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PHASE 1B ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE FOREST/RICHMOND SHOPPING PLAZA STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

1989

(CEQR #86-096R)

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March 1989

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Phase 1B Archaeological Survey is to document the presence or absence of potential prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources within the Forest/Richmond Project Area in Staten Island, Richmond County, New York, through the use of physical testing techniques.

The Forest/Richmond project area is located in northwestern Staten Island and consists of Lot 1 on Block 1479. This project area is bounded by Forest Avenue to the north, Richmond Avenue to the west, in part by Vedder Avenue to the south and to the east by the service road to the Willowbrook Expressway. See Figure 1 for the location of the project parcel. The Phase 1A report on this development (Roberts and Farkas 1986) concluded that approximately five percent of this parcel could possibly preserve evidence of both the prehistoric and historic periods. A Phase 1B survey consisting of shovel tests was recommended for this northern portion of the project area, which was the only portion that remained potentially undisturbed.

FIELD TESTING

The Phase 1B testing of the Forest/Richmond project area took place on 22 December 1988. This 7.8 acre project area was investigated by excavating shovel tests equivalent to a 100 foot interval grid pattern. This testing strategy was proposed by the Principal Investigator and agreed to by the staff of the Landmarks Preservation Commission prior to the beginning of fieldwork. It was also agreed that the shovel test locations could be moved from the grid intersections and relocated to avoid obstacles. A maximum of twelve shovel tests were planned, forming a grid that covered all of the project area which has not been previously impacted (Roberts and Farkas 1986:11). During the Stage 1B testing of the Forest/Richmond project area a total of eleven shovel tests were completed. The western portion of the project area, immediately south of the large out-parcel, was found to be severely disturbed. Considerable evidence of earth-moving activities included the cutting of the original surface and the dumping of debris and fill in this location, which eliminated the final possible shovel test location. The remaining eleven locations were tested by excavating shovel tests within approximately ten feet of the grid locations. See Figure 2 for the location of the shovel tests.

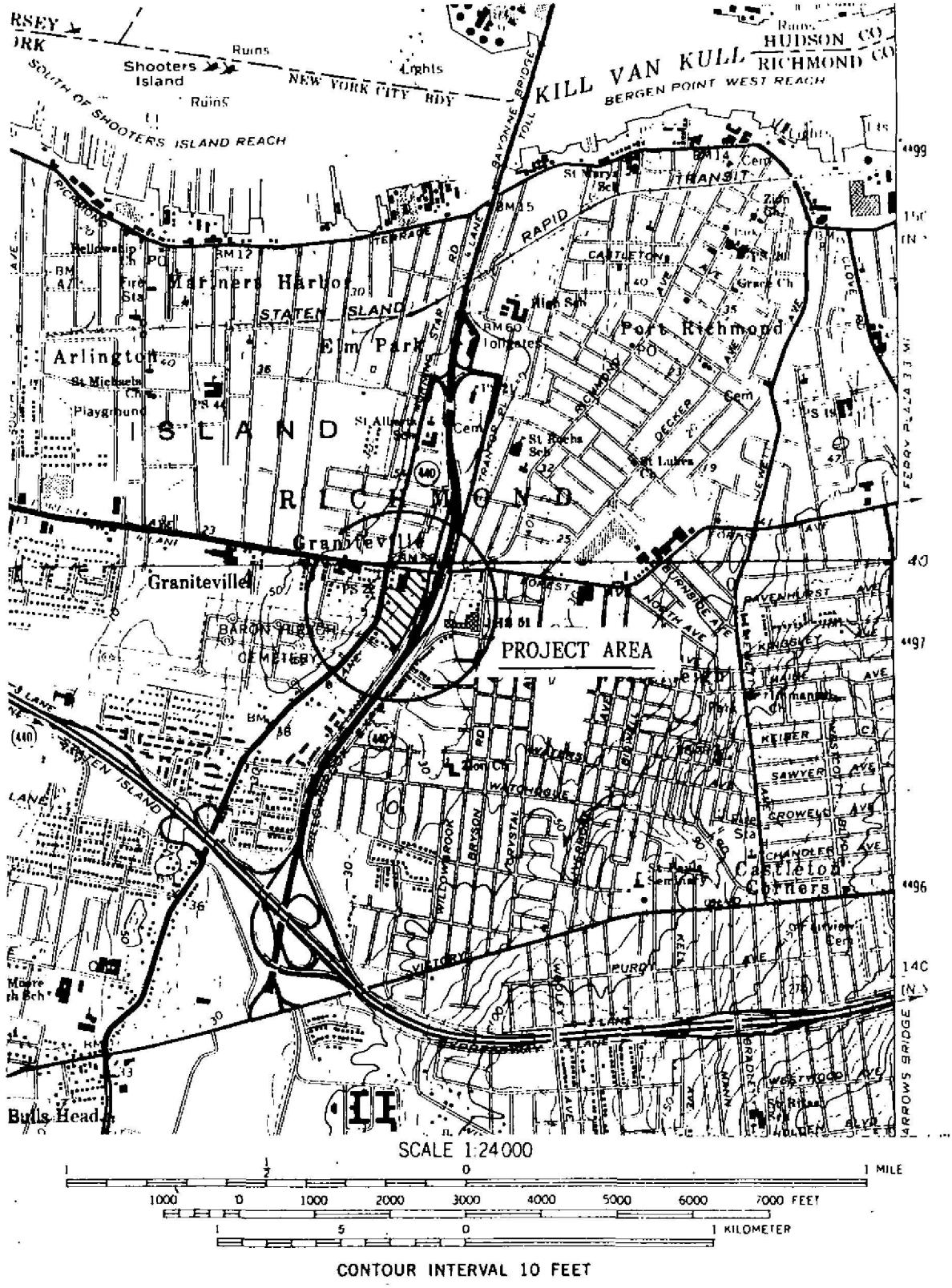

Figure 1 Portions of the USGS 7.5 minute series Elizabeth, N.J. and Arthur Kill, N.Y. Quadrangles showing the project area (hatchured area within circle)

