50 Trinity Place New York, New York 10006/212 514-9520

STAGE 1B CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT
OF
NINE CONTINUOUS SPILT SPOON BORINGS:
THE RED HOOK WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROJECT
(CONTRACT 1B-1 AND 1B-2)

PREPARED BY:
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William I. Roberts IV, Field Archaeologist
GREENHOUSE CONSULTANTS INCORPORATED



August 7, 1984

Mr. Christie W. Nobriga Resident Engineer Red Hook Water Pollution Control Project Mason and Hanger 437 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022

Dear Mr. Nobriga:

In compliance with your July 19 authorization to prepare a stage 1B Cultural Resource Survey in conjunction with the construction work at the Red Hook Water Pollution Control Project, Contracts 1B-1 and 1B-2, I am pleased to submit the following nine copies of our report addressing the five tasks defined in our June 21st proposal. As per our conversation, I will deliver all nine copies to Mr. Sudhir Parekh, Project Engineer, N.Y.D.E.P. on Tuesday, August 7, 1984.

Very Truly Yours,

Joel W. Grossman, Ph.D

Project Manager

Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated

JWG:mw

#### INTRODUCTION

The following report is submitted in partial completion of the Stage 1B Cultural Resources Survey of the contracts 1B-1 and 1B-2 Red Hook Water Pollution Control Project. The fieldwork of this study was limited to archaeological monitoring and sampling of nine continuous 1.5" split spoon borings taken between Amity Street and Kane Street. The fieldwork was conducted over a nine day period between July 23 and August 2 1984.

The following summary report will discuss first, the field methods used, second, limitations in the archaeological applications of small bore drilling units for the identification and evaluation of buried archaeological resources, and third, will summarize the general stratigraphic patterns, interfaces, and projected subsurface profiles within this circa 800 ft. test transect. In addition to the field records appended at the rear, the general synthesis of results is augmented by a composite profile which generalizes the major stratigraphic breaks or interfaces observed. Based on this graphic profile together with the discussed limitations in the use of archaeological borings, the results will be limited in scope to a definition of the depth of historic fill, and pre-fill interfaces which were consistently observed throughout the majority of the nine borings.

#### METHODOLOGY

A total of nine borings done were observed for possible archaeological evidence to 30 feet below the surface between July 23 and August 2, 1984. Samples were taken continuously from the surface to -30 feet, using 1.5" internal diameter split spoon, usually 2.0° in length. As soon as the sample spoon was removed from the boring and opened, the exposed side of the sample was very lightly scraped with a trowel to clearly define any interface present. A color slide was then taken of each sample using a steel tape as a scale. The samples were then examined visually, notes taken about their color, texture of soil matrix and any cultural or natural inclusions present. The thickness of each layer was also recorded so that the depth below the surface of all interfaces could be determined. The driller then took a soil sample for engineering purposes from the bottom 0.5' of the sample. If the soil recovered by the sampling spoon was 0.5' or less in thickness, then the engineering sampling required all of the soil recovered, and none was left over for archaeological sampling. In most cases, sufficient soil was recovered to use for archaeological sampling . This was taken from one visually defined layer within the sample, and usually consisted of from 0.4 to 0.75 ft. of soil. Any soil remaining in the spoon was then carefully trowelled through to look for any artifacts that might be present. When the field work was complete, the samples were brought back to the lab. They were checked against the field notes to ascertain that the soil matrix texture description were accurate. Objective color descriptions were then made by comparing the samples with the color chips in the Munsell Color Charts. In most cases the samples were then passed through a 1/4 inch mesh to recover any artifacts present. This procedure varied according to the texture of each sample. In cases where the sample was predominantly clay, it was inspected by manually subdividing the soil with a trowel. In cases where the soil matrix was predominantly sand or silt, it was screened.

