





ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF LOT 30 PAGE AND BARTOW AVENUES DEVELOPMENT STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK CEQR# 95-DGS-002R

> RECEIVED ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

Block 7756 AKA Long Pord

DEC 0 1 1997 LANDMARKS PRESERVATION COMMISSION See. 1. Selling

Prepared for: Raymond Masucci RPM Intermodal Inc. 239 Western Avenue Staten Island, New York 10303

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November 1997

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Plate 1 View of Excavation Unit looking east. Scale is two feet long.

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### LIST OF PERSONNEL

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William I. Roberts IV	- Principal Inves Co	stigator. S-Author
Paula M. Crowley	- Laboratory [ Co Artifact Word/Data Pr	)irector D-Author Analyst Pocessor
William Goldsmith	- Field Tec	chnician

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#### INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this archaeological survey is two-fold. The first purpose is to document the presence or absence of prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources within the Page and Bartow Avenues project area in southwestern Staten Island through the use of physical testing techniques. The second part is to determine the potential for eligibility to the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places as well as to determine the boundaries of any archaeological resources found within the project area, also through the use of physical testing techniques.

The Page and Bartow Avenues Development project area is located in southwestern Staten Island. The project area consist of Lots 1, 3, 8, 11, 16, 18, 20, 28, 30, 33, 35, 38, 58, and 62 on Block 7756. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area. This archaeological testing report covers only Lot 30 and the western end of Lot 35. All other locations were the subject of another testing report.

The Archaeological/Historical Sensitivity Evaluation Report on this development concluded that this parcel could preserve evidence from the prehistoric period. A prehistoric secondary burial of a child and dog was discovered just south of the eastern end of the project area during the 1960s. The location of this site, Page Avenue North, is shown as including the project area (Greenhouse Consultants 1997:4, 17). An archaeological survey consisting of shovel tests on a 30 foot grid pattern, augmented by additional tests should a potential site be discovered, was recommended for all parts of the project area not seriously disturbed.



Figure 1 Project area location shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Arthur Kill quadrangle, 1966, photorevised 1981.



Figure 2 Project area lots shown on Tax Map of Block 7756.

#### FIELD METHODOLOGY

The archaeological testing of the Page and Bartow Avenues project area took place from May 22, 1997 through June 6, 1997. This parcel of approximately 1.6 acres was initially investigated by excavating shovel tests located on a 30 foot grid pattern or as close to the grid intersections as possible. This strategy was proposed by the Principal Investigator and approved by the staff of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission prior to the beginning of fieldwork. Three tests were planned forming a grid covering all of the project area. During the initial testing, three shovel tests (30-32) were completed as planned.

The methodology employed for the shovel testing was straightforward. Roughly square tests approximately 1.5 feet across were excavated until approximately 0.5 feet of the subsoil was explored, or until the test was impeded by excessive ground water or by other obstacles. All soils from the shovel tests were screened through ¼-inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Soils were excavated and recorded by natural stratigrpahic deposits. For all of the shovel tests, the strata encountered were measured, described, and recorded in terms of texture, inclusions and Munsell colors. See Appendix 1 for the original survey record forms.

Surface inspection was used in areas of good surface visibility to supplement the shovel testing. No artifacts were recovered from the Page and Bartow Avenues surface collecting.

Since the initial testing produced evidence of possible prehistoric occupation in one shovel test, 32. additional testing was undertaken immediately to determine boundaries and possible significance. Eleven additional shovel tests and one excavation unit were completed. The unit measured three feet by three feet. The shovel tests were excavated using the methodology described above. These additional shovel tests were located at closer intervals, usually ten feet from a positive shovel test.

The methodology employed for the excavation unit was as follows. Once the unit was laid out the elevations of the corners were recorded using a line level and rule. Since the ground surface was relatively flat, all measurements were relative to the ground surface at the corners of the unit. Excavation then proceeded by natural strata. The strata were recorded on preprinted context forms. The soils were described as to

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texture, inclusions and Munsell colors. Elevations of the four corners were recorded for all interfaces between contexts and for the bottom of the excavation. Excavation ceased after a minimum of 0.5 feet of the subsoil had been removed. Shovels and trowels were used in the excavation. All soil from the excavation unit was screened through ¼-inch mesh to assist with the recovery of artifacts. Appendix 1 provides copies of the original field record forms. Photographs of the completed unit were taken. See Plate 1. The existence of a stump with extensive roots in the southwestern corner of Excavation Unit 1 caused a decrease in the size of the unit. Approximately one square foot could not be excavated. The stump is seen in the right foreground of Plate 1. See Figure 3 for the locations of the shovel tests and excavation unit. Figure 3 also includes Shovel Tests 27-29 and 33-35. These are covered in our previous testing report (Greenhouse Consultants 1997:2-5, Fig. 3). No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from those tests.

Evidence of recent disturbance was seen to the west of Shovel Tests 31 and 55. and to the north of Shovel Tests 31, 61 and 34. Depressions and adjacent piles of backdirt indicated that these locations had likely been excavated by artifact collectors. These activities have probably destroyed a portion of the site, and limited the area for possible additional testing.



Figure 3 Locations of Shovel Tests and Excavation Unit within Lots 30 and 35.

#### STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The stratigraphy recorded during the subsurface testing of Lot 30 and vicinity of the Page and Bartow Avenues project area can be summarized as follows. Either three or four layers were encountered in the fourteen shovel tests and one excavation unit completed. Twelve of the shovel tests had three layers, while the remaining two tests, 55 and 61, and the excavation unit had four layers.

Topsoil was present in fourteen of fifteen investigations. No topsoil was found in Shovel Test 31. It was the top layer in all except three shovel tests and the excavation unit. Texture was either silty loam or humus. Humus was more common. Rootmat or roots were present in all but two cases. Color ranged from black through very dark brown to dark yellowish brown. Very dark brown was most common. Thickness ranged from 0.2 to 0.4 feet. It averaged 0.3 feet thick.

A plowzone was identified in all fifteen investigations. It was the second layer except in three cases where it was the third layer. Texture ranged from sandy silt to silty sand, with the latter by far more common. No inclusions were noted. Color ranged from dark yellowish brown to dark greyish brown. Dark yellowish brown predominated. Thickness ranged from 0.5 to 0.9 feet, averaging 0.6 feet.

