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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATION REPORT
FRANCES SCHERVIER HOME AND HOSPITAL
2975 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK
CEQR# 96DCP020X

B5750 L 382

USF 2295X

Prepared for:
Franciscan Health System of New York, Inc.
2975 Independence Avenue
Bronx, New York 10463

Prepared by:
Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated
40 Exchange Place, 13th Floor
New York, New York 10005

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LIST OF PERSONNEL

William I. Roberts IV

-

Principal Investigator
Author

Paula M. Crowley

-

Laboratory Director
Co-Author
Artifact Analyst
Word/Data Processor

William Goldsmith

-

Field Technician

George J. Myers, Jr.

-

Field Technician

James Florio

-

Backhoe Operator



INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Stage 3 archaeological investigation is to mitigate the adverse effect of new construction on an historic archaeological resource within the area proposed for new construction and landscaping at the Frances Schervier Home and Hospital in Riverdale, Bronx County, New York. The resource found during Phase 2 investigations was part of Revolutionary Fort Number 1. It was determined eligible for inclusion on the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places. This mitigation was accomplished through the use of archaeological excavation.

The Frances Schervier Home and Hospital is located within Riverdale in the southwestern part of the Bronx. It is situated on Lot 382 of Block ~~45750~~ 5720. Independence Avenue is the eastern boundary, Henry Hudson Park lies to the south, Palisade Avenue is the western boundary and West 231st Street is the northern boundary. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area. Two additions are currently planned for the main hospital building, expanding from the northeast corner to the east and the southeast corner to the south. New services for these additions and a new entry and driveway are also planned. A Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment was completed in 1995 for this project. That report concluded that three categories of archaeological resources were possible at this location: prehistoric remains, features related to two nineteenth century residences that formerly stood there, and the walls of Fort Number 1 from the Revolutionary War (Historical Perspectives, Inc. 1995:34-35).

The program of archaeological testing based on the background research report was designed by Greenhouse Consultants Inc. and approved by the staff of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. This program included both shovel testing and backhoe trenching. Twenty-six shovel tests were proposed in order to test for near surface remains. Twelve backhoe trenches were proposed to test for deeper, more substantial features, including the Revolutionary War fort, and possible cisterns associated with the two nineteenth century houses. This investigation resulted in finding probable remains of one wall of the fort, but no evidence of prehistoric occupation, or features associated with the nineteenth century houses. The remains of the fort were judged eligible for the New York State and National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and D. Since current construction plans call for a reduction of grade in this location that will impact the wall and redesigning the project to avoid the wall is not practical, mitigation through data recovery excavations was recommended in the archaeological testing report (Greenhouse Consultants 1996:11).

A scope-of-work for archaeological data recovery excavations was designed by the Principal Investigator and approved by the staff of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. One large backhoe trench covering the full extent of the wall, augmented by one



or more manual excavation units within the trench, was proposed. This report documents the procedures and results of the data recovery excavations conducted at the Frances Schervier Home and Hospital.

Research Issues

Fort No. 1 was built by the colonial forces, beginning during April 1776. The work was done by two Pennsylvania regiments and various militia. On July 12, 1776, the British General Sir William Howe landed at Staten Island. General Washington, hoping to quickly finish his defenses in northern Manhattan and southern Westchester, assigned M. Martin as engineer to supervise the Spuyten Duyvil area on July 21, 1776. Fort No. 1 is described as being square and made of stone. On October 12, 1776 Howe landed at Throgg's Neck. Washington abandoned Spuyten Duyvil including Fort No. 1 shortly thereafter and retreated to White Plains. By early November Fort No. 1 was occupied by Hessians under General Knyphausen. Forts No. 1, 2 and 3 were garrisoned by the British during 1777, using a total of 110 officers and men. The British abandoned Fort No. 1 by July 1781 (Historical Perspectives 1995:16-19).

Research Questions

Most of the research questions proposed relate to the construction and location of Fort No. 1. Others relate to its builders and occupiers.

What materials were used to construct Fort No. 1?

The portion of the wall examined during testing was made of local schist and soft mortar, but it may not be consistent throughout. Were any other varieties of stone used? Did the mortar vary? Can different batches of mortar be identified within the wall(s)? If so they may mark the work done on particular days. It may be possible to estimate the amount of work completed on a particular day.

What size and shape was Fort No. 1?

Was it square as described in the background research? Will the archaeological data substantiate historical documents? How long were the sides? How thick were the walls? Do any other walls intersect with the wall already found? If so, can we determine which side of the wall was inside the fort?

Are there any signs of modification or rebuilding?

The British captured and occupied Fort No. 1. Did they make any changes to it? When built by the colonial forces it was used to command the Hudson River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Since the British had obvious naval superiority here, did they change its function?



Can any evidence of which regiments built and occupied Fort No. 1 be found?

The historical summary suggests it was built by Pennsylvanians and militiamen. Who were these militiamen? Were any other regiments involved? The historical summary notes that Hessians under General Knyphausen were part of the British occupation force. Were any other regiments involved? Discovery of military insignia on buttons, buckles, powder boxes or other artifacts could identify regiments at Fort No. 1.



METHODOLOGY

The archaeological data recovery excavations at the Schervier Home and Hospital began on December 9, 1996 and were completed on December 12, 1996. As stated in the scope-of-work for these excavations, the techniques used to examine the buried deposits were the mechanical excavation of a large trench augmented by manual excavation where possible. One large "L"-shaped trench was excavated by backhoe under the close supervision of the archaeologists. See Plates 1 and 2 for views of Backhoe Trench 13. Excavation continued until the top of the wall was exposed and the basement of the former Strang House was emptied. See Plate 3 for a detail of part of the wall. Approximately 1330 cubic feet of soil were removed from the backhoe trench. Two five foot by five foot excavation units were located within the trench adjacent to the wall. These were manually excavated to depths below the base of the wall. See Plates 4-6 for views of the excavation units.

The methodology employed for the excavation units was as follows. Once the unit was laid out the elevations of the corners were recorded using a line level and rule. All measurements were relative to a temporary datum. The datum was later located vertically relative to a point of known elevation shown on the project survey. Excavation then proceeded by natural strata. These were recorded on preprinted context forms. The soils were described as to texture, inclusions and Munsell colors. Elevations of the four corners were recorded for all interfaces between contexts and for the bottom of the excavation. Excavation ceased after a minimum of 0.3 feet of the subsoil had been removed. Shovels and trowels were used in the excavation. All soil from Excavation Units 1 and 2 was screened through ¼-inch mesh to assist with the recovery of artifacts. When the excavation was complete a representative section of the unit was drawn. Appendix 1 provides copies of the original field record forms.

