

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE PYRRHUS CONGER HOMELLOT

Village of Southampton, Town of Southampton

Suffolk County, New York

Principle Archaeologist:

Allison Manfra McGovern, Ph.D.

Contributions by:

Mark S. Tweedie, M.A., R.P.A.

Field Crew:

Jenna Wallace Coplin, M.A., M.Phil., R.P.A.

Cara Frissell, doctoral student, CUNY Graduate Center

Meg Gorsline, M.Phil.

Mark S. Tweedie, M.A., R.P.A.

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of archaeological investigation of the Pyrrhus Concer Homelot located at 51 Pond Lane in the Village and Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. This fieldwork was carried out in June 2016.

The purpose of the archaeological investigation is to (1) investigate the integrity and significance of buried archaeological deposits on the property, (2) inform the interpretation of the Concer homelot, and (3) outline a record of buried archaeological resources on the property to assist in future maintenance, restoration, and management of the site. No standing structures will be evaluated as part of this survey.

A total of 34 shovel tests and 2 one-meter-square units was excavated on the property. Overall, the archaeological survey serves to document the twentieth and twenty-first century disturbance of the site, but it also sheds light on the nineteenth century lived experiences of Concer, his family, and his grandparents before him. The artifacts that were recovered provide visual clues to those interested in Concer's life, and local and national histories. And significantly, the historical archaeological investigation of this site has determined that 51 Pond Lane is notable as a site of early free black land ownership, as early as the nineteenth century, during the era of Gradual Emancipation in New York State.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations of the Pyrrhus Concer homelot located at 51 Pond Lane in the Village and Town of Southampton, Suffolk County, New York. This parcel was home to Pyrrhus Concer in the nineteenth century. Pyrrhus Concer was born to an enslaved mother during the Gradual Emancipation Era in New York State. Glimpses of his life are captured in documents that mention his work, travel, economic transactions, and community contributions. Concer is remembered as a freed slave, a whaler, and a respected community member. His experiences and his presence are important to the historical fabric of Long Island history.

In 2014, the house that stood on the property was demolished by private owners. Southampton Village subsequently purchased the Concer homelot with Community Preservation Funds. The Pyrrhus Concer Action Committee intends to reconstruct the Concer homestead with architectural materials that were salvaged during demolition of the house. This archaeological investigation was commissioned by the Pyrrhus Concer Action Committee and Southampton Village to investigate the property prior to reconstruction of the Concer house, as archaeology at the site can shed light on the particular experiences of the Concer family and broader African American cultural patterns at the site.

The purpose of the archaeological investigation is to (1) investigate the integrity and significance of buried archaeological deposits on the property, (2) inform the interpretation of the Concer homelot, and (3) outline a record of buried archaeological resources on the property to assist in future maintenance, restoration, and management of the site. No standing structures will be evaluated as part of this survey.

The archaeological evaluations were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the *Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations and the Curation of Archaeological Collections* issued by the New York Archaeological Council (NYAC) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (1995), and the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Phase I Archaeological Report Format Requirements* (May 2005).

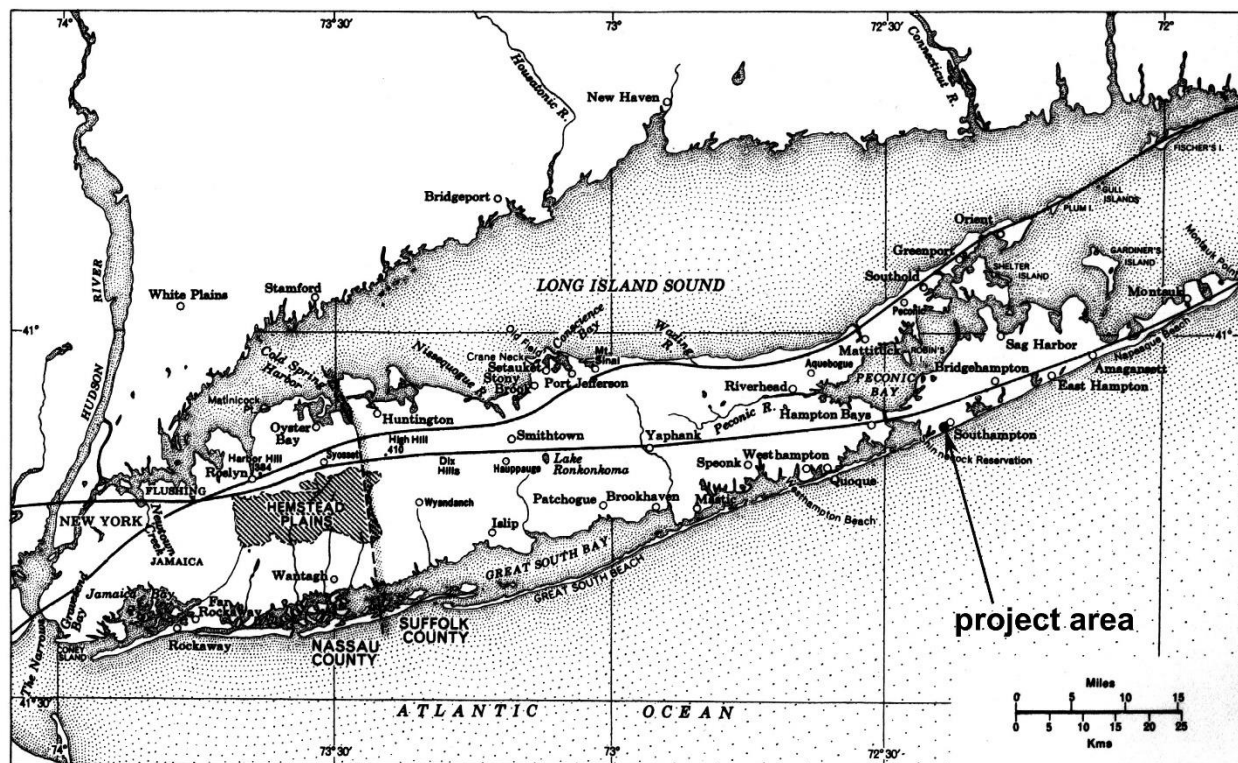


Figure 1. Map of Long Island showing the location of the Concer Homelot in Southampton.

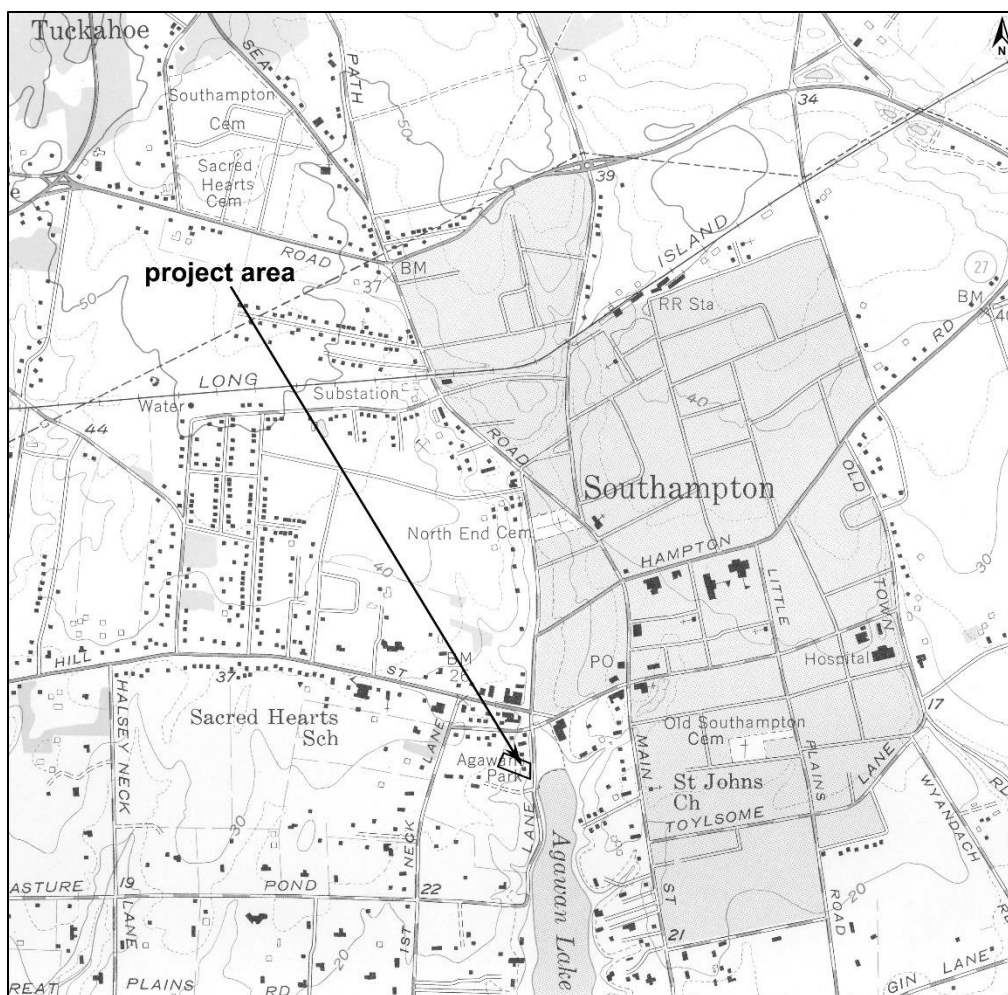


Figure 2. 1991 USGS topographic map of *Southampton, New York*, showing the location of the project area.

