as the location of the house.

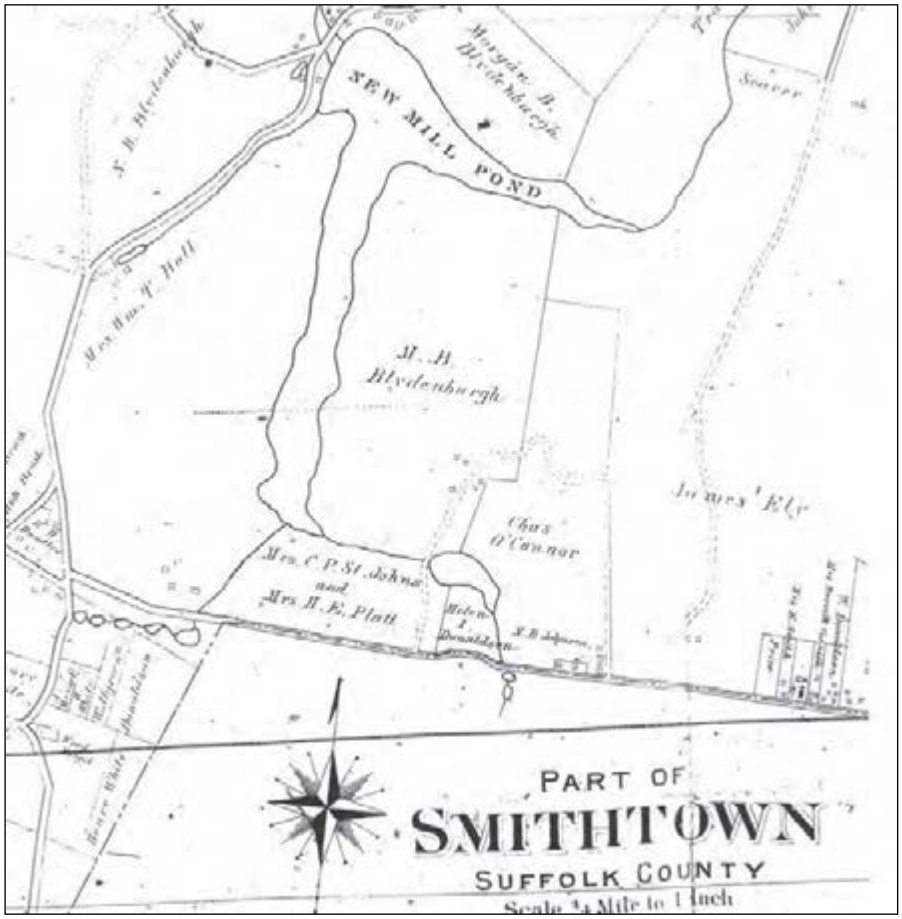


Figure 17. Hyde (1909) Atlas of Long Island Depicting Structures in or near the Project Area

Several sources provide hints concerning the location of the structure. For example, the description of the structure provided by Rockwell (1968:49) states:

> In 1790, Caleb Smith II (1762-1831) built a house on a pleasant hill facing a pond a mile west of the house built by his cousin ["Judge"] Joshua Smith II (1763-1845).

Joshua Smith II's (Ebenezer's father) house was located just north of the modern interchange of Routes 347 and 454, about a mile east of the Naima Site project area. The pond, which is part of the Nissequogue's southwest feeder branch, is present today and is located on the south side of Routes 347/454 (Mazeau 2007c).

Other references to the location of the Caleb II/Ebenezer house include the following:

a. "The Suffolk County Center, on the north side of the Smithtown By-pass and east of Old Willets path, now occupies the site of the house and the farmlands shown above" [in reference to the Milne painting] (Rockwell 1968:49).
b. "[the] site is just west of the south exit of the County Center on Veterans Highway [Rt. 454]" (Wood 1981:33).
c. "Caleb's house was built west of the west brook [of the Nissequogue] on a hill" (Wood 1920:26).
d. "Today the property is the site of the Suffolk County Center, Fourth Precinct and garage on the northeast corner of Veterans Highway and Old Willets Path" (Gish 1996:140–141).
e. "north side of Smithtown Bypass [and] east of Old Willets Path" (*Smithtown News* 1960).
f. "[the] site today is the driveway off Veterans Highway [Rt. 454] into the County Center" (Unknown source, Smithtown Historical Society).

All of these sources unambiguously place the structure, at least to some degree, in the project area. Aerial photography taken during 1938 (Figure 18), almost 10 years before the structure's destruction, shows the estimated location of the project area against what may be the main house (poor resolution and vegetation coverage mask much of the site's architecture). It is possible that the construction of County Center Road, which cut into the soft slope that leads upward to the office complex, actually went through the location where the house once stood and destroyed most, if not all, of the structure's original foundation. In doing so, the builders of the road would have utilized the already dug-out space remaining from the structure's basement (although this area was filled with architectural debris). Archaeological investigation in the east block encountered a portion of the east side of the house as well as an auxiliary structure; this will be discussed further below.

What specifically happened to the area after the house's destruction is unclear. The remains were likely bulldozed and much of the structural debris pushed into the basement space (excavations at Units 46-49, described later, support this inference). The property was acquired by the Smithtown Aviation Country Club at some point in the late 1940s or early 1950s. The remaining structures were either destroyed or used in some airport-related capacity, and the area in general was graded level (Figure 19). The 1953 USAF Hudson River World Aeronautical Chart depicts the airport (Figure 20), and it is shown on the USGS topographic maps that resurveyed the area between 1954 and 1955. The club was closed by 1957, as it is missing from the USAF sectional maps from that year, and the area was acquired at some point in the early 1960s by Suffolk County. Construction of the office complex was mostly completed by the late 1960s, and the property has remained unchanged since that time.

Figure 18. Estimated Location of the Project Overlaid on a 1938 Aerial Image of the Farm

Figure 19. Estimated Location of the Project Overlaid on a 1954 Aerial Image of the Aviation Club

Figure 20. USAF Hudson River World Aeronautical Chart (1953) Showing the Smithtown Airport. The airport's location is indicated by the central circle.

Field Methodology

Although the Phase I survey of the area led to the initial determination that sites may be located in the area, the Phase II site examination resulted in the identification of high concentrations of artifacts, both prehistoric and historic, that served as the focal point for the Phase III data recovery. Therefore Phase III units initially centered on the shell concentration in the southwest block and on the dense concentration of historic materials and the potential architectural element (Mazeau 2007a:46–49) located in the center of the east block (Figure 21).

Units were typically 1x1 meter (3.3x3.3 feet) or 2x2 meters (6.6x6.6 feet). Each was excavated in arbitrary levels of 10–15 centimeters (4–6 inches), or according to natural stratigraphy when present. Natural stratigraphy took precedence over the arbitrary delineations to avoid grouping artifacts from separate and potentially distinct strata. All soil was screened through 0.64-centimeter (0.25-inch) mesh with only a few exceptions. As will be discussed, several levels that encountered the shell deposit were not screened and no material collected largely because of logistical concerns. This material was redundant and no useful data were lost.

Excavations at the Naima Site were characterized by dissimilarity among the areas investigated, specifically between the east and southwestern blocks. The distinct occupation histories of both areas significantly affected the complexity of their respective sub-soil stratigraphic sequences. Due to this overall complexity, and in lieu of constructing a unit-by-unit summary of the Phase III excavations, the Results section of this volume will provide a detailed description of the Naima Site data recovery via deposit analysis. The description will be partitioned according to block association in order to maintain clarity, and further divisions will be employed within each block association according to location, placement rationale, or unit groupings (several of which are defined by their sub-surface content).

In total, 55,605 artifacts were recovered at the Naima Site in 44 different units and 266 distinct levels.[1] A total area of 96 square meters (1,033 square feet) was exposed, resulting in the excavation of 43.591 cubic meters (57 cubic yards; 1,539 cubic feet) of soil. The majority of the artifact analyses, in particular discussions of ceramic wares and their effect on dating deposits, are included in the Results section. As the scope of the section typically required the analysis of broad artifact patterns, especially of temporally sensitive artifact types, additional unique and overlooked artifact types are addressed in the subsequent Artifact Analysis section.

[1] When the Phase I reconnaissance survey (n=3,554) and Phase II site examination (n=4,446) assemblages are added, 63,605 artifacts were recovered at the Naima Site.

Figure 21: Project Map of Phase III Excavations at the Naima Site

Laboratory Methodology

Processing and Analysis

Following the archaeological fieldwork, recovered artifacts were returned to the NYSM to be processed and analyzed in the CRSP laboratory. Processing included washing or dry brushing, cataloging, and numbering of cultural material. The analysis and cataloging of all artifacts was coordinated by John Pasquini, laboratory director for the CRSP. Complementary lithic analyses, discussed below, were conducted by the author.

Artifacts were sorted, within their respective levels, according to their base material and following a typology established and long used by the CRSP. Within this typology all artifacts are given specific, pre-defined classifications, and the totality of the analysis is entered and organized within a Microsoft Access database. The specific approaches used to analyze particular types of materials and/or artifact classes—shell and faunal material, ceramics, and lithic artifacts—are discussed below.

Shell and Faunal Material

The shell analysis varied. Initially, before understanding that the shell deposit was not a midden, each piece of shell was counted and the total weight per level was obtained. Following the realization that the deposit, as well as other shell specimens collected throughout the upper soil levels in the project area, were twentieth-century phenomena, less emphasis was placed on the rigorous analysis of the deposit's content, including shell types and proportions.

The project's faunal material was analyzed by Sean Higgins, a staff member with the CRSP. The analysis of all faunal material was conducted according to established taxonomic classifications (Gilbert 1990; Gilbert et. al. 2006; Hillson 1999; Olsen 1979; Reitz and Wing 1999; Schmid 1972) and provided identifications of specimens to at least the *class* level. Tallies were provided of both the number of individual specimens present (NISP) and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present. The NISP is a count of the bone fragments by taxon used to represent a relative frequency of specimens present in an assemblage. The purpose is not to indicate how much of a species is present in an assemblage, but to show the potential prominence of a species in an assemblage (i.e., proportional comparisons) (Grayson 1973:432–433). The NISP, however, is not without its weaknesses (Marshall and Pilgram 1993:262) as it is sensitive to varying degrees of preservation and is prone to value-inflation, which occurs when the presence of species types is exaggerated as a result of excessive artifact fragmentation.

The MNI complements the NISP in that it corrects the issues endemic to that figure's calculation (the potential error resulting from artifact fragmentation). The MNI is calculated based on a variety of characteristics (Grayson 1973:433, 1978, 1984:27), and seeks to, as is self-evident, identify the minimum number of individuals present in an assemblage. The provision of this figure requires the presence of unique or defining taxonomic elements, and therefore the MNI will often be quite diminutive when compared to the NISP. As the low number of MNIs contributes to the overall difficulty in interpreting faunal exploitation patterns, the analysis of the faunal assemblage will rely more on the NISP for determining the proportional frequencies of species types and assessing overall dietary patterns at the site.

Ceramics

Ceramic analysis followed the type-variety typological approach (Gifford 1960; Orton et. al. 1993; Rice 1987; Sinopoli 1991). This typology groups ceramics sharing a common trait(s), or types (e.g., creamware, pearlware, whiteware) that are then subdivided into specific varieties based on distinguishing criteria (e.g., blue edge-decorated whiteware, flow black whiteware). Historic ceramic types and varieties are well known, and the identification of such wares is often tied to specific manufacturers (via maker's marks), production locations, and production periods (e.g., Deetz 1977; Noël Hume 1969, 1977, 2001; South 1977). This information can then be used for a variety of analytical purposes, ranging from dating to economic analyses (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980, 1991; Miller et. al. 2002). In the catalog the classification of vessel form consisted of the identification of hollowware versus flatware.

MNIs were sometimes tallied for ceramic artifacts within specific levels or contexts, but not for the entire site. The use of MNIs is ideal in the analysis of vessel use and consumption, and thus in interpreting past on-site activities, but the size of this project's artifact assemblage made such an undertaking unfeasible. In instances where MNIs were available, however, they were compared to the overall sherd counts, and it was found that the proportion of sherd types was nearly identical to MNI proportions. This was the case in both the comparative analysis of vessel form and patterning

among ceramic type-varieties. It was therefore determined that the use of sherds as the analytical unit, especially within proportional assessments, was acceptable.

Lithics

Lithic classification followed stage-based (or reduction) typologies in which lithic artifacts are classified according to the perceived point in which they were removed from the objective piece (i.e., the core or biface being reduced) (Andrefsky 1998; Bradley 1975; Crabtree 1966, 1975; Flenniken and Raymond 1986; Sheets 1975). Although this typological scheme is often used to interpret cultural or behavioral actions or decisions (Collins 1975; Sheets 1975), it is used solely for this project as a way to order and organize lithic data. In the stage-based reduction scheme, flakes are identified or classified based on a number of attributes, including (primarily) the amount of cortex on their dorsal or lateral surfaces, flake size, the size and physical morphology of the striking platform, the angle of applied force, and so on (Cotterell and Kamminga 1979, 1987; Patterson 1982; Patterson and Sollberger 1978; Speth 1972, 1974, 1975). Derivative flake classifications include primary, secondary, tertiary, bifacial thinning, and broken flakes.

Repository

All field notes, maps, artifacts, and other documents relating to the Phase III excavation are curated as part of the collections of the New York State Museum Division of Research and Collections.

Phase III Results

Southwest Block

Twenty-five units (1-12, 14, 17, 19-20, 22-30) were initiated and excavated in the southwest block of the Naima Site during the Phase III data recovery (Figure 22). These units accounted for 38 square meters (45 square yards) of investigated space. Initial unit placement was determined by an attempt to define the limits of the shell deposit identified during the Phase I cultural resource survey and explored during the Phase II site examination. As the limits of this deposit were defined, a number of units were excavated below the shell deposit with the hopes of understanding the site's cultural and natural stratigraphy. Although it was determined that the shell deposit did not represent a prehistoric or historic midden (see below), an undisturbed prehistoric site was identified below the shell. In total, these 25 units were excavated with 145 discrete levels (both natural and arbitrary) that resulted in the removal of 26.5 cubic meters (34.7 cubic yards; 936 cubic feet) of soil.

Figure 22. Southwest Block Excavations with Unit Numbers

Stratigraphy of the Southwestern Block

A number of general stratigraphic patterns emerged during the Phase III data recovery of the southwest block. The upper excavated levels consisted of artificially modified soils that were likely deposited during or otherwise affected by landscape modification. These soils, typically excavated as Levels 1 and 2 in the southwest block, consisted of light to dark brown sandy loams with cobble and gravel inclusions. They ranged in depth from 10 to 20 centimeters (4 to 8 inches) and were consistently present throughout the southwest block units. Historic artifacts and modern refuse were common, and random prehistoric artifacts were occasionally encountered. Evidence of soil grading and deposition associated with roadwork (especially along the eastern margin and adjacent to County Center Road) was present. The transition from the upper soil level was marked by an increase in gravel content, which yielded to a stratigraphic level dominated by shell. The gravelly layer was typically excavated as Level 3, and the subsequent shell deposit as Level 4.

Below the shell deposit were several soil levels that varied in presence and depth but were largely consistent among those units where excavations were deeper. As will be discussed below, these levels can be assigned general chronological associations. Immediately below the shell level was a deposit dating to the historic and early modern periods (late eighteenth to early twentieth century). Soils associated with this deposit varied. Below the historic-period deposit were soil levels associated with a prehistoric occupation. These can be divided into two general occupation periods: an ephemeral Late Woodland occupation (AD 700–Contact) and an underlying, but more substantial, Late Archaic (4000–1400 BC) occupation.

The artifact content, soil stratigraphy, and chronological assessment of the Naima Site's southwest block are detailed here. Discussion of the southwest block begins with a detailed analysis of the shell deposit followed by a discussion of two groups of units (or "blocks") that were excavated below the shell deposit (the Unit 22-26 block and the Unit 27 block) and that address the backward transition from the historic occupation to the prehistoric component of the Naima Site. The final sections provide a synthesis and analysis of the prehistoric occupation of the Naima Site, including a breakdown of the chronological data available for the site, and a discussion of three units (28-30) excavated along the western margin of the southwest block.

The Shell Deposit

The shell deposit was encountered at an average of 37.6 centimeters (14.8 inches) below surface level (bsl) in all units that were of sufficient depth to encounter it (Figure 23). In the broad, relatively flat area that characterized much of the southwest block, the depth of the upper surface of the shell deposit ranged from 28 to 38 centimeters (11 to 15 inches) bsl. The deposit was relatively homogenous throughout the seven units in which it was excavated (14, 19, 20, 22, 25-27), exhibiting nearly identical stratigraphy, thickness, and artifact inclusions. Three stratigraphic features characterize the shell deposit. The upper level was a thin but dense lens, approximately 5–10 centimeters (2–4 inches) thick, of pea gravel and small stone cobbles (Level 3A). The gravel layer clearly did not form naturally, nor was the stone material indigenous to the area. It is therefore interpreted as intentionally deposited. Below the upper lens was a thin band of crushed shell (Level 3B), approximately 5 centimeters (2 inches) thick. Integrating with this stratum and underlying it was a band of more complete shell (i.e., the shell was much less crushed) approximately 10 centimeters (4 inches) thick. Photographs 5–7 illustrate how the upper surfaces of the shell deposit appeared, and Photograph 8 depicts a close-up image of a small concretion of the shell matrix.

The prevalence of shell in this deposit (Level 4) cannot be over-emphasized. In the screened levels shell constituted more of the level's bulk material then soil sediment. As a result, it was decided that only a few units would be selected for 100 percent shell collection. The complete collection of all encountered shell would have produced an immense yet redundant dataset. Logistical considerations had to be taken into account as well, as a full shell collection would have demanded an inordinate amount of time, transportation, and storage/curation resources.

Shell was therefore collected from only a few units. In two locations (Units 20 and 22), 100 percent of the shell was collected. In a third context (Unit 25), a 25 percent sample was saved. Shell specimens from the Level 4 deposit encountered in other southwest block units were discarded in the field. It should be emphasized, however, that sampled collection was conducted only among shell identified as clearly part of the shell deposit (i.e., only those determined to be part of southwest block's Level 4). All other shell encountered in any other excavation context at the Naima Site was collected.

Both units selected for 100 percent collection, Units 20 and 22, were 1x1-meter (3.3x3.3-foot) excavation pits. Level 4 in Unit 20 had an average thickness of 6.2 centimeters (2.4 inches), and Unit 22's Level 4 was 10.8 centimeters (4.3 inches) thick. Unit 25, Level 4, selected for a 25 percent sampled collection, measured 0.5x2 meters (1.6x7 feet) and Level 4 had an average depth of 8.8 centimeters (3.5 inches). The shell assemblage of these three levels was immense, both in terms of artifact count and assemblage weight (Table 8). A total of 122.97 kilograms (271.1 pounds) of shell was collected from these three units. The total number of counted specimens, which includes only hinges, was 4,347 with an MNI of 2,172.

Compared to the overall Phase III assemblage of the site, these three levels constitute 0.0004 percent of the total excavated volume; however, the resulting shell assemblage accounts for 41 percent of the counted shell, 60 percent of the counted shell weight, 57 percent of the uncounted shell weight, and 59 percent of the total shell weight. Additionally, the weight densities of these three levels were extraordinarily higher then throughout the remainder of the Phase III excavations. The weight density peaks in Unit 22, Level 4 at 694.81 kilograms/cubic meter compared to the average for the remainder of the project, 1.22 kilograms/cubic meter.

Figure 23. Southwest Block Units that Encountered Shell

Photograph 5. Units 19 and 20, Top of Level 4, Looking North

Photograph 6. Unit 24, Top of Level 4, Showing Northern Limit of the Shell Deposit, Looking North

Photograph 7. Units 22, 23, and 25, Top of Level 4, Looking North

Photograph 8. Close-up View of a Shell Concretion

The shell deposit contained a limited assemblage of non-shell artifacts. Overall, 844 non-shell artifacts were recovered in the shell deposit (Table 9), which amounts to a little over 16 percent of the counted artifact assemblage (including shell [n=4,345]). The most frequently encountered artifact type was slag, which totaled 738 specimens and weighed 9.15 kilograms (20.2 pounds). Architectural debris is the second most common artifact type, and includes brick fragments (n=17) and common wire nails (n=7). Ten fragments of curved glass and one piece of bottle glass form the domestic assemblage. Non-slag miscellaneous/other artifacts include cinder (n=25), coal (n=23), and unidentified metal (n=1). The single prehistoric artifact is a primary quartz flake.

Table 8. Shell Assemblage Characteristics from the Shell Deposit, Southwest Block

Context	Counted shell (hinges)	Counted Shell Weight (kg)	Uncounted Shell Weight (kg)	Total Weight (kg)	Excavated Volume (m^3)	Shell weight/ volume (kg/m^3)	Sampling Strategy
Unit 20, level 4	1,210	8.05	26.65	34.69	0.062	559.42	100%
Unit 22, level 4	2,733	17.30	57.74	75.04	0.108	694.81	100%
Totals	**3,943**	**25.35**	**84.39**	**109.73**	**0.170**	**645.47**	**100%**
Unit 25, level 4	402	1.77	8.47	10.24	0.088	116.36	25%
Unit 25, level 4 extrapolated (n*4)	1,608	7.08	33.88	40.96	0.088	465.45	Extrapolated

Table 9: Non-shell Artifacts from the Shell Deposit, Units 20, 22, and 25, Level 4

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage of non-shell assemblage	Percentage of entire Level 4 assemblage
Domestic	11	1.3	0.2
Architectural	37	4.4	0.7
Personal	0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous/Other	795	94.2	15.3
Prehistoric	1	0.1	0.0
Modern	0	0.0	0.0
Total	**844**	**100.0**	**16.3**

Following the Phase I reconnaissance survey, it was hypothesized that the shell deposit was a prehistoric midden. The Phase II site examination provided data that suggest that this hypothesis was likely incorrect, and that the possible midden might be historic in date. Of the 1,389 shell artifacts collected during the Phase II, only 5.5 percent (n=76) were recovered in pure prehistoric contexts (Mazeau 2007a: Table 8). Instead, 93.4 percent of the shell was encountered in historic, prehistoric-historic, or historic-modern mixed contexts (Mazeau 2007a: table 8). The shell deposit, if it was indeed a shell dump reflecting the domestic consumption of shellfish resources, appeared instead to date to the historic occupation of the site.

The Phase III data recovery provided information that once again demands the reconsideration of the nature of this deposit. If this deposit was a refuse dump, as hypothesized, then it could be expected that other types of domestic refuse would be also present. These additional artifacts could be broken ceramic wares, faunal material indicating other food resources, and the like. However, as shown in Table 9, domestic material and refuse is underrepresented and consists solely of broken glass (n=11). Instead, the non-shell assemblage of the deposit is dominated by slag, representing 7 percent of the assemblage weight (9.15 kilograms/132.12 kilograms). All other artifact types and classes (mortar, cinder, etc.) are low in number in the deposit. Based on these artifact proportions, it is clear that this deposit was not a refuse dump. Furthermore, it cannot be argued that the slag was refuse produced by household (or on-site) blacksmithing activities. Although there is some evidence that blacksmithing activities occurred on-site, this material is scant. Such activities were therefore limited in degree, scale, and occurrence and likely performed to suit only household and/or farming needs; they could not have produced the amount of waste encountered and observed in the shell deposit.

Several other aspects of the shell deposit further indicate that this feature is not a midden. First, its physical characteristics need to be considered. The

deposit was uniform in thickness in all areas in which it was encountered, generally ranging in depth from 10 to 15 centimeters (4 to 6 inches). Immediately preceding the deposit stratigraphically was a lens of crushed shell (typically 3–5 centimeters [1–2 inches] thick). A midden would form more organically, with greater variation in shape and density (as well as content) throughout its spatial extent. Instead, the deposit was uniform in its deposition, density, and thickness.

Finally, data from several soil samples collected during the excavation of the shell deposit need to be considered. These consist of 2-liter samples collected from Units 20 and 22, Level 4, after the sediment was screened and shells removed. The samples were subjected to flotation analysis, and the remaining material separated into light and heavy fractions. Using the sample from Unit 20, Level 4 as an example, the bulk of the flotation sample was shell (86.1 percent by weight) (Table 10), although this combines a number of disparate shell types (discussed below). Slag (11.2 percent) and quartz pieces (0.3 percent) make up the remainder of the heavy fraction, and organic material forms 2.4 percent of the flotation assemblage. This sample therefore generally adheres to the artifact patterns observed among hand-collected artifacts in the deposit, including shell and slag proportions.

The presence of very small whole shell and other kinds of shell ecofacts is another indicator that the deposit is not a refuse dump (Table 11). Shell remnants

Table 10. Flotation Sample Components, by Weight, Unit 20, Level 4

Material	Weight (g)	Percentage
Shell	1,065.35	86.1
Stone	3.75	0.3
Slag	138.00	11.2
Organic	30.10	2.4
Total	**1,237.20**	**100.00**

of consumed resources would have been large enough to contain an appreciable degree of meat. These whole shells (Figure 24) are all of the gastropod class (snails) and are too small to have been exploited as a consumable resource. Instead, their presence likely reflects dredging activities that purposefully sought to collect and deposit shell at its present location. These activities could have occurred near the mouth of the Nissequogue River, in Smithtown Bay, or elsewhere along the Long Island Sound, as all of the specimens presented in Figure 24 originate and live in salt-water environments. All three contexts were known for their shellfish and were primary loci of historic occupation and marine resource exploitation. In addition, tips of small crayfish and/or crab claws were encountered (0.10 gram) as well as some sea worm casing (1.90 grams). In total, the small shell, claw tips, and worm

Table 11. Small Whole Shells and Miscellaneous Material Identified in the Flotation Sample, Unit 20, Level 4

Catalog Entry	Weight (g)	Fraction Source
Possible miniature (immature?) gray whole conch shell; 0.01 oz./0.4g	0.40	Heavy Fraction
Non-spiraled white miniature whole shell; >0.01 oz./>0.1g	0.05	Heavy Fraction
Striped gray miniature whole shells; 0.01 oz./0.3g	0.30	Heavy Fraction
Spotted brown/white miniature whole shells; >0.01 oz./0.1g	0.10	Light Fraction
Spotted brown/white miniature whole shells; 0.03 oz./0.9g	0.90	Heavy Fraction
Spiraled white miniature whole shells; 0.01 oz./0.2g	0.20	Heavy Fraction
Possible sea worm casing; 0.06 oz./1.9g	1.90	Heavy Fraction
Tips of small crayfish or crab claws; >0.01 oz./0.1g	0.10	Heavy Fraction
Total	**3.95**	

casing amount to 3.95 grams of material, or 0.003 percent of the flotation sample by weight.

Taking all of these disparate data together, the shell deposit is not, in fact, a midden deposit of either prehistoric or historic date. Instead, it appears to represent the intentional deposition and construction of a paving surface, such as a driveway or parking lot. The use of shell as a paving material was a common practice on Long Island during the early and mid-twentieth century, and it is still used in certain areas on Long Island today. Shell was a cheap and expedient paving material that was readily available and easily obtained.

Aerial photography of the house in 1938 (Figure 25) does not show any kind of feature in the estimated location of the southwest block units and the shell paving. Similar photography from 1954, however, shows that the units are situated precisely on the location where a short drive leads north into the Smithtown Aviation country club from the main road (Figure 25). In the 1950s this portion of the road was Suffolk CR 85. It became NY Route 347 in 1966.

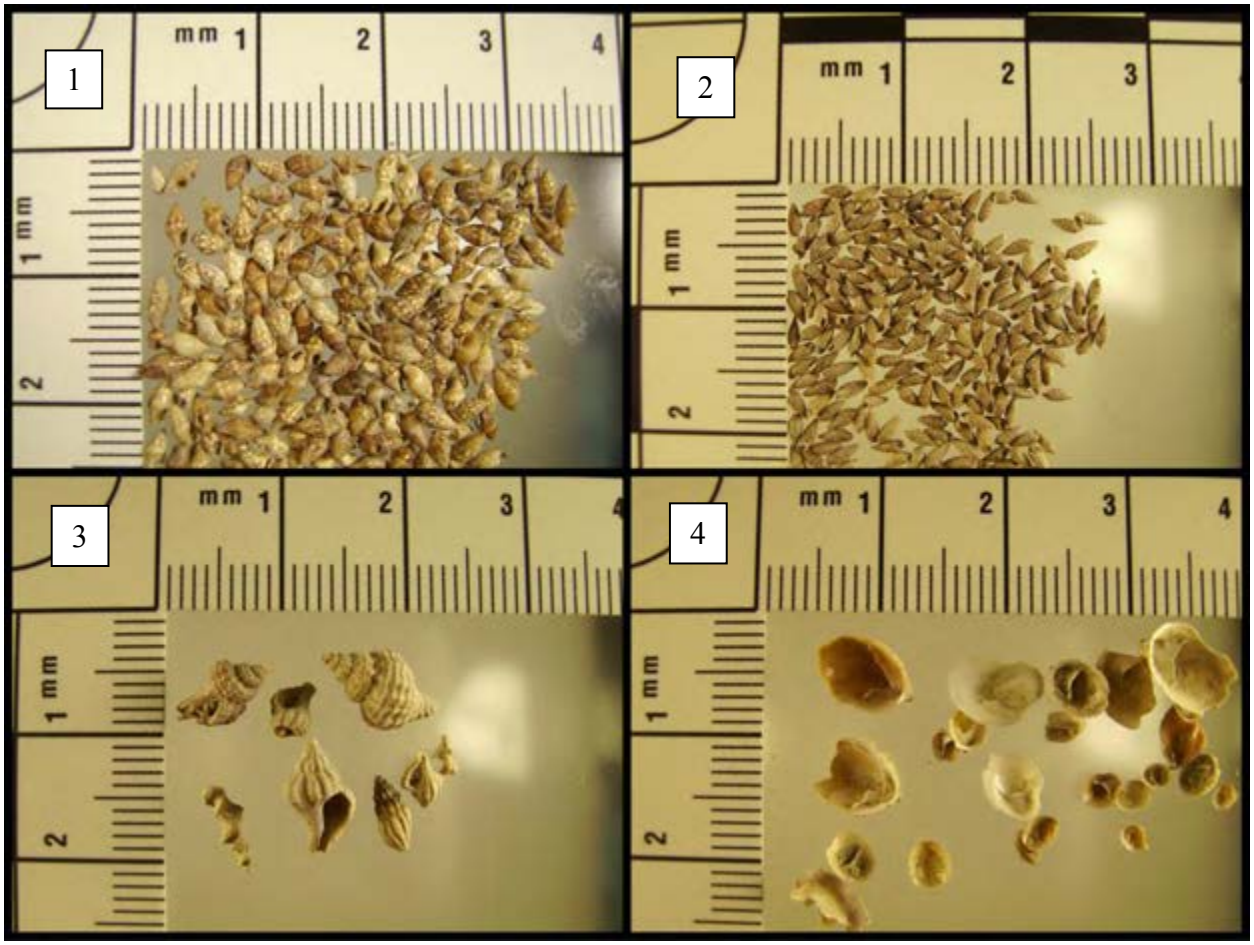


Figure 24. Composite of Micro-shells Recovered in the Flotation Sample. 1. *Mitrella lunata* (lunar doveshell or dovesnail); 2. *Cerithiopsis greeni* (Green's miniature cerith); 3. *Urosalpinx cinerea* (Atlantic oyster drill); 4. *Crepidula convexa* (convex slipper shell). (Identifications were performed by Dr. Robert Cerrato and Dr. Bassam Allam, both of the School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences at Stony Brook University.)

Figure 25. 1938 and 1954 Aerial Photography of the Naima Site (Freeman 2015)

Discussion of the sub-shell deposit stratigraphy is discussed by the two primary areas where the deposit was penetrated. These two unit blocks each resulted in the excavation of areas measuring about 2x3 meters (6.6x9.8 feet). The first consists of Units 22–26 and the second encompasses Units 14, 19, 20, and 27. The somewhat complex excavation sequences of these two blocks require a more detailed description, and the separation of their discussion facilitates such descriptions. A discussion of the sub-shell deposit soil stratigraphy for the southwest block, as well as the occupational history of this portion of the site, follows.

Unit 22–26 Block

This block was initiated with the excavation of Units 22 and 23. Both were excavated until the shell deposit was encountered (top of Level 4). Unit 23 was left as it was (and would later serve as a balk) while Unit 22 was excavated below the shell deposit and beyond (Photographs 9 and 10). Unit 25 was then started with the intent of identifying the extent of the shell deposit, which had been done in Unit 24 along the north side of the excavation area (see Photograph 6), as at the time it was still thought that this was a midden. Once Units 22 and 25 were excavated to an appreciable depth (approximately 90 centimeters [35 inches] bsl), Unit 26, measuring 1.5x2 meters (5x6.6 feet), was initiated to square off the block.

Once Unit 26 reached the base of Unit 25's Level 8, the two units were combined to create a 2x2-meter (6.6x6.6-foot) excavation block. As this space was quite large, horizontal control was maintained by splitting the space into two 2x1-meter units. Unit 26A covered the north part of the space, and 26B covered the south side (Figure 26). Both were excavated from Level 9 downward. A contiguous floor was created among Units 22, 26A, and 26B at the base of level 12 (which was sterile save for two flakes recovered in the interface between levels 11 and 12 in unit 26A), roughly 1.4-1.5 meters (4.6-4.9 feet) below the soil surface. Finally, a shovel test was excavated in the floor of Unit 26A (as well as overlapping into Unit 22) to determine if any soil changes were evident below the current floor level (the location and depth of sub-soil) as well as to monitor the current sterility of Level 12. This shovel test was labeled as Level 13 and delved an additional 35–40 centimeters (14–16 inches) below the Level 12 base of excavation (BoE). Level 13 was completely sterile and hit subsoil, a coarse light brown sand with high stone inclusions, at 27 centimeters (10.6 inches) below the Level 12 BoE. The east wall profile of Units 22, 25, 26A, and 26B are presented in Figure 27–29. Figure 28 depicts the vertical location of the various units (the horizontal extent of which are showed in Figure 26). Figure 29 compares the excavated levels to the unit block's natural stratigraphy.

Photograph 9. Unit 22, at the Base of Level 4, Showing the Soil Underlying the Shell Deposit, Looking North

Photograph 10. Various Units in the 22-26 Block (the balk is Unit 23), Looking North

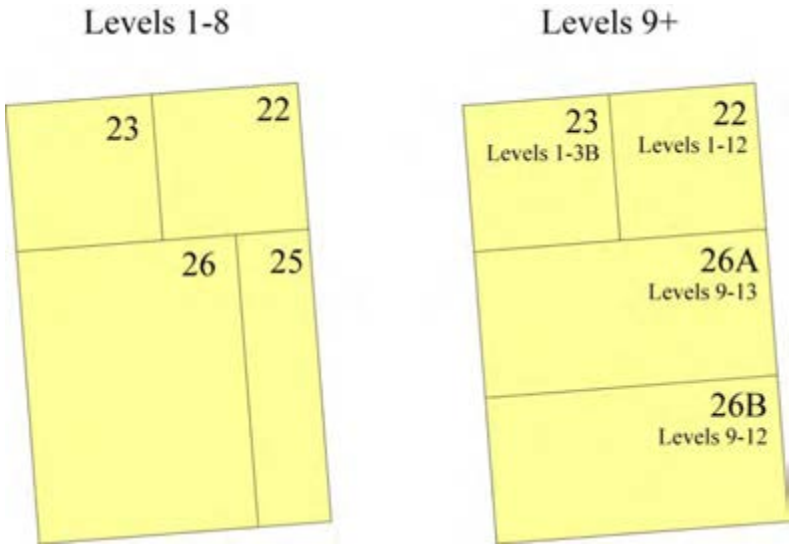


Figure 26. Schematic of the Unit 22-26 Block

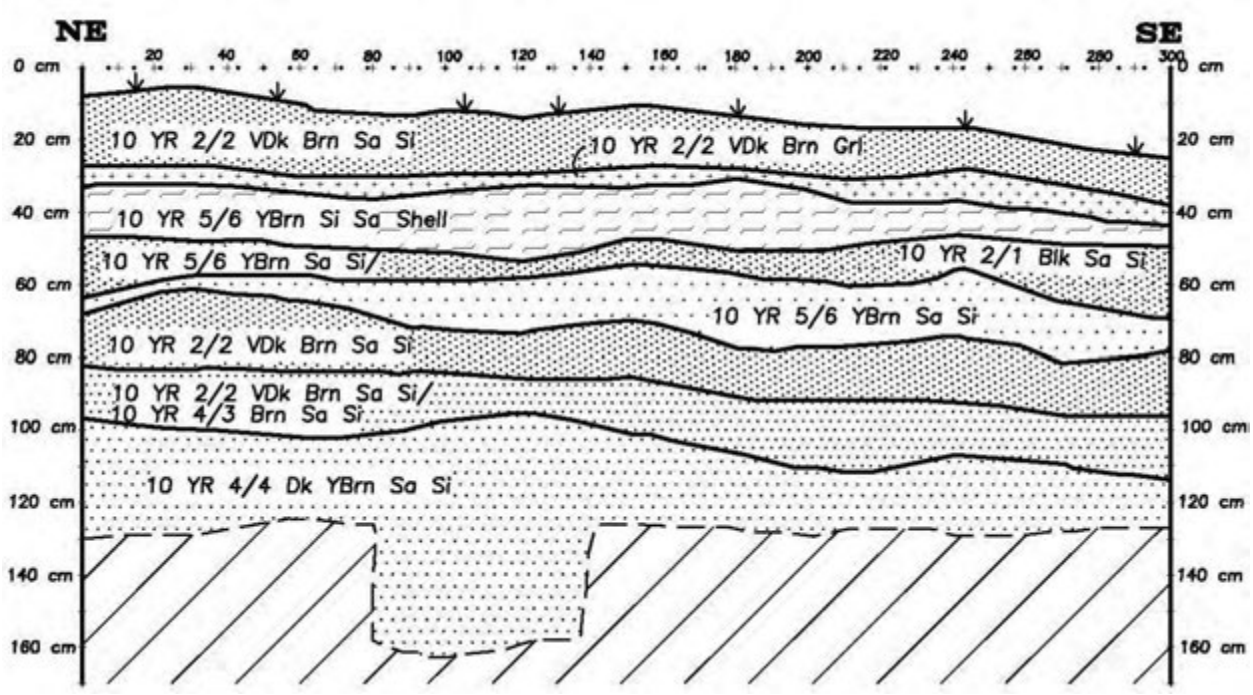


Figure 27. East Wall Profile, Units 22, 25, 26A, and 26B

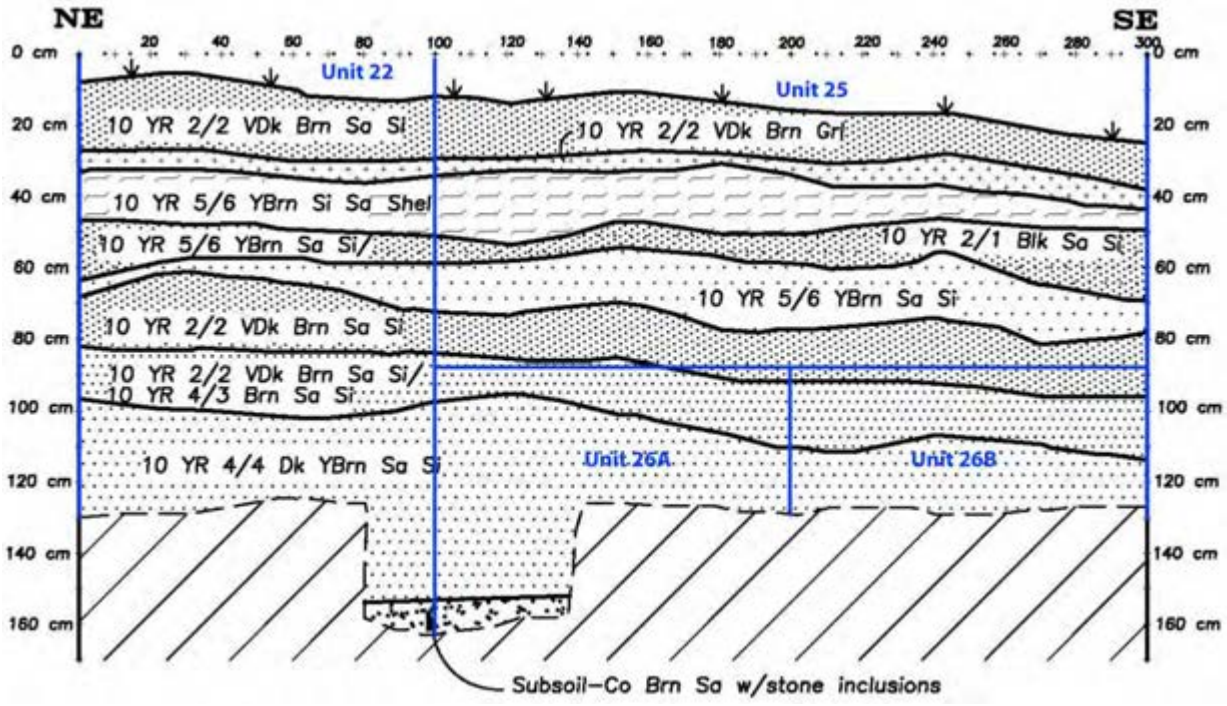


Figure 28. East Wall Profile, Units 22-26 Block, Showing Vertical Unit Locations

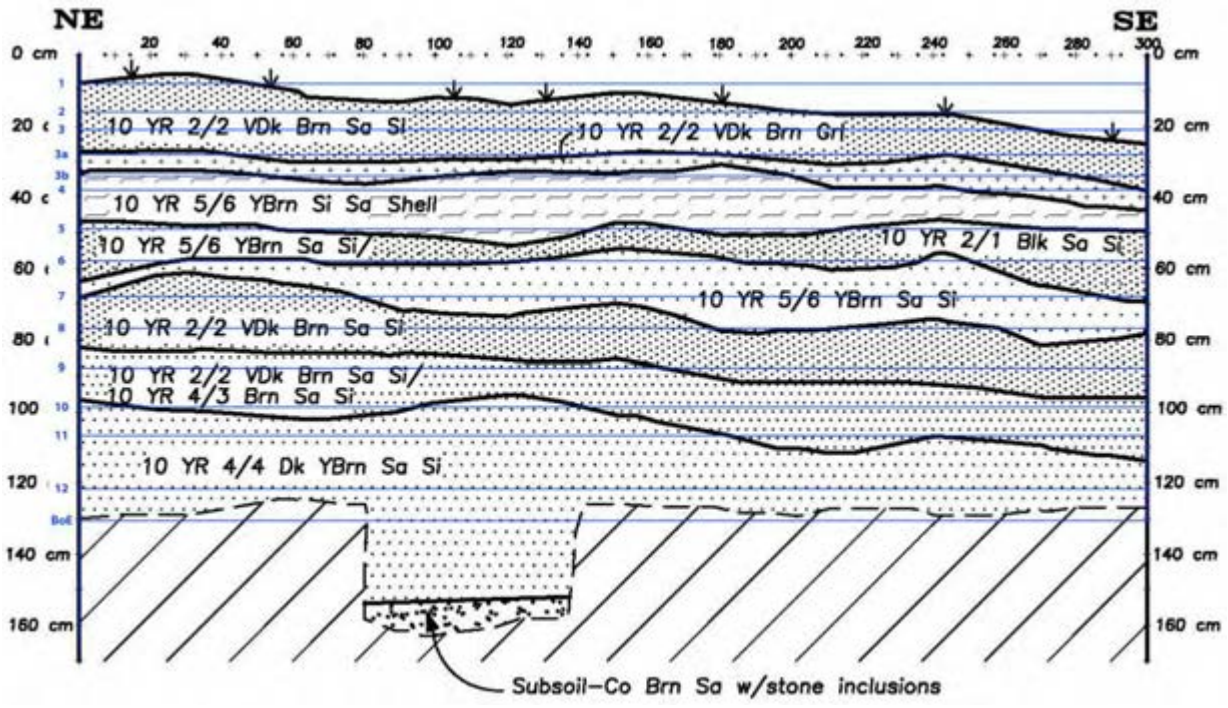


Figure 29. East Wall, Units 22-26 Block, Showing Location of Excavation Levels Based on Unit 22, NE Corner

Unit 27 Block

The excavation sequence of the second block in the southwest portion of the site consisted of five units (Units 14, 19-20, 24, and 27, referred to as the Unit 27 block) and was less complicated than the Unit 22-26 block, as units were not combined. A total area of 8 square meters (86 square feet) was covered by the Unit 27 block. Excavation of the block began with the excavation of Units 14, 19, and 20, the latter two of which were adjacent to one another. When the shell deposit was encountered in all three units (Photograph 11; see Photograph 5), Unit 24 was initiated north of Unit 14, abutting its north edge. Unit 24 was placed north of Unit 14 to identify and document the edge of the shell deposit (Photograph 12). The soil sequence of this block is presented in Figure 30.

At approximately 95 centimeters (37 inches) bsl an unusual stone feature, eventually determined to be prehistoric in date, was encountered in Level 9 of Unit 20. As a result Unit 19 was taken down to an equal depth (it was previously left at the top of Level 4) and followed by the initiation of Unit 27, a 2x2-meter (6.6x6.6-foot) block located centrally between Units 14 and Units 19/20. Unit 27 was subsequently excavated to a depth consistent with the level of Units 19 and 20 at that time.

Excavations Below the Shell

A variety of soil levels were encountered below the shell deposit (see Figures 27–30; Photographs 13–16). By incorporating the artifact assemblage into this discussion, the occupational sequence of the site's southwest block can be assessed.

Unit 22-26 Block

Immediately below the shell deposit in the Unit 22-26 block was a fill deposit. The fill deposit was documented in Levels 5 and 6 and consisted of yellow brown (10YR 5/6) sandy silt with intermixed pockets of black sandy silt (10YR 2/1) and charcoal. The Level 5/6 deposit is interpreted as the level associated with the occupation of the house from 1790 to 1947, as well as containing some likely indicators of the structure's destruction (such as instances of burned wood, including a plank fragment with nails still in it in Unit 25, Level 6). Below this level, artifact density decreased substantially, and a distinct lack of historic debris, both architectural and domestic, is obvious.