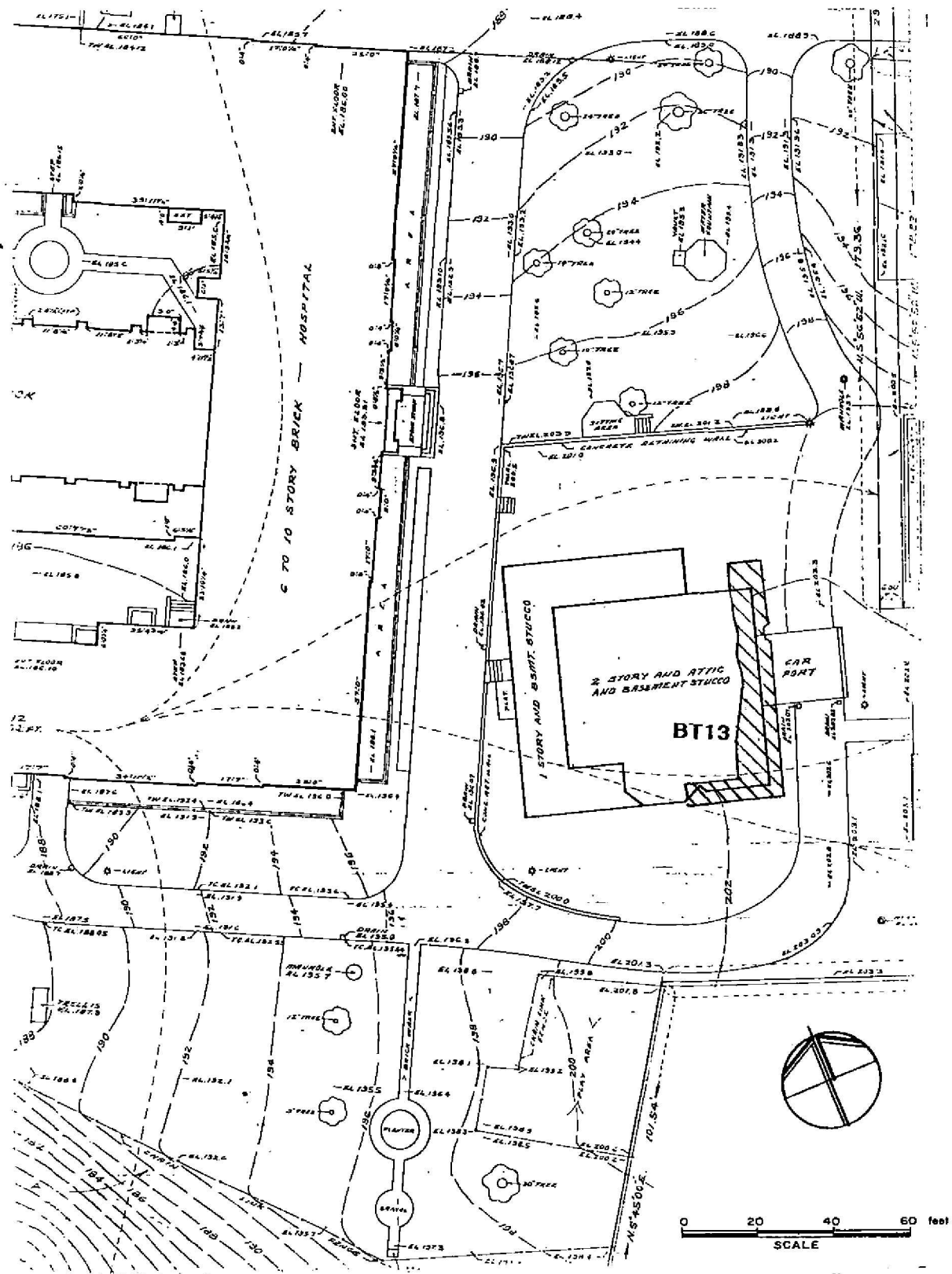


Figure 2 Locations of Backhoe Trench 13 shown on 1994 plan of Frances Schervier Home and Hospital.



STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The soils recorded in Backhoe Trench 13 were quite similar to those seen in Backhoe Trench 6 during the testing phase. Backhoe Trench 13 crossed the line of Backhoe Trench 6 at right angles. The top layer consisted of turf and brown silty loam. It was interpreted as topsoil. Once this layer was removed, the top of the foundation of the east wall of the house was revealed. To the west of the wall, the next layer consisted of building destruction rubble. Many fragments of red brick, mortar, and wood were included. This layer was directly above the tile floor of the basement. To the east of the wall, outside the house, the next layer consisted of more brown silty loam mixed with some red brick rubble. Excavation continued with the backhoe until no more red brick inclusions were seen in the soil east of the wall. Within the former cellar, the fill was removed down to the tile floor. Excavation Units 1 and 2 were laid out on the surfaces revealed to the east of the stone wall.

The top layer in Excavation Unit 1 (Context 5201) consisted of a yellowish brown sandy loam with some fragments of red brick and mortar. It was located east of the stone wall. Although not obvious when excavation of the layer began, the section revealed that a probable pipe trench ran through this deposit roughly parallel with the stone wall. Two other contexts were also visible after the excavation began. Context 5202 was a patch of dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam situated adjacent to the center of the east section. Context 5203 was a narrow deposit of dark brown fine sandy loam adjacent to and just east of the stone wall. Fragments of brick rubble were seen in both Contexts 5202 and 5203. Context 5202 was interpreted as a lens of darker soil within Context 5201. Context 5203 was interpreted as a possible builders trench since it cut Context 5201 and continued deeper. Contexts 5201 and 5202 were removed, and Context 5204 was revealed adjacent to Context 5203. Context 5204 consisted of a yellowish brown fine sandy loam, with some stone rubble. When Context 5204 was removed, two additional deposits were revealed. Context 5205 was a dark yellowish brown silty loam with some fragments of stone and red ceramic drainpipe. It was located in the southeastern corner of the unit. Context 5206 covered the remainder of the unit excepting the locations of the wall and Context 5203. Context 5206 consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty loam with a little fine sand. It was slightly less brown than Context 5205, and extended beneath part of Context 5205. Also beneath Context 5205 was Context 5207. This dark yellowish brown silty loam with pebbles and stone fragments was also located in the southeastern corner of the unit. It was probably the bottom of the deposit primarily removed as Context 5205. After removal of Context 5207, Context 5206 was removed. This removal revealed Context 5208, which was a fairly compact strong brown silt. Some shell fragments were seen on the interface of Context 5206 and 5208 near the northeastern corner of the unit. Context 5208 was interpreted as subsoil. It extended beneath the stone wall (Context 5209).