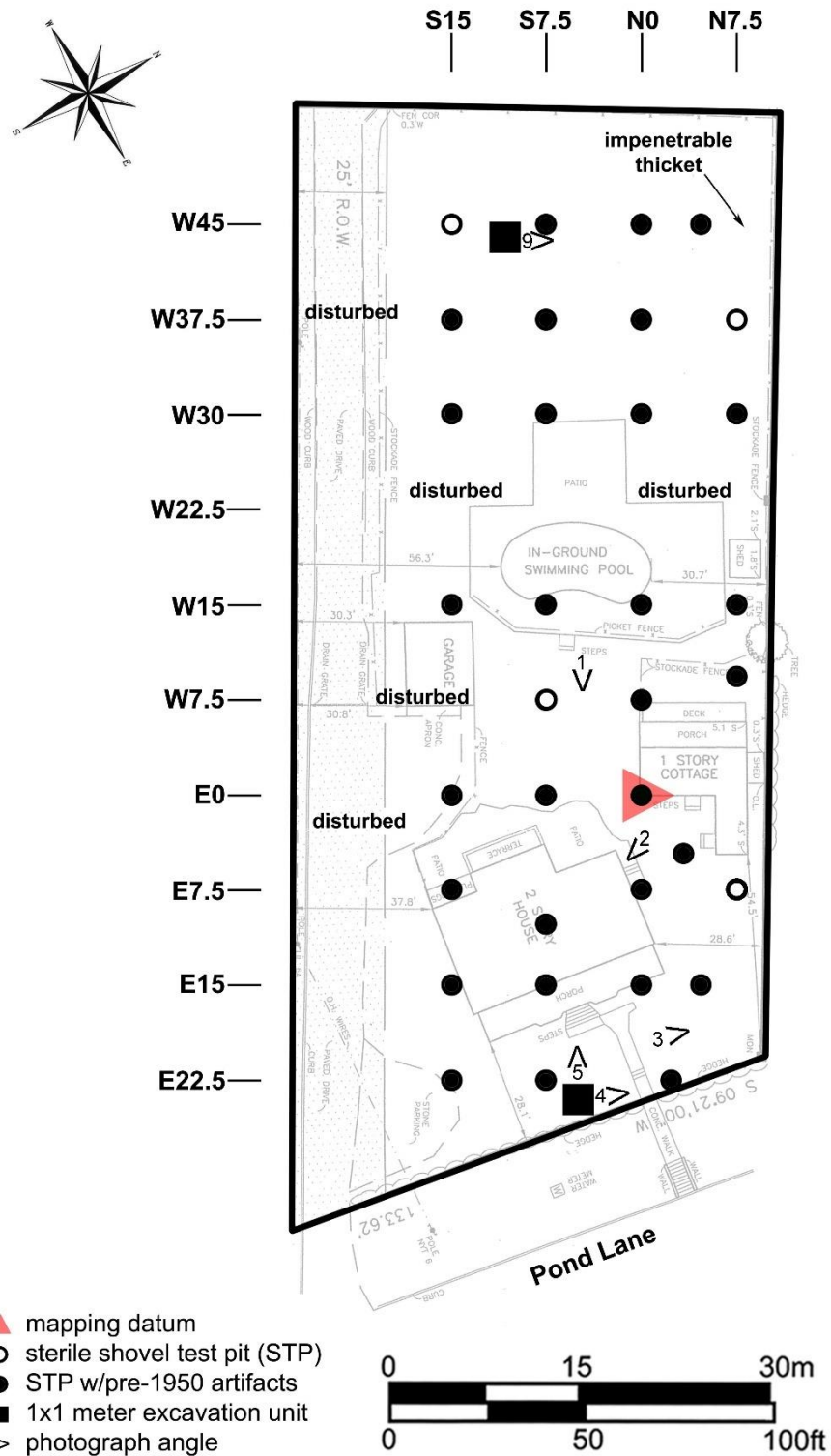


Figure 3. Archaeological investigation of 51 Pond Lane.

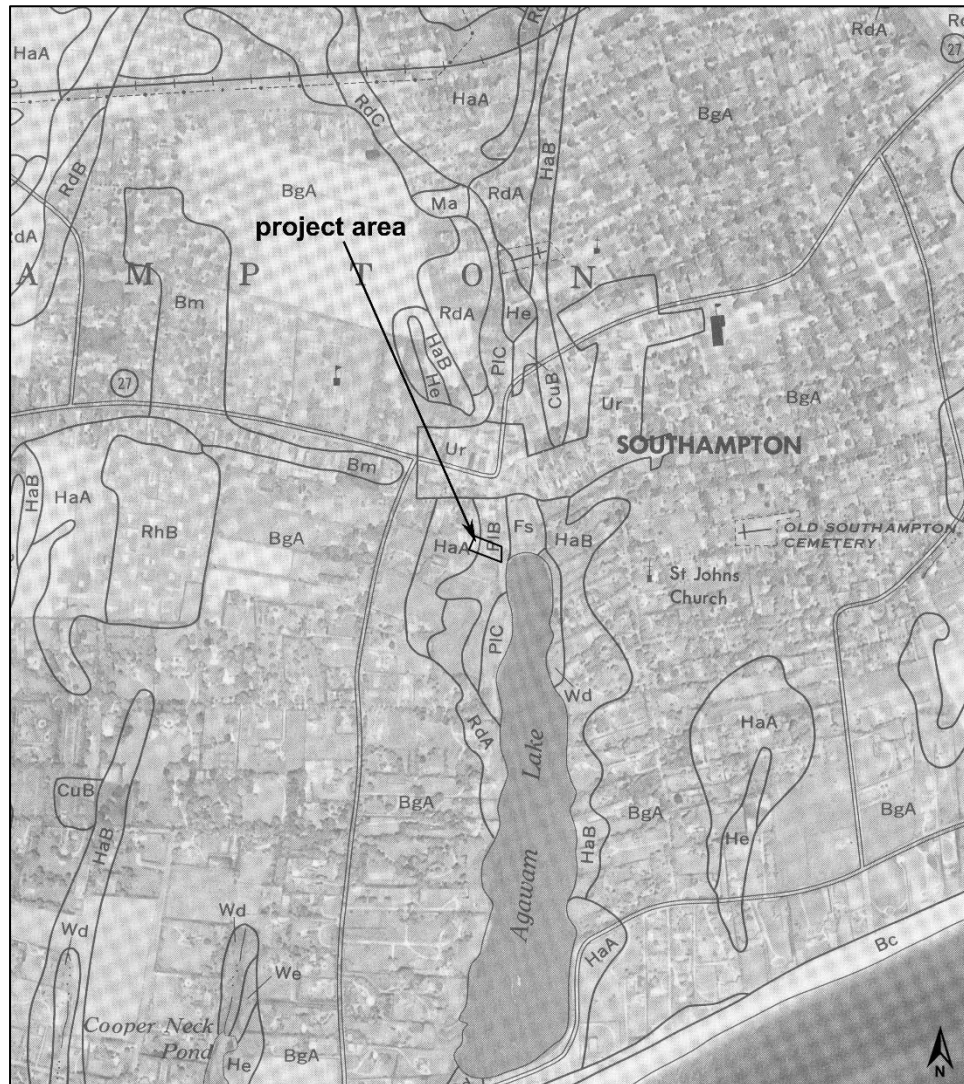


Figure 4. 1975 USDA Soil Map showing the location of the project area (Sheet 62).

PROJECT AREA SETTING

Natural Environment

The project area is located near the south shore of eastern Long Island, approximately 150 kilometers (93 miles) east of New York City (Figures 1 and 2). Topography is gently sloping throughout the parcel, with an average elevation of 7.6 meters (25 feet) above mean sea level. The nearest source of freshwater consists of Lake Agawam approximately 30 meters (100 feet) southeast of the project area. This natural feature has remained a focal point of the village since the 1800s (Nelson, Pope, and Voorhies, LLC 2008).

The site is situated on the glacial outwash plain south of the Ronkonkoma terminal moraine, a geological feature formed over 18,000 years ago by meltwater runoff from the Wisconsin ice sheet (Sirkin 1995). Soils in the project are dominated by Plymouth loamy sand, 3-8% slopes (PLB), with some Haven loam, 0-2% slopes (HaA) in the western portion of the parcel (Warner et al. 1975: Sheet 62). The Plymouth soil series are comprised of deep, excessively drained, coarse textured soils with low natural fertility (Warner et al. 1975:77-78). The Haven soil series consist of deep, well-drained, medium textured soils with low natural fertility (Warner et al. 1975:71-72). Typical profiles for these soil types are provided in Table 1.

The project area was heavily disturbed by the 2014 razing and removal of the house, and by prior removal (and subsequent soil re-deposition) of a garage and pool. Ground disturbance from these earth-moving events are evident in the central portion of the parcel. Since then, grasses have grown tall throughout the formerly-maintained property (Photograph 1). Ornamental plantings, including ivy and shrubs, are present along the northern edge of the project area around a standing structure (Photograph 2). Shrubs are planted at the eastern edge of the property along Pond Lane. There is also a mix of deciduous and coniferous trees along the western edge of the property. A gravel driveway is present along the southern edge of the parcel (Figure 3).

Table 1. Project area soils.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Soil Horizon Depth</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Texture</i>	<i>Slope %</i>	<i>Drainage</i>
Haven loam	A0/A1: (0-3 in) B1: (3-10 in) B2: (10-19 in) B3: (19-28 in)	dk gb dk bn ob yb	lm lm lm lm w/gv	0-2	well
Plymouth loamy sand	A0/A1: 0- 10 cm (0-4 in) B1: 10-25 cm (4-10 in) B2: 25-43 cm (10-17 in) B3: 43-68 cm (17-27 in)	vy dk gb yb yb bn	lm sd lm sd lm sd lm sd	3-8, 8-15	excessive



Photograph 1. Looking west at ground disturbance from pool removal and subsequent redeposited soils in the central portion of the project area.



Photograph 2. Extant structure along the northern boundary of the project area. No standing structures were evaluated during the archaeological survey.



Photograph 3. Looking southwest at excavations near the eastern edge of the project area. The cement walkway to the razed house is evident in the foreground.

Site File Search

The files of the New York State Museum (NYSE), the Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), Suffolk County Archaeological Association (SCAA), and the Institute for Long Island Archaeology (ILIA) document three known archaeological sites within 1.6 kilometers (one mile) of the project area (Table 2). Although the project area is located within the boundaries of the National Register listed Southampton Village Historic District, the property was not identified as contributing. Indeed, there are no State or National Register of Historic Places listed or previously determined eligible properties within or adjacent to the parcel.

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

<i>Site identifier</i>	<i>Site name</i>	<i>Age/cultural affiliation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
NYSM 7614, ACP SUFK		Prehistoric	“Traces of occupation” (Parker 1920).
A10357.000421	Mill Hill Mill	Historic	Windmill at south end of Windmill Lane, moved to Shinnecock Hills around 1889.
A10309. 305	D. Jagger	Historic	Late 19 th -20 th century trash (Bernstein <i>et al.</i> 2007).

Historic Maps

Trends in development and land use patterns can be discerned through a study of historic period maps. The 1797 *Survey of South Hampton Town* (Figure 5) shows a linear settlement pattern along the main roads throughout Southampton town. Present-day Hill Street is shown north of the project area, and Town Pond (present-day Agawam Lake) is shown to the east. While structures are drawn along Main Street, Hill Street, and other roads throughout the village, no structures are illustrated within or adjacent to the project area.

By the time of the 1858 Chace *Map of Suffolk County* (Figure 6), residential development had expanded in all directions. Dense settlement is located along Main Street, which runs north-south on the east side of Town Pond. Concer’s house is illustrated along Pond Lane, but it is not labeled. The names of nearby homeowners are identified. The 1873 Beers *Atlas of Long Island* (Figure 7) shows a similar settlement pattern within the village. Main Street, which is clearly the main artery of the village, is densely settled, as is the road to Canoe Place (present-day Hill Street). On this map, Concer’s house is labeled “P. Concer.” The building next door, identified as “P. Williams,” is the home of Concer’s uncle. These two structures are the only ones located on Pond Lane, facing Town Pond (present-day Agawam Lake). Most of the structures and lots in and around the village are constructed to face the main roads, with Town Pond resting at the rear of villagers’ lots. It is important to note that the 1873 map provides a glimpse of the village on the verge of change due to influx of part-time residents and vacationers. On the 1894 Beers *Atlas of Long Island: Southampton Village East*, Concer’s property is defined; Salem H. Whales and Elihu Root are his neighbors to the south (Appendix C).

