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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

CHAPEL FARM II BRONX, NEW YORK

SEQR No. 89PRIII

CEQR No. ~~85-355-X~~

85-325 X

CULTURAL
RESOURCE
INVESTIGATIONS
STAGE II

64

HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVES INC.



P.O. Box 331 Riverside, Connecticut 06878

CHAPEL FARM II

BRONX, NEW YORK

SEQR #89PR1111, CEQR #85-355-X

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

STAGE 2

Principle Investigators:

Betsy Kearns, S.O.P.A.

Cece Kirkorian, S.O.P.A.

Project Director:

Faline Schneiderman-Fox, S.O.P.A.

Field Personnel:

Mary Dieter

Gail Guillet

Karen Hartgen

Michael Silva

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The initial cultural resource investigation of the Chapel Farm II parcel in Riverdale, New York, was performed by City/Scape Cultural Interpretations (CSCI) and Hartgen Archaeological Association, Inc. (HAA), in June and October, 1990. Following the discovery of a high concentration of prehistoric cultural materials on the parcel, Historical Perspectives, Inc., was contracted to perform a Stage 2 investigation of the site, working in continued cooperation with both CSCI and HAA. The Stage 1 investigation resulted in the filing of a Report of Field Reconnaissance form by HAA. The following Stage 2 Site Evaluation Report, Supportive Data, and New York State Prehistoric Archaeological Site Inventory Form report the findings of the research performed by Historical Perspectives, Inc., in December 1990.

The age, cultural affiliation, type, and duration of occupation of this site was not determined during Stage 1 or 2 investigations, and will not be determined through additional work due to extensive disturbance. It is assumed, due to the predominance of quartz recovered from the site, that the prehistoric occupation dates to the Late Archaic period (5,500-4,000 years before present) which sites also have a tendency to yield an abundance of quartz.

As stated on the following forms, research determined that the site was previously disturbed to a great extent and therefore does not appear to meet either State or Federal Register criteria due to extensive prior disturbance. Subsurface investigations have shown that cultural materials are not in situ, and that potentially significant data can not be ascertained from this site. No diagnostic materials or features were found, and historic landscaping appears to have destroyed all integrity. The original deposition appears to have been significantly disturbed, with recent historical deposits extending through all strata. The amount of lithic debris initially deposited, either naturally or culturally, was probably later altered by twentieth century landscaping activities. In addition, since the property was heavily landscaped it is quite possible that this site was brought in with fill.

In light of these facts, and due to the ambiguity surrounding this site, an expansive Stage 2 report was not necessitated. A complete summary of field work and resultant conclusions appear on the forms within.

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION

Stage 2 Site Evaluation Report

Applicant Name Faline Schneiderman-Fox, S.O.P.A.

Affiliation Historical Perspectives, Inc.

Project/Facility Name Chapel Farm II

Project/Facility Location Bronx, New York

DEC Number SEQR #89PR1111, CEQR #85-355-X

The cultural resource investigator must collect sufficient information about each site affected by the project to evaluate its potential eligibility to the NY State Register of Historic Places. The criteria of eligibility are specified in the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law, Section 14.07. Major items are: detailed site boundaries, cultural affiliation, significance, integrity.

Methodology

Description of research strategies and methodology used.

A Stage 1A assessment of the Chapel Farm II parcel was performed by City/Scape Cultural Interpretations. Stage 1B testing was then performed by Hartgen Archeological Association, Inc. which discovered an untyped, undated prehistoric site. Stage 2 testing, performed with the continued cooperation of both these firms, was designed to further define the boundaries of the site, to identify those areas possessing potentially significant concentrations of cultural materials, to expose any features, and to determine site age, length of occupation, integrity and potential ability to meet National Register nomination criteria.

Fifteen 1x1 meter test units were shovel shaved by quads in ten centimeter levels noting stratigraphic sequences and changes. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth, and all cultural materials found either in the screen or in situ were collected and labeled. Since no features were encountered soil samples were not extracted. Three additional 50x50 cm. test units were excavated to discern boundaries.

Description of the excavation and general subsurface conditions.

Ten 1x1 meter units were excavated in a cluster in the area of highest lithic concentration. Additional 1x1s were excavated one and ten meters east of these, three meters north of these, and five and ten meters west of these for a total of 15 units. Three 50x50 cm. units were excavated, one five meters north of the concentration, and one each at five and ten meters south of the concentration. Soil appeared to be disturbed.

Description of soil strata in the test units.

Bedrock was encountered between 20 and 70 cm. below surface, with the majority of units reaching bedrock at 45+/- cm. below surface. The strata was extremely disturbed, with twentieth century cultural materials extending to bedrock. In one case a water pipe ran through the unit at approximately 20 cm. below surface. Strata was mixed, varying from 10YR 2/1, to 10YR 3/4, 10YR 4/6, and 10YR 2/2 (Refer to Appendix B). Where strata was not disturbed, off site, soil consisted of a dark brown silty humus underlain by a dark yellowish brown silty sand, followed by a strong brown silty sand.

Summary of the artifacts and features found at each site, including artifact density and distribution.

Analysis took the form of observing all lithic materials for bulbs of percussion, flake scars, and striking platforms. Tool edges were observed for obvious signs of retouch and use, none of which were found. The prehistoric site consisted of nothing other than lithic material, predominately quartz. Of the 15 1x1 meter units, a total of 264 +/- lbs. of quartz, and 2.5 +/- lbs. of quartzite was recovered. The majority of quartz fragments were blocks and chunks which appeared to result from natural or historical activities. Only a few identifiable tools represented the possible prehistoric component. The following was noted during an examination of the lithics, performed in part by Ernest Wiegand (Archaeologist, Norwalk Community College, Norwalk, Conn.):

Possible Quartz Bifaces (whole or fragmented):	44
Quartz Large Cores/Cobbles:	8
Quartz Tools (ie. scrapers):	9
Quartzite Flakes:	3
Quartzite Large Cores/Cobbles:	1
Sandstone Flake:	1
Possible Sandstone Gouge Tip:	1
Hammerstone:	1

* (Refer to Appendix C for the more detailed catalog.)

