

5505X

HP STAGE 1B

Hist Persp 2002

USF 5505X

FIELD SURVEY

P.S./M.S. 189-X

BRONX, NEW YORK

RECEIVED  
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

DEC 08 2003

LANDMARKS PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION

B 5263

L 112, 115, 116, 190, 191

Prepared For:

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## INTRODUCTION

The New York City School Construction Authority (SCA) proposes to build a primary/intermediate school (P.S./M.S.189-X) on Block 5263, Lots 112, 115, 116, 190, 191, and a portion of Lot 70 in the northeastern section of the Bronx, New York (Figure 1). The project site is bounded by Steenwick Avenue to the east, Reeds Mill Lane to the south, the existing P.S. 803 structure to the west, and a commercial shopping plaza to the north. Conceptual project plans call for the construction of a four-story school (with a basement) covering 40,000 square-feet of the site (Figure 2). In accordance with zoning regulations there is a planned 40' set back from the street front along Steenwick Avenue. The proposed project would potentially include the construction of two playground areas on the east (3,000 square feet) and west (15,000 square feet) sides of the school building.

A preliminary archaeological assessment conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) during June 2001 found the northern section of the project block was potentially sensitive for below ground cultural material dating from both the prehistoric and historical periods (Figure 3). Research found that the P.S./M.S.189-X site met the criteria as a preferred location for prehistoric habitation and that evidence of prehistoric activity had been identified at other locations in the vicinity. The Stage 1A report also concluded that the site was potentially sensitive for buried cultural material relating to the nineteenth century historical occupation of the project site by the Odell family. Maps show the Odell residence was present on the northeast corner of the project site. It was further determined that because public utilities were not installed until well after the Odell dwelling was built, the P.S./M.S.189-X site might contain the remains of rear yard shaft features (privies, cisterns and wells). These resources, together with remains of possible outbuilding foundations and yard activity areas would have the potential to provide a wealth of information regarding the occupants of the residence during the last half of the nineteenth century.

Because documentary evidence does not securely constitute "ground truth," Stage 1B archaeological testing is designed to verify or deny the conclusions of the initial assessment by establishing the actual presence or absence of cultural resources on the site. In order to accomplish this task, field investigations were undertaken at the P.S./M.S.189-X site during August 2002. Testing was not conducted in locations where known disturbance had occurred. The appropriate field notations, drawings and photographs were made during fieldwork (see Photographs A-H).

## ENVIRONMENTAL/HISTORICAL SETTING

The P.S./M.S.189-X project site is located in the northeastern section of the Bronx, New York (see Figure 1). The examination of maps found that the present topography of the general project area consists of low hills sloping toward tidal marshland adjacent to the Hutchinson River. The topography of the project parcel is that of rolling land with exposed bedrock, trees, scrub bushes, and some grass cover. In the center of the project site a small hill, approximately 10 feet above street grade, partially extends into the area deemed archaeologically sensitive (see Figure 3; Photograph A). Along Steenwick Avenue the former route of Reeds Mill Road is still partially cut into the eastern half of the site. Near the northeast corner of the project site a large pile of modern debris and fill is present (Photograph B). This debris pile rests against the hill. At present the hill is covered with trees and brush (Photograph C).

### **Prehistoric Environment**

Cartographic research conducted for the Stage 1A found that the project area likely contained the same combination of rolling hills and forest that still exist in small areas of the northeastern Bronx. The hill within the project block sloped toward two local water sources, Rattlesnake Creek to the west, and the Hutchinson River to the east. The physiographic characteristics of the project site, together with the information extracted from the documentary record during the Stage 1A assessment, suggest that Native American peoples likely exploited the project area (see HPI 2001: Prehistoric Overview). The Hutchinson River and Rattlesnake Creek would have provided an ample water supply and were well suited for supporting game animals and horticultural activity. These attributes likely provided an ideal locale for primary and secondary prehistoric sites.

### **Historical Environment**

Historical maps and documents indicate that the project area was comprised of large estates until the nineteenth century. These early residential parcels in the area were not aligned to the current system of blocks and lots. Most of the land, including the small hills, was likely utilized for agricultural activities

### **Historical Development**

Maps indicate that the project site was part of the Town of Eastchester from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Part of the eighteenth century Bartow land purchase, the actual site was far away from the salt marshes that were likely cultivated by the Bartow family. Several mills were constructed along the banks of the Hutchinson River, where historical development concentrated until the nineteenth century.

Historical research conducted for the Stage 1A assessment found that the Odell family once owned the section of the project site fronting onto Steenwick Avenue (HPI 2001). Records indicate that the Odell family opened a small tavern to the north of the site in the 1830s. It is likely that the family constructed the small dwelling on the project site sometime after that date. It was during their occupation of the site that the project area was officially annexed by New York City (1895). The creation and eventually filling of Reeds Mill Lane also had an impact on site development during this period. Historic maps indicate that the Lane, which ran diagonally across the block (northeast-southwest), was in place by in the mid nineteenth century.

During the 1920s a "Dancing Pavilion" became the second significant structure built on the part of the project site deemed sensitive. The Pavilion was part of Breinlingers Old Point Comfort Park. Reeds Mill Lane disappeared from maps by the mid twentieth century. The Pavilion and the former Odell house were razed during the second half of the twentieth century and the project site has appeared on maps as vacant and undeveloped for over 25 years.

The examination of historical and modern maps indicates that the surface elevation of the project site has changed little since the mid-nineteenth century when the area was cleared. A recent U.S.G.S. topographical map shows the project area as a well-defined urban commercial/ residential neighborhood with the project site 10 to 25 feet above sea level. Prior to excavation a site visit identified several locations where exposed bedrock outcrops were present. During archaeological field testing, a photographic record was completed (Photographs A-H).



## FIELD METHODOLOGY

The Stage 1A Archaeological Assessment identified a large section of the project site as sensitive for prehistoric and historical resources (HPI 2001; see Figure 3). As a result, HPI was called upon to verify the presence/absence of cultural resources, as part of Parsons Brinckerhoff's on-call agreement with the School Construction Authority. A visual inspection found that ground surface within the site was uneven especially in the center of the site where a small hill, or knoll, is present. Archaeologists also identified locations where recent depositions of modern debris had occurred. The northern end of the site, which had become overgrown with brush and small trees in many locations, was cleared prior to excavation. In order to examine the project site efficiently, the Stage 1B field testing plan was designed utilizing a combination of hand and machine-aided methods to explore the area deemed sensitive.

The primary objective of Stage 1B testing is to ascertain the presence or absence, and nature, of any buried cultural resources on the site. In order to achieve this goal, a number of field procedures were undertaken at the site that are briefly described as follows: 1) 14 shovel test pits (STPs) (50 x 50 cm) were investigated at various locations within the site in order to determine if any undisturbed surface strata were present (field investigations were restricted to the locations identified as sensitive for possible archaeological resources); 2) once the stratigraphy of the project site was determined by the hand excavation of the STPs, the locations for three larger machine-aided excavation trenches (varying sizes) were outlined and mapped; 3) the soil strata from both the STPs and the machine excavated trenches were removed according to cultural levels; and 4) objects and/or evidence of unrecorded disturbances observed in the fill layers were noted during testing.

In order to facilitate the examination of the larger test trenches, a backhoe was used to remove the surface debris and fill layers that were present. The goal was to expose any buried intact historical yard surfaces and/or deeply-buried cultural features. As excavation progressed, the field archaeologists directed the backhoe operator to remove only shallow increments of soil when nearing the location of a possible historic buried ground surface. The testing plan was designed to excavate one trench in the location of the backyard of the former residence, which is the most likely location for activity zones and shaft features, and the other two trenches on the top of the small hill covering the center of the project site.

When distinct soil changes were encountered, the archaeologists would confirm these changes by shovel shaving a portion of the stratum in order to record an accurate description. When a concentration of artifacts or a significantly different soil stratum was uncovered the materials or soil layer was assessed in order to determine if they were associated with any features or intact cultural surfaces and if further archaeological examination was warranted. As part of the testing plan, the appropriate drawings and photographs were made of each of the test trenches and soil strata during the course of fieldwork.

## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

On Tuesday August 20, 2002 Stage 1B archaeological testing at the P.S./M.S.189-X site in the Bronx commenced. A crew of four archaeologists completed the fieldwork phase of the project over a period of three days. Fourteen STPs and three test trenches of varying sizes were excavated within the section of the project site determined sensitive and slated for construction. In order to facilitate the examination of the site in this location, a backhoe was used to remove the surface debris and any fill layers encountered. This process was conducted in order to expose any potential features within the portion of the site considered archaeologically sensitive. Below is a discussion of the results of the excavation of the STPs followed by a summary of each of the test trenches examined.

