Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

for Maywood, New Jersey





State of New Jersey

Christine Todd Whitman Governor

Department of Environmental Protection
DIVISION OF PARKS AND FORESTRY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
CN-404

FAX: (609) 984-0578

TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0404 TEL: (609) 292-2023

HPO-B96-46

February 9, 1996

Robert C. Shinn, Jr. Commissioner

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Ms. Susan M. Cange, Site Manager Former Sites Restoration Division Department of Energy Oak Ridge Operations P.O. Box 2001 Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-8723

Dear Ms. Cange:

As Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for New Jersey, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, as published in the Federal Register, 2 September 1986 (Volume 51, Number 169, pages 311115-31125), I am commenting officially upon the project designated below.

I am providing final Section 106 comments regarding the following project:

PROJECT TITLE:

Bergen County, New Jersey

Maywood Borough [+Lodi Borough & Rochelle

Park Township

Maywood Chemical Works- Maywood Interim

Storage + Vicinity

Feasibility Study-Environmental Impact

Statement

Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action

Program

FEDERAL AGENCY: U. S. Department of Energy

I. 800.4 <u>Identifying Historic Properties</u>

I concur with your submitted report, "Stage IA Archaeological Study and Stage II Historical Study of the Maywood Site," Science Applications International Corporation, July 1995, that the Maywood Chemical Company Historic District (14 buildings) is eligible for the National

Register of Historic Places. As per Science Applications' October 10, 1995 memo, Building 76 is of value for its potential contribution to historical research; not connected to a specific chemical manufacturing process, it is representative of ironclad buildings on the site.

While I concur with EPA's concerns about the Stage IA archaeological survey (EPA's May 26, 1994 letter to you), given the level of disturbance at the site, the only moderate potential for archaeological sites, and the amount of time that has passed since our last comments, I accept your conclusions that no intact archaeological deposits [of significance] are likely to exist at the site and that no further archaeological work is needed.

II. 800.5 <u>Assessing Effects</u>

The project, which includes the demolition of Building 76, would have no adverse effect in accordance with 800.9(c)(1), if the building is documented with 5X7 black and white photographs (as suggested in your April 21, 1994 to us) and the final report is revised to include a clear map showing the boundaries of the eligible historic district (standard professional practice). Please submit a final report, including the photographs of Building 76, printed on bond paper, in a hard-cover binder, and with original photographs. (I have attached the HPO's report guidelines for future reference.)

III. Additional Comments

I apologize for the delay in responding to your November 8, 1995 letter. If you have any questions please call Terry Pfoutz, Supervising Historic Preservation Specialist, regarding architecture or Mike Gregg regarding archaeology, at (609) 984-0140.

Thank you.

Dorothy P. Guzzo

Sincerely yours

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DPG: vp

Code#96-343(94~1030)TP/MG Disk#12A:B96-46



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GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE DECEMBER 1994

Reports must be submitted as individual documents for accessioning in the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) contract and grant report reference library. This requires providing a copy in a hard-covered binder suitable for shelving and printed on bond paper. The text print must be letter quality, although appendices (e.g., soil logs) may be dot matrix if legible. In addition, an Annotated Bibliography form must be filled out and submitted as a separate sheet with each report.

Title Page

- Title, including phase of work (IA, IB, II, and/or III), municipality, and county.
- 2. Author(s), including contributors. If an organization's policy prohibits identification of authors on the title page, this information should be included elsewhere in the report.
- Organization report is prepared by.
- 4. Agency and/or client report is submitted to.
- 5. Contract number, if appropriate.
- 6. Date of report submission or completion.

Acknowledgments (optional)

Management Summary

- Project type.
- 2. Location and size of project area.
- 3. Review authority.
- 4. Field methods.
- 5. Results.
- 6. Evaluations, impacts, and recommendations.
- Location where copies of report on file.

Table of Contents

Archaeological Report Guidelines, Page 1

Lists of Figures, Plates, and Tables

Figures, plates, and tables should be incorporated into the text on the page following the citation. They should not be appended. Like the text, all maps, figures, etc. must be on archivally stable paper.

