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BROADWAY TRIANGLE PARTNERSHIP
HOUSING PROJECT
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT

Blocks 1730 and 1732
CEQR #86-304K

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BROADWAY TRIANGLE PARTNERSHIP HOUSING PROJECT BROOKLYN, NEW YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT Blocks 1730 and 1732

INTRODUCTION

The Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project consists of portions of six blocks within the Broadway Triangle Urban Renewal Area in Brooklyn, New York. Parts of Blocks 1721, 1722, 1726, 1730, 1731 and 1732 are included in the Partnership Housing Project. This project has been subdivided into two phases. Phase 1 includes Blocks 1730 and 1732, while Phase 2 includes the remaining four blocks. The project area on Block 1730 includes Tax Lots 1-7, 12, 13, 15-25, 27-33, 36-39, 47, 48, 51-55, and 65-70. On Block 1732, Tax Lots included are 1, 7-9, 11, 13-15, 30 and 31. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the project area on the present tax maps.

The general purpose of archaeological testing is to document the presence or absence of potential prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources through the use of physical testing techniques. The specific purpose of this testing was to provide evidence of the presence or absence of four categories of potential archaeological resources on these two blocks. The most recent category consists of features associated with late nineteenth century residences and businesses. Expected features included privies as well as cisterns or wells, which would be located at or near the present surface since they were constructed on or cut into the landfill deposit(s). The next category consists of buildings, features and deposits, relating to the early nineteenth century Lott/Ehlers farm on Block 1730. These features and deposits would be located below the fill. The third category consists of the remains of the eighteenth century Cripplebush Road which passed through Block 1730. The oldest category consists of prehistoric resources which could be on both blocks below the fill (Greenhouse Consultants 1991:6-7).

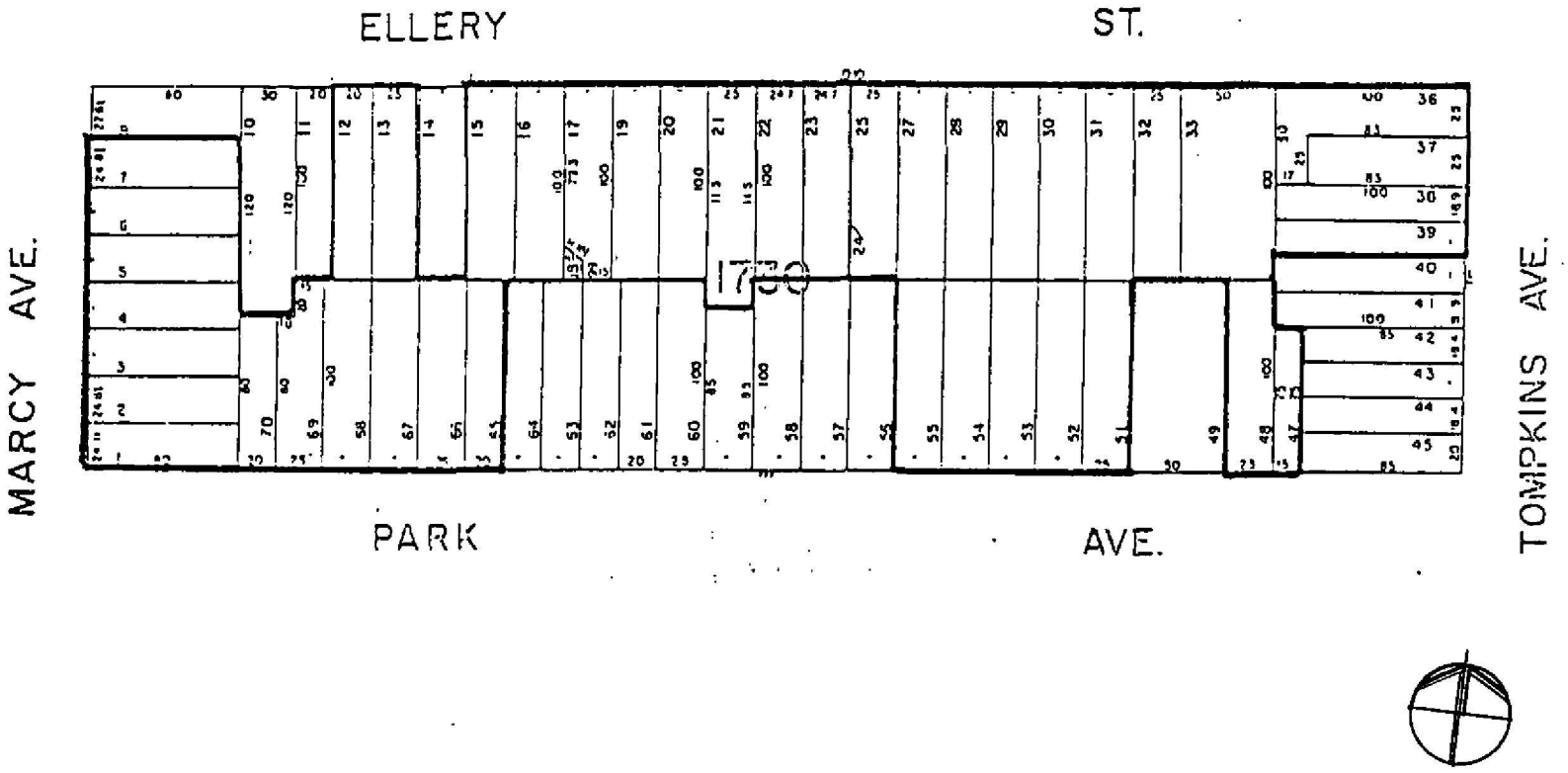

Figure 1 Tax Map of Block 1730, with project area outlined. Scale: 100 feet equals 1 inch.

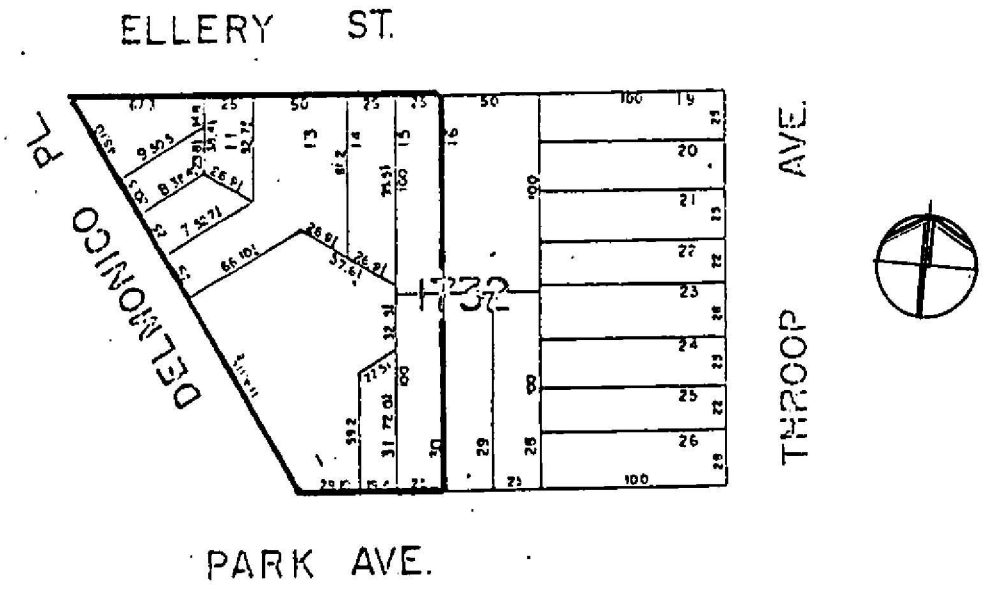

Figure 2 Tax Map of Block 1732, with project area outlined. Scale: 100 feet equals 1 inch.