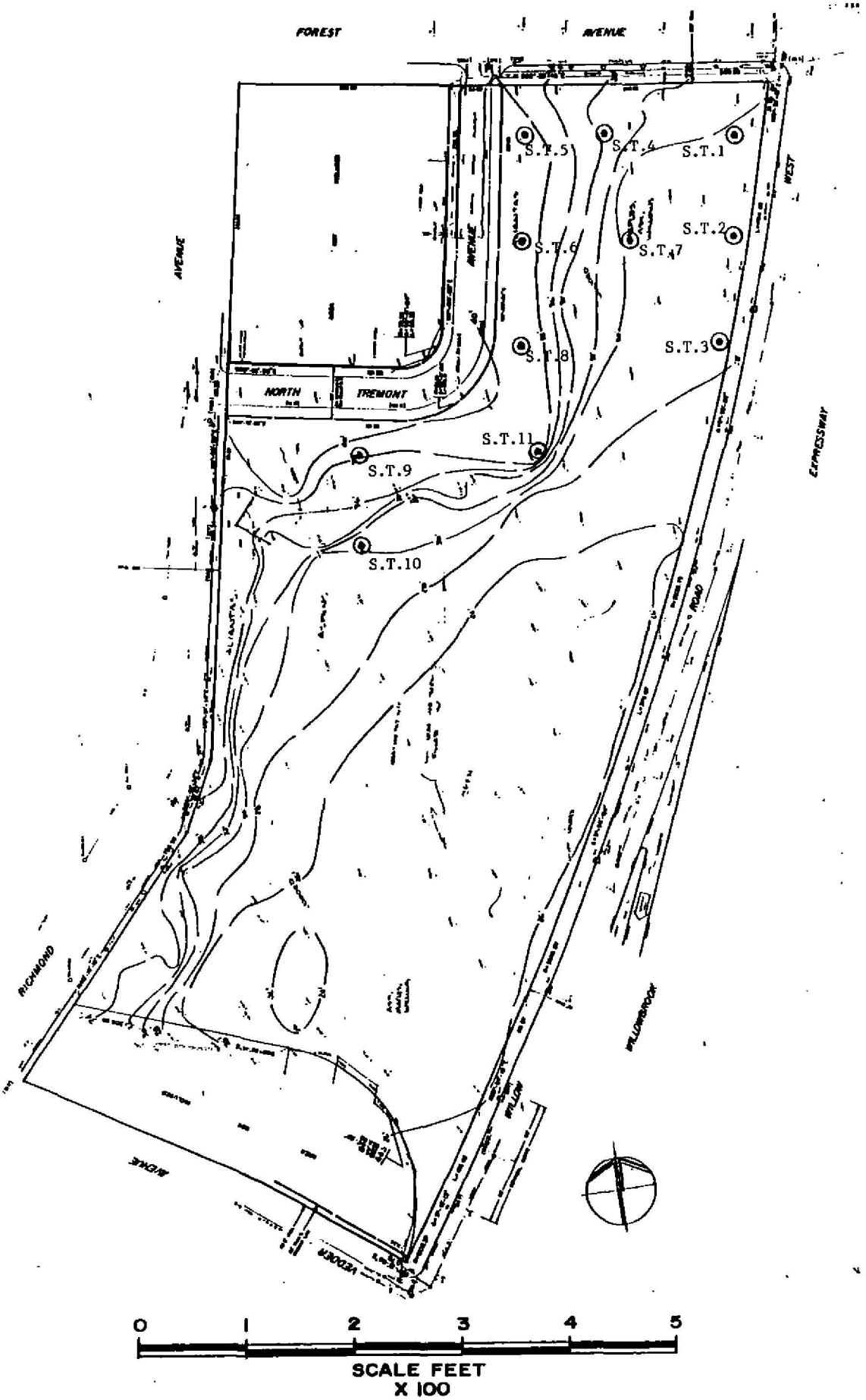

Figure 2 Locations of shovel tests shown as circled dots on survey of project area.

The methodology employed for the shovel testing was rather straightforward. Roughly square tests approximately 1.5 feet on a side were excavated to a depth of 2.0 to 3.0 feet, until the subsoil was exposed or until the test was impeded by excessive ground water or other obstacles. All soils from the shovel tests were screened through 1/4 inch mesh for the recovery of artifacts. See Plate 2 for an illustration of the shovel testing in progress. Soils were excavated and recorded by natural stratigraphic deposits. For all of the shovel tests, the strata encountered were measured, described and recorded utilizing the Context System. See Appendix 3 for a description of this system, and Appendix 2 for the original survey record form.

STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY

The stratigraphy encountered and recorded during the subsurface testing of the Forest/Richmond project area can be summarized as follows. Although the entire area tested was obviously disturbed, some evaluation of the stratigraphy can be made. However it should first be noted that ten out of eleven tests were stopped due to obstruction; five by concrete or building debris, four by profuse and large rocks, and one by standing water. Of the eleven tests, all but one contained two or three layers. The seven test holes with two layers had an average depth of 1.04 feet. The average depth of the three tests with three layers was 1.87 feet.

The stratigraphy can be summarized into three main types. The most common is found in four of the eleven shovel tests (S.T.'s 2, 4, 5, and 6). The top layer consists of a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt, sometimes with clay inclusions. The second layer generally has mottled soils. The main component is a medium or strong brown color (10YR4/3, 7.5YR5/8, 7.5YR4/6, or 7.5YR4/4). It may sometimes contain a yellowish element (10YR4/4). The description is of both sand and silt components which may contain clay inclusions. When a third layer exists, it is a yellowish brown (10YR4/4 or 10YR5/6) sandy soil.

The second type of stratigraphy is contained in three shovel tests (S.T.'s 1, 3, and 8). The top layer is generally dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4 or 10YR4/4) silt with clay. The second and bottom layer is generally a strong brown or dark yellowish brown (7.5YR4/6, 7.5YR5/8, 10YR4/6, or 10YR4/2) silt or dark yellowish brown (7.5YR4/6, 7.5YR5/8, 10YR4/6, or 10YR4/2) silt and clay mixture with many rocks. The final type of stratigraphy is encountered in two of the tests (S.T.'s 7 and 10). The top layer is a medium to dark brown (10YR3/3 or 10YR4/3) sand or silt with pebbles. The second layer has a medium brown (10YR4/3) component. The bottom layer is sandy and both tests were stopped due to excessive rocks.

While the stratigraphy has been summarized into groups or types, it should be noted that none of these is confined solely to a particular section of the project area. The most that can be said about the geographic distribution if the stratigraphic types is that the most common type is found in the northern part of the tested area only. Nevertheless the other types may also be found in this section. However, this is probably an irrelevant observation since all of the tested area was recently disturbed. Evidence of this disturbance was seen in the rather unnatural topography consisting of flat expanses and piles of debris.