By 1902, Elihu Root had acquired Concer’s property; this is evident on E. Belcher Hyde’s *Atlas of a Part of Long Island- South Shore* and in historical documents (Appendix C). By 1904, many roads were established throughout interior portions of the Town of Southampton, and settlement increased in and around the village. More structures are evident all around Agawam Lake. Ownership is not depicted on the USGS topographic maps of *Sag Harbor* and

Riverhead, New York, but a structure is illustrated within the project area (Figure 8). Then in 1916, the project area is depicted as part of the larger landholdings of Mas J. L. Breeze (Appendix C).

In summary, the survey of historic maps demonstrates how settlement expanded in and around Southampton village, and provides ownership information for the project area through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Concer's house is clearly documented on maps dating to 1858, 1873, and 1894. The property witnessed several transformations through new ownership between 1902 through the present; this, too, is evident on the survey of historic maps.

Prehistoric Context

One prehistoric site has been recorded within a 1.6 kilometer (one mile) radius of the project area. This site was identified during a state-wide inventory of archaeological sites by former New York State Archaeologist Arthur C. Parker in the early twentieth century (Parker 1920) (Table 2).

The results of more than twenty years of archaeological studies on Long Island suggests that the location of both interior and coastal prehistoric sites appears to be strongly influenced by the proximity of fresh water sources (Bernstein et al. 1996). The environmental attributes of the South Fork, including the project area, indicate the presence of a diverse set of resources that could have been exploited by aboriginal hunter-gatherers. Both wetland resources (e.g., marsh plants, water fowl) associated with the nearby Agawam Lake, and upland resources (e.g., berries, nuts, and local terrestrial fauna) could have been utilized by the Native Americans in the Southampton area as part of their generalized subsistence base. Based on the results of the site file search and a consideration of nearby environmental features, undisturbed portions of the project area have a moderate to high sensitivity for the presence of prehistoric sites.

Historical Context

Permanent settlement of Southampton by the English began in 1640, when a group of colonists from Lynn, Massachusetts landed at North Sea (Hazelton 1925:733). The English colonists carried a warrant from the Earl of Sterling granting them about 64 square miles of land stretching from Shinnecock to Sagaponack. At the time of contact, Southampton was occupied by the Shinnecock Indians, speakers of the Mohegan-Pequot-Montauk Algonquian language (Salwen 1978).

One of the earliest recorded land transactions between the English and the Shinnecock dates to 1640, when colonists confirmed the Sterling grant with a payment of sixteen coats and sixty bushels of Indian corn for the property. It was also agreed that the English would defend the Shinnecock Indians against "the unlawful and unjust attacks of any other Indian who might assail them" (Stone 1983:67).

The first town meeting of Southampton was held in 1641 for the purpose of designating family lots within the village. At this meeting, each household received almost fifty acres for home, cultivation, and grazing, while shares were held for the common woodland north of the village (Keene 1983). The project area is located just southwest of the Southampton village core established in 1648, and thus was historically within the nucleus of seventeenth century occupation (Halsey 1940:24-26).

Interactions between the Native American and Euro-American populations were marked by some agreements, and later arguments, concerning land use. In 1687, “a lease for a nominal rent” of forty shillings a year was given to the Shinnecock Indians (Stone 1983:104). A 1698 census records an Indian population in the area of 152 (Keene 1983:4).

The 1687 accord was updated in 1703 with a “thousand year lease,” in which the Shinnecock paid a rent of one ear of corn each year in place of the forty shillings. By the terms of this lease, the Indians were permitted land for cultivation and timber, and access to “such grass as they usually make their mats and houses of, and to dig ground nuts” (Bayles 1874:326). The colonists reserved the right to “meadows, marshes, grass, herbage, feeding and pasturage, timber, stone, and convenient highways” (Bayles 1874:326). These highways included Montauk Highway (New York State Route 27), established in 1653.

Though agriculture provided the subsistence base for the colonists, coastal resources (waterfowl, fish, and shellfish) were heavily utilized. Whaling played a vital role in the economy of early Southampton. The value of whale oil and bone as trade goods spawned the local industry, which was active from 1640 until the middle of the nineteenth century.

Little changed in the general lifeways of the English colonists of Southampton until the American Revolution. Early in the conflict, Long Island attracted British attention because of the Island’s proximity to the major port of New York Harbor, and also to Connecticut and Rhode Island. Additionally, Long Island was viewed as a major resource for providing British troops with food, timber, pasturage, and boarding. Though agriculture and industry such as whaling were interrupted with British occupation, the economy of Southampton gradually returned to its earlier pattern after 1781. The most important anchorage in the region was Sag Harbor, northeast of Southampton Village. Sag Harbor became a Federal Port of Entry in 1788, and the prosperous whaling industry brought more capital to the region through the nineteenth century.

Glimpses of nineteenth century life are evident in newspaper accounts, maps, and archival traces. It was during the mid-nineteenth century that Southampton residents began to record the colonial history of the settlement. Many of the elite village residents lived along Main Street, which served as the main artery of village life. Ship captains, merchants, and “well-to-do farmers” were positioned in the heart of the village, where several shops, churches, post office, hotels and boarding houses were also located, and planting fields were located east and south of the freeholders’ home lots (Goddard 2011).

Several roads connecting coastal villages of eastern Long Island were established during the Colonial period. However, it was the advent of the railroad, and later the automobile, which irrevocably changed the nature of the region. The opening of the Sag Harbor branch of the Long Island Railroad in 1870 had a significant impact on the Town of Southampton. Until this date, Southampton was essentially a collection of small rural villages. The coming of the railroad greatly facilitated the movement of New York City businessmen and their families to country retreats, and marked the start of a thriving summer tourist industry on the south shore of Suffolk County.

The railroad fostered the development of Southampton as a summer resort, and soon summer cottages and hotels lined the streets and shores of the community. The influx of new residents, primarily from New York City, transformed the culture of Southampton, as they established libraries, museums, theaters, and other cultural institutions (Dolgon 2006; Goddard 2011). The establishment of golf clubs, private clubs, bathing stations, and large estates continued until World War I (Keene 1983:7).

Following the war, Southampton experienced another real estate boom, especially in outlying areas. Growth slowed dramatically during the 1930s and 1940s with the Great Depression and World War II, but the second half of the twentieth century has witnessed renewed economic growth that continued into the twentieth century.

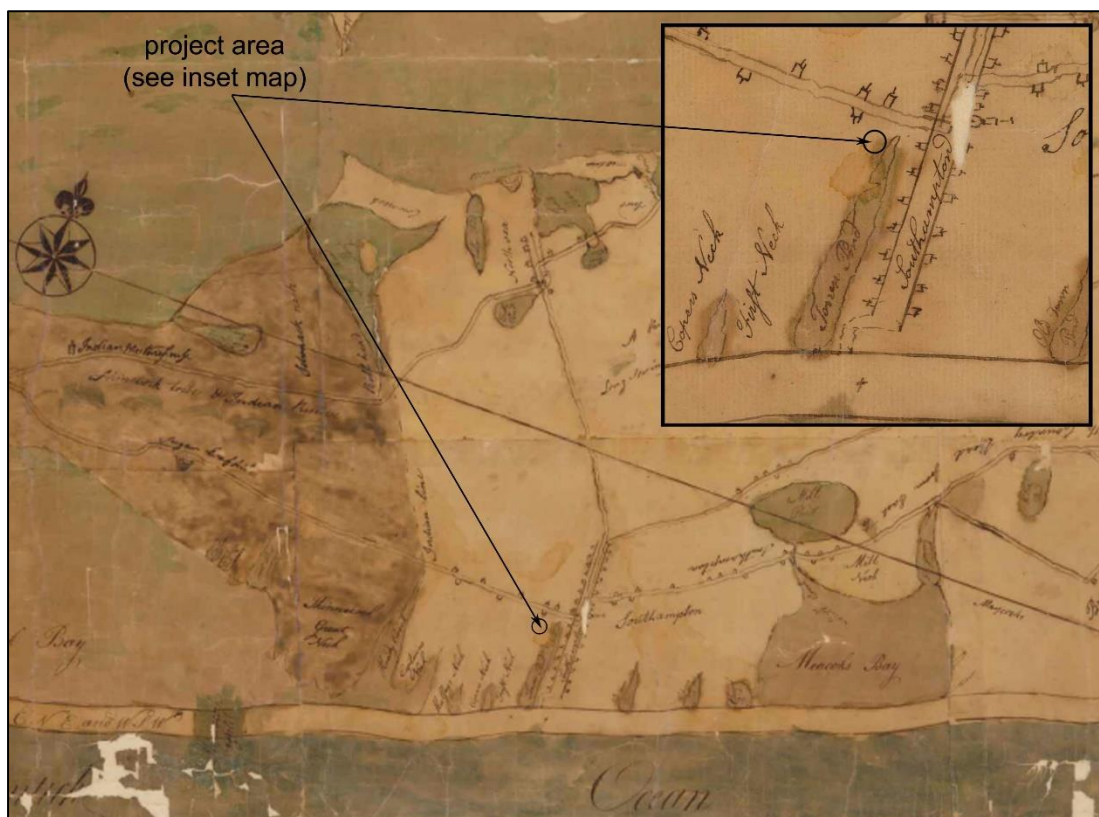


Figure 5. 1797 *Survey of South Hampton Town*. The project area is shown west of Town Pond (present-day Agawam Lake). Village settlement is concentrated east and north of the project area.

