~ 11

RECEIVED

ENVIRONIA BOLLOWING

SEP 1 3 1994

•.

· ...

8

ARCHEOLOGICAL TESTING OF THE PROPOSED HENDRICKSON STREET REZONING BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN KINGS COUNTY, NEW YORK

CEAR

204

1063K

1994

92-628K

Prepared for:

McKeown & Franz, Inc. 630 Third Avenue New York, NY 10017

Prepared by:

Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated 40 Exchange Place, 13th Floor New York, NY 10005

September 1994

....

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Pag	С
ble of Contents	11
t of Figures	11
t of Plates	V
a of Personnel	Y
troduction	1
d Methodology	2
ratigraphic Summary	3
lifact Processing and Analysis	4
sults	5
inclusions and Recommendations	6
bliography 1	0
Appendix 1: Context Numbering and Provenience Labeling Appendix 2: Complete Artifact Inventory and Tables for Coding Material Culture	
Appendix 3: Field Record Sheets	

•

i i

.

÷.

٠.

ř

.

LIST OF FIGURES

()

Page

Figure 1	Project area location shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Concy Island, New York-New Jersey Quadrangle, 1966, photorevised 1979	7
Figure 2	Locations of Backhoe Trenches 4001 and 4002, and Excavation Units 5001 and 5002, shown on enlarged portion of the 1950 Sanborn map	8

ł

.

٧...

*i+1,

LIST OF PLATES

67

.

.

.

G

· •

Page

Plate 1	View of Excavation Unit 5001 within Backhoe Trench 4001 looking northeast. Scale in tenths of feet	9
Plate 2	View of Backhoe Trench 5002, with Excavation Unit 5002 near the center of the trench, looking southwest	9

G

LIST OF PERSONNEL

William I. Roberts IV, SOPA	-	Principal Investigator Lead Author
Alfred G. Cammisa, SOPA	-	* Field Director
Paula M. Crowicy	-	Laboratory Director Co-author Word Processor Data Processor
Felicia Burgos Cammisa	-	Field Technician
Deborah Aschkenes	-	Laboratory Technician
Lou Ganzi	-	Backhoe Operator

.

+

.

1

.

INTRODUCTION

67

The Hendrickson Street project area consists of all of Lots 26, 31, 51, 55, 57 and 59 as well as portions of Lots 10, 32 and 50, all on Block 8558 in the Borough of Brooklyn. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area.

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 the Hendrickson Street testing was to search for evidence of the presence or absence of prehistoric archaeological remains (Greenhouse Consultants Inc. 1994: 12).

1

ļ

2

FIELD METHODOLOGY

 (\cdot)

The subsurface archaeological testing of the Hendrickson Street project in Brooklyn, New York took place of July 21, 1994. 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 followed by manual excavation of test units within the trenches. A total of two trenches were excavated by backhoe, 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. See Figure 2 for the location of the backhoe trenches.

The use of mechanical means of excavation expedited the removal of large quantities of fill. A total of approximately 2,250 cubic feet of soil was removed from the trenches, the dimensions of which were 50 feet long, 5 feet wide and 4 to 6 feet deep.

Mechanical excavation of Backhoe Trench 1, Context 4001, was halted at 3.5 feet below grade when a layer interpreted as probable subsoil was encountered. An excavation unit, Context 5001 was then laid out in the southwest end of Backhoe Trench 4001. This 2 feet by 4 feet unit was then manually excavated for a further 0.6 feet. All the soil removed from Excavation Unit 5001 was screened through 1/4-inch mesh to assist in the recover of artifacts, as were samples from the fill layer above in Backhoe Trench 4001. See Plate 1 for an illustration of Excavation Unit 5001 within Backhoe Trench 4001.

A similar process was used in Backhoe Trench 2, Context 4002. Mechanical excavation continued to 5.5 feet below grade where a soil layer interpreted as probable subsoil was encountered. Excavation Unit 2, Context 5002 was laid out within Backhoe Trench 4002. This unit was 2 feet by 4 feet in size. Manual excavation continued for a further 0.6 feet. Samples of the fill layer in Backhoe Trench 4002 and all of the soil removed from Excavation Unit 5002 were screened through ¼-inch mesh. See Plate 2 for an illustration of Backhoe Trench 4002, including Excavation Unit 5002.

