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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT NICHOLAS AVENUE AND RICHMOND TERRACE PROJECT BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, NEW YORK

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B 1116 1, 40, 75, 101, 105

prepared for: Land Planning and Engineering Consultants, P.C. 2178 Forest Avenue Staten Island, New York 10303

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> > January 2000

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# LIST OF PERSONNEL

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William I. Roberts IV	-	Principal Investigator Co-Author
Paula M. Crowley	-	Laboratory Director Word/Data Processor Co-Author
Louis Venosa	-	Backhoe Operator

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#### INTRODUCTION

The subject of this archaeological investigation is the southwestern corner of the intersection of Nicholas Avenue and Richmond Terrace.

The project area parcel is located in the northwestern portion of Staten Island, bounded on the east by Nicholas Avenue and on the north by Richmond Terrace. The western boundary is a line parallel to John Street, and the southern boundary follows the embankment of the Staten Island Rapid Transit tracks, now abandoned. The parcel forms a rough parallellogram. It includes Lots 40, 75, 101 and 105 on Block 1116. An outparcel exists in the northwest corner adjacent to the intersection of John Street and Richmond Terrace. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area.

The general purpose of archaeological testing is to document the presence or absence of potential prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources through the use of physical testing techniques. Secondly, the potential significance of a site's resources, if any, need to be assessed according to the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria as described in the CEQR Technical Manual. The specific purpose of testing at Nicholas Avenue and Richmond Terrace was to search for the presence or absence of cisterns, wells or privies associated with the Johnson and Lynch families during the end of the nineteenth century (Greenhouse Consultants 1999:15).

The program of archaeological testing based on the background research report was designed by Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated and approved by the staff of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. This program included four backhoe trenches 25 to 75 feet long by five feet wide. Two were designed to test the former Johnson lot, with one trench just behind the former house location, and the other within the rear yard. The other two trenches were similarly located within the former Lynch lot.



Figure 1 Location of the project area on the U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series, Arthur Kill N.Y.-N.J., Elizabeth, N.J.-N.Y. quadrangles, 1966 and 1967, photorevised 1981.

#### FIELD METHODOLOGY

The subsurface archaeological testing of the Nicholas Avenue and Richmond Terrace project took place on December 1, 1999. As stated in the scope-of-work for this testing, the technique used to examine buried deposits and thereby determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources was the mechanical excavation of four trenches augmented by manual excavation where needed. Four trenches were excavated by backhoe. They were from five to seven feet wide and eight to 75 feet long. See Figure 2. The results were closely monitored by the Principal Investigator. See Plates 1 through 4 for views of Backhoe Trenches 1 through 4.

Soil samples were to be selectively removed from any deposits that had the potential to include refuse from the Johnson and Lych family occupations. This would be done by manually excavating a portion of the deposit when the trench was no deeper than 6.5 feet. If the trench was deeper, a sample would be removed with the backhoe bucket. This soil would then be screened through ¼-inch mesh in order to recover artifacts. Since no features or similar deposits dating to the end of the nineteenth century or earlier were excavated, no soil was screened. Artifacts were also recovered when they were observed in the trench by directing the backhoe operator to selectively remove them with the backhoe bucket. Soil strata were measured, described, and recorded. The trenches were backfilled immediately following excavation and the recording of data.

Due to existing conditions it proved impossible to manuever the backhoe into position to completely excavate Backhoe Trench 4. This trench was situated just behind the former Lynch house location. The majority of the planned location was covered by a mound of rubble with concrete and asphalt visible on the surface. Standing water lay to the south and west. Sizeable trees were growning on and around the mound of rubble. The backhoe could not get up the slope on the east side of the mound. Trees blocked the north side, and the water blocked the south and west sides. This left only the eastern end of the planned location accessible. Backhoe Trench 4 was therefore limited to eight feet by 7 feet in size.

Backhoe Trench 2 was moved slightly to the north to avoid another pile of concrete tubble. It was not reduced in size and still crossed the rear yard of the Johnson lot. Backhoe Trenches 1 and 3 were completed as planned.





Locations of Backhoe Trenches 1 through 4 within the project area.

#### STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Three to four layers were recorded in each of the four backhoe trenches. Backhoe Trench 1 included four layers, while the others had three.

The top layer in all four trenches was a dark brown clayey loam or silty loam. Clayey loam was more common. Thickness ranged from 0.6 to 1.1 feet, averaging 0.9 feet thick. No inclusions were noted. The top layer was identified as topsoil.

The second layer in all cases was a strong brown silty clay or clayey silt. Silty clay was more common. Thickness ranged from 0.5 to 1.7 feet, averaging 0.9 feet thick. No inclusions were noted. The second layer was identified as a former plowzone.

