

M-705

Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP)

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

for the Maywood Site, New Jersey



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

July 15, 1996



U.S. Department of Energy
Oak Ridge Field Office
P.O. Box 2001
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-8758

Attention: Ms. Susan M. Cange
Site Manager - Maywood

Subject: Contract DE-AC05-91OR21950
MAYWOOD - STAGE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY AND STAGE II HISTORICAL STUDY
OF THE MAYWOOD SITE - FINAL (REVISION 1)

Dear Ms. Cange:

Enclosed is one copy of the final Stage IA Archaeological Study and Stage II Historical Study, Revision 1 of the Maywood Site. The report has been modified according to requirements identified by the New Jersey SHPO in a letter dated February 9, 1996 (chron #139480) to mitigate the effects of Building 76 demolition on the Maywood Chemical Company Historic District. The New Jersey SHPO has concluded that this district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The SHPO determined the remediation project at Maywood would have no adverse effect on the historic district if certain modifications were made to the Stage IA Archeological and Stage II Historical Study of the Maywood Site. These modifications include original color photographs in the body of the report, the addition of an appendix with black and white large format photographs of Building 76 meeting Historic American Building Survey standards, an index to the photographs, and inclusion of the large format negatives. An appendix containing the February 9th, 1996 request for modification and approval letter from the New Jersey SHPO has also been added to the document. With concurrence received from the New Jersey SHPO, this report concludes the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 process for the Maywood site.

A copy of this document with original photographs has been transmitted to Gary Hartman, DOE. An additional copy with original photographs has been transmitted to Mike Redmon, BNI, for inclusion in the Maywood Administrative File located at the Maywood Information Center. Five copies containing photocopied photographs have been transmitted to BNI for record retention purposes.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at 481-8542.

Sincerely,

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION


Heather M. Cothron
Project Manager

HMC:sh

Enclosures

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FINAL
DOE/OR/21950-1006

Revision 1

STAGE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY AND STAGE II HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE MAYWOOD SITE

MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY

JULY 1996



U.S. Department of Energy
Oak Ridge Operations Office
Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

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FINAL
DOE/OR/21950-1006

Revision 1

STAGE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY AND STAGE II HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE MAYWOOD SITE

MAYWOOD, NEW JERSEY

JULY 1996

prepared by

U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Operations Office, Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program

with technical assistance from

Science Applications International Corporation ESC-FUSRAP
under Contract No. DE-AC05-91OR21950



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BNI	Bechtel National, Incorporated
DOE	Department of Energy
ft	feet
gal	gallon
GRASS	Geographic Resources Analysis Support System
ha	hectare
HABS	Historic American Building Survey
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record
in.	inch
m ³	cubic meters
MCW	Maywood Chemical Works
MISS	Maywood Interim Storage Site
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
Rte.	Route
SAIC	Science Applications International Corporation
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
U.S.	United States
VA	Veterans Administration
yd ³	cubic yards

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report consists of a Stage IA archaeological sensitivity study and a Stage II historic resource evaluation of the Maywood Site, a parcel owned by the United States (U.S.) Department of Energy (DOE). The survey was conducted because DOE plans to remediate contaminated materials at the site and remediation may affect archaeological and historical resources.

The goal of this report is to determine whether the remediation project could affect any resources potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has developed a three-stage approach to identification and survey. Stage IA is a sensitivity study designed to determine whether there is potential for the project area to contain significant cultural resources. Stage IB focuses on the subsurface testing of identified resources. A Stage II survey represents a more intensive investigation to evaluate cultural resources in the project area for their potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

1.1 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, Section 106, requires that a federal agency take into account the effects of the agency's undertakings on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and prior to approval of an undertaking to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking (CFR 36 800.1). Compliance with Section 106 pursuant to the remediation of the Maywood site involves three basic steps: (1) identification of significant cultural resources that could be affected by the proposed action, (2) assessment of the impacts or effects of these actions, and (3) development and implementation of measures to eliminate or reduce impacts to a nonadverse level.

Step (1), identification of significant cultural resources for their eligibility for the NRHP is carried out through a survey report. Using the findings of eligibility recommended by the survey, DOE consults with the SHPO to make the final determination of eligibility. If the SHPO does not provide views as the eligibility of the properties, the SHPO is presumed to agree with DOE's determination. If the SHPO comments and agrees with the findings of eligibility, then the properties are treated as eligible for the purposes of Section 106. If the SHPO disagrees, DOE must obtain a formal determination of eligibility from the National Register keeper.

Step (2), assessment of effects of the proposed action is determined by DOE in consultation with the SHPO, and is based on the Criteria of Effect and Adverse Effect (36 CFR 800.8).

Step (3), mitigation, or elimination, of adverse effects is determined by DOE in consultation with the SHPO and other interested persons, such as the owners, and with

notification of the results of this consultation to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Such consultation ends with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with stipulations specifying how the proposed action will be carried out to avoid or mitigate adverse effects. Such mitigation measures may include preservation, restoration or rehabilitation, relocation, or documentation that traditionally uses the Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) format. If documentation is chosen, DOE consults with the regional office of the National Park Service (NPS) to determine the level of documentation required for each property specified in the MOA. Copies of the HABS/HAER documentation are made available to the SHPO and appropriate local archives. Implementation of the MOA stipulations completes the Section 106 process.

2. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Maywood site includes four areas in the boroughs of Maywood and Lodi and the township of Rochelle Park, New Jersey: Maywood Interim Storage Site (MISS); the Stepan property; 23 commercial and government properties; and 35 residential and municipal properties (Figures 1, 2 and 3). A list of these properties is provided in Table 1.

MISS is an 4.7-hectare (ha) (11.7-acre) fenced area, west of and originally part of the Stepan property. MISS includes an interim waste storage pile containing approximately 26,800 cubic meters (m³) (35,000 cubic yards [yd³]) of radioactively contaminated soils and materials removed from vicinity properties: a warehouse, pump house, temporary office trailers, a reservoir, two rail spurs, and three former retention ponds.

The Stepan property, at 100 West Hunter Avenue, Maywood, is an 18.2 acre (7.4 ha) property consisting of 14 industrial buildings on terraced land. The older buildings were part of the former Maywood Chemical Works (MCW) founded in 1910, which incorporated the Schaefer Alkaloid Works built in 1895.

The 15 commercial/governmental vicinity properties that have buildings on them consist of banks, warehouses, gas stations, manufacturing buildings, and office buildings, built between the 1950s and the 1980s, along Essex and Hancock streets in Lodi and between Route 17 and Maywood Avenue in Maywood.

The 35 residential and municipal buildings consist of three parks, a fire station, and modest single family homes dating from the 1910s to 1970s in Lodi and Maywood.

The Maywood and Lodi properties were contaminated with thorium, radium, and uranium from processing at the Maywood Chemical Works, either through contaminated fill or through overflow of Lodi Brook. The former channel of Lodi Brook runs through almost all the properties (BNI 1992).

Proposed remediation for the Maywood site include the following alternatives: no action; partial excavation and disposal; partial excavation, treatment and disposal; complete excavation and disposal; complete excavation, treatment and disposal; decontamination, partial demolition, and disposal (for buildings on MISS and Stepan only).

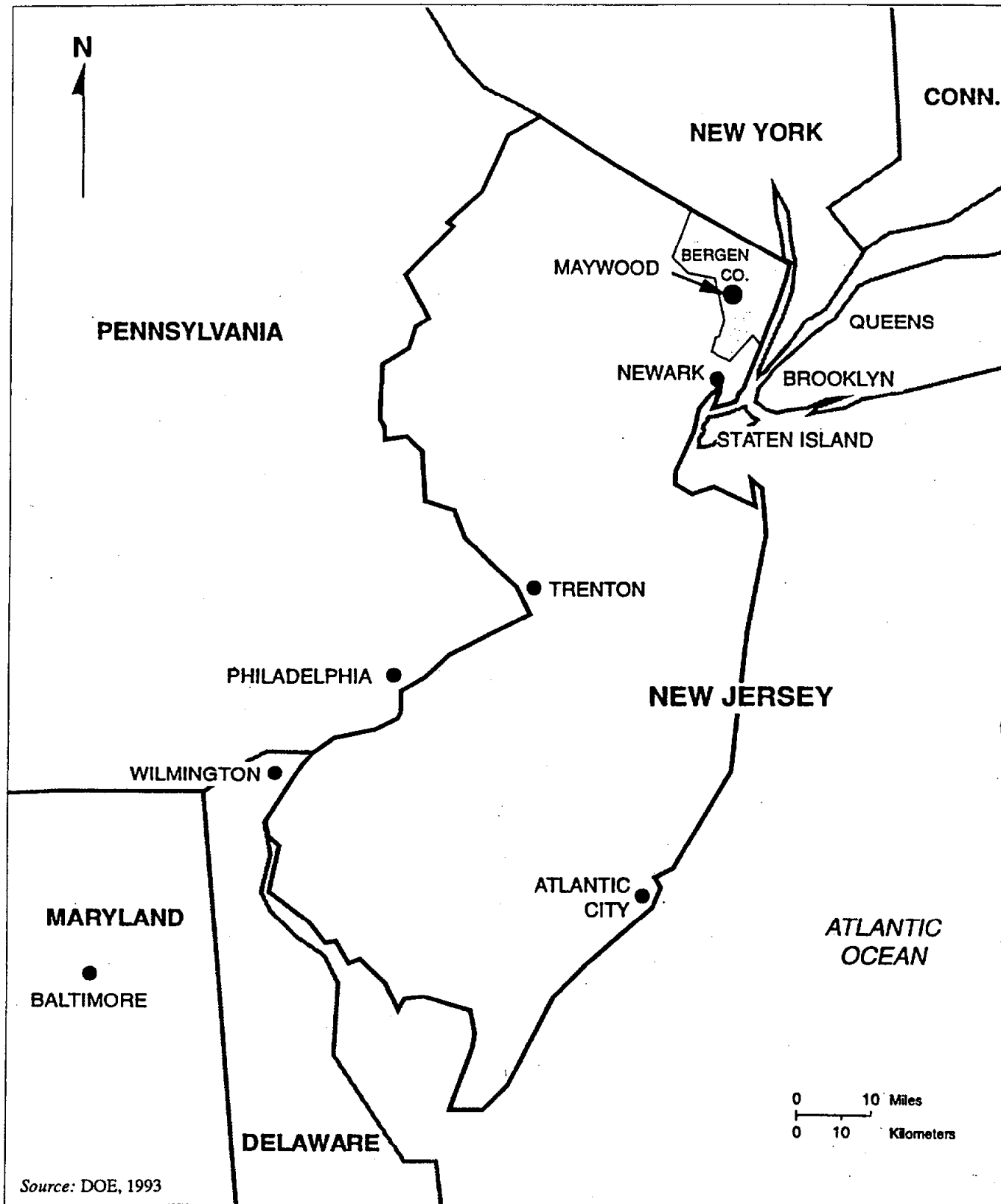
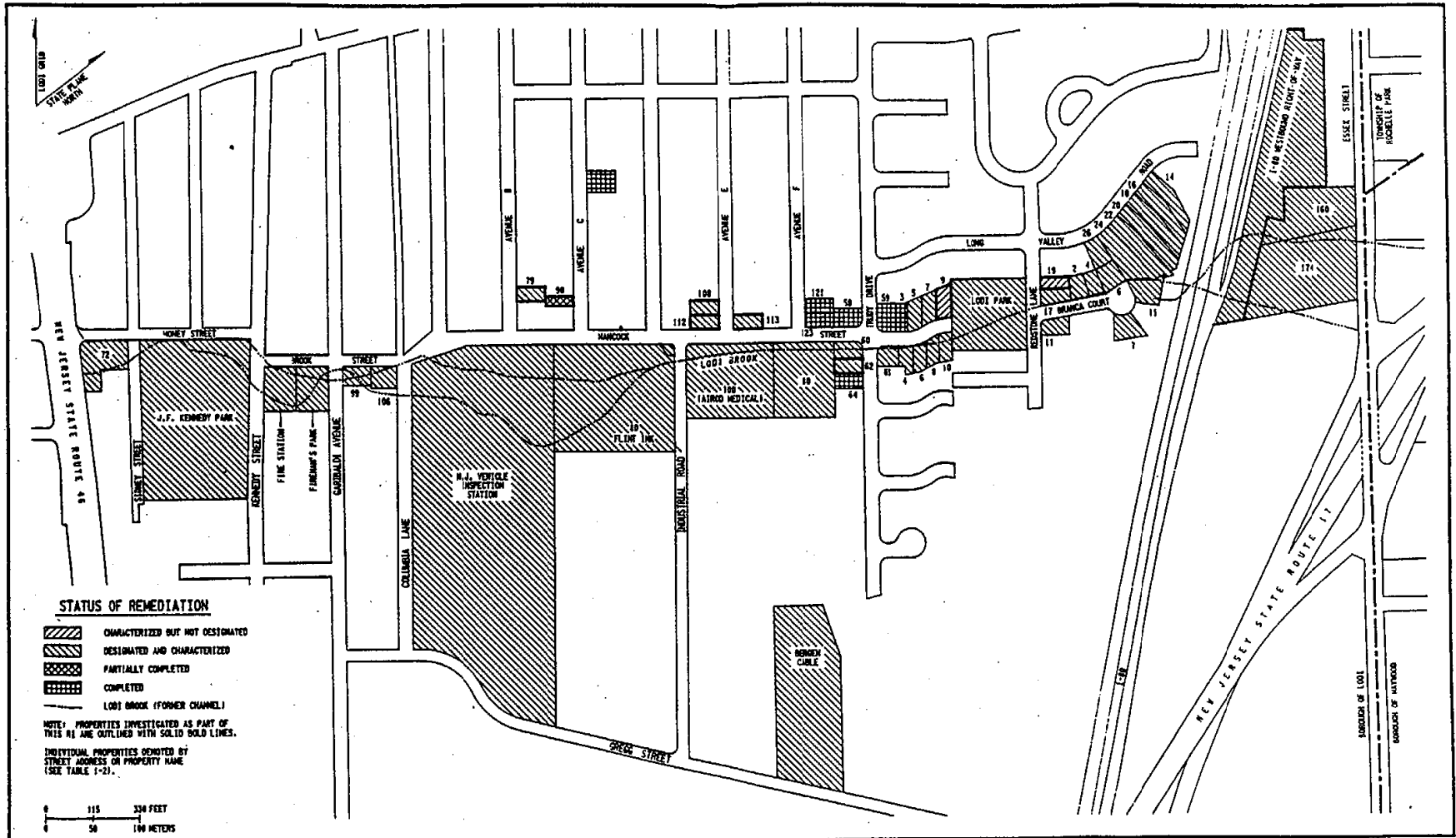


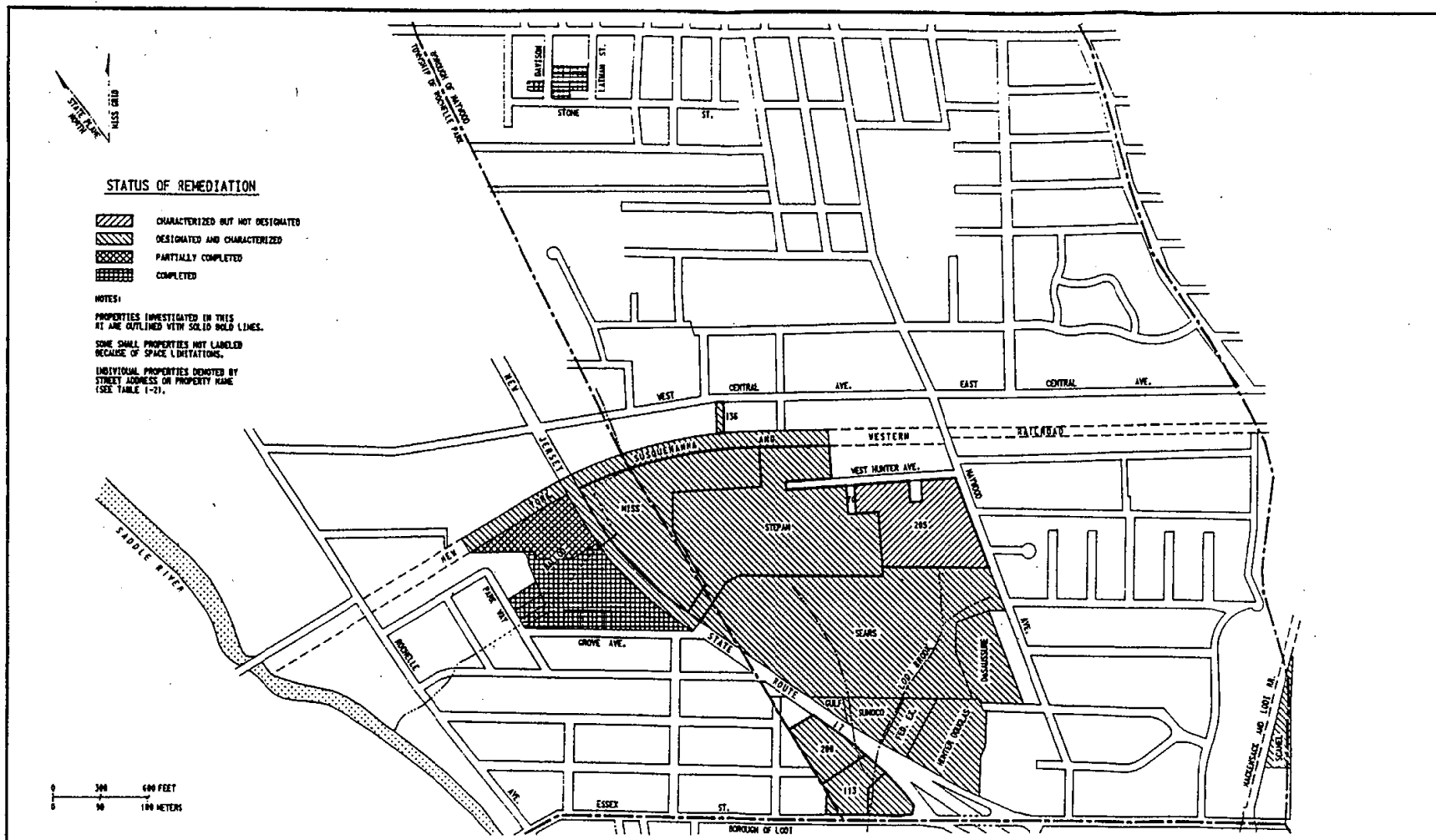
Figure 1

LOCATION OF MAYWOOD, BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY



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Figure 2
 LOCATION OF PROPERTIES IN LODI



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Figure 3
LOCATION OF PROPERTIES IN MAYWOOD AND ROCHELLE PARK

Table 1. List of the Maywood Site Properties (July 1995)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
MISS	Maywood Interim Storage Site, Maywood and Rochelle Park
Stepan	Stepan Company property, Maywood and Rochelle Park
Commercial/Government	149-151 Maywood Avenue, Maywood and Rochelle Park (Sears property)
	Rochelle Park (Ballod property)
	80 Hancock Street, Lodi (AIRCO)
	100 Hancock Street, Lodi (Heather Hill)
	80 Industrial Road, Lodi (Flint Ink)
	72 Sidney Street, Lodi (car lot)
	113 Essex Street, Maywood (National Community Bank)
	160/174 Essex Street, Maywood (National Community Bank)
	Interstate 80 (eastbound and westbound rights-of-way), Lodi
	200 Route (Rte.) 17, Maywood (Sears small truck repair)
	Rte 17 and Essex Street, Maywood (Joseph Muscarelle Associates)
	Essex Street, Maywood (Scanel property -- vacant lot)
	87-99 Rte 17, Maywood (Hunter Douglas property)
	137 Rte 17, Maywood (Federal Express property)
	239 Rte 17, Maywood (Gulf Station property)
	23 W. Howcroft, Maywood (DeSaussure property)
	167 Rte 17, Maywood (Sunoco Station property)
	Gregg St.-Columbia Lane, Lodi (New Jersey Vehicle Inspection Station)
	170 Gregg Street, Lodi (Bergen Cable Technologies, Inc.)
	New Jersey State Route 17, Maywood and Rochelle Park

Table 1. List of the Maywood Site Properties (July 1995)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Commercial	New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad property, Maywood (western right-of-way)
	205 Maywood Avenue, Maywood (Myron Manufacturing)
	Hackensack & Lodi Railroad
Residential	60 Trudy Drive, Lodi
	62 Trudy Drive, Lodi
	4 Hancock Street, Lodi
	5 Hancock Street, Lodi
	6 Hancock Street, Lodi
	7 Hancock Street, Lodi
	8 Hancock Street, Lodi
	10 Hancock Street, Lodi
	2 Branca Court, Lodi
	4 Branca Court, Lodi
	6 Branca Court, Lodi
	7 Branca Court, Lodi
	11 Branca Court, Lodi
	14 Long Valley Road, Lodi
	16 Long Valley Road, Lodi
	18 Long Valley Road, Lodi
	20 Long Valley Road, Lodi
	22 Long Valley Road, Lodi
	24 Long Valley Road, Lodi
	26 Long Valley Road, Lodi
11 Redstone Lane, Lodi	
17 Redstone Lane, Lodi	
	Lodi Municipal Park (Jet Age Park), Lodi

Table 1. List of the Maywood Site Properties (July 1995)

<i>Description</i>	<i>Location</i>
Residential (cont.)	106 Columbia Lane, Lodi
	99 Garibaldi Avenue, Lodi
	Fire Station No. 2, Lodi
	Fireman's Memorial Park, Lodi
	J.F. Kennedy Municipal Park, Lodi
	90 Avenue C, Lodi
	108 Avenue E, Lodi
	112 Avenue E, Lodi
	113 Avenue E, Lodi
	79 Avenue B, Lodi
	136 W. Central Avenue, Maywood
	200 Brookdale SE, Maywood

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3. SETTING

The Maywood site is located in a dense urban setting in northeastern New Jersey in the boroughs of Maywood and Lodi and the township of Rochelle Park, and contains four defined areas: MISS; the Stepan property; 23 commercial and government properties; and 35 residential and municipal properties.

MISS, in Maywood, is bounded on the west by Route 17, on the north by the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, and to the east and south by the Stepan Company property. Residential properties lie to the north beyond the railroad line. The Stepan Company property is surrounded by industrial, commercial, and residential buildings. To the north and northeast the property is bordered by the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad and to the south and southwest by commercial properties.

All of the residences, except two, are located in Lodi, directly adjoining Maywood to the southwest. The residences are located in four different housing tracts, consisting of modest one- and two-story single family homes, located on a linear north/south corridor off Hancock Street, linked by Lodi Brook. The commercial and governmental buildings are located in Maywood, between Route 17 and Maywood Avenue, and in Lodi along Essex and Hancock Streets and Industrial Road in predominantly commercial/industrial sections of both boroughs.

Two properties in the larger project area are listed on both the New Jersey State Register and the NRHP, the Romeyn-Oldis-Brinkerhoff House at 279 Maywood Avenue and the Romine-Van Voorhis House at 306 Maywood Avenue (Office of New Jersey Heritage 1988). A 1985 *Bergen County Historic Sites Survey* of the area, a "reconnaissance level" inventory of potentially significant buildings, identified the "Maywood Chemical Works" complex, including the Stepan and Pfizer companies as significant within a matrix (district) for its architectural style and association with Maywood's industrial heritage. Additionally, the Peerless Engine Company Fire House Number 2, adjacent to the chemical plants, was identified as significant within a matrix (Pfoutz 1992). The Pfizer Company buildings no longer exist and have been replaced by the Myron Manufacturing Company building.

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4. HISTORICAL RESOURCES

4.1 METHODOLOGY

In December 1993, Alexandra Cole, of Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), carried out archival research in the Maywood Public Library, the Maywood and Lodi Borough Offices, the New Jersey Room of the Newark Public Library, and the DOE Public Information Center in Maywood. She interviewed John O'Brien, Manager of the Stepan Company, and reviewed his archives. Additionally, she consulted the New Jersey State Library. Jonathan Gell of the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office provided information on historic surveys in the Maywood area.

Onsite research included a tour of the properties with BNI personnel to examine the condition and alterations of the buildings, and to photograph them.

4.2 HISTORY OF THE MAYWOOD AREA

The borough of Maywood is 358 ha (858 acres) and was originally settled by Dutch families from Long Island and New York City in 1600. They settled along the Hackensack River, gradually spreading out into what was known as Bergen County which was named after a town in Holland. The first deed was given by the Indians in 1630. The area, called Midland Township, was a farming community for almost 300 years. The main urban settlement was along Maywood Avenue between Essex Street and Passaic Street, with houses built of local red sandstone in the Dutch Colonial style.

In 1885, Midland Township became part of Hackensack which is known as West Hackensack. At this time, several German businessmen transformed a great deal of this rural area into suburban development. Gustav L. Jaeger, who made his money in paper manufacturing in New York, developed a large tract of farmland with fellow German, Henry Lindenmeyer. Jaeger paved the streets with macadam, and persuaded the Hackensack Water Company and Electric Light Company to supply his new development with utilities. He sponsored industries such as the Maywood Art Tile Company. In 1894, he was instrumental in forming a new borough, separate from Hackensack, with 350 inhabitants, which was named Maywood. As owner of the Maywood Land Company, Jaeger developed a number of houses in the town, and served on the first Council when Maywood became a borough. A second entrepreneur, Gustav Peetz, bought a large farm in 1892 and developed housing in the northeast section of Maywood (Van Valen 1900).

Successful development of the new town was made possible by the presence of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, built in 1872 to connect the Hudson River to the Pennsylvania coal fields. Such railroad service allowed Mr. Peetz to advertise Maywood in the 1890 newspapers as the "most charming suburb of New York City" advertising seven-room cottages for \$1,200 (Maywood 1944). The central part of town near the railroad station began

to develop with two-story suburban wood frame houses on long narrow lots lining the streets, providing homes for workers commuting to New York City but wanting to live in a rural area.

Trolley service to Maywood from the Hudson River began in 1900 with the arrival of a line from the New Jersey and Hudson River Railway and Ferry Company. This trolley line went up Maywood Avenue and turned left onto West Pleasant Street, enabling that section of town to expand in the 1910s and early 1920s. Maywood Heights was developed after 1920, north of Passaic Street and west of Maywood Avenue. Garden apartments, clusters of two- and three-story buildings within landscaped areas, began to appear in the 1920s and 1930s (Borough of Maywood 1944; Sanborn Map, Hackensack 1926).

Maywood remained a small town until after World War II, when returning soldiers, under the Veterans Administration's (VA) easy mortgages, were able to buy houses in the suburbs. The expanding network of highways built in the 1950s, surrounding Maywood: Route 17, New Jersey Turnpike, and Garden State Parkway all going north and south, and Route 46 going east and west, made the town easily accessible to New York City as a suburban community. The remaining areas of vacant land in the extreme northwest and northeast parts of the town filled up with housing. More inhabitants required more services. From 1950 through the 1960s a number of warehouses, banks, gas stations, and service buildings were constructed along Route 17. The Garden State Plaza, one of the area's first shopping malls, was built adjacent to Route 17 in 1957.

Although primarily a residential community for people working in the surrounding cities, Maywood did attract industry in the early years of the 20th century, primarily chemical works established by German chemical manufacturers who had moved from New York City to Maywood to establish both homes and businesses. Ernst Bilhuber, manager of the Maywood Tile Works, induced Dr. Louis Schaefer to settle in Maywood, where he built his Schaefer Alkaloid Works in 1896, close to the railroad line and the station. Other German chemical manufacturers followed suit, establishing by 1909 three more chemical companies, the Thorien Chemical Company, the Herman-de Lair-Schaeffer Company, and Standard Essen Company in Maywood. These four companies merged in 1910 to become the Maywood Chemical Works. The Citro Chemical Company was established adjacent to the Maywood Chemical Works by Dr. Emerson, the manufacturer of Bromo Seltzer (Maywood 1944). Today the Stepan Company and Myron Manufacturing are indicative of the industries located in Maywood.

Lodi

The borough of Lodi, immediately to the south of Maywood, originally was settled by the Leni-Lenape Indians along the Saddle River, then known as the Warepeake River. In the 1670s, Captain John Berry bought the land from the Indians for development. A number of Dutch settled on Berry's land after 1682. The town, originally called Pollifly or Polifly, meaning a bog meadow, was situated between the Saddle River and Polifly Road to the east. The area was primarily farm land, with vegetables, fruits, and grains as main crops. The township of Polifly was established in 1825 and named Lodi, apparently at the suggestion of

General Lafayette, after the town of Lodi in Italy (Lodi Chamber of Commerce Business Directory 1989; Clayton 1882).

The village of Lodi, within the larger township of the same name, was virtually non-existent with the exception of a saw-mill on the Saddle River, up until the 1830s when Scotsman, Robert Rennie, established a calico printing (cloth) mill on the river, called Lodi Print Works. In 1855, Rennie built the Lodi Chemical Works adjacent to his calico mill, for the refining of petroleum and the production of oil of vitriol, nitric acid, and muriatic acid, with raw materials coming from Europe and South America. Rennie's factories were highly successful and attracted many workers. Rennie was instrumental in bringing a railroad line from the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad south to Lodi (then the New Jersey Midland Railroad) to service his enterprises. Amenities for his employees such as a library and a men's club, as well as a post office and school for the town were provided by Rennie. His accomplishments earned him the unofficial title of the "father of Lodi" (Heusser 1927). The residential part of town grew up on either side of the river. Lodi became a borough in 1894.

Rennie's cloth mill was eventually sold to the firm of Burns and Smith in 1875, who in turn sold it to the Blum brothers, who operated a dyeing business called Alexander Piece Dye Works. A second dye mill, the Boettger Piece Dye Works, was established in 1896. In 1903, the two firms merged as the United Piece Dye Works, a firm that attracted thousands of new workers to the area, primarily Italians and Poles. The population of Lodi doubled between 1900 and 1910, and a large number of worker houses were built in Lodi at this time to handle the increased population (Lodi Chamber of Commerce Business Directory 1991-92; Fogarty et al. 1985).