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

14

Information from Backhoe Trench 4001 and Excavation Unit 5001 were combined to provide information on the stratigraphy within and below Backhoe Trench 4001. Three layers were identified. The top layer consisted of black asphalt and was 0.2 feet thick. It is the surface of the present parking lot. Below this was the second layer, beginning at 0.2 feet below grade and extending to 3.5 feet below grade. It consisted of brown to dark brown sandy loam with many concrete fragments, pieces of iron pipe, and much gravel. It was interpreted as fill. The third layer was found at 3.5 feet below grade and extended to approximately seven feet below grade. It consisted of yellowish red compact sandy loam with some gravel, and was interpreted as probable subsoil. Only the top 0.6 feet were manually excavated. The remainder was removed by backhoe to search for the interface with the probable second layer of subsoil below. This interface was found at approximately 7.1 feet below grade.

Information from Backhoe Trench 4002 and Excavation Unit 5002 was used to summarize the stratigraphy within and below Backhoe Trench 4002. As was the case in the first trench, three layers were found. The top layer was the same: black asphalt 0.2 feet thick used as the surface of the present parking lot. The second layer a brown to dark brown sandy loam with many large fragments of concrete, iron pipes, pieces of wire and other building debris. It began at 0.2 feet below grade and ended at 5.5 feet below grade. It was interpreted as fill. The third layer was found at 5.5 feet below grade and extended beyond the limit of excavations at 6.1 feet below grade. It consisted of yellowish brown sandy loam with a little gravel, and was interpreted as probable subsoil.

·: .

۰.

1

× 1

ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

÷2 .

6 j

A total of 21 items were brought back to the Greenhouse laboratory for processing. Nine artifacts were from Trench 4001.02, ten from Trench 4002.02, and two from Excavation Unit 5001.03. The items were washed in room temperature water and were placed on screens for air drying. Upon drying, the artifacts were labeled with their site and context numbers and placed in labeled polyethylene bags with tyvek bags to identify them.

Context 4001.02 contained a piece of bottle glass, mortar, brick, a nail, a metal rod, plastic and miscellaneous hardware. No items had any datable stylistic or technological trait.

Context 4002.02 contained bottle glass, flat glass, brick, slag and a piece of flowerpot. One bottle was complete, automatic machine made, indicating twentieth century manufacture. The complete bottle and two nearly complete bottles are disposables.

Context 5001.03 contained an oyster shell and a rimsherd of white graniteware.

RESULTS

67

Two backhoe trenches were excavated as planned. Once the asphalt surface of the parking had been removed, a layer of fill was exposed in both locations. This fill was 3.3 feet thick in Backhoe Trench 4001 and 5.3 feet thick in Backhoe Trench 4002. The non-returnable bottles found in Backhoe Trench 4002 indicate that this fill is of recent vintage, probably dating to the 1960s or 1970s. It was apparently deposited to provide a firm level surface for construction of the parking lot. Below the fill was the third layer, interpreted a probable subsoil. Once excavation unit was located within each backhoe trench, and 0.6 feet of this layer was manually excavated in each unit. No prehistoric artifacts or features were found in the two units. Excavation Unit 5001 contained an oyster shell and one small rimsherd of historic period ceramic. No potentially significant features or deposits from the historic period were found.

•

· ...

2

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1

This final report documents the procedures and results of the archaeological testing of the Hendrickson Street Rezoning project, Brooklyn, New York. Based on this objective ground testing, it can now be concluded that no potentially significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were present within the boundaries of the project area. We can now confidently state that additional testing is not necessary and no further work is recommended.



Figure 1

Project area location shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Coney Island, New York-New Jersey quadrangle, 1966, photorevised 1979.



17

and Excavation Units 5001 (EU1) and 5002 (EU2), shown on enlarged portion of the 1950 Sanborn map.

œ



Plate 1View of Excavation Unit 5001 within Backhoe Trench4001 looking northeast.Scale in tenths of feet



Plate 2 View of Backhoe Trench 5002, with Excavation Unit 5002 near the center of the trench, looking southwest

*e.,

2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Jones, Olive and Catherine Sullivan

1985 The Parks Canada Glass Glossary; for the Description of Containers, Tableware, Flat glass, and Closures. Studies in Archaeology, Architecture and History. Ottawa, Ontario: National Historic Parksand Sites Branch, Parks Canada.

Maps and Atlases

Sanborn Map Company 1950 Insurance Maps of the Borough of Brooklyn. Volume, 19.

United States Geological Survey

1966 Coney Island, New York Quadrangle. 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map. Photorevised 1979.

G

APPENDIX 1

6.9

Υ.

CONTEXT NUMBERING AND PROVENIENCE LABELING

1

.

42.5

۰.,

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

 $\langle y \rangle$

- 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).