The third layer in all four trenches was a yellowish red clayey silt or silty clay. Clayey silt was more common. No inclusions were noted. The top of the third layer began between 1.4 and 2.3 feet below grade, and continued beyond the maximum depths of the trenches. It began at an average depth of 1.8 feet below grade. The third layer was identified as a subsoil.

The fourth deposit found in Backhoe Trench 1 consisted of red brick rubble in strong brown clayey silt. This deposit was found only at the east end of the trench where it replaced layer two. It began at 0.5 feet and extended to 3.2 feet below grade. This deposit was identifed as destruction rubble from the former Johnson house.

#### ARTIFACT PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

### Laboratory Methodology

Material culture recovered from the fieldwork at the Nicholas Avenue project area in Staten Island, New York, was transferred to the Greenhouse Consultants laboratory for processing and analysis. Artifacts were 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 date range of the 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 database software, which provided sorted inventory lists for contexts and artifact groups.

Contexts were assigned series numbers in accordance to the type of data recovery method. Trenching is identified by the 4000 series. See Appendix 1 for the context labeling system and Appendix 2 for the artifact inventory.

#### Stage 1B Testing

Four artifacts, all ceramics were recovered from the first layer of Trench 2. Catalog #1 was an ironstone sherd base with footring, Catalog #2 was an ironstone bowl rim. Catalog #3 was and ironstone sherd decorated in underglaze and overglaze handpainted and transfer printed polychrome floral. See Plate 5, Catalog Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Catalog #4 was a plate rim with an embossed dot and ribbon pattern, decorated with a blue sprigged grape and leaf bouquet. Sprigged relief decoration is known as Chelsea type, since Chelsea was the first pottery to engage in this work. Decoration of this type was popular in the 1860s through 1880s (Punchard 1996:76, 134). See Plate 6.

#### RESULTS

The four backhoe trenches completed at Nicholas Avenue and Richmond Terrace failed to produce any evidence of cisterns, wells, privies, or any other deposits related to the occupation of these lots by the Johnson and Lynch families.

Historic period artifacts were seen in the top layers of Backhoe Trenches 1, 2 and 3. A sample of ceramics was collected from Backhoe Trench 2. Most of the artifacts seen in Trenches 1 and 3 were obviously modern, including styrofoam and other plastics, so these were discarded. The ceramics collected from Trench 2 date to the late nineteenth century, the period when this lot was in use by the Johnson family. Howver, since there were no discrete features or concentrations of artifacts, and the deposit was in the surface layer, it is not seen as potentially significant.

No evidence of any prehistoric period features was seen. No prehistoric artifacts were found.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This final report documents the procedures and results of the archaeological testing of the Nicholas Avenue and Richmond Terrace 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 recommend.





Plate 1 View of Backhoe Trench 1 looking west.





Plate 2 View of Backhoe Trench 2 looking west.





Plate 3 View of Backhoe Trench 3 looking east.











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1996 Playtime Pottery & Porcelain. From the United Kingdom & the United States. Atglen, Pennsylvania: Schiffer Publishing Ltd.

#### Maps and Atlases

United States Geological Survey

- 1966 Arthur Kill, New York-New Jersey Quadrangle. 7.5 minute series, topographic map. Photorevised 1981.
  - 1967 Elizabeth, New Jersey-New York Quadrangle. 7.5 minute series, topographic map. Photorevised 1981.

#### Wohl and O'Mara

1998 Survey of Block 1116, Lots 40, 75, 101 and 105. Staten Island, New York: Wohl and O'Mara.

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# APPENDIX 1

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## FIELD RECORD FORMS AND CONTEXT NUMBERING SYSTEM

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#### 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 shovel testing 3000; 4000; trenching 5000; excavation units 6000: 7000: feature excevation borings 8000: 9000: transects

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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).

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

PROJECT	: Nichilas	itre.	COORDINATES :				
SITE :	SUPERVISOR	EXCAVATOR :	SCREENED	1 DATE : , )ec47	TEST TYPE AND NO. : 27 /		
STRATIG	RAPHY :	····	_1		-f- <u></u>		
LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES		
1	6 - 1.1	Claying Loom	75 % 3/2 Dk 81	Maier Distois West, Plastigalise	Topsui		
2	1.1 - 1.6	sitty day	75 yx 44 Sto Ba		P.Z. ?		
3	1.6 - 3	Clayer Silt	542 A/6		Swhil		
4	0.5 - 3.2'	Rillick Rubble n. Cloper S. It	7.5 4R 4/6 Sto Br	pier Hicky Dise.)	Hun production Rolfoly		
5		,,			ſ		
6							
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#### SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