## FIELD LOG

- 23 July 1984 started Boring #8.
- 24 July 1984 completed Boring #8.
   started & completed Boring #9.
- 25 July 1984 started & completed Boring #10.
   started Boring #11.
- 26 July 1984 completed Boring #11.
   started & completed Boring #12.
- 27 July 1984 No work possible due to rain.
- 30 July 1984 started & completed Boring #13.
- 31 July 1984 started & completed Boring #14.
- 1 Aug. 1984 started & completed Boring #15.
   started Boring #16.
- 2 Aug. 1984 completed Boring #16.

# LIMITATIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CORING TECHNOLOGY

The probability of identifying, locating and delimiting buried archaeological deposits with boring equipment depends on the density of artifacts, the diameter and volume of coring equipment and the intervals between sample points. The utility of auger borings of various sizes versus shovel probes to identify the presence of archaeological sites has recently been systematically tested and reported on by Chartkoff and Chartkoff as part of a U.S. Forest Service study entitled "Tests of Subsurface Techniques for Archaeological Site Discovery", 1980. In addition to a general survey of published accounts, the Chartkoffs tested three known prehistoric sites in the Stanislaus National Forest in California where previous controlled excavations had established the size range and artifact density yields per cubic foot from each. Based on the background data, each site was then evaluated for three categories of attributes: artifacts, firecracked rocks and distinctive soil. Each site was then "surveyed" with a 3" auger, a 6" auger, both eight inches in length, and finally with 12" square shovel cuts six inches into the subsurface.

Furthermore, each of the three sites was tested with all three techniques, the 3" and 6" augers and the 12" shovel probes. The Chartkoffs also varied their testing intervals for each from 10 feet, 20 feet and 50 foot intervals. Their resulting data yielded consistent results with significant implications for the identification and definition of buried sites, both prehistoric and historic, through the use of augering. Although the Red Hook borings were smaller in diameter by 50% than the smallest Chartkoff bore diameter, the results are still pertinent.

- 1. Artifact Recognition: The 6" auger offered no significant advantage over the 3" auger. The 12" shovel probe afforded much greater reliability in site recognition through artifact recovery in all three cases.
- 2. FCR Recovery: The 3" auger was too small to recover the majority of FCR's. The 6" auger provided somewhat better results but still missed FCR in 50% of the samples. Only the 12" shovel probe proved to be reliable for consistent FCR recovery and recognition.
- 3. Soil Horizon Identification: The smallest 3" auger was just as effective as the 12" shovel probe for soil definition. In addition, since the 3" auger takes 20% of the time of the shovel probes, the Chartkoffs concluded that the 3" auger offers a significant advantage over other tools in the process of sampling midden color occurrences based on color change alone.
- 4. Success Rates: For the two known low density sites, with artifact concentrations of 1.5-3.4/cubic foot, "the 3" diameter auger was successful 59% of the time while the 6" auger was successful only 47% of the time out of a total of 17 test probes. By extension, these results suggest that when artifact densities

- reach 8-10 artifacts/ cu. ft., the 3" and 6" augers will be successful 50% of the time...when artifact densities are on the order of 5-6 per cubic foot...the 3" and 6" augers would yield positive results only 25% of the time. In contrast, the 12" shovel probes were positive the great majority of the time, 82-94% at the three known sites of the sample...Site density would have to drop considerably below 2 artifacts per cubic foot before the 12" shovel test would become unreliable."
- 5. Sampling Intervals: "...For the purpose of site discovery, we would be virtually as well off with a 20' to 30' interval as a smaller 10' interval, while the 50 ft. interval would be less satisfactory because of the corresponding greater role chance could play in site recognition." (p.23)
- Historic Site Implications: For purposes of comparison we computed the artifact density for 13 historic stratigraphic components from the 17th century Broad Street site in Lower Manhattan, excavated under the direction of Dr. Joel W. Grossman of Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated, between December, 1983 and February, 1984. These showed a consistent extreme density difference between open area deposits versus the densities of artifacts within features. Each of these deposits were buried and sealed beneath 8-10 feet of brick basement floors and modern rubble fill. The horizontally distributed strata ranged from a low of 0.6 to a high of 5.0 artifacts per cubic foot. Of the three features tabulated, the densities varied from 15 to 40 per cubic foot. The results indicate that unless an auger hit the center of a feature, (and based on the Chartkoffs' data), the probability of recovering or identifying 17th century remains with either a 3" or 6" auger would be extremely low. Given that the densities from the Broad Street Dutch site fell below the 5-6 artifacts/cu. ft. density discussed by the Chartkoffs, both the 3" and 6" augers would have less than a 1-in-4 probability of recovering historic artifacts with deep borings. Based on these indications, the use of deep borings with a 3" diameter suggests a realistic 25% probability of success for artifact densities of 5 or less per cubic foot at 30 foot intervals. The probability of positive identification with a 1.5" boring at 100 foot intervals would be at least 100% lower or less than 10% or l in ten, even within an historic site deposit of comparable artifact densities.