PLAN BT13

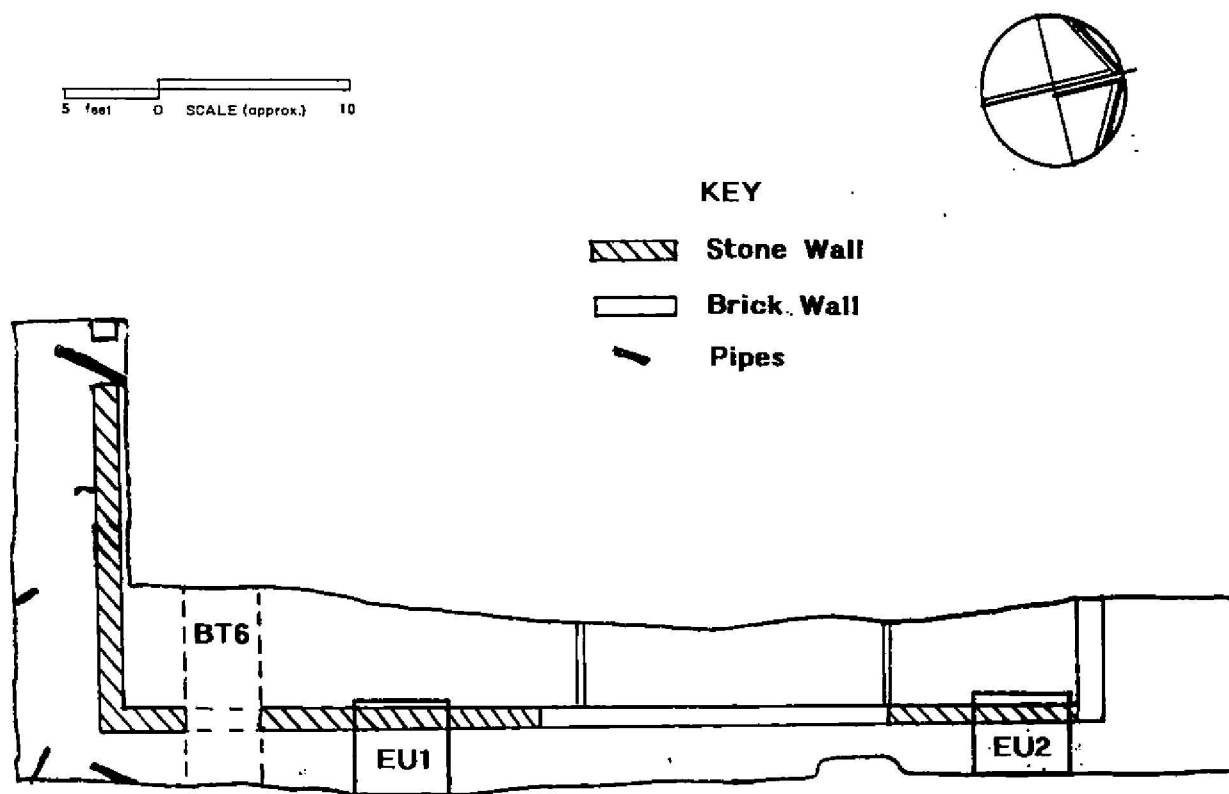


Figure 3 Plan of Backhoe Trench 13 including Excavation Units 1 and 2.