### **Hand Excavation Units**

Fourteen STPs (50 x 50 cm) were excavated during the course of fieldwork (see Figure 4). Nine of the STPs were placed along transects at 10-meter intervals on top of the northern side of the small hill located in the center of the project site. The remaining hand-excavated test pits were judgmental units explored in the northernmost section of the site (the location of the former Odell residence rear yard). Each of the STPs was excavated by hand and soils were screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Test units were excavated to depths where sterile soils, features, large rocks, or extensive roots were encountered. Artifacts recovered were collected and brought back to the lab for analysis (Appendix). Testing revealed a significant amount of unrecorded modern disturbance in each of the hand-excavated test pits.

### Judgmental STP1

During the excavation of JSTP1, two distinct soil layers were encountered. Level 1 was a dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) gravelly sand and Level 2 was a brown (10YR 4/3) coarse fill containing modern trash (e.g., plastic, vinyl, styrofoam).

Testing was halted at a depth of 32 cm below the surface (cmbs) when a large rock obstruction was encountered.

#### Judgmental STP2

Three distinct soil layers were encountered during excavation. Level 1 was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty sand with modern trash exposed on the surface (e.g., plastic bottle top). Level 2 was a brown mixed fill containing large fragments of modern architectural debris (e.g., bricks, sewer pipe, cinderblock) that was uncollected. Level 3 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) compact silty sand that had a distinctive odor, likely relating to the disposal of food remains from the commercial buildings to the north. Testing was halted at a depth of 30 cmbs when a large root obstruction was encountered.

#### Judgmental STP3

JSTP3 also had three distinct soil layers. Level 1 was a black (10YR 3/1) coarse gravelly sand with modern trash exposed on the surface (e.g., tar fragments, shingles, modern beer bottles, plastic). Level 2 was a grayish brown (10YR 5/2) coarse fill that also contained modern trash (e.g., plastic, glass, styrofoam). Level 3 was a very compact yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) subsoil. Testing was halted at a depth of 28 cmbs when a large rock obstruction was encountered.

#### Judgmental STP4

During the excavation of JSTP4, three distinct soil layers were encountered. Level 1 was a black (10YR 2/1) silty sand, Level 2 was a yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand containing a large fragment of a sewer pipe, and Level 3 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) moist sandy subsoil. A single artifact, a copper .22-caliber bullet shell casing, was recovered from Level 2. Testing was halted at a depth of 55 cmbs, approximately 20 cm into the subsoil. ✓

### Judgmental STP5

Two distinct soil layers were encountered during the excavation of JSTP5. Level 1 was a black (10YR 2/1) moist sand and Level 2 was a yellowish brown fine sand. Testing was halted at a depth of 42 cmbs when a large rock obstruction was encountered. No artifacts were recovered from this test unit.

### Transect 1 (STPs T1-0, T1-10, T1-20)

Three STPs were excavated along Transect 2. In each, Level 1 was a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam that contained a mixture of modern and historical artifacts. Wire nails were recovered along with porcelain, modern glass, a 1975 penny, and a small unidentified animal bone fragment. In one test unit a small oyster shell fragment was recovered at the transition to Level 2. The second level was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand subsoil that contained no cultural material. Excavation was halted at depths between 43 and 62 cmbs.

### Transect 2 (STPs T2-0, T2-10, T2-20)

Three STPs were excavated along Transect 2. In each, Level 1 was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam that contained a mixture of modern and historical artifacts (except in T2-10). The second level was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil that contained no cultural material. Excavation was halted at depths between 49 and 58 cmbs.

### Transect 1 (STPs T3-0, T3-10, T3-20)

Three STPs were also excavated along Transect 3. In each, Level 1 was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam that contained no cultural material. The second level was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand that contained only a few artifacts. T3-20 encountered bedrock at a depth of 31 cmbs. T3-0 and T3-10 contained two disturbed layers below Level 2. Level 3 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine silt and Level 4 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 6/6) silt

with pebbles and modern artifacts (see Appendix). Excavation was halted at depths between 42 and 58 cmbs when subsoil was encountered.

### **Machine-Aided Test Trenches**

In order to facilitate the examination of the site, a backhoe was used to remove surface refuse in the portion of the lot deemed archaeologically sensitive. Machine-aided excavation allowed for the exploration of three larger test trenches within the site. Two were placed on the northern side of the existing knoll and one was located in the flat area to the north of the knoll (the former Odell rear yard). During testing, a series of fill layers and deposits were encountered in all three of the test trenches. Each of the trenches was excavated down to subsoil, with an average depth of excavation between 90 to 125 cmbs. Profile drawings were completed and photographs were taken documenting the presence of mixed modern deposition phases (see Figures 5-7, see Photographs D-H).

### **Test Trench A**

Trench A was placed in the northwest corner of the area deemed sensitive (see Figure 4). The trench, 20 feet wide and 50 feet long, was placed near the historical yard boundary. Prior to excavation, the backhoe removed the brush and trees in this location. Once uncovered, the ground surface was observed to contain a mound of modern fill with cobbles. This was likely deposited on the lot after the Dancing Pavilion was razed in the second half of the twentieth century. Because this was the location of the former rear yard for the Odell residence and was sensitive for possible rear yard features, the archaeologists instructed the backhoe operator to remove the soil in thin and discrete increments.

During testing, three distinct soil layers were encountered below the surface fill (Figure 5). Level 1 was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand that contained twentieth century architectural debris (e.g., sewer pipe fragments, bricks, string,

cinder blocks, wire, iron pipe). Level 2 was a yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) coarse sand that contained a few architectural fragments (e.g., brick, nails, window glass, mortar). Level 3 was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty sand subsoil with rocks and cobbles. Excavation was halted at a depth of 95 cmbs. A deep test trench was explored to ensure that there was no buried cultural surface. Excavation in this location was halted at a depth of 250 cmbs. There was no indication of the presence of a former intact yard surface or any historic features. Instead, each stratum was clearly fill that contained a mixture modern trash and soils (Photograph D).

### **Test Trench B**

Trench B was placed on the northeast side of the small knoll (see Figure 4). Excavation of the 20 x 50 foot trench revealed four distinct soil strata (Figure 6). Level 1 was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam that contained a variety of modern trash and architectural debris (Photograph E). Level 2 was a very thick yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty sand that contained large rocks. Level 3, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy subsoil with pebbles ended at a depth of approximately 78 cmbs and Level 4, a brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sand was encountered. The overall excavation of the trench was halted at a depth of 92 cmbs. Bedrock was encountered in several locations throughout the trench. There was no indication of the presence of an intact historical yard surface or any cultural features.

### **Test Trench C**

Test Trench C was an elbow-shaped unit that was situated around several trees in the wooded area on the northwestern part of the knoll (see Figure 4). The trench was also placed so that two large circular depressions could be partially explored during testing. The depressions were located at the southern end of the trench and the western edge where the trench bowed. The trench was approximately 65 feet long and between 10 and 16 feet wide.

At the southern end of the trench the excavation revealed a very modern late twentieth century debris pit in the location of one of the depressions (Photograph F). Materials noted in the pit include numerous rubber automobile tires, automobile parts, aerosol cans, glass soda bottles, and beer cans. The debris continued to a depth of 180 cmbs. The second depression was located at the bend of the trench. This was also a modern debris pit that contained plastic, rubber, bottle glass, aerosol cans, cinder blocks, and fence parts (Photograph G). This pit extended to a depth of 174 cmbs before subsoil was encountered.

Throughout the rest of the trench, four distinct soil layers were identified during testing (Figure 7). Level 1 was a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam that contained a few modern artifacts (e.g. cinder block fragments, bricks, rubber, plastic, bottle glass, wire). Level 2, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty sand subsoil contained no artifacts. The third and fourth layers were found on the north side of the trench as bedrock was encountered in the southern section adjacent to the first depression identified. Bedrock was encountered at a depth of 80 cmbs (Photograph H). Level 3 was a brownish yellow (0 YR 6/8) pebbly sand and Level 4 was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine sand. Excavation on the northern end of the trench was halted at a depth of 105 cmbs. No intact features or evidence of an intact prehistoric or historical ground surface were encountered in this test unit.



## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A total of 14 STPs and three test trenches were excavated during the archaeological examination of the P.S./M.S.189-X project site. The majority of the test units excavated contained no cultural material. Obvious fill deposits, which appeared to be from the dumping of various loads of debris, were spread out across the site. Because of the numerous filling episodes in this location, the site did not contain uniform stratigraphy. The fill found in each of the test trenches contained a variety of twentieth century debris including fragments of modern bottles, ceramics, sewer pipes, and several tires and other automobile parts. Testing indicated that the fill strata were present down to subsoil, which was encountered approximately 90-125 cmbs. In some locations, the archaeologists identified pits full of modern trash including tires, concrete fragments, cans, bottles, and unidentified modern plastic fragments.

Excavation found no *in situ* features or artifacts dating to the prehistoric occupation of the site. Although the archaeological fieldwork confirmed the presence of historical materials, none were found to be *in situ* historical features dating from the Odell occupation of the site. In addition, no clearly-defined layer of soil containing nineteenth-century domestic materials was encountered.

Only a handful of artifacts, dating from the nineteenth century, were observed during testing. They include, furnace scale, lamp chimney glass fragments, porcelain, Rockingham earthenware, and a few whiteware pieces. These tantalizing glimpses are the only remnants of the nineteenth century occupation of the project site. Unfortunately, because none were found in context, no firm conclusions can be drawn about these scattered artifacts. The analysis of the artifacts collected indicated that there are no diagnostic materials in association with any intact features. Further, the materials could not be definitively related to any specific occupants of the project site and are

therefore are not likely to increase our understanding of the history of the project area.

Given the overwhelming amount of 20th-century materials present in the earliest artifact-bearing stratum, it appears that a substantial amount of unrecorded grading and filling has taken place on the project site. These activities most likely took place during the twentieth century when Reed's Mill Lane was closed, the Odell House razed, the "Dancing Pavilion" built (1920s), and when "Breinlinger's Old Point Comfort Park" closed (1957). During the intervening years, the project lot appears to have been used as a dumping site by the surrounding community.

Finally, the preponderance of fill together with the extensive disturbance observed during testing indicates that no further archaeological research is warranted in the location of the proposed school construction.

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Bromley, George Washington

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Historical Perspectives, Inc

2001 Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment, P.S. 189-X Steenwick Avenue and Reeds Mill Lane, Bronx, New York, New York City School Construction Authority. Prepared for Parsons Brinckerhoff.

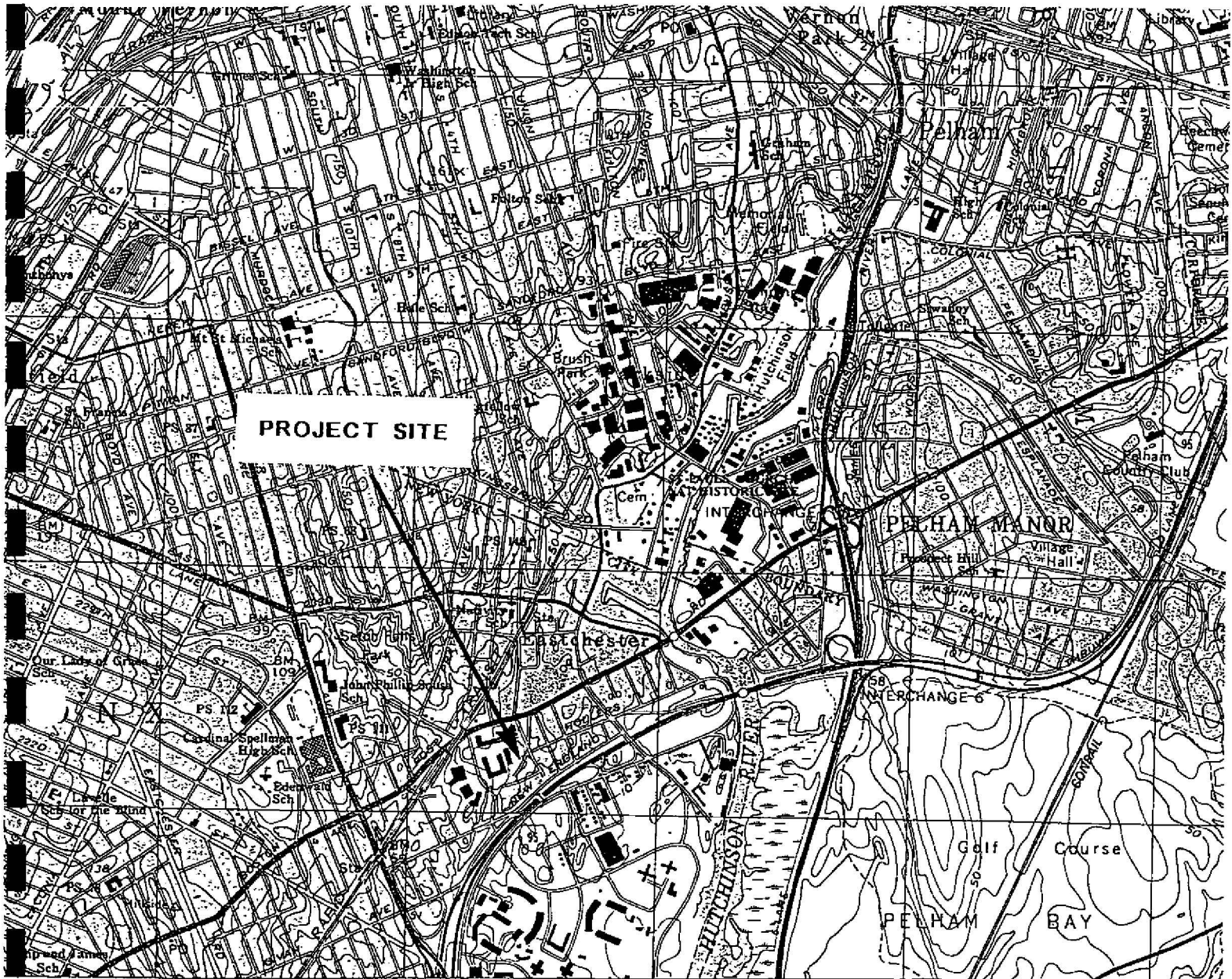
Sanborn Insurance Company

1897 *Insurance Maps of the Bronx, New York*. Sanborn Insurance Company, New York. Also 1918, 1935, 1950, and 1981.

Appendix: Catalog of Recovered Artifacts.

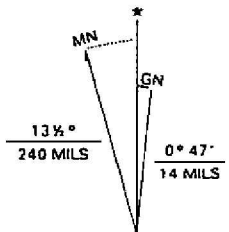
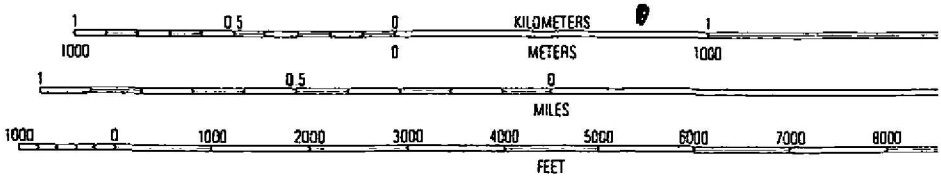
Unit	Level	Quantity	Class	Material	Type	Object	Part	Description
T 1-0	1	1	Organic	Bone				
	1	2	Ceramics	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Fragment	Base
	1	1	Glass	Aqua			Sherd	
	1	1	Glass	Clear			Sherd	
	1	1	Metal	Copper alloy	Currency	Penny		US 1975
	1	2	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nails		
	1	1	Metal	Iron	Hand Wrought	Nail		
T 1-10	1	1	Organic	Shell	Bivalve		Half	Oyster
	1	1	Ceramic	Earthenware			Sherd	Clear glaze
	1	1	Metal	Alloy		Nail Fastener		Modern
	1	1	Glass	Blue			Sherd	W/ Pattern
	1	1	Metal	Iron	Machine made	Spike		
T 2-0	1	1	Stone	Quartzite			Fragment	Not prehistoric
	1/2	1	Glass	Clear				Modern?
T 2-20	1/2	1	Organic	Coal	Anthracite		Fragment	
	1/2	2	Metal	Iron	Machine made	Nails		Modern
	1/2	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware		Sherds	
	1/2	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware		Sherd	W/ blue transfer print
	1/2	11	Glass	Clear	Modern		Fragments	
	1/2	2	Glass	Clear		Lamp chimney	Fragments	