A major textile strike in 1926 at the United Piece Dye Works and the surrounding woolen mills; led by the United Front Committee of Textile Workers, lasted eight months and left a scar on the New Jersey textile industry. By the 1930s, the development of synthetic fibers caused the wool business to decline, and the Lodi factory closed in 1957.

As a result of the loss of the major employer in Lodi, an urban renewal program was undertaken to attract federal funds for the redevelopment of downtown, creating new shopping malls, an industrial park to attract other types of industry such as chemical and electrical plants, and a municipal complex. The network of highways created in the 1950s, as well as the post-war housing boom, attracted an influx of families to Lodi, and numerous tracts of single-family houses were built in the northern section of town. Lodi today, is a mix of residential, industrial, and service-oriented businesses (Lodi Chamber of Commerce Business Directory 1991-92; New Jersey Division of State and Regional Planning 1964).

4.3 HISTORY OF THE MISS PROPERTIES

The MISS property is located in the western 4.7 ha (11.7 acre) portion of the original 12.1 ha (30 acres) belonging to the Maywood Chemical Works, and approximately 35 of the company's manufacturing and warehouse buildings stood on the site. The 1,135,600-liter (1)

(300,000-gallon [gal]) reservoir, a warehouse, and the concrete and brick foundations of several of these buildings remain. The area was acquired from the Stepan Company by DOE in 1985 as an interim waste storage site.

Stepan Property

The Stepan property is the eastern portion of the original 12.1 ha (30 acres) belonging to the MCW, founded in 1896 as the Schaefer Alkaloid Works by Dr. Louis Schaefer, a German chemist. Around 1910 this company merged with three other German chemical companies to become the Maywood Chemical Works, which incorporated the old Schaefer Alkaloid buildings (Maywood 1944). The primary focus of MCW at this time was the extraction of chemicals and essences from natural substances. Very early in the plant's history it began to make lithium compounds. According to a written account by the former President of MCW, in 1917, Thomas Edison financed a building (present Building 67) at the plant where lithium hydroxide could be processed to provide the electrolytes for the alkaline nickel iron storage battery he invented for an electric car (Stepan 1992) (this link, however, has not been corroborated by other sources).

The plant expanded rapidly during and after World War I when the United States, cut off from its German supply of dyes and organic chemicals, was forced to develop its own chemical industry; the majority of the current buildings on the site were built between 1910 and 1930. A spur line of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad ran east and west through the property. In 1916 the company began extracting thorium from monazite sands to be used in the manufacture of mantles for gas lamps. In the early 1940s, Building 78 was built to Navy specifications for the manufacture of lithium hydroxide, which was used on submarines during World War II to absorb carbon dioxide from the air (personal communication, J.O'Brien 1992; Stepan 1992). By 1951, MCW was extracting thorium from monazite sands, caffeine from tea waste, lithium from lithia salts and ore, and cocaine crystals from coca leaves, as well as producing detergents, alkaloids, essential oils, and flavoring extracts for soft drinks (Harvie 1951).

In 1959 the Stepan Company bought MCW, and continued to manufacture similar products, with the exception of the extraction of thorium, which was discontinued. Many of the older buildings were torn down in the late 1970s, including Building 21, one of the original buildings of the Schaefer Alkaloid Works, where the thorium was extracted from the monazite sands. Additions were made to the office (Building 15) and warehouse (Building 13) in 1967 and two warehouses (Buildings 2 and 3) were constructed in 1975. Currently 17 buildings remain from the approximately 115 that existed on the property in the 1970s (Figure 4).

Commercial/Industrial Properties

The commercial and governmental buildings included as part of the Maywood site are located in Maywood, between Route 17 and Maywood Avenue, and in Lodi along Hancock Street and Industrial Road in predominantly commercial/industrial sections of both boroughs. The particular triangle-shaped industrial area of Maywood, between Route 17 and Maywood

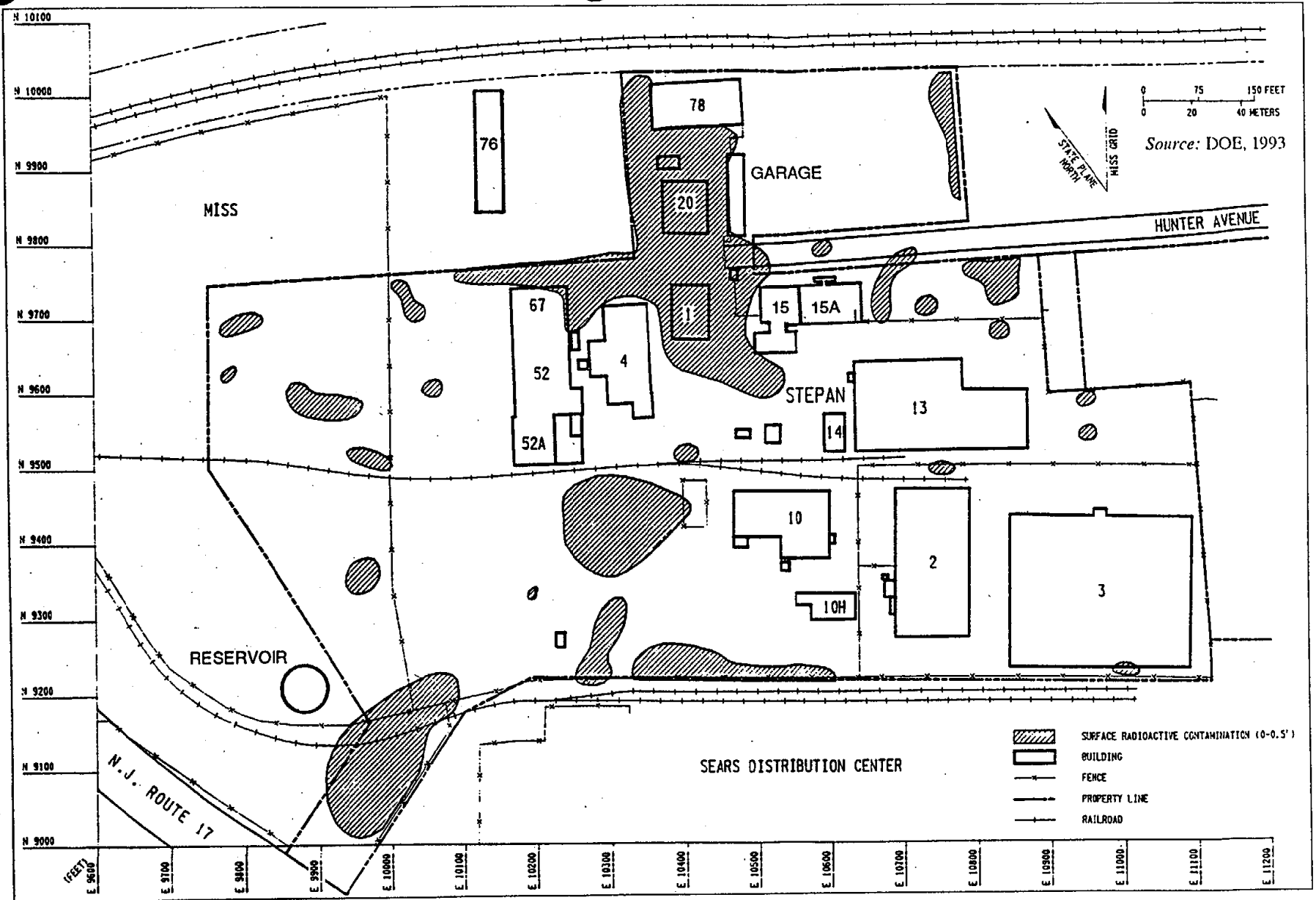


Figure 4
STEPAN PROPERTY 1993

Avenue, and along Essex Street, was not developed until the 1950s, with the exception of the MCW and the Citro Chemical Company (later Pfizer, and now the site of the Myron Manufacturing Company), which were built in the early part of the century close to the railroad. The 11 buildings surveyed were constructed between 1955 and 1982, and consist of the types of service buildings that traditionally develop along a modern highway strip, in this case gas stations, warehouses, and a bank.

The industrial area in Lodi where four buildings are located was not developed until the 1950s and 1960s. The six buildings surveyed were constructed between 1956 and 1978, in an area zoned for industry and public land (New Jersey Division of State and Regional Planning, 1964).

Residential and Municipal Properties

All of the residences except two are located in Lodi. The residences, consisting of one and two story single family homes dating from the 1910s to the 1970s, are located in a number of different housing tracts located on a linear north/south corridor off Hancock Street, linked by Lodi Brook, and represent different stages in the town's history of housing.

The house on Avenue C is one of a row of one-and-one-half story gable-front houses built in the 1910s as housing for factory workers, in a vernacular style that derived its rectangular shape, simplicity, and gable-front orientation from the Greek Revival style of the preceding century. The three residences on Avenue E, built in 1941, are small side-gabled houses on high concrete foundations, with front gabled wings and attached garages. The house on Avenue B is one of a number of split level houses, built in the 1950s, with hipped roofs and brick veneer and shingle siding. The residence on Columbia Lane dates from the 1950s and has brick veneer and an eaves front roof with two hipped roof wings to the front. The adjacent house on Garibaldi Avenue also dates from the 1950s, but has been altered with the addition of a second story. The avenues in this section of town are on a grid pattern, representing a 19th-century town plan.

The housing development to the east of Trudy Drive includes curving drives designed to give a suburban appearance. The seven houses on Long Valley Road date from the 1940s, and with one exception have been remodelled from their original one-story with gabled dormers to two-story Garrison Colonial style homes. The six houses at the end of Hancock Street date from the 1940s, and have eaves-front roofs, gabled wings and dormers, and one-car attached garages. Three of these houses have been remodelled by the addition of a full second story or a large dormer. The two houses on Trudy Drive date to the 1950s, and are small one-story gable-roofed houses on high concrete foundations with shingle siding. The two Redstone Lane houses, dating from the 1960s, have been extensively remodeled with additions and new siding. The five Branca Court houses, built in 1970 around a cul de sac, are hipped or gable-roofed Garrison Colonial homes, with mixed siding of red or yellow brick veneer, shingles, or grooved plywood.

The two houses in Maywood consist of a residence built in the 1940s on West Central Avenue which has been remodelled with a large dormer, and a residence on Brookdale Street which is a shingled split-level Colonial.

Firehouse Number 2, at the corner of Brook and Kennedy Streets, is in the process of being remodelled in a post-Modern style. There are three municipal parks: Lodi Municipal Park, which is located at Hancock Street and Redstone Lane, the Fireman's Memorial Park adjacent to Firehouse Number 2, and the large John F. Kennedy Park at the corner of Kennedy and Money Streets.

4.4 Evaluation of Resources

Federal agencies are required by Section 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations implementing Section 106 to take into account the effect of any undertaking within their jurisdiction on properties included in or eligible for the NRHP and, prior to approval of an undertaking that may affect such properties, to afford the Advisory Council a reasonable opportunity to comment (36 CFR 800.1). Agencies must (1) identify potential historic properties (generally those which are 50 years old or older, however there are exceptions), (2) evaluate them for eligibility for listing on the National Register, (3) if eligible, manage them if they are under federal jurisdiction, (4) consider the effects of actions on them, (5) undertake and encourage their preservation, and/or (6) document them if they must be altered or destroyed. In complying with these regulations, agencies are able to reduce effects on historic properties while meeting the needs of the undertaking.

According to the above federal guidelines, all permanent buildings on the Maywood Site that retain integrity are to be evaluated for NRHP eligibility, using the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

The majority of the buildings in this survey are not 50 years old, nor do they have the exceptional significance required of buildings less than 50 years old to qualify them for the NRHP. They are typical residential, commercial, or industrial buildings which could be found in any town. The buildings that will be evaluated for NRHP significance are those over 50 years, namely those on the Stepan property and some of the residences.

Criterion A. "that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;"

Stepan and MISS Properties

Thirteen of the 17 buildings and structures on the Stepan and MISS properties, (combined because they were a single property during their period of significance), dating from approximately 1910 to 1940, appear to be significant as a district under Criterion A, for their association with the chemical industry, which was a strong factor in the growth and development of Maywood in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The dates of significance encompass the period from 1910, when the Maywood Chemical Company took over the Schaefer Alkaloid Works, through the 1940s, when the Navy commissioned Building 78 to be constructed for wartime manufacturing use. These buildings (1, 4, 10, 10H, 14, 20, 52, 67, 76, 78, and garage) and structures (the smoke stack and the reservoir) retain integrity of location, setting, design, and materials. Non-contributing buildings include #13, which was extensively remodelled in 1967; #2 and #3, which were built in 1975; #15, whose additions have compromised its integrity; and the pumphouse, which is a recent metal-sided building.

The Maywood Chemical Works, as one of a number of chemical companies in the area, was directly responsible for the growth of Maywood in the early 20th century when the industry prospered as a result of World War I and the unavailability of German dyes and chemicals. The buildings, through Louis Schaefer, one of the founders of MCW, also are associated with the German community in Maywood, which was instrumental in transforming the agricultural village of Maywood into a developed town at the turn of the century. The quartet of Schaefer, Ernest Bilhuber, Gustav Jaeger, and Henry Lindenmeyer brought money, expertise and their New York connections to Maywood in the 1890s. The presence of these entrepreneurs, who established industries, laid out residential developments, and founded utility companies, made a significant impact on the development of Maywood at this time (Van Valen 1900).

Criterion B. "that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;"

The Stepan and MISS properties do not appear to be significant under Criterion B. Building 67 has been linked to the noted inventor Thomas A. Edison, as a lithium production plant which supplied him with the requisite materials for inventing a battery for his electric car. According to the former President of MCW, he funded the plant in 1917 and came to the building a number of times (Stepan 1992). However, this association of MCW with Edison has not been documented. Invoices in the Edison laboratory archives in West Orange, New Jersey indicate that the inventor purchased lithium hydroxide from MCW, but thus far no known

records indicate that he financed a building for the company (personal communication, J. O'Brien 1994). Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant under Criterion B.

Criterion C. "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;"

Stepan and MISS Properties

Buildings 1, 4, 10, 10H, 14, 15, 20, 52, 67, 76, 78 and the garage, as well as the smoke stack and the reservoir, appear to be significant as a district under Criterion C, representing a "significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." With the exception of the small wood-frame 1910 bungalow (15), a long wood-frame warehouse (76), and a yellow brick 1940s building (78), the buildings are unified in architectural style. Built of red brick on raised concrete foundations, these one- and two-story buildings have gable roofs covered with either concrete corrugated tile or corrugated metal. Brick piers, corbelled cornices, and concrete lintels and sills enliven most of the utilitarian facades. The bricks were made at the local Little Falls brickyard of N.S. Mehrhof; remains of building foundations on the MISS site contain bricks with the Merhof imprint.

Building 1 (1926-28), a rectangular one-story gable-front brick building, has a concrete tile roof. The windows have been bricked in and metal roll-up doors added. One addition to the northwest has a brick parapet, and a second addition to the southwest has glass block windows.

Building 4 (1926-28), the boiler plant, is a two-story gable-front brick building with a concrete tile roof. The bays are delineated by decorative brick piers and corbelled cornices. The metal sash windows are multi-paned, both fixed and pivot. Glass block windows have replaced the original windows in the east and west bays of the north facade. A corrugated metal four-story coal boiler tower is located at the southwest corner, and a yellow brick smokestack stands adjacent to it on the east.

Building 10 (pre-1928), a rectangular two-story gable-roof brick refinery, has a third story monitor lit by metal sash pivot windows. The bays are delineated by decorative brick piers and corbelled cornices. The metal sash windows are multi-paned, both fixed and pivot. Glass block windows have replaced some of the original windows. Tall metal separator tanks stand to the south. Building 10H to the south is a rectangular two-story flat roof building with brick piers and concrete block infill. A corrugated metal penthouse has metal sash multi-paned windows.

Building 13 (post-1928), a rectangular warehouse, consists of an older section, adjacent to the railroad tracks, with five gabled bays with a concrete base and clad walls in wood siding. A remodeled 1967 addition to the north consists of a flat-roofed yellow brick building with aluminum frame windows.

Building 14 (pre-1928), a rectangular two-story gable-roof brick building on a raised concrete foundation, has a concrete tile roof. The bays are delineated by decorative brick piers and corbelled cornices. The 2/2 (4 window panes) light wood sash windows have aluminum storm windows over them.

Building 15 consists of an approximate 1910 wood frame bungalow, which was the original MCW office, with an approximate 1928 flat-roofed brick office building addition to the south, connected to the house by a passageway. Number 15A, a 1967 yellow brick addition, housing the present Stepan office is attached to the east of the bungalow.

Building 20 (pre-1928, date of addition unknown), a rectangular one-story gable-front brick building, has a concrete tile roof. The bays are delineated by decorative brick piers and corbelled cornices. A large brick addition, with bricked in windows, is attached to the west.

Building 67 (about 1915 to 1920; Building 52: 1926 to 1928), a rectangular one-and-one-half story gable-front brick building, sits on a raised concrete foundation. Decorative brick pilasters and corner posts, and concrete lintels over the doors and windows add architectural interest to the utilitarian facades. Many of the original tall multi-paned metal sash windows have been overlain with brick. The roof is being redone.

Building 76 (post-1928), on a raised concrete foundation, is a rectangular wood-frame gable-front warehouse. The roof and sides are clad in corrugated iron. Four large wooden doors give access to the interior.

Building 78, commissioned in the 1940s by the Navy for use in processing lithium, is a one-story flat-roof yellow brick building on a raised concrete foundation. Large glass block windows light the interior. A metal penthouse tops the eastern half of the roof.

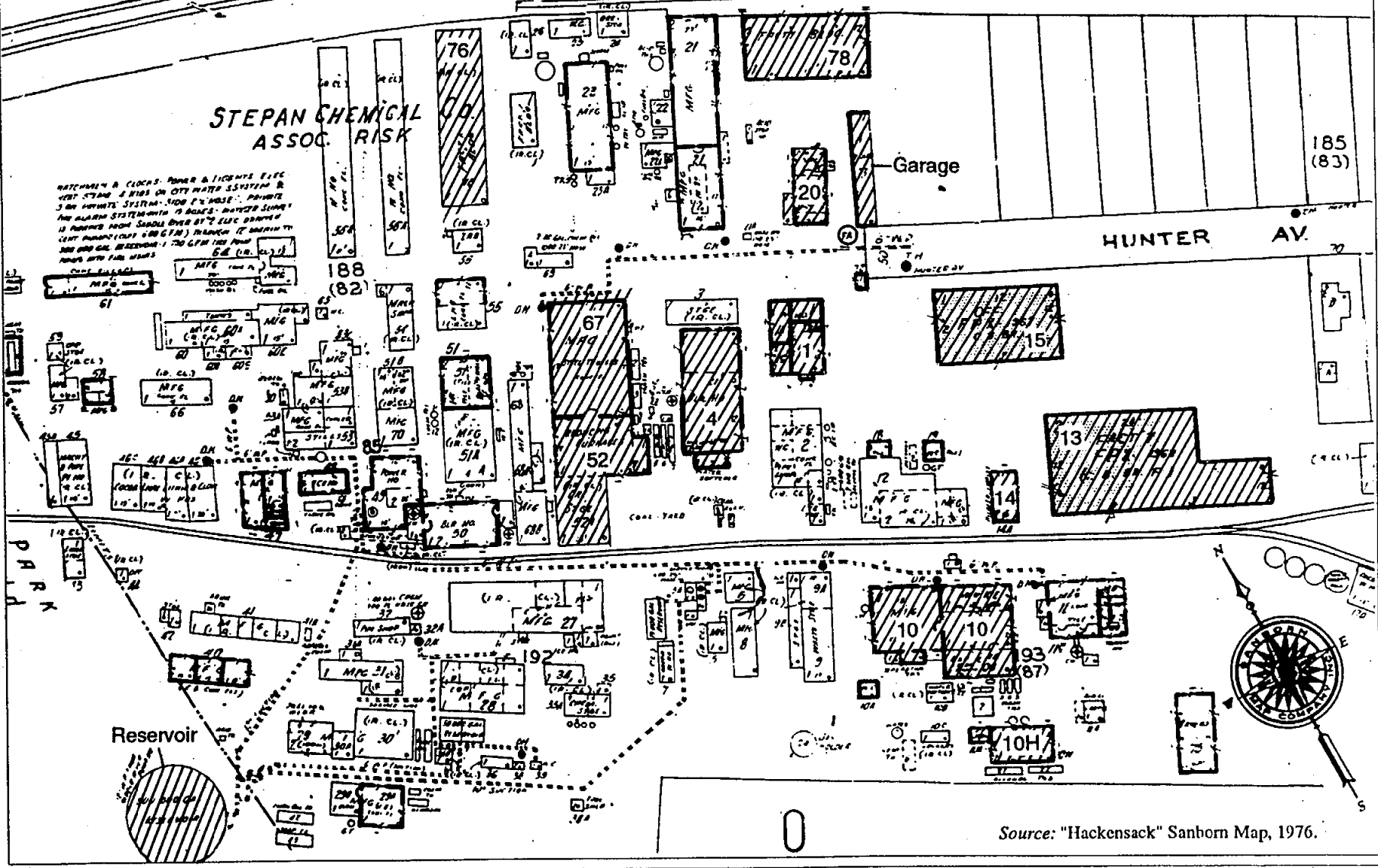
A rectangular 12-car garage (post-1928), made of concrete block with brick gable ends, has paneled wooden roll-up doors. The gable roof is covered with brown asphalt shingles.

A 1,135,600-l (300,000 gal) capacity concrete reservoir (pre-1928) is located to the west of the existing buildings, on the MISS site, and serviced the southern section of the MCW plant. A modern metal pump house has been added adjacent to the reservoir.

To qualify for the NRHP, the buildings, additionally, must retain their integrity, or "the ability of a property to convey its significance." The aspects of integrity include: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association. Although the setting has been compromised by the removal and/or alterations of a majority of the buildings, sufficient integrity of location, materials, workmanship, and association, remains for these buildings to qualify as a district.

The MCW plant at its peak contained approximately 115 buildings (See Figure 5). Approximately 25 of these were of brick, and the remainder were wood-frame with corrugated

Legend
 **Stepan Property 1993**



Source: "Hackensack" Sanborn Map, 1976.

Figure 5
STEPAN PROPERTY 1976

metal siding, like Building 76. A majority of them were removed in the 1970s, leaving only 15. However, these 15 buildings are primarily the larger brick buildings that were on the property. They are clustered and retain the cohesion necessary for a district. Although many similar brick industrial plants were constructed in this section of New Jersey in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a large number of them have been demolished, including the Citro Chemical Company adjacent to MCW. Because other industrial properties have disappeared, the Stepan property becomes even more important to Maywood as a representative of its 20th century industrial development.

Residences

The 1940 houses along Central Avenue, Longview Avenue, Hancock Avenue, etc. do not represent a significant concentration of 1940 houses to be eligible as a district of 1940 houses of early and post-war housing that would be representative of the type of house made possible by VA loans. In addition, most of them have been sufficiently altered that they no longer retain integrity of workmanship, design, and association. The single residence dating from 1917, on Avenue C, has been recently remodelled in such a way that it no longer retains its ability to demonstrate what turn of the century worker housing looked like. None of the residences appear to be significant under this criterion.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The archaeological research described below was developed in response to the urbanized nature of the Maywood Site. The archaeological surface survey was largely ineffective because the ground surface at most properties was obscured by grass, buildings, structures, and other modern features. The focus of the archaeological research is on assessing the archaeological sensitivity of the area based on soil borings taken from the properties during radiological investigations.

5.1 METHODOLOGY

Background research conducted in support of this section of the report included a site records and literature search at the New Jersey State Museum (Appendix A); a meeting with Jonathan Gell of the Office of Historic Preservation, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy; and a review of DOE reports documenting contamination at each property included within the Maywood Site.

In addition, an archaeological survey of all accessible areas of each property was conducted by SAIC archaeologist Craig Woodman between November 8 and 13, 1993. Nicke Ring, of BNI, accompanied Mr. Woodman and provided information regarding the location of contaminated areas requiring remediation. All exposed ground surfaces were inspected but the survey yielded little information because most ground surfaces in this highly urbanized area were obscured.

The assessment of the sensitivity of each property was based primarily on radiological characterization reports prepared for each property. Characterization of subsurface contamination was conducted by systematically drilling 3-inch (in.) or 6-in. boreholes across the subject property and taking downhole measurements of radioactive contaminants. Figures 6 and 7 are examples of the intensive nature of the soil sampling conducted at residential properties and relatively large areas such as parks, respectively.

Boring logs prepared by geologists describe the soils excavated from the boreholes. In some cases, the logs were used to prepare geological cross-sections of various Maywood and Lodi properties. These descriptions as well as the cross-sections that summarize them were prepared by professional geologists in accordance with government standards described in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Designation D 2488-84 *Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure)*. Unusual soil inclusions such as shellfish, pottery, and historic remains would be routinely noted on the boring logs. Section X2.2 of the ASTM standard referenced above does specifically mention that shell remains should be noted and generally requires the notation of additional comments that may be relevant.

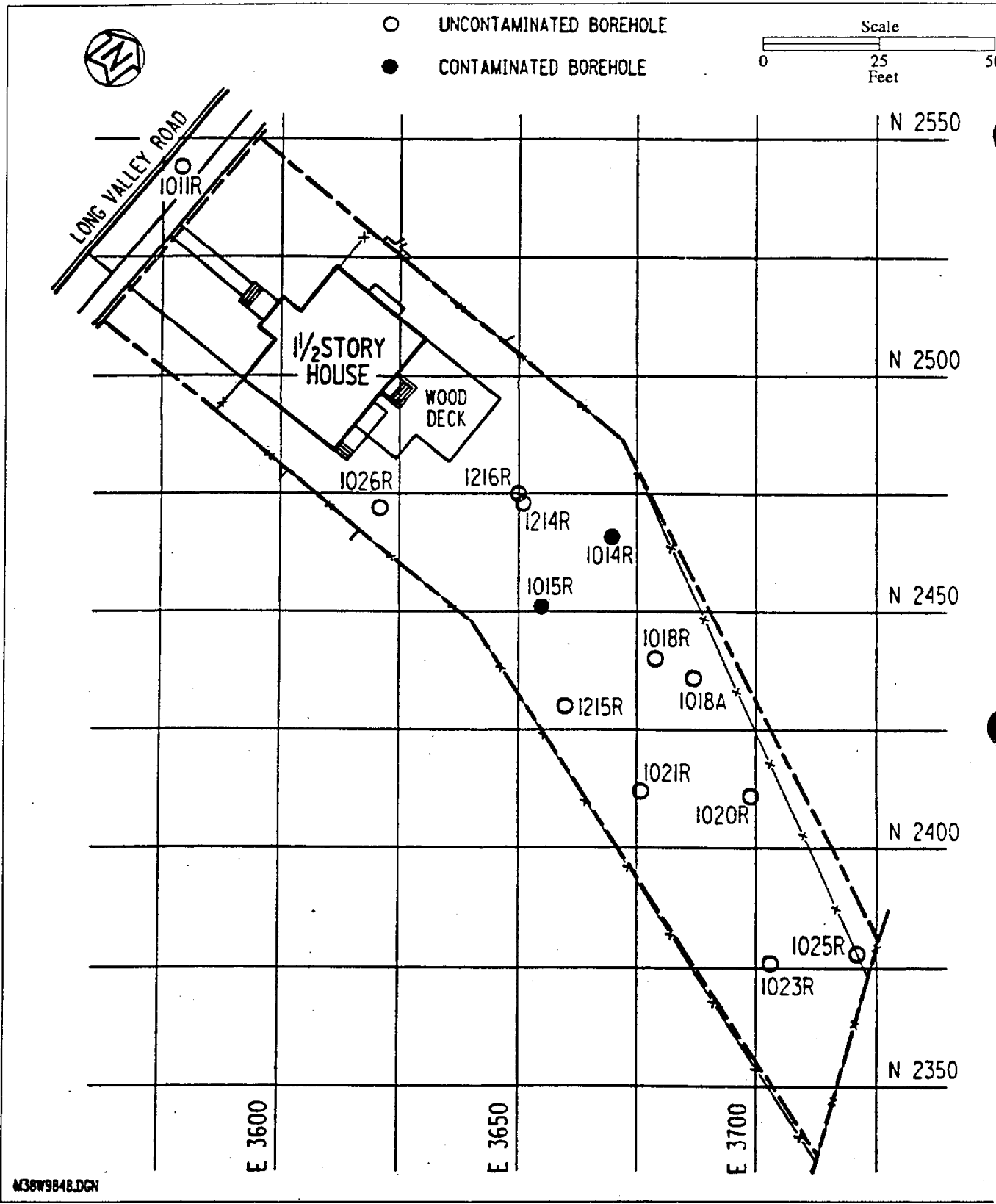


Figure 6

BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AT LONG VALLEY ROAD

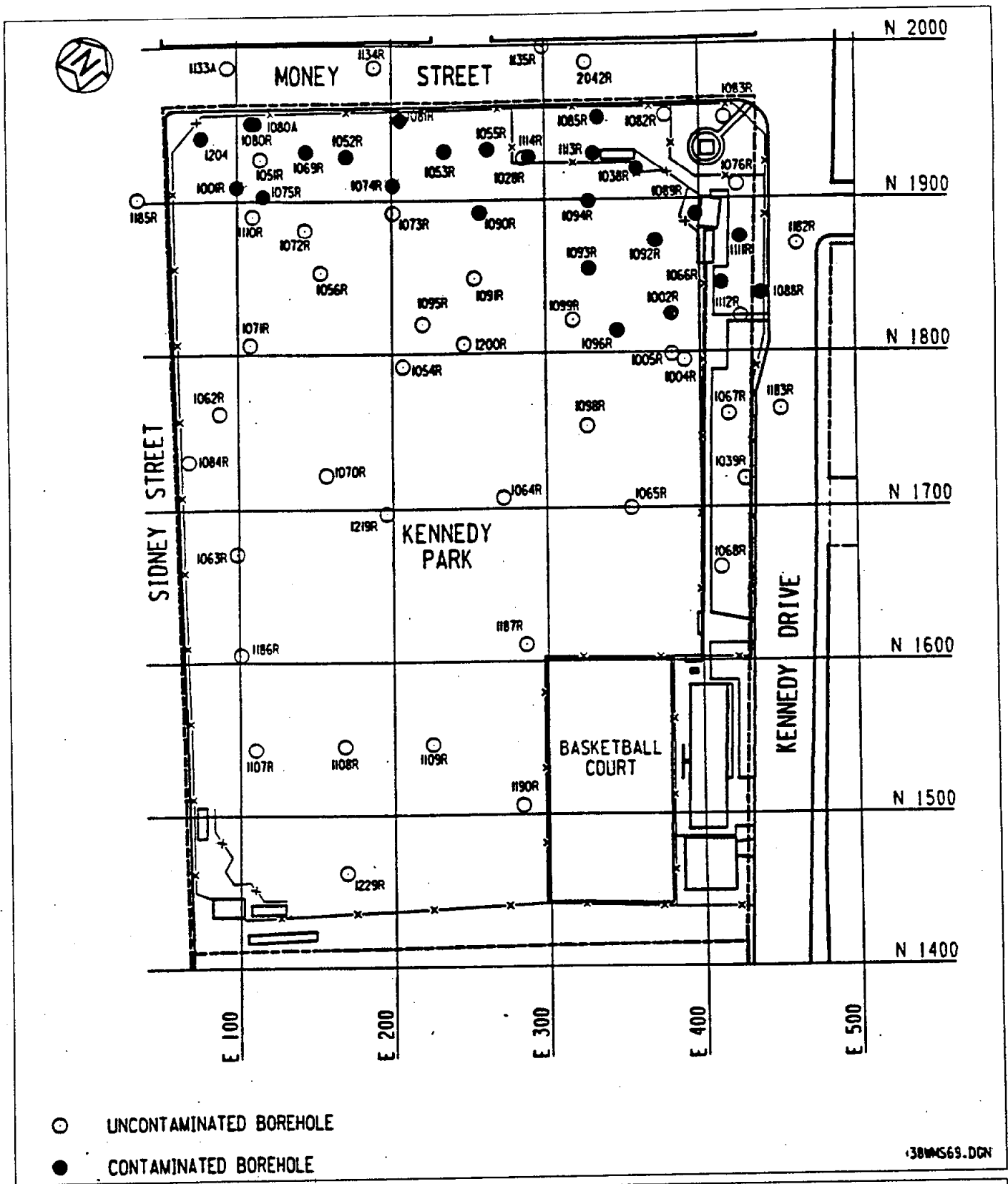


Figure 7
BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AT KENNEDY PARK

Given that the presence of prehistoric or historic materials would affect the numerous measurements and descriptions required for each soil sample, it seems reasonable to assume that the boring logs would note if such materials were recovered. This assumption is supported by a review of many boring logs for the Maywood and Lodi properties (see Bibliography). Section 5.4 and Appendix B are exemplary in showing that historic materials such as brick and glass were noted during boring activities even though the ASTM standard does not specifically mention them.