NORTH SECTION EU1

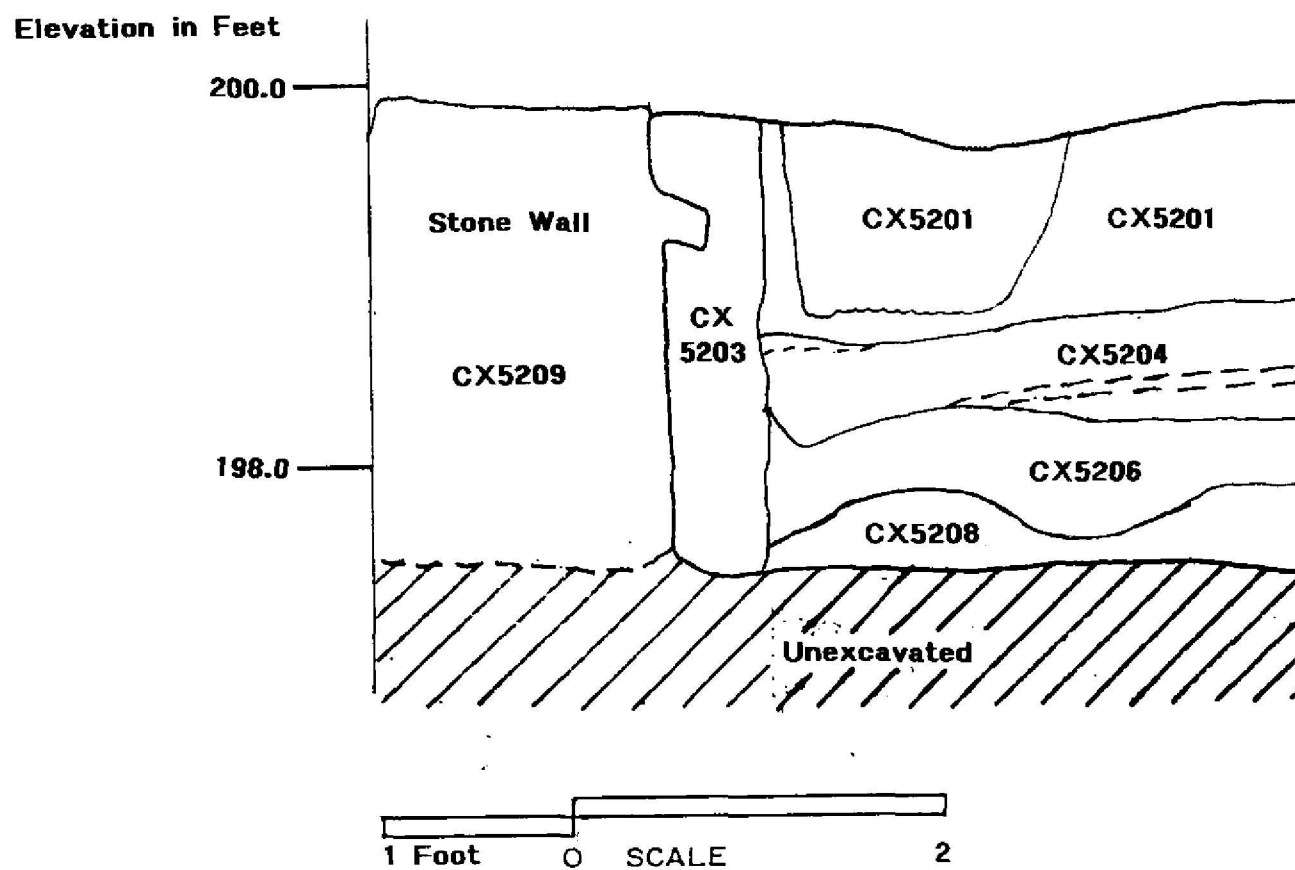


Figure 4 Excavation Unit 1, North Section.

NORTH SECTION EU2

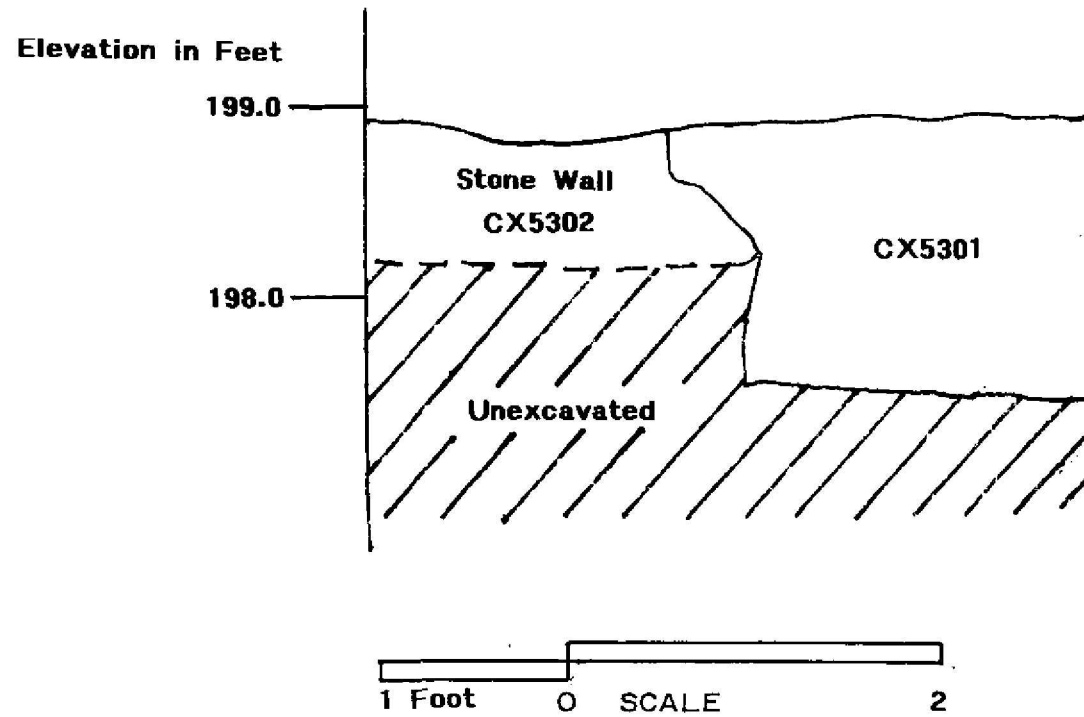


Figure 5 Excavation Unit 2, North Section.



The top layer in Excavation Unit 2 was designated 5301. It consisted of a yellowish red fine sandy loam. The only other context identified in Excavation Unit 2 was Context 5302, the stone wall. This wall consisted of local schist and soft mortar. Context 5301 appeared to extend beneath the wall. No evidence of a builders trench was seen. It should be noted that Context 5301 was deeper than Context 5201. The top of Context 5301 was between 1.12 and 1.17 feet beneath the top of Context 5201. Context 5301 was interpreted as subsoil which had been disturbed and redeposited.



ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Laboratory Methodology

The artifacts recovered from the excavation units and backhoe trench were returned to the Greenhouse Consultants Laboratory in New York City for processing. Artifacts were washed and air-dried at room temperature. The artifacts were labeled with their appropriate context number. They were then identified and coded according to their functional group, class and material drawn from a modified form of the National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Taxonomy (see Appendix 2). This information was recorded on tyvek labels which was inserted with the artifact into clear polyethylene ziplock bags. The bags were also labeled with context and catalog numbers. The information from the artifacts were inventoried using Paradox, a relational database software.

Contexts were assigned series numbers in accordance to the type of data recovery method used. Backhoe trenches are identified by the 4000 series. Excavation units are identified by the 5000 series. See Appendix 1.

Analysis

A total of 52 artifacts were received by the Greenhouse Consultants' laboratory for processing. The historical artifacts were mainly represented by the functional groups of fauna and architecture. Architectural material such as brick, tile, flat glass, slate, schist, pipe, and mortar composed 38 percent of the collection. Shell comprised the only other major functional group at 36.5 percent. One fragment of container glass, three pieces of coal, and nine pieces of flowerpot, five of which mend, included the categories of kitchen, furniture and other.

The mortar from Context 5209 was a soft mortar sample.



RESULTS

The majority of the foundations of the east wall and part of the south wall of the now demolished Cameron-Strang house were constructed of stone and soft mortar. All the other walls of this house which were examined had foundations consisting of red brick and hard mortar (Greenhouse Consultants 1996:9). Hard or cement mortar was first patented in Britain during 1796, and first used in North America during 1819 on the Erie Canal (McKee 1973:68). For this reason we concluded that the stone foundations were once part of Revolutionary War Fort No. 1. This confirms the opinion of William Muschenheim, the early twentieth century owner of the house, who erected a plaque on the house which stated that the foundation was a part of Fort No. 1 (Historical Perspectives 1995:24). The belief that Cameron erected his house on the fort site is over a quarter century older than the plaque having been advanced by Thomas Edsall in his history of Kingsbridge (ibid.:21). The excavations documented here produced evidence that indicates that Edsall and Muschenheim were correct.

