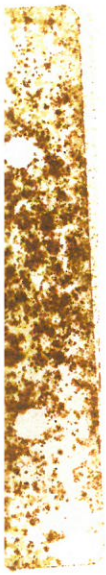
RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

(RPAP)

COLLECTION USER'S GUIDE



Laurie Boros
with contributions by
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November 9, 1989

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

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RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

PREFACE

It is recommended by the Principle Investigators of the RPAP that a professional curator/collections manager survey the artifact assemblage for curational requirements. The collection contains a wide assortment of material types which display differential stability characteristics. Some of the more sensitive artifacts are already decomposing and require immediate attention. The collection will require on-going monitoring. Specific determinations and recommendations will be the outcome of a specialists' scrutinization.

Minimally, the humidity in the storage area should be controlled with a dehumidifier, and monitored with a humidity guage. Humidity should be kept below 45%. A cool environment is also preferable.

Laurie Boros
Wave Hill
November, 1989

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

The USER'S GUIDE is intended as a vade mecum/ready reference for the use of the Riverdale Park Archaeological Collection. It is a synopsis of the paper trail produced by four and one half years of work in Riverdale Park and the Archaeology Lab at Wave Hill. A strictly descriptive organizational compilation, the USER'S GUIDE contains no analytic or interpretive information, and concentrates on lab, not field, procedures and accomplishments. It is simply a quick (relatively) guide to what has been done and what has not been done regarding artifact processing, artifact organization, project data, drafting, etc., how these things have been done, where to find the information, where to find the artifacts, and what is contained in the lab records produced thus far.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Principle Investigators wish to thank our lab crews, interns, and volunteers, without whom the bulk of the lab work would never have been accomplished.

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WAVE HILL'S ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Project History

Wave Hill's archaeology project began in 1985. The original purpose was to survey Riverdale Park for cultural resources and, from this information, produce a report on the findings including recommendations for the management of these resources. As the landowner, the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation was to assume the responsibility for implementing the management. This would then be incorporated into the Capital design for the park. With historic preservation as the governing ethic in American archaeology, the principal goal would be preservation of the park's resources.

Management recommendations, in this case, considered the proposed Capital restoration as well as the future use of the park, as potential impacts on the cultural resources. In addition, impacts such as ongoing erosion and current park use also had to be considered. All such impacts would need to be eliminated or minimized in order to preserve the cultural resources.

The first stage of the project involved documentary research which indicated the existance of several historic sites within the park. A preliminary archaeological survey,

conducted in 1984, had previously located three prehistoric sites as well. With the presence of significant cultural resources clearly established, the next step involved the design and execution of a field survey to locate and identify both documented and undocumented cultural resources.

By the end of the first field season nearly two-thirds of the park had been tested. A total of eight sites had been located as well as a number of historic resources such as a stone stairway and property walls. In conducting the survey it also became evident that a great deal of the archaeological sites were being lost through erosion and looting. These impacts were too severe to await the completion of the study and the subsequent implementation of the management recommendations. This process would take several years and the resources were being lost at an alarming rate.

In response to this situation, Wave Hill began rescue excavations on the most severely eroding site, a prehistoric shell midden (0069). Before this excavation was completed, however, salvage work had to be shifted to another site that was being destroyed by looting (0071).

At this point, public programs were established to address the need for increased labor to conduct these rescue

excavations. The first program was an adult dig workshop that resulted in the creation of a corps of trained field volunteers. The second program was a summer youth crew that employed local high school students. Both programs were enormously successful and attracted a great deal of attention to Wave Hill's archaeology project. As a result of this success, additional public programs were developed. These included laboratory volunteers, high school, college, and graduate internships, weekend walks, public lectures, and a pilot curriculum in archaeology for elementary school.

Our philosophy is that a project on public land demands the development of public programs in order to share the knowledge and experience with the public. By integrating public programs into the project we had hoped to accomplish much of the necessary field and lab work.

Unfortunately, training and supervising nonprofessionals is extremely time consuming. It is impossible for a staff of two to conduct research, planning, fieldwork, lab analysis, and public programs. While the public aspect of the project was enormously successful, the research and management needs of the project were neither being addressed nor met. The situation escalated as more and more cultural resources were discovered in the park. The demands of the project were exceeding the fiscal and personnel capacities of the institution. While Wave Hill had begun espousing the notion

that the park's cultural resources were being responsibly managed through the archaeology project, the reality of the situation was that management needs were not fulfilled.

Cultural Resources in the Park

As a strip of Hudson River shoreline, the park's potential for containing significant cultural resources was recognized from the onset of the project. As already mentioned, preliminary research and fieldwork provided evidence that this assumption was correct. However, this could only be confirmed through systematic field testing.

Cultural resources, for this project, are broadly defined as any remains of human activity and land use. These can include archaeological sites, artifacts, structures, landscape features, and individual plants. For example, ornamental trees might be considered as cultural resources if they were purposefully planted and were in their original contexts. Therefore, "runaway" invasives such as porcelainberry would not be considered cultural resources.

Cultural resources in Riverdale Park include :

1. a stone stairway and stone path possibly constructed in the early 20th century as part of renovations to the Wave Hill estate. This complex represents physical

manifestations of late Victorian attitudes about the natural environment.

2. three stone property walls marking boundaries of 19th century property lines. These walls are reminders of historic land use as private property and are relatively rare within the city.

3. stone retaining walls. While reflecting historic land management practices, they also serve as important current erosion controls.

Eight archaeological sites have been located in the park, to date. Approximately one third of the property still requires field testing to locate potential resources.

Of these eight archaeological sites, three are of the historic period. These sites include the remnants of two lime kilns. One of these dates to the early 19th century and is just one component of a more complex site. Called the "Canal House 0067 site", it is comprised of a house foundation, carriage road, dock, property walls and landscape features. The other 0065 kiln, for which no documentation exists, may be associated with a nearby nineteenth-century building 0071 foundation. This foundation is the only historic site that has been investigated archaeologically.

These historic sites, as surviving examples of industrial activity, may furnish information about local trade networks. As combined residential/industrial sites, an insight into management/labor relationships on a local scale may be gained. In addition, they may provide an understanding of the social and economic status of the working class in the otherwise affluent "villa" community of nineteenth-century Riverdale. The dock, (part of the Canal House site), is apparently the oldest extant waterfront structure in New York City, and provides more comparative data for maritime architectural studies.

Of the five prehistoric sites, three are shell middens. To date, two of the middens have been tested and appear to represent short-term oyster harvesting episodes. Additionally, both of the sites have revealed evidence suggesting an earlier occupation, not related to shellfishing or other riparian activities. Only one of the midden deposits has produced diagnostic material, a Levanna point and East River incised pottery, both dating to the Late Woodland. The earlier occupation at this site is tentatively dated to the Early Woodland based on the presence of Vinette I-like pottery. If this preliminary identification is correct, the Early Woodland component represents a relatively rare resource in the lower Hudson Valley.

0069

No diagnostic material was recovered from the midden deposit at the second shell midden 0673 site. However, there is also an another component here which has produced pottery from the Late Woodland, as well as several projectile points dating to the Late Archaic. The tool assemblage from this deposit appears to represent plant processing and some tool manufacturing. In addition, a soil scientist has identified several significant geological deposits uncovered at this site, one of which contains the prehistoric occupations. With this data it is now possible to reconstruct the development of this land form as well as the relationship between geological and cultural processes.

As there is so little archaeological evidence from the lower Hudson Valley, these sites will contribute to the general understanding of the prehistoric period. In addition, the region's archaeological record is disappearing at an alarming rate. This park provides the opportunity to properly preserve and protect these cultural resources for the future.

The remaining section to be tested has been identified as an intact landform that, like much of the park, has survived relatively undisturbed by modern encroachments. Limited testing for soils data has produced evidence that an extensive shell midden site may be located here.

Archaeological testing would be necessary to confirm this interpretation.