The following is the distribution of quartz by weight (refer to accompanying Map 4 for graphic representation of distribution):

Unit 10	40-50 lbs.
Units 3,9,12	30-40 lbs.
Units 11,2	20-30 lbs.
Units 4,5,8,13	10-20 lbs.
Units 1,6,7,14	1-10 lbs.
Unit 15	0 lbs.

No features were encountered, probably due to the high degree of disturbance.

Identify repository of artifacts and field notes.

Kahn Associates, 390 West 253rd Street, Bronx, New York will receive all artifacts. Field notes will be maintained by Historical Perspectives, Inc.

Significance

Attach a brief description of each site, including: site type, principal activities represented, artifact/features density and distribution, cultural affiliation, site integrity and general location in the project area.

Evaluate each site for eligibility for the NY State Register of Historic Places, addressing eligibility criteria set forth in the New York State Office, Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law, Section 14.07. Clearly state the reasons each site appears eligible/ineligible.

Generally, a principal aspect of significance is data the site may yield. Please indicate possible research questions (theoretical, regional, technological, etc.) to which the data may pertain for sites considered eligible.

The majority of quartz blocks and chunks at this site appear to be the result of natural or historical forces. According to a local archaeologist, prehistoric sites found on similar terraces in the Bronx have yielded quartz cobbles and chert tools. As at Chapel Farm, these other sites have had a high volume of quartz, with many of the quartz "discoveries" discarded because they were not clearly of cultural origin (Valerie DeCarlo, personal communication to Cece Kirkorian, December, 1990). In addition, Dennis Weiss, the Chairman of the Department of Planetary Sciences at City College in New York, states that quartz blocks and flakes from this site

could be local and unworked. According to Weiss, it is possible to have a quartz vein of this quality and color in the bedrock or in a secondary igneous intrusion in the bedrock. The Chapel Farm quartz may have resulted from a shatter sequence, that is the result of glacial activity and/or weathering and/or quarrying and/or tool-making. A natural shatter sequence on this type of quartz can yield the same conchoidal fractures that are the result of knapping (personal communication to Cece Kirkorian, December, 1990). No natural outcrops were observed, although landscaping and development may have eradicated any.

The original deposition, whether natural or cultural, has been significantly disturbed by landscaping activities. Cobbles and cores may have been further broken by historic forces. In addition, since the property was heavily landscaped during the twentieth century, the site may have been brought in with fill used to level the property. It is also possible that much of the quartz is of historical origin. According to Sheila Charles, an archaeologist working at the Justin Morrill Homestead in Vermont, during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries quartz rings were used in landscaping (personal communication to Cece Kirkorian, January, 1991). A ring at the Morrill Homestead property was made from large quartz cobbles, lacking cortex, which may have been quarried. Water pipes indicated that a fountain stood in the middle of the ring, one example of how quartz was historically used for decorative purposes. Since the previous owners of the Chapel Farm property maintained five landscapers striving to achieve a bucolic setting, some of the quartz may have been for this purpose.

The few prehistoric tools identified from this site indicate that at least a small portion of the quartz found appears to have been of cultural origin. The age, cultural affiliation, and duration of occupation of this prehistoric component was not determined during Stage 2 investigations, and will not be determined through additional work. The predominance of quartz suggests that the few tools, that may represent the remains of a lithic workshop, date to the Late Archaic Period (5,500-4,000 years before present) which sites also have a tendency to yield higher proportions of quartz. Funk reports that the majority of tools from Late Archaic sites in the Hudson Valley are fashioned from quartz and quartzite, as opposed to earlier and later sites which are dominated by flint.¹

The Chapel Farm property does not appear to meet either State or Federal Register criteria due to extensive prior disturbance. Subsurface investigations have shown that cultural materials are no longer in situ, and that potentially significant data can not be ascertained from this property due to the ambiguity of remains. No diagnostic materials or features were found, and extensive historical landscaping appears to have destroyed all integrity.

Recommendations

- Sites(s) do not appear to meet the criteria of the NY State Register of Historic Places
- Sites(s) appear to meet the criteria of the NY State Register of Historic Places
- Project should be modified to avoid sites(s)
- DEC should seek the opinion of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) on the significance of the site(s)

Rationale

Describe potential impacts and evaluate management alternatives.

Development may impact this site either through house construction, utility line installation, landscaping, or increased visibility. This is not a concern due to its disturbed nature and inability to yield potentially significant data.

Briefly outline a scope of work and general costs for any recommended additional cultural resources study.

No additional work is recommended.

End of Stage 2

Complete Supportive Data section

Stage 2 Site Evaluation Report prepared by Faline Schneiderman-Fox, S.O.P.A.

Date January 30, 1991

1. Funk, Robert E. Recent Contributions to Hudson Valley Prehistory. Memoir 22, The New York State Museum. The University of the State of New York, State Education Department, Albany, New York. 1976. p.247.

2. City/Scape: Cultural Interpretations Revised Cultural Resources Report for Chapel Farm II, Riverdale, New York. June 1990. p.35.

3. Historical Perspectives, Inc., Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment Report for the Tibbett Gardens Project, Bronx, New York. Prepared for Allee King Rosen and Fleming, Inc., 1987. p.11.

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION

Supportive Data

Applicant Name Faline Schneiderman-Fox, S.O.P.A.

Affiliation Historical Perspectives, Inc.

Project/Facility Name Chapel Farm II

Project/Facility Location Bronx, New York

DEC Number SEQR #89PR1111, CEQR #85-355-X

Reports should include the items listed below. Bracketed information is optional. Put a check mark next to each item appended.

PLEASE NOTE: Most attachments below often provide precise locational and compositional data on archeological sites. This information is confidential to protect the resource from vandalism. All attachments with site-specific information should be omitted from report copies which will be available to the general public.