Photograph 11. Unit 14 and 24, Looking West

Photograph 12. Unit 24, Looking South, Showing the Edge of the Shell Deposit. Unit 14 is in the background.

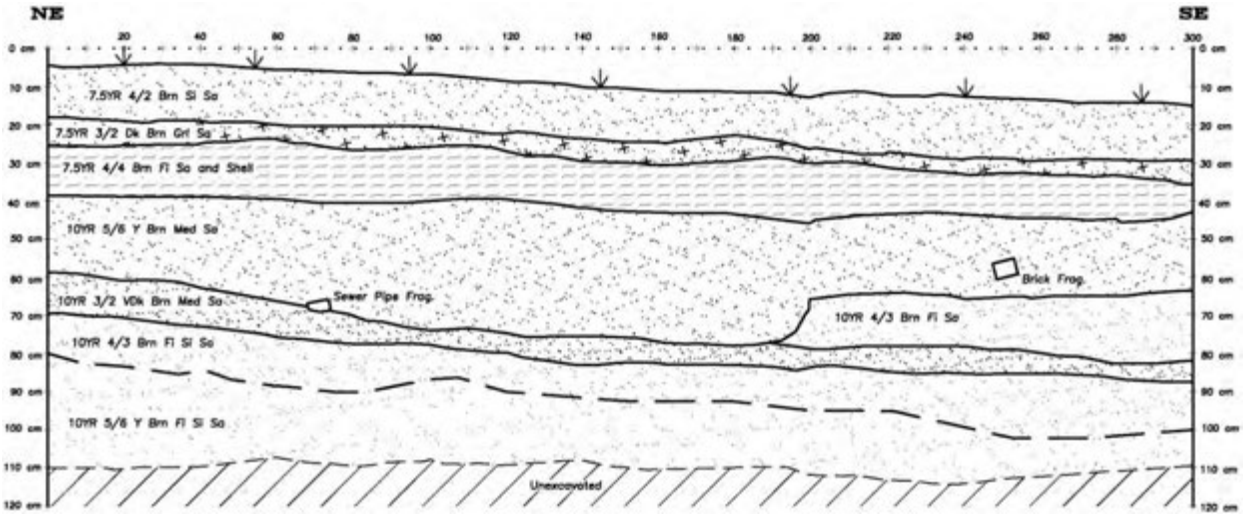
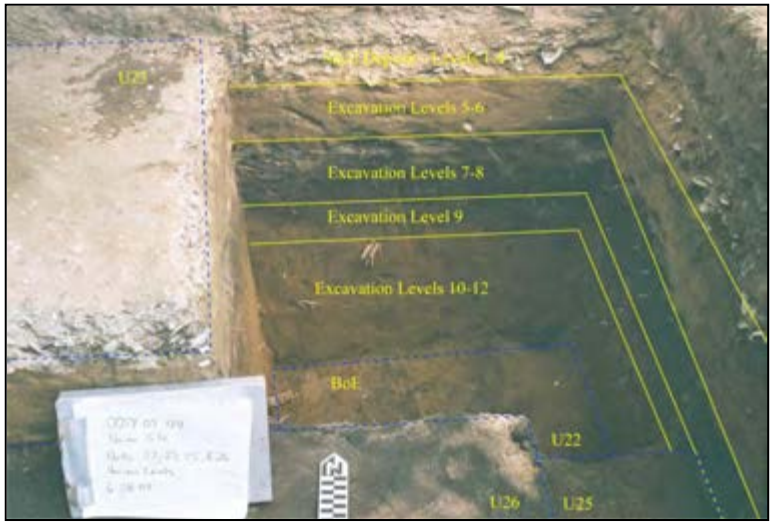


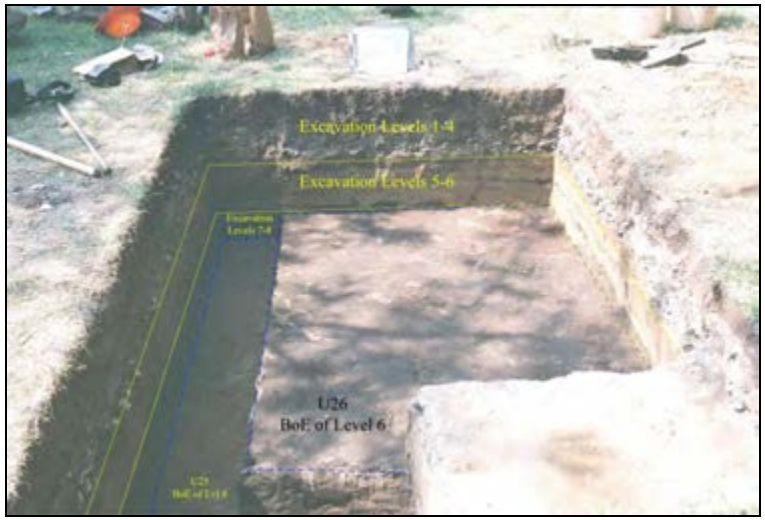
Figure 30. East Wall Profile of the Unit 27 Block

Photograph 13. Unit 22-26 Block, North Wall. The image levels and contrast have been modified to enhance the visibility of the soil stratigraphy.



Photograph 14. Excavation Levels on the North Wall Profile of the Unit 22-26 Block. The image levels and contrast have been modified to enhance the visibility of the soil stratigraphy.

Photograph 15. Unit 22-26 Block, South Wall. The image levels and contrast have been modified to enhance the visibility of the soil stratigraphy.



Photograph 16. Excavation Levels on the South Wall Profile of the Unit 22-26 Block. The image levels and contrast have been modified to enhance the visibility of the soil stratigraphy.

The total number of artifacts recovered from Levels 5 and 6 of the Unit 22-26 block is 539. Over half of this number are architectural artifacts, including 189 brick fragments, 24 stoneware sewer pipe fragments, 29 pieces of various flat glass, and 40 pieces of architectural hardware (mostly nails) (Table 12). Some materials classified as miscellaneous/other may be considered architectural, such as 31 wood fragments (five of which demonstrated clear evidence of burning/charring). Other miscellaneous/others materials include charcoal (11 specimens), 86 pieces of coal, one piece of mortar, five unmodified stones, and two unidentifiable pieces. Domestic debris includes seven bone fragments, 23 ceramics sherds, 17 glass vessel pieces (including two lamp pieces), and 39 shell pieces. One piece of kaolin pipe accounts for the personal assemblage. The prehistoric assemblage consists of 24 flakes, seven pieces of shatter, and one piece of fire-cracked rock (FCR).

Temporally diagnostic artifacts include seven ceramic sherds and 31 nails (Table 13). The sherds consist of five pieces of pearlware and two whiteware fragments. The production date ranges for the pearlware sherds (1780–1840) suggest a potentially late eighteenth-century date, while the nails suggest a mid- to late nineteenth-century date. Such a small sample, however, cannot be entirely relied on for a strict chronological assessment of this deposit.

Table 12. Artifact Types for Levels 5 and 6 of the Unit 22-26 Block

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	88	16.3
Architectural	282	52.3
Personal	1	0.2
Miscellaneous/Other	136	25.2
Prehistoric	32	5.9
Modern	0	0.0
Total	**539**	**100.0**

Table 13. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts from Levels 5 and 6 of the Unit 22-26 Block

Material type	Artifact Type	Count	Date Range
Ceramics	Blue edge-decorated pearlware	2	1780–1830
	Undecorated pearlware	1	1780–1830
	Underglaze blue hand-painted pearlware	1	1780–1830
	Underglaze polychrome hand-painted pearlware	1	1780–1840
	Underglaze blue hand-painted whiteware	2	1825–1835
Architectural Hardware	Machine-cut nail	13	ca. 1835
	Common wire nail	17	1875+
	Wrought nail, “rose” head	1	ca. 1820

Levels 7 and 8 of the Unit 22-26 block excavated through a very dark brown sandy silt matrix that underlay the house’s occupational level (Levels 5-6). Levels 7 and 8 exhibited both a sharp decline in the number and variety of historic artifacts and a spike in proportion of prehistoric artifacts. Prehistoric artifacts (n=81) account for 42 percent of the Level 7-8 assemblage (Table 14). Additionally, the diagnostically historic materials number 38, or 20 percent of the assemblage. These materials include six brick fragments, 24 ceramic sherds (23 redware, one whiteware), one piece of flat glass, one piece of olive-green bottle glass, and six slag fragments. Non-diagnostic domestic debris includes 33 unidentified bone fragments and 39 shell pieces. As both prehistoric and historic artifacts are present in these levels, it is unclear to which context this domestic debris belongs.

The prehistoric assemblage includes five body sherds (Figure 31), 56 chipped-stone artifacts, and 20 pieces of FCR. The Level 7 and 8 lithic assemblages consist of only production debitage; no formal or informal tools were encountered. The debitage is varied, however, including primary, secondary, tertiary, and bifacial thinning flakes, indicating that all stages of production occurred on-site (Figure 32; Table 15). Shatter and broken flakes account for the remaining lithic artifacts.

The above description details the combined artifact assemblage from two excavated levels as, together, they reflect the excavation of a single soil stratum. The two arbitrary levels were excavated to maintain vertical control over the removal of artifacts and to better assess changing artifact patterns within the stratum. When Levels 7 and 8 are separated and compared,

significant patterns emerge that demonstrate a changing occupation across the soil deposit.

There is a significant decrease in historic artifacts and, conversely, an increase in prehistoric artifacts from Level 7 to Level 8 (Table 16). Historic artifacts decrease 62.5 percent, whereas prehistoric and non-diagnostic artifacts increase by 27.3 percent and 35.2 percent, respectively. Thus it is reasonable to assert that Level 8 of the Unit 22-26 block represents the upper limit of the intact prehistoric site documented in subsequent excavated levels.

Table 14. Artifact Types for Levels 7 and 8 of the Unit 22-26 Block

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	97	50.5
Architectural	7	3.6
Personal	0	0.0
Miscellaneous/Other	7	3.6
Prehistoric	81	42.2
Modern	0	0.0
Total	**192**	**100.0**

Table 15. Lithic Artifact Types for Levels 7 and 8 of the Unit 22-26 Block

Artifact Type	Count	Percentage
Primary flake	8	14.3
Secondary flake	7	12.5
Tertiary flake	12	21.4
Bifacial thinning flake	1	1.8
Broken flake	7	12.5
Block shatter	10	17.9
Flake shatter	9	16.1
Shatter	2	3.6
Total	**56**	**100.0**

Table 16. Chronological Associations of Artifacts from Levels 7 and 8 of the Unit 22–26 Block

Artifact Group	Level 7 Count	Percentage of Level 7	Level 8 Count	Percentage of Level 8	Difference
Diagnostically historic	33	66.0%	5	3.5%	-62.5%
Diagnostically prehistoric	11	22.0%	70	49.3%	+27.3%
Non-diagnostic material	6	12.0%	67	47.2%	+35.2%
Total	**50**		**142**		

Figure 31. Prehistoric Sherds from Unit 26, Level 8

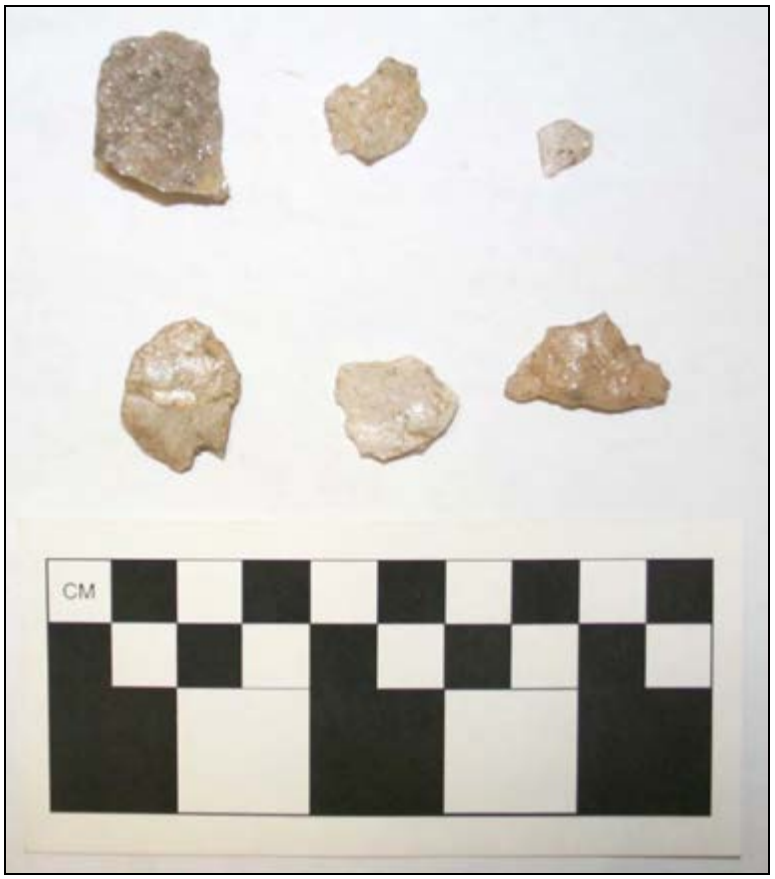


Figure 32. Quartz Flakes from Unit 26, Level 8

Below the Level 7–8 deposit was a matrix of brown to very dark brown sandy silt. Excavated as Level 9, this deposit is characterized by its near total drop-off of historic artifacts accompanied by a substantial increase in prehistoric artifacts (Table 17). By extension, non-diagnostic artifacts recovered in this level are most likely associated with the prehistoric deposit. Of the 70 artifacts, 49 (70 percent) are diagnostically prehistoric. These consist of 45 chipped-stone artifacts and four prehistoric ceramic sherds. Complementing these, and therefore likely prehistoric in date, are 10 FCR specimens and five shell artifacts. Charcoal and two unmodified stones form the remainder of the non-diagnostic assemblage (the unmodified stones were originally thought to be hammerstones). The only diagnostically historic artifact was a single redware sherd, representing 1.4 percent of the Unit 22-26 Level 9 assemblage.

At the base of Level 9, a series of soil discolorations was observed, several of which appeared to be aligned in a linear fashion (Photograph 17). Cognizant that these might represent potential features, caution was exercised in their excavation and in the rest of Level 9 in Units 26A and 26B. They were subsequently observed to be relatively shallow and absent from the underlying soil strata, and were therefore deemed to be naturally occurring phenomena, most likely the location of long-decomposed roots.

Table 17. Artifact Types for Level 9 of the Unit 22-26 Block

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	6	8.6
Architectural	0	0.0
Personal	0	0.0
Miscellaneous/Other	5	7.1
Prehistoric	59	84.3
Modern	0	0.0
Total	**70**	**100.0**

Photograph 17. Soil Discolorations at the Base of Level 9, Units 26A and 26B, Looking West

Levels 10-12 completed the general excavation of Units 22-26 (Table 18). These levels were arbitrary excavation levels that continued through a thicker and more homogenous soil matrix that was characterized as dark yellow brown sandy silt. Artifact count and density decreased with increased depth, and all diagnostic artifacts recovered from Levels 10-12 were prehistoric (Figure 33).

At the base of excavation of Level 12, a wide shovel test was excavated into the unit block's floor (see Figures 27–29). This shovel test was initiated to see if the underlying soil was (a) culturally sterile (Level 12 had been largely sterile, with its five artifacts recovered near the Level 11/12 interface) and (b) to find and document the presence of sub-soil, if possible. Both of these goals were met, as the

excavated matrix (recorded as Level 13) was indeed culturally sterile and sub-soil was encountered approximately 27 centimeters (10.6 inches) below Level 12's floor. The subsoil consisted of coarse sand, light brown to brown in color. Included in it were numerous stone inclusions consisting of highly weathered cobbles indicative of glacial till. In total, Level 13 reached an average depth of 35–40 centimeters (14–16 inches) below the Level 12 BoE.

Table 18. Chronological Associations of Artifacts from the Unit 22-26 Block, Levels 10-12

	Level		
Artifact group	10	11	12
Diagnostically Historic	0	0	0
Diagnostically Prehistoric	41	14	5
Non-Diagnostic Material	2	6	0
Total	43	20	5

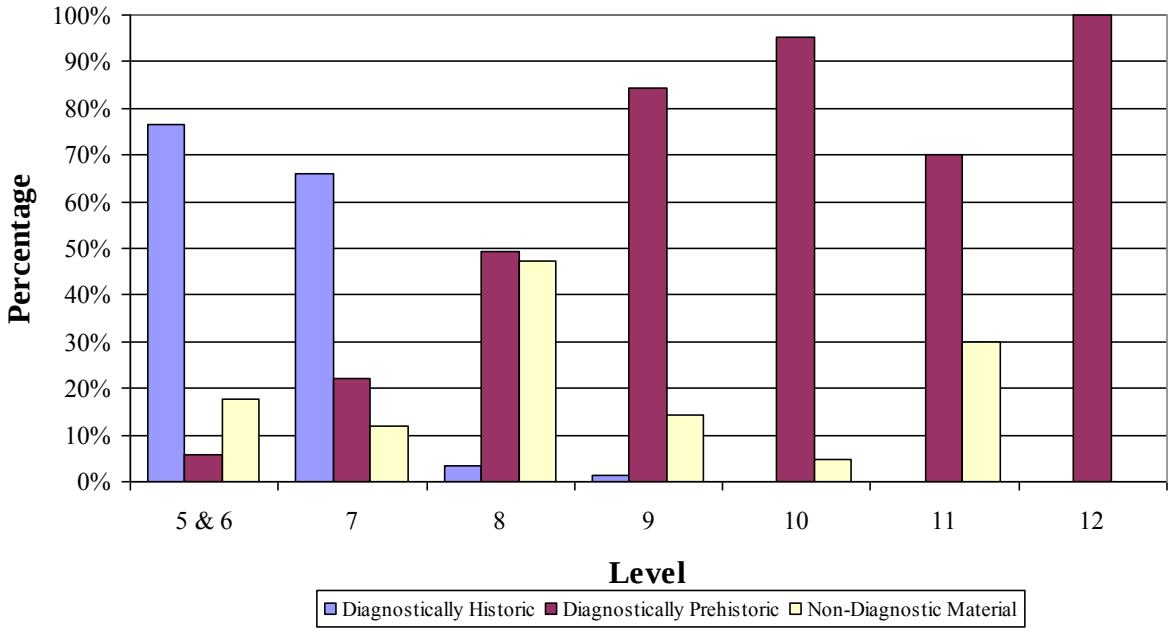


Figure 33. Proportion of Diagnostic Artifacts by Level in the Unit 22-26 Block

Unit 27 Block

The soil stratigraphy of the Unit 27 block below the shell deposit (Level 4) is similar to that observed in the Unit 22-26 block. Levels 5 and 6 were excavated individually in Units 14 and 20 but simultaneously in Units 19 and 27. These two levels removed a sand matrix that was yellow brown in color and similar to the Level 5/6 stratum in the Unit 22-26 block (Figure 34). Level 7 in the Unit 27 block is similar to Levels 7/8 in the Unit 22-26 block, and resulted in the excavation of a very dark brown sand stratum. Level 8 in the Unit 27 block was similar to Level 9 in the Unit 22-26 block, in that it consisted of brownish silty sand. Finally, the Unit 27 block's Level 9 was analogous to Levels 10–12 of the Unit 22–26 block, consisting of fine yellow brown silty sand. The east wall of Unit 19 and 27's east wall are shown in Photographs 18 and 19.

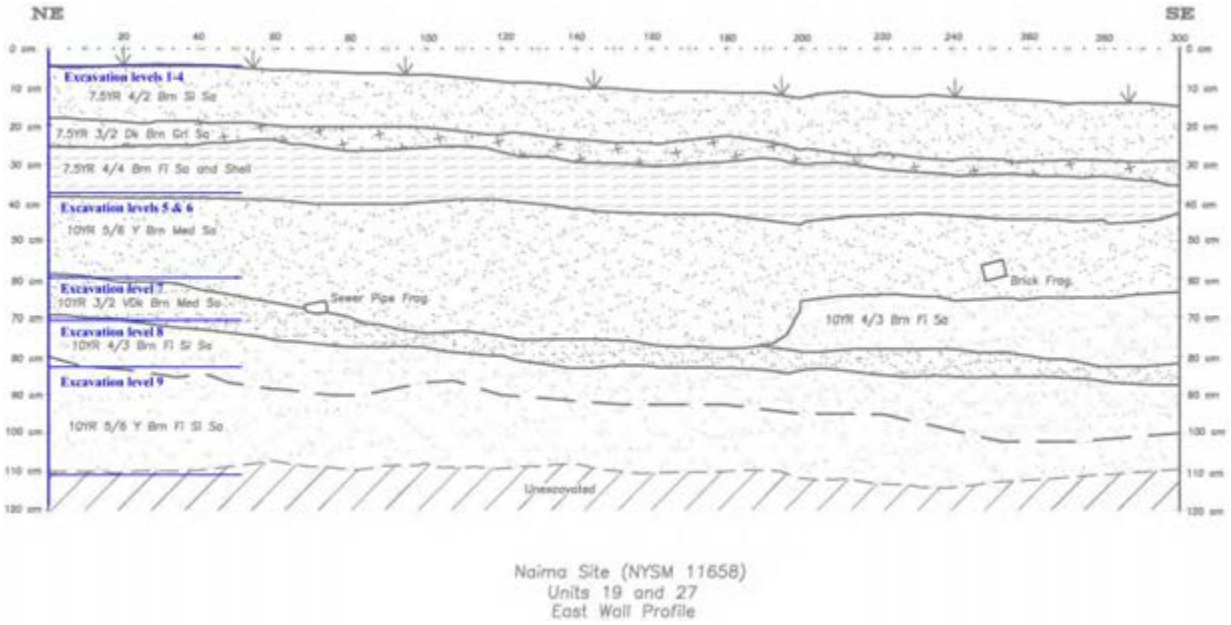


Figure 34. East Wall Profile, Unit 27 Block, Showing Location of Excavation Levels Based on Unit 27, NE Corner

Photograph 18. Unit 19 and 27 East Wall Profile, Close-up of South Section

Photograph 19. East Wall Profile of Units 19 and 27

Table 19 details the artifact types recovered from Levels 5 and 6 of the Unit 27 excavation block. Architectural and miscellaneous/other artifacts represent the largest portions of the assemblage, with a high likelihood that a portion of the miscellaneous/other artifacts could be classified as architectural (e.g., mortar, plaster). As it stands, however, nearly 60 percent of the Level 5/6 assemblage is unambiguously architectural and includes architectural ceramics (tiles and sewer pipes), brick (n=175), flat glass of various colors (n=45), and 93 pieces of architectural hardware, most of which are nails.

Although 23 artifacts are classified as prehistoric (21 lithics and two pieces of FCR), the deposit's formation was clearly historic in date. Fully 75 percent of the Level 5/6 assemblage was historically diagnostic, compared to 4 percent prehistoric and 21 percent non-diagnostic. Breaking down the historic deposit even further, a number of artifacts provide more precise date ranges, including ceramic sherds and the various kinds of nails recovered from Levels 5 and 6. Potential occupation dates range from 1762 to the twentieth century (Table 20). The high number of common wire nails suggests a later date (late nineteenth/early twentieth century), but a still higher number of earlier machine-cut nails, as well as the majority of the ceramic sherds, imply that most of the soil deposit developed prior to that, probably during the early to mid-nineteenth century. Furthermore, temporal patterns were not evident between Levels 5 and 6 when excavated separately, as in Units 14 and 20. In these instances artifact proportions were consistent between the two levels, even though the total number of artifacts increased from 87 in Level 5 of Units 14 and 20 to 217 in Level 6 of the same units.

Table 19. Artifact Types for Levels 5 and 6 of the Unit 27 Block

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	95	16.5
Architectural	335	58.3
Personal	2	0.3
Miscellaneous/Other	120	20.9
Prehistoric	23	4.0
Modern	0	0.0
Total	**575**	**100.0**

Table 20. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts from Levels 5 and 6 of the Unit 27 Block

Material type	Artifact Type	Count	Date Range
Ceramics	Undecorated creamware	1	1762–1820
	Undecorated ironstone	2	1813–1885
	Undecorated pearlware	1	1780–1830
	Undecorated whiteware	3	1820–1900+
	Underglaze polychrome hand-painted whiteware	1	1830–1860
Architectural Hardware	Machine-cut nail	43	ca. 1835
	Common wire nail	31	1875+
	Wrought nail, "rose" head	2	ca. 1820

Level 7 of the Unit 27 block excavated the same dark brown soil encountered in Levels 7 and 8 in the Unit 22–26 block. This stratum, unlike that encountered in the Unit 22–26 block, was excavated as a single level. Therefore the vertical analysis of artifact patterns conducted for the Unit 22–26 block, which demonstrated a significant decline in historic debris, cannot be completed for the Unit 27 block. Similar patterning is assumed to have been present (owing to the near-identical nature of the soil between the two excavation blocks). From Levels 5/6 to Level 7, a proportional increase in prehistoric material is observed, rising from 4.0 percent to 31.3 percent, respectively (Table 21). Thirty-two of the 36 total prehistoric artifacts consist of lithic debitage (the remaining four artifacts are FCR), and two-thirds of the debitage are flakes (n=21).

Table 21. Artifact Types for Level 7 of the Unit 27 Block

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	22	19.1
Architectural	38	33.0
Personal	0	0.0
Miscellaneous/Other	19	16.5
Prehistoric	36	31.3
Modern	0	0.0
Total	**115**	**100.0**

The decrease in historic materials continues in the assemblage of Level 8, which is similar in composition and makeup to Level 9 in the Unit 22–26 block (Table 22). However, contrary to Level 9 of the previous block (which contained only a single historic artifact), a higher number of historic artifacts (n=21) was recovered in Level 8 of the Unit 27 block (Table 23). The historic materials encountered in Level 8 of the Unit 27 block include 10 brick fragments, six ceramic sherds, three pieces of bottle glass, and two pieces of metal architectural hardware (flashing). The only material that demonstrates any kind of chronological sensitivity is one undecorated whiteware sherd, which is one of the least temporally sensitive sherd types and has an associated date range of 1820–1900+.

Although historic artifacts are more prevalent, the total number of artifacts increases notably, with a higher number of prehistoric artifacts. This can be partially accounted for by the greater excavated volume in the Unit 27 block, totaling 0.75 cubic meter for Level 8 as compared to 0.57 cubic meter for the Unit 22–26 block's Level 9. The Unit 27 block, however, had a higher density of artifacts than the Unit 22–26 block, containing 229 artifacts/cubic meter, compared to 121 artifacts/cubic meter for the Unit 22–26 block. The lithic assemblage of Level 8 consists of 51 artifacts: 24 flakes, 26 pieces of shatter, and one bifacial tool (Figure 35).

Table 22. Artifact Types for Level 8 of the Unit 27 Block

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	17	9.9
Architectural	12	7.0
Personal	0	0.0
Miscellaneous/Other	21	12.2
Prehistoric	122	70.9
Modern	0	0.0
Total	**172**	**100.0**

Table 23. Chronological Association of Artifacts from Level 8 of the Unit 27 Block

Artifact Group	Level 8 Count	Percentage of Level 8
Diagnostically historic	21	12.2
Diagnostically prehistoric	122	70.9
Non-diagnostic material	29	16.9
Total	**172**	

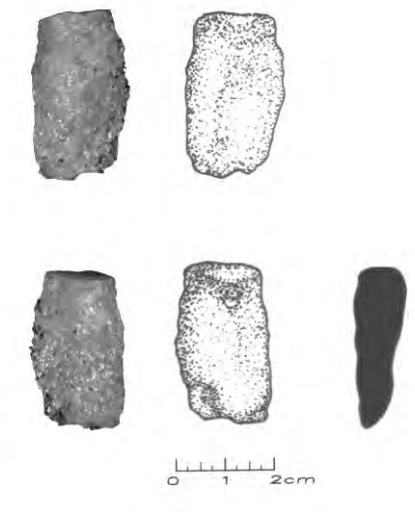


Figure 35. Bifacial Tool Recovered from Unit 27, Level 8

Finally, Level 9 of the Unit 27 block is analogous to the excavation of Levels 10-12 in the Unit 22–26 block. This level also contained the lowest levels of Unit 14, which was the first unit in the block excavated to what would ultimately be defined as the block's BoE. As a result, Level 9 in the remainder of the block condenses Unit 14's Levels 9-11, which stratigraphically represent the same soil stratum but include this arbitrary division of it (used to maintain vertical control over a newly encountered soil level).

The soil in Level 9 was generally homogenous, consisting of yellow brown fine silty sand. Unlike Levels 10–12 of Units 22–26, artifact numbers do not decrease. Where 68 artifacts (all prehistoric) were recovered from Levels 10–12 of the Unit 22–26 block, 463 were recovered from Level 9 of the Unit 27 block (Table 24), although it should be noted that the frequency of artifacts was significantly lower at the close of the level than it was when the level's excavation began. Slightly more then 90 percent of the assemblage is diagnostically prehistoric (Table 25). The only historic artifact encountered was a single piece of olive-green bottle glass recovered from Unit 27. This artifact was most likely not in primary context and instead probably arrived in its encountered location via wall fall or bioturbation. The prehistoric assemblage consists of 212 chipped stone artifacts and 209 samples of FCR. Non-diagnostic material includes charcoal, unmodified stone, cinder, and shell.

Table 24. Artifact Types for Level 9 of the Unit 27 Block

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	6	1.3
Architectural	0	0.0
Personal	0	0.0
Miscellaneous/Other	36	7.8
Prehistoric	421	90.9
Modern	0	0.0
Total	**463**	**100.0**

Table 25. Chronological Association of Artifacts from Level 9 of the Unit 27 Block

Artifact Group	Level 9 Count	Percentage of Level 9
Diagnostically historic	1	0.2
Diagnostically prehistoric	421	90.9
Non-diagnostic material	41	8.9
Total	**463**	**100.0**

One feature was encountered during the excavation of the Unit 27 block. This feature, referred to as Feature 1 (Photograph 20), was identified near the base of Unit 20's Level 9 and consisted of a concentration of medium- to small-sized quartz cobbles. These cobbles appeared to form a type of cache, and extended into the east and north walls of the unit. Unit 19 and subsequently Unit 27 were initiated and excavated to the same depth, resulting in the complete exposure of the feature. Following its exposure, the concentration of stones was bisected and partially excavated. Included in the small assemblage are 12 pieces of shatter and 13 pieces of FCR. Additionally, a charcoal sample was collected and submitted for radiocarbon dating. The results of the AMS dating as well as a further description of Feature 1 are provided below within the Site Structure and Interpretations section.

Photograph 20. Feature 1, Looking North

Excavations in the Western Part of the Southwest Block

The wooded area west of the main southwest block excavations was explored in Units 28–30 (Figure 36). The three units were placed with the intent of (a) understanding the formation of the hill and (b) identifying potentially different patterns of occupation, especially in comparison to the main southwest block excavations. This area was targeted because prehistoric artifacts were encountered and collected here during the Phase II site examination.

The first two of the western units (28 and 29) straddled a hill slope with Unit 28 at its base and 29 on the flat plateau above. This plateau extended north and encompassed much of the office complex. Unit 30, which ran down the slope from its abutment with Unit 29's south wall, was only partially excavated. This unit was terminated because its excavation goal (understanding the formation of the hill slope) was accomplished by the excavation of Unit 29 (discussed below).

Unit 28

Unit 28, located at the base of the hill slope and oriented northeast-southwest, was a 2x2-meter (6.6x6.6-foot) unit excavated in eight excavation levels to a total depth of approximately 120 centimeters (47 inches). The soil stratigraphy was convoluted, consisting of two main soil layers impacted by modern period disturbances (Figure 37). The two primary soil lenses were the humic A-horizon, which was thin enough to appear as topsoil along the north margin of the unit, and an underlying layer of brown sand (Photographs 21–23). Sandwiched between the two, especially visible in the north and east wall profiles, was a convoluted sequence of soil matrices. Several of these were quite discrete, representing only limited soil pockets.

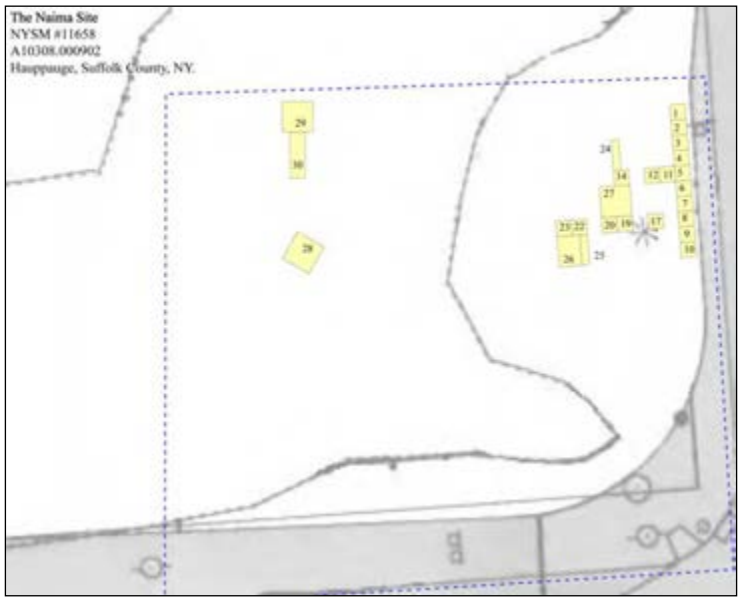


Figure 36. Southwest Block Excavations with Western Units Indicated

Artifact content within the unit was moderately high, totaling 610 artifacts; however, all of these were collected in the first five excavation levels. The majority of the artifacts were architectural (78.5 percent) while prehistoric and modern materials were also present (Table 26). Brick and brick fragments constitute the most common artifact class, totaling 425 recovered in Unit 28. Overall, the artifact assemblage is dominated by diagnostically historic materials (Table 27). Although prehistoric artifacts are present, it is clear that any potential prehistoric deposits were adversely affected by historic-period and modern disturbances.

The historic component of Unit 28's assemblage is potentially related to the demolition of the Smith house. Although relatively far from where the house once stood, Unit 28's assemblage likely formed by the consistent yet varying landscape modifications that have occurred since the structure burned down, and is related to the various ways the area has been used in the last 60 years. These activities include the large-scale grading of the area in constructing the landing strips of the Smithtown Aviation Country Club, as well as those modifications related to the construction of the office complex that now occupies the area. An indication that Unit 28's artifact assemblage was transported here from elsewhere is found in the soil stratigraphy of Unit 29, discussed below.

Table 26. Artifact Types for Unit 28

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	41	6.7
Architectural	479	78.5
Personal	0	0.0
Miscellaneous/Other	55	9.0
Prehistoric	27	4.4
Modern	8	1.3
Total	**610**	**100.0**

Table 27. Chronological Association of Artifacts from Unit 28

Artifact Group	Count	Percentage
Diagnostically historic	520	85.2
Diagnostically prehistoric	27	4.4
Diagnostically modern	8	1.3
Non-diagnostic material	55	9.0
Total	**610**	**100.0**

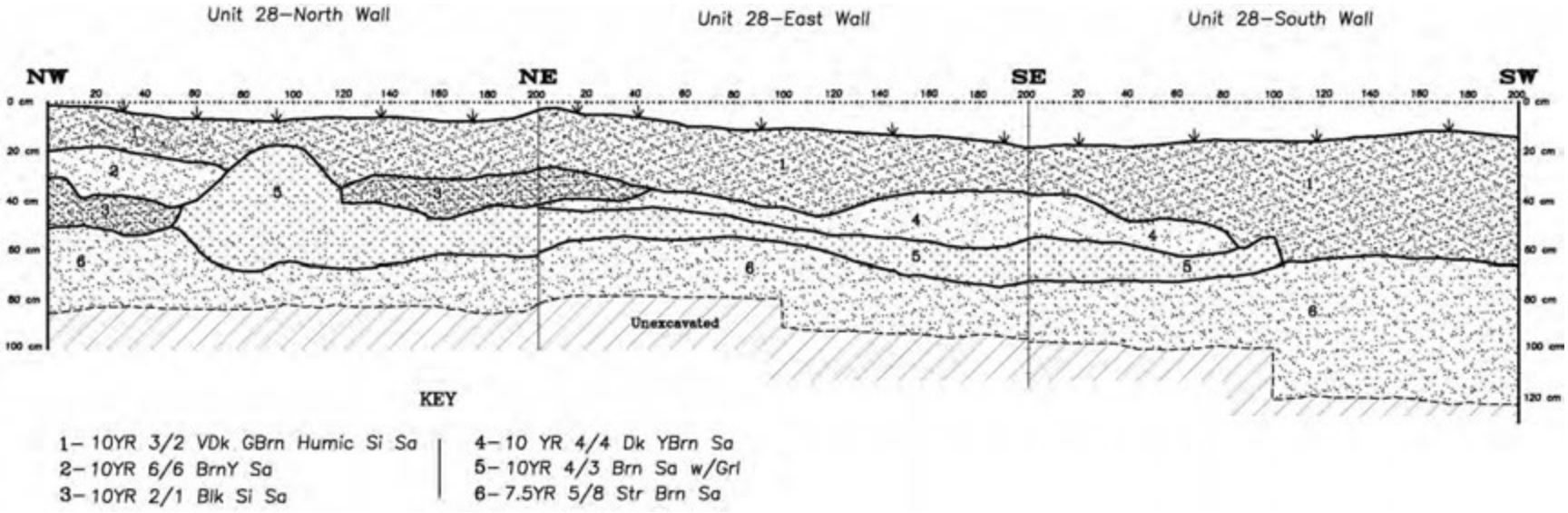


Figure 37. Unit 28 North, East, and South Wall Profiles

Photograph 21. West Wall Profile of Unit 28

Photograph 22. South Wall Profile of Unit 28

Photograph 23. North Wall Profile of Unit 28

Unit 29

Unit 29 was located on top of the hill slope located adjacent to Unit 28 (Figure 38), approximately 2.5 meters (8.2 feet) above Unit 28 and approximately 6.5 meters (21.3 feet) from its northern corner. Unit 29 was the deepest unit excavated during the Phase III data recovery (Figure 39). The soil matrix, following the thin humic topsoil, primarily consisted of yellowish brown sand. The sand matrix was considerably deep, continuing to a depth of about 1.65–1.80 meters (5.4–5.9 feet) bsl. This sand was followed by a third soil level, a dark gray brown sand, that was excavated to between 1.85 and 1.95 meters (6.1 and 6.4 ft) bsl. At that point (the base of soil Level 3/Excavation Level 10) the unit was terminated owing to its excessive depth and potential safety concerns.

Overall, the three soil levels of Unit 29 were excavated in 10 levels. A number of these were divided horizontally and were given letter suffixes (e.g., Levels 4 and 4A). These horizontal divisions occurred as the unit was partitioned into various sections that corresponded to the stepping activities required by the unit's excessive depth.

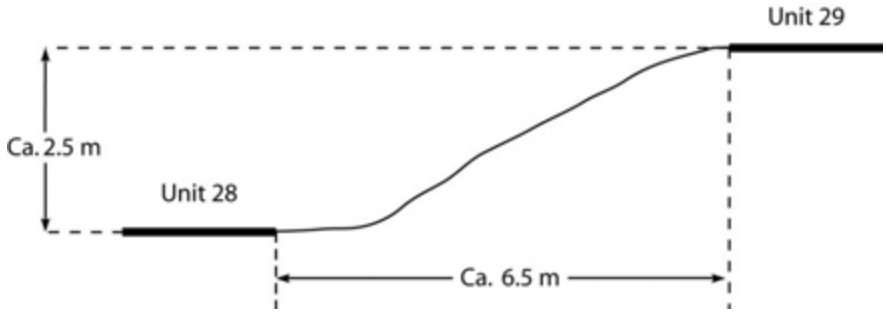


Figure 38. Idealized Schematic of the Hillslope and Units 28 and 29

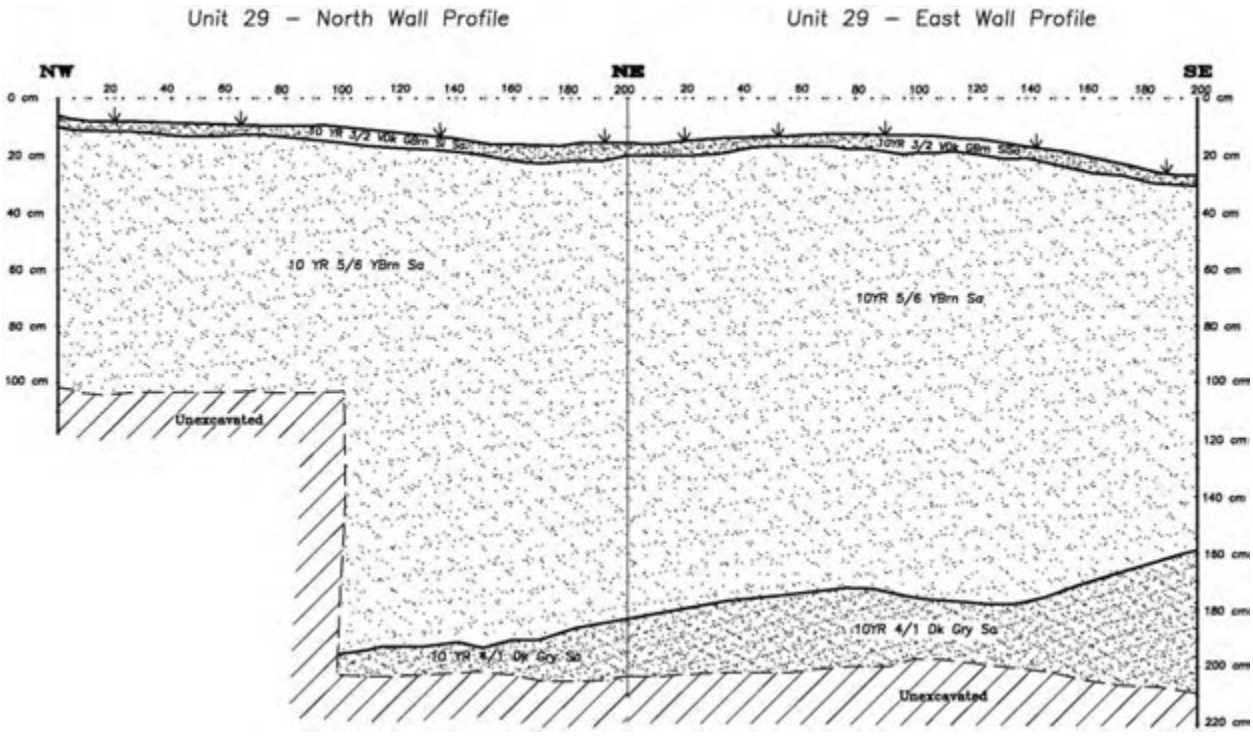


Figure 39. North and East Wall Profile for Unit 29

The overall artifact count for Unit 29 is 96 artifacts (Table 28). Of these, 71 are prehistoric in date: 50 pieces of debitage, 20 pieces of quartz shatter, and one piece of FCR. The historic material was relatively evenly divided between architectural and domestic material, with six and seven artifacts, respectively. The single modern artifact is a small piece of rubber coated with white paint. Although unidentified, it was recovered in Level 2 of Unit 29, so its presence does not adversely influence the chronological assessment of the soil stratigraphy.

Table 28. Artifact Types for Unit 28

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	7	7.3
Architectural	6	6.3
Personal	1	1.0
Miscellaneous/Other	10	10.4
Prehistoric	71	74.0
Modern	1	1.0
Total	**96**	**100.0**

Understanding the chronology of the unit's soil stratigraphy is imperative in understanding the landscape formation of the immediate area as well as landscape modification for the larger area in general. The artifact content of the deep sand matrix (the second soil level) is primarily prehistoric, which account for nearly 77 percent of that level's artifacts (Table 29). During the unit's excavation the prehistoric assemblage was interpreted as reflecting either a new prehistoric site or a spatially distinct component of the main site located closer to County Center Road. This was generally supported by the fact that most (75 percent; n=9) of the historic artifacts recovered from soil level 2, as well as the sole modern artifact, were encountered in Level 2.

As the unit was excavated further, the third soil level was encountered deep below the soil surface. This level was excavated in two levels (9 and 10) and yielded 15 artifacts. Six of these are historic in date: one kaolin pipe stem fragment, one piece of handmade brick, one piece of curved glass, one sample of cinder, and two samples of slag. Prehistoric material was present in the lowest level and includes both flakes and shatter.

Table 29. Diagnostic Artifact Proportions for Unit 29

Soil Level	Excavation Levels	Artifact Count	Percent Historic	Percent Prehistoric	Percent Modern	Percent Non-diagnostic
(1) Topsoil	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
(2) Yellow brown sand	2-8	81	14.8 (n=12)	76.5 (n=62)	1.2 (n=1)	7.4 (n=6)
(3) Dark gray brown	9-10	15	40.0 (n=6)	60.0 (n=9)	0.0	0.0

This unit can be interpreted based on artifact patterns and the soil characteristics of Unit 29. It is argued that the deep yellow brown sand level (2) was redeposited over a buried A-horizon, which is represented by the gray brown sand of the third soil level. The formation of the third soil level corresponds with the historic occupation of the area in general and with the nineteenth-century occupation of the residential structure located under and near County Center Road (discussed below). When the structure burned down and the associated land passed to the Smithtown Aviation Country Club, it is presumed that significant landscape modification occurred to construct the airstrips. Additional landscape modification also occurred when the Suffolk County Office Complex was constructed about a decade later. In grading and flattening the area, excess fill was pushed to the marginal areas. One such area was in the southern zone of the country club and office complex, where Units 28 and 29 were located. Thus the bulky middle sandy soil level represents this redeposited fill, replete with both historic and prehistoric artifacts, overlying an *in situ* soil level whose formation predates the massive landscape modifications that occurred in the mid-twentieth century.

Unit 30

Unit 30 was initially begun to address the formation of the hill slope between Units 28 and 29. This unit abutted the south edge of Unit 29 and extended 3 meters (9.8 feet) southward downslope toward Unit 28. After the humic topsoil had been stripped away as Level 1, a second excavation level was initiated. At this point, however, the third soil level in Unit 29 (the buried A-horizon excavated as Levels 9 and 10) was encountered, and the potential formation of the hill slope became apparent. Information that could be obtained from the excavation of Unit 30 became redundant, and the unit was therefore terminated,

except for a 50x50-centimeter (20x20-inch) square excavated in the southeast corner. Coring about 70 centimeters (28 inches) into the hill slope, this shovel test-sized excavation hole yielded no additional or pertinent information.