Subsoil was found in all fifteen investigations. Texture was consistently sand. No inclusions were noted. Color was either yellowish brown or dark yellowish brown. Dark yellowish brown was more common. the top of the subsoil was found between 0.6 and 1.8 feet below grade. It averaged 1.0 feet down.

The top layer was identified as fill in three cases. The texture was consistently sand. No inclusions were noted. Color was yellowish brown or dark yellowish brown. Dark yellowish brown was more common. Thickness was between 0.3 and 0.6 feet. It averaged 0.4 feet thick. This fill was probably subsoil from pot-hunter excavations nearby deposited over the original surface.

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#### ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

#### Laboratory Methodology

The artifacts recovered from the field work were returned to the Greenhouse Consultants' Laboratory for processing. The cultural matérial was washed in room temperature tap water, dried, marked, and catalogued. The drying procedure was slow air drying on screens in the laboratory processing area. The artifacts were labeled with their appropriate context number.

Artifacts were identified using a modified form of the Cultural Material Data Base Taxonomy of the National Park Service. Artifacts were coded for their functional group, class and material. Technological and stylistic manufacturing ranges were assigned when an artifact exhibited a datable attribute. Establishing the range of manufacture of artifacts provides a time frame for establishing dates after which the refuse deposits were made. This information was recorded on tyvek labels which was inserted with the artifact into clear polyethylene ziplock bags. The bags were also labeled with context and catalog numbers.

Subsequent to cataloguing, the information from all artifacts with their appropriate codes were inventoried using Paradox, a relational database software, which provides sorted inventory lists for contexts and artifact groups.

Contexts were assigned series numbers in accordance to the type of data recovery method. Shovel testing is identified by the 3000 series, while excavation units are assigned the 5000 series.

#### <u>Analysis</u>

Eight shovel tests, 32, 42, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60 and 61 yielded 33 artifacts. Excavation Unit 1 had 36 artifacts. Clam and oyster shell were found in Excavation Unit 1 and all shovel tests except 56 and 59. Fire-cracked rock was found in Shovel Tests 59 and 61.

Thirty-one secondary flakes were found distributed in all the shovel tests and the excavation unit. Four primary flakes and chunks were found in the excavation unit and shovel test 60. Black chert, grey chert, red and yellow jaspers, felsite, quartz, and quartzite were materials used by prehistoric stone tool makers. Prehistoric tools recovered included a possible utilized flake from 3059.02, a tested piece from 3059.02, a ground slate gorget or pendant from 5001.03 and a projectile point from 3055.03. The utilized flake is made on a black chert, and is nibbled along its transverse edge. The tested piece from 3059.02 is composed of a columnar piece of felsite. Flake removal was started along one face, and one end exhibits evidence of battering. The dimensions of the possible ground slate gorget fragment from 5001.03 were 25.91mm by 23.4mm. One slot had been drilled which was broken, or ripped through to the broken edge.

The pink felsite projectile point from 3055.03 was a Brewerton Side-Notched (Ritchie 1971:19-20; Fogelman 1988:58), dated at 3000-2000 B.C. The point was characterized by a triangular, askewed blade, with excurvate edges. It had an expanding stem with its base ground on a slant. Its dimensions were:

Maxiumum length	36.04mm	Stem length	11.51mm
Maximum width	22.59mm	Stem width	15.85mm
Thickness	7.85mm	Base width	16.53mm

The tip of the point. on one face, had suffered a hinge fracture, while it was being resharpened.

Material Base Taxonomy constitutes Group 10 of the Cultural Data Class 1 consists of artifacts used in hunting and prehistoric artifacts. Class 3 includes artifacts used to make stone tools. fishing activities. Class 7 is a category containing and can be stone tools themselves. Many of the stone tools in this category are general utility tools. associated with food processing, especially meat, and preparation of skins, pelts and furs. Class 8 is used to group objects used for ceremonial purposes.

#### Class 1 Artifacts

Class 1 consisted of objects. projectile points. A projectile point is mounted on a wooden shaft. The largest points are called spear points and slightly smaller-sized ones are known as darts, both of which are mounted on a spear shaft and are launched by hand or by aid of an atlatl. Small points are called arrow points, which are hafted onto a shaft and launched by means of a bow. After hunting, the blade can be recycled by using it as a knife or scraper in order to process meat and hides. The term "point" is being used in this text to describe a number of objects which exhibit some characteristics of a projectile point, but some are fragments and the characteristics of the blade are more suited for cutting or scraping rather than piercing.

#### Class 3 Artifacts

The class is composed of tools used to manufacture other tools and artifacts that are byproducts of stone tool manufacturing. A primary flake is a spall from the outside of the core. Rock undergoes mechanical and chemical weathering throughout its existence. As a result, the outer surface of the rock exhibits a sheen (patina) or rind (cortex). The first layer of flakes removed from a core therefore will have cortex or patina on their dorsal surface. The presence of cores and primary flakes at a site are indicative of the initial stages of stone tool manufacturing. Primary flakes can be modified into scraper or knives with the cortex serving as a natural handle for grasping the tool.

A secondary flake can result from several activities. One activity is when a flake is removed from a core after the initial layer of flakes. A secondary flake may also result from shaping the tool through subsequent stages Third, a secondary flake can be a byproduct of of manufacture. resharpening a stone tool. Since secondary flakes are removed from the interior of the core, they exhibit a minimal amount of cortex but in most A site containing secondary flakes with few or no cases, none at all. primary flakes or cores can be interpreted as a place where the initial stages of stone tool manufacturing were conducted elsewhere. In this scenario, the inhabitants were completing their stone tools, after roughly forming them at the stone quarries. A site yielding only small resharpening flakes can be interpreted as the result of people using stone tools to butcher and process food and skins. As stone tools are used, the working edge grows dull and subsequently they need to be resharpened in order to complete tasks.

