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\$ Amboy Rd

STAGE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SAVO CENTER PROJECT BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

CEQR #96DECP-047R

Prepared for: Savo Development Corporation 652 Annadale Road Staten Island, New York 10312

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July 1998

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Laboratory Director Artifact Analyst Word/Data Processor Co-Author

Field Supervisor

Backhoe Operator

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this archaeological survey is to document the presence or absence of prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources within the Savo Center project area in south-central Staten Island through the use of physical testing techniques.

The project area is located in south-central Staten Island, New York, in the vicinity of Amboy Road. The property consists of a roughly rectangular parcel located along the northwest side of Amboy Road. It is within Tax Block 4645, Lot 275. See Figure 1 for a map illustrating the location of the project area.

The Stage 1A archaeological/historical sensitivity evaluation report on this development concluded that this parcel could preserve evidence from the prehistoric period. Eleven prehistoric sites are known within two miles of this location. The project area includes elevated land adjacent to a stream, making this a possible location for a hunting camp (Greenhouse Consultants 1998:12). An archaeological survey consisting of two backhoe trenches, augmented by shovel tests within the trenches was recommended.

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Figure 1 Location of the Savo Center project area shown on portions of the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Arthur Kill and The Narrows, New York Quadrangle, 1967, photorevised 1981.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this Stage 1B archaeological survey is to document the presence or absence of potential prehistoric archaeological resources within the Savo Center project area in Staten Island, New York through the use of physical testing techniques.

The Stage 1B testing of the project area took place on May 27, 1998. This parcel was investigated by two means: backhoe trenching and excavating shovel tests. Two backhoe trenches were excavated to search for evidence of a buried surface adjacent to the former swamp and stream. The first trench measured 50 by 5 feet and the second trench 30 by 5 feet. The trenches were situated based on the 1913 location of the swamp. One trench was designed to cross from the upland into the edge of the swamp. The second trench was placed on the edge of the upland parallel to the swamp. The methodological procedure used for trench excavation was that the backhoe operator was instructed to remove the soil in thin increments under the supervision of the archaeologist.

The shovel testing was conducted when the buried surface was located at less than six feet below grade. The manual excavation of shovel test were used to sample the former surface to search for prehistoric remains. A minimum of two shovel tests were planned for the shorter trench and a minimum of three in the longer trench. The methodological procedure was to excavate into natural subsoil, excepting when halted by obstacles. Horizontal control was maintained by measuring from the property boundaries. Vertical measurements were made relative to the ground surface. See Figure 2 for the location of the backhoe trenches and shovel tests.

All soils from the excavations, backhoe trenching and shovel tests, were screened through ¼-inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. Soils were excavated and recorded by natural stratigraphic deposits. For all of the shovel tests, the strata encountered were measured, described, and recorded in terms of texture, inclusions and Munsell colors. All information was recorded on standardized, pre-printed provenience forms. All excavations were backfilled after they were recorded and photographed. See Appendix 1 for the original survey record forms.

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Figure 2 Locations of backhoe trenches and shovel tests within the project area.

. . A total of six shovel tests were completed, 1 to 3 associated with Backhoe Trench 1 and 4 to 6 associated with Backhoe Trench 2. Shovel Test 3 was stopped by cobbles at 0.9 feet. Shovel Test 4 was also stopped by rock, at 1.8 feet.

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The typical profile of the six shovel tests at the Savo Center project area had three layers: the topsoil, in most cases removed by the backhoe, composed of silty, or silty loam with sand; followed with an A horizon of silty loam, or a silty loam with gravel or cobbles; and a third layer or B horizon of silt, which could be mottled or with small pebbles.

Layer #	Description	#
Topsoil Baalahaa Tropah	Siltrioam	1
1, Shovel Test 2	Sinty Ioani	•
Backhoe Trench	Silty loam w/coarse sand	1
Shovel Test 6	Silty loam w/sand	1
A horizon Backhoe Trench	Silty loam w/gravel	2
1, Shovel Tests 1, 2 Shovel Test 3	Mottled silty loam w/cobbles	1
Backhoe Trench	Silty loam	3
2, Shovel Tests 4-6		· .
B horizon		1
Backhoe Trench	Mottled silt	1
Shovel Test 2	Silt w/small pebbles	1
Backhoe Trench	Silt	2
2, Shovel Tests		·.
Shovel Test 6	Slightly clayey silt, mottled	3

Table 2
Shovel Test Profile

In the area of Shovel Test 1, about six inches of overburden was removed which contained modern beer bottles, metal and other trash. This was Context 3001.01. When Context 3002.01 was removed by the backhoe, 0.3

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to 1.0 feet, plastic and tinfoil found in the overburden were discarded in the field. Contexts 3004.01 and 3005.01 were also removed with the backhoe stripping. Most of Context 3006.01 remained after backhoe clearing.