# SUMMARY OF STRATIGRAPHY

Comparisons of the soil descriptions and colors and relative depth measurements yielded the conclusion that four major strata were encountered in the nine borings.

Stratum I: Sandy or silty matrix with inclusions such as Red Brick, mortar, building stone, etc. Much variation in gram size within each layer. Only dateable artifact was one body sherd of Pearlware, (TPO 1796). Present in all borings.

Interpretations: 1) Fill of basements of demolished buildings.

2) Landfill

3) Combination of 1 & 2.

Stratum II: Lenses of sands or silts with inclusions consisting of broken clam or oyster shell fragments. Little variation in grain size within each layer. Present only in Borings 10-16.

Interpretations: Shoreline.

Stratum III: Peat or clay with organic remains. Usually one layer, but occasionally 2 separated by lenses of sands and silts. Little variation in grain size within each layer. Present in all Borings except Boring 14.

Interpretations: Possible interface with Glacial Till. See Prof. John Sanders (Solecki; 1984:6-8).

Stratum IV: Lenses of sand and/or silt with few inclusions, those present are usually water worn pebbles.

Very little variation in grain size within each layer. Present in all Borings.

Interpretations: River Bottom deposits.

### DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS FOUND

Only one dateable artifact was found in the nine borings. Boring #8, Sample #4, Layer'C'

1 body sherd of undecorated Pearlware date: post 1796

#### CONCLUSIONS

Finally, it is clear that this general profile is consistent with the documentary evidence mentioned by Solecki that this section of the contract was formerly submerged and then filled in during the early 19th century. Within the project, the streets were laid out during 1836 (Congress and Amity) to 1845 (Warren). The bulkhead line was fixed in 1843 at 596 ft. from Columbia Street. Solecki noted the permission given to build piers, wharves, docks and bulkheads by 1846, and subsequently the presence of facilities of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company between Warren and Baltic Streets, later sold to J.P. Robinson who erected store houses, the Hartford Coal Company and the Phoenix Warehousing Company between Baltic and Warren Streets. (Solecki, 1984:18).

It is also important to point out that although these small diameter borings permitted the definition of historic fill deposits, they did not accurately locate the depth of any former cement of brick floored /basements or discrete architectural features, which could be correlated with any of the 19th century structures.

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Taken as a series, and with the exception of Boring #'s 8 and 9 showing different profiles from the rest, the boring together show a basin-like profile of fill deposits between Amity and Kane Streets, ranging in depth from 13.2' to 20.0' below the surface. This basin formation is determined by the interface of the historic fill (Stratum I) and the accompanying lenses of sand and silt with shell fragments (Stratum II).