- 1. The report must contain original photographs. Photographs should be black and white and a minimum of 3" x 5" in size; 5" x 7" or larger photographs may sometimes be necessary for clarity. Photograph captions for site overviews must include direction or orientation. For larger projects, photograph locations should be keyed to a site map. Photographs of features, etc., must include scale, title board, and orientation. Captions should identify photographer and date of exposure.
- 2. All maps, including reproductions of historic maps, must include a north arrow, accurate bar scale, delineation of the project area, legend, map title, and year of publication. Reports must include the project area accurately delineated on a U.S.G.S. 7.5' topographic map and a county soils survey map, if available for that area. A map showing the project area in relation to New Jersey's physiographic provinces is recommended.
- 3. Cross section and profile drawings must include scale, elevation, orientation, soil descriptions, and soil colors (Munsell). Detailed plan view drawings should be keyed to the site map.

Introduction

- 1. Project purpose and goals, such as a summary of the scope of work, including applicable regulations or permits as known.
- Project administration and contracting agency.
- 3. General description, including location, number of person days in the field, and project conditions or constraints.

Background Research

This section will vary in length and scope depending on the level of investigation and should relate directly to the project area and vicinity. For all levels of investigation, the background research must be sufficient to enable evaluating National Register eligibility by providing historic contexts for identified sites. For historic sites, background research should be sufficient to identify associations with significant people and events.

- Environmental setting, including topography, soils, hydrology, and geology.
- 2. Summary of paleoenvironment, present climate, and current vegetation.
- Past and present land uses and current conditions.
- Overview of prehistoric and historic culture history of project locale, including the surveyed "Canned" histories should be avoided. section should provide contexts for research questions, survey methods, site evaluations, and recommendations for further work.
- Review of known sites, previous investigations and research in the project area and vicinity, and information provided by local collectors and ASNJ local chapter members. Attached is a list of standard references (e.g., Skinner and Schrabisch 1913; Cross 1941) that must be consulted for all projects.
- Primary documentary research for the project area, including historic maps, deeds, or other pertinent information. Detailed individual property title searches may be appended.

Research Design

This section is required for all reports and will vary in scope and depth depending on the level and scope of the investigation. It outlines the purpose of investigation, basic assumptions about the location and type of cultural resources within the project area, and the rationale for the methods employed in the investigation.

- Research objectives and theoretical context, with reference to the HPO historic contexts.
- Specific research problems or questions.
 Methods to be employed to address the research 3. objectives and questions.
- A discussion of the expected results, including hypotheses to be tested.

Methods

- Description of field and laboratory methods employed, including rationale, discussion of biases, and problems or obstacles encountered. This should include discussion of materials not collected in the field (field sorting) and discarded in the laboratory. Details regarding lab procedures may be presented in artifact appendices.
- An estimated percentage of total project area investigated, with discussion of sampling design and

rationale. This must include descriptions of shovel test and test excavation unit sizes. Archivally stable maps showing location of survey and testing must be included in this section.

Discussion of changes made during fieldwork from the з. stated methods, and the rationale for these changes (e.g., as the result of field conditions).
Definition of "site" used in the survey.

Field Results

Clear description of all areas investigated, including those where resources were not recovered This section must include the total or observed. number of tests excavated.

Summary of soils and stratigraphy, including areas 2. and types of disturbance. A description of the stratigraphy of representative shovel tests should

be included as an appendix.

The description of each identified site must include topographic setting and stratigraphy, size, noted structures or features, artifact types, and an estimate of artifact density. References to sites in the text, figure captions, and table titles in the final report must include Smithsonian numbers.

Maps, figures, and photographs of test locations, features, and soil profiles, as appropriate.

<u>Artifact Analysis</u>

A separate analysis chapter may not be necessary, depending on the scope of the investigation and field results. Descriptions of limited quantities of artifacts may be incorporated into the field results with references to the artifact inventory appendix.

Artifact descriptions and results of analyses. Definitions of artifact classes and attributes should be provided along with pertinent references.

Photographs or drawings of selected or representative artifacts, including scale. A complete inventory of artifacts by provenience and class should be included as an appendix.

Tables or other summary information. 4.

Identification of repository for artifact collection and project files.

<u>Interpretations</u>

Discussion of results in terms of the background cultural context, research design, goals, and research problems with reference to the HPO historic contexts.

- Discussion of constraints and reliability of methods.
- 3. Discussion of potential research questions based on the results and conclusions.