In summary, archaeological testing and excavation, coupled with pedological/geological research, clearly indicates the existance of significant cultural resources throughout much of Riverdale Park. Preliminary interpretation suggests that these resources represent Late Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Woodland, and nineteenth-century occupations. This cultural sequence represents much of the continuum of human occupation for the lower Hudson Valley. In addition to these cultural resources, the presence of significant geological deposits signals the importance of managing and preserving this property. The significance of what remains intact in Riverdale Park should not be underestimated. In addition to a number of historic sites, this strip of land contains an extensive soil horizon that is known to contain several prehistoric sites and has the potential for yielding much more.

Public Archaeology Programs

The uniqueness of Wave Hill's archaeology project was the combination of cultural resource management and public education. Although the principal goal of the project was to study and preserve the park's cultural resources, many

opportunities to include the public were developed and implemented.

The archaeology project featured two types of public outreach: the first was direct participation in the project. The other, general audience outreach, included such things as archaeology walks, lectures, films, and school presentations. These programs were designed to reach a broader audience. In all of these, the primary goal was to promote public awareness of archaeology. Specifically, ethics and the preservation and protection of cultural resources were an important part of every outreach. In addition, there was a commitment to the sharing of knowledge and the experience of archaeology with the public.

There were four direct participation programs including adult dig workshops; summer youth crew; high school, college, and graduate school interns; and a volunteer field crew.

The adult dig workshops featured 4 training sessions on successive weekends. Participants learned field techniques at the site currently under investigation. This resulted in a core group of experienced volunteers who helped with excavation and demonstrations during public programs.

Perhaps the most successful of the programs was the summer

youth crew. Here, Bronx high school students were employed as field technicians for nine weeks. Using college field schools as a model, the teens received training in both field and laboratory techniques, as well as classroom instruction in method and theory. Training also included the completion of required reading and passing a written examination. In effect, they received a college-level introduction to archaeology as a professional field of study. Response to this program was so positive that a local newspaper described it as the most popular summer work/study program in the Bronx. The teens themselves were extremely receptive and dedicated and, in fact, several are now considering careers in anthropology or archaeology.

The archaeology project was also offered as one of the internship options for students from an alternative high school in the Bronx. Students could elect to intern for one or more semesters and receive credit for their work.

The college and graduate school internships provided students with practical experience in archaeology. These internships were tailored to meet individual interests and included research, field work, analysis, or lab work. All of the interns were encouraged to use project research or data in their own studies.

In addition to the general audience outreach and direct

participation programs, there was a pilot curriculum for elementary school application. This was jointly developed with a science teacher in a Manhattan public school and featured classroom exercises and site visits. The program was inaugurated in 1987 by naturalist/author David Attenborough in an on-site presentation for the class and the media.

The archaeology project also sponsored programs designed to reach special-interest and professional audiences. A day-long symposium on the prehistory of the lower Hudson Valley was held in 1987 which provided an open forum for discussion of regional problems. The symposium was extremely successful in rejuvenating interest in the region's prehistory and, in fact, there were countless requests for annual meetings of this kind.

Cultural Resource Management in Riverdale Park

The success of the archaeology project's public aspect is in sharp contrast with the progress of the management responsibilities. Existing public programs were rapidly expanding and new ones were being initiated. As a cultural institution Wave Hill was fulfilling its role in providing education programs not available in any other institution in the metropolitan area. Unfortunately, the demands of managing cultural resources in a public park required more

than a small institution, with no capacity for scientific research, could sustain. With adequate funding it may have been possible to execute the management as well as the public aspects of the project. However, without a substantial financial commitment, the project cannot continue.

The fact that Wave Hill's public programs in archaeology were so successful is perhaps the strongest indication of what the institution's role could, and should, be in Riverdale Park. Teaching about archaeology and its related subjects is what Wave Hill has done quite well.

The actual management requires measures even beyond the scope of an archaeological project. A major problem in the park, in terms of impacts on cultural resources, is severe erosion of nearly the entire ridge. Three of the prehistoric sites are suffering tremendous loss due to this erosion. It is suspected that there may be several more sites, as yet undetected, also undergoing such impact. The appropriate course of action is to stem the erosion and ensure the preservation of these sites. However, erosion control, in this case, is the responsibility of the landowner, the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.

The other current impact, looting, can only be stopped with

adequate policing and public education. Again, the city must be responsible for site supervision. However, Wave Hill could continue to include in its education programs the idea of preservation and protection of our city's cultural resources.

The Capital restoration of Riverdale Park is another form of potential impact on the cultural resources. Without a specific plan for this restoration, it is impossible to address this issue in anything more than very general terms. Such broad-scale recommendations will be included in the final report on the archaeology project. More specific issues will need to be addressed by the Parks Department prior to the restoration. If it becomes necessary to "mitigate the adverse effects" of the restoration effort, it will be recommended that a university, or similarly research-oriented institution, (i.e. American Museum of Natural History), be contracted for this work.

Wave Hill's role in Riverdale Park must be redefined. Education programs in archaeology and regional history can still be conducted but can no longer feature field components because the management project will have ended. Unfortunately, the project will end before Wave Hill's preservation goals could be realized. It will now become the city's responsibility, and by extension, the public's, to see that Riverdale Park's cultural resources are properly

managed and preserved for the future.

The Future of Public Archaeology in New York City

The significance of public outreach in New York City archaeology should not be underestimated. With 26,000 acres of public land containing resources that are largely unprotected and subject to extensive impacts, the only protection may be public awareness and a willingness to take part in preservation.

Archaeologists must work with the public to preserve our region's cultural resources. In a world where funding is always decreasing, management, preservation, and enforcement shortages will not be met without public assistance.

Professional archaeological projects can combine contributions to the discipline with dissemination of information to the public. However, the combined efforts of archaeologists and the public will not be effective without government support both financially and legislatively. Wave Hill's archaeology project is a perfect example of what can befall an otherwise successful effort without government assistance. Neither the archaeological community nor the public can keep pace with the tremendous amount of destruction of archaeological sites in city parks. The preservation of cultural resources must be firmly rooted in

government policy and practice to assure survival of the resource base. Perhaps the greatest contribution of Wave Hill's archaeology project will not be new information about the human past but the message that much work still needs to done to preserve that past.

Valerie DeCarlo
Director of Archaeology

Laurie Boros
Assistant Director of Archaeology

March 29, 1989

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

TASKS TO BE COMPLETED: SUMMARY SHEET[1]

Artifacts to be washed (check LAB LOG)

Artifacts to be numbered (check LAB LOG, see "Artifact Numbering")

Artifacts to be re-numbered (see "Artifact Numbering: Caution")

Artifacts to be identified (check individual analysts sheets/reports: Ceramics, Faunal, Lithic. Also, check Computer Tabulation. See "Artifact Identification").

Copies made of PROJECT DATA and PROJECT INFORMATION (see "Xerox List").

TYVEK*Box Labels produced and applied (see "Box Labels").

TYVEK Bag Labels produced and placed within each Catalogue number bag (in the event that the provenience info written on the outside of the bag rubs off).

Bag Label Format:

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

SITE #: CAT. #:

E.U./S.T.:

STR.

Drafting completed (see "Drafting").

[1]This list is not meant as a comprehensive inventory. There may be other tasks which require completion.

*TYVEK - a synthetic "paper", waterproof and highly durable. Available at hardware stores.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

XEROX LIST

The following is a list of Xerox copies already existing in the "PROJECT DATA" file. A copy of all Project Data should be produced and submitted to the Bronx Headquarters of the NYC Department of Parks and Recreation. Additionally, a back up copy of all Project Information and Project Data should be produced and housed elsewhere on the Wave Hill grounds.