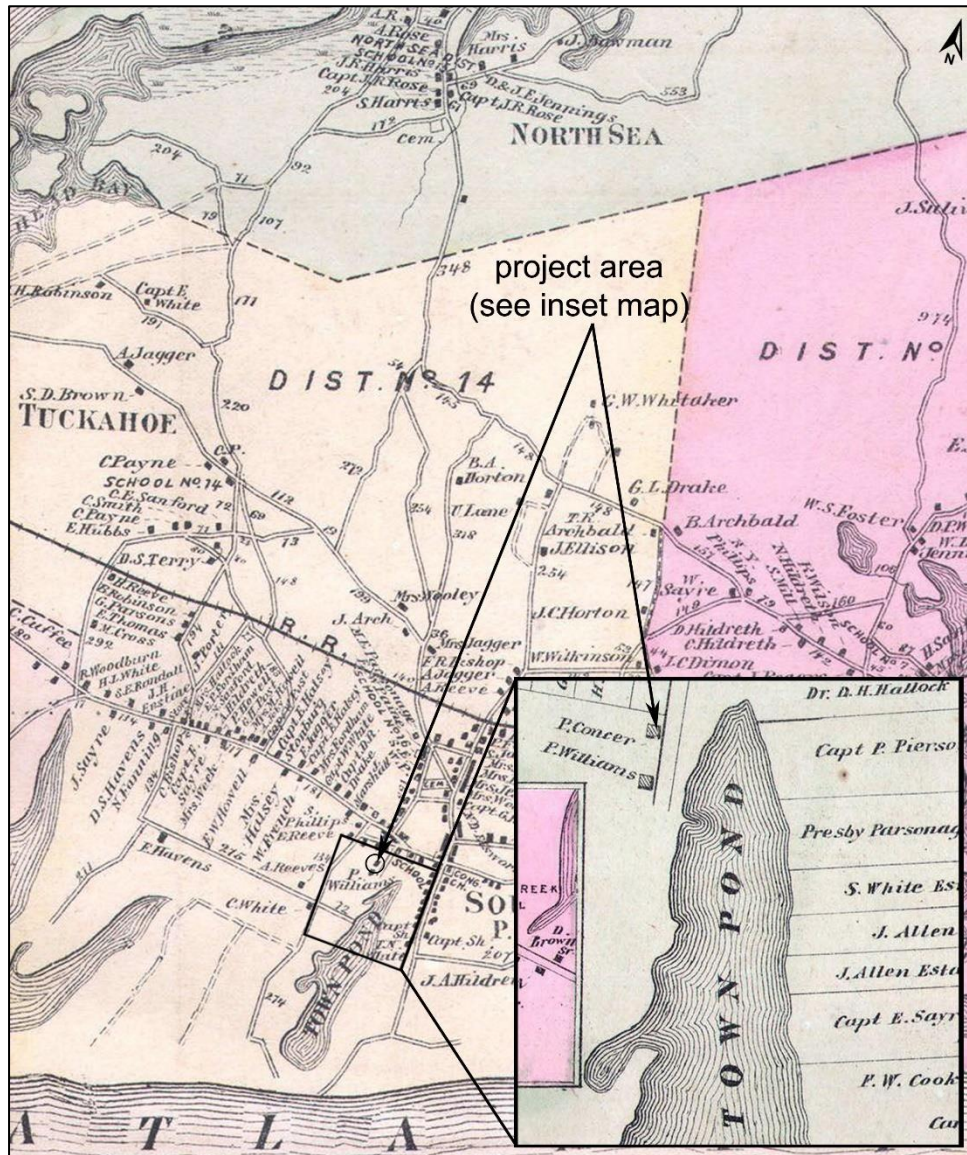


Figure 7. 1873 Beer Atlas of Long Island. Concer's house is shown on the west side of Pond Lane, next to his uncle P. Williams's house.



Figure 8. 1904 U.S.G.S. topographic map, *Southampton, New York*, 15 minute series. By this time, Concer's property was owned by Elihu Root.

ARCHIVAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

In order to reconstruct the history of the Concer homelot, it is necessary to consult a variety of primary documents, including deeds, probates and wills, and Federal Census data. Some of these sources were provided by Sally Spanburgh (see Appendix C). Further archival research was necessary to reconstruct the broader context within which the history of the homelot was situated. It is recommended that a complete title search for the property be performed to identify property owners after Elihu Root (who acquired the parcel from Concer) and before Town ownership.

Researching the presence and the land history for people of color is challenging. Often times, land transfers were not registered with Suffolk County until the grantee died, or until the land was sold or transferred again. This was the case for all residents in Suffolk County (Sharon Pullen, pers. comm.). For people of color, however, it is especially evident that during the period of Gradual Emancipation in New York State, few land transfers (whether they were purchased with cash or with labor) to people of color were documented at all. Documentation for land ownership for people of color becomes more common when their land goes to probate, gets seized, or is sold (McGovern 2015). Therefore, it is not uncommon to be unable to locate early nineteenth century land deeds for people of color on eastern Long Island (see McGovern 2014). Some formerly enslaved people who gained their freedom during Gradual Emancipation were transferred property by their captors (who came to be their employers following emancipation). The details for these transfers- whether they were purchased with cash, labor, or some other combination of payment- often remain unknown. For instance, in early nineteenth century East Hampton Town, Prince (a free person of color) purchased land from his employer (and possible former captor) John L. Gardiner. This transaction was recorded in one of Gardiner's account books, but was never registered with Suffolk County. The purchase seems to have been paid with Prince's labor (McGovern 2015).

Archival research for people of color is further complicated by the irregularity of names. It is not uncommon to find the same individuals referred to by two, three or more different names in their lifetimes. This is the case with Pyrrhus Concer, who has been referred to as Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus Gad, Pyrrhus Concer, Perez Gad, and Pirris Conce in census, map, deed, and whaling documents. When different names are found for people of color in the historical records, it has often been interpreted as a disregard for marginalized identities by white government officials. But this might also be an example of agency among marginalized people, who might give different names under different circumstances (Horton 1993:155).

It is well known in the fields of history, anthropology, ethnic studies, and historical archaeology that the lives of people of color, captive people, and women in general are not well documented. The marginalization of different social groups is a consequence of colonialist policies. A key part of uncovering the lives of poorly-documented peoples is by looking for patterns in their documentation. In the nineteenth century, changing ideals and practices associated with slavery and freedom produced historical changes that led to new patterns in the landscape. This is evident when comparing Federal Census rolls for the years 1790 and 1800.

The first Federal Census was taken in 1790; that year, the Town of Southampton listed 240 free people of color and 133 slaves (Reservation Indians were not enumerated in the Federal Census until 1870, due to the rule of apportionment). In 1790, all free people of color were listed in households that were headed by whites. By 1800, the Federal Census listed 172 free people of color and 114 slaves. Gradual Emancipation, which was instituted in 1799, may have contributed to the lower number of documented slaves during this decade. But the real difference between decades lies in the settlement pattern of free people of color. In 1800, 113 of the 172 free people of color were living in households that were exclusively comprised of non-white people. A similar pattern is seen in the Federal Census records for the Town of East Hampton, and it seems to represent a change from a plural society to a segregated one in which people of color are first removed from white homes, and then from white villages (Matthews and McGovern 2018).

Gradual Emancipation was the legal process for gradually freeing enslaved individuals in New York State. It began in 1799 and identified all children born to a captive mother as remaining enslaved until the ages of 28 for men and 25 for women. People who were born into slavery before 1799 remained enslaved though were re-classified as indentured servants, but in most cases this did not change their circumstances. As Ira Berlin and Leslie Harris have already pointed out, “the Gradual Emancipation Law freed not a single New York slave” (2005:16). Then in 1817, a new law declared that all men and women born into slavery before 1799 would be freed in 1827. Many remained enslaved after this date however, including Pyrrhus Concer who appears to have been freed in 1835 (*Seaside Times*, September 2, 1897). The formerly enslaved, many of whom continued to work for former slaveowners, became a new paid labor force that became the foundation for the working class (McGovern 2015).

Documentary History of the Concer Home lot

The historical significance of 51 Pond Lane as a site of free black land ownership predates Concer’s presence there. As early as 1820, Concer’s grandparents were settled there and owned the property. It was not until 1838 that Concer purchased one acre from his grandparents, who owned the four-acre parcel west of Agawam Lake that is referred to as “Gad’s Lot” (Suffolk County Assistant Clerk Deed Liber T:128). In an 1838 deed, Pyrrhus Concer is identified as Pyrrhus Gad, and he purchased property from his grandparents Gad and Esther Prince.

Pyrrhus Concer was born in 1814 into slavery: he, his mother Violet, and his grandparents Gad(d) and Esther were enslaved by Nathan Cooper (Southampton Town Records 1896:6, 25). Gad and Esther’s manumission is documented in the Southampton Town records as conditional, provided Gad complete a whaling venture with Captain William Fowler (Southampton Town Records 1896:6). At some point between 1811 and 1838, Gad and Esther became owners of four lots west of Agawam Lake. The parcel at 51 Pond Lane is a small part of the larger four-acre “Gads Lot”. In addition to Gads Lot, Gad owned three and a half acres of land in Bridgehampton that he and Drewsilla Morising sold to Solomon Kaias in 1827 (Suffolk County Assistant Clerk Deed Liber K:80).

Gad and Esther were held in captivity by Nathan Cooper. The Federal Census for 1810 lists Nathan Cooper as a slaveowner, and his household includes 3 free people of color and 4 slaves. At this time, Gad, Esther, and their children are probably among those listed as part of his household. But interestingly, the census line after Nathan Cooper lists Mahitable Dann, a free person of color and head of household (Table 3). By 1820, Gadd was listed (with the last name Cooper) as the head of a household comprised of six free people of color (U.S. Federal Census 1820:161). Concer would have been 6 years old by this time, but it is unclear if he would have been living with his grandparents Gad and Esther, with his captor Charles Pelletreau (who purchased Nathan Cooper's estate after Cooper died [Appendix C]), or elsewhere. In 1820, Gadd was listed after William Culver (his white neighbor to the north) and before three other free households of color; these were headed by Peggy (comprising 2 free people of color), John Scotts (2 free people of color), and Jim Killis (5 free people of color). A similar settlement pattern is evident in the 1830 Federal Census. In that year, Gad Cooper's household was comprised of eight free people of color. He lived next door to James Arch, a whaler, who was the head of a household comprised of two free people of color (U.S. Federal Census 1830:224) (Table 3).

In 1838, Gad and Esther Prince sold one acre of Gads Lot to Pyrrhus Gad (Concer) for \$100 (Suffolk County Assistant Clerk Deed Liber T:128). This was the northwest corner of the four acre lot (west of 51 Pond Lane). That same year, Gad and Esther Prince also sold one acre of Gads Lot to their son (and Pyrrhus's uncle) Prince William, comprising the southeast corner of Gads Lot (south of Pond Lane). Both Prince William and Gad Cooper are listed as free heads of household on the 1840 Federal Census (Table 3). Pyrrhus is not listed as a head of household in 1840. He was probably at sea on a whaling voyage. In general, the absence of men for long periods of time due to whaling has left the documentary record, at times, incomplete. Concer might have been included in the count for Gad Cooper's household, or he might not have been enumerated at all in 1840.

In 1850, however, Pyrrhus Concer was listed as a head of household in the census. By 1850, the Federal Census listed much more than heads of households: it listed each household member by name, age, sex, race/ethnicity, and included additional information (e.g., occupation, income, land ownership/rental, education, etc.). So, in 1850, Pyrrhus was living with his wife Rachel, his son James Harvey, and his grandmother Esther Williams. Gad had died in 1840, and left his estate to Esther. Then in 1843, Esther granted her land and house to Pyrrhus in return for his care in her elder years (Suffolk County Clerk Deed Liber 121:136). These actions, along with the survey of maps and land history, strongly suggest that Pyrrhus and his family moved into Gad and Esther's home on Pond Lane (rather than built a new one). Pyrrhus's uncle Prince William lived next door with his wife Mary¹ and their daughter Harriet (Table 3).