<u>Evaluation of National Register Eligibility, Project Effects, and Site Recommendations: Phase I and Phase II Reports</u>

This section will vary in length depending on the level of investigation. Documentation must be sufficient to allow the reviewer to make independent evaluations of the New Jersey Register and National Register eligibility of identified properties. This includes sufficient documentation to evaluate significance using the four National Register criteria. A Phase I report should address potential eligibility, rather than a full evaluation. Recommendations that a site is not eligible must be fully documented as described below. A Phase II report must contain a full evaluation and include adequate information on both horizontal and vertical extent of the site.

1. Evaluation of each site in terms of known information and research potential, within the context of current broad questions in anthropological and historical theory. The eligibility of each site should be assessed for listing in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places, using the National Register criteria for evaluation. The factors considered in making the assessment need to be fully described. The eligibility of each property must be evaluated within the HPO historic context framework. Significance statements must be fully developed with reference to historic contexts.

2. Description of both direct and indirect impacts from the project on each site identified. This should include depicting identified sites on project maps, if available.

Depending on the level of investigation, appropriate recommendations for each site, including no further work, additional investigations, data recovery, or avoidance. Other specific recommendations may also be appropriate, e.g., special analyses that should be undertaken if there is additional work at the site.

Sources

- All sources may be listed together.
- 1. References cited and consulted (American Antiquity format).
- 2. Maps.
- 3. Archival documentation.

- 4. Personal communications from informants, including oral histories.
- 5. Pertinent project correspondence.

Appendices

- 1. Qualifications of Principal Investigator, Field Director, and Laboratory Supervisor, if applicable.
- Scope-of-Work.
- 3. Representative soils logs.
- 4. Artifact inventory by provenience.
- 5. Specialized analyses and deed research, if appl.
- 6. Site forms for all recorded sites.

STANDARD REFERENCES TO BE CONSULTED

- Bello, Charles A. (compiler and editor)
 1986 Index, Bulletin No. 1, 1948 through Bulletin No. 40,
 1986. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New
 Jersey No. 41:1-27.
 - 1990 Index, Bulletin No. 41, 1986 through Bulletin No. 45, 1990. Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey No. 45:96-110.
- Chesler, Olga (editor)

 1982 The Paleo-Indian Period to the Present: A Review of
 Research Problems and Survey Priorities. New Jersey
 Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks
 and Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton.
 - 1984 Historic Preservation Planning in New Jersey:
 Selected Papers on the Identification, Evaluation, and
 Protection of Cultural Resources. New Jersey Department
 of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and
 Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton.
- Cross, Dorothy
 1941 Archaeology of New Jersey, vol. I. Archaeological
 Society of New Jersey and New Jersey State Museum,
 Trenton.
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
 1979-1985 Annotated Bibliography: Cultural Resource Survey
 Reports Submitted to the New Jersey State Historic
 Preservation Officer. 5 vols. Division of Parks and
 Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton.
 Reports submitted since 1985 are available for review at
 the HPO.
 - 1990 New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places as of December 31, 1988. Division of Parks and Forestry, Office of New Jersey Heritage, Trenton.
 - 1994 New Jersey & National Register of Historic Places, 1989-1992 Addendum. Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office, Trenton.
- New Jersey Pinelands Commission 1980 New Jersey Pinelands Comprehensive Management Plan. New Lisbon NJ.

- 1991 Pinelands Cultural Resource Management Plan for Historic Period Sties. New Lisbon NJ.
- Schrabisch, Max 1915 Indian Habitations in Sussex County, New Jersey. Bulletin No. 13. Geological Survey of New Jersey, Union Hill.
 - 1917 Archaeology of Warren and Hunterdon Counties.
 Bulletin No. 18 (Geologic Series). Reports of the
 Department of Conservation and Development, Trenton.
- Skinner, Alanson and Max Schrabisch
 1913 A Preliminary Report of the Archaeological Survey of
 the State of New Jersey. Bulletin No. 9. Geological
 Survey of New Jersey, Trenton.
- Spier, Leslie
 1915 Indian Remains near Plainfield, Union Co., and along
 the Lower Delaware Valley. Bulletin No. 13. Geological
 Survey of New Jersey, Union Hill.