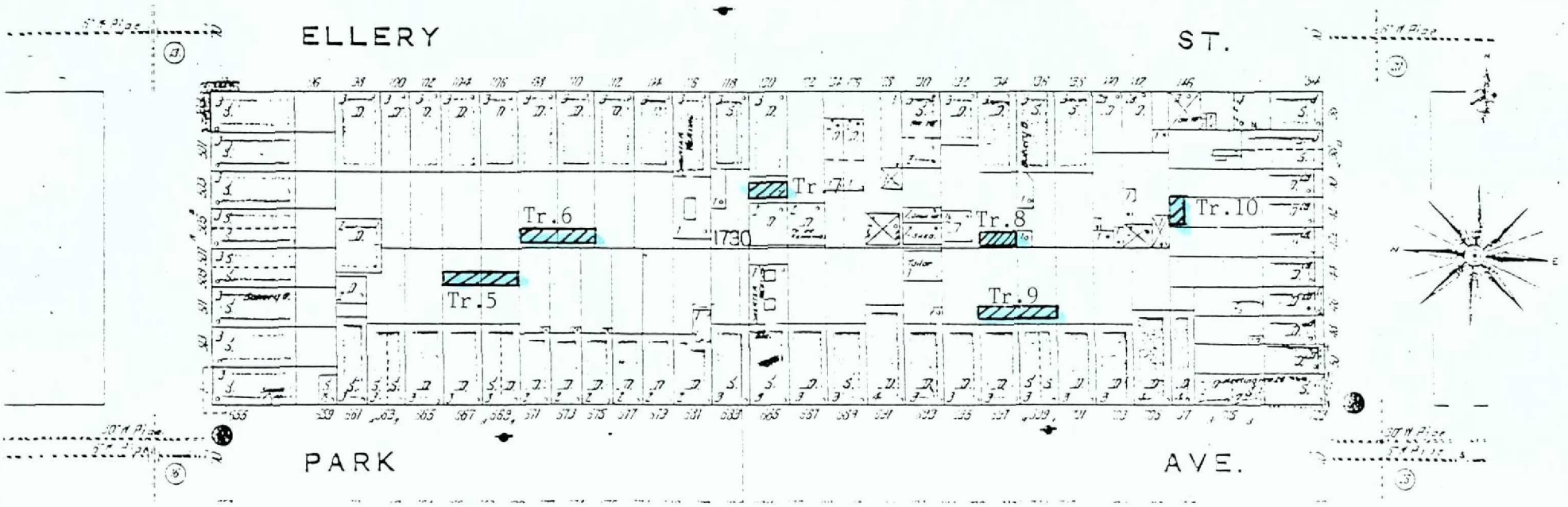

Figure 3 Locations of Backhoe Trenches 5 through 10 (Contexts 4005 - 4010) shown on 1904 Sanborn Map of block 1730. Scale approximately 100 feet = 1 inch. Trenches indicated by hatchure.

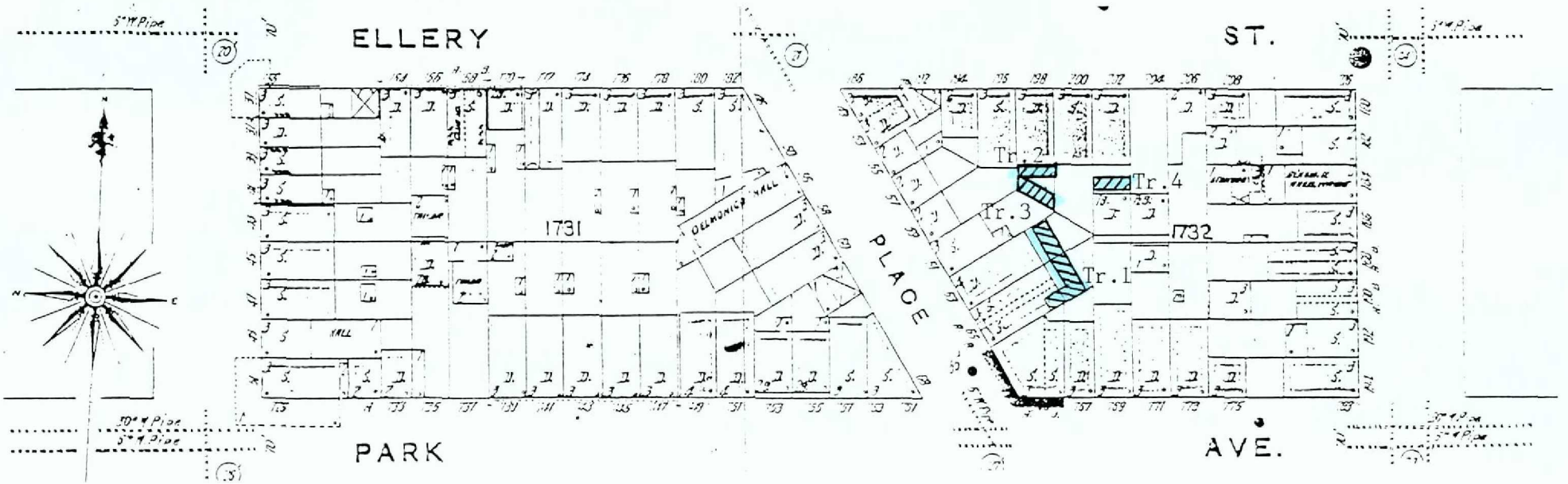

Figure 4 Locations of Backhoe Trenches 1 through 4 (Contexts 4001 - 4004) shown on 1904 Sanborn Map of block 1732. Scale approximately 100 feet = 1 inch. Trenches indicated by hatchure.

METHODOLOGY

The subsurface archaeological testing of the Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project in Brooklyn, New York began on 19 November 1991 and was completed on 22 November 1991. As stated in the scope-of-work for this testing, the technique used to examine buried deposits and thereby determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources was the mechanical excavation of trenches. A total of ten trenches were excavated by backhoe (see Figures 3 and 4), the results of which were closely monitored by archaeologists. This testing strategy was designed by the principal investigator, and approved by the staff of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

The use of mechanical means of excavation expedites the removal of large quantities of fill. See Plate 2 for a view of the backhoe trenching operation. A total of approximately 16,900 cubic feet of soil were removed from the trenches, the dimensions of which varied from 20 feet to 60 feet long, 5 feet to 7 feet wide, and 7.4 feet to 8.6 feet deep. Despite the excavation of the trenches being impeded by the collapse of unit sides, the proposed maximum depth of impact was exceeded in all of the trenches. See Plate 8 for an example of collapse of the sections of one of the backhoe trenches.

Soil samples were selectively removed from the deepest layer encountered. This soil was then screened through 1/4 inch mesh in order to recover artifacts. Artifacts were also recovered when they were observed in the trench by directing the backhoe operator to selectively remove them with the backhoe bucket. Soil strata were measured, described, and recorded for all trenches. All trenches were backfilled immediately following excavation and the recording of data.