Tested pieces are rocks of chert. flint, quartzite or some other acceptable material which could be used to manufacture a stone tool. A tested piece usually exhibits one or two flake scars, as though stone tool makers had assessed the quality of the rock before proceeding further. Features a stone toolmaker looks for in a rock are: homogeneity, hardness and low resistance to fracture. Homogeneity is an important asset because the energy from a hammerstone or a pressure flaker needs to be dissipated regularly throughout the rock. In other words, flaws such as cracks or inclusions, make raw material structurally unsound for a tool. A dull

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sound from a hammerstone striking raw material indicates the rock is not homogeneous while a ringing sound does. Therefore, the absence of one or two flakes from a piece of raw material may indicate that it was "tested" for its quality and subsequently was abandoned.

Flakes, both primary and secondary, and cores which are discarded during stone tool production are referred to as *debitage*. Other byproducts include chunks and shatter which are large and small, respectively, angular pieces of lithic material. Chunks and shatter have random flake scars and usually result when the stone is dried out from weathering or is not homogeneous.

#### Class 7 Artifacts

Class 7 tools are described by the Park Service coding system as `other general utility' tools. Tools subsumed under this classification could be described as multifunctional in nature, such as scrapers and knives. A second type of tool is expediency tools which are artifacts which were never finished but had enough of a working edge that could be used to scrape, cut or chop something. Utilized flakes and bifaces are examples of such artifacts.

A *utilized flake* is an expediency tool. A utilized flake, which is a piece of debitage with a sharp edge, is used to cut or scrape. No deliberate modification of the shape of the tool or the working edge is conducted by the user. Striations, ragged, irregularly-sized and discontinuous flake scars along the edge of the flake are indications of use.

#### Class 8 Artifacts

Class 8 consists of objects which may have been used in ceremonial or ritual activities. The artifacts may have been used for decorating a person. clothing or housing. Ritchie (1980:191) states that gorgets are "... presumed to be ornaments or status markers ...". Since the artifact at Page Avenue was only a fragment, it may also represent a ground slate pendant.

The six historic artifacts returned to the laboratory from the field were from Unit 1. Shovel Test 30 produced coal and a fragment of bottle glass which were discarded in the field. A plain ironstone fragment and a flowerpot fragment were found in the first layer of Unit 1. The third layer contained two pieces of flat glass, a undecorated pearlware sherd and redware decorated with a trailed slip under lead glaze. The pearlware dates from the ca. 1779 to 1840 (South 1972:Figure 1;Brown 1982:5. 17-18). The redware decoration was popular from 1750-1875 (Ramsay 1976:137).

The prehistoric artifacts from Lot 30 at Page Avenue indicate use of the site for manufacturing stone tools and the use of the stone tools, by the presence debitage in the form of primary and secondary flakes and by a projectile point. Evidence for ceremonial usage is in the form of ground slate which could have been used for a gorget or pendant. The presence of a Brewerton Side-Notched point shows a Late Archaic cultural presence while the slate gorget is a Woodland cultural phenomenon.

The historic artifacts indicate a late eighteenth century to mid-nineteenth century occupation.

#### RESULTS

The archaeological testing undertaken within Lot 30 and part of Lot 35 on Block 7756 has resulted in the discovery of a small prehistoric site. This site is probably the remnant of a larger occupation now disturbed or destroyed through construction activities, excavations by avocational archaeologists, and looting by artifact collectors. This location clearly lies within the Page Avenue North Site, registered by the New York State Museum as Site 768 (Greenhouse Consultants 1997:4, 10).

The Page Avenue North Site dates to the Archaic and Woodland periods. Side or corner notched projectile points were found there as well as two pendants and an atlatl weight (Anderson 1965:64-68). The portion of the site closest to the present project area produced several features including a burial, five pits and two hearths (Anderson 1966:89).

The newly discovered prehistoric artifacts include a Brewerton Side-Notched projectile point and a fragment of a slate pendant or gorget. This indicates a date range including the Late Archaic and Woodland periods. The Lot 30 site is spatially well defined. The maximum dimensions are 30 feet both north-south and east-west. Figure 4 shows the site boundary. This includes all of the prehistoric artifacts recovered, as well as Shovel Tests 44 and 57 which produced only a few shell fragments. The northern and western boundaries are largely defined by disturbances left by pothunters. Shovel tests devoid of prehistoric artifacts lie beyond the southern and eastern boundaries. The site includes approximately 760 **v** square feet.

The Lot 30 prehistoric site is seen as being eligible for the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places under Criterion D. This is due to the fact that it is likely to yield information important to local or regional prehistory, and it can be shown to have a significant degree of integrity. King states that the only way to measure the degree of integrity with reference to archaeological sites is to determine whether the property is intact enough to permit the preservation of the scientific data it represents (King 1975:14). The artifacts in the Lot 30 site came from a former plow-zone, but they do not appear to be randomly distributed. They are instead clustered within a small area horizontally. McManamon has successfully demonstrated that plow zone sites that preserve the horizontal integrity of artifact locations are indeed eligible for the National



Figure 4 Location of prehistoric site within Lots 30 and 35.

Register based on his research at the Osterhoudt Lamoka site (McManamon 1984:70-75).

The Lot 30 site dates to the Archaic and Woodland periods. Although a number of sites from these periods are known in western Staten Island, nearly all were excavated over 30 years ago. A modern excavation on this site could recover data that would have been overlooked during previous work. Ritchie (1980:148) characertized the Late Archaic on Staten Island as being largely within the narrow point tradition. Ritchie's description of the cultural attributes of the Brewerton phase are based on his work in western and central New York. Additional excavation at the Lot 30 site could explicate the attributes of a possible Brewerton phase on Staten Island.

The historic artifacts recovered from this site are seen as being artifacts deposited within the fields of farms that existed here. The background research report indicated that this location was used for agriculture from the late seventeenth century until at least the 1920s (Greenhouse Consultants 1997:17). The six artifacts recovered were probably included in household waste deposited in the fields.

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#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The above text documents the procedures and results of the archaeological testing conducted within Lots 30 and 35 of the Page and Bartow Avenues development, Richmond County, New York. It is our opinion that a significant prehistoric archaeological site exists here, as illustrated in Figure 4. This site has potential for being eligible for nomination to the New York State and Federal Register of Historic Places. If a house is built here as planned, the site would probably be destroyed.

