Appendix E: Archeology

Page

Α.	Archeology Classification. When do I classify objects as archeology? How do I classify archeology objects? Can I make changes to the classification? What if the object consists of more than one material? How should I catalog floral and faunal specimens that are recovered in an archeological excavation? What are the classification terms for the archeology classification?	E:1 E:1 E:1 E:1 E:2
В.	Archeology Object Names How do I name archeology objects? Does ANCS+ include a table of object names for archeology?	E:4
C.	Cataloging Archeology	E:5 E:5
D.	Within Site Provenience Abbreviations	E:6
E.	Archeology Object Name List	E:8

APPENDIX E: ARCHEOLOGY

A. Archeology Classification

1. When do I classify objects as Use the archeology classification for all objects that were recovered as a archeology? result of a systematic investigation using archeological techniques. They may come from dry land or underwater excavations. You should also catalog isolated surface finds as archeology. Catalog associated archeological field records as archival and manuscript collections. Process them according to the procedures in Appendix D of this handbook. Cross-reference the records and objects. 2. How do I classify Classify archeology objects according to general time period and material archeology objects? of manufacture. The time period is divided into prehistoric (before European contact) or historic (after European contact). Historic archeological objects may have originated from known Native American groups or Anglo-European/Eurasian peoples. The NPS classification for archeological objects has four lines. You must complete all four lines of the classification. line one is the discipline (archeology) line two is the time period based on European contact (prehistoric, historic, or unknown) line three is a broad class of material, such as mineral or vegetal line four is a specific class of material that is a subset of the material on line three, such as stone or wood Example: Archeology Archeology Prehistoric Historic Mineral Vegetal Ceramic Wood 3. Can I make changes to the No. The four-line classification for archeology appears in locked tables in classification? ANCS+. You can't make changes to these tables. Refer to Section I of Chapter 2 in the ANCS+ User Manual for instructions on using ANCS+ to classify and catalog archeological collections. 4. What if the object consists Many objects are made of more than one material. Classify these objects of more than one material? by: predominant manufacture material on classification line 3, and entering only one term on classification line 4, or entering "Composite" on classification line 3, and entering more than one type of material on classification line 4 For example, you could classify a stone axe with a wooden handle using the predominant material or as a composite of stone and wood. Using the

predominant material, classification lines 3 and 4 would be:

		Line 3:Mineral Line 4:Stone
		Using Composite as the line 3 entry, classification lines 3 and 4 would be:
		Line 3:Composite Line 4: Stone Wood
5.	How should I catalog floral and faunal specimens that are recovered in an archeological excavation?	Catalog floral and faunal specimens recovered in an archeological excavation as archeology. Enter the genus and species on the catalog record, if known. Choose a field where you will enter these data consistently for all specimens.
6.	What are the classification terms for the archeology classification?	Use the following information in the four classification lines in ANCS+.
Cla	ssification Line 1	Archeology
Cla	ssification Line 2	Use one of these terms:
		Historic(period after European contact)Prehistoric(period before European contact)Unknown(unknown at this time)
Classification Line 3		Use one of these terms:
		Animal Composite Human Remains Mineral Unidentified Material Vegetal
		Note: For an object made of more than one material, use either the predominant material or Composite. See Section A.4 above.
Classification Line 4	Classification line 4 terms are dependent on classification line 3 terms.	
		For Animal, choose one of the following:
		Antler Bone (includes teeth, carapace, fish scales) Coral Feather
		Hair Hide (includes skin, fur, hair, leather, sinew gut, etc.) Horn Ivory
		Other Animal Materials Quill Shell

For Composite, choose one of the following: Antler Artifactual Bone Ceramic Clay Coral Feather Fibers Glass Hair Hide Horn Ivory Metal Mud Mummified Osteological Other Animal Materials Other Human Remains Other Mineral Materials Other Plant Materials Paper Quill Reeds Shell Soil Stone Synthetic Unidentified Unknown Wood For Human Remains, choose one of the following: Artifactual (any artifacts made from human remains) (includes fortuitous desiccation) Mummified Osteological Other Human Remains For Mineral, choose one of the following: Ceramic Clay Glass Metal Mud Other Mineral Materials Soil Stone Synthetic

Note: Ceramic is fired. Clay, Mud, and Soil are unfired.

For Vegetal, choose one of the following:

Fibers Other Plant Materials(includes gourds, stems, leaves) Paper Reeds Wood (includes twigs, bark)

For Unidentified Material, choose:

Unidentified

B. Archeology Object Names

1. How do I name archeolgoy objects?

There is no required lexicon for naming archeology objects. ANCS+ has an Object field, an Alternate Name field, and a Revised Nomenclature field for entering object names. You must complete the Object field. The other two fields are optional.