T2-20	1/2	6	Glass			Vessel	Fragments	
	1/2	1	Glass		Historic	Tumbler	Rim	
	1/2	8	Glass	Clear		Bottle		
	1/2	1	Other	Iron			Fragment	Furnace scale
	1/2	3	Ceramic	Porcelain			Sherd	Soft Paste
T3-0	2	1	Organic	Shell	Bivalve	Oyster	Half	
	2	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Rockingham		Rim	
	2	1	Metal	Tin		Can	Rim	
T 3-10	4	1	Glass	Bronze?		Bottle	Spout fragment	
	4	1	Glass	Clear		Mug	Fragment	
T 3-20	2	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Vessel	Rim Fragment	
J 1	2	2	Glass	Lime Green		Bottle	Fragments	
	2	2	Glass	Clear		Bottle	Fragments	
	2	1	Glass	Clear		Bottle	(stippled) Fragment	Soda
	2	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Bathroom tile	Fragment	
	2	1	Other	Styrofoam			Fragment	
	2	1	Other	Plastic		Bag		
	2	4	Other	Plastic	White	Vessel	Sherds	Thick
	2	1	Other	Vinyl		Record	Fragment	
	2	1	Other	Fiber	Blue-Green		Fragment	
J 4	2	1	Metal	Copper		Bullet	Casing	.22



PROJECT SITE

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Figure 1. Current U.S.G.S. Topographic Map, Mount Vernon Quadrangle.