In addition, the boring logs routinely indicate when a buried upper soil horizon is present. Upper horizons represent old ground surfaces that were stabilized long enough to be affected by various natural processes such as leaching and discoloration by organic materials. These surfaces have the highest probability of containing evidence of cultural use because they were exposed for relatively long periods of time.

This report considers data from soil boring logs and associated geologic cross-sections to be generally adequate for assessing the potential for encountering archaeological deposits at a particular property. In other words, the borings are adequate for the identification of old ground surfaces that could contain archaeological sites. The borings are also considered adequate in that they are likely to have recovered archaeological remains from sites of moderate or high artifact density. The borings are less likely to have recovered archaeological materials from low density sites such as sherd or lithic scatters due to small sample sizes.

Sensitivity assessments were made in the following manner:

- Geologic cross-sections were inspected for evidence of buried soil horizons and cultural strata. Individual borehole logs generally were not reviewed for sites with cross-sections.
- Soil boring logs for properties lacking cross-sections were reviewed. A table was prepared that identified depth of fill, depth of contamination, presence and nature of cultural materials, and presence and depth of buried upper soil horizons. Some reports lacked boring logs but existing data represent an excellent sample for assessing sensitivity throughout the Maywood Site.
- Archaeologically sensitive areas were identified by noting boreholes (1) where depth of contamination exceeded depth of fill and (2) where removal of contaminated soil would affect cultural materials or a buried upper soil horizon. All other areas were considered non-sensitive. Section 5.4 shows that only a few boreholes encountered cultural materials and these were restricted to a few brick fragments, bits of glass, and rusty nails.

5.2 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF ALL PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE MAYWOOD SITE

A site record and literature search was conducted at the New Jersey State Museum by Dr. Karen Flinn of the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. The record search, presented in Appendix A of this report, indicates there are no known record sites within the boundaries of the project. Two prehistoric sites within a mile of the project area were described by Skinner and Schrabisch (1913) as a camp (28-Be-48) and a probable village (28-Be-49) located next to the Saddle River. As shown in the record search map (see Appendix A), these locations are now urbanized and the prehistoric sites may have been destroyed by development. It is not known whether Skinner and Schrabisch ever examined areas specifically within the Maywood Site boundaries.

The location of sites next to a major watercourse is a common feature of prehistoric settlement patterns. Smaller drainages such as Westerly and Lodi Brooks which cross the Maywood Site are also likely to have been utilized by prehistoric and historic peoples but the intensity and temporal fluctuations of such occupations is not clear. Archaeologists have utilized locational characteristics from known sites to generate predictive models of prehistoric site locations in areas lacking good archaeological survey coverage, but Dr. Scott Madry, an archaeologist and the Director of the Open Geographic Resources Analysis Support System (GRASS) Foundation at Cook College's Remote Sensing Center in New Brunswick, indicates that no such model exists for northern New Jersey. It is therefore not possible to assess the archaeological sensitivity of properties within the Maywood site due to a lack of archaeological data, both existing and predictive.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

The survey revealed no prehistoric or historic archaeological sites or isolates: The survey did locate a historic water well and a building foundation and associated rubble at MISS.

The well is located in the extreme northern portion of MISS near and where a spur of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad passes beneath State Highway 17. The well is approximately 2 feet (ft) in diameter and consists of a brick lining partially encased in cement. No markings were evident on the bricks but similar bricks were heavily utilized in the construction of what is now known as the Stepan property. The well was probably constructed between the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries when the chemical industry began utilizing the property. At that time, Westerly Brook once flowed immediately adjacent to the well.

The foundations of a demolished brick and concrete building were found at the former location of Building 47 (see the left central portion of Figure 5). The Sanborn map (Figure 5) indicates that this building was used for manufacturing. The foundation was constructed to form an elevated work surface adjacent to the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad spur, suggesting a loading dock was present. Evidently the manufactured products were loaded onto

railcars. Most of the building materials have been removed or buried; but, the raised concrete foundation, the bricks from the local N.S. Mehrhof brickyard, and other architectural features link Building 47 with other early buildings on the nearby Stepan property. Building 47 was present in 1976 but was probably one of the many buildings demolished in the 1970s by the Stepan Company (see Section 4.3).

5.4 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY BASED ON SOIL BORINGS

The methodology and approach for using soil borings to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the Maywood and Lodi properties was described earlier. The data consist of soil boring logs prepared for all properties. At some properties, particularly large properties such as MISS, the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Inspection Station and John F. Kennedy Park, the boring logs were used to prepare geological cross-sections. The following assessment begins with the presentation and discussion of these cross-sections followed by a discussion of other properties.

MISS

The MISS property is a large area crossed by Westerly Brook. The property has been intensively sampled for contamination and excellent geological cross-sections have been prepared (see Figures 8 through 13). The cross-sections provide a clear picture of extensive subsurface disturbance. Figure 9, for example, indicates that extensive cutting and filling associated with the construction and use of three former retention ponds has removed the original ground surface. This ground disturbance would have destroyed or severely damaged any historic remains associated with former buildings that once stood on the site (see Section 4.3). The former ponds are underlain either by weathered bedrock or by black sands, silts and clays derived from the former swampy conditions of Westerly Brook. No evidence of historic or prehistoric materials or old upper soil horizons is evident and MISS is not considered sensitive for archaeological resources.

Lodi

Figure 14 indicates the location of three of the four cross-sections that have been prepared for the Lodi area (the fourth is presented later in this section as Figure 19). Figure 15 crosses 160 and 174 Essex Street (the National Community Bank property). Contamination is limited to the upper part of urban fill that would not contain intact archaeological deposits.

Figure 16 crosses the northernmost portion of Hancock Street. It indicates that contamination is restricted to the former channel of Lodi Brook. Given that the lowest contaminated materials would have been deposited no earlier than the 1890s when the Schaefer Alkaloid Works was established in Maywood, these deposits and those that overlie them would not have archaeological sensitivity. In addition, boring logs summarized in Table 2 indicate the absence of historic archaeological materials in this part of Hancock Street.

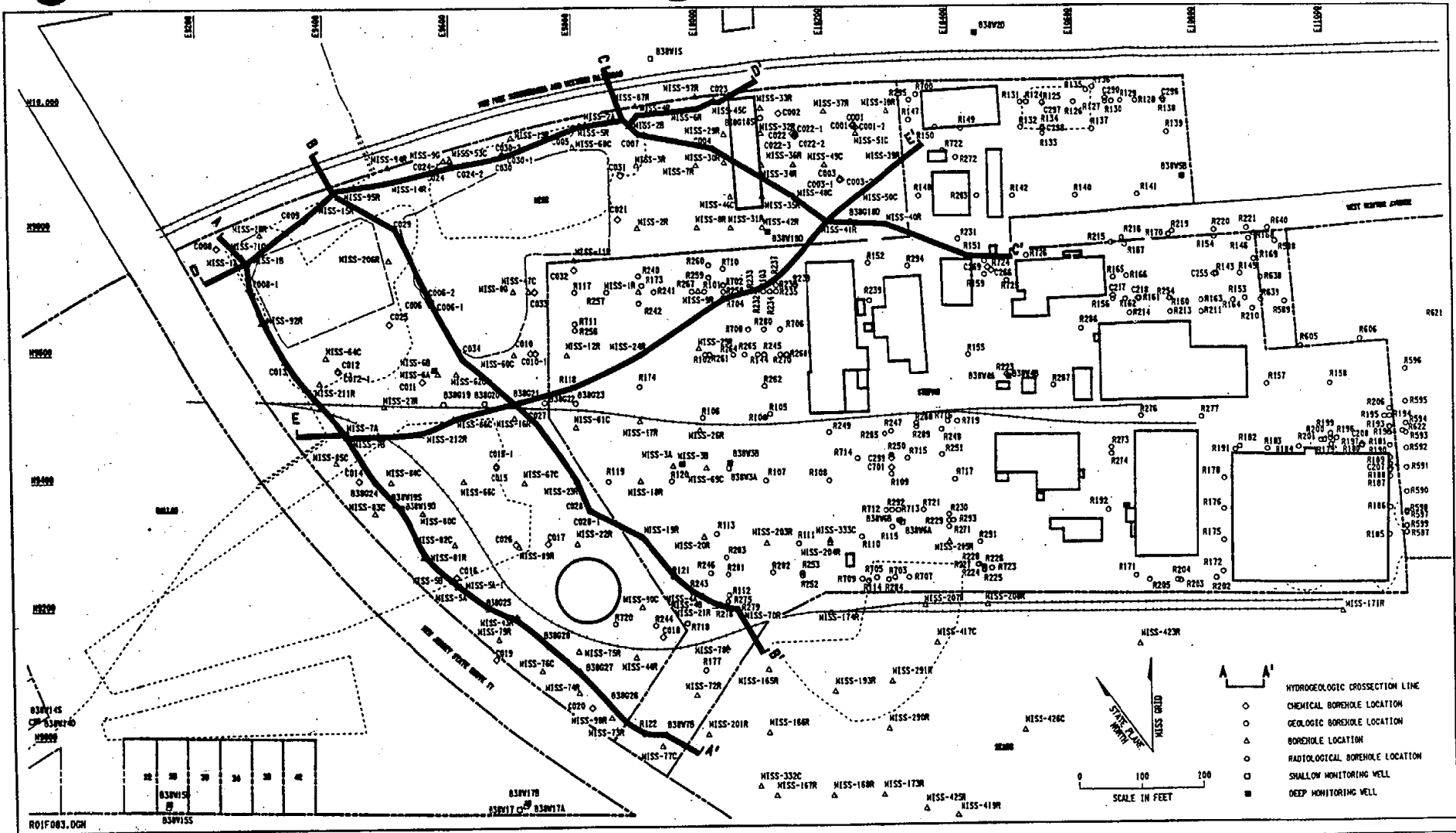


Figure 8
LOCATIONS OF HYDROGEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTIONS
A-A', B-B', C-C', D-D', E-E' AT MISS

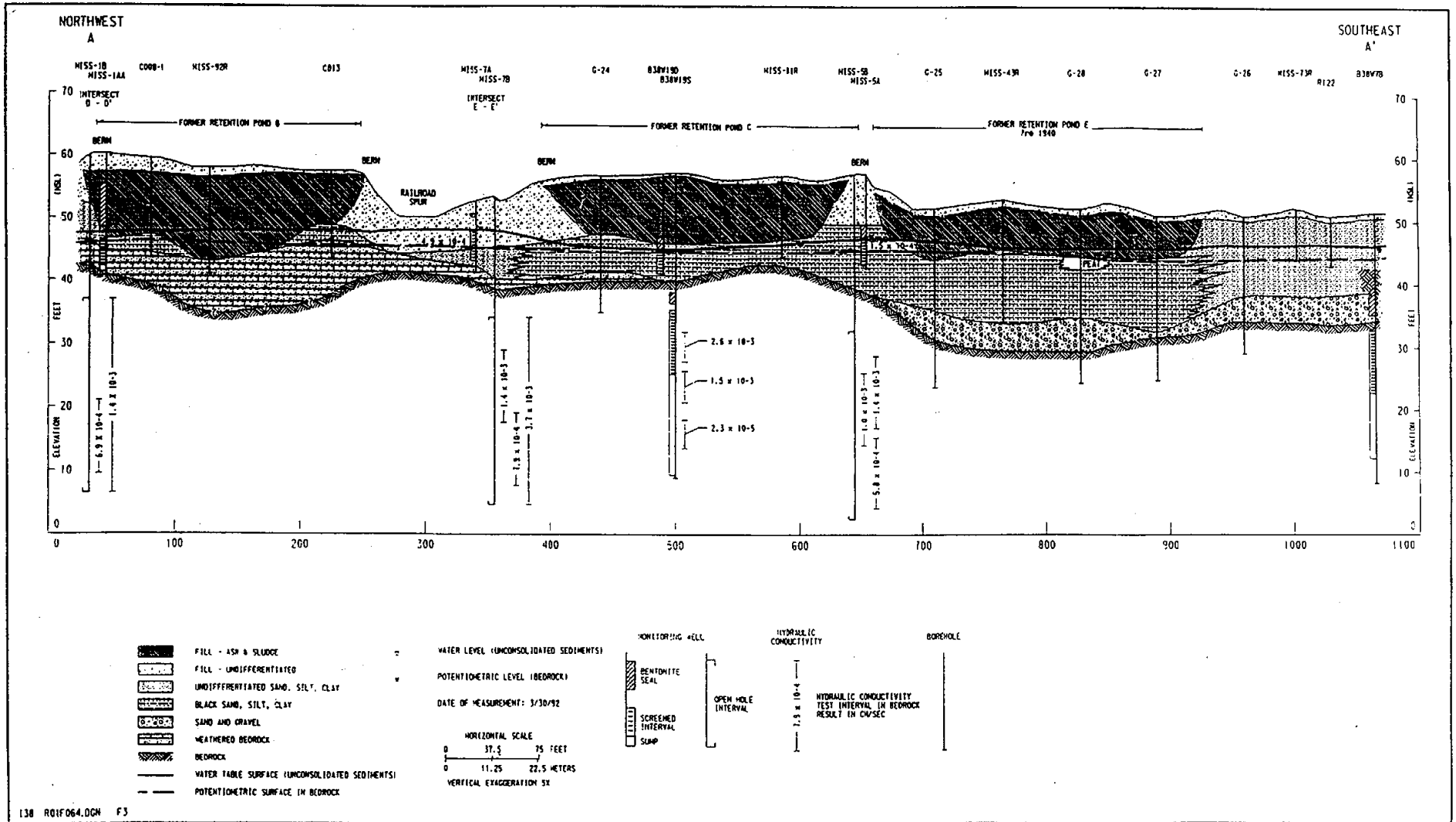


Figure 9
HYDROGEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION
A-A' AT MISS

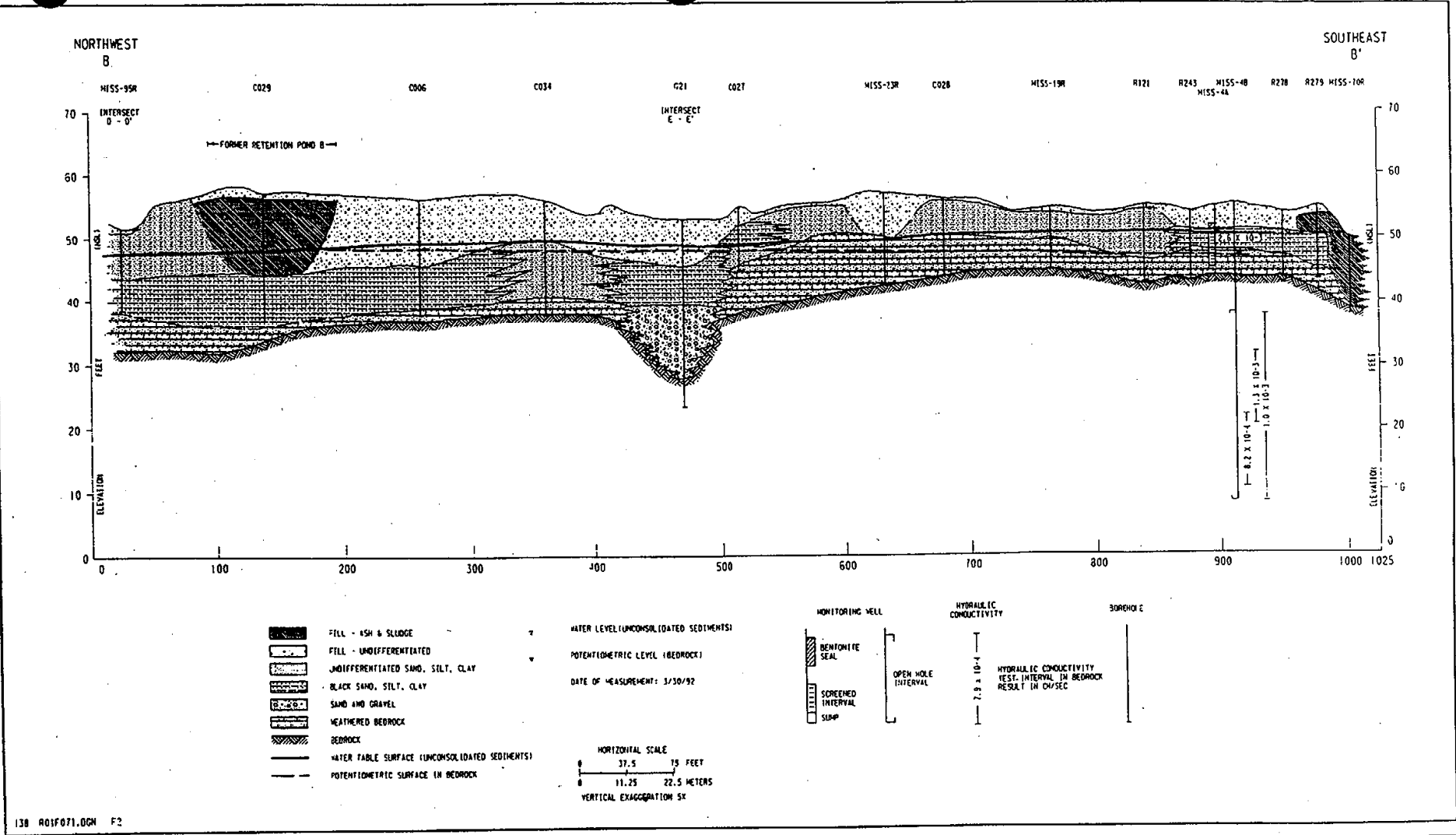


Figure 10
HYDROGEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION
B-B' AT MISS

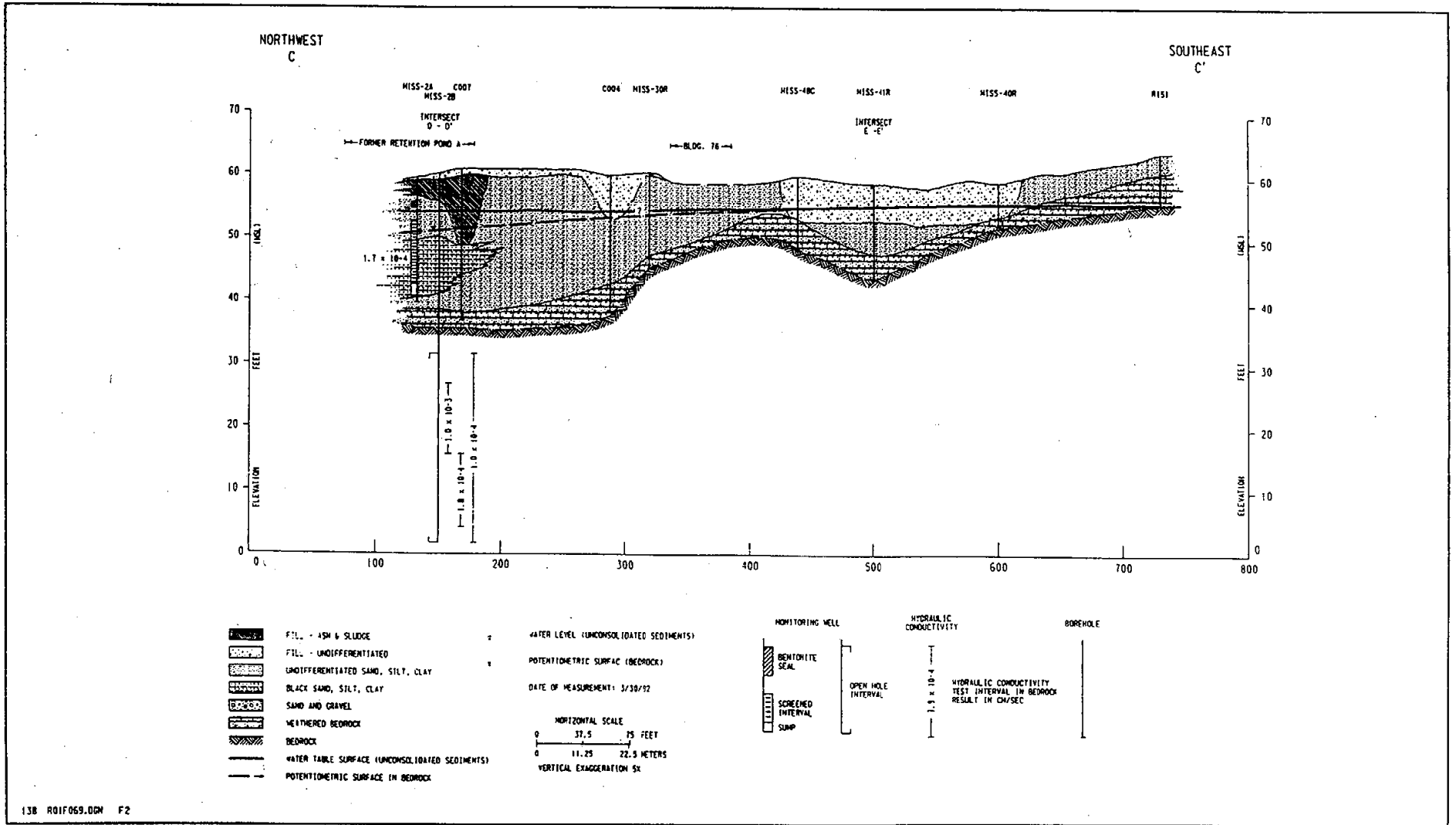


Figure 11
HYDROGEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION
C-C' AT MISS

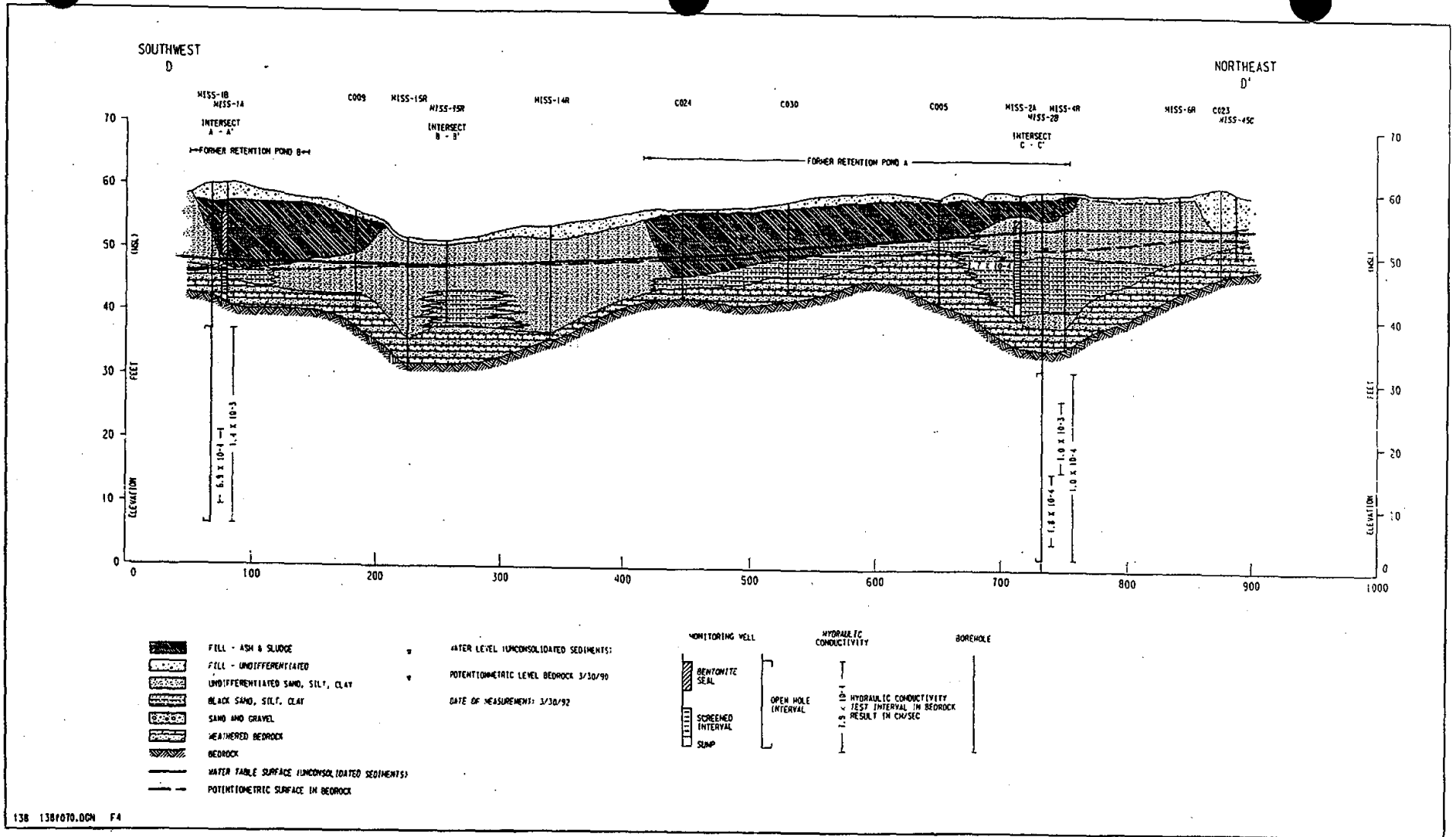


Figure 12
HYDROGEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION
D-D' AT MISS