To name an object, use:

- a park-specific object name list
- the object name list for prehistoric material in Section E of this appendix
- a list of object names from an NPS center, such as the Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC) or the Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC)
- The Revised Nomenclature for Museum Cataloging (Revised Nomenclature) for a list of suggested object names for historic material

If you are unsure of which list to use, contact your regional/support office curator or regional archeologist.

Note: If your region has an NPS archeological center, it's a good idea to get a list of names from the center. The center's list will include the types of material in your region. Using a center's list will also help keep names consistent within the region.

Be consistent when naming objects. Consistency will give you and others better access to the data in your collection.

 Does ANCS+ include a table of object names for archeology? No. The ANCS+ Object field is a user-built table for archeology. You can enter the names you want for your site. You may have entries in this table from your ANCS conversion. The program built a table from the archeology entries on your old ANCS records. Check this table to make sure that names are consistent. You can add, modify, and delete entries as needed.

C. Cataloging Archeology

- 1. Where can I find the guidelines for cataloging archeology objects?
- Are there specific cataloging requirements for archeology?

Refer to Chapter 3 in this handbook for general guidelines on cataloging. Refer to Section I of Chapter 2 in the *ANCS+ User Manual* for field-by-field instructions for cataloging archeology objects in ANCS+.

Yes. Provenience data are mandatory for archeology objects. You must enter data in one of the following fields:

- Field Site Number
- State Site Number
- Site Name
- Within Site Provenience

ANCS+ will enter Not Provided in all these fields if you don't complete at least one of them.

Note: A list of within site provenience terms and abbreviations appears in Section D of this appendix.

The following list of fields appears on the archeology discipline-specific screen in ANCS+. None of these fields are mandatory.

Collector Collection Date Collector Color Decorative Motif Decorative Technique Field Specimen Number Makers Mark Manufacturing Technique Object Form Object Form Object Part Previous Catalog Number Revised Nomenclature Temper Type Name

Note: These fields don't print on the paper Museum Catalog Record, Form 10-254 Rev.. You can print the data from these fields using the All Fields report in ANCS+.

 What are the ANCS+ discipline-specific fields for archeology?

D. Within Site Provenience Abbreviations

Some common within site provenience terms and abbreviations appear below.

Term(s)		Abbreviations
Above mean sea level		AMSL
Alcove		ALC
Antechamber		ACHBR
Area		AREA
Ashpit		ASHP
Associated with		ASSOC
Back		BK
Backdirt		BKD or BKDT
Bedrock		BDRK
Below datum		BD
Below ground surface		BGS
Below mean sea level		BMSL
Below surface	BS	
Block		BLK
Bottom		В
Burial		BUR
Cob pit		СР
Core sample		CORE
Column sample		COL
Control		CTR
Controlled surface collection		CSC
Control		CTR
Cremation		CREM
Cross section		CS
Datum		DAT
Depth		D
East		E
East half		EH
Entry		ENTRY
Excavation unit		EU
Exterior		EXT
Feature		FEAT
Feet Fill		FT
		FILL
Find Fire pit		FIND FP
Fire pit Floor		FF
Floor fill		FF
Fort		FORT
Front		F
General plow zone		GPZ
General surface collection		GSC
Grid		GRID
Grid square		GSQ
Hearth		H
Horizon		HOR
House		HSE
Humus		HU
Interior		INT
Kiva		K

Layer	LA
Left	LT
Level	LV
Metal detector test	MDET
Meter	M
Midden	
	MID
Mile	MI
Mound	MD
Natural level	NATLV
North	Ν
North half	NH
Original ground surface	OGS
Ossuary	OS
Outline	OL
Piece plot	PP
Pit	P
Pit house	PTHS
Plaza	PL
Plow zone	PZ
Post hole	PH
Post mold	PM
Power auger test	PAT
Profile	PROF
Present ground surface	PGS
Quadrant	Q
Quadrant northeast	QNE
-	-
Quadrant northwest	QNW
Quadrant southeast	QSE
Quadrant southwest	QSW
Outlining trenches	TROTL
Right	RT
Room	RM
Section	SECT
Shell concentration	SC
Shovel test	ST
South	S
South half	SH
Stratigraphic survey	SS
Stratum	STRA
Structure	STRU
Structured shovel test (controlled)	SST
Subfloor	SF
Surface	SURF
Square	SQ
Terrace	TERR
Test excavation unit	TU
Test pit	TP
1	TSQ
Test square	
Test trench	TT
Top	T
Transect	TS
Trash pit	TRP
Trash mound	TM
Trench	TR
Trimmings	TRIM
Trowel test	TT
Unit	U
Village site	VS
Lost provenience	UNKNOWN

Unstructured shoveltest		
(uncontrolled)	UST	
Unstructured surface collection		
(uncontrolled)	USC	
Wall	WALL	
West	W	
West half	WH	
Zone	Z	

E. Archeology Object Name List

The following list of object names is adapted from the Arizona State Museum. It gives examples of object names for prehistoric objects. It is not a definitive lexicon of acceptable object names. Refer to Section B.1 for information on object names.