We recommend that the proposed development plans be redesigned to avoid the archaeological site. This would allow the site to be preserved. If this is not possible, then we would recommend an archaeological excavation of the site be undertaken to mitigate the potential impacts described above. Such an excavation would recover the archaeological data from those portions of the site that will be disturbed prior to their destruction by the proposed construction.

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Plate 1 View of Excavation Unit looking east. Scale is two feet long.

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APPENDIX1

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FIELD RECORD SHEETS

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PROJECT	PROJECT: Poel + Buiton			COORDINATES : 30' E F ST. 27			
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : WG	SCREENED	1 DATE : 23 May 97	TEST TYPE AND NO.:		
			1		0,7,50		
STRATIGR.	APHY. :						
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES		
T	0-0.3	Silly Loan Strotnat	1048 2/1 214	_	Торгоїї		
2	0.3'-1.1'	Silty Sand	10 YR 4/2 1 K Gr. U.C.	Bottle Glass I dire	P.Z.		
3	11,- 5	Sand	10 YR 546 461. 61.		Subsuil		
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5							
6			1 				
7							
8				,			
• Give depti	hs relative to ground	l surface	1				
General Not	ies : (Note if cult.) Stopped C	material retained, and if soil s	ampies are take	n.)			
Cross Refs	:						
Plan			Photos		5		
Section			Notebook				

#### SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT :	Koga & Ro	170	COORDINAT	COORDINATES : 30 C. of S.T. 30			
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : WG	SCREENED ?	DATE : 13 Nlay 97	test type and no. : <i>S.T. 31</i>		
STRATIGR/	APHY, :		·				
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES		
1	0 - 0.5	Sand .	10 74.6/3 Pale Pr.		Fī.lļ		
2	05-13	it jour	10 % - 3 Chile Br	·	P.Z.		
3	1.3 - 8		10 / R. 4% 2x 8 . 61.		Jubry V		
4							
5							
6	,						
7							
8		·		÷			
* Give depti	hs relative to ground	d surface		Şi			
General Notes : (Note If cult. material retained, and If soil samples are taken.)							
Cross Refs	:						
Plan			Photos				
Section			Notebook				

PROJECT	Page 2 1	Čatvi	COORDINAT	ts: 10' S /	5.7.31
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED ?	DATE : E May 97	test type and no. : δ <i>Τ. 3</i> 2
STRATIGR/	лрну. :				
LAYER	DEPTH +	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT, MAT.	NOTES
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2	02-1.1	Sitty Sonel	10 YK 412 18 51 54	Cosal Flagst Clamateria ()	7.2.
3	1.1'- ?	Sand.	13 (k 5)2 12		Subscij
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5				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
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8				2	<u> </u>
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Cross Refs :			Į.		
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#### SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT : KONE + KANTED			COORDINATES : 10' N- of \$.7.32		
SITE :	SUPERVISÒR : ME	EXCAVATOR : WG-	SCREENED	7 DATE : 23 May 97	test type and no. : δ.7. 43
STRATIGR	APHY. :				
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 0.3'	Silly Loan w/	by the state		Topssi)
2	0.3-1.1	Sility Sand	10 18 4/2 11 (4. 12	chort / lake Shell (retrind)	P.Z.
3	1.1 - 2	502.0	16 YR 1/6 Yel. nr.		505501
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
* Give dept	hs relative to groun	d surface			
General No	tes : (Note If cuit. Stopped C	material retained, and if soil 1.6 .A.	samples are take	in.)	
Cross Refs	:				
Plan			Photos .		
Section			Notebook		

PROJECT :	Kan t	Barton	COORDINATES : 10'E of ST. 32			
SITE :	supervisor : WR	excavator : WG	SCREENED 1	DATE : 23 May 17	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.て. ユユ	
STRATIGR	 АРНҮ, :	I · ·				
LAYER	DEPTH +	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES	
1	0-0.3'	Silty Loan wil Roothed	10 711 21. 11 11 21.		Topsil	
2	03-1.1'	Silty Sund	13 41 412	shell (alig)	?2.	
3	1.1'-?	Sund	10 4K 4/6 DK.461.81.		Sabist	
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5		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
6	~		ļ			
7			ļ			
8						
* Give dept	hs relative to groun	d surface				
General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.) Stapped C 1, 7. 11.						
Cross Refs	:					
Plan			Photos			
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#### SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT : Pase + Baitory			COORDINATES : 19 2. A S.T. 32				
SITE :	SUPÈRVISOR : GR	2	EXCAVATOR : UG-	SCREENED 7	,	<b>date</b> : 6 .TTL 97	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. S.Z
STRATIGR.	APHY. :						· · · ·
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4		!			<u> </u>		
5				ļ			
6							
7	·•						
8							
* Give dept	hs relative to groun	nd surfa	ce				
General Not	Stopped (	. mater 9- /	ial retained, and if soil : . 4 ft.	samples are take	n.)		
Cross Refs							
Plan				Photos			
Section				Notchook			

PROJECT : Par 2 Contract			COORDINATES : 19 W. a) 17. 32			
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. 1	
	WP	WG	74 "	6 Jus 97	ST 54	
STRATIGR	APHY, :				•	
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES	
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2	0.5-0.9'	Singland	10 78 214 Dr. K. 17	stamikel (duis.)	P.Z.	
3	0.9'- ?.	Jand -	12 (k. 4/2 N. 19. 11.		Subril	
4				ļ		
5						
6						
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8						
• Give dept	hs relative to groun	d surface				
General No	tes : (Note if cult. Sapped C	material retained, and if soil 1.6 Fi .	samples are taki	επ.) 		
Cross Refs	:	<u> </u>				
Plan			Photos			
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#### SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT : Past + E. Haw			COORDINATES : 20 N. of A.T. 32				
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. :		
	WŔ	WF	1/4 3	5 voic 97	5.7.55		
STRATIGR	APHY, :						
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES		
1	0-0.31	Sond .	10 % the 31 W. dr.		मीं।		
2	03-0.6	Harves of the	N 48 2/2 V.Sk & .	<u> </u>	Build		
3	0.5 - 1.2	State Ser 1	17 18 17 - (286 Ler.	Floor A Librard	P.Z.		
4	1.3- ?	Soid	10 41 716 24 V! 44				
5			<u> </u>				
6			ļ	<u> </u>			
7							
8							
• Give depth	s relative to groun	d surface					
General Notes : (Note if cust, material retained, and if soil samples are taken.) E'spiecd' @ 2.0 fi.							
Cross Refs	Cross Refs :						
Pian			Phatos				
Section			Notebook				