Description	Munsell	Color	• #
Silty loam	10YR3/4	Dark brown	1
Silty loam w/coarse sand	10YR3/4	Dark yellow brown	1
Silty loam w/sand	10YR4/4	Dark yellow brown	1
		-	
Silty loam w/gravel	10YR3/4	Dark yellow	1
	10YR3/3	Dark brown	1
Mottled silty loam w/cobbles	10YR3/3	Dark brown mottled with	1
		7.5/yr4/6 Strong brown	
Silty loam	10YR3/3	Dark brown	3
Mottled silt	10YR5/4	Yellow brown mottled with	1
		7.5YR4/6 Strong brown	
Silt w/small pebbles	10YR5/8	Yellow brown	1
Silt	10YR5/1	Grey	1
	10YR5/6	Yellow brown	1
Slightly clayey silt mottled	10YR5/8	Yellow brown mottled with	1
with black silt		10YR2/1 Black	

Table 3 Description of Shovel Test Soil Layers

The greatest depth of the A horizon was 1.2 feet in Shovel Test 6. The average thickness of the six shovel tests was 0.75 feet. The depth of the B horizon ranged from 0.7 to 1.9 feet with an average of 0.70 feet in thickness. A deep test was conducted in Backhoe Trench 2 where the first layer of silty loam went to 0.5 feet in depth. The second layer of slightly clayey silt went to 1.2 feet. The third layer of silt had a depth of 2.1 feet. A fourth layer of silt with some sand started at 2.1 and backhoe trenching ceased at 2.6 feet.

ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Laboratory Methodology

Ten artifacts were returned to the Greenhouse Consultants laboratory for processing and analysis. All were glass artifacts from the second level of Shovel Tests 2 through 6.

The artifacts recovered from the field work were returned to the Greenhouse Consultants Laboratory in New York City for processing. The cultural material 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 a tyvek label which was inserted with the artifact into a clear polyethylene ziplock bag. 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. See Appendix 1 for the context labeling system.

Artifact Analysis

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The ten artifacts recovered were modern historic glass, three window glass fragments in Context 3005.02 and the remaining seven were container glass, probably from beverage bottles.

No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests.

RESULTS

The purpose of this archaeological testing was to search for evidence of prehistoric use of this land. No evidence of prehistoric artifacts or features was found during this testing.

The archaeological testing did recover ten fragments of glass from the historic period. Three were window glass, and seven were from containers. All likely date to the twentieth century.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This final report documents the procedures and results of the Stage 1B testing of the Savo Center project, Staten Island, New York. Based on this objective ground testing, it can now be concluded that no potentially significant prehistoric or historic resources were present within the boundaries of the project area. We can now confidently state that additional testing is not necessary and no further work is recommended.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated

1998 Stage 1A Archaeological/Historical Sensitivity Evaluation of the Savo Center Project, Borough of Richmond, New York, CEQR #96DECP-047R.

MAPS AND ATLASES

United States Geological Survey

1967 Arthur Kill, New York-New Jersey Quadrangle. 7.5 minute series topographic map. Photorevised 1981.

1967 The Narrows, New York Quadrangle. 7.5 minute series topographic map. Photorevised 1981.



APPENDIX 1

SHOVEL TEST FORMS

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 strate 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
7000:	borings
8000:	
9000:	transects

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 strate. For example, 01-3001.02 refers to Area 1 (01), shovel test (3), number 1 (001), at the second layer (.02).

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Posthales, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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AYER	DEPTH .	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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SITE :	SUPERVISOR :	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED ?	DATE :	TEST TYPE AND NO. :
	WR _	17P	/4		<u> </u>
TRATIGRA	VHY. :	E.			
AYER	DEPTH +	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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#.03	0.9-1.4	Silt	104+ 5/6 6 - 1/ON	Ner	<u>13</u>
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STRATIGR	APHY, :		/			}
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES]
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3	1,2-1.9	ShighTly Claysy Silt Mottles w/ Black Silt	104-5/8 401 BN 41 104+ 2/1	Nrm	B	
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SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES		
1	0-0.5'	Silly Loan	101K3/3 DK.Br.				
2	0.5-1.2	51. Cl. Sil+	10 YR 5/4 Yel. Br.				
3	1-2'-2.1'	silt	10412211 Alacie ,				
4	2.1'- ?	Silt w/ some sand	104R6/4 41. Yel. Br.				
5					·		
6							
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APPENDIX 2