ARTIFACT PROCESSING, ANALYSIS AND INVENTORY

Subsequent to all fieldwork, all recovered materials were washed, marked, stabilized, and catalogued in the Greenhouse laboratory. The majority of artifacts were washed in room temperature tap water with added ORVUS paste (modified sodium lauryl sulfate), which is a non-ionic detergent. Harsh detergents leave an alkali residue if not completely rinsed away, which will chemically attack certain artifacts (the over-glazed decoration on porcelain, for instance). ORVUS is a mild and free-rinsing surface active agent with a low pH of 6.3. Metal artifacts were systematically dewatered by submersion in acetone immediately after rinsing. Other cleaning techniques were performed when necessary by the Laboratory Director. The drying procedure was dependent upon the condition and material class of the artifact. The standard procedure employed was slow air drying on screens in the laboratory processing area.

All recovered materials were then catalogued according to the National Park Service Cultural Material Data Base taxonomy for artifacts (see Appendix I). All historic artifacts such as glass and ceramics were dated based on the stylistic and technical criteria according to the TPQ (terminus post quem, or the beginning date of manufacture). The TPQ provided a time frame for establishing the initial date after which the deposit had to have been laid down. During tabulation, the National Park Service code system was also employed to the group, class and material level.

Subsequent to cataloging, all artifacts were then computer inventoried on the micro-computer data base system, which provided sorted catalogues with totals and dates for each excavated group of artifacts by units of stratigraphic association. The final inventory is reproduced on paper and appears as Appendix 1, and is also stored as an ASCII file readable on IBM compatible hardware and other software programs.

Artifact Analysis Results: From a total of 195 recovered artifacts, nearly one-fourth or 58 items indicate some type of construction or architectural demolition activities. Window glass, brick, cement, and

plaster are well represented in this group (Plate 3). They come from eleven contexts with their decimal subdivisions.

The next well represented group is glass containers, which most probably are various types of bottles. From this group, 31 bottle fragments are green or amber in color and some have molded inscriptions on them. These green or amber fragments are most probably modern beer bottles. These and other colors are produced in glass by the addition of metal oxides. The inclusion of color is functional or decorative. Heavily colored glass can protect the stored liquid.

One molded body fragment of colorless bottle contains relief inscriptions of "...ANZ..." on the outer rim of a circle, "...T Wadswor..." in the center and "S.I." at the bottom (Plate 4). There are no mold seams to identify the type of mold used and there are no seams around the inscription to tell us whether lettered plate molds were used. Therefore we can only attribute a late nineteenth century date to this piece. Only with more indepth research, we may be able to identify the complete inscription and pinpoint the place and date of manufacture. This type of lettering was used on beverage and medicine bottles as well as other types as advertisement for the manufacturers.

Another fragment has on the outside the high relief horizontal elongated oval patterns that are associated with early soda bottles, thus making the fragment late nineteenth century in origin (Plate 5).

Two well preserved and large fragments show evidence of "ghost" seams on the body. This is the best proof of machine-molded bottles. It is important to note that semi-automatic machines were patented in the United States by 1881. Therefore our fragment can also be given a date during the late nineteenth century.

Household ceramic fragments are not well represented in this collection. The two whitewares (TPQ 1820 and 1830) and porcelain pieces are too small for any proper size identification. However the stoneware cup which has the remains of a base, handle and stamped inscription (Plate 6) is more useful. Attribution of the inscription to a specific manufacturing site and date may be possible through additional research, although it should be noted that stoneware has been available here since the seventeenth century. At present only a date of nineteenth century can be given to these pieces.

In general, the artifacts were quite fragmentary and no distribution patterns could be defined. These finds most likely represent a scatter of historic debris associated with former nineteenth and twentieth century buildings located along or near Forest Avenue.

RESULTS

Despite the presence of approximately seven documented prehistoric sites within a two mile radius of the project area (Robert and Farkas 1986:2), the Phase 1B fieldwork failed to identify the presence of any significant prehistoric remains within the Forest/Richmond parcel. As explained above, no possible prehistoric artifacts were recovered and no habitation remains or any other prehistoric cultural features were encountered.

A total of 195 historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase 1B testing of the Forest/Richmond parcel. These were associated with the first, second and third layers of soil recorded in the shovel tests. No obvious horizontal or vertical patterns could be discerned in the distribution of these artifacts. Although the documentary evidence confirmed the presence of nineteenth century residences along Forest Avenue and what is now the service road of the Willowbrook expressway, the artifacts recovered were not concentrated at these locations indicating that this soil was probably redeposited. These artifacts have been identified primarily as construction/destruction debris and beverage containers. The former category are almost certainly associated with the now demolished structures that once stood within the northern end of the project area along both the eastern and western boundaries (ibid.:Figure 7). The latter category are probably the result of recent disposal of refuse in this vacant land surrounding the shops in the outparcel to the northwest. The fieldwork provided evidence that even the northern portion of the project area that was though to be relatively undisturbed has been subjected to earth moving operations that have either removed or redeposited the original surfaces.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This final report documents the procedures and results of the Phase 1B testing of the Forest/Richmond Shopping Plaza Project, Staten Island, New York. Based on this objective ground testing, it can now be concluded that no potentially significant prehistoric or historic archaeological resources are present within the boundaries of the Forest/Richmond project area. We can now confidently state that additional testing is not necessary and no Phase II or Phase III work is recommended.

Plate 1 View of north western section of project area.

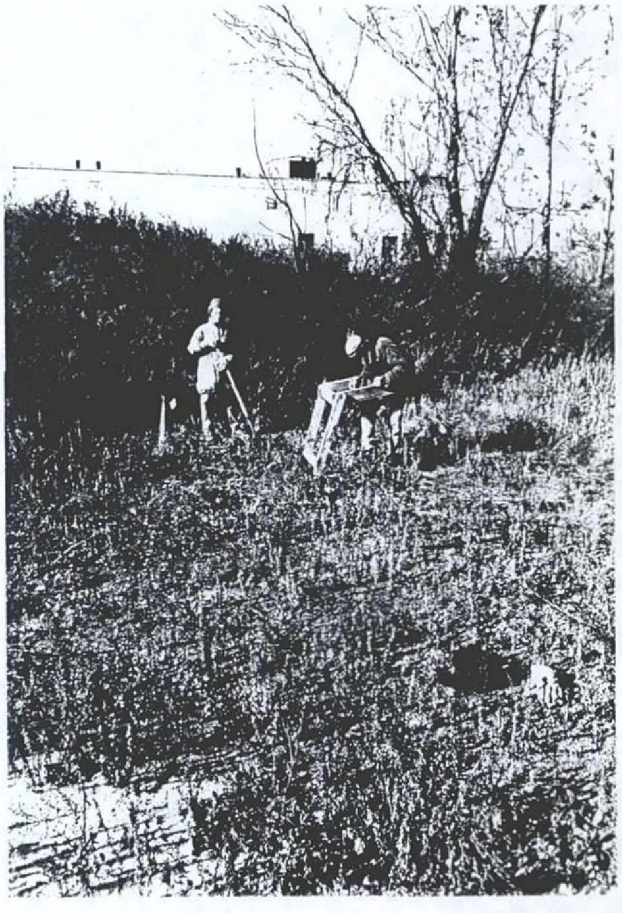

Plate 2 View facing west of shovel testing in progress.