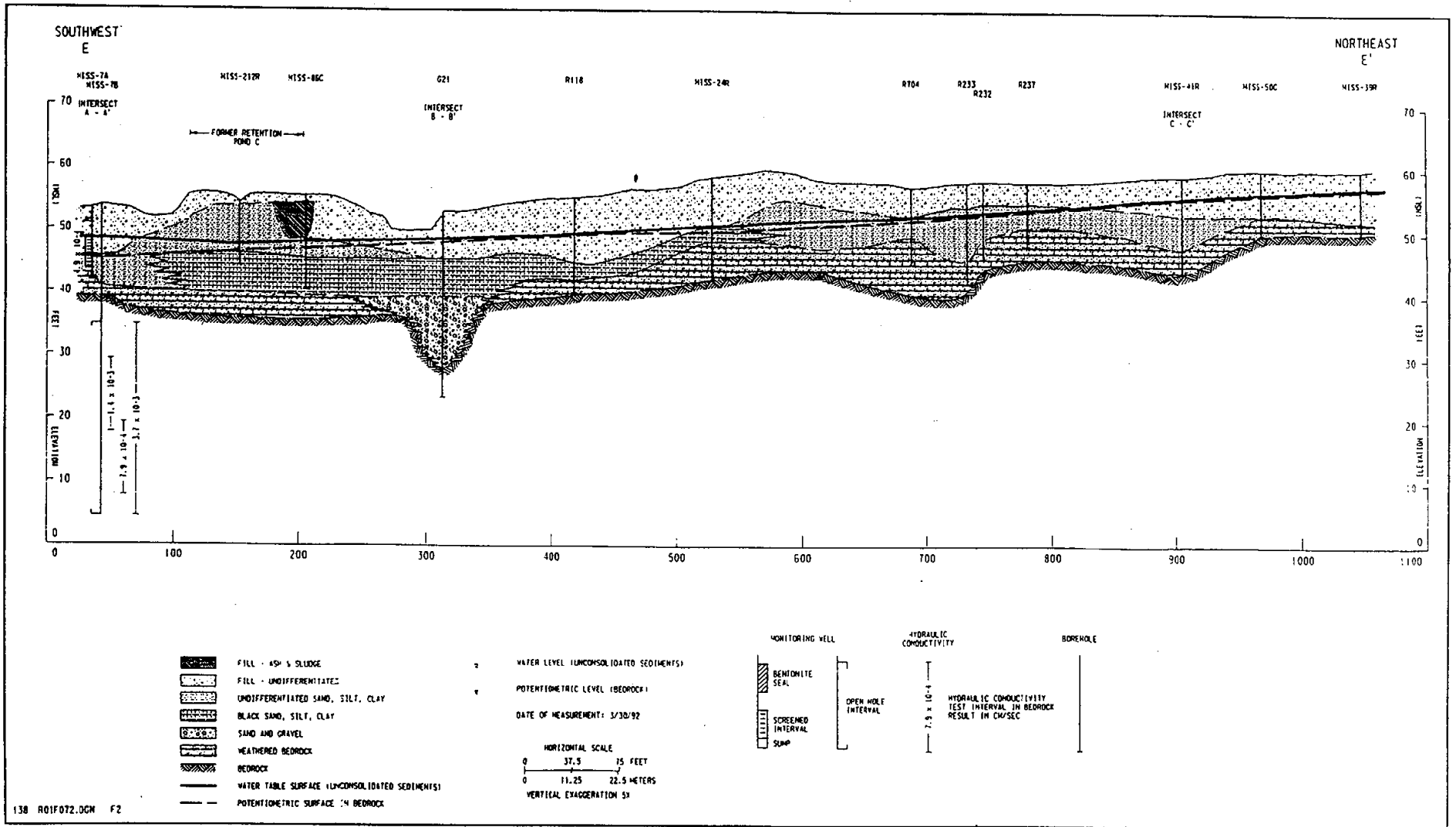


Figure 13
HYDROGEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION
E-E' AT MISS

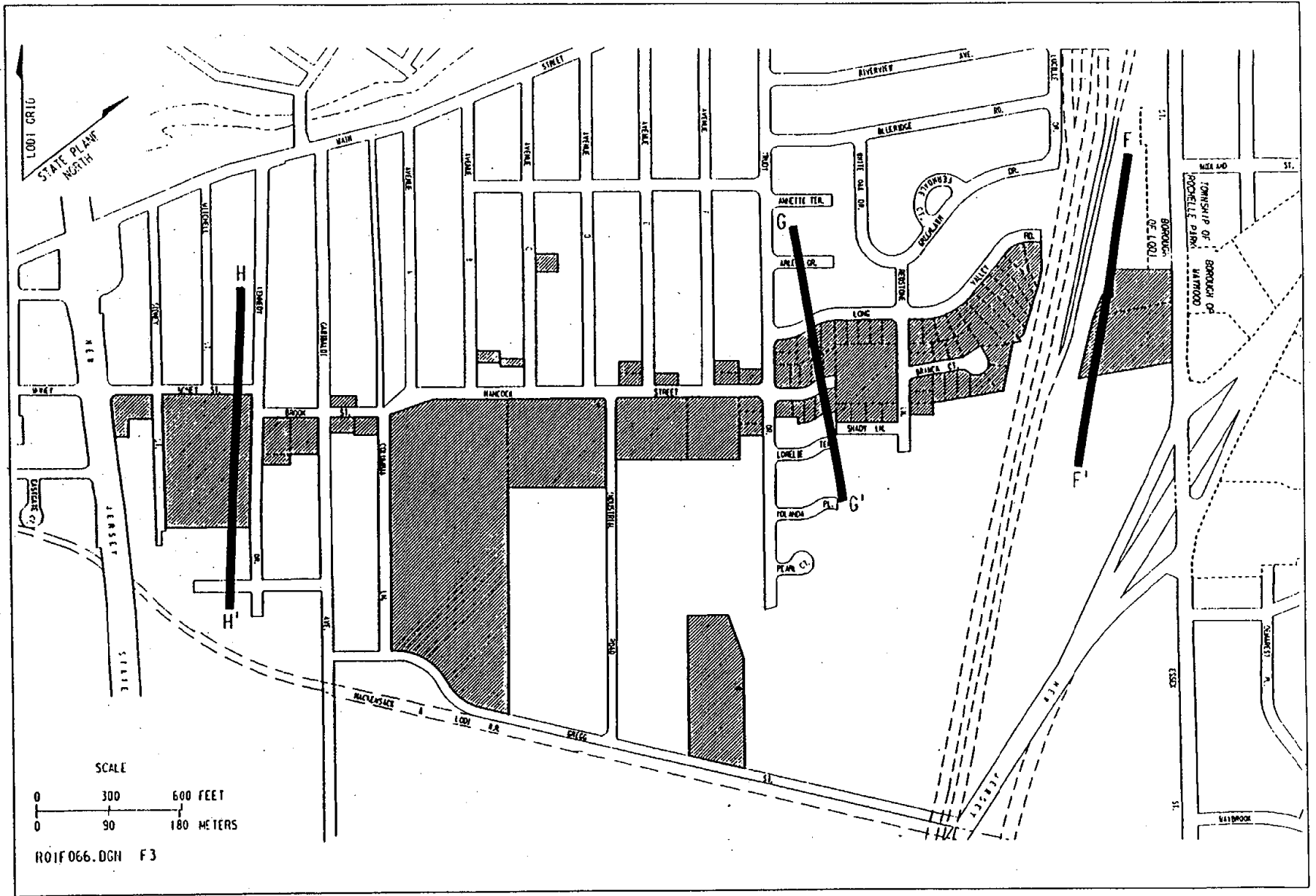
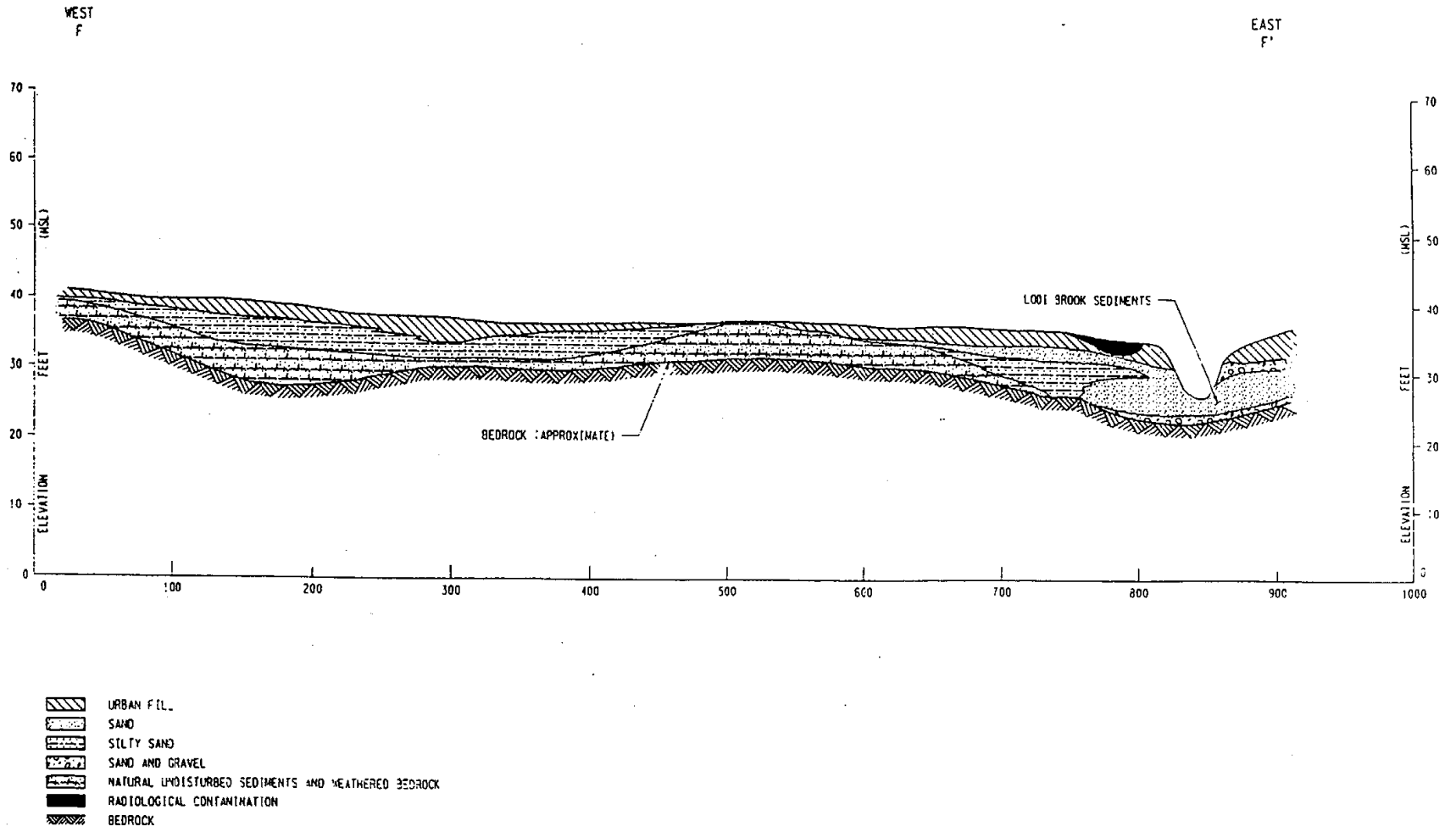


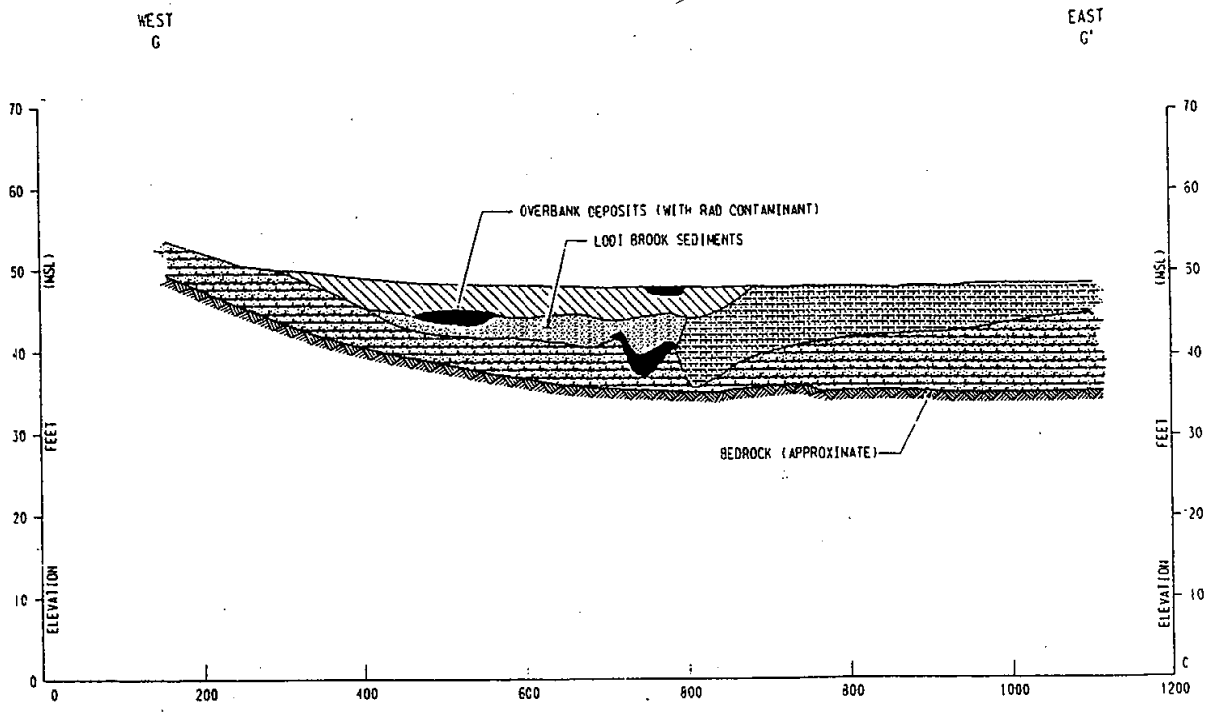
Figure 14

APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS OF DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS-SECTIONS OF THE LODI AREA



138 RDIF087.DGN

Figure 15
 DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS-SECTION
 SECTION F-F' OF LODI STUDY AREA



- URBAN FILL
- SAND
- SILTY SAND
- SAND AND GRAVEL
- NATURAL UNDISTURBED SEDIMENTS AND WEATHERED BEDROCK
- RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINATION
- BEDROCK

138 R01F085.DGN

Figure 16
DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS-SECTION
SECTION G-G OF LODI STUDY AREA

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 1 of 10)

<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Sears*	205R	13.0	8.0	Yes	9.0-13.0 ft mixed fill and native sandstone. 2.5-9.0 ft pieces of red brick in fill.
	208R	4.0	2.5	Yes	0.5-4.0 ft pieces of red brick in fill.
	184R	0.3	4.5	Yes	Ash mixed with sand 2.0-6.5 ft. Brick fragments at 4.0 ft in fill.
Sunoco Station	401R	Unknown	4.5	No	Severe mechanical disturbance at this property.
	402R	Unknown	5.5	No	
	329C	Unknown	4.5	Yes	Pieces of wood, sheet metal & copper wire (1-4.0 ft) in what appears to be fill.
	296R	Unknown	3.5	No	
	E11100 N8300	Unknown	3.0	No	
	E11100 N8400	Unknown	3.0	No	
	300R	0.6	3.0	No	
Federal Express	403R	6.0	5.0	Yes	Metal debris (nails, etc.) 2-6.0 ft in fill. Severe mechanical disturbance.
Hunter Douglas	115R	1.0	5.0	No	Residual silty sands; native.
	116R	1.0	5.0	No	
	117R	1.0	5.0	No	
14 Long Valley Road	1014R	0.0	1.0	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
	1015R	0.0	**	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?

* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.

** Data not readily available.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 2 of 10)

<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
16 Long Valley Road	466R	0.0	0.5	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
	468R	0.0	**	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
	469R	1.0	0.5	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
18 Long Valley Road	613R	0.0	1.5	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
	616R	0.0	0.5	No	
20 Long Valley Road	434R	0.0	1.5	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
	438R	2.5	1.0	No	
22 Long Valley Road	444R	0.0	1.5	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
	445R	0.0	3.0	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
	446R	0.0	1.5	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
	447R	0.0	3.0	No	Mostly silty sands; shallow native soils?
24 Long Valley Road	557R	3.5	7.5	No	Buried stream sediments and upper soil horizon(?) 3.5 to 7.0 feet.
	578R	5.0	5.5	No	Buried stream sediments and upper soil horizon. 5.0 to 7.5 feet.
	579R	3.0	3.5	No	Stream sediments 3 to 4 feet; buried upper soil horizon 4 to 7 feet.
26 Long Valley Road	455R	9.0	2.0	No	Mixed fill and indigenous materials (difficult to distinguish).
	456R	8.5	5.5	No	
	461R	3.0	2.5	No	
	462R	6.5	3.5	No	
	463R	7.0	**	No	

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* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.
 ** Data not readily available.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 3 of 10)

<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
2 Branca Court	490R	5.5	6.5	Yes	One piece porcelain (0.3-5.5 ft) in fill.
	491R	8.0	6.5	No	
	492R	5.0	5.0	No	
	497R	4.5	5.5	No	
4 Branca Court	485R	4.5	8.5	No	May be buried soil horizon 5.5 to 7.0 feet.
	488R	4.3	**	No	
6 Branca Court	474R	5.0	6.5	No	
	475R	4.5	7.0	No	
	476R	9.0	5.5	No	
	478R	5.0	4.0	No	
	483R	3.5	6.5	No	
	484R	6.0	6.0	No	
11 Branca Court	390R	Unknown	**	No	
	395R	3.0	2.0	No	
	397R	4.5	4.5	No	
	398R	2.0	2.0	No	
	399R	2.0	**	No	
	506R	6.5	7.0	No	
	507R	4.0	5.5	No	
11 Redstone Lane	376R	4.0	**	Yes	Glass 0 to 4.0 feet in fill.
17 Redstone Lane	498R	4.5	7.5	No	Difficult to distinguish break between fill and native material.

* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.

** Data not readily available.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 4 of 10)

<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
17 Redstone Lane	499R	9.0	5.5	No	Possible mixed stream sediments and buried upper soil horizon 3 to 6.5 feet.
	501R	3.0	4.5	No	
	502R	5.0	4.5	No	
	503R	3.0	7.0	No	
	504R	4.0	5.0	No	
	508R	2.0	2.5	No	
	510R	3.5	7.5	No	Possible mixed stream sediments and buried upper soil horizon 3.5 to 6.0 feet.
	511R	4.0	5.0	No	
19 Redstone Lane	2003R	3.4	4.5	No	
	2004R	5.2	4.0	No	
60 Trudy	544R	3.5	4.5	No	Possible buried upper soil horizon 6 to 9 feet and 4 to 8 feet at three boreholes.
	545R	6.0	3.5	No	
	546R	3.0	6.0	No	
	547R	4.0	5.5	No	
	548R	3.5	7.0	No	
	549R	4.5	7.5	No	
	551R	0.9	9.5	No	
	552R	Unknown	**	No	
4 Hancock	537R	6.0	6.5	No	Possible buried upper soil horizon between 6 and 10 feet.
	538R	7.0	7.0	No	

* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.
 ** Data not readily available.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 5 of 10)

<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
4 Hancock	543R	6.0	7.5	No	
5 Hancock	591R	6.0	2.0	No	Possible upper soil horizon between 6 and 8 feet.
	592R	6.0	2.5	No	
	2007R	8.0	2.0	No	
	2049R	6.0	2.0	No	
6 Hancock	530R	7.0	7.5	No	Possible buried upper soil horizon between 7 and 11 feet.
	532R	6.0	8.0	No	
7 Hancock	565R	5.0	**	No	
	566R	6.0	3.5	No	
8 Hancock	522R	9.0	8.0	No	
	523R	7.0	8.0	No	
	524R	10.0	9.5	No	
	525R	6.0	**	No	
	526R	7.0	7.5	No	
	527R	7.0	7.5	No	
9 Hancock	556R	6.0	**	No	Difficult to distinguish between fill and native material in one location.
	560R	Unknown	**	No	
10 Hancock	512R	0-5	6.5	No	Possible buried upper soil horizon between 6 and 8.5 feet in some locations.
	514R	0-8	7.0	No	
	515R	0-6	6.5	No	

* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.

** Data not readily available.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 6 of 10)

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<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
10 Hancock	516R	0-8	**	No	
80 Hancock	1220R	0-4.6	**	No	
	1221R	5.0	**	No	
	1222R	4.6	6.0	No	
	1224R	6.5	5.5	No	
	1228R	4.0	**	No	
	1230R	4.7	5.0	No	
	100 Hancock	2015R	0-1.3	5.5	No
2016R		0-1.3	8.0	No	
2017R		0-9.1	9.0	No	
2018R		0-4.9	**	No	
Lodi Municipal Park	342R	0.0	6.0	No	Soils primarily silty sands (non-fill) in all bore locations and at all depths.
	343R	0.0	7.0	No	
	344R	0.0	**	No	
	345R	0.0	1.5	No	
	346R	0.0	2.5	No	
	347	4.0	**	No	
	349R	0.0	5.5	No	
	350R	0.0	2.0	No	
	354R	0.0	**	No	
	355R	0.0	3.0	No	
	356R	0.0	3.0	No	

* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.
 ** Data not readily available.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 7 of 10)

<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Lodi Municipal Park	358R	0.0	**	No	
	364R	0.0	4.0	No	
	365R	0.0	**	No	
	1207C	0.0	**	No	
	1211	0.0	3.0	No	
	363R	0.0	2.0	No	
80 Industrial Road	1131R	3.8	7.5	No	
	1136R	6.8	6.0	No	
	1145R	4.0	1.0	No	
	1146R	0.0	6.0	No	
	1147R	4.0	6.5	No	
	1157R	6.3	6.0	No	
	1162R	8.0	8.0	No	
	1164R	4.7	1.5	No	
	1188R	1.0	3.5	No	
	1195R	8.1	8.0	No	
	1202R	0.0	5.0	No	
New Jersey Vehicle Inspection Station	225R	0	1.0	No	
	641R	3.0	2.0	No	0-3.0 ft mixed fill & stream sediments.
	224R	0	4.5	No	
	640R	4.5	7.0	No	0-1.0 ft mixed fill & stream sediments.
	213R	0.0	1.5	No	

* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.
 ** Data not readily available.

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Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 8 of 10)

<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
New Jersey Vehicle Inspection Station	E1020 N1820	Unknown	0.5	Unknown	Not geologically logged.
	223R	6.0	6.5	Yes	4.5-6.0 ft small pieces of metal in fill.
	639R	5.0	5.5	No	0-5.0 ft mixed fill & stream sediments.
	214R	0.0	1.5	No	
	644R	1.5	0.5	No	0-1.5 ft fill, probably former stream sediments.
	E1170 N1605	Unknown	0.5	Unknown	Not geologically logged.
	E1192 N1705	Unknown	0.5	Unknown	Not geologically logged.
	E1150 N1700	Unknown	0.5	Unknown	Not geologically logged.
	635R	4.0	0.5	No	1.0-4.0 ft fill or alluvial soil?
	E1210 N1755	Unknown	0.5	Unknown	Not geologically logged.
	631R	1.0	1.5	No	0-1.0 ft mixed fill & stream sediments.
	629R	3.5	4.0	No	0-3.5 ft mixed fill & stream sediments.
	628R	1.5	2.5	No	0-1.5 ft mixed fill & stream sediments.
	E1490 N1745	Unknown	0.5	Unknown	Not geologically logged.
	647R	0.5	1.0	No	0.5-3.0 ft soil horizon?
645R	0.0	1.5	No	0.5-1.0 ft upper soil horizon? 1.0-3.0 ft lower soil horizon?	
106 Columbia Lane (Lodi)	1040R	0.0	5.5	No	
	1046R	0.0	6.5	No	

* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.
 ** Data not readily available.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 9 of 10)

<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
106 Columbia Lane (Lodi)	1048R	0.0	7.5	No	Not geologically logged (data inferred from adjacent boreholes).
	1049R	0.0	5.5	No	
	1097R	0.0	5.0	No	Not geologically logged (data inferred from adjacent boreholes).
99 Garibaldi Lane	1027R	Unknown	2.0	No	
	1175R	4.9	4.0	No	
Fireman's Memorial Park (Garibaldi Ave.)	1003R	Unknown	6.0	No	
	1012R	Unknown	3.0	No	
	1102R	4.0	2.5	No	
	1103R	7.1	4.5	Yes	Glass bits 4 to 6.6 feet in fill.
	1115R	5.3	7.0	No	
	2033R	Unknown	**	No	
Fire Station #2 (Garibaldi Dr.)	1013R	Unknown	5.5	No	
	1017R	1.0	5.0	No	
	1031R	9.5	**	No	
	1201R	0.0	6.0	No	
	2041R	0.0	6.5	No	
	1017R-A	1.0	5.5	No	
72 Sidney Street	1101R	1.8	**	No	
JFK Park (Kennedy Dr.)	1204	Unknown	4.5	No	
	1001R	Unknown	3.5	No	
	1080R	Unknown	3.5	Unknown	Probably brick "specks" 2.0 to 4.7 feet.
	1080R-A	Unknown	3.5	No	

* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.

** Data not readily available.

Table 2
SUMMARY OF SOIL BORING DATA AT SELECTED PROPERTIES
 (page 10 of 10)

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<i>Property</i>	<i>Borehole No./ Coordinate</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Fill (ft.)</i>	<i>Maximum Depth of Contamination (ft.)</i>	<i>Cultural Material Present</i>	<i>Comment</i>
JFK Park (Kennedy Dr.)	1057R	6.9	4.0	No	
	1069R	8.0	5.5	No	
	1052R	8.5	**	No	
	1074R	7.1	4.0	No	
	1081R	Unknown	4.5	No	
	1053R	4.0	6.5	Unknown	Charcoal 0 to 4.0 feet in fill.
	1055R	7.0	5.0	No	
	1090R	1.3	6.5	No	
	1114R	6.8	6.5	No	
	1085R	0.0	**	No	
	1113R	8.4	6.5	No	
	1094R	0.3	6.0	Yes	A "few" rusty nails 5.3 to 7.0 feet in a silty clay matrix.
	1038R	1.0	5.5	No	
	1093R	0.8	6.0	No	
	1092R	1.6	5.5	Yes	Aluminum foil scraps 5.0 feet.
	1002R	0.0	3.5	No	
	1112R	4.0	**	No	
	1111R	4.2	3.5	No	
	1088R	0.0	5.5	No	
	1089R	1.9	7.0	No	
1096R	1.7	4.0	No		

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* Due to the large number of bore holes at the Sears site, data are presented only for bore holes containing cultural materials.
 ** Data not readily available.

John F. Kennedy Park

Figure 17 shows that contamination is restricted to the former channel of Lodi Brook. Soils at this level and above would have been deposited after the earliest contamination in the 1890s and would not contain prehistoric materials. Boring logs summarized in Table 2 indicate that four boreholes yielded some brick specks, a few rusty nails, and bits of glass and aluminum foil from soils that may or may not be intact.

To evaluate whether these materials represent a historic archaeological site, boring logs for all 68 boreholes were examined (see Figure 7). No evidence of an archaeological site was discovered. If a archaeological site was present, we would expect to find a greater density of materials, a greater diversity of materials and we would expect to find a greater spatial distribution of materials than we do at this property. John F. Kennedy Park is therefore not considered archaeologically sensitive.

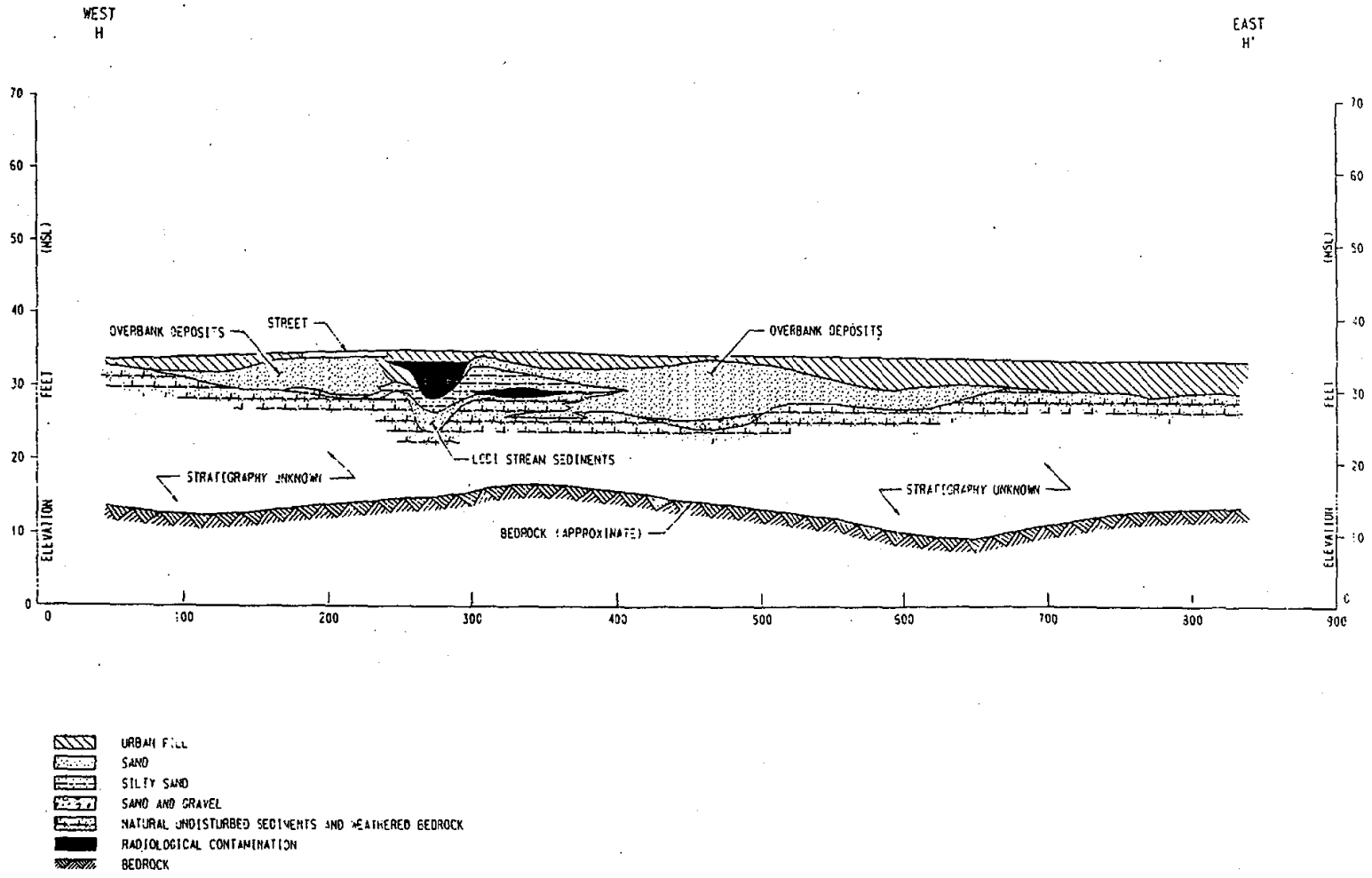
New Jersey Motor Vehicle Inspection Station

Figures 18 and 19 indicate the location and nature of a cross-section prepared for the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Inspection Station. The cross-section indicates that a buried upper soil horizon exists within the property. An examination of the soil boring logs indicates that borings did not locate any cultural materials.