¹ Prince's wife, Mary Halsey, was also a person of color. In 1836, she sold land that she inherited from her father, Reuben Halsey, to Alfred Halsey (white) (Suffolk County Assistant Clerk Deed Liber R:212). Reuben Halsey was manumitted in 1806 by Peter Halsey (Southampton Town Records Book 3) and listed as a head of household and free person of color in the 1810 Federal Census rolls.

Concer sailed on at least four whaling voyages between 1832 and 1850. His first venture was out of New London, Connecticut on the *Boston*. Captain Edward Sayre led the whaling voyage to Tristan de Cunha in 1832 and the ship returned in 1833. Concer was listed as Perez Gad on the crew list (New London Crew List Database). Then between 1834 and 1838, he sailed on the *Columbia* out of Sag Harbor with Captain Jeremiah Hedges.² From 1843 through 1846, Concer sailed on the *Manhattan*, which set out in search of whales on the Northwest Coast, with Captain Mercator Cooper. Mercator Cooper's father was Nathan Cooper, who was once Pyrrhus and his families' captor. Pyrrhus's experiences at sea apparently permitted him to climb ranks, as he was listed as a boat steerer on the *Manhattan*. This voyage was made famous for saving some stranded Japanese sailors and returning them to Tokyo Harbor. At the time, Japan was closed to foreign affairs with the United States of America. Interestingly, Captain Cooper, Concer, and another crew member are documented on a Japanese scroll (Figure 9). In 1849, Concer joined the *Sabina*, which sailed to California in search of gold; the ship was abandoned there. Concer's contributions on that voyage were documented in the captain's ship log, available online through the Mystic Seaport website (see <http://research.mysticseaport.org/item/I033159/3/>). This appears to have been his last voyage at sea. When he returned home, he began a ferrying service with his sailboat on Agawam Lake, which brought local vacationers and residents to the beach from the village dock near his home.

By 1852, Concer's ownership of property west of Agawam Lake is documented in a deed for a neighbor's parcel (Suffolk County Clerk Deed Liber 64:10). Pyrrhus and Rachel had two sons, though only one is listed in any of the census rolls. Pyrrhus continued to live at 51 Pond Lane with his wife (1860, 1865, 1870, and 1880 censuses) and his son (1860 Federal Census) (Table 3). Concer died in 1897, having outlived his wife and sons.

² According to Sally Spanburgh, Captain Hedges led four voyages on the *Columbia* between 1834 and 1838. It is unclear on which journey Concer sailed.

Table 3. Federal and New York State Census data for the vicinity of 51 Pond Lane (1810-1880). People of color are in bold type.

<i>1810 Federal Census</i>	<i>1820 Federal Census</i>	<i>1830 Federal Census</i>	<i>1840 Federal Census</i>	<i>1850 Federal Census</i>
Nathan Cooper 3 people of color 4 slaves	William Culver	Micah Herrick	Merrit Culver	James G. Howell
Mahitable Dann (1)	Gadd Cooper (6)	Gad Cooper (8)	Prince William (6)	Pyrrhus Concer (Seaman) Rachel James Harvey Esther Williams
Stephen Post	Peggy (2)	James Arch (2)	Gad Cooper (4)	Prince Williams (Laborer) Mary Harriet
Ebezener Culver	John Scotts (2)	Merrit Culver	Charles Payne	Merrit Culver
	Jim Killis (3)			
	Huldah Fordham			

<i>1860 Federal Census</i>	<i>1865 New York State Census</i>	<i>1870 Federal Census</i>	<i>1880 Federal Census</i>
Chas Parsons	Charles Howell	John Ware (?)	Isaac Dimon
P. Consor (Fisherman) Rachel Jas	William F. Williams (Seaman) Sarah J. Williams	Pyrrhus Concer (Fisherman) Rachel A. (Keeping House)	Pyrrhus Concer (Sailor) Rachael (Keeping House)
David H. Hallock	Pyrrhus Concer (Fisherman) Rachel	James M. Green	Harvey Wood
	Caleb H. Corwith		



Figure 9. Japanese scroll depicting Captain Mercator Cooper and two crew from the *Manhattan*. Based on Concer's rank and presence on the ship, he is likely the man depicted on the right. Image courtesy of the New Bedford Whaling Museum.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODS

Field Methods

As mentioned in the introduction, the purpose of the archaeological investigation at 51 Pond Lane is to (1) investigate the integrity and significance of buried archaeological deposits on the property, (2) inform the interpretation of the Concer homelot, and (3) outline a record of buried archaeological resources on the property to assist in future maintenance, restoration, and management of the site. These data are expected to assist Southampton Village and the Pyrrhus Concer Action Committee in their plans to rebuild the Concer home on the site, and to properly interpret the nineteenth century occupation of the site.

Surface survey. The entire parcel was walked over; special attention was paid to recently-disturbed portions of the property for exposed artifacts or archaeological features. Surface finds (including piles of dumped debris, bricks, and pool accessories) and visibly disturbed areas were noted in field paperwork, and mapped.

Shovel test pits. A mapping datum (N0/E0) was established at the southeast corner of a small cottage on the property, and all shovel test pits and excavation units are identified by their metric grid coordinates relative to this point (e.g., S/E7.5/W7.5 is 7.5 meter south and 7.5 meters west of the datum). Shovel test pits have a diameter of approximately 40 centimeters (16 inches). Most shovel test pits were dug well into the B2 subsoil, typically over 60 centimeters (24 inches) below the present ground surface. The soil from each test unit was screened through six millimeter (1/4 inch) wire mesh to aid in the identification and recovery of cultural materials. Soil and artifact data from each location are presented in Appendices A and B.

A total of 34 shovel test pits were excavated throughout the project area. These STPs were placed to identify the nature of buried archaeological deposits and guide the placement of 1x1 meter excavation units.

Excavation Units. Based on the results of the surface inspection and the shovel test pit survey, larger excavation units measuring 1 x 1 meter (3.3 x 3.3 foot) square, were dug at the site. Excavation units are identified by the metric grid coordinates of the southwest corner of each 1 x 1 meter square. Two excavation units were dug at the site.

Units were generally excavated in 10 centimeter arbitrary levels within natural and cultural stratigraphic horizons (A0/A1, A, B2). Exceptions occurred when recently disturbed sediments were excavated, when natural stratigraphic layers were less than 10 centimeters thick, when surfaces were cleaned to look for features, or when the end of a natural stratigraphic break was approaching.

Excavation was accomplished by shovel skimming and troweling. All sediment was passed through 0.25 inch (6 millimeter) mesh screens. Excavation information for each level was recorded on standardized forms. Soil profiles were drawn and photographed for each unit, as

were plan views of features. Soil and artifact data for each 1 x 1 meter square are given in Appendices A and B.

Laboratory Methods

All of the artifacts recovered from the Concer site were cleaned, cataloged, and recorded in a computerized database, which is included in this report as Appendices A and B. The artifacts will be returned to Southampton Village and the Pyrrhus Concer Action Committee for curation, along with excavation records and photographs generated by this study.

Historic period artifacts were identified and classified using a number of standard manuals (e.g., Noël Hume 1970). Shellfish remains are sorted by species and quantified by fragment count. Coal, slag, brick, mortar, plaster, and other non-diagnostic architectural materials were collected in small amounts.

Most artifacts were cataloged by material, ware type or color, and then by function where possible. In general, glass artifacts were identified as bottle and/or jar fragments, tableware (tumbler, stemware, hollowware, etc.), lamp chimney fragments, and window glass. The terms curved and flat were used for glass shards where the original function could not be determined.

Ceramic food preparation and serving pieces were cataloged by ware type: creamware (1770-1820), pearlware (1780-1840), whiteware (1820-1900+, including flow blue, 1830-1920), redware (1800-1910), and porcelain (late eighteenth through early twentieth century) (Turano 1994:338-340). Utilitarian redwares and stoneware are typically associated with food preparation (kitchen activities), while the more refined earthenwares (creamware, pearlware, and whiteware) are used for serving and dining.

Nails are also useful general chronological indicators (Nelson 1968). Of the two types of building nails found at the site, the square cut nails (with shanks that are rectangular in cross-section) are earlier than wire nails (shanks have a round cross-section). Square cut nails with handmade (faceted) heads date from around 1790 until the mid-1820s, while cut nails with stamped (flat) heads date from the mid-1810s until they were largely replaced by modern wire nails in the mid-1880s.

RESULTS

Shovel Test Pits and the Distribution of Historic Materials.

A total of 34 shovel test pits was excavated throughout the project area. These STPs were dug at 15 meter (49 foot) and 7.5 meter (24 foot) intervals (the latter intervals were laid out around map-documented structures). The shovel tests were dug to determine the soil and artifact deposition throughout the site, and to guide the placement of 1x1 meter (3.3x3.3 foot) excavation units.

The specific data recorded in the field for each shovel test pit, including information on soil stratigraphy and artifacts (if present), are found in Appendix A. The general characteristics of the soils found in the project area are discussed above in the Environmental Setting section. All shovel tests included fill or redeposited soils, identified as a layer of brown, dark brown, or mottled dark brown sandy loam or loamy sand (occasionally mottled), which extended from the surface to between 35 and 60 centimeters (14-24 inches) below the ground surface. Between the West 30 and East 22.5 transect lines, the disturbed and/or redeposited soils are attributed to twentieth century construction and development, followed by twenty-first century razing and grading. In 26 shovel tests, the layer of disturbed/redeposited soils was underlain by the B2 subsoil, a yellow brown sandy loam, and one shovel test contained a possible B3 substratum. No artifacts were recovered from the B2 or B3 subsoils (Appendix A).

A total of 31 STPs contained historic period artifacts associated nineteenth and twentieth century occupation of the site. These include glassware (bottle, jar, and tableware glass fragments), ceramics for food preparation and serving (creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and redware), animal bone, shell, personal items (smoking pipe fragments, a metal belt buckle, a marble), miscellaneous metal, and architectural debris (window glass, nails, brick, and mortar) with some plastic, foil, asphalt shingle, Styrofoam, and other modern debris (Photograph 4; Appendix A). All of these materials, which were recovered from fill layers, date to the nineteenth through the twentieth century.

Two shovel tests contained a buried A horizon below the fill layer and above the B2 subsoil. This buried A horizon resembles the ground surface prior to the deposition of fill, which likely occurred in the late nineteenth or twentieth century. One square cut nail and a piece of macadam/asphalt was recovered in the buried A horizon of STP S15/W37.5.