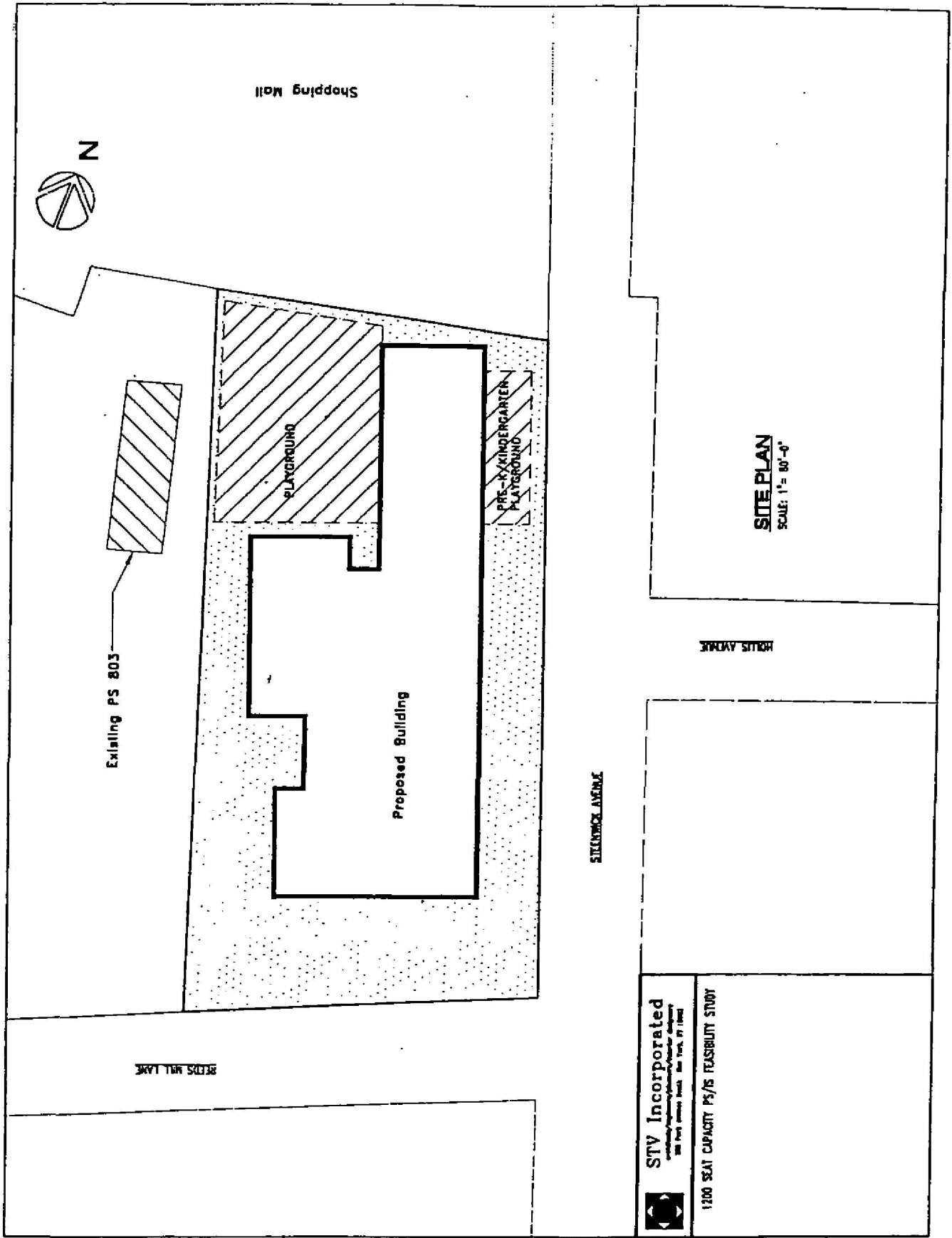


Figure 2. Project Site Plan. Source: STV Incorporated, 11/22/00

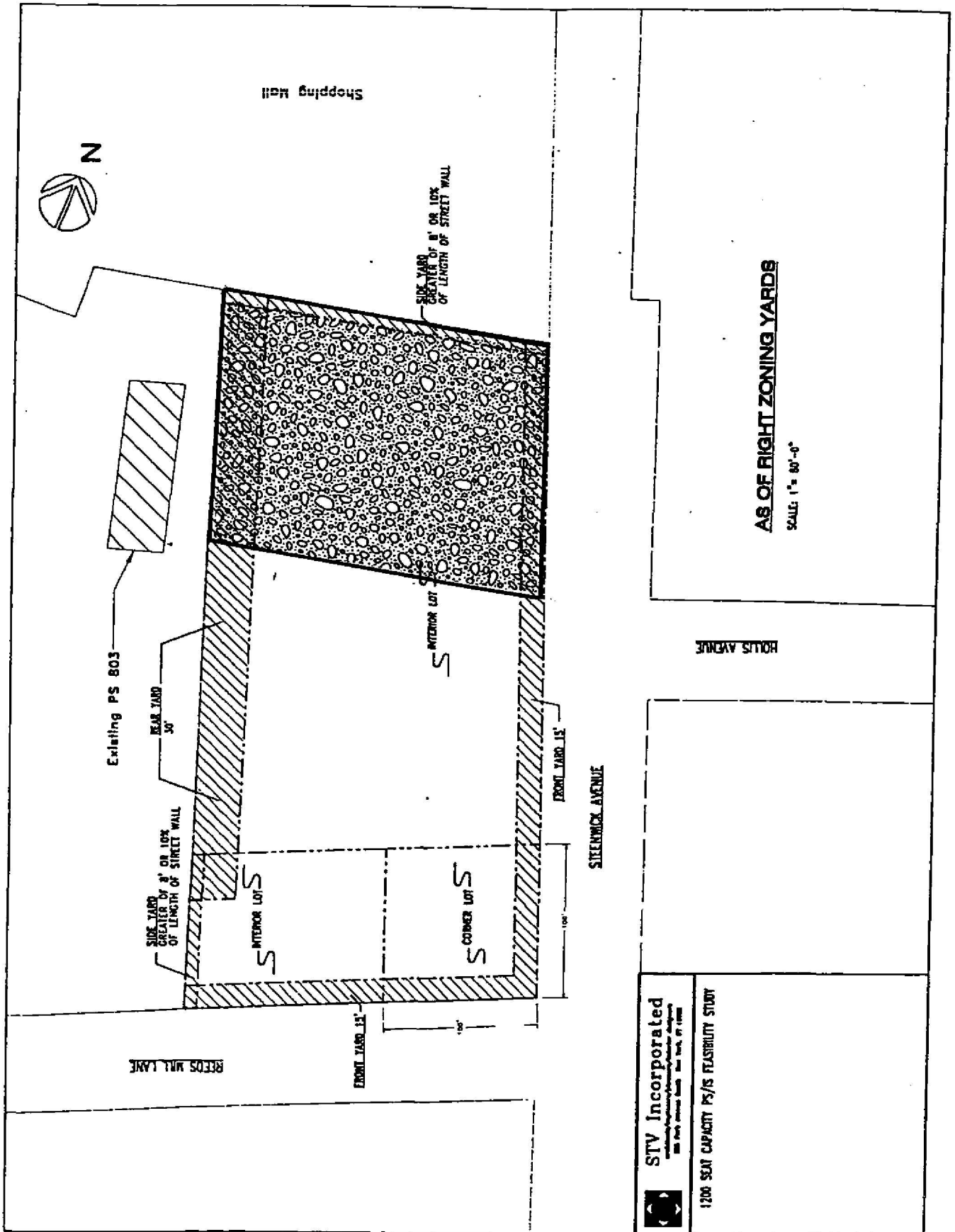



Figure 3.  Archaeological Sensitivity, Historic and Prehistoric



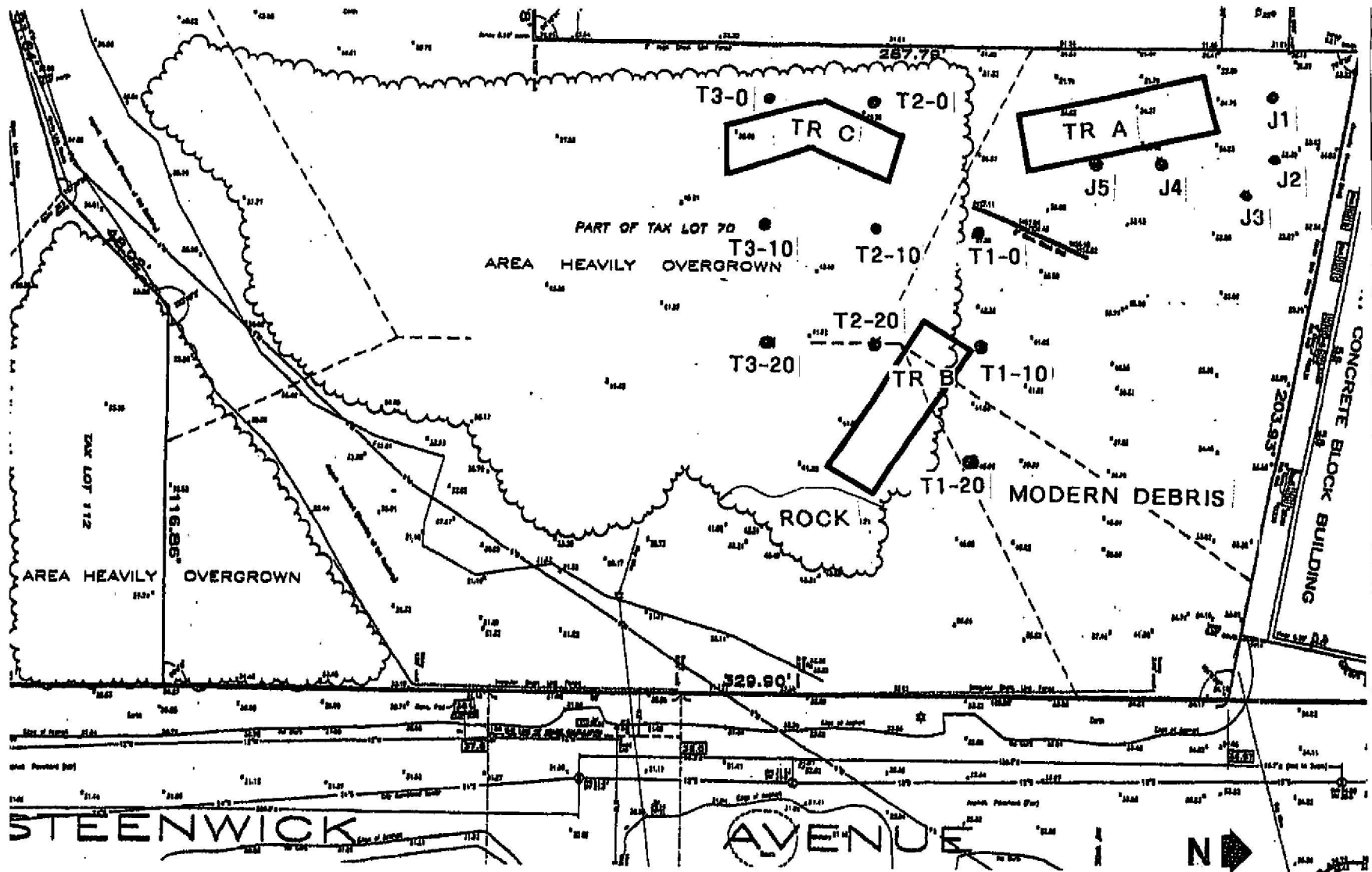
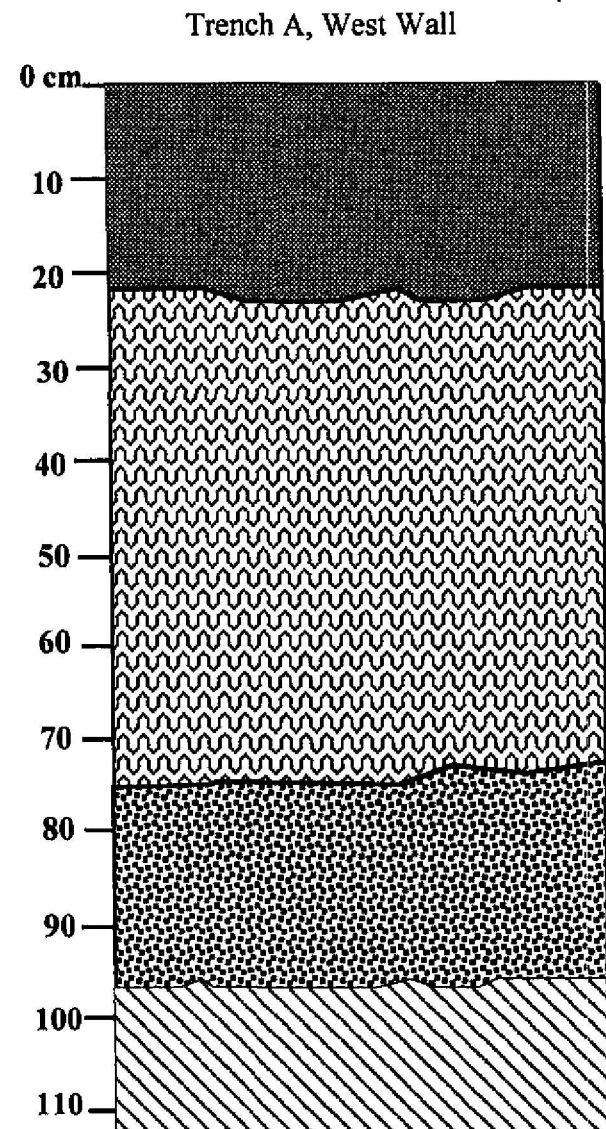
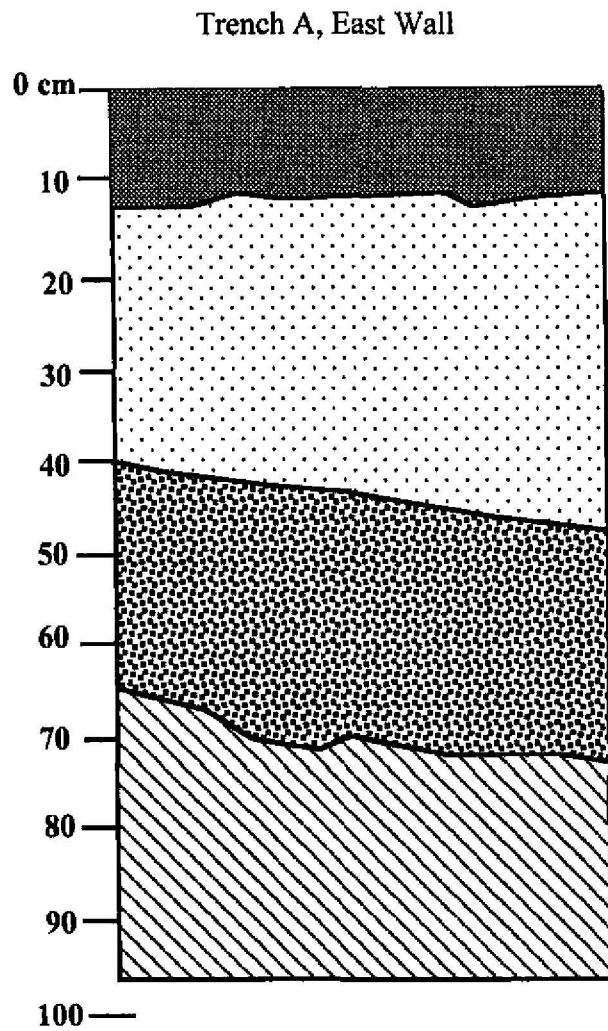