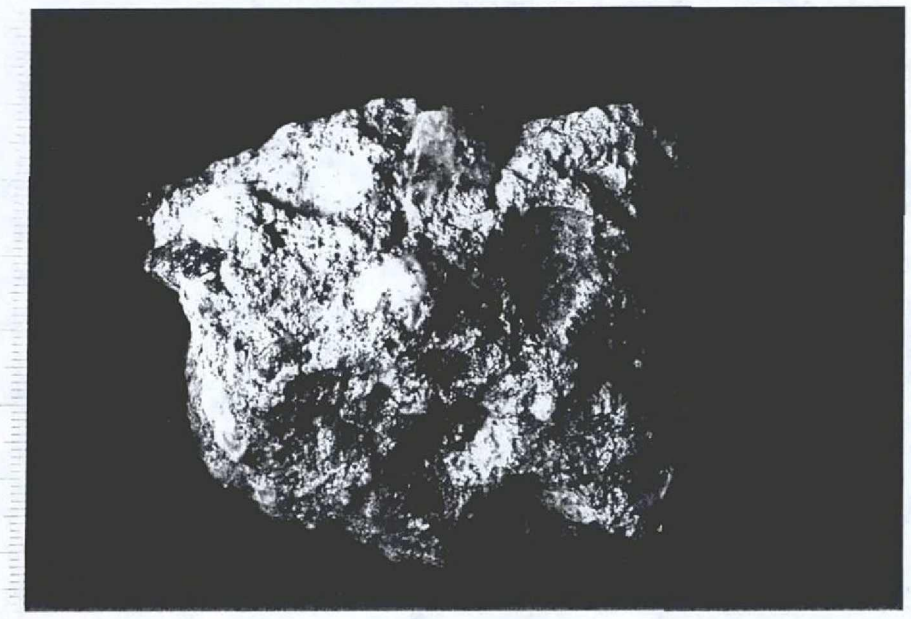

Plate 3 cx 2.01 Cement.

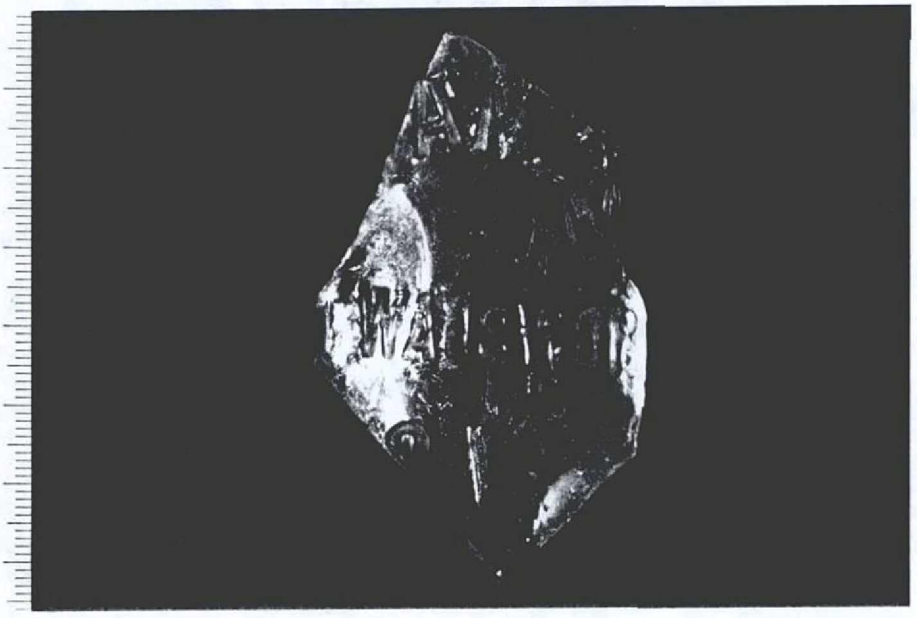

Plate 4 cx 9.02 Glass bottle with molded inscriptions.

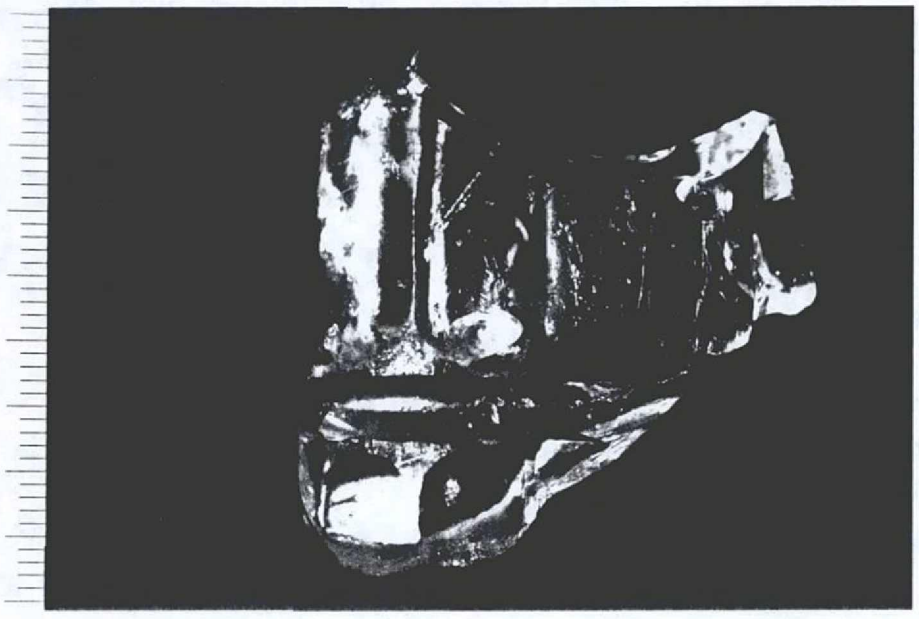

Plate 5 cx 5.01 Molded glass bottle.