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PROJECT :	N. (Ko.)	as 11	vc		L3 :	r <u> </u>	T
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	WR WR		Bulder	No		i Da. 94	BTZ
STRATIGRA	APHY :		L	<u>-</u>			
LAYER	DEPTH *	L. I	ESCRIPTION	COLOR	CL	JLT. MAT.	NOTES
1	6 - 1.61	\$;	Hy Loom	7.5.18 3/4 DK Br	(er	um:cs	Topall
2	1.6'-1.9'	e	loyer Silt	73 1R 5/6 Sli Br			۴Z
3	1.8 - ?	S:	lty Cluy	5 41 4 1/2 421 RU		~	S-Kajil
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
* Give depths	relative to ground	surfac		<u> </u>			
General Note	s : (Note if cuit. )	materia	al retained, and if soil s	amples are taken	)	2	
5	toppet @ 3 Plue	9 K 1	fit holding W				
Cross Refs ;							
Plan			Photos				
Section				Notebook			

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

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PROJECT	: Nickala	s Ave.	COORDINA	TES :			
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : Building	screened No	SCREENED ? DATE : No 1 Day, 99			
STRATIG	RAPHY : ·				- <b>I</b> - 2 - 2		
LAYER	DEPTH •	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES		
1	0 -0,8'	Clayey Low	7.5 YN 3/4 Dh Pr.	Menter Jolair Styrotum, pluste (dise.)	Topsail		
2	00-1.4'	Silty clay	7.5 YR 4/6 sk. Rr.		P. Z		
3	1.4-?	Clayer J.H	5 7R 4/6 Yol Red	•	Subsail		
4		· =;			 		
5							
6							
7							
8							
* Give depti	hs relative to ground	surface					
General Not	ies : (Note if cult. n Stoppod @ Luber Jouthon FE	naterial retained, and if so Z-B kel Weind is	il samples are taken Recorded Nr. chistorial S.	i) centre of S. absil/Build To,	Soc Kon osoit / Subscoit		
Cross Reís	Cross Refs :						
Plan			Photos	Photos			
Section			Notebook	Notebook			

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

PROJECT	: Nicholas	Ave.	COORDINATE	S :	_		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : Bucklor	SCREENED ? No	date : i Dec 19	TEST TYPE AND NO. : B I €		
STRATIGR	APHY :	_			s		
LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES		
1	0-0.6'	Claying Low	7.5 YR 3/4 Dk Dr		Topsoil		
2	0.6'-2.3'	silly (lay	7.5 1R 4/6 Sti Br.		PZ .		
3	2.3-?	Clayer Silt	ō yh 4/6 Vel. Roy		Subseil		
4							
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APPENDIX 2

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ARTIFACT INVENTORY

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APPENDIX 2

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

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Undifferentiated stone

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN GROUP 01 Dishes 02 Containers 03 Tableware 04 Kitchenware 02 FAUNAL/FLORAL GROUP 01 Mammalia 02 Ares 03 Reptilia 04 Amphibia 05 Piaces 09 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 Arms accessories Ó3 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 hygiene 05 Personal ornamentation 06 Other personal items TOBACCO PIPE GROUP 01 Kaolin pipe class 02 Nonkaolin pipe 08

03 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 Specialized activities 12 Military objects 13 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 08 Ceremonial & 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 ORGANIC MATERIALS CERAMIC CELLULOSIC 001 Porcelain 115 Bark 108 Burla 002 Stoneware Burlap Charcoal Cork Earthenware 128 003 004 Whiteware/ironstone/granite 092 087 Cotton 134 Undifferentiated ceramic 131 085 Fiberboard/masonite CLAY 047 Clay 062 Kaolin 079 Red clay Hemp 011 Paper 006 Wood 121 Cellulose seeds/ seed covering CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUCTION 093 Asphalt 125 Formica 101 Linoleum 069 Brick 071 Cement Mortar 070 072 Plaster 102 Tar paper GLASS 013 Milk glass 078 Glass WAX 076 Wax 112 Slag and clinker GUM/RESIN 010 Rubber, elastic 009 Rubber, hard METALS 005 Tin 019 Silver 021 Gold PETROCHEMICALS 026 Cuprous metal 073 Carbon 095 Coal 028 Ferrous alloy 029 032 048 Aluminum Graphite Steel 116 Tar 034 Lead Chrome 035 PROTEIN Mercury Undifferentiated metal Chitin (arthropod, excekeleton) Felt 096 118 136 106 122 016 Flesh Hair STONE Agate Asbestos Chalk Chert 129 117 Keratin (horns/fingernail/claws) 075 133 052 Leather Silk 015 107 090 105 Sponge, natural Wool 042 Granite 046 Gravel COMBINATION MATERIALS 109 Jet. 038 Limestone 017 Bone 041 Marble 132 067 Ivory Pearl 049 Mica 068 057 Obsidian 089 Shell Ochre 068 053 054 039 SYNTHETIC MATERIALS Precious stone 103 Celluloid 088 Nylon 008 Plastic Quartz Quartzite Sandstone 044 077 Shale Soap 040 Slate 091 Sponge, synthetic Synthetic 060 Steatite 104 043 Schist