Originals "inked" to improve Xerox quality (by file name):

E.U.'s: A-Z, T&W, AA-AH
Misc. 0071
Shovel Test Tab Sheets
Shovel Tests 0073
Shovel Tests Area 1
Shovel Tests Area 2
Shovel Tests Area 4
Shovel Tests Area 5
Misc. Cat. #'s
Ceramic Analysis

Xeroxes:

One copy:
E.U.'s: A-I, L-R, T, V
Misc. Cat. #'s
Lab Log
Lithic Identification
J.Levin Artifact Codes

More than one copy:
E.U.'s: J (3), K (4), S (3), U (2), W-Z (2), T&W (2), AA (2), AB (3), AC-AF (2), AG (3), AH (2)
Shovel Tests Area 1 (2)
Shovel Tests 0073 (2)

No copies:
Shovel Tests Tab Sheets
Shovel Tests Areas 2, 4,5
Ceramic Analysis
Artifact Inventory (Two Blue Ring Binders)
Computer Tabs (Two Black Ring Binders)
Drawings
Faunal Identification
Photo and Slide Logs

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Abbreviations

str. - strata
prof. - profile
RPAP - Riverdale Park Archaeological Project
E.U. - excavation unit
S.T. - shovel test
Cat. - catalogue
Art. - artifact
F. or Fea. - feature

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

SITE NUMBERS

Sites are numbered using the New York State Historic Preservation Office assigned Inventory Numbers. Site description forms are with "PROJECT DATA," as well as being on file at the SHPO office in Albany. The numbers are as follows (only the last four digits are used for the RPAP):

A005-01-0066	Riverdale Park Archaeological District General Survey (stray finds, survey finds)
A005-01-0065	Lime Kiln Site
A005-01-0067	Canal House Site
A005-01-0068	Flake Site
A005-01-0069	Shell Midden (south)
A005-01-0071	Building Foundation Site
A005-01-0072	Historic/Prehistoric Midden (by Foundation)
A005-01-0073	Shell Midden (north)

Units by Site

0066 - B

0068 - C,E,F

0069 - A,D,G,H,I,J,K,L,M,N

0071 - P,Q,R,S,T,U,V,W,X,Y,Z,AA

0073 - AB,AC,AD,AE,AF,AG,AH

No Unit "O"

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

ARTIFACT ORGANIZATION

Artifact bags are organized on a site by site basis, by consecutive catalogue numbers. A total of 106 boxes of artifacts and soil samples, encompassing over 30,000 individual artifacts, are present for the Riverdale Park collection. Soil samples from all sites are boxed and shelved separately from artifacts. Washed and catalogued proveniences are separated by material type (e.g. glass, ceramic, bone, etc.), bagged individually by type (in appropriately sized plastic zip-loc bags[1]), and then placed in a large zip-loc bag with the catalogue number and provenience information written in indelible marker on the outside of the bag (format: catalogue # in the upper right corner; site#, E.U./S.T., Str., exc. initials, exc. date in the center of the bag).

The boxed collection includes bags in various stages of processing (unwashed, washed but not sorted, etc.). Consult the LAB LOG for status of processing completeness.

Box Numbers by Site:

0065: Boxes: 20

0066: Boxes: 1-19

0067: Boxes: 21

0068: Boxes: 22

0069: Boxes: 23-47

0071: Boxes: 48-83

0072: Boxes: 84

0073: Boxes: 85-95

SOIL SAMPLES:

0066: Boxes: 96,97

0069: Boxes: 98-103

0071: Boxes: 104

0073: Boxes: 105,106

[1]Northland Polyclear Bag Corp. 313 West 38th Street, NY, NY 10018 (212)736-7222

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

BOX LABELS

IMPORTANT: If, for some reason, the RPAP collection must be removed from its present repository in the Archaeology Lab at Wave Hill, it is imperative that the boxes be properly labelled.

Boxes are presently (as of 10/89) labelled with reinforced (with clear packing tape) index cards, attached to the outside of Leahy Archival Boxes[1] with Scotch® brand Magic™ Tape and brass fasteners. Permanent labels made of TYVEK should replace those presently in use. Additionally, TYVEK labels should also replace the box labels included within each box (these in the event the outer label is lost).

Information provided on each label should minimally include: Project Name, Site Number, Box Number and Catalogue Number(s). Additional information which facilitates handling, maintenance, curation and use of the collection includes: Catalogue #'s with No Bags, and Catalogue #'s with Missing Bags.

Boxes used for the storage of the RPAP collection measure 1'3½" x 1'½" x 10¼".

[1] Leahy Business Archives, Inc. 55 Van Dam Street, NY, NY. 10013.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Color Slide Organization

Color slides are organized and numbered using a sequential catagory/slide number system (e.g. 1.1-n, 2.1-n, 3.1-n, etc.). This allows for expansion within any category, or additions of categories.

General categories to date (Sept. 1989) are as follows:

1) Site 0065 Lime Kiln

2) Site 0066 Riverdale Park Archaeological District (General Park shots, walls, markers, staircase, etc.)

3) Site 0067 Canal House (Dodge Lane, Dodge Dock, etc.)

4) Site 0068 Flake Site

5) Site 0069 Shell midden, south

6) Site 0071 Foundation site

7) Site 0072 Historic/prehistoric midden by foundation

8) Site 0073 Shell midden, north

9) Maps

10) Miscellaneous (includes Wave Hill shots, Palisades, Hudson Rv, Trees, Mansion)

11) Artifacts (initially arranged by TYPE)

12) Methodology (Shovel testing, measuring, etc., digging, screening)

13) Public Programs (includes summer crew, adult digs, workshops)

14) Railroad (shots of the tracks, work along the tracks, etc.)

Slides are located in the "PROJECT DATA: PHOTO" file. Book 1 (black ring binder) contains categories 1 -5. Book 2 (blue ring binder) contains categories 6-14.

A SLIDE LOG listing slide number and description of each slide can be found at the beginning of each book. A copy of the SLIDE LOG can also be found in the "PROJECT DATA:PHOTO" file.

Color Slide Organization (con't)

An example Slide Log sheet is included in the Guide.

Film for slides included:
Kodak Ektachrome 135 ASA 400

SLIDE PHOTO LOG: RIVERDALE PARK PROJECT

PAGE

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DIRECTION FACING	DATE	REASON FOR PHOTO	INITIAL

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Photo Organization (Contact Sheets and Prints)

Due to the mixed nature of subject matter present on contact sheets, a "subject" organizational scheme was not employed here. Rather, a simple consecutive Roll # system was used. Subject, by Frame # per roll, can be found in the PHOTO LOG, a copy of which is included in the "PROJECT DATA: PHOTO" file.

A total of 31 rolls have been logged. Rolls 28 to 31 are in the form of prints rather than contact sheets. Additionally, roll 31 is in color, not black and white.

Contact sheets and their corresponding negatives are filed individually by roll in 9 x 12 inch envelopes in the "PROJECT DATA: PHOTO" file. Each envelope is labelled with: RPAP, B&W (or "Color"), Roll #, and a brief description of suject matter (usually by site).

An example Photo Log sheet is included in the Guide.

Film used for black and white photos included:

Kodak TMY 135 ASA400
Kodak TX
Kodak Tri X 135 ASA 400
Kodak PX 135 ASA 125

(Type is specified on each sheet of the PHOTO LOG)

Camera: Minolta SRT SC-II (45mm. lens)

Note: The "PROJECT DATA: PHOTO" file also contains two videotapes and an envelope of publicity shots (black and white). The videotapes are of "Riverdale Park Excavation/Attenborough" and "Dig in Park".

PHOTO LOG: RIVERDALE PARK PROJECT

ROLL NUMBER : TYPE OF FILM :

FRAME	SHOVEL TEST/E.U CAT. No./FEATURE	DIRECTION FACING	DATE	TIME	REASON FOR PHOTO	INITIAL

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

CATALOGUE NOTEBOOK (Composition Notebook)

Catalogue numbers are simply identifiers assigned to stratigraphic levels, individual artifacts, samples, features, etc. as an organizational tracking device. The Catalogue Notebook is the original source for these numbers, though some of the information is duplicated elsewhere in the lab (e.g. the Lab Log). Though basically a field document, the Catalogue Notebook is invaluable in the lab as a corroborative source (it lists provenience information, number of bags per catalogue number, soil samples, etc.).

The Catalogue Notebook also contains a listing of assigned Artifact Numbers and Feature Numbers (in the back).

LAB LOG (Black Ring Binder)

The LAB LOG acts as a tracer for each catalogue number from its initial entry into the lab throughout the stages of processing. These stages include: date of entry into lab, date washed, date sorted (lab inventory), date numbered, and date tabbed. Catalogue numbers with no artifacts are listed as "N/A" in red. An example sheet is included in the Guide.