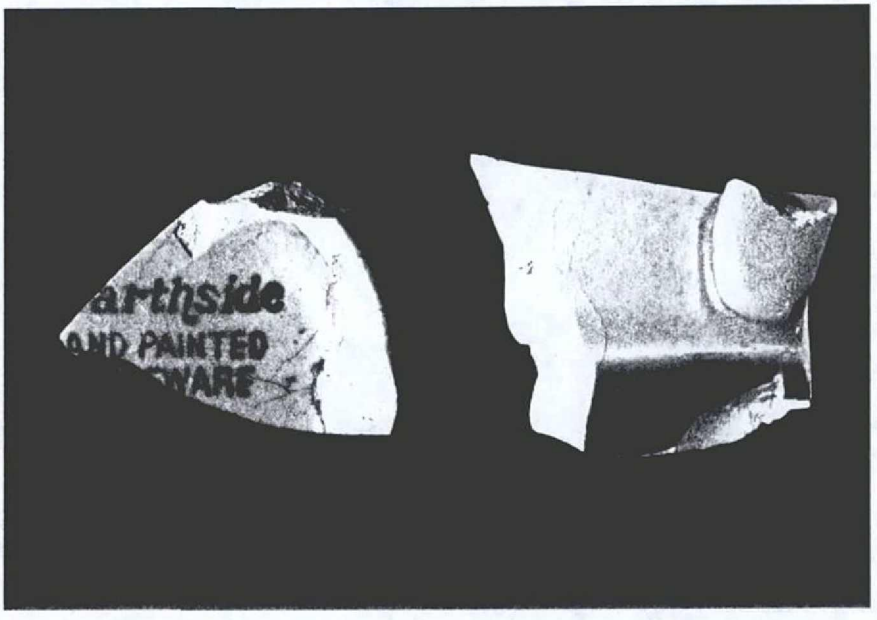

Plate 6 cx 3.01 Stoneware cup with handle.

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APPENDIX I

THE COMPLETE ARTIFACT INVENTORY

including:

Table 1: The National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Coding Chart (partial listing).

Table 2: Coded examples from the Data Base.

Table 3: Data Base Codes for Ambiguous Items.

APPENDIX 1

GROUPS AND CLASSES

01 KITCHEN GROUP
- 01 Dishes
- 02 Containers
- 03 Tableware
- 04 Kitchenware

02 BONE GROUP
- 01 Mammalia
- 02 Aves
- 03 Reptilia
- 04 Amphibia
- 05 Pisces

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 Hygiene
- 05 Personal Ornamentation
- 06 Other Personal Items

08 KAOLIN TOBACCO PIPE GROUP
- 01 Kaolin Pipe Class

09 ACTIVITIES GROUP
- 01 Construction Tools
- 02 Farm Tools
- 03 Leisure Activities
- 04 Fishing Gear
- 05 Nonkaolin Pipe
- 06 Smoking Accessories
- 07 Pottery Class
- 08 Storage Items
- 09 Ethnofaunal Zoological
- 10 Stable and Barn
- 11 Miscellaneous Hardware
- 12 Specialized Activities
- 13 Military Objects
- 14 Housekeeping
- 15 Public Services
- 16 Ethnobotanical

10 PREHISTORIC GROUP
- 01 Weapons
- 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 Miscellaneous Artifacts

98 UNSPECIFIED GROUP

MATERIALS - COMMON LIST (classified)

INORGANIC MATERIALS

CERAMIC
- 003 earthenware
- 004 ironstone/granite/whiteware
- 001 porcelain
- 002 stoneware
- 134 undifferentiated ceramic

CLAY
- 047 clay
- 062 kaolin
- 079 red clay

CONSTRUCTION
- 069 brick
- 071 cement
- 070 mortar
- 072 plaster

GLASS
- 078 glass
- 013 glass, milk
- 112 slag and clinker

METALS
- 029 aluminum
- 035 chrome
- 026 cuprous metal
- 028 ferrous alloy
- 021 gold
- 034 lead
- 096 mercury
- 019 silver
- 032 steel
- 005 tin
- 136 undifferentiated metal

STONE
- 129 agate
- 075 asbestos
- 133 chalk
- 052 chert
- 046 gravel
- 109 jet
- 038 limestone
- 041 marble
- 049 mica
- 058 obsidian
- 057 ochre
- 068 precious stone
- 053 quartz
- 054 quartzite
- 039 sandstone
- 044 shale
- 040 slate
- 060 steatite
- 043 schist
- 126 undifferentiated stone
- 042 granite

ORGANIC MATERIALS

CELLULOSIC
- 115 bark
- 108 burlap
- 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 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 (horns/fingernail/claws)
- 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 soap
- 091 sponge, synthetic
- 104 synthetic

TEXTILE
- 151 undifferentiated textile

Table 1: Coding Chart with Group, Class and Material Common List (National Park Service Material Culture Data Base).

GROUPS AND CLASSES		SAMPLE ARTIFACTS
01	KITCHEN	
	01 Dishes	Historic fragments, plate, cup, salt cellar
	02 Containers	Bottle glass fragments
	03 Tableware	Eating Utensils
	04 Kitchenware	Cooking Utensils, pot, kettle
02	BONE GROUP	
	01 Mammalia	Mammal Bones
	02 Aves	Bird Bones
	03 Reptilia	Reptile Bones
	04 Amphibia	Amphibian Bones
	05 Pisces	Fish Bones
03	ARCHITECTURAL GROUP	
	01 Window Glass	Window pane glass
	02 Nails	Copper nails, iron nails
	03 Spikes	Railroad spikes
	04 Door & Window Hardware	Doorknob, door hinge
	05 Other Structural Hardware	Pipe, fireplace tiles
	06 Construction Materials	Brick, mortar, metal roofing
04	FURNITURE GROUP	
	01 Hardware	Handle, drawer pull, latch
	02 Materials	Stove parts, chair part, bed frame
	03 Lighting device	Candlestick, lamp base
	04 Decorative Furnishings	Flower pot, clock parts, vase
05	ARMS GROUP	
	01 Projectiles	Shot, bullets
	02 Cartridge Case	Cartridge
	03 Arm Accessories	Gun flints, bullet molds, powder horn
	04 Gun Parts	Pistol barrel, flint lock assembly
06	CLOTHING GROUP	
	01 Apparel	Hat, coat, scarves, glove, shoe
	02 Ornamentation	Beads, sequin, hatpin, feather
	03 Making & Repair	Thimble, straight pin, straight scissors
	04 Fasteners	Buttons, snaps, buckles, cuff links
07	PERSONAL GROUP	
	01 Coins	Silver coins, copper coins
	02 Keys	Door lock keys, padlock keys
	03 Writing Paraphernalia	Quill, fountain pen nib, graphite pencil
	04 Grooming & Hygiene	Hair brush, razor, mirror, tweezers
	05 Personal Ornamentation	Jewelry, ribbon, ornamental comb
	06 Other Personal Items	Pocket watch, key chain, pocket knife
08	KAOLIN PIPE GROUP	
	01 Kaolin Pipe Class	Kaolin pipe fragments