Figure 4. Location of Stage 1B Test Trenches







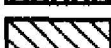
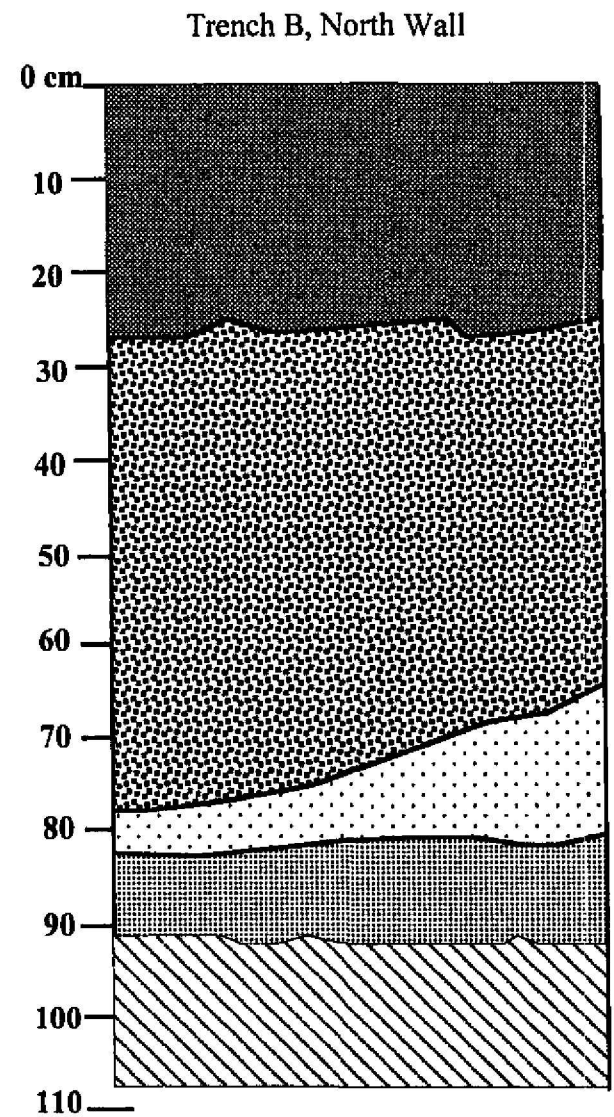
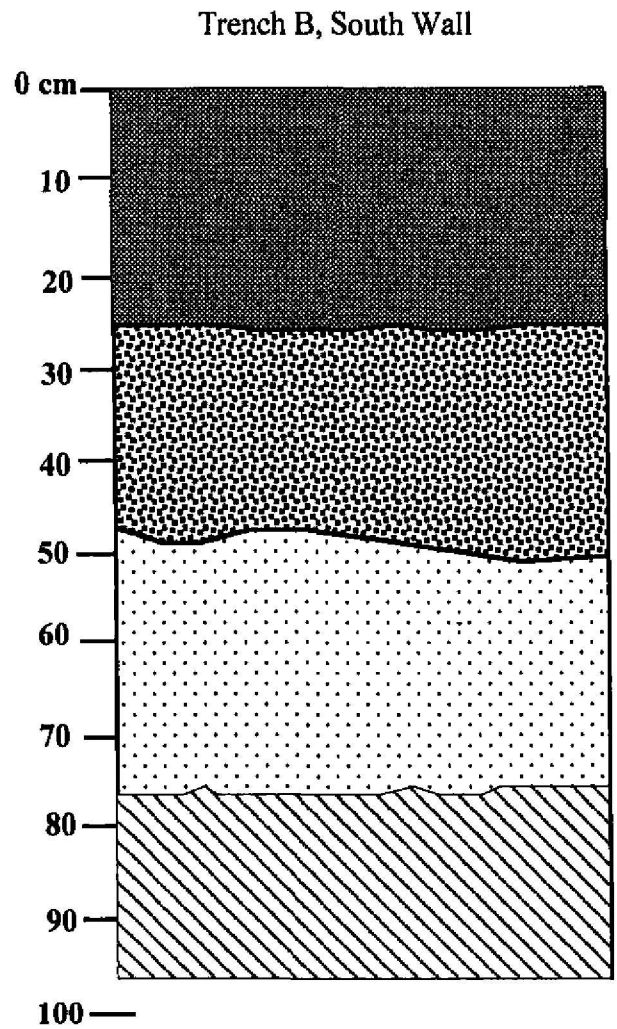
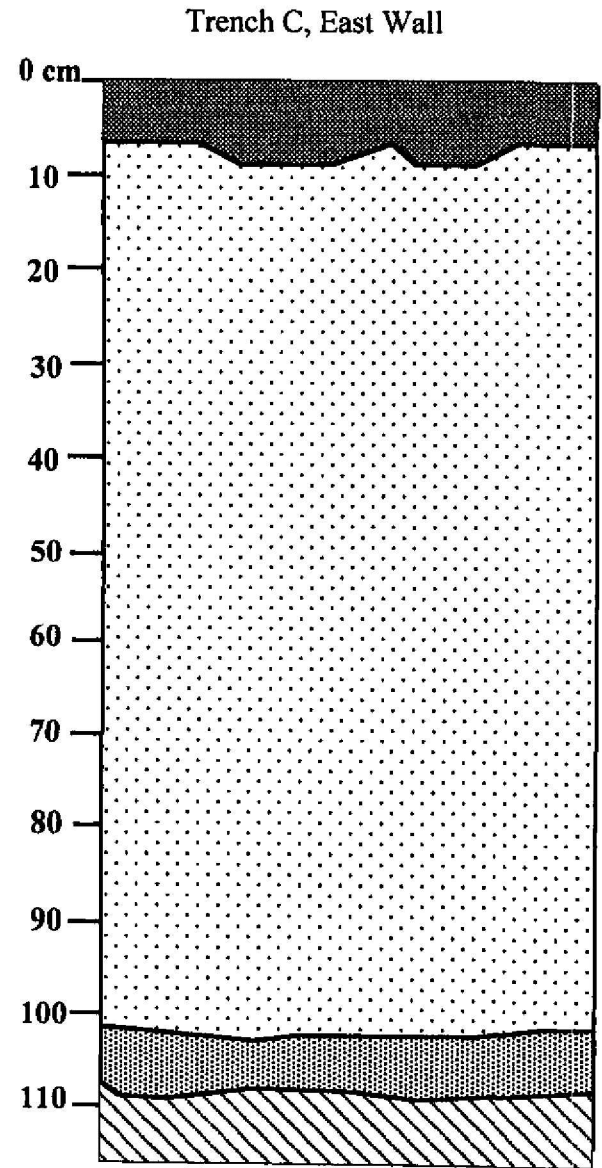
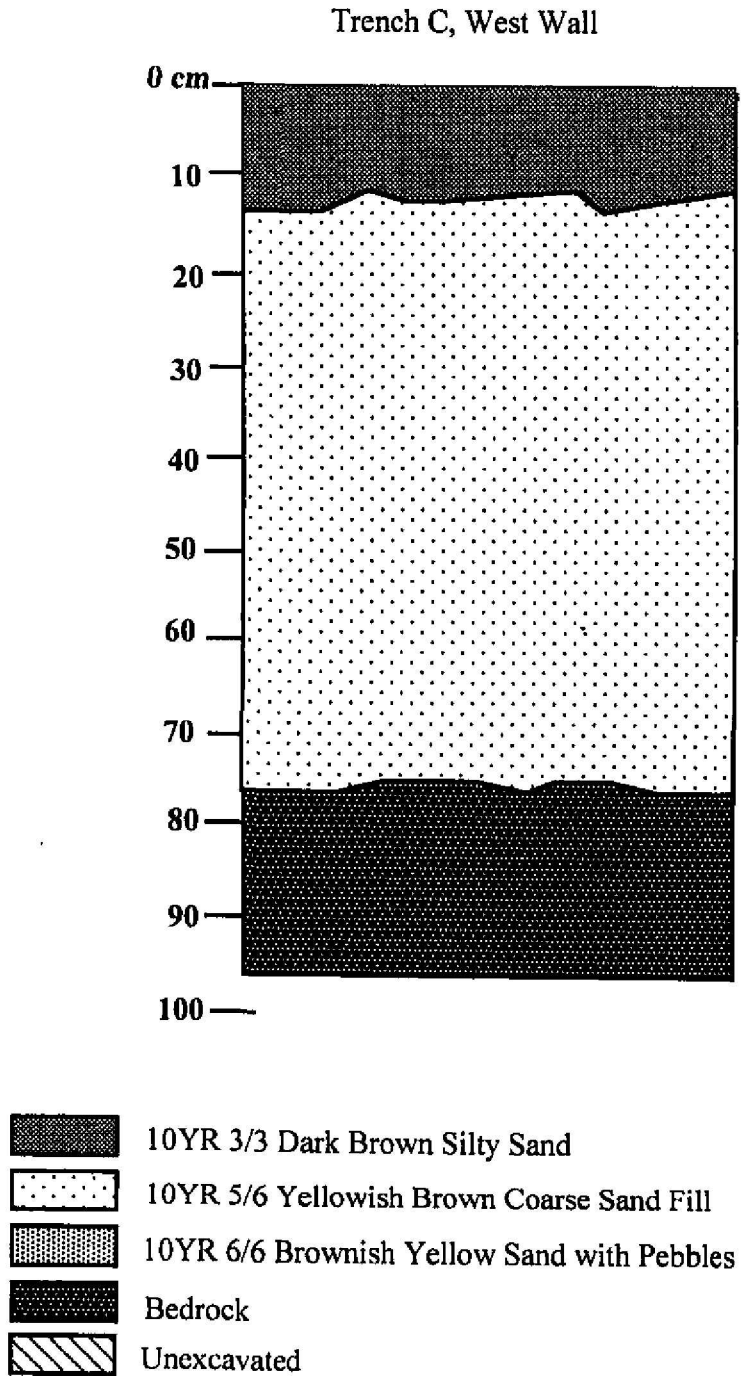
-  10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Sand
-  10YR 6/4 Yellowish Brown Coarse Sand Fill
-  10YR 6/4 Yellowish Brown Coarse Sand with Stones
-  10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown Silty Sand
-  Unexcavated