TO CHECK THE PROCESSING STATUS OF ANY CATALOGUE NUMBER, CHECK THE LAB LOG.

RIVERDALE PARK PROJECT LAB LOG (INITIAL ALL ENTRIES)

CATALOG NUMBER	SHOVEL TEST / E.U	STRATA	DATE ENTERED	No. OF BAGS	DATE WASHED	DATE SORTED	DATE NUMBERED	DATE TAB'D	

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

ARTIFACT INVENTORY (2 Books, Blue Ring Binders)

These two books contain the results of the initial lab identification and counts/weights of the Riverdale Park collection. The inventory is complete to the last recorded catalogue number (799). There is a sheet to represent each one of the catalogue numbers. This includes "N/A" sheets for those catalogues without artifacts, and "Bag Missing" sheets for those catalogues where artifacts have been lost, misplaced, incorrectly recorded as existing, etc., and hence, may not have been inventoried.

Two types of inventory sheets were used (examples are included in this guide). One of these is an abbreviated "Shovel Test" form, the other, a more in-depth "Excavation Unit" form. In many cases the "Shovel Test" form will have more detailed information recorded on the back of the sheet.

Book 1 contains catalogue numbers 1 - 335.
Book 2 contains catalogue numbers 336 - 799.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT: EXAMPLE SHEET

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

SITE From field bag

CAT From field bag

STRATUM From field bag

EU/ST From field bag

DATE From field bag

INIT From field bag

HISTORIC

ARTIFACT-CT/WT

Ceramic CT

Glass(vess) CT

Glass(wind) CT

Coal (b) WT (Sample & discard)

Coal (u) WT (Sample & discard)

Brick WT (Sample & discard)

Mortar WT (Sample & discard)

Nail CT

Iron CT

Other Metal CT

Flowerpot CT

Pipe CT

Cinder/Slag WT (Sample & discard)

Coin CT

Beads CT

Button CT

Utensils CT

Leather CT

Cement/Conc WT (Sample & discard)

Unident CT

Other CT

PREHISTORIC

ARTIFACT-CT

Pottery CT

ProjPt CT

Flake CT

Biface CT

Scraper CT

FCR CT

Tool CT

Util Flake CT

Core CT

Block/Shat CT

Unident CT

OTHER

ARTIFACT-CT/WT(OZ)

Oyster (T) WT (Keep all)

Oyster (B) WT (Keep all)

Oyster (U) WT (Keep all)

Bone CT

Clam (S) WT (Keep all)

Clam (H) WT (Keep all)

Charcoal CT (Where appropriate)

Limestone WT (Sample & discard)

Flora CT

Wood CT

NW= Not enough to weigh; if so, count

CT= Count

WT= Weight in lbs/ozs

Glass(vess) = vessel glass

Glass(wind) = window glass

Coal(b) = burned coal

Coal(u) = unburned coal

Oyster (T) = top shell

Oyster (B) = bottom shell

Oyster (U) = unident

Clam (S) = soft shell

Clam (H) = hard shell

FCR = fire-cracked rock

CAT. NO._____ Shovel test [illegible] tabulation SHOVEL TEST NO._____

STRATUM_____

HISTORIC

Ceramic_____
Glass_____
Metal_____
Brick_____
Mortar_____
Cement/Concrete_____
Leather_____
Pipes_____
Slag_____
Coal_____

PREHISTORIC

Pottery_____
Flakes_____
Bifaces_____
Projectile Points_____

OTHER

Oyster Shell_____
Clam Shell_____
Bone_____
Flora_____

STRATUM_____

HISTORIC

Ceramic_____
Glass_____
Metal_____
Brick_____
Mortar_____
[illegible]nt/Concrete_____
Leather_____
Pipes_____
Slag_____
Coal_____

PREHISTORIC

Pottery_____
Flakes_____
Bifaces_____
Projectile Points_____

OTHER

Oyster Shell_____
Clam Shell_____
Bone_____
Flora_____

STRATUM_____

HISTORIC

Ceramic_____
Glass_____
Metal_____
Brick_____
Mortar_____
Cement/Concrete_____
Leather_____
Pipes_____
_____
Coal_____

PREHISTORIC

Pottery_____
Flakes_____
Bifaces_____
Projectile Points_____

OTHER

Oyster Shell_____
Clam Shell_____
Bone_____
Flora_____

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

CATALOGUE NUMBERS WITH NO ARTIFACTS (AND HENCE, NO BAGS)

19	179	276	468
30	181	280	476
36	182	281	477
37	183	282	506
44	184	283	619
46	188	284	674
50	189	289	709
52	194	290	731
53	199	299	732
65	200	300	733
67	203	307	734
68	206	363	735
78	207	365	736
81	208	380	737
83	218	383	738
85	228	384	777
92	229	406	787
93	230	407	798
94	240	430	
95	250	431	
153	253	432	
154	254	436	
158	258	439	
160	268	440	
161	270	464	

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

MISSING BAGS

Bags may be missing due to: 1) loss 2) accidentally being put within another catalogue number bag 3) Being weighed and discarded and mistakenly not sampled (e.g. if the bag contained only slag) 4) mis-entry in the catalogue book/ lab log (i.e. provenience may have not actually had any bags).

(I) = "lost" after being inventoried

23
84 (I)
98 (I)
345
391
560 (I)
576
585
659
677 (I)
679 (I)
690 (I)
692 (I)
703 (I)
707
712 (I)
713 (I)
714 (I)
715 (I)
728 (I)

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

ARTIFACT NUMBERS

Artifact numbers were assigned to selected pieces upon their recovery because of their ability to clearly represent a mode of behavior or reflect cultural practices. They are, hence, potential items for display. There are additional items within the collection which possess these qualities and do not have artifact numbers.

To date (Oct. 1989) 93 numbers have been assigned. Artifact numbers and brief descriptions can be found at the back of the catalogue notebook.

FEATURE NUMBERS

Occasionally, supplementary numeric identifiers were assigned to structural or stratigraphic anomalies occuring within natural strata or upon the landscape. Therefore, these "Feature Numbers" represent not only a organizational tracking device (as a catalogue number does), but a cultural product.

Twelve Feature Numbers were assigned during the RPAP, a listing of which can be found at the back of the CATALOGUE NOTEBOOK.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

ARTIFACT NUMBERING

Numbering of artifacts for the R.P. collection was limited to diagnostics. The task has not been completed. Numbering was executed in the following manner:

$$\frac{\text{Site number}}{\text{Catalogue \# — Artifact \# (if present)}}$$

IMPORTANT: CAUTION:

Some of the artifacts have been numbered with the general inventory number for the Riverdale Park Archaeological District (0066). This occurred before individual sites were assigned inventory numbers. Therefore, some bags from specific sites will contain artifacts numbered 0066. The artifacts, in actuality, should be numbered with the specific site number. There was simply not enough time to re-number them.

Artifacts have been numbered with non-waterproof inks(removable) on a clear nail polish base.

Catalogue #s whose site number may need to be changed:*
8, 9, 11, 14-18, 20, 21 to 0069
198, 360 to 0067
264-267 to 0068
353 to 0065
Some items in 0073 lack the site number.

*Not a complete list.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

COMPUTER TABULATION 2 Books (Black ring binders)

These two books contain the coded results of an unfinished stage of artifact analysis of the Riverdale Park collection. The data sheets are organized by catalogue number: Book 1 contains cat. #'s 1 - 215, Book 2 contains cat. #'s 216 - 480. The coding system was designed by Jed Levin and a key to the codes can be found at the beginning of Book 1. An additional copy of the code key will remain on file with the PROJECT DATA.