- qualifications of principal investigator(s)
- topographic map with project area noted
- map(s) of test locations, field inspection, and areas of cultural material (maps(s) must have title, legend, bar scale and directional arrow)
- site inventory forms (mark "Confidential")
- artifact catalog
- record of soil stratigraphy in each test unit
- [copies of relevant, supplemental historic maps]
- [continuation sheets for preceding questions where the space available was insufficient for a complete response]

For reports on surveys which include Site Evaluation and Definition (Stage 2), the following items should also be included:

- project area map with site boundaries delineated (mark "Confidential: For Agency Use Only")
- soil profiles
- photographs, as appropriate, characterizing project area and documenting salient cultural remains
- recommendations

Certification: I certify that I directed the cultural resource investigation reported here, that my observations and methods are fully reported, and that this report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Supportive Data prepared by Faline Schneiderman-Fox, S.O.P.A.

Date January 30, 1991

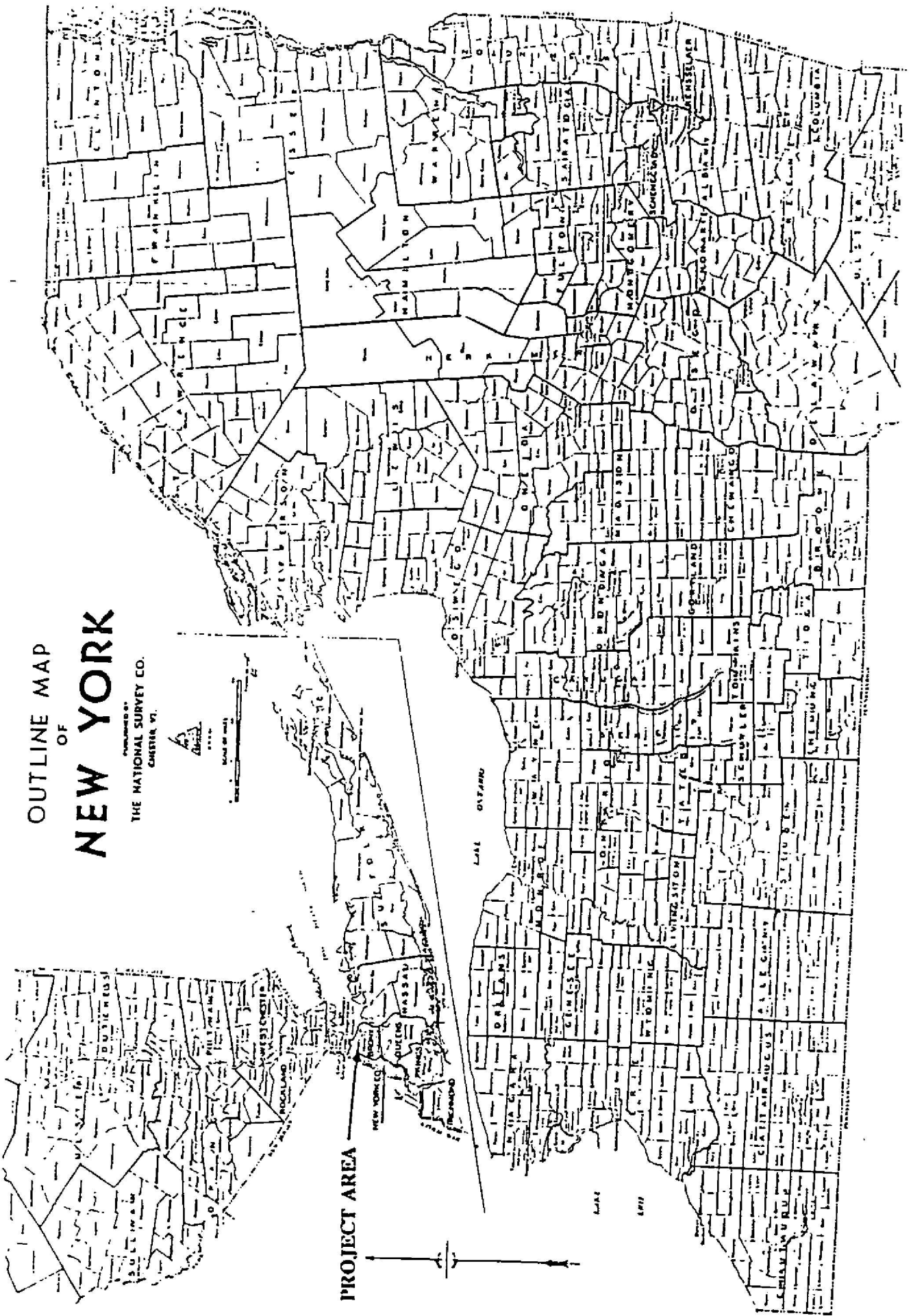
MAPS

MAP LIST:

1. Project Area Location in New York State
2. Project Location U.S.G.S. Yonkers, NY-NJ 1979
3. Project Area Map
4. Test Locations with Artifact Distribution
5. Profile of Soil Stratigraphy

OUTLINE MAP OF NEW YORK

PREPARED BY
THE NATIONAL SURVEY CO.
CHESTER, VI.