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

A total of six backhoe trenches numbered 5 through 10 were excavated within Block 1730. These trenches were assigned Contexts 4005 through 4010. See Figure 3 for the locations of these trenches, and Plates 1 through 8 for illustrations of them. Layers or other deposits within a

trench were given decimal subdivisions of the appropriate context number. Three layers were identified in each trench, with the exception of Context 4009 which had four layers. The top layer was described as a silty loam, usually with some turf or roots. In all but two cases (contexts 4006 and 4008) rubble was present as inclusions. The color of the soil matrix ranged from black through very dark brown and very dark grayish brown to dark brown, with dark brown and very dark brown predominating. Thickness ranged from 1.0 to 2.2 feet and averaged 1.4 feet. The top layer was interpreted as topsoil mixed with building destruction rubble.

The second layer found in the six trenches on Block 1730 was described as silt or in one case as fine sand. Building rubble such as brick, mortar, stone and wood was present in three cases (contexts 4005, 4007, and 4008), ashes in two cases (contexts 4008 and 4010), and cobbles and/or pebbles in two cases (contexts 4006 and 4009). Soil color ranged from very dark grey through dark grey and dark brown to dark yellowish brown, with dark yellowish brown predominating. Thickness ranged from 2.8 to 4.5 feet and averaged 3.7 feet. The second layer on Block 1730 was interpreted as a fill deposit.

In context 4009 a separate layer consisting of a deposit of grey ashes 0.9 feet thick was found below the second layer. This was the only location on Block 1730 where this was observed. This ash deposit was also interpreted as fill.

The deepest layer encountered in the six trenches excavated on Block 1730 was the third layer in five cases and the fourth in context 4009. Its texture ranged from sandy silt to coarse sand with sand most common. Inclusions consisted of pebbles in five trenches and cobbles. All the inclusions appeared water worn. The color of the soil matrix was either yellowish-brown or dark yellowish brown with dark yellowish brown predominating. The top of this layer ranged from 4.0 to 6.0 feet below grade. Cultural material was seen in this layer in half the trenches. Two interpretations of this layer appear plausible: either redeposited subsoil or fill probably taken from the East River.

Four backhoe trenches numbered 1 through 4 and assigned contexts 4001 through 4004 were excavated within Block 1732. See Figure 4 for the

locations of these trenches and Plates 9 through 12 for illustrations of them. Four layers were identified in each trench with the exception of context 4004 which had only three. The top layer on Block 1732 resembled that seen on Block 1730. It was described as a silty loam with turf. Rubble was present in contexts 4001 and 4004 and car parts in context 4003. Soil color ranged from very dark brown through dark brown to dark yellowish brown. Dark brown was most common. Thickness ranged from 1.0 to 1.8 feet and averaged 1.2 feet. This layer was interpreted as topsoil mixed with building rubble or car parts.

In contexts 4001 through 4003 the second layer ranged in texture from silt to sandy silt with silt predominating. Inclusions consisted of brick and mortar rubble with the exception of context 4001 where only occasional pebbles were seen. Soil color ranged from very dark grey through very dark grayish brown to dark brown with all three equally represented. Thickness ranged from 0.6 to 1.5 feet and averaged 1.2 feet. Below this fairly thin silty deposit in contexts 4001-4003 and below the topsoil in context 4004 was another layer. This deposit ranged in texture from sandy silt to silt with sandy silt most common. Profuse brick, mortar, wood and plaster rubble was present in all cases except context 4002 which had nearly no inclusions. The color of the soil matrix ranged from very dark grayish brown to dark yellowish brown with the former predominating. Thickness ranged from 3.2 to 4.8 feet and averaged 3.8 feet. This layer and the one above it (excepting context 4004 where it was not present) were interpreted as fill deposits often incorporating large amounts of building destruction rubble.

The deepest layer seen in the four trenches excavated on Block 1732 was the fourth deposit in all trenches except context 4004 where it was the third. Soil texture ranged from slightly sandy silt to sand with sand predominating. Inclusions consisted of pebbles and cobbles which were evidently waterworn in nearly all cases. Soil color ranged from dark yellowish brown to strong brown with the former most common. The top of this layer was encountered from 5.0 to 7.2 feet below grade, averaging 5.9 feet. Cultural material was seen in all four trenches. As was the case on Block 1730, two interpretations of this layer appear plausible: redeposited subsoil or fill probably taken from the East River.

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ARTIFACT PROCESSING, ANALYSIS AND INVENTORY

Field work at Blocks 1730 and 1732 resulted in a total of 27 artifacts being brought back to the laboratory. Upon receipt, artifacts were washed, labeled, identified and catalogued. A modified version of the National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Taxonomy was used for coding artifacts in a systematic fashion once they were identified. The taxonomy codes a collection as to groups, class, morphology and material. The inventory and a listing of the coding system constitutes Appendix 2. Groups 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are historic artifact categories. Group 2 includes faunal/floral material while Group 10 includes all prehistoric material. Group 98 encompasses items brought back from the field which were subsequently determined to be either natural objects unaltered by man (i.e., rock) or unidentifiable (as to function) historic-related material (i.e., coal, plastic).

All artifacts recovered from the backhoe trenches at Blocks 1730 and 1732 were from the historic period. Twelve pieces were ceramics, ten were glass, four were bone fragments and one was a clay pipe stem. Artifacts received in the laboratory for processing and identification came from six contexts: 4001.04 (9), 4002.02 (2), 4008.02 (5), 4009.03 (4), 4009.04 (6) and 4010.02 (1). No temporally diagnostic material was recovered from 4001.04, only fragments of curved glass, bone, whiteware, a clay pipe stem and a flowerpot fragment.

Ceramics were found in 4009.03 and 4009.04 which had temporally identifiable characteristics. In 4009.03, a rimsherd to an ironstone plate was recovered (catalog #4). A molded leaf pattern decorated the edge of the plate. Majewski and O'Brien (1987:155) state that "Naturalistic grains, grapes, flowers, and leaves were used as secondary relief motifs from the late 1859s through the 1860s."

In context 4009.04, two pieces of ceramics were recovered which could be assigned to a temporal ceramic style. One was a yellow-colored sherd known as Rockingham (catalog #12) and the other was a piece of transfer-printed brown whiteware (catalog #14). Ceramic ware decorated with transfer-print brown is documented in England in 1828 with an ending manufacturing date of 1850 (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145). They also

state that transfer-print brown, red and green enjoyed a resurgence in popularity in the late nineteenth century to early twentieth century. The later period ceramics consisted of floral decorations around the rim of the vessel, occasionally covering the entire surface of the piece. The later transfer-printed ceramics were often combined with gilding or molded designs, which were popular for the period. The earlier nineteenth-century ware usually were decorated with a "scenic view or cottage view" (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:145). The sherd from 4009.04 depicts an adult and child embracing. As such it probably falls into the earlier time period for transfer-print brown. Rockingham was extremely popular during the nineteenth century. Tableware, tobies, serving dishes, candle holders, bedpans, doorknobs, picture frames, vases, paperweights, mantelpieces and bookends are a few of the types of objects made in Rockingham (Ramsey 1986, Ketchum 1983). Rockingham was a type of yellowware which was usually embossed and then spattered with a brown, manganese glaze, creating a mottled appearance with the yellow body showing through the dark glaze (Ketchum 1983:20). The date range for the popularity of this ware runs between 1830-1900 (Ramsey 1986:147).

Glass was retrieved from contexts 4001.04 (1), 4002.02 (2), 4008.02 (5), 4009.04 (1) and 4010.02 (1). The glass from contexts 4001.04 and 4009.04 did not exhibit any temporally diagnostic features.

Two embossed bottles (catalog numbers 18 and 20) were brought back from context 4002.02. Both were machine made, thereby dating to the twentieth century.