TEXTILE 151 Undifferentiated textile

**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 02 Avea 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 02 Keys 03 Writing paraphernalia 04 Grooming & hygiene 05 Personal ornamentation 06 Other paramentation
  - 06 Other personal items

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

Mammol Bird Reptile Amphibian Fish Oyater, crab, egg shells Seeds, nuts

Window pane glass Nails Railroad spikes Doorknob, door hinge Pipe, fireplace tiles Brick, mortar, roofing

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

Shot, bullets Cartridge Gun flints, bullet molds, powder horn Pistol 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, fountain pen nib, graphite pencil Hairbrush, razor, 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

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PREHISTORIC GROUP 01 Hunting and Fishing 02 Domestic

- 03 Stone working 04 Wood working
- 05
- Digging Tools Other fabricating or processing **0**6
- tools
- 07 Other general utility tools 08 Ceremonial & ornamental 09 Miscellaneous

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

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

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

Stirrup, borsesboe, rein, harness belt Rope, bolts, nuts, washers, chain Button blanks, metallurgic debris, saggars Insignia, bayonets Broom, coat hanger, washboard Sewer pipe, water pipe

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

Knife, 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 niece

- 32 Tested piece

Class 04: Wood Working

37 - Celt

38 · Grooved axe 39 · Spokeshave

Class 16: Ethnobotanical

Seeds Nuts

1

Class D6: Other Fabricating or Processing Tools

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

Class 07: General Utility Tools

- 67 Knife 68 Side scraper
- 69 Side 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 O8: 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

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		98	00	006	
	Construction wood		03	06	006 .	
	Pegs, Wood planks		03	D6	006	
	lwigs, branches		09	16	006	
	Burned wood (partial)	Code	as wood section	(above) and	put "burnt wood" in the comments	
Ch	arcoal and all small fragments					
	of completely burnt wood	Code	as charc	oal		
Co	al	98	00	095		
Sla	ig, burned coal, vitrified					
	metalworking or manufacturing					
	by-products	98	00	112		
Pa	ntiles	03	06	003		
De	lft fireplace tiles, wall skirting, etc.	04	04	003		
Po	rcelain bathroom tiles, other bathroom					
	furniture (tub, toilet, etc.)	03	05	001		
0		~.				
un	amper pot	04	02	00-		
Flo	werpot	04	04	005 00-		
Те	eth	02	_	132		
Fis	h scales	02	09	118		
Co	ral	04	04	119		
	Eggshell	02	09	119		
Se	eds, seed covering	05	16	121		
50	hist (construction)	02	0e	043		
Sc	hist (voidentified)	98	00	043		
		50		040		
Re	d brick	03	06	169		
Ye	llow brick	03	06	155		
Lin	oleum	03	06	101		
M	etal hardware (probably construction)	03	06	r i		
Fu	rniture hardware	04	01	í í		
Mi	scellaneous hardware (other and unidentified	09	11	ñ		
	including screws, car parts)					
Ĩ			~	047		
1.1-	auter shoe parts		01	015		
- Un	ndenuned leavner scraps	38	00	015		
Le	amer herzonal items	UZ	u	015		

#### Page No. 1 01/18/00

e (), (d) dd		St	ARTIFACT INVENTORY Nicholas Avenue Caten Island, New York		
Context Gp Cl Mph Mat	Identity Co	ount Comments	Reference	Range =====	Cat# ====
** Context 4002.01 4002.01 01 01 004 4002.01 01 01 003 004 4002.01 01 01 003 004 4002.01 01 01 001 004	Ironstone Ironstone Ironstone Ironstone	<ul> <li>f Base w/footring</li> <li>f Bowl rim</li> <li>f Underglaze and overglaze handpainted &amp; transfer printed polychrome floral interior</li> <li>f Plate rim &amp; base Embossed dot &amp; ribbon pattern</li> </ul>	Punchard 1996:76, 134	1860s-1880s	1 23 4
** Subtotal ** *** Total ***		Sprigged grape & leaf bouquet 4 4			

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