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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT WASHINGTON/BATHGATE URBAN RENEWAL AREA BRONX, NEW YORK BLOCK 3046

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Prepared for: The Briarwood Organization 36-35 Bell Boulevard P.O. Box 610523 Bayside, New York 11361

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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 Co-Author
Paula M. Crowley	-	Laboratory Director Co-Author Artifact Analyst Word/Data Processor
William Goldsmith	-	Field Technician
Seamus McKiernan	-	Backhoe Operator

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INTRODUCTION

The Washington/Bathgate Urban Renewal Area is located in the Tremont section of the Bronx, New York. The entire Urban Renewal Area consists of portions of Blocks 3035, 3036, 3044, 3045, and 3046. The testing of Block 3046 is the subject of this report, the remainder of the project area was included in a previous report.

The Archaeological/Historical Sensitivity Evaluation report on the Washington/Bathgate Urban Renewal Area concluded that historic archaeological resources could survive on Block 3046, Lot 57 and the adjacent Lot 56, formerly part of Lot 57. Archaeological testing was recommended for these locations (Greenhouse Consultants 1997:22). 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 or historic archaeological resources through the use of physical testing techniques. The specific purpose of this testing was to search for evidence of the presence or absence of potential historic archaeological resources on this block. The expected resources consist of features associated with late nineteenth century residences. Expected features included privies as well as cistern or wells, which would be located at or near the present surface since they were constructed on or cut into this surface.

The earliest structures on Lots 57/61 on Block 3046 appear on the 1853 Conner Map (Greenhouse Consultants 1997:12). The next map illustrating Lot 57 was the 1872 Beers Atlas. The structure in Lot 57 is labeled M.A.E. Davis (ibid.:13). The Bromley Atlas of 1879 and the 1896 Sanborn also show the same structure in Lot 57 (ibid.:13, 14). By the 1901 Sanborn, the two-story structure in Lot 57 remains. The chain of title for Lot 57, Block 3046 was established for the period 1866 through 1895. The Brown family owned and occupied much of Block 3046 during the second half of the nineteenth century (ibid.:17-18). Thomas Brown purchased the property from William A.E. Davis on March 17, 1866. On January 21, 1895, Emma Brown purchased Lot 57 from Adelaide A. Brown (ibid.: Appendix A). In the 1890 Police Census, Charles W. Brown, aged 30, lived at 2035 Bathgate Avenue (Lot 57, Block 3046), with his wife, Jesse, aged 26, three young children, and probably his mother Emma, aged 60, and his sister Adelia, 32 (ibid.:21).



Figure 1 Location of project area shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Central Park, New York quadrangle.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The subsurface archaeological testing at the Washington/Bathgate Urban Renewal Area Housing Project in The Bronx, New York began on June 2, 1997 and was completed June 4, 1997. 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 six 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 locations of the trenches.

Backhoe Trench 4 was placed within Lot 59 just south of the boundary with Lot 57. It was planned to be just within Lot 57, but a relatively new fence had been erected on this boundary somewhat disturbing the location. Since Lot 59 had formerly been part of Lot 57 it was decided to test just south of the fence which appeared less disturbed. Backhoe Trench 8 was placed at the rear of present Lot 56, also previously part of Lot 57. Trenches 10, 11 and 12 surrounded the north, west and east sides of the former dwelling in Lot 57.

The use of mechanical means of excavation expedites the removal of large quantities of fill. A total of approximately 6,595 cubic feet of soil were removed from the trenches, the dimensions of which varied from 20 feet to 60 feet long, four to six feet wide, and 5.2 to 6.7 feet deep.

Soil samples were selectively removed from the deepest layer encountered. This soil was then screened through ¼-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 then 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.





Location of Backhoe Trenches 4 and 8-12 within the project area.





STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

From three to five deposits were recorded in each of the six backhoe trenches completed. Subsoil was reached in five of the trenches, and bedrock was recorded in three trenches.