GROUPS AND CLASSES (cont'd)		
09	ACTIVITIES GROUP	
	01 Construction Tools	Axe head, drill bit, saw, paint brush
	02 Farm Tools	Hoe, rake, plow blade
	03 Leisure Activities	Marbles, jew's harp, doll parts
	04 Fishing Gear	Fish hooks, sinkers, crab trap
	05 Nonkaolin Pipe	Corncob pipe
	06 Smoking Accessories	Snuff tin, tobacco tin, pipe cleaner
	07 Pottery Class	(Indian) water jar, effigy pot
	08 Storage Item	Crock, barrel staves, sacks
	09 Ethnofaunal Zoological	Oyster shells, crab shells
	10 Stable and Barn	Stirrup, horse shoe, rein, harness belt
	11 Miscellaneous Hardware	Rope, bolts, nuts, washers, chain
	12 Specialized Activities	Button blanks, metallurgic debris, saggars
	13 Military Objects	Insignia, bayonets
	14 Housekeeping	Broom, coat hanger, washboard
	15 Public Services	Sewer pipe, water pipe
	16 Ethnobotanical	
10	PREHISTORIC GROUP	
	01 Weapons	Projectile point, atlatl hook
	02 Domestic	Vessel, mortar, pestle
	03 Stone Working	Hammerstone, beton, flake, core
	04 Wood Working	Celt, grooved axe
	05 Digging Tools	Hoe
	06 Other Fabricating or Processing Tools	Drill, chisel, needle
	07 Other General Utility Tools	Knife, prismatic blade, chopper
	08 Ceremonial and Ornamental	Sheet, gorget, bead
	09 Miscellaneous Artifacts	Function unknown

Table 2: Coded Examples from the National Park Service Material Culture Data Base

APPENDIX 1

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:

Unident Wood Frags	98 00 006
Construction Wood, Wooden 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 & all small frags of completely burnt wood	Code as charcoal
Coal	98 00 095
Slag, burned coal, vitrified metalworking or manufacturing by-products	98 00 112
Pantiles	03 06 003
Delft fireplace tiles, wall skirting, etc.	04 04 003
Porcelain bathroom tiles; other bathroom furniture (tub, toilet, etc)	03 05 001
Chamber Pot	04 .02 ( )
Flower Pot	04 04 003
Teeth	02 ( ) 132
Fish scales	09 09 118
Coral	98 00 119
Eggshell	09 09 119
Seeds, Seed Covering	09 16 121
Schist (construction)	03 06 043
Schist (unident)	98 00 043
Red Brick	03 06 169
Yellow Brick	03 06 155
Linoleum	03 06 101
Metal Hardware (probably construction)	03 06 ( )
Furniture Hardware	04 01 ( )
Misc. hardware (other and unident), screws, car parts	09 11 ( )
Leather Shoe Parts	06 01 015
Unident Leather scraps	98 00 015
Leather Personal Items	07 ( ) 015

Table 3: National Park Service Material Culture Data Base Codes for Ambiguous Items

Greenhouse Consultants Inc.

Inventory for Forest/Richmond Avenues

Context	Gp	Cl	Mat	Identity	Count	Weight	Comment	Reference	tpq	rec#
1.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	1	0.00	GREEN			1
1.02	03	06	069	BRICK	1	0.00				64
1.02	09	12	028	METAL HANGER	1	0.00				69
1.02	98	00	089	SHELL	1	0.90				70
1.02	98	00	128	CHARCOAL	2	0.20				71
1.02	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	3	0.00				72
1.02	98	00	126	ROCK	2	0.00				73
1.02	03	06	069	BRICK	2	0.00				74
1.02	03	06	070	MORTAR	2	0.00				75
2.01	03	02	028	NAIL	1	0.00	VERY CORRODED			20
2.01	03	06	102	TAR PAPER	2	0.00				21
2.01	03	06	072	PLASTER	1	0.00				22
2.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	2	0.00	AMBER			23
2.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	1	0.00				24
2.01	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS	1	0.00				25
2.01	03	06	131	TYPE OF BOARD	1	7.90	SHINGLE?			26
2.01	03	06	069	BRICK	1	0.00				27
2.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	2	0.00	GREEN			28
2.01	03	06	071	CEMENT	3	0.00				112
2.02	01	02	001	PORCELAIN	1	0.00				62
2.02	98	00	126	ROCK	1	0.00				63
3.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	2	0.00	AMBER			39
3.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	6	0.00				40
3.01	04	04	003	FLOWERPOT	3	0.00				41
3.01	01	02	078	GLASS BOTTLE	1	0.00	AMBER MOLDED BASE '..ON'T LITTER'			42
3.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	1	0.00	GREEN			43
3.01	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS	1	0.00				44
3.01	98	00	095	COAL	1	0.30				45
3.01	01	02	002	STONEWARE	3	0.00	CUP BASE HANDLE MENDS BROWN SLIP			109
4.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	20	0.00				83
4.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	1	0.00	RIBBED MOLDED			84
4.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	5	0.00	AMBER			85
4.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	1	0.00	BASE MOLDED			86
4.01	09	12	102	TAR PAPER	1	0.00				87
4.01	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS	1	0.00				88
4.01	09	11	008	PLASTIC	1	0.00				89
4.01	98	00	089	SHELL	1	0.10				90
4.01	98	00	126	ROCK	1	0.00				91
4.02	98	00	126	ROCK	1	0.00				8
4.02	09	11	028	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	1	0.00				9
4.03	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	1	0.00				53
5.01	98	00	040	SLATE	1	0.00				29
5.01	04	04	003	FLOWERPOT	1	0.00				30
5.01	98	00	089	SHELL	2	3.90				31
5.01	98	00	116	TAR	1	0.00				32
5.01	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS	2	0.00				33
5.01	01	02	078	GLASS BOTTLE	2	0.00	AMBER MOLDED '...MAU ...'			34
5.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	2	0.00	GREEN			35
5.01	01	02	004	WHITEWARE	1	0.00	RIM TRANSFER PRINT GOLD	PRICE 1979	1830	82

Greenhouse Consultants Inc.