Other Properties

Table 2 presents a summary of data derived primarily from properties lacking cross-sections. Data from a few properties with cross-sections are also included in Table 2 to provide more detail. Because remediation would only occur in areas with contamination, this table excludes borehole information from uncontaminated areas. It also excludes data from 7 Branca Court because contamination was restricted to the surface (0 to 1.0 ft below grade) of the property. It includes borehole data from uncontaminated areas only for the Federal Express and Hunter Douglas properties. Although boreholes at these properties did not encounter contaminated soils, testing at adjacent properties suggests that a man-made ditch running along one edge of the Federal Express and Hunter Douglas properties is contaminated. Table 2 includes data from representative boreholes near the ditch to assess its archaeological sensitivity.

Table 2 shows (1) which properties contain intact upper soil horizons that will be affected by remediation and (2) whether these intact soils were found to contain cultural materials. Properties with upper soil horizons that would be affected by remediation were identified by comparing the depth of fill with the depth of contamination at each borehole and reviewing the borehole log comments to determine if contamination extended into a buried upper soil horizon. These locations have the potential to contain intact archaeological resources because they represent old ground surfaces.



138 #01F084.DGN

Figure 17
 DIAGRAMMATIC CROSS-SECTION
 SECTION H-H' OF LODI STUDY AREA

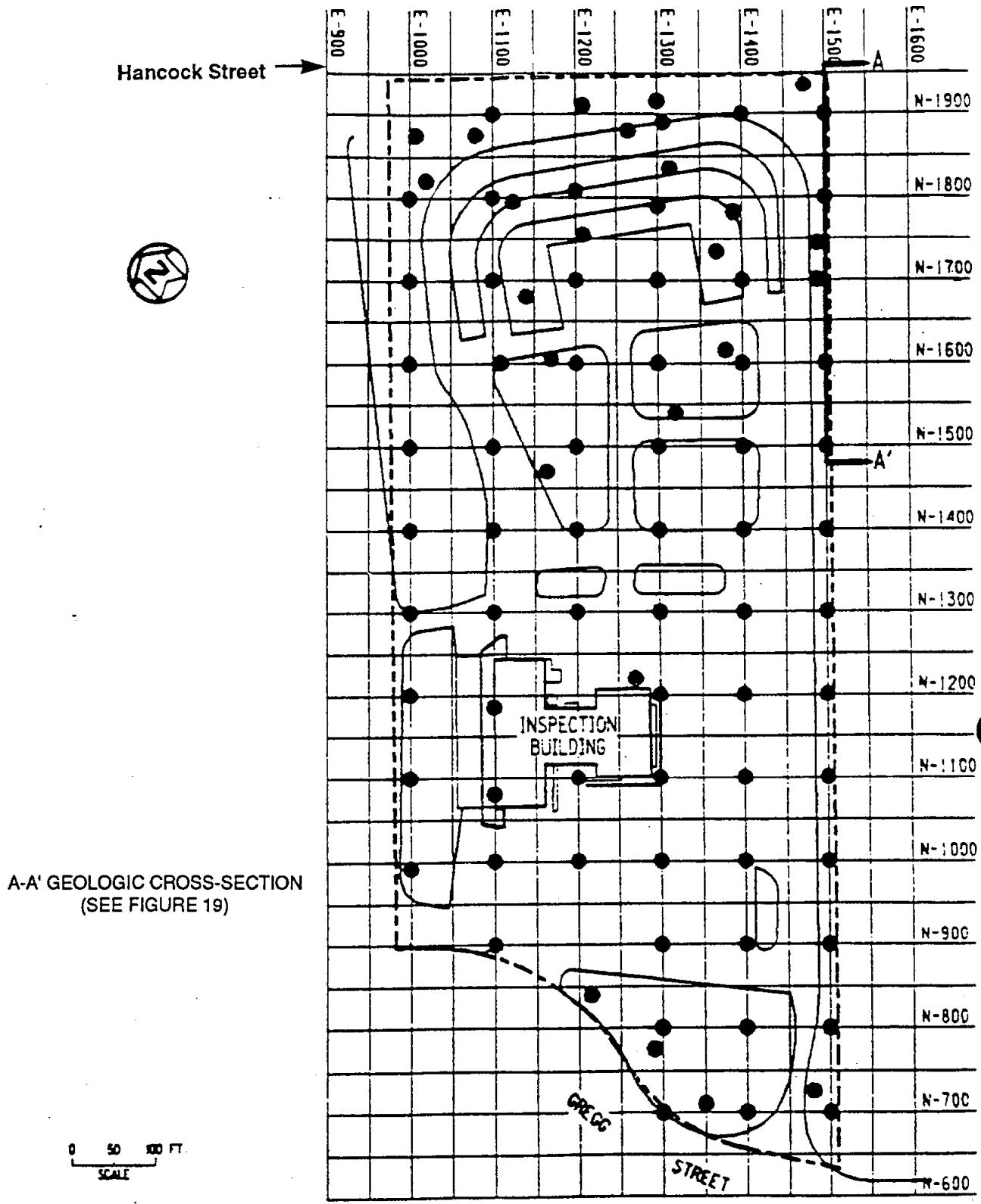
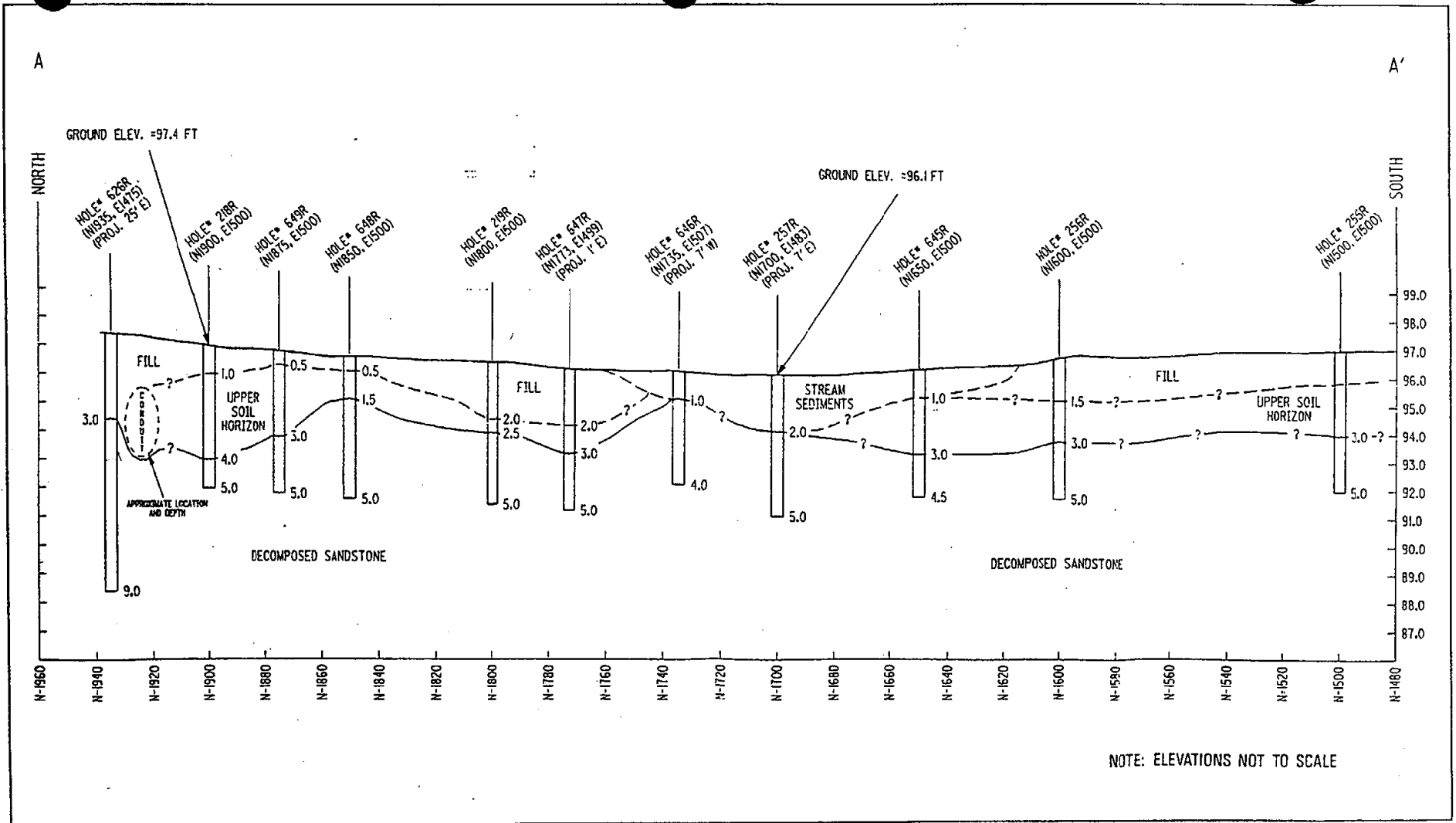


Figure 18

BOREHOLE LOCATIONS AT THE NEW JERSEY VEHICLE INSPECTION STATION PROPERTY



NOTE: ELEVATIONS NOT TO SCALE

Figure 19
 GEOLOGIC CROSS-SECTION OF THE
 FORMER LODI BROOK STREAMBED

Table 2 indicates that upper soil horizons were detected at the following properties: 24 Long Valley Road, 4 Branca Court, 17 Redstone Lane, 60 Trudy Drive, and 4, 6, and 10 Hancock Street. Silty sands and other materials that may be native soils were also found at a number of properties, including the Hunter Douglas property, the 14 to 22 Long Valley Road properties, 9 Hancock Street, and Lodi Municipal Park. None of the boreholes from these properties contained cultural materials. These properties are not considered archaeologically sensitive.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND DETERMINATION OF EFFECT

6.1 HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Historical research documented that the majority of properties in the Maywood site survey are not eligible for listing on the NRHP because of age or lack of integrity. However, 14 of the buildings associated with the Maywood Site appear to be eligible for the NRHP as a district. Seven of these buildings (4, 10, 13, 15, 20, 67, and 78) have contamination exceeding cleanup guidelines and are required to be remediated (BNI 1992). Building 76 has contaminated soil under it. The proposed remediation alternatives are analyzed below for their effects on these eight buildings.

Undertakings are considered to have an adverse effect when the effect may diminish the integrity of the property's location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association. Such adverse effects include:

1. physical destruction, damage, or alteration to all or part of the property;
2. isolation of the property from or alteration of the character of the property's setting when that character contributes to the property's qualification for the National Register;
3. introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or alter its setting;
4. neglect of a property resulting in its deterioration or destruction; and
5. transfer, lease, or sale of the property (36 CFR 800.9).

The proposed remediation alternatives and their effects are listed as follows.

Alternative 1 - No Action

No further remedial action would be undertaken. This alternative would have no effect on the buildings.

Alternative 2 - Excavation and Off-Site Disposal

This alternative would involve partial excavation of contaminated soils on Stepan. Building 3, which is a modern building, would be moved and reconstructed or demolished and a new building constructed before the burial pit beneath was excavated. There is no inaccessible soil on the Stepan property. Building 76 would be demolished, because of contamination underneath, and would not be rebuilt.

Seven contaminated buildings on Stepan would be decontaminated or partially demolished and reconstructed. There is no contamination on the exteriors of these buildings, with the possible exception of the roofs which have not been checked. Therefore, all decontamination treatment would take place on the interior. For removable contamination, non-intrusive techniques such as filtered vacuuming, damp cloth wiping, and hand-washing/scrubbing would be used. If these techniques are not sufficient, more aggressive decontamination methods such as surface abrasion using metal shot, glass beads, carbide bits, grit or other hard materials, scabbling using a small hammer to break up the surface, pressurized air or water, water treatment to remove the dislodged particles, and liquid cleaning agents would be used. This treatment would remove the top 1/16 in. of the surface, which would then be restored. The intrusive techniques would not be used on brick, but on hard surfaces such as concrete and/or metal. The specific treatment to be used would be determined at the time of remediation, but would be one of the above listed typical treatments. Where these decontamination methods are not successful, contaminated surfaces of the buildings would be dismantled, disposed, and the buildings restored.

The buildings on the Stepan property appear eligible for the NRHP as a district for their architectural merit. Because the remediation using the typical treatments described above would take place on the interior of the buildings, these treatments would not affect the integrity of materials, workmanship and association of the buildings. Therefore, the range of proposed treatments would have no effect on the architectural value of the buildings. Demolition of Building 76 would have an adverse effect by removing a contributing building to the district.

Alternative 3 - Excavation, Treatment, and Offsite Disposal

This alternative is similar to Alternative 2 regarding excavation of the soils, but all soils would be treated with a soil-washing technique to concentrate the contaminant, thereby reducing the volume of soils to be shipped offsite. The decontamination, partial demolition, and reconstruction of the buildings discussed for Alternative 2 would be followed under this alternative. Building 76 would be demolished.

The buildings on the Stepan property appear eligible for the NRHP as a district for their architectural merit. Because the remediation using the typical treatments described in Alternative 2 would take place on the interior of the buildings, these treatments would not affect the integrity of materials, workmanship and association of the buildings. Therefore, the range of proposed treatments would have no effect on the architectural value of the buildings. Demolition of Building 76 would have an adverse effect by removing a contributing building to the district.

Alternative 4 - Excavation, Treatment and Onsite Disposal

This alternative is similar to Alternative 3 regarding excavation of soils followed by treatment. However, the soils would be disposed of in an onsite encapsulated facility.

The decontamination, partial demolition, and reconstruction of the buildings discussed for Alternative 2 would be followed under this alternative. Building 76 would be demolished.

The buildings on the Stepan property appear eligible for the NRHP as a district for their architectural merit. Because the remediation using the typical treatments described in Alternative 2 would take place on the interior of the buildings, these treatments would not affect the integrity of materials, workmanship and association of the buildings. Therefore, the range of proposed treatments would have no effect on the architectural value of the buildings. Demolition of Building 76 would have an adverse effect by removing a contributing building to the district.

Alternative 5 - Complete Excavation and Offsite Disposal

This alternative is similar to Alternative 2 except that all contaminated soil, regardless of whether it is difficult to access or not, would be excavated and disposed offsite. The decontamination, partial demolition, and reconstruction of the buildings discussed for Alternative 2 would be followed under this alternative. Building 76 would be demolished.

The buildings on the Stepan property appear eligible for the NRHP as a district for their architectural merit. Because the remediation using the typical treatments described in Alternative 2 would take place on the interior of the buildings, these treatments would not affect the integrity of materials, workmanship and association of the buildings. Therefore, the range of proposed treatments would have no effect on the buildings. Demolition of Building 76 would have an adverse effect by removing a contributing building to the district.

Alternative 6E - Phased Excavation, Treatment and Commercial Disposal

This alternative is a phased approach to remediation, and is the preferred DOE alternative. Phase I includes the removal of the MISS pile; complete excavation of the residential properties; excavation of the unremediated portion of the Ballod property; continuation of institutional controls; and continued DOE presence at MISS. Phase II would address the remaining accessible contamination including former retention ponds and waste burial areas whether accessible or not. The decontamination, partial demolition, and reconstruction of the buildings discussed for Alternative 2 would be followed under this alternative. Building 76 would be demolished.

The buildings on the Stepan property appear eligible for the NRHP as a district for their architectural merit. Because the remediation using the typical treatments described in Alternative 2 would take place on the interior of the buildings, these treatments would not affect the integrity of materials, workmanship and association of the buildings. Therefore, the range of proposed treatments would have no effect on the architectural value of the buildings. Demolition of Building 76 would have an adverse effect by removing a contributing building to the district.

In conclusion, under the preferred alternative, the range of typical treatments proposed for remediation would have no effect on the buildings that appear eligible for the NRHP as a district. The demolition of Building 76 would have an adverse effect by removing a building contributing to the proposed NRHP district.

6.2 CONCLUSIONS

Upon consultation with the New Jersey SHPO, it was determined that the Maywood Historic District, which includes 14 buildings and structures on the Maywood site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places for its potential contribution to historical research (see Appendix D). However, the Maywood Remedial Project was determined to have no adverse effects in accordance with 36 CFR 800.9(c)(1) if Building 76, which is proposed for demolition, was documented with large format black and white photographs in the final Stage IA Archeological and Stage II Historical Study of the Maywood site (see Appendix E). This report contains the prescribed documentation and has been submitted to the New Jersey SHPO to complete the NHPA Section 106 requirements for the Maywood site.

6.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

None of the Maywood and Lodi properties are considered archaeologically sensitive. The archaeological survey, the record search and the detailed examination of boring logs and cross-sections indicate that no intact archaeological deposits are likely to exist at the Maywood and Lodi properties. Four of sixty-eight boreholes at John F. Kennedy Park yielded brick specks, a few rusty nails, bits of glass and aluminum foil in soils below fill. These are not likely to represent an intact historic archaeological site because of the density and diversity of materials recovered. In addition, cultural materials would be found in many more boreholes if an archaeological site was present. In addition, neither the well nor the foundation of Building 47 identified on MISS are considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The well lacks potential data and the foundation lacks integrity as well as potential data.

No further archaeological research is recommended for remediation of the Maywood site properties.

7. REFERENCES

36 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) 800.1

36 CFR 800.9

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PERSONS CONTACTED

O'Brien, John. Manager, Stepan Company

Gell, Jonathan. New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office

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APPENDIX A
RESULTS OF THE SITE RECORD SEARCH



State of New Jersey
NEW JERSEY STATE MUSEUM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
205 WEST STATE STREET CN 530
TRENTON, NJ 08625-0530

November 4, 1993

Mr. Craig F. Woodman
Director
Cultural Resources Management Group
Science Applications International Corp.
816 State Street
Suite 500
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Re: Maywood, New Jersey Project Area

Dear Mr. Woodman:

We have checked our records for the above-referenced project and report the following:

No known archaeological resources appear to be located within the boundaries of the project site. There are two known prehistoric archaeological sites located within a one mile radius of the project site. A copy of your project map showing the locations of these sites is attached. A copy of the archaeological site information from our files for these sites is also attached. An archaeological survey, by a professional archaeologist, would have to be conducted in order for an accurate assessment to be made of its archaeological significance.

If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Karen Flinn
Registrar
Archaeology/Ethnology Bureau

KF:gg

Enclosures

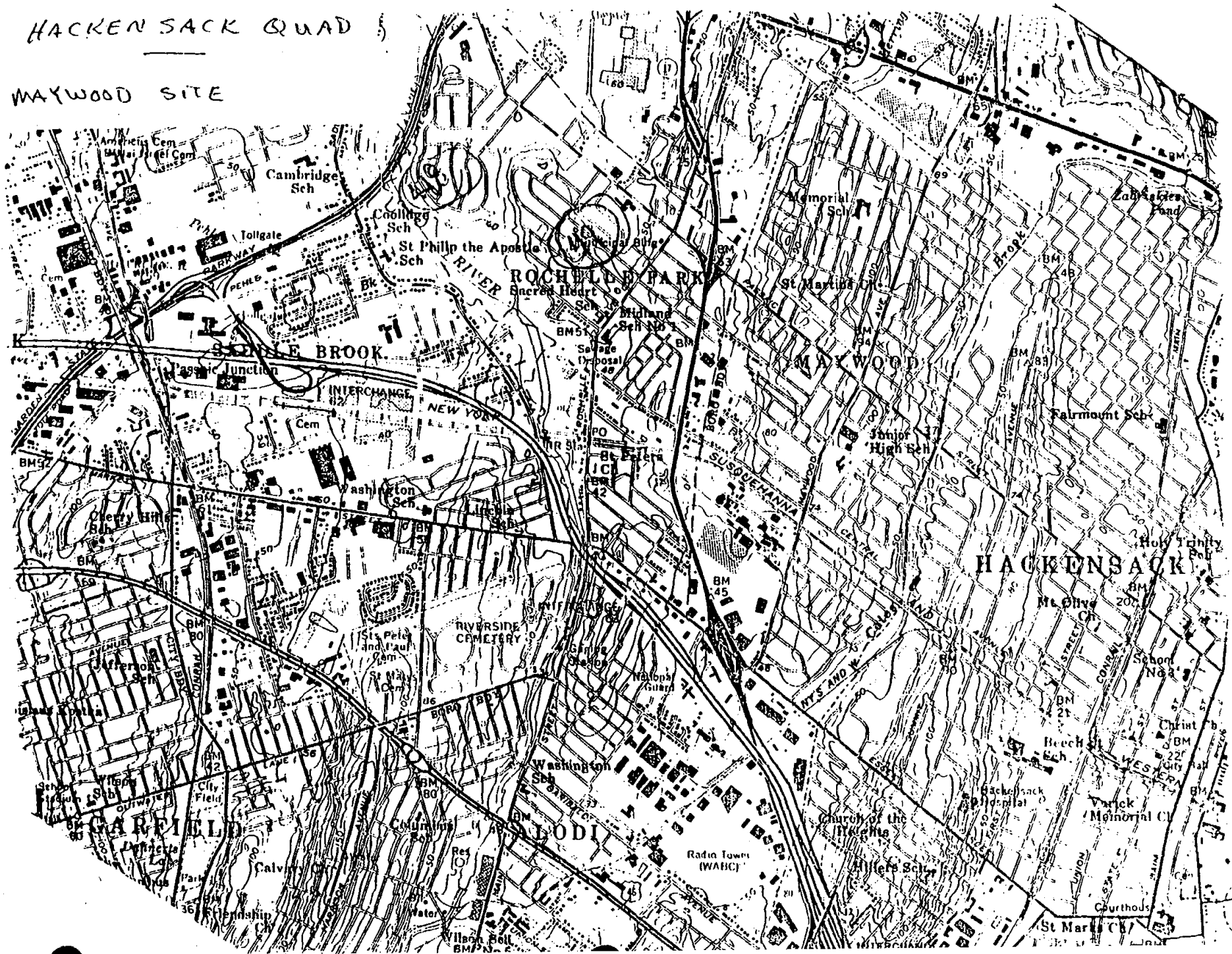
CC: Ms. Nancy Zerbe, Administrator
NJ Department of Environmental Protection & Energy
Historic Preservation Office

HACKENSACK QUAD

MAYWOOD SITE

FUS131P/070196

A-2



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY
HENRY B. KÜMMEL, STATE GEOLOGIST

BULLETIN 9

A Preliminary Report

OF THE

Archaeological Survey

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

MADE BY THE

Department of Anthropology in the American Museum
of Natural History

Clark Wissler, Ph.D., Curator

Under the Direction of the State Geological Survey

COMPILED BY

ALANSON SKINNER

AND

MAX SCHRABISCH

TRENTON, N. J.
MacCullish & Quigley, State Printers, Opposite Post Office.

1913

pebbles and in the soil covering its floor there were found some fragments of pottery, chips, bones and a few arrow points of inferior workmanship. (23-33-7-6-6; 8-4-7; 8-4-5.)

Paramus.—On the plains of Paramus, 3 miles downstream, there are three sites near the river, one of them west, the other two east of it (23-43-2-7-1; 7-6; 7-9). Two sites have been noted southeast of Paramus, at the headwaters of Sprout Brook: (23-43-5-2-5; 3-1).

Ridgewood.—East of this town there occur two sites on the east bank of Hohokus Creek (23-43-1-6-4; 6-8).

Dunker Hook.—There are three sites at a place called Dunker Hook, 2 miles south of Paramus, two of them west, the other east of Saddle River (23-43-4-6-5, 6; 5-7-1, 2; 5-4-4).

Arcola.—A number of sites have been identified in the neighborhood of Arcola, 2 miles east of Passaic River. Three of these ancient camps were distributed along the western bank of Saddle River, the fourth and most southerly one lay east of it. (26-3-2-1-1, 2; 1-4; 1-8; 5-4.) (28-Be-48)

An exceptionally good site, probably a village, if one may judge by the profusion of artifacts recovered here in years gone by, occupied the elevated ground east of Sprout Brook, a short distance north of its confluence with Saddle River, between Arcola and Rochelle Park (26-3-2-8-2, 3). (28-Be-49)

SITES IN THE HACKENSACK VALLEY.

Few data have as yet been obtained concerning the location of aboriginal sites in the region watered by Hackensack River and its affluents. Best known thus far is a section of country lying about 3 miles west of Hackensack River in the townships of Hillsdale and Washington. Six sites have here been noted on or near the banks of Musquapsink Creek, which flows into Pascack Brook, a westerly tributary of Hackensack River.

Wearimus.—The northernmost site is at Wearimus, 1 mile west of Hillsdale (23-33-9-7-4).

Westwood.—Four others lie close together, 1½ miles west of Westwood (23-43-3-4-2; 4-4; 4-5; 4-9).

Emerson.—The southernmost and last site occurs 1½ miles west of Emerson (23-43-3-8-7).



State of New Jersey
Department of Environmental Protection and Energy
Natural and Historic Resources
Division of Parks and Forestry
Office of New Jersey Heritage
CN 404
Trenton, NJ 08625-0404
Tel. # 609-292-2023
Fax. # 609-292-8115

Scott A. Weiner
Commissioner

James T. Hall
Assistant Commissioner

ONJH-B92-7

February 27, 1992

Richard E. Ambrose, Ph.D.
Senior Staff Scientist
Science Applications International Corporation
P.O. Box 2501
Oak Ridge, TN 37831

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
U.S. Department of Energy

National Priority List
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation,
and Liability Act
Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act of 1986
[P.L.99-499]
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region II

Dear Dr. Ambrose:

In reply to your request of January 17, I would like to request information as described herein and as checked off on the accompanying schedule.

1. Maywood Interim Storage Site (= Maywood Chemical Works; then called Stepan [sic] Company). Please confirm that the only undertaking here ("action") is the temporary storage in the northern corner of contaminated soil which eventually will be transported. If this is not the case, please explain.

2. The twenty-five properties that have already been fully decontaminated: please describe the action that has been accomplished and in color mark the properties on your Figure 2.
3. The one partially decontaminated project: what has been done, what will be done, and where is it located on Figure 2?
4. "... the 56 properties not yet fully decontaminated". Please color-code these on Figure 2.

In accordance with your request I am furnishing information in my records, derived from the Bergen County Historic Sites Survey 1984-1985, a "reconnaissance-level" inventory of potentially significant buildings.

Maywood Borough -0234

0234-9 West side of Maywood Avenue, South of West Hunter Avenue, Maywood Chemical Company complex (Pfizer and Stefan), 1920-present.

"Industrial vernacular; 1 and 2; brick; regular bays, pilasters between bays; gables, pitches vary, brick cornices. This complex of industrial buildings is an [sic] remnant of Maywood's industrial past. At the turn-of-the [sic] century a number of chemical manufacturers located in the community and this complex is the most interesting physical reminder of them. The Pfizer buildings are going to be demolished for an office and warehouse building. Demolished prior to 2-82"

"Level of Significance: Matrix: A building with historical significance as part of the general development of the area which also has architectural significance due to style, size, rarity of design, or rarity of building type".

0234-10 South side of West Hunter Avenue, West of Maywood Avenue, Peerless Engine Company #2 Firehouse. 1908.

"Vernacular firehouse; 2; brick; 1 bay, garage door on 1st story, triple window on 2nd; gable; corner pilasters, pediment; 1-story addition at east. This unpretentious building is a representative example of an early 20th c. firehouse in a small town".

"Level of Significance: Matrix..."

Lodi Borough -0231

No properties inventoried by Bergen County.

Rochelle Park Borough -0254

- 0254 -1 St. Peter's Episcopal Chapel, NE corner of Rochelle Avenue and Becker Avenue. Deemed by the survey to be National Register Eligible as part of a historic district.
- 2 106 Rochelle Avenue.
- 3 Van der Horn House, 8 Lexington Avenue.
- 4 26 St. Ann's Place.
- 5 66 Park Way. Possibly eligible
- 6 C. Devon House, 101 Rochelle Avenue.
- 7 Rochelle Park Railroad Station, Railroad Avenue. Considered possibly eligible by the survey.

I recommend that a background study for cultural resources be carried out by an investigator who meets the National Park Service's Professional Qualifications Standards (attached), for the relevant discipline(s).

When I have received the requested information I shall be able to continue my review.

The project reviewer is Mr. Jonathan Gell.

Sincerely yours,



C. Terry Pfoutz
State Historic
Preservation Specialist

CTP:vs

Attachment

c. Mr. John Vetter, Environmental Impacts, U.S. E.P.A.

Disk#4A:\B92-7

APPENDIX B
J.F.K. PARK:
LOGS OF BOREHOLES CONTAINING CULTURAL MATERIALS

GEOLOGIC DRILL LOG

PROJECT

FUSRAP

JOB NO.

14501-138

SHEET NO.

1 OF 1

MOLE NO.

1053R

SITE

J.F. Kennedy Park (LODI)

COORDINATES

N 1,932 E 235

ANGLE FROM HORIZ BEARING

Vertical

BEGUN

0-21-87

COMPLETED

10-21-87

DRILLER

E.D.I.

DRILL MAKE AND MODEL

MOBILE B-57

SIZE

6.5'

OVERBURDEN

18.0

ROCK (FT.)

TOTAL DEPTH

18.0

CORE RECOVERY (FT./%)

12.2/68

CORE BOXES/SAMPLES

9

SEL. TOP CASING

GROUND EL.