Five embossed bottles (catalog numbers 16, 17, 21, 22 and 23) were retained from context 4008.02. Catalog 21 was embossed with "Federal law forbids sale or re-use of this bottle", therefore postdating 1932. Catalog 16 was machine made, indicating twentieth century manufacture. Catalog 17 exhibited a two-part vertical body mold, assigned a manufacturing range of ca. 1850 to the middle of the 1920s by Jones and Sullivan (1985:28). Catalog 22 was manufactured in a two-piece vertical mold with separate base. This style of bottle was manufactured from the 1850s to the 1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1985:28). Catalog 23 was manufactured in a two-piece vertical mold with separate base (1850-1920s) along with a porcelain lightning closure which has a United States patent date of 1875 (Jones and Sullivan

1985:162). Jones and Sullivan (1985:163) state that "This closure was apparently too expensive to be used for soft drink bottles but was popular for beer and ale bottles." Their statement holds true for this bottle since it was embossed with "Piel Bro's East New York Brewery".

RESULTS

All trenches on both blocks had two purposes: to search for evidence of prehistoric use of this land as well as specific historic archaeological resources. Backhoe Trench 4005 located on Block 1730, lots 66 and 67 (567-569 Park Avenue) was designed to search primarily for evidence of the Lott/Ehlers farm which was in this location during the early to mid-nineteenth century. The 50 by 6 foot trench was located in the rear yards of lots 66 and 67, with its long axis aligned east-west. Backhoe Trench 4005 was excavated to 8.5 feet below present grade. Cultural material was seen in all three layers identified, including fragments of red brick in the third and deepest layer. As discussed in the stratigraphy section above, this deposit is probably either fill or disturbed and redeposited subsoil. No evidence of the Lott/Ehlers farm was encountered and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered (see Plate 1).

Backhoe Trench 4006, situated within lots 15 and 16 on Block 1730 (108-110 Ellery Street), was designed to search for evidence from the Lott/Ehlers farm as well as the colonial period Cripplebush Road. This 50 by 6 foot trench was located in the rear yards of these two lots, with its long axis running east-west. Maximum depth of the trench was 8.6 feet below the surface. Three layers were identified and cultural material was seen in the first two. The third layer could be subsoil or clean fill. No evidence of the Lott/Ehlers Farm or the Cripplebush Road was found and no prehistoric artifacts were encountered (see Plate 2).

Backhoe Trench 4007, located within lot 22 on Block 1730, was designed to search for a possible privy filled by the Krebs family who occupied this house (120 Ellery Street) from 1873 through 1882 with the possible exception of 1879 (Greenhouse Consultants 1991:2-3). Backhoe Trench 4007 was 25 by 6 feet in size which occupied nearly all of the central open yard of this lot (see Plate 3). It was excavated to 7.7 feet below present grade.

Cultural material was found in the top two of the three layers identified. In addition to these layers, two brick lined features were uncovered. In the northeastern corner of the trench a box approximately two feet square and two feet deep constructed of red bricks and filled with ashes and cinders was found. Its size and shape clearly indicated that this feature was not a privy. A second feature was exposed near the eastern end of the south section. This red brick construction was about five feet wide and five feet deep. It was filled with modern rubble including white plastic sheeting and rags. This feature was clearly not a privy due to its shallowness. Its position in the lot indicates that it may be part of the rear structure of 120 Ellery Street, while the modern fill indicates a recent demolition date (see Plate 4). No privy was located within the central yard of 120 Ellery Street. The privy was probably under the location of the later three story dwelling erected at the front of the lot. No evidence of the Cripplebush Road and no prehistoric artifacts or features were found in Backhoe Trench 4007.

Backhoe Trench 4008, situated in the rear of lot 30 on Block 1730 (134 Ellery Street) was designed to search for a privy at this location filled by various families who rented accommodations during the 1880s (Greenhouse Consultants 1991:4). Backhoe Trench 4008 was 25 by 6 feet and was excavated to eight feet below grade (see Plate 5). Cultural material was seen in all three layers recorded. Backhoe Trench 4008 was located within what is shown as a one story shed on the 1887 Sanborn Insurance Maps of Brooklyn (Pickman and Dublin 1989:Appendix b). The second layer of Backhoe Trench 4008 consisted of fill within the foundation of what must be this structure. This layer extended to five feet below grade indicating that the shed probably had a crawlspace under its ground floor, or that the one story shed shown was partially subterranean. The shed is not shown on the 1904 Sanborn Map (Greenhouse Consultants 1991:Figure 3). The fill of the shed foundation contained glass bottles with temporal manufacturing styles ranging from circa 1850 to post-1932. This evidence suggests that the shed was the same as shown on the 1887 Sanborn Map, but that the foundation remained open to be used as refuse dump into the 1930s. The shed foundation was approximately nineteen feet wide which is not as wide as shown on the 1887 map (see Plate 6). No evidence of a privy was found and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered.

Backhoe Trench 4009, located in lots 51 and 52 on Block 1730 (697-699 Park Avenue), was designed to search for evidence of the Lott/Ehlers farm. The trench was 50 by 6 feet and was excavated to 8.2 feet below the surface. The trench was positioned just behind the house locations with its long axis aligned east-west. Cultural material was found in all four layers identified, including modern bottles and other refuse in the top layer; and ceramics, glass and coal in the other three. No evidence of the Lott/Ehlers farm was seen and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered (see Plate 7).

Backhoe Trench 4010, situated at the rear of lot 39 on Block 1730 (42 Tompkins Avenue), was designed to search primarily for a privy filled by families renting accommodations at this address during the early 1880s (Greenhouse Consultants 1991:4). Trench 4010 was 20 by 6 feet and was excavated to 8.2 feet below grade. Cultural material was seen in the top two of three layers recorded. The third and deepest layer, encountered at four feet below grade is probably either subsoil or clean fill. No evidence of a privy was found and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Backhoe Trench 4010 (see Plate 8).

The remaining four backhoe trenches, numbered 4001 through 4004, were located on Block 1732. Backhoe Trench 4001, located within lot 1 on Block 1732 (63-65 Delmonico Place), was designed to search for evidence of prehistoric use or occupation of this block. This 50 by 5 foot trench had an extension of 11 by 5 feet at its southern end. The main portion of Trench 4001 ran parallel to Delmonico Place while the extension was at right angles running parallel to the old lot boundaries towards Delmonico Place. This trench was excavated to 7.4 feet below the surface. Cultural material was found in all four layers identified. The deepest layer, encountered at 5.4 feet below grade, was interpreted as either disturbed and redeposited subsoil or fill. These four strata were recorded within the main portion of Trench 4001, and it is possible that part of the extension was within the foundation of the building formerly at 65 Delmonico Place. In any case, no prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Backhoe Trench 4001 (see Plate 9).

Backhoe Trench 4002, situated within lot 13 Block 1732 (198 Ellery Street), was designed to search for evidence of a cistern or well filled by families renting accommodations here during the mid-1870s when water mains were

installed under this portion of Ellery Street (Greenhouse Consultants 1991:6). Trench 4002 was 25 by 6 feet with its long axis running east-west. It was excavated by eight feet below grade. Four layers were identified. The deepest layer, encountered at 7.2 feet below the surface, included some coal ash. No evidence of a cistern or well was found and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered (see Plate 10).

Backhoe Trench 4003 was also located within lot 13 Block 1732, but further towards the rear of the lot in order to search for a privy also filled by families renting accommodations at 198 Ellery Street during the late 1870s (Greenhouse Consultants 1991:6). Backhoe Trench 4003 was 28 by 6 feet. It was excavated to 8.4 feet below the surface. Cultural material was seen in all four layers identified including the deepest layer which existed below 5.8 feet from the surface. No evidence of a privy was found and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered (see Plate 11).