COMPLETE ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TABLES FOR CODING MATERIAL CULTURE

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

INORGANIC MATERIALS

GROUPS AND CLASSES

- 01 KITCHEN GROUP 01 Dishes 02 Contoiners 03 Tableware 04 Kitchenware
- 02 FALNAL/FLORAL GROUP 01 Mammalia 02 Ares 03 Reptilia 04 Amphibia 05 Pisces 09 Ethnotaunal/Zoological 16 Ethnobatanical
- 03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 01 Window glass 02 Naits 03 Spikes 04 Door & Window hardware 05 Ofher 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 Witting paraphernalia 04 Grooming and hygiene 05 Personal ornamentation 06 Other personal items
- 08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP D1 Kaolin pipe class 02 Nonkaolin pipe 03 Smoking accessories

09 ACTIVITIES GROUP 01 Construction tools 02 Form tools 03 Leisure activities D4 Fishing gear 05 -06 -07 Pottery class **D8** 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 activities 02 Domestic activities 03 Stone working 04 Wood working 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 datina Flotation samples -- light fraction - heavy fraction - Sol samples 98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP

CERAMIC 001 Porcelain 002 Stoneware 003 Earthenware 004 Whiteware/ironstone/granite 134 Undifferentiated ceramic CLAY D47 Ckoy 062 Kaolin 079 Redictory CONSTRUCTION 069 Brick 071 Cement D7D Mortar 072 Plaster GLASS 013 Milk glass 078 Gloss 112 Siag and clinker METALS 005 Tin 019 Silver 021 Gold 026 Cupious metal 028 Ferrous alloy 029 Aluminum 032 Steel 034 Lead 035 Chrome 096 Mercury 136 Undifferentiated metal STONE 129 Agote 075 Asbestos 133 Chalk 052 Chert 042 Granite 046 Gravel 109 Jet 038 Limestone 041 Marble D49 Mico 058 Obsidian 057 Ochre 068 Precious stone 053 Quartz 054 Quartzite 039 Sandstone 044 Shale 040 Skote 060 Steatite 043 Schist 126 Undifferentiated stone

CELLULOSIC: 115 Bark 108 Burlop 128 Charcoal 092 Cork 087 Cotton 131 Fiberboard/masonite 085 Hemp 011 Paper 006 Wood 121 Cellulose seeds/ seed covering CONSTRUCTION 093 Asphalt 125 Formica 101 Linoleum 102 Tarpaper WAX 076 Wax **GUM/RESIN** 010 Rubber, elastic 009 Rubber, hard PETROCHEMICALS 073 Carbon 095 Coal 048 Graphite 116 Tor PROTEIN 118 Chitin (arthropod, exoskeleton) 106 Felt 122 Flesh 016 Hot 117 Keratin (horns/fingernali/ckaws) 015 Leather 107 Silk 090 Sponge, natural 105 Wool COMBINATION MATERIALS 017 Bone 132 Ivory 067 Pearl 089 Shell SYNTHETIC MATERIALS 103 Celluloid 088 Nylon 008 Plastic 077 Scop 091 Sponge, synthetic 104 Synthetic TEXTLE 151 Undifferentiated textile

MATERIALS - COMMON LIST (CLASSIFIED)

ORGANIC MATERIALS

APPENDIX 2 B. Table for Data Base Coding Chart: Groups and Classes

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN 01 Dishes 02 Containers 03 Tableware

04 Kitchenware 02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP 01 Mammalia D2 Aves

03 Reptilla 04 Amphibia 05 Pisces 09 Other ethnofaunal/zoological 16 Ethnobotanical

- 03 ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 01 Window glass D2 Nolls 03 Spikes 04 Door & Window hardware 05 Other Structural hardware 06 Construction materials
- C4 FURNITURE GROUP 01 Hardware 02 Materials 03 Lighting device **D4** Decorative furnishings
- 05 ARMS GROUP

O1 Projectiles 02 Cartridge case 03 Arms accessories 04 Gun parts

06 CLOTHING GROUP 01 Apparel **D2** Ornamentation 03 Making and Repair 04 Fasteners

07 PERSONAL GROUP 01 Coins D2 Keys

- 03 Writing paraphemalia 04 Grooming & hygiene 05 Personal ornamentation
- 06 Other personal terms

SAMPLE ARTIFACTS Plate, cup, salt cella: Bottle glass fragments Eating utensils Cooking utensils, pot, kettle

Mammal 8lrd Reptile Amphiblan Fish Oyster, crob, egg shells Seeds, nuts

Window pane giass Nails Rattroad spikes Doorknob, door hinge Pipe, flieplace tiles Brick, mortar, roofing

Handle, drawer put, latch Stove parts, chair part, bedframe Candlestick, lamp base Flowerpot, clock parts, vase

Shot, bullets Cartridge Gun flints, butet molds, powder hom Pistol barrel, flintlock assembly