BOOK 1

1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,20,21,22,24,25,26,27,28,29,31,
32,34,35,38,41,45,48,49,51,54,55,56,59,60,61,63,64,69,70,71,72,73,75,76,
77,80,82,89,90,91,96,98,100,101,102,106,108,109,111-152,155,156,157,159,
162-178,180,185,186,187,190,191,192,193,195,196,197,198,201,202,204,205,
209,210,211,212,213,214,215

BOOK 2

216,217,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,231-239,241-245,247,248,249,
251,252,255,256,257,259,260-267,271,288,304,305,306,308,309,310,311,312,
313,314,315-321,340,343,351,445,446,459,465,480

A blank Computer Tabulation sheet is included in the Guide.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT COMPUTER TABULATION FORM

CAT #	STRAT	CODE	COUNT/ WT	SUBCODE	MODIF	DATES	REF	COMMENTS/ ADDITIONAL INFO.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

PROJECT DOCUMENTS/MAPS

Project related documents are divided into two files: the "PROJECT INFORMATION" file which contains background research, etc., and the "PROJECT DATA" file which contains the raw data generated by field work.

The Riverdale Park Maps collection consists of historic maps, field maps, drafted maps, etc. For the most part, they are housed in the "PROJECT MAPS" file. Maps too large to fit in the file are located in large map tubes next to the file cabinets. The majority of the maps are contained in tubes labelled with the project initials, subject matter, and "original" and/or "Mylar drafting."

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

ARTIFACT IDENTIFICATION

Ceramics, lithics and faunal materials have had portions of their assemblages examined and identified by consulting analysts. Results can be found in the PROJECT DATA file.

Faunal

Identification of faunal materials was performed by Barbara Hildebrand. Only Site 0071 was examined, and this, not completely. Hildebrand's report can be found in the Project DATA file. A portion of her report, on the curation of faunal materials, is included in the Guide.

Information provided includes: taxon, element (e.g. femur, ulna, etc.), part (e.g. tooth, shaft, etc.), side (left or right), count, and marks (e.g. gnaw, cut, etc.).

Completion by Catalogue Number:

480, 481, 482, 484, 486, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 502, 503, 507, 509, 511, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, 532, 534, 537, 538, 540, 542, 543, 544, 547, 549, 564

Ceramic

Ceramic identification was performed by Lynn Pietak, Bob Rose, Nancy Stehling and Valerie DeCarlo. It is incomplete.

Information provided includes: count, ceramic type (e.g. whiteware, porcelain, etc.), body part (e.g. rim, base, etc.), flatware or holloware, usage wear, comments, date range (or date) and reference for date.

Completion by Catalogue Number:

2, 7, 10, 12, 13, 22, 25, 26, 27, 31, 33, 39, 40, 42, 43, 47, 57, 58, 62, 66, 74, 79, 86, 99, 103, 104, 105, 108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 148, 149, 159, 162, 164, 167, 168, 171, 190, 191, 192, 193, 196,197, 198, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 232, 233, 234, 236, 237, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264 265, 266, 271, 305

ARTIFACT IDENTIFICATION (con't.)

Lithic

Lithic identification was performed by Joseph Diamond, Valerie DeCarlo and Laurie Boros. It has not been completed.

Information provided includes: count, identification of object by type (e.g. flake, biface, etc.), material (e.g. quartz,gray Normanskill chert, etc.), and comments (e.g. specific projectile point type such as "Wading River," mendable, etc.).

Completion by Catalogue Number:

4, 5, 96, 107, 126, 196, 265, 266, 267, 271, 275, 278, 287, 292, 295, 296, 301, 302, 304, 322, 333, 334, 343, 344, 348, 354, 355, 357, 359, 361, 368, 370, 371, 372, 379, 387, 398, 402, 404, 411, 422, 428, 443, 445, 446, 453, 455, 456, 458, 459, 462, 465, 466, 472, 474, 475, 481, 482, 483, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 501, 502, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 512, 515, 516, 518, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 536, 537, 541, 542, 554, 559, 564, 565, 567, 571, 573, 574, 577, 578, 579, 581, 582, 583, 584, 586, 588, 589, 591, 593, 594, 598, 599, 601-607, 609-618, 620-624, 626-643, 645-648, 650, 651, 652, 654, 656, 657, 660-671, 673, 741, 744-747, 749, 750, 751-757, 761, 764

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

DRAFTING

Drafting of the Riverdale Park collection of site maps, plans and profiles is incomplete. All original drawings are numbered and can be found in the "Drawings" file located with PROJECT DATA. Drawings are logged in the Drawing Register, a copy of which can be found at the beginning of the "Drawings" file. The Drawing Register is in a composition notebook labelled as such, and can be found with PROJECT DATA. The Drawing Register also contains surveying data.

Drawings were drafted onto Mylar (plastic film) by Jae Hitesman and Edward Stein. None of these drafted drawings are complete, most consisting of only blocked out tracings. Much of the written information has not yet been transferred to the drafted drawings (e.g. all strata breaks are illustated, but none of the strata are labelled or described). Drawings 1 - 83, 85 and 108 have been "completed" in such a manner. Mylar draftings can be found with PROJECT DATA.

Drawings 1, 8, 76, 79, 85 and 108 are contained in map tubes, usually accompanied by their Mylar draftings. All tubes are labelled as to content (drawing #, subject, and "original" and/or "Mylar").

NOT DRAFTED

Drawings 84, 86-107, 109-129

For future use, the Archaeology Projects' drafting equipment (Mylar, Press-type, templates, technical pens, etc.) can be found in the "Drafting" file.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

SOIL SAMPLES

Soil samples were taken from selected proveniences for the purposes of pollen studies, flotation, etc. None of these has been undertaken. The samples are boxed by site, and grouped together, separate from artifacts.

It should be understood that the conditions under which the samples have been, and are presently, stored, may affect their suitability for certain soil studies.

0066: Boxes 96,97

0069: Boxes 98 - 103

0071: Boxes 104

0073: Boxes 105,106

See "Box Inventory" for Catalogue Numbers within each box.

Curation of Faunal Remains From Archaeological Sites

by

Barbara S. Hildebrant

Bone

Three basic rules should be followed regarding bone material from archaeological sites. First, keep excavated materials from direct sunlight. This is particularly important for materials coming from a damp or wet matrix. Exposure to direct sun will cause excessive dryness resulting in brittleness, shrinkage, and disintegration. Second, do not wash bone material. In some cases, washing the bones will cause instant disintegration of the more fragile fragments. Other fragments may quickly absorb the water and become spongy and fragile. Drying after washing is also a problem. Third, avoid carrying bone materials from the excavated area to the lab by hand. Material should be bagged immediately (preferably in paper bags in the field to avoid moisture build-up) upon excavation. Fragile items, such as rodent skulls and teeth, should be bagged separately.

Cleaning. In the laboratory, bone material should be cleaned with a brush (toothbrushes are excellent). As much dirt as possible should be removed without damaging the bone. Round toothpicks work well to remove dirt and particles from fossae. Metal tools should be avoided at all costs. Such devices can cause scratching of the bone surface, or the rupture of fragile parts if used to vigorously. It is difficult to become over zealous with a toothpick. After the material has been cleaned, it can be placed in plastic bags, cardboard boxes, film canisters or glass or plastic vials. Material must be completely dry prior to bagging. Moist bone, no matter how small, will cause condensation to occur if there is even a hint of moisture.

Numbering. Generally speaking, it is only necessary to number those elements that are identifiable. This is often difficult for non-specialists to determine. Often, the faunal analyst will do this, either by numbering the bone itself, or packaging each identifiable element separately. If the numbering is done in the laboratory, clear nail polish can be used to make a smooth surface, if needed. This should be used sparingly. Care should be taken in number placement to avoid covering any features which will aid in identification of species. White nail polish can be used as a base on blackened bone. White-out should be avoided. It flakes off after drying, taking the number with it.

Storage. Bone should be stored in a cool, dry environment. Wet basements and hot attics should be avoided at all costs. Bone material is usually ready for storage when returned by the analyst. Plastic bags, vials, or boxes are best stored in a larger cardboard carton. This outer carton should be clearly marked as to contents (site, site #, proveniences included, date stored) for convenience of retrieving particular items, if necessary.

Teeth

Whenever possible, tooth crowns should be bagged separately. These are often quite fragile - one tooth can turn into several fragments when jumbled together with larger bones. Film canisters work well for tooth storage. If individually packaged, teeth broken in transit can often be reconstructed.