East Block

Nineteen units (31–49) were excavated in the east block of the Naima Site during the Phase III data recovery, accounting for 57 square meters (68 square yards) of investigated space (Figure 40). The initial units in the east block sought to explore the extant wall observed during the Phase II site examination. Early units on the east side of County Center Road (e.g., 31–34) also sought to explore changing landscape use as they moved uphill toward Unit 34 and the expected location of the MDS. Unit 35 straddled the extant wall to provide comparative artifact assemblages from outside and within the wall. The majority of the east block units (34, 36–43, 46–49) sought to find, identify, and document the map-documented Smith house present on several historical maps; this endeavor was successful. Finally, Units 44 and 45 sought to address contexts farther away from the residential area as well as explore areas closer to the site limits (and therefore to further reconfirm the site boundaries). In total, these 19 units were excavated in 123 discrete levels (both natural and arbitrary) that resulted in the removal of 43.6 cubic meters (57.0 cubic yards; 1,539.7 cubic feet) of soil and the collection of 39,356 artifacts.

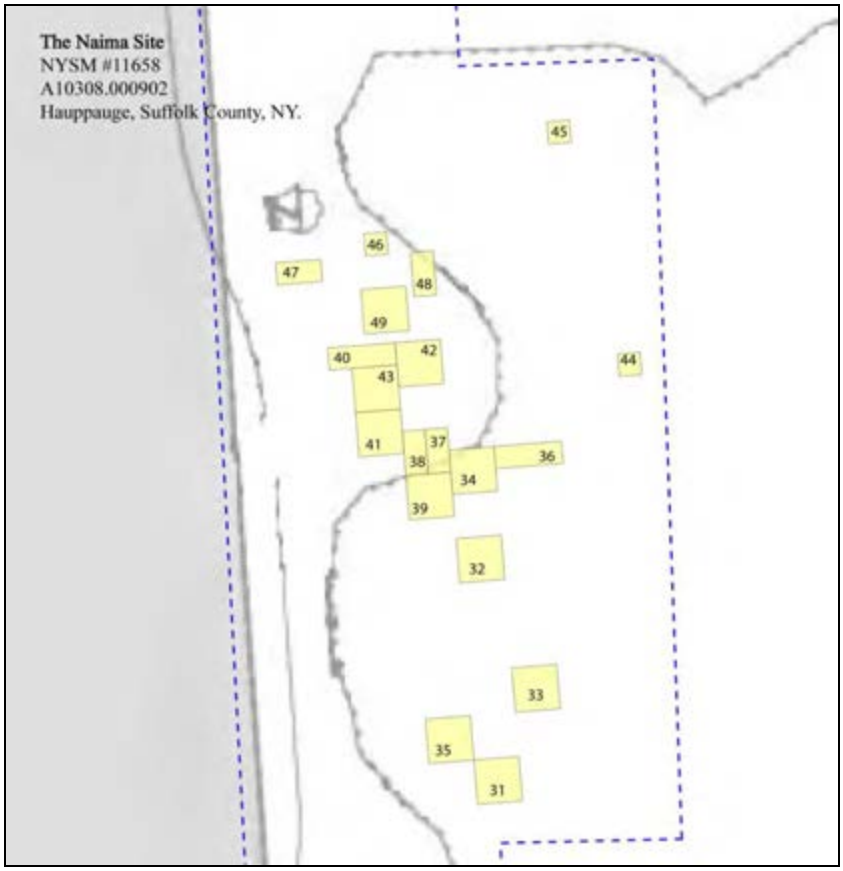


Figure 40. East Block Excavations with Unit Numbers

Stratigraphy of the East Block

The stratigraphy of the east block is convoluted and inconsistent from one area to the next. This is especially the case in the central portion of the block, where the structure(s) once stood and where large-scale demolition-related grading occurred. Comparatively, the units in the southern section of the excavated area (31, 33, and 35) had a slightly more straightforward sub-surface stratigraphy. Because of this variation, the excavation of the east block will be presented in five sections defined by either location or the presence of sub-surface architectural features. The first section focuses on the southern section composed of Units 31,

33, and 35. The second section consists of units excavated to expose the concrete footer identified in Unit 34 and expanded into Units 36–39. The third group of units includes those that were involved in the exposure of the architectural feature first observed in Unit 40. This feature, argued to be the base of an external structure's cooking (kitchen) hearth, was fully exposed in Units 40–43. The fourth section consists of those units that either directly exposed parts of the actual MDS (e.g., foundation walls) or contained cultural material that was clearly deposited by the demolition of the structure. This section includes Units 46–49. Finally, miscellaneous units (32, 44, and 45) that do not fall into these groups are discussed.

Eastern Block, Section 1: The Southern Units

The first unit of the southern margin (Figure 41) was Unit 31, which was placed just southeast of the extant wall and on a sloping area (the area east of the wall and the tree slopes substantially downward as one moves east). Unit 33, located just north of Unit 31, was placed directly on the slope. Unit 35 was placed directly over the extant wall and was effectively partitioned by it into southeast and northwest portions. The northeast corner of Unit 35 was adjacent to a large tree that served to strengthen and solidify the old wall (and is likely the reason that this wall segment survives).

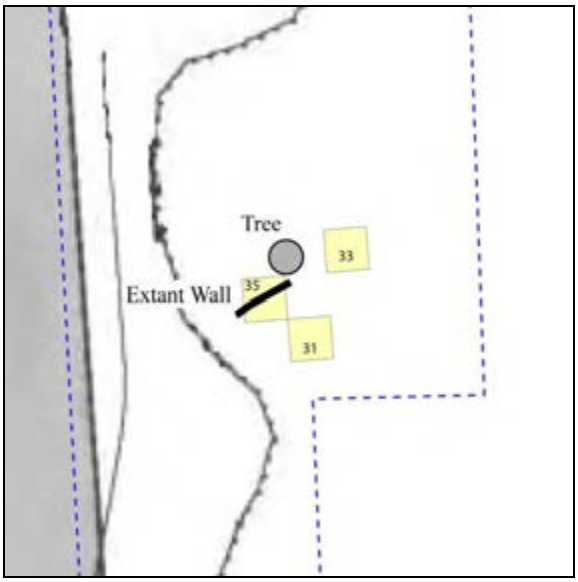


Figure 41. Spatial Relationship of Units in Southern Portion of the East Block

Unit 31 was excavated in nine levels and, at its deepest point, reached a depth of 138 centimeters (54.3 inches). The stratigraphy of the unit was mostly straightforward, though pockets of non-homogenous sediment were common along the north wall. In general, the stratigraphic sequence consisted of five soil layers beginning with very dark brown topsoil, continuing through a deep deposit of yellow brown sand, and ending (at least at the termination of the unit) with brown sand (Figure 42; Photograph 24). The final two levels, roughly 90–138 centimeters (35–54 inches) bsl, were hard-packed and stood in contrast to the soil deposits typically encountered at the Naima Site, which generally consisted of loose-packed sand.

A total of 228 artifacts were recovered from Unit 31. Nearly all of the artifacts were recovered in the initial four excavation levels that, in the northwest corner of the unit, reached a depth of 71 centimeters (28 inches). Only a single artifact, an unidentified square nail recovered in Level 6, was recovered below Level 4. Besides this lone artifact, the soil deposits below excavation level 4 were sterile.

The highest proportion of cultural material is domestic debris (Table 30), accounting for 93 artifacts and including ceramic wares and glass vessels (including lamp glass). Architectural materials are less numerous and consist of brick, mortar, window glass, and a few nails. The ceramic assemblage contains a number of diagnostic wares (Table 31), ranging in date from 1762 (undecorated creamware; n=6) to 1940 (undecorated yellowware; n=1). The high proportion of whiteware varieties (54 percent of Unit 31's ceramic assemblage), however, suggests a mid-/late nineteenth-century date.

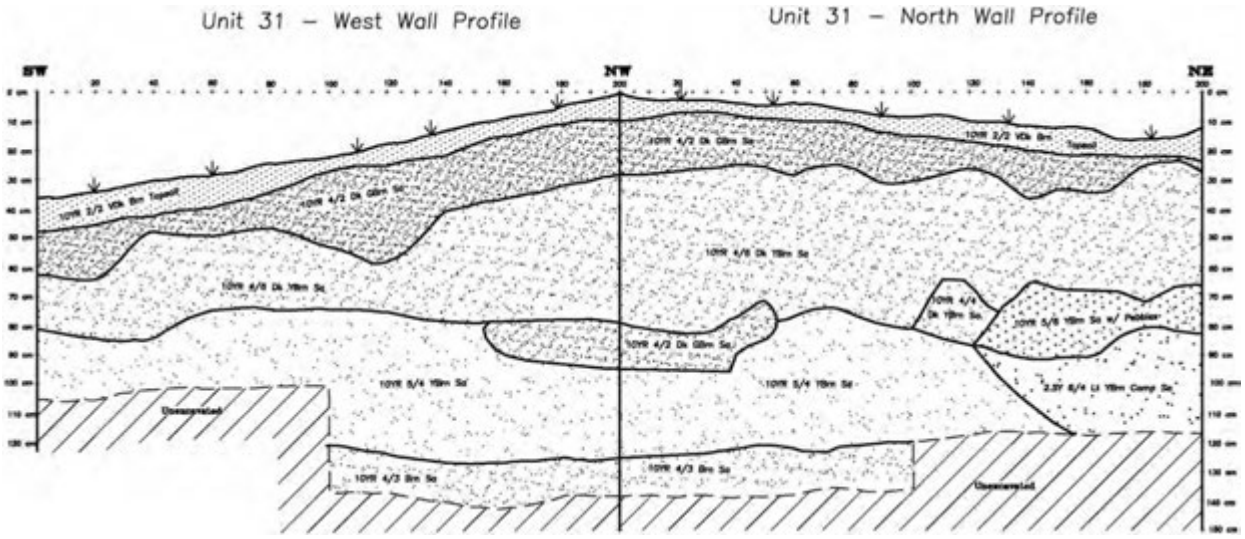


Figure 42. North and West Wall Profiles of Unit 31

Photograph 24. West Wall Profile of Unit 31

Table 30. Artifact Types for Unit 31

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	93	40.8
Architectural	28	12.3
Personal	3	1.3
Miscellaneous/Other	21	9.2
Prehistoric	72	31.6
Modern	11	4.8
Total	**228**	**100.0**

Table 31. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts for Unit 31

Material type	Artifact Type	Count	Date Range
Ceramics	Creamware, undecorated	6	1762–1820
	Pearlware, blue edge-decorated	2	1780–1830
	Pearlware, undecorated	9	1780–1830
	Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted	3	1780–1830
	Stoneware, buff salt-glazed, unslipped	3	1820–1900
	Whiteware, black transfer-printed	2	1825–1875
	Whiteware, blue edge-decorated	1	1830–1860
	Whiteware, blue transfer-printed	2	1830–1865
	Whiteware, flow black	2	1835–1870
	Whiteware, undecorated	20	1820–1900+
	Whiteware, underglaze polychrome hand-painted	2	1830–1860
	Yellowware, undecorated	1	1830–1940
Architectural Hardware	Machine-cut nail	2	ca. 1835+
Domestic/Activity metal	Crown bottle cap	1	ca. 1890+

Prehistoric artifacts are the second most numerous artifact type, with 68 pieces of chipped stone consisting of 46 flakes, 18 pieces of shatter, one utilized flake, one tool blank or preform, and two projectile points. The one complete projectile point was identified as a potential Brewerton Eared-Triangle point. Four pieces of FCR were also recovered.

These materials, both prehistoric and historic, lack overall research potential since they were recovered from a dense deposit containing a mixture of historic, prehistoric, and modern artifacts. An initial interpretation of the deposit, posited at the time of excavation, was that it reflected a historic midden. Lying upon a slope that runs away from the structure (which is located 20–30 meters [66–98 feet] north of the unit), the deposit's context would fit models for midden placement. Additionally, the higher proportion of domestic material would fit the expected cultural material in a midden deposit, as architectural material would be less readily discarded.

The mixture of temporally diagnostic artifacts vertically throughout the deposit and among different soil strata, however, indicates that this deposit did not form organically over time (as a midden would). Modern artifacts, which total 11 specimens, came from all four artifact-bearing levels, the majority (n=10) in the upper two levels. The final modern artifact was a piece of Styrofoam, which has an associated date of 1954+, recovered in Level 4. Asphalt shingles, although not technically modern, reflect an early to mid-twentieth-century occupation, as they did not come into common usage until about the 1920s. Four pieces of such shingles were collected in Level 3. Thus the interpretation of the Unit 31 assemblage shifted from a historic midden deposit to one formed by the landscape grading that followed the destruction of the residential structure in the mid-twentieth century. In other words, many or most of the artifacts recovered from Unit 31 were in secondary context, redeposited there after they were initially discarded. This is the case for the sub-surface deposits of many of the east

block's units; Unit 32, discussed below, represents an example of this phenomenon.

The southwest corner of Unit 33 was located 2 meters (6.6 feet) north of the northeast corner of Unit 31. This unit was also excavated into the general slope that runs downhill toward the east (and ultimately into one of the tributaries of the Nissequogue River). A simple soil stratigraphy consisting of three soil levels (Figure 43) was documented by the removal of seven excavation levels. The upper level, composed of very dark gray brown silty sand, transitioned into the second level, a dark yellow brown silty sand (Photograph 25). The final level consisted of slightly lighter yellow brown silty sand.

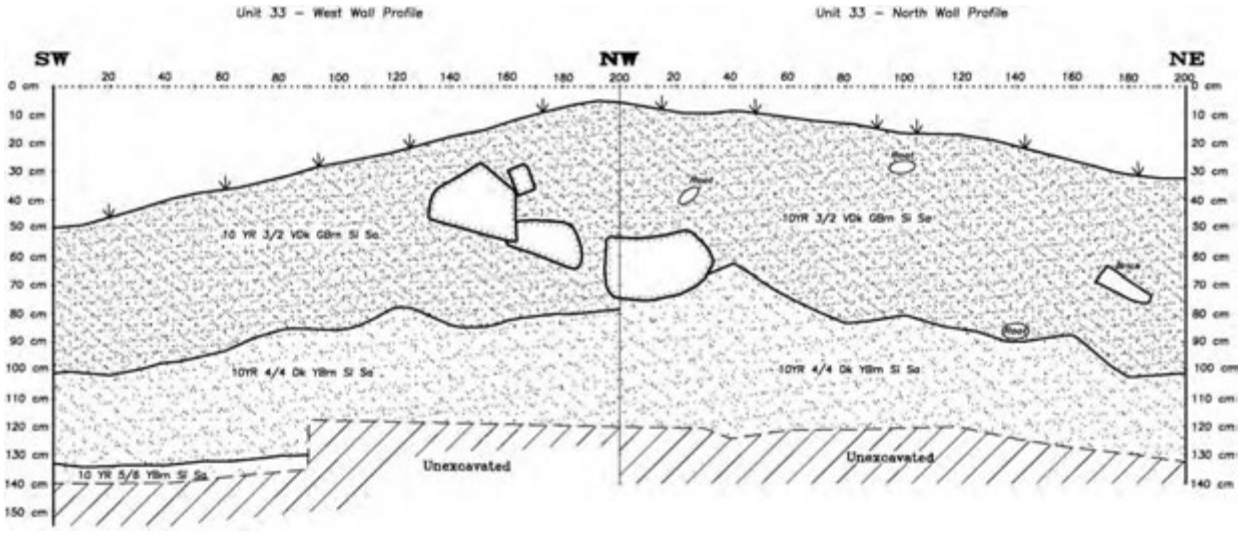


Figure 43. North and West Wall Profiles of Unit 33

Photograph 25. North Wall Profile of Unit 33. The image levels and contrast have been modified to enhance the visibility of the soil stratigraphy.

Five hundred and seventy-seven artifacts were recovered from Unit 33. Unlike Unit 31, these artifacts were not vertically restricted to the upper four excavation levels. Instead they were encountered in all levels except Level 7, which excavated the lower portion of the second soil level and the upper part of the apparently sterile third soil level. Additionally, historic and prehistoric materials, as will be discussed, were found together in all excavation levels, indicating chronologically mixed deposits.

The most common artifact class is domestic material, comprising 54 percent of the unit's assemblage (Table 32). These materials largely consist of ceramic sherds (n=183) and glass vessel fragments (n=95). Architectural materials, including brick fragments, mortar, and architectural hardware, are present but not particularly numerous. Prehistoric remains include 61 pieces of chipped-stone debitage, four projectile point fragments, and four pieces of FCR. Three of the projectile points are tips and therefore unidentifiable; the final point is a possible Lamoka base. Temporally diagnostic historic artifacts consist of ceramic wares and a few pieces of architectural hardware (Table 33). These materials were recovered throughout the six artifact-bearing excavation levels.

Although common diagnostic ceramic wares dominate the assemblage, a few unusual and rare ceramic types were recovered in Unit 33. These include two Red Stoneware sherds, which have a narrow production range limited to the mid- to late eighteenth century. One sherd was recovered in the first level, and the second was collected in the fourth level. Overall, early production dates among a number of ceramic wares, including creamware, pearlware, red stoneware, and slip-decorated redware, fall within the mid- to late eighteenth century (1762–1795). The unit's remaining sherds, mainly whiteware varieties, were produced during the mid- to late nineteenth century.

Unit 33's stratigraphic integrity is somewhat questionable. The unit's modern debris consists of 12 total objects: six pieces of asphalt pavement fragments and six pieces of plastic. The majority of these (n=10; 5 of each type) were restricted to the first excavation level and have no impact on the overall stratigraphic assessment of Unit 33. One piece of pavement was recovered in Level 2, and a final piece of plastic was encountered in Level 5. This final piece of modern debris may be wall fall or intrusive debris that arrived in the unit during excavation (rather than encountered *in situ*).

Sherd date ranges are also variously represented throughout Unit 33's excavation sequence. Both earlier wares (pearl and creamware) and later types (whiteware) were present together in all artifact-bearing excavation levels. A higher frequency of whiteware sherds (n=78), as compared to fewer creamware and pearlware sherds (n=38), suggests a mixed deposit probably formed during the mid- to late nineteenth century. All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from levels containing historic materials. This includes the deepest deposit (Level 6), where three chipped-stone artifacts were accompanied by four historic artifacts, including a whiteware sherd (flatware body), bottle glass, and a piece of lamp glass.

Table 32: Artifact Types for Unit 33

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	314	54.4
Architectural	95	16.5
Personal	8	1.4
Miscellaneous/Other	79	13.7
Prehistoric	69	12.0
Modern	12	2.1
Total	**577**	**100.0**

Unit 35 was partitioned by an extant wall that ran across the unit from southwest to northeast. The wall is visible in the south portion of the west wall profile and in the northeast corner of the north wall profile (Figure 44). Photographs 26 and 27, taken during the Phase II site examination in the summer of 2006, show the wall prior to excavation. The identification designation of this unit's excavation levels referenced their context; levels from the area "within" the wall (i.e., north of the wall) were given level numbers with letter suffixes (e.g., 1a, 2a) and material collected "outside" the wall (i.e., in the southern part of the unit) were assigned standard sequential numbers (e.g., 1, 2). These "inside" and "outside" locations are, it should be emphasized, presumed contextual references, although they refer to the location of the wall related to the location of the structure to the north. In other words the area between the house and the wall would be "inside" the wall.

Table 33: Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts for Unit 33

Material type	Artifact Type	Count	Date Range
Ceramics	Creamware, undecorated	9	1762–1820
	Creamware, undecorated lighter yellow	6	1775–1820
	Ironstone, undecorated	1	1813–1885
	Pearlware, annular	1	1790–1830
	Pearlware, blue edge-decorated	3	1780–1830
	Pearlware, blue transfer-printed	1	1795–1840
	Pearlware, undecorated	11	1780–1830
	Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted	7	1780–1830
	Red Stoneware, engine-turned fire red	2	1763–1775
	Slip-Decorated Redware, brown slip-trail decorated	1	1770–1830
	Slip-Decorated Redware, unidentified	1	1770–1830
	Whiteware, black transfer-printed	1	1825–1875
	Whiteware, blue edge-decorated	2	1830–1860
	Whiteware, blue transfer-printed	15	1830–1865
	Whiteware, flow black	1	1835–1870
	Whiteware, green edge-decorated	4	1830–1860
	Whiteware, molded	2	1845–1885
	Whiteware, undecorated	42	1820–1900+
	Whiteware, underglaze blue hand-painted	3	1825–1835
	Whiteware, underglaze polychrome hand-painted	8	1830–1860
	Yellowware, annular	1	1830–1940
	Yellowware, undecorated	1	1830–1940
Architectural Hardware	Machine-cut nail	4	ca. 1835+
	Common wire nail	4	1875+
	Wrought nail, “rose” head	1	ca. 1820
	Wrought nail, T head	1	ca. 1820

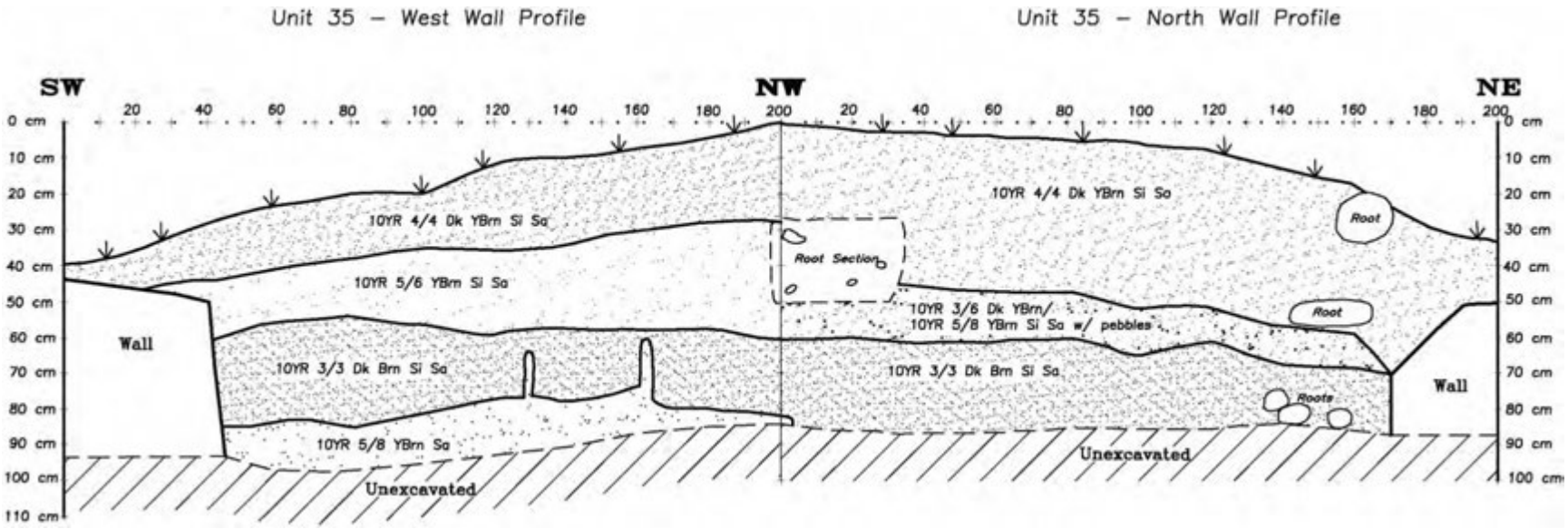


Figure 44. North and West Wall Profiles of Unit 35

Photograph 26. The Extant Wall (just below the hanging safety vest), Looking North

Photograph 27. Close-up of the Extant Wall, Looking North

A total of 447 artifacts were collected from Unit 35, though only 97 of these were recovered south of the wall. Table 34 shows the artifact numbers and comparative proportions for Unit 35, including the first three excavation levels on both sides of the wall as well as the remaining artifacts recovered from the lower excavation levels north of the wall. Artifact counts for the first three levels on either side of the wall are roughly similar (97 vs. 85), especially since both sides had relatively similar excavated depths and volumes. Artifact type frequencies are similar, with the primary difference being the ratio of domestic to architectural material. Outside the wall, domestic refuse accounts for half the artifact assemblage and architectural material constitutes approximately one quarter of the assemblage. Nearly the exact reverse occurs inside the wall, with architectural material forming nearly one half of the assemblage. Domestic artifacts form nearly one third of the inside assemblage.

This general pattern may indicate that the wall was intact and present during the majority of the structure's occupation. No modern debris was found. Historically diagnostic artifacts suggest late eighteenth- to mid-/late nineteenth-century dates for both artifact deposition and, by extension, deposit formation. From the artifact distribution it is unclear what function the wall served. As domestic refuse is slightly higher outside the wall, it may have served as a yard boundary with the outer refuse representing a midden-like deposit.

Material from deeper deposits inside the wall followed a similar pattern as those in the first three levels outside the wall. Domestic refuse accounts for 43 percent of the assemblage, and architectural materials forms slightly less then 20 percent. Prehistoric artifacts, on the other hand, are numerous and account for nearly 30 percent of the deeper assemblage. Included in the prehistoric assemblage are 65 chipped stone artifacts and nine pieces of FCR. Chipped stone artifacts include 60 pieces of debitage (50 flakes, 10 pieces of shatter), four other tools (three general or fragmented bifaces and one blank or preform), and one unidentified projectile point fragment. However, all artifact-bearing levels contained both prehistoric and historic debris. There is no indication that an intact prehistoric site was located in or near Unit 35.

Table 34. Artifact Types for Unit 35

Artifact Type	Artifact Total (whole unit)	Percent	Outside Wall (levels 1-3)	Percent	Inside Wall (levels 1a-3a)	Percent	Inside Wall (levels 4a-7a)*	Percent
Domestic	187	41.8	46	47.4	27	31.8	112	43.2
Architectural	117	26.2	26	26.8	40	47.1	49	18.9
Personal	17	3.8	6	6.2	2	2.4	9	3.5
Misc./ Other	25	5.6	4	4.1	6	7.1	15	5.8
Prehistoric	101	22.6	15	15.5	10	11.8	74	28.6
Modern	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	**447**	**100.0**	**97**	**100.0**	**85**	**100.0**	**259**	**100.0**

*This column does not include six artifacts collected as wall fall.

Overall, the southern margin of the east block, explored by the three units detailed above, yielded a mixture of both prehistoric and historic materials. The material content of these units, as well as their location on a slope that grades downward away from the house, suggest that this area was partially utilized as a refuse dump. The artifact deposits, which occur within both complex and simple soil stratigraphy, largely lack the twentieth-century refuse (especially burned material) that characterizes later units (e.g., Unit 47). This indicates that the area in and around Units 31, 33, and 35 was not significantly impacted by landscape grading activities that occurred after the structure burned down in 1947.

Historically diagnostic artifacts indicate that these deposits contain materials from a variety of chronological periods (Table 35). However, the distribution of time-sensitive artifacts was not limited to or restricted by any specific context. No horizontal or vertical conditions influenced the presence or absence of earlier or later material. They occur across the board and concurrently regardless of spatial location or vertical depth.

Thus, the ceramic assemblage requires an analysis at the assemblage level rather than one of specific context. Figure 45 depicts a histogram of median ceramic ware production dates (derived from Table 35) by sherd count for Units 31, 33, and 35. As can be seen, there are two primary peaks in median production dates. The first encompasses the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century, and the second occurs during the mid- to late nineteenth century. The first period consists of a cluster of mean dates between 1791 and 1805. The majority of ceramic types falling in this range have production dates ranging from 1770/1780 to ca. 1830, and fall within three basic ceramic types:

creamware (n=46), slip-decorated redware (n=3), and pearlware (n=67). The second peak contains a cluster of dates between 1836 and 1865 that is dominated by whiteware sherds. All but four of the 162 sherds with mean production dates falling in this range are varieties of the whiteware type. The four exceptions are a single sherd of undecorated ironstone and three pieces of buff salt-glazed unslipped stoneware.

Since earlier types (creamware and pearlware) occur concurrently with later types (whiteware) in all excavated contexts in the southern margin, it is argued that the deposits formed during the production span of the later types (i.e., mid-nineteenth century). This deposit likely formed as a sheet midden that was located downslope and away from the house that, once the wall was built at some point in the nineteenth century (indicated by whiteware sherds associated with its lowest depths), was physically separated from the structure's yard or houselot. Earlier types were discarded here by the occupants following their breakage (which typically occurred after the end date of their production range).

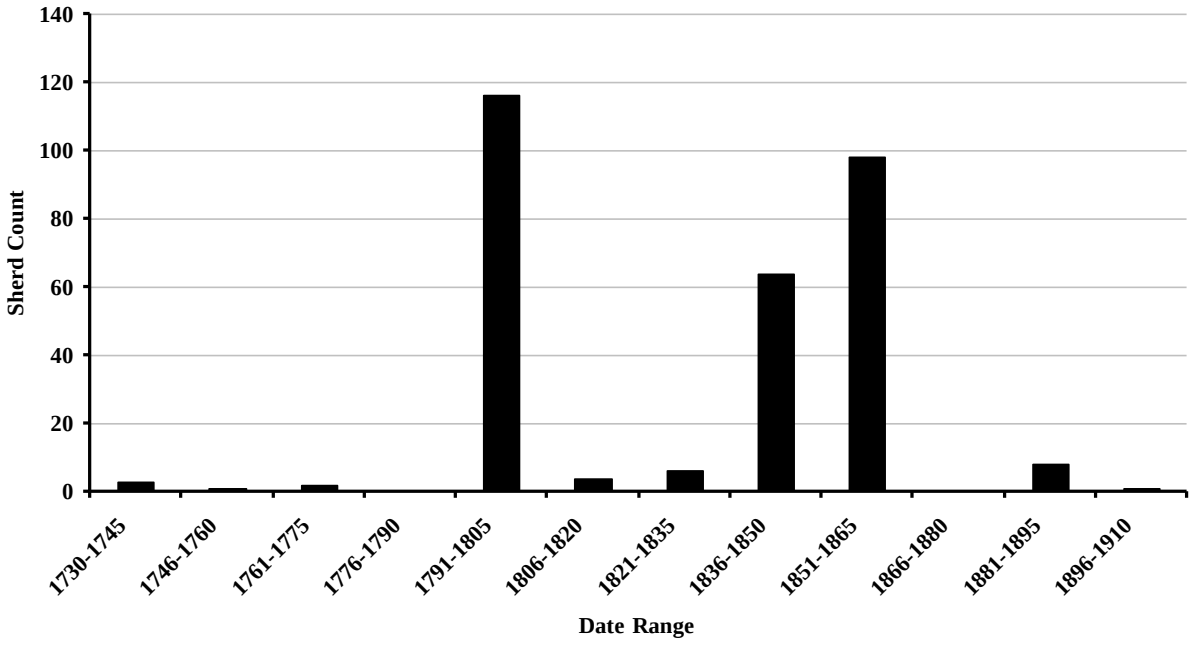


Figure 45. Distribution of Median Sherd Production Dates from the Southern Units of the East Block

Table 35. Diagnostic Artifacts for Units 31, 33, and 35

Material type	Artifact Type	Count	Date Range	Median Date
Ceramics	Buff Earthenware, undecorated	4	1830–1940	1885
	Buff Earthenware, yellow lead-glazed	2	1670–1795	1733
	Creamware, clouded	1	1740–1780	1760
	Creamware, undecorated	28	1762–1820	1791
	Creamware, undecorated lighter yellow	18	1775–1820	1798
	Ironstone, undecorated	1	1813–1885	1849
	Pearlware, annular	1	1790–1830	1810
	Pearlware, blue edge-decorated	8	1780–1830	1805
	Pearlware, blue transfer-printed	2	1795–1840	1818
	Pearlware, undecorated	44	1780–1830	1805
	Pearlware, underglaze blue hand-painted	15	1780–1830	1805
	Pearlware, underglaze polychrome hand-painted	1	1780–1840	1810
	Red Stoneware, engine-turned fire red	2	1763–1775	1769
	Slip-Decorated Redware, brown slip-trail	1	1770–1830	1800
	Slip-Decorated Redware, green/yellow slip-trail	1	1770–1830	1800
	Slip-Decorated Redware, unidentified	1	1770–1830	1800
	Stoneware, buff salt-glazed, unslipped	3	1820–1900	1860
	Stoneware, gray salt-glazed, Westerwald	1	1700–1775	1738
	Whiteware, black transfer-printed	5	1825–1875	1850
	Whiteware, blue edge-decorated	5	1830–1860	1845
	Whiteware, blue transfer-printed	24	1830–1865	1848
	Whiteware, flow black	3	1835–1870	1853
	Whiteware, green edge-decorated	4	1830–1860	1845
	Whiteware, molded	3	1845–1885	1865
	Whiteware, undecorated	89	1820–1900+	1860
	Whiteware, underglaze blue hand-painted	6	1825–1835	1830
	Whiteware, underglaze polychrome hand-painted	25	1830–1860	1845
	Yellowware, annular	1	1830–1940	1885
	Yellowware, undecorated	3	1830–1940	1885
Glass Vessel	Amethyst bottle glass	1	1880–1914	1897
Architectural Hardware	Machine-cut nail	45	ca. 1835+	
	Common wire nail	26	1875+	
	Wrought nail, "rose" head	3	Ca. 1820	
	Wrought nail, T head	1	Ca. 1820	
Domestic - Cap/Lid	Crown bottle cap	1	1890+	

East Block, Section 2: The Concrete Footer

A concrete feature was encountered almost immediately after breaking ground in Unit 34. Located between 3 and 15 centimeters (1 and 6 inches) bsl, this feature was identified as a concrete footer or foundation that ran along the north edge of Unit 34 (Figure 46). The opening and initial excavation of Unit 36, abutting Unit 34's east edge, followed the footer for approximately 3 meters (10 feet) east of Unit 34. The subsequent excavation of Units 37, 38, and 39 identified one of the footer's corners, as the feature turned and ran south into Unit 39's south wall.[1] Overall, approximately 6 meters (20 feet) of the north footer wall and 3 meters (10 feet) of the west wall were exposed.

The footer consisted of a relatively flat pad of concrete upon which concrete (cinder) blocks were laid (Photograph 28). Negative impressions of the blocks' holes (in the form of concrete knobs) were present on the middle section of the north wall (Unit 34) (Photograph 29). The smooth and straightened lines corresponding to the sides of the concrete blocks were present and relatively intact along both the north and west lengths of the wall. The northwest corner exposed in Units 37 and 38 was largely eroded and cracked into several large concrete chunks (Photographs 30 and 31). Spatially associated with the foundation's northwest corner was a dense layer of architectural debris (Photograph 32); this layer, exposed in Level 2 of Units 37 and 38 located to the west, northwest, and north of the foundation's corner, contained a lens (as well as pockets) of burned soil and ash, chunks of

[1] The excavation of Unit 39 unintentionally included an area previously excavated as Unit U1 during the Phase II site examination (Mazeau 2007a:46-49). Unit U1 was located in the southwest part of Unit 39, and the concrete architectural element identified in that Phase II unit was apparently the west (outer) edge of the concrete footer.

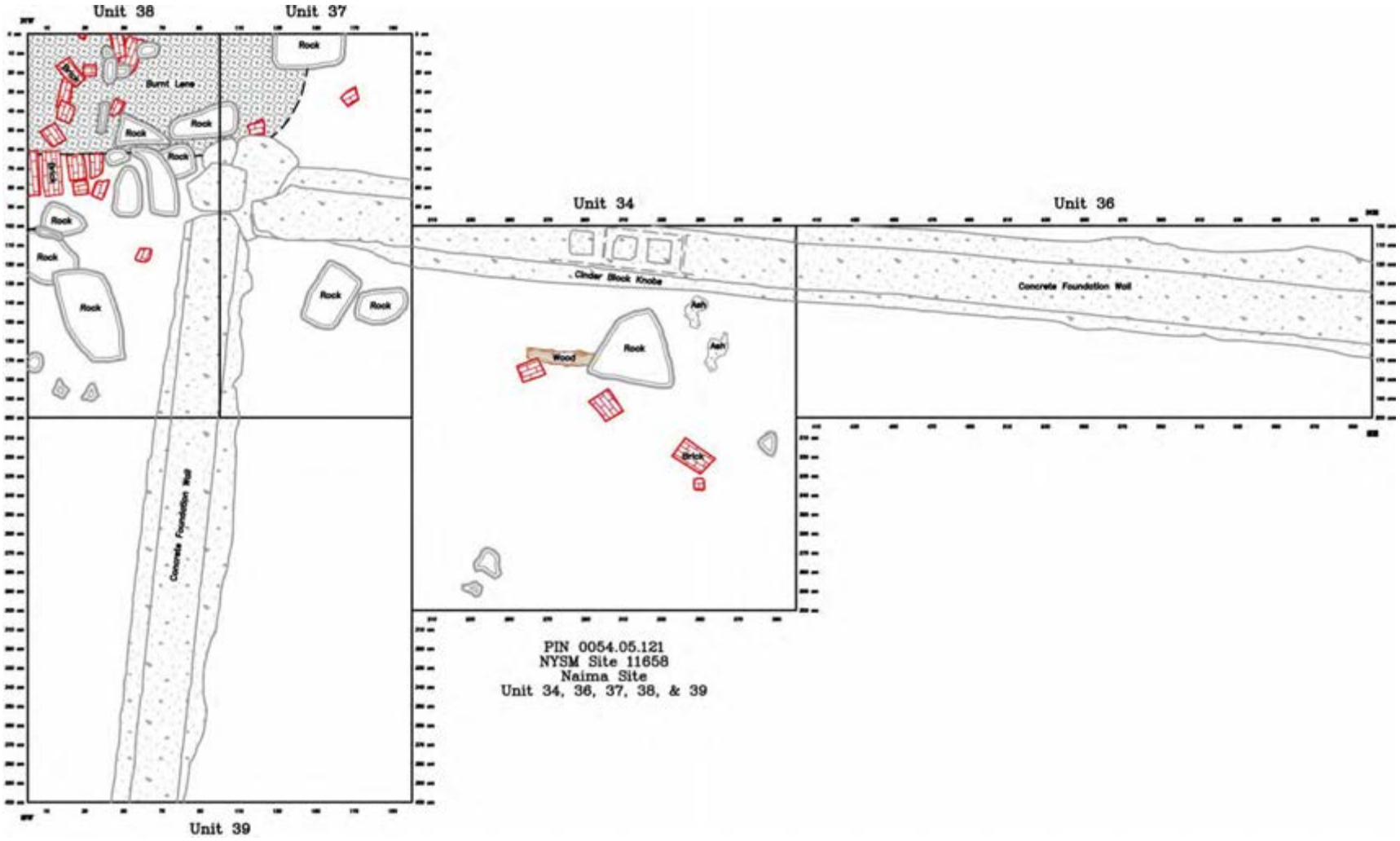
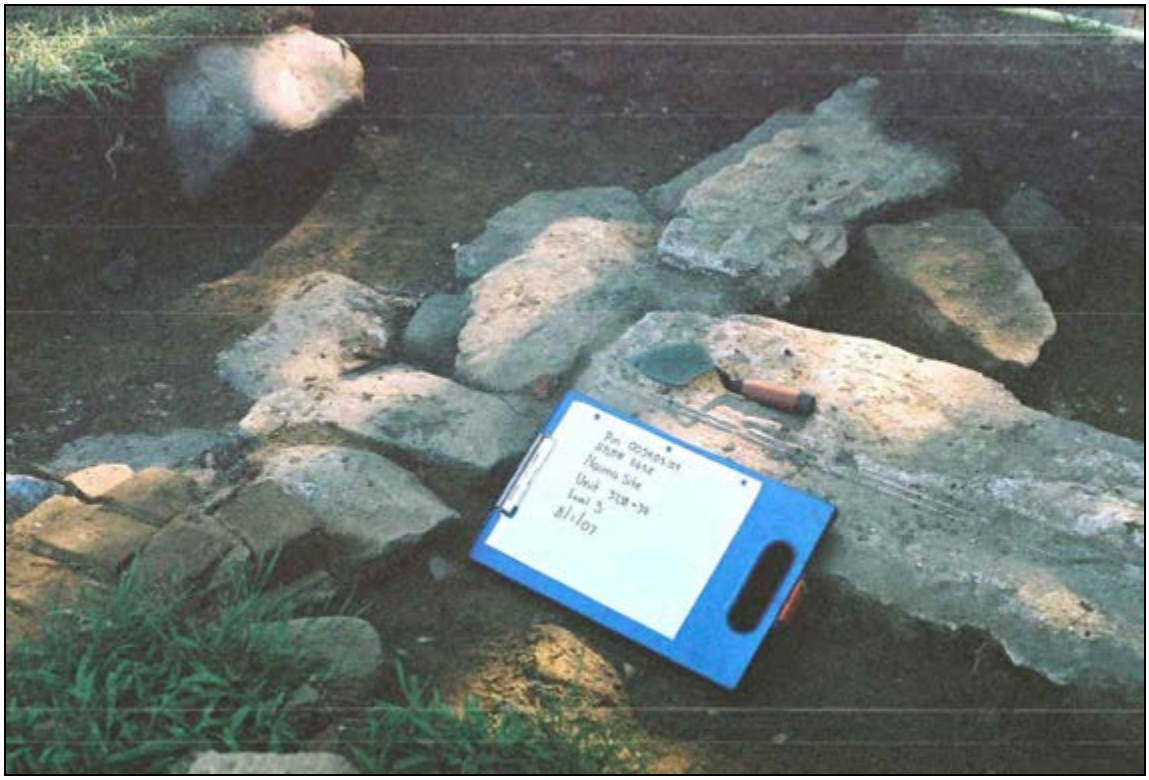


Figure 46. Plan Map of the Concrete Footer (Units 34, 36–39)

Photograph 28. Concrete Footer at the Base of Unit 34's Level 2, Looking North

Photograph 29. Close-up of the Concrete Foundation Showing the Cinder Blocks' Negative Impressions

Photograph 30. Level 2 of Units 37 and 38 Showing the Northwest Corner of the Concrete Foundation, Looking East



Photograph 31. The Northwest Corner of the Concrete Foundation, Looking Northeast.

Photograph 32. Level 2 of Units 37 and 38 Showing the Northeast Corner of the Concrete Foundation and Architectural Debris, Looking North

charred wood, brick, and architectural stone. Much of the brick and stone appear to have been subjected to burning. Subsequent excavation of Unit 34 revealed that the footer had a height (or depth) of about 85 to 90 centimeters (33 to 35 inches) (from upper surface to base) (Figure 47; Photograph 33).

It was initially supposed that the footer might represent a portion of the MDS's foundation, particularly a later addition to or a remodeling of the original structure. If this were in fact the case, it would reflect, minimally, an early twentieth-century modification or construction, as the use of poured concrete foundations was not common until that time. Additionally, a builder's trench was not present, so directly dating the concrete foundation is difficult. Later excavation led to the identification of the MDS, and it was concluded that this footer represented an auxiliary structure of some sort. Excavation in the area enclosed by the wall (Unit 34 and the eastern portion of Unit 39) failed to identify a clear floor surface, although one may be interpreted in the Unit 34 profile maps (see Figures 47 and 48). However, it is clear in viewing the profiles that the stratigraphic sequence in and around the concrete footer was exceptionally complex. Because the intact footer was present, it is not likely that the deeper deposits were impacted by the demolition of the residential structure following its burning in 1947.

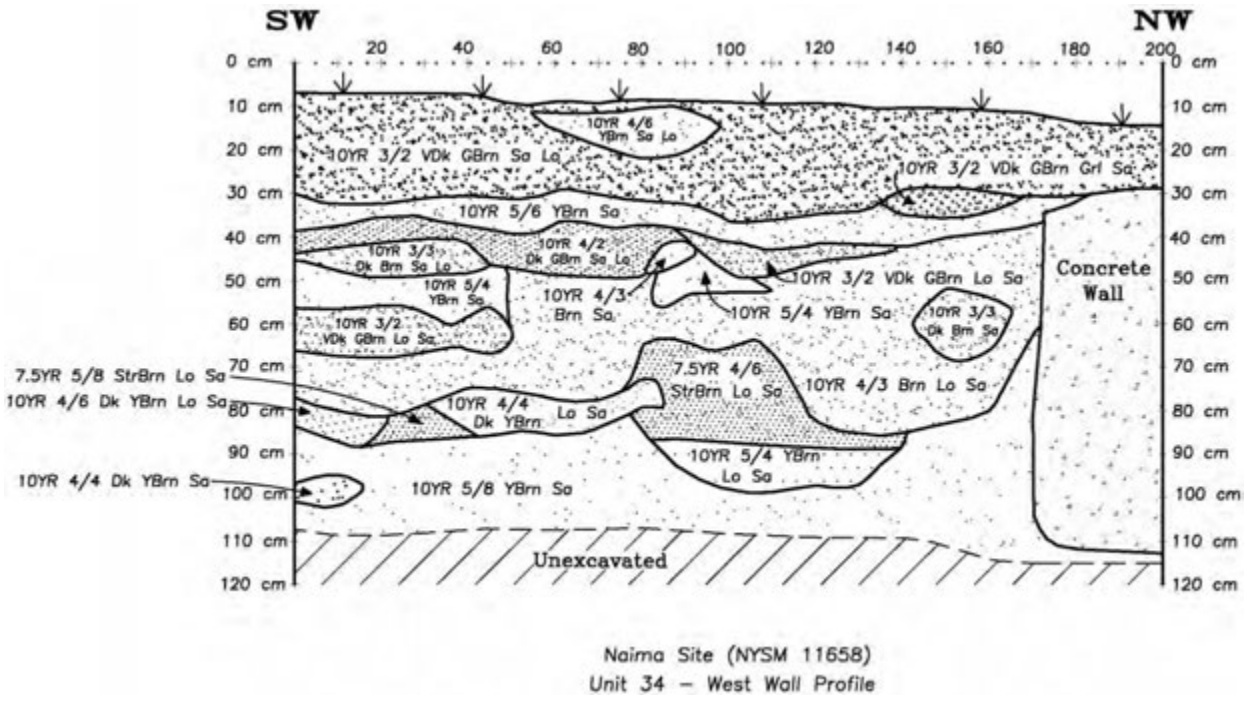


Figure 47. West Wall Profile of Unit 34

Photograph 33. Unit 34, Base of Excavation, Showing the North Wall Profile. The image levels and contrast have been modified to enhance the visibility of the soil stratigraphy; the horizontal lines in the lower part of the image are errors that occurred during film development.