Backhoe Trench 4004, located within lot 15 Block 1732 (202 Ellery Street), was designed to search for a possible cistern or well filled by the Helwig family during the mid-1870s (Greenhouse Consultants 1991:5). Trench 4004 measured 25 by 7 feet and was excavated to eight feet below the surface. Cultural material existed in all three layers identified. No evidence of a well or cistern was found and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered (see Plate 12).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is our conclusion that no potentially significant cultural resources were found within the ten mechanically excavated test trenches. Based on this subsurface testing, we further conclude that it is highly unlikely that any significant cultural resources will be impacted by the proposed Broadway Triangle Partnership Housing Project. We recommend that no additional archaeological testing or mitigation is necessary at these locations within Blocks 1730 and 1732.

Plate 1 View of Backhoe Trench 5 (Context 4005) looking east. Scale in tenths of feet.

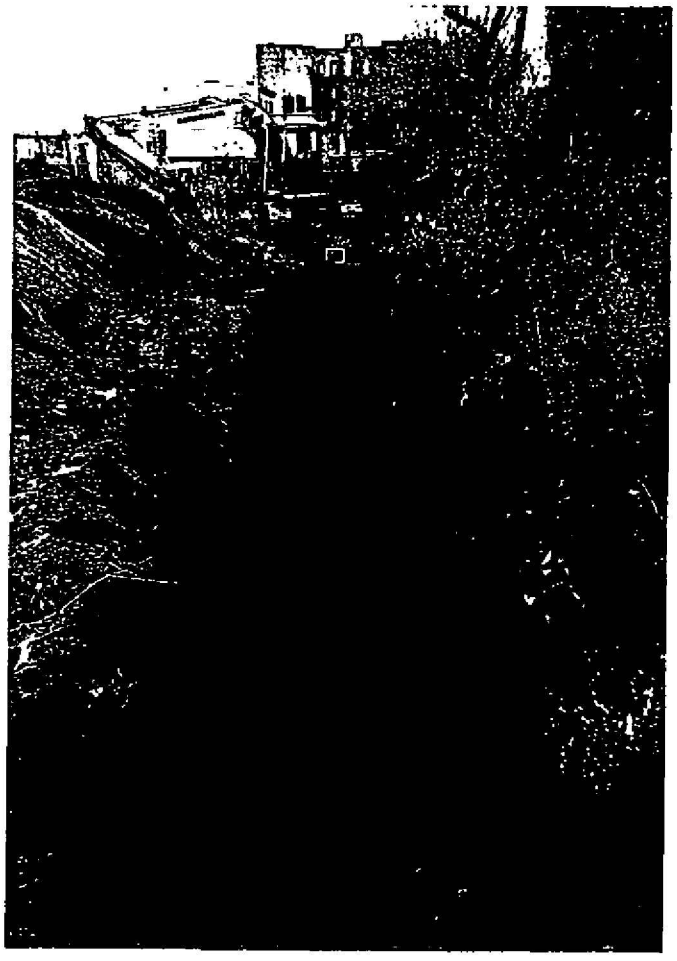

Plate 2 View of Backhoe Trench 6 (Context 4006) looking east.

Plate 3 View of Backhoe Trench 7 (Context 4007) looking east.

Plate 4 View of Backhoe Trench 7 (Context 4007) showing detail of brick lined feature looking south.

Plate 5 View of Backhoe Trench 8 (Context 4008) looking west.

Plate 6 View of Backhoe Trench 8 (Context 4008) showing detail of foundation for shed looking south.

Plate 7 View of Backhoe Trench 9 (Context 4009) looking west.

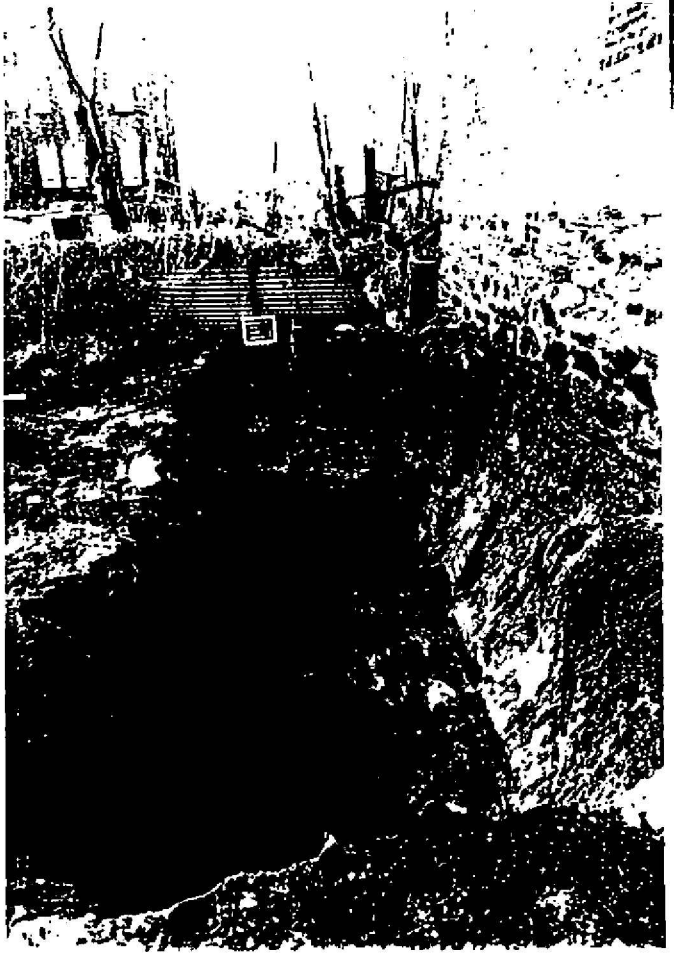

Plate 8 View of Backhoe Trench 10 (Context 4010) looking south.

Plate 9 View of Backhoe Trench 1 (Context 4001) looking northeast.

Plate 10 View of Backhoe Trench 2 (Context 4002) looking east.

Plate 11 View of Backhoe Trench 3 (Context 4003) looking northwest.

Plate 12 View of Backhoe Trench 4 (Context 4004) looking east.

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APPENDIX 1

CONTEXT NUMBERING AND PROVENIENCE LABELING

APPENDIX 1
CONTEXT NUMBERING AND PROVENIENCE LABELING

A field recording system which encompasses a variety of conditions and situations is optimal for any archaeological project. Among these situations are the size of the project, the number of different field techniques and the number of expected artifacts. The field recording system used was developed by Greenhouse Consultants and was based on modifications of other accepted systems.

All contexts are numbered in the field and these numbers are applied to the artifacts. The format for numbering is XX-9999.99 where X is alphanumeric and 9 is numeric. The alphanumeric characters to the left of the hyphen are the prefix. The two digits to the right of the decimal point are used only when it is necessary to refer to strata within a context. The four digits between the prefix and decimal subdivision may be called the base code.

The prefix is a two character designation of the project parcel. The four digit numeric base code can be divided into two parts; the first digit being separate from the last three. The first numeric digit indicates the type of field technique used. The codes are as follows:

1. unprovenienced surface collection
2. provenienced surface collection
3. shovel testing
4. trenching
5. excavation units
6. feature excavation

The three digits following the technique code are unique for each location and are assigned sequentially. Decimal subdivisions may be used for techniques three through six to indicate specific strata. For example, 01-3001.02 refers to Area 1 (01), shovel test (3), number 1 (001), at the second layer (.02).