17

•

۶.,

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

.

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

 \mathbb{R}_{M}

•

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

INORGANIC MATERIALS

GROUPS AND CLASSES

09

01 KITCHENGROUP 01 Dishes 02 Containers 03 Tableware 04 Kitchenware 02 FAUNAL/FLORALGROUP 01 Mammalia 02 Ares 03 Rectilia 04 Amonibia 05 Pisces 09 Ethnofaunal/Zoological 16 Ethnobotanical 03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 01 Window glass 02 Nails Soikes 03 Oper& Window hardware 04 05 Cther structural hardware 06 Construction materials **C4 FURNITURE GROUP** 01 Hardware 02 Materials 03 Lianting device 04 Decorative furnishings 05 ARMS GROUP 01 Projectiles 02 Cartridge case 03 Arms accessories 04 Gun parts 06 CLOTHING GROUP Ot Accarel 02 Ornamentation 03 Making and repair 04 Fasteners 07 PERSONAL GROUP 01 Coins 02 Keys 03 Writing paraphernalia 04 Grooming and hygiene 05 Personal crnamentation 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 Fishinggear 05 ---06 07 Pottery class 08 Storage items 10 Stable and barn 11 Miscellaneous hardware 12 Specialized activities 13 Military objects 14 Housekeeping 15 Public services 10 PREHISTORICGROUP 01 Hunting and fishing activities 02 Domestic activities 03 Stone working 04 Woodworking 05 Digging tools 06 Other fagricating or processing tools 07 Other general utility tools 08 Ceremonial & ornamental 09 Miscellaneous 11 SAMPLES - Charcoal samples for radiocarbon catino - Flotation samples - light fraction - heavy fraction - Soil samples 98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP

CERAMIC 001 Porcelain 002 Stoneware 003 Earthenware 004 Whiteware/ironstone/granite 134 Undifferentiateg.ceramic CLAY 047 Clay 052 Kaolin 079 Red clay CONSTRUCTION 059 Brick 071 Cement 070 Mortar 072 Plaster GLASS 013 Milk glass 078 Glass 112 Slag and clinker METALS COS Tin 019 Silver 021 Gold 025 Cuprous metal 028 Ferrous alloy 029 Aluminum 032 Steel 034 Lead 035 Chrome 096 Mercury 136 Undifferentiated metal STONE 129 Agate 075 Asbestos Chalk 133 052 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 Shale 044 Slate 040 Steatite 060 ÷72 043 Schist Undifferentiated stone 126

128 Charcoal 092 Cork 087 Cotton 131 Fiberboard/masonite 085 Hemp 011 Paper 006 Wood 121 Cellulose seeds/ seedcovering CONSTRUCTION 093 Asphalt 125 Formica 101 Linoleum 102 Tarpaper WAX 076 Wax GUM/RESIN 010 Rubber, elastic 009 Rubber, hard

ORGANIC MATERIALS

CELLULOSIC

115 Bark

108 Burlan

MATERIALS- COMMON UST (CLASSIFIED)

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 Undifferentiatedtextile



AODENDIX 2 B. Tablefor Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN 01 Dishes 02 Containers 03 Tapleware 04 Kitchenware 02 FALINAL/FLORALGROUP 01 Mammalia 02 Aves 03 Reotilia 04 Amphibia 05 Pisces 09 Other ethnofaunal/zoological 16 Ethnobotanical 03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 01 Window glass 02 Nails 03 Spikes 04 Oper& 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 Acparel 02 Ornamentation 03 Making and Repair 04 Fasteners 07 PERSONAL GROUP 01 Coins 02 Keys 03 Writing paraphernalia 04 Grooming & hygiene

- 05 Personal ornamentation 06 Other personal items

SAMPLE ARTIFACTS Plate, cup, sait cellar Bottle glass fragments Eating utensils Cooking utensils, pot, kettle

Mammai Bird Reptile Amonibian Fish Ovster, crab, egg snells Seeds. nuts

Window pane glass Nails Railroad spikes Doorkneb, doorhinge Pipe, fireclace tiles Brick, mortar, roofing

Handle, drawer cull, laton Stoveparts, chair part, bedframe Candlestick, lamp base Flowerpot, clock parts, vase

Shot, bullets Cartridge Gun flints, bullet molds, powdemorn Pistol barrel, flintlock assembly

Hat, coat, scarves, glove, shoe Beads, sequin, hatpin, feather Thimple, straighpin, scissors Buttons, snaps, buckles, cufflink

Coins Doorlockkeys, padlock keys Quill, fountain pen nib, graphite pencil Mairbrush, razor, mirror, tweezers Jewelry, ribbon, ornamental comb Pocketwatch, key chain, pocketknife

÷.