Several research questions were formulated as part of the scope-of-work for these excavations and are included in this report. This work generated sufficient information to answer the first and part of the second of the four research questions. In answer to the first question, we can state that the walls of Fort No. 1 were built of native schist and soft mortar. This construction was consistent throughout the surviving portions of the walls. No significant variations were seen in the color or texture of the mortar, so it did not prove possible to identify different batches.

The second questions was concerned with the size and shape of Fort No. 1. The foundations of the walls were approximately 1.6 feet thick. The eastern wall extended at least 52 feet north-south. The southern wall extended at least eighteen feet east-west. The southeastern corner of the Cameron-Strang house re-used the southeastern corner of Fort No. 1 as its foundation. This means that the interior of the fort was to the northwest of this corner, underneath the house. Only one corner was recovered, so the complete length of the walls remains unknown.

The third research question sought to determine if there was any evidence for modification or rebuilding of the fort. No evidence for any changes to the fort were found, so the archaeology cannot help in explaining how Fort No. 1 was reused by the British forces.

The final research question sought evidence of which regiments built and occupied the fort. Since no artifacts were recovered with any regimental insignias or other markings, we cannot further identify either the Colonial forces who built it or the Hessians who subsequently occupied Fort No. 1.



The elevation of the subsoil in Excavation Unit 1 provides a point that must be equivalent to or beneath the elevation of the ground surface during the Revolutionary War. Using the north section of the unit, the surface of Context 5208 is close to elevation 197.9 feet. This is only about 0.3 feet above the base of the wall.



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report documents the procedures and results of the archaeological data recovery excavations at the Frances Schervier Home and Hospital in the Bronx. Portions of the eastern and southern walls of Revolutionary War Fort No. 1 were found re-used as part of the foundations of the former Cameron-Strang house. The interior of the fort was found to lie under the basement of this house. While no evidence of any features within the fort was found in the excavations, it remains possible that deeper features such as storage pits could be preserved truncated beneath the cellar floor.

Construction plans presently call for a reduction of grade in the former Cameron-Strang house location. Present grade of approximately 201 to 202 feet will be reduced to between 197.5 and 200 feet. The top of the tile floor as seen in Backhoe Trench 13 was about 197.5 feet in elevation. We recommend that the basement floor be left in place wherever possible and that the new parking and turning area be constructed over the top. This procedure should prove possible for the majority of the Cameron-Strang house location, particularly near the southeastern corner. The only obvious exception will be the two drainage pipes that will run approximately north-south across the former house location. These pipes will be at approximately 193 feet in elevation. These pipes will pass through or slightly east of the locations of Backhoe Trenches 5 and 7 (see Greenhouse Consultants 1996:Fig.2). No features relating to the fort were found in these trenches, so it appears that the pipes will not impact the fort remains. Leaving the basement floor intact, particularly to the east of the proposed pipes, will serve to protect any possible fort-related remains.

Other than the basement floor discussed above, we have no further recommendations. The archaeological work proposed was successfully completed. We see no reason for any further archaeological work within the Schervier project area.



Plate 1

View of Backhoe Trench 13 looking north, showing stone wall to the right of the cellar floor. Excavation Unit 1 is visible to the right of the wall. Scale in tenths of feet.



Plate 2

View of Backhoe Trench 13 looking south, showing stone wall to the left of the cellar floor. Excavation Unit 2 is visible to the left of the wall.



Plate 3 Detail of stone wall running east-west at the southern end of Backhoe Trench 13.



Plate 4 View of Excavation Unit 1 looking west, showing stones within Context 5204.



Plate 5

View of Excavation Unit 1 looking west, showing surface of Context 5208 in foreground.



Plate 6 View of Excavation Unit 2 looking west, showing completed excavation.



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McKee, Harley J.

- 1973 *Introduction to Early American Masonry*. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation and Columbia University.

MAPS AND ATLASES

Pitz, Richard J.

- 1994 Plan of Frances Schervier Home and Hospital. Sheet 2 of 2.

United States Geological Survey

- 1966 *Central Park, New York-New Jersey Quadrangle*. 7.5 minute series topographic map. Photorevised 1979.
- 1966 *Yonkers, New York-New Jersey Quadrangle*. 7.5 minute series topographic map. Photorevised 1979.



APPENDIX 1

FIELD RECORD FORMS AND DRAWINGS

WITH 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:

- 1000: unprovenienced surface collection
- 2000: provenienced surface collection
- 3000: shovel testing
- 4000: trenching
- 5000: excavation units
- 6000: 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).

CONTEXT NUMBER

201

SITE CODE: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ GRID UNIT ☐ N ☐ ☐ ☐ E ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐CREW CHIEF WR

CENTER POINT COORDINATES

RECORDER AG-16-MDATE 12/1/1X ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Y ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Z ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐DIGGING TOOLS Shovel & TrowelSW-2.5' NW-2.1' NE-2.4' SE-2.9' Center-2.5'SW-2.4' NW-2.5' NE-2.4' SE-3.1' Center-2.9'

Context Description

Munsell Color

(Composition, texture, inclusions) 100% silt Yellow/BNLoose Sand w/ Fill

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx # ☐Overlies Cx # ☐Cuts Cx # ☐Cut by Cx # ☐Abuts Cx # ☐Equivalent to Cx # ☐

INTERPRETATION

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

	B&W	COLOR
VERTICAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OBLIQUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GENERAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: ☐PLAN #: ☐

Samples Taken:

Flotation ☐Soil ☐ Other ☐

CONTEXT NUMBER
 202

SITE CODE ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ GRID UNIT N ☐ ☐ ☐ E ☐ ☐ ☐

CREW CHIEF WR CENTER POINT COORDINATES
 RECORDER GA
 DATE 11 / Dec / 1996 X ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Y ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Z ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

DIGGING TOOLS Trowel & Shovel

Context Description Munsell Color 10 YR 3/4 Dk Br
 (Composition, texture, inclusions)
Fine Sandy Loam

STRATIGRAPHY
 Overlaid by Cx # _____
 Overlies Cx # _____
 Cuts Cx # _____
 Cut by Cx # _____
 Abuts Cx # _____
 Equivalent to Cx # _____

INTERPRETATION

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR
 VERTICAL _____
 SECTION _____
 OBLIQUE _____
 GENERAL _____

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: _____
 PLAN #: _____
 Samples Taken:
 Flotation _____
 Soil _____ Other _____

CONTEXT NUMBER
 203

SITE CODE ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ GRID UNIT N ☐ ☐ ☐ E ☐ ☐ ☐

CREW CHIEF WR CENTER POINT COORDINATES
 RECORDER AN
 DATE 11 / Dec / 1996 X ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Y ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Z ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