DEPTH/EL. GROUND WATER

DEPTH/EL. TOP OF ROCK

SAMPLE RANNER WEIGHT/FALL

140 lbs/30 in

CASING LEFT IN MOLE: DIA./LENGTH

NA

LOGGED BY:

D. Harnish

SAMP. TYPE AND DIAM.	SAMP. LEN. CORE	SAMP. REC. CORE REC.	SAMP. N°	BLDG. N°	X CORE RECOVERY	WATER PRESSURE TESTS				ELEV.	DEPTH	GRAPHICS	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION	NOTES ON: WATER LEVELS, WATER RETURN, CHARACTER OF DRILLING, ETC.
						LOSS IN O.P.M.	PRESS. P.S.I.	TIME IN MIN.						
SS	2.0	0.3	3-6-1-7									0.0 - 7.8 Ft. Sandy SILT, Gravelly SILT, and SILTY SAND FILL (ML, GM, SM).	Borehole advanced 0-18 Ft. using 3" i.d. split-spoon sampler and 6.5" o.d. solid-stem augers.	
SS	2.0	0.3	3-14 5-22									0.0-4.0 Ft. Silty sand, dark reddish brown (2.5YR3/4), fine-grained, bits of charcoal and Brunswick sandstone gravel. Top is sandy silt topsoil, dark brown (10YR3/3).		
SS	2.0	0.3	6-3-4-8									4.0-7.8 Ft. Gravelly silt, dark gray (7.5YR4/6) and brown (7.5YR5/2); gravel is concrete, broken Brunswick shale, soft yellowish brown silt pebbles, and soft green and brown clay pebbles; minor dark brown decomposed plant pieces, moist.	Borehole was radiologically sampled and gamma-logged by TMA-Eberline, Corp.	
SS	2.0	3.0	6-4-4-4									7.8 - 8.0 Ft. SAND (SM). Black (7.5YR2/0), medium-grained, some charcoal, horizontally bedded.		
SS	2.0	1.8	3-6-6-8									8.0 - 14.3 Ft. CLAY, some SILT, minor SAND (CL-ML, SM).	18.0 ft. Sampler refusal.	
SS	2.0	1.1	10-16 19-20									8.0-10.0 Ft. Clay, pinkish gray (7.5YR6/2) mottled with yellow iron-hydroxide; slightly damp, moderately stiff.		
SS	2.0	1.7	8-10 15-13									10.0-11.0 Ft. Clay and silt, reddish gray (10R5/1).		
SS	2.0	2.0	4-10-25 100/2"									11.0-11.2 Ft. Sandy gravel.		
SS	2.0	2.0	4-10-25 100/2"									11.2-12.0 Ft. Sand, grayish brown, medium-grained.		
												12.0-14.3 Ft. Clay, reddish gray (10R5/1).		
												14.3 - 16.0 Ft. SAND and CLAY (SM, CL). Sand is dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4); Clay is 5-10 mm interbeds, weak, red (5YR5/3).		
												16.0 - 17.5 Ft. Gravelly SAND (SP). Strong brown (7.5YR4/6), fine- to medium-grained sand and dark green shale, subrounded.		
												17.5 - 18.0 Ft. CLAY (CL). Dusky red (7.5YR3/3). Bedrock, dark green Brunswick shale at base, horizontally fractured.		
<p>Bottom of borehole at 18.0 Ft. Borehole backfilled with spoils, 10/31/87.</p>														
													Description and classification of soils by visual examination.	

S = SPLIT SPOON; ST = SHELBY TUBE;
= DENNISON; P = PITCHER; O = OTHER

SITE

J.F. Kennedy Park (LODI)

MOLE NO.

1053R

GEOLOGIC DRILL LOG				PROJECT		JOB NO.	SHEET NO.	HOLE NO.			
SITE				COORDINATES		14501-138	1 OF 1	1080R			
J.F.Kennedy Park (LODI)				N 1,951 E 111		Vertical		-----			
BEGIN	COMPLETED	DRILLER	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL	SIZE	OVERBURDEN	ROCK (FT.)	TOTAL DEPTH				
10-30-87	10-30-87	G. Engel; BNI	Minuteman Auger	4"	7.4		7.4				
CORE RECOVERY (FT./%)		CORE BOXES/SAMPLES	SEL. TOP CASING	GROUND EL.	DEPTH/EL. GROUND WATER		DEPTH/EL. TOP OF ROCK				
5.7/77		8									
SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT/FALL		CASING LEFT IN HOLE: DIA./LENGTH		LOGGED BY:							
140 lbs/30 lb		NONE		R. Miguez							
SAMP. TYPE AND DIAM.	SAMP. ADV. LEN CORE	SAMP. REC. CORE REC.	SAMP. BL. ON S "N" X CORE RECOVERY	WATER PRESSURE TESTS			ELEV.	DEPTH	GRAPHICS	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION	NOTES ON: WATER LEVELS, WATER RETURN, CHARACTER OF DRILLING, ETC.
				LOSS IN O.P.M.	PRESS. P.S.I.	TIME IN MIN.					
SS	1.0	0.6							0.0 - 1.0 Ft. Silty Sandy CLAY (CL-ML). Grayish brown (5YR3/3), mottled with dark reddish brown (10R3/4). Fine- to medium-grained sand.	Borehole advanced 0-7.4 Ft. using 3" i.d. split-spoon sampler and 4" o.d. solid-stem augers.	
SS	1.0	0.7						1.0 - 2.0 Ft. Silty CLAY (CL). Dusky brown (5YR3/2), mottled with brownish black (5YR3/1).			
SS	1.0	1.0						2.0 - 4.7 Ft. CLAY (CL). Dusky brown with specks of moderate red (5YR4/6) - probably brick.			
SS	1.0	0.4							4.7 - 6.7 Ft. Sandy CLAY (CL). Pale brown (5YR5/2), with fine- to medium-grained sand.	Borehole was radiologically sampled and gamma-logged by TMA-Eberlins, Corp.	
SS	1.0	1.0						6.7 - 6.9 Ft. Clayey SAND (SC). Pale yellowish brown (10YR6/2), fine- to medium-grained sand.			
SS	0.7	0.5							6/9 - 7/4 Ft. Sandy Silty CLAY (CL-ML). Grayish red (10R4/2) mottled with moderate reddish brown (10R4/6).	Augered to 5.0 Ft. Gamma-scanned to 3.5 Ft.	
SS	1.0	1.0									
SS	0.7	0.5							Bottom of borehole at 7.4 Ft. Borehole backfilled with spoils, 10/30/87.		

SS = SPLIT SPOON; ST = SHELBY TUBE; SITE
D = DENNISON; P = PITCHER; O = OTHER

J.F.Kennedy Park (LODI)

HOLE NO. 1080R

GEOLOGIC DRILL LOG		PROJECT FUSRAP	JOB NO. 14501-138	SHEET NO. 1 OF 1	HOLE NO. 1092R
SITE J.F. Kennedy Park (LODI)		COORDINATES N 1.878 E 372		ANGLE FROM HORIZ BEARING Vertical	
BEGAN 1-23-87	COMPLETED 11-23-87	DRILLER G. Engel: BNI	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL Minuteman Auger	SIZE 4"	OVERBURDEN 11.0
CORE RECOVERY (FT./%) 9.9/90		CORE BOXES/SAMPLES 10	EL. TOP CASING 10	GROUND EL. 10	DEPTH/EL. GROUND WATER 10
SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT/FALL 140 lbs./18 in.		CASING LEFT IN HOLE: DIA./LENGTH NONE		LOGGED BY: R. Miguez	

SAND TYPE AND DIAM.	SAMP. ADU. LEN CORE	SAMPLE REC. CORE REC.	SAMPLE BLOWS "N" % CORE RECOVERY	WATER PRESSURE TESTS			ELEV.	DEPTH	GRAPHICS	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION	NOTES ON: WATER LEVELS, WATER RETURN, CHARACTER OF DRILLING, ETC.
				LOSS IN G.P.M.	PRESS. P.S.I.	TIME IN MIN.					
SS	1.0	1.0							0.0 - 1.6 Ft. SAND (SP). Dark yellowish orange (10YR6/8), fine- to coarse-grained. FILL.	Borehole advanced 0-11.0 Ft. using 3" i.d. split-spoon sampler and 4" o.d. solid-stem augers.	
SS	1.0	0.8						0.3-0.7 Ft. Grayish orange (10YR7/4).			
SS	1.0	1.0						0.7-1.6 Ft. Pale yellowish brown (10YR6/2).			
SS	1.0	1.0						1.6 - 3.3 Ft. CLAYEY SAND (SC). Moderate brown (5YR4/4), very fine- to coarse-grained.	Borehole was radiologically sampled and gamma-logged by TMA-Eberline, Corp. 7.2-8.1 Ft. Saturated and mucky, but no sign of free water in the borehole.		
SS	1.0	1.0						3.1-3.3 Ft. Pale yellowish brown (10YR6/2), fine- to medium-grained.			
SS	1.0	1.0						3.3 - 5.3 Ft. Silty Sandy CLAY (FILL).	Augered and gamma-logged to 7.5 Ft.		
SS	1.0	1.0						3.3-3.4 Ft. Light brown (5YR6/4).			
SS	1.0	1.0						3.4-5.3 Ft. Dark reddish brown (10R3/4) with scattered clasts and pebbles to 0.5 in., mottled with dusky yellowish brown (10YR6/6). Fine- to medium-grained sand component.			
									5.0 Ft. Aluminum Foil scraps.		
									5.3 - 7.2 Ft. CLAY (CL). Brownish black (5YR2/1), locally near black (N1).		
									7.2 - 8.1 Ft. Silty Clayey SAND (SM). Moderate brown (5YR4/4) and brownish gray (5YR4/1), fine- to medium-grained.		
									8.1 - 8.5 Ft. SAND (SW). Dark greenish gray (5GY4/1), fine- to medium-grained.		
									8.5 - 11.0 Ft. CLAY (CL). Pale red (5R6/2) mottled with medium light gray (N6) and moderate yellowish brown (10YR5/4).		
									Bottom of borehole at 11.0 Ft. Borehole backfilled with mechanically mixed spoils, 11/23/87.		

SS = SPLIT SPOON; ST = SHELBY TUBE; D = DENNISON; P = PITCHER; O = OTHER	J.F. Kennedy Park (LODI)	HOLE NO. 1092R
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------

GEOLOGIC DRILL LOG

PROJECT

FUSRAP

JOB NO. 14501-138
SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
HOLE NO. 1094R

SITE

J.F.Kennedy Park (LODI)

COORDINATES

N 1,899 E 329

ANGLE FROM HORIZ. BEARING

Vertical

BEGIN	COMPLETED	DRILLER	DRILL MAKE AND MODEL	SIZE	OVERBURDEN	ROCK (FT.)	TOTAL DEPTH
11-24-87	11-24-87	G. Engel; BNI	Minuteman Auger	4"	9.0		9.0

CORE RECOVERY (FT./%)	CORE BOXES/SAMPLES	SEL. TOP CASING	GROUND EL.	DEPTH/EL. GROUND WATER	DEPTH/EL. TOP OF ROCK
9.7/96	9				

SAMPLE HAMMER WEIGHT/FALL	CASING LEFT IN HOLE: DIA./LENGTH	LOGGED BY:
140 lbs/18 in.	NONE	R. Migues

SAMP. TYPE AND DIAM.	SAMP. ADV. LEN. CORE	SAMP. REC. CORE REC.	SAMPLE BLOWS "N" X CORE RECOVERY	WATER PRESSURE TESTS			E.L.V.	DEPTH	GRAPHICS	DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION	NOTES ON: WATER LEVELS, WATER RETURN, CHARACTER OF DRILLING, ETC.
				LOSS IN G.P.M.	PRESS. P.S.F.	TIME IN MIN.					
SS	1.0	1.0							0.0 - 0.3 Ft. SAND (SP). Dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6), fine- to coarse-grained gravel; FILL.	Borehole advanced 0-9.0 Ft. using 3" i.d. split-spoon sampler and 4" o.d. solid-stem augers. Borehole was radiologically sampled and gamma-logged by TMA-Eberline, Corp. 7.0-8.0 Ft. Penetrated water-bearing interval. Augered and gamma-logged to 7.5 Ft.	
SS	1.0	0.7						0.3 - 1.3 Ft. Clayey SAND (SC). Dusky brown (5YR3/2), fine- to medium-grained.			
SS	1.0	1.0						1.3 - 1.8 Ft. Silty SAND (SM). Moderate reddish brown (10R4/6), fine- to coarse-grained with pebbles (to 1.5 in.).			
SS	1.0	1.0						1.8 - 2.0 Ft. SAND (SP). Fine- to coarse-grained.			
SS	1.0	1.0						2.0 - 4.1 Ft. Clayey silty SAND (SC-SM). Moderate brown (5YR4/4), fine- to medium-grained with pebbles.			
SS	1.0	1.0						4.1 - 4.3 Ft. SAND (SP). Dusky yellowish brown (10YR2/4), fine- to medium-grained.			
SS	1.0	1.0						4.3 - 5.0 Ft. Silty CLAY (CL-ML). Brownish black (5YR2/1).			
SS	1.0	1.0						5.0 - 5.3 Ft. SAND (SP). Dark yellowish orange (10YR6/6). Fine- to coarse-grained.			
SS	1.0	1.0						5.3 - 7.0 Ft. Silty CLAY (CL-ML). Brownish black (5YR3/1) mottled with moderate brown (5YR6/4) and light gray (N7). Some roots and a few rusty nails.			
SS	1.0	1.0						7.0 - 8.0 Ft. SAND (SP). Olive gray (5Y4/1), fine- to very coarse-grained with very small pebbles. Mottled with light olive brown (5Y5/6), and moderate red (5YR4/6).			
									8.0 - 9.0 Ft. CLAY (CL). Pale red (5R6/2) mottled with light brown (5YR5/6) and light brownish gray (5YR6/1).	Description and classification of soils by visual examination.	
Bottom of borehole at 9.0 Ft. Borehole backfilled with soil/grout mixture, 11/24/87.											

SS = SPLIT SPOON; ST = SHELBY TUBE; SITE
D = DENNISON; P = PITCHER; O = OTHER

J.F.Kennedy Park (LODI)

HOLE NO. 1094R

APPENDIX C

PLATES

(All photographs taken in November and December 1993)