PROJECT :	Pose - But	Nie -	COORDINATES : 2º E. J S.T. 32				
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR : WG	SCREENED 7	9 DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. : 중 : 호승		
STRATIGR.	APHY. :				<u> </u>		
LAYER	DEPTH +	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES		
1	0-0.2'	Humus w/ Reviewal	10 YA 2/2 Y. M. Av.		Topul		
2	.a. 2 - 6.5'	Strong St	10 48 41= Sk 41-9;-	the he state of all	2.2.		
3	9.5'- ?	Sard	/7 第十多 注: 24 / 14		-26:011		
4							
5							
6							
7							
8				·			
* Give depti	hs relative to ground	d surface					
General No	tes : (Note if cuit. Stazzi G /	material retained, and if soll $s = \int $	amples are take	:n.}			
Cross Refs	:						
Plan			Photos				
Section			Notebook				

#### SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT :	Page + No:	fr.	COORDINATES : 10' M. 11 8.7. 14.					
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR : WG	screened 1/4	ד DATE : ל עד איז	TEST TYPE AND NO. : シ.ア. 5 ア			
STRATIGR	APHY. :							
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES			
1	0-0.3'	tions of kostnet	10 YRAS V. 14 8-		Topsort .			
2	0.3-09'	Stilly cont	15 78 414 M 26 61 .	Charles (der.)	ν. MA			
3	J.9-?	Dord	34 715 26 2 - 2		Synth			
4 .								
5								
6 .								
7								
8								
* Give depth	s relative to ground	í surface						
General Noti	es : (Note If cult. Nyes C 1. 5	material retained, and if soil :	ampies are take	n.}				
Cross Refs :								
Plan			Photos					
Section			Notebook	Natebook				

PROJECT :	Pose + Pas	- 900 - 900	COORDINATES : 10 N of 57. 54				
SITÉ :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR :		DATE : 6 June 17	TEST TYPE AND NO. :		
STRATIGR	SUPERVISOR: $\sqrt{2}$				NOTES		
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.			
1	0-0.2'	Hunur " Kathat	16 94 474 16 M B		Topson		
2	0-2-07	Sirry Bac	15 16 C L Sk Yel, M.	ene dinas Che dinas	)? Z.		
3	0.7'-"	0.7'- " Sand			262.7		
4							
5							
6							
7	· · ·						
8	·	190-1971e					
• Give depth	s relative to ground	l surface					
General Note	rs : (Note if cult. Fripped & j	material retained, and if soil . C A & by 155 (T	samples are taker	n.)			
Cross Refs		· · ·					
Plan			Photos				
e			Notebook				

#### SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT :	ې کې چې د	(r : 17	η'	COORDINAT	ES :	12 21 21		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR: だん	EXCAVATOR :		SCREENED T	SCREENED 7		test type and no. : 5. 7. 59	
STRATIGR	VPHY. :							
LAYER	DEPTH + DESCRIPTION		DESCRIPTION	COLOR	Ci	ULT. MAT.	NOTES	
1	0-0.2	1741	rai my flootinat	10 7-212 4.14 54			Topskil	
2	2.2'- 0.5'	57	ty Jond	15 % - 414 3x - 41 - 80	FLA	and the	" P.Z.	
3	26 - ?	Cor.	d 	UK 5 p.			Subcal	
4								
s ·								
6 "								
7								
8						•		
<ul> <li>Give depths</li> </ul>	relative to ground	surfa		·1				
General Note	s : (Note If cult.) Separation	materi /, J	al retained, and if soil sa $\sqrt{2}$ .	imples are taken	i.)			
Cross Refs :			1	_				
Plan				Photos				
Section		-		Notebook				

PROJECT :	Paur + 1	30.72	 ۲۷۰	COORDINAT	ſES :	10' 5. di .	CT 57.	
SITE :	SUPERVISOR :		excavator : Ng-	SCREENED	2	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. : A.7. 6.2	
STRATIGR	APHY, :							
LAYER	DEPTH •	C	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	C	ULT. MAT.	NOTES	
1	0-0.7	<i>Н</i> ик	we w/startion	3522			Toxin	
2	0.1-0.8'	565	y lovel	4424	ен С.а.	see 7885. Wal	1. Z.	
3	0.0'-?	50.1		12 18 1. 6			5462,7	
4								
s			a					
6			÷					
7								
8								
* Give depth	s relative to ground	l surfac	;¢					
General Note	Note if cult. Note if cult. Note of cult.	materi:	al retained, and if soil s 3 /3	ampies are take	1.)			
Cross Refs :			•					
Plan				Photos				
Section				Notebook				

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#### SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT :	Yane +	No. 1 Pro-	COORDINAT	ES : 10 A. E	1 37.21			
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : EXCAVATOR : WK WG		SCREENED 7	SCREENED 7 DATE : 1/9" 5 Jule 97				
STRATIGRA	APHY, :							
LAYER	DEPTH + DESCRIPTION		COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES			
1	0 - 0.6	Sora .	10 YK 576		$\mathcal{F}_{1}^{*}$			
2	0.6'-0.?'	Hanuns	15 48 312	-	Barled Gern			
3	0.9'-1,3'	Sellydand	10 4/4 4/4	2 / Jane - Maria Ka 2 / GD Maria Ka 5 Maria Ka	×2.			
4	1.3-?	Son d	10 YF 1/6		Sumise;"			
5								
6								
7								
8	]							
* Give depth:	s relative to ground	surface			·			
General Note	s : (Note If cult.)	material retained, and if soB	samples are taken.	.)				
Cross Refs :								
Plan			Photos					
Section			Notebook					