7

22

GROUPS AND CLASSES

TOBACCO PIPE GROUP 60 OT Kaolinbice 05 Nonkaolin pipe 06 Smoking accessories

ACTIVITIES GROUP 09 01 Construction tools 02 Farm tools 03 Leisure activities 04 Fishingcear 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

TO PREHISTORIC GROUP 01 Hunting and Fishing

- 02 Domestic
- 03 Stone working
- 04 Woodworking
- 05 Digging Tools
- 06 Other fabricating or processing
- tools
- 07 Other general utility tools
- 06 Ceremonial & ornamental
- 09 Miscellaneous

Kaolin nine Corncob pipe Snuff tin, cuspidor, tobacco tin, cipe cleaner

Axe head, drill bit, saw, paintbrush Hoe, rake, plowblade Marbles, jew's harp, doll parts Fishhooks, sinkers, craptrap

Indian wateriar, efficy pot Crock, barrel staves, sacks

Stirrup, horseshoe, rein, harness beit Rope, bolts, nuts, washers, chain Button blanks.metallurgic depris, saggars Insignia, bayonets Broom, coathanger, washboard Sewer pipe, water pipe

Projectile point, atalti hock Vessel, mortar, pestle Hammerstone, baton, flake, core Celt, grooved axe Hoe Drill, chisel, needle

Knife, prismatic blade, chopper Sheet, gorget, bead Function unknown



17-

×.

1

APPENDIX 2

 $\xi_{\mathcal{Y}}$

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 Construction wood Pegs, Wood planks Twigs, branches	98 03 03 09	00 06 06 16	006 006 006 006	
Burned wood (partial)	Code a in the c	is woi comm	od (above) and put "burnt wood" nents section	
Charcoal and all small fragments of completely burnt wood	Code a	ıs cha	arcoal	
Coal Slag, burned coal, vitrilled	98	00	095	
metalworking or manufacturing by-products	98	00	112	
Pantiles	03	06	003	
Dolft firenlace tiles, wall skirting, etc.	04	04	003	
Porcelain bathroom tiles, other bathroom				
furniture (tub, toilet, etc.)	03	05	001	
Chamber pol	04	02	00-	
Flowerpot	04	04	002 00-	
Taath	02		132	
Fich scalos	02	09	118	
Coral	04	04	119	
Faashell	02	09	119	
Seeds, seed covering	02	16	121	
Schiet (construction)	03	06	043	
Schist (unidentified)	98	00	043	
Rod brick	03	06	169	
Yellow brick	03	06	155 🧋	
Linoleum	03	06	101	
Metal bardware (probably construction)	03	06	() ³²	
Furniture hardware	04	01	()	
Miscellaneous hardware (other and unidentified including screws, car parts)	09	11	()	
Leather chan parts	06	01	015	
Learner side parts	98	00	015	
Leather personal items	07	()	015	

i L

HENDRICKSON STREET REZONING KINGS COUNTY BROOKLYN, NEW YORK ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Context : 4001 02

•

(7

Cat#	Conlext	Gg	멉	Mat	Identily	<u>Count</u>	Comments	Reletence	Range
1 18 2 3 4 5 6 7	4001.02 4001.02 4001.02 4001.02 4001.02 4001.02 4001.02 4001.02	01 03 03 03 03 09 09 09	02 06 06 02 11 11	078 069 070 069 028 028 028 028	Bottle glass Brick Mortar Brick Nail Metal fod Miscellaneous hardware Plaslic	1 1 2 1 1 1 1			
					Subtotat =		9		

Context : 4002.02

Cate	Context	<u>Gp</u>	ÇI	Mat	Identity	Count	Comments	Reference	Range
10 11 12 13	4002.02 4002.02 4002.02 4002.02	03 03 96 01	01 06 00 02	078 069 112 078	Flat glass Brick Slag Botile glass	1 2 1 1	Amber, Embossed: NO DEPOSIT NO RETURN NOT TO BE		
14	4002.02	01	02	078	Bottle glass	1	RÉFILLED Complete; Amber; Screw top. Automatic machine made; Embossed: NO DEPOSIT NO Portuba NOT YO BE BEELLED	Jones & Sullivan 1985:39	1904+
15	4002.02	01	02	078	Bottle glass	1	Embossed: NO REFILL DISPOSE OF PROPERLY 28 FL. OZ.		
19	4002.02	03	06	069	Brick	1		•	
8	4002.02	04	04	003	Flowerpot	1			
9	4002.02	01	02	078	Bottle glass	1	Amber		
					Subtotal =	10	D		

Context : 5001.03

<u>Cat#</u>	Context	Gp	더	<u>Mat</u>		<u>Count</u>	Comments	Reference	Range
16 17	5001.03 5001.03	01 02	01 09	004 089	White graniteware Shell	1 1	Rim; Overglaze transfer print red Oyster		
					Sublotal =	5	2		

5.