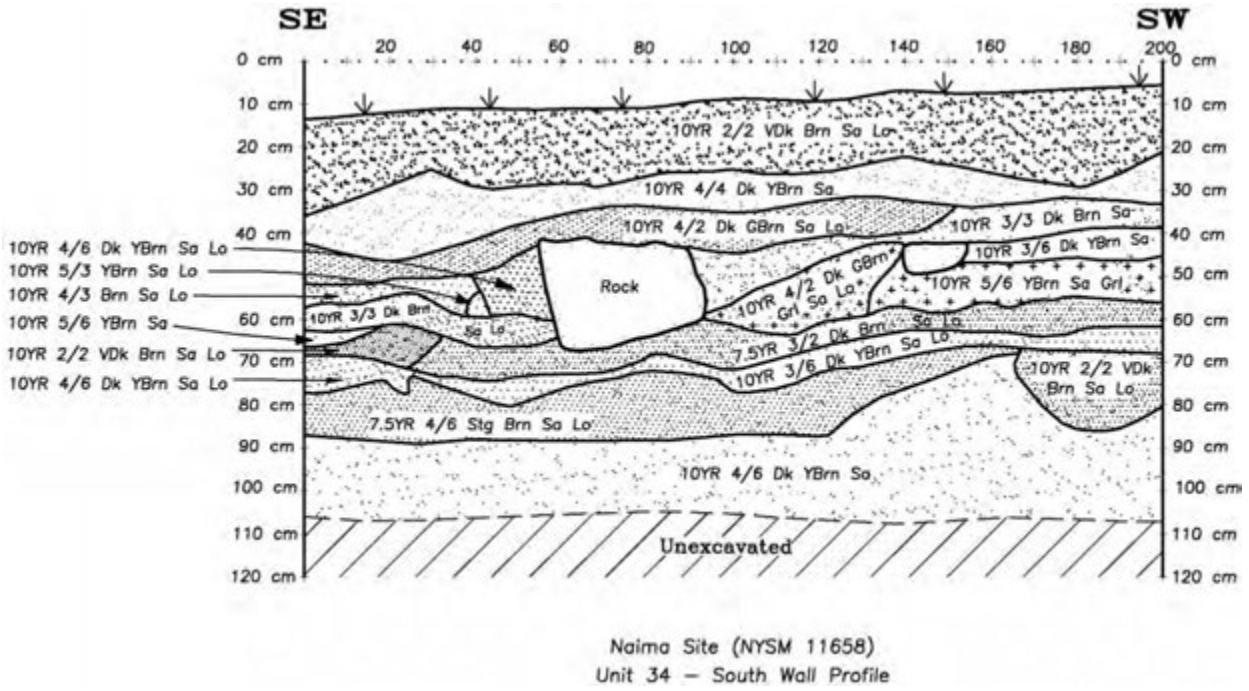


Figure 48. South Wall Profile of Unit 34

A total of 8,585 artifacts were collected in the five units excavated in and around the concrete footer. This material consists of 2,816 pieces of domestic refuse and 4,106 pieces of architectural material (Table 36), representing 33 percent and 48 percent of the assemblage, respectively. The domestic assemblage contains a variety of materials, including ceramic wares, kitchen bone, glass vessels (tableware, bottles, and miscellaneous curved glass), lamp and mirror glass, and domestic metal material (e.g., cookware). Architectural debris consists of wood board or stud fragments, brick, mortar/plaster, flat glass, slate roofing, and architectural hardware (primarily nails). Personal items include 90 kaolin pipe fragments, metal clothing hardware (e.g., buttons, belt buckles), three coins, and a jaw harp. Prehistoric artifacts, beside encompassing a moderate debitage assemblage (n=374), includes 11 tools: three general bifaces, one blank or preform, four projectile point fragments, and three complete projectile points (Brewerton Eared-Triangle, Vosburg, and Lamoka). With 14 pieces of FCR, the total prehistoric assemblage totals 399 artifacts.

As mentioned, the above assemblage summary includes all artifacts recovered from the units in which the concrete footer was located. To assess whether or not informative artifact patterns can be detected in the area's stratigraphy, the artifact assemblage must be divided according to vertical context. The first sub-division consists of analyzing the first four excavation levels from all units in and around the concrete footer. This depth roughly includes the first two soil levels apparent in the Unit 34 profile maps (see Figures 47 and 48) as well as an additional 15–20 centimeters (6–8 inches).

Table 36. Artifact Types for Units 34, 36–39

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	2,816	32.8
Architectural	4,106	47.8
Personal	118	1.4
Miscellaneous/Other	1,124	13.1
Prehistoric	399	4.6
Modern	22	0.3
Total	**8,585**	**100.0**

As depicted in Table 37, excavation around the concrete footer ranged from an average of roughly 25 centimeters to over 90 centimeters (10–35 inches) bsl. On average, the overall depth of the first four excavation levels of all units combined was 40.0 centimeters (16 inches). From these levels, 5,873 artifacts were recovered, accounting for 70 percent of the concrete footer's total artifact assemblage.

Figure 49 depicts the proportion that each artifact class accounts for in each of the excavation level groups. For example, domestic materials comprise 25 percent of the Level 1–4 artifact assemblage, and architectural debris makes up slightly more than 60 percent of the assemblage. What is clear in Figure 49 is that architectural material is very common in the first four levels but sharply decreases in Level 5 and below. Domestic refuse illustrates the opposite trend, proportionally increasing at lower depths.

The upper-level architectural assemblage primarily consists of brick (n=1,004) and various nails (n=1,446). Although not all of the brick was collected, a sample (approximately 25 percent) was attempted. Sampling was employed largely because of the high number of bricks/brick fragments present (not only in this area but also throughout the east block as a whole) and the logistical considerations involved with a 100 percent collection rate (e.g., weight, transportation, and storage). Larger, more complete bricks, especially those with maker's marks, were favored. The nail assemblage consists of 711 cut nails, 678 wire nails, and 57 wrought nails, the majority of which are "rose" head nails.

Flat window glass (n=791) makes up about one-fifth of the architectural assemblage of Levels 1 through 4. The glass came in a variety of colors, the most common being aqua (n=309) and clear flat glass (n=291). Other types of glass—blue-green (n=35), green (n=128), and, to a lesser extent, blue flat glass (n=25)—could potentially indicate an early construction phase, as these colors reflect early window glass manufactured during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Glass production during that period was un-standardized and the different colors reflect differing amounts of impurities in the glass; however, these artifacts in and of themselves cannot be used as a reliable dating source.

The prevalence of architectural material in the upper levels is further illustrated in Figure 50, which shows the proportion of each artifact class by excavation level sub-group. For example, approximately 53 percent of all domestic debris encountered in and around the concrete footer was collected in the first four levels. Conversely, 47 percent was collected in and below Level 5. As can be seen in Figure 50, 87 percent of all architectural material collected around the concrete foundation was located in Levels 1–4.

Domestic debris (n=1,497) accounts for one-fourth of the Level 1–4 assemblage and largely consists of ceramic sherds (n=1,225) and, to a lesser extent, glassware (n=214). Historically diagnostic sherds were common, but both late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century and mid- to late nineteenth-century wares were mixed throughout Levels 1–4. Figure 51 shows the proportion of each ceramic type for each level; the last column represents the total overall proportion of that specific ceramic type for Levels 1–4 grouped as a total. All the primary ceramic types (creamware, pearlware, redware, and whiteware) were present in each level and, in nearly all instances, creamware, pearlware, redware, and whiteware appeared simultaneously. Whiteware varieties, which generally date to the mid- to late nineteenth century (and beyond), make up between 30 percent and 52 percent of each level while representing 45 percent of the overall Level 1–4 assemblage.

Moving to Level 5 and below, there is a sharp drop-off of architectural material (from 60 percent to 25 percent) coupled with a sharp rise in domestic refuse, which increases from 25 percent in the upper levels to nearly 55 percent of the assemblage collected in the lower levels. Table 38 presents the overall numbers for both artifact counts and density (artifacts/cubic meter) and how these data changed from Levels 1–4 to Levels 5–7. Interestingly, the density of domestic material actually increases 64 percent between the two contexts, and the density of ceramic sherds nearly doubles, rising approximately 94 percent.

Table 37. Level Depths for Units 34, 36-39

Excavation Level	Unit 34	Mean depth below surface (cm)	Unit 36	Mean depth below surface (cm)	Units 37 & 38	Mean depth below surface (cm)	Unit 39	Mean depth below surface (cm)
1	X	11.2	X	12.2	X	13.8	X	12.8
2	X	24.8	X	23.4	X	21.8	X	30.8
3	X	35.8	X	30.8	X	26.8	X	41.4
4	X	47.2					X	55.2
5	X	55.4					X	65.6
6	X	61.4					X	82.8
7	X (7A & 7B)	68.4						
8	X (8A & 8B)	91.8						

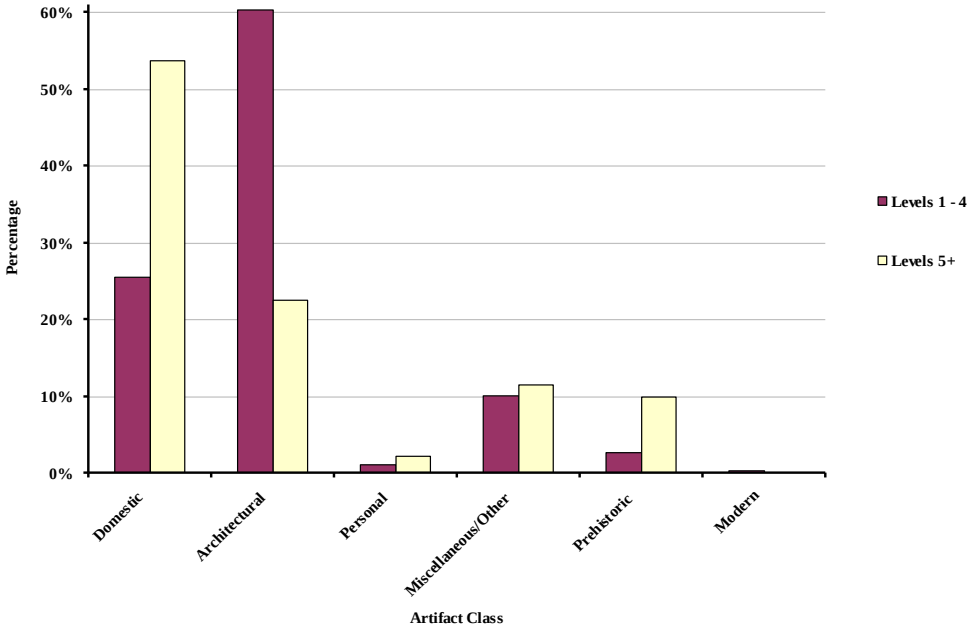


Figure 49. Percentage of Artifacts by Group for Excavation Levels, Units 34 and 36–39

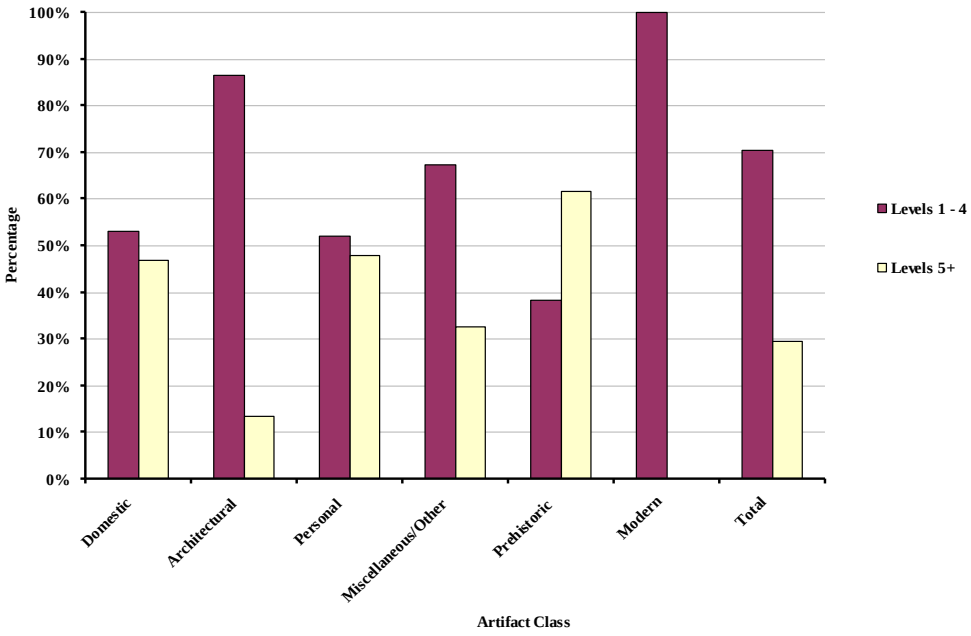


Figure 50. Proportional Location of Artifact Types by Excavation Level Groups, Units 34 and 36-39

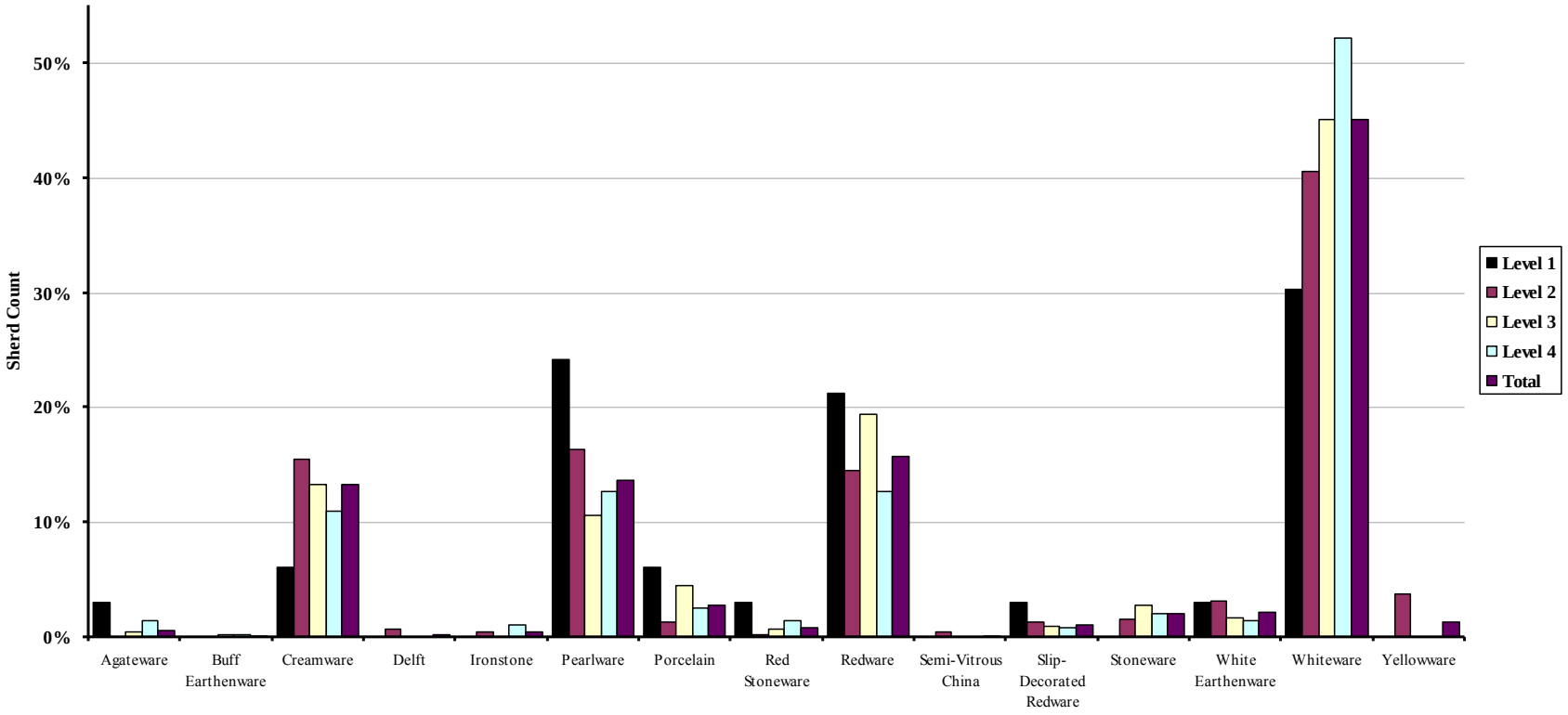


Figure 51. Percentage of Ceramic Types per Excavated Level, Units 34, 36-39, Levels 1-4

Based on these patterns, several arguments may be posited concerning the lower deposits (Levels 5–7). The decrease of architectural debris suggests the formed prior to the demolition of the site's architecture (both the main house and auxiliary structures). The function of this particular auxiliary structure, however, is unknown, and any deposits associated with the structure at the time of occupation appear to have been destroyed during the structure's demolition and/or during the substantial landscape modification that occurred afterward. Thus, the lower level deposit likely predates the construction and pouring of the concrete footer, since it contains domestic debris that may or may not have been used in this external structure. Additionally, these materials were located far below the presumed floor of the external structure, estimated to have been, minimally, relatively flush with the upper surface of the foundation or perhaps higher.

Table 38. Changes in Artifact Types by Level Groups in Units 34, 36-39

	LEVELS 1-4			LEVELS 5+			DENSITY CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
	Count	Excavation volume (m^3)	Density ($\#/m^3$)	Count	Excavation volume (m^3)	Density ($\#/m^3$)	($\#/M^3$)	
Overall Architecture	3,550	5.23	678.8	553	2.81	196.8	-482.0	-71.0
Nails	1,446	5.23	276.5	233	2.81	82.9	-193.6	-70.0
Bricks	1,004	5.23	192.0	91	2.81	32.4	-159.6	-83.1
Overall Domestic	1,497	5.23	286.2	1,321	2.81	470.1	183.9	64.2
Sherds	1,225	5.23	234.2	1,276	2.81	454.1	219.9	93.9
Personal Items	61	5.23	11.7	56	2.81	19.9	8.3	70.9
Kaolin Pipe	43	5.23	8.2	47	2.81	16.7	8.5	103.4

The ceramic assemblage, which makes up 97 percent of the artifacts recovered from the lower deposit, is similar to that of Levels 1–4 (Figure 52). Whiteware varieties are prevalent, representing approximately 41 percent of the overall Level 5–7 assemblage. Creamware and pearlware sherds were present in nearly all of the lower levels (the minor exception is a lack of creamware sherds in Level 6). As was the case for Levels 1–4, the resulting dates obtained from these sherd proportions place the deposit's earliest potential time of formation during the mid- to late nineteenth century. Other domestic material found in Levels 5+ are vessel glass (curved and bottle), lamp glass, a few pieces of kitchen bone, and a few pieces of domestic metal (e.g., cookware).

Personal items, which increased in density in the lower deposit, generally consist of kaolin pipe fragments (stems and bowls). These items became much more prevalent in Levels 5–7, doubling in their recorded density. Three bowl fragments had maker's marks on them, but they could not be identified.

Finally, it was traditionally held that pipe stem bore diameter can be correlated to age, with larger bore diameters indicating older age (Binford 1962; Harrington 1954:9–13). According to Harrington (cited in Hughes 2004:8), bore diameters correlate to age ranges as follows.

4/64 inch, 1750–1800
5/64 inch, 1710–1750
6/64 inch, 1680–1710
7/64 inch, 1650–1680
8/64 inch, 1620–1650

The use of bore diameter as a chronological indicator is today questioned because of several inherent limitations of the artifact class (Deetz 1987; Hansen 1969; Noël Hume 1963; see also Monroe et al. 2004). At best, reliance on pipe stem bore diameter may be used as a relative dating indicator complementing more sound dating techniques. Regardless, as can be seen in Table 39, all bore diameters are 6/64 inch and smaller, with 5/64 inch having the highest number. If the above chronology is accepted, it could be said that the deposit dates to no earlier than the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century. The start date of the area's occupation, however, begins with the house's construction in 1790. If the above dates are reliable, then most of the pipes would have to have been brought in long after they were produced (between 40 and 110 years).

The fact that kaolin pipe fragments increase within this deposit, in conjunction with the increase in domestic refuse (ceramic sherds), is interesting in that it suggests that this deposit formed prior to the construction (and subsequent demolition) of the auxiliary structure. This interpretation is based on sherd frequencies, which suggest a mid-/late nineteenth-century formation period, compared to the use of poured concrete and cinder blocks for the construction of a foundation wall, which likely dates to the early twentieth century. The Level 5–7 deposit may instead represent a sheet midden that formed during the mid- to late nineteenth century. The refuse deposit largely contained domestic and personal refuse,

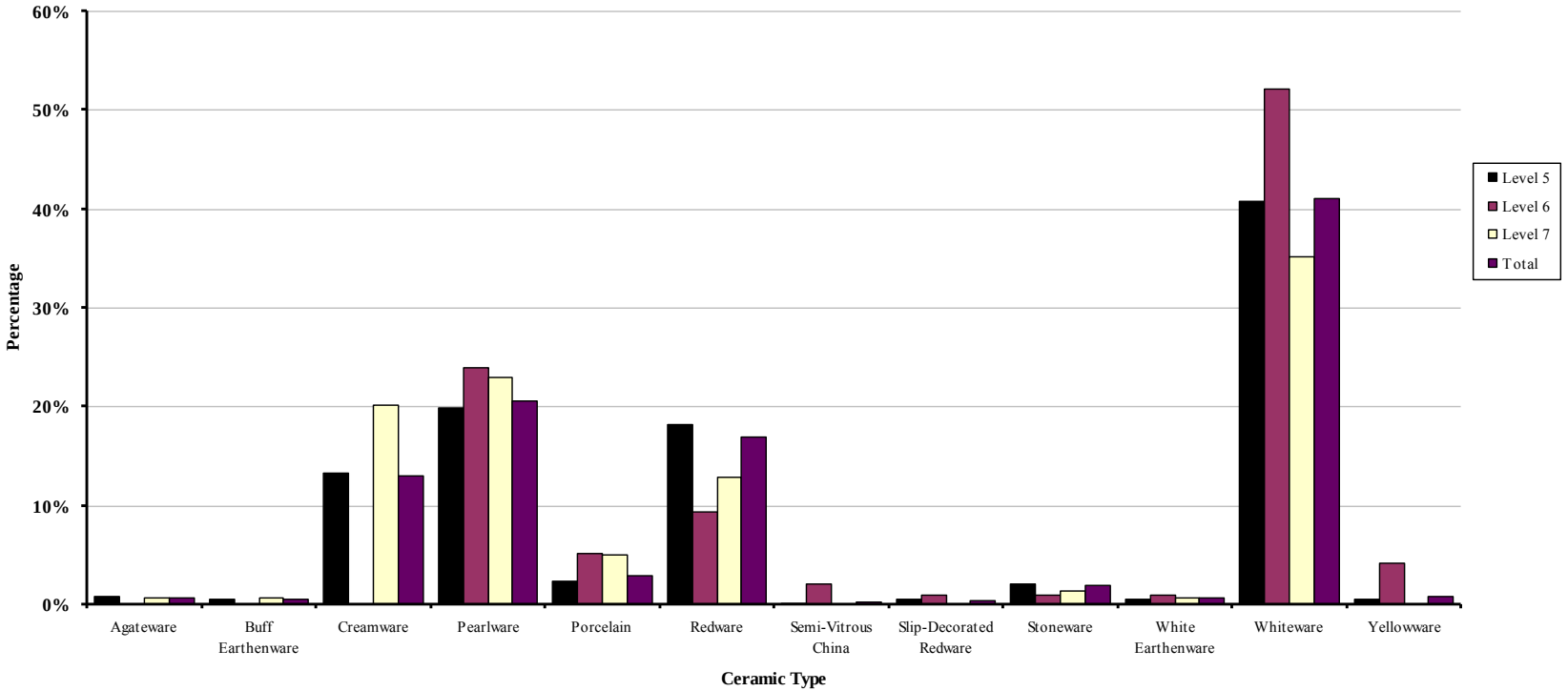


Figure 52. Percentage of Ceramic Types per Excavated Level, Units 34, 36-39, Levels 5-7

indicating that it was little impacted by the structure's demolition.[2]

Table 39. Kaolin Pipe Stems from Units 34, 36-39, Levels 5-7

Bore	Decorated	Undecorated	Total
4/64"	2	4	6
5/64"	1	13	14
6/64"	1	6	7
Total	**4**	**23**	**27**

East Block, Section 3: The Kitchen Feature

This dry-laid stone feature (Figure 53) in the east block, based on shape, artifact proportions, evidence of burning, and spatial location, likely served as a cooking area or external kitchen outside the main residential structure. This feature was exposed in Units 40, 42, and 43, though debris likely associated with it was present in Unit 41. It also extended into Unit 49; however, this unit contained a portion of the MDS's wall, as well as a significant amount of construction debris. Therefore, even though the kitchen feature is present in Unit 49, it is clear that relevant stratigraphic integrity is lacking in that unit, and the artifact assemblage recovered there will be omitted from this discussion.

The feature was initially identified in the western portion of Unit 40, approximately 30–40 centimeters (12–16 inches) bsl. Bordering the western edge of the unit's south wall, it was at first incorrectly identified as a wall. Following the opening and excavation of Unit 42, it was clear that the stone concentration followed Unit 42's west wall. Unit 43 was subsequently excavated, and it quickly became apparent that the concentration of stones represented a dense, potentially architectural, feature.

The feature consisted of a rectangular grouping of un-mortared dry-laid stone oriented north-south. It was approximately 3.2 meters (11.1 feet) long, 1.15 meters (3.8 feet) wide, and approximately 50–60 centimeters (20–24 inches) tall (see Figure 53; Figure 54). The length of the feature can be divided between its overall length (3.2 meters [10.5 feet]) and the central square that was shorter but higher than the stones that extend farther north. The overall effect, not readily apparent on the feature's plan map, is that of a raised tableau (Photographs 34-39).

Overall, the feature's stone was densely laid, and smaller gravel and chinking stones were removed from the crevices formed by the larger stones. Photographs 34–39 display various image angles of the feature during and after excavation. Approximately 1.3 meters (4.3 feet) east of the feature was a linear arrangement of large stones (see Photograph 39, top). Un-mortared, this line of stones was oriented roughly parallel to the long axis of the feature. It was not particularly solid, but the alignment may represent a (perishable) structural wall foundation or brace. Its presence, however, contributes to the interpretation that this feature and the space around it were once part of an external kitchen.

The profile of the feature's entire unit block (Units 40–43) was drawn in a series of individual wall profiles. Each wall was given a unique reference ID (1, 2, 3, etc.) that at times includes walls created by multiple units. Figure 55 shows the plan map of the unit block and the corresponding profile reference numbers, and Figures 56–63 refer to the individual wall profiles.

Three primary soil levels were identified around the stone feature. The upper and lowest levels generally remained consistent around the unit block's walls, but the intermediary level varied depending on location in the unit block. In several locations the intermediary band is absent (e.g., the western portion of Unit 40's north wall) and the upper and lower levels interfaced with one another. The soil stratigraphy appeared relatively undisturbed around the feature; when it did appear disturbed, it occurred in the intermediary level. The greatest degree of stratigraphic disturbance appeared in the southern part of the unit block, in the east part and southeast corner of Unit 41. This area contained much of the ash lens and burned debris (e.g., bricks, wood planks, chunks of concrete) that characterized the northwest part of the adjacent Units 37 and 38 (discussed above in association with the concrete footer). This disturbance is visible in the profile of Wall 4 and the western part of Wall 3.

The uppermost soil level consisted of silty sand or fine sand most commonly characterized as dark gray brown (10YR 4/2). Other color characterizations include dark gray (7.5YR 4/1) and very dark gray (10YR 3/1). Pebble inclusions were common in this level. The lowest soil level consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6, 10YR 5/8) matrix variously described as silt, silty sand, and fine sand.

The intermediary level, as mentioned, varied in terms of soil color, texture, and inclusions. Along the north wall of the unit block (the north walls of Units 40 and 42), the middle level consisted of a band of brown to dark yellowish brown silty sand. Munsell colors for this band were 10YR 3/6 and 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown), 10YR 3/3 (dark brown), and 10YR 5/4 (yellow brown). Along the east and south walls of Unit 42 (Walls 2 and 3), the intermediary level was characterized as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sand

[2] As can be seen in Figure 49, 100 percent of all modern artifacts in Units 34, 36–39 (n=23) were recovered in Levels 1–4.

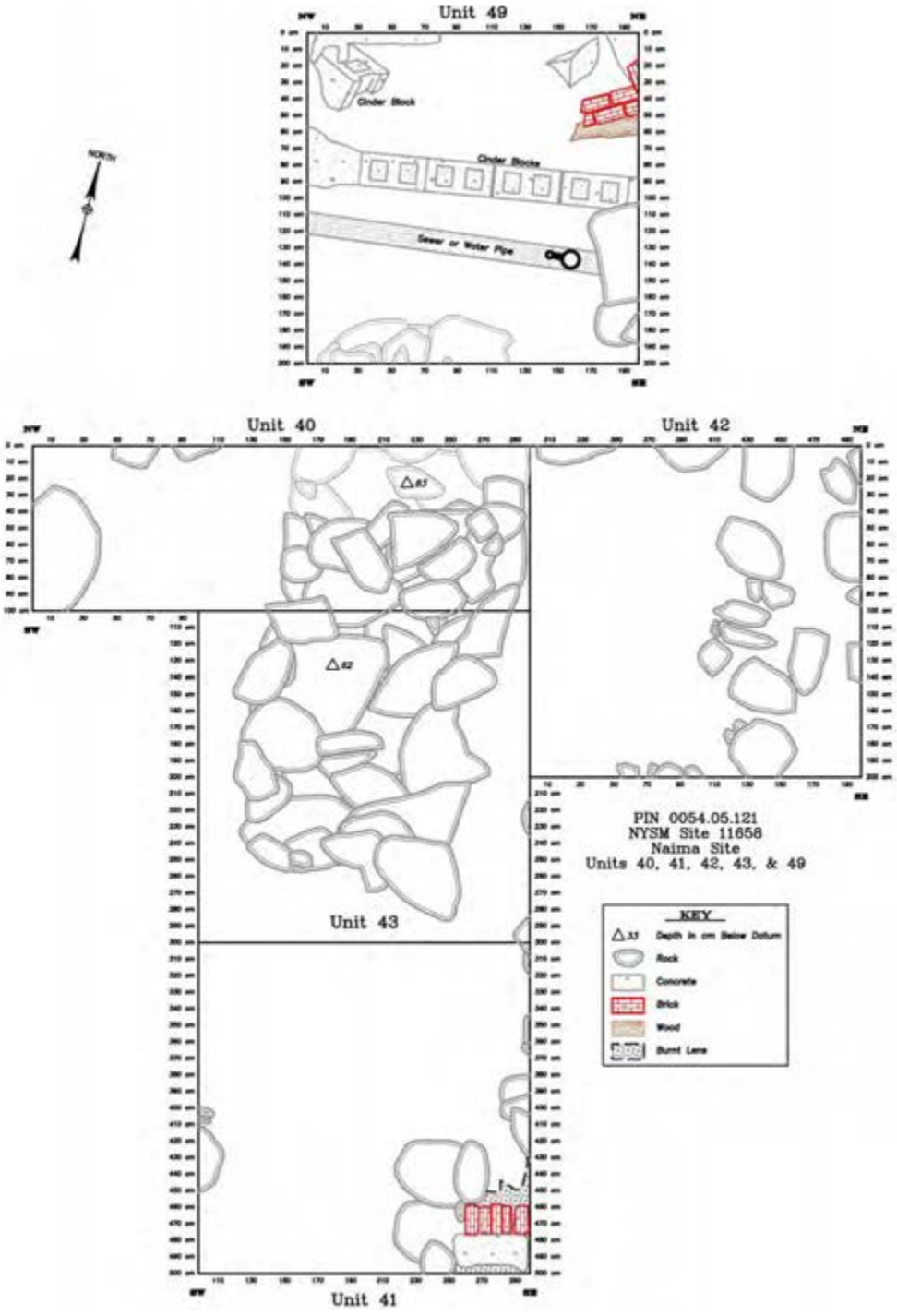


Figure 53. Plan Map of Units 40-43 and 49

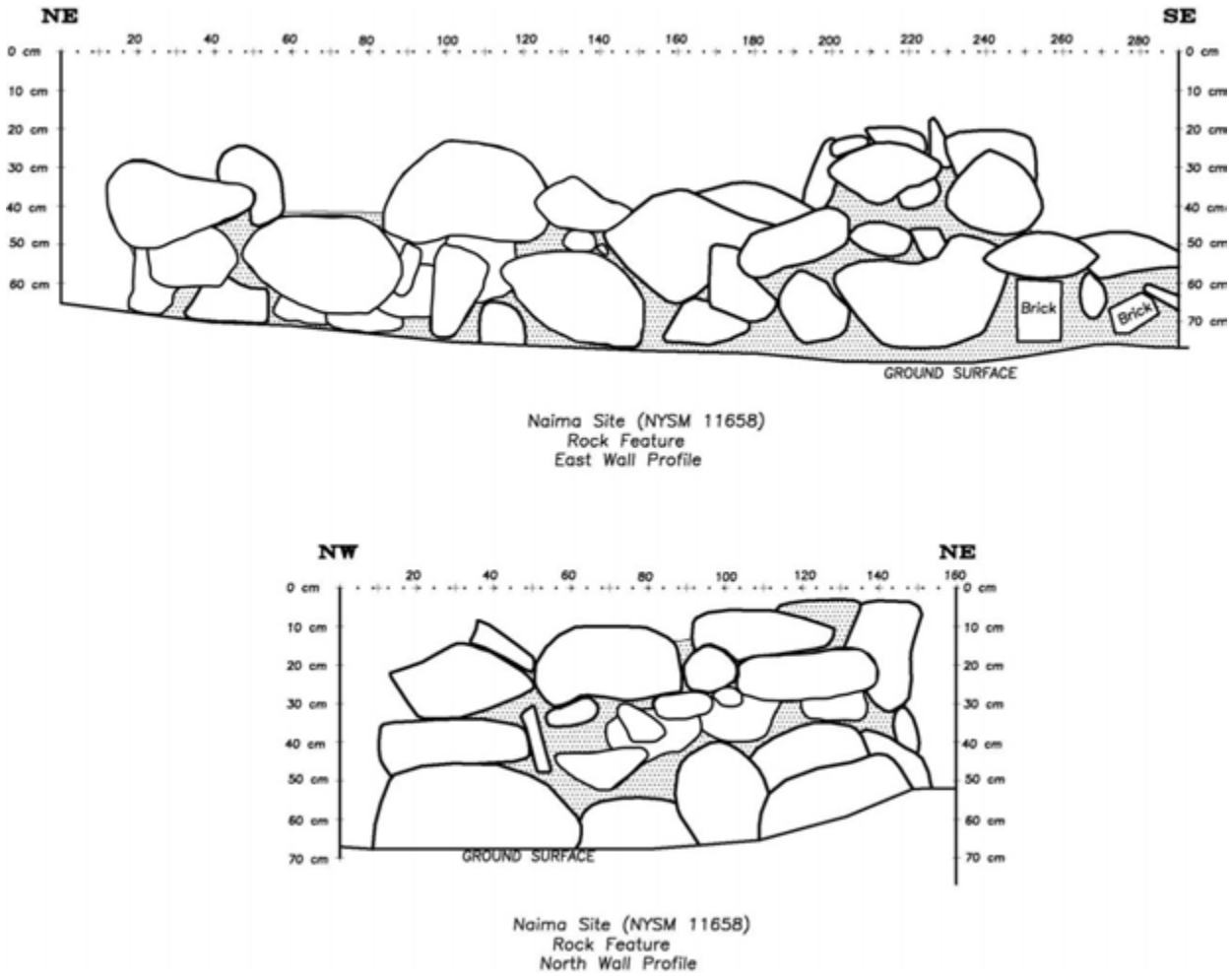
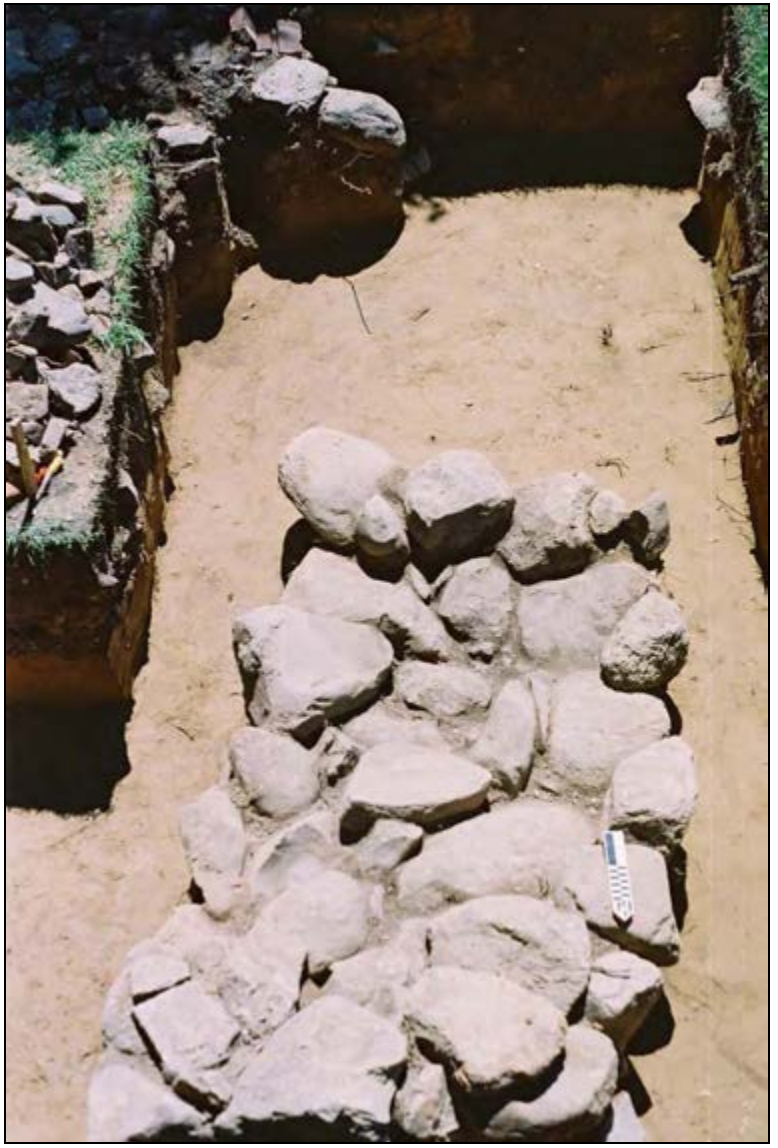


Figure 54. East and North Profiles of the Architectural Feature

Photograph 34. Stone Feature, Looking Southeast, Prior to Excavation of Level 6 (inside) and the Balk

Photograph 35. Stone Feature, Looking North, After Complete Excavation

Photograph 36. Stone Feature, Looking South, Prior to Excavation of Level 6 (inside) and the Balk