Photograph 4. Artifacts from shovel test pits.

Excavation Units

Two 1x1 meter square (3.3x3.3 foot) units were excavated for the site evaluation of the Concer homelot (Figure 3). These excavation units were placed on opposing ends of the property to assess site integrity, and the degree of disturbance as indicated by the shovel test pits. Results of the 1x1 meter excavation units are itemized in Appendix B, and are summarized in Table 4.

S5/E22.5. This excavation unit was dug in the eastern portion of the project area, in the presumed front yard of the razed Concer house (Figure 3). Soils in S5/E22.5 roughly comprise three discrete layers of disturbed topsoil and fill, overlying a deeply buried B2 subsoil horizon (Figure 10; Appendix B). A buried electrical line was encountered at roughly 55 centimeters (22 inches) below the ground surface in disturbed soils (Photographs 5 and 6). Soils in the upper horizon consist of a dark brown to medium brown sandy loam, and extends to roughly 34 cm (13 inches) below the ground surface. Disarticulated field stones, brick, and mortar were encountered at the base of the level. Underlying the upper disturbance was a shallow lens of charcoal and ash, capping at 10 centimeters (4 inches) level of yellowish brown sand (Photographs 5 and 6). This soil horizon contained few artifacts and likely represents a secondary fill deposit (Appendix B). Underlying the fill was a layer of disturbed soil, identical to the upper disturbed level (dark to medium brown sandy loam), and extended to 114 centimeters (45 inches) in depth. However, once the excavation unit reached 79 centimeters, only the northeast quadrant of the square was excavated further. A shovel test pit was excavated in the northeast corner down to 136 centimeters (53 inches). At 114 centimeters (45 inches) below the ground surface, the B2 subsoil

horizon was encountered and recorded as a yellowish brown loamy sand (Photograph 5; Appendix B).

A moderate density of mid- to late-nineteenth century artifacts was encountered in the disturbed/redeposited soil horizons (Appendix B). These include window, bottle, and lamp glass, painted creamwares, mulberry printed creamware, blue-printed whiteware, plain whiteware, gilded porcelain, refined earthenware with a manganese glaze, redware, flowerpot (terra cotta), smoking pipe stems, metal hardware, architectural debris, animal bone, coal, slag, and personal items (i.e., bodkin needle [Photograph 7]). It is interesting to note that when these materials were recovered below 23 centimeters (9 inches), they were not accompanied by any modern/recent debris. A small amount of modern utility pipe was recovered from the upper disturbed soil layers (Appendix B). A quartz projectile point was also recovered at the base of the upper layer of disturbance, in the disarticulated field stone, brick, and mortar mentioned above (Appendix B; Photograph 8). It appears that the disturbed/redeposited soils may be the nineteenth-century topsoil horizon that was subsequently disturbed and redeposited to accommodate the installation of twentieth-century utilities.

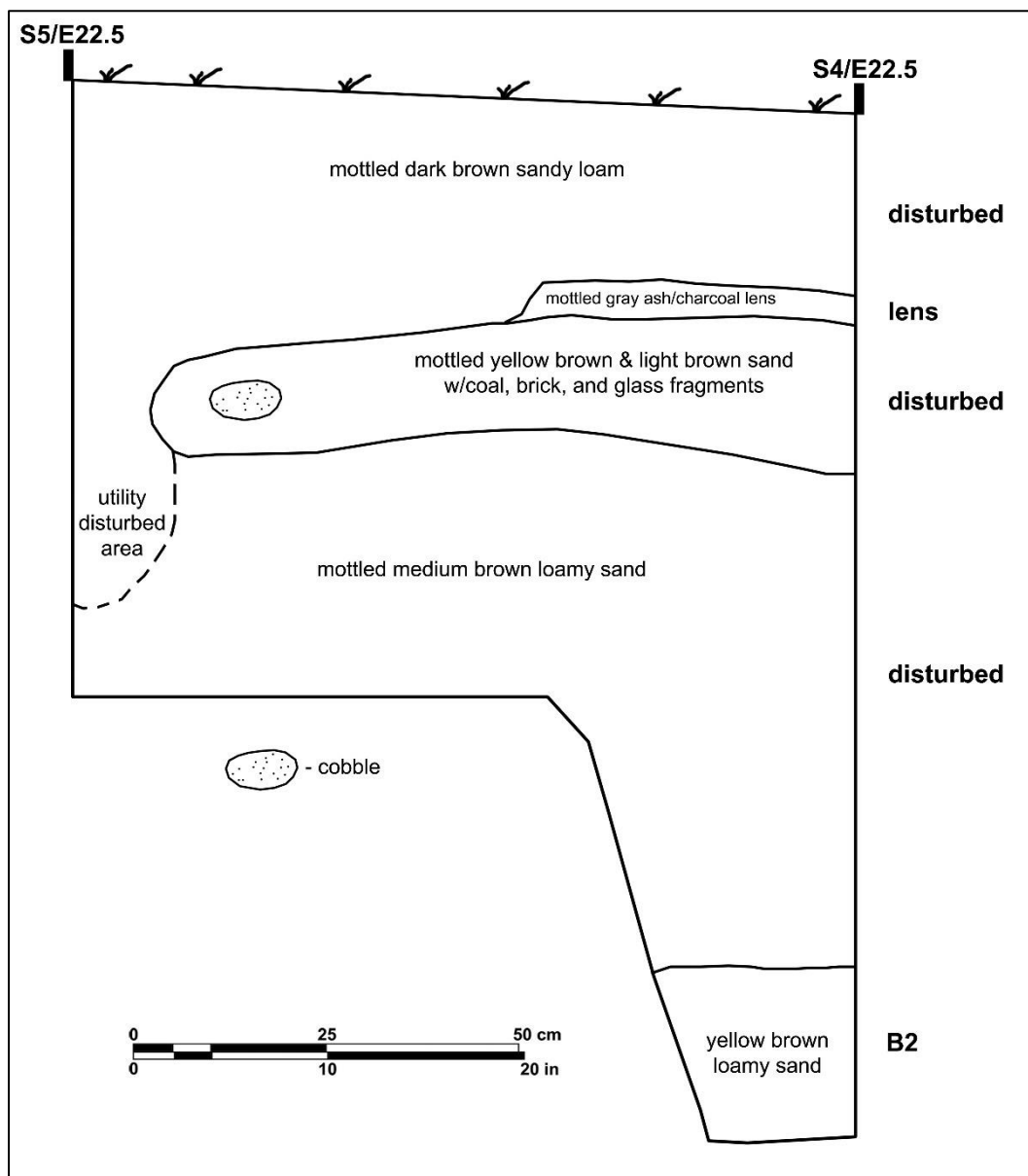


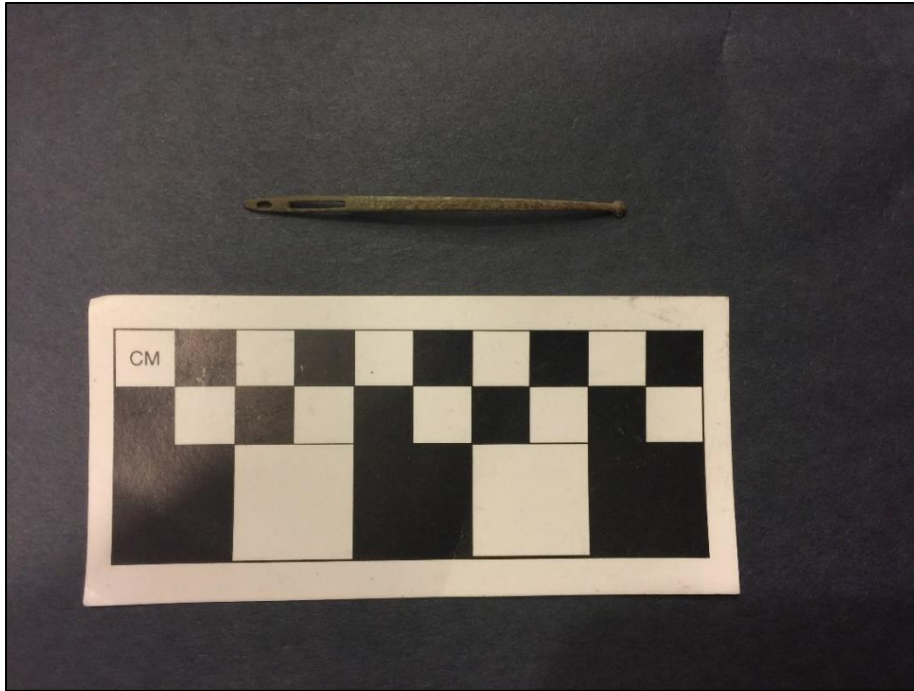
Figure 10. West wall of S5/E22.5 excavation unit.



Photograph 5. West wall of excavation unit S5/E22.5.



Photograph 6. South wall of excavation unit S5/E22.5.



Photograph 7. This metal alloy bodkin needle was recovered from level 5 of unit S5/E22.5. It is printed with the words “crowned sep 8, 1831” and may have been made to commemorate the ascent of King William IV to the English throne.



Photograph 8. This quartz projectile point was recovered with nineteenth century artifacts from level 5 of unit S5/E22.5.

S11/W45. This excavation square was placed in the far western portion of the Concer homelot (Figure 3), in order to test an area that was less likely to have been impacted by house construction and subsequent razing. Soils in the upper topsoil (A0/A1 horizon) consist of a dark brown root mat with sandy loam that extends 10 centimeters (4 inches) below the ground surface. Underlying the A0/A1 horizon was a layer of disturbed soil, described as a dark brown sandy loam (Photograph 9). The disturbed layer extended to roughly 18 centimeters (7 inches) below the ground surface, and overlay a buried A horizon of mottled dark brown and yellow brown sandy loam (Appendix B). These upper disturbed layers of soil are likely the result of filling and raising the ground surface in the early twentieth century. The buried A horizon contained a high density of pebbles gravel, and cobbles, but very few artifacts (Appendix B). Underlying the buried A horizon was a subtle layer of mottled yellow brown loamy sand, described as a disturbed soil extending to 38 centimeters (15 inches) in depth. This disturbed layer overlay the B2 subsoil horizon, a yellow brown sandy loam that was excavated to roughly 50 centimeters (20 inches) below the ground surface (Appendix B).

A single fragment of modern plastic was encountered in the upper A0/A1 topsoil horizon (Appendix B). A very light density of historic artifacts was encountered in the upper disturbed soil horizon, including a piece of window glass, a large hand-made brick, 10 coal fragments, one slag, and a bamboo calligraphy or artist brush (Photograph 10; Appendix B). A small amount of historic artifacts were recovered from the buried A horizon (a single piece of bottle glass, a wire nail, and a coal fragment). The second disturbed soil layer, underlying the buried A horizon, included a fragment of unglazed earthenware, seven coal fragments, one small brick fragment, and a possible fragment of fire-cracked rock (FCR). However, the age of the FCR is unclear. No artifacts were recovered from the B2 subsoil horizon (Appendix B).