Backhoe Trench 4 had three deposits. A pale brown sand was recorded to 2.3 feet below the surface. A second layer was a very dark greyish brown sand with building rubble that was 3.2 feet thick. The third and deepest layer was a dark yellowish brown clayey silt with cobbles. It began at 5.5 feet below grade. This third layer was identified as subsoil. The top two layers were identified as fill deposits, probably reflecting the demolition of the structure formerly in Lot 59. The top layer did not extend to the southern half of the trench. It was seen only in the northern half, where the stratigraphic data was recorded.

Backhoe Trench 8 also had three deposits. The top layer was a very dark brown silty loam with few inclusions. It was 0.7 feet thick. The second layer was a brown silt that was also 0.7 feet thick. The third and deepest layer was a light grey sand. It began at 1.4 feet below grade and continued beyond the bottom of the trench at 6.0 feet. No inclusions were noted. The three layers were identified as topsoil, a former plowzone or A horizon, and the subsoil, or B horizon.

Backhoe Trench 9 was recorded in two halves, north and south. This division was due to logistical considerations. There were fences to the north and south so the backhoe operator excavated the north half, then backfilled this section and used it as a platform to excavate the south half. This strategy avoided destroying the fences. The north half had four deposits. The top layer was a very dark greyish brown silty loam with rootmat that was 0.8 feet thick. Beneath this was a silty sand with pebbles that was 1.9 feet thick. The color was a mottled combination of very dark grevish brown and light grey. The third layer was a light grey sand that was 0.5 feet thick. The fourth and deepest layer was a white sandstone that was decomposing in places. This deposit began at 3.2 feet below grade and extended to beyond the bottom of the trench at 6.7 feet. The four deposits were identified as topsoil, the former plowzone or A horizon, the subsoil or B horizon, and bedrock. The southern half of Backhoe Trench 9 included three deposits. The top layer was a very dark greyish brown silty loam with rootmat. It was 0.9 feet thick. The second layer was a brown silty sand that was 2.1 feet thick. The third and deepest layer was a light grey coarse sand. It began at 3.0 feet below grade and extended beyond the bottom of the trench at 3.7 feet. Excavation was halted at this point since the deposit was sterile and deeper exploration to the north found only bedrock beneath this layer. The three layers were identified as topsoil, former plowzone or A horizon, and subsoil or B horizon.

Five deposits were recorded in Backhoe Trench 10. Three of these are similar to the deposits discussed above, while the others are a feature and its fill. The top layer was a brown silty loam that was 1.8 feet thick. Beneath this layer was a dark yellowish brown sandy silt that began at 1.8 feet and extended at least 0.2 feet. Just beneath the top of the second layer was a circular feature constructed of stone and mortar. The diameter was 3.9 feet. This feature was cut into the third layer. The top layer of fill within the feature was a dark yellowish brown silty loam that was 0.6 feet thick. The third layer of the trench consisted of profuse building rubble in a very dark greyish brown silt. The feature was identified as a cistern given its construction and location about two feet from the wall of the house. The first layer was identified as a topsoil and the other deposits as fill.

Backhoe Trench 11 included three deposits. The top layer was a very dark greyish brown silty loam. It was 1.5 feet thick. The second layer was a dark yellowish brown sandy silt that was four feet thick. Beneath this was a light grey decomposing sandstone. It began at 5.5 feet below grade and extended beyond the bottom of the trench at 6.0 feet. The top layer was identified as mixed topsoil and A horizon. The second layer was identified as subsoil and the third as bedrock.

Backhoe Trench 12 recorded four deposits. Two deposits were evidence at the surface. Most of the trench was covered by a dark greyish brown silty loam that was 1.7 feet thick, except for the middle of the western side where a very dark brown sandy silt up to 3.5 feet thick was recorded. Beneath these deposits was a dark yellowish brown silty up to 2.9 feet thick. The bottom layer was a light grey decomposing sandstone. It began at 4.6 feet below grade and extended beneath the bottom of the trench at 5.2 feet. The top layer was identified as mixed topsoil and A horizon. The second layer was identified as subsoil and the third as bedrock.

In summary the subsoil on Block 3046 ranged in texture from clayey silt to coarse sand. In most locations with sandstone bedrock it was a light grey sand. In other locations it was a dark yellowish brown clayey silt, silt or sandy silt.

The only feature found was the stone and mortar cistern in Backhoe Trench 10.

ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Laboratory Methodology

Artifacts recovered from archaeological fieldwork at the Washington/Bathgate URA project area were processed at the Greenhouse Consultants' laboratory in New York City. The cultural material was washed in room temperature tap water, dried, marked and catalogued. The drying procedure was slow air drying on screens in the laboratory processing area. The artifacts were labeled with their appropriate context number.

Artifacts were identified using a modified form of the Cultural Material Data Base Taxonomy of the National Park Service. Artifacts were coded for their functional group, glass and material. Technological and stylistic manufacturing ranges were assigned when an artifact exhibited a datable attribute. Establishing the date range of the manufacture of artifacts provides a time frame for establishing dates after which the refuse deposits were made. This information was recorded on a tyvek label which was inserted with the artifact into a clear polyethylene ziplock bag. The bags were also labeled with context and catalog numbers.

Subsequent to cataloguing, the information from all artifacts with their appropriate codes were inventoried using Paradox, a relational database software, which provides sorted inventory lists for contexts and artifact groups.

Contexts were assigned series numbers in accordance to the type of data recovery method. Trenching is identified by the 4000 series. See Appendix 1 for the context labeling system and Appendix 2 for the artifact inventory.

Testing Analysis

A total of 37 artifacts were processed from Trench 10. Trench 4 contained car parts, plastic and wood which were discarded in the field. Trench 8 yielded no artifacts. Trench 9 contained metal, paper, plastic, wood, brick and fabric which were discarded in the field. Trench 11 contained metal, stone and wood, again discarded in the field. Trench 12 contained car parts and metal, discarded in the field.

Context 4010.01, the first layer of Trench 10, contained car parts and metal, like the others, discarded in the field. Context 4010.05 contained bricks, metal and wood, again discarded in the field.

The 37 artifacts processed came from Context 4010.04. The layer contained a mixture of mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth century discards. Organic remains included an oyster shell and thirteen pieces of bird and mammal bone. Many exhibited butchering marks. Building rubble included a nail, galvanized pipe, cement

mortar, mortar and tile. One piece of plate glass and one piece of flat glass were also found. A possible fragment of a car headlight was found. A piece of coal was retrieved.

Three pieces of container glass and a cracked off lip to a bottle were found in Context 4010.04. A broken mirror was also located in this layer. Another form of storage, a fragment of a corroded can, was found.

Six pieces of ceramics were found in Context 4010.04, five pieces of ironstone and one piece of redware. The redware sherd was a thick piece of hollowware, probably a bowl fragment with a white slip decoration under a clear lead glaze. One ironstone fragment was the base of flatware with a footring. Three pieces of ironstone were decorated. One sherd was the rim to an annular ware decorated bowl, brown banded underglaze. This decoration was popular for utilitarian ware beginning in the nineteenth century. A second sherd was molded and decorated in an underglaze transfer print black pattern. Such decoration was popular in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. A third sherd was a scalloped and molded rim decorated in an underglaze transfer print blue pattern, again popular in the second quarter of the nineteenth century (Majewski and O'Brien 1987:142-145, 163).

A brass escutcheon, decorated with incised lines and holes, probably represents the remains from furniture or cabinetry. A four-hole brass button represents remains from articles of clothing.

No prehistoric remains were recovered in any of the trench at Block 3046, Washington/Bathgate URA project area.

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RESULTS

Backhoe Trenches 4 and 8 through 12 were designed to search for evidence of features used by the Brown family. Any cisterns, wells or privies would likely have been filled during or shortly after 1896-1899 when water and sewer lines became available. During 1890, seven members of the Brown family, including matriarch Emma Brown lived here (Greenhouse Consultants 1997:19-22). Backhoe Trench 10 produced evidence of a stone and mortar cistern, located adjacent to the northeastern corner of the structure. The fill of this cistern included domestic artifacts dating to the nineteenth century. The only obvious twentieth century artifacts, part of an automobile headlight, could have fallen in from above during the backhoe trenching. Recovery of the remainder of the Brown family.