Photograph 37. Stone Feature, Looking South, After Complete Excavation

Photograph 38. Stone Feature, Looking West, After Complete Excavation

Photograph 39. Stone Feature, Looking East, Following Excavation

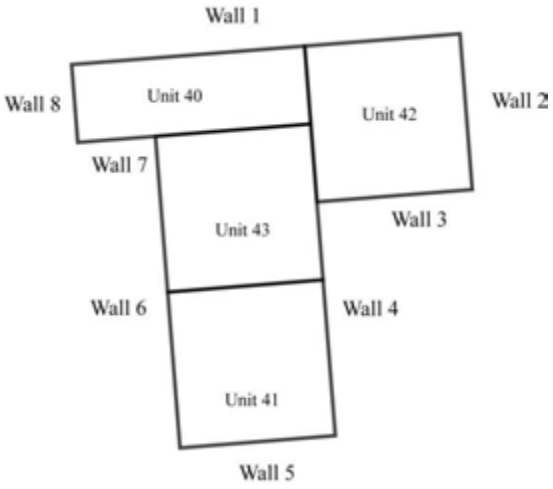


Figure 55. Plan Map of Units 40–43 Showing Profile Reference Numbers

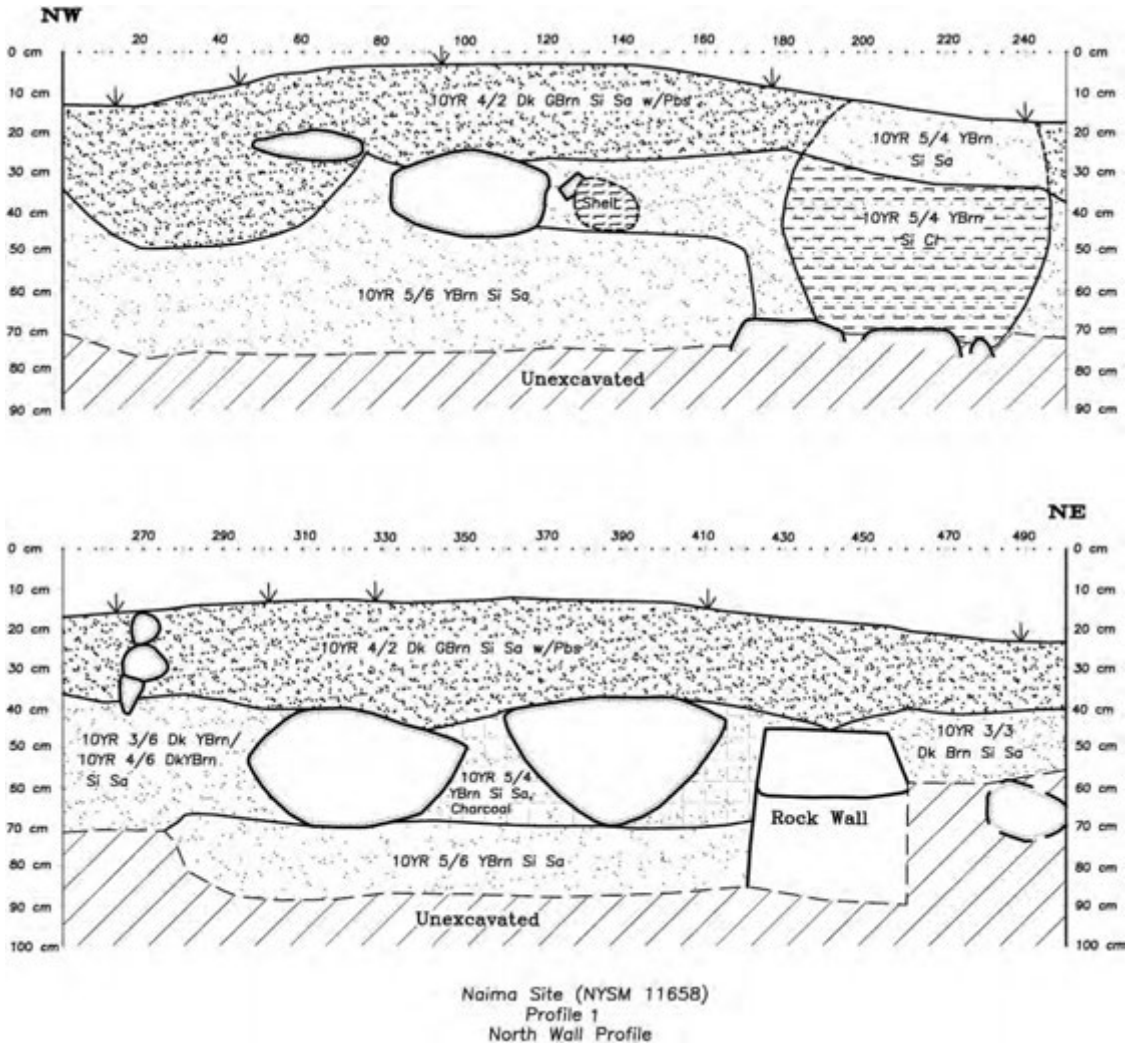


Figure 56. Unit 40–43 Block, Wall 1 Profile

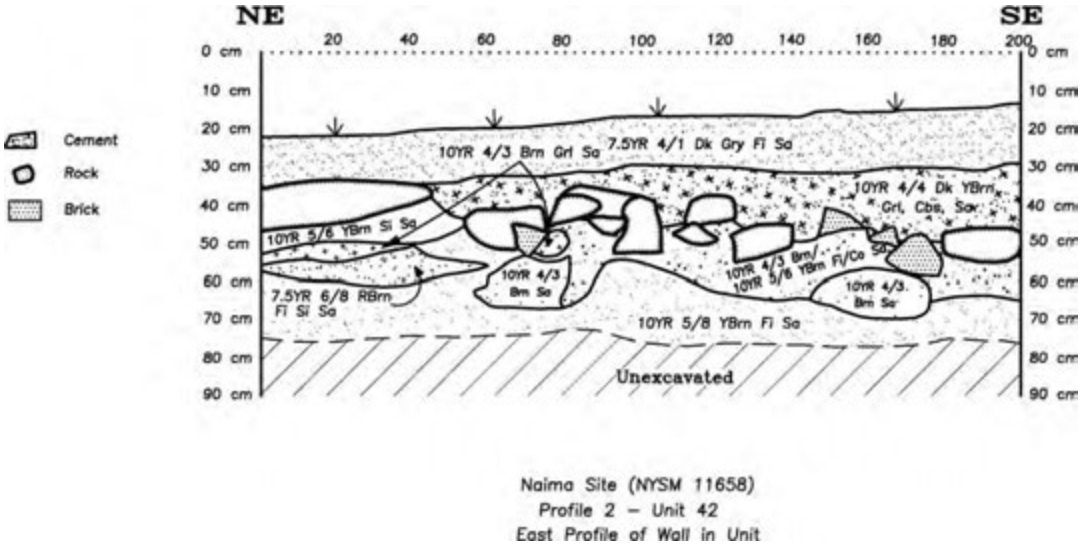


Figure 57. Unit 40–43 Block, Wall 2 Profile

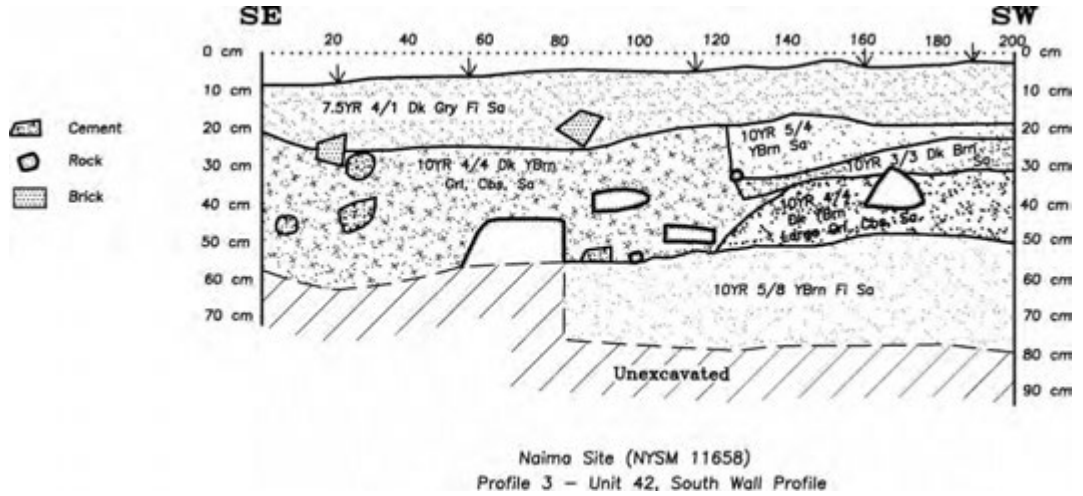


Figure 58. Unit 40–43 Block, Wall 3 Profile

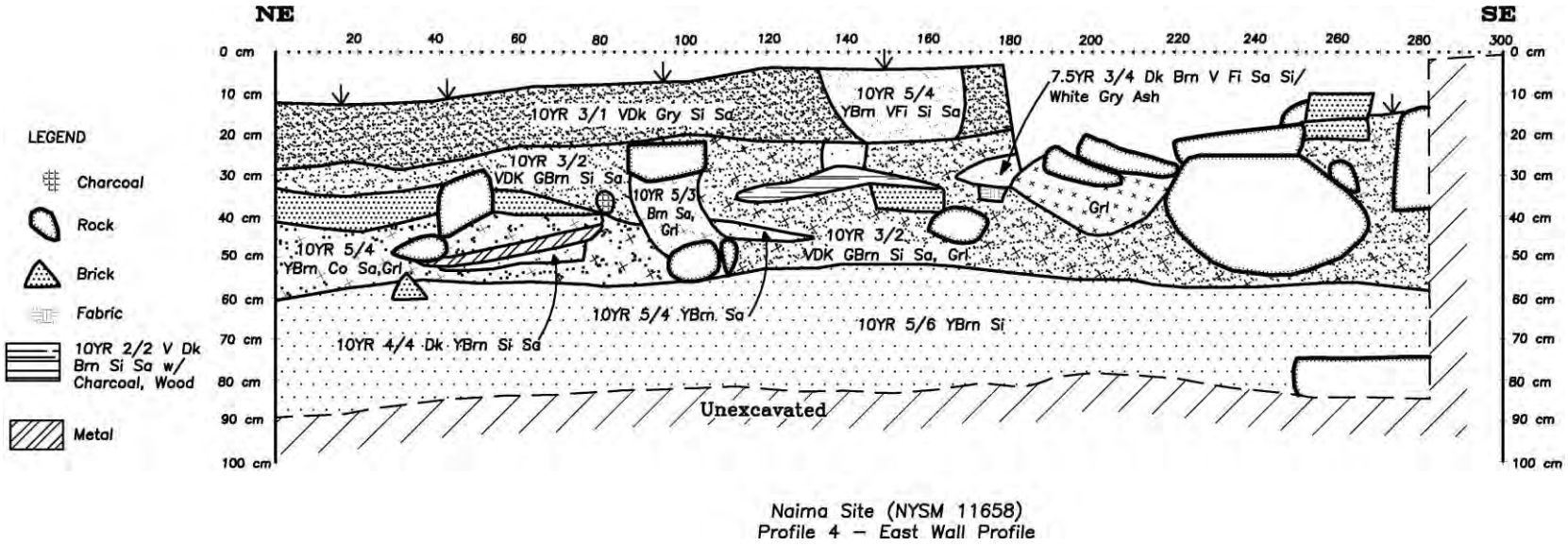


Figure 59. Unit 40–43 Block, Wall 4 Profile

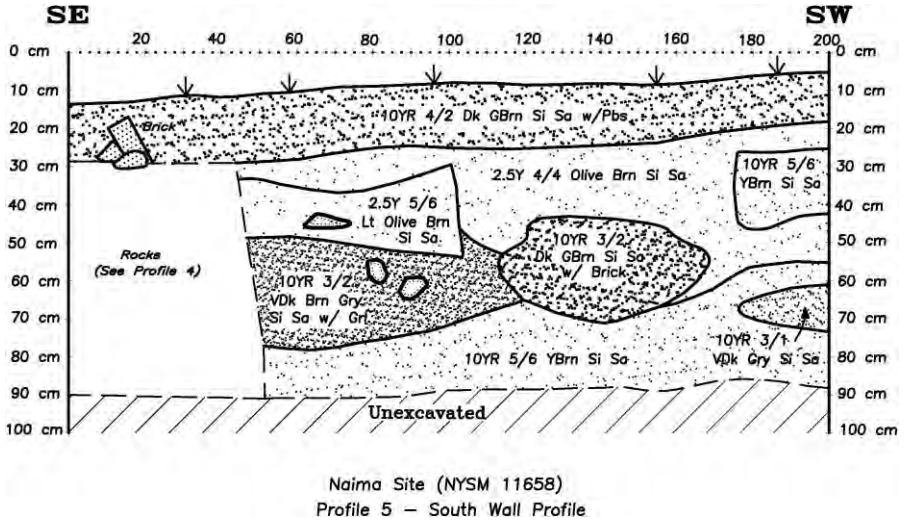


Figure 60. Unit 40–43 Block, Wall 5 Profile

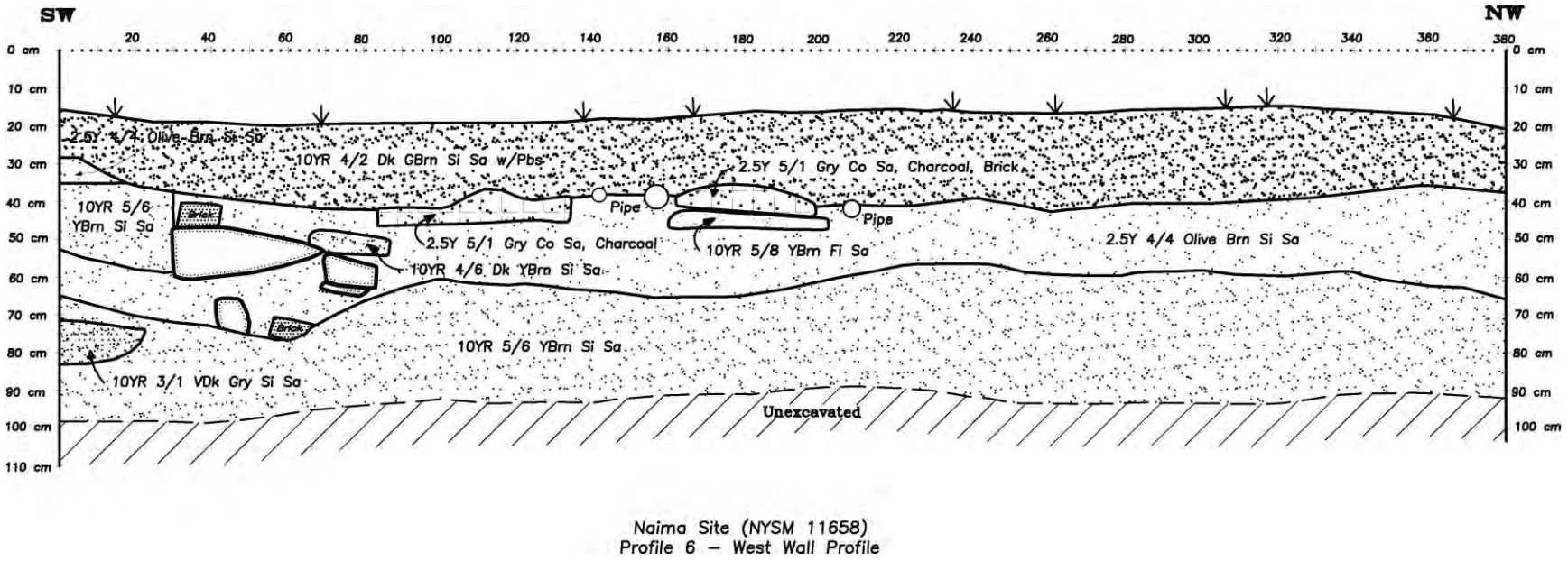


Figure 61. Unit 40–43 Block, Wall 6 Profile

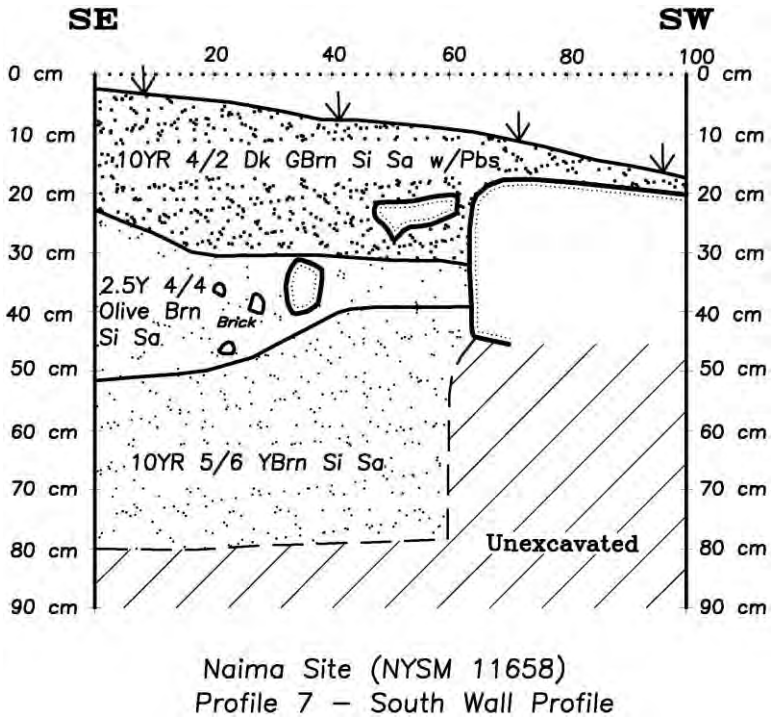


Figure 62. Unit 40–43 Block, Wall 7 Profile

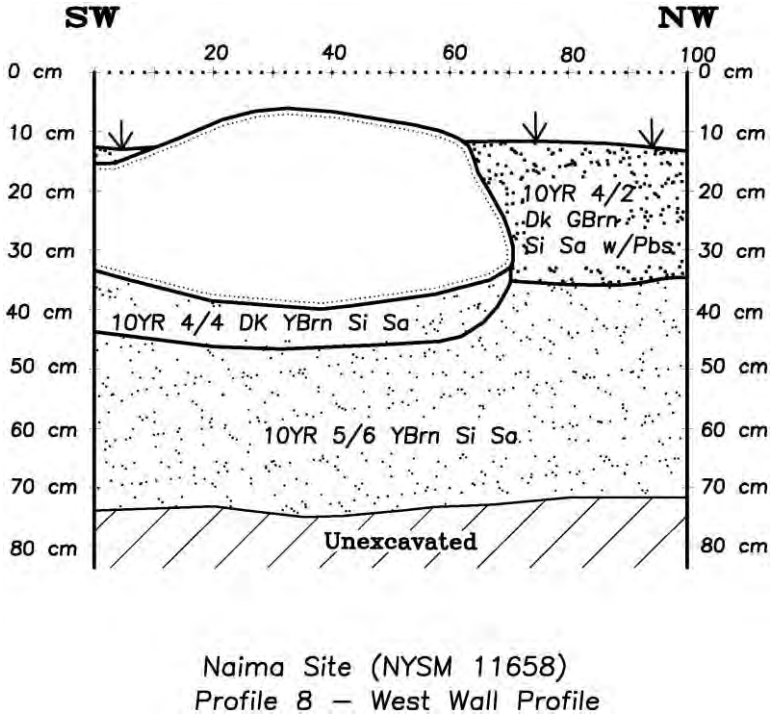


Figure 63. Unit 40–43 Block, Wall 8 Profile

with increased gravel and stone cobble inclusions. Along the east walls of Units 41 and 43 (Wall 4), and for part of Unit 41's south wall (Wall 5), the middle level was characterized as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand. A high number of soil pockets, smaller soil bands, and larger architectural debris was prevalent in this wall profile, as well as in the central and western portion of Unit 42's south wall. These pockets and small bands were generally similar in color, varying slightly from the standard yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown. Inclusions (defining different soil matrices) included gravel and stone cobbles. Architectural debris present included brick, wood planks and fragments, stone boulders, and small pockets of whitish ash in the southeast portion of Unit 41.

A change in the intermediary level was observed in the south wall of Unit 41 and along the west walls of Units 41 and 43 (Wall 6). First, the soil color abruptly transitioned from very dark grayish brown to olive brown (2.5YR 4/4). Soil texture remained similar (silty sand) and, although soil pockets and mini-bands were still present, they were less convoluted. Several pockets of gray (2.5Y 5/1) sand mixed with ash, charcoal and cobbles were present in the southeastern part of Unit 41. Architectural debris was likewise still present. Both the soil pockets and architectural debris, however, diminished moving north along Unit 41 and 43's west walls. Unit 43's west wall (the north part of Wall 6) entirely lacked stratigraphic disturbances and had a simple stratigraphy of three levels: the upper and lower levels already described sandwiching a band of olive brown (2.5YR 4/4) silty sand. The olive brown sand level was squeezed out as the profile sloped downward toward Unit 40's west wall (Wall 8) and ultimately to County Center Road. This wall was dominated by a large boulder that may have once been architectural.

A total of 13,858 artifacts were recovered form the feature's unit block (Table 40). With a total excavated volume of 9.864 cubic meters among the four units, the artifact density for the Unit 40–43 block was 1,404 artifacts per cubic meter. Domestic artifacts are the most common artifact class, representing 40 percent of the unit block's assemblage. Architectural remains account for 35 percent of the assemblage, and non-diagnostic miscellaneous and/or other materials form an additional 21 percent. Personal, prehistoric, and modern artifacts represent minor components.

The highest number of artifacts was recovered in Unit 41, although artifact densities were generally similar among Units 41–43 (Table 41). Unit 40 had the lowest number of artifacts in the unit block as well as the lowest artifact density (508 artifacts/cubic meter of excavated volume). A number of additional patterns emerge from the analysis of overall artifact densities among the units (Table 42). First, domestic artifacts are much more prevalent in Unit 42. This unit covered the area between the stone feature and the linear stone alignment (i.e., potential wall foundation) east of the feature.

Table 40: Artifact Types for Units 40-43

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	5,532	39.9
Architectural	4,928	35.6
Personal	170	1.2
Miscellaneous/Other	2,937	21.2
Prehistoric	263	1.9
Modern	28	0.2
Total	**13,858**	**100.0**

The analysis of artifacts directly associated with the feature contributes to an understanding of the feature's function. A high number of faunal remains (teeth and bone) in association with the feature led to the initial interpretation of it functioning as a chimney base or external kitchen facility. In total, 863 pieces of non-utilitarian bone (i.e., bone not used for utensil handles, buttons, etc.) and 50 teeth were recovered from these four units. Photographs 40 and 41 provide an example of some of the faunal material that was encountered. Three hundred bone fragments were identified as kitchen bone (demonstrating cut marks or other butchery derived markings), 490 as unidentified bone fragments, and 73 as unmodified bone. The 863 bone fragments from Units 40–43 account for 83 percent of the bone material recovered in the East Block, representing 79 percent of the faunal assemblage recovered during the data recovery. The 50 teeth found in these four units account for 65 percent in both of those assemblages.

Taxonomic analysis of the faunal material was completed by Sean Higgins, staff member at the CRSP. Out of the total 928 pieces of faunal material recovered in Units 40-43, 869 were taxonomically identifiable to at least the *class* level. Mammals form the highest proportion of the assemblage, accounting for nearly 86 percent of the faunal material (Table 43). This is to be expected, as mammalian bones tend to preserve better (and remain visible in the screen) because of their large size and general robusticity as compared to bird or fish bones. White-tailed deer, cow, and pig represent the most numerous mammalian species (Figure 64). Pig bones are the most numerous, and likely contributed the majority of meat to the diet of the site's inhabitants. Species of birds were less numerous but generally dominated by turkey, though chicken was also present. It is clear from this high number of bones that meat contributed heavily to the household diet and may reflect a high socioeconomic level for the household.

Table 41. Overall Artifact Densities for Units 40-43 (east block totals provided for comparison)

Unit	Total Artifacts	Domestic Artifacts	Architectural Artifacts	Personal Artifacts	Excavated volume (m^3)	Artifact Density (#/m^3)	Domestic Density (#/m^3)	Architectural Density (#/m^3)	Personal Density (#/m^3)
40	896	280	387	7	1.764	508	159	219	4
41	4,597	1,975	1,955	66	3.008	1,528	657	650	22
42	4,372	1,906	1,183	52	2.516	1,738	758	470	21
43	3,993	1,371	1,403	45	2.576	1,550	532	545	18
Total 40-43	13,858	5,532	4,928	170	9.864	1,405	561	500	17
East Block Total	**39,536**	**12,556**	**19,469**	**366**	**43.591**	**903**	**288**	**447**	**8**

Table 42. Select Artifact Type Densities for Units 40-43 (east block totals provided for comparison)

	Unit 40 Count	Density (#/m^3)	Unit 41 Count	Density (#/m^3)	Unit 42 Count	Density (#/m^3)	Unit 43 Count	Density (#/m^3)	East Block Total	East Block Density (#/m^3)
Overall Architecture	387	219	1,955	650	1,183	470	1,403	545	19,469	447
Nails	56	32	691	230	383	152	581	226	8,237	189
Wrought Nail	7	4	10	3	57	23	9	3	198	5
Cut Nail	20	11	228	76	147	58	111	43	2,174	50
Wire Nail	29	16	452	150	162	64	452	175	5,809	133
Brick	202	115	276	92	411	163	154	60	3,008	68
Handmade Brick	135	77	226	75	410	163	145	56	1,470	34
Unidentified Brick	67	38	50	17	0	0	9	3	1,508	35
Machine-made Brick	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	29	1
Overall Domestic	280	159	1,975	657	1,906	758	1,371	532	12,556	288
Sherds	208	118	1,208	402	1,719	683	731	284	9,081	208
Faunal	67	38	339	113	167	66	340	132	1,111	25
Kitchen Bone	6	3	190	63	9	4	95	37	333	8
Personal Items	7	4	66	22	52	21	45	18	366	8
Kaolin Pipe	3	2	40	13	42	17	35	14	285	7
Total Artifacts	**896**	**508**	**4,597**	**1,528**	**4,372**	**1,738**	**3,993**	**1,550**	**39,536**	**907**

Photograph 40. Faunal Remains Encountered in Unit 41, Level 3, Looking West

Photograph 41. Close-up of Concentration of Faunal Remains in Unit 41, Level 3

Table 43. Taxonomic Lists for Units 40-43

Scientific Name	Common Name	NISP*	NISP (%)	MNI**	MNI (%)
Mammals					
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer	49	5.64	5	12.5
Bos taurus	Cow	40	4.60	4	10.0
Sus domestica	Pig	67	7.71	5	12.5
Vulpes vulpes	Red Fox	13	1.50	2	5.0
Procyon lotor	Raccoon	6	0.69	2	5.0
Sylvilagus floridanus	Eastern Cottontail Rabbit	1	0.12	1	2.5
Equus caballus	Horse	3	0.35	1	2.5
Rodentia	Small rodents	2	0.23	1	2.5
Rodentia	Rodent	2	0.23	1	2.5
Mammalia	Small mammals	5	0.58	1	2.5
Mammalia	Small to medium mammals	4	0.46	1	2.5
Mammalia	Medium mammals	129	14.84	1	2.5
Mammalia	Medium to large mammals	285	32.80	1	2.5
Mammalia	Large mammals	42	4.83	1	2.5
Mammalia	Mammals	97	11.16	1	2.5
Total Mammals		**745**	**85.73**	**28**	**70.0**
Birds					
Meleagaris gallopavo	Turkey	36	4.14	5	12.5
Gallus gallus	Chicken	8	0.92	2	5.0
Larus sp.	Gull	1	0.12	1	2.5
Aves	Small birds	11	1.27	1	2.5
Aves	Birds	64	7.36	1	2.5
Total Birds		**120**	**11.16**	**10**	**25.0**
Fish					
Acipenser oxyrhynchus	Atlantic Sturgeon	1	0.12	1	2.5
Perciformies	Fish	3	0.35	1	2.5
Total Fish		**4**	**0.46**	**2**	**5.0**
Assemblage Total		**869**	**100.00**	**40**	**100.00**

*NISP (Number of Individual Specimens Present) – raw count of faunal artifacts
**MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) – the minimum number of individuals identified

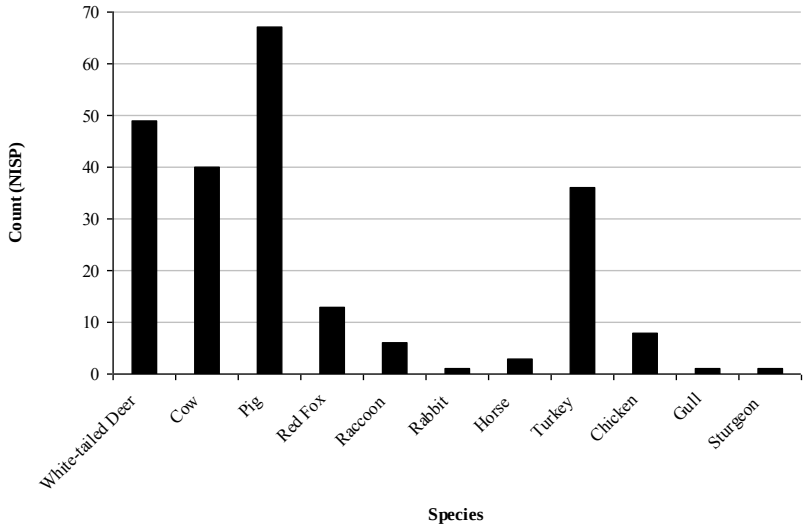


Figure 64. Units 40–43 Assemblage (NISP) by Species

Table 44 provides the change in artifact densities for Units 40–43 when compared to the east block's overall assemblage densities. Overall faunal material was more prevalent among these four units than throughout the east block, ranging from nearly 50 percent to over 400 percent. The density of kitchen bone, however, increases in only two units, 41 and 43. In these, the increases are extremely high: 383 percent in Unit 43 and 727 percent in Unit 41. Overall, the 285 pieces of kitchen bone recovered from these two units represents 86 percent of the East Block assemblage and 85 percent of the entire Phase III assemblage.

Table 44. Change in Unit 40-43 Artifact Densities from the East Block's Overall Assemblage Density

	Unit 40	% Change	Unit 41	% Change	Unit 42	% Change	Unit 43	% Change
Overall Architecture	-227.2	-50.9	189.3	42.4	23.6	5.3	95.3	21.3
Nails	-157.2	-83.2	40.8	21.6	-36.7	-19.4	36.6	19.4
Wrought Nail	-0.6	-12.6	-1.2	-26.8	18.1	398.8	-1.0	-23.1
Cut Nail	-38.5	-77.3	25.9	52.0	8.6	17.2	-6.8	-13.6
Wire Nail	-116.8	-87.7	17.0	12.8	-68.9	-51.7	42.2	31.7
Brick	45.5	65.9	22.8	33.0	94.3	136.7	-9.2	-13.4
Handmade Brick	42.8	126.9	41.4	122.8	129.2	383.2	22.6	66.9
Unidentified Brick	3.4	9.8	-18.0	-52.0	-34.6	-100.0	-31.1	-89.9
Machine-made Brick	-0.7	-100.0	-0.7	-100.0	-0.3	-40.3	-0.7	-100.0
Overall Domestic	-129.3	-44.9	368.2	127.8	469.5	163.0	245.0	85.0
Sherds	-90.4	-43.4	193.3	92.8	474.9	228.0	75.5	36.2
Faunal	12.5	49.0	87.2	342.2	40.9	160.4	106.5	417.9
Kitchen Bone	-4.2	-55.5	55.5	726.9	-4.1	-53.2	29.2	382.8
Personal Items	-4.4	-52.7	13.2	157.4	11.9	141.4	8.3	98.8
Kaolin Pipe	-4.8	-74.0	6.8	103.4	10.2	155.3	7.0	107.8

This extremely high concentration of a single artifact class in a specific area (to the exclusion of other contexts around the site) suggests either (1) the presence of a midden deposit in the area, or (2) the presence of an activity area. A high concentration of bones, especially kitchen and other modified bones, suggests that food preparation and/or consumption occurred in the area. Food preparation and consumption, however, rarely occurred in the same place in historic households. In addition, the refuse from such activities was often discarded in designated areas or zones (either formally or informally defined) that were set apart from living and/or used domestic space. It is unlikely that the area next to or occupied by the feature served as a designated refuse zone because the feature was close to the residential structure.

A potential exception to this general trend is the discarding of bone in fires or hearths. The initial interpretation of the stone feature was that it served as an architectural base for a large hearth space in an external kitchen. Factors contributing to this interpretation include the high frequency of bone, especially unambiguous kitchen bone, and the presence of charcoal, ash, and other burned debris in the soil matrices immediately above, adjacent to, and within the large stones that form the feature. Complicating this interpretation is the fact that the residential structure burned down, and this occurrence most likely had an impact on the soil stratigraphy of the immediate area. Dating the feature and the burned deposits associated with it is therefore a critical component in determining the feature's function.

The initial assessment of the feature's associated deposits will focus on Unit 43, which covered the main bulk of the intact feature. This unit was excavated in seven excavation levels, including the division of Level 6 into areas on top of (inside) and outside the feature. The initial natural soil level was excavated in the first two excavation levels (the natural level corresponds to the dark gray brown silty sand depicted in Figure 61, especially in the northern portion of that image). A deposit of burned soil appeared in Level 3, radiating outward from a concentration of burnt rock and brick in the southern portion of the unit; the lens spread throughout the unit in Level 4. The burned lens began to fade in Level 5, and a difference in soil matrices between the feature and those outside it was observed in this level. This culminated in Level 6 with the excavation of the soil around and above/inside the feature in two different sub-levels. The soil matrix excavated as Level 6 (outside) corresponds to the lowest soil level in the northern portion of Figure 61.

Levels 1 and 2 were largely impacted, and/or perhaps created, by the landscape modifications that occurred in the area during the twentieth century. All of the modern artifacts recovered from Unit 43 were located in the first two levels (or the uppermost soil level). These include plastic coffee-cup lid fragments in Level 1 and four asphalt pavement fragments in Level 2. A mid-twentieth-century key was encountered in Level 2. This key, while not obviously a modern artifact (since it likely predates the 1950s), bears the inscription "Independent Locksmith Co. Fitchburg Mass., USA" on one face and "For General Motors Cars" on the other. The Independent Locksmith Co. dates from the early 1920s until the 1980s (IDN Hardware, Inc. 2015; J&M Locks, Inc. 2015).

Modern artifacts or, more specifically, those artifacts that clearly post-date the 1950s, were absent from the remaining excavation levels. Material evidence of the structure's demolition, besides the presence of pockets of burned material, charcoal, and ash, were present in Levels 3, 4, and, to a much lesser extent, Level 5. In Levels 3 and 4, six pieces (two and four pieces, respectively) of armored BX electrical wire casing were collected. This wire type was one of the earliest developed for electrical wiring of residential and commercial properties, and its presence generally dates to the early part of the twentieth century (About.com 2015). Additional pieces of this wire type were encountered in the Unit 40–43 block excavation, and many more were recovered in the debris of Units 46–49, but these six pieces were the only ones closely associated with the stone feature.

Additional artifacts ubiquitous to excavations near the MDS and unambiguously reflecting the structure's demolition were ceramic bathroom tiles. These tiles reflect later architectural modification to the house (e.g., during the late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century) and were found in nearly all of the units excavated near the MDS (roughly Units 40 and higher). Two kinds of tiles were encountered. The first type consists of white 1-inch hexagonal tiles that were sometimes encountered still attached to a concrete sub-floor (Photograph 42). The second type consists of larger and thicker white tiles that exhibited a glazed or glossy surface. These tiles were square, measuring 10.5 centimeters (4.13 inches) on a side and 1.1 centimeter (0.44 inch) thick. One hundred and forty seven tile fragments were found in Unit 43 (Table 45), six of which were recovered at a depth greater than Level 4. According to the field notes, the six ceramic tiles collected in Level 5 were in the upper portion of the level (i.e., at the interface with the preceding Level 4). Finally, a single small piece of the larger white tile was recovered outside the feature in Level 6. Also recovered in Level 6 (outside) was a small piece of bathroom porcelain (toilet, sink, or bathtub).

The presence of the ceramic tiles and the electrical material in the middle and upper levels of Unit 43 indicate a late date for the deposit's formation. The electrical wire minimally indicates an early twentieth-century date, and the ceramic tile, both the hexagonal and large white tiles, clearly indicate a deposit-formation date congruent with the demolition of the residential structure. As shown in Table 45, Levels 3 and 4 contained the highest number of tiles (91 percent of the unit's tile assemblage). Therefore the burned deposits in Levels 3 and 4 are interpreted as a product of the structure's demolition and are therefore unrelated to the stone feature.

To summarize, artifacts related to the demolition of the structure are absent from in and around the stone feature. Based on this, and the subsequent analysis of the feature's associated artifacts, it is therefore argued that the construction and primary use of the stone feature, including the cessation of its use, long predates the ultimate destruction of the nearby residential structure.

Dating the feature itself relies on chronologically sensitive artifacts recovered immediately above and adjacent to the feature. Artifacts recovered from Levels 5, 6 (inside), and 6 (outside) will therefore be considered. The primary artifact class used here is ceramic material. Figure 65 presents the proportion of ceramic types from the three level contexts and for all three combined as a total. In assessing these data, it quickly becomes apparent that whiteware varieties are less common than expected, representing only 11.5 percent of the three levels' total ceramic assemblage. As a comparison, whiteware was the single most common ceramic type at the Naima Site, and in particular in the east block excavations. In the east block units (Unit 31 and higher), 3,062 whiteware sherds were collected, accounting for nearly 34 percent (the highest among all ceramic types) of the entire east block ceramic assemblage.

Following South (1977; cf. Majewski and O'Brien 1987:170–172), the median production dates were calculated for all sherds recovered from Unit 43. Figure 66 groups these counts into year ranges and charts their proportional changes according to several contexts. The chart includes the three levels discussed above and adds, for comparative purposes, Unit 43's Levels 1–4 and the entire ceramic collection recovered in the east block.

Photograph 42. Hexagonal Tiles Found Attached to Concrete Sub-floor Recovered in Unit 48

Table 45. White Tiles Collected in Unit 43

Level	Large Square (4 1/8")	Hexagonal (1")	Total Count/ Level
Level 1	1	0	1
Level 2	6	0	6
Level 3	58	3	61
Level 4	63	10	73
Level 5	4	2	6
Total	**132**	**15**	**147**

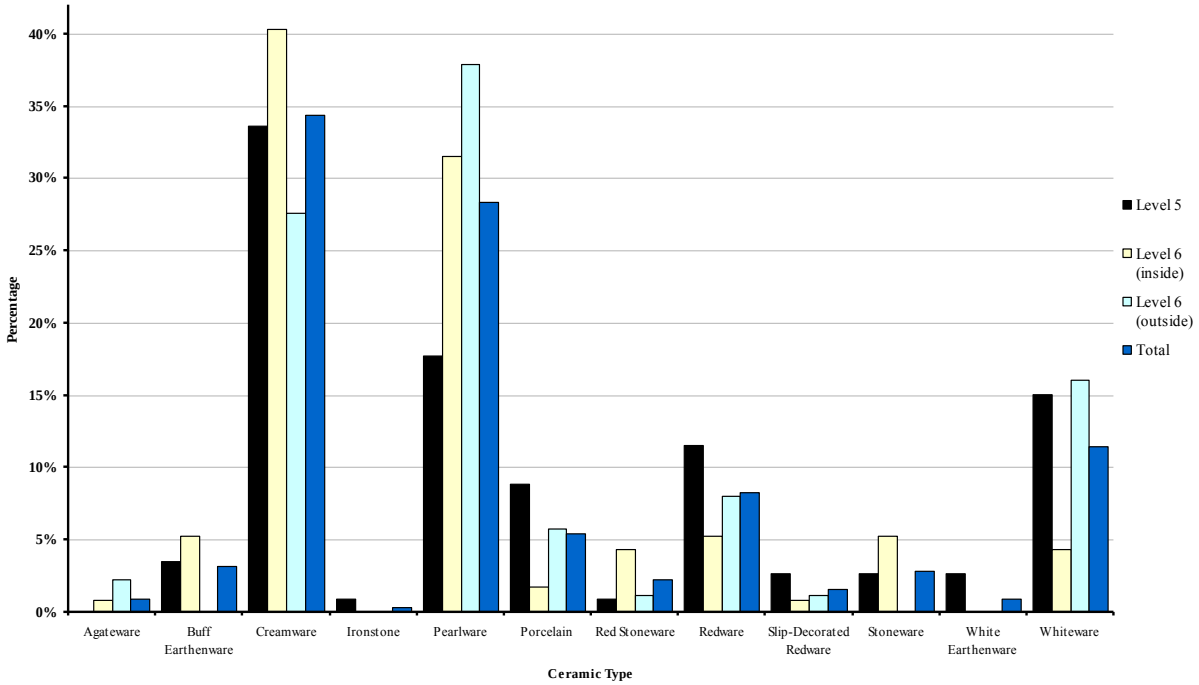


Figure 65. Percentage of Ceramic Types per Excavated Level, Unit 43, Levels 5–6

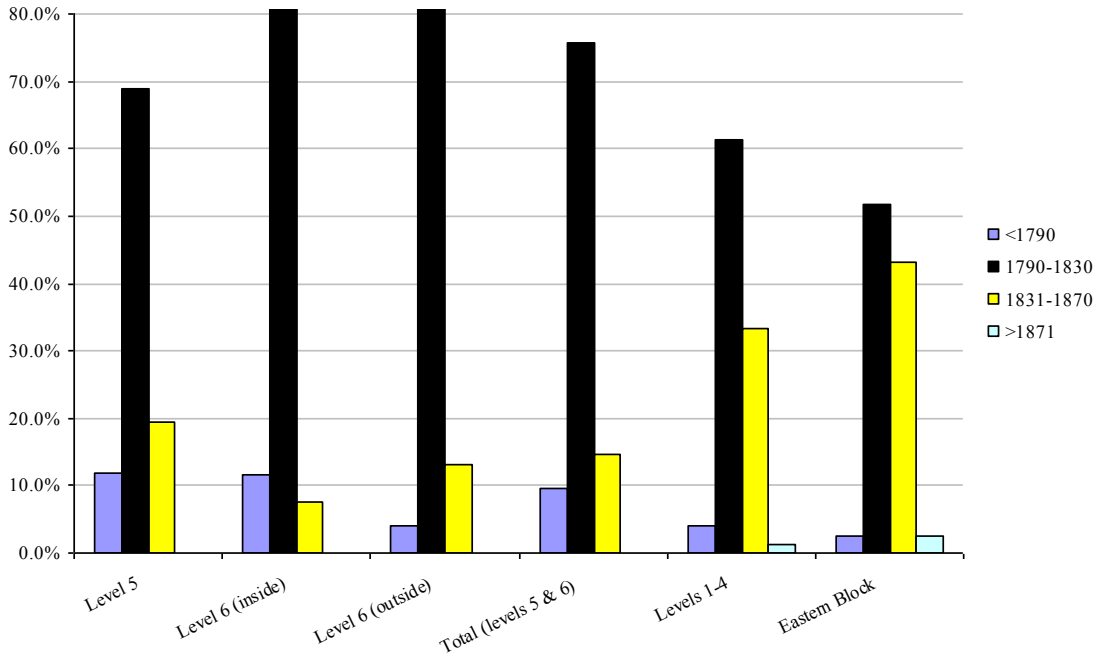


Figure 66. Proportion of Unit 43's Ceramic Types' Median Production Dates

Approximately 75 percent of all sherds recovered in close association with the feature (i.e., Levels 5 and 6) have median production dates ranging from the late eighteenth to early nineteenth century (1790–1830). These figures peak just outside the feature in Level 6, where late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century sherds account for nearly 83 percent of the ceramic assemblage. The same sherds constitute almost 81 percent of the Level 6 (inside) ceramic assemblage.

Conversely, mid-late nineteenth-century ceramics, which are dominated by whiteware types, are underrepresented in association with the feature. In Levels 1–4 of Unit 43, mid-/late nineteenth-century sherds make up one-third of the assemblage (33.2 percent); for the entire east block they make up 43.2 percent of the ceramic assemblage. For all three feature-related levels in Unit 43, mid-/late nineteenth-century sherds make up approximately 15 percent of the assemblage, ranging from 7.7 percent in Level 6 (inside) to 19.4 percent in Level 5.

These ceramic data indicate that the stone feature was likely constructed during the late eighteenth century (probably when or just after the house was built in 1790) but saw the majority of its use in the early nineteenth century. This is indicated by the high proportion of creamware and pearlware to the exclusion of whiteware in and around the feature. Additionally, the overall lack of whiteware sherds suggests that the feature was no longer used (or saw substantially diminished usage) when these ceramic types became prevalent in the mid-nineteenth century.

Interpreting the function of this feature is difficult. As mentioned, the feature was initially interpreted as a kitchen feature, likely the base of a large cooking hearth situated outside the primary residence. This interpretation relied on the dense burn lens encountered in the upper excavation levels and on the general presence of faunal remains throughout the levels of the Unit 40–43 excavation block. As discussed, the burned stratum was formed by the demolition of the nearby residential structure and was unrelated to the use of the feature.

The relationship between the faunal remains and the feature is, on the other hand, quite clear. Again, using Unit 43 as the primary example, the count and density of faunal artifacts increases significantly in the levels directly associated with the feature (Table 46). The highest density, 414.5 artifacts/cubic meter, was observed in Level 6 (inside). This level was excavated directly on top of and between the feature's stones. All but two of the 114 faunal artifacts recovered in this level could be identified by Sean Higgins during his faunal analysis (Table 47). Of these, 31 (27 percent) could be assigned to a specific species; 30 of these were animals typically associated with a nineteenth-century diet. These include chicken (NISP=7), turkey (NISP=5), white-tailed deer (NISP=7), and domesticated pig (NISP=11); the remaining clearly identifiable faunal artifact was a horse canine. The majority of the remaining assemblage was identified to the class level, with the majority classified as mammals or, more specifically, "medium to large mammals" (n=61, 53.5 percent).

As can been seen in these data, the majority of bone recovered in and around the feature includes animals common in the nineteenth-century diet. From the identified species to the group of medium to large mammals (which would include those mammals prevalent in a nineteenth-century diet, such as pig and cattle), it is clear that the feature served in some capacity related to food preparation, consumption, or refuse discard. Functionally, it was likely used for both preparation and refuse discard.

It is therefore argued that the feature was a stone hearth and was employed in the production of food and occasionally as a locus for refuse discard. Furthermore, it was constructed at time of or shortly after the construction of the original building (1790), was situated outside the residential structure, and was used through, at least, the early part of the nineteenth century. Its use continued to some extent beyond the early part of the nineteenth century, but it was largely abandoned as a functioning hearth at some point during the mid-nineteenth century. This roughly coincides with the decrease of on-site servants, including the reduction in paid servants and the disappearance of slaves that contributed to the family's early composition (as reflected on census records).[3] It is presumed that this transition would likewise reflect a shift from the use of external kitchens to one located inside the house, but such a feature was not encountered.

Complementing the faunal data are cooking and eating related artifacts. As is discussed in the Artifact Analysis section, 70 percent of all utensil artifacts and 69 percent of cookware fragments were found in Section 3. A few of the artifacts, including a tea kettle spout and a number of pieces of cast iron cookware, were found in direct association with the feature (i.e., Levels 5 and 6 of Unit 43) and thereby date to the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century.

Extrapolating from the dating of the stone feature, and using ceramic frequencies as an indicator of a particular level's chronological formation, sherd proportions were calculated for the levels of the other three units in the Unit 40–43 block. Distinct changes in early vs. later sherd types were observed in the

[3] Slavery was abolished in New York State in 1827; as expected, the last year slaves were listed among census records in association with the Smith family is 1820.

Table 46. Summary of Unit 43's Faunal Assemblage

Level	Faunal Artifact Count	Total Artifact Count	Percent of Level's Total Artifact Count	Level's Excavated Volume (m^3)	Faunal Artifact Density (#/m^3)	Change from East Block Density* (#/m^3)
1	0	89	0.0	0.352	0.0	-25.5
2	0	133	0.0	0.200	0.0	-25.5
3	6	791	0.8	0.328	18.3	-7.2
4	70	1,445	4.8	0.496	141.1	115.6
5	134	641	20.9	0.464	288.8	263.3
6 (inside)	114	393	29.0	0.275	414.5	389.1
6 (outside)	14	218	6.4	0.370	37.8	12.4

* The faunal density of the Eastern Block excavations is 25.5 artifacts per cubic meter of excavated soil. There were 1,111 total faunal artifacts recovered in 43.591 m^3 of excavated soil.

Table 47. Faunal Identifications for Unit 43

Scientific Name	Common Name	NISP	NISP (% of Level)
Equus caballus	Horse	1	0.9
Gallus gallus	Chicken	7	6.1
Meleagaris gallopavo	Turkey	5	4.4
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer	7	6.1
Sus domestica	Pig	11	9.6
Mammalia	Mammal	2	1.8
Mammalia	Mammal, small	5	4.4
Mammalia	Mammal, small to medium	1	0.9
Mammalia	Mammal, medium	2	1.8
Mammalia	Mammal, medium to large	61	53.5
Rodentia	Rodent	1	0.9
Aves	Bird	5	4.4
Aves	Bird, small	4	3.5
-	Unidentified	2	1.8
Total		**114**	**100.0**

stratigraphic sequence of each unit (Figures 67–70; Table 48). These calculations use creamware and pearlware types as indicative of an early occupation (i.e., late eighteenth and early nineteenth century) and whiteware types (post 1820 but with a median date falling in the mid-/late nineteenth century) for a later occupation.

It is by way of the changes observed in these units' stratigraphy that an early deposit, occurring in the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century, can be discerned. This deposit, which is the only relatively undisturbed deposit associated with the historic occupation at the site, is largely associated with the residence of Caleb Smith II and the early phase of Ebenezer Smith's occupation (e.g., 1820–1830). Ebenezer's occupation is included in this since there is some overlap in the ceramic data, and the presence of whiteware indicates at least some post-1820 activity. The artifact assemblage of this Caleb/early Ebenezer occupation can therefore be generated, and it is discussed in the Site Structure and Interpretations section.

Table 48. Changing Sherd Frequencies in Units 40-43

Context*	Creamware + Pearlware #	CW+ PW %	Whiteware #	WW %	Total sherd assemblage	Difference CW/PW-WW	Late 18th/ Early 19th?**
Unit 40							
Level 2	26	32.1	11	13.6	81	18.5	No
Level 3	13	50.0	5	19.2	26	30.8	No
Level 4	16	22.5	10	14.1	71	8.5	No
Level 5 & 5A	19	70.4	2	7.4	27	63.0	Yes
Unit 41							
Level 2	21	30.4	23	33.3	69	-2.9	No
Level 3	118	36.6	134	41.6	322	-5.0	No
Level 4	325	55.8	129	22.2	582	33.7	Yes
Level 5	83	61.0	22	16.2	136	44.9	Yes
Unit 42							
Level 2	32	25.0	62	48.4	128	-23.4	No
Level 3	46	19.2	93	38.8	240	-19.6	No
Level 4	82	18.4	174	39.0	446	-20.6	No
Level 5	389	70.1	32	5.8	555	64.3	Yes
Level 6	159	65.4	23	9.5	243	56.0	Yes
Level 7	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	Yes
Unit 43							
Level 2	4	20.0	10	50.0	20	-30.0	No
Level 3	36	58.1	13	21.0	62	37.1	No
Level 4	89	42.8	55	26.4	208	16.3	No
Level 5	58	51.3	17	15.0	113	36.3	Yes
Level 6 (inside and outside)	139	69.2	19	9.5	201	59.7	Yes

*Level 1 from each unit has been removed from consideration due to low sherd counts, erratic ceramic proportions, and the inclusion of modern (late twentieth-century) garbage and debris.

**The non-identification of a particular level with the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century incorporates the consideration of other materials present, most notably twentieth century architectural debris.