Figure 5. Profiles of Trench A.



- 10YR 3/3 Dark Brown Silty Sand
- 10YR 4/4-5/6 Dark Yellowish Brown Fine Sand
- 10YR 5/6 Yellowish Brown Silty Sand
- 10YR 6/8 Brownish Yellow Sand
- Unexcavated

**Figure 6. Profiles of Trench B.**



**Figure 7. Profiles of Trench C.**



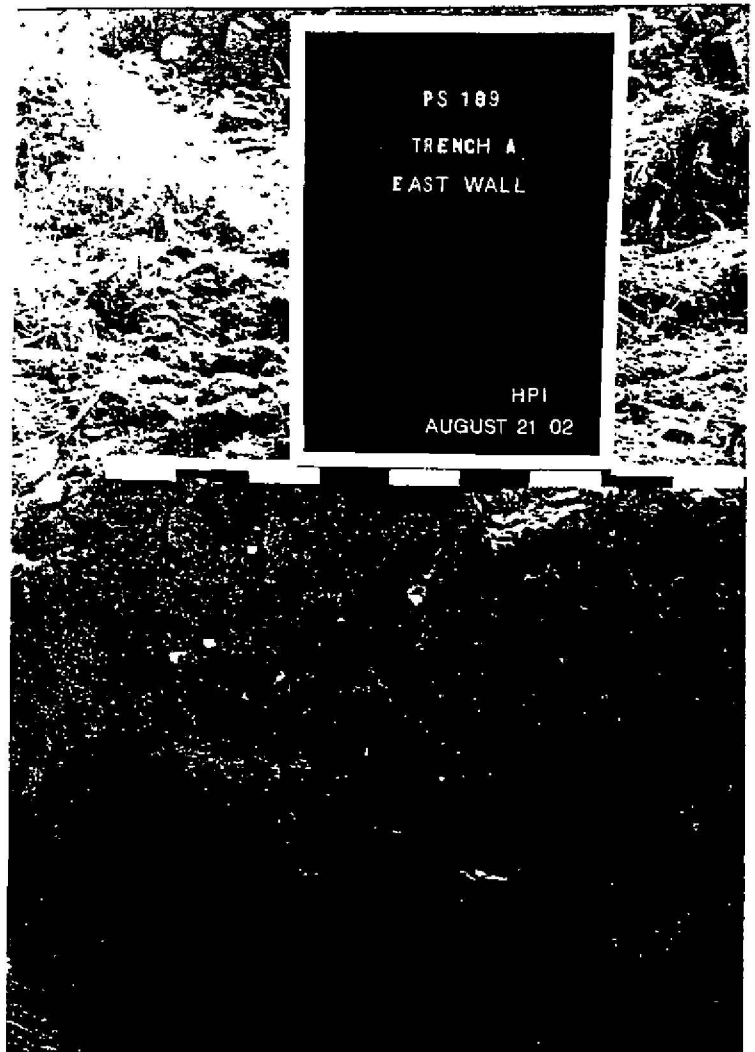
Photograph A. P.S. 189 Project Site, Looking Northwest from Hill.



Photograph B. P.S. 189 Project Site, Looking Northeast from Hill Toward Modern Debris Pile.

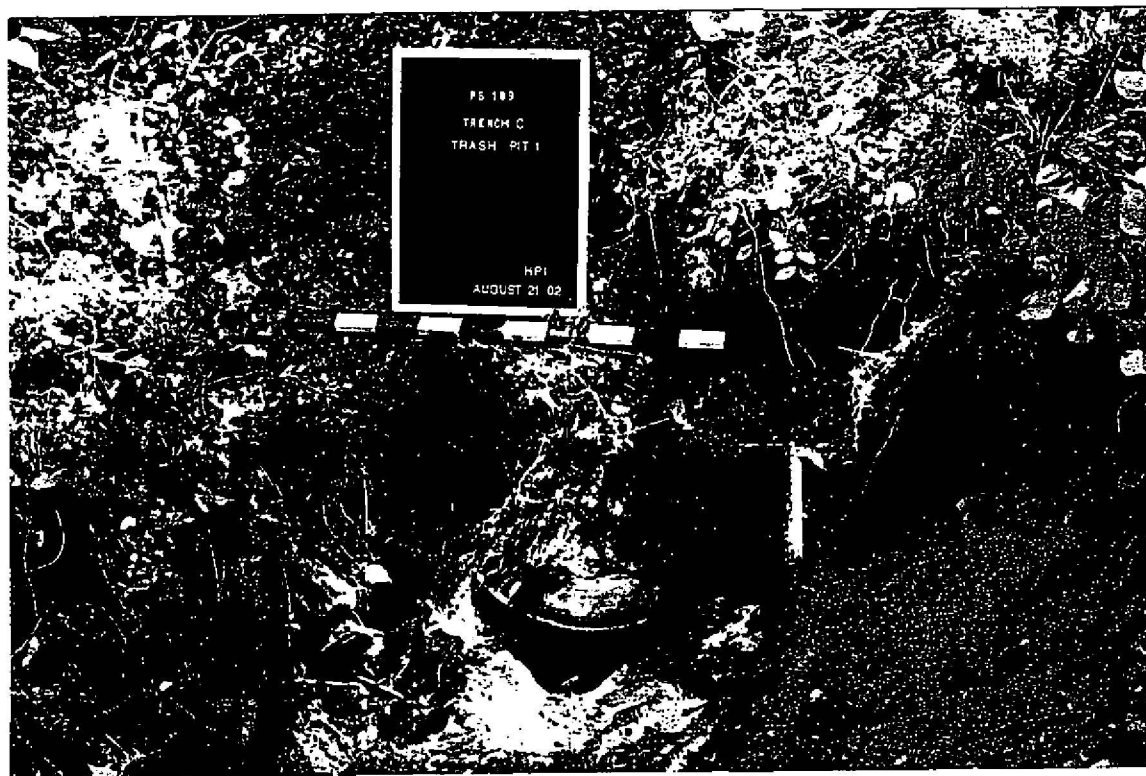
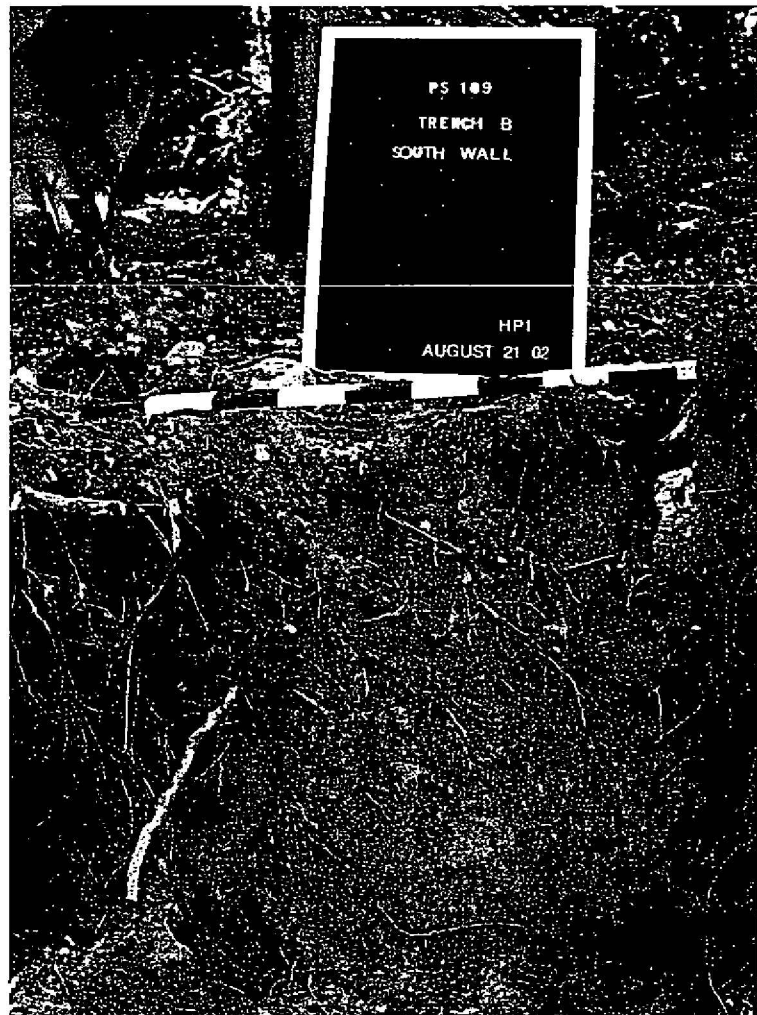