This profile sequence is consistent with the documentary evidence that this sector of contracts 1B-1 and 1B-2 was prior to the 19th century, an area of open offshore bay waters. The highest point of the interface is from 4 to 6 feet below the current water table. When projected back in time to the 17th century, and assuming a gradual rise in sea level of circa 1 ft. per century, (Kardas and Larrabee 1978; Geismar 1983:684), this buried interface would have still been submerged during the time of initial colonial settlement. This projection is pertinent to any sensitivity study of the contract 1B-1 and 1B-2 alignment because it provides negative evidence that the former spit of high land identified as Locust Island on historic maps and projected by Solecki as being possibly located between Irving and Degraw Streets, was not in evidence between Kane and Amity Streets. Solecki noted the 17th century presence of a tidal dam between this island and the former mainland. (1984:21). As the only area of shoreline high ground in the contract alignment, the possible survival of this island under the 19th and 20th century fill suggest that it may also have contained remains of possible historic and prehistoric sensitivity within the contract 1B-2 sector of this alignment.

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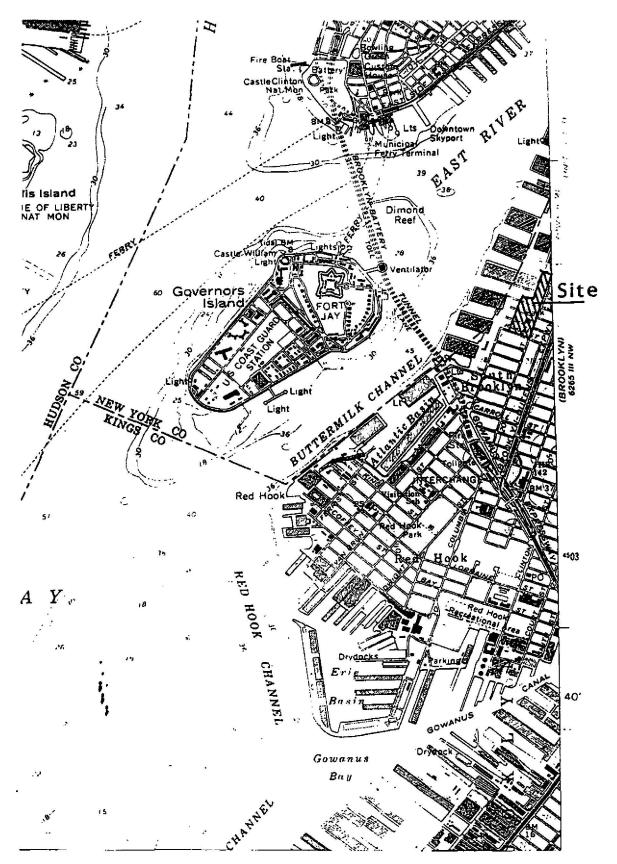