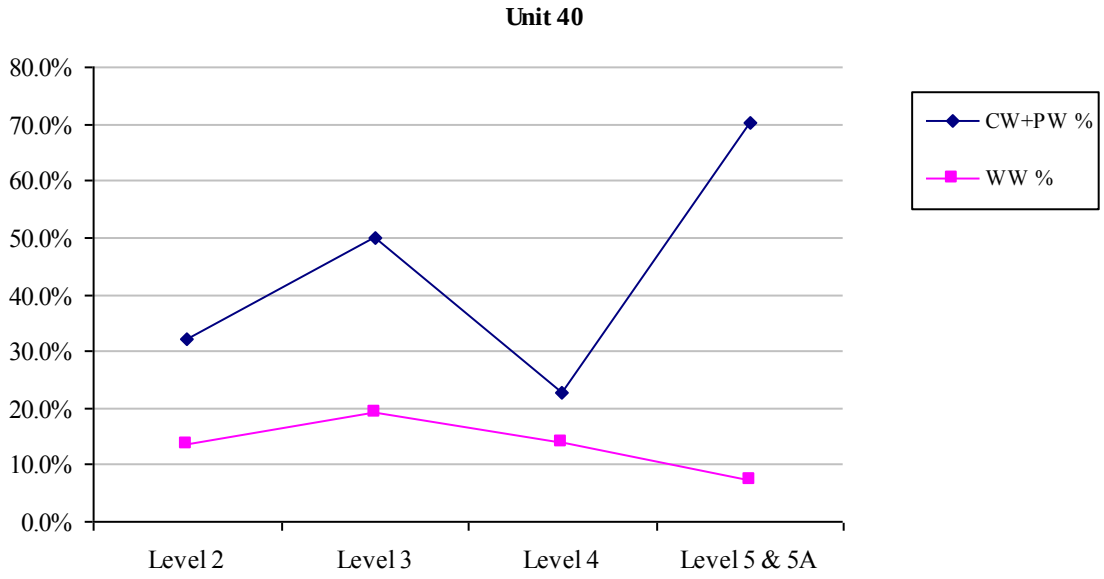


Figure 67. Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware Frequencies for Unit 40

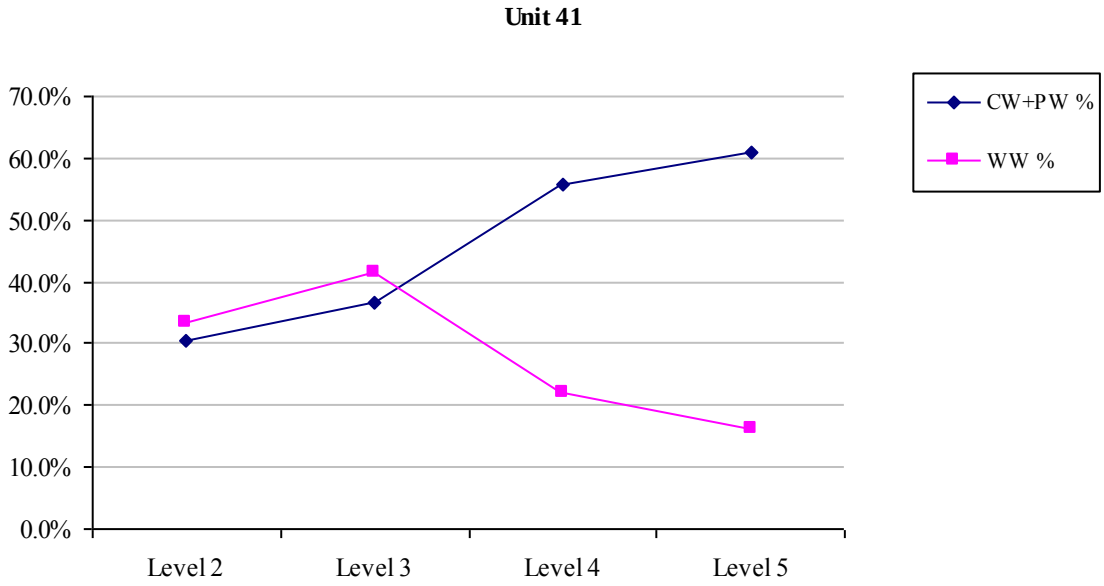


Figure 68. Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware Frequencies for Unit 41

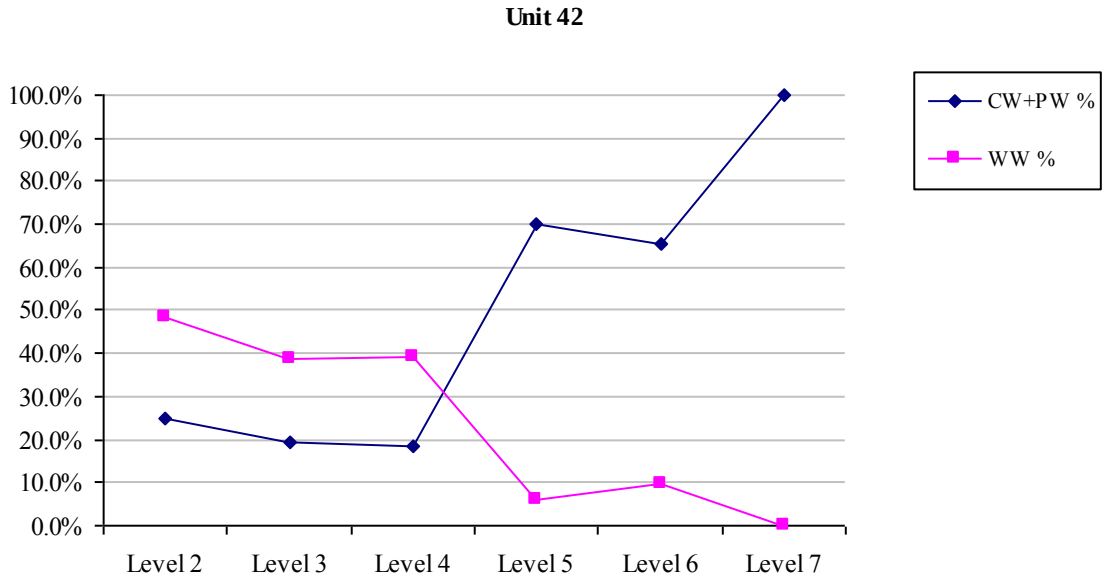


Figure 69. Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware Frequencies for Unit 42

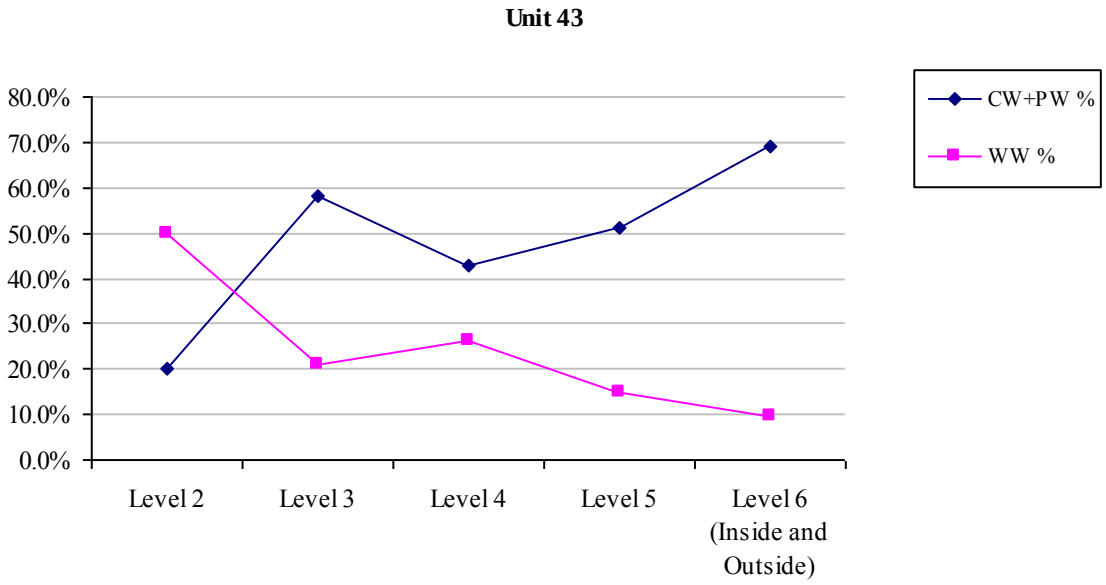


Figure 70. Creamware, Pearlware, and Whiteware Frequencies for Unit 43

East Block, Section 4: The Foundation, Basement, and Architectural Refuse

Units 46–49 were excavated into and alongside what remains of the map-documented Caleb Smith II/Ebenezer Smith structure. Architecture was directly exposed in Unit 49 and partially encountered in Unit 48. Both Units 46 and 47 delved into the refuse-filled basement of the structure, and the smooth concrete surface of the basement floor was eventually encountered in Unit 46. These four units covered a total surface area of 9 square meters (11 square yards) and excavated a total volume of 9.182 cubic meters (324 cubic feet).

A total of 11,553 artifacts were recovered in these four units, yielding an artifact density of approximately 1,258 artifacts per cubic meter of excavated soil. Over three quarters of the assemblage is architectural (Table 49), and an additional 8.7 percent of the material has been classified as miscellaneous/other, a group that often includes non-diagnostic architectural remains (such as chunks of concrete). Domestic refuse makes up only a small portion of the assemblage (13 percent). This substantial drop-off is significant and reflects the impact the structure's demolition had on its own artifact patterning. What will become clear in the following description is that when the structure burned down, its debris not only fell into and filled up the basement (as would be expected), but that what was left of the structure afterward was also pushed into the basement space.

Table 49. Artifact Types for Units 46–49

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	1,513	13.1
Architectural	8,904	77.1
Personal	12	0.1
Miscellaneous/Other	1,000	8.7
Prehistoric	55	0.5
Modern	69	0.6
Total	**11,553**	**100.0**

Excavation in the northern margin of the east block began with Unit 46, a 1x1-meter probing unit. When it became clear that the material culture coming from the unit was highly architectural in nature (as well as increasingly charred and embedded within burned soil matrices), additional units (47–49) were initiated to identify potential walls as well as to delineate the location and limits of the MDS. Unit 46 was ultimately terminated after four excavation levels (about 70 centimeters [28 inches]) when broad slabs or chunks of concrete, some of which were encased by metal meshing, began to span the entire unit.

Unit 47 was a 1x2-meter east/west-oriented unit placed on the road abutment that slopes downward toward County Center Road. This unit went directly through the basement fill and eventually terminated when the basement's concrete floor was encountered (Figure 71; Photographs 43–45). Unit 48, a 1x2-meter unit oriented north/south, was located east of Units 46 and 49 and contained a material assemblage similar to Unit 46. It was terminated when the architectural debris encountered became too large and hazardous to excavate effectively and properly (Photograph 46).

A portion of intact foundation wall was ultimately identified in Unit 49 (Figure 72). This feature was constructed of poured concrete and cinder blocks (similar in construction technique to the concrete foundation previously discussed). A large metal pipe, either a water main or a sewer drain, ran parallel to the wall along its outside surface. Both the interior and exterior areas formed by the wall were dominated by architectural debris, including bricks, chunks and slabs of concrete, flooring, piping, and a multitude of nails. The majority of objects encountered and/or collected from this unit (as well as in Units 46–48) were burned, and charred wood planks and studs, ash, and chunks of charcoal were ubiquitous among nearly all excavated levels in the Unit 46–49 block. Once the east-west wall was encountered at the end of Level 3 (Photograph 47), further excavation in Unit 49 was split into north and south components. The northern portion of the unit was ultimately taken down until a concrete floor, identical to that encountered in Unit 47, was exposed (Figure 73). Architectural debris continued without lessening throughout the unit.

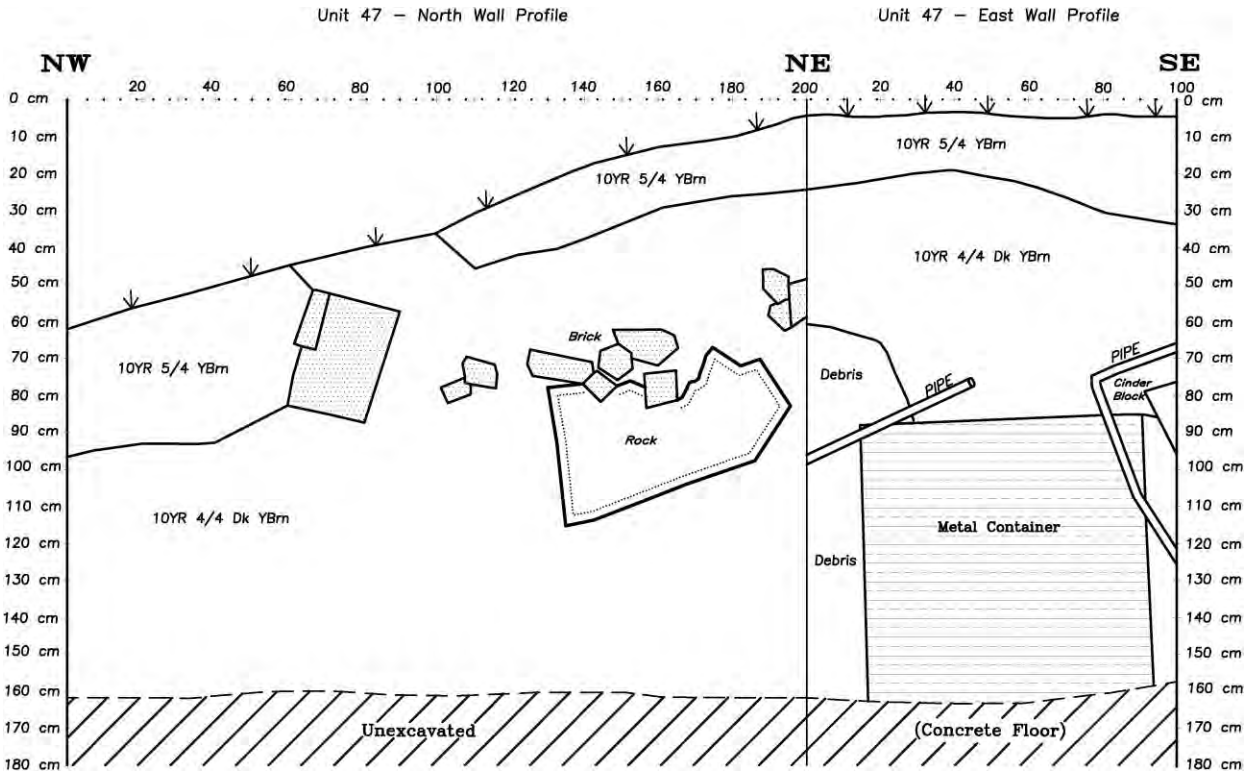


Figure 71. North and East Profiles of Unit 47

Photograph 43. Unit 47's East Wall Showing General Debris that Filled in the Basement Space

Photograph 44. Base of Excavation of Unit 47 Showing the Basement's Discolored Concrete Floor

Photograph 45. Architectural Debris in the North Wall of Unit 47

Photograph 46. Architectural Debris in Unit 48, Base of Excavation, Looking North

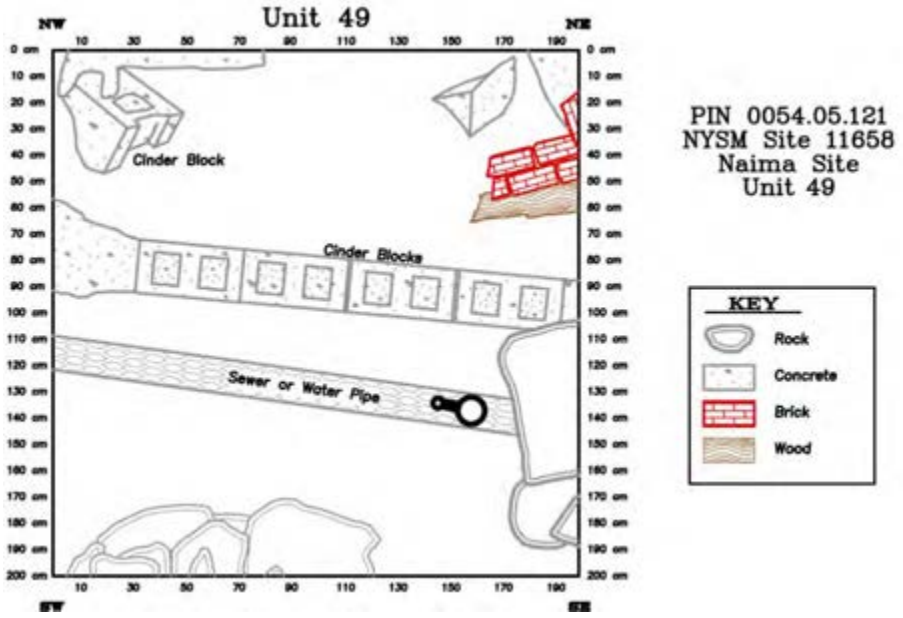


Figure 72. Plan Map of Unit 49

Photograph 47. Unit 49, Base of Excavation of Levels 4N and 4S, Looking South

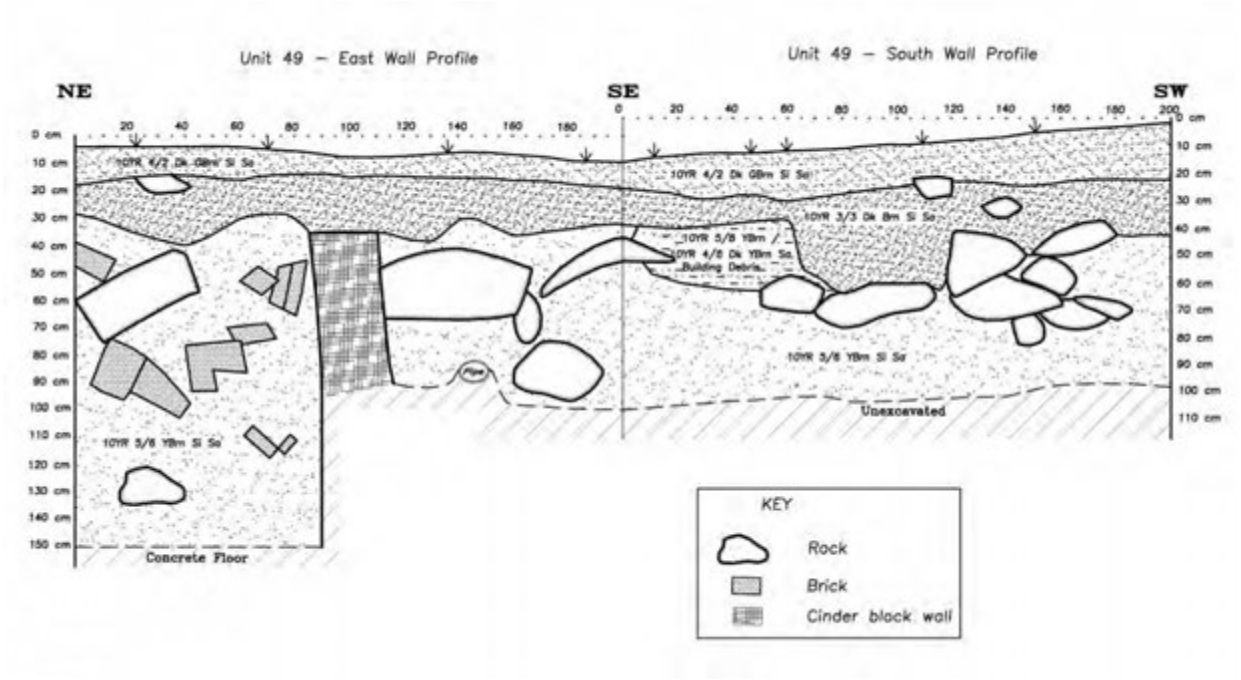


Figure 73. East and South Wall Profile of Unit 49 at the Base of Level 4

The quantity and density of architectural debris cannot be overstated. The density of architectural material in these four units surpassed the overall numbers established for the east block by, at times, exceedingly high amounts (Tables 50 and 51). In Unit 46, for example, architectural debris was over 400 percent denser then the overall east block amount. If the Unit 46–49 block is considered separately from the rest of the east block (i.e., removing the artifacts recovered from Units 46–49 from the east block assemblage), as shown in Table 52, then the increase in density rises to over 640 percent.

One apparent spike in artifact density is the presence of architectural hardware in this unit group, particularly in Unit 46. Architectural hardware is a general catch-all category of metal artifacts directly related to architectural construction, including bolts, brackets, clamps, flashing, hinges, hooks, metal sheeting/ sheathing, screws, spikes, staples, washers, and various types of wire. Although these artifacts can be, and often are, present in any type of archaeological context, they increase in areas of architectural demolition/destruction. The spike in their occurrence among these four units specifically reflects this phenomenon.

Of particular usefulness in dating and understanding the assemblage as a whole is the high occurrence of common wire nails. A total of 3,695 common wire nails were recovered from Units 46–49, 64 percent of all wire nails recovered in the east block. This type of nail was developed in the late nineteenth century and is still in use today. Their overwhelming presence, to the exclusion of other nail types (in particular cut nails), indicates that the architectural refuse excavated in Units 46–49 likely originated from a part of the house built or modified at the earliest during the late nineteenth century. Cut nails were still present in these units, and in greater density when compared to the overall east block assemblage, but this increase is slight (16 percent) and pales in comparison to the increase in common wire nails. The density of wire nails increases over 200 percent among the four units and peaks with an increase of approximately 440 percent in Unit 46. When the Unit 46–49 assemblage is removed from the overall east block assemblage, these increases spike to approximately 550 percent and 1,060 percent, respectively.

Perhaps contrary to the norm for an architectural-dominated artifact assemblage, the density of brick decreased among these units, particularly handmade bricks. The increase in machine-made bricks likely reflects later construction (i.e., late nineteenth/early twentieth century).

An across-the-board decrease occurs in the density of domestic and personal artifacts. The decrease in ceramic sherds, for example, ranges from -74 percent in Unit 46 to -93 percent in Unit 47, emphasizing the dominance of architectural debris. Conversely, the decrease in domestic refuse indicates a general lack of domestic activities that would produce *in situ* debris, such as food preparation and/or consumption, (although still present, the density of faunal material decreases by approximately 75 percent).

Table 50. Select Artifact Type Densities for Units 46-49 (east block totals provided for comparison)

	Unit 46 Count	Density (#/m^3)	Unit 47 Count	Density (#/m^3)	Unit 48 Count	Density (#/m^3)	Unit 49 Count	Density (#/m^3)	Units 46-49 Count	Density (#/m^3)	East Block Total Count	East Block Densities (#/m^3)
Overall Architecture	**1,536**	**2,272.2**	**1,807**	**663.4**	**1,445**	**1,139.6**	**4,286**	**949.5**	**9,074**	**988.2**	**19,469**	**446.6**
Nails	584	863.9	1,028	377.4	438	345.4	2,188	484.7	4,238	461.6	8,237	189.0
Wrought Nail	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.8	2	0.4	4	0.4	198	4.5
Cut Nail	99	146.4	196	72.0	22	17.4	216	47.9	533	58.0	2,174	49.9
Wire Nail	485	717.5	832	305.4	415	327.3	1,963	434.9	3,695	402.4	5,809	133.3
Misc. Architectural Hardware	346	511.8	282	103.5	20	15.8	463	102.6	1,111	121.0	1,522	34.9
Brick	44	65.1	43	15.8	113	89.1	287	63.6	487	53.0	3,008	69.0
Handmade Brick	14	20.7	36	13.2	0	0.0	13	2.9	63	6.9	1,470	33.7
Unidentified Brick	25	37.0	7	2.6	112	88.3	274	60.7	418	45.5	1,508	34.6
Machine-made Brick	5	7.4	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	6	0.7	29	0.7
Overall Domestic	**211**	**312.1**	**116**	**42.6**	**172**	**135.6**	**862**	**191.0**	**1,361**	**148.2**	**12,556**	**288.0**
Sherds	37	54.7	40	14.7	42	33.1	125	27.7	244	26.6	9,081	208.3
Faunal	5	7.4	25	9.2	2	1.6	35	7.8	67	7.3	1,111	25.5
Kitchen Bone	2	3.0	6	2.2	0	0.0	6	1.3	14	1.5	333	7.6
Personal Items	**1**	**1.5**	**3**	**1.1**	**1**	**0.8**	**7**	**1.6**	**12**	**1.3**	**366**	**8.4**
Kaolin Pipe	1	1.5	1	0.4	1	0.8	3	0.7	6	0.7	285	6.5
Total Artifacts	**1860**	**2751.5**	**2053**	**753.7**	**1751**	**1380.9**	**5889**	**1304.6**	**11,553**	**1,258.2**	**39,536**	**907.0**

Table 51. Change in Unit 46-49 Artifact Densities from the East Block's Overall assemblage Density

	Unit 46 Density Change	% Change	Unit 47 Density Change	% Change	Unit 48 Density Change	% Change	Unit 49 Density Change	% Change	Units 46-49 Density change	Units 46-49 % Change
Overall Architecture	1,826	408.7	217	48.5	693	155.2	503	112.6	542	121.3
Nails	675	357.2	188	99.7	156	82.8	296	156.5	273	144.3
Wrought Nail	-5	-100.0	-4	-91.9	-4	-82.6	-4	-90.2	-4	-90.4
Cut Nail	97	193.6	22	44.3	-33	-65.2	-2	-4.1	8	16.4
Wire Nail	584	438.4	172	129.2	194	145.6	302	226.3	269	202.0
Misc. Architectural Hardware	477	1365.9	69	196.5	-19	-54.8	68	193.8	86	246.5
Brick	-4	-5.7	-53	-77.1	20	29.1	-5	-7.9	-16	-23.1
Handmade Brick	-13	-38.6	-21	-60.8	-34	-100.0	-31	-91.5	-27	-79.7
Unidentified Brick	2	6.9	-32	-92.6	54	155.3	26	75.5	11	31.6
Machine-made Brick	7	1011.8	-1	-100.0	0	18.5	-1	-100.0	0	-1.8
Overall Domestic	24	8.4	-245	-85.2	-152	-52.9	-97	-33.7	-140	-48.5
Sherds	-154	-73.7	-194	-93.0	-175	-84.1	-181	-86.7	-182	-87.2
Faunal	-18	-71.0	-16	-64.0	-24	-93.8	-18	-69.6	-18	-71.4
Kitchen Bone	-5	-61.3	-5	-71.2	-8	-100.0	-6	-82.6	-6	-80.0
Personal Items	-7	-82.4	-7	-86.9	-8	-90.6	-7	-81.5	-7	-84.4
Kaolin Pipe	-5	-77.4	-6	-94.4	-6	-87.9	-6	-89.8	-6	-90.0
Total Artifacts	**1,845**	**203.4**	**-153**	**-16.9**	**474**	**52.3**	**398**	**43.8**	**351**	**38.7**

Table 52. Change in Unit 46-49 Artifact Densities from the East Block's Overall Assemblage Density (removing Units 46-49)

	Unit 46 Density Change	% Change	Unit 47 Density Change	% Change	Unit 48 Density Change	% Change	Unit 49 Density Change	% Change	Units 46-49 Density change	Units 46-49 % Change
Overall Architecture	1,967	645.6	359	117.7	1,140	374.1	645	211.6	683	224.3
Nails	747	636.9	260	221.9	321	273.6	367	313.4	344	293.7
Wrought Nail	-6	-100.0	-5	-93.5	-5	-82.4	-5	-92.2	-5	-92.3
Cut Nail	98	204.4	24	49.6	-26	-54.3	0	-0.5	10	20.7
Wire Nail	655	1057.6	243	392.8	353	569.6	373	601.7	340	549.3
Misc. Architectural Hardware	500	4147.7	91	759.2	8	66.0	91	751.2	109	904.2
Brick	-9	-11.9	-58	-78.6	39	52.9	-10	-14.0	-21	-28.2
Handmade Brick	-21	-49.8	-28	-68.0	-41	-100.0	-38	-93.0	-34	-83.4
Unidentified Brick	5	15.7	-29	-92.0	80	250.5	29	89.9	14	42.5
Machine-made Brick	7	996.9	-1	-100.0	0	48.3	-1	-100.0	0	-3.1
Overall Domestic	-16	-4.9	-286	-87.0	-156	-47.6	-137	-41.8	-180	-54.8
Sherds	-204	-78.9	-244	-94.3	-217	-83.8	-231	-89.3	-233	-89.7
Faunal	-23	-75.8	-21	-70.0	-29	-93.5	-23	-74.7	-23	-76.2
Kitchen Bone	-6	-68.4	-7	-76.4	-9	-100.0	-8	-85.8	-8	-83.7
Personal Items	-9	-85.7	-9	-89.4	-9	-90.4	-9	-85.1	-9	-87.4
Kaolin Pipe	-7	-81.9	-8	-95.5	-7	-87.8	-8	-91.9	-8	-92.0
Total Artifacts	**1,931**	**235.4**	**-67**	**-8.1**	**931**	**113.4**	**484**	**59.0**	**438**	**53.4**

Miscellaneous Units

Unit 32 was located between the units forming the southern margin of the excavated area (Section 1: Units 31, 33, and 35) and those that exposed the concrete foundation (Section 2: Units 34 and 36–39). This 2x2-meter unit was excavated in 14 excavation levels to a depth of approximately 140 centimeters (55 inches), and led to the recovery of 3,565 artifacts. With an excavated volume of 5.528 cubic meters, Unit 32 had an artifact density of approximately 645/cubic meter.

The stratigraphic sequence of Unit 32 was relatively straightforward (Figure 74) and consisted of six identifiable soil levels (I-VI). The levels were distinguished by changes in soil color, as soil texture remained consistent throughout the unit (silty or fine sand). The upper two soil levels, which correspond to the first four excavation levels, were either substantially impacted by the destruction of the residential structure or, more likely, formed afterward. The second soil level (II) contained pockets of ash, chunks of concrete, brick, charred wood planks, and architectural stone (Photograph 48), and the recovered cultural material dates the deposit to the mid-twentieth century. The destruction of the structure also affected the upper part of the third soil level, as architectural debris was still common in Level 5 and largely diminished through Level 6. In all, architectural debris dominated the soil matrices up to a depth of about 60 centimeters (23 inches) bsl.

It was initially thought that the middle and lower part of the third soil level (equivalent to excavation Levels 7 and 8) corresponded to the last occupation level associated with the residential structure and would be predated by the lower deposits. Although ceramic data suggest that the lowest levels were affected by the later but pre-demolition occupation of the house, 25 modern artifacts recovered in Levels 7–12 suggest that the unit's deposits were formed following the demolition of the structure. Specific chronological indicators include four pieces of Styrofoam (two in Level 9, one in Level 10, and another in Level 12), which has an associated date of 1954, and a U.S. Lincoln head "Wheat" penny dating to 1958 in Level 11.

The presence of 1950s artifacts suggests that all of Unit 32's cultural material was redeposited here during the landscape modification that occurred on-site after the structure burned down in 1947. This could have happened at two different times: (1) when the area was transformed into the Smithtown Aviation Country Club during the 1950s, or (2) when the Country Club was replaced by the Suffolk County Office complex during the 1960s. Judging from ceramic type frequencies, especially the presence of whiteware as compared to both creamware and pearlware, the majority of the re-deposited material assemblage originally dates to the mid- or late nineteenth century (Figure 75).

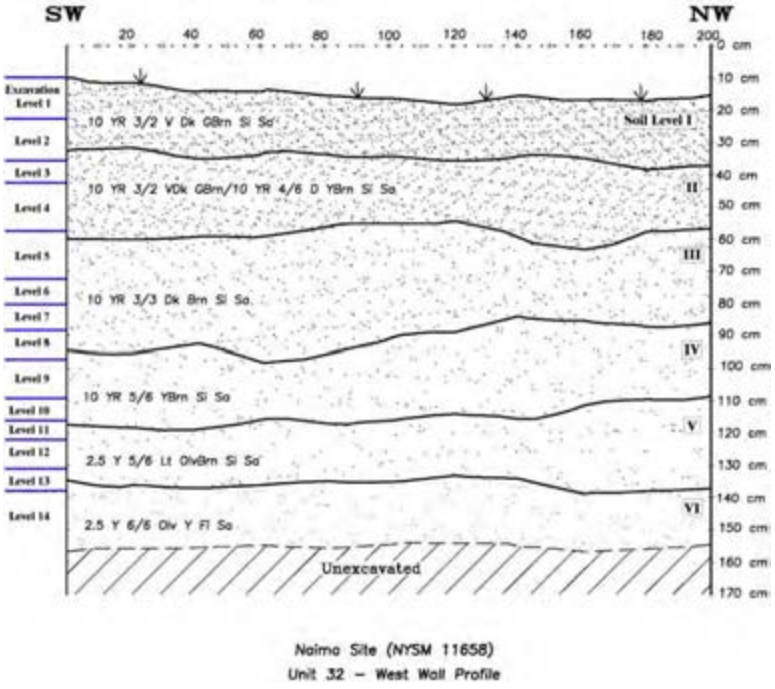


Figure 74. Profile Drawing of Unit 32's West Wall

Photograph 48. Architectural Debris Located in Unit 32, Level 3

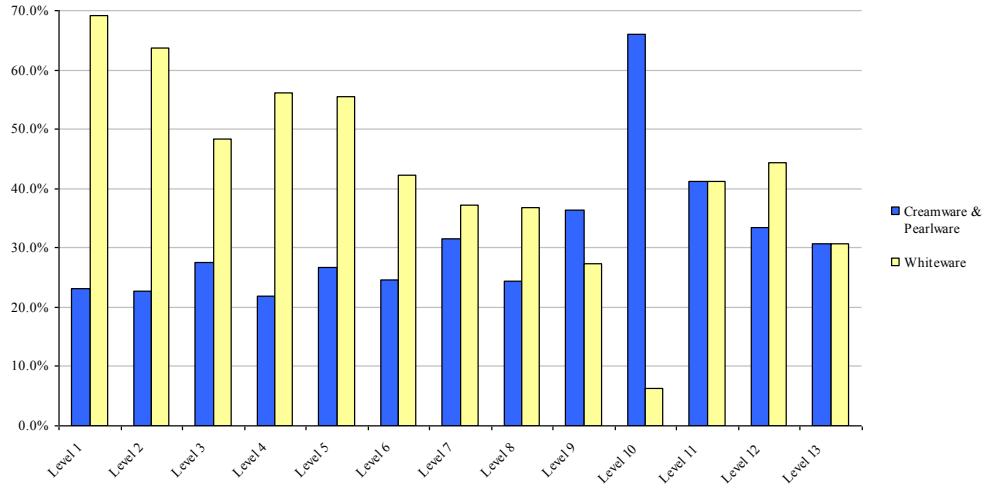


Figure 75. Level by Level Breakdown of Primary Ceramic Chronological Indicators for Unit 32

Unit 44 was located roughly 8 meters (27 feet) east of Unit 42's east wall. This was a 1x1-meter unit designed to explore the eastern side of the project area and assess the impact the structure's demolition had on the project area as a whole. Unit 44 (Figure 76) was excavated to an average depth of 63 centimeters (25 inches) in seven excavation levels, yielding 707 artifacts. Nearly 70 percent of the unit's assemblage is architectural (Table 53), and the proportion of architectural debris remained consistently high throughout the unit's excavation; for example, 80 percent of Level 7's 135 artifacts were architectural in nature.

The material in the deposit clearly dates to the demolition of the structure. The assemblage includes 29 pieces of the armored BX wire casing and 15 pieces of ceramic tile (including the 1-inch hexagonal tiles), some of which demonstrated evidence of burning. The deposit may have been formed following the structure's demolition (i.e., via landscape modification during the 1950s), but no recovered artifacts clearly indicate this (i.e., such as the Styrofoam and coin in Unit 32).

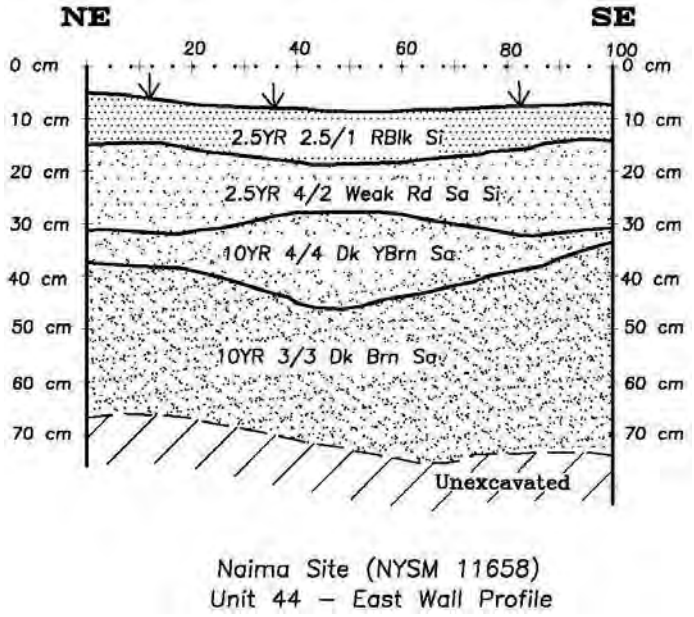


Figure 76. East Wall Profile of Unit 44

Table 53. Artifact Types for Unit 44

Artifact Type	Artifact Total	Percentage
Domestic	147	20.8
Architectural	479	67.8
Personal	5	0.7
Miscellaneous/Other	74	10.5
Prehistoric	2	0.3
Modern	0	0.0
Total	**707**	**100.0**

Unit 45 was excavated for the same purposes as Unit 44. The unit was unfortunately blocked by slabs of asphalt paving after the excavation of only two levels. Chunks and slabs of asphalt had been observed throughout the second soil strata, but what appeared to be an intact paving surface blocked further excavation of Unit 45 at about 33 centimeters (13 inches) bsl. Only 16 artifacts were collected from this unit. Thirteen of these were asphalt samples, and the remaining three artifacts consisted of one porcelain sherd, one piece of chipped-stone shatter, and one piece of unidentified metal (iron/steel). Based on the historic-period occupation of the project area and the immediate vicinity in general, it is thought that Unit 45's asphalt surface was likely associated with initial construction of the Suffolk County Office complex. It is likely not associated with the Aviation Country Club, as the roads associated with the club, visible on aerial photography of the era, appear to be either dirt or shell. The latter is indicated by the previously discussed excavations conducted in the southwest block.

Artifact Analysis

A total of 55,605 artifacts were collected during the Phase III data recovery of the Naima Site (Table 54). The site's assemblage included 39,536 (71 percent) artifacts recovered in the east block and 16,069 (29 percent) recovered in the southwest block. Slightly over 78.6 percent (n=43,686) of the artifacts are diagnostically historic. This includes all obvious examples of diagnostically historic material (such as ceramic sherds and architectural hardware) but also includes all of the shell recovered from the shell deposit in the southwest block and most of the kitchen/unmodified bone recovered from around the stone kitchen feature. Diagnostically prehistoric material is self-evident, including chipped stone artifacts, FCR, and ground stone. These artifacts totaled 2,179, or 3.9 percent of the assemblage. Non-diagnostic artifacts (n=9,740; 17.5 percent), cover unidentified materials (stones, etc.), shell of ambiguous or questionable provenience, and faunal material not clearly associated with intact historic deposits.

This section discusses artifacts not mentioned in the preceding Results section. It focuses on artifact types underrepresented in the assemblage, particularly those unique objects that can be associated with the occupation of the household by specific members. This section also discusses prehistoric material, ceramic attributes, and faunal materials.

Table 54. Material and Categorical Summary of Artifacts Recovered During the Phase III Data Recovery

Material/Category	Count	Material/Category	Count
Bone/Antler	*1,188*	*Metal*	*10,861*
Refuse/Unmodified	16	Architectural Hardware (incl. nails)	10,107
Tool/Personal/Other worked object	1,172	Arms/Military	2
Botanical	*1,066*	Domestic/Activity	493
Samples (incl. charcoal)	1,060	Metallurgy	3
Other	6	Personal Item (incl. buckles, buttons)	33
Ceramics	*17,410*	Unidentified	223
Architectural Ceramics	1,186	*Mineral/Other*	*648*
Brick	6,651	Fire-Cracked Rock	463
Non-Tableware Ceramics	21	Other	17
Pipe (Kaolin)	291	Unmodified Stone	168
Sherd	9,261	*Other*	*2,985*
Chipped Stone	*1,706*	Debris	2,640
Debitage	1,649	Fabric	5
Projectile Point	34	Leather	5
Other Tool	21	Plastic	299
Gun Flint	2	Rubber	36
Glass	*7,701*	*Prehistoric Pottery*	*10*
Flat Glass	3,984	Body Sherd	10
Glass Bead	1	*Shell*	*10,931*
Glass Object (incl. buttons)	16	Refuse/Unmodified	10,928
Glass Vessel	3,136	Worked (incl. buttons)	3
Other Glass	564	*Soil*	*1,064*
Ground or Rough Stone	*29*	Soil (including artifacts recovered from fine screen)	1,064
Architectural Stone	23	*Unidentified*	*6*
Fine Tool	1	Unidentified	6
Other Stone	4		
Rough Tool	1	**Total**	**55,605**

Prehistoric Artifacts

Prehistoric artifacts, which total 2,179 specimens, include debitage, formal and unfinished tools, FCR, pottery, and two ground stone artifacts. The artifact assemblage directly associated with the intact prehistoric deposit at the Naima Site is discussed in the subsequent Site Structure section, but a brief description of the other prehistoric artifacts is presented here. Table 55 shows the intra-site distribution of prehistoric artifacts and illustrates that only slightly more artifacts were recovered in the southwest block. The nature of these artifacts, however, is important. Of primary interest is the low frequency of FCR and finished and/or formal tools in the east block. These data support the notion, discussed below, that the prehistoric component of the Naima Site consisted of a small camp and tool production locus. In that case a

proportionally lower number of finished artifact forms would be expected in their production location (the southwest block); instead they were employed in areas around the central production area. At the Naima Site this phenomenon is exemplified by the differences in artifact forms between the east and southwest blocks.

The majority of finished tool forms (projectile points and other tools) were encountered outside the main area of the camp, mostly in the east block. All of the east block material, however, was in secondary context; not one prehistoric artifact recovered in the east block was encountered in a level lacking historic materials. This is a result and reflection of both the long historic occupation in the area and the deep impact it had on the landscape's morphology. Interpretations based on prehistoric artifact patterns originating in the east block are questionable at best and therefore will not be made here.

Table 55. Prehistoric Artifacts by Block Origin

Artifact Type	Total	East Block	SW Block	SW Block %
Debitage	1,649	960	689	41.8
Projectile Point	34	27	7	20.6
Other Tool	21	16	5	23.8
Fine Tool	1	0	1	100.0
Rough Tool	1	0	1	100.0
Fire-Cracked Rock	463	80	383	82.7
Prehistoric Pottery	10	0	10	100.0
Total	**2,179**	**1083**	**1096**	**50.3**

Historic Artifacts

The long, continuous historic-period occupation of the site, the ultimate destruction of the house, and the mid-twentieth-century landscape modifications all had significant effects on the sub-surface soil sequence. The first created a thick yet relatively homogenous historic deposit at the site, and the latter two adversely affected the composition of the deposits by adding debris while mixing both soil deposits and previously *in situ* artifact patterns. As a result much of the late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century material was mixed with early to mid-twentieth-century debris. This appears to be the case among nearly all contexts in the east block except in and around the kitchen feature and among the deep excavations near the concrete foundation.

The one deposit that can be most strongly associated with a specific period is that excavated in and around the stone kitchen feature. This deposit consists of the levels excavated in Units 40–43 that exhibited a sharp decrease in the presence of whiteware sherds and other late nineteenth-century objects. Levels 6 (inside) and 6 (outside), for example, demonstrated a sharp decrease in the proportional amount of whiteware as compared not only with the upper levels of that excavation unit but also with to the entire east block assemblage. These data imply a late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century date for those deposits. The date of this feature and its associated excavated strata, based on median ceramic production dates (South 1977), is roughly 1790–1830.

The remaining deposits cannot be easily broken into chronological periods with actual dates. Several excavated strata, for example, may imply a mid-/late nineteenth-century deposit that was not excessively affected by the structure's demolition. These deposits, rare as they are, are horizontally inconsistent across the excavated landscape of the site and vertically erratic in the site's stratigraphic sequence. Therefore broad artifact patterns at the site will be presented and summarily described, even though most of the artifacts recovered came from un-dateable deposits (i.e., post 1780–1830). Unless artifacts bear diagnostic attributes that tie specific artifacts or artifact classes to a specific period or family member, little can be directly attributable to the overall Ebenezer Smith family occupation (nineteenth and twentieth centuries) or the post-Smith family (1907–1947) occupation.

Only historic artifacts recovered from the east block are discussed below, for two reasons. First, the stratigraphic sequence in the southwest block clearly demonstrates the adverse impact that localized landscape modification had on the sub-surface stratigraphic integrity, with the result that only a few historic deposits not detrimentally impacted by twentieth-century processes were identified. Second, the few unaffected deposits that were identified can be considered, at most, a historic yard deposit (based on the perceived location of the house and the placement

of the yard in the 1830s painting). Such deposits have less research value than material found in the east block, which more directly reflects the historic occupation of the site.

Domestic Artifacts

Bottle and Table Glass

A total of 3,136 pieces of glass vessels were recovered in the east block of the project area. This group includes 1,407 bottle glass fragments, 1,646 curved glass pieces, and 83 pieces of table glass.

1790–1830. This occupation period is represented by 80 pieces of bottle glass and 54 pieces of curved glass. Twenty-one percent of the bottle glass consists of aqua glass, and olive-green glass accounts for 60 percent of the bottle glass collection. Four pieces of leaded and 11 pieces of clear bottle glass were also collected. The curved glass assemblage is slightly more varied, consisting of 48 percent aqua glass (n=26), 26 percent clear glass (n=14), and 19 percent clear leaded glass (n=10). Additional curved glass fragments include one piece of amber glass and three pieces of milk-colored curved glass.

Sixteen pieces of table glass consist of two clear fragments, one piece of cut glass, and 13 pieces of leaded clear glass. Most of these fragments consist of flatware sherds. At least one stemmed drinking vessel, the lid to a "candy jar" like container, and the base of a vase were identified.

Approximately 25 percent of the 1790–1830 period bottle and table glass assemblage is melted. Melted glass artifacts in this deposit could reflect the burning of the structure, but this is unlikely considering that these excavated strata lack other diagnostic artifacts that would indicate a twentieth-century presence. Instead, these artifacts may have consisted of refuse discarded in the kitchen hearth, possibly indicated by the presence of the stone feature that dominates Section 3.

The remaining assemblage. The remaining bottle and table glass from the east block (n=2,986) is varied in shape and color. Bottle glass (n=1,327) is relatively evenly distributed among the colors, with clear bottle glass making up the largest portion (n=600; 48 percent). Other common colors are aqua (n=161; 12 percent), brown (n=220; 17 percent), and olive green (n=175; 13 percent) bottle glass.

Contrary to the pattern observed in the 1790–1830 deposit, where the curved glass assemblage is generally distributed among a variety of colors, the curved glass assemblage for the remainder of the east block is dominated by clear glass. Pieces of clear curved glass account for 71 percent of the curved glass assemblage, or 1,137 artifacts. The next most frequent curved glass types are aqua glass (n=276; 18 percent) and leaded clear glass (n=86; 5 percent).

Sixty-six pieces of table glass were collected in the remaining east block units. Thirty-five percent of these are clear leaded glass fragments, 20 percent are clear glass fragments, and 18 percent are milk-colored table glass. Several table glass varieties appear here and not in the 1790–1830 assemblage, including the milk glass, four pieces of pressed clear table glass, four pieces of colored glass, and two pieces of pressed colored table glass.