Hat, coat, scarves, giove, shoe Beads, sequin, hatpin, feather Thimble, strolght pin, scissors Buttons, shops, buckles, cufflink

Coins

Door lock keys, padlock keys Quill, fountain pen nib, graphite pencil Hairbrush, razor, mirror, tweezers Jeweiry, ribbon, ornamental comb Pocket watch, key chain, pocket knife

GROUPS AND CLASSES

08 TOBACCO PIPE GROUP G1 Koolin pipe 05 Nonkaolin pipe 06 Smoking accessories

09 ACTIVITES GROUP 07 Construction tools

02 Form tools 03 Lessure activities 04 Fishing gear 05 -06 -07 Pottery class **C8** 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 Domestic 03 Stone working

- 04 Wood working
- 05 Digging Tools 06 Other fabricating or processing
- tools
- 07 Other general utility tools
- 08 Ceremonial & ornamental
- 09 Miscelaneous

Koolin pipe Corncob pipe Snutt tin, cuspidor, tobacco tin, pipe cleaner

Axe head, drill bit, sow, paintbrush Hoe, rake, plow blade Marbles, jew's harp, doll parts Fish books, sinkers, crab trap

indian water jar, effigy pol Crock, barrel staves, sacks

Stimup, horseshoe, rein, horness beit Robe, bolts, nuts, washers, chain Button bianks, metallurgic debris, soggars Insignia, bayonets Broom, coat hanger, washboard Sewer pipe, water pipe

Projectile point, atatli hook Vessel, mortar, pestie Hammerstone, baton, flake, core Celt, grooved axe Hoe Drit, chisel, needle

Knite, prismatic blade, chopper Sheet, gorget, bead Function unknown

APPENDIX 2

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

Class O1: 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 - Drift or "punch" 26 - Anvil 27 - Flake, primary 28 - Flake, secondary 29 - Bifacial thinning flake 30 - Core 31 - Blank 32 - Tested piece

Class 04: Wood Working

37 - Celt 38 - Grooved exe 39 - Spokeshave

Class 16: Ethnobotanical

Seeds Nuts Class D6: Other Fabricating or Processing Tools

51 - Perforator 52 - Drill 53 - Awl 54 - Reamen 55 - Chisel 56 - Microperforetor 57 - Needle 58 - Graver

Class 07: General Utility Tools

67 - Knife 68 - Side screper 69 - Core scraper 7D - 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

APPENDIX 2

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

Nate: 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	CO6 CO6		
Pegs, Wood planks	03	06	006		
Twigs, branches	09	16	006		
Burned wood (partial)	Code as wood (above) and put "burnt wood" in the comments section				
Charcoal and all small fragments					
of completely burnt wood	Code as c				
	98	00	095		
Slag, burned coal, vitrified					
metalworking or manufacturing	08	m	119		
oy-products	30	00			
Pantiles	03	06	003		
Delit fireplace tiles, wall skirting, etc.	04	04	003		
Porcelain bathroom tiles, other bathroom			004		
fumiture (tub, toilet, etc.)	03	05	001		
Chamber pot	04	02	00-		
Flowerpot	Ö 4	04 002	00-		
Teeth	02	-	132		
Fish scales	02	09	118		
Coral	04	04	119		
Fooshell	02	09	119		
Seeds, seed covering	02	16	121		
Schist (construction)	03	06	043		
Schist (unidentified)	98	00	043		
Red hrick	03	06	169		
Yellow brick	03	06	155		
Linoleum	03	06	101 .		
Metal hardware (probably construction)	03	06	σ		
Furniture hardware	04	Q1	0		
Miscellaneous hardware (other and unidentified including screws, car perts)	09	11	U		
Loothan abao parta	06	Ú 1	015		
Leauter side parts	98	n	015		
Unicentatico teatrier scraps	07	ñ	015		
reamer hersonanceme	<u> </u>				

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ARTIFACT INVENTORY SAVO CENTER STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

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Context	Gp Cl == ==	Mph ===	Mat ===	Identity		Count	Comments =======	Reference	Range =====	Cat# ====
** Context 3002.02 3002.02 3002.02 ** Subtotal	3002.0 01 02 01 02 01 02 01 02	12	078 078 078	Container Container Container	glass glass glass	1 2 1 4	Kelly green Brown			1 2 3
** Context 3003.02 ** Subtotal	3003.0 01_02 **	12	078	Container	glass	1 1				4
** Context 3004.02 ** Subtotal	3004.0 01_02 **	12	078	Container	glass	1 1	Brown			5
** Context 3005.02 ** Subtotal	3005.0 03_01 **	12	078	Flat glass	5	3 3				6
** Context 3006.02 ** Subtotal *** Total *	3006.0 01_02 **	12	078	Container	glass	1 1 10				7

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