Inventory for Forest/Richmond Avenues

Context	Gp	Cl	Mat	Identity	Count	Weight	Comment	Reference	tpq	rec#
5.01	98	00	040	SLATE	1	0.00				99
5.01	98	00	089	SHELL	1	0.80				100
5.01	04	04	003	FLOWERPOT	1	0.00				101
5.01	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS?	1	0.00	OR COUNTER TOP GLASS			102
5.01	09	11	028	MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	1	0.00				103
5.01	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS	2	0.00				104
5.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	2	0.00	GREEN			105
5.01	03	06	069	BRICK	1	0.00				106
5.01	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	7	0.00	AMBER			107
5.01	03	03	028	SPIKE	1	0.00				108
5.01	01	02	078	GLASS BOTTLE	1	0.00	MOLDED			111
5.02	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS	2	0.00				76
5.02	03	06	070	MORTAR	1	0.00				77
5.02	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	2	0.00	GREEN			78
5.02	01	02	004	WHITEWARE	1	0.00		SOUTH 1972, NOEL HUME 1976	1820	79
5.02	98	00	116	TAR	3	0.00				80
5.02	03	06	131	TYPE OF BOARD	1	2.60				81
6.01	03	06	070	MORTAR	1	0.00				16
6.01	01	02	078	GLASS BOTTLE	2	0.00	MOLDED			17
6.01	98	00	126	FCR?	1	0.00				18
6.01	98	00	095	COAL	3	7.70				19
6.02	98	00	095	COAL	2	4.50				92
6.02	03	06	072	PLASTER	1	0.00				93
6.02	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	1	0.00				94
6.02	98	00	015	BURNT LEATHER?	1	0.00				95
6.02	03	06	070	BURNT MORTAR	3	0.00				96
6.02	03	06	070	MORTAR	1	0.00				97
6.02	03	06	069	BRICK	2	0.00				98
7.01	03	06	072	PLASTER	2	0.00				65
7.01	01	01	003	BUFF EW	2	0.00	BROWN SALT GLAZE ON BOTH SIDES			66
7.01	03	06	070	MORTAR	2	0.00				67
7.01	98	00	112	SLAG	1	0.00				68
7.02	03	06	069	BRICK	1	0.00				7
8.01	09	16	121	SEED COVERING	1	0.40				10
8.01	98	00	128	CHARCOAL?	1	1.40				11
8.01	03	06	070	BURNT MORTAR?	1	0.00				12
9.01	03	06	069	BRICK	2	0.00				2
9.02	09	11	028	METAL ROD	1	0.00				36
9.02	03	06	069	BRICK	4	0.00				54
9.02	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS	2	0.00				55
9.02	98	00	095	COAL	1	3.50				56
9.02	01	02	005	TIN	1	0.00	FLIP TOP TAB			57
9.02	98	00	089	SHELL	1	17.40				58
9.02	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	2	0.00	GREEN			59
9.02	01	02	078	GLASS CONTAINER	2	0.00				60
9.02	09	11	008	PLASTIC	1	0.00				61
9.02	01	02	078	GLASS BOTTLE	1	0.00	"ANZL" "TWADSWOR" "S.1"			110
10.01	98	00	006	BURNT WOOD	2	3.30				3
10.01	03	06	070	MORTAR	1	0.00				4

Greenhouse Consultants Inc.

Inventory for Forest/Richmond Avenues

Context	Gp	Cl	Mat	Identity	Count	Weight	Comment	Reference	tpq	rec#
10.01	98	00	126	ROCK	2	0.00				5
10.01	09	12	003	EW PIPE?	1	0.00				6
10.02	03	06	001	TILE	2	0.00				46
10.02	03	02	028	NAIL	1	0.00	WIRE	SICKEL 1972	1830	47
10.02	03	06	069	BRICK	2	0.00				48
10.02	03	06	014	PAINT	1	0.00				49
10.02	03	02	028	NAIL	1	0.00	CORRODED			50
10.02	98	00	006	WOOD	1	4.40				51
10.02	98	00	089	SHELL	1	5.00				52
10.03	98	00	089	SHELL	1	0.10				13
10.03	03	06	069	BRICK	2	0.00				14
10.03	03	01	078	WINDOW GLASS	2	0.00				15
11.01	98	00	116	TAR	1	0.00				37
11.01	03	06	069	BRICK	1	0.00				38
xxx Total xxx					195	64.40				

APPENDIX II:
SURVEY RECORD SHEETS

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F/R			COORDINATES : 50'S + 25'W of NE Corner		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : LS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 12/22/88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 1

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 0.3'	Clayey Silt w/ Roots	10 YR 3/4	Glass, Plastic	Topsoil
2	0.3' – ?	Clayey Silt w/ profuse cobbles, gravel + building debris	10 YR 4/6	Glass, Coal, Brick, Mortar, Plaster	Building Destruction Debris
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped at 1.1' due to excessive rocks + building debris.

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F / R			COORDINATES : 100' S. of S.T. 1		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : LS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 22-12-88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 2

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 0.6'	Silty clay w/ Roots w/ Bldg. Debris	10 YR 2/2	Building Debris Glass	Topsoil
2	0.6' – ?	Compact Silt w/ clay inclusions & many cobbles + Rubble	7.5 YR 4/6 Mottled w/ 10 YR 6/2	Ceramics	Bldg. Destruction Rubble
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 1.5' : H_2O in Hole

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F/R			COORDINATES : 100' S of S.T. 2		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : LS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 12.17.88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 3

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - .5	Silty clay	10YR 3/4	ceramic, glass, coal	
2	.5 - ?	Compact silt w/ clay pockets + large rocks	10YR 4/6 10YR 4/2		
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

Stopped @ 1.1 on a big boulder

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F/R			COORDINATES : 25' W of S.T. 1		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : CS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 12/22/88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 4