Ceramics

A total of 9,261 ceramic sherds were recovered during the Phase III excavations at the Naima Site. Of these, fully 9,081 (98 percent) came from the east block. Of these east block sherds, nearly 86 percent (n=7,819) could be identified as to general shape (hollowware or flatware). In terms of sherd counts, the ratio of hollowware (n=2,404; 31 percent) to flatware (n=5,415; 69 percent) is approximately 1:2.25.

The minimum number of vessels was calculated from these sherds to ensure that these general trends reflect vessel usage rather than vessel breakage. The minimum number of vessels from the east block is 594. Of these, the form (hollowware vs. flatware) of 569 could be assessed. A ratio nearly identical to that obtained from sherd counts is evident in the ratio of MNIs. One hundred seventy-nine hollowware vessels (31.5 percent) and 390 flatware vessels (69 percent) yield a ratio of 1:2.17.

The overwhelming majority of ceramic material recovered from in and around the Smith house was retrieved from chronologically mixed contexts. As a result the diachronic analysis of vessel form use and consumption, especially within an analysis of changes of ceramic types present at the site over time, is difficult to conduct. The results of such an analysis would be unreliable at best, as very few of the excavated strata can be securely dated and nearly none of them were unaffected by the structure's demolition and/or the subsequent landscape grading during the mid-twentieth century.

1790–1830. The late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century deposits in Section 3 contain 86 hollowware vessels and 124 flatware vessels, producing a ratio of 1:1.4. This ratio is more even than the overall project ratio (1:2.2). The project ratio, however, drastically increases once this deposit is removed from the overall assemblage, to one hollowware vessel for every 2.9 flatware vessels.

Faunal Material

The majority of the faunal material (bone) was collected in and around the Unit 40–43 excavation block and is discussed in the previous chapter under Section 3. This discussion will therefore consider the shell material not related to the shell paving identified in the southwest block rather than treat the scant faunal material found away from the stone kitchen feature. Due to the modern history of the site, and the determination that nearly all of the southwest block shell material consists of paving material, the presence of shell among other contexts has been de-emphasized. As shell is technically non-diagnostic at the Naima Site in terms of date and function, it has been relegated to the miscellaneous category among previous and subsequent discussions of artifact classification. However, when it is clearly not associated with the paving, or comes from an early intact deposit, it can be easily argued that shell represents a food resource.

The shell assemblage recovered during the data recovery at the Naima Site totals 10,928. Most of this was collected in the southwest block excavations, although 2,623 shell artifacts were recovered in the east block. The identifiable east block shell consists of clam (n=1,577; 60 percent), oyster (n=469; 18 percent), scallop (n=12; 0.5 percent), and conch (n=6; 0.2 percent).

1790–1830. Twenty-nine percent of the East Block shell was recovered from deposits dating to the 1790–1830 period; this amount totals 765 specimens weighing roughly 5.9 kilograms (13 pounds). The identifiable shell in this assemblage includes clam (n=405; 53 percent), oyster (n=142; 19 percent), and a scallop (n=9; 0.1 percent). For this early period it is safe to presume that shell reflects domestic consumption. Although a few shell artifacts may have permeated downward into these deposits, and/or were recovered near the transitional interface of the levels (i.e., between the demolition fill and intact lower deposits), it is assumed that the majority are refuse from food consumption. Both clam and oyster were locally available, easily obtained at the mouth of the Nissequogue or in Smithtown Bay. These resources complement the use of meat resources.

Table Utensils and Cookware

Table utensils and cookware, shown in Photographs 49-52, represent a small portion of the overall assemblage but an important aspect of the domestic material record of the Smith house. The utensil assemblage consists of metal remnants (see Photographs 49.1–4 and 51) and bone handle fragments (see Photograph 52). Two forks, one (#3) from Unit 42, Level 3, and the other (#4) from Unit 33, Level 4, are two-tined and made of pewter. According to Noël Hume (1969:180), two-tined forks were popular from the late seventeenth century until the early nineteenth century, and were replaced by broader three-tined forks in the late eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries).

Various cookware artifacts total 26 specimens. The majority of these are cast iron cooking pot fragments (see Photographs 49.5 and 50), specifically pieces of frying pans/skillets. At least one teakettle fragment was identified, represented by a portion of its spout recovered in Unit 43, Level 6 (see Photograph 50.1). Because of its excavation context, this kettle was associated with the stone kitchen feature and therefore dates to the 1790–1830 phase.

Of particular importance is the spatial context of these artifacts. Among all of the utensils and utensil handles (n=20), 14 (70 percent) were recovered from Units 40–43, i.e., contexts in and around the stone feature argued for an external kitchen. Among the cookware fragments, including all of those shown in Photographs 49–52, 18 of 26 artifacts (69 percent) were recovered from the Section 3 unit group, and 15 of them were in the 1790–1830 deposits. This contributes to the interpretation of the feature and its associated area as one focused on food preparation, complementing the inordinately dense faunal assemblage recovered from Units 40–43.

Photograph 49. Utensils and Cookware from the East Block. 1–2. Kitchen/butter knives (Unit 42, Level 3); 3–4. Two-tined forks (3–Unit 42, Level 3; 4–Unit 33, Level 4); 5. Cast iron pan handle (Unit 33, Level 4)

Photograph 50. Cookware Artifacts. 1. Tea kettle spout; 2. Eye-holed handle (pan or lip handle); 3-6. Fragments of cast iron pans and pots; 7. Pot lid (teapot or a small general cast iron pot) (1–Unit 43, Level 6; 2-7–Unit 42, Level 5)

Photograph 51. Utensil Handles from Unit 32, Level 7. The artifacts in the center and on the right are decorative handles made of pewter; the handle on the left was made of iron.

Photograph 52. Utensil Bone Handles. Upper left: three-holed handle, Unit 41, Level 3; center and upper right: two pieces of the same handle, Unit 43, Level 4; lower center: bulbous-ended (or "pistol-grip") handle, Unit 49, Level 2.

Personal Items

Clothing and Sewing Items

Thirty-five glass, bone, shell, and metal buttons were recovered at the Naima Site during the Phase III excavations. Seventeen of the buttons are made of metal, 14 are glass (mostly milk glass), and the remaining four consist evenly of bone and shell. All but one of the buttons were found in the east block, and 10 (29 percent) were recovered from Unit 41, Levels 3–5. Unit 41's Level 5 is more strongly associated with the early occupation of the site (1790–1830), and the buttons originating in this context may reflect Caleb Smith II's residence on-site. Photograph 53 provides an example of several buttons, referred to as Buttons A-H, that were recovered in the east block. A decorative, partially eroded shell button is shown in Photograph 54.

A number of buttons that may possibly indicate military service were recovered at the Naima Site. Button F, measuring 13 millimeters (0.51 inch) in diameter, bears an eagle standing upon an upright fouled anchor and encircled by 14 stars running around the button's circumference. Judging from its size, it is likely a cufflink. The stylistic and symbolic elements of the button indicate that it was probably a Navy button dating to the Civil War period (ca. 1850s and 1860s). Button B bears the phrase "Stands Treble Gilt/London" around its central circumference but lacks other distinguishing marks. The text is common among Civil War uniform buttons, and this artifact probably dates to that period although its association is unknown.

Button C bears the text "Young Ahoy/Hong Kong." This button was probably brought into the household by either Caleb T. or Ethelbert Smith, both of whom reportedly traveled to Hong Kong to "seek their fortune" (Wood 1981:33). Judging from their life spans, Button C likely dates to the mid-/late nineteenth century. Finally, Button H bears a riderless horse on its dorsal face and the text "Hammond Turner & Sons/Extra Quality" around the rear looped fastener, accompanied by a crown and encircling stars. Hammond Turner & Sons produced buttons, especially "sporting" buttons (those featuring animals) in Birmingham, England, under this name ca. 1823–1865 (Onefivenine.info 2015).

Other clothing-related items include two belt buckles, two clothing fasteners (eyelet or grommet shaped), and a suspender clamp. These were found in the twentieth-century demolition fill that largely contained mid- to late nineteenth-century artifacts.

The only sewing-related item encountered during the data recovery was a thimble from Unit 43, Level 5. Made of either copper or brass, the artifact is associated with the stone feature and originated in a level defined as part of the 1790–1830 occupation.

Coins

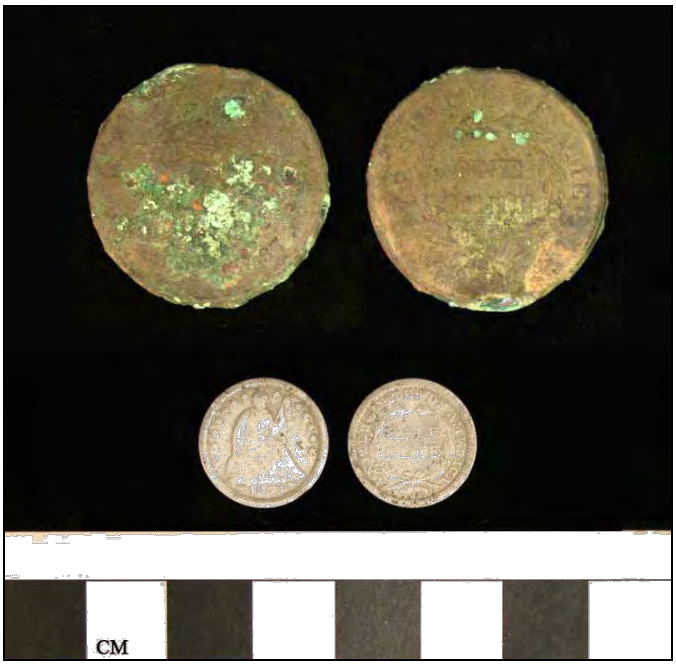
Nine coins were found during this data recovery: three in the southwest block (Units 5 and 6) and six in the east block (Table 56). It appears that all arrived in their stratigraphic location as a result of the structure's demolition and/or the local mid-twentieth-century landscape modifications. The 1958 wheat penny recovered from Unit 32, Level 11, was previously discussed, and its deep location reflects the large-scale movement of soil that occurred when the Suffolk County Office Complex was constructed. All of the nineteenth-century coins—the half dime (1853), the large Liberty Head penny (1837) (Photograph 55), and the Indian Head penny (1899)—were redeposited in their recovered location when the structure burned and its remnants were demolished.

Table 56. List of Coins Recovered During the Phase III Data Recovery

Unit	Level	Count	Comments
5	1	1	U.S. Roosevelt Dime, 1987P
6	1	2	U.S. Lincoln Head pennies, 1=1999; 1=unknown date
32	11	1	U.S. Lincoln Head wheat penny, 1958
34	2	1	U.S. Liberty Head nickel, 1903
39	2	1	U.S. half dime, 1853
39	3	1	U.S. Indian Head penny, 1899
41	3	1	U.S. Liberty Head large cent, 1837
43	Balk	1	U.S. Jefferson nickel, 2001

Photograph 53. Various Buttons from the Naima Site. A. Milk glass, four holed (Unit 32, Level 5); B. Brass, "Stands Treble Gilt/London" on dorsal face; decorative sun design around loop fastener on ventral face (Unit 33, Level 2); C. Copper, "Young Ahoy/Hong Kong" on dorsal face (Unit 36, Level 2); D. Molded black/dark purple glass, three crossed double-arrow star design on dorsal face (Unit 33, Level 4); E. Brass, flat faced with loop fastener (Unit 41, Level 4); F. Brass domed face with loop fastener, wing-spread eagle facing left on an upright fouled anchor and 14 stars circling the edges (Unit 41, Level 4); G. Milk glass, four holed (Unit 41, Level 4); H. Copper, image of rider-less horse; on dorsal face and "Hammond, Turner & Sons/Extra Quality," crown, and stars on ventral face.

Photograph 54. Shell Button from Unit 41, Level 3. The contrast of the original image has been altered to improve the visibility of the button.



Photograph 55. 1837 Large Cent and 1853 Half Dime. The contrast of the original image has been altered to improve the visibility of the coins' text.

Military and Firearms

Two gun flints and two bullet cartridges were recovered at the Naima Site (Table 57). Judging from their physical characteristics, including color and production technique (Noël Hume 1969:220-221), the gun flints are a French and an British type (Photograph 56). Chronologically, according to Noël Hume (1969:220), French gun flints were predominantly used during the eighteenth century. British gun flints became common around the War of 1812, overtaking and dominating the American market by the mid-nineteenth century (after which the flintlock was replaced by caplocks). Therefore it is reasonable to argue that the French gun flint was used during the time of Caleb Smith II's occupation of the house, and the English flint was most likely used during the occupation of Ebenezer Smith.

A plastic shotgun cartridge recovered in the first excavation level of Unit 40 represents a relatively modern deposit, dating to the early/mid-twentieth century or later. Its recovery in Level 1 of Unit 40 indicates that it postdates the house's demolition.

The other cartridge is a 12-millimeter pin-fired copper case cartridge produced by Houllier & Blanchard, a gun manufacturer based in Paris that was active throughout the mid-nineteenth century. This bullet was designed for the Lefaucheux military pistol, which was used by both the U.S. and Confederate cavalry during the Civil War. It was encountered in the nineteenth-century fill redeposited in the area in and around Unit 32 during the mid-twentieth century. Its association with the Ebenezer Smith household is clear, as it is not known certain that any of Ebenezer's sons served in the Civil War. Both Aaron and Joshua were in their upper 30s when the war broke out, Caleb T. was 26, and Ethelbert was 22. Military buttons found on-site imply that at least one of the members of the household served during the Civil War. Records available at the *Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System*, a research tool available on the National Park Service (2015) website, indicate that several men named Aaron, Joshua B., and Caleb Smith from New York served in the Union army during the Civil War. The database, however, does not provide information on dates of birth, death, hometowns, etc., and it is impossible without further corroboration to associate one of the household's members to a listed soldier and/or a particular unit.

Table 57. Military and Firearm Artifacts Recovered During the Phase III Data Recovery

Unit	Level	Count	ID	Comments
20	6	1	gun flint	French, honey colored
32	5	1	cartridge	12-mm pin-fired copper case cartridge base, "12/PARIS/…" Manufactured by Houllier & Blanchard, Paris. Houllier & Blanchard are best known for their 12mm Pin Fire Cartridge, the bullet for the Lefaucheux Military Pistol carried by the U.S. and Confederate cavalry in the Civil War
40	1	1	cartridge	Green plastic shot gun shell casing
42	3	1	gun flint	Gray (English?) gun flint

Photograph 56. Firearm Artifacts Recovered from the Naima Site. Clockwise from upper right: English gun flint, French gun flint, Houllier & Blanchard 0.12-mm pin-fired copper case cartridge base. The contrast of the original image has been altered to improve the cartridge's visibility.

Tobacco Pipes

Two hundred and ninety-one tobacco pipe fragments were recovered at the Naima Site. Of these, only six were encountered in the southwest block and away from the house. The remaining 285 (98 percent) were found in the east block, and 210 (74 percent) of these were encountered in Sections 2 and 3 (Table 58). Unit 32, with its nineteenth-century fill re-deposited during the twentieth century, also had a high number of kaolin pipes, yielding a total of 41, or 14 percent of the east block assemblage.

It is clear from the density of kaolin pipe fragments that the members of the Smith household (though not necessarily the Smiths themselves) were frequent tobacco smokers. Most of the pipe fragments cannot be clearly associated with any specific occupation phase (e.g., late eighteenth/early nineteenth century vs. mid-/late nineteenth century) because of the disturbed contexts and post-occupation landscape modification. Several pipe pieces, however, were recovered from the excavation levels from which the 1790–1830 occupation was determined. These levels, associated with the stone kitchen feature discussed in Section 3 in the previous chapter, contained an assemblage of 72 pipe fragments (25 percent of the kaolin pipe assemblage).

Included in this small group are at least two decorated pipe stems in the Peter Dorni style, one of which is shown in Photograph 57. These pipe stems appear similar to the style produced by the Prince Pipe Company between 1835 and 1898, when they made tobacco pipes in Gouda, the Netherlands, using the Peter Dorni name (which they had purchased prior to 1835). The Peter Dorni name, however, has been used in producing kaolin pipes from as early as the eighteenth century. Two other Peter Dorni pipes were recovered at the Naima Site: one in Unit 25, Level 5, and one in Unit 41, Level 3 (Photograph 58, bottom).

Few other pipes bore clear maker's marks. Four were marked "TD," a popular pipe in the mid- to late nineteenth century; three of these were encountered in Unit 39, Level 5. Others were legible but of unknown origin. These include the following initials or company references: "WG," "BO," "IC," and "[G]lasgow/Davidson."

Table 58. Tobacco Pipe Counts by Associated Section

Section	Count	Percentage
Section 1 (Southern Margin)	24	8.4
Section 2 (Concrete Foundation)	90	31.6
Section 3 (Stone Feature)	120	42.1
Section 4 (House Architecture)	6	2.1
Unit 32	41	14.4
Other	4	1.4
Total	285	100.0

Photograph 57. Peter Dorni Pipe Stem Fragment from Unit 41, Level 5

Photograph 58. Kaolin Tobacco Pipes from Unit 41, Level 3. A Peter Dorni pipe stem is located on the bottom of the image immediately above the scale.

Tools

Fourteen artifacts identifiable as tools (not including utensils) were recovered at the Naima Site. All of these, which include handles, metal objects, and metal hardware, were encountered in the east block. Most are knives, and a few are related to carpentry.

Of the 14 tools, 57 percent (n=8) were excavated in general association with the stone feature in Section 3. All of the tool artifacts of Section 3, however, were recovered from Levels 1–4, thus indicating a lack of specific association with the actual stone feature. These artifacts were redeposited as demolition fill during the structure's destruction and in the subsequent modification of the area's landscape during the mid-twentieth century, and their chronological provenience is therefore unknown, dating anywhere from the mid-/late nineteenth century up to the structure's demolition in 1947.

Toys and Musical Instruments

Four artifacts classified as toys or musical instruments were recovered from the Naima Site. The toys consist of a small metal pig and a red-painted metal cap that may have been a figurine hat. The musical instruments are two jaw harps (Photograph 59). The two harps were recovered from Level 11 of Unit 32 and Level 7A of Unit 34, indicating a likely mid-/late nineteenth-century association.

Photograph 59. Jaw Harps Recovered in the East Block Excavations

Site Structure and Interpretations

Prehistoric Site

For explicit definition of the prehistoric component at the Naima Site, the artifact assemblage defined as associated with the site will be restricted to only the following excavation strata: Levels 9–12/13 in the Unit 22–26 block, and Level 9 in the Unit 27 block (Table 59). This excludes Level 8 in both excavation blocks; these levels contained a high number of prehistoric artifacts but also a high number of historic artifacts, even though the majority of those artifacts came from the Level 7/8 interface. By precluding the questionable Level 8 sub-assemblage, the proportion of historic artifacts drops from 2.9 percent (n=27) to 0.5 percent (n=3). These three historic artifacts are a sample of mortar, a small unglazed redware sherd, and a piece of olive-green bottle glass.

Additionally, with the removal of Level 8, non-diagnostic material such as shell and faunal remains can be convincingly assigned chronological provenience. For example, among Levels 8+, 41 unidentified bone fragments were reported. All of these fragments are removed with the Level 8 assemblage, and therefore no reliable evidence of faunal resource consumption/exploitation is present in the prehistoric assemblage at the Naima Site. Conversely, although shell artifacts decrease 74 percent (from 54 artifacts in Levels 8+ to 14 artifacts in Level 9+), they are still present in the prehistoric deposit. In the latter case, clam shell outnumbers oyster shell 12 to 2.

Table 59. Chronological Association of Artifacts from the Unit 22–26 and Unit 27 Blocks

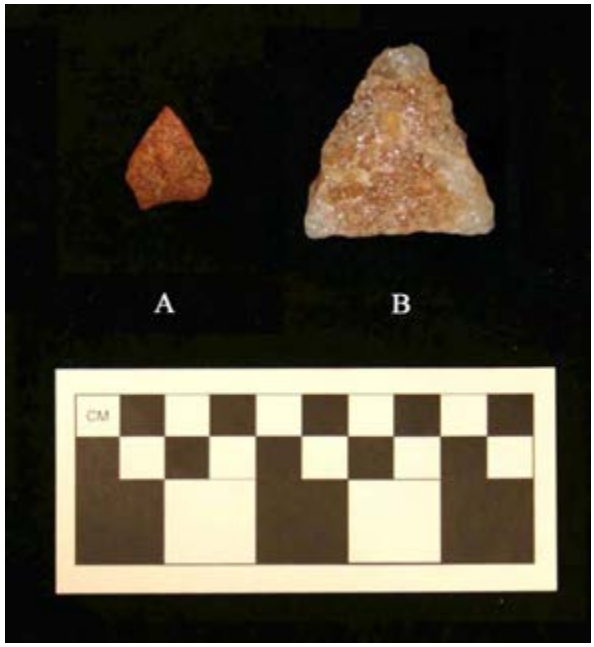
	Excavation Levels 8+		Excavation Levels 9+	
Temporal Association	N	Percentage	N	Percentage
Diagnostically Historic	27	2.9	3	0.5
Diagnostically Prehistoric	747	80.4	603	90.7
Non-diagnostic	155	16.7	59	8.9
Total	**929**		**665**	

The lithic assemblage of the prehistoric component of the Naima Site is still quite large and mainly consists of a variety of debitage materials (Table 60). The 328 chipped-stone artifacts consist of 166 flakes, 154 pieces of shatter, two utilized flakes, and six tools (including four projectile points). The high proportion of lithic debitage suggests that the site functioned as a tool production locus, as debris comprises 98.2 percent of the assemblage. Tools, some of which are still present, were used elsewhere, as is expected when "workshop" and "use" loci are compared (Parry 2001). A relatively even distribution of general flake types is observed, with primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes accounting for 14.9 percent, 13.4 percent, and 20.1 percent, respectively. The slight increase in tertiary flakes may indicate a slightly higher emphasis put on late-stage reduction (e.g., final tool shaping) or tool curation, but the differences between the number of flake types is not statistically significant and therefore not definitive. However, the presence of each stage of reduction in relatively equal amounts indicates that, at the least, all stages of tool production occurred on-site. That is, raw materials (quartz nodules) were locally extracted and collected, initially reduced (primary flakes), and then, if the material proved suitable, shaped into basic (secondary flakes) and final (tertiary flakes) tool forms.

The six tools recovered from the *in situ* prehistoric deposits at the Naima Site consist of four projectile points (two of which are complete), a general utility biface, and a preform or tool blank. The two complete projectile points consist of a Levanna and Madison point (Photograph 60), and the point fragments are generally unidentifiable but may be additional Levanna points. Both Madison and Levanna points date to the Late Woodland and are representative of the general triangular-shaped point style that rose in prominence following the Archaic and that diminished in size as the Woodland progressed (i.e., point size decreases, as exemplified by the small Madison point style). Three of the remaining tools are presented in Photograph 61. The general utility biface is classified as such due to the difficulty in assessing tool function, as it could have performed both slicing/cutting and scraping functions. The tool's concave base suggests that it was at some point hafted and may reflect a previous use-life as a projectile point. If this were the case, the tool was curated to remove possible damage while maintaining the object's general shape. Alternatively, the biface may have begun as a preform for a point that, due to some inherent quality or flaw, was later shaped into a general hafted tool.

Table 60. The Naima Site's Intact Prehistoric Lithic Assemblage

Type		N	Percentage		N	Percentage
Debitage	Flake	168	51.2			
				bifacial thinning	2	0.6
				broken	3	0.9
				pressure	2	0.6
				primary	49	14.9
				secondary	44	13.4
				tertiary	66	20.1
				utilized	2	0.6
	Shatter	154	47.0			
				Block shatter	27	8.2
				Flake shatter	17	5.2
				Shatter	110	33.5
	Formal Tools	6	1.8			
				Biface	1	0.3
				Blank/preform	1	0.3
				Projectile point fragment	2	0.6
				Whole projectile point	2	0.6
Total		**328**				



Photograph 60. Complete Projectile Points from the Naima Site. A. Madison point; B. Levanna point

Photograph 61. Lithic Artifacts from Unit 26A, Level 9. A. Tool preform/blank; B. General utility biface; C. Unidentifiable projectile point tip; D. Chert flake

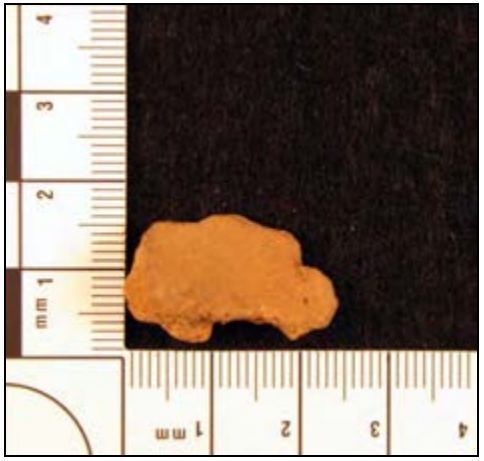
In addition to the projectile points recovered at the Naima Site, a later occupation date is suggested by the small ceramic assemblage collected. Within the prehistoric site as defined above (i.e., artifacts recovered from Levels 9+), five prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered, four of which are displayed in Photographs 62 and 63. If, however, the immediately preceding stratigraphic level is included (Level 8 in both excavation blocks), then an additional five ceramic sherds can be included. Most of these are small, eroded fragments of pottery, and at least one bears visible decorative incising (Photograph 64, upper right). All of the ceramic material is fine-paste, and with those sherds that bear exterior and interior surfaces, it is clear that the vessels were thin-walled. Both of these characteristics suggest a later production date (i.e., the latter phases of the Woodland period).

Feature 1, a cache of quartz cobbles (Photograph 65), may or may not have been gathered with the intent of lithic reduction. Flecks of charcoal were encountered within it, but the feature lacked large chunks of charcoal and other strong indicators of burning. Many of the stones comprising it, however, appeared to be thermally altered, and the collection of FCR was highest in Units 19 and 20. Prior to directly encountering Feature 1, the level had been horizontally partitioned (50x50 centimeters [20x20 inches]) for the purpose of collecting artifacts only, into Level 9 and "9-NE Corner," where a high amount of FCR was encountered. According to the field notes for Unit 20, Level 9, this subsequently led to the exposure of the "odd shaped cobble surface in the NE corner."

This cobble surface, upon further excavation, turned into a spatially restricted concentration of small- to medium-sized quartz cobbles. Included within it were flecks and small chunks of charcoal, and a large portion of the stones appear to have been thermally affected. However, changes in soil characteristics implying the feature's long-term use as a hearth or the location of fire-based activities are largely absent, as soil color and texture in the feature were basically the same as the surrounding soil.

The artifact assemblage from the feature combines those artifacts recovered immediately above it (labeled as "9-NE Corner") and those collected during the feature's partition and excavation. This small assemblage has 67 artifacts. All of the recovered artifacts, save one, are diagnostically prehistoric or non-diagnostic. The historic artifact includes a fragment of mortar recovered in the 9-NE Corner level. Based on the timing of the excavation of this level and the features physically located above it, this piece of mortar likely fell from an original, higher position. A large stone jutting out of the north wall (what would subsequently be excavated as Unit 27) was positioned above the feature and immediately below the shell paving deposit (Photograph 66). Mortar was observed on the stone, and the fragment recovered in the 9-NE Corner level likely fell off the stone.

Photograph 62. Prehistoric Sherds from Unit 26B, Level 9



Photograph 63. Prehistoric Sherd from Unit 26A, Level 9

Photograph 64. Prehistoric Ceramic Sherds from Unit 26, Level 8

Photograph 65. Feature 1, Looking North

Photograph 66. Feature 1 (Units 19 and 20, BoE) Depicting the Stone Located Above It, Looking North

Prehistoric artifacts recovered in association with the feature include 19 pieces of lithic debitage and 43 pieces of FCR. Eighteen pieces of the debitage consist of general shatter, which, because of the geological and morphological properties of quartz and quartzite, can be indistinguishable from FCR (and vice versa). Thus, the 18 pieces of shatter may actually be FCR, and therefore these artifacts bear little value in identifying lithic reduction activities at Feature 1. The single flake recovered in association with Feature 1 was a secondary flake collected in Unit 20's 9-NE Corner level. No additional features were observed in association with Feature 1. As can be seen at the BoE of the Unit 27 block's Level 9 (Photograph 67), Feature 1 was found on a homogenous sandy floor that bore few artifacts and no other archaeological indicators of human occupation.

Only a few sizable pieces of charcoal were recovered from within Feature 1. In total, 5.3 grams (0.19 ounce) of charcoal were collected, and these were submitted to the Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory for AMS dating. The material from Feature 1 was divided into two separate samples when submitted, and the resulting dates from the testing of the samples were congruous. The samples (Table 61) provided calibrated dates ranging from 3640 BC to 3110 BC (mean dates for the two samples are 3300 BC and 3510 BC). Therefore this feature firmly dates to the Late Archaic period (4000–1400 BC).

Table 61. Radiocarbon Dates from Feature 1

Laboratory #	Sample ID	Sample Type	Analysis	Conventional radiocarbon age (CRA)	2 Sigma calibrated results (95% probability)	Mean Calibrated Date
Beta-241514	MAZFEAT1A	Charcoal	AMS-Standard delivery	4560±40 BP	3490–BC 3110 BC	3300 BC
Beta-241515	MAZFEAT1B	Charcoal	AMS-Standard delivery	4760±40 BP	3640–BC 3380 BC	3510 BC

With the absence of evidence indicating multiple or long-term burning episodes combined with the presence of a large amount of FCR and shatter, this feature is interpreted as likely representing a single depositional and burning episode, one that minimally affected the archaeological record. Functionally, the feature served as a repository where lithic raw materials (quartz cobbles) were fire-treated and stored for their later use in lithic reduction and tool production. The presence of a high proportion of lithic debitage coinciding with an overall lack of final finished tool forms at the feature's location further supports this possibility.

Finally, the diminutive size of the cobbles would not have prevented their use in tool or point production. Cortex-bearing tools were observed in the Phase III data recovery's assemblage. One such example is a Lamoka point recovered in Level 9 of Unit 32 (Photograph 68). Although encountered on the east side of County Center Road, and well within a historic deposit, the point's physical characteristics indicate that it could very well have been produced from an unmodified cobble similar in size to those found in Feature 1.

A total of 34 projectile points were found during the Phase III data recovery. Of these, 20 are whole points and 14 are fragments. Of this assemblage, 26 were identifiable (Table 62), and of the identifiable sub-assemblage, 88.5 percent (n=23) are dated to the Late Archaic. This complements previous discussions of the Naima Site (Mazeau 2007a, 2007b, 2008a, 2008b; Mazeau et al. 2006) that posited, based on the common presence of Late Archaic points, that a Late Archaic occupation date was most probable.

Assessing the overall date of the site's prehistoric occupation, however, has been a somewhat conflicting process. The material assemblage, with the presence of late style points (Madison, Levanna) as well as the small ceramic assemblage, suggests a Woodland date and a likely occupation during the Late Woodland. Conversely, although the majority of points found during the Phase III data recovery at the Naima Site came from secondary contexts (Table 63), nearly all of these points are similar to Late Archaic period styles. These most commonly consist of the small and narrow-stemmed points of the Lamoka (Photograph 69) and Bare Island traditions as well as other points, including Brewerton types (eared-triangle, side-notched) (see Photograph 69:4-6) and Vosburg (see Photograph 69:3 and 7). Therefore projectile point typologies are not entirely reliable in providing occupation dates for the Naima Site's prehistoric component, and absolute dates, via radiocarbon analysis, are required.

Photograph 67. Units 19, 20, and 27, BoE Level 9, Showing Feature 1, Looking North

Photograph 68. Lamoka Point from Unit 32, Level 9, Bearing Intact Cortex on the Base of its Stem. The image's levels and contrast have been modified to enhance the cortex's visibility.

Photograph 69. A Sample of Projectile Points from the Phase III Data Recovery at the Naima Site. 1. Madison; 2. Levanna; 3,7. Vosburg; 4–6. Brewerton eared-triangle; 8, 10. Possible Lamoka (Lamoka preform) or Bare Island; 9, 11–13. Lamoka

Table 62. Projectile Points Recovered During the Phase III Data Recovery

Chronological Period	Count	%	Point Type	Count	%
Archaic	23	67.6			
			Bare Island	6	23.1
			Brewerton Eared-Triangle	3	11.5
			Brewerton Side-Notched	2	7.7
			Lamoka	10	38.5
			Vosburg	1	3.8
			Brewerton Side-Notched or Vosburg	1	3.8
Late Woodland	3	8.8			
			Levanna	2	7.7
			Madison	1	3.8
Unidentified	8	23.5			
Total	**34**	**100.0**		**26**	**76.5**

In addition to the Feature 1 samples submitted for radiocarbon dating (discussed above), four additional samples were submitted for testing (Table 64). Two of these strongly corroborate the Feature 1 dates (see Table 61); Beta-241516 had a mean calibrated date of 3490 BC, and Beta-241517 returned a mean date of 3235 BC. These mean dates are taken from the overall calibrated ranges provided by the analysis, which spanned a date range within which the sample falls at a 95 percent probability rate (i.e., two standard deviations).

These samples, as indicated within their Sample ID references, were collected from Unit 20, Levels 8 and 9, respectively. Unfortunately, the remaining two samples do not provide supporting data. Beta-241518, recovered from Unit 25, Level 8, has a date range of AD 1670–1950+. This sample, however, was recovered from a deposit that has previously been interpreted as transitional. It was at this stratigraphic point that a sharp decline in historic materials, coupled with a spike in the proportional amount of prehistoric artifacts, was observed. Thus, the aberrant date for Beta-241518 can be explained as representative of the historic component of Unit 25's Level 8 assemblage.

Beta-241519 returned a date range of 1720–1950+. This sample consisted of a small shell fragment (Photograph 70) recovered from Level 11 of Unit 26B. This was recovered from a context solidly within the prehistoric occupation of the Naima Site, and therefore explanation regarding its late date is difficult. One possibility is that the artifact fell into the unit from a higher context as wall fall. Alternatively, the shell may have been relocated to a lower stratigraphic level via bioturbation (a process facilitated by the loose sandy sediment that forms the soil matrices throughout the Naima Site). Regardless, there is a 95 percent probability that the sample dates to between 1720 and 1950+, rendering it a valueless chronological marker and detracting from the chronological assessment of the Naima Site's prehistoric occupation. As the remainder of the Level 11 deposit contained no evidence (specifically cultural material, but also including stratigraphic indicators) that it formed at such a late date, this artifact's relevance must be questioned and its veracity doubted. Therefore it will be considered an aberration and disregarded from further discussion of the site's chronology.

Two general horizons can be proposed for the prehistoric occupation of the Naima Site. The first consists of a Late Archaic occupation. This occupation includes the construction of Feature 1, a cache of quartz cobbles (or the raw material for lithic production) that were likely heat-treated. Although little debitage was found within the feature itself, chipped-stone debris was common throughout the intact prehistoric deposits excavated in the southwest block. The prehistoric occupation at the Naima Site lacked any *in situ* diagnostically Late Archaic tools. Late Archaic projectile points, however, were the most commonly encountered when all of the Phase III excavations are considered. As a locus of tool production, one could expect that an activity area of this type would generally adhere to the basic tenets of the workshop model (Moholy-Nagy 1990; Parry 2001). The one basic characteristic of a workshop specifically relevant here is that final products will generally be absent within a workshop. The use and consumption of these tools occur away from the location of their production. It should be emphasized, however, that these locations need not be excessively distant from the production location. This would theoretically account for the high presence of Late Archaic points encountered throughout the Naima Site (including earlier phase excavations).

Table 63. Projectile Points Recovered During the Phase III Data Recovery

Unit	Level	Comments	Portion	Point Type	Recovered Context
08	3	quartzite; Lamoka point	Whole	Lamoka	Modern fill/ disturbances
19	9	rose quartz, Madison point	Whole	Madison	*In situ* prehistoric
20	9	quartzite; tip of possible Levanna point	Fragment	Levanna	*In situ* prehistoric
22	10	quartzite; Levanna point	Whole	Levanna	*In situ* prehistoric
23	2	quartzite; possible Lamoka or Bare Island point	Whole	Lamoka	Modern fill/disturbances
26A	09	quartzite, tip, unknown type	Fragment	NA	*In situ* prehistoric
27	1-4	quartzite; Lamoka point	Whole	Lamoka	Modern fill/disturbances
31	1	quartzite; possible Brewerton Eared-Triangle point	Whole	Brewerton Eared-Triangle	Historic/modern fill
31	3	quartzite; possible Brewerton Side-Notched point	Fragment	Brewerton Side-Notched	Historic fill
32	03	quartzite; upper middle body fragment; tip and base are broken off	Fragment	NA	Historic fill/modern redeposition
32	05	quartzite; possible Lamoka point	Whole	Lamoka	Historic fill/modern redeposition
32	07	quartzite; possible Brewerton Eared-Triangular point	Whole	Brewerton Eared-Triangle	Historic fill/modern redeposition
32	09	quartzite; Lamoka point	Whole	Lamoka	Historic fill/modern redeposition
32	Wall Fall	quartzite; Bare Island Point	Fragment	Bare Island	Historic fill/modern redeposition
33	1	quartzite; unknown point tip	Fragment	NA	Modern fill
33	2	quartzite; base; possible Lamoka	Fragment	Lamoka	Historic fill
33	3	quartzite; tip	Fragment	NA	Historic fill
33	5	quartzite; tip of unknown point	Fragment	NA	Historic fill
34	4	quartzite; possible Lamoka	Whole	Lamoka	Historic fill
34	5	quartzite; base; possible Lamoka point	Fragment	Lamoka	Historic fill
34	6	quartzite; possible Bare Island point	Fragment	Bare Island	Historic fill
34	7	quartzite; Bare Island point	Fragment	Bare Island	Historic fill
34	7B	quartzite, possible Bare Island point	Fragment	Bare Island	Historic fill
35	6A	quartzite; tip; possible Bare Island point	Fragment	Bare Island	Historic fill
35	Wall Fall	quartzite; very end of tip, unknown point type	Fragment	NA	Historic/modern fill
39	1	dark/black quartzite; possible Vosburg point	Whole	Vosburg	Historic/modern fill
39	3	quartzite; possible Brewerton Eared-Triangle point	Whole	Brewerton Eared-Triangle	Historic fill
40	4	quartzite; Brewerton side-notched or Vosburg projectile point type	Whole	Brewerton Side-Notched, or Vosburg	Historic fill/modern disturbance
41	4	quartzite; Bare Island point	Whole	Bare Island	Historic fill/modern disturbance
43	3	quartzite; possible Brewerton Side-Notched point	Fragment	Brewerton Side-Notched	Historic fill/modern disturbance
43	4	quartzite; bottom stem fragment	Fragment	NA	Historic fill/modern disturbance
43	5	quartzite; possible tip or base	Fragment	NA	Historic (1790-1830)
49	2	chert; possible broken Levanna point	Fragment	Levanna	Historic fill/modern redeposition
49	3	quartzite; base of projectile point; possible Lamoka point	Fragment	Lamoka	Historic fill/modern redeposition

Table 64. Radiocarbon Dates from Non-feature Prehistoric Contexts at the Naima Site

Laboratory #	Sample ID	Sample Type	Analysis	Conventional radiocarbon age (CRA)	2 Sigma calibrated results (95% probability)	Mean Calibrated Date
Beta-241516	MAZU20L8	Charcoal	AMS-Standard delivery	4660±40 BP	3620–3360 BC	3490 BC
Beta-241517	MAZU20L9	Charcoal	AMS-Standard delivery	4550±40 BP	3370–3100 BC	3235 BC
Beta-241518	MAZU25L8	Charcoal	AMS-Standard delivery	100±40 BP	AD 1670–1950	AD 1810
Beta-241519	MAZU26BL11SH	Shell	AMS-Standard delivery	460±40 BP	AD 1720–1950	AD 1835

Photograph 70. Shell Sample Submitted for Radiocarbon Dating (Beta-241519)

An ephemeral Late Woodland occupation occurs next. This is clearly indicated by the presence of the triangular points recovered *in situ* at the site in Level 9 of Units 19 and 20. Feature 1 was encountered toward the base of Level 9 in Unit 19 and extended into both Units 20 and 27. An additional potential Levanna point was recovered in Unit 22, Level 10, but this artifact was fragmentary and its identification is not certain. Eleven prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered in the southwest block of the Naima Site. As discussed, these sherds are characteristically Late Woodland wares, consisting of thin-walled vessels produced using fine-tempered pastes. Supporting two distinct occupations (Late Archaic and Late Woodland) is the fact that nearly half of the prehistoric sherds (n=5; 45 percent) were recovered in chronologically transitional strata (Level 8), indicating a vertical closeness to both the previous Late Archaic and the subsequent historic occupations. Figure 77 presents an idealized construction of the site's chronology, as seen in the stratigraphy of the Unit 27 block.

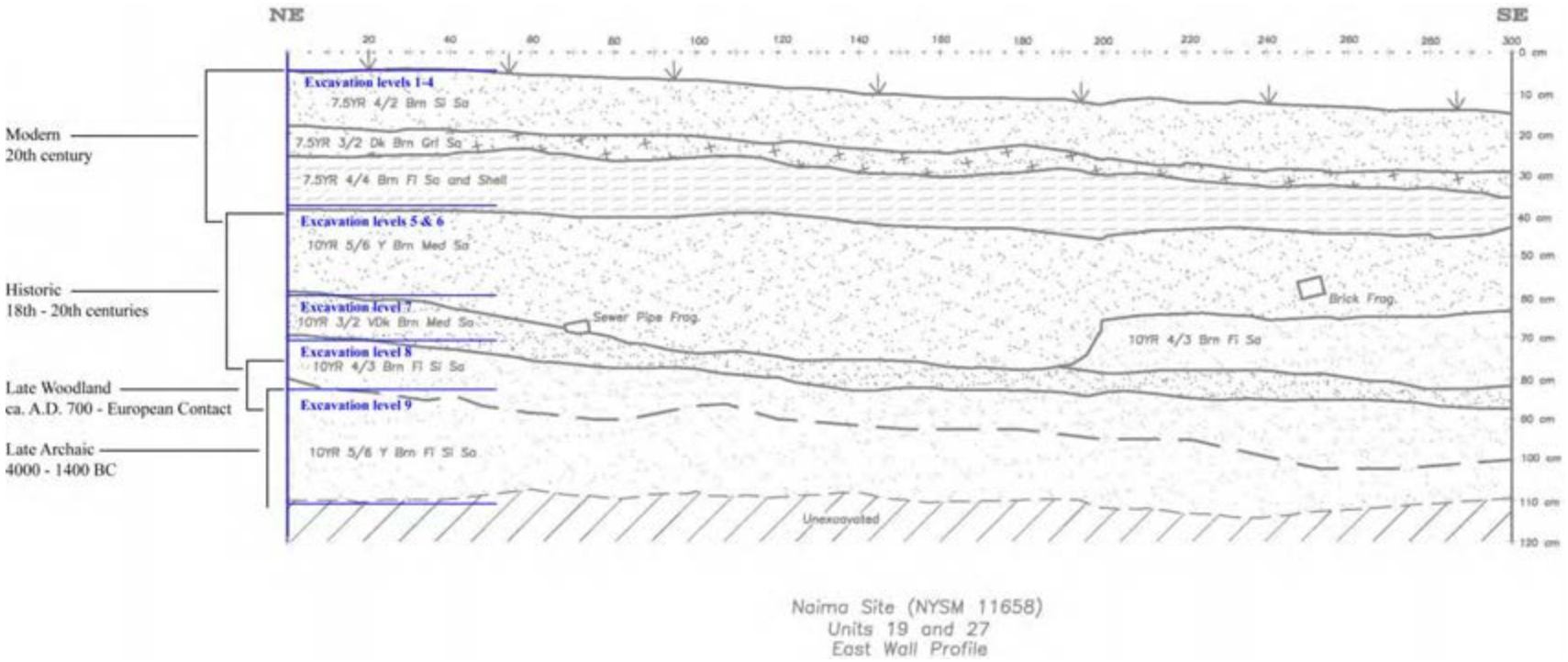


Figure 77. Stratigraphy of the Unit 27 Block and the Idealized Chronology of the Naima Site

Historic Site

The excavations at the Caleb II/Ebenezer Smith house led to the identification of at least five architectural elements. These, visible in the project composite map (Figures 78 and 79), include features that date to the earliest and latest phases of the site's occupation. The earliest include the stone kitchen feature (Units 40, 43, and 49) and a linear arrangement of stones parallel to the stone feature (Unit 42); the concrete footer or foundation (Units 34 and 36-39), cinderblock wall (Units 48 and 49), and poured concrete floor (Units 47 and 49) reflect later construction activities at the site. The subsequent discussion of the historic component of the Naima Site, centered on what was known as the "Major 'Nezer House," will be broken down by the known historic occupation of the house and/or the identification of specific and datable historic deposits, generally following the occupational history of the house.