Abrader Adobe Adze Blade Adze Head Antler Artifact Apache Tear Apron Armor Slat Arrow Arrow Foreshaft Arrow Shaft Atlatl Atlatl Foreshaft Atlatl Shaft Awl Axe Bag Bag Handle Bag, Apron Bag, Awl Bag, Pipe Ball Band Basket Basket, Burden **Basketry Fragment** Basketry Fragment, Cord Basketry Fragment, Sherd Baton Batten Bead Beaker Beam Beamer Bell Belt Biface Blade Blank Blank. Disk Blanket Blouse

Blubber Hook Prong Blubber Scraper Bola Bola Weight Bone Artifact Bottle Bottle, Water Bow Bow Bowl Bowl, Effigy Bowl, Rattle Bowl, Seed Bowl, Sherd Box Bracelet Brush Buckle **Building Material** Bull Roarer Bundle Bundle, Cord Burin Button Cane Cane Cigarette Canteen Canteen, Effigy Cauldron Censer Censer, Effigy Chisel Chopper Cigarette Clasp Clay Artifact Cleaver Club Colander Comb Concretion Container Coprolite Cord Cord/Bead Cordage Core Core, Chopper Core, Hammerstone Core Fragment Core/Microblade Core Tool Corn Husk Knot Corn Leaf Knot Cover Cover, Pot Cradle Cradle Board Cradle Board Belt

Cradle Board Frame Crystal Cup Cylinder Dart, Atlatl Debitage Die **Digging Stick** Dipper Dipper Handle Dipper Sherd Discoid Discoid/Hammerstone Dish Disk Drill Endblade Effigy, Animal Effigy, Bird Effigy Jar, Horned Lizard Faunal Material Fetish Figurine Fire Drill Fire Drill Shaft Flake Flake, Retouched Flake Tool Flake, Utilized Flake, Waste Flaker Flesher Float Floral Material Flute Gaming Piece Gouge Gourd Gourd Jar Graver Grinding Slab Guard, Wrist Hairpin Hammerstone Handle Harpoon Foreshaft Harpoon Head Harpoon Part Harpoon Point Heddle Stick Hoe Hook Hoop Human Remains

Ivory Artifact Jar Jar Base Jar, Cord Jar, Effigy Jar, Gourd Jar, Sherd Jar, Seed Jar, Seed, Bird Effigy Kiaha Kiaha Helping-stick Kilt Knife Knife Handle Knife, Tabular Knot Labret Ladder Ladle Ladle Rattle Handle Ladle, Effigy Lamp Leather Artifact Leister Lid Lime Container Line Weight Lintel Loom Anchor Loop Mano Mat Mat Fragment Mat/Basketry Fragment Mat/Cord Mattock Blade Maul Medal Medicine Box Medicine Stone Metate Microblade Moccasin Mug Nail Necklace Necklace/Bracelet Needle Needle Case Net Net Float Net, Burden

Ojos de Dios Pad Paddle Palette Patch Pebble Pebble Tool Peg Pendant Pestle Pick Pick, Ice Pigment Pipe Pitcher Pitcher, Effigy Plank Plaque Plate Plate, Jar Base Plate, Legged Plate, Tripod Point, Bird Poncho Pot, Bird Pot Rest Pot Ring Pouch and Contents Prayer Feather Prayer Plume Prayer Stick Preform **Projectile Point** Punch Quid Quiver Rabbit Stick Sample

Rasp Rattle Raw Material Ring Ring Vessel Robe Robe/Belt Robe/Textile Fragment Rod Rope Rope/Cord Rope/Cord/Yarn

Sandal Sandal Last Sandal/Cord Saucer Scalp Lock

Scat Scoop Scoop, Effigy Scraper Scraper, End Scraper, Side Seed Beater Shaft Shaft Smoother Shawl Shell Sherd Artifact Sherd Disc Sherd Sherd, Worked Shirt Shovel Blade Sinew Twister Sinker Slab Sled Runner Sling Snare Snare Stick Snowshoe Sock Soil Spall Spear Point Spindle Spindle Stick Spindle Whorl Split Twig Figurine Spoon Stone Artifact Stone, Polishing Stopper Strainer Strip Tablita Textile Textile Artifact/Plaster Cast Thread Throwing Stick Tinkler Toggle Tooth Artifact Tooth Fragment Torch Tray Tube Tumbler Tump Strap Ulu Blade Ulu Handle Unidentified Artifact

Vase Vegetal Artifact Vegetal Material Vessel Vessel, Effigy

Weaving Stick Whetstone Whistle Wig/Cord Winged Object Wood Artifact Wristlet

Yarn Yarn/Cord Yucca Knot Yucca Knot/Raw Material