APPENDIX 2

COMPLETE ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TABLES FOR CODING MATERIAL CULTURE

A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Material

B. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Ambiguous Items of Material Culture

APPENDIX 2

A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Materials

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN GROUP
- 01 Dishes
- 02 Containers
- 03 Tableware
- 04 Kitchenware

02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP
- 01 Mammalia
- 02 Aves
- 03 Reptilia
- 04 Amphibia
- 05 Pisces
- 09 Ethnofaunal/Zoological
- 16 Ethnobotanical

03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP
- 01 Window glass
- 02 Nails
- 03 Spikes
- 04 Door & Window hardware
- 05 Other structural hardware
- 06 Construction materials

04 FURNITURE GROUP
- 01 Hardware
- 02 Materials
- 03 Lighting device
- 04 Decorative furnishings

05 ARMS GROUP
- 01 Projectiles
- 02 Cartridge case
- 03 Arms accessories
- 04 Gun parts

06 CLOTHING GROUP
- 01 Apparel
- 02 Ornamentation
- 03 Making and repair
- 04 Fasteners

07 PERSONAL GROUP
- 01 Coins
- 02 Keys
- 03 Writing paraphernalia
- 04 Grooming and hygiene
- 05 Personal ornamentation
- 06 Other personal items

08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
- 01 Kaolin pipe class
- 02 Nonkaolin pipe
- 03 Smoking accessories

09 ACTIVITIES GROUP
- 01 Construction tools
- 02 Farm tools
- 03 Leisure activities
- 04 Fishing gear
- 05 —
- 06 —
- 07 Pottery class
- 08 Storage items
- 09 —
- 10 Stable and barn
- 11 Miscellaneous hardware
- 12 Specialized activities
- 13 Military objects
- 14 Housekeeping
- 15 Public services

10 PREHISTORIC GROUP
- 01 Hunting and fishing activities
- 02 Domestic activities
- 03 Stone working
- 04 Woodworking
- 05 Digging tools
- 06 Other fabricating or processing tools
- 07 Other general utility tools
- 08 Ceremonial & ornamental
- 09 Miscellaneous

11 SAMPLES
- – Charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating
- – Flotation samples
  - – light fraction
  - – heavy fraction
- – Soil samples

98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP

MATERIALS - COMMON LIST (CLASSIFIED)

INORGANIC MATERIALS

CERAMIC
- 001 Porcelain
- 002 Stoneware
- 003 Earthenware
- 004 Whiteware/ironstone/granite
- 134 Undifferentiated ceramic

CLAY
- 047 Clay
- 062 Kaolin
- 079 Red clay

CONSTRUCTION
- 069 Brick
- 071 Cement
- 070 Mortar
- 072 Plaster

GLASS
- 013 Milk glass
- 078 Glass
- 112 Slag and clinker

METALS
- 005 Tin
- 019 Silver
- 021 Gold
- 026 Cuprous metal
- 028 Ferrous alloy
- 029 Aluminum
- 032 Steel
- 034 Lead
- 035 Chrome
- 096 Mercury
- 136 Undifferentiated metal

STONE
- 129 Agate
- 075 Asbestos
- 133 Chalk
- 052 Chert
- 042 Granite
- 046 Gravel
- 109 Jet
- 038 Limestone
- 041 Marble
- 049 Mica
- 058 Obsidian
- 057 Ochre
- 068 Precious stone
- 053 Quartz
- 054 Quartzite
- 039 Sandstone
- 044 Shale
- 040 Slate
- 060 Steatite
- 043 Schist
- 126 Undifferentiated stone

ORGANIC MATERIALS

CELLULOSIC
- 115 Bark
- 108 Burlap
- 128 Charcoal
- 092 Cork
- 087 Cotton
- 131 Fiberboard/masonite
- 085 Hemp
- 011 Paper
- 006 Wood
- 121 Cellulose seeds/seed covering

CONSTRUCTION
- 093 Asphalt
- 125 Formica
- 101 Linoleum
- 102 Tar paper

WAX
- 076 Wax

GUM/RESIN
- 010 Rubber, elastic
- 009 Rubber, hard

PETROCHEMICALS
- 073 Carbon
- 095 Coal
- 048 Graphite
- 116 Tar

PROTEIN
- 118 Chitin (arthropod, exoskeleton)
- 106 Felt
- 122 Flesh
- 016 Hair
- 117 Keratin (horns/fingernail/claws)
- 015 Leather
- 107 Silk
- 090 Sponge, natural
- 105 Wool

COMBINATION MATERIALS
- 017 Bone
- 132 Ivory
- 067 Pearl
- 089 Shell

SYNTHETIC MATERIALS
- 103 Celluloid
- 088 Nylon
- 008 Plastic
- 077 Soap
- 091 Sponge, synthetic
- 104 Synthetic

TEXTILE
- 151 Undifferentiated textile

APPENDIX 2
B. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

GROUPS AND CLASSES	SAMPLE ARTIFACTS
01 KITCHEN	
01 Dishes	Plate, cup, salt cellar
02 Containers	Bottle glass fragments
03 Tableware	Eating utensils
04 Kitchenware	Cooking utensils, pot, kettle
02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP	
01 Mammalia	Mammal
02 Aves	Bird
03 Reptilia	Reptile
04 Amphibia	Amphibian
05 Pisces	Fish
09 Other ethnofaunal/zoological	Oyster, crab, egg shells
16 Ethnobotanical	Seeds, nuts
03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	
01 Window glass	Window pane glass
02 Nails	Nails
03 Spikes	Railroad spikes
04 Door & Window hardware	Doorknob, door hinge
05 Other Structural hardware	Pipe, fireplace tiles
06 Construction materials	Brick, mortar, roofing
04 FURNITURE GROUP	
01 Hardware	Handle, drawer pull, latch
02 Materials	Stoveparts, chair part, bedframe
03 Lighting device	Candlestick, lamp base
04 Decorative furnishings	Flowerpot, clock parts, vase
05 ARMS GROUP	
01 Projectiles	Shot, bullets
02 Cartridge case	Cartridge
03 Arms accessories	Gun flints, bullet molds, powderhorn
04 Gun parts	Pistol barrel, flintlock assembly
06 CLOTHING GROUP	
01 Apparel	Hat, coat, scarves, glove, shoe
02 Ornamentation	Beads, sequin, hatpin, feather
03 Making and Repair	Thimble, straightpin, scissors
04 Fasteners	Buttons, snaps, buckles, cufflink
07 PERSONAL GROUP	
01 Coins	Coins
02 Keys	Doorlock keys, padlock keys
03 Writing paraphernalia	Quill, fountain pen nib, graphite pencil
04 Grooming & hygiene	Hairbrush, razor, mirror, tweezers
05 Personal ornamentation	Jewelry, ribbon, ornamental comb
06 Other personal items	Pocketwatch, key chain, pocketknife