DIGGING TOOLS Trowel & Shovel

Context Description Munsell Color 10 YR 3/3 Dk Br
 (Composition, texture, inclusions)
Fine Sandy Loam

STRATIGRAPHY
 Overlaid by Cx # _____
 Overlies Cx # _____
 Cuts Cx # _____
 Cut by Cx # _____
 Abuts Cx # _____
 Equivalent to Cx # _____

INTERPRETATION

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR
 VERTICAL _____
 SECTION _____
 OBLIQUE _____
 GENERAL _____

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: _____
 PLAN #: _____
 Samples Taken:
 Flotation _____
 Soil _____ Other _____

CONTEXT NUMBER
204

SITE CODE GRID UNIT N E

CREW CHIEF WR
RECORDER J. M. / J. M.
DATE 12 / 18 / 96

CENTER POINT COORDINATES
X Y Z

DIGGING TOOLS

SW-3.3 Center 3.6 NW-3.6 NE 3.6 SE-3.8

Context Description Munsell Color 10YR 5/6 YL/BK/BN
(Composition, texture, inclusions) Fine sandy loam

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx #
Overlies Cx #
Cuts Cx #
Cut by Cx #
Abuts Cx #
Eqivalent to Cx #

INTERPRETATION

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR

VERTICAL
SECTION
OBLIQUE
GENERAL

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #:

PLAN #:

Samples Taken:

Flotation

Soil Other

CONTEXT NUMBER
205

SITE CODE GRID UNIT N E

CREW CHIEF WR
RECORDER WR
DATE 10 / Dec / 1996

CENTER POINT COORDINATES
X Y Z

DIGGING TOOLS Trowel & Shovel

Context Description Munsell Color 10 YR 4/6 DK YL/BK

(Composition, texture, inclusions) Silty loam w/ some straw, mortar & red pipe (ceramic)
fragments

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx # 204
Overlies Cx # 207
Cuts Cx # 206
Cut by Cx #
Abuts Cx #
Eqivalent to Cx #

INTERPRETATION

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR

VERTICAL
SECTION
OBLIQUE
GENERAL

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #:

PLAN #:

Samples Taken:

Flotation

Soil Other

CONTEXT NUMBER
 206

SITE CODE ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ GRID UNIT N ☐ ☐ E ☐ ☐

CREW CHIEF WR CENTER POINT COORDINATES
 RECORDER GM
 DATE 11 / Dec. / 1996 X ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Y ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Z ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

DIGGING TOOLS Shovel + Trowel

Context Description Munsell Color 10 YR 4/6 dk Yel. Br.
 (Composition, texture, inclusions)
Silty loam w/ some fine sand

STRATIGRAPHY
 Overlaid by Cx # _____
 Overlies Cx # _____
 Cuts Cx # _____
 Cut by Cx # _____
 Abuts Cx # _____
 Equivalent to Cx # _____

INTERPRETATION

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR
 VERTICAL _____
 SECTION _____
 OBLIQUE _____
 GENERAL _____

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: _____
 PLAN #: _____

Samples Taken:
 Flotation _____

Soil _____ Other _____

CONTEXT NUMBER
 207

SITE CODE ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ GRID UNIT N ☐ ☐ E ☐ ☐

CREW CHIEF WR CENTER POINT COORDINATES
 RECORDER WR
 DATE 10 / Dec. / 1996 X ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Y ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Z ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

DIGGING TOOLS 1/2" P. + Shovel

Context Description Munsell Color 10 YR 4/4 dk Yel. Br.
 (Composition, texture, inclusions)
Silty loam w/ some pebbles & rock fragments

STRATIGRAPHY
 Overlaid by Cx # 205
 Overlies Cx # _____
 Cuts Cx # 206
 Cut by Cx # _____
 Abuts Cx # _____
 Equivalent to Cx # _____

INTERPRETATION

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR
 VERTICAL _____
 SECTION _____
 OBLIQUE _____
 GENERAL _____

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: _____
 PLAN #: _____

Samples Taken:
 Flotation _____

Soil _____ Other _____

E.U. 1

CONTEXT NUMBER

208

SITE CODE ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ GRID UNIT ☐ N ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ E ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐CREW CHIEF WR

CENTER POINT COORDINATES

RECORDER GMDATE 11 / Dec. / 1946X ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Y ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Z ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐DIGGING TOOLS Tool/ shovel

Context Description

Munsell Color 7.5 YR 4/6 Gray B.

(Composition, texture, inclusions)

Silt like cement, deep

Context Description

Munsell Color _____

(Composition, texture, inclusions)

Schist and Soft Marble

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx # _____

Overlies Cx # _____

Cuts Cx # _____

Cut by Cx # _____

Abuts Cx # _____

Eqivalent to Cx # _____

INTERPRETATION

SW - 4.2 ft.

NW - 4.3 ft.

SE - 4.4 ft.

SW - 4.2 ft.

C - 3.8 ft.

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx # _____

Overlies Cx # 208

Cuts Cx # _____

Cut by Cx # _____

Abuts Cx # _____

Eqivalent to Cx # _____

INTERPRETATION

Stone Wall

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR

VERTICAL _____

SECTION _____

OBLIQUE _____

GENERAL _____

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: _____

PLAN #: _____

Samples Taken: 10

Flotation _____

Soil _____ Other _____

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR

VERTICAL _____

SECTION _____

OBLIQUE _____

GENERAL _____

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: _____

PLAN #: _____

Samples Taken:

Flotation _____

Soil _____ Other _____

E.V. 2

CONTEXT NUMBER

301

SITE CODE 301 301 301 GRID UNIT N ECREW CHIEF WRRECORDER GMDATE 11 / Dec / 1996

CENTER POINT COORDINATES

X Y Z DIGGING TOOLS Shovel

Context Description

Munsell Color 5 YR 5/6 Vol. Red.

(Composition, texture, inclusions)

Fine Sandy Loam

E.V. 2

CONTEXT NUMBER

302

SITE CODE GRID UNIT N ECREW CHIEF WRRECORDER LVRDATE 11 / Dec / 1996

CENTER POINT COORDINATES

X Y Z DIGGING TOOLS

Context Description

Munsell Color

(Composition, texture, inclusions)

Schist & Soft Murber

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx # Overlies Cx # Cuts Cx # Cut by Cx # Abuts Cx # Eqvrent to Cx #

INTERPRETATION

Top E.W.