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1 1	0 - .6	clayey silt	10YR 2/2	glass	
2 2	.6 - 1.6	sandy silt	10YR 4/4	corroded metal	
3 3	1.6 - 7	sand	10YR 5/6	glass	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)

stopped at 2.3 feet

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F/R			COORDINATES : 200' W of ST 1		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : LS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 12/22/88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 5

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 0.3	Silt w/ Roots Rubble, Cables + Bldg. Rubble	10 YR 2/2	glass, ceramics, metal, plastic	
2	0.3' - 1.4'	Slightly Sandy Silt w/ Wood Frags, Concrete etc.	10 YR 4/3 mottled w/ 7.5 YR 5/8	glass, coal, concrete, wood	
3	1.4' - ?	Sandy Silt w/ concrete	10 YR 4/4	Concrete (Not Reinforced)	
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped by concrete @ 1.8'

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F/R			COORDINATES : 100' South of S.T.		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : GS/LS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 22-12-88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 6

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 0.2'	Silt w/ Roots	10 YR 2/2	Glass, Cement, Coal, etc.	Topsoil
2	0.2' - ?	Silty Sand w/ clay inclusions & much bldg. debris	10 YR 4/4 mottled w/ 7.5 YR 4/4	Concrete, Brick, Tar, etc	Bldg Destruction Rubble
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 0.6' by Concrete Slabs

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F / R			COORDINATES : 100' E. of S.T. 6		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : LS/GS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 22-12-88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 7

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - .5	Sand with gravel + pebbles	10 YR 3/3	Ceramic, concrete, slag	
2	.5 - ?	gravel + pebbles with Sand	10 YR 4/3	brick	
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 1.0' by rocks

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F R			COORDINATES : 100' South of S.T. 6		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : LS/GS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 12/24/88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 8

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 - 0.2'	Sand w/ Roots + gravel	10 YR 4/4	—	Topsoil
2	0.2' - ?	Sand w/ gravel, pebbles + Bldg Rubble	7.5 YR 5/8 Mottled w/ 10 YR 3/6	Concrete discarded	Bldg. Destroyed Rubble
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 0.5' by Concrete

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F / R			COORDINATES : 25' S of Transect, 120' E. of Railroad		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : LS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 22 · 12 · 88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 9

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 0.5'	Silty Clay w/ Roots	10 YR 3/1	Tire, plastic bag, Styrofoam, plastic, cellophane, brick, paint chips	Topsoil - was disturbed
2	0.5' – ?	Silt w/ profuse cobbles, pebbles and gravel	10 YR 3/6	Metal, pipe, glass, clamshell, brick	Probable Fill
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 1.5': Compact w/ cobbles

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F/R			COORDINATES : 100' S of S.T. 9		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : LS/GS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 12/22/88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 10

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 – 0.3'	Silt w/ some roots and Pebbles	10 YR 4/3	Concrete, etc.	Topsoil
2	0.3' – 0.8'	Clayey Silt w/ many cobbles, pebbles, etc. and some clay lenticles	10 YR 4/3 mottled w/ 10 YR 7/1	Nails, Tinfoil, Ceramics, etc.	Fill
3	0.8' – ?	Sand w/ small Tar fragments.	2.5 Y 2/0	Glass, Brick, Ceramics	Probable asphalt
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 1.5': cobbles obstructing hole.

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

SURVEY RECORD SHEET : Postholes, Auger holes, Shovel tests

PROJECT : F / R			COORDINATES : 100' S. of S.T. 8		
SITE :	SUPERVISOR : WR	EXCAVATOR : GS / LS	SCREENED ? 1/4"	DATE : 22-12-88	TEST TYPE AND NO. : S.T. 11

STRATIGRAPHY. :

LAYER	DEPTH *	DESCRIPTION	COLOR	CULT. MAT.	NOTES
1	0 — ?	Silt	10YR 3/3	slag + brick	
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

* Give depths relative to ground surface

General Notes : (Note if cult. material retained, and if soil samples are taken.)
Stopped @ 0.1 ft. because of excessive rocks + concrete

Cross Refs :	
Plan	Photos
Section	Notebook

APPENDIX 3:

THE CONTEXT SYSTEM

APPENDIX 3
THE CONTEXT SYSTEM

Complex strata were a possibility within the project area, so a field recording system that could encompass this situation as well as the large number of finds expected, was required. Another requirement of the system was that it be compatible with computerized data management. It was with these requirements in mind that the field recording system used in this project was selected.

The stratigraphic recording system used at the site was derived from recent developments in British archaeological field methodology. In this system, the term Context is used to represent the minimal unit of stratification. On this project, this was the smallest observable natural stratigraphic deposit within a grid unit. A unique 3-digit Context number was used to identify each Context observed and described in the field. Contexts representing parts or all of strata are treated in exactly the same manner as those representing parts of all of the features. Each Context is given its own identifying Context number when initially described. It can then be interpreted as a feature or part of a stratum at any stage during the excavation or post-excavation stratigraphic analysis. In the case of deposits with a series of lenses or layers within a feature, decimal subdivisions of the Context number were employed (i.e. 397.02), to stress the relationship of these deposits as part of the same feature. This system can easily be used on a site where excavation by arbitrary stratigraphic units has been deemed necessary. The context was also used on this project to record the location of surface finds, both in relatively large areas and individually located artifacts.

The primary record of each Context is the Context or Survey Recording Sheet. Most of these forms should be self-explanatory. All the various slots and boxes were filled in immediately with the appropriate information by the excavator. Particular attention was paid to the accurate recording of the soil texture and inclusions, the Munsell color reading, and the various stratigraphic inter-relationships.

There are a number of advantages in the Context recording system. The use of only one number register to identify all varieties of soil deposits eliminates the premature interpretation of deposits that was necessary with many other recording systems. It is often difficult, if not impossible, to classify soil deposits when they are initially uncovered. Using the Context system, deposits are simply assigned Context numbers and excavated. They can be interpreted or re-interpreted at any time during or after their excavation without any need to change their identifying Context number. This leads directly to the Context system's second advantage. There is no possibility of confusing numbers issued from one register with these from any others if there is only one number register used to record and identify soil

deposits. Another advantage is derived from using this single identifying number not only for the soil deposits and its description, but also for all the artifacts from the deposit during all stages of their processing, analysis and curation. One further advantage is the ability to expand the system. The Context numbers are a potentially infinite sequence, so any size site or survey can be encompassed. The final advantage present here is that the Context system is a digital recording system. As such, it is immediately adaptable for computer entry and numerical data sorting.