PROJECT	· Rue + Bus	174		COORDINATES : C.W. Spiller F. F. S. S. 55				
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : \\IR		excavator : WG-	SCREENED ?		DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. : CX E. W. 62	
STRATIGR	APHY, :						•	
LAYER	DEPTH . DE		ESCRIPTION	COLOR	ci	ULT. MAT.	NOTES	
1	J - 0.4'	ĿŠ	id ingli states li anno	10 YR 213 34. 41. 87.	No. 1" 1. 1. 13 - 15 1. 12 - 14 1. 12 - 14	F GE bind	R4	
2	0.4 -0.7	Υ. M	34	10 VA 372 V.26 G. VI.		<u> </u>	Sund Topoli	
3	0.7-1.4	Seity	Sand	1970-11- Khi. 21.	Elan Cisin Sher	n anna antar Martinenstar	A. Z.	
4	1.4'- ?	300	~d	10 41 415 76 6 . P.		<u> </u>	54,6527/	
s					_			
6	• •							
7.	A,				e K			
8								
* Give depti	hs relative to ground	l surfa		· · · -				
General Not 31	x 3' Exea	materi Vati	al retained, and if soil s == VM f.	imples are take	n.) √?⁄z	unys on a	n se stor	
Cross Refs	:							
Plan				Photos 11. Parties E. Sechia				
Section				Notebook				

#### APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT NUMBERING AND PROVENIENCE LABELING

A field recording system which encompasses a variety of conditions and situations is optimal for any archaeological project. Among these situations are the size of the project, the number of different field techniques and the number of expected artifacts. The field recording system used was developed by Greenhouse Consultants and was based on modifications of other accepted systems.

All contexts are numbered in the field and these numbers are applied to the artifacts. The format for numbering is XX-9999.99 where X is alphanumeric and 9 is numeric. The alphanumeric characters to the left of the hyphen are the prefix. The two digits to the right of the decimal point are used only when it is necessary to refer to strata within a context. The four digits between the prefix and decimal subdivision may be called the base code.

The prefix is a two character designation of the project parcel. The four digit numeric base code can be divided into two parts; the first digit being separate from the last three. The first numeric digit indicates the type of field technique used. The codes are as follows:

- 1000: unprovenienced surface collection
- 2000: provenienced surface collection
- 3000: shovel testing
- 4000: trenching
- 5000: excavation units
- 6000: feature excavation

The three digits following the technique code are unique for each location and are assigned sequentially. Decimal subdivisions may be used for techniques three through six to indicate specific strata. For example, 01-3001.02 refers to Area 1 (01), shovel test (3), number 1 (001), at the second layer (.02).

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#### APPENDIX2

#### COMPLETE ARTIFACTINVENTORY

#### TABLES FOR CODING MATERIALCULTURE

- A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Material
- B. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

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- C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Prehistoric Artifacts Class and Morphology
- D. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Ambiguous Items of Material Culture

APPENDIX 2

A. Table for National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart: Groups, Classes and Materials

#### GROUPS AND CLASSES

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01 KITCHENGROUP 01 Dishes 02 Containers 03 Tableware 04 Kitchenware 02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP 01 Mammalia 02 Ares 03 Reptitia 04 Amphibia 05 Pisces 09 Etmofamal/Zoological 16 Ethnobotanical 03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 01 Window glass 02 Nails 03 Spikes 04 Door & Window hardware 05 Other structural hardware 06 Construction materials 04 FURNITURE GROUP 01 Hardware 02 Materials 03 Lighting device 04 Decorative furnishings 05 ARMS GROUP 01 Projectiles 02 Cartridge case 03 Arms accessories 04 Gun parts 06 CLOTHING GROUP 01 Apparel 02 Ornamentation 03 Making and repair 04 Fasteners 07 PERSONAL GROUP 01 Coins 02 Keys 03 Writing paraphernalia 04 Grooming and bygiene 05 Personal ornamentation 06 Other personal items 08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP 01 Kaolin pipe class

02 Nonkaolin pipe

03 Spooking accessories

ACTIVITIES GROUP 01 Construction tools 02 Farm tools 03 Leisure activities 04 Fishing gear 05 ---06 07 Potlery class 08 Storage items no. 10 Stable and burn 11 Miscellaneous hardware 12 Specialized activities 13 Military objects 14 Housekeeping 15 Public services 10 PREHISTORIC GROUP 01 Hunting and fishing activities 02 Domestic activities 03 Stone working Wood working 04 05 Digging tools 06 Other fabricating or processing tools 07 Other general utility tools 08 Ceremonial & ornamental 09 Miscellaneous 11 SAMPLES - Charcoal samples for radiocarbon dating - Flotation samples - light fraction - heavy fraction - Soil samples 98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP

#### MATERIALS · COMMON LIST (CLASSIFIED)

#### INORGANIC MATERIALS

CERAMIC 001 Porcelain 002 Same 003 Farthenware 004 Whiteware/ironstone/granite 134 Undifferentiated ceramic CLAY 047 Clay 062 Kaolin 079 Red clay

CONSTRUCTION 069 Brick 071 Cement Mortar 070 072 Plaster GLASS 013 Milk glass 078

Giass 112 Slag and clinker METALS 005 Tin 019 Silver 021 Gold 026 Cuprous metal Ferrous alloy 029 Aluminum 032 Steel 034 Lead 035 Chrome 095 Mercury 136 Undifferentiated metal STONE 129 Agate 075 Asbestos 133 Chalk 052 Chert 042 Granite 046 Gravel 109 Jet 038 Limestone 041 Marbie 049 Mica 058 Obsidian 057 Ochre 068 Precious stone 053 Ouartz 054 Ouartzite 039 Sandstone 044 Shale 040 Slate 060 Stealite