An up-to-date listing of New Jersey and National Register properties is available for review at the HPO. Also available for study at the HPO are New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory records and Historic Preservation Fund Survey and Planning Grant reports. County historic site surveys are available for review at the HPO and local government offices.

Selected Criteria Used In Review of Archaeological Reports

- 1. Is the Annotated Bibliography form attached?
- 2. Is the project information (e.g. agencies, regulatory citations, project boundaries) accurate and complete?
- 3. Is the environmental and background information adequate? Are previous investigations in the area described?
- 4. Is the research design clearly stated and related to the HPO historic contexts?
- 5. Is the fieldwork clearly presented? Are all investigated areas clearly identified, described in the text, and illustrated on maps? Are all identified sites clearly and adequately described and mapped?
- 6. Are artifacts and features described, illustrated, and analyzed? Is the artifact inventory appended? Is the artifact repository identified?

- 7. Do site interpretations refer to the background context, stated research design, and HPO historic contexts?
- Are the integrity and significance of each site fully explored and justified? Are both primary and secondary impacts of the project fully assessed for each resource? Do the recommendations take into account the evaluations of eligibility and the full range of project impacts?
- 9. Are maps, photos, tables, and figures clearly presented, and do they contain all appropriate information?
- 10. Are references complete?
- 11. Are the appropriate appendices contained within the body of the report, including site forms, soil logs, artifact inventories, and resumes?
- 12. Is the report, including all maps and figures, on archivally, stable paper and securely bound?

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE BIBLIOGRAPHIC ABSTRACT INFORMATION

Author(s):

Report Title:

Location:

(County and Municipality)

Drainage Basin:

USGS Quadrangle:

Project:

(Agency, type of review, and <u>brief</u> project description)

Level of Survey:

Cultural Resources Identified:

NEW JERSEY HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Under the National Historic Preservation Act, each State Historic Preservation Office is responsible for preparing and implementing a "comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan." A State Historic Preservation Plan is a concise document that describes a vision for historic preservation in the state as a whole and sets future direction for the State Historic Preservation Office. It provides direction and guidance for decision-making by addressing, at a general level, the state's full range of historic resources including objects, buildings, structures, districts, and archaeological Information on historic resources used to develop and update the State Historic Preservation Plan is derived from a variety of sources including historic context documents, theme studies, resource inventories, and National Register nominations. Historic context documents are emphasized in developing and revising a State Plan.

As of December 1994, the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) is in the process of drafting its State Plan. However, a reference file of historic context documents has already been developed. Historic contexts enable considerations of historic properties in terms of chronological timeframes, cultural themes (or topics), and geographic areas. The historic context files in the HPO are organized mainly by chronological categories and cultural themes. The following chronological categories were proposed in 1988 and have been utilized quite consistently over the past six years:

	•	•
1.	Paleo-Indian	11,500-8000 years ago
2.	Early Archaic	10,000-6000 years ago
3.	Late Archaic	6000-3000 years ago
4.	Early/Middle Woodland	3000-1200 years ago
5.	Late Woodland	1200 years ago-A.D. 1801
6.	European Intrusion	A.D. 1500-1700
7.	Initial Colonial Settlement	A.D. 1630-1775
8.	Early Industrialization, Urbanization, and Agricultural Development	A.D. 1750-1860
9.	Suburban Development	A.D. 1840-1940

- 10. Immigration and Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, and Urban Expansion
- A.D. 1850-1920
- 11. Metropolitan New Jersey
- A.D. 1910-1945

12. Modern New Jersey

A.D. 1945-present

The sections of the historic context files dealing with cultural themes or topics identify a variety of subjects. Examples include Afro-Americans in New Jersey, Maritime New Jersey, Military History, and Transportation. These and all other historic context files are open for updating and expansion. New topics can be added as needed.

The third aspect of historic contexts is spatial or geographic variation. Therefore, the historic context files also contain information regarding human use of New Jersey by geographic area. Considerations of geographic variations are found primarily within individual sections of the files dealing with specific time periods and themes/topics.

Preparers of archaeological reports are urged to become familiar with the historic context files. Ideally, these files should contain, or provide reference to, current information upon which a great deal of HPO planning and decision-making is based. Of particular concern to archaeological report writers, this decision-making includes evaluations of National Register eligibility for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites.