Fig. 1 Site Location

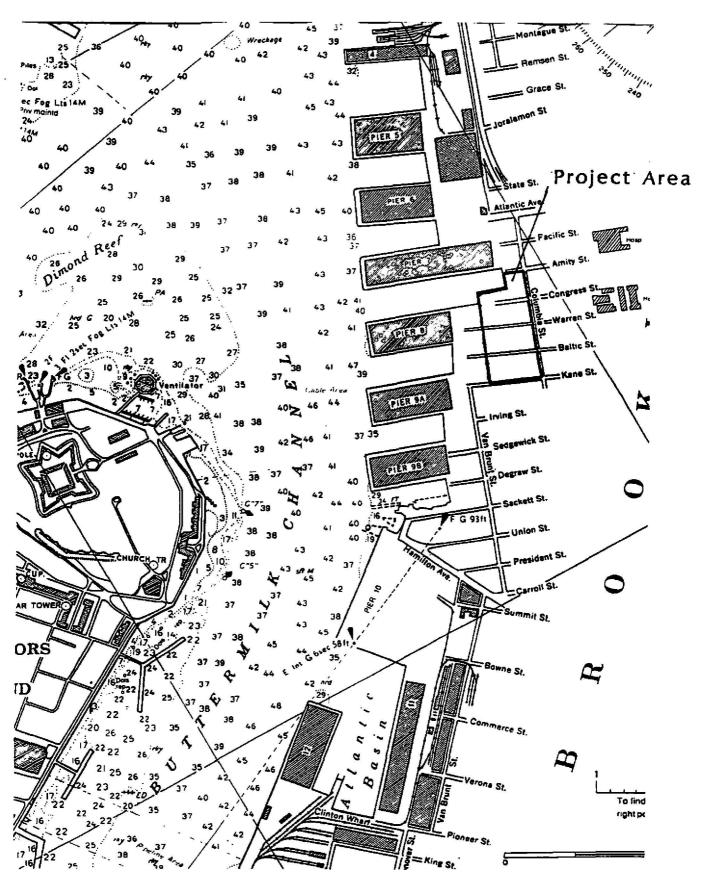


Fig. 2 Detail of Project Area

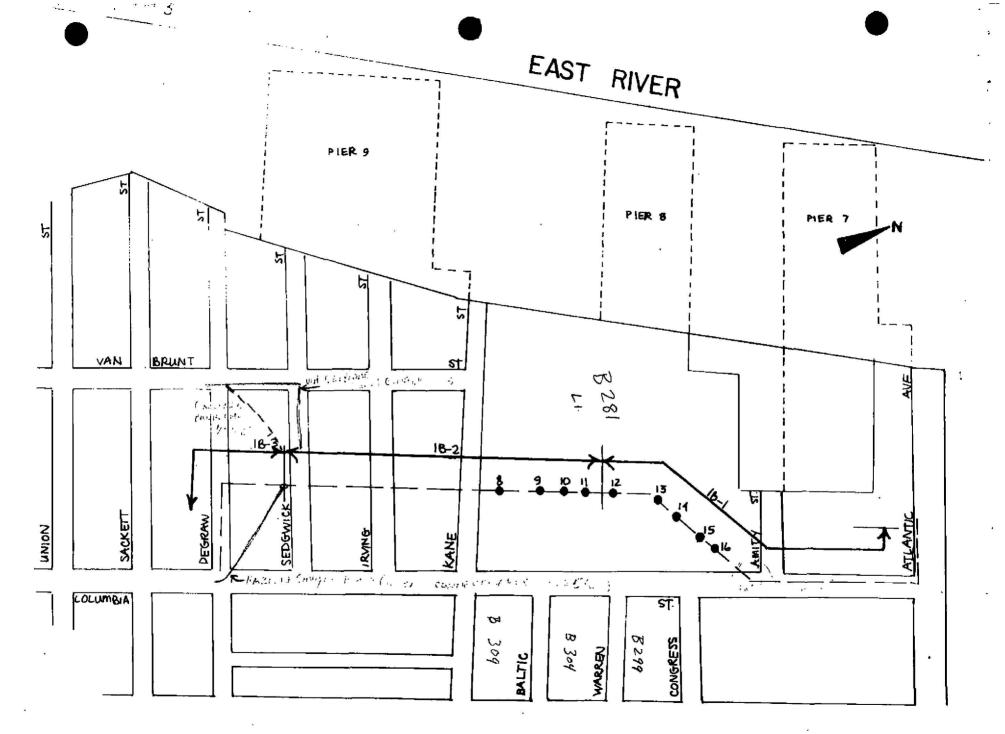


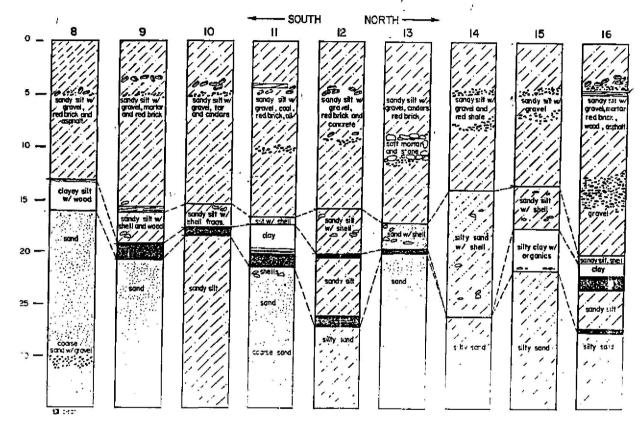
Fig. 3 Boring Locations

SCALE 1"=348'