Undifferentiated stone

043 Schist

126

ORGANIC MATERIALS CELLULOSIC 115 Bark 108 Burlap 128 Charcoal 092 Cark 087 Cottop 131 Fiberboard/masonite 085 Hemp 011 Paper 006 Wood 121 Cellulose seeds/ seed covaring CONSTRUCTION 093 Asphalt 125 Formica 101 Linoleum 102 Tar paper WAX 076 Wax GUM/RESIN 010 Rubber, elastic 009 Rubber, hard PETROCHEMICALS 073 Carbon 095 Coal 048 Graphite 116 Tar PROTEIN 118 Chitin (arthropod, exoskeleton) 106 Felt 122 Flesh 016 Hair 117 Keratin (homs/fingernail/claws) 015 Leather 107 Silk 090 Sponge, naturai 105 Wool COMBINATION MATERIALS 017 Bonc 132 Ivory 067 Pearl 089 Shell SYNTHETIC MATERIALS 103 Celluloid 088 Nylon 008 Plastic 077 Soap synthetic 091 Sponge, 104 Synthetic TEXTILE 151 Undifferentiated textile

#### GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN 01 Disbes 02 Containers 03 Tableware 04 Kilchenware 02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP 01 Mammalia 02 Aves 03 Reptilia 04 Amphibia 05 Pisces 09 Other ethnofaunal/zoological 16 Ethnobotanical 03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 01 Window glass 02 Nails 03 Spikes 04 Door & Window hardware 05 Other Structural hardware 06 Construction materials 04 FURNITURE GROUP 01 Hardware 02 Materials 03 Lighting device 04 Decorative furnishings 05 ARMS GROUP 01 Projectiles 02 Cartridge case 03 Arms accessories 04 Gun parts 06 CLOTHING GROUP 01 Apparel 02 Ornamentation 03 Making and Repair 04 Fasteners 07 PERSONAL GROUP 01 Coins

## PERSONAL GROUP 01 Coins 02 Keys 03 Writing paraphernalia 04 Grouning & bygiene 05 Personal ornamentation

06 Other personal items

SAMPLE ARTIFACTS Plate, cup, sait cellar Bottle glass fragments Enting utensüs Cooking utensüls, pol, kettle

Mammal Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish Oyster, crab, egg shells Seeds, mits

Window pane glass Nails Ruibroad spikes Doorstnob, door hinge Pipe, fireplace tiles Brick, mortar, roofing

Handle, drawer pull, laich Stove parts, chair part, bedframe Candlestick, lamp base Flowerpot, clock parts, vase

Shot, bullets Cartridge Gun flints, bullet molds, powder hora Pistal barrel, flintlock assembly

Hat, coat, scarves, glove, shoe Beads, sequin, hatpin, feather Thimble, straight pin, scissors Buttons, snaps, buckles, cufflink

Coins Door lock keys, padlock keys Quill, fomtain pen nib, graphite pencil Hairbrush, rator, mirror, tweezers Jewelry, ribbon, ornamental comb Pocket watch, key chain, pocket knife

#### GROUPS AND CLASSES

08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP 01 Kaolin pipe 05 Nonkaolin pipe 06 Smoking accessories

09 ACTIVITIES GROUP 01 Construction tools 02 Farm tools

03 Leisure activities 04 Fishing gear 05 ---06 ---07 Pottery class 08 Storage items

09 --

10 Stable and barn

11 Miscellaneous hardware 12 Specialized activities

13 Military objects

14 Housekeeping

15 Public services

10 PREHISTORIC GROUP 01 Hunting and Fishing

02 Damestic 03 Stane working

04 Wood working

- 05 Digging Tools
- 06 Other fabricating or processing tools
- 07 Other general utility tools
- 08 Ceremonial & ornamental

09 Miscellancous

Kaolin pipe Corncob pipe Snuff tin, cuspidor, tobacco tin, pipe cleaner

Axe head, drill bit, saw, painubrush Hoe, rake, plow blade Marbles, jew's harp, doll parts Pish hooks, sinkers, crab trap

Indian water jar, effigy pot Crock, barrel staves, sacks

Stirrup, horsesboe, rein, harness belt Rope, bolts, muts, washers, chain Button blanks, metallurgic debris, saggars Insignia, bayoanets Broom, cost hanger, washboard Sewer pipe, water pipe

Projectile point, atalti hook Vessel, mortar, pestle Hammerstone, baton, flake, core Celt, grooved axe Hoe Drill chisel, needle

Knife, prismatic blade, chopper Shoet, gorget, bead Punction unknown

#### APPENDIX2

C. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Prehistoric Artifacts - Class and Morphology

Class 01: Hunting and Fishing Activities

- 01 Projectile point
- 02 Birdstone
- 03 Bannerstone
- 04 Boatstone
- 05 Fish hook
- 06 Netsinker
- 07 Atlatl hook

Class 02: Domestic Activities

- 13 vessel
- 14 mortar
- 15 pestle
- 16 muller
- 17 groundstone fragment

Class 03: Stone Working

- 21 Hammerstone
- 22 Baton
- 23 Tine
- 24 Splinter
- 25 Driftor "punch"
- 26 Anvil
- 27 Flake, primary
- 28 Flake, secondary
- 29 Bifacial thinning flake
- 30 Core
- 31 Blank

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32 - Tested piece

Class 04: Wood Working

- 37 Celt
- 38 Grooved axe
- 39 Spokeshave

Class 16: Ethnobotanical

Seeds Nuts Class 06: Other Fabricating or Processing Tools

51 - Perforator 52 - Drill 53 - Awl 54 - Reamer

- 55 Chisel
- 56 Microperforator
- 57 Needle
- 58 Graver

Class 07: General Utility Tools

- 67 Knife
- 68 Side scraper
- 69 Core scraper
- 70 Stemmed end scraper
- 71 Other end scraper
- 73 Prismatic blade
- 74 Chopper
- 75 Utilized/Retouched flake
- 76 Pitted pebble
- 77 Gouge
- 78 Maul
- 79 Abrader
- 80 Whetstone
- 81 Biface
- 82 Adze
- 83 Distolateral scraper
- 84 Bifacial end scraper
- 85 Bifacial scraper

Class 08: Ceremonial & Ornamental Objects

- 85 Angled pipe
- 86 Tube
- 87 Platform pipe
- 88 Cloud blower pipe
- 89 Sheet
- 90 Plates
- 91 Comb
- 92 Bead
- 93 Gorget
- - Hematite
- - Ochre