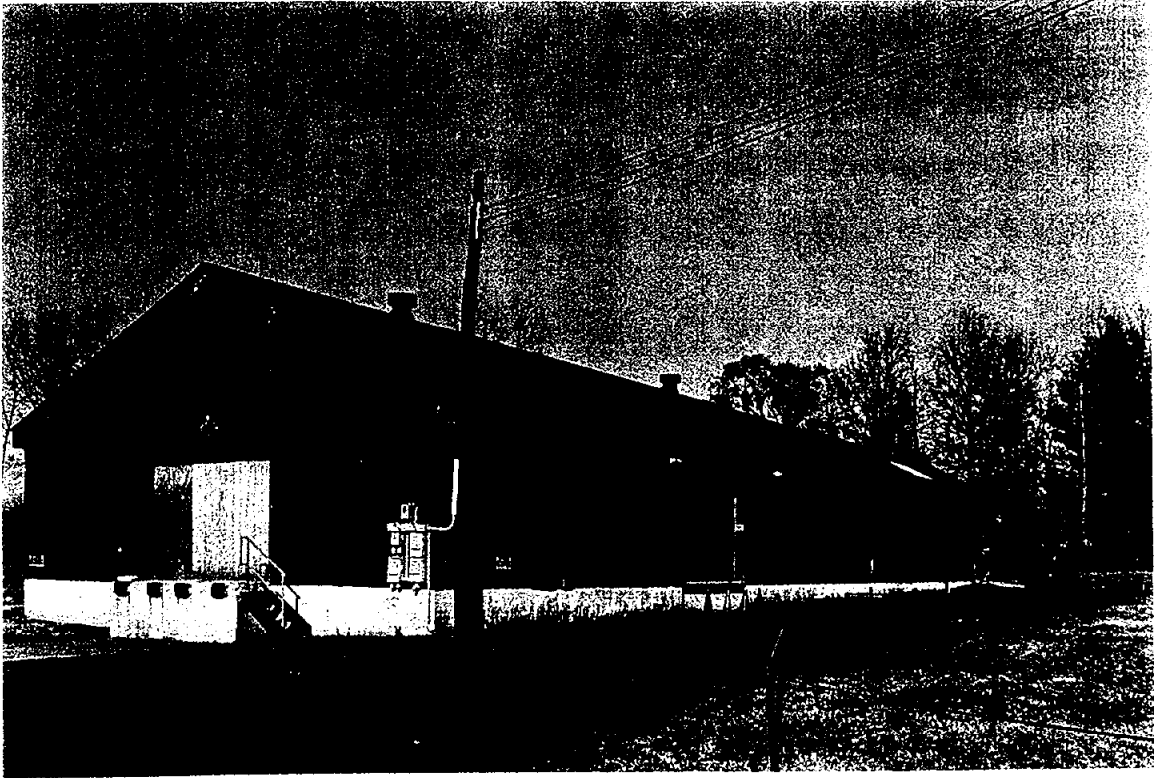


Plate 1. Building 76, Facing Northwest

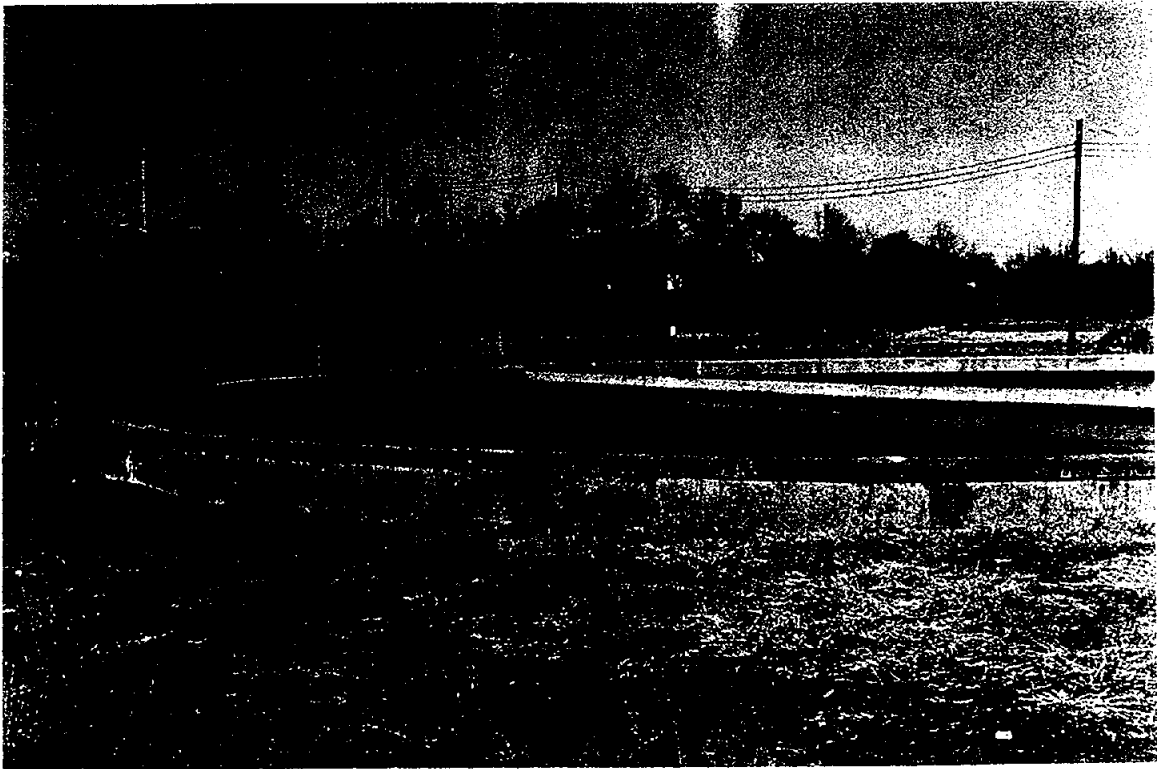


Plate 2. Reservoir, Facing Northwest

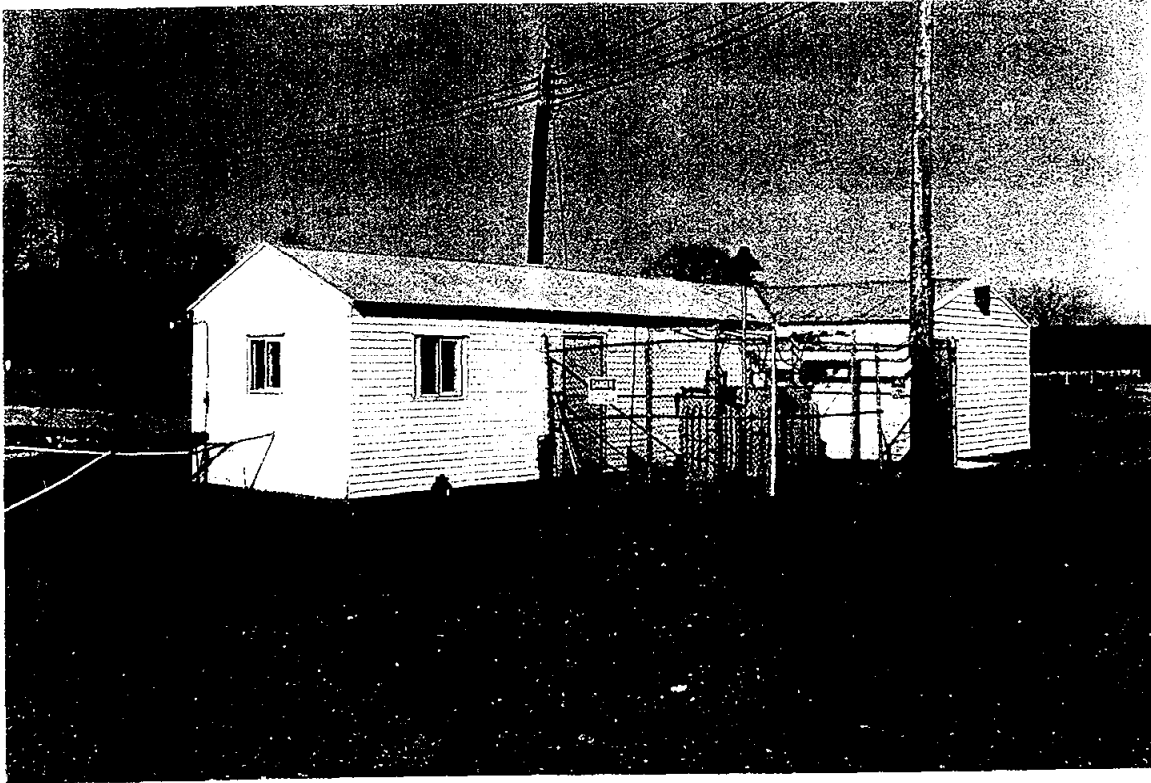


Plate 3. Pump House, Facing Northwest

STEPAN PROPERTY



Plate 1. Building 1, Facing Southeast

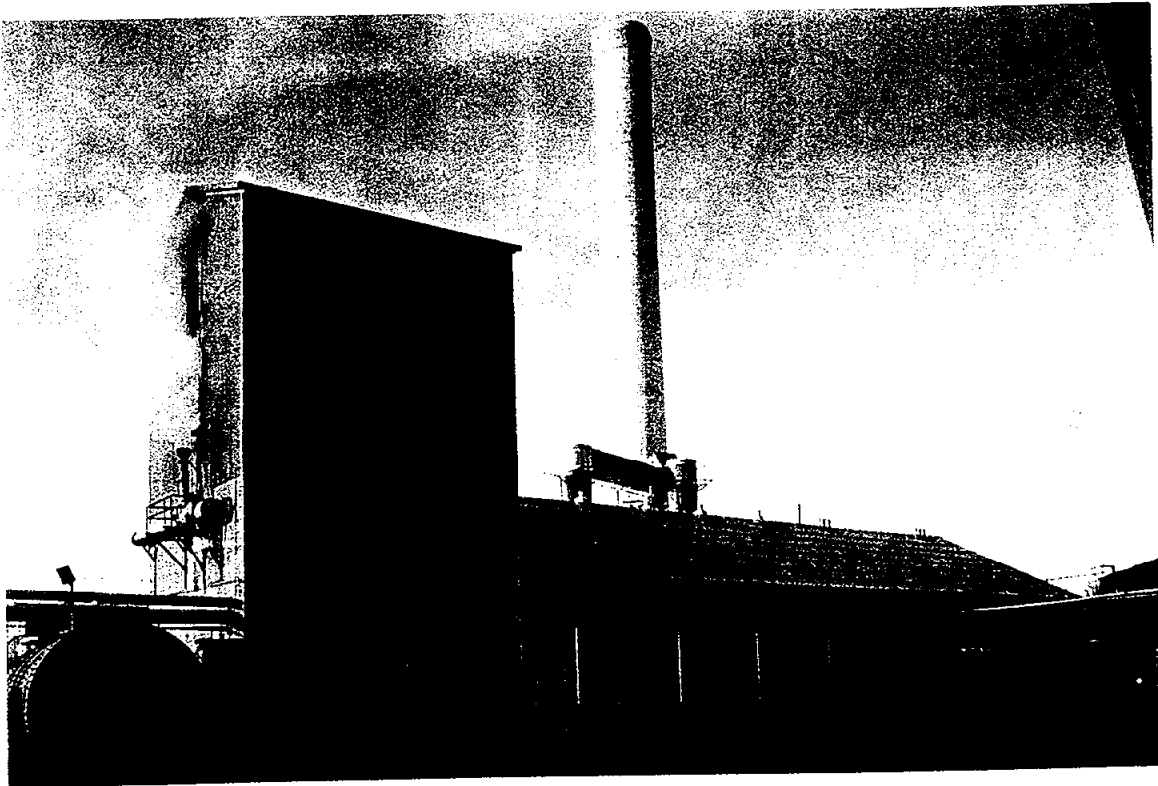


Plate 2. Building 4, Facing Northwest

STEPAN PROPERTY

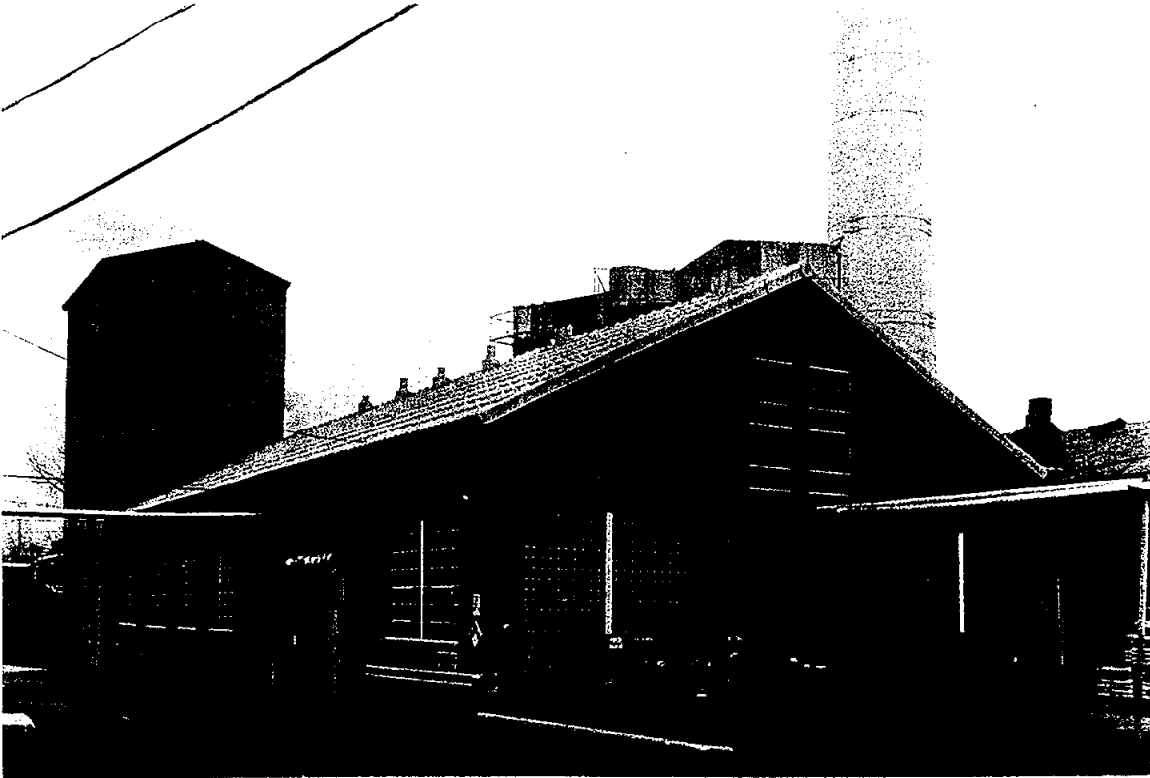


Plate 3. Building 4, Facing Southwest

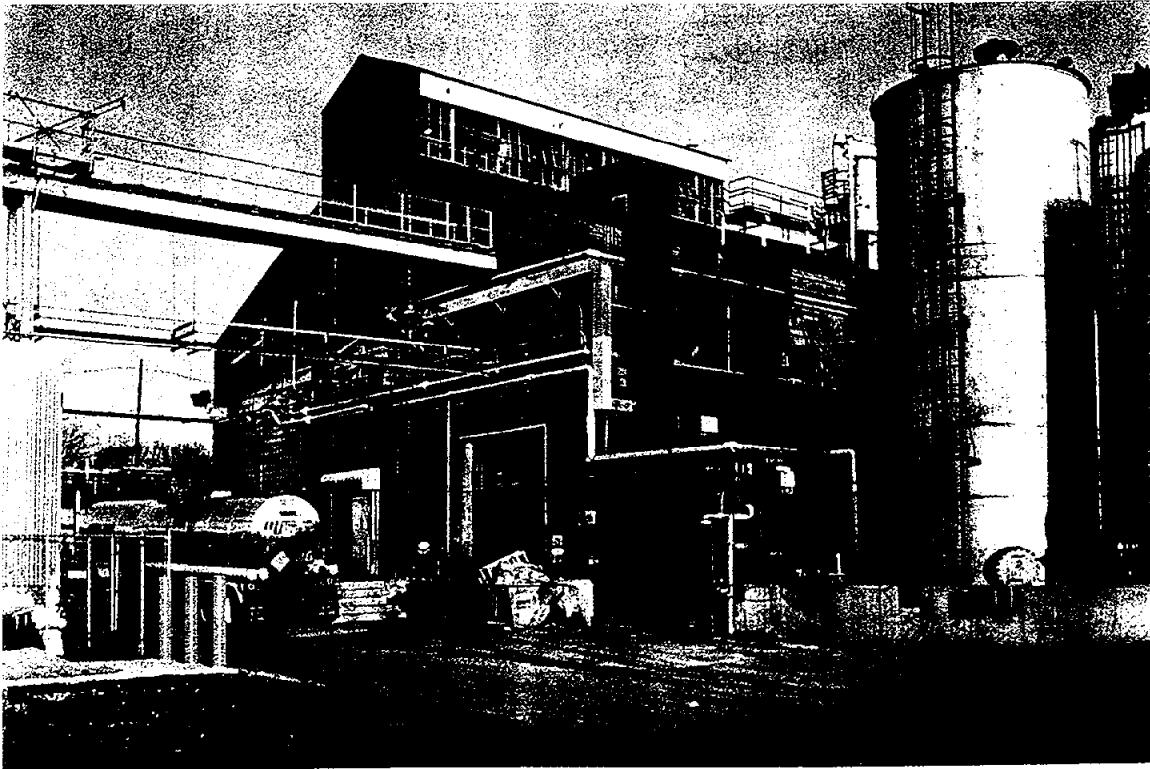


Plate 4. Building 10, Facing Northeast

STEPAN PROPERTY



Plate 5. Building 10H, Facing East



Plate 6. Building 13, Facing Southeast

STEPAN PROPERTY



Plate 7. Buildings 13 and 14, Facing Northeast

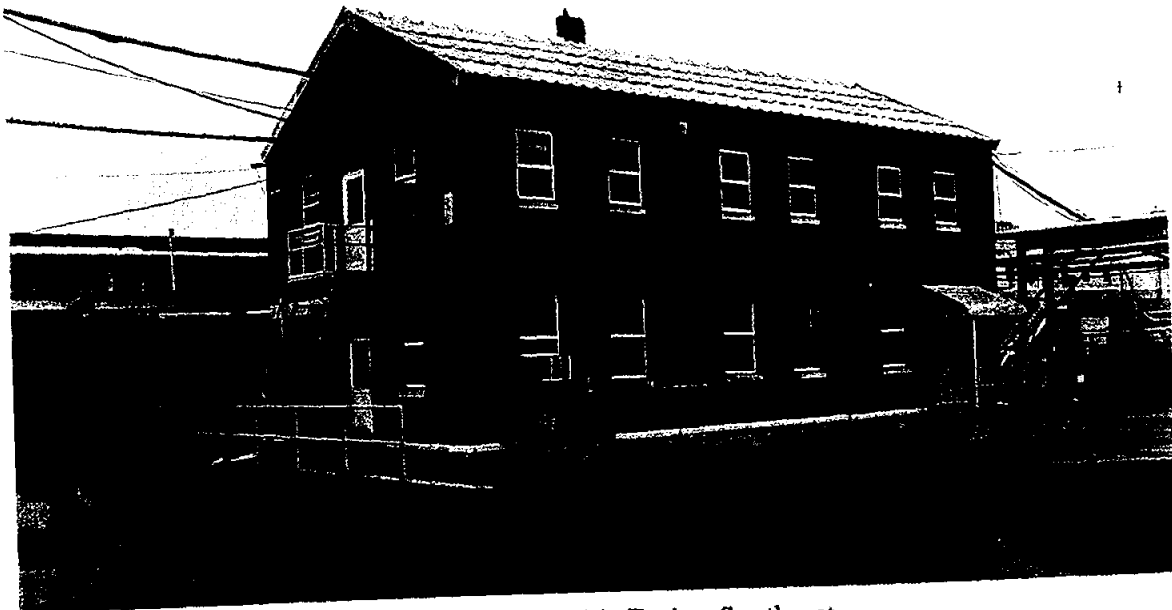


Plate 8. Building 14, Facing Southeast

STEPAN PROPERTY



Plate 9. Building 15, Facing Southeast



Plate 10. Building 15, Facing Southwest

STEPAN PROPERTY



Plate 11. Building 20, Facing Northeast

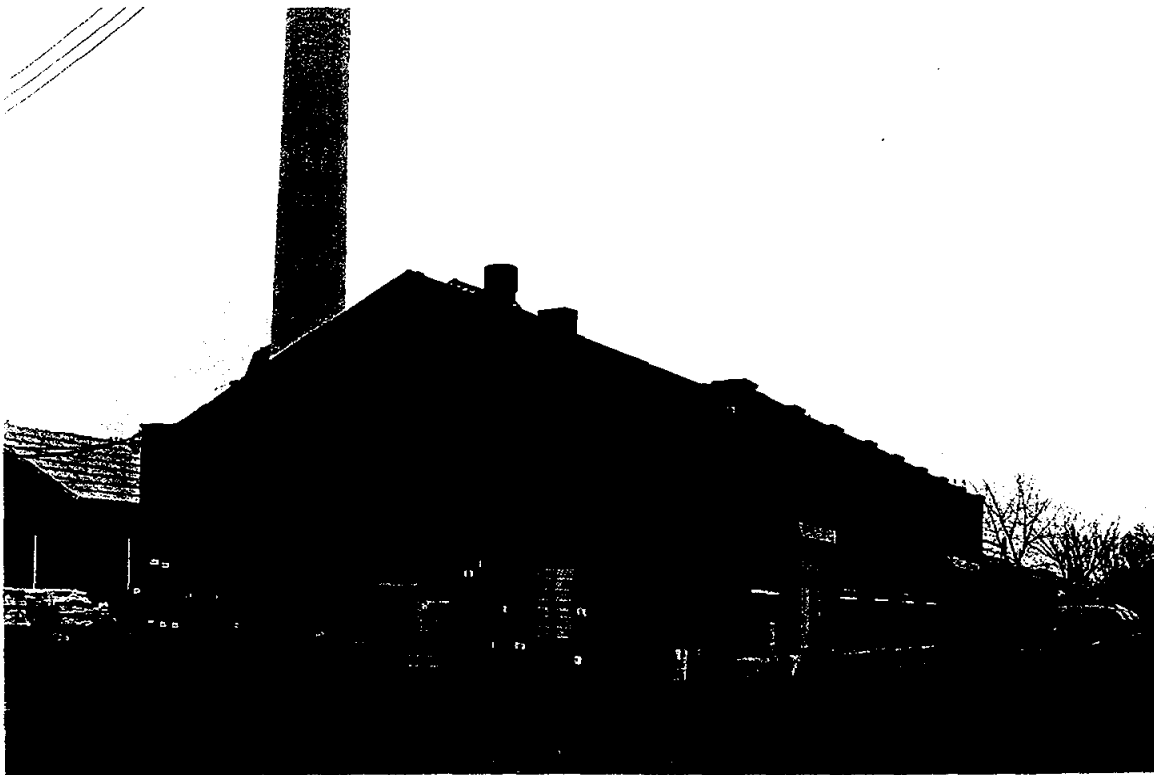


Plate 12. Building 67, Facing Southeast

STEPAN PROPERTY

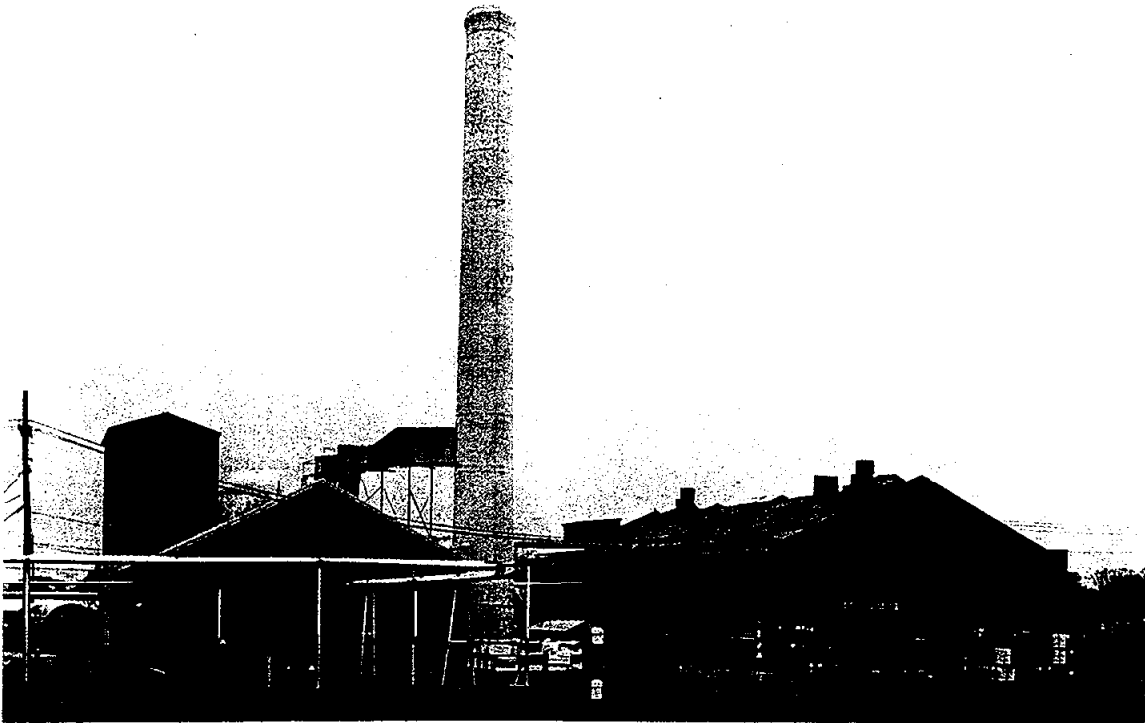


Plate 13. Buildings 4 and 67, Facing Southwest



Plate 14. Building 78, Facing Northeast

STEPAN PROPERTY



Plate 15. Garages, Facing Northwest

COMMERCIAL/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

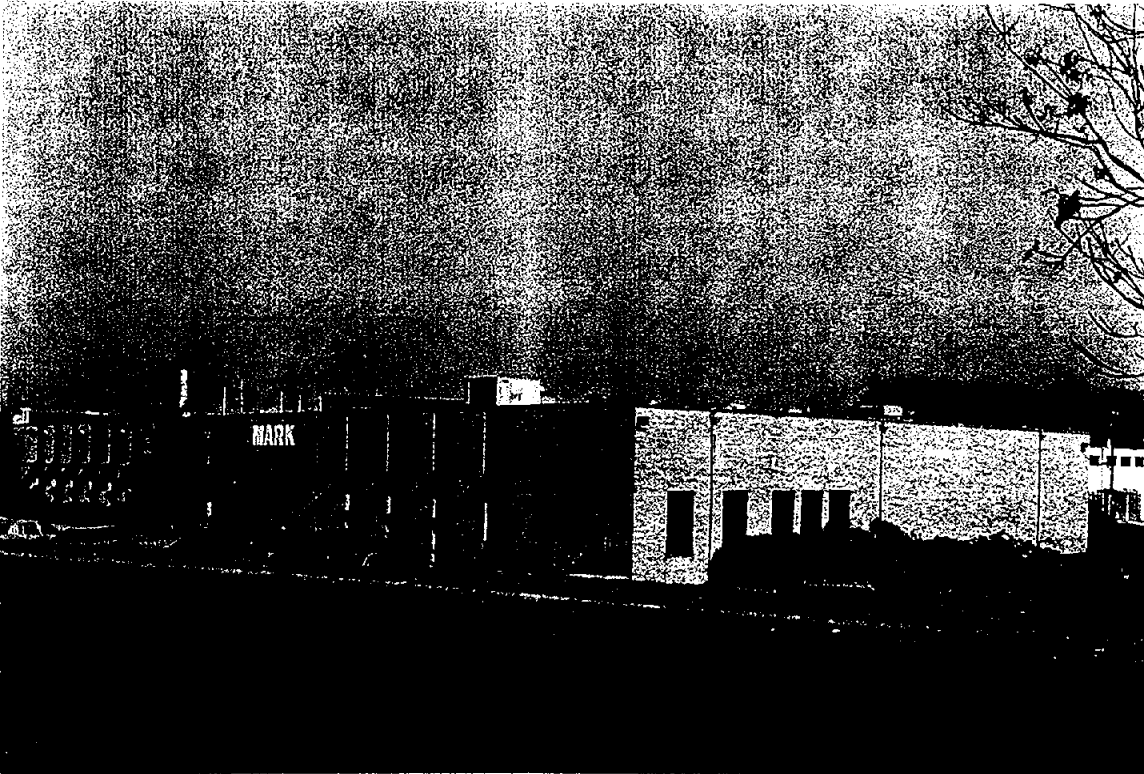


Plate 1. Hunter Douglas Property, 87-89 Route 17, Maywood, Facing Northeast

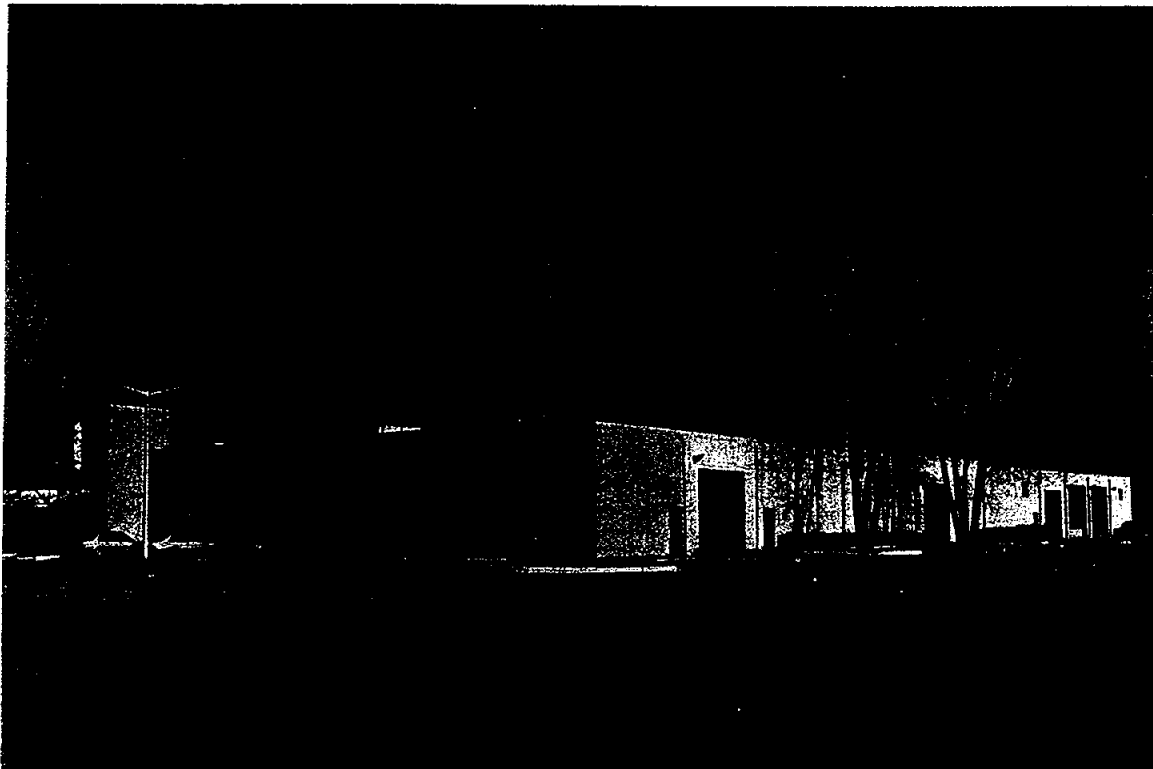


Plate 2. Uniform Fashions, 137 Route 17, Maywood, Facing Northeast

COMMERCIAL/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

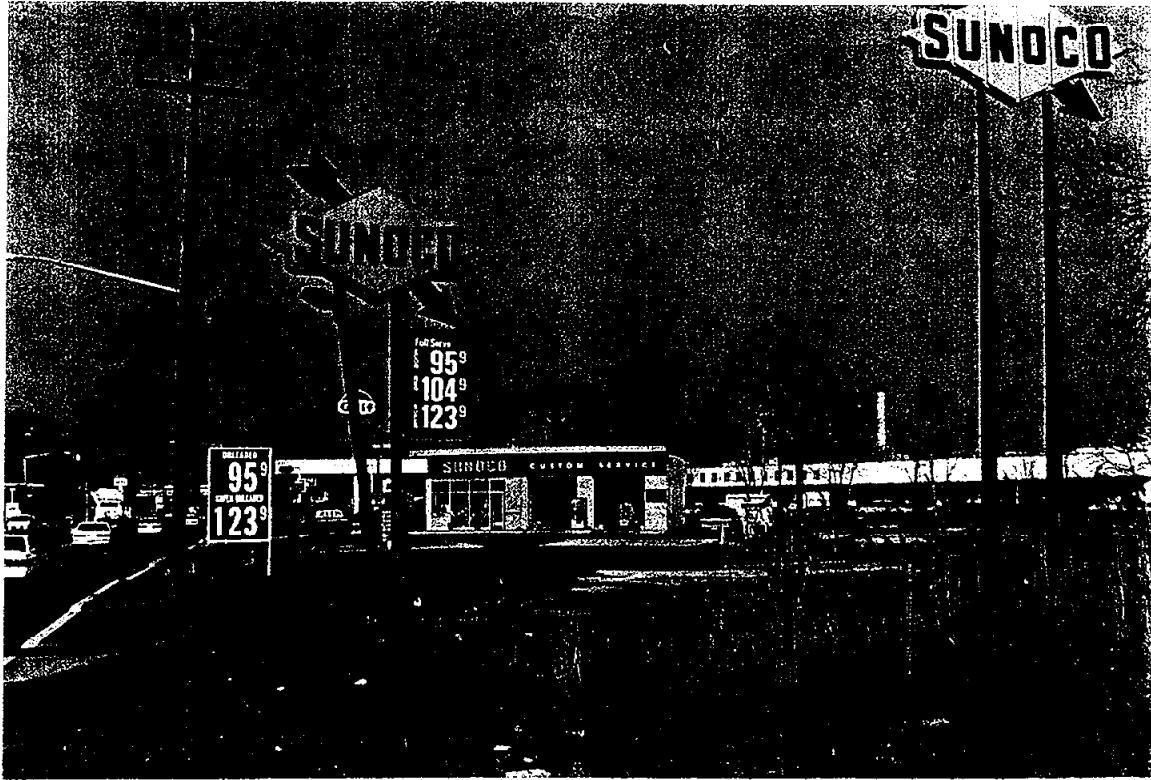


Plate 3. Sunoco Station, 167 Route 17, Maywood, Facing Northeast



Plate 4. Gulf Station, 239 Route 17, Maywood, Facing Northeast

COMMERCIAL/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES



Plate 5. Sears Service Center, 200 Route 17, Maywood, Facing Northwest

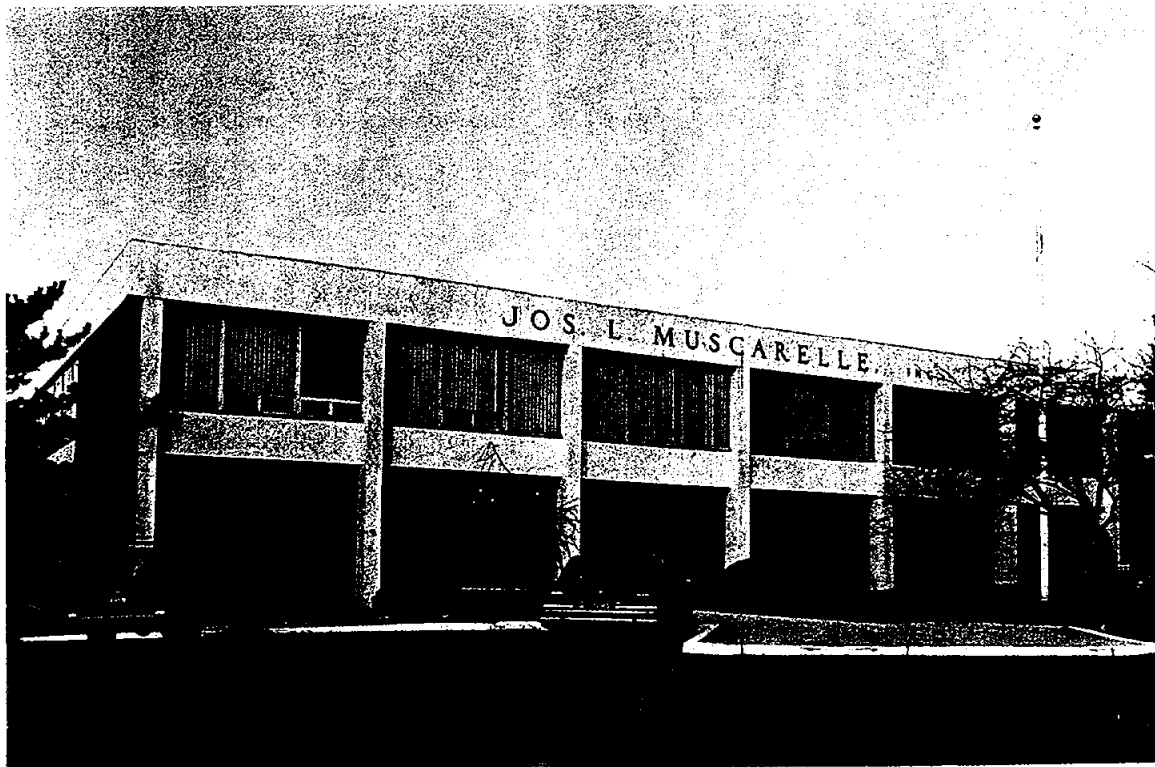


Plate 6. Jos. L. Muscarelle, Inc., 99 Essex Street, Maywood, Facing Northeast

COMMERCIAL/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

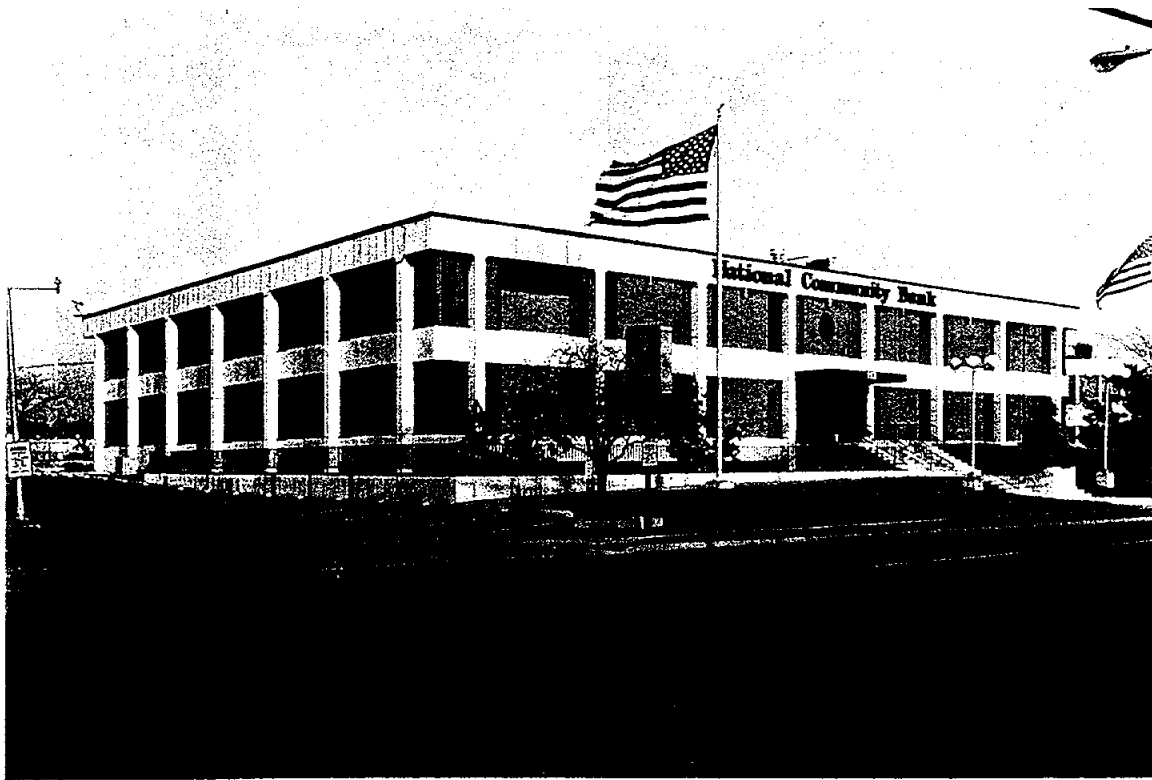


Plate 7. National Community Bank, 113 Essex Street, Maywood, Facing Southeast

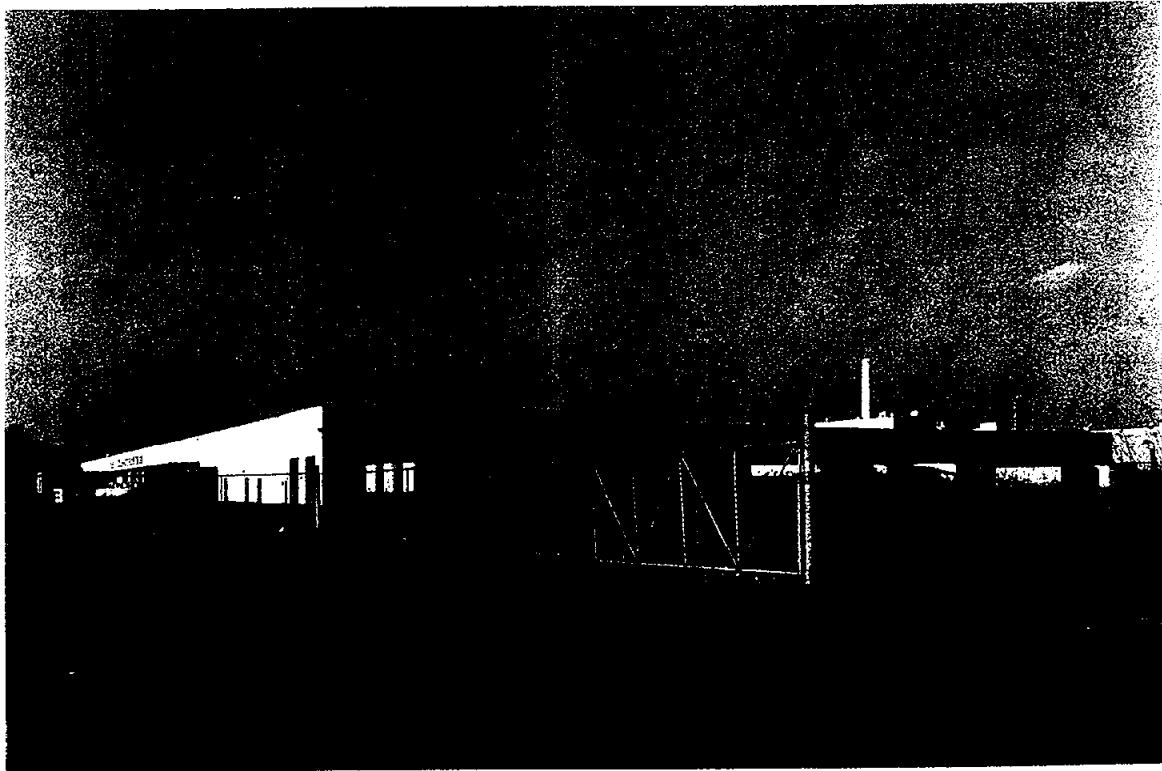


Plate 8. Sears Warehouse, 149-151 Maywood Avenue, Maywood, Facing Northeast

COMMERCIAL/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES



Plate 9. Myron Mfg. Co., 205 Maywood Avenue, Maywood, Facing Northeast



Plate 10. De Saussure, 23 W. Howcroft Road, Maywood, Facing Northeast

COMMERCIAL/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES

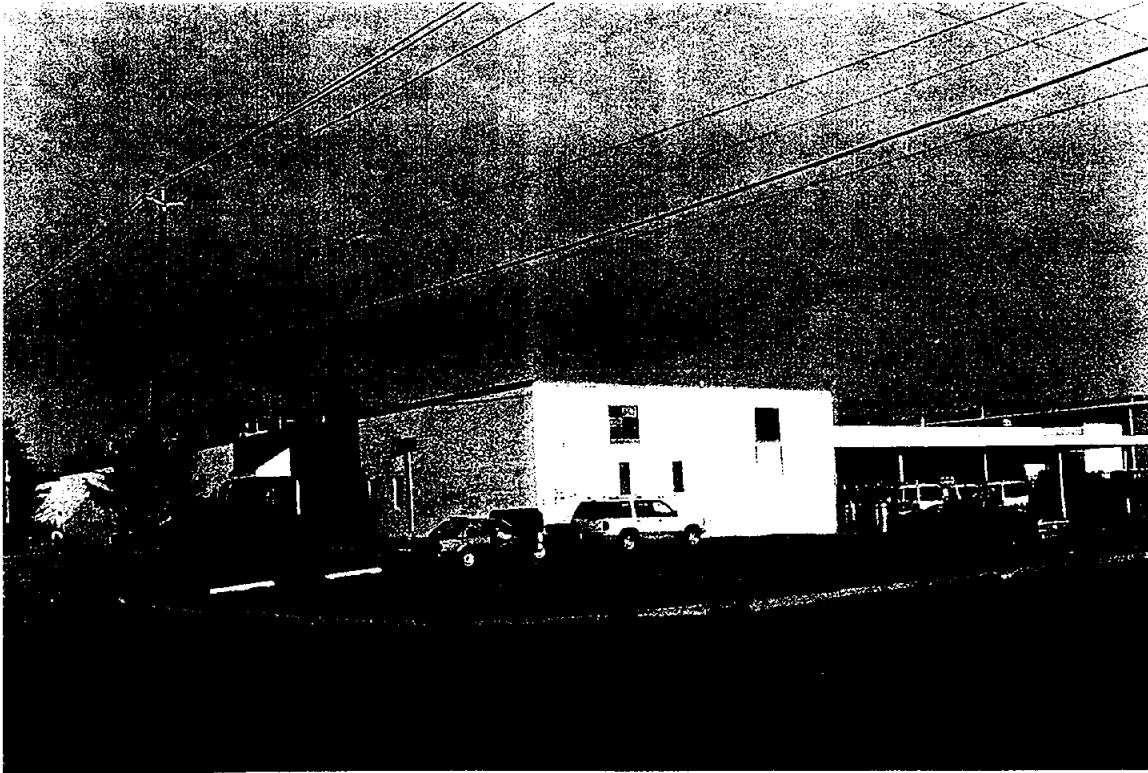


Plate 11. 80 Hancock Street, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 12. 100 Hancock Street, Lodi, Facing Northeast