DRF/MLG:C:\WD\REPORTS



139480 Information and Publications Available from the Historic Preservation Office

To request literature from the Historic Preservation Office, place a check in the space provided next to each publication. After your selections are made, fold the form along the dotted lines and staple or tape the flap closed. Please make sure that your name and address appear in the space provided. Postage is required. All publications are free, but quantities are limited.

■ Historic Preservation Office Brochure		
■ The Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin	a quarterly publication)	
■ The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for	Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Hi	istoric Buildings
■ The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for	Rehabilitation and Illustrated Guidelines for Rehab	ilitating Historic Buildings
■ National Park Service Regulations: Archeology and Historic Preservation:	The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guideli	nes, September 29, 1983
Historic Preservation Certifications: Firm Preservation Tax Incentives for Historic Build		
■ U.S. Dept. of the Interior "PRESERVATION B	RIEFS":	
1. Cleaning	2. Repointing	3. Energy
4. Roofing	5. Adobe (not available)	6. Abrasive Cleaning
7. Terra Cotta	8. Siding	9. Window Repairs
10. Exterior Paint	11. Storefronts	12. Carrarra Glass
13. Metal Windows	14. Additions	15. Historic Concrete
16. Substitute Materials	17. Architectural Character	18. Rehabilitating Interiors
19. Wooden Shingle Roofs	20. Barns	21. Plaster Repair
22. Historic Stucco Repair	🚣 23. Historic Ornamental Plaster	24. Heating, Etc.
25. Historic Signs	26. Historic Log Buildings	27. Architectural Cast Iron
28. Painting Historic Interiors	29. Historic Slate Roofs	30. Clay Tile Roofs
31. Mothballing Historic Buildings		
34. Preserving Composition Ornament	35. Understanding Old Buildings:	36. Protecting Cultural Landscapes
37. Appopriate Methods for Reducing Lead-F	•	•
■ Historic Preservation Office "FYI PUBLICATIO	NS":	
Masonry Cleaning & Repointing Repairing Wood Windows Insulation	Masonry Repairs Retrofitting Historic Wi Interiors	ndows
Storefronts	New Construction & Re	lated Demolition
■ The NJ and National Registers of Historic Pla	ces (fact sheet)	
■ New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Pla	ces Listing:	
Through December 31, 1988	1989-1992 Addendum	
■ Guidelines for Completing National Register o	Historic Places Forms. Bulletin #16A	
■ How to Apply the National Register Criteria fo	or Evaluation. Bulletin #15	,
■ Certified Local Governments in the National F	listoric Preservation Program	
■ Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Pre	servation Planning Bulletin #24 (Limited to professi	ional, municipal or county requests.)
■ Annotated Bibliography of Cultural Resources Rej	ports Submitted to the New Jersey State Historic P	reservation Officer:
Volume I (through December 31, 1979)Volume III (February 1981 - March 1982)Volume V (April 1983 - April 1985)	Volume II (January 1980 Volume IV (April 1982 -	•

Historic Preservation Planning in New Jersey: Selected Papers of	on the Identification, Evaluation and Protection of Cultural Resources
■ New Jersey's Archeological Resources from the Paleo-Indian Period	od to the Present: A Review of Research Problems and Survey Priorities
■ How to Research the History of a House	
■ Historic Preservation Fund Survey & Planning Grant Activities in	n New Jersey 1975-1991.
■ New Jersey Historic Preservation Commissions Directory	
■ Municipal Land Use Law, New Jersey Statues Annotated, Histori	c Preservation Related Sections
■ New Jersey Register of Historic Places Act, New Jersey Laws of	f 1970, Chapter 268 and Regulations for Project Authorization
Local Preservation:	
"Historic Preservation" and "Historic Properties"	Choosing an Archeological Consultant
What Are The National Register Criteria?	Is There Archeology In Your Community?
What Is The National Historic Preservation Act?	What Are The Historic Preservation Tax Incentives?
Q and A About Historic Properties Survey	Q and A About the "SHPO"
What is "Section 106 Review?"	Local Preservation: A Selected Bibliography
— When Preservation Commissions Go To Court	Zoning and Historic Preservation
Subdivision Regulation and Historic Preservation	
■ Historic Preservation Law: A New Hybrid Statute with New Le	gal Problems
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