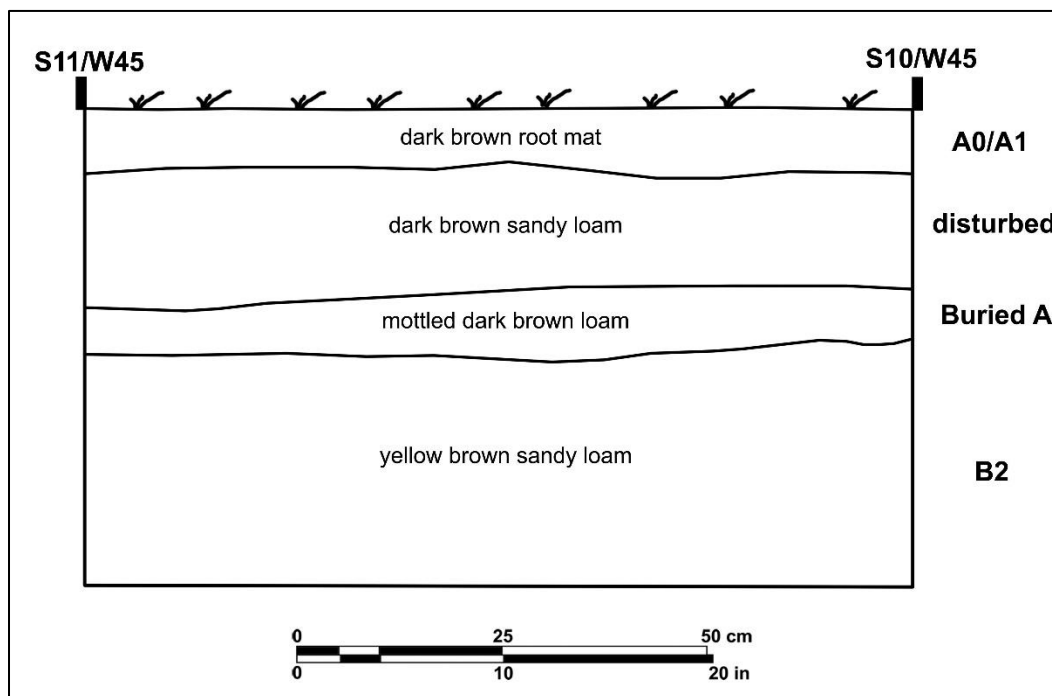


Figure 11. Profile of west wall of S11/W45.



Photograph 9. Profile of west wall of S11/W45.



Photograph 10. This bamboo calligraphy or artist brush was recovered in unit S11/W45. This is a particularly interesting find, given Concer's historic trip to Japan.

Table 4. Summary of artifacts and ecofacts found during the archaeological investigations of the Concer Home lot (excluding brick, coal/clinker, mortar, slag, concrete, asphalt, and wood).

		STPs	S5/E22.5	S11/W45	Total
lithic	projectile point		1		1
glass	bottle, jar	44	23	1	68
	curved	20	10		30
	window	18	31	1	50
	flat	4	1		5
	tableware	2	1		3
	chimney	2	6		8
ceramic	creamware	4	10		14
	pearlware	3			3
	whiteware	11	10		21
	earthenware	1	6	1	8
	redware	5	2	2	9
	stoneware	2			2
	porcelain	9	1		10
	smoking pipe	3		1	4
	flowerpot	1		28	29
metal	cut nail	1	5		6
	wire nail	1	2		3
	brad nail		3		3
	unid nail	66	76		142
	other hardware	4		2	6
	unid/other	17	2	1	20
	bottle cap			1	1
architectural	tile	1			1
organic	animal bone	9	3		12
	shell fragments	19	49		68
personal	belt buckle	1			1
	button		1		1
	bodkin		1		1

	marble	1		1
	leather	1		1
	bamboo brush		1	1
other	gun flint	1		1
	hook		1	1
	slate	1		1
	vinyl record	1		1
plastics		5	1	1
total		258	246	40
		544		

Discussion and Conclusions

No intact archaeological features were encountered during the archaeological investigations of the Concer homelot. Overall, the property witnessed significant ground disturbance since the site was occupied by Pyrrhus Concer and his family. Based on the archaeological survey, the most heavily-disturbed areas are located in the vicinity of the razed structure near the central and eastern portions of the property. In these areas, soils were redeposited and graded after the house and garage were razed and the pool was removed. West of the location of the pool, the property appears to have been less disturbed in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

Although it is difficult to ascertain the sequences of disturbances and re-deposition, there are some clues to soil deposition on the property. A late nineteenth century photograph of Pond Lane and Agawam Lake shows the Concer and Williams property on the left (Photograph 11). The terrain surrounding Agawam Lake was low-lying and swampy. The Concer and Williams properties are also shown with a much lower elevation than is present at 51 Pond Lane today. It is likely that at the same time that the northern portion of Agawam Lake was filled in, the lands around the Lake were elevated. This would explain the redeposited soils that overlaid the buried A horizon in the rear portion of the property. It should also be noted that the low-lying areas around Agawam Lake would have been marshy and buggy. For these reasons, this area might have been among the less desirable lands in the early nineteenth century, when Southampton slaveowners were settling their freed slaves. In fact, Concer and Williams are the only residents with their homes on Pond Lane in the mid nineteenth century; all of the elite Southampton landowners placed their homes in the heart of the village along Main Street and Hill Street, and some of those residents had Agawam Lake to the rear of their landholdings. It is not until around 1880 that more homes and cottages began to emerge surrounding Agawam Lake. This was at a

time when Southampton was changing economically, socially, and geographically due to the influx of urban elites and their families. In summary, the role of Agawam Lake as a focal point of village life may be something that begins at the turn of twentieth century when Southampton was transitioning from a small farming settlement to a resort colony.

The archaeological survey cannot resolve questions about the integrity of the razed structure, nor can it answer questions about the layout of Concer's home. Any architectural analysis is beyond the scope of this archaeological survey and would prove especially difficult since the building is no longer standing. The documentary record suggests that Concer moved into his grandparents' home prior to 1852 to care for his elderly grandmother. After he died, Concer's property was purchased by Elihu Root, a neighbor. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century electricity and other modern amenities were being introduced, changing the character of Southampton village. Some of the ground disturbance in the central and eastern portion of the project area is attributed to these "modern" developments.

Despite the overwhelming amount of disturbance, a moderate density of nineteenth century artifacts was recovered throughout the property, and these should be attributed to Concer and his grandparents' habitation at the site. The lack of modern debris in the deeper levels of the shovel tests and excavation unit in the eastern portion of the parcel suggests that twentieth century disturbance from the installation of below-ground utilities disturbed Concer's nineteenth century front yard space. In this location, the bodkin needle, which may have been used by a woman to lace up her corset or thread ribbons through her hair, was deposited after 1831 along with a variety of early- to mid-nineteenth century ceramics and glass. The refined ceramics and glass tableware are discarded pieces of serve ware that once graced their tables. The remains of pipe stems and at least one case bottle suggests that the nineteenth century residents smoked and drank, and the marble is also indicative of leisure activities at the site. The bamboo artist brush is one of the most intriguing items recovered from the site. This is not an item commonly found at archaeological sites on Long Island. The presence of this Japanese item at Concer's home lot makes an extraordinary material connection to Concer's adventures at sea. It serves as a reminder of the Japanese scroll that depicts Concer and Captain Cooper alongside Japanese painted characters.

Overall, the archaeological survey serves to document the twentieth and twenty-first century disturbance of the site, but it also sheds light on the nineteenth century lived experiences of Concer, his family, and his grandparents before him. The artifacts that were recovered provide visual clues to those interested in Concer's life, and local and national histories. And significantly, the historical archaeological investigation of this site has determined that 51 Pond Lane is notable as a site of early free black land ownership, as early as the nineteenth century, during the era of Gradual Emancipation in New York State.



Photograph 11. George Bradford Brainerd photograph of Agawam Lake, ca. 1873-1887. Brooklyn Museum. According to Sally Spanburgh, this perspective shows the homes of Williams and Concer west of Pond Lane.

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ARCHIVES

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New Bedford Whaling Museum

New London Crew List Database, Mystic Seaport

Historic Documents Library, Suffolk County Center

INTRODUCTION TO APPENDICES A AND B

Basic descriptive data from the Concer site are presented in the following appendices. Excavation, stratigraphic, and artifactual information are included. Information includes unit coordinates relative to project datum, stratigraphic designation (stratum), and starting (SD) and ending (ED) depths (in centimeters below datum) for each excavated level.

An inventory of the artifacts recovered from the site is found in the final column. Shellfish quantity is expressed as fragment count. Unless indicated otherwise, all glass and ceramic sherds are undecorated vessel body portions. Large/whole bricks were weighed (lbs) and discarded in the field.

The following abbreviations are used in the appendices:

Stratum

A-topsoil
B2-subsoil
Bur-buried
dist-disturbed
redep-redeposited

Soils

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

Cultural Material

frag-fragment(s)
sm-small
unid-unidentified

APPENDIX A

SHOVEL TEST PIT EXCAVATION AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
N7.5	W37.5	0	19	dist/redep	dk bn sd lm mo dk yb lm
N7.5	W37.5	19	48	dist/redep	sd
N7.5	W37.5	48	60	B2	yb lm sd
N7.5	W30	0	17	dist/redep	dk bn sd lm 4 clear bottle glass 1 porcelain 1 coal
N7.5	W30	17	45	dist	mo dk bn sd lm
N7.5	W30	45	63	B2	lt yb sd lm mo dk bn/lt
N7.5	W15	0	49	dist/redep	bn lm sd 1 aqua bottle glass 1 green bottle glass 1 blue printed whiteware 1 metal wall hook 8 small brick 2 mortar 3 coal concrete pieces- discarded
N7.5	W15	49	60	B2	yb lm sd
N7.5	W9	0	19	dist/redep	dk bn sd lm mo dk yb lm
N7.5	W9	19	45	dist	sd 1 clear bottle glass 1 green bottle glass
N7.5	W9	45	60	B2	lt yb lm sd
N5	W45	0	32	dist/redep	dk bn sd lm 2 coal
N5	W45	32	60	B2	yb lm sd
N7.5	E7.5	0	62	dist	bn sd lm
N7.5	E7.5	62	72	B2?	yb sd lm
N5	E15	0	22	dist	dk bn lm sd 1 glass 5 coal 1 clinker 1 unidentified metal
N5	E15	22	38	dist	mo dk yb lm sd

	STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
					mo dk bn lm	
N5	E15	38	51	dist	sd	
N5	E15	51	65	B2	yb lm sd	
N3	E5	0	42	dist	dk bn lm sd	1 whiteware 5 unidentified nails 4 unidentified metal 3 coal 2 clinker hit 2 utility pipes
N2.5	E22.5	0	65	dist	bn sd lm	1 clear bottle glass 1 clear curved glass 2 clear chimney glass 2 aqua window glass 1 glass marble 1 creamware 1 pearlware 9 small brick 9 corroded nails 2 unid metal 12 coal 8 clinker 1 oyster shell
N2.5	E22.5	65	75	B2	yb lm sd	1 unidentified refined
N0	W45	0	37	dist/redep	bn sd lm	earthenware 1 slate
N0	W45	37	60	B2	yb lm sd	
N0	W37.5	0	26	dist/redep	mo dk bn sd lm	9 coal 1 brick
N0	W37.5	26	32	bur A	dk bn sd lm	
N0	W37.5	32	60	B2	yb sd lm	
N0	W30	0	45	dist/redep	w/pb&gv bn sd lm	2 clear bottle glass 1 aqua bottle glass 1 whiteware 3 small brick 3 coal 1 clinker
N0	W30	45	60	B2	yb sd lm	

	STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
N0	W15	0	23	dist	dk bn lm sd	1 clear bottle glass 1 green bottle glass coal vinyl record fragment modern shoe fragment wood fragments
N0	W15	23	60	dist	mo bn lm sd mo dk bn lm	
N0	W7.5	0	38	dist	sd	1 clear curved glass 1 redware/brick 2 coal
N0	W7.5	38	60	B2	yb lm sd vy dk bn sd	
N0	E0	0	37	dist	lm	1 coal 1 unidentified metal (possible horse shoe fragment)
N0	E0	37	60	B2	yb lm sd	
N0	E7.5	0	19	dist	bn sd lm	2 clear bottle glass 1 green bottle glass 1 brown bottle glass 1 glazed redware base 1 glazed redware 1 small brick fragment 5 coal 2 slag/clinker 3 mortar 3 unidentified nails 1 hard shell clam
N0	E7.5	19	22	lens/fill	white sd	
N0	E7.5	22	45	dist	bn lm sd	
N0	E7.5	45	60	B2	yb sd lm bn lm sd w/pb	
N0	E15	0	70	dist	& cb	1 aqua window glass 1 porcelain rim 3 small brick fragments 12 clinker 2 unidentified nail 1 mammal bone 2 hard clam shell fragments
S7.5	W45	0	39	dist/pz	bn sd lm	1 whiteware

	STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S7.5	W45	39	60	B2	yb sd lm mo dk bn lm	
S7.5	W37.5	0	46	dist/redep	sd	1 creamware 1 glazed refined redware 2 brick fragment 1 coal
S7.5	W37.5	46	60	B2	yb lm sd	
S7.5	W30	0	63	dist	mo bn sd lm	2 aqua bottle glass 1 mammal long bone
S7.5	W15	0	14	dist	mo gb lm sd	
S7.5	W15	14	35	pz/dist	mo bn lm sd	3 aqua bottle glass 1 clear bottle glass 1 stoneware w/blue paint 1 wire nail 1 unglazed redware 16 small brick 2 brick fragments 4 mortar 4 coal 3 macadam 2 clinker 1 wood 3 plastic 1 styrofoam 1 oyster shell
S7.5	W15	35	60	B2	yb lm sd	
S7.5	W7.5	0	20	dist	mo yb lm sd	encountered 2 utility pipes in situ
S7.5	W7.5	20	34	dist	bn lm sd	
S7.5	E0	0	27	pz	bn sd lm	1 brown bottle glass 1 creamware 1 white glazed stoneware tile 3 small brick fragments 4 coal 1 unidentified nail
S7.5	E0	27	60	B2	yb lm sd	
S7.5	E10	0	26	dist	dk bn sd lm	2 aqua bottle glass 2 clear bottle glass 2 aqua curved glass (patina) 1 aqua window glass (patina)

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
					1 aqua plate glass 1 banded whiteware 9 small brick fragments 7 small mortar (one with white paint) 1 half brick (Nassau) with mortar 2 cut nails 1 wire 1 metal pulley 1 coal 2 unidentified shell 1 styrofoam 2 white plastic 1 piece of wood with white paint 1 foil 1 macadam 1 asphalt roofing tile
S7.5	E10	26	82	B3/fill	mo lt yb sd w/pb, gv, & cb mo dk bn lm
S7.5	E15	0	46	dist	sd 1 clear flat glass 1 green bottle glass 1 unidentified nail 2 brick 8 coal/clinker 1 unidentified bone
S7.5	E15	46	60	B2	yb lm sd
S7.5	E22.5	0	77	dist	bn lm sd 1 clear glass tumbler rim 10 aqua window glass 2 clear flat glass 9 small brick fragments 1 mortar 16 unidentified nail 26 coal/clinker 1 iron slag 2 mammal bones 2 soft shell fragments
S15	W45	0	37	dist/pz	bn sd lm
S15	W45	37	60	B2	yb sd lm
S15	W37.5	0	21	dist/redep	dk bn sd lm

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
S15	W37.5	21	38	dist/redep	mo dk yb lm sd
S15	W37.5	38	47	bur A	dk bn sd lm 1 cut nail 1 asphalt/macadam
S15	W37.5	47	60	B2	yb sd lm
S15	W30	0	44	dist/pz	mo bn sd lm 1 possible gun flint 1 brown bottle glass 1 coal
S15	W30	44	60	B2	yb sd lm
S15	W15	0	13	dist/fill	bn lm sd mo bn lm sd
S15	W15	13	42	dist/fill	w/ww 1 cobalt bottle glass 1 aqua bottle glass 1 clear window glass 1 milk glass 3 small brick fragments 2 coal 2 clam shell fragments
S15	W15	42	64	B3 or fill?	lt yb sd
S15	E0	0	14	dist	bn sd lm mo dk bn sd
S15	E0	14	17	lens	lm w/coal 1 glass, 1 flowerpot 1 unidentified metal 1 bone coal
S15	E0	17	32	dist	bn lm sd
S15	E0	32	60	B2	yb lm sd
S15	E7.5	0	42	dist	mo bn lm 1 lrg amt coal, not collected 1 whiteware 1 glass 1unidentified metal small brick fragments mortar
S15	E7.5	42	66	B2	yb lm sd
S15	E15	0	14	dist	mo bn lm sd 1 aqua bottle glass 1 aqua bottle glass ("pure malt") 1 aqua window glass 1 clear curved glass 7 clear bottle glass 1 clear bottle glass base

STP	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
					1 porcelain lid
					1 creamware
					3 whiteware
					3 clay pipe stem fragments
					4 unidentified nail
					7 unidentified metal
					1 metal belt buckle
					7 mortar
					32 coal/clinker
					3 mammal bone fragments
					9 hard shell clam
					1 leather
S15	E15	14	23	lens	mo gb sd w/clinker
S15	E15	23	49	B2	yb lm sd
S15	E22.5	0	56	dist	bn sd lm
					13 aqua curved glass
					2 aqua window glass
					4 porcelain lid fragments
					1 porcelain base
					1 polychrome painted procelain
					1 blue painted pearlware base
					1 pearlware
					1 whiteware
					1 blue painted stoneware
					6 small brick fragments
					5 mortar
					26 unidentified nails
					2 unidentified metal
					1 wire bucket handle
					21 coal
					15 clinker
S15	E22.5	56	60	B2	dk yb lm sd w/pb & gv

APPENDIX B

1 x 1 METER SQUARE EXCAVATION AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

S5/E22.5

Level	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
1	0	13	dist	bk bn sd lm	1 green bottle glass 1 brown bottle glass 1 whiteware brick fragments coal/clinker sewer pipe
2	13	23	dist	dk bn sd lm	1 clear molded glass 1 green bottle glass 1 clear bottle glass 1 clear flat glass 1 whiteware coal clinker plastic
3	23	33	dist	bn lm sd	4 clear bottle glass 4 aqua bottle glass 5 aqua window glass 5 chimney glass 1 creamware 2 blue printed whiteware plate refit rim and base, Camden makers mark 1 refined eathenware, mangelene glaze 1 flowerpot 8 birck fragments 7 mortar 1 cut nail 1 wire nail 25 unidentified nails 1 square metal washer 1 round metal washer 1 bottle cap 1 metal button

Level	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
4	33	43	dist	mo dk bn sd lm	24 hard clam shell
					2 unidentified bone
					1 quartz projectile point
					4 clear bottle glass
					9 aqua window glass
					1 aqua medicine bottle neck
					1 brown painted (thin line) creamware
					1 polychrome painted whiteware bowl rim
					1 whiteware
					3 refined eathenware, manganese glaze
					1 glazed redware
					4 flowerpot
					19 small brick
					1 cut nail
					19 unidentified nails
					1 wire hook or fish hook
					4 clinker
					2 slag
					5 hard shell clam
5	43	59	dist	bn sd lm	11 unidentified shell
					1 clear bottle glass finish
					3 clear bottle glass
					1 clear jar glass finish (threaded)
					1 aqua bottle glass
					1 clear molded tableware glass
					17 aqua window glass
					1 chimney glass
					1 gilded porcelain plate rim
					1 brown painted (thin line) creamware
					2 mulberry printed creamware
					5 creamware
					1 refined eathenware, manganese glaze
					1 glazed redware
					1 clay pipe stem fragment
					23 flower pot
					26 brick
					5 mortar
					1 metal bodkin needle, "crowned sep 8, 1831"
					3 cut nails

Level	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
6	dist	59	69	mo bn sd lm	1 wire nail 3 brad 20 unidentified nails 1 lead 10 coal 6 clinker 9 hard shell clam 6 clear curved glass 3 blue printed whiteware 1 refined earthenware, manganese glaze 10 small brick 9 unidentified nails 4 clinker 4 slag 1 unidentified bone
7	dist	69	79	mo bn lm sd	2 clear curved glass 3 unidentified nails 1 lead 5 small brick 2 mortar 11 clinker
8	dist	79	114	bn lm sd	1 clear glass 1 whiteware small brick
9	B2	114	136	yb lm sd	

S11/W45

Level	SD	ED	Stratum	Soils	Cultural Material
1	0	10	dist	dk bn sd lm	1 plastic
2	10	18	dist	dk bn sd lm	1 clear window glass 1 bamboo calligraphy or artist brush 1 large brick with pebble inclusions 10 coal 1 clinker
3	18	28	Bur A	mo dk bn/yb sd lm w/pb,gv&cb	1 clear curved glass 1 unidentified nail 1 coal
4	28	38	dist	mo dk bn/yb sd lm w/pb,gv&cb	1 unglazed earthenware 1 brick fragment 7 coal
5	38	48	B2	yb sd lm	

APPENDIX C

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH PROVIDED BY SALLY SPANBURGH