COMMERCIAL/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES



Plate 13. 80 Industrial Road, Lodi, Facing Southwest

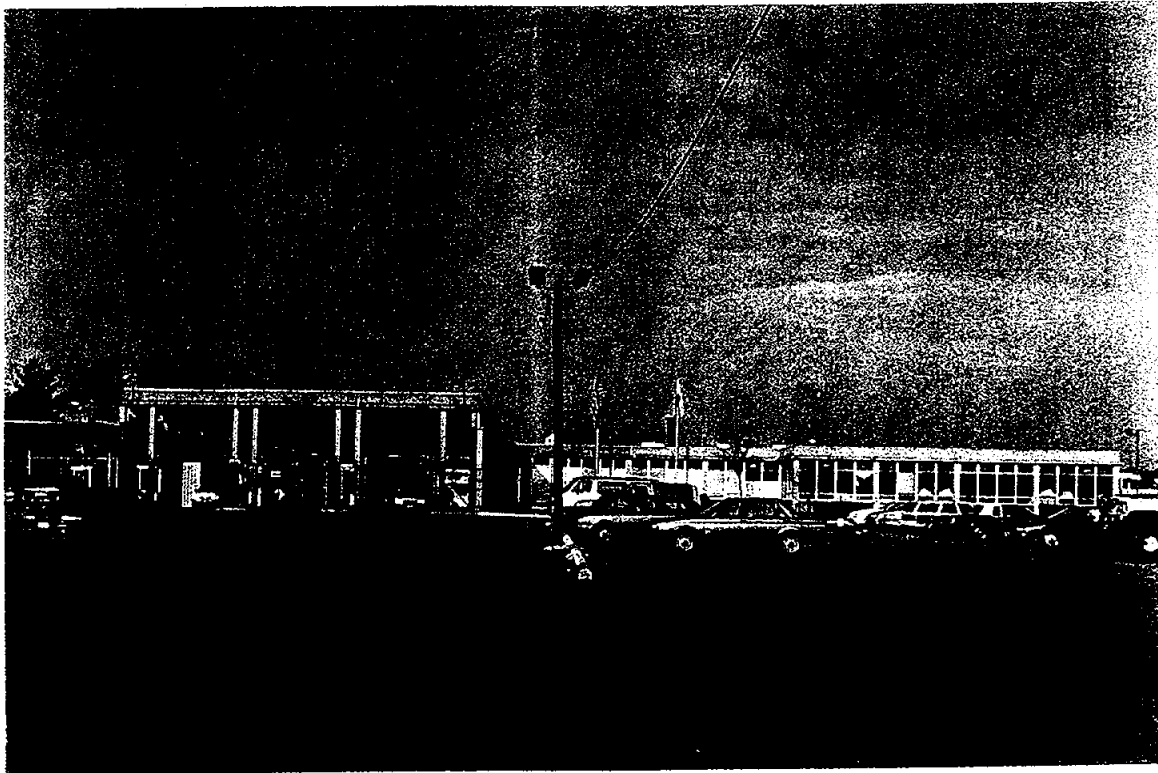


Plate 14. N. J. Vehicle Inspection Station Property, Facing Northwest

COMMERCIAL/GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES



Plate 15. N. J. Vehicle Inspection Station, Facing Northeast Along Hancock Street



Plate 16. N. J. Vehicle Inspection Station Property, Facing East

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 1. 60 Trudy Drive, Facing Southeast



Plate 2. 62 Trudy Drive, Facing Southeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 3. 4 Hancock Street, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 4. 5 Hancock Street, Lodi, Facing Northwest

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 5. 6 Hancock Street, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 6. 7 Hancock Street, Lodi, Facing Northwest

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 7. 8 Hancock Street, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 8. 10 Hancock Street, Lodi, Facing Northwest

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 9. 2 Branca Court, Lodi, Facing Northwest



Plate 10. 4 Branca Court, Lodi, Facing Northwest

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

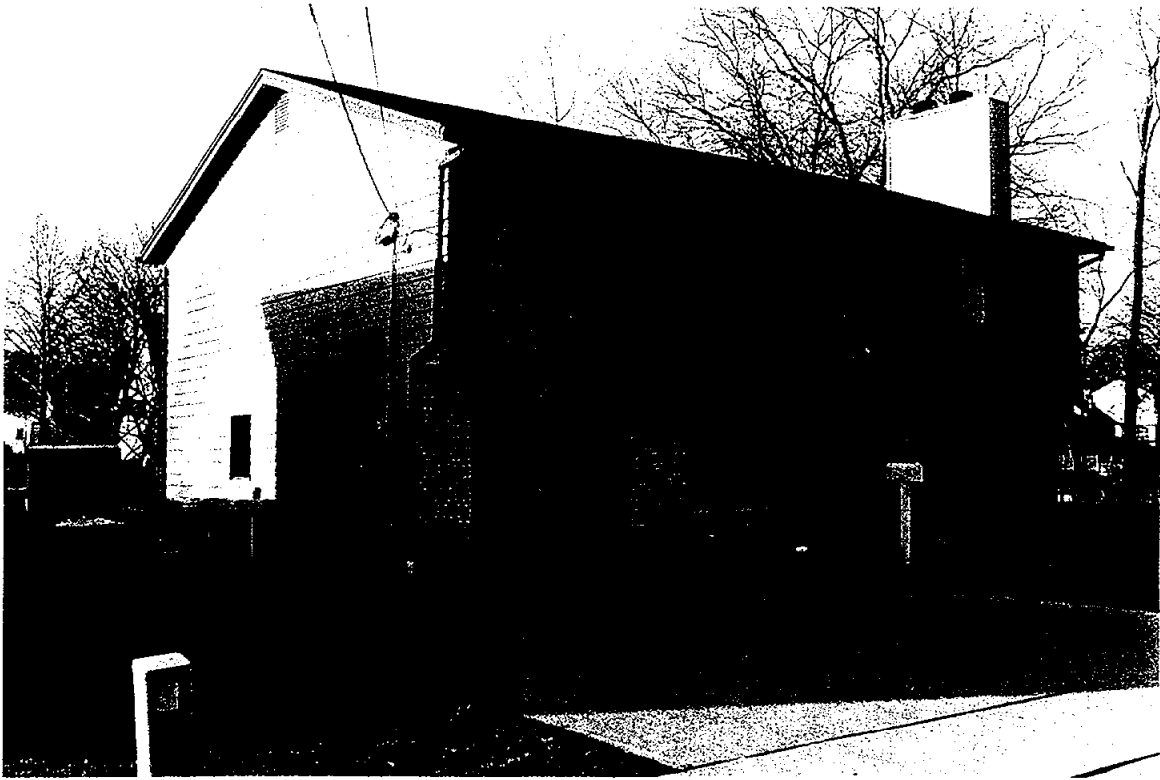


Plate 11. 6 Branca Court, Lodi, Facing Northwest



Plate 12. 7 Branca Court, Lodi, Facing Northeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 13. 11 Branca Court, Lodi, Facing North



Plate 14. 14 Long Valley Road, Lodi, Facing Northeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

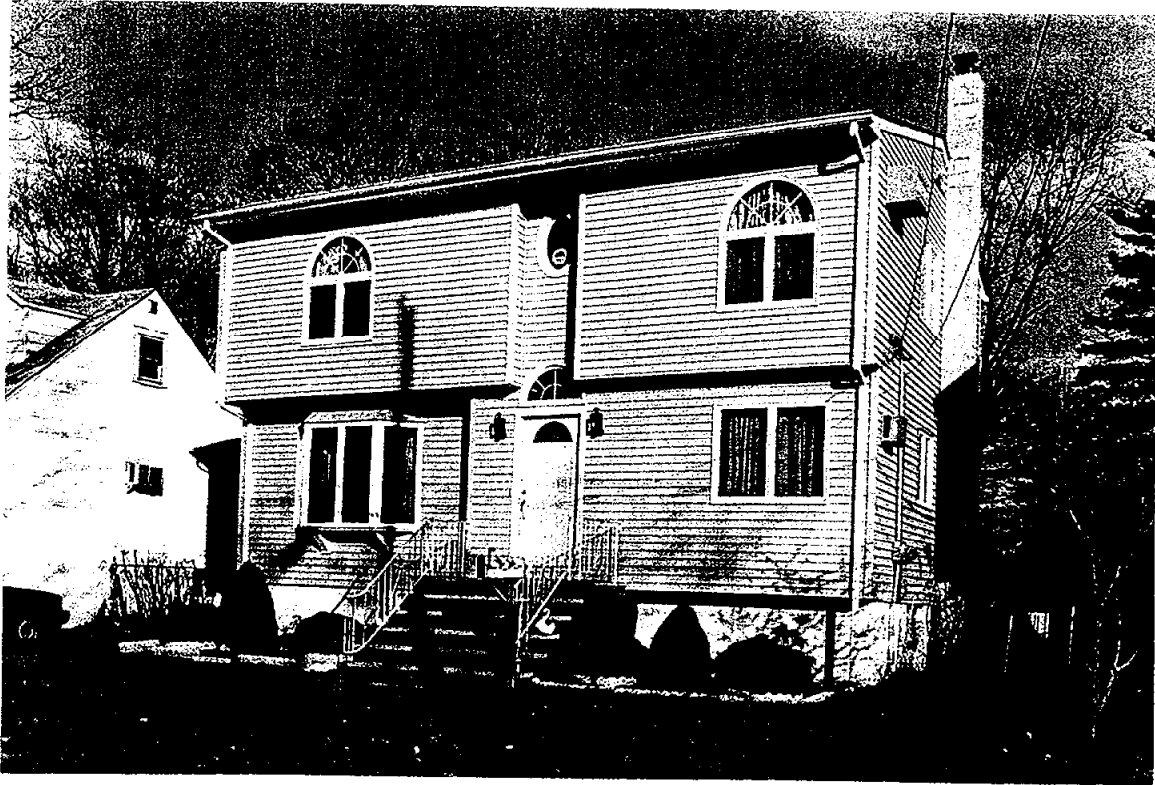


Plate 15. 16 Long Valley Road, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 16. 18 Long Valley Road, Lodi, Facing Northeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 17. 20 Long Valley Road, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 18. 22 Long Valley Road, Lodi, Facing Northeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 19. 24 Long Valley Road, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 20. 26 Long Valley Road, Lodi, Facing Northeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 21. 11 Redstone Lane, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 22. 17 Redstone Lane, Lodi, Facing Northeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

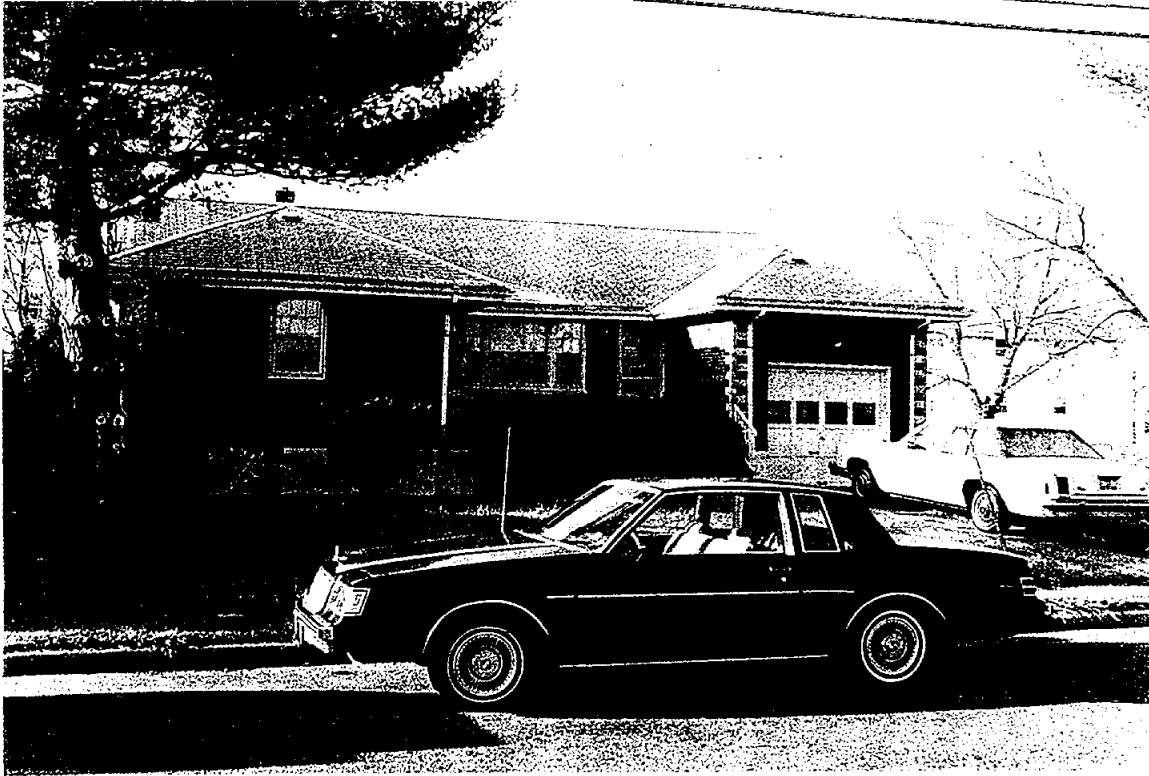


Plate 23. 106 Columbia Lane, Lodi, Facing Southwest

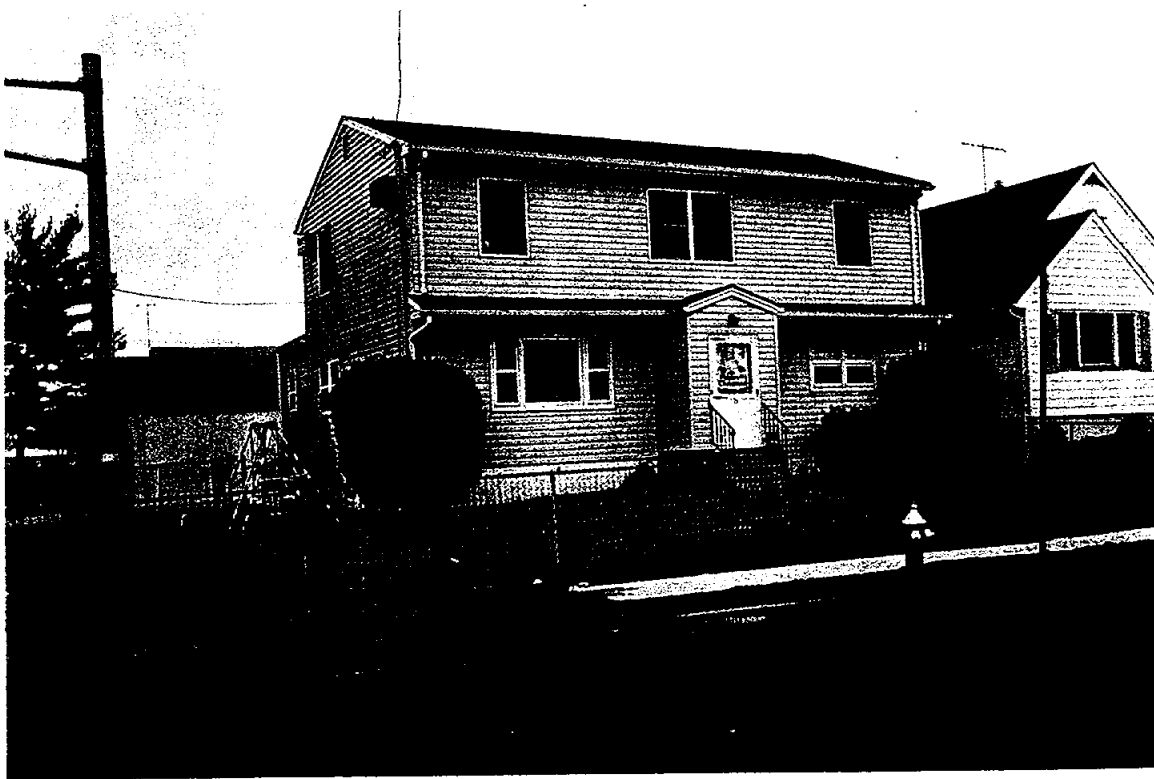


Plate 24. 99 Garibaldi, Lodi, Facing Southeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 25. 79 Avenue B, Lodi, Facing Northeast



Plate 26. 90 Avenue C, Lodi, Facing Southeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 27. 108 Avenue E, Lodi, Facing Southwest



Plate 28. 112 Avenue E, Lodi, Facing Southeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

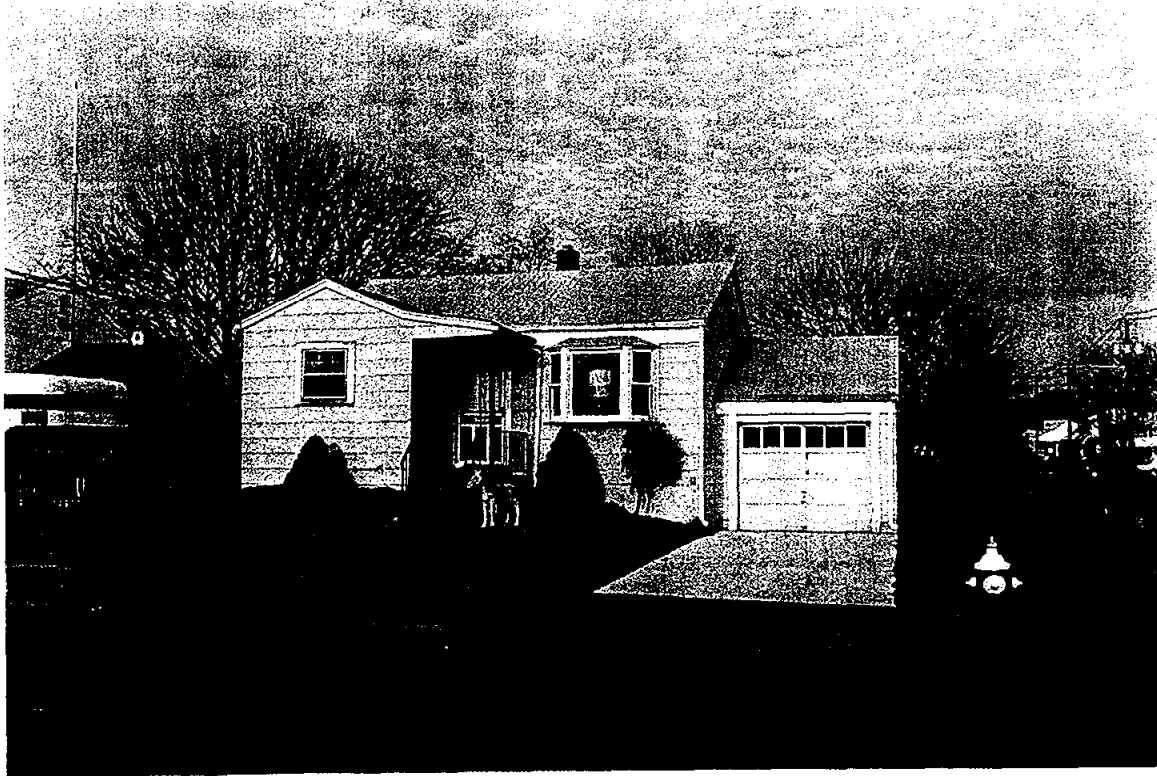


Plate 29. 113 Avenue E, Lodi, Facing North



Plate 30. 136 W. Central, Maywood, Facing Southeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 31. 200 Brookdale, Maywood, Facing Northeast



Plate 32. Fire Station No. 2, Lodi, Facing Northeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 33. Fireman's Memorial Park, Lodi Facing Southeast



Plate 34. Lodi Municipal Park from Hancock Street, Facing Northeast

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES



Plate 35. John F. Kennedy Municipal Park, Lodi, Facing North

APPENDIX D
APPROVAL FROM NEW JERSEY SHPO



State of New Jersey

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

Robert C. Shinn, Jr.
Commissioner

Christine Todd Whitman
Governor

CN-404
TRENTON, N.J. 08625-0404
TEL: (609) 292-2023
FAX: (609) 984-0578

HPO-B96-46

February 9, 1996

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 31115-31125), 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 Identifying Historic Properties

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

FUS131P/070196

D-1

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.

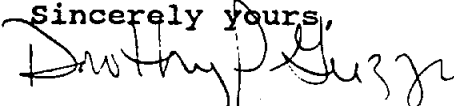
II. 800.5 Assessing Effects

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.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy P. Guzzo
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

DPG:vp

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

APPENDIX E

BUILDING 76 BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

(Photographs meet Historic American Buildings Survey Requirements)

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

(Photographs meet Historic American Buildings Survey Requirements)

Dennis L. Hellowell, Photographer

April 25, 1996

- 01 Overall Environmental from Northwest Knoll - 4 Images Showing Partial Panoramic Sweep (118°)
- 02 Overall Environmental from Northwest Knoll - 4 Images Showing Partial Panoramic Sweep (180°)
- 03 Overall Environmental from Northwest Knoll - 4 Images Showing Partial Panoramic Sweep (243°)
- 04 Overall Environmental from Northwest Knoll - 4 Images Showing Partial Panoramic Sweep (295°)
- 05 Overall Environmental from Front of Building 76 (131°)
- 06 Overall Environmental from Security Building (343°)
- 07 Building 76, Southeast Oblique (4°)
- 08 Building 76, South Elevation (46°)
- 09 Building 76, West Side Oblique (108°)
- 10 Building 76, Interior Overview, Facing South (238°)
- 11 Building 76, Ceiling Detail (250°) Not Perspective Correct
- 12 Building 76, Wall and Door Detail, Northwest Wall, (338°)



01. Overall Environmental from Northwest Knoll - 4 Images Showing Partial Panoramic Sweep (118°)



02. Overall Environmental from Northwest Knoll - 4 Images Showing Partial Panoramic Sweep (180°)



03. Overall Environmental from Northwest Knoll - 4 Images Showing Partial Panoramic Sweep (243°)



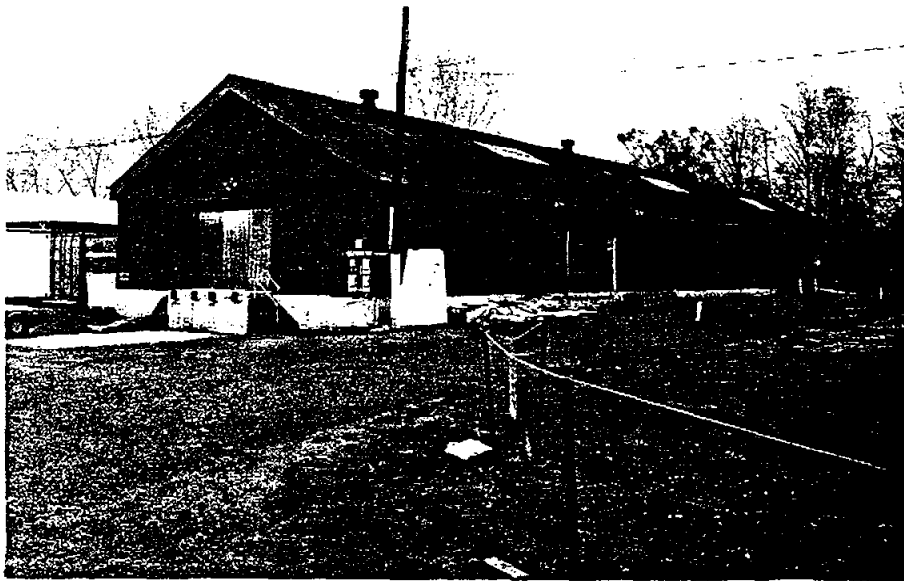
04. Overall Environmental from Northwest Knoll - 4 Images Showing Partial Panoramic Sweep (295°)



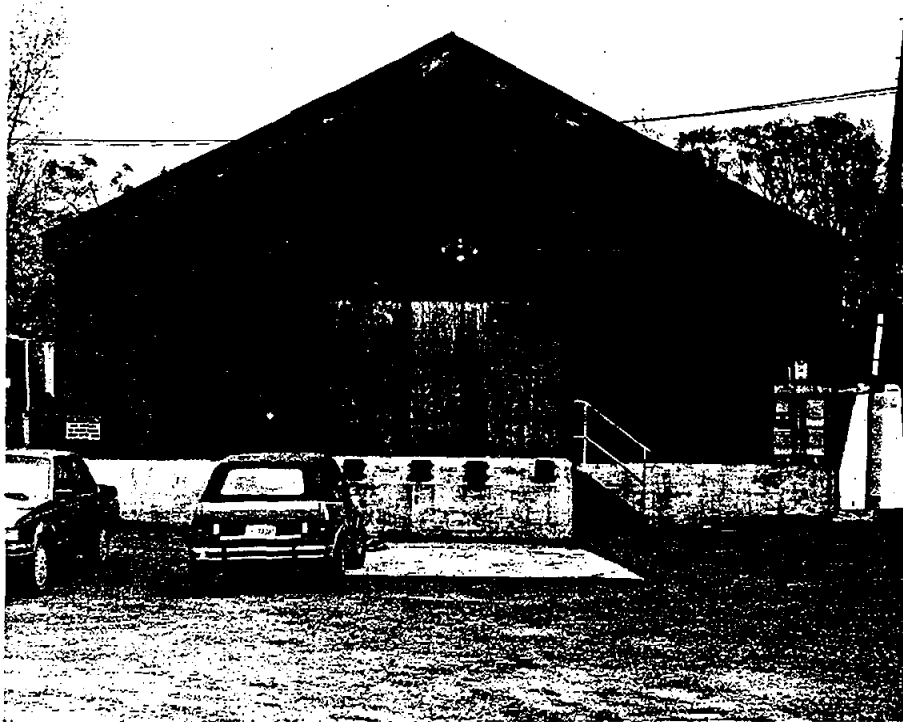
05. Overall Environmental from Front of Building 76 (131°)



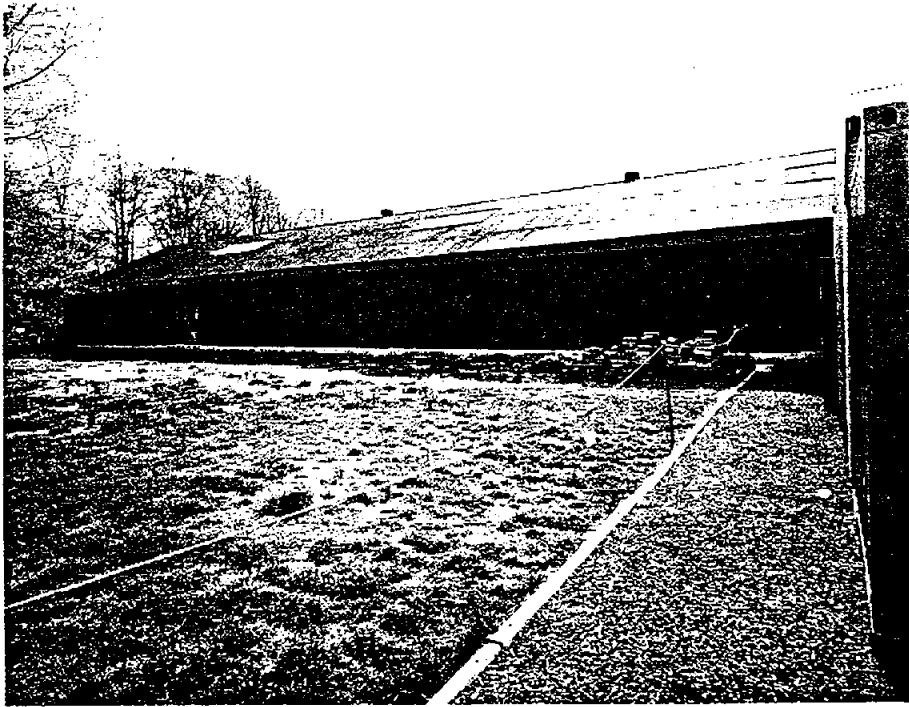
06. Overall Environmental from Security Building (343°)



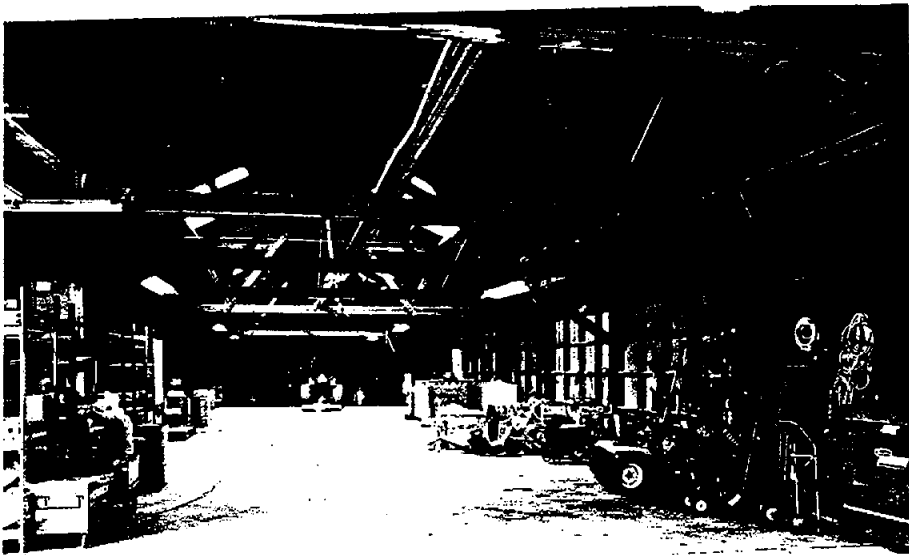
07. Building 76, Southeast Oblique (4°)



08. Building 76, South Elevation (46°)



09. Building 76, West Side Oblique (108°)



10. Building 76, Interior Overview, Facing South (238°)

11. Building 76,
Ceiling Detail (250°)
Not Perspective Correct



12. Building 76, Wall and Door Detail,
Northwest Wall, (338°)