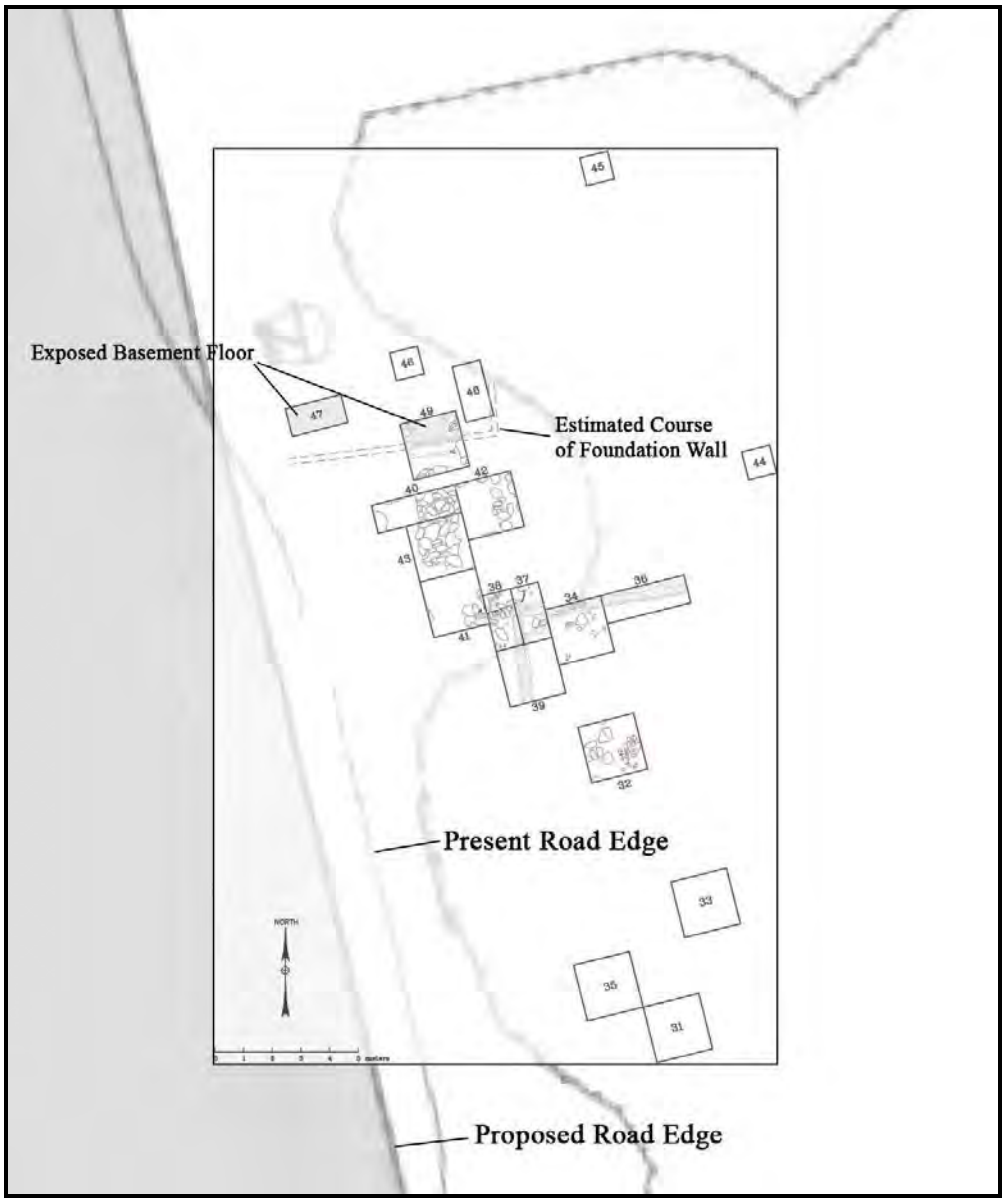


Figure 78. East Block Composite Map Overlying the Original Project Map

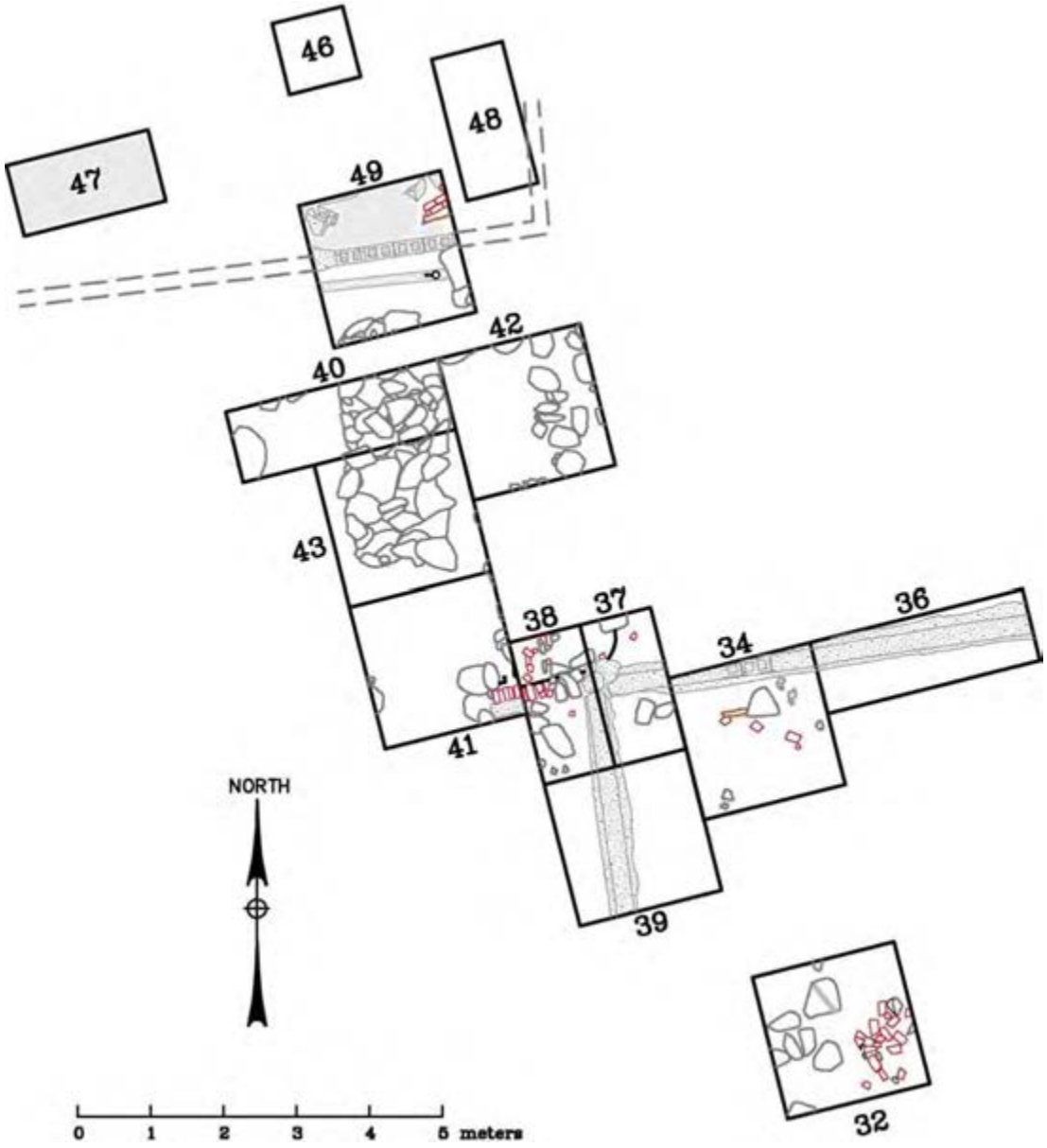


Figure 79. Composite Map of Historic Features Exposed in the East Block

Late Eighteenth–Early Nineteenth Century: Residence of Caleb Smith II

The late eighteenth and early nineteenth century occupation of the house is defined as including those units and excavated levels that exhibit a marked decrease in materials that date to either the mid-/late nineteenth and/or the twentieth century. No excavated strata were completely free of mid- to late nineteenth-century material, so this distinction is made among levels where mid-/late nineteenth-century materials constitute 15 percent or less of the levels' individual assemblages. Based on median ceramic production dates (South 1977), this range is from 1790 (when the house was built) to about 1830. In terms of the known historical occupation of the house, this period covers the entirety of Caleb Smith II's occupation and at least the first 10 years of Ebenezer Smith's residence.

The associated excavation levels include Unit 40, Levels 5 and 5A; Unit 41, Levels 4-5; Unit 42, Levels 5-7; and Unit 43, Levels 5, 6, and 6 (outside). From these contexts 4,553 artifacts were recovered, including domestic, architectural, and personal refuse. Within the entire assemblage, 353 artifacts (7.8 percent) are diagnostically mid-nineteenth-century or later. These artifacts types mostly include whiteware varieties and common wire nails but also a few diagnostically twentieth-century artifacts (e.g., bathroom tile fragments). Nearly all of these, however, were recovered from the transitional interfaces of excavated strata (i.e., the transition from later deposits to early ones, where mixing would be expected).

When the mid-nineteenth-century or later material and prehistoric artifacts are removed, the remaining artifact assemblage totals 4,067 artifacts. These artifacts are divided among domestic material (79 percent), architectural (19 percent), personal (2 percent), and miscellaneous/other (0.4 percent) artifact types. Architectural material largely consists of bricks (28 percent), flat glass (34 percent), and architectural hardware (34 percent), most of which are nails. One hundred eighty-three of the 211 bricks were handmade, and the remaining 28 were unidentifiable. The lack of machine-made bricks may suggest an early date but does not really contribute to the dating of the deposit. Nearly all of the identifiable bricks found during the data recovery in both blocks are handmade (98.8 percent, or 2,892 of 2,926 total identified bricks).

The small assemblage of flat glass (n=256, or 7 percent of the east block assemblage) contains only three colors: aqua (n=173), clear (n=45), and green (n=38). The first two colors are relatively non-diagnostic, but the green window glass, which accounts for 8.5 percent of the green glass recovered in the east block, suggests an early date, as this color was common among glass produced during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries when glass production was not standardized and impurities commonly altered the color of the glass.

Architectural hardware primarily consists of nails (n=234), 169 (72 percent) of which are classified as machine-cut nails. Forty-five nails were wrought, divided among one "L" head, 42 "rose" head, and two unidentified wrought nails. The presence of machine-cut nails suggests a slightly later date, but the artifacts' poor preservation (i.e., massive oxidation) prevents the identification of specific features that may indicate that they were early forms of machine-cut nails (i.e., pre-1835).

Personal items consist largely of kaolin pipe fragments (n=72), most of which are undecorated pipe stems (n=37) or undecorated bowl fragments (n=11). Two identifiable pipe stems, discussed in the Artifact Analysis chapter, are Peter Dorni pipes. The style of these stems dates to 1835–1898, which clearly post-dates the interpreted range of this occupation period. This is to be expected, however, as whiteware sherds, although greatly reduced in proportion to other types of earlier sherds, are still present. The whiteware ceramic type generally dates to the early part of the nineteenth century (some varieties appear as early as 1820–1825), but several other whiteware varieties in this occupation period were not produced until 1835–1845. In other words, it is expected that slightly later materials would appear in the assemblage, but these materials constitute less than 0.5 percent of the 1790–1830 artifact assemblage.

Ceramics (n=2,190) comprise the largest portion of the domestic assemblage. Faunal material (n=540) and shell resources (n=765) make up additional components of the domestic material. Much of the faunal material has already been described in the Section 3 discussion; the following discussion pertains only to those artifacts recovered from the excavated strata associated with the late eighteenth-/early nineteenth-century occupation. Ninety-six percent of the 540 faunal specimens recovered in these deposits could be taxonomically identified to at least the *class* level by CRSP staff analyst Sean Higgins.

Table 65 lists the identified faunal artifacts and their common name, where applicable. Bird, pig, medium to large mammal, and medium mammal are the most common faunal types encountered at the site during this occupation. The high number of birds (n=107) likely consists of unidentifiable turkey and chicken bones. Medium to large and medium mammal can reflect a variety of animals but are most likely additional pig, deer, and, perhaps, cow bones.

The socioeconomic level of this household is presumed to have been high, and this is largely because of the known history of the Smith family and its connections to the development and economy of the

Smithtown/Hauppauge area, as well as a few historical documents (e.g., bookkeeping ledger pages) available at the Smithtown Historical Society. Overall, this presumption is supported by the archaeological record, especially among domestic refuse, although the faunal assemblage provides several interesting, though not unexplainable, contrasts from what may be expected. Siles's food consumption model (1990:16) argues that wealthier households consumed greater quantities of beef and chicken while lower class households consumed higher amounts of pork and fish. In the Caleb Smith II occupation, pig and mammalian bones roughly similar in size to pig bones (medium to large mammals) are the most common mammalian bones recovered. Although the general medium to large mammal category can, and likely does, include deer and cow, it is clear that pork formed a large portion of the household's early diet.

Table 65. Faunal Remains Recovered from the 1790–1830 Occupation

Scientific Name	Common Name	NISP	NISP (%)
Mammals			
Odocoileus virginianus	White-tailed Deer	19	3.7
Bos taurus	Cow	12	2.3
Sus domestica	Pig	72	14.1
Procyon lotor	Raccoon	12	2.3
Sylvilagus floridanus	Eastern Cottontail Rabbit	9	1.8
Equus caballus	Horse	3	0.6
Rodentia	Rodent	17	3.3
Mammalia	Small mammal	1	0.2
Mammalia	Small to medium mammal	2	0.4
Mammalia	Medium mammal	61	11.9
Mammalia	Medium to large mammal	74	14.5
Mammalia	Large mammal	13	2.5
Mammalia	Mammal	17	3.3
Total Mammals		**312**	**61.1**
Birds			
Meleagaris gallopavo	Turkey	29	5.7
Gallus gallus	Chicken	15	2.9
Larus sp.	Gull	1	0.2
Aves	Small bird	42	8.2
Aves	Birds	107	20.9
Total Birds		**194**	**38.0**
Fish			
Acipenser oxyrhynchus	Atlantic Sturgeon	3	0.6
Perciformies	Fish	2	0.4
Total Fish		**5**	**1.0**
Assemblage Total		**511**	**100.0**

Conversely, the high proportion of bird bones indicates congruence with Siles's (1990) model, in which chicken (or general fowl) are consumed more by wealthier households. Both turkey and chicken make up an appreciable portion of the bird assemblage, and general birds constitute the largest identification class in the entire faunal assemblage. Fish are largely absent from the assemblage, but this does not necessarily reflect consumption patterns (or lack thereof), because fish bone is notoriously difficult to identify and recover in the field because of its physical properties.

The on-site consumption of shellfish is not entirely clear. The excavation strata that yielded shell artifacts lack any indication of mid-twentieth-century disturbances, and therefore a sound argument can be made that shellfish was brought on-site and consumed during this occupation period (late eighteenth/early nineteenth century). If so, this would appear to contradict Siles's (1990) model. A total of 765 shell artifacts were recovered (weighing 5.9 kilograms [13 pounds]) in the 1790–1830 deposit. The density of shell weight by excavated volume (Table 66) indicates that the primary context of the shell was directly associated with the stone feature, whether laterally or on top of the feature. Nearly 3 kilograms (7 pounds) of shell per cubic meter of excavated soil was encountered in Unit 43. This figure decreases quickly as one moves west and south (Units 40 and 41, respectively) from the feature, but less so toward the east (Unit 42), where the shell density is still relatively high between the feature and the wall located in the eastern part of Unit 42. Siles (1990) aruges that shellfish is commonly consumed by groups of low socioeconomic classes and, historically, excessive shellfish consumption has typically implied the presence of such groups.

Table 66. Shell Weight Densities Among the 1790–1830 Deposits

Level	Shell Weight (g)	Excavated Volume (m^3)	Weight Density (g/m^3)
40	297.5	0.50	590
41	950.5	1.13	843
42	1,162.5	0.84	1,377
43	3,500.0	1.20	2,917
Total	**5,910.5**	**3.68**	**1,608**

Although these data would appear to contradict the known historic occupation of the site and the socioeconomic class of the residents, it must be emphasized that the Smith family did not constitute the only socioeconomic group living in the project area. As shown previously in the census records, the family owned slaves through the 1820s, presumably until slavery was abolished in New York State in 1827 (DeWan 1998). In addition, a number of free servants were employed and lived on-site at various times during this period. It would be expected that the dietary patterns of these groups would vary from that of the Smith family, and if the stone feature did serve as an external kitchen hearth and a central food preparation locus, it would be expected that refuse materials would commingle. Thus, expensive meat types (beef and chicken) co-occur with less expensive meat sources, such as pork and fish.

The composition of the ceramic assemblage can be employed to determine the socioeconomic level of the site's inhabitants during this period. As will be discussed, the assemblage contains a variety of utility wares and refined wares that, owing to color, decoration, or functionality, minimally indicate a middle and perhaps higher class standing.

Utility wares (Table 67) consist of redware, yellow lead-glazed buff body earthenware, and stonewares (including red stoneware); these ceramic types make up 18 percent of this deposit's assemblage (n=1,606).[1] Redware (including slip-decorated redware) is the most common of the utility wares (n=202), making up roughly 13 percent of the deposit's entire ceramic assemblage. Several glaze colors are present, including black, brown, clear, and mottled or spotted brown. Slip-decorated redware colors include yellow glaze (the most frequent) as well as green and yellow glaze. Glazed and unglazed redware are evenly divided, consisting of 52 percent hollowware and 48 percent flatware, and the entirety of the slip-decorated assemblage (n=34) consists of flatware vessel fragments.

Conversely, nearly all of the stoneware sherds were identified as hollowware. These materials consist of several stoneware varieties, including several salt-glazed colors, and red stoneware. Several varieties of note are engine-turned fine red and brown stoneware (1763–1775) and Jackfield styled red stoneware (1740–1780). All of these varieties predate the construction of the house and implicitly indicate, as would be expected, that Caleb Smith II brought material goods on-site when he moved into his newly built house. Additional ceramic types that predate the house's construction and augment this notion are present in this deposit and discussed below. Among basic stonewares, vessel form is dominated by hollowware, which represents 35 of the 36 sherds. Of the nine identified red stoneware sherds, six are hollowware sherds and three are flatware fragments.

Thirty-eight sherds of yellow lead-glazed buff body earthenware were collected in this deposit. The most common variety, consisting of 30 sherds, is brown-dotted and combed yellow lead-glazed. Combed (n=4), brown-dotted (n=3), and general yellow lead-glazed (n=1) varieties form the remainder of the assemblage. All of these varieties were produced from 1670 until 1795 and, while it is possible that they could have been bought afterward, were most likely obtained prior to the house's construction (the mean production date and range produced from it is 1712–1753[2]). Morphologically, the buff earthenware vessels consist of 42 percent hollowware and 58 percent flatware.

The presence of decorated utility wares as opposed to mundane utility wares signifies a greater purchasing power and at least a middle-class occupation during this period. Such wares include the various glazed buff earthenware sherds, red stoneware (e.g., Jackfield), slip-decorated redware vessels, and glazed stonewares (Joseph Sopko, personal communication). Vessel forms are evenly distributed between hollowware and flatware. Engine-turned stoneware, for example, consists of nearly all teapot fragments; slip-decorated redware are plate-like vessels. All together, decorated utility vessels account for 8 percent of the deposit's ceramic assemblage and 41 percent of the utility ware assemblage.

Complementing this is the presence of 10 fine agateware sherds (production range 1740–1775), a transitional ceramic type between general utility wares and refined ceramic wares. Made of a finer ceramic

[1] The ceramic calculations and subsequent analysis utilize sherd counts rather than MNIs, which were not available for all contexts and ceramic types.

[2] This is calculated following Sopko (2003:58-64), which employs the mean production date (South 1977) plus or minus one standard deviation. Assuming a bell curve in production, this range covers the peak and primary occurrence of the type's production.

Table 67. Distribution of Utility Ware Sherds by Vessel Form, 1790–1830

Utility Wares	Total N	ID	ID %	Hollowware	HW %	Flatware	FW %
Buff Earthenware	38	38	100.0	16	42	22	58
Red Stoneware	11	9	81.8	6	67	3	33
Redware	168	155	92.3	80	52	75	48
Slip-Decorated Redware	34	34	100.0	0	0	34	100
Stoneware	37	36	97.3	35	97	1	3
Total	**288**	**272**	**94.4**	**137**	**50.4**	**135**	**49.6**

paste, agateware vessels tend to take generally utility forms; all of the agateware found during this occupation consist of hollowware (mug-like) sherds.

At least four different types of refined earthenware and stonewares were used during this period, although pearlware and creamware are the two primary ceramic types (Table 68). White salt-glazed stoneware (n=1) and tin-glazed delftware (n=1) constitute the remaining two types. Overall, 75 percent of the deposit's assemblage is classified as refined earthenware or stoneware. Such wares are usually associated with food consumption, and, as expected, nearly two-thirds of these wares are flatware sherds.

Table 68. Refined Stoneware and Earthenware Vessel Forms, 1790–1830

Ceramic Type	Hollowware N	HW %	Flatware N	FW %	Total Identified
Creamware	201	38.4	322	61.6	523
Pearlware	245	38.3	394	61.7	639
White salt-glazed stoneware	0	0.0	1	100.0	1
Tin glazed delftware	0	0.0	1	100.0	1
Total	**446**	**38.3**	**718**	**61.7**	**1,164**

Creamware varieties consist of 523 sherds (33 percent of the deposit's ceramic assemblage), the majority of which (97 percent) are undecorated. Other creamware varieties include annular (n=4), clouded (n=1), finger-painted (n=2), and molded (n=3) creamware. These varieties range in production end dates, but none of them post-date 1820. The production range of the most frequent variety, undecorated creamware, is 1762–1820. The mean date, 1791, plus one standard deviation yields a primary date range of 1781–1801. The majority of vessel forms among creamwares are flatware, representing 62 percent of the identifiable creamware assemblage (n=523).

Pearlwares, which constitute 41 percent (n=651) of the 1790–1830 ceramic assemblage, are more diverse in terms of decoration style and paint color than the creamwares, containing no less than 11 distinct taxonomic classifications. Underglaze blue hand-painted pearlware constitutes the largest portion of the pearlware assemblage (41 percent) followed by undecorated pearlware (23 percent). Other decoration techniques and colors include annular painting, transfer-printing (black, blue), edge-decoration (blue, green), flow style, molding, and underglaze polychrome hand-painting.

The majority of pearlware vessel forms (Table 69) consist of flatware, which make up roughly 62 percent of the identifiable assemblage; however, the most common varieties, undecorated and underglaze blue hand-painted, contain the bulk of the hollowware vessels (both numerically and proportionally). These two varieties contain 75 percent of hollowware vessels sherds, and the difference between hollowware and flatware vessel forms is much more (45 percent vs. 55 percent) than throughout the entire pearlware assemblage. By extension, all other pearlware varieties are dominated by flatware sherds, which constitute 73 percent of that respective assemblage.

On average, pearlware has a slightly later end date than creamware, although the mean production dates for all varieties falls within the date range established for this occupation (Table 70). Using the mean date plus or minus one standard deviation returns a date range of 1806–1822. This is only slightly reduced (1804–1819) if mocha pearlware, with its outlier end date of 1890, is removed.

Table 69. Distribution of Pearlware by Vessel Form, 1790–1830

Pearlware Variety	Total N	ID	ID %	Hollowware	HW %	Flatware	FW %
Annular	26	26	100.0	17	65.4	9	34.6
Black transfer-printed	28	28	100.0	5	17.9	23	82.1
Blue edge-decorated	33	33	100.0	0	0.0	33	100.0
Blue transfer-printed	83	80	96.4	22	27.5	58	72.5
Flow blue pearlware	1	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Green edge-decorated	7	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0
Mocha	2	1	50.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Pearlware with molded designs	13	12	92.3	1	8.3	11	91.7
Undecorated	149	145	97.3	62	42.8	83	57.2
Underglaze blue hand-painted	268	265	98.9	121	45.7	144	54.3
Underglaze polychrome hand-painted	41	41	100.0	15	36.6	26	63.4
Total	**651**	**639**	**98.2**	**245**	**38.3**	**394**	**61.7**
Undecorated/ underglaze blue hand-painted	417	410	98.3	183	44.6	227	55.4
All other varieties	234	229	97.9	62	27.1	167	72.9

Table 70. Chronological Data for Pearlware Vessels

Pearlware Variety	Begin Date	End Date	Mean Date	Mean Date ± 1 S.D.
Annular	1790	1830	1810	1803–1817
Black transfer-printed	1795	1840	1818	1810–1825
Blue edge-decorated	1780	1830	1805	1797–1813
Blue transfer-printed	1795	1840	1818	1810–1825
Flow blue pearlware	1795	1840	1818	1810–1825
Green edge-decorated	1800	1830	1815	1810–1820
Mocha	1795	1890	1843	1827–1858
Pearlware with molded designs	1800	1820	1810	1807–1813
Undecorated	1780	1830	1805	1797–1813
Underglaze blue hand-painted	1780	1830	1805	1797–1813
Underglaze polychrome hand-painted	1780	1840	1810	1800–1820
Average	**1790**	**1838**	**1814**	**1806–1822**

Porcelain sherds make up 6 percent (n=97) of the deposit's ceramic sherd assemblage, including several varieties. Six types of porcelain were used during this period; the most common are overglaze enameled China trade porcelain (n=38) and undecorated porcelain (n=32). Undecorated Chinese, underglaze blue Chinese, hand-painted, and molded porcelain sherds form the remainder of this small yet informative assemblage.

Ninety sherds have forms that could be identified, and of these, 21 are hollowware and 69 are flatware sherds (a ratio of over 1:3). All but four of the hollowware vessels are made of overglaze enameled China trade porcelain, which yields a form ratio of 45 percent hollowware vs. 55 percent flatware. After removing the 38 sherds of overglaze enameled China trade porcelain group from the porcelain assemblage, the remaining 52 identifiable sherds consist of four hollowware and 48 flatware sherds (8 percent vs. 92 percent, or a ratio of 1:12).

The available date ranges for porcelain varieties is wide, although the mean production dates fall within the date range of this occupational period (as do mean dates ± one standard deviation). The production range of the most common porcelain variety, overglaze enameled China trade porcelain, is 1790–1825. This range yields a mean production date of 1808 and a ± one s.d. range of 1802–1813. The 11 undecorated Chinese porcelain sherds have a production range of 1660–1890, a mean date of 1775, and a ± one s.d.

range of 1737–1813. These figures for underglaze blue Chinese porcelain (n=8) are 1660–1800, 1730, and 1707–1753.

The bottle glass recovered during this period, totaling 80 artifacts, consists of 60 percent olive-green bottle glass. Although functional identification of glass vessels based on color is problematic (Jones and Sullivan 1989; see also SHA 2015), olive-green glass tends to be associated with the storage and consumption of alcohol products. It must be emphasized, however, that this is a tendency and not a strong or strict correlation.

The presence of alcohol on-site during this occupation may further emphasize the different depositional patterns of the disparate social groups. The Smith family are known to have been Methodists; Caleb was one of the founders and original financers of the Hauppauge Methodist Church (built in 1806, this church is among the earliest known churches in the Smithtown/Hauppauge area). The Methodist movement, relatively new to the United States at this time, was associated with the temperance movement and actively sought to discourage alcohol consumption. Although it was frowned upon within the church, there were no explicit restrictions against consumption, and the decision to drink among parishioners was often left to their own moral leanings. To posit the Smith family did not consume alcoholic drinks because they were Methodists may be a fallacious argument; it is entirely possible that they consumed alcohol, but it is not particularly likely. If this likelihood is accepted, and the Smith family members were indeed temperance adherents, then it is probable that the alcohol-related green glass was associated with non-family members residing on-site, in particular the non-slave servants.

To summarize these data, the 1790–1830 occupation of the house, consisting of the 30-year residency of Caleb Smith II and roughly the first 10 years of Ebenezer and Sarah Smith's occupation, as reflected in the archaeological record, is one of contrasting wealth. It is known from census data that both Smith households owned slaves and employed free servants. It would be expected that these two groups, family and servants, would produce their own material record, and it is in the food preparation area, a context expected to have been shared across the contrasting socioeconomic units, that the respective material records intermingle. It is in such a location where expensive (beef, chicken) and cheap (pig) sources of meat are found and where valuable (imported porcelain) and cheap (unglazed utilitarian redware) ceramic vessels were handled.

Architecturally, the only excavated element dating to this period is the stone feature and the linear arrangement of stones, interpreted as a wall, that accompanied the feature. The poured concrete foundation exposed in Units 34 and 36–39, the cinder block wall identified in Units 48 and 49, and the poured concrete floor encountered in Units 47 and 49, all long post-date this occupation. Intact portions reflecting the original construction of the house were not encountered, and it is possible that those elements that were encountered were additions constructed much later (rather than remodeling of previous architecture). Any original architectural portions of the house that remained after it burned down were likely destroyed when County Center Road was constructed in the 1960s.

Mid-/Late Nineteenth Century: Residence of Ebenezer and Sarah Smith

There are no undisturbed excavated strata dating to this and subsequent occupations. All deposits containing mid- to late nineteenth-century material also contained material dating to the early/mid-twentieth century, indicating stratigraphic formation during the structure's demolition. Therefore it is impossible, except for a few isolated unique artifacts, to tie artifact patterns to this specific occupation period. Even though a number of artifact types have production ranges within this occupation range, it is likely that they were used beyond the occupation range. Nonetheless, identifying those few artifact types (especially several ceramic varieties) that could only have been obtained during this occupation period may be useful in assessing the socioeconomic characteristic of this period.

The majority of the unique artifacts are summarized in the Artifact Analysis chapter. These include artifacts tying family members to military service and musical instruments. One blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd (Photograph 71) is of particular note. On the dorsal face of this flatware fragment is the image of a castle. On the reverse is the text "[In]verary Castle/Duke, Argyle's Seat." The castle image is thus that of Inveraray Castle, located in western Scotland.

The production range of this ceramic variety is 1830–1865, with a mean production date of 1848 and a ± one standard deviation range of 1842–1853. However, notes available in the Smithtown Public Library, in arguing the date of the Milne painting (1830), state that the Ebenezer Smith family was in Europe during the early 1830s, and that the painting was more likely done in 1832 or later. This note, whose author and source of information is unknown, was written on the library's copy of Rockwell (1968).

If the Smiths did indeed travel to and spend time in Europe during the early 1830s, then this vessel may have been obtained during a visit to either Scotland or the castle itself. The potential visit falls within the variety's production range and, it should be noted,

within a respite between the births of children, from Ruth Cordelia in 1829 to Elizabeth in 1832. A painting of the castle is present in Morris's book of British county seats, published ca. 1880 (Figure 80). Although the image of the castle in the painting is nearly similar to that present on the sherd, it is slightly different and it is clear that the sherd's image was not taken from that painting. While interesting, this sherd is not particularly important in and of itself. Assuming that it was obtained at or near Inveraray Castle (or at least in Scotland), it does indicate that the family was wealthy enough to travel to and spend time in Europe.

Other sherds dating to this period include two undecorated whiteware vessel-base sherds (the vessel's general form is unknown) with "Leipsic/ J. Clementson" marked on the underside. This German ceramic manufacturer produced a variety of wares from 1839 until 1864.

Photograph 71. Blue Transfer-printed Whiteware Sherd Bearing an Image of Inveraray Castle, from Unit 42, Level 3

Figure 80. Inveraray Castle (Morris 1880)

Assessing ceramic type proportions for this occupation period based on production dates can be uninformative because such an analysis implicitly includes only those ceramic varieties that have strong associated production dates. Such wares include only those that could have been obtained during the mid- and late nineteenth century, and variation in ceramic vessel usage may be masked. This is the case for two reasons. First, ceramic vessels inherited or obtained prior to this period that were curated and used beyond the specific period in which they were manufactured (e.g., cream and pearlware) may be present. Such wares may contribute to a sense of wealth among the site's residents during this period, as these vessels may have been deemed valuable because of their age or family history. Their use, however, beyond their production dates cannot be confirmed because the site, as mentioned, lacks intact and undisturbed mid-/late nineteenth-century deposits. Second, the focus on types and varieties with relatively short production date ranges obviously excludes those wares that have been produced continually for centuries, most notably redwares. These wares also cannot be clearly tied to mid-/late nineteenth century contexts.

A total of 3,093 have mean production dates post-dating 1830. Ninety-two percent of these were whiteware varieties; the next two most common types are yellowware (2.6 percent) and stoneware (2.4 percent). Nearly two-thirds of the whiteware sherds are undecorated, and blue transfer-printed (16 percent) and underglaze polychrome (10 percent) hand-painted sherds represent sizable portions of the assemblage (Table 71). The two latter varieties both have production dates of 1830–1865. Overall, the high proportion of decorated wares generally indicate higher vessel values (cost to buy), although this correlation is not necessarily strong and is prone to shifting through the nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987; Miller 1980).

Table 71. Whiteware Varieties Dating to the Mid-/Late Nineteenth Century Recovered in the East Block

Whiteware variety	Count	Percent	Begin	End	Mean	SD	-1 SD	+1 SD
Willow pattern transfer-printed	4	0.1	1825	1840	1833	3	1830	1835
Blue edge-decorated	55	1.9	1830	1860	1845	5	1840	1850
Green edge-decorated	23	0.8	1830	1860	1845	5	1840	1850
Underglaze polychrome hand-painted	279	9.8	1830	1860	1845	5	1840	1850
Blue transfer-printed	456	16.1	1830	1865	1848	6	1842	1853
Sponge-decorated	29	1.0	1830	1865	1848	6	1842	1853
Black transfer-printed	163	5.7	1825	1875	1850	8	1842	1858
Green transfer-printed	1	0.0	1825	1875	1850	8	1842	1858
Red transfer-printed	4	0.1	1825	1875	1850	8	1842	1858
Flow black	24	0.8	1835	1870	1853	6	1847	1858
Flow blue	4	0.1	1835	1870	1853	6	1847	1858
Undecorated	1773	62.5	1820	1900+	1860	13	1847	1873
Molded	20	0.7	1845	1885	1865	7	1858	1872
Total/Average	**2835**	**100.0%**			**1851**	**7**	**1844**	**1858**

The data recovery exposed no architectural elements that clearly date to this occupation period. The external kitchen feature probably saw use during the early phase of this occupation period, but it fell into disuse at some point during the mid-nineteenth century. All other architectural features employed construction techniques or elements (e.g., poured concrete, cinder blocks) that place the date of their construction in the early twentieth century.

The area southeast of the house, where the concrete footer in Units 34 and 36–39 was encountered, contained a sheet midden. This is indicated by the increase in domestic debris, most notably ceramic sherds, that occurred with increased depth below the concrete footer (see Table 38). The high frequency of whiteware sherds in this deposit suggests a date contemporaneous with the occupation of Ebenezer, Sarah, and the remainder of the large Smith family. Whiteware constitutes 40 percent of this ceramic assemblage recovered from Levels 5–7 in this block. A number of creamware (14 percent) and pearlware (20 percent) sherds does indicate, however, that the sheet midden was probably initially formed during the earliest occupation phase at the site.

Late Nineteenth–Early Twentieth Centuries: Residence of Joshua B. Smith

There are no clear archaeological indicators of this occupation phase, from 1879, when Ebenezer and Sarah Smith died, to 1907, when Elizabeth Lawrence, Joshua's sister, sold the house following his death in 1906. As was the case for the previous occupation period and for the final 40 years of the house's existence, excessive landscape modification resulted in the mixing of nearly, if not all, sub-surface archaeological remains. Therefore it is impossible to assess the wealth level of Joshua's occupation, specifically with reference to (and in comparison to) that of his parents. Judging from census data described above, it is known that a number of people continued to live at the house through this period and, at least for part of the time, continued to employ non-family household servants.

Early–Mid-Twentieth Century: Post-Smith Residencies

The assessment of this period focuses more on changing architectural features than shifts in artifact patterns. As discussed, it is known that the house changed hands frequently during its final 40 years. It would be expected that each of these occupations had little effect on the site's artifact assemblage, as their short occupation periods would have left less cultural material. This refers both to less waste/refuse deposition and to items or objects left on-site when the owner moved on. In other words, the short time frames of occupation would have created less inadvertently produced waste material and fewer items would have been purposely left on-site when a family moved on (moving families would likely take their possessions with them). This generally refers only to domestic debris. As has been shown, the site is rife with architectural and miscellaneous refuse, nearly all of which was deposited when the house was destroyed.

Architectural material and features indicate that the house was expanded and/or remodeled and modernized during this period. Bathroom hardware, including large pieces of a toilet, numerous ceramic tiles (as well as chunks of their concrete sub-floor), and cast-iron plumbing pipes indicate that an interior bathroom was installed. Armored BX electrical cable casing was frequently encountered in the structural debris. As already noted, this cable type was employed during the early phases of residential electrical wiring. Two hundred and twelve pieces of wire casing were found during the Phase III data recovery.

The concrete block wall encountered in Unit 49 (and partially in Unit 48) represents another early twentieth-century modification to the household. The nature of this modification is not entirely clear, as no portion of the structure's original foundation was encountered and so no comparisons can be made. Thus, it is not known if this wall, along with the poured concrete slab that made up a basement floor, represents a remodeling of the original structure (including a reconstruction of the structure's original foundation), or the construction of an addition to the original building.

In addition, the concrete footer excavated in Units 34 and 36–39 was constructed at a similar period. This external structure had an unknown function, as little could be interpreted from the associated artifact assemblage (because of post-destruction artifact-mixing). It is known that the latest configuration of the household's property included a pool, as it is mentioned in the newspaper story reporting the fire, but this architectural feature does not appear to have been that pool. The footer bears the impressions of cinder/concrete blocks, indicating that a solid concrete wall was built on the foundation. Thus, it is presumed that this smaller external structure served as a small barn, shed, or some other storage-like facility that did not require a finished floor (none was encountered).

Following the burning of the house, the area, as discussed, passed to the Smithtown Aviation Country Club in the early 1950s. At that time the area was extensively graded, smoothed, and flattened to construct the club's airstrips. The shell driveway was also built at that time, leading from Route 347/454 toward the club's main structures.

The club did not last long, and the land passed to Suffolk County in the early 1960s. The county office complex was thereafter constructed, ultimately completed in the late 1960s/early 1970s. Part of this project included the construction of County Center Road, which appears to bisect the inferred location of the Caleb II/Ebenezer Smith house. It is presumed that the road's construction, which cut into the soft slope that leads up to the area's plateau, utilized the already dug-out space remaining from the structure's basement, and thus the majority of what remained of the house's foundation was destroyed by the road's construction. Excavations in the east block encountered either a remodeled version of the eastern edge of the original structure, or a later addition that extended east of the original building.

Research Questions Addressed

Below are the general research themes and questions that were discussed in the Research Design chapter. The accompanying answers are summaries of what is discussed in the text of this report and serve as brief syntheses of the research accomplished by the Phase III data recovery at the Naima Site.

Prehistoric Research Themes

Chronology. The occupation dates of the prehistoric component of the Naima Site have been assessed via both relative and absolute methods. Radiocarbon AMS dating, conducted on charcoal samples recovered from Feature 1 (the cache of thermally altered quartz cobbles), yielded mean calibrated dates ranging from 3200 BC to 3500 BC. This places the earliest occupation at the site squarely within the Late Archaic period. Relative dating techniques consisted of projectile point analysis and the comparison of observed point forms to known (and chronologically rooted) point typologies. The majority of points consist of narrow-stemmed forms (e.g., Lamoka) that are most often associated with the Late Archaic. A few points, however, are small triangular points that dominated the Late Woodland period and indicate at least some degree of occupation at the site immediately prior to the arrival of Europeans.

Spatial Patterning and Site Function. There appeared to have been little horizontal variation within the Naima Site's prehistoric component. The site itself consisted of the quartz cobble cache and a distributed scatter of lithic production debris. As there was little evidence of a residential nature (e.g., faunal, architectural), the site is interpreted as a campsite. As such, the residential use of the site would have been diminished and more ephemeral; occupation was likely seasonal and non-permanent. The occupation of the site focused instead on the temporary exploitation of natural riverine and woodland resources that could be obtained nearby. The production of tools, indicated by the lithic debitage collected, was undertaken for this purpose.

Subsistence. Faunal and shell resources could not be tied directly to the Late Archaic or Late Woodland occupations of the Naima Site, so little can be concluded concerning the site's subsistence patterns. It can be presumed, however, that based on the size of the site and time periods in which it was occupied, the site's subsistence centered on hunting and gathering strategies. Judging from the number of projectile points found throughout all phases of archaeological investigation at the Naima Site, the emphasis was on hunting.

The Organization of Lithic Technology. All stages of lithic production were present at the Naima Site. Primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes, as well as bifacial thinning flakes, were identified in the debitage assemblage. Shatter fragments, failed tool preforms, and unfinished blanks are also present. Nearly all of the lithic debitage and all of the formal tools are made of locally available quartz. Raw materials in the form of quartz cobbles were collected along Long Island's North Shore (see Bernstein and Lenardi 2008) and brought to the site for lithic reduction.

Finished tool forms were underrepresented *in situ* in the prehistoric deposit, but this is to be expected based on patterns established for tool production and tool use loci (analogous to workshop loci [Moholy-Nagy 1990]). Formal tool forms, based on those recovered during all phases of archaeological investigation at the Naima Site, primarily consist of projectile points. Other general-use bifacial tools were identified, including tools that were presumably used for cutting and scraping functions, but these are well outnumbered by projectile points.

Historic-Period Questions

Socioeconomic Status. The analysis of the Smith family's socioeconomic status draws together a variety of data types and lines of evidence. These include documentary evidence (Rockwell 1968; Smith 1961; Wood 1981), artifact analyses, and other secondary references to the lifestyle of the house's occupants.

1. What was the socioeconomic status of the occupants of this rural household?

The socioeconomic status of the household's residents was high. The house's builder, Caleb Smith II, was known to have been wealthy, as he contributed to the construction of the local church, constructed (with his cousin) a mill, built at least two houses during his lifetime, employed servants, and owned slaves. The subsequent occupants, Ebenezer Smith and Caleb's daughter Sarah and their children, maintained a high-wealth level and were referred to as "aristocrats" (Wood 1981:30). Census data indicate that they owned slaves at least through the 1820s, employed live-in servants through the mid-nineteenth century, and had moderately high asset (property and possessions) values on those census records that recorded such data. They probably traveled to Europe and perhaps lived there for a short time. The wealth of Joshua Smith's household, dating to the 1879–1907 period, is less well known. He lived with several of his sisters and was listed as a farmer in census records, while maintaining a number of live-in servants and/or farm employees.

2. Is the household's socio-economic status reflected in the types of material goods that were used?

The archaeological record is consistent with the interpretation that the Smiths were wealthy. There are high numbers of highly decorated refined wares and valuable non-local ceramic types (e.g., porcelain), as well as decorated or refined utilitarian ceramic wares.

3. Did the residents of this site consume foods that were consistent with the household's socioeconomic status?

Faunal remains indicate they had a diet reliant on meat consumption, including a number of more expensive meats (beef, chicken). The prevalence of less expensive meat (pork) may indicate a supplementation of diet or meat consumption by other on-site social groups (e.g., servants, employees, or slaves).

Internal and External Relationships. The analysis of the household's level of internal and external relationships relies entirely on an analysis of the site's artifact assemblage. Of particular importance are ceramic wares, which include a variety of locally and extra-locally produced types.

4. Were the goods utilized by the residents of these sites locally produced or was this household participating in a larger regional economy?

Goods used in the household were both locally produced and obtained from interregional markets. The clearest example of this is the various kinds of Chinese porcelain sherds present in the material record of the Naima Site. These varieties have a range of production dates, running from the mid-seventeenth century until the late nineteenth century. The most common porcelain type during the 1790–1830 occupation, overglaze enameled China trade porcelain, has a production range of 1790–1825. The early reliance on creamware and pearlware may indicate participation in the interregional trade network, as these materials were produced in England. They were, however, ubiquitous in the United States at the time of their production, and served as the primary refined wares available. No locally produced ceramic type competed against cream and pearlware, and it was not until the advent and spread of whiteware in the 1820s and 1830s that a locally produced alternative became available.

5. Were the residents of this property heavily reliant on markets in New York for household and farming goods or does this household appear to have been self-sufficient?

The Smith household utilized New York (and other) markets for non-locally produced materials while remaining somewhat self-sufficient for more mundane needs. For example, imported and/or non-utilitarian ceramic wares were likely obtained in New York. Household needs, such as blacksmithing, were probably completed on-site to a small degree. Possible blacksmith trimmings were encountered in a few locations (Units 32 and 34), although other blacksmith-related refuse or tools were not identified.

6. How did local events (e.g., establishment of local railroads) affect the external relations of this rural household?

External events, such as the establishment of the local railroad and the abolishment of slavery, did not appear to have much effect on the Smith household. The abolishment of slavery in New York State in 1827 likely affected the overall wealth of the household, but if it did, it reduced it only slightly. The establishment of the local railroad did not occur until 1870 (the Smithtown and Port Jefferson lines of the Long Island Rail Road) and the effect it had on the household is unknown, as the material record of this period (specifically that related to Joshua's occupation) is mixed with that of earlier and later periods.

Conclusion and Acknowledgments

Although this project yielded a vast number of artifacts, it varies in its future research potential, and therefore its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places is doubtful. The prehistoric component of the Naima Site consists of a small and somewhat ephemeral campsite and locus of tool production. The site's lithic assemblage, both intact prehistoric deposits and those recovered in secondary contexts, illustrates the manner and strategies in which lithic reduction was conducted on smallish quartz cobbles. Because of the natural resources available on Long Island during its prehistoric occupation, it is presumed that these reduction strategies are replicated elsewhere on Long Island, and the lithic industry of the Naima Site can serve as a case study in the economic strategies of small and mobile hunter-gather groups. These issues have been preliminarily addressed elsewhere (Mazeau 2007b, 2008a, 2008b), but it is expected that the site's prehistoric material will be employed in future academic endeavors.

The historic-period occupation of the site is important not only because of the family who lived there but also the period in which it was occupied. The Smiths were a leading family in the early history of Long Island (both colonial and post-colonial). Various members of the family played prominent roles in the social and economic development of not only the communities of Smithtown and Hauppauge but also, to a lesser extent, in the development of Suffolk County, Long Island, and, perhaps, New York State. As members of a historically prominent family, the residence of Caleb Smith II and Ebenezer Smith ought at least to be considered National Register eligible; however, the ultimate destruction of the house and the subsequent treatment of the site call into question the fitness of the site for the National Register. The site contains few intact historical deposits, and nearly the entire site has suffered from stratigraphic mixing.

The Phase III archaeological investigation yielded sufficient data to address the majority of the research themes and questions proposed during the Data Recovery Plan (Rieth and Mazeau 2006). Future work within the currently defined boundaries of the site would therefore prove superfluous, as additional data drawn from stratigraphic contexts of questionable integrity would be redundant.

Following the completion of fieldwork conducted for the Phase III data recovery, a building was constructed along the west side of County Center Road and outside the Department of Transportation's project scope. This building, which is now the new bureau for the Suffolk County Police Department's Fourth Precinct, was constructed under DEC approval and without a cultural resource survey (but after the Naima Site had been registered with the State Historic Preservation Office). The building's construction has significantly impacted the west side of County Center Road, and it is unclear to what degree the prehistoric or historic occupations of the area remain intact, although they were probably largely destroyed.

If the DOT's project scope changes in any way along the road's western side, additional work will likely not be necessary. This, however, depends on the nature and/or location of any future changes. The east side of County Center Road remains intact, and if the DOT's project scope, boundaries, or potential impact footprint on the road's east side changes in any way, further work is highly recommended.

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