GROUPS AND CLASSES	
08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP	
01 Kaolin pipe	Kaolin pipe
05 Nonkaolin pipe	Corncob pipe
06 Smoking accessories	Snuff tin, cuspidor, tobacco tin, pipe cleaner
09 ACTIVITIES GROUP	
01 Construction tools	Axe head, drill bit, saw, paintbrush
02 Farm tools	Hoe, rake, plowblade
03 Leisure activities	Marbles, jew's harp, doll parts
04 Fishing gear	Fish hooks, sinkers, crab trap
05 —	
06 —	
07 Pottery class	Indian waterjar, effigy pot
08 Storage items	Crock, barrel staves, sacks
09 –	
10 Stable and barn	Stirrup, horseshoe, rein, harness belt
11 Miscellaneous hardware	Rope, bolts, nuts, washers, chain
12 Specialized activities	Button blanks, metallurgic debris, saggars
13 Military objects	Insignia, bayonets
14 Housekeeping	Broom, coathanger, washboard
15 Public services	Sewer pipe, water pipe
10 PREHISTORIC GROUP	
01 Hunting and Fishing	Projectile point, atlatl hook
02 Domestic	Vessel, mortar, pestle
03 Stone working	Hammerstone, baton, flake, core
04 Woodworking	Celt, grooved axe
05 Digging Tools	Hoe
06 Other fabricating or processing tools	Drill, chisel, needle
07 Other general utility tools	Knife, prismatic blade, chopper
08 Ceremonial & ornamental	Sheet, gorget, bead
09 Miscellaneous	Function unknown

APPENDIX 2

C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Ambiguous Items of Material Culture

Note: The items listed below may be ambiguous or hard to place in a taxonomic category, but as a convention, for inventory purposes, will be coded as follows:

Unidentified wood fragments	98	00	006
Construction wood	03	06	006
Pegs, Wood planks	03	06	006
Twigs, branches	09	16	006
Burned wood (partial)	Code as wood (above) and put "burnt wood" in the comments section		
Charcoal and all small fragments of completely burnt wood	Code as charcoal		
Coal	98	00	095
Slag, burned coal, vitrified metalworking or manufacturing by-products	98	00	112
Pantiles	03	06	003
Delft fireplace tiles, wall skirting, etc.	04	04	003
Porcelain bathroom tiles, other bathroom furniture (tub, toilet, etc.)	03	05	001
Chamber pot	04	02	00-
Flowerpot	04	04	002 00-
Teeth	02	--	132
Fish scales	02	09	118
Coral	04	04	119
Eggshell	02	09	119
Seeds, seed covering	02	16	121
Schist (construction)	03	06	043
Schist (unidentified)	98	00	043
Red brick	03	06	169
Yellow brick	03	06	155
Linoleum	03	06	101
Metal hardware (probably construction)	03	06	( )
Furniture hardware	04	01	( )
Miscellaneous hardware (other and unidentified including screws, car parts)	09	11	( )
Leather shoe parts	06	01	015
Unidentified leather scraps	98	00	015
Leather personal items	07	()	015

BROADWAY TRIANGLE PARTNERSHIP
KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context	Gp	Cl	Morph	Mat	Identity	Count	Weight	Comments	Reference	Range	Cat#
** Context 4001.04											
4001.04	01	01		078	Container glass	1	0.0				6
4001.04	01	01	004	004	Whiteware	1	0.0	Rim with groove Coffee cup?			7
4001.04	02			017	Bone	4	3.3				9
4001.04	04	04	002	003	Flowerpot	2	0.0	Base-1 Rim-1			5
4001.04	08	01	001	062	Pipe stem	1	0.0				8
** Subtotal **						9	3.3				
** Context 4002.02											
4002.02	01	02	006	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Complete Milk bottle Embossed (4 times) "BROADLEA BROADLEA DAIRIES INC. BROOKLYN, N.Y. ONE QUART" Automatic machine made	Jones & Sullivan 1985:39	1904+	20
4002.02	01	02	017	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Complete Press mold Threaded lip Automatic machine made Embossed "ONE HALF GALLON"	Jones & Sullivan 1985:39	1904+	18
** Subtotal **						2	0.0				
** Context 4008.02											
4008.02	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Complete Tapered cylindrical body Rounded lip Two part vertical body mold Embossed "S.H. 7 E. BLOCH & Co. CLEVELAND O"	Jones & Sullivan 1985:28	ca. 1850-mid 1920s	17
4008.02	01	02	002	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Complete Aqua Embossed design "M" MINCK BROS & CO. 45 To 53 BEAVER ST BROOKLYN, ED" Downtooled lip Wire rusted from closure around neck Thick glass Two-piece vertical mold with separate base	Jones & Sullivan 1985:28	ca. 1850-1920s	22
4008.02	01	02	002	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Complete Aqua Beer bottle Embossed design "THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD PIEL BRO'S EAST NEW YORK BREWERY" Downtooled lip Two-piece vertical body with separate base Porcelain lightning closure Inscribed ...AKT DES.F. BLAS... STRIE GERMANY RRESD...	Jones & Sullivan 1985:28 Jones & Sullivan 1985:162	Bottle:ca. 1850-1920s Closure:U.S. Patent 1875	23
4008.02	01	02	006	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Complete Embossed "GIMPEL FARMS INC 57-19 FLUSHING AVE MASPETH, L.I. ONE QUART" "Deposit" inside triangle "GF" inside circle Automatic machine made	Jones & Sullivan 1985:39	1904+	16

BROADWAY TRIANGLE PARTNERSHIP
KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context	Gp	Cl	Morph	Mat	Identity	Count	Weight	Comments	Reference	Range	Cat#
4008.02	01	02	017	078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Complete Flask Threaded lip Flattened string rim Automatic machine made Label remains Embossed "ONE PINT FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE"		1932+	21
** Subtotal **						5	0.0				
** Context 4009.03											
4009.03	01	01		004	Whiteware	1	0.0				2
4009.03	01	01		004	Whiteware	1	0.0	Handle			3
4009.03	01	01	001	004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim Plate fragment 25 cm diameter Molded leaf pattern	Majewski & O'Brien 1987:155	1850s-1860s	4
4009.03	04	04	002	003	Flowerpot	1	0.0	Rim			1
** Subtotal **						4	0.0				
** Context 4009.04											
4009.04	01	01		003	Redware	1	0.0	Clear lead glaze exterior & interior			10
4009.04	01	01		003	Rockingham	1	0.0	Rim	Ramsay 1976:147	1830-1900	12
4009.04	01	01		004	Ironstone	1	0.0	Rim Transfer print blue underglaze exterior & interior			11
4009.04	01	01		004	Whiteware	1	0.0	Base Molded pattern			13
4009.04	01	01		004	Whiteware	1	0.0	Transfer print brown underglaze Partial maker's mark	Majewski & O'Brien 1987:145	1828-1850	14
4009.04	03	01		078	Flat glass (on one side)	1	0.0	Green			15
** Subtotal **						6	0.0				
** Context 4010.02											
4010.02	01	02		078	Bottle glass	1	0.0	Complete Olive green Two-piece vertical mold with separate base Rounded lip	Jones & Sullivan 1985:28	ca. 1850-1920s	19
** Subtotal **						1	0.0				
*** Total ***						27	3.3				

APPENDIX 3

FIELD RECORD SHEETS

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Block 1732	SUPERVISOR : W. Roberts	EXCAVATOR : (K. Richter) backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4 (25% of 4%)	DATE : 11/19/91	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 1

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 1.1'	sandy loam w/trace soil & ~~subsoil~~ Rubble	10yr 3/3 Dk Brown	Brick, wood, bottles (All	topsoil
2	1.1'-1.7'	FINE silt w/occasional pebbles	10yr 3/1 Very dark grey	Brick, wood, bottles	[redacted]
3	1.7'-5.4'	sandy silty loam w/ peahuse brick, mortar & plaster	10yr-3/2 Very dark greyish brown → 10yr 7/2 liquefying	Brick, mortar	
4	5.4' -?	silty sand w/gravel & cobbles	10yr 4/6 Dk brown	SLAG, bone, pipestem, ACE zone, ceramic, charcoal, glass, iron	screened 25% Subsoil
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 7.4'

Cult. Mat. retained from screened sample of 4001.04 only.