COMPOSITE PROFILES
RED HOOK

Fig. 4

Job no. 1545, Borings 8-16



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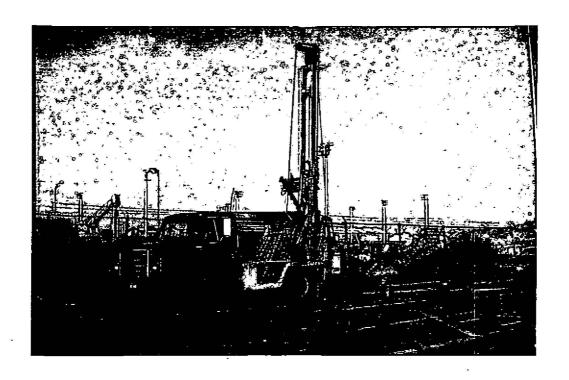


PLATE 1: GENERAL SHOT OF BORING RIG AT BORING #14.

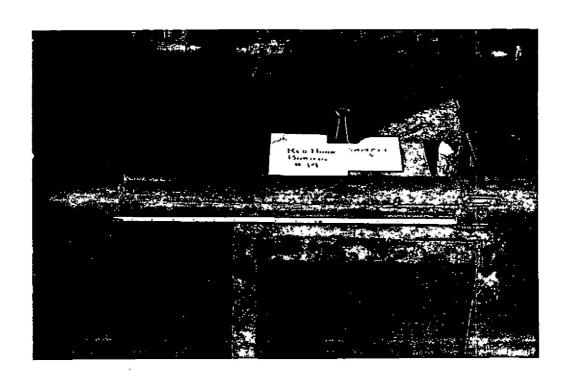


PLATE 2: SAMPLE FROM STRATUM I.

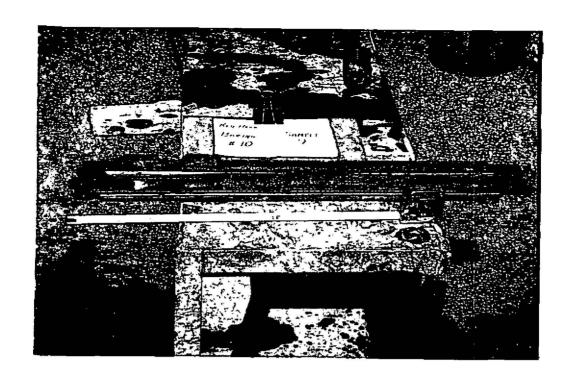


PLATE 3: SAMPLE FROM STRATUM III.

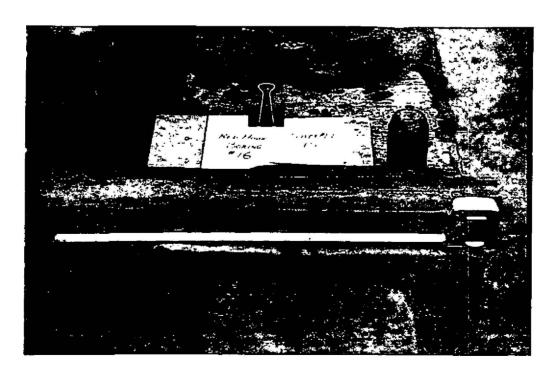


PLATE 4: SAMPLE FROM STRATUM IV.