#### APPENDIX2

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### D. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Ambiguous Items of Material Culture

Note: The items listed below may be ambiguous or hard to place in a taxonomic category, but as a convention, for inventory purposes, will be coded as follows:

Unidentified wood fragments Construction wood	98 03	00 06	006 006			
Pegs, Wood planks	03	10	000			
Twigs, branches	09	10	000 here (averal)		"house and	
Burned wood (partial)	Code	as wo	od (above) and	put	burnt wo	loa
	in the	comn	aents section			
Charcoal and all small fragments of completely burnt wood	Code	as ch	arcoal			
Coal	98	00	095			
Slag burned coal, vitrified						
metalworking or manufacturing						
hy-products	98	00	112			
by produces						
Pantiles	03	06	003			
Delft firenlace tiles wall skirting, etc.	04	04	003			
Porcelain bathroom tiles, other bathroom	•••					
furniture (tub toilet etc.)	03	05	001			
Turintare (tab, torret, biol)						
Chamber not	04	02	00-			
Chamber por						
Flowernot	04	04	002 00-			
Towerpot			- CLAR USE-10 - CSAMMAN			
Teeth	02		132			
Fish scales	02	09	118			
Coral	04	04	119			
Eggshell	02	09	119			
Seeds seed covering	02	16	121			
Seeds, seed covering						
Schiet (construction)	03	06	043			
Schist (unidentified)	98	00	043			
Schist (undentified)	,.					
Red brick	03	06	169			
Vellow brick	03	06	155			
Linoleum	03	06	101			
Linoicum						
Metal hardware (probably construction)	03	06	()			
Furniture hardware	04	01	Ö			
Miscellaneous hardware (other and unidentified	09	11	ö			
including screws, car parts)						
meraning bereito, our parto,						
Leather shoe parts	06	01	015			
Unidentified leather scraps	98	00	015			
Leather personal items	07	0	015			
		~				

#### Artifact Inventory Lots 30/35 Page and Bartow Avenues Staten Island, New York

Page 1

	CONTEXT:	303	2.02									
	CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
	3032.02 3032.02	02 10	09 03	028	089 052	Shell Secondary flake	2 1	Clam Black chert			3 4	
Subtotal : 3												
	CONTEXT:	304	2.02									
	CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
	3042.02 3042.02	02 10	09 03	028	089 052	Shell Secondary flake	2 1	Clam Black chert			5 6	
						Su	ibtotal :	3				
	CONTEXT:	305	5.03									
	CONTEXT	GP	CL	мрн	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
	3055.03 3055.03	02 10	09 01	001	089 160	Shell Projectile point	1 1	Clam Brewerton Side-Notched;Complete;Pink	Ritchie 1971:19-20; Fogelman 1988:58	Late Archaic; 3000-2000 B.C.	7 9	
	3055.03	10	03	028	052	Secondary flake	1	felsite Grey chert			8	
						Su	ibtotal :	3				
	CONTEXT	305	6.02									
	CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
	3056.02	10	03	028	052	Secondary flake	1	Grey chert			10	
						Su	ibtotal :	1 '				
	CONTEXT:	305	8.02									
	CONTEXT	GP	CL	мрн	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
	3058.02 3058.02	02 10	09 03	028	089 052	Shell Secondary flake	3 1	Clam Grey chert			11 12	
						Su	ibtotal : •	4				
	CONTEXT:	305	9.02									
	CONTEXT	GP	CL	мрн	мат	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
	3059.02 3059.02 3059.02 3059.02 3059.02 3059.02	10 10 10 10 10	02 03 03 03 03 07	028 028 028 032 075	126 051 052 052 160 052	Fire-cracked rock Secondary flake Secondary flake Secondary flakes Tested piece Utilized flake?	1 2 5 1 1	Red jasper Black chert Grey/green chert Felsite Black chert			13 15 17 18 14 16	
						Su	ibtotal :	11				
	CONTEXT:	306	0.02									
	CONTEXT	GP	CL	мрн	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
	3060.02 3060.02	02 10	09 03	027	089 052	Shell Primary flake	1 1	Oyster Black chert			19 20	

#### Artifact Inventory Lots 30/35 Page and Bartow Avenues Staten Island, New York

Page 2

CONTEXT:	306	0.02									
CONTEXT	GP	CL	МРН	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
3060.02	10	03	028	052	Secondary flake	1	Black chert			21	
					Su	btotal : 3	3				
CONTEXT:	306	1.03									
CONTEXT	GP	CL	MPH	MAT	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
3061.03	02	09		089	Shell	1	Oyster			22 23	
3061.03	10	03	028	052	Secondary flake	1	Black chert			24	
3061.03	10	03	028	052	Secondary flake	1	Grey chert			23	
Subtotal : 5											
CONTEXT:	500	1.01									
CONTEXT	GP	CL	мрн	МАТ	IDENTITY	COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
5001.01	01	01		004	Ironstone	1				27	
5001.01 5001.01	02 04	09 04		089 003	Shell Flowerpot	3				26	
5001.01	10	03	028	052	Secondary flake	1	Black chert			29	
					Su	btotàl : I	6				
CONTEXT	500	1 03				7					
CONTEXT	600		мры	MAT		COUNT	COMMENTS	REFERENCE	RANGE	CAT#	
5001 03	01	01	mr 11	003	Pearlware	1		South 1972:Figure	1779-1840	31	
5004.00	01	04		003	Pedurare	ं भ	Trailed white slip under lead	1;Brown 1982:5, 17-18 Ramsay 1976:137	1750-1875	32	
5001.03	01	01		003	Reuware	1	glaze	runnouy for a for			
5001.03 5001.03	02 02	09 09		089 089	Shell Shell	3	Clam			33	
5001.03	03	01	027	078	Flat glass	2	Quartzite			30 39	
5001.05	10	03	027	0.02	flake	-	Quartene			37	
5001.03	10	03	027	053	Secondary flake	1	Grey chert			36	
5001.03	10	03	028	052	Secondary flakes	2 12	Yellow jasper Grev chert			35 38	
5001.03	10	08	093	040	Gorget/pendant	1	Ground slate; One hole			40	

Subtotal : 30

Total: 69

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