Cleaning. Vigorous cleaning is discouraged. "Popping off" dirt with a sharp object can break up fragile crowns, dislodge calculus and obliterate features of the tooth surface. Teeth can be soaked in water until the burial matrix is softened to the point it can be gently removed. Teeth should then be thoroughly dried prior to packaging.

Numbering. Same as for bone. If possible, do not place numbers on the enamel surface. Avoid nail polish on tooth surfaces.

Storage. Same as bone.

Exceptions to the Above Guidelines

Bone material from water-logged matrices should be kept wet. Teeth from such matrices should be kept in alcohol. In both cases, do not allow the materials to dry out.

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

BOX INVENTORY

The Box Inventory lists the sites and catalogue numbers contained within each box. It also lists missing bags and catalogue numbers with no artifacts (in the "comments" section). At the top of each page, the physical location of the particular group of boxes can be found (e.g. "lab west wall"). Shelf separations are also indicated.

> Shelf

Lab West Wall

Box Inventory 1 of 6

Box	Site	Cats	Comments
1	00 66	1-5, 7, 10	6 (0065) 8, 9, 11 (0069)
2	66	12, 13, 22, 24-29, 31-35, 38-42	23 missing So Soap 30, 36, 37 No Bags 14-21 (0069)
3	66	43, 45, 47-49, 51, 54-63	44, 46, 50, 52, 53 No Bags
4	66	64, 66, 69, ~~[illegible]~~ 70-77, ~~[illegible]~~ 79, 80	65, 67, 68, 78 No Bags
5	66	82, 86, 87	81, 83, 85 No Bags 84 MISSING
6	66	88-91, 96, 97, 99-109	92-95 No Bags 98 MISSING
7	66	110-121	
8	66	122-130	
9	66	131-142	
10	66	142-146	
11	66	147-152, 155-157, 159, 162-178, 180, 185-187, 190-193, 195-197	
		153, 154, 158, 160, 161, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, 188, 189, 194 No bags 198 (0067)	
12	66	201, 202, 204, 205, 209-217, 219-227	199, 200, 203, 206, 207, 208, 218 No Bags
13	66	231-239, 241-246	228, 229, 230, 240 No Bags
14	66	247-249, 251, 252, 255, 256, 257, 259-263	250, 253, 254, 258 No Bags
15	66	272, 273, 274	
16	66	274, 275	276 No Bags
17	66	277, 278, 279, 285-288, 291-296	280-284, 289, 290 No Bags
18	66	297, 298, 301-306, 308, 309-322	299, 300, 307 No Bags 323-332 Not Assigned
19	66	333, 334, 335, 350, 351, 597, 760, 763, 770, 799	
20	65	6, 353, 595	
21	67	198, 360	
22	68	264-267, 336-344, 346-349, 352, 354, 355	345 Missing

> shelf

LAB NORTH WALL

BOX INVENTORY 2 OF 6

Box	Site	Cats	Comments
23	0069	8, 9, 11 (E.U. A)	10 (0066)
24	0069	14-18, 20, 21, 356-359, 361, 362, 364, 366-370	19, 363, 365 No Bags 360 (0067)
25	0069	371, 372	
26	0069	373-379, 381, 382, 385-390	380, 383, 384 No Bags
27	0069	392-398	391 Missing
28	0069	399-403	
29	0069	404, 405, 408-412	406, 407 No Bags
30	0069	413-429, 433-5, 437, 438	430, 431, 432, 436 No Bags
31	0069	441-443	439, 440 No Bags
32	0069	443	
33	0069	444	
34	0069	444	
35	0069	444	
36	0069	444	
37	0069	445-451, 453-456	452 Soil Sample
38	0069	458-462	457 Soil Sample
39	0069	465-467, 469, 470	464, 468 No Bags 463 Soil Sample

> Shelf

LAB EAST WALL

Box Inventory 3 of 6

Box	Site	Cats.	Comments
40	0069	471, 472, 474, 475, 478, 479	476, 477 No Bags — 473 Soil Sample
41	69	675, 676, 678, 680–682	674 No Bags — 677, 679 Missing
42	69	682–687	
43	69	687	
44	69	688, 689, 691, 693, 694–702, 704–706, 708, 710, 711, ~~716~~ 716–722	
		690, 692, 703, 707, 712–715 Missing	709 No Bags
			728 Missing
45	69	723–727, 729	
46	69	730, 739	731–738 Not assigned
47	69	740–743	
48	0071	480, 481, 482	
49	71	483–485	
50	71	486–488	
51	71	488–491	
52	71	492–496	
53	71	497–505, 507	506 No Bags
54	71	507 (BRICK)	
55	71	507–508	
56	71	509–516	
57	71	517–519	
58	71	520–525	
59	71	525	
60	71	525–526	
61	71	527–534	
62	71	534–535	
63	71	536–537	

> SHELF

LAB EAST WALL (CONT)

BOX INVENTORY 4 OF 6

BOX	SITE		CATS.	COMMENTS
64	00	71	538-540	
65		71	541, 542	
66		71	542	
67		71	543-544	
68		71	545-546	
69		71	547	
70		71	547-550	
71		71	550 (BRICK)	
72		71	550-552	
73		71	553-559	
			ARTIFACT "ISLAND" - EAST SIDE	
74	00	71	561-565	560 MISSING
75		71	566-567	
76		71	567	
77		71	568-573	
78		71	574, 575, 577-581	576 MISSING
79		71	582-584, 586	585 MISSING
80		71	587-590	
81		71	591-594, 596	595 (0065)
82		71	748, 762, 781-786	787 (NOT ASSIGNED)
83		71	788-796	
84		72	271	

51

> shelf

ARTIFACT "ISLAND" WEST SIDE

Box Inventory 5 of 6

BOX	SITE	CATS	COMMENTS
85	00 73	598-602, 604	
86	73	603	
87	73	603	
88	73	603	
89	73	605-613	
90	73	614-618, 620-627	
91	73	628-632	619 No Bags
92	73	633-644	
93	73	645-652, 654, ~~656~~ 656-658, 660-667	653, 655 Soil 659 Missing
94	73	668-673, 744-747, 749-751	748 (0071)
95	73	752-759, 761, 764, 765-768, 771-776, 778-780, 797	
		760, 763, 770 (0066) ~~769 (Duplicate Hit)~~ Deleted	762, 781 (0071) -796 ~~770 No Bags~~
			777 No Bags

> Shelf

LAB SOUTH WALL - SOIL SAMPLES

BOX INVENTORY 6 OF 6

Box	Site	Cats	Comments
96	0066	28, 29, 30, 128, 198, 269, 344(2)	
97	66	344, 348(2)	
98	66	359(2), 364	
99	69	369, 388(2)	
100	69	398(2), 411	
101	69	411, 412(2)	
102	69	437(2), 444(2)	
103	69	452, 457(2), 463(2), 473	
104	0071	499	
105	0073	603, 637, 653, 655, 664	
106	73	672, 752, 772	

53

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Catalogue Location

The Catalogue Location chart lists in what box a particular cat. # can be found. It also lists missing cats. (M), cats. with no bags (O), soil samples (S) and cat. #'s not assigned (NA).