PROJECT AREA

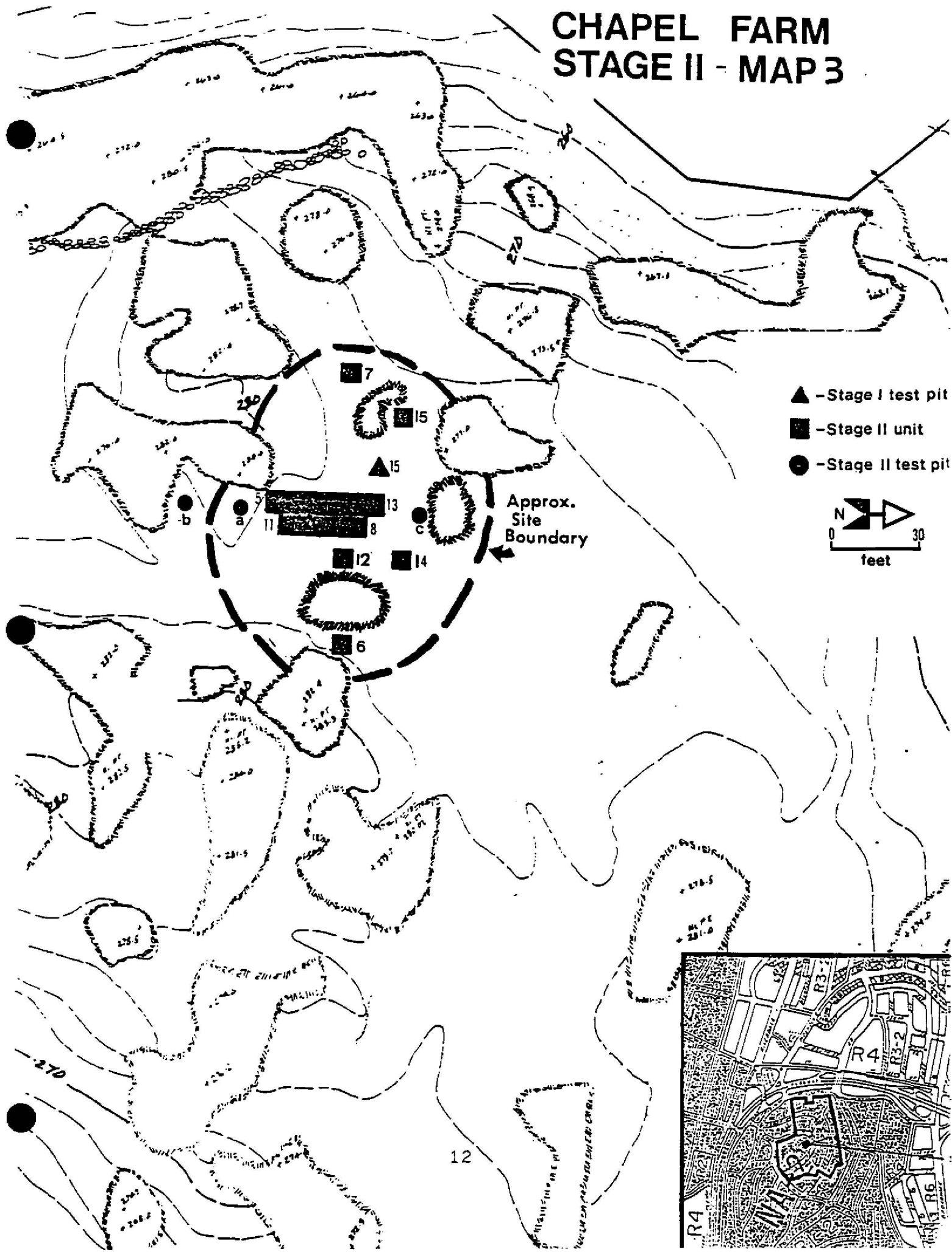
MAP 2

CHAPEL FARM II
PROJECT LOCATION
USGS YONKERS, N.Y.-N.J. 1979

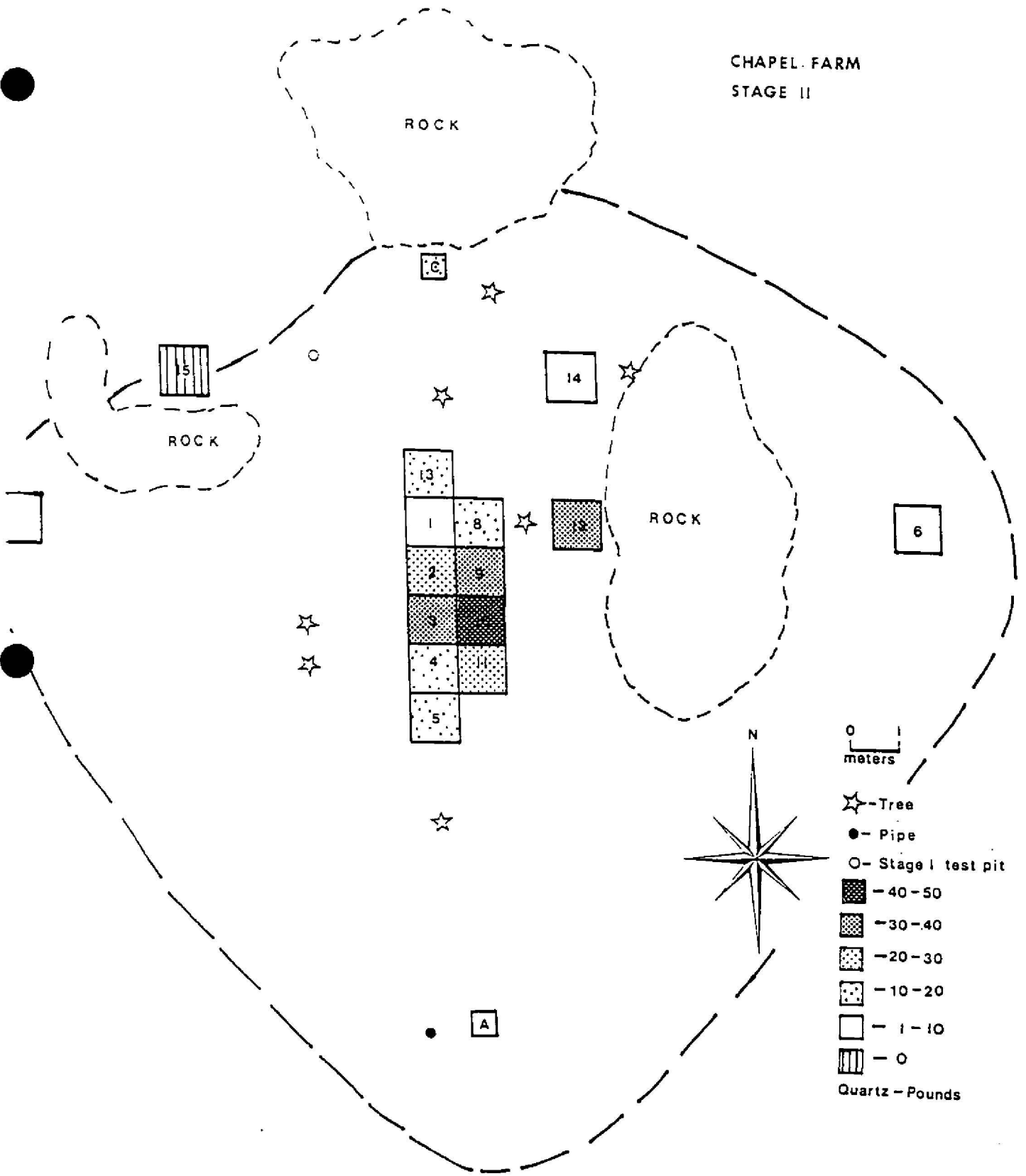
SCALE 1" = 2000'