Photograph C. P.S. 189 Project Site, Looking East on Hill.



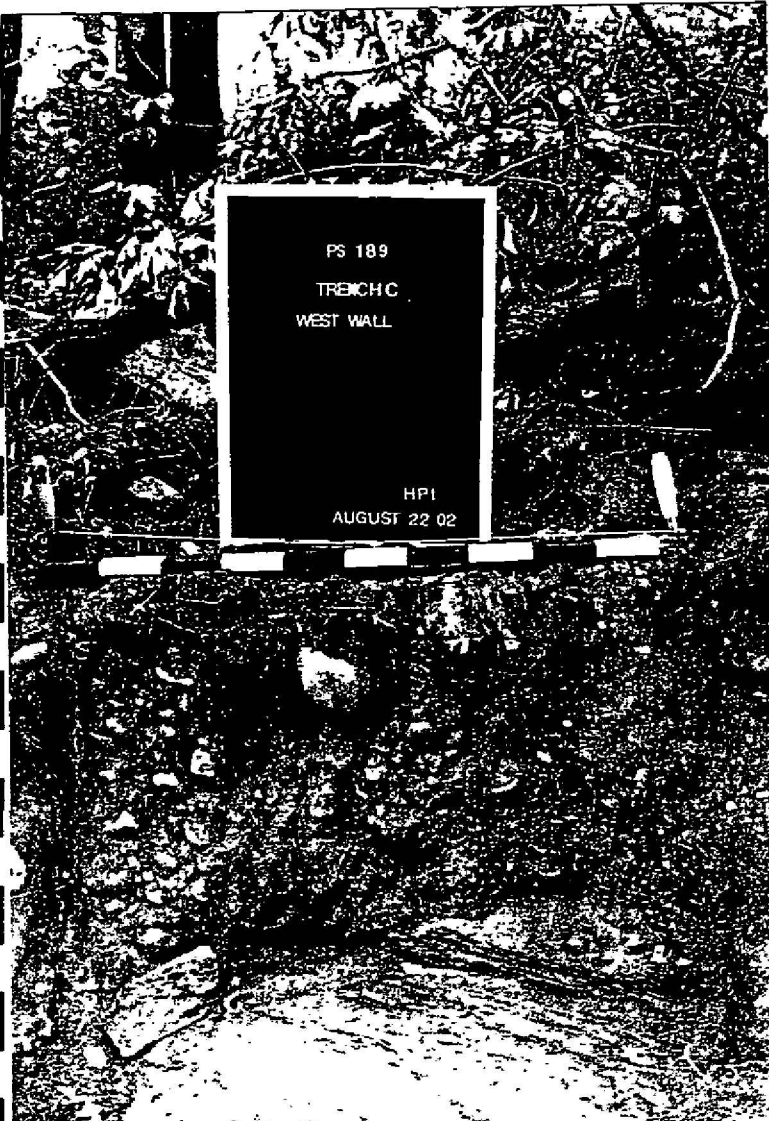
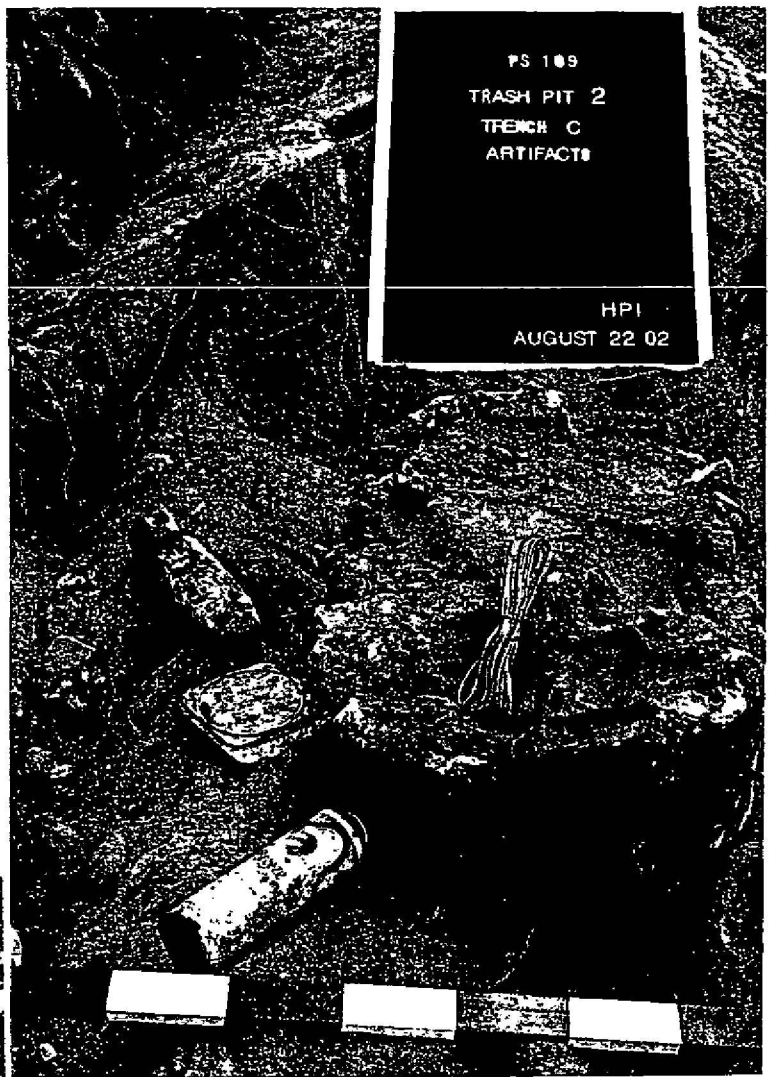
Photograph D. East Wall of Trench A, Modern Trash in Wall (String, Plastic, Asphalt).

Photograph E. South Wall of  
Trench B.



Photograph F. Test Trench C, Depression/Trash Pit at South End.

Photograph G. Test Trench C,  
Artifacts Noted in Trash Pit 2.



Photograph H. West Wall of  
Trench C, Showing Bedrock.