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	~6. <b>6</b>	#3	C. 50-04 81 51 51.00	<i>5</i> 4R3/2
->	-7.6'	#4	D. Yellone Brown Jo-dy Silt of pebblis.	DK Red Brown 5483/2 Dr. Yellow From 10484/4
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- 30.0	# /5	K. H. Gry Slightly Silty Sand.	10 7R 5/1
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OJECT/SITE Red Horto Sewer CORE # 13 SAMPLE TO Pero 2 of 3 H. Red Brown Sund w) & little growel, moil story Brown 754R4/6 H. Red Bon land up a little grant. 757R 5/6 H. Red Power Sold of a little fraul. 7.54R 5/6 I Gray Sand up a four shell frage 4. Dark Gray 5 48 3/1 I. Gry Stylly Silty Sad of a fun shell frys. + a little grant. J. Dr. Brown to Black Clay of Dk. Br. Peat, a organic. Black 7.54R 2/0 DK-600 5 4A 4/1 Por River Botton K. Med Gray Soud L. Miki Goy Stightly Sandy Silt. 4. Dk. Gay - 8in 10 4R 3/2 V-Dk-624-Am 104R3/2 L. Aled Grey Jany Silt

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KED HAN JONER SAMPLE & Page 3 of 3 CORE# 14 SOIL F. Grey Villy Jand V. Ok. Gray Burn 104R312 G. Gray Sand w/ a trace of Bol Brown Sand DK. Gry 10 4R 4/1 H. Grey Sandy Silt/ Silty Sand 10 YRSII # 15 H. Gray Validy Sind Gray 10 MR Sti

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<b>&gt;</b>	-6.C' .	#3	E. Lt. Brown Sitty Sand up grovel & occ. Red Brick bogs. stony Br. 7.5 4R 4/6
	- 2 c'	#4	E. Brown Silly Sound as grand.
	-1E-6'	#5	F. Mothed Dr. Vinne & Gray Green Southy Sitt w/ pebbles. Dr. Br. 104R 3/3
	-12.01	#6	G. Mettled Dr. Braun + Nock Stiffly Solly Soul of grower. Ok Bruns 104R 3/3 Blown 104R 2/1

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RED HOLK SEWER

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DATE: 1 Hug 84 RED HOUR SEVER CORE# 15 SAMPLE TO PUGO 3 of 3 10 4R 3/2 L. Lt. Brown to Gay Brown Sendy Solt -26-0 L. Lt. Born to Goy Down Landy Silt V. UK. gray - br. 10 4R 3/2 M. Med. Grey Silty Sand Dr. Gry bOYR 4/1 -30-0

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PROJECT/SITE Rollhot Lewer CORE # 16 SAMPLE TO LAGE 1 of 3 SOIL DESCRIPTION Asphalt B. Gray Clayer Silt of Sand + gravel Soft Morter very Pale Brown 10 YR 7/3 D. Mothed Dk. Pion Black & Grey Sindy Silt on Red Brick, Martin Frag Vong DK. Grey 1 CYR 3/1
PAR. Brown, 7.54A 3/2 I. Wood -37 F. Red Brown Send Sit of much grant & Red Brick forgs, and some Marter bags. and orphalt. DK. Brown 7.5 48412 (+ /pc hastrue thud were G. Asphalt Black: 10 ya ZI. H. Brown Villy June of protuse gravel. DK Bry Box 10 4R 4/2 -8.61 Al. Brown Siky land w/ grand.
Sout Bed Bricks:
I small frag word 16 4R 4/2

I. Brown Soudy Sill of profixe grand.

10 7R 4/2

16. Brown 10 4R 413

DATE: 12th 84 BLOCK: PROJECT/SITE Red Houte Some 107: CORE # 16 SAMPLE # Pore 2013 SOIL DESCRIPTION I. Brown Soudy Silt of much gravel. 10 VR 4/3 -14.01 I. Brown Sondy Silt of much ground. I. Born Sonly Silt w/ grand J. Dk. Eing Silty Sand of a little Black Cl. S. of top -18c' J. Mk Grey Silty Soul w/ acc. shell trags, 25 4310 K. Dk. Gre, Chayen Silt V. Dk. Gray 2.5 4 3/0 -20-51 K Dk. Gray Siendy Silt of occ. sheel trags. M Dk. Grey Except Silty Clay V. DK. Gry 10 4R 3/1 N. Dk. Brown Point O. Mottled Grey & Brown Silty Sound - Prob. River Bottom.

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