CHAPEL FARM STAGE II - MAP 3



CHAPEL FARM
STAGE II



MAP 4

Test Locations with
Artifact Densities

APPENDIX

APPENDIX LIST

- A. Prehistoric Site Form
- B. Record of Soil Strata in Each Unit
- C. Artifact Catalog
- D. Qualifications of Principle Investigators
- E. Photographs

APPENDIX A
Prehistoric Site Form

CONFIDENTIAL

NEW YORK STATE PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only - Site Identifier _____

Project Identifier Chapel Farm II Date January 30, 1991

Your Name Faline Schneiderman-Fox, S.O.P.A. Phone (203) 698-1147
Address P.O. Box 331
Riverside, CT 06878

Organization (if any) Historical Perspectives, Inc.

1. Site Identifier(s) Chapel Farm II,
2. County Bronx One of the following: City New York
Township _____
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet Riverdale

3. Present Owner Robert Kahn
Address 390 West 253rd Street
Bronx, New York 10971

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Site

<input type="checkbox"/> Stray find	<input type="checkbox"/> Cave/Rockshelter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workshop
<input type="checkbox"/> Pictograph	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarry	<input type="checkbox"/> Mound
<input type="checkbox"/> Burial	<input type="checkbox"/> Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/> Village
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Camp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material
		<input type="checkbox"/> in plow zone
<input type="checkbox"/> Material below plow zone	<input type="checkbox"/> Buried evidence	<input type="checkbox"/> Intact
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single component	<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence of features	occupation floor
	<input type="checkbox"/> Multicomponent	<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified

Location

<input type="checkbox"/> Under cultivation	<input type="checkbox"/> Never cultivated	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously cultivated
<input type="checkbox"/> Pastureland	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland	<input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain
<input type="checkbox"/> Upland		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustaining erosion

Soil Drainage: excellent ___ good fair ___ poor ___
Slope: flat gentle ___ moderate ___ steep ___
Distance to nearest water from site (approx.) ___?
Elevation 180 ft.

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
 Surface--date(s) _____
 Site Map (Submit with form*) _____
 Collection _____
 Subsurface--date(s) 12/11-12/14/1990
 Testing: shovel X coring _____ other _____ unit size 50x50cm.
 no. of units 3 (Submit plan of units with form*)
 Excavation: unit size 1x1m. no. of units 15
 (Submit plan of units with form*)

Investigator Historical Perspectives, Inc.

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

City/Scape: Cultural Interpretations
Revised Cultural Resources Report for Chapel Farm II,
Riverdale, New York. June 1990.

Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc.
Archeological Field Reconnaissance SEQR 1B, Chapel Farm II,
Bronx, New York. Prepared for Kahn Associates, Bronx, New
York. October 1990.

Present repository of materials: Historical Perspectives, Inc.,
to be transferred to Mr. Robert Kahn.

6. Component(s) (cultural affiliation/dates):

Probably Late Archaic due to predominance of quartz material (no diagnostics, no charcoal samples).

7. List of material remains (be as specific as possible in identifying object and material):

The prehistoric site consisted only of lithic material, predominately quartz. Of the 15 1x1 meter units, a total of 264 +/- lbs. of quartz, and 2.5 +/- lbs. of quartzite was recovered. The majority of quartz fragments were blocks and trim which appeared to result from primary lithic reduction. Only a few identifiable biface-reduction flakes represent secondary processing. The following was noted during an examination of the lithics:

Quartz Flakes:	329
Quartz Bifaces (whole or fragmented):	44
Quartz Large Cores/Cobbles:	8
Quartz Tools (ie. scrapers):	9
Quartzite Flakes:	3
Quartzite Large Cores/Cobbles:	1
Sandstone Flake:	1
Sandstone Gouge Tip (possible):	1
Hammerstone:	1

If historic materials are evident, check here and fill out historic site form. X

Scattered secondary deposits of 20th century cultural materials not considered potentially significant.

8. Map references: Map or maps showing exact location and extent of site must accompany his form and must be identified by source and date. Keep this submission to 8 1/2" x 11", if possible.

USGS 7 1/2 Minute Series Quad. Name Yonkers

For Office Use Only - UTM Coordinates _____

9. Photography (optional for environmental impact survey): Please submit a 5" x 7" black and white print(s) showing the current state of the site. Provide a label for the print(s) on a separate sheet.

See Appendix E.