CATALOGUE LOCATION BY BOX

M = missing O = No Bags (S) = Soil Sample NA = # not assigned

#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box
1	1	33	2	65	0	97	6	129	8	161	0
2	1	34	2	66	4	98	M	130	8	162	11
3	1	35	2	67	0	99	6	131	9	163	11
4	1	36	0	68	0	100	6	132	9	164	11
5	1	37	0	69	4	101	6	133	9	165	11
6	20	38	2	70	4	102	6	134	9	166	11
7	1	39	2	71	4	103	6	135	9	167	11
8	23	40	2	72	4	104	6	136	9	168	11
9	23	41	2	73	4	105	6	137	9	169	11
10	1	42	2	74	4	106	6	138	9	170	11
11	23	43	3	75	4	107	6	139	9	171	11
12	2	44	0	76	4	108	6	140	9	172	11
13	2	45	3	77	4	109	6	141	9	173	11
14	24	46	0	78	0	110	7	142	9/10	174	11
15	24	47	3	79	4	111	7	143	10	175	11
16	24	48	3	80	4	112	7	144	10	176	11
17	24	49	3	81	0	113	7	145	10	177	11
18	24	50	0	82	5	114	7	146	10	178	11
19	0	51	3	83	0	115	7	147	11	179	0
20	24	52	0	84	M	116	7	148	11	180	11
21	24	53	0	85	0	117	7	149	11	181	0
22	2	54	3	86	5	118	7	150	11	182	0
23	M	55	3	87	5	119	7	151	11	183	0
24	2	56	3	88	6	120	7	152	11	184	0
25	2	57	3	89	6	121	7	153	0	185	11
26	2	58	3	90	6	122	8	154	0	186	11
27	2	59	3	91	6	123	8	155	11	187	11
28	(S) 96 2	60	3	92	0	124	8	156	11	188	0
29	(S) 96 2	61	3	93	0	125	8	157	11	189	0
30	(S) 96 0	62	3	94	0	126	8	158	0	190	11
31	2	63	3	95	0	127	8	159	11	191	11
32	2	64	4	96	6	128	(S) 96 8	160	0	192	11

CATALOGUE LOCATION BY BOX

#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box
193	11	225	12	257	14	289	0	321	18	353	20
194	0	226	12	258	0	290	0	322	18	354	22
195	11	227	12	259	14	291	17	323	NA	355	22
196	(S) 96 11	228	0	260	14	292	17	324	NA	356	24
197	11	229	0	261	14	293	17	325	NA	357	24
198	21	230	0	262	14	294	17	326	NA	358	24
199	0	231	13	263	14	295	17	327	NA	359	(S) 98 24
200	0	232	13	264	22	296	17	328	NA	360	21
201	12	233	13	265	22	297	18	329	NA	361	24
202	12	234	13	266	22	298	18	330	NA	362	24
203	0	235	13	267	22	299	0	331	NA	363	0
204	12	236	13	268	0	300	0	332	NA	364	(S) 98 24
205	12	237	13	269	(S) 96	301	18	333	19	365	0
206	0	238	13	270	NA	302	18	334	19	366	24
207	0	239	13	271	84	303	18	335	19	367	24
208	0	240	0	272	15	304	18	336	22	368	24
209	12	241	13	273	15	305	18	337	22	369	(S) 99 24
210	12	242	13	274	15/16	306	18	338	22	370	24
211	12	243	13	275	16	307	0	339	22	371	25
212	12	244	13	276	0	308	18	340	22	372	25
213	12	245	13	277	17	309	18	341	22	373	26
214	12	246	13	278	17	310	18	342	22	374	26
215	12	247	14	279	17	311	18	343	22	375	26
216	12	248	14	280	0	312	18	344	(S) 96/97 22	376	26
217	12	249	14	281	0	313	18	345	M	377	26
218	0	250	0	282	0	314	18	346	22	378	26
219	12	251	14	283	0	315	18	347	22	379	26
220	12	252	14	284	0	316	18	348	(S) 97 22	380	0
221	12	253	0	285	17	317	18	349	22	381	26
222	12	254	0	286	17	318	18	350	19	382	26
223	12	255	14	287	17	319	18	351	19	383	0
224	12	256	14	288	17	320	18	352	22	384	0

CATALOGUE LOCATION BY BOX

#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box
385	26	417	30	449	37	481	48	513	56	545	68
386	26	418	30	450	37	482	48	514	56	546	68
387	26	419	30	451	37	483	49	515	56	547	69/70
388 (S) 99	26	420	30	452 (S) 103		484	49	516	56	548	70
389	26	421	30	453	37	485	49	517	57	549	70
390	26	422	30	454	37	486	50	518	57	550	70-72
391	M	423	30	455	37	487	50	519	57	551	72
392	27	424	30	456	37	488	50/51	520	58	552	72
393	27	425	30	457 (S) 103		489	51	521	58	553	73
394	27	426	30	458	38	490	51	522	58	554	73
395	27	427	30	459	38	491	51	523	58	555	73
396	27	428	30	460	38	492	52	524	58	556	73
397	27	429	30	461	38	493	52	525	58-60	557	73
398 (S) 100	27	430	0	462	38	494	52	526	60	558	73
399	28	431	0	463 (S) 103		495	52	527	61	559	73
400	28	432	0	464	0	496	52	528	61	560	M
401	28	433	30	465	39	497	53	529	61	561	74
402	28	434	30	466	39	498	53	530	61	562	74
403	28	435	30	467	39	499 (S) 104	53	531	61	563	74
404	29	436	0	468	0	500	53	532	61	564	74
405	29	437 (S) 102	30	469	39	501	53	533	61	565	74
406	0	438	30	470	39	502	53	534	61/62	566	75
407	0	439	0	471	40	503	53	535	62	567	75/76
408	29	440	0	472	40	504	53	536	63	568	77
409	29	441	31	473 (S) 103		505	53	537	63	569	77
410	29	442	31	474	40	506	0	538	64	570	77
411 (S) 100 101	29	443	31	475	40	507	53-55	539	64	571	77
412 (S) 101	29	444 (S) 102	33-36	476	0	508	55	540	64	572	77
413	30	445	37	477	0	509	56	541	65	573	77
414	30	446	37	478	40	510	56	542	65/66	574	78
415	30	447	37	479	40	511	56	543	67	575	78
416	30	448	37	480	48	512	56	544	67	576	M

CATALOGUE LOCATION BY BOX

#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box
577	78	609	89	641	92	673	94	705	44	737	NA
578	78	610	89	642	92	674	O	706	44	738	NA
579	78	611	89	643	92	675	41	707	M	739	46
580	78	612	89	644	92	676	41	708	44	740	47
581	78	613	89	645	93	677	M	709	O	741	47
582	79	614	90	646	93	678	41	710	44	742	47
583	79	615	90	647	93	679	M	711	44	743	47
584	79	616	90	648	93	680	41	712	M	744	94
585	M	617	90	649	93	681	41	713	M	745	94
586	79	618	90	650	93	682	41/42	714	M	746	94
587	80	619	O	651	93	683	42	715	M	747	94
588	80	620	90	652	93	684	42	716	44	748	82
589	80	621	90	653	(S) 105	685	42	717	44	749	94
590	80	622	90	654	93	686	42	718	44	750	94
591	81	623	90	655	(S) 105	687	42/43	719	44	751	94
592	81	624	90	656	93	688	44	720	44	752	(S) 106 95
593	81	625	90	657	93	689	44	721	44	753	95
594	81	626	90	658	93	690	M	722	44	754	95
595	20	627	90	659	M	691	44	723	45	755	95
596	81	628	91	660	93	692	M	724	45	756	95
597	19	629	91	661	93	693	44	725	45	757	95
598	85	630	91	662	93	694	44	726	45	758	95
599	85	631	91	663	93	695	44	727	45	759	95
600	85	632	91	664	(S) 105 93	696	44	728	M	760	19
601	85	633	92	665	93	697	44	729	45	761	95
602	85	634	92	666	93	698	44	730	46	762	82
603	(S) 105 86+88	635	92	667	93	699	44	731	NA	763	19
604	85	636	92	668	94	700	44	732	NA	764	95
605	89	637	(S) 105 92	669	94	701	44	733	NA	765	95
606	89	638	92	670	94	702	44	734	NA	766	95
607	89	639	92	671	94	703	M	735	NA	767	95
608	89	640	92	672	(S) 106 94	704	44	736	NA	768	95

CATALOGUE LOCATION BY BOX

#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box	#	Box
769	DELETED										
770	19										
771	95										
772	(5) 106 95										
773	95										
774	95										
775	95										
776	95										
777	0										
778	95										
779	95										
780	95										
781	82										
782	82										
783	82										
784	82										
785	82										
786	82										
787	NA										
788	83										
789	83										
790	83										
791	83										
792	83										
793	83										
794	83										
795	83										
796	83										
797	95										
798	0										
799	19										