Page 1

APPENDIX 3

÷2...

* t. .

Ŷ

FIELD RECORD SHEETS

i.

 $\langle \cdot \rangle$

÷

πġ.'

Ì٩.

PROJECT :	Montar	ton	COORDINAT	res :	•
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR: Backhoe	SCREENED) ابر "	7 DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. : TT++ \
STRATIGR	лену. :				
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	ÇÜLT. MAT.	NOTES
1	02	asphatt	1	not collected	×
2	.2-3.5	Fill - Sandy loam	107R 413	Look Sample of artifacts	ne. large concelle. Slabs, pipe, grind
3			• .,•		
4					
5					<u> </u>
б					
7					
8					
• Give depth	relative to ground	i surface			·
General Note	the is it (Note If cult.) THI FUNN	material retained, and if soil sa ing NE: SW , dy n EU (see EU)	imples are take siprox 50 woles)	n.) '< 5' , scree	ned about
Cross Refs 1	-		ې Photos ۱	2.5	
Section		•	Notebook		

 $\langle \cdot \rangle$

ŕ

ŝ

PROIECT :	IL. Later	·····	COORDINAT	ES :	
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED 1	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. :
	HC.	AC. 73C	'hu	7-21-94	EUI
STRATIGR	АРНУ. :				
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	ÇÜLT. MAT.	NOTES
1	3.5-4.1	hard pocked sandy loam, mout	7,5 YR 4/6	Ceramic 1 1 Ceramic 1 1 prove of clamit	inc. light growt
2				<u></u>	
3			·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
4		•			
5					. A in
6					×
7				<u></u>	
8					
* Give depth	s relative to ground	Iurface			<u>_</u>
General Note EUI Ceramin OV-Valying	ss: (Note If cult. 1 is located formt new fill . Bockha	Haterial retained, and if soil a in TTHI appro- top of B! horizs ,e took out 3 m	amples are taken by: 2' v 4' on along one fact a	located sw with some su of B harryon n	end of trench. .1 stains of .4.t top of B 2
Cross Refs :	porton -	course shand	10-12 516	(beliw) 1mm	2° M
Plan	-		Photos H V	4	
Section		l I	Notebook		

(.)

1

63

j

ч Q

PROJECT	: Hentursi)n	COORDINAT	res :	·
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR : Bischool	SCREENED '	DATE : יראי יוצרין	TEST TYPE AND NO. : TT# 2
STRATIGR	(APHY, :	······································			NOTES
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	ÇULT. MAT.	
1	0	asphalt		not collively	A NUMBER
2	,2 - 515	Sandy loam Fill	107R 13	2 bottles to know the t	inc. large concre stubing p. p. r
3			•••••••		
4		·		<u>\</u>	
5					· · ·
6					
1					
8					
• Give dept	hs relative to ground	i surface			
General No Trens inter	tes: (Note If cult. (h 50' x 5 unls broken gloss),	material retained, and if soils during to top	in the second se	n.) Urizun , sche. , I pr. briek.	enod at S
Cross Refs	1				
Plan	-	•	Photos		-
		1	HOLEDOOK	· ·	

i,

ţ.

ï

٠Ą

PROJECT :	Hendry	(WO	COORDINAT	'ES :	
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. :
	.AC	AC TBC	')''	7-21-74	EUAL
STRATIGR	APHY. :				NOTES
LAYER	DEPTH +	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	ÇÜLT. MAT.	NUTES
1	5,5-6,1	with light gravel	10 YR 510	NCM	Bhorson
2					
3			•		
4		<u> </u>			
5				` .	
6		, ,	×.	·····	
7			L		
8					
• Give depth	i relative to ground	t surface			
General Not localed Bhur	es : (Note If cult. within	material retained, and if soil s in the performance of with some of	amples are take 2' v Li v	n.) from avortin	D EII
Cross Refs	- ·		Photos 5	2,0	
Plan			Notebook		

 \bigcirc