APPENDIX B

Record of Soil Stratigraphy

SOIL STRATA IN EACH UNIT

Chapel Farm II

Test Pit A

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-3	Dark Brown Humus	quartz	charcoal
3-13	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	quartz	at 20cmbs
13-52	7.5YR 4/6 OrBr FSL	quartz	no soil color change

Test Pit B

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-3	Dark Brown Humus	Historic debris	
3-14	7.5YR 4/6 OrBr FSL	Porcelain faucet in	
14-34	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	NW corner-very disturbed	
34-38	7.5YR 4/6 OrBr FSL		

Test Pit C

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-3	Dark Brown Humus	quartz flakes	
3-19	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	1 quartz cobble	
19-39	7.5YR 4/6 OrBr FSL		

Unit 1

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-3	Dark Brown Humus	quartz flakes,	
3-23	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	cobbles, glass and	
23-36	7.5YR 4/6 OrBr FSL	historic debris	
ROCK			
36-46	south wall continued down	SE quad had cement footing to 46 cmbs.	

Unit 2

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-3	Dark Brown Humus		Part of footing
3-25	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	quartz	from unit 1 in
25-51	7.5YR 4/6 OrBr FSL	quartz	NE quad

Unit 3

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-3	Dark Brown Humus		
3-20	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	quartz/historic debris	
20-40	7.5YR 4/6 OrBr FSL	quartz/historic debris	

Unit 4

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
NW & NE quads			
0-3	Dark Brown Humus		
3-40	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	quartz/historic debris	
ROCK			

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
SW & SE quads			
0-3	Dark Brown Humus		
3-20	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	quartz/historic debris	
20-40	7.5YR 4/6 OrBr FSL	quartz/historic debris	
debris			
Unit 5			

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus		
10-20	10YR 3/4 MdBr FSL	quartz/historic debris	
debris			
Unit 6			

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus		
10-45	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySlt	quartz/historic debris	
45-55	10YR 4/6 MdBr SndySlt	quartz/historic debris	

Unit 7

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	-	
10-20	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySlt	quartz cobble	
20-30	10YR 4/6 MdBr SndySlt	quartz	
30-44	10YR 4/6 MdBr SndyClSlt	quartz pieces	

Unit 8

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	quartz flakes	cement footing
10-30	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySltLm	quartz/historic	in SW & NW
30-41	10YR 4/6 MdBr SndySltLm	quartz/historic	quads

Unit 9

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	quartz flakes	glass/metal
10-22	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySlt	quartz	throughout
22-37	10YR 4/6 MdBr SndySlt	quartz	

Unit 10

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	quartz flakes/historic	
10-40	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySltLm	quartz/historic	

Unit 11

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	quartz flakes/historic	
10-40	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySltLm	quartz/historic	

Unit 12

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	quartz flakes	water pipe
10-20	10YR 4/4 Yel/Br SndyLm	quartz/historic	
20-50	10YR 3/3 DkBr SndyLm	quartz/sheet metal	
50-60	5YR 3/2 Rd/Br SndyLm	quartz below metal	lge qtz
60-70	5YR 2/2 DkRd/Br SndyGrvlLm	quartz/historic	chunk in wall

Unit 13

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	quartz flakes	
10-30	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySlt	quartz/historic	
30-35	10YR 4/6 MdBr SndySlt	quartz/historic	

Unit 14

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	quartz/historic	cement footing
10-20	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySlt	quartz/historic	in center of
20-40	10YR 4/6 MdBr SndySlt	quartz/historic	of unit

Unit 15

DEPTH	SOIL COLOR AND TEXTURE	CULTURAL MATERIAL	COMMENTS
0-10	Dark Brown Humus	sterile	
10-60	10YR 3/4 MdBr SndySlt		

APPENDIX C
Artifact Catalog

STAGE II FIELD RESULTS - CHAPEL FARM II

Note: no historical materials were cataloged.

UNIT	#	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL WEIGHT
1	23	Quartz Flakes	8 lbs.
	7	Quartz Biface Reduction Flakes	
	2	Quartz Bifaces	
	1	Quartz Cobble	
	1	Sandstone Core	
2	38	Quartz Flakes	20 lbs.
	2	Quartz Cobbles	
	2	Quartz Bifaces	
3	17	Quartz Flakes	33 lbs.
	2	Quartz Bifaces	
	2	Quartz Cores	
4	22	Quartz Flakes	14 lbs.
5	19	Quartz Flakes	13 lbs.
	4	Quartz Bifaces	
6	1	Quartz Flake	Quartz 8 ozs. Quartzite 3 lbs.
	1	Quartz Biface	
	1	Quartzite Flake	
	1	Quartzite Cobble	
7	1	Quartz Flake	6 lbs.
	1	Quartz Cobble	
8	24	Quartz Flakes	12 lbs.
	1	Quartz Biface	
9	55	Quartz Flakes	38 lbs.
	6	Quartz Bifaces	
	5	Quartz Tools	
	1	Quartzite Flake	
10	23	Quartz Flakes	43 lbs.
	7	Quartz Bifaces	
	1	Quartz Tool	
11	20	Quartz Flakes	21 lbs.
	1	Quartz Biface fragment	
12	37	Quartz Flakes	37 lbs.
	5	Quartz Bifaces	
	3	Quartz Cobbles	
	3	Quartz Tools	
	1	Quartzite Flake	
	1	Sandstone Gouge Tip (?)	

13	32	Quartz Flakes	
	11	Quartz Bifaces	
	1	Hammerstone	19 lbs.
14	9	Quartz Flakes	
	2	Quartz Bifaces	5 lbs.
15		STERILE	
A	2	Quartz Flakes	3 ozs.
B		STERILE	
C	4	Quartz Flakes	Quartz 7 lbs.
	1	Quartzite Cobble	Quartzite 1 lb.