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos Roll 1
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Block 1732	SUPERVISOR : W. Roberts.	EXCAVATOR : (K. Richter) backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4 (25% of Strata 4 only)	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 2

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 1.0	silty loam w/ humus	10yr 3/3 Dark brown		Topsoil
2	1.0 - 2.4	Silty loam w/ Brick Rubble & Mortar	10yr 3/2 V Dark grayish brown	2 intact bottles (Sealed) / Brick / Mortar / plaster	
3	2.4 - 7.2	Sandy silt	10yr 4/4 D yellowish brown		
4	7.2 - ?	sand w/ pebbles & some cobbles	10yr 4/6 D yellowish brown	coal ash	
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 8.0'

No Cult. Mat. retained except 2 glass bottles CX4002.02

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos Roll 1
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Blk 6 133 L	SUPERVISOR : W. Dubois	EXCAVATOR : ~~W. Roberts~~ backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4" Sample only	DATE : 10 Nov 1999	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 3

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 1.0'	Silty Loam w/ some turf	7.5 YR 3/4 Dk. Brown	Coal, Pottery, Glass, Bottles, etc.	Topsoil
2	1.0' – 2.5'	Bricks & Mortar in Sandy Silt	10 YR 3/3 to Dk. Brown to Yel. Brown	Brick, Mortar, Building stone	Fill Bldg. Rubble
3	2.5' – 5.8'	Wood Planks, Bricks, Mortar, Stone, etc. in Sandy Silt	10 YR 3/2 V Dk. Gr. Brown	Wood, Brick, Mortar	Fill Bldg. Rubble
4	5.8' – ?	Sand w/ some pebbles & cobbles	10 YR 4/6 Dk Yel. Brown	Ceramics, Bottle Glass, Coal, Coal Ash	Sampled & Screened
5					
6					
7					
8					

• Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 8.1'.
No Cult. Mat. Retained

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos A-11 1
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Brockley Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : 28Ak 1732	SUPERVISOR : N. Roberts	EXCAVATOR : Hi-Roberts backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4" samples only	DATE : 20 Nov. 1991	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench #1

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 1.8'	Silty Loam w/ some Rubble + Turf.	10 YR 2/2 V. Dk. Brown	Glass Bottles, Plastic Wood, ok.	Recent Rubble + Topsoil
2	1.8' – 5.0'	Silt w/ moisture bldg Rubble (brick, mortar, wood)	10 YR 3/2 V. Dk. Grey Brown	Brick, Wood, Mortar, Glass, Plastic, etc.	Bldg. Rubble
3	5.0' – ?	Silt w/ a little sand and some pebbles/cobbles	7.5 YR 3/6 Strong Brown	Glass, Pottery, Whiteware	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 8.0 feet

Screened samples of cx1004.03 only.

No Cult. Mat. retained.

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos Roll 1
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Block 1230	SUPERVISOR : W. Rahnby	EXCAVATOR : backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4" samples only	DATE : 20 Nov. 1991	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 5

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 1.0'	Silty loam w/ some modern rubble + fuel.	10YR 3/3 Dk. Brown	Glass bottles, plastic, etc.	Topsoil
2	1.0 - 5.5'	Foliage based, brick, fine Mortar in silt	10YR 4/4 Dk. Yel. Brown	Wood, brick, Mortar, Plastic, etc.	Bldg. Rubble
3	5.5' - ?	Sand	10YR 4/6 Dk. Yel. Brown	Some Red Brick	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

• Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 5.5' No cult. Mat. retained.

CV4005.03 sampled + screened (4 strata)

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos Roll 1
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Block 1733	SUPERVISOR : W. Roberts	EXCAVATOR : Backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4" samples only	DATE : 21 Nov 1997	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 6

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 2.2'	Silty loam	10 YR 7/1 V. Dk. Brown	Glass Bottles, Aluminum Plastic, etc.	Topsoil + recent rubble
2	2.2' – 5.6'	Sand and w/ pebbles + some cobbles	10 YR 4/4 Dk. Yel. Brown	Coal	clean fill
3	5.6' – ?	Coarse sand w/ pebbles	10 YR 5/1 Yel. Brown	—	Possible Subsoil
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

• Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 5.6'
Samples taken & screened of CX1006.02 and 1006.03 (5 screens each)
No Cult. Mat. Retained

Cross Refs :

Plan

Section

Photos Roll 2

Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Block 1730	SUPERVISOR : W. Roberts	EXCAVATOR : backhoe	SCREENED ? ¼" samples only	DATE : 21 Nov 1991	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 1

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 1.6'	Silty Loam w/ brick glass bottles and some leaf etc.	10 YR 3/3 Dk. Brown	Glass Bottles Brick, Mortar, Concrete, Tiles, etc.	topsoil
2	1.6' – 6.0'	Silt w/ occ. window glass.	10 YR 4/4 Dk. Yel. Brown	Window glass Ceramic Pipe	Fill contains occasional ceramic pipes.
3	6.0' – ?	Coarse sand w/ pebbles	10 YR 5/6 Yel. Brown	—	Poss. Subsoil or Clean Fill
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

• Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 7.7'
Sampled layer 7.03 : 11 screens sifted
No Cult Mat retained.
Stratia as described on N side only

Cross Refs :

Plan

Section

Photos Roll 2

Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Block 1730	SUPERVISOR : W. Roberts	EXCAVATOR : backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4" samples only	DATE : 21 Nov. 1991	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 8

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 — 1.0'	Silty brown w/ rocks	10 YR 2/2 V. Dk. Brown	Plastic, Glass bottles	Topsoil
2	1.0' — 5.0'	Silt w/ fine sand and ldg. pebble	Mottled 10YR3/4 V.Dk. Br. & 10YR5/1 Gray	Glass Bottles, Metal, Wood, Brick, Mortar, etc.	Fill of Cellar
3	5.0' — ?	Sand w/ pebbles & some cobbles	10 YR 4/4 Dk. Yel. Brown	Window Glass, animal Bones, Coal, Ash..	Clean Fill
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

• Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 8.0'

Selected Samples of CX.B.03 (sifted & screen).

Saved Bottles only from CX1008.02

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos Roll 2
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Block 1730	SUPERVISOR : [illegible]	EXCAVATOR : backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4" screened	DATE : [illegible]	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 9

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0-1.2	Silty loam w/ some brick and rubble	10 YR 3/2 [illegible]	[illegible] Brick. Wood	
2	1.2-4.5	Silt w/ rubble	[illegible] Silt	[illegible]	
3	4.5-5.4	Ashes	10 YR 6/1	[illegible]	
4	5.4-?	Sandy Silt w/ pebbles + cobbles	10 YR 4/4 [illegible]	[illegible]	
5					
6					
7					
8					

• Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 8.2 Ft.

Screened 5 screens Cx. 1609.04

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : Broadway Triangle			COORDINATES :		
SITE : Mark 1730	SUPERVISOR : W. Rebuck	EXCAVATOR : backhoe	SCREENED ? 1/4" samples only	DATE : 22 Nov. '91	TEST TYPE AND NO. : Backhoe Trench 10

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 1.2'	Silty Loam w/ roots & some rubble	10 YR 2/1 Black	Modern Rubble	
2	1.2' – 4.0'	Water in Silt	10 YR 4/1 Dk. Gray	Ceramics Glass Bottle (intrusive)	Mostly rocks w/ some
3	4.0' – ?	Sand w/ pebbles & some cobbles	10 YR 4/6 Dk. Yel. Brown	—	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

• Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 8.2' Screened & screens of CX. 10.03
Retained only 1 bottle from CX. 10.02

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos Roll 2
Section	Notebook