APPENDICES

FIELD FORM – EXCAVATION UNIT

CAT. #

RIVERDALE PARK PROJECT

SITE _____

EX. UNIT _____ STRATUM _____ # OF BAGS _____

DATE: _____ EXCAVATORS: _____ FEATURE # _____

SOIL/TEXTURE DESCRIPTION

PORTION OF UNIT EXCAVATED :

WHOLE PART (sketch)

STRATUM ENCOUNTERED AT BOTTOM OF UNIT

EXCAVATION METHOD:

SHOVEL TROWEL OTHER:

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED:

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

SAMPLES TAKEN:

SOIL FLOT OTHER:

COMMENTS/ INTERPRETATIONS:

PHOTOS TAKEN:

ROLL/SHOT

PROFILES DRAWN:

FIELD FORM - SHOVEL TEST

RIVERDALE PARK SURVEY 1985

CAT.# _____

SHOVEL TEST_____ DATE_____ NO.OF BAGS_____

EXCAVATORS_____ GRID COORD_____

AREA DESCRIPTION:

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED (BY STRATA)

STRATUM ENCOUNTERED AT BOTTOM OF UNIT:

ASSOCIATED FEATURES:

COMMENTS/INTERPRETION:

SAMPLES TAKEN: SOIL FLOT OTHER:

PHOTO (ROLL/SHOT):

SHOVEL TEST DIAMETER:

PLANVIEW NO:

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

ARTIFACT IDENTIFICATION REFERENCES

Brown, Ann R.
1982 Historic Ceramic Typology. Delaware Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, Location and Environmental Studies.

Harrington, J.C.
1978 Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Clay Tobacco Pipes. In Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, edited by Robert L. Schuyler, pp.63-65. Baywood Publishing Company, Inc., Farmingdale, NY.

Hume, Ivor Noel
1969 A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America. Alfred A. Knopf, NY.

Price, Cynthia
1979 19th. Century Ceramics...in the Eastern Ozark Border Region. Monograph Series: Number 1, Center for Archaeological Research, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, Missouri, 65802.

South, Stanley
1978 Evolution and Horizon as Revealed in Ceramic Analysis in Historical Archaeology. In Historical Archaeology... (ed. Schuyler) pp.68-82.

Faunal Partial References

Grayson 1984
Hall 1981
Merrit 1987
Miller 1900
Whitaker 1980

Additional Suggested References

Ritchie, William A.
1969 The Archaeology of New York State. Harbor Hill Books, NY. Second edition (first printing 1966).

1961 A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points. New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin Number 384, Albany. (Revised 1971).

Stone, Lyle M.
1974 Fort Michilimackinac 1715-1781: An Archaeological Perspective on the Revolutionary Frontier. Publications of the Museum, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Eisenberg, Leonard A.
1979 PaleoIndian Settlement Patterns in the Hudson and Delaware River Drainages. Occasional Papers #12, Man in the Northeast.

Journals

Man in the Northeast. Published by Man in the Northeast, Inc., George's Mills, NH 03751

Archaeology of Eastern North America. A publication of the Eastern States Archaeological Federation, American Indian Archaeological Institute, Washington, Conn. 06793

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

PROJECT MAPS

The Riverdale Park Maps collection consists of historic maps, field maps, drafted maps, etc. For the most part, they are housed in the "PROJECT MAPS" file. Only when the maps were too large to fit in the file cabinet were they excluded. Almost all the maps are contained in labelled map tubes. The following listing will indicate location , subject and whether the map is contained in a tube (T).

File (T)	Riverdale Park Historic Drafts: 1858-1981
File (T)	Drawing 8: Lime Kiln, Mylar Drafting
File (T)	Drawing 1: Canal House, Mylar Drafting (BL)
File (T)	Drawing 108: Canal House, Original & Mylar Drafting (LB)
File (T)	Drawing 76,79: Site 0071; S,N profiles, pothunters trench, Mylar drafting
File (T)	Riverdale Park Land Use Study, drainage (reduction) David Daub 1981
File	Physiographic Diagram of the New York Region Erwin Raisz
File	U.S. Dept. of the Int. Geologic Survey: Yonkers Quad 7.5 minute series (Topographic)
File (T)	2 Riverdale Park topo maps (xeroxes) 3 sheets apiece
	2 Riverdale Park topo reductions (xeroxes) showing locations of sites 1-5 from 1984 survey (2 sheets apiece)
	Locational map: Riverdale Park on the Hudson (LB)
File (T)	1 1853 historic map
	1 1856 historic map
	2 1888 historic maps
	1 19th. c. historic map (has Delafield property)

Large Black Plastic Tube- Drawing 8: Lime Kiln, original
Yellow Tube- Drawing 85: Site 0071, Original & Mylar Drafting
Large Cardboard Tube- Daub map, full scale

These are kept in large map tubes next to the file cabinets.

On tubes labelled w/ the project name, subject matter + "original vs for mylar drafting"

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Project related documents are divided into two files: the "Project Information" file and the "Project Data" file. The "Project Information" file is divided into seven major subsections (see below).

Project Information: Contents by Folder

Archaeology Program Information
Parks Department Permits/Riverdale Park
LOCAL HISTORY
  Bronx Parks Historical Documents
  Historic Photo Repro's
  Riverdale
  Riverdale in 1937
  Stertz
  Story of the Bronx (Jenkins)
  The Borough of the Bronx (Randall Comfort)
  Delafield Historical Info
  Assorted Riverdale Park Documentary Research
  Assorted Bronx Histories

SOILS/GEOLOGY/FLORA
  Riverdale Park Geology, Soils
  Stewart's Land Use History
  Geology and Nature-Riverdale (Bird)
  McHarg's Report
  Hydrology of Riverdale Park (L.Band NRG)
  Flora
  NRG and Riverdale Park
  Riverdale Park Entitation - Descriptions (NRG)
  General Geology

REPORT RESEARCH
  Deeds/Covenants, Riverdale Park
  Maps
  Illustrations for Report
  Early Indian Leaflets (from Wave Hill Archives)

PUBLIC PROGRAMS
  SCS Guide (for reading packet)
  Summer Crew Readings
  Reading Packet 1988
  Quiz
  Riverdale Park Archaeology Program-Public Programs

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Files con't

SHPO/REPORT
- NYSHPO Forms-submitted
- NYS Historic Archaeological Site Inventory Forms
- Rothschild's Survey and Original Proposal
- Report Printout
- The Reconstruction of Riverdale Park, Phase I (Schubert to Ryan)

Project Paper For Board
Kv Pk Progress Report

WAVE HILL HISTORY
- Wave Hill History (Notes on Kellerman's Research)
- Research Report on Wave Hill (Regina Kellerman)
- Wave Hill:History
- History of Wave Hill: Pictures
- History of Wave Hill

delete - not project doc.

FORMS
- Inventory and Tabulation Sheets: Blanks
- Excavation Unit Forms: Blanks
- Shovel Test Forms: Blanks
- Computer Tabulation Forms, Glass: Blanks
- Riverdale Park Forms: Blanks

MISCELLANEOUS
- Lower Hudson Valley Project
- Riverdale Park Proposals
- DCA Archaeological Study
- Riverdale/Kingsbridge

Project Data: Contents by Folder

Wave Hill Artifact Coding System
Separate Data Folders (field sheets) for Excavation Units:
- A-N, P-Z, "T&W", AA-AH

Shovel Tests 0073 (282-290)
Shovel Tests Area 1
Shovel Tests Area 2
Shovel Tests Area 4
Shovel Tests Area 5
Site 0071 Misc.
Misc. Cat. #'s
1984 Survey Tabulation Sheets
Maps of Shovel Tests by Area
Park Maps, Originals, etc.
Weights
Lithics Identification (J.Diamond, 3/22/89)
Lithics Pulled for Analysis 3/89 LS/JH

RIVERDALE PARK ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Files con't

Lithics Identification V. DeCarlo 4/21/89
Ceramic Analysis
Faunal Report 0071
Drawings
Drafted Drawings
Drawing Register
Boros Journal