APPENDIX D

Qualifications of Principle Investigators

CURRICULUM VITAE

Betsy W. Kearns



Address

27 Deepwood Road
Darien, Connecticut 06820
(203) 655-8680

Education

BA Duke University
MA University of North Carolina (English)
MA Columbia University (Anthropology)

Certification

The Society of Professional Archaeologists
Certification specialties: field research
historical archaeology

Professional Affiliations

Society for Historical Archaeology
Professional Archaeologists of New York City
Secretary, 1988-1989
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
New York State Archaeological Association - NYC/Metro-Chapter
Treasurer, 1984-1985 President 1985-86

Recent Publications

Kearns, Betsy W. and Cecelia Kirkorian
1990 "Protecting Sites at the Local Level", in Protecting the Past: Readings in Archaeological Resource Protection. Caldwell, NJ: The Telford Press.
1987 Archaeological Resource Preservation Handbook. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Historical Commission.

Kearns, Betsy W.

1985 "Artifact Analysis, Appendix I", for "Archaeological Investigation at the Van der Ende-Onderdonk House", in The Historical Archaeology of Long Island, part I - The Sites. Vol. VII in Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory. G. Stone and D. Ottusch-Kianka, editors. Stony Brook, NY: Suffolk County Archaeological Association.

Kearns, Betsy W. and Cecelia Kirkorian

1985 "Empire Stores: Archaeological Monitoring, Soil and Foundation Testing", in The Historical Archaeology of Long Island, Part I - The Sites. Vol. VII in Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory. G. Stone and D. Ottusch-Kianka, editors. Stony Brook, NY: Suffolk County Archaeological Association.

Recent Presentations

"So, You Thought Bloomies Was on Lex?".

1990 Annual Symposium Sponsored by Professional Archaeologists of New York City, New York City.

Can a Connecticut Town Protect Its Own?

1987 Annual Meeting of the Society For Historical Archaeology, Savannah, Georgia.

Pulling the Past Together: Integration of History and Archaeology.

1986 January Lecture Series, Bartow-Pell Mansion Museum, New York City.

Trowels and Cameras and Pens: Archaeology is Interdisciplinary.

1986 Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians, New York City.

Digging New York: Before We Dig.

1986 Annual Symposium Sponsored by Professional Archaeologists of New York City, New York City.

Experience and Expertise

As a founder and partner in Historical Perspectives, Inc. since 1982, Betsy Kearns has served as the Principal Investigator for numerous archival and archaeological projects. Ms. Kearns meets the professional requirements of the National Park Service and is certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) which is required by some city and state agencies. Historical Perspectives, Inc. has been certified as a Woman-Owned Business Enterprise by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Ms Kearns has served as Principal Investigator on a wide range of projects. These projects entailed the preparation of publishable final reports. The following is an abbreviated list of types of work and sample jobs which include:

Environmental Impact Studies - archaeological and historical components

- 1983 Fulton Landing/Empire Stores, Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1985 Atlantic Terminal Urban Renewal Area, Brooklyn, N.Y.
- 1986 David's Island Project, New Rochelle, N.Y.
- 1986 Arverne Urban Renewal Area, Queens, N.Y.
- 1987 Tibbett Gardens Project, Bronx, N.Y.
- 1988 34th Street Rezoning Project, Manhattan, N.Y.
- 1989 NYC DEP Bureau of Water Supply and Wastewater Control Shaft Sites, Brooklyn and Queens, N.Y.
- 1990 Battery Park City/Chambers Street, Manhattan, N.Y.

Archival Research and Assessment Reports

- 1987- New York City Board of Education: 15 sites in 4 boroughs
- 1990

Reconnaissance Surveys

- 1988 United States Postal Service Facility, Harrison, N.Y.

Cultural Resource Management

- 1990 Lake Minnewaska State Park, Ulster County, N.Y.

Field Investigations

- 1987 Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection sewer rechanneling at Great Creek, Milford, CT.
- 1987 Shorehaven Development Project, Bronx, N.Y.
- 1989 New York State Power Authority Cable Corridor Project, New Rochelle, N.Y.

A total listing of projects Ms. Kearns has completed for Historical Perspectives, Inc. is found in the company prospectus.

CURRICULUM VITAE



Cecelia S. Kirkorian

Address

43 Zaccheus Mead Lane
Greenwich, Connecticut 06831
(203) 661-4786

Education

BA Rollins College
MA University of Connecticut (Anthropology)
Historical Archaeology Field School: University of
Pennsylvania

Certification

The Society of Professional Archaeologists
Certification specialties: field research
historical archaeology

Professional Affiliations

Conservation Commission, Town of Greenwich, CT, 1980-84
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
Secretary, 1981-1983
Vice-Chair, 1983-1986
State Editor, 1988-1990
New York Archaeological Council
Society for Historical Archaeology
Professional Archaeologists of New York City
Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for Industrial Archaeology
State of Connecticut Resource Protection Plan (RP3)
Steering Committee, 1984-1990
Connecticut Historical Commission Advisory Committee on Minority
and Women's History, 1990-1991
The Connecticut State Museum of Natural History,
Advisory Board, 1990-1993

Recent Publications

Kearns, Betsy W. and Cecelia Kirkorian

1990 "Protecting Sites at the Local Level", in Protecting the Past: Readings in Archaeological Resource Protection. Caldwell, NJ: The Telford Press.

1987 Archaeological Resource Preservation Handbook. Hartford, CT: Connecticut Historical Commission.

Dickinson, Nancy and Cecelia Kirkorian

1985 "An Analysis of a Southwestern Connecticut Prehistoric Ceramic Sample", in Occasional Publications in Northeastern Anthropology, No.9, Part II. J. Petersen, ed.

Kearns, Betsy W. and Cecelia Kirkorian

1985 "Empire Stores: Archaeological Monitoring, Soil and Foundation Testing", in The Historical Archaeology of Long Island, Part I - The Sites. Vol. VII in Readings in Long Island Archaeology and Ethnohistory. G. Stone and D. Ottusch-Kianka, editors. Stony Brook, NY: Suffolk County Archaeological Association.

Recent Presentations

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1990 Annual Symposium Sponsored by Professional Archaeologists of New York City, New York City.