None of the other backhoe trenches produced evidence of any features or concentrations of domestic artifacts. No prehistoric artifacts or features were encountered.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above text documents the procedures and results of the archaeological testing of Block 3046 of the Washington/Bathgate Urban Renewal Area, Bronx County, New York. It is our opinion that a significant historic archaeological site exists within Lot 57. This site consists of a cistern filled by the Brown family at the end of the nineteenth century. This site is potentially eligible for the National and New York State Registers of Historic Places under Criterion D, its ability to yield information important to local history. Although no information on the occupations of the Browns was found, other occupants of the neighborhood during the 1890s were middle class. Recovery and analysis of the fill of this cistern could provide insights into the lives of a middle class family in the Tremont section of the Bronx during the period when much of the area was being developed. Present plans for Block 3046, Lot 57 require the destruction of this cistern.

We recommend that the fill of the cistern found in Lot 57 be completely excavated prior to construction of a new structure. This excavation would recover the archaeological data represented by this feature prior to its destruction.













View of Backhoe Trench 9 looking northeast.







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Plate 5 Detail of Backhoe Trench 10 looking northwest showing cistern.





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View of Backhoe Trench 11 looking north.



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APPENDIX 1

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FIELD RECORD FORMS AND CONTEXT NUMBERING SYSTEM

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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 strate 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
7000:	borings
8000:	
9000:	transects
	-

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 strate. For example, 01-3001.02 refers to Area 1 (01), shovel test (3), number 1 (001), at the second layer (.02).

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Posthales, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT :	Washer	a listanto	COORDINAT	ES :	Degree 2.			
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR: Bartchers	SCREENED 1	DATE : [-2.9]7	TEST TYPE AND NO. : BTおビ			
STRATIGR/	АРНҮ. :							
LAYER	depth +	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES			
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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT	: Went Henton	1 BOUTS GATE	COORDINAT	ES :	1	
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	1 EXCAVATOR: Backlore	SCREENED ?	DATE : 6-3-4 0	TEST TYPE AND NO. : B7#P	
STRATIGR	APHY. :	•***••••••••			<u> </u>	
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT, MAT.	NOTES	
1	0-0.17	Silty loom	Dyr 42 UYDRBN	Nem	Topsmil	
2	0.7-1.4	Silt	10 gr 5/3 13 co UN	Nom	A Horizon	
3	1.4~?	SAND	10y +7/2	Nem	B(SUBSOID)	
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6						
7						
8				-		
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Cross Refs	:					
Plan			Photos			
Section			Natebook			

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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT :	Washing	Ion / BUXHEME	COORDINAT	ES : See MAD	10T 57 Blog			
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	Excavator: Backhol	SCREENED	DATE : 6-3-97	TEST TYPE AND NO. : BT9			
STRATIGRA	VPHY, :							
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT, MAT.	NOTES			
1 North HALF	0 - 0.8	SILTY Gonm	10 yr 3/2 Vy DKain	Peper, plassic wood , motion	1200T MAT			
2	0.8 - 2.9	SITY SAND W/ PEROJES	1041-71	NEM	A Horizon			
3	27-32	Course Smo	10 yr 7/2	NIM	B (sunseil)			
4	3,2 - ?	BEDROCK	104.8/11 white	pein	SAMPS TONE			
s So all	0-0.9	Silly lorm	104+3/2 44 PE 5+ 64	Poper, Phillie Lucop etc.	ROOT NAT			
6 HAIF	0.9-3.0	Silly Somo	10yr 5/3 Brown	Berete, Billione	A Horizon			
1	3.0- 2	Course Smo	109. 7/2 144590	NIM	13(suali)			
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STRATIGR	APHY. :		/		•	
LAYER	• HTT3D	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES	
1	0-1.8	Silty 1 col mineta	Trast Brown	Matal, (ar ports) (discouts)	Topsoil	
2	1.8-2.0	SANDY	Si 1T 10 yr 4/6 Ok 401 B	pem	Fill ?	
3	2.0-?	Coboles	W/ 104-5/2		cistern	
4	2.0-?	Silty 1 of Some Ros	OTS PK 41 BN	glass	Fill chem	
5	2.0 - 7.	Building Bricks, wo	DEB. 104+ 22 ob etc. Uy Dtyre	Bricks, wood	RUBAL	
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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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STRATIGR/	APHY, :							
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTI	ON	COLOR	Cl	JLT. MAT.	NOTES	
1	0-1.5	Silly	loam	10 yr 3/2 u y 0k or 1	n V s	ciac; ureca, Font	Topsoil	
2	1.5-55	SANDY	siit	Dyr-16 DK 41 2N	1	vcm	Sugseill3	2
3	5.5-?	Bearo	cherry	10 4 : 7/2 1.964 da	r	rcm	Surial/E	
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LAYER	DEPTH +	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES	
1	0-1.7	Sitty Louis	10 yr 4/2 Ot ar 21.	Car panic spercer x Due.	Topsvil	
2	1.7-4.6	Silt	104 + 4/6	Nem	Suesail (S.	
3	4,6- ?	Bedrock	104-7/2	went	BEnroct.	
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5		-				
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APPENDIX 2

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APPENDX 2 A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Materiats

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 Dishes 02 Containers 03 Tablewore 04 Kitchenwore 02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP 01 Mammala 02 Ares 03 Rephilio 04 Amphibia 05 Pisces 09 Ethnolaunal/Zoological 16 Ethnobotanical 03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 01 Window glass 02 Noils 03 Späkes 04 Door & Window hardware 05 Other structural hardware

01 KITCHEN GROUP

06 Construction materials 04 FURNITURE GROUP 01 Hardware 02 Materials

- 03 Lighting device 04 Decorative furnishings
- 05 ARMS GROUP 01 Projectiles 02 Carhidge case 03 Arms accessories 04 Gun parts
- 06 CLOTHING GROUP 01 Apparel 02 Ornomentation 03 Making and repair 04 Fasteners

07 PERSONAL GROUP 01 Coins 02 Keys 03 Witting paraphemalia 04 Grooming and hygiene 05 Personal ornomentation 06 Other personal items

08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP 01 Kaciin pipe class 02 Nonkaciin pipe 03 Smoking accessories 09 ACTIVITIES GROUP 01 Construction tools 02 Farm tools 03 Leisure activities 04 Fishing goot 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 Wood working 05 Digaing tools 06 Other fabricating or processing tools 07 Other general utility tools 08 Ceremonial & ornamental 09 Miscellaneous 11 SAMPLES -- Charcoal samples for radiocarbon datina - Flotation samples -- light fraction - heavy fraction - Soli samples 98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP

INORGANIC MATERIALS CERAMIC 001 Porceigin 002 Stoneware 003 Earthenware Whiteware/ironstone/granife 004 134 Undifferentiated ceramic CLAY 047 Cloy 062 Koolin 079 Red clay CONSTRUCTION 069 Brick 071 Cement 070 Mortar 072 Plaster GLASS 013 Milk glass 078 Gloss 112 Slag and clinker METALS 005 Tin 019 Silver 021 Gold 026 Cuprous metal 028 Ferrous allov Aluminum 029 032 Steel 034 Lead 035 Chrome 096 Mercurv 136 Undifferentiated metal STONE 129 Agate 075 Aspestos 133 Cholk 052 Chert 042 Granite 046 Gravel 109 Jet 038 Limestone 041 Marble 049 Mica 058 Obsidian 057 Ochie 068 Precious stone 053 Quartz 054 Quartzite 039 Sandstone 044 Shale 040 Siate Steatite 060 043 Schist 126 Undifferentiated stone

ORGANIC MATERIALS CELLULOSIC 115 Bark 108 Burkap 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 Unoleum 102 Tarpaper WAX 076 Wax **GUM/RESIN** 010 Rubber, elastic 009 Rubber, hard PETROCHEMICALS 073 Carbon 095 Cool 048 Grophite 116 Tor PROTEIN 118 Chilin (arthropod, exoskeleton) 106 Felt 122 Flesh 016 Hair 117 Keratin (homs/fingemail/claws) 015 Leother 107 Sik 090 Sponge, natural 105 Wool COMBINATION MATERIALS 017 Bone 132 NOV 067 Pearl 089 Shell SYNTHETIC MATERIALS 103 Celluiold 088 Nylon 008 Plastic 077 Soop 091 Sponge, synthetic 104 Synthetic TEXTILE

151 Undifferentiated textile

MATERIALS - COMMON LIST (CLASSIFIED)

APPENDIX 2 8. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN 01 Dishes 02 Containers 03 Tableware 04 Kitchenware

02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP 01 Mammalia 02 Aves 03 Reptila 04 Amphibia

05 Pisces 09 Other ethnolaunal/zoological 16 Ethnobotanical

03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 01 Window glass 02 Nots 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

D6 CLOTHING GROUP 01 Apparel 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, salt cellar **Bottle glass fragments** Eating utensils Cooking utensils, pot, kettie

Mammai Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish Oyster, crob, egg shells Seeds, nuts

Window pane glass Nots Railrood spikes Doorknob, door hinge Pipe, fireplace tiles Brick, mortar, roofing

Handle, drawer pull, latch Stove parts, chair part, beditarne Candiestick, lamp base Flowerpot, clock parts, vase

Shot, bullets Carridge Gun fints, bullet molds, powder hom Pistol barrel, filntiock assembly

Hat, coat, scarves, glove, shoe Beads, sequin, hatpin, feather Thimple, straight pin, scissors Buttons, snaps, buckles, cutfilnk

Coins Door lock keys, padlock keys Quill, fountain pen nib, graphtle pencil Hairbrush, razor, mirror, fweezers

Jeweiry, ribbon, ornamental comb Pocket watch, key chain, pocket knife

GROUPS AND CLASSES

09

TOBACCO PIPE GROUP 08 01 Kaolin pipe 05 Nonkaolin pipe 06 Smolding accessories

ACTIVITIES GROUP 01 Construction tools 02 Farm tools 03 Leisure octivities 04 Fishing gear 05 ---06 --07 Pottery class 08 Storage Items 09 --10 Stable and barn 11 Miscelianeous hardware 12 Specialized activities 13 Military objects 14 Housekeeping 15 Public services 10 PREHISTORIC GROUP 01 Hunting and Fishing 02 Domestic 03 Stone working

04 Wood working

05 Diaging Tools

- 06 Other labricating or processing
- tools
- 07 Other general utility tools 08 Ceremonial & ornamental
- 09 Miscellaneous

koolin pipe Corncob pipe Snuff tin, cuspidor, tobacco tin, pipe cleaner

Axe head, drill bit, saw, paintbrush Hoe, rake, plow blade Marbles, jew's harp, doil parts Fish hooks, sinkers, crob frap

indian water jar, effigy pot Crock, barrel staves, sacks

Stirup, horseshoe, rein, horness beit Rope, botts, nuts, washers, chain Button bianks, metallurgic debris, soggars insignia, bayonets Broom, coat hanger, washboard Sewer pipe, water pipe

Projectile point, atalti hook Vessel, mortar, pestle Hammerstone, batan, flake, core Cell, grooved axe Hoe Drill, chisel, needle

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

APPENDIX 2

C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Prehistoric Artifacts - Class and Morphology

Class O1: Hunting and Fishing Activities

01 - Projectile point 02 - Birdstone 03 - Bannerstone 04 - Boatstone 05 - Fish hook 06 - Netsinker 07 - Atlatl hook

Class 02: Domestic Activities

- 13 vessel
- 14-morter
- 15 pestle
- 16-muller
- 17 groundstone fragment

Class 03: Stone Working

21 - Hammerstone
22 - Baton
23 - Tine
24 - Splinter
25 - Drift or *punch*
26 - Anvil
27 - Flake, primary
28 - Flake, secondary
29 - Bifacial thinning flake
30 - Core
31 - Blank
32 - Tested piece

Class D4: Wood Working

37 - Celt 38 - Grooved axe 39 - Spokeshave

Class 16: Ethnobotanical

T

Seeds Nuts

Class O6: Other Fabricating or Processing Tools

51 - Perforator 52 - Drill 53 - Awl 54 - Reamer 55 - Chisel 56 - Microperforator 57 - Needle 58 - Graver

Class 07: General Utility Tools

.67 - Knife 68 - Side screper 69 - Core screper 70 - Stemmed end scraper 71 - Other end scraper 73 - Prismatic blade 74 - Chopper 75 - Utilized/Retouched flake 76 - Pitted pebble 77 - Gouge 78 - Maul 79 - Abrader 80 - Whetstone 81 - Bifaca 82-Adze 83 - Distolateral scraper 84 - Bifacial end scraper 85 - Bifacial screper

Class OB: Ceremonial & Ornamental Objects

- 85 Angled pipe 86 - Tube 87 - Platform pipe 88 - Cloud blower pipe 89 - Sheet 90 - Plates 91 - Comb 92 - Bead 93 - Gorget - - Hematite
- - Ochre

APPENDIX 2

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D. 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	806
Construction wood	03	06	006
Peos, Wood planks	03	06	006
Twice, branches	09	16	006
Rumed wood (partial)	Code as w	ood (above	and put "burnt wood" in the comments
	580	tion	
Charcoal and all small fragments			
of completely burnt wood	Code as c	harcoal	
Coal	98	00	095
Sleg, burned coal, vitrified			
metalworking or manufacturing			
by-products	98	00	112
1			
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
and contraction and and and a set of the set			
Chamber pot	04	02	00-
•			
Flowerpot	04	04 002	00-
Teeth	02	-	132
Fish scales	02	09	118
Corel	04	04	119
Eggshell	02	09	119
Seeds, seed covering	02	16	121
Schist (construction)	03	06	043
Schist (unidentified)	98	00	043
	a		
Red brick	03	06	169
Yellow brick	03	06	155
Linoleum	03	06	101
		~~	
Metal hardware (probably construction)	03	06	Ц
Furniture hardware	04	01	U .
Miscellaneous hardware former and unidentified	บษ	11	11
including screws, car parts)			
	00	01	015
Leather shoe parts	08	00	010
Unidentified leather scraps	95	00	010
Leather personal items	07	U	015

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Washington/Bathgate Urban Renewal Area The Bronx, New York Artifact Inventory Block 3046

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Conte	ext G	p Cl Mat	Identity		Count	Comments	Reference	Range Ca	at#
Conto 4004 4004 4004	ext 4 .01 .01 .01	004.01	Car parts Plastic Wood	Subtotal	= 0				DDD
Conte 4004	ext 4 .02	004.02	Building rubb	le	- 0				D
Conte 4009 4009 4009 4009 4009	ext 4 .01 .01 .01 .01 .01	009.01	Metal Paper Paper Plastic Vood	Subtotal	= U	North half South half			00000
Conte 4009 4009	ext 4 .02 .02	009.02	Brick Fabric	Subtotal	= 0	South half			D
Conto 4010, 4010,	ext 4 .01 .01	010.01	Car parts Metal	Subtotal	= 0				D
Conte 4010.	ext 4	010.04 1 01 003	Redware	SUDTOTAL	= u 1	White slip decoration			33
4010. 4010.	.04 0 .04 0	1 01 004	Ironstone Ironstone		1	under clear lead glaze Base w/footring Rim;Annular ware;Brown			27 22
4010. 4010.	.04 0		Whiteware Whiteware		1	banded underglaze			28
4010.	.04 0	1 01 004	Whiteware		1	transfer print black Scalloped rim;Underglaze transfer print			24
4010. 400. 40		1 02 005 1 02 078 1 02 078 1 02 078 1 02 078 2 017 017 3 06 070 3 06 070 3 06	Can Bottle glass Container glas Container glas Bone Bone Bone Bone Bone Bone Bone Bone	ss ss se? Subtotal	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	blue;Molded Cracked off lip Rib Oyster;Plus worm Cut? Brass 4-hole			3125001123234567891419655276432098
Conte 4010, 4010, 4010,	ext 40 .05 .05 .05	010.05	Bricks Metal Wood	Subtotal	= Û				D D D
Conte 4011. 4011. 4011.	ext 4 .01 .01 .01	D11.01	Metal Stone Wood		- ^				DDD
Conte 4012. 4012.	ext 4 .01 .01	012.01	Car parts Metal	Subtotal	- 0				D
				TOTAL	= 37				