SW 3.50'

NW 3.20'

NE 3.35'

SE 7.95'

C 3.50'

B.H. - E.W. 4.70'

SW 4.60'

NW 4.70'

NE 4.65'

SE 4.65'

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR

VERTICAL SECTION OBLIQUE GENERAL

DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: PLAN #:

Samples Taken:

Flotation Soil Other

STRATIGRAPHY

Overlaid by Cx # Overlies Cx # Cuts Cx # Cut by Cx # Abuts Cx # Eqvrent to Cx #

INTERPRETATION

Stone Wall

GENERAL ARTIFACTS

ARTIFACTS IN SITU

PHOTOGRAPHS (Roll #.):

B&W COLOR

VERTICAL SECTION OBLIQUE GENERAL

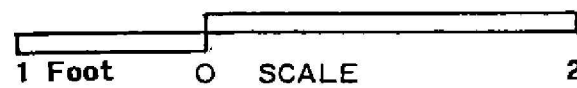
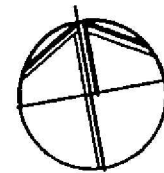
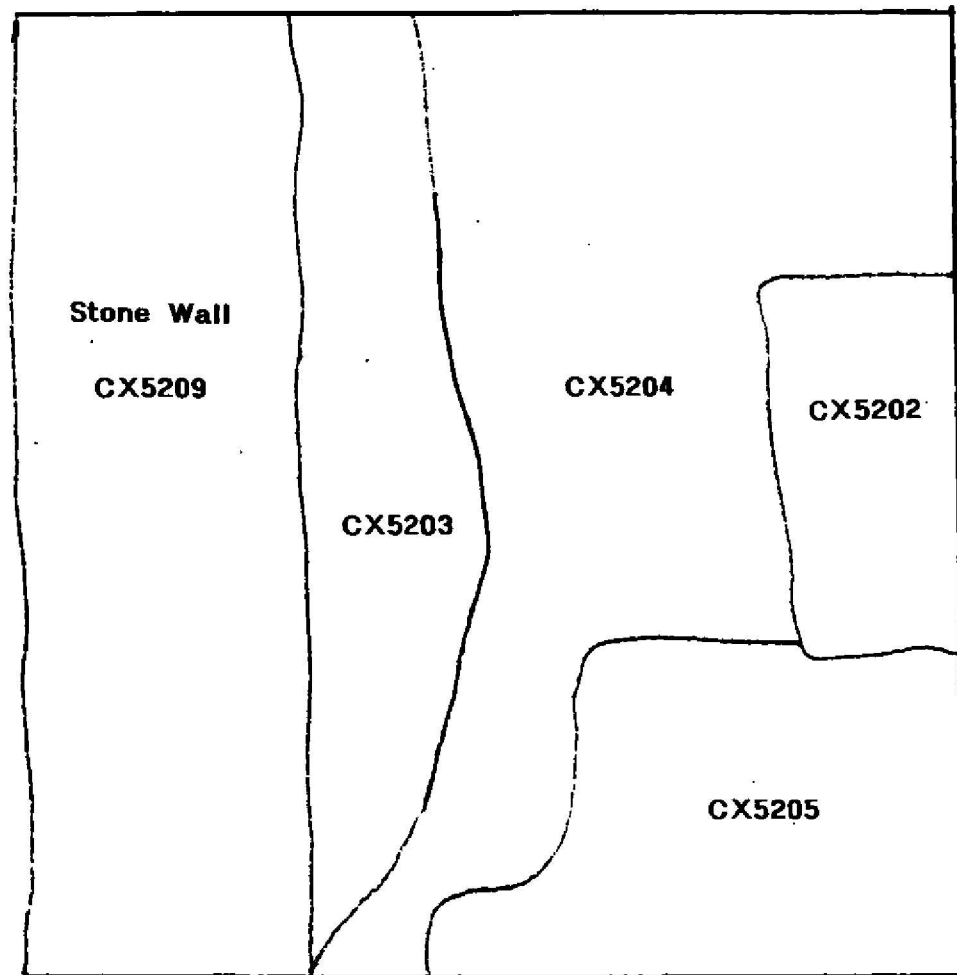
DRAWINGS:

SECTION #: PLAN #:

Samples Taken:

Flotation Soil Other

PLAN EU1





APPENDIX 2
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>01 KITCHEN GROUP</p> <p>01 Dishes</p> <p>02 Containers</p> <p>03 Tableware</p> <p>04 Kitchenware</p> <p>02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP</p> <p>01 Mammalia</p> <p>02 Aves</p> <p>03 Reptilia</p> <p>04 Amphibia</p> <p>05 Pisces</p> <p>09 Ethnofaunal/Zoological</p> <p>16 Ethnobotanical</p> <p>03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP</p> <p>01 Window glass</p> <p>02 Nails</p> <p>03 Spikes</p> <p>04 Door & Window hardware</p> <p>05 Other structural hardware</p> <p>06 Construction materials</p> <p>04 FURNITURE GROUP</p> <p>01 Hardware</p> <p>02 Materials</p> <p>03 Lighting device</p> <p>04 Decorative furnishings</p> <p>05 ARMS GROUP</p> <p>01 Projectiles</p> <p>02 Cartridge case</p> <p>03 Arms accessories</p> <p>04 Gun parts</p> <p>06 CLOTHING GROUP</p> <p>01 Apparel</p> <p>02 Ornamentation</p> <p>03 Making and repair</p> <p>04 Fasteners</p> <p>07 PERSONAL GROUP</p> <p>01 Coins</p> <p>02 Keys</p> <p>03 Writing paraphernalia</p> <p>04 Grooming and hygiene</p> <p>05 Personal ornamentation</p> <p>06 Other personal items</p> <p>08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP</p> <p>01 Kaolin pipe class</p> <p>02 Nonkaolin pipe</p> <p>03 Smoking accessories</p> | <p>09 ACTIVITIES GROUP</p> <p>01 Construction tools</p> <p>02 Farm tools</p> <p>03 Leisure activities</p> <p>04 Fishing gear</p> <p>05 —</p> <p>06 —</p> <p>07 Pottery class</p> <p>08 Storage items</p> <p>09 —</p> <p>10 Stable and barn</p> <p>11 Miscellaneous hardware</p> <p>12 Specialized activities</p> <p>13 Military objects</p> <p>14 Housekeeping</p> <p>15 Public services</p> <p>10 PREHISTORIC GROUP</p> <p>01 Hunting and fishing activities</p> <p>02 Domestic activities</p> <p>03 Stoneworking</p> <p>04 Woodworking</p> <p>05 Digging tools</p> <p>06 Other fabricating or processing tools</p> <p>07 Other general utility tools</p> <p>08 Ceremonial & ornamental</p> <p>09 Miscellaneous</p> <p>11 SAMPLES</p> <p>-- Charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating</p> <p>-- Flotation samples</p> <p>-- light fraction</p> <p>-- heavy fraction</p> <p>-- Soil samples</p> <p>98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP</p> |
|---|---|

MATERIALS- COMMON LIST (CLASSIFIED)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>INORGANIC MATERIALS</p> <p>CERAMIC</p> <p>001 Porcelain</p> <p>002 Stoneware</p> <p>003 Earthenware</p> <p>004 Whiteware/ironstone/granite</p> <p>134 Undifferentiated ceramic</p> <p>CLAY</p> <p>047 Clay</p> <p>062 Kaolin</p> <p>079 Red clay</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION</p> <p>069 Brick</p> <p>071 Cement</p> <p>070 Mortar</p> <p>072 Plaster</p> <p>GLASS</p> <p>013 Milk glass</p> <p>078 Glass</p> <p>112 Slag and clinker</p> <p>METALS</p> <p>005 Tin</p> <p>019 Silver</p> <p>021 Gold</p> <p>026 Cuprous metal</p> <p>028 Ferrous alloy</p> <p>029 Aluminum</p> <p>032 Steel</p> <p>034 Lead</p> <p>035 Chrome</p> <p>036 Mercury</p> <p>136 Undifferentiated metal</p> <p>STONE</p> <p>129 Agate</p> <p>075 Asbestos</p> <p>133 Chalk</p> <p>052 Chert</p> <p>042 Granite</p> <p>046 Gravel</p> <p>109 Jet</p> <p>038 Limestone</p> <p>041 Marble</p> <p>049 Mica</p> <p>058 Obsidian</p> <p>057 Ochre</p> <p>068 Precious stone</p> <p>053 Quartz</p> <p>054 Quartzite</p> <p>039 Sandstone</p> <p>044 Shale</p> <p>040 Slate</p> <p>060 Steatite</p> <p>043 Schist</p> <p>126 Undifferentiated stone</p> | <p>ORGANIC MATERIALS</p> <p>CELLULOSIC</p> <p>115 Bark</p> <p>108 Burlap</p> <p>128 Charcoal</p> <p>092 Cork</p> <p>087 Cotton</p> <p>131 Fiberboard/masonite</p> <p>085 Hemp</p> <p>011 Paper</p> <p>006 Wood</p> <p>121 Cellulose seeds/seed covering</p> <p>CONSTRUCTION</p> <p>093 Asphalt</p> <p>125 Formica</p> <p>101 Linoleum</p> <p>102 Tar paper</p> <p>WAX</p> <p>076 Wax</p> <p>GUM/RESIN</p> <p>010 Rubber, elastic</p> <p>009 Rubber, hard</p> <p>PETROCHEMICALS</p> <p>073 Carbon</p> <p>095 Coal</p> <p>048 Graphite</p> <p>116 Tar</p> <p>PROTEIN</p> <p>118 Chitin (arthropod, exoskeleton)</p> <p>106 Felt</p> <p>122 Flesh</p> <p>016 Hair</p> <p>117 Keratin (horns/fingernail/claws)</p> <p>015 Leather</p> <p>107 Silk</p> <p>090 Sponge, natural</p> <p>105 Wool</p> <p>COMBINATION MATERIALS</p> <p>017 Bone</p> <p>132 Ivory</p> <p>067 Pearl</p> <p>089 Shell</p> <p>SYNTHETIC MATERIALS</p> <p>103 Celluloid</p> <p>088 Nylon</p> <p>008 Plastic</p> <p>077 Soap</p> <p>091 Sponge, synthetic</p> <p>104 Synthetic</p> <p>TEXTILE</p> <p>151 Undifferentiated textile</p> |
|--|---|

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

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN	SAMPLE ARTIFACTS
01 Dishes	Plate, cup, salt cellar
02 Containers	Bottle glass fragments
03 Tableware	Eating utensils
04 Kitchenware	Cooking utensils, pot, kettle
02 FAUNAL/FLOREAL 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, doorhinge
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, fountainpen 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, metalurgic 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 Stoneworking	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

Frances Schervier Hospital and Home
Bronx County, New York
Artifact Inventory
Phase III

Page 1

Context	Gp	Cl	Mph	Mat	Identity	Count	Comments	Reference	Range	Cat#
Context 5201.00										
5201.00	02	09		089	Shell	1	Oyster			65
					Subtotal =	1				
Context 5201.01										
5201.01	03	01		078	Flat glass	1	Window; Molded wavy one side			78
5201.01	03	06		069	Brick	1	s/mortar			70
					Subtotal =	2				
Context 5204.00										
5204.00	01	02		078	Container glass	1	Light green			86
					Subtotal =	1				
Context 5205.00										
5205.00	02	09		089	Shell	3	Oyster			66
5205.00	03	06		003	Pipe	1	Gray slipped exterior			81
5205.00	03	06		069	Brick	2				71
5205.00	03	06		070	Mortar	1				74
5205.00	03	06		070	Mortar	5				73
5205.00	04	04		003	Flowerpot	4				80
5205.00	04	04		003	Flowerpot	5	Mend; Engraved '4'			79
					Subtotal =	21				
Context 5206.00										
5206.00	02	09		089	Shell	5	Oyster			67
5206.00	03	06		004	Tile	1	Ironstone			82
5206.00	03	06		040	Slate	1				83
5206.00	03	06		069	Brick	1				72
5206.00	03	06		070	Mortar	1				75
					Subtotal =	9				
Context 5207.00										
5207.00	03	06		043	Schist	1	Slab: 17" x 9" x 4 1/2"; Quartzo-feldspathic schist			87
					Subtotal =	1				
Context 5208.00										
5208.00	02	09		089	Shell	10	Oyster			68
5208.00	98	00		095	Coal	3				69
					Subtotal =	13				
Context 5209.00										
5209.00	03	06		043	Schist	1	Sample; Quartzo-feldspathic schist			84
5209.00	03	06		070	Mortar	1	Soft mortar sample			76
					Subtotal =	2				
Context 5302.00										
5302.00	03	06		043	Schist	1	Sample; Quartzo-feldspathic schist			85
5302.00	03	06		070	Mortar	1	Sample			77
					Subtotal =	2				
					TOTAL =	52				