Can a Connecticut Town Protect Its Own?

1987 Annual Meeting of the Society For Historical Archaeology, Savannah, Georgia.

Trowels and Cameras and Pens: Archaeology is Interdisciplinary.

1986 Annual Meeting of the Organization of American Historians, New York City.

Prehistoric Ceramic Sample Analysis from Southwestern Connecticut.

1985 Annual Meeting, Society for American Archaeology, Denver, Colorado.

The Fulton Landing Site.

1984 Guest Lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York City.

Experience and Expertise

As a founder and partner in Historical Perspectives, Inc. since 1982, Cece Kirkorian has served as the Principal Investigator for numerous archival and archaeological projects. Ms. Kirkorian

meets the professional requirements of the National Park Service and is certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) which is required by some city and state agencies. Historical Perspectives, Inc. has been certified as a Woman-Owned Business Enterprise by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

Ms Kirkorian has served as Principal Investigator on a wide range of projects. These projects entailed the preparation of publishable final reports. The following is an abbreviated list of types of work and sample jobs which include:

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- 1987 Tibbett Gardens Project, Bronx, N.Y.
- 1988 34th Street Rezoning Project, Manhattan, N.Y.
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- 1990 Battery Park City/Chambers Street, Manhattan, N.Y.

Archival Research and Assessment Reports

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Reconnaissance Surveys

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Cultural Resource Management

- 1990 Lake Minnewaska State Park, Ulster County, N.Y.

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- 1987 Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection sewer rechanneling at Great Creek, Milford, CT
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- 1989 New York State Power Authority Cable Corridor Project, New Rochelle, N.Y.

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APPENDIX E

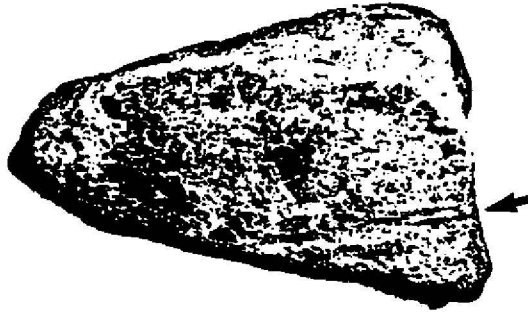
Photographs



Photograph A: Profile of Units 2, 3, and 4, west wall.

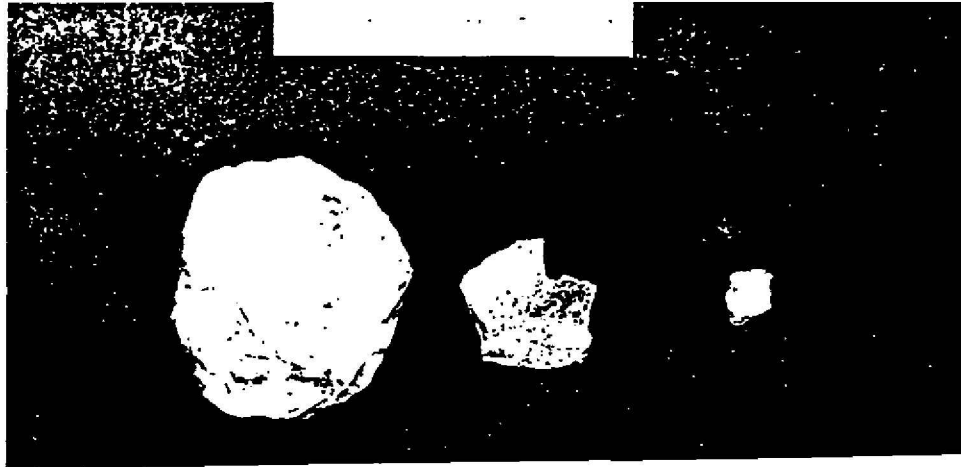


Photograph B: Trench of Units 1-5, facing south.



UNIT 12, NE quad., 30-40 cmbs.

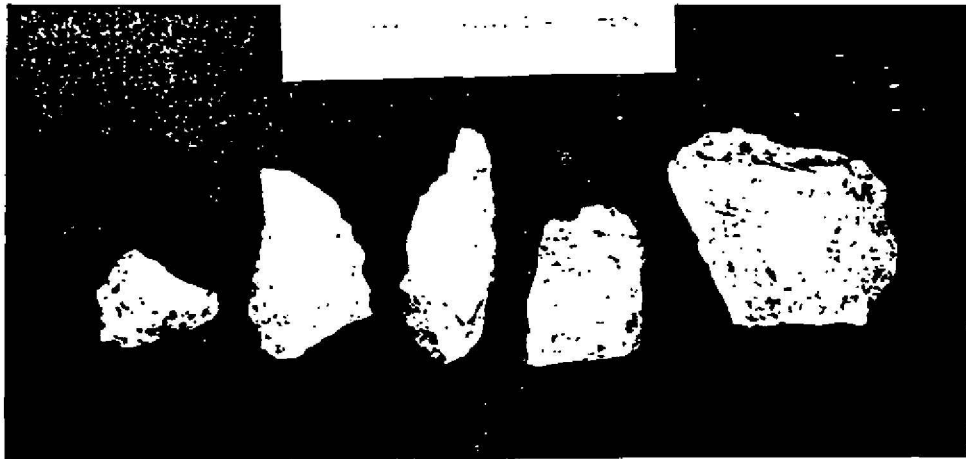
Photograph C: Possible sandstone gouge tip. Note the lateral groove.



Photograph D: Unit 6, NE quad., 10-20 cmbs. a. Quartz biface
b. Quartzite flake c. Quartz flake



Photograph E: Unit 12, NE quad., 0-10 cmbs. a.b. Quartz Flakes
c. Possible quartz scraper.



Photograph F: Unit 11, SE quad., 10-20 cmbs. a.- d. Quartz